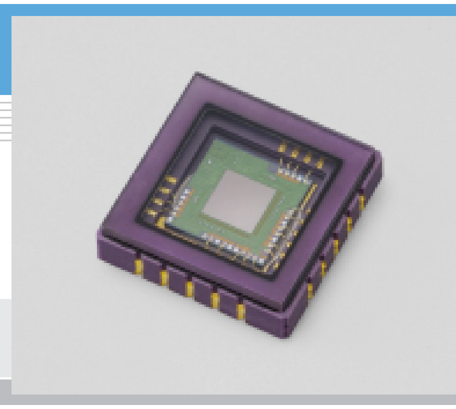


Profile sensor
S9132

High-speed frame rate sensor capable of acquiring two-dimensional projection data

The profile sensor S9132 is a high-performance CMOS area sensor particularly intended to acquire projection data. A projection profile in the X and Y directions has very small amounts of data compared to normal area sensors and therefore allows high-speed position detection and moving object detection. S9132 also has advantages over convensional 2D PSDs (Position Sensitive Detectors) that the output linearity is improved, multiple light spots can be detected and external circuits are simplified. A timing generator, bias voltage generator and 10-bit AD converter circuits are all integrated on the same chip, allowing operations with a very simple external driver circuit and external signal processing circuit.

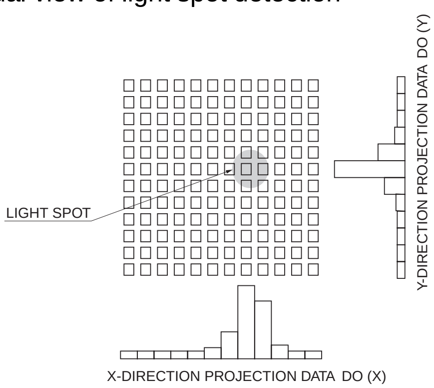
Features

- Sensor for acquiring 2D projection data
- High-speed frame rate: 3200 frames/s max. (8-bit)
  1600 frames/s max. (10-bit)
- Low power consumption
- Digital video output
- 10-bit/8-bit switchable ADC

Applications

- Light spot position detection (printers, FA inspection equipment, amusement machines)
- Moving object detection (FA inspection equipment, amusement machines)
- 3D measurement (FA inspection equipment, medical measurement)

■ Conceptual view of light spot detection



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■ Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Analog supply voltage	Vdd(A)	-0.3 to +6	V
Digital supply voltage	Vdd(D)	-0.3 to +6	V
Gain selection terminal voltage	Vg	-0.3 to +6	V
AD mode selection voltage	Vsel	-0.3 to +6	V
Clock pulse voltage	V(clk)	-0.3 to +6	V
Start pulse voltage	V(st)	-0.3 to +6	V
Operating temperature*1	Topr	-5 to +65	°C
Storage temperature*1	Tstg	-10 to +85	°C

*1: No condensation

■ Shape specifications

Parameter	Value	Unit
Number of pixels	256 × 256	-
Pixel pitch	7.8	µm
Active area	1.9968 × 1.9968	mm
Package	Ceramic	-
Window material	Tenpax	mm

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■ Recommended terminal voltage

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Analog supply voltage		Vdd(A)	4.75	5	5.25	V
Digital supply voltage*2		Vdd(D)	3	5	Vdd(A)	V
Gain selection terminal voltage	High gain	Vg	0	-	0.4	V
	Low gain		Vdd(A) - 0.25	Vdd(A)	Vdd(A) + 0.25	
AD mode selection voltage	10-bit mode	Vsel	Vdd(A) - 0.25	Vdd(A)	Vdd(A) + 0.25	V
	8-bit mode		0	-	0.4	
Clock pulse voltage	High level	V(clk)	Vdd(D) - 0.25	Vdd(D)	Vdd(D) + 0.25	V
	Low level		0	-	0.4	
Start pulse voltage	High level	V(st)	Vdd(D) - 0.25	Vdd(D)	Vdd(D) + 0.25	V
	Low level		0	-	0.4	

*2: When the latter-stage digital processing circuit is a 3.3 V family, the high level of digital output signal is 3.3 V when operated at Vdd(A)=5 V, Vdd(D)=3.3 V.

