200DPI High-Speed Contact Image Sensor Module

Description

The NOM02A6–AW49G contact image sensor (CIS) module integrates a white LED light source with reflector, lens and image sensor in a compact housing. The module is designed for document scanning, mark reading, gaming and office automation equipment applications and is suitable for scanning documents up to 104 mm wide. An analog video output achieves a scanning rate of 167 µsec/line. The NOM02A6–AW49G module employs proprietary CMOS image sensing technology from ON Semiconductor to achieve high–speed performance and high sensitivity.

Features

• Light Source, Lens and Sensor are Integrated Into a Sing' Mod .

ute

- 104 mm Scanning Width at 7.9 dots per mm Resolution
- 167 µsec/Line Scanning Speed @ 5.0 MHz Pixel Rate
- Analog Video Output
- Supports A6 Paper Size at up to 74 Pages
- White LED Light Source with Reflector
- Wide Dynamic Range
- Low Power
- Light Weight 1.1 oz Pac¹
- These Devices are Pb ree, en rree/BFR Free and are Roll. Compliant

Applications

- Gaming, Tic t and C. 'k Scanner Machines
- Receipt Scan
- Mark Readers
- Office Automation Equipment

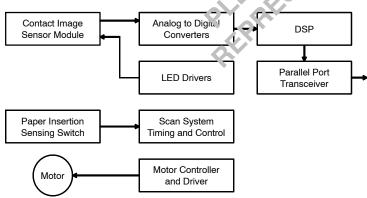


Figure 1. Typical Scanner Application



ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

IMAGE SENSOR MODULE A6 CASE MODAF

MARKING DIAGRAM

NOM02A6-AW49G YYMMSSSSSS

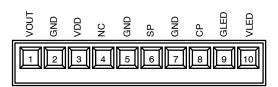
= Year

MM

G

- = Month
- SSSSSS = Serial Number
 - = Pb-Free Package

CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENT



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Package | Shipping Configuration |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| NOM02A6-AW49G | (Pb-free) | 100 per packing carton |

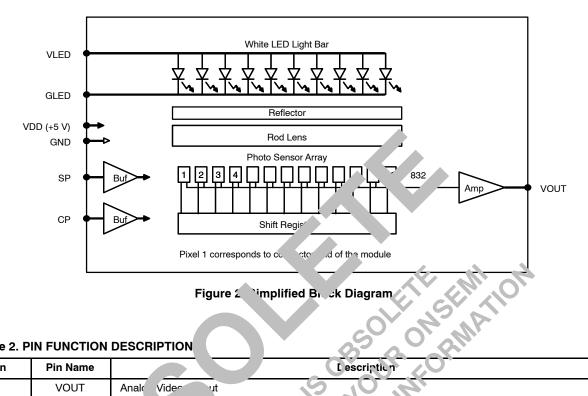


Table 2. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

| Pin | Pin Name | L escription |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | VOUT | Anale Video ut |
| 2 | GND | Cirounu |
| 3 | VDD | +5 vei ply |
| 4 | NC | Jt con cted |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | SP | Shift register start, rulise |
| 7 | | Ground |
| 8 | СР | Sampling clock pulce |
| 9 | GLED | Ground for the . '-D light Sou ce |
| 10 | VLED | Power sur or hor that is unce |
| | | REF |

Table 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Power supply voltage | V _{DD} | 7 | V |
| | V _{LED} | 6 | V |
| Power supply current | I _{LED} | 350 | mA |
| Input voltage range for SP, CP | V _{in} | –0.5 to V _{DD} + 0.5 | V |
| Storage Temperature | T _{STG} | -20 to 75 | °C |
| Storage Humidity, Non-Condensing | H _{STG} | 10 to 90 | % |
| ESD Capability, Contact Discharge (Note 1) | ESD _{HBM} | ±2 | kV |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. This module assembly has been ESD tested to IEC61000-4-2 (HBM) Contact Dic arge

