

TOSHIBA CCD Linear Image Sensor CCD (Charge Coupled Device)

TCD2719DG

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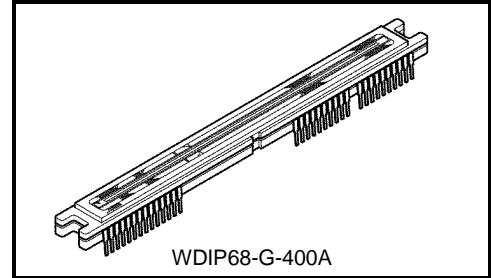
TCD2719DG

The TCD2719DG is a high sensitive and low dark current 7300 elements × 3 lines output CCD color linear image sensor.

The device contains a row of 7300 elements × 3 lines photodiodes which provide 24 lines/mm across a A3 size paper. The device is operated by 5.0 V pulse and 10 V power supply.

Features

- Number of Image Sensing Elements: 7300 elements × 3 lines
- Image Sensing Element Size: 10 μm by 10 μm on 10 μm center
- Photo Sensing Region: High sensitive PN photodiode
- Clock: 2-phase (5 V)
- Power Supply Voltage: 10 V (typ.)
- Distance between Photodiode Array: 40 μm (4 lines) R array – G array, G array – B array
- Internal Circuit: Clamp circuit, Sample and hold circuit
- Package: 68 pin CERDIP
- Color Filter: Red, Green, Blue

