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CUSTOMERS ACCEPTANCE

SPECIFICATIONS

Product Type 1/3-type B/W CCD Area Sensor with 470k Pixels for CCIR

LZ2364BJ

Model No	(LZ2364BJ)

*This specifications contains 19 pages including the cover and appendix.

If you have any objections, please contact us before issuing purchasing order.

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LZ2364BJ



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 - (1) The products covered herein are designed and manufactured for the following application areas. When using the products covered herein for the equipment listed in Paragraph (2), even for the following application areas, be sure to observe the precautions given in Paragraph (2). Never use the products for the equipment listed in Paragraph (3).
 - Office electronics
 - ·Instrumentation and measuring equipment
 - ·Machine tools
 - ·Audiovisual equipment
 - ·Home appliances
 - ·Communication equipment other than for trunk lines
 - (2) Those contemplating using the products covered herein for the following equipment which demands high reliability, should first contact a sales representative of the company and then accept responsibility for incorporating into the design fail-safe operation, redundancy, and other appropriate measures for ensuring reliability and safety of the equipment and the overall system.
 - •Control and safety devices for airplanes, trains, automobiles, and other transportation equipment
 - ·Mainframe computers
 - Traffic control systems
 - ·Gas leak detectors and automatic cutoff devices
 - ·Rescue and security equipment
 - •Other safety devices and safety equipment, etc.
 - (3) Do not use the products covered herein for the following equipment which demands extremely high performance in terms of functionality, reliability, or accuracy.
 - •Aerospace equipment
 - ·Communications equipment for trunk lines
 - ·Control equipment for the nuclear power industry
 - •Medical equipment related to life support, etc.
 - (4) Please direct all queries and comments regarding the interpretation of the above three Paragraphs to a sales representative of the company.
- Please direct all queries regarding the products covered herein to a sales representative of the company.



CONTENTS

I.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	Z
2.	ARRANGEMENT OF PIXELS	3
3.	PIN IDENTIFICATION ·····	3
4.	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	4
5.	RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS	4
6.	CHARACTERISTICS ·····	5
7.	TIMING DIAGRAM EXAMPLE	6
8.	STANDARD OPERATING CIRCUIT EXAMPLE	10
9.	SPECIFICATION FOR BLEMISH ·····	11
l0.	CAUTIONS FOR USE ·····	12
11.	PACKAGE OUTLINE AND PACKING SPECIFICATION ·····	14



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

LZ2364BJ is a 1/3-type(6mm) solid-state image sensor consists of PN photo-diodes and CCDs(charge-coupled devices). Having approximately 470,000 pixels(horizontal 795 x vertical 595), the sensor provides a high resolution stable B/W image.

Features

1) Number of image pixels

: Horizontal 752 x vertical 582

Pixel pitch

: Horizontal 6.5 μm × vertical 6.3 μm

Number of optical black pixels: Horizontal; front 3 and rear 40

Vertical: front 11 and rear 2

- 2) Low fixed pattern noise and lag
- 3) No burn-in and no image distortion
- 4) Blooming suppression structure
- 5) Built-in output amplifier
- 6) 16-pin half-pitch DIP (Row space: 11.43mm)
- 7) Variable electronic shutter(1/50 to 1/10000 s)
- 8) N-type silicon substrate, N-MOS process
- 9) Not designed or rated as radiation hardened
- 10) Compatible with CCIR standard

Applications

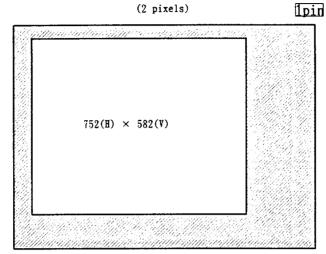
- 1) Cameras(Cam corders, industrial monitor cameras, etc.)
- 2) Pattern recognition

0thers

Combined with the timing IC(LZ95D42/M), SSG IC(LZ93N67 or LZ95D52), V driver IC(LR36683N), and sample/hold IC(IR3P66), this product operates under the performance satisfying these specifications.

