# SONY

# ICX098AK

## 1/4-inch Progressive Scan CCD Image Sensor with Square Pixel for Color Cameras

### Description

The ICX098AK is a 1/4-inch optical interline CCD solid-state image sensor with a square pixel array which supports VGA format. Progressive scan allows all pixels signals to be output independently within approximately 1/30 second. Also, the adoption of monitoring mode allows output to an NTSC monitor without passing through the memory. This chip features an electronic shutter with variable charge-storage time which makes it possible to realize full-frame still image without a mechanical shutter. High resolution and high color reproductivity are achieved through the use of R, G, B primary color mosaic filters. Further, high sensitivity and low dark current are achieved through the adoption of HAD (Hole-Accumulation Diode) sensors.
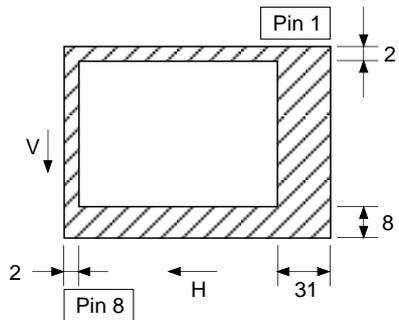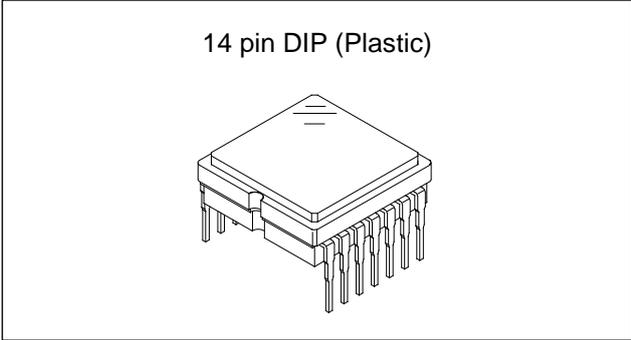
This chip is suitable for applications such as electronic still cameras, PC input cameras, etc.

### Features

- Progressive scan allows individual readout of the image signals from all pixels.
- High horizontal and vertical resolution (both approx. 400TV-lines) still image without a mechanical shutter.
- Supports monitoring mode
- Square pixel
- Supports VGA format
- Horizontal drive frequency: 12.27MHz
- No voltage adjustments (reset gate and substrate bias are not adjusted.)
- R, G, B primary color mosaic filters on chip
- High resolution, high color reproductivity, high sensitivity, low dark current
- Continuous variable-speed shutter
- Low smear
- Excellent antiblooming characteristics
- Horizontal register: 3.3V drive
- 14-pin high precision plastic package (enables dual-surface standard)

### Device Structure

- Interline CCD image sensor
- Optical size:                  1/4-inch format
- Number of effective pixels:    659 (H) × 494 (V) approx. 330K pixels
- Total number of pixels:        692 (H) × 504 (V) approx. 350K pixels
- Chip size:                     4.60mm (H) × 3.97mm (V)
- Unit cell size:                5.6μm (H) × 5.6μm (V)
- Optical black:                 Horizontal (H) direction:  Front 2 pixels, rear 31 pixels
                                 Vertical (V) direction:    Front 8 pixels, rear 2 pixels
- Number of dummy bits:          Horizontal 16
                                 Vertical 5
- Substrate material:            Silicon

14 pin DIP (Plastic)





**Optical black position
(Top View)**

E96533A7X-PS

## Block Diagram and Pin Configuration

(Top View)



Note) ☐ : Photo sensor

## Pin Description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description | Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $V\phi_1$ | Vertical register transfer clock | 8 | $V_{DD}$ | Supply voltage |
| 2 | $V\phi_3$ | Vertical register transfer clock | 9 | GND | GND |
| 3 | $V\phi_{2A}$ | Vertical register transfer clock | 10 | $\phi SUB$ | Substrate clock |
| 4 | $V\phi_{2B}$ | Vertical register transfer clock | 11 | $C_{SUB}$ | Substrate bias*1 |
| 5 | $V_L$ | Protective transistor bias | 12 | $\phi RG$ | Reset gate clock |
| 6 | GND | GND | 13 | $H\phi_1$ | Horizontal register transfer clock |
| 7 | $V_{OUT}$ | Signal output | 14 | $H\phi_2$ | Horizontal register transfer clock |

*1 DC bias is generated within the CCD, so that this pin should be grounded externally through a capacitance of 0.1μF.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| | Item | Ratings | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Against $\phi SUB$ | $V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}$, $\phi RG - \phi SUB$ | −40 to +10 | V | |
| | $V\phi_{2A}$, $V\phi_{2B} - \phi SUB$ | −50 to +15 | V | |
| | $V\phi_1$, $V\phi_3$, $V_L - \phi SUB$ | −50 to +0.3 | V | |
| | $H\phi_1$, $H\phi_2$, GND $- \phi SUB$ | −40 to +0.3 | V | |
| | $C_{SUB} - \phi SUB$ | −25 to | V | |
| Against GND | $V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}$, $\phi RG$, $C_{SUB} - $ GND | −0.3 to +18 | V | |
| | $V\phi_1$, $V\phi_{2A}$, $V\phi_{2B}$, $V\phi_3 - $ GND | −10 to +18 | V | |
| | $H\phi_1$, $H\phi_2 - $ GND | −10 to +5 | V | |
| Against $V_L$ | $V\phi_{2A}$, $V\phi_{2B} - V_L$ | −0.3 to +28 | V | |
| | $V\phi_1$, $V\phi_3$, $H\phi_1$, $H\phi_2$, GND $- V_L$ | −0.3 to +15 | V | |
| Between input clock pins | Voltage difference between vertical clock input pins | to +15 | V | *2 |
| | $H\phi_1 - H\phi_2$ | −5 to +5 | V | |
| | $H\phi_1$, $H\phi_2 - V\phi_3$ | −13 to +13 | V | |
| Storage temperature | | −30 to +80 | °C | |
| Operating temperature | | −10 to +60 | °C | |

*2 +24V (Max.) when clock width < 10μs, clock duty factor < 0.1%.

**Bias Conditions**

| Item | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply voltage | $V_{DD}$ | 14.55 | 15.0 | 15.45 | V | |
| Protective transistor bias | $V_L$ | | *1 | | | |
| Substrate clock | $\phi SUB$ | | *2 | | | |
| Reset gate clock | $\phi RG$ | | *2 | | | |

*1 $V_L$ setting is the $V_{VL}$ voltage of the vertical transfer clock waveform, or the same power supply as the $V_L$ power supply for the V driver should be used.

*2 Do not apply a DC bias to the substrate clock and reset gate clock pins, because a DC bias is generated within the CCD.

**DC Characteristics**

| Item | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply current | $I_{DD}$ | | 6.0 | | mA | |

**Clock Voltage Conditions**

| Item | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Waveform diagram | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Readout clock voltage | $V_{VT}$ | 14.55 | 15.0 | 15.45 | V | 1 | |
| Vertical transfer clock voltage | $V_{VH02A}$ | −0.05 | 0 | 0.05 | V | 2 | $V_{VH} = V_{VH02A}$ |
| | $V_{VH1}, V_{VH2A}, V_{VH2B}, V_{VH3}$ | −0.2 | 0 | 0.05 | V | 2 | |
| | $V_{VL1}, V_{VL2A}, V_{VL2B}, V_{VL3}$ | −5.8 | −5.5 | −5.2 | V | 2 | $V_{VL} = (V_{VL1}+V_{VL3})/2$ |
| | $V\phi1, V\phi2A, V\phi2B, V\phi3$ | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | V | 2 | |
| | $\mid V_{VL1} - V_{VL3} \mid$ | | | 0.1 | V | 2 | |
| | $V_{VHH}$ | | | 0.3 | V | 2 | High-level coupling |
| | $V_{VHL}$ | | | 1.0 | V | 2 | High-level coupling |
| | $V_{VLH}$ | | | 0.5 | V | 2 | Low-level coupling |
| | $V_{VLL}$ | | | 0.5 | V | 2 | Low-level coupling |
| Horizontal transfer clock voltage | $V\phi H$ | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.25 | V | 3 | |
| | $V_{HL}$ | −0.05 | 0 | 0.05 | V | 3 | |
| Reset gate clock voltage | $V\phi RG$ | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.5 | V | 4 | |
| | $V_{RGLH} - V_{RGLL}$ | | | 0.4 | V | 4 | Low-level coupling |
| | $V_{RGL} - V_{RGLm}$ | | | 0.5 | V | 4 | Low-level coupling |
| Substrate clock voltage | $V\phi SUB$ | 19.75 | 20.5 | 21.25 | V | 5 | |

**Clock Equivalent Circuit Constant**

| Item | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capacitance between vertical transfer clock and GND | $C\phi_{V1}$ | | 1200 | | pF | |
| | $C\phi_{V2A}$, $C\phi_{V2B}$ | | 470 | | pF | |
| | $C\phi_{V3}$ | | 2200 | | pF | |
| Capacitance between vertical transfer clocks | $C\phi_{V12A}$, $C\phi_{V2B1}$ | | 470 | | pF | |
| | $C\phi_{V2A3}$, $C\phi_{V32B}$ | | 390 | | pF | |
| | $C\phi_{V13}$ | | 10 | | pF | |
| Capacitance between horizontal transfer clock and GND | $C\phi_{H1}$, $C\phi_{H2}$ | | 22 | | pF | |
| Capacitance between horizontal transfer clocks | $C\phi_{HH}$ | | 68 | | pF | |
| Capacitance between reset gate clock and GND | $C\phi_{RG}$ | | 3 | | pF | |
| Capacitance between substrate clock and GND | $C\phi_{SUB}$ | | 220 | | pF | |
| Vertical transfer clock series resistor | $R_1$ | | 20 | | Ω | |
| | $R_{2A}$, $R_{2B}$ | | 43 | | Ω | |
| | $R_3$ | | 36 | | Ω | |
| Vertical transfer clock ground resistor | $R_{GND}$ | | 43 | | Ω | |
| Horizontal transfer clock series resistor | $R\phi_H$ | | 12 | | Ω | |
| Horizontal transfer clock ground resistor | $R_{H2}$ | | 30 | | kΩ | |
| Reset gate clock series resistor | $R\phi_{RG}$ | | 62 | | Ω | |
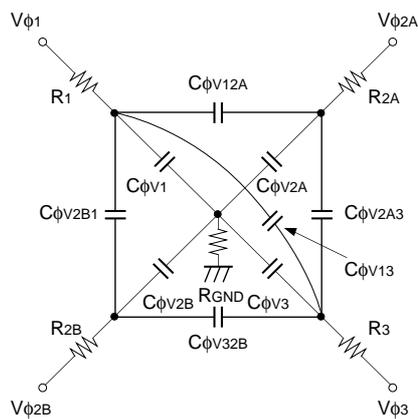