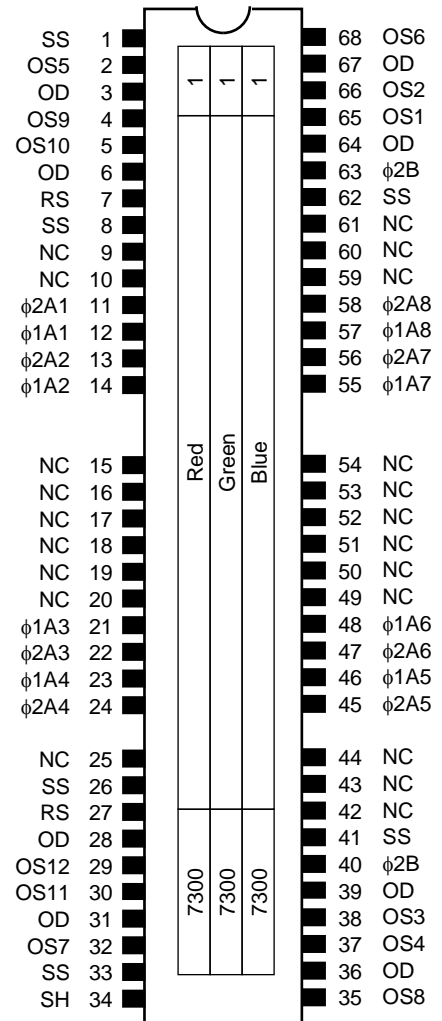


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

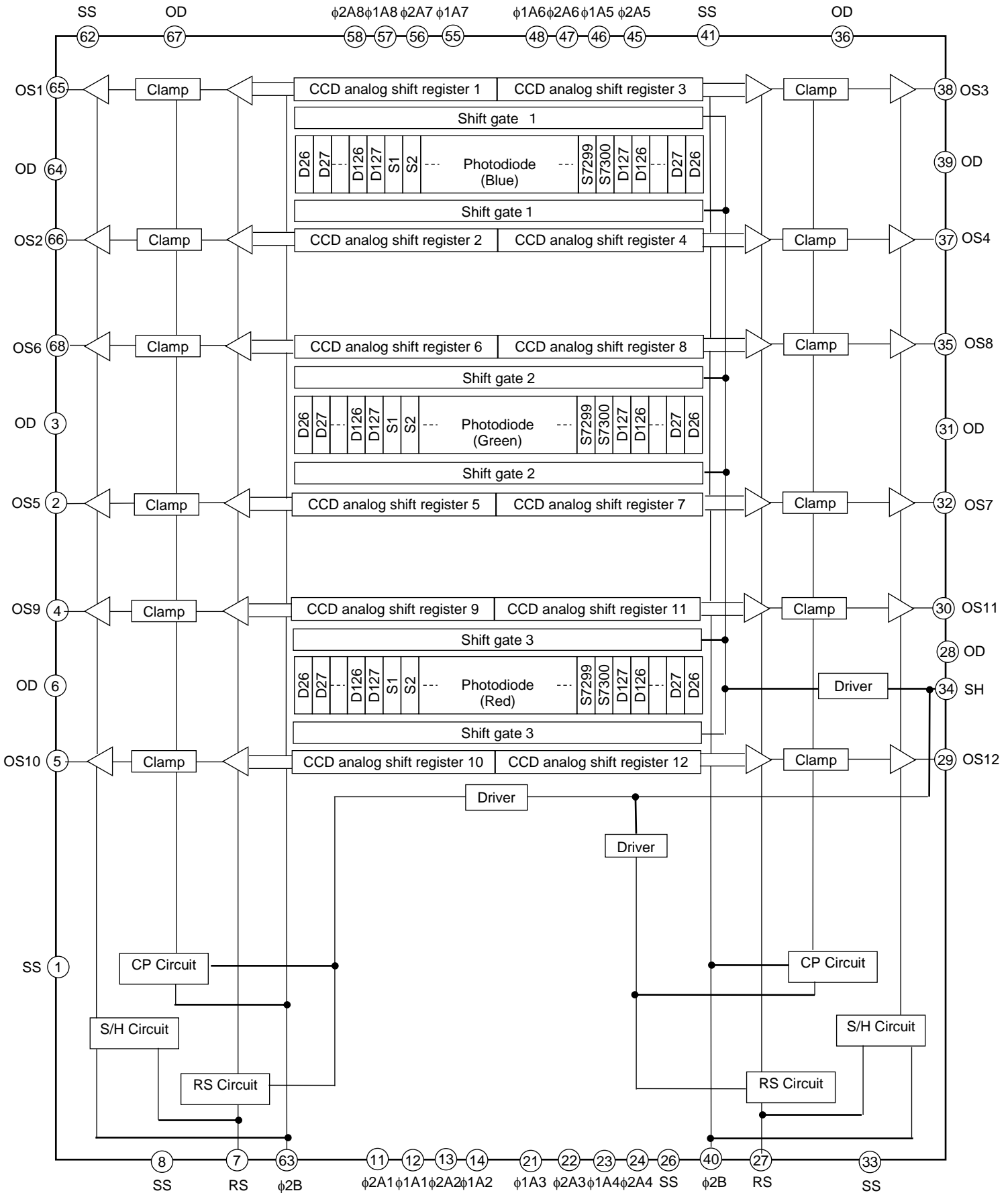
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi A}$	-0.3 to +8.0	V
Last stage clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi B}$		
Shift pulse voltage	V_{SH}		
Reset pulse voltage	V_{RS}		
Power supply voltage	V_{OD}	-0.3 to +13.5	V
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	0 to 60	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-30 to +85	°C

Note 1: All voltages are with respect to SS terminals (ground).
 None of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS must be exceeded, even instantaneously.
 If any one of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS is exceeded, the electrical characteristics, reliability and life time of the device cannot be guaranteed. If the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS are exceeded, the device can be permanently damaged or degraded.
 Create a system design in such a manner that any of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS will not be exceeded under any circumstances.

Pin Connections (top view)