* The circuit diagram and others included in this specification are intended for use to explain typical application examples. Therefore, we take no responsibility for any problem as may occur due to the use of the included circuit and for any problem with industrial proprietary rights or other rights.

2. ARRANGEMENT OF PIXELS



Optical black

Optical black (40 pixels)

Optical black
(11 pixels)

3. PIN IDENTIFICATION

Optical black

(3 pixels)

φ H 2	φH1	φ LH 1	φRS	PW	OFD	GND	O D
16	1 5	1 4	1 3	1 2	11	1 0	9
			L Z 2 3	6 4 B J			
	,					ļ	
∇							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
φ V 4	φ V 3	φ V 2	φV1	GND	NC1	N C 2	0 S
					()	OP V	IEW)

Symbol	Pin name	
O D Output transistor drain		
0 S	Video output	
φRS	Reset transistor clock	
φ V 1, φ V 2, φ V 3, φ V 4	Vertical shift register clock	
φH1, φH2	Horizontal shift register clock	
φ LH 1	Horizontal shift register final stage clock	
OFD	Overflow drain	
PW	P well	
GND	Ground	
NC1, NC2	Non connection	

4. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

	·	~ /
Symbol Symbol	Ratings	Unit
VOD	0~+18	V
VφRS	$-0.3 \sim +18$	V
VφV	VPW ~+ 18	V
VφH	- 0.3~+18	V
V φ LH	-0.3~+18	V
VOFD	0~+55	V
VP₩-V φ	-28~ 0	V
Tstg	-40~+80	°C
Topr	$-20\sim+70$	$^{\circ}$
	V O D V φ R S V φ V V φ H V φ LH V O F D VPW-V φ T stg	$\begin{array}{c cccc} V & O & D & O & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & \phi & R & S & -0 & . & 3 & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & \phi & V & V & PW & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & \phi & H & -0 & . & 3 & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & \phi & LH & -0 & . & 3 & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & \phi & LH & -0 & . & 3 & \sim + 1 & 8 \\ V & O & F & D & O & \sim + 5 & 5 \\ V & PW - V & \phi & -2 & 8 & \sim & 0 \\ T & stg & -4 & 0 & \sim + 8 & 0 \\ \end{array}$

^{*} Note: The OFD clock ϕ_{OFD} is excluded.

5. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	
Operating ambient temp	Topr		25. 0		$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	
Output transistor drai	n voltage	VOD	14. 5	15. 0	16. 0	V
Overflow When DC is a	pplied (notel)	VOFD	5. 0		19. 0	V
drain When pulse i	s applied	V Ø of D	21. 5	<u> </u>		V
voltage p-p level	(note2)					
Ground		GND		0.0		V
P well voltage		VPW	-10.0	7-1-1	VøVL	V
	LOW level	V φ V1L, V φ V3L				
Vertical shift		$V \phi V2L, V \phi V4L$	-9.5	-9.0	-7. 5	V
register clock	INTERMEDIATE	V φ V1Ι, V φ V3Ι	-			7.7
	level	$V \phi V2I, V \phi V4I$		0.0		V
	HIGH level	V φ V1H, V φ V3H	14.5	15. 0	17. 0	V
Horizontal shift	LOW level	V φ H1L, V φ H2L	-0.05	0.0	0. 05	V
register clock	HIGH level	V φ H1H, V φ H2H	4. 7	5. 0	6. 0	V
Horizontal shift regi-	LOW level	V φ LH1L	-0. 05	0.0	0. 05	V
ster final stage clock	HIGH level	V φ LH1H	4.7	5. 0	6. 0	V
Reset gate clock	LOW level	V φ RSL	0.0		VOD-14. 0	V
	HIGH level	V φ RSH	VOD-9. 5		10.0	V
Vertical shift register clock		f φ V1, f φ V2				
	f φ V3, f φ V4		15. 63		k Hz	
Horizontal shift regis	f φ H1, f φ H2		1.1.4			
	fφLH1		14. 18	İ	MHz	
Reset gate clock frequency		$f \phi RS$		14. 18		MHz

^{*} Connect NC1 and NC2 to GND directly or through a capacitor lager than $0.047 \mu F$.