■ Electrical characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Clock pulse frequency*3	10-bit MODE	f(clk)	500	-	5 M	Hz
	8-bit MODE		500	-	10 M	
Video data rate		VR	-	f(clk)/12	-	Hz
Digital output voltage	High level	VDO(H)	Vdd(D) - 0.15	-	-	V
	Low level	VDO(L)	-	-	0.15	
Digital output rise time (10 to 90 %)*4	CL=10 pF	tr	-	-	30	ns
	CL=30 pF		-	-	60	
Digital output fall time (10 to 90 %)*4	CL=10 pF	tf	-	-	30	ns
	CL=30 pF		-	-	60	
Power consumption*5		P	-	75	-	mW

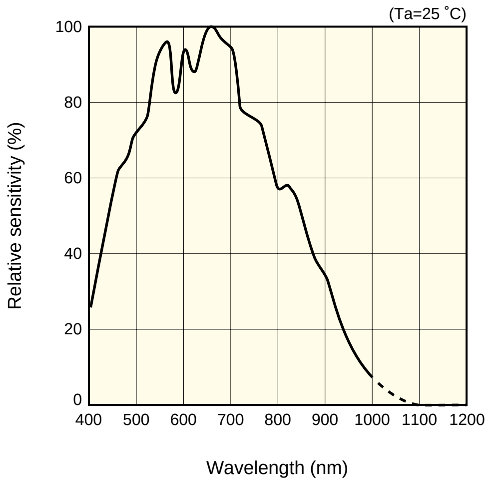
*3: Vdd(A)=Vdd(D)=5 V, V(clk)=V(st)=5 V, Vg=5 V (Low gain)
*4: CL: Load capacitance of digital output terminal
*5: Vdd(A)=Vdd(D)=5 V, V(clk)=V(st)=V(st)=5 V, f(clk)=5 MHz, f(st)=1.5 kHz

■ Electrical and optical characteristics [Ta=25 °C, Vdd(A)=Vdd(D)=5 V, V(clk)=V(st)=5 V]

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Spectral response range		λ		380 to 1000		nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength		λp	-	500	-	nm
Photo sensitivity*6	High gain	RES	-	40	-	V/nJ
	Low gain		-	8	-	
Dark current		I_D	-	0.2	0.6	pA
Saturation charge		Qsat	-	8	-	pC
Feedback capacitance of charge amplifier*7	High gain	Cf	-	0.2	-	pF
	Low gain		-	1	-	
Dark output voltage*8	High gain	Vd	-	100	300	mV
	Low gain		-	20	60	
Saturation output Voltage	High gain	Vsat	2.5	3.5	-	V
	Low gain		2.5	3	-	
Photo response non-uniformity*9		PRNU	-	-	±10	%

*6: Vg=5 V (Low gain), Vg=0 V (High gain)
*7: λ=780 nm
*8: Storage time Ts=100 ms
*9: Uniformity is defined under the condition that the device is uniformly illuminated by light which is 50% of the saturation exposure level and using 254 pixels excluding both ends pixels as follows:
PRNU=ΔV/V × 100 (%)
X: the average output of all pixels, ΔX: the difference from the maximum or minimum output and X

■ Spectral response (typical example)