**Vertical transfer clock equivalent circuit**
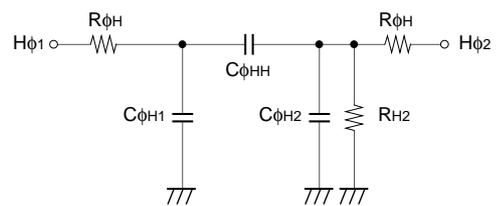


**Horizontal transfer clock equivalent circuit**
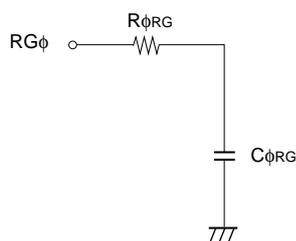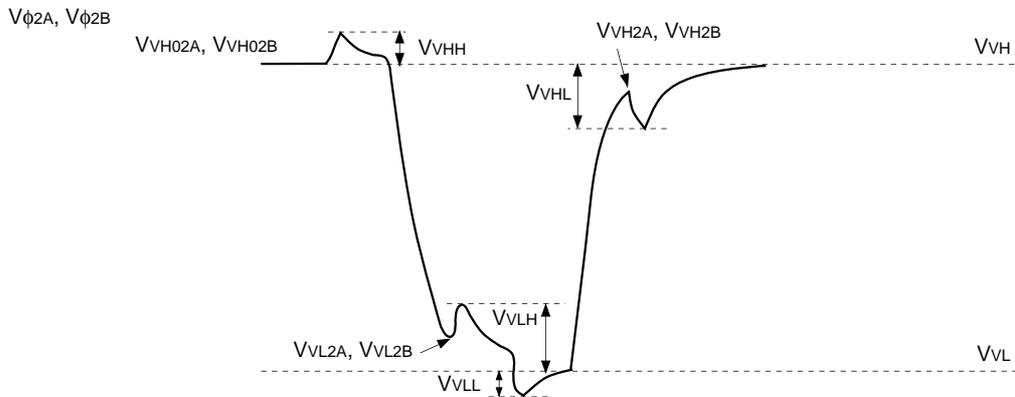


**Reset gate clock equivalent circuit**

– 4 –
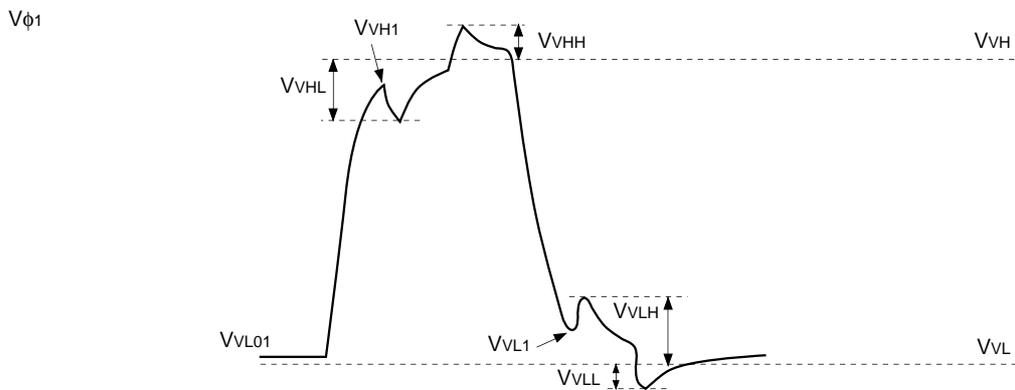
## Drive Clock Waveform Conditions

### (1) Readout clock waveform

$V_T$

100%
90%

$\phi M$

$V_{VT}$

$\dfrac{\phi M}{2}$

10%
0%

tr    twh    tf

0V
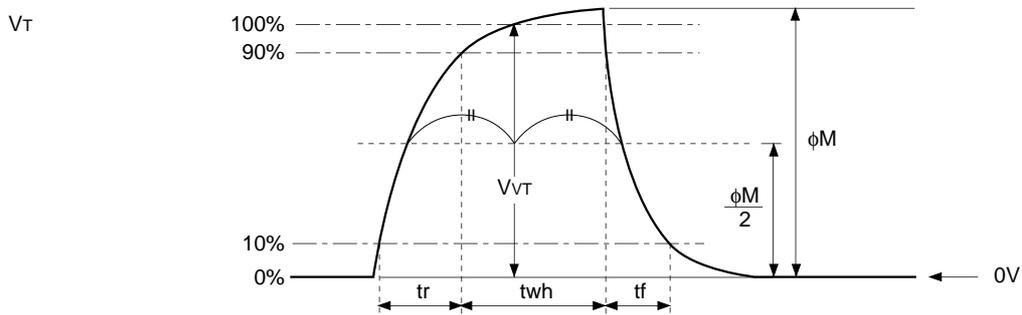
Note) Readout clock is used by composing vertical transfer clocks $V\phi_{2A}$ and $V\phi_{2B}$.

### (2) Vertical transfer clock waveform

$V\phi_1$

$V_{VH1}$    $V_{VHH}$    $V_{VH}$

$V_{VHL}$

$V_{VL01}$    $V_{VL1}$    $V_{VLH}$    $V_{VL}$

$V_{VLL}$

$V\phi_{2A}$, $V\phi_{2B}$

$V_{VH02A}$, $V_{VH02B}$    $V_{VHH}$    $V_{VH2A}$, $V_{VH2B}$    $V_{VH}$

$V_{VHL}$

$V_{VL2A}$, $V_{VL2B}$    $V_{VLH}$    $V_{VL}$

$V_{VLL}$

$V\phi_3$

$V_{VH3}$    $V_{VHH}$    $V_{VH}$

$V_{VHL}$

$V_{VL03}$    $V_{VLH}$    $V_{VL}$

$V_{VLL}$
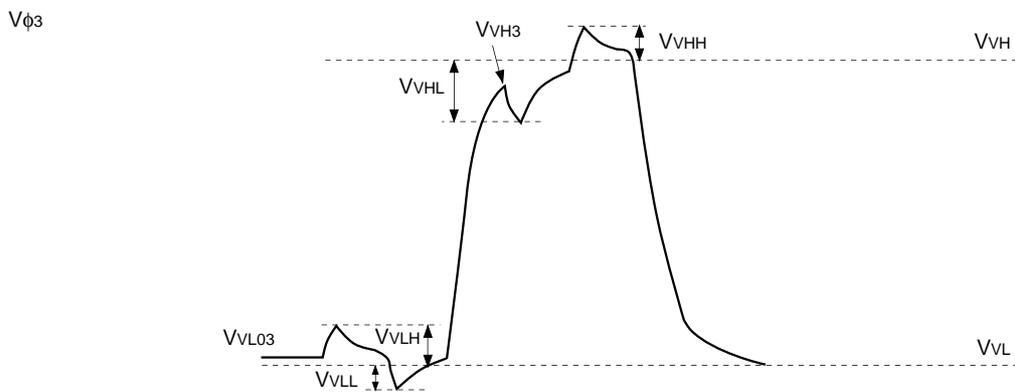
$V_{VH} = V_{VH02A}$
$V_{VL} = (V_{VL01} + V_{VL03})/2$
$V_{VL3} = V_{VL03}$

$V\phi_{V1} = V_{VH1} - V_{VL01}$
$V\phi_{V2A} = V_{VH02A} - V_{VL2A}$
$V\phi_{V2B} = V_{VH02B} - V_{VL2B}$
$V\phi_{V3} = V_{VH3} - V_{VL03}$

– 5 –

### (3) Horizontal transfer clock waveform
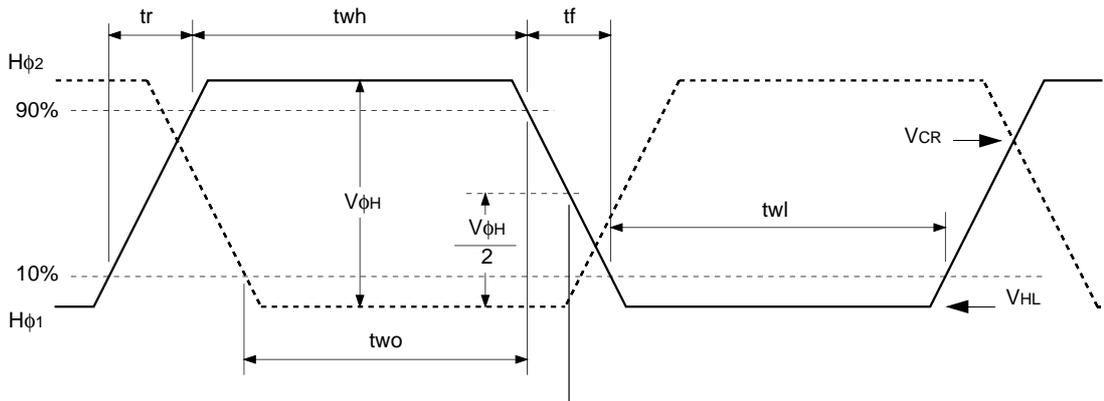


Cross-point voltage for the Hϕ1 rising side of the horizontal transfer clocks Hϕ1 and Hϕ2 waveforms is $V_{CR}$.
The overlap period for twh and twl of horizontal transfer clocks Hϕ1 and Hϕ2 is two.