⁽note1) When DC voltage is applied, shutter speed is 1/50 second.

⁽note2) When pulse is applied, shutter speed is less than 1/50 second.

^{*} To apply power, first connect GND and then turn on OFD. After turning on OFD, turn on PW first and then turn on other powers and pulses.

Do not connect the device to or disconect it from the plug socket while power is being applied.

6. CHARACTERISTICS (Drive method: Field accumulation)

Ambient temperature : +25%, but +60% for parameter No. 4, 5 and 14.

Operating conditions: the typical values specified in recommended conditions.

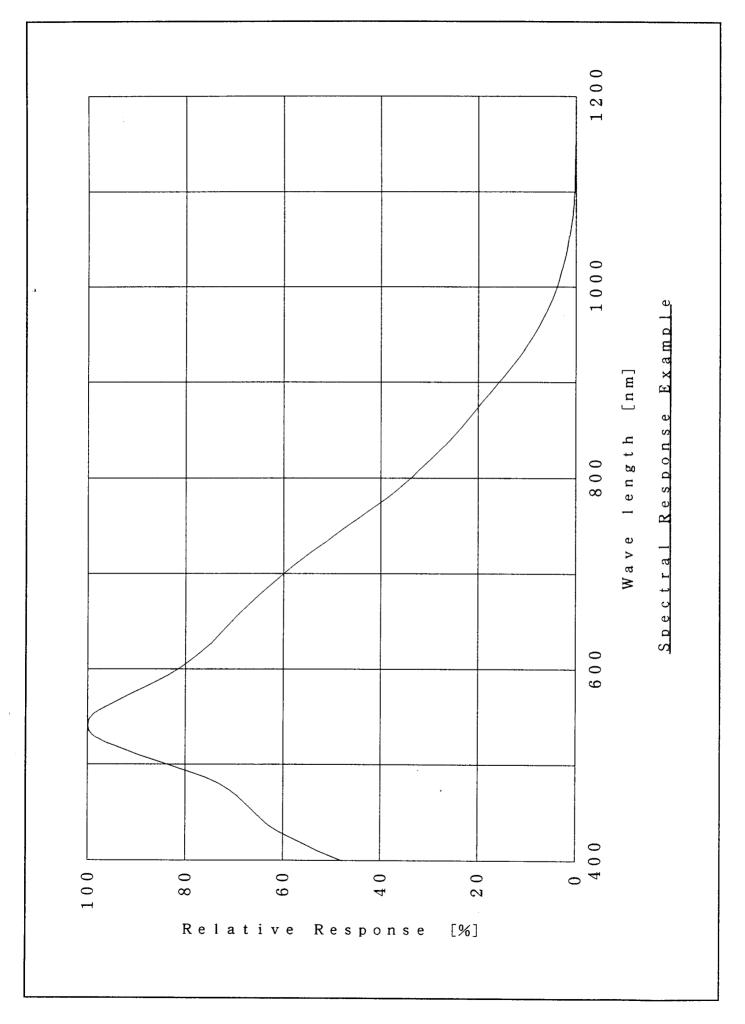
Color Temperature of light source: 3200K / IR cut-off filter(CM-500, 1mmt) is used.

No.	Parameter	Symbo1	Note	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
1	Standard output voltage	Vo	(a)		150		mV
2	Photo response non-uniformity	PRNU	(b)(c)			10	%
3	Saturation output voltage	Vsat	(b)(d)	650			mV
4	Dark output voltage	Vdark	(e)		0.5	3. 0	mV
5	Dark signal non-uniformity	DSNU	(b)(f)		0. 5	2. 0	mV
6	Sensitivity	R	(g)	370	500		шV
7	Gamma	7			1	,	
8	8 Smear ratio		(h)(i)		-84	-76	dB
9	Image lag	ΑI	(j)			1. 0	%
10	Blooming suppression ratio	ABL	(h)(k)	1000	*1*		
11	Current dissipation	IOD			4. 0	8. 0	mA
12	Output impedance	Ro			350		Ω
13	Dark noise	Vnoise	(1)		0. 2	0. 3	шV
14	OB difference in level		(m)			1. 0	mV