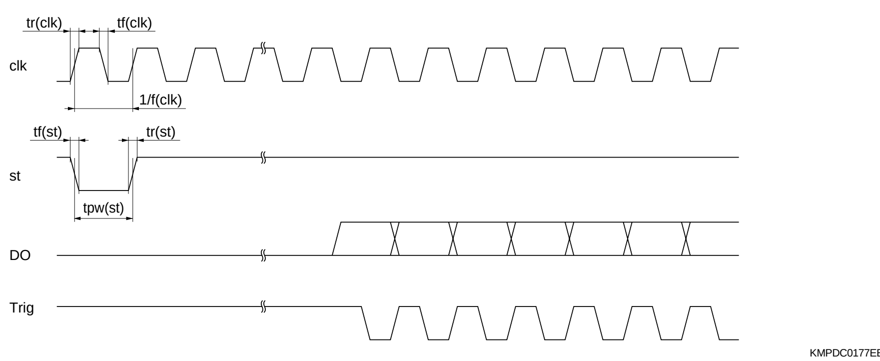


■ A/D converter characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter		Symbol	Value	Unit
Digital output format			Serial output	
Resolution*10	10-bit mode	RESO	10	bit
	8-bit mode		8	
Conversion time		tCON	12/f(clk)	s/ch
Frame readout time		FR	3100/f(clk)	s/f
Conversion voltage range*11			0 to 3.8	V

*10: Vsel=5 V (10-bit mode), Vsel=0 V (8-bit mode)
*11: Digital output is available from MSB as serial output.
10-bit mode: D9 to D0
8-bit mode: D7 to D0

■ Timing chart

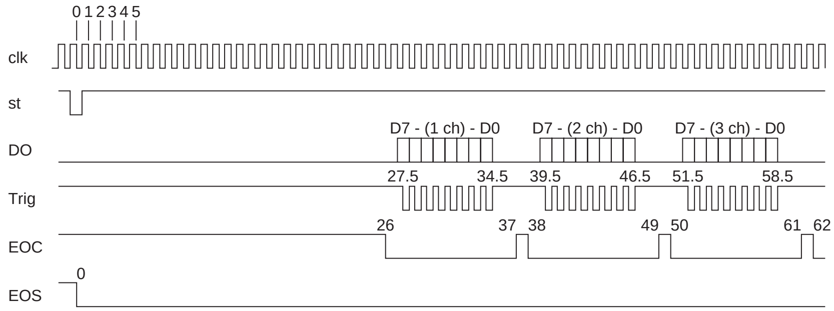


Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Start pulse interval	T(st)	3101/f(clk)	-	-	s
Clock pulse duty ratio	-	45	50	55	%
Clock pulse rise and fall time	tr(clk), tf(clk)	0	20	30	ns
Start pulse width	tpw(st)	90	-	-	ns
Start pulse rise and fall time	tr(st), tr(st)	0	20	30	ns

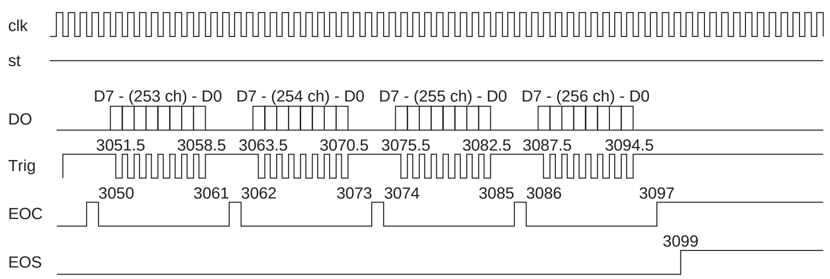
Note: Operation in the X and Y directions can be performed independently.
The internal timing circuit starts operating at the fall timing of the clock pulse immediately after the start pulse goes "low". It doesn’t matter how many times the clock pulse goes “low” during the "Low" period of the start pulse.
The storage time is determined by the start pulse intervals. However, scince the charge storage of each pixel is carried out between the signal readout of that pixel and the next signal readout of the same pixel, the start time of charge storage differs depending on each pixel. In addition, the next start pulse cannot be input until signal readout from all pixels is completed.
The above timing chart applies to operation at 5 MHz. If operated at 10 MHz, the DO, Trig and EOC timings may delay by half a clock cycle.