### (4) Reset gate clock waveform
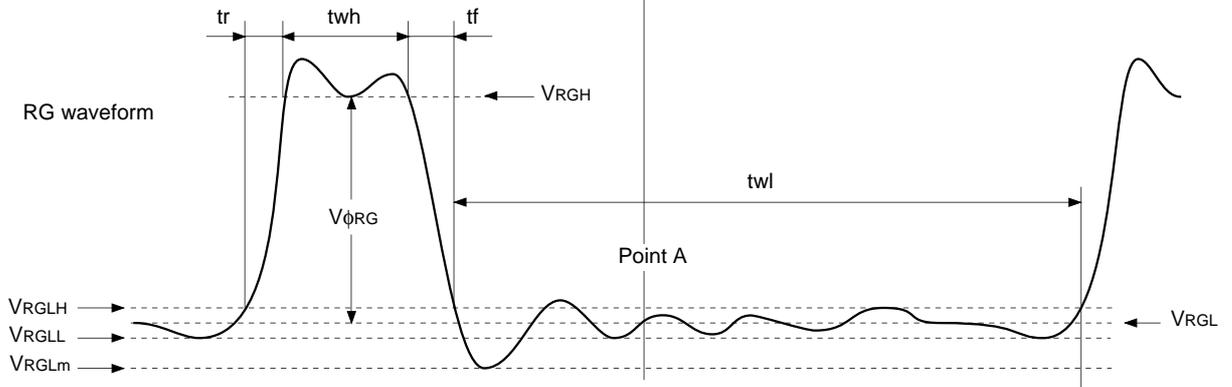


$V_{RGLH}$ is the maximum value and $V_{RGLL}$ is the minimum value of the coupling waveform during the period from Point A in the above diagram until the rising edge of RG. In addition, $V_{RGL}$ is the average value of $V_{RGLH}$ and $V_{RGLL}$.

$$V_{RGL} = (V_{RGLH} + V_{RGLL})/2$$

Assuming $V_{RGH}$ is the minimum value during the interval twh, then:

$$V\phi_{RG} = V_{RGH} - V_{RGL}$$

Negative overshoot level during the falling edge of RG is $V_{RGLm}$.

### (5) Substrate clock waveform
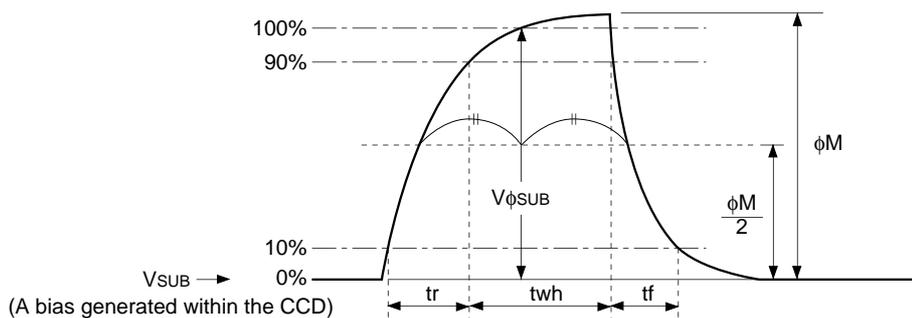
## Clock Switching Characteristics

| Item | | Symbol | twh | | | twl | | | tr | | | tf | | | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Readout clock | | $V_T$ | 2.3 | 2.5 | | | | | | 0.5 | | | 0.5 | | µs | During readout |
| Vertical transfer clock | | $V\phi_1, V\phi_{2A}, V\phi_{2B}, V\phi_3$ | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 350 | ns | *1 |
| Horizontal transfer clock | During imaging | $H\phi_1$ | 25.5 | 30.5 | | 28 | 33 | | | 9 | 16.5 | | 9 | 16.5 | ns | *2 |
| | | $H\phi_2$ | 28 | 33 | | 25.5 | 30.5 | | | 9 | 14 | | 9 | 14 | | |
| | During parallel-serial conversion | $H\phi_1$ | | | | | | | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | | µs | |
| | | $H\phi_2$ | | | | | | | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | | | |
| Reset gate clock | | $\phi_{RG}$ | 11 | 12 | | | 63.5 | | | 3 | | | 3 | | ns | |
| Substrate clock | | $\phi_{SUB}$ | 1.5 | 1.8 | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | 0.5 | µs | During drain charge |

*1  When vertical transfer clock driver CXD1267AN is used.

*2  tf $\geq$ tr – 2ns, and the cross-point voltage ($V_{CR}$) for the $H\phi_1$ rising side of the $H\phi_1$ and $H\phi_2$ waveforms must be at least $V\phi_H/2$ [V].

| Item | Symbol | two | | | Unit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Horizontal transfer clock | $H\phi_1, H\phi_2$ | 21.5 | 25.5 | | ns | |

## Spectral Sensitivity Characteristics (includes lens characteristics, excludes light source characteristics)
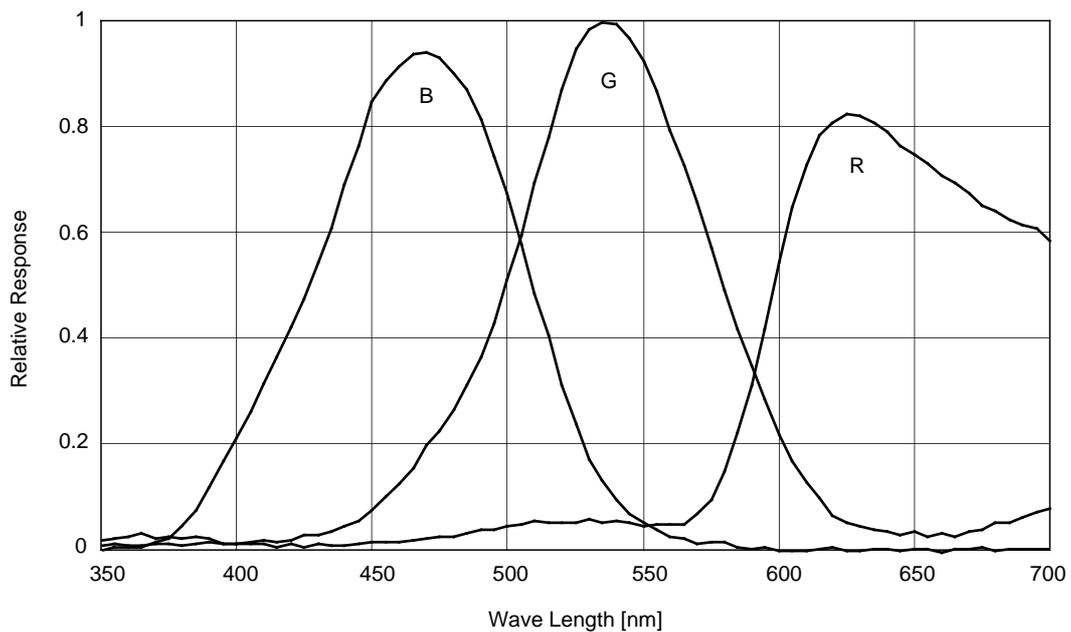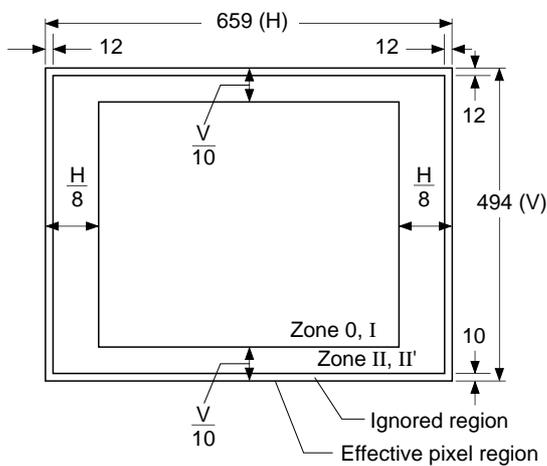
**Image Sensor Characteristics** (Ta = 25°C)

| Item | | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Measurement method | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G sensitivity | | Sg | 350 | 440 | | mV | 1 | |
| Sensitivity comparison | R | Rr | 0.3 | 0.45 | 0.6 | | 1 | |
| | B | Rb | 0.4 | 0.55 | 0.7 | | 1 | |
| Saturation signal | | Vsat | 500 | | | mV | 2 | Ta = 60°C |
| Smear | | Sm | | 0.001 | 0.0025 | % | 3 | |
| Video signal shading | | SHg | | | 20 | % | 4 | Zone 0 and I |
| | | | | | 25 | % | 4 | Zone 0 to II' |
| Uniformity between video signal channels | | $\Delta Srg$ | | | 8 | % | 5 | |
| | | $\Delta Sbg$ | | | 8 | % | 5 | |
| Dark signal | | Vdt | | | 4 | mV | 6 | Ta = 60°C |
| Dark signal shading | | $\Delta Vdt$ | | | 1 | mV | 7 | Ta = 60°C |
| Line crawl G | | Lcg | | | 3.8 | % | 8 | |
| Line crawl R | | Lcr | | | 3.8 | % | 8 | |
| Line crawl B | | Lcb | | | 3.8 | % | 8 | |
| Lag | | Lag | | | 0.5 | % | 9 | |

**Zone Definition of Video Signal Shading**



**Measurement System**
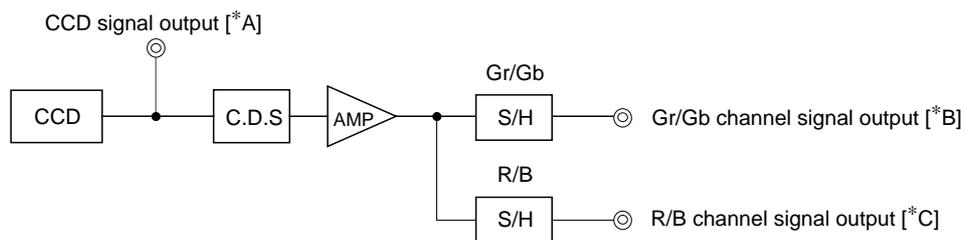


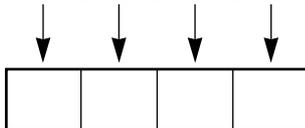**Note)** Adjust the amplifier gain so that the gain between [*A] and [*B], and between [*A] and [*C] equals 1.