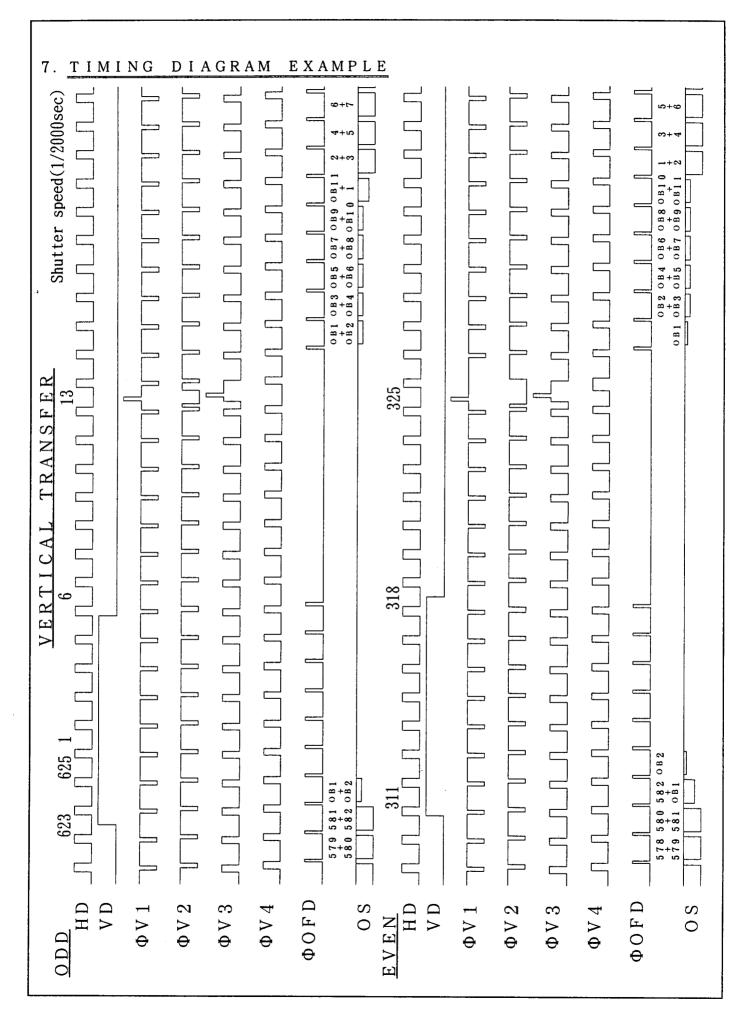
[Note]

- (a) The average output voltage under the uniform illumination. The standard exposure condition is defined when Vo is $150\,$ mV.
- (b) The image area is divided into 10×10 segments. The segment's voltage is the average output voltages of all pixels within the segment.
- (c) PRNU is defined by (Vmax Vmin) / Vo, where Vmax and Vmin are the maximum and the minimum values of each segment's voltage respectively, under the standard exposure condition.
- (d) The minimum segment's voltage under 10 times exposure of the standard exposure condition.
- (e) The average output voltage under the non-exposure condition.
- (f) DSNU is defined by (Vdmax Vdmin), where Vdmax and Vdmin are the maximum and the minimum values of each segment's voltage respectively, under the non-exposure condition.
- (g) The average output voltage when a 1000 lux light source with a 90% reflector is imaged with a lens at F4, f50 mm.
- (h) The sensor is exposed only in the central area of V/10 square, where V is the vertical image size.
- (i) SMR is defined by the ratio of the smear voltage detected during the vertical blanking period to the maximum output voltage in the V/10 square, with a lens at F4.
- (j) The sensor is exposed at the exposure level corresponding to the standard condition. AI is defined by the ratio of the lag voltage measured at the 1st field during the non-exposure period to the standard output voltage.
- (k) ABL is defined by the ratio of the exposure at the standard condition to the exposure at a point where a blooming is observed.
- (1) The RMS value of the dark noise after CDS. ($100 \text{K} \sim 5.0 \text{MHz}$, SC trap on.)
- (m) The difference of the average output voltage between the effective area and the OB area under the non-exposure condition.