Circuit Diagram



Pin Names

Pin No.	Symbol	Name	Pin No.	Symbol	Name
1	SS	Ground	68	OS6	Output signal 6 (Green(Even)-F)
2	OS5	Output signal 5 (Green(Odd)-F)	67	OD	Power supply
3	OD	Power supply	66	OS2	Output signal 2 (Blue(Even)-F)
4	OS9	Output signal 9 (Red(Odd)-F)	65	OS1	Output signal 1 (Blue(Odd)-F)
5	OS10	Output signal 10 (Red(Even)-F)	64	OD	Power supply
6	OD	Power supply	63	ϕ 2B	Last stage transfer clock (phase 2)
7	RS	Reset gate	62	SS	Ground
8	SS	Ground	61	NC	Non connection
9	NC	Non connection	60	NC	Non connection
10	NC	Non connection	59	NC	Non connection
11	ϕ 2A1	Transfer clock 1 (phase 2)	58	ϕ 2A8	Transfer clock 8 (phase 2)
12	ϕ 1A1	Transfer clock 1 (phase 1)	57	ϕ 1A8	Transfer clock 8 (phase 1)
13	ϕ 2A2	Transfer clock 2 (phase 2)	56	ϕ 2A7	Transfer clock 7 (phase 2)
14	ϕ 1A2	Transfer clock 2 (phase 1)	55	ϕ 1A7	Transfer clock 7 (phase 1)
15	NC	Non connection	54	NC	Non connection
16	NC	Non connection	53	NC	Non connection
17	NC	Non connection	52	NC	Non connection
18	NC	Non connection	51	NC	Non connection
19	NC	Non connection	50	NC	Non connection
20	NC	Non connection	49	NC	Non connection
21	ϕ 1A3	Transfer clock 3 (phase 1)	48	ϕ 1A6	Transfer clock 6 (phase 1)
22	ϕ 2A3	Transfer clock 3 (phase 2)	47	ϕ 2A6	Transfer clock 6 (phase 2)
23	ϕ 1A4	Transfer clock 4 (phase 1)	46	ϕ 1A5	Transfer clock 5 (phase 1)
24	ϕ 2A4	Transfer clock 4 (phase 2)	45	ϕ 2A5	Transfer clock 5 (phase 2)
25	NC	Non connection	44	NC	Non connection
26	SS	Ground	43	NC	Non connection
27	RS	Reset gate	42	NC	Non connection
28	OD	Power supply	41	SS	Ground
29	OS12	Output signal 12 (Red(Even)-L)	40	ϕ 2B	Last stage transfer clock (phase 2)
30	OS11	Output signal 11 (Red(Odd)-L)	39	OD	Power supply
31	OD	Power supply	38	OS3	Output signal 3 (Blue(Odd)-L)
32	OS7	Output signal 7 (Green(Odd)-L)	37	OS4	Output signal 4 (Blue(Even)-L)
33	SS	Ground	36	OD	Power supply
34	SH	Shift gate	35	OS8	Output signal 8 (Green(Even)-L)

Optical/Electrical Characteristics (Bit Clamp)

Ta = 25°C, VOD = 10 V, Vφ = VRS = VSH = 5 V (pulse), fφ = 1.0 MHz,

tINT (integration time) = 10 ms, light source = A light source + CM500S (t = 1.0 mm)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
Sensitivity	Red	RR	8.05	11.50	14.95	V/lx·s	(Note 2)
	Green	RG	7.49	10.70	13.91		
	Blue	RB	3.36	4.80	6.24		
Photo response non uniformity		PRNU (1)	—	10	20	%	(Note 3)
		PRNU (3)	—	3	12	mV	(Note 4)
Saturation output voltage		VSAT	1.2	1.5	—	V	(Note 5)
Saturation exposure		SE	0.08	0.14	—	lx·s	(Note 6)
Dark signal voltage		VDRK	—	2	6	mV	(Note 7)
Dark signal non uniformity		DSNU	—	8	12	mV	(Note 8)
DC power dissipation		PD	—	1750	2685	mW	—
Total transfer efficiency		TTE	92	97	—	%	—
Output impedance		ZO	—	0.2	0.5	kΩ	—
DC output signal voltage		VOS	3.5	5.0	6.5	V	(Note 9)
Random noise		NDσ	—	0.8	—	mV	(Note 10)

Note 2: Sensitivity is defined for each color of signal outputs average when the photosensitive surface is applied with the light of uniform illumination and uniform color temperature.

Note 3: PRNU (1) is defined for each color on a single chip by the expressions below when the photosensitive surface is applied with the light of uniform illumination and uniform color temperature, where measured approximately 600 mV of signal output.

$$\text{PRNU (1)} = \frac{\Delta X}{\bar{X}} \times 100 (\%)$$

\bar{X} : Average of total signal outputs

ΔX : The maximum deviation from \bar{X}

Note 4: PRNU (3) is defined as the maximum voltage with next pixel, where measured approximately 50 mV of signal output.

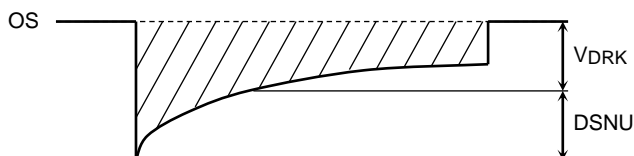
Note 5: VSAT is defined as the minimum saturation output voltage of all effective pixels.