## Image Sensor Characteristics Measurement Method

### ◎ Color coding and readout of this image sensor

| Gb | B | Gb | B |
|----|---|----|---|
| R | Gr | R | Gr |
| Gb | B | Gb | B |
| R | Gr | R | Gr |

↓  ↓  ↓  ↓

| | | | | Horizontal register |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Color Coding Diagram**

The primary color filters of this image sensor are arranged in the layout shown in the figure on the left (Bayer arrangement).

Gr and Gb denote the G signals on the same line as the R signal and the B signal, respectively.

All pixels signals are output successively in a 1/30s period.
The R signal and Gr signal lines and the Gb signal and B signal lines are output successively.

### ◎ Readout modes

The diagram below shows the output methods for the following two readout modes.
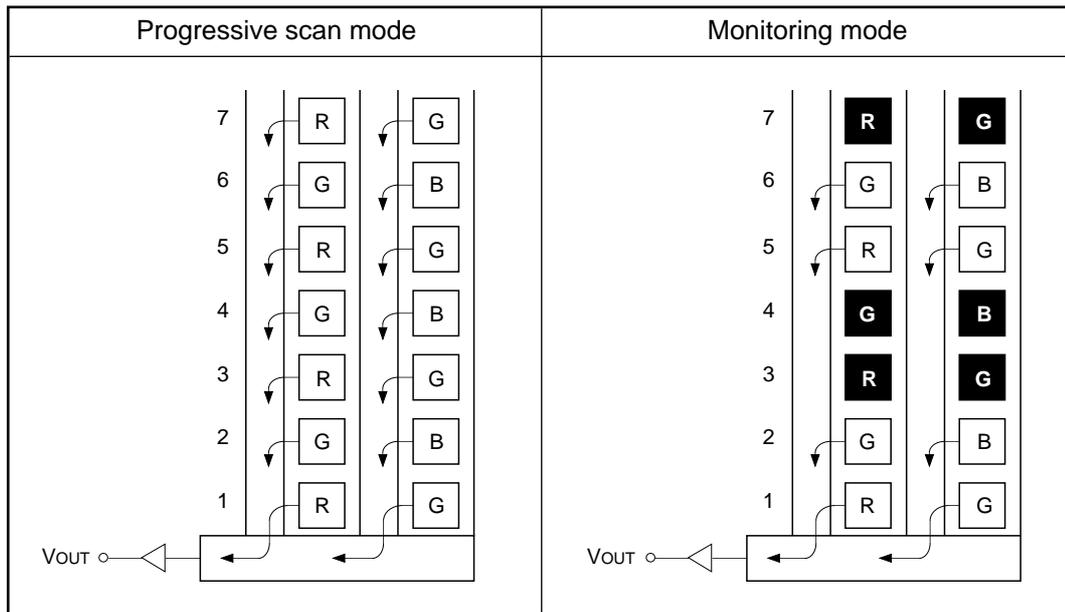


**Note)** Blacked out portions in the diagram indicate pixels which are not read out.

1. Progressive scan mode
   In this mode, all pixel signals are output in non-interlace format in 1/30s.
   The vertical resolution is approximately 400TV-lines and all pixel signals within the same exposure period are read out simultaneously, making this mode suitable for high resolution image capturing.

2. Monitoring mode
   The signals for all effective areas are output during a single field period of NTSC standard (approximately 1/60s) by repeating readout pixels and non-readout pixels every two lines. The vertical resolution is approximately 200TV-lines. Note that the same pixel signal is output for both odd and even fields.
   Since signals are output in a format which conforms to NTSC, the external circuit can be simplified when monitoring using an NTSC monitor.

◎ **Measurement conditions**

1) In the following measurements, the device drive conditions are at the typical values of the bias and clock voltage conditions.

2) In the following measurements, spot blemishes are excluded and, unless otherwise specified, the optical black level (OB) is used as the reference for the signal output, which is taken as the value of the Gr/Gb signal output or the R/B signal output of the measurement system.

◎ **Definition of standard imaging conditions**

1) Standard imaging condition I:
Use a pattern box (luminance 706cd/m$^2$, color temperature of 3200K halogen source) as a subject. (Pattern for evaluation is not applicable.) Use a testing standard lens with CM500S (t = 1.0mm) as an IR cut filter and image at F5.6. The luminous intensity to the sensor receiving surface at this point is defined as the standard sensitivity testing luminous intensity.

2) Standard imaging condition II:
Image a light source (color temperature of 3200K) with a uniformity of brightness within 2% at all angles. Use a testing standard lens with CM500S (t = 1.0mm) as an IR cut filter. The luminous intensity is adjusted to the value indicated in each testing item by the lens diaphragm.

1. G sensitivity, sensitivity comparison
Set to standard imaging condition I. After selecting the electronic shutter mode with a shutter speed of 1/100s, measure the signal outputs ($V_{Gr}$, $V_{Gb}$, $V_R$ and $V_B$) at the center of each Gr, Gb, R and B channel screens, and substitute the values into the following formula.

$V_G = (V_{Gr} + V_{Gb})/2$

$Sg = V_G \times \dfrac{100}{30}$ [mV]

$Rr = V_R/V_G$

$Rb = V_B/V_G$

2. Saturation signal
Set to standard imaging condition II. After adjusting the luminous intensity to 20 times the intensity with the average value of the Gr signal output, 150mV, measure the minimum values of the Gr, Gb, R and B signal outputs.

3. Smear
Set to standard imaging condition II. With the lens diaphragm at F5.6 to F8, first adjust the average value of the Gr signal output to 150mV. Measure the average values of the Gr signal output, Gb signal output, R signal output and B signal output (Gra, Gba, Ra, Ba), and then adjust the luminous intensity to 500 times the intensity with average value of the Gr signal output, 150mV. After the readout clock is stopped and the charge drain is executed by the electronic shutter at the respective H blankings, measure the maximum value (Vsm [mV]), independent of the Gr, Gb, R and B signal outputs, and substitute the values into the following formula.

$$Sm = Vsm \div \dfrac{Gra + Gba + Ra + Ba}{4} \times \dfrac{1}{500} \times \dfrac{1}{10} \times 100 \text{ [%] (1/10V method conversion value)}$$

4. Video signal shading
Set to standard imaging condition II. With the lens diaphragm at F5.6 to F8, adjust the luminous intensity so that the average value of the Gr signal output is 150mV. Then measure the maximum (Grmax [mV]) and minimum (Grmin [mV]) values of the Gr signal output and substitute the values into the following formula.

$SHg = (Grmax - Grmin)/150 \times 100$ [%]

5. Uniformity between video signal channels

After measuring 4, measure the maximum (Rmax [mV]) and minimum (Rmin [mV]) values of the R signal and the maximum (Bmax [mV]) and minimum (Bmin [mV]) values of the B signal, and substitute the values into the following formula.

$\Delta Srg = (Rmax - Rmin)/150 \times 100$ [%]
$\Delta Sbg = (Bmax - Bmin)/150 \times 100$ [%]

6. Dark signal

Measure the average value of the signal output (Vdt [mV]) with the device ambient temperature 60°C and the device in the light-obstructed state, using the horizontal idle transfer level as a reference.

7. Dark signal shading

After measuring 6, measure the maximum (Vdmax [mV]) and minimum (Vdmin [mV]) values of the dark signal output and substitute the values into the following formula.

$\Delta Vdt = Vdmax - Vdmin$ [mV]

8. Line crawl

Set to standard imaging condition II. Adjusting the luminous intensity so that the average value of the Gr signal output is 150mV, and then insert R, G, and B filters and measure the difference between G signal lines ($\Delta Glr$, $\Delta Glg$, $\Delta Glb$ [mV]) as well as the average value of the G signal output (Gar, Gag, Gab). Substitute the values into the following formula.