| Table 4. RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGES (U | Jnless otherwis | cified, th⊾ | ecifications apply $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (Note 2) |
|--|-----------------|-------------|---|
|--|-----------------|-------------|---|

| Parameter | Symbol | N | Тур | Max | Unit |
|---|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|
| Power supply voltage (Note 3) | Vr | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| | VL. | 5 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| Power supply current | I _{DD} | 20 | 30 | 4.3 | mA |
| | ILED | 150 | 200 | 250 | mA |
| Low level input voltage for SP, CP | | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | V |
| High level input voltage for SP, CP | VIH | 4.5 | 55 | V _{DD} + 0.3 | V |
| Line scanning rate (Note 4) | T _{int} | 152 | 167 | 416 | μs |
| Clock frequency (Note 5) | f | 20 | 5.0 | 5.5 | MHz |
| Clock period | +, | 132 | 200 | 500 | ns |
| Clock pulse width (Note 6) | t _w | 40 | 50 | 125 | ns |
| Clock pulse high duty cyc | DCrp | 2'0 | 25 | 60 | % |
| Start pulse width / | | 150 | 180 | 480 | ns |
| Start pulse setu time | t _{su} | 20 | | | ns |
| Start pulse holo re | th | 20 | | | ns |
| Prohibit crossing time ve 7) | ۰prh | 20 | | | ns |
| Clock to Video output propagation delay rising | t _{pcor} | 115 | | | ns |
| Clock to Video output propagation delay failing | t _{pcof} | 20 | | | ns |
| Operating Temperature | T _{op} | 0 | | 50 | °C |
| Operating Humidity, Non-Condensing | H _{op} | 10 | | 60 | % |

Refer to Figure 3 for more information on AC characteristics
V_{LED} directly affects illumination intensity, which directly affects V_{OUT}.
T_{int} is the line scanning rate or integration time. T_{int} is determined by the interval between two start pulses. The clock is proportional to T_{int}.
Main clock frequency (f) corresponds to the video sampling frequency.
Min, Typ, Max specifications reflect operation at the corresponding Min, Typ, Max clock frequency.
Draw that two start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SD more only the start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time.

Prohibit crossing time is to insure that two start pulses are not supplied in the same scan line time. SP may only be active high during one falling edge of CP for any given scan.

Table 5. PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Parameter | Symbol | Тур | Unit |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----|----------|
| Scan width | PDw | 104 | mm |
| Number of Photo Detector Arrays | PDA _n | 13 | arrays |
| Number of Photo Detectors | PD _n | 832 | elements |

Table 6. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------|
| Pixel pitch | PD _{sp} | | 125 | | μm |
| Inter-array spacing | PDA _{sp} | 150 | 180 | 210 | μm |
| Inter-array vertical alignment | PDA _{vxp} | -40 | 0 | 40 | μm |
| White LED chromaticity coordinates | X Y | 0 2 16 | 0 \4 _3 | 0.305 0.31 | |

Table 7. ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS TEST C' JDITION

| Parameter | Sy ol | Value | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Power supply voltage | VDL | 5.0 | V |
| | V _{LED} | 5.0 | V |
| Clock frequency | f | | MHz |
| Clock pulse high duty cycle | | 25 | % |
| Line scanning rate | T _{int} | 167 | μs |
| LED arrays pulsed time on (Note 8) | LED_Ton | <u> 2</u> 3 | ms |
| LED arrays pulsed time off (Note 8) | LED_TCH | 356 | ms |
| Operating Temperature | | 25 | °C |
| | DEVITATIVE DEVITATIVE SECONTIVE | | |