8-bit mode

● In the neighborhood of start pixel



● In the neighborhood of last pixel



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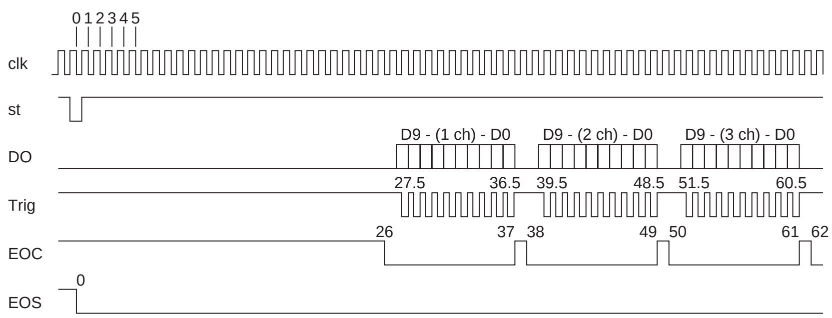
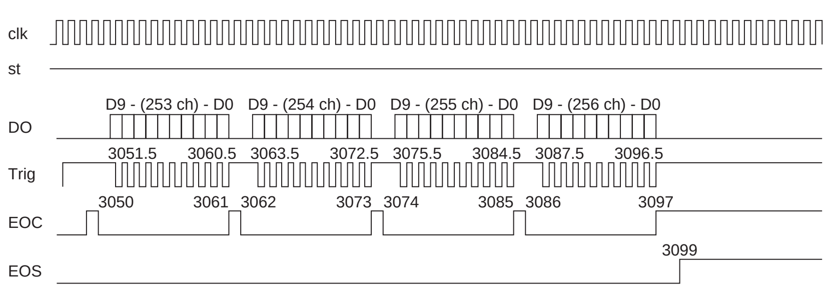
10-bit mode

● In the neighborhood of start pixel



● In the neighborhood of last pixel



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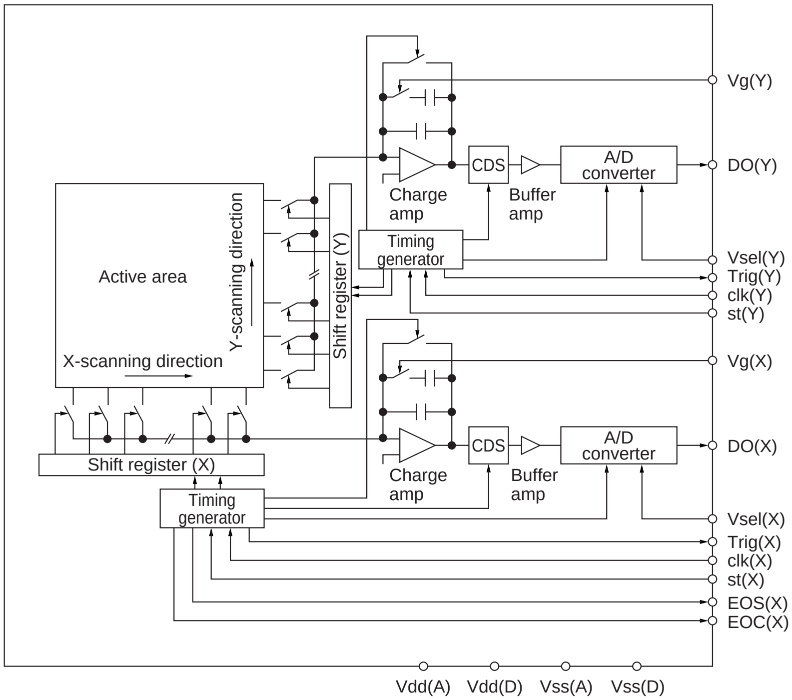
■ Block diagram