$$Lci = \frac{\Delta Gli}{Gai} \times 100 \text{ [\%] } (i = r, g, b)$$
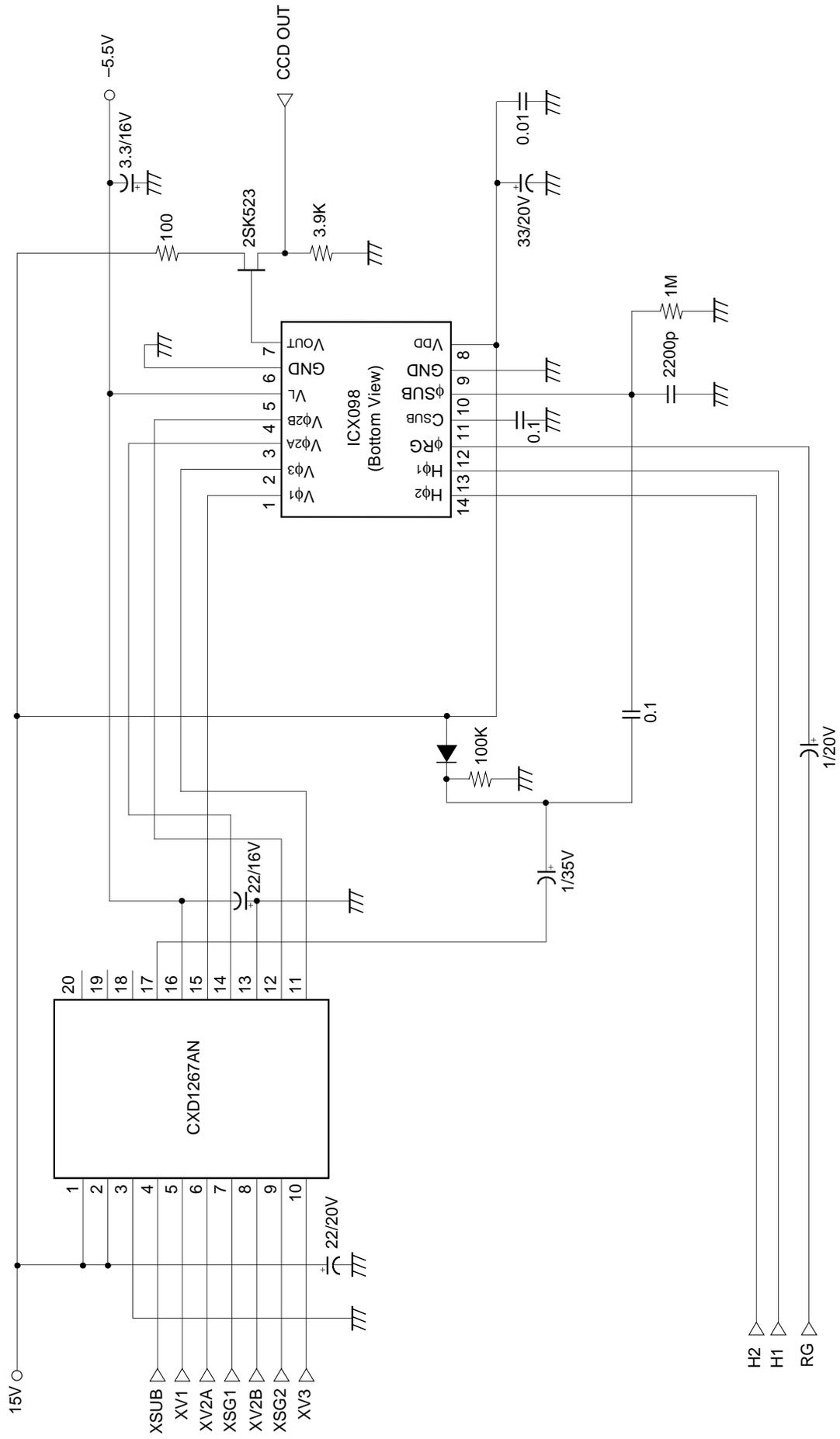
9. Lag

Adjust the Gr signal output value generated by strobe light to 150mV. After setting the strobe light so that it strobes with the following timing, measure the residual signal (Vlag). Substitute the value into the following formula.
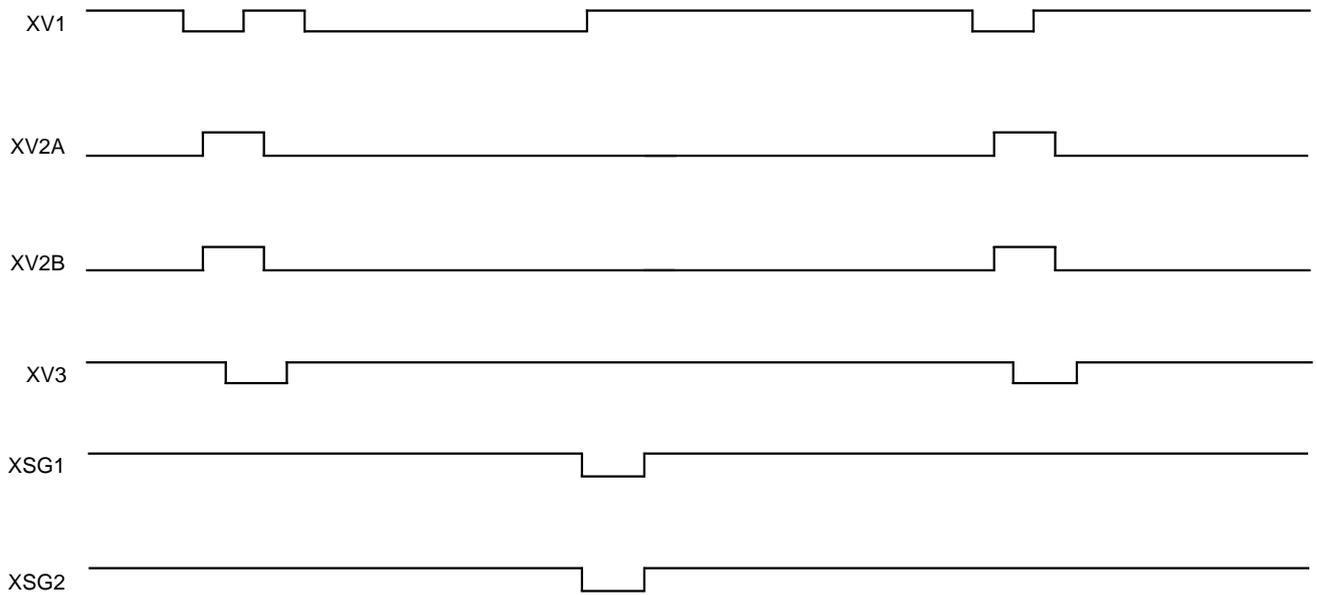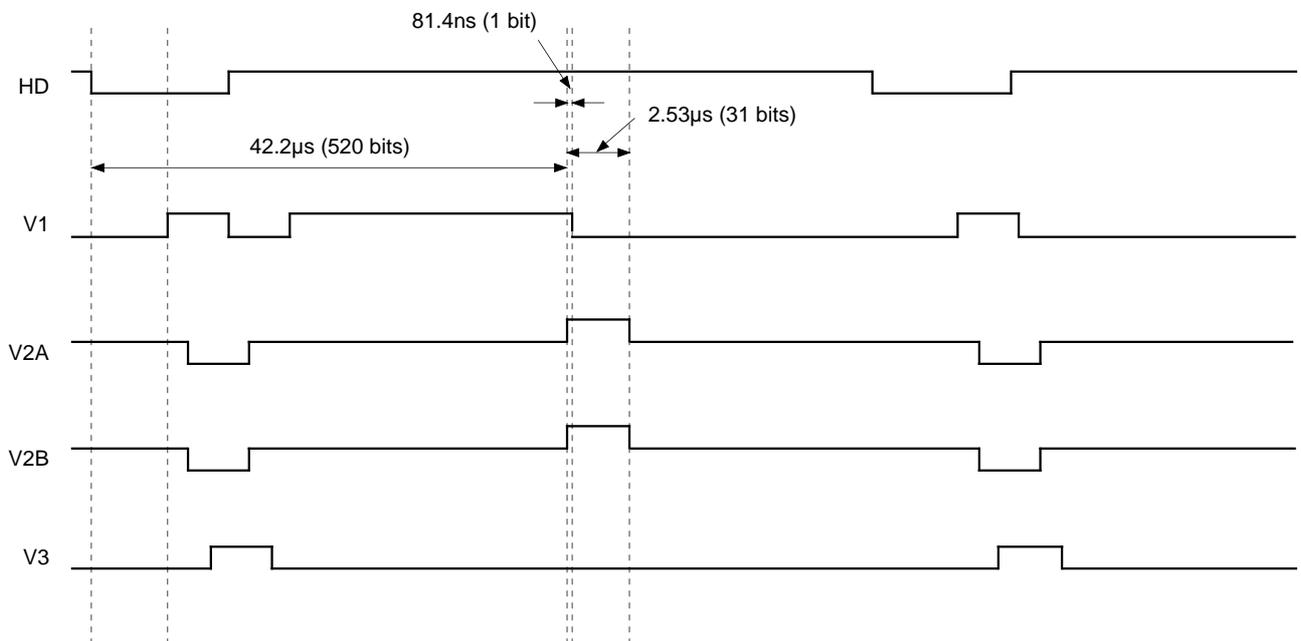
$Lag = (Vlag/150) \times 100$ [%]
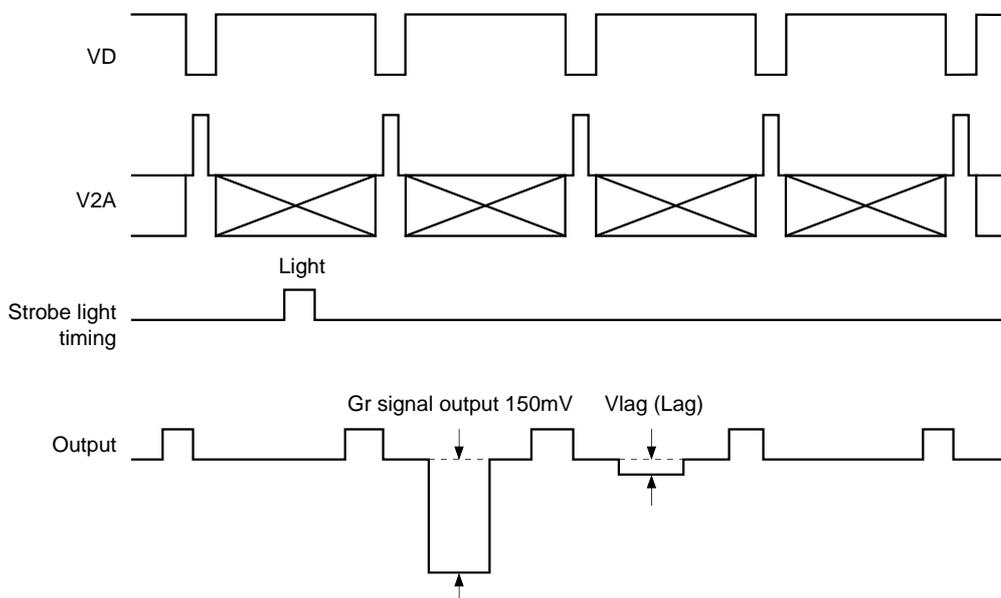
**Drive Circuit**