Table 8. ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified, these specifications were achieved with the test conditions defined in Table 7)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Bright analog output voltage (Note 9) | V _{pavg} | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | V |
| Bright output non-uniformity (Note 10) | Up | -30 | | 30 | % |
| Bright output non-uniformity total (Note 11) | U _{ptotal} | | | 60 | % |
| Adjacent pixel non-uniformity (Note 12) | U _{padj} | | | 25 | % |
| Dark output voltage (Note 13) | V _d | 150 | | 350 | mV |
| Dark non-uniformity (Note 14) | U _d | | | 50 | mV |
| Modulation transfer function at 50 line pairs per in (lp/in) (Note 15) | MTF ₅₀ | 40 | | | % |
| Modulation transfer function at 100 line pairs per in (lp/in) (Notes 15, 16) | MTF ₁₀₀ | 20 | | | % |

9. $V_{pavg} = \Sigma V_{p(n)}/832$, where V_p is the pixel amplitude value of V_{OUT} for a bright signal defined as a white downer. vith LFיs turned on, n is the sequential pixel number in one scan line.

 $10.U_{p} = [(V_{pmax} - V_{pavg})/V_{pavg}] \times 100\%, \text{ or } [V_{pavg} - V_{pmin})/V_{pavg}] \times 100\%, \text{ whi} \\ V_{pmax} \text{ is the maximum pixel voltage of any pixel at full bright}$ ver is gre lere

- V_{pmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any pixel at full bright

- 11. Uptotal = $[(V_{pmax} V_{pmin})/V_{pavg}] \times 100\%$, 12. Upadj = MAX [| $(V_{p(n)} V_{p(n+1)}) / V_{p(n)}] \times 100\%$, where Upadj is the nonuniformity in percent between adjacent pixels for brick Jackground
- 13. V_d^{page} is the pixel amplitude value of V_{OUT} for a dark signal defined a. .ack d ... ment with LEDs turned cff
- $14.U_d = V_{dmax} V_{dmin}$, where

 $V_{dmax} \text{ is the maximum pixel voltage of any dark pixel w the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with. LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel voltage of any dark pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the LEDs turned V_{dmin} is the minimum pixel with the minimum$ off LEDs tu^r 9a off

- 15.MTF = [(V_{max} V_{min})/(V_{max} + V_{min})] x 100%, where V_{max} is the maximum output voltage at the spr

nair. .ich (lp/in) Vmin is the minimum output voltage at the spreaded lp/in

16. For information only.

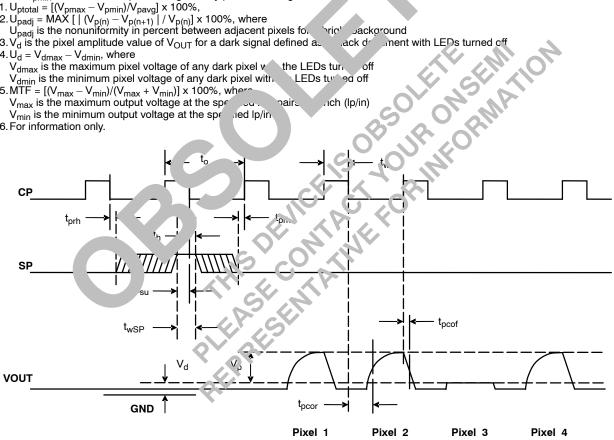


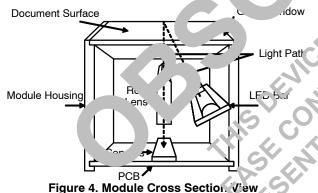
Figure 3. Timing Diagram

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

Functional Description

The NOM02A6–AW49G module consists of 13 contact image sensors, each with 64 pixel elements, that are cascaded to provide 832 photo–detectors with their associated multiplex switches and double–buffered digital shift register that controls its sequential readout. A buffer amplifies the video pixels from the image sensors and output the analog video signal of the module as shown in Figure 2. In operation, the sensors produce an analog image pixel signal (or video signal) proportional to the exposure on the corresponding picture elements on the document. The VOUT signal outputs 832 pixels for each scan line. The first bit shifted out from VOUT during each scan represents the first pixel on the connector end of the module.

