

SPEC No.	EL0	8 1	0	7	1	A
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To;

REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION SPECIFICATIONS

Product Type 1/4-type B/W CCD Area Sensor with 320k Pixels for CCIR

Model No. LZ2424AJ

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

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

DATE:

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TENRI Integrated Circuits

SHARP CORPORATION



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- When using the products covered herein, please observe the conditions written herein and the precautions outlined in the following paragraphs. In no event shall the company be liable for any damages resulting from failure to strictly adhere to these conditions and precautions.
 - (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.



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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

LZ2424AJ is a 1/4-type(4.5mm) solid-state image sensor consists of PN photo-diodes and CCDs(charge-coupled devices). Having approximately 320,000 pixels(horizontal 542 x vertical 582), the sensor provides a high resolution stable B/W image.

Features

1) Number of image pixels : Horizontal 512 × vertical 582 Pixel pitch : Horizontal 7.2 μ m × vertial 4.7 μ m Number of optical black pixels : Horizontal; front 2 and rear 28

- 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) 14-pin half-pitch DIP (Row space: 10.16mm)
- 7) Variable electronic shutter (1/50 to 1/10000 sec.)
- 8) N-type silicon substrate, N-MOS process
- 9) Not designed or rated as radiation hardened
- 10) Compatible with CCIR standard

Applications

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

Others

Combined with the timing generator IC(LZ9GG13/M), V driver IC(LR36683N), and sample/hold IC(IR3P66), this product operates under the performance satisfying these specifications.

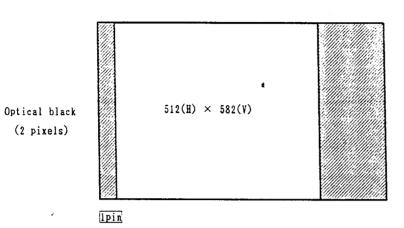
- * Set the CCD1 and CCD2(CCD select input) pin of LZ9GG13/M to 4-power CCD Type B.
- * The circuit diagram and others included in this specification are intended for use to explain typical application examples. Therefore, we take no responsibility for any problem as may occur due to the use of the included circuit and for any problem with industrial proprietary rights or other rights.

Optical black

(28 pixels)



2. ARRANGEMENT OF PIXELS



3. PIN IDENTIFICATION

(2 pixels)

GND	φ V 4	φ V 3	φ V 2	φ V 1	PW	OFD
1 4	1 3	1 2	1 1	1 0	9	8
			_			
						,
		LΖ	2 4 2 4	A J		
∇	1	·	γ	,		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OD	φRS	R D	OS	N C	φ H 2	φ H 1
(TOP VIEW)						

Symbol	Pin name
RD	Reset transistor drain
OD	Output transistor drain
OS	Video output
φRS	Reset transistor clock
φV1, φV2, φV3, φV4	Vertical shift register clock
φ H 1, φ H 2	Horizontal shift register clock
OFD	Overflow drain
PW	P well
GND	Ground
N C	Non connection

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4. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Output transistor drain voltage	VOD	0 ~ +18	V
Reset drain voltage	VRD	0 ~ +18	V
Overflow drain voltage	VOFD	0 ~ +45	V
Reset gate clock voltage	VφRS	$-0.3 \sim +12$	V
Vertical shift register clock voltage	VφV	$-10.5 \sim +17.5$	V
Horizontal shift register clock voltage	VφH	$-0.3 \sim +12$	V
Voltage difference between Pwell and vertical clock	VPW−V φ V	−28 ~ 0	V
Voltage difference between vertical clock	V φ V-V φ V	$0 \sim +15(note)$	V
Storage temperature	Tstg	$-40 \sim +80$	~C
Operating ambient temperature	Topr	$-20 \sim +70$	°C

(note) When clock width is below $10\mu s$, and clock duty factor is below 0.1%, voltage difference between vertical clock is guaranteed to 27V.

5. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Operating ambient temperature	T opr		25. 0		$^{\circ}$ C
Output transistor drain voltage	VOD	14. 5	15. 0	16.0	V
Reset transistor drain voltage	VRD		VOD		V
Overflow When DC is applied (note1)	VOFD	5. 0		15. 0	V
drain When pulse is applied	V Ø ofd	21.5			V
voltage p-p level (note2)					
Ground	GND		0.0		V
P well voltage	VPW	-9.0		VøVL	V
Vertical shift resistor clock	V φ V1L, V φ V3L				
LOW level	V φ V2L, V φ V4L	-8.5	-8.0	-7.5	V
Vertical shift register clock	V φ V1 I, V φ V3 I				
INTERMEDIATE level	V φ V2I, V φ V4I		0.0		V
Vertical shift resistor clock	V φ V1H, V φ V3H	14. 5	15.0	15. 5	V
HIGH level					
Horizontal shift resistor clock	V φ H1L, V φ H2L				
LOW level		-0.05	0.0	0.05	V
Horizontal shift register clock	V φ H1H, V φ H2H				
HIGH level		3. 3	3.6	5. 5	V
Reset gate clock	V φ RSL				
LOW level		0.0		VRD-12.	3 V
Reset gate clock	V φ RSH				1
HIGH level		VRD-7.8	3	10.0	V
Vertical shift register clock	f φ V1, f φ V2	1	1		1
frequency	f φ V3, f φ V4		15. 63		k Hz
Horizontal shift register clock	f φ H1, f φ H2				
frequency			9. 66		MHz
Reset gate clock frequency	f φ RS		9. 66		MHz

- * Connect NC to GND directly or through a capacitor larger 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.
- (note3) VPW is set below V VL that is low level of vertical shift register clock, or use the same power supply that is connected to VL of V driver IC.
- ♦ 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 disconnect it from the plug socket while power is being applied.



6. CHARACTERISTICS (Drive method: Field accumulation)

Ambient temperature : $\pm 25\%$, but $\pm 60\%$ for parameter No. 4 and 5.

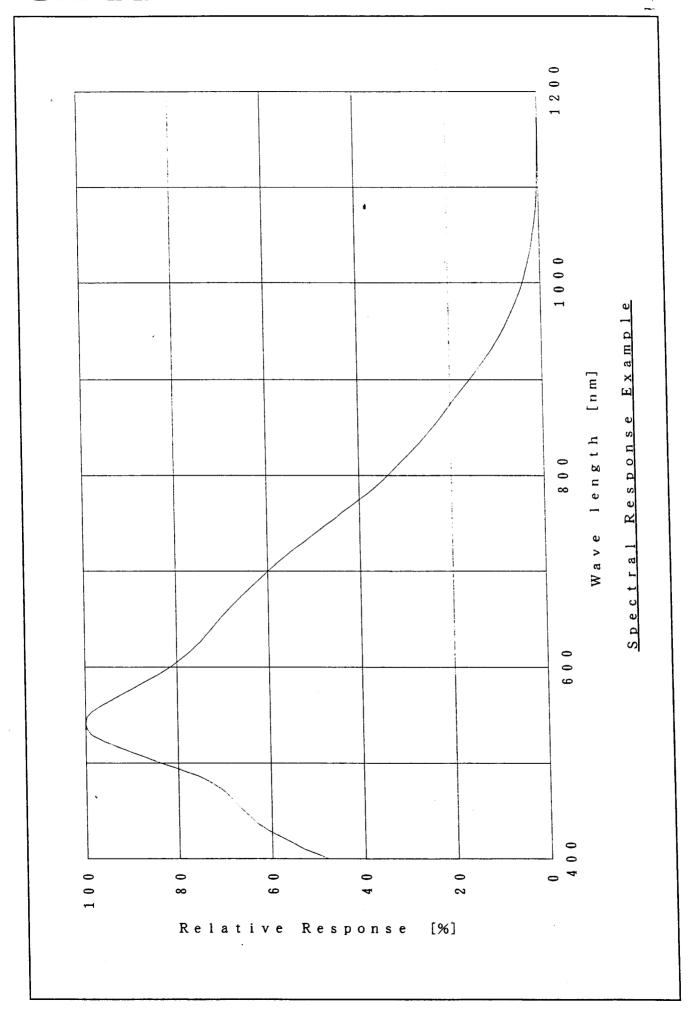
Operating conditions: the typical values specified in recommended conditions.