Note 6: Definition of SE:

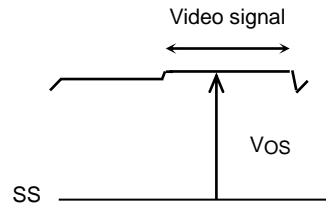
$$\text{SE} = \frac{V_{\text{SAT}}}{R_G}$$

Note 7: VDRK is defined as average dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.

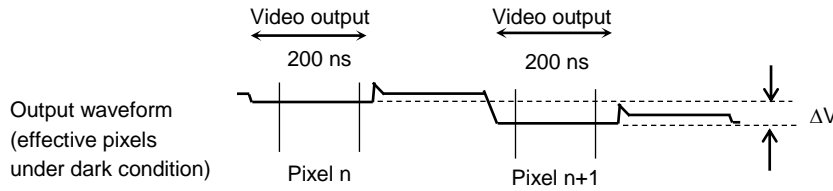
Note 8: DSNU is defined by the difference between average value (VDRK) and the maximum value of the dark voltage.



Note 9: DC output signal voltage is defined as follows.



Note 10: Random noise is defined as the standard deviation (sigma) of the output level difference between two adjacent effective pixels under no illumination (i.e. dark condition) calculated by the following procedure.



- 1) Two adjacent pixels (pixel n and n+1) in one reading are fixed as measurement points.
- 2) Each of the output levels at video output periods averaged over 200 ns period to get V(n) and V(n+1).
- 3) V(n+1) is subtracted from V(n) to get ΔV.

$$\Delta V = V(n) - V(n+1)$$

- 4) The standard deviation of ΔV is calculated after procedure 2) and 3) are repeated 30 times (30 readings).

$$\overline{\Delta V} = \frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} |\Delta V_i| \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} (|\Delta V_i| - \overline{\Delta V})^2}$$

- 5) Procedure 2), 3) and 4) are repeated 10 times to get sigma value.
- 6) 10 sigma values are averaged.

$$\overline{\sigma} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \sigma_j$$

- 7) $\overline{\sigma}$ value calculated using the above procedure is observed $\sqrt{2}$ times larger than that measured relative to the ground level. So we specify the random noise as follows.

$$ND_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overline{\sigma}$$

Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta = 25°C)

For best performance, the device should be used within the Recommended Operating Conditions.

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{\phi1A}$	4.75	5.0	6.3	V
	"L" level	$V_{\phi2A}$	0	0	0.25	
Last stage clock pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{\phi2B}$	4.75	5.0	6.3	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Shift pulse voltage	"H" level	V_{SH}	4.75	5.0	6.3	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Reset pulse voltage	"H" level	V_{RS}	4.75	5.0	6.3	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Power supply voltage		V_{OD}	9.5	10.0	10.5	V