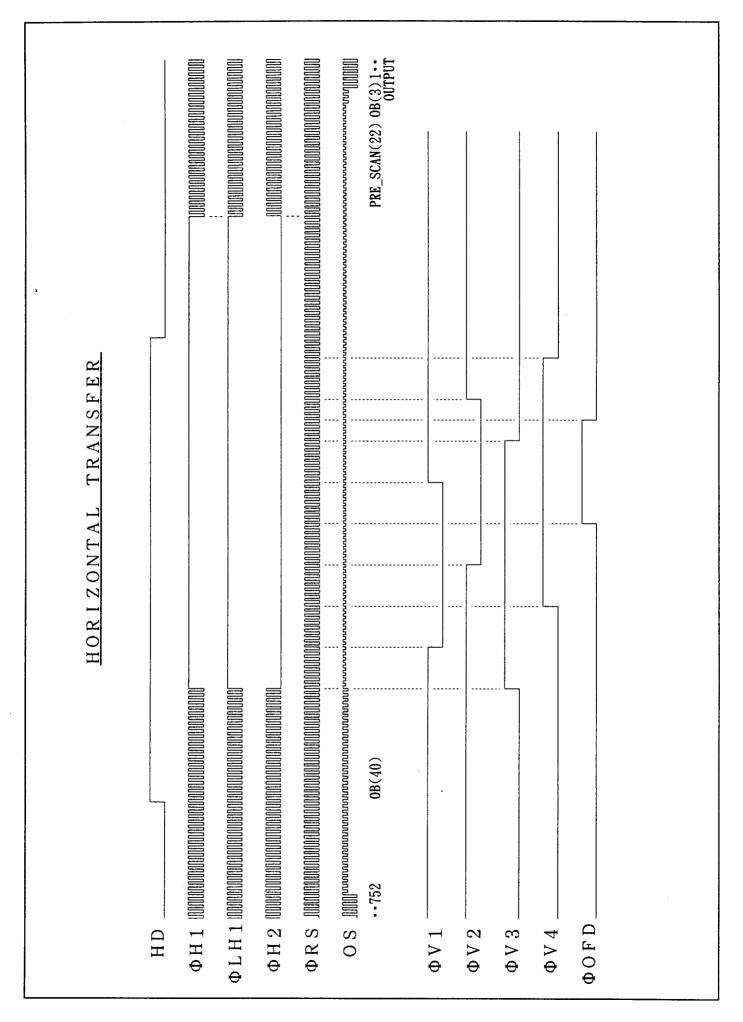




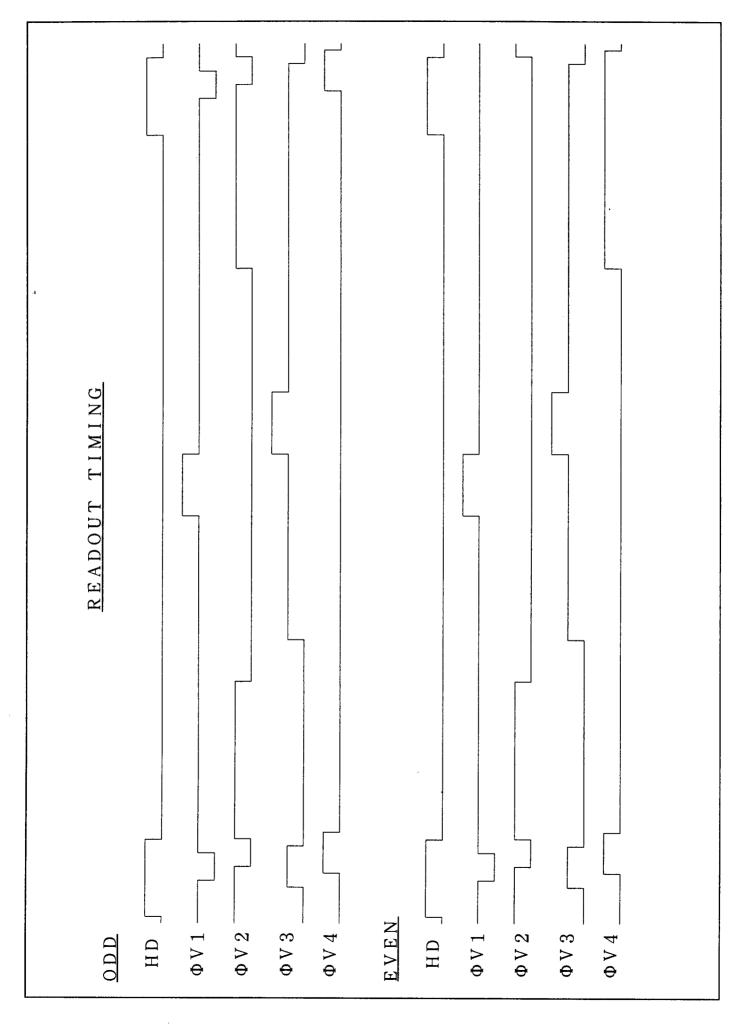