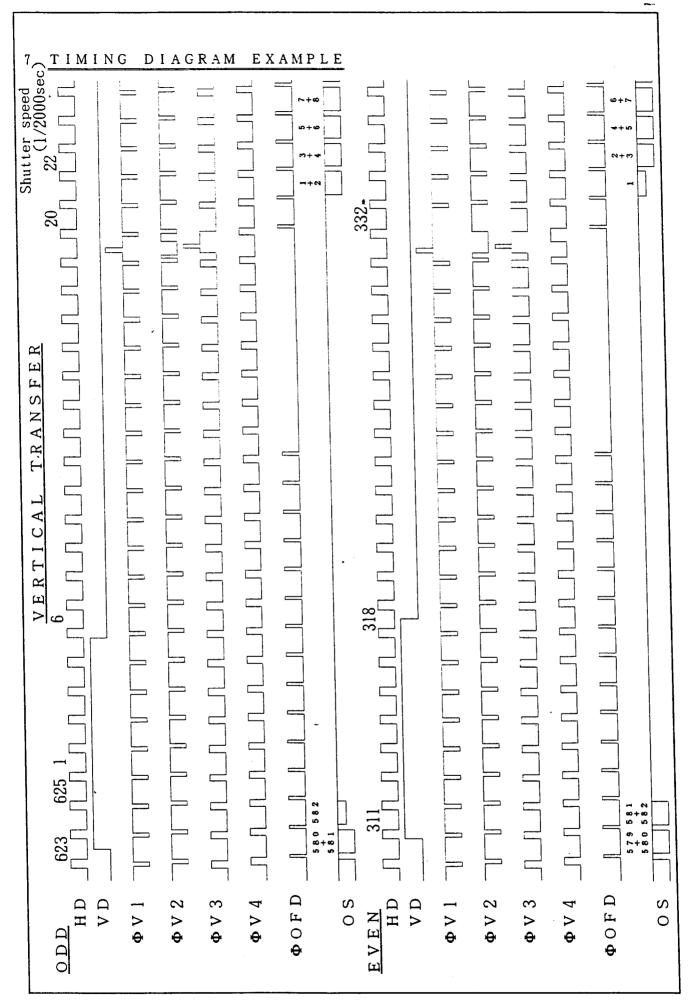
Color Temperature of light source : 3200K / IR cut-off filter(CM-500, 1mmt) is used.

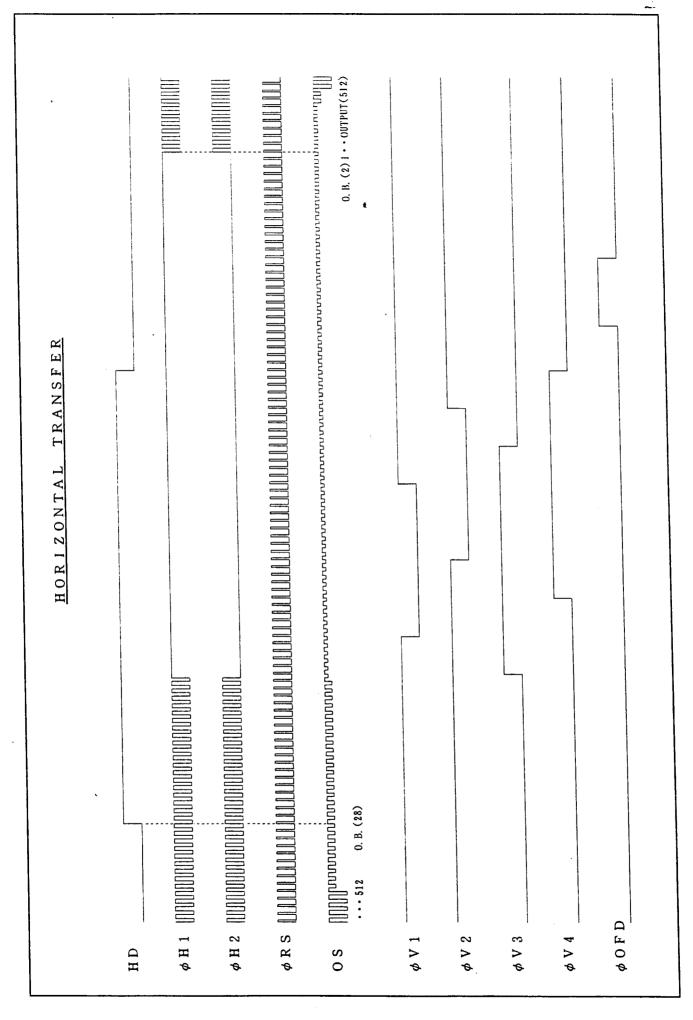
No.	Parameter	Symbol	Note	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
1	Standard output voltage	Vo	(a)		150		mV
2	Photo response non-uniformity	PRNU	(b)(c)			15	%
3	Saturation output voltage	Vsat	(p)(q)	650			шV
4	Dark output voltage	Vdark	(e)		0.5	3. 0	mV
5	Dark signal non-uniformity	DSNU	(b)(f)		0.5	2. 0	mV
6	Sensitivity	R	(g)	420	600		mV
7	Smear ratio	SMR	(h)(i)		-90	-80	dB
8	Image lag	ΑI	(j)		ļ	1.0	%
9	Blooming suppression ratio	ABL	(h)(k)	1000			
10	Current dissipation	IOD			4.0	8.0	mA
11	Output impedance	Ro			350		Ω