A pictorial of the NOM02A6–AW49G cross section view is shown in Figure 4. Mounted in the module is a one–to–one graded–index micro lens array that focuses the scanned document image onto the sensing plane. Illumination is accomplished by means of an integrated LED light source. An internal reflector helps illuminate the document more completely, eliminating shadows caused by wrinkles in the paper. All components are housed in a small plastic l. sing, which has a glass cover. The top surface of the glass accoss the focal point for the object being scanned z = process the $imaging array, micro lens assembly and L <math>\rightarrow$ light source from dust.



Connector Pin Out Description

Connections to the module are via a 2.4x14 ^c 0mm 10-pin connector (ECE part number EBW-PK23 P010L2-3Z) located at one end of the module as sho vn in the package drawing on page 8. The location of pin number 1 is indicated on the package drawing.

Scanner Applications

A typical use of the NOM02A6–AW49G module in scanner applications is shown in Figure 6. The document to be digitized is fed into the scanner where a sensor detects its presence. The scanner then operates the motor to move the paper under the contact image sensor module. The module illuminates the paper with internal LEDs and the image sensor pixel array detects the amount of reflected light and simultaneously measures a full line of pixels which are sampled and transferred to a FIFO for storage and conversion to a parallel output format. Once the pixel line is

processed, the motor advances the paper and the next scan line is captured.

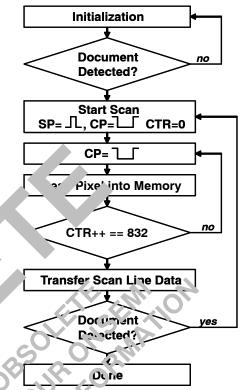




Figure 5 outlines the basic steps in the scanner control sequence. First the circuits are initialized and the scanner weils for a document to be detected, usually by a paper sensing switch. Then a start pulse and clock pulse are supplied to capture a line image. At the next clock pulse the first pixel value appears on the output. The pixel can be stored in a local line buffer memory. Subsequent clocks cause the remaining pixels to be shifted out and stored in the line buffer. Once the complete line has been shifted out it can be transferred to the host application and the system advances the paper and the line scan process repeats until the paper sensing switch indicates the document has passed completely through the scanner.

Device Marking and Barcode Description

Each module is marked with a tag that contains the part number, a number combining the manufacturing date code and serial number and a barcode. The barcode presents the date code and serial number in Interleave 2 of 5 barcode format as follows

YYMMSSSSSS

where

YY is the year, MM is the month, and SSSSSS is the serial number.

Glass Lens Care

Precautions should be taken to avoid scratching or touching the glass lens. The glass lens may be cleaned with alcohol.