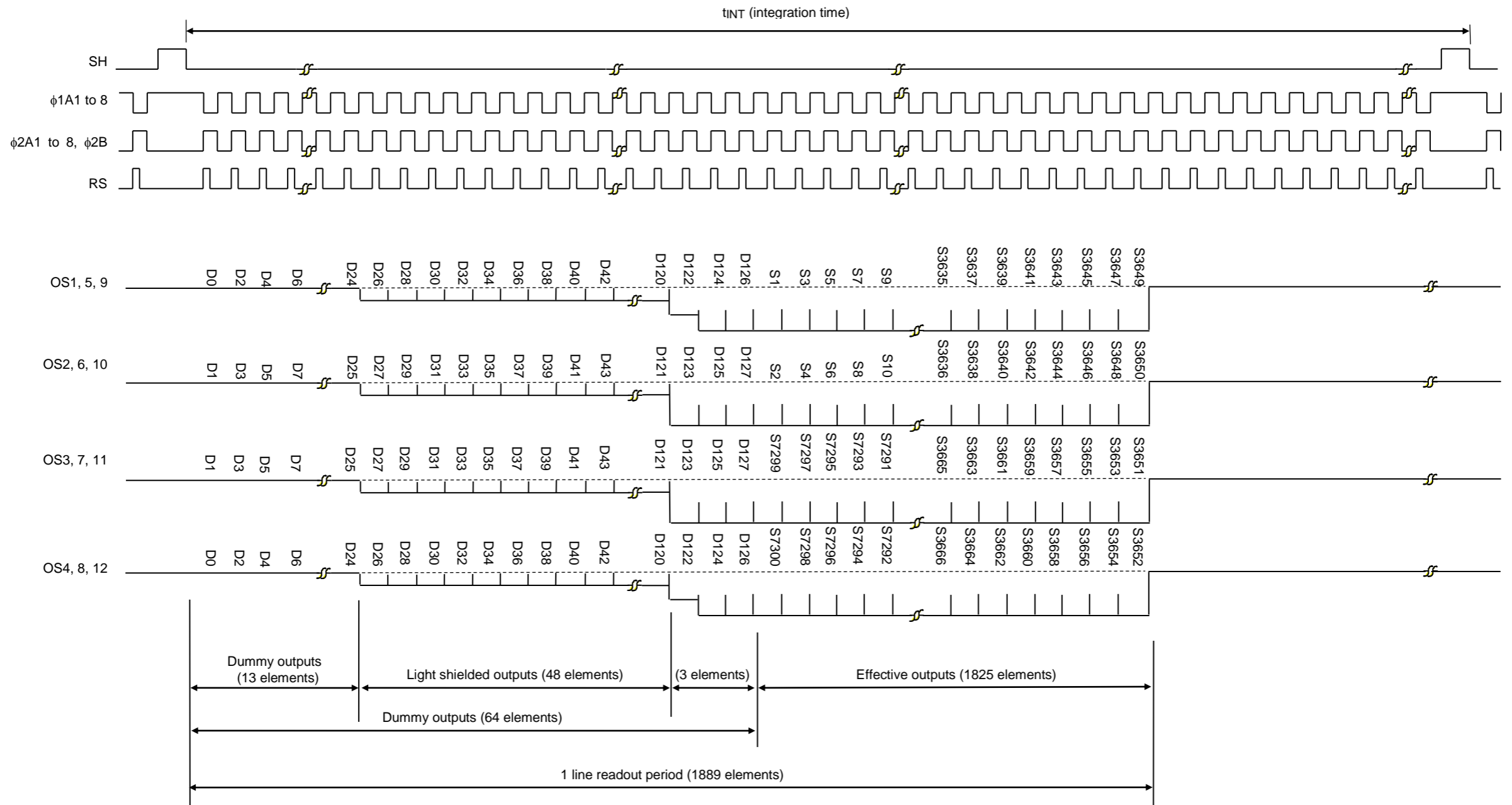
Clock Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

For best performance, the device should be used within the Recommended Operating Conditions.

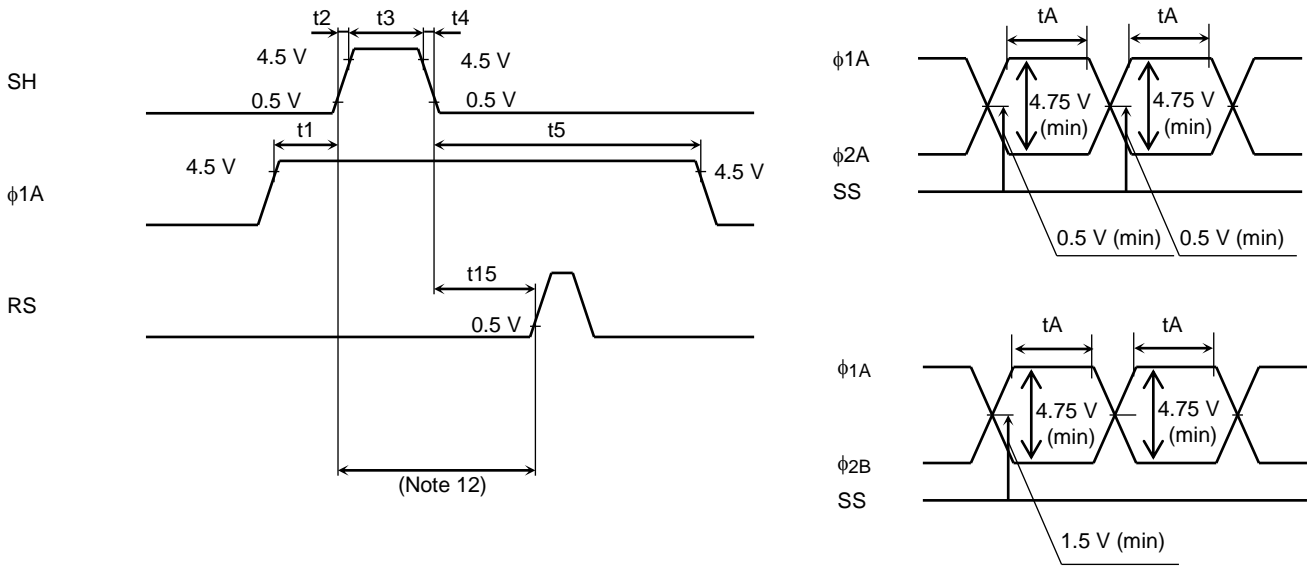
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse frequency		f_{ϕ}	0.2	1.0	35.0	MHz
Reset pulse frequency		f_{RS}	0.2	1.0	35.0	MHz
Clock capacitance (Note 11)		$C_{\phi1A}$	69	87	105	pF
		$C_{\phi2A}$	68	86	104	pF
Last stage clock capacitance (Note 11)		$C_{\phi B}$	5	10	15	pF
Shift gate capacitance		C_{SH}	30	35	40	pF
Reset gate capacitance (Note 11)		C_{RS}	4	9	14	pF