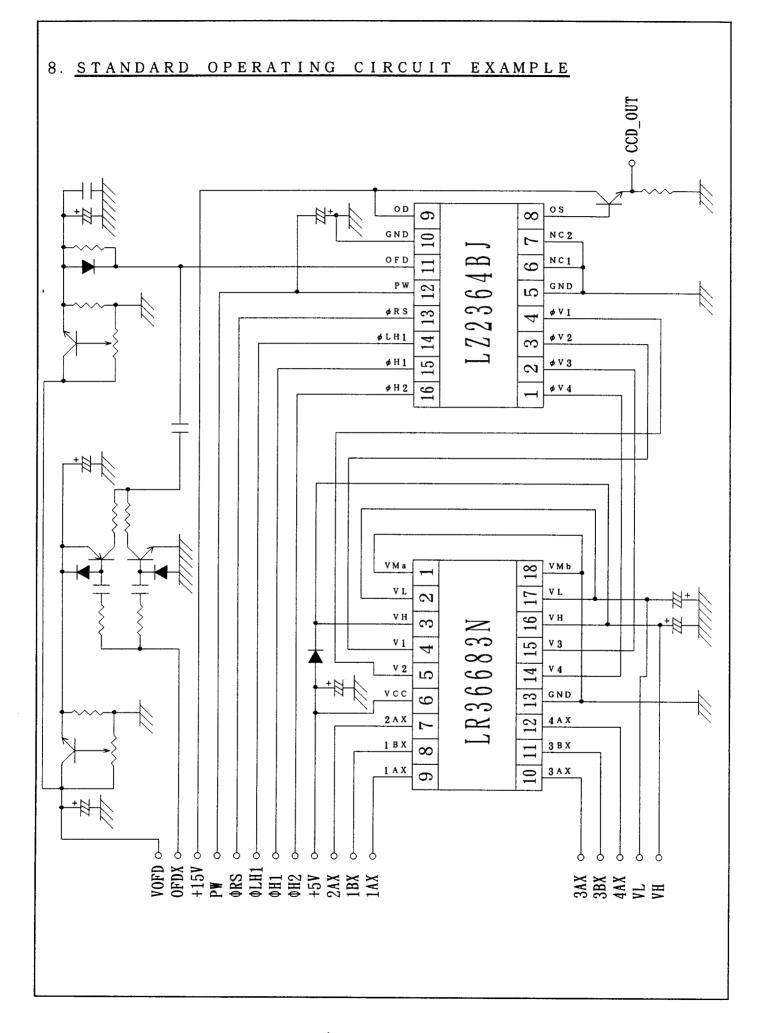






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9. SPECIFICATION FOR BLEMISH