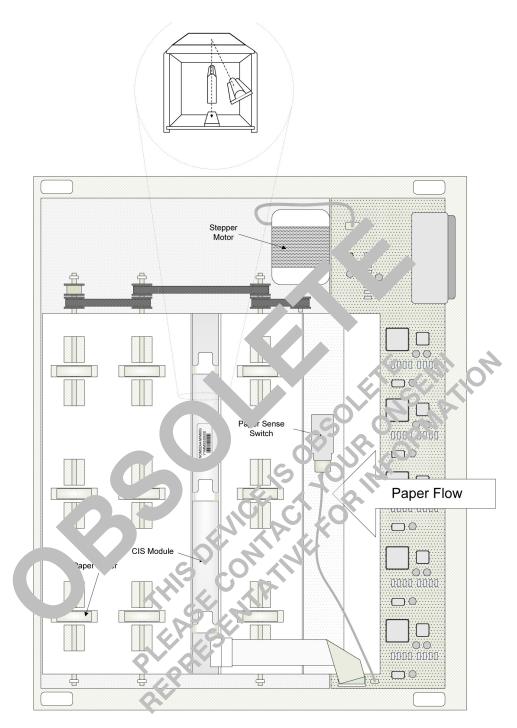
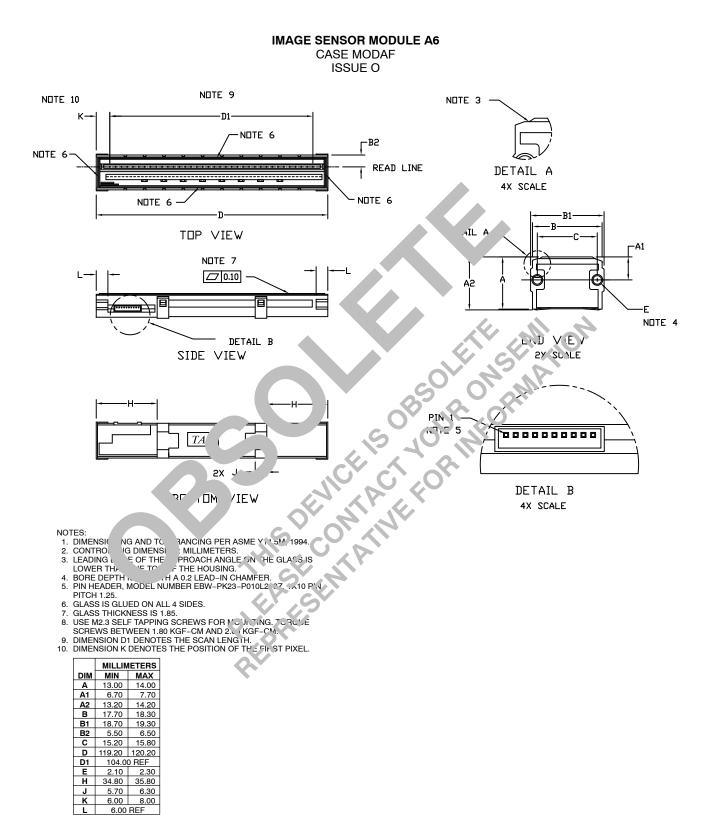
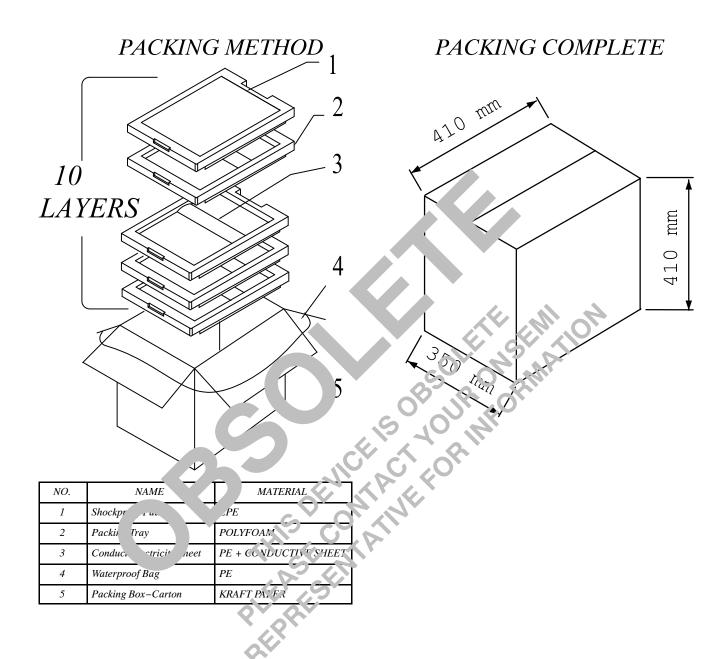


Figure 6. Typical Scanner Assembly

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



PACKING DIMENSIONS



The products described herein (NOM02A6-AW49G), is covered by one or more of the following U.S. patent; 6,025,935. There may be other patents pending.

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