Note 11: VOD = 10 V, Input capacitance per a pin.

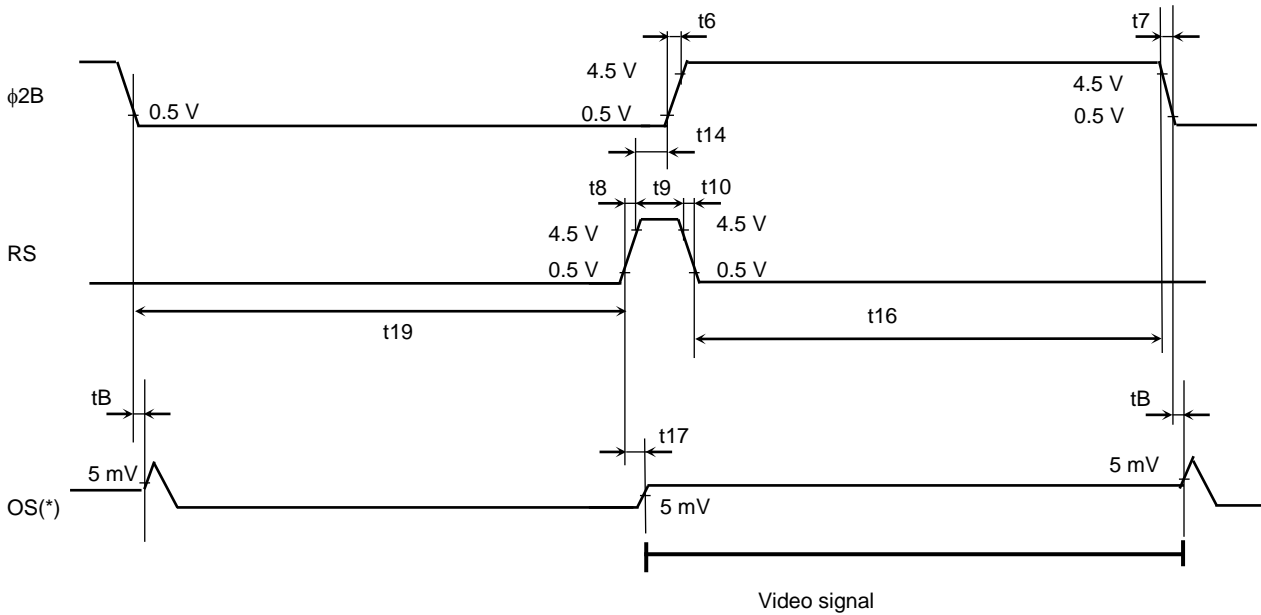
Timing Chart



Timing Requirements



Note 12: Keep the RS and CP pins "L" level.