1) Definition of blemish

	Level	Permitted number	
	of blemish (mV)	of blemish	Comment
White blemish	12 ≤ B	0	
(Exposed)	B < 12	no count	• See fig. 9(a)
Black blemish	12 ≤ B	0	• Vout = 85 mV
(Exposed)	B < 12	no count	
White blemish	8 ≦ B	0	• See fig. 9(b)
(Non_exposed)	B < 8	no count	
White blemish	$4.5 \leq B$	0	• See fig. 9(a)
(Shutter mode)	B < 4.5	no count	• Vout = 15 mV
Black blemish	4.5 ≤ B	0	 The electronic shutter
(Shutter mode)	B < 4.5	no count	speed is set at 1/10000 sec.

(note)

• B

: Blemish level defined in fig. 9.

• Vout : Average output voltage

2) Measuring Condition

• Ta:60 ℃

· Measuring Area: All pixels in the image and the optical black area excluding the outer 2 pixels of the left and right sides and the outer 2 lines of the upper and lower sides in the image area.

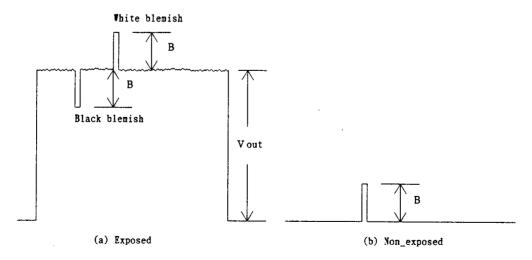


fig. 9 Definition of blemish level



10. CAUTIONS FOR USE

1. Package Breakage

In order to prevent the pakage from being broken, observe the following instructions:

- 1) The CCD is a precise optical component and the package material is ceramic. Therefore.
 - · Take care not to drop the device when mounting, handling, or transporting.
 - Avoid giving a shock to the package. Especially when leads are fixed to the socket and the circuit board, small shock could break the package more easily than when the package isn't fixed.
- 2) When applying force for mounting the device or any other purposes, fix the leads between a joint and a stand_off, so that no stress will be given to the jointed part of the lead. In addtion, when applying force, do it at a point below the stand off part.

 Low melting point glass
 - --- The leads of the package are fixed with low melting point glass, so stress added to a lead could cause a crack in the low melting point glass in the jointed part of that lead.
- 3) When mounting the package on the housing, be sure that the package is not bent.
 - --- If a bent package is forced into place between a hard plate or the like, the package may be broken.
- 4) If any damage or breakage occur on the surface of the glass cap, its characteristics could deteriorate.

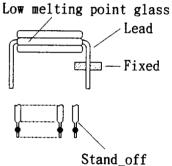
 Therefore.
 - · Do not hit the glass cap.
 - · Do not give a shock large enough to cause distortion.
 - Do not scrub or scratch the glass surface.
 - --- Even a soft cloth or applicator, if dry, could cause dust to scratch the glass.

2. Electroastatic damage

As compared with general MOS-LSI, CCD has lower ESD.

Therefore, please take the following anti-static measures when handling the CCD:

- 1) Always discharge static electricity by grounding the human body and the instrument to be used. To ground the human body, provide resistance of about 1 Meg ohm between the human body and the ground to be on the safe side.
- 2) When directly handling the device with fingers, hold the part without leads and do not touch any lead.
- 3) To avoid generating static electricity,
 - a. do not scrub the glass surface with cloth or plastic
 - b. do not attach any tape or labels
 - c. do not clean the glass surface with dust-cleaning tape
- 4) When storing or transporting the device, put it in a container of conductive material.





3. Dust and contamination

Dust or contamination on the glass surface could deteriorate the output characteristic or cause a scar. In order to minimize dust or contamination on the glass surface, take the following precautions:

- 1) Handle CCD in a clean environment such as a cleaned booth.