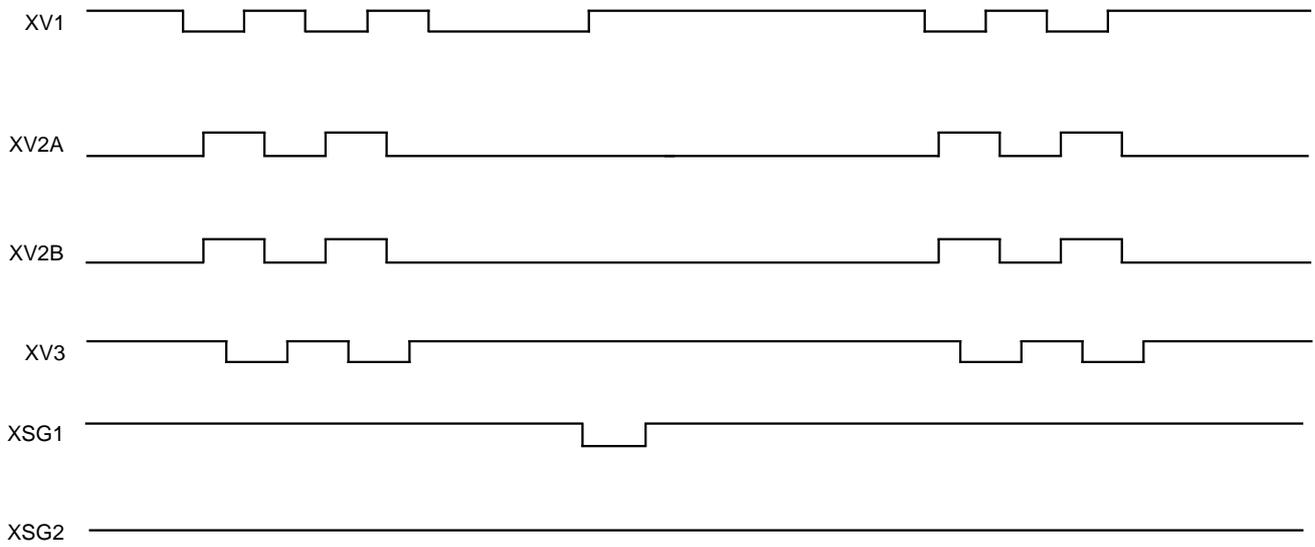**Sensor Readout Clock Timing Chart          Progressive Scan Mode**

XV1

XV2A

XV2B

XV3

XSG1

XSG2

Sensor readout clocks XSG1 and XSG2 are used by
composing XV2A and XV2B.

81.4ns (1 bit)

HD

2.53µs (31 bits)

42.2µs (520 bits)

V1

V2A

V2B

V3

**Sensor Readout Clock Timing Chart          Monitoring Mode**

XV1

XV2A

XV2B

XV3

XSG1

XSG2

Sensor readout clock XSG1 is used by composing XV2A.

HD

81.4ns (1 bit)

2.53μs (31 bits)

42.2μs (520 bits)

V1

V2A

V2B

V3
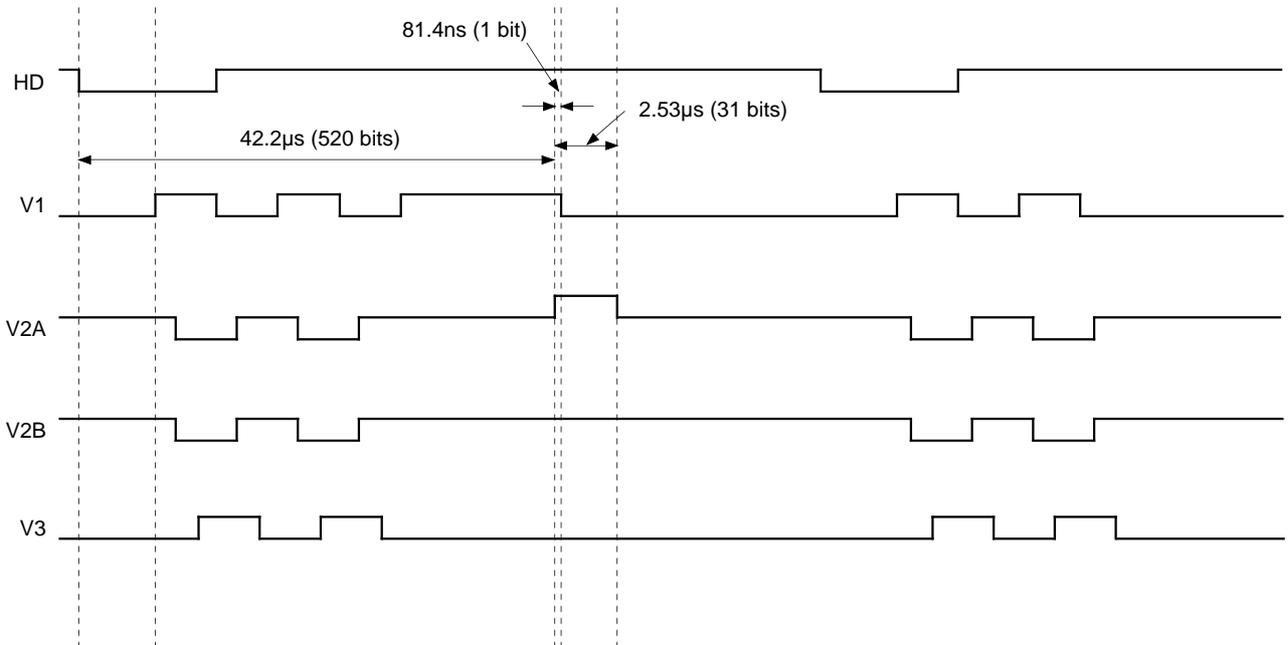
**Drive Timing Chart (Vertical Sync)   Progressive Scan Mode**
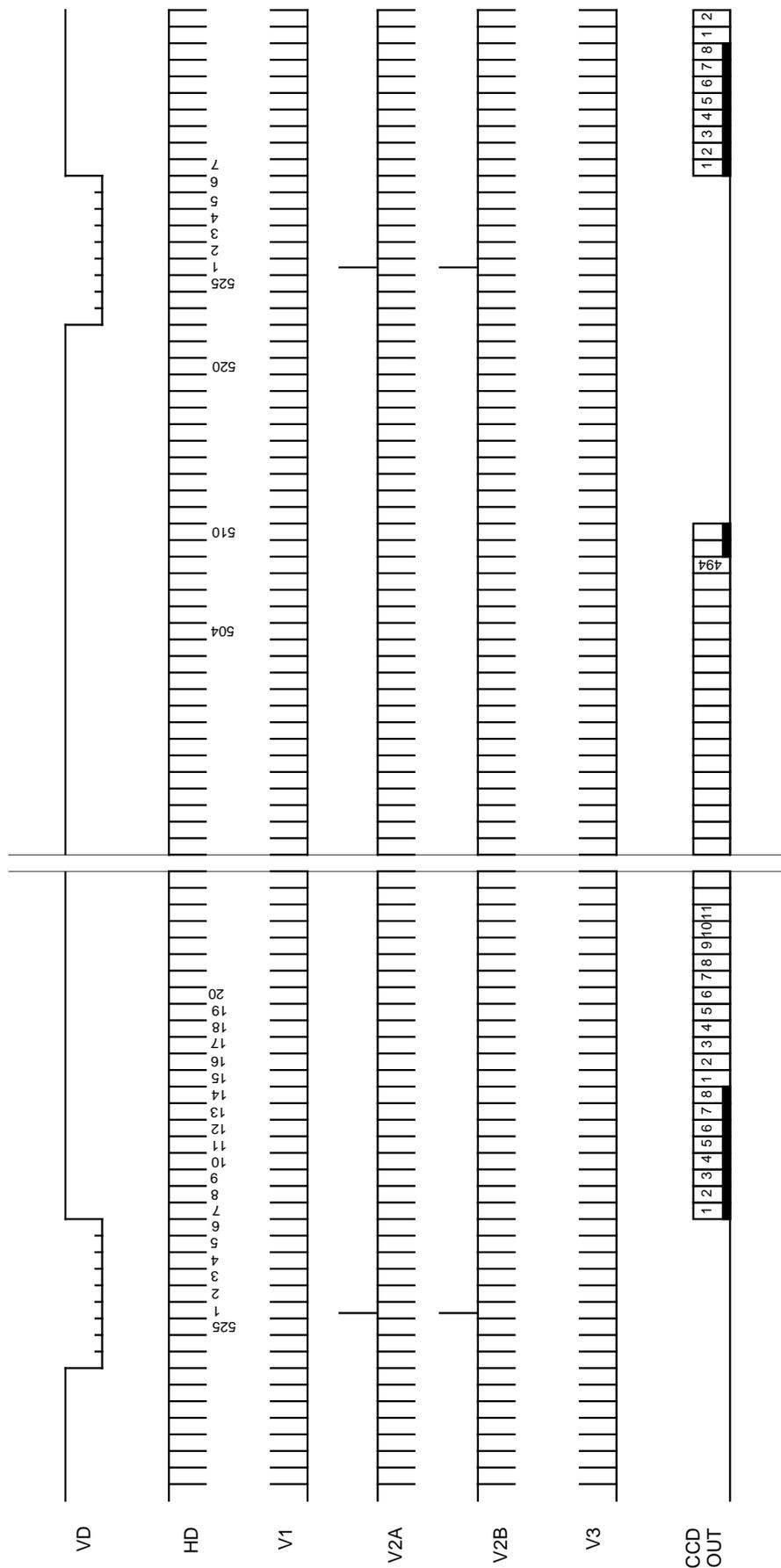
**Drive Timing Chart (Vertical Sync)     Monitoring Mode**