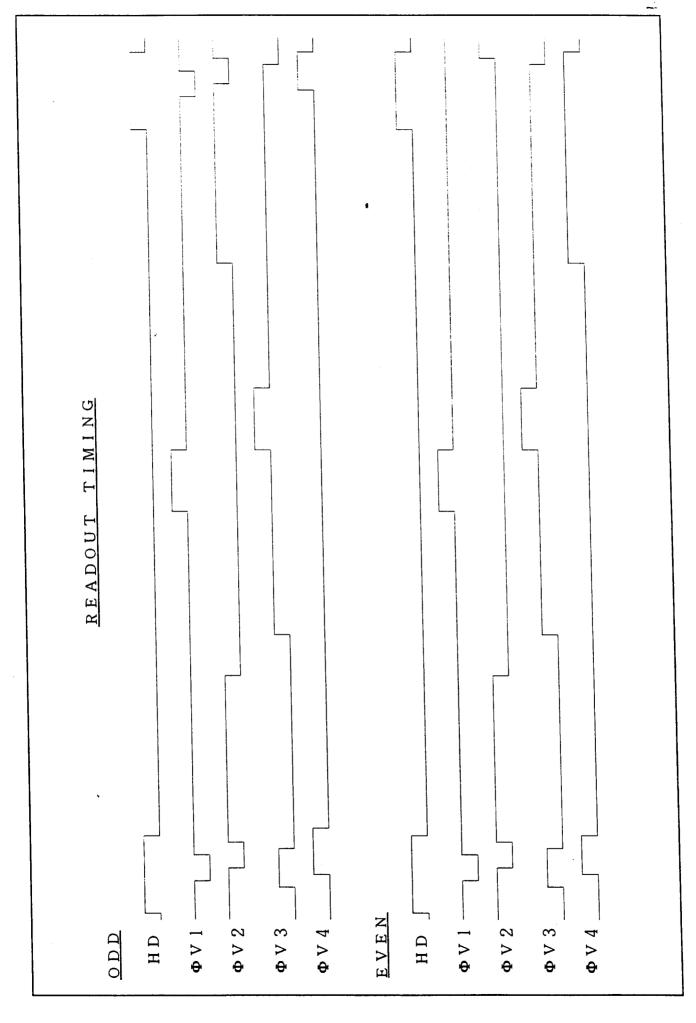
[Note]

- VOFD is adjusted to the minimum voltage with that ABL satisfy the specification or within $\pm 3\%$ of the value displayed on the device.
- (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 (Ymax Vmin) / Yo, 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.