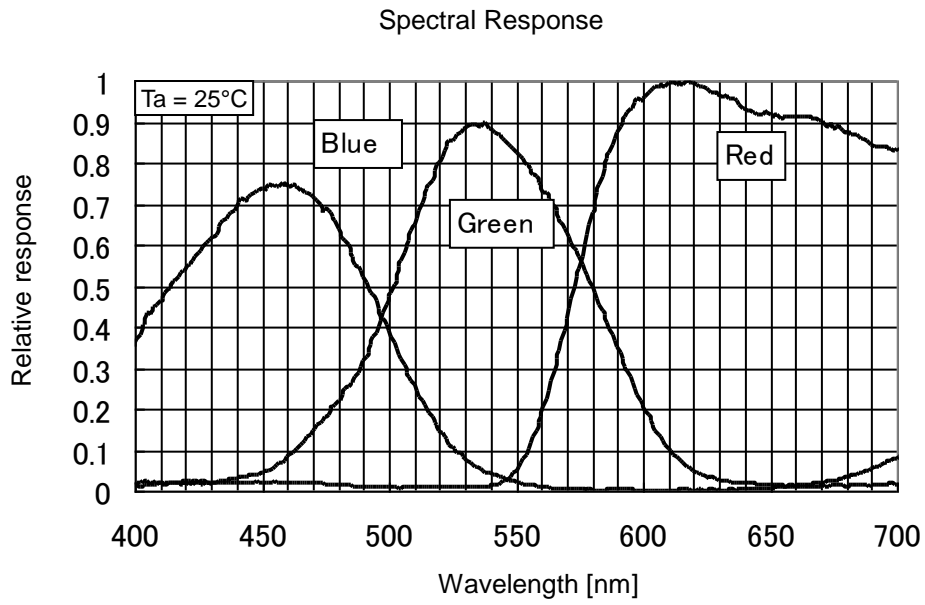
(*) 5 mV of OS is defined at 500 mV of signal output.

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ. (Note 13)	Max	Unit
Pulse timing of SH and ϕ 1A	t1	120	1000	—	ns
	t5	1000	1200	—	ns
SH pulse rise time, fall time	t2, t4	0	50	—	ns
SH pulse width	t3	1000	5000	—	ns
ϕ 2B pulse rise time, fall time	t6, t7	0	50	—	ns
RS pulse rise time, fall time	t8, t10	0	20	—	ns
RS pulse width	t9	2	100	—	ns
Pulse timing of SH and RS	t15	800	—	—	ns
Pulse timing of ϕ 2B and RS	t14	0	0	—	ns
	t16	6	100	—	ns
	t19	8	100	—	ns
Video data delay time	t17	—	5.9	—	ns
ϕ 1, ϕ 2 pulse width (Note 14)	tA	3	15	—	ns
ϕ 2B pulse, OS timing	tB	-1.6	-0.6	0.4	ns

Note 13: Measured with fRS = 1 MHz.

Note 14: Pulse width is the period when voltage difference between ϕ 1A and ϕ 2A, ϕ 1A and ϕ 2B is over 4.75 V.

Typical Spectral Response



Cautions

1. Electrostatic Breakdown

Store in shorting clip or in conductive foam to avoid electrostatic breakdown.

CCD Image Sensor is protected against static electricity, but inferior puncture mode device due to static electricity is sometimes detected. In handling the device, it is necessary to execute the following static electricity preventive measures, in order to prevent the trouble rate increase of the manufacturing system due to static electricity.

- a. Prevent the generation of static electricity due to friction by making the work with bare hands or by putting on cotton gloves and non-charging working clothes.
- b. Discharge the static electricity by providing earth plate or earth wire on the floor, door or stand of the work room.
- c. Ground the tools such as soldering iron, radio cutting pliers or pincer.
- d. Ionized air is recommended for discharge when handling CCD image sensors.

It is not necessarily required to execute all precaution items for static electricity.

It is all right to mitigate the precautions by confirming that the trouble rate within the prescribed range.

2. Window Glass

The dust and stain on the glass window of the package degrade optical performance of CCD sensor.

Keep the glass window clean by saturating a cotton swab in alcohol and lightly wiping the surface, and allow the glass to dry, by blowing with filtered dry N₂. Care should be taken to avoid mechanical or thermal shock because the glass window is easily to damage.

3. Incident Light

CCD sensor is sensitive to infrared light. Note that infrared light component degrades resolution and PRNU of CCD sensor.

4. Mounting on a PCB

This package is sensitive to mechanical stress.

TOSHIBA recommends using IC inserters for mounting, instead of using lead forming equipment.

Since this package is not strong against mechanical stress, you should not reform the lead frame.