FLD

VD

BLK

HD

V1

V2A

V2B

V3

CCD
OUT

520 525 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

260 261 262 263 264 265 270 275 280 285

486 489 490 493 494

1 2 5 6 1 2 5 6 9 10 13 14 17 18
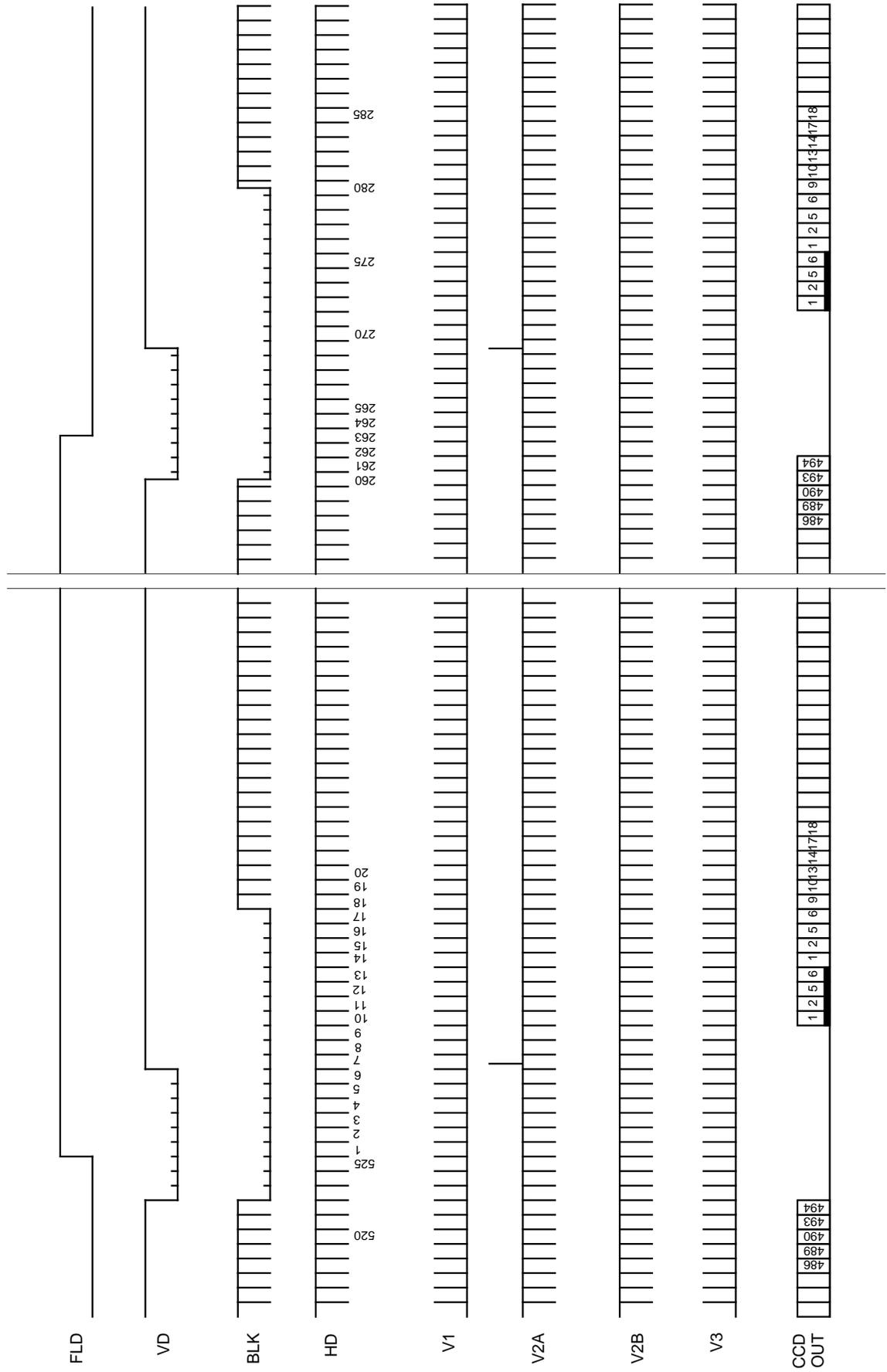
**Drive Timing Chart (Horizontal Sync)    Progressive Scan Mode**



HD
BLK
CLK
H1
H2
V1
V2A
V2B
V3
SUB
RG
SHP
SHD
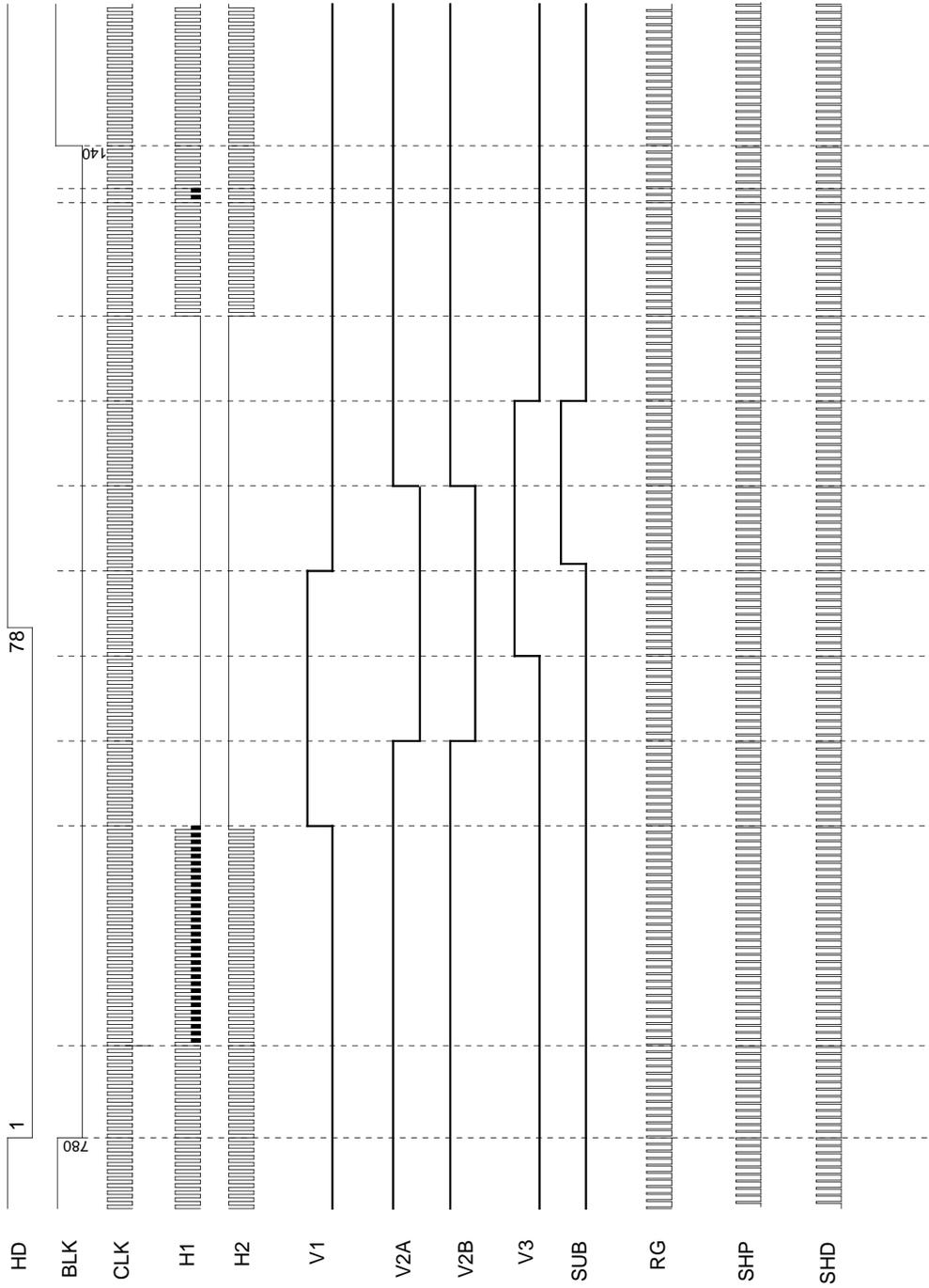
**Drive Timing Chart (Horizontal Sync)**     **Monitoring Mode**
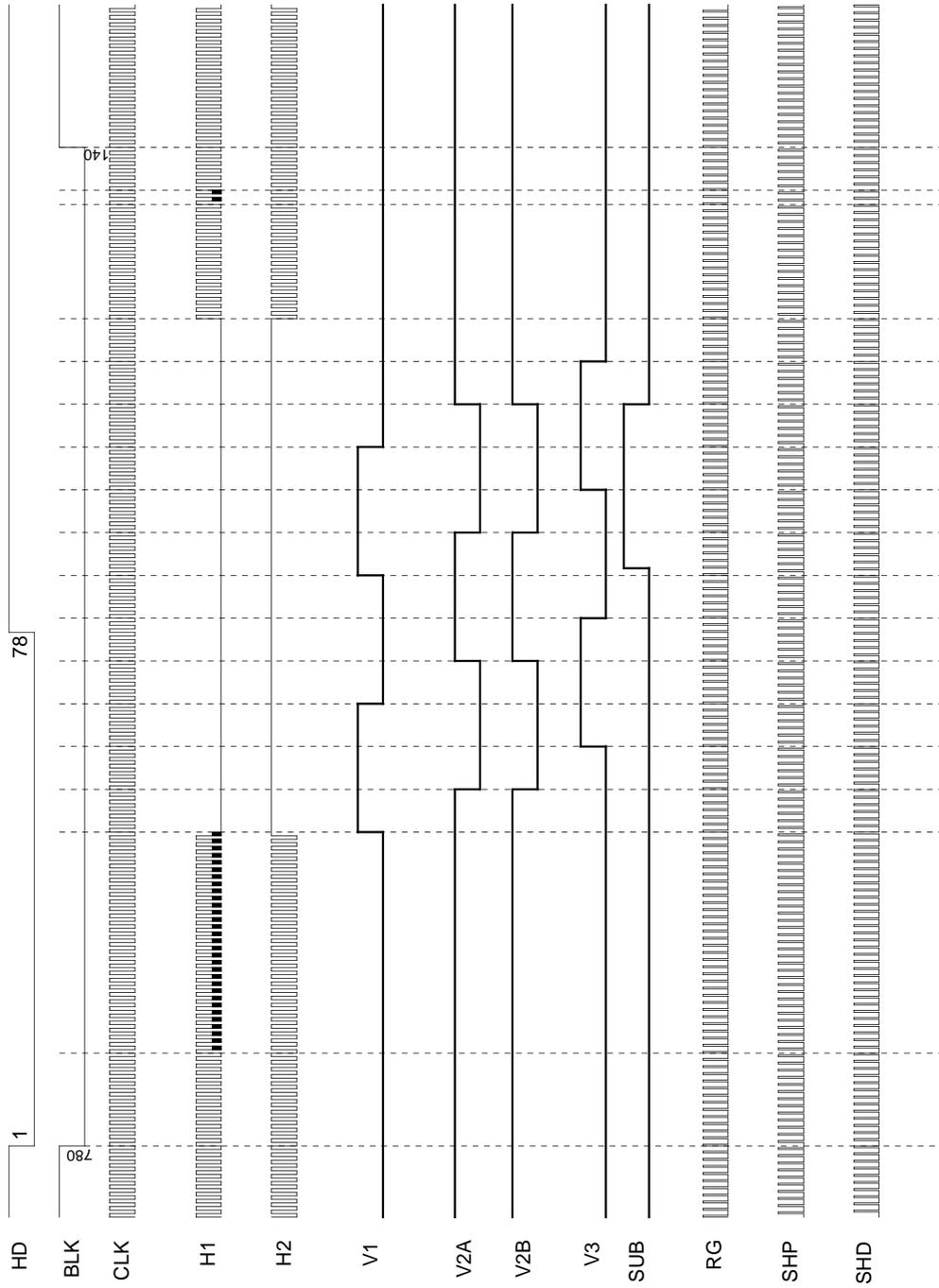
**Notes on Handling**