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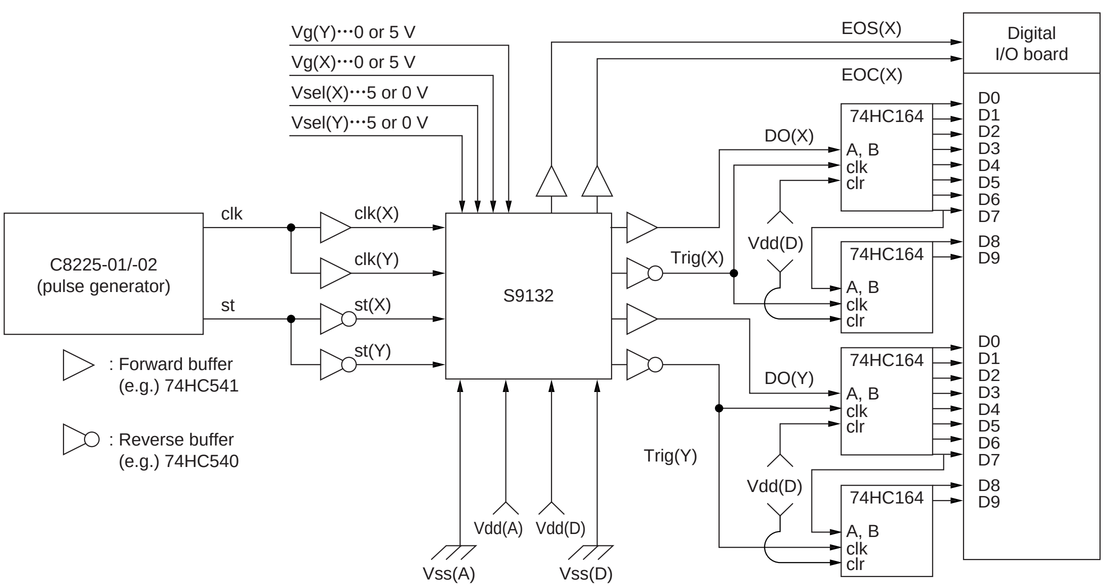
■ Connection examples



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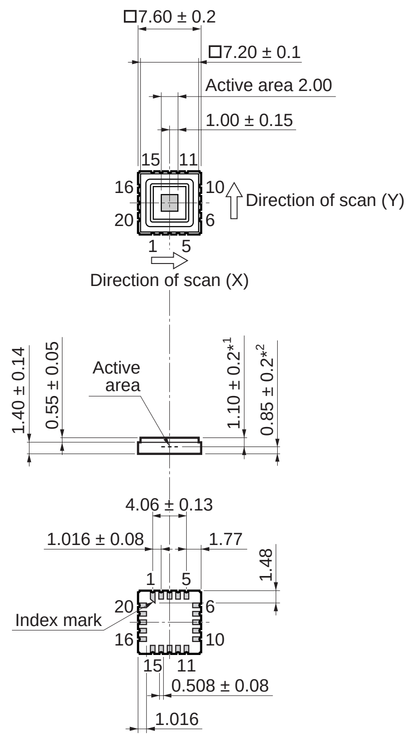
■ Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



*1: Distance from outer of the window to the chip surface
*2: Distance from the bottom of the package to the chip surface

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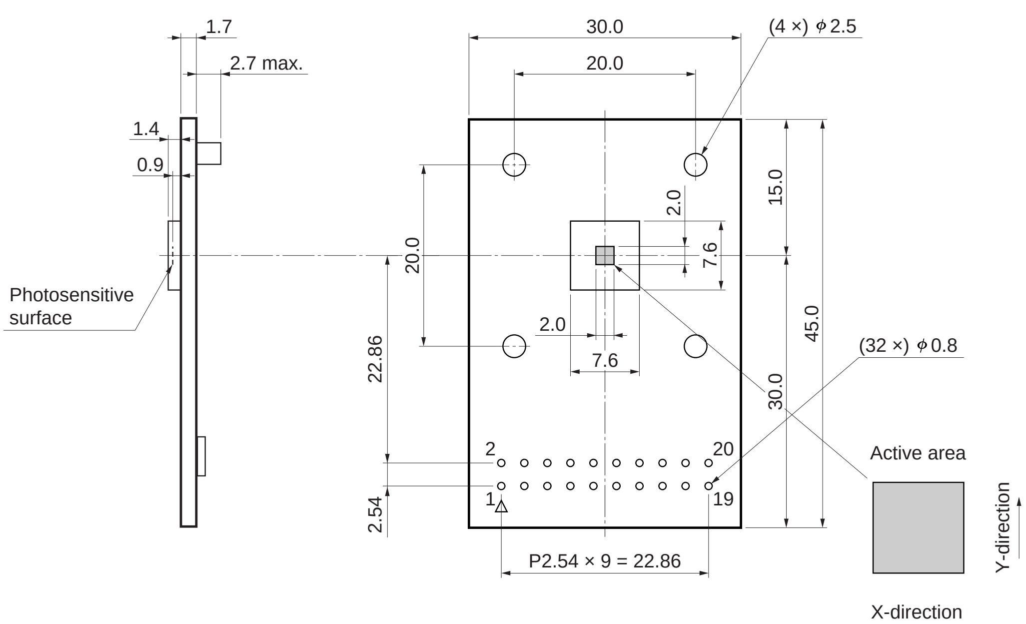
■ Pin connection