We recommend to use an IC-inserter when you assemble to PCB.

5. Soldering

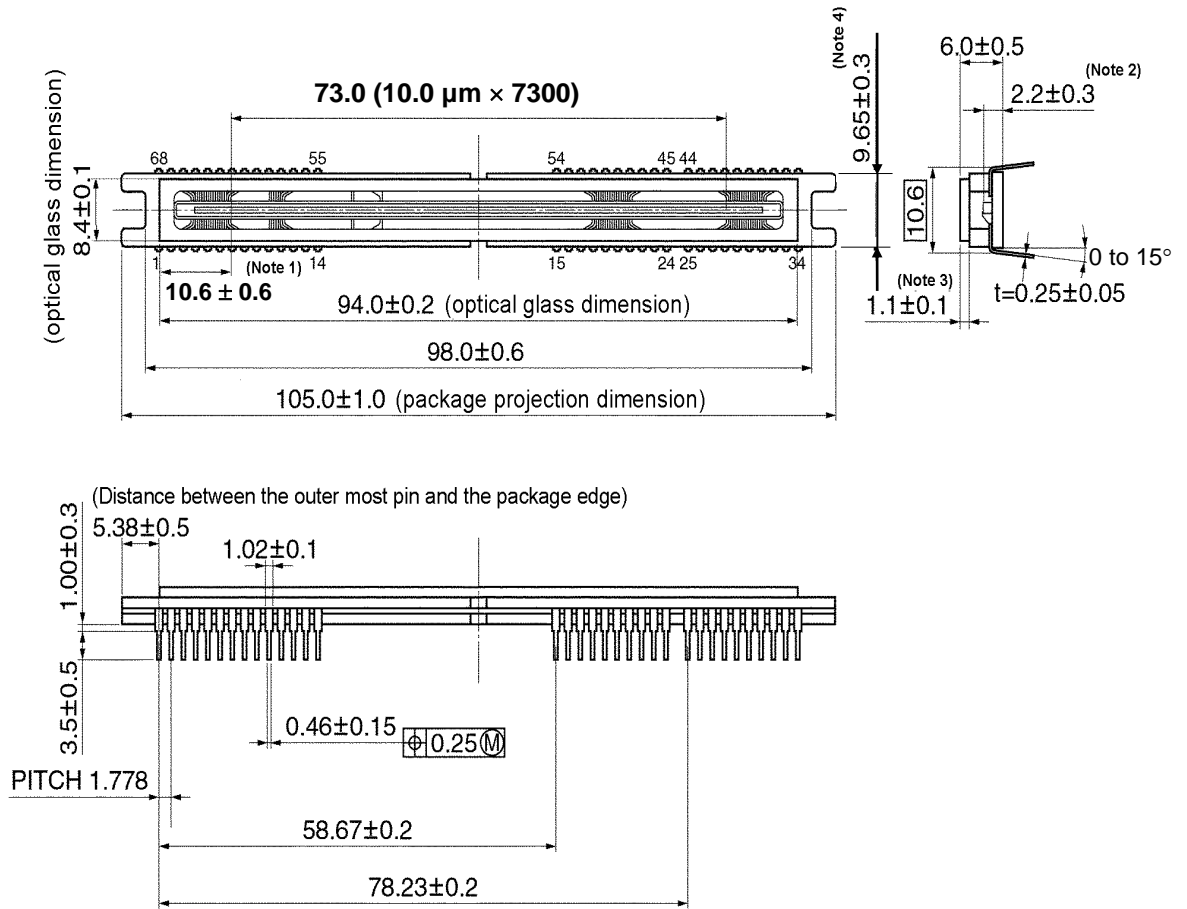
Soldering by the solder flow method cannot be guaranteed because this method may have deleterious effects on prevention of window glass soiling and heat resistance.

Using a soldering iron, complete soldering within three seconds for lead temperatures of up to 350°C.

Package Dimensions

WDIP68-G-400A

Unit: mm



Note 1: Distance between the center of the first pin and the first pixel (S1).

Note 2: Distance between the top of the chip and bottom of the package.

Note 3: Glass thickness ($n = 1.5$).

Note 4: Dimensional tolerance is ± 0.3 mm for the 10 mm range from each ceramic edge, ± 0.4 mm for the 10 mm to 27 mm range and ± 0.5 mm for the inner range.

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