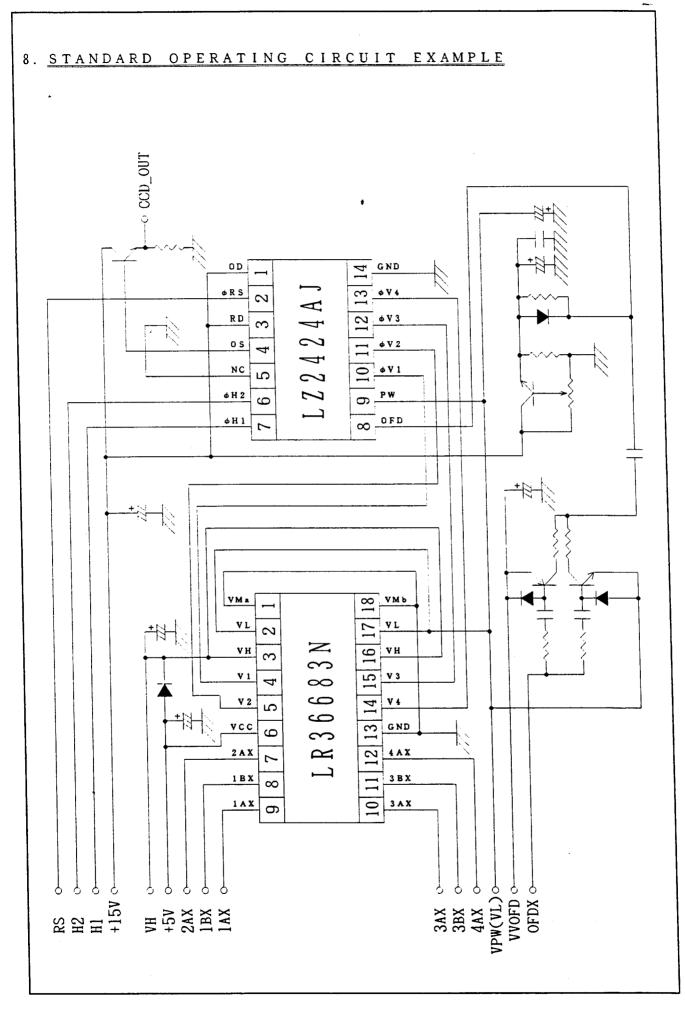














9. SPECIFICATION FOR BLEMISH

1) Definition of blemish

	Level	Permitted number	
	of blemish (mV)	of blemish	Comment
White blezish	12 ≤ B	0	
(Exposed)	B < 12	no count	• See fig. 9(a)
Black blezish	12 ≤ B	0	• Vout = 85 mV
(Exposed)	B < 12	no count	
White blezish	8 ≦ B	0	• See fig. 9(b)
(Non_exposed)	B < 8	no count	
White blezish	4.5 ≤ 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 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.

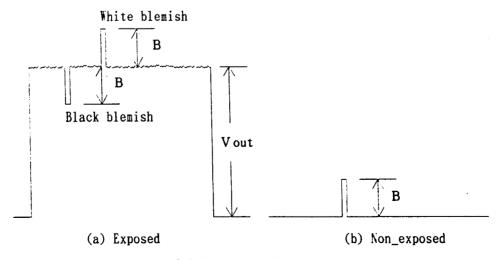


fig. 9 Definition of blemish level



10. CAUTIONS FOR USE

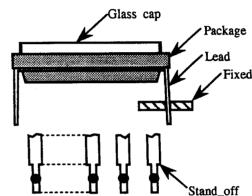
1. Package breakage

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

- 1) The CCD is a precise optical component and the package material is plastic. 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 shock and the circuit board, small shock could break the package more easily then when the package isn't fixed.
- 2) When applying force for mounting the device or any other purposes, fixed the leads between a joint and a stand_off, so that no stress will be given to the jointed part of the lead.

In addition, when applying force, do it at a point below the stand_off part.

- --- The leads of the package are fixed with package body (plastic), so stress added to a lead could cause a crack in the package body (plastic) in the jointed part of the lead.
 - 3) When mounting the package on the housing, be sure that 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. Electrostatic 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 1,000 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 more 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°C 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. GDP 0 1 4 B - 1 CE 1.

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

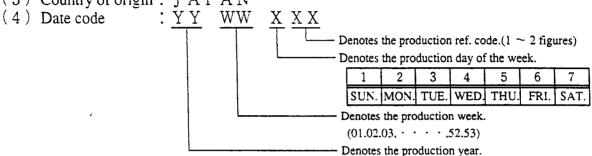
2. Markings

Marking contents

(1) Product name : L Z 2 4 2 4 A J

(2) Company name : SHARP

(3) Country of origin: JAPAN



(Lower two digits of the year.)

(5) Over flow drain : E E ______ Denotes the corresponding code of over flow drain

Positions of markings are shown in the package outline drawing (No.GDP014B-1CE1). But, markings shown in that drawing are not provided any measurements of their characters and their positions.

voltage.

3. Packing Specification

voltage

3-1. Packing materiales

Material Name	Material Spec.	Purpose
Device case	Paper	Device packing
Device case	(180devices/case)	(2trays/case)
Device tray	Conductive plastic (90devices/tray)	Device fixing
Cover tray	Conductive plastic (2trays/case)	Device covering
Buffer	Cardboard (1sheet/case)	Shock absorber of device tray
Air cushion bag	Plastic film	Device tray fixing
Tape	Paper	Sealing air cushion bag

3-2. External appearance of packing

Refer to drawing No. K S E C - 1 8 0 T 3 - 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.

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S/C NUMBER	LZ2424AJ		6	9.7	

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

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

Example of the corresponding code Numerical value of voltage: 9 9. $5(V) \rightarrow$ Corresponding code of voltage: 9. $5(V) \rightarrow$ E.3