Pin no.	Symbol	I/O	Function
1	Vsel(X)	I	AD mode selection voltage
2	Vg(X)	I	Gain selection voltage
3	st(X)	I	Start pulse
4	clk(X)	I	Clock pulse
5	EOS(X)	O	End of scan pulse
6	clk(Y)	I	Clock pulse
7	st(Y)	I	Start pulse
8	Vdd(A)	I	Analog supply voltage
9	Vg(Y)	I	Gain selection voltage
10	Vsel(Y)	I	AD mode selection voltage
11	Vss(A)	I	Analog ground
12	Vss(D)	I	Digital ground
13	Trig(Y)	O	Trigger pulse
14	DO(Y)	O	Digital output
15	Vdd(D)	I	Digital supply voltage
16	NC		No connection
17	DO(X)	O	Digital output
18	Trig(X)	O	Trigger pulse
19	EOC(X)	O	End of conversion pulse
20	Vss(A)	I	Analog ground

Profile sensor mounted on terminal pitch conversion board S9132-01

S9132-01 is a profile sensor mounted on a terminal pitch conversion board having 1-inch (2.54 mm) pitch output terminals.

■ Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



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■ Precautions during use

(1) Electrostatic countermeasures

This device has a built-in protection circuit against static electrical charges. However, to prevent destroying the device with electrostatic charges, take countermeasures such as grounding yourself, the workbench and tools to prevent static discharges.

Also protect this device from surge voltages which might be caused by peripheral equipment.

(2) Incident window

If dust or dirt gets on the light incident window, it will show up as black blemishes on the image. When cleaning, avoid rubbing the window surface with dry cloth or dry cotton swab, since doing so may generate static electricity. Use soft cloth, paper or a cotton swab moistened with alcohol to wipe dust and dirt off the window surface. Then blow compressed air onto the window surface so that no spot or stain remains.

(3) Soldering by hand

To prevent damaging the device during soldering, take precautions to prevent excessive soldering temperatures and times. Soldering should be performed within 5 seconds at a soldering temperature below 260 °C.

(4) Reflow soldering

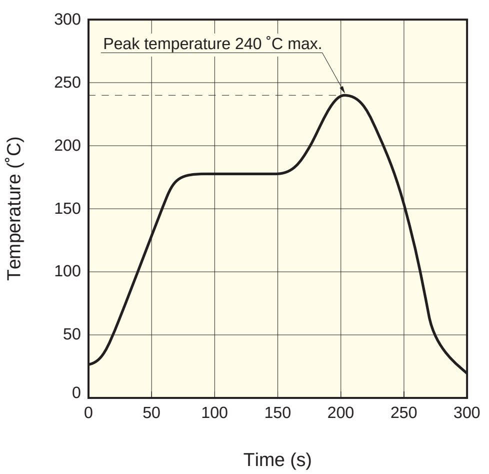
Soldering conditions may differ depending on the board size, reflow furnace, etc. Check the conditions before soldering. A sudden temperature rise and cooling may be the cause of trouble, so make sure that the temperature change is within 4 °C per second.

The bonding portion between the ceramic base and the glass may discolor after reflow soldering, but this has no adverse effects on the hermetic sealing of the product.

(5) UV exposure

This product is not designed to prevent deterioration of characteristics caused by UV exposure, so do not expose it to UV light.

■ Recommended solder reflow condition



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