1) Static charge prevention

CCD image sensors are easily damaged by static discharge. Before handling be sure to take the following protective measures.

a) Either handle bare handed or use non-chargeable gloves, clothes or material.

Also use conductive shoes.

b) When handling directly use an earth band.

c) Install a conductive mat on the floor or working table to prevent the generation of static electricity.

d) Ionized air is recommended for discharge when handling CCD image sensor.

e) For the shipment of mounted substrates, use boxes treated for the prevention of static charges.

2) Soldering

a) Make sure the package temperature does not exceed 80°C.

b) Solder dipping in a mounting furnace causes damage to the glass and other defects. Use a ground 30W soldering iron and solder each pin in less than 2 seconds. For repairs and remount, cool sufficiently.

c) To dismount an image sensor, do not use a solder suction equipment. When using an electric desoldering tool, use a thermal controller of the zero cross On/Off type and connect it to ground.
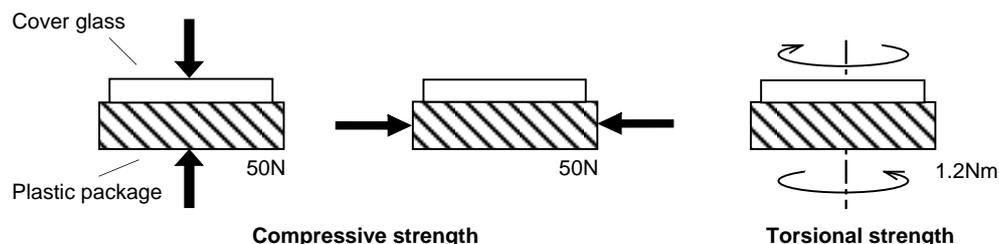
3) Dust and dirt protection

Image sensors are packed and delivered by taking care of protecting its glass plates from harmful dust and dirt. Clean glass plates with the following operation as required, and use them.

a) Perform all assembly operations in a clean room (class 1000 or less).

b) Do not either touch glass plates by hand or have any object come in contact with glass surfaces. Should dirt stick to a glass surface, blow it off with an air blower. (For dirt stuck through static electricity ionized air is recommended.)

c) Clean with a cotton bud and ethyl alcohol if the grease stained. Be careful not to scratch the glass.

d) Keep in a case to protect from dust and dirt. To prevent dew condensation, preheat or precool when moving to a room with great temperature differences.

e) When a protective tape is applied before shipping, just before use remove the tape applied for electrostatic protection. Do not reuse the tape.

4) Installing (attaching)

a) Remain within the following limits when applying a static load to the package. Do not apply any load more than 0.7mm inside the outer perimeter of the glass portion, and do not apply any load or impact to limited portions. (This may cause cracks in the package.)



Cover glass

Plastic package

50N                                 50N                                1.2Nm

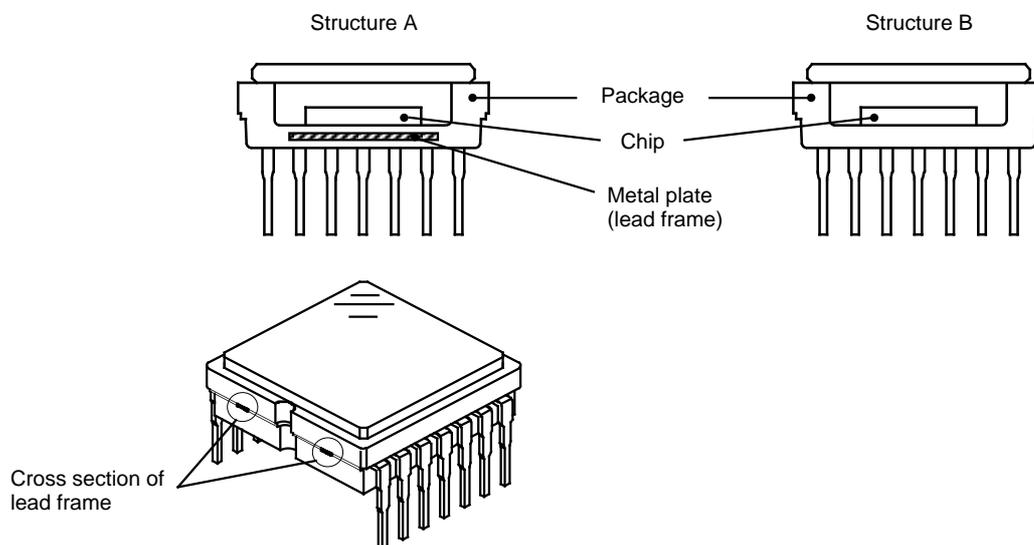**Compressive strength**                                    **Torsional strength**

b) If a load is applied to the entire surface by a hard component, bending stress may be generated and the package may fracture, etc., depending on the flatness of the bottom of the package. Therefore, for installation, use either an elastic load, such as a spring plate, or an adhesive.

c) The adhesive may cause the marking on the rear surface to disappear, especially in case the regulated voltage value is indicated on the rear surface. Therefore, the adhesive should not be applied to this area, and indicated values should be transferred to the other locations as a precaution.

d) The notch of the package is used for directional index, and that can not be used for reference of fixing. In addition, the cover glass and seal resin may overlap with the notch of the package.

e) If the lead bend repeatedly and the metal, etc., clash or rub against the package, the dust may be generated by the fragments of resin.

f) Acrylate anaerobic adhesives are generally used to attach CCD image sensors. In addition, cyano-acrylate instantaneous adhesives are sometimes used jointly with acrylate anaerobic adhesives. (reference)

5) Others

a) Do not expose to strong light (sun rays) for long periods, color filters will be discolored. When high luminance objects are imaged with the exposure level control by electronic-iris, the luminance of the image-plane may become excessive and discolor of the color filter will possibly be accelerated. In such a case, it is advisable that taking-lens with the automatic-iris and closing of the shutter during the power-off mode should be properly arranged. For continuous using under cruel condition exceeding the normal using condition, consult our company.

b) Exposure to high temperature or humidity will affect the characteristics. Accordingly avoid storage or usage in such conditions.

c) The brown stain may be seen on the bottom or side of the package. But this does not affect the CCD characteristics.

d) This package has 2 kinds of internal structure. However, their package outline, optical size, and strength are the same.



The cross section of lead frame can be seen on the side of the package for structure A.

**Package Outline**     Unit: mm

## 14 pin DIP (400mil)



1.  "**A**" is the center of the effective image area.

2.  The two points "**B**" of the package are the horizontal reference.
    The point "**B'**" of the package is the vertical reference.

3.  The bottom "**C**" of the package, and the top of the cover glass "**D**" are the height reference.

4.  The center of the effective image area relative to "**B**" and "**B'**" is (H, V) = (5.0, 5.0) ± 0.15mm.

5.  The rotation angle of the effective image area relative to H and V is ± 1°.

6.  The height from the bottom "**C**" to the effective image area is 1.41 ± 0.10mm.
    The height from the top of the cover glass "**D**" to the effective image area is 1.94 ± 0.15mm.

7.  The tilt of the effective image area relative to the bottom "**C**" is less than 25μm.
    The tilt of the effective image area relative to the top "**D**" of the cover glass is less than 25μm.

8.  The thickness of the cover glass is 0.75mm, and the refractive index is 1.5.

9.  The notch of the package is used only for directional index, that must not be used for reference of fixing.

## PACKAGE STRUCTURE

| PACKAGE MATERIAL | Plastic |
|---|---|
| LEAD TREATMENT | GOLD PLATING |
| LEAD MATERIAL | 42 ALLOY |
| PACKAGE WEIGHT | 0.6g |