 (The cleanliness level should be, if possible, class 1000 at least.)
- 2) Do not touch the glass surface with fingers. If dust or contamination gets on the glass surface, the following cleaning method is recommended:
 - Dust from static electricity should be blown off with an ionized air blower. For anti-electrostatic measures, however, ground all the leads on the device before blowing off the dust.
 - The contamination on the glass surface should be wiped off with a clean applicator soaked in Isopropyl alcohol. Wipe slowly and gently in one direction only.
 - --- Frequently replace the applicator and do not use the same applicator to clean more than one device.
- Note: In most cases, dust and contamination are unavoidable, even before the device is first used. It is, therefore, recommend that the above procedures should be taken to wipe out dust and contamination before using the device.

4. Other

- 1) Soldering should be manually performed within 5 seconds at $350\mbox{\ensuremath{\text{T}}}$ maximum at soldering iron.
- 2) Avoid using or storing the CCD at high temperature or high humidity as it is a precise optical component. Do not give a mechanical shock to the CCD.
- 3) The exit pupil position of lens should be more than 20mm from the top surface of CCD.



1 1 PACKAGE OUTLINE AND PACKING SPECIFICATION

1. Package Outline Specification

Refer to drawing No. GDG 0 1 6 M-0.7E2.

(The seal resin stick out from the package shall be passed. And, the seal resins are two kinds of colors, white and transparency.)

2. Markings

Marking contents

(1) Product name

: LZ2364BJ

(2) Campany name

: SHARP

(3) Country of origin: JAPAN

(4) Date code

: YY WW X XX

- Denotes the production ref. code. (1~2 figures) Denotes the production day of the week.

3 4 5 6 7 SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT. Denotes the production week.

 $(01, 02, 03, \dots, 52, 53)$

Denotes the production year.

(Lower two digits of the year.)

Denotes the corresponding code of

over flow drain voltage.

Positions of markings are shown in the package outline drawing(No.GDG016M-07E2). But, markings shown in that drawing are not provided any measurements of their characters and their positions.

3. Packing Specification

3-1. Packing materiales

(5) Over flow drain : EE

Material Name	Material Spec.	Purpose
Device case	Paper	Device packing
	(100devices/case)	(2trays/case)
Device tray	Conductive plastic	Device fixing
	(50devices/tray)	
Cover tray	Conductive plastic	Device covering
	(1tray/case)	_
Buffer	Cardboard	Shock absorber
	(1sheet/case)	of device tray
Plastic film bag	Plastic film	Device tray fixing
Air cushion	Plastic film	Shock absorber
		of device case
Tape	Plastic film	Sealing Plastic film bag

3-2. External appearance of packing

Refer to drawing No. KSEC-100T2-0.

4. Precaution

- 1) Before unpacking, confirm the imports of the chapter "Handling Precaution" in this device specifications.
- 2) Unpacking should be done on the stand treated with anti-ESD. At that time, the same anti-ESD treatment should be done to operater's body, too.
- 3) Printer's ink of over flow drain voltage isn't solvent-proof, so it is possible to be defaced by using a solvent.

IS	SSUE DATE	[96.03.11	(NOTE)
IS	SSUE NUMBER	6311CADC	M. Kanish y Takeda J. Seho
S	/C NUMBER	LZ2364BJ	14. Your



LZ2364BJ

5. Corresponding code of over flow drain voltage Contents of the corresponding code

Numerical value of	Corresponding code of
over flow drain voltage (V)	over flow drain voltage
(Down to one decimal place)	(English alphabet and
	numeral of two figures)
Integral value 3.	One figure 3
4.	4
5.	5
6.	6
7.	7
8.	8
9.	9
10.	A
11.	В
12.	C
13.	D
14.	E
15.	F
16.	G
17.	Н
18.	J
19.	K
20.	L
Decimal value . 0	Two figures 0
. 1	
. 2	2
. 3	3
. 4	4
. 5	5
. 6	6
. 7	7
8	8
. 9	9

Example of the corresponding code

Numerical value of voltage: 9. $5(V) \rightarrow \text{Corresponding code of voltage}: 9.5$

 $14. 3(V) \rightarrow E3$

