

CDS Amp IC

IR3P66

T-77-17

# IR3P66 CDS Amp IC

## ■ Description

The IR3P66 is a CDS/AMP IC for a CCD area sensor.

This IC receives the CCD area sensor output, clamps the feed-through level of the sensor output, samples and holds the signal level and then outputs it.

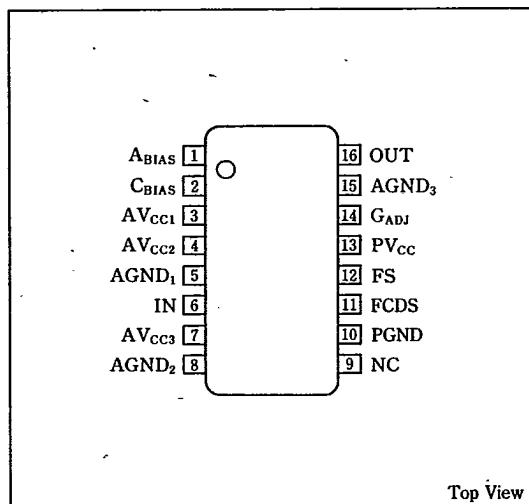
A built-in amplifier varies the gain within the range from 0 to 6dB.

The functions of the IR3P66 are the same as that of the IR3P68 except for an internal amplifier.

## ■ Features

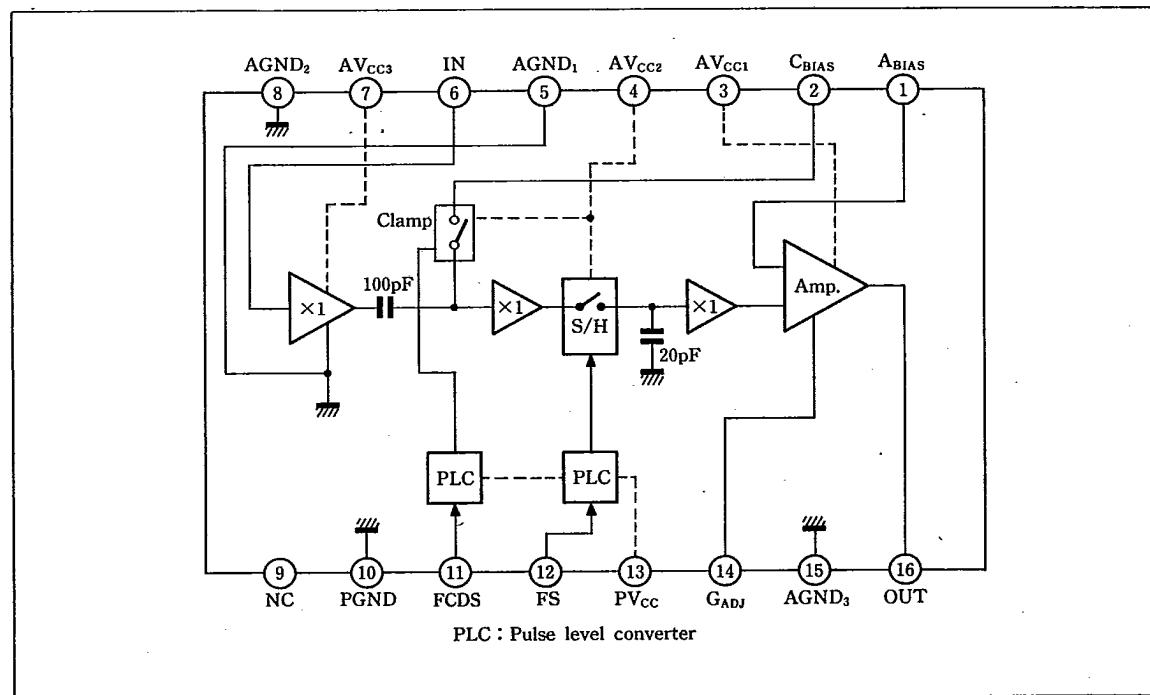
1. Reduces the low range noise included in the CCD area sensor output
2. Incorporates a clamp capacitor
3. Incorporates variable gain amplifier (0~6dB)
4. 5V single power supply
5. 16-pin small outline package

## ■ Pin Connections



Top View

## ■ Block Diagram



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## ■ Pin Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Pin function
1	A <sub>BIAS</sub>	I	Bias level pin for an amplifier An internal bias resistor sets the bias level
2	C <sub>BIAS</sub>	I	Reference voltage pin to clamp the feedthrough level of a CCD area sensor output
3	A <sub>V<sub>CC1</sub></sub>		Power supply for an amplifier
4	A <sub>V<sub>CC2</sub></sub>		Power supply for a clamp, and sample and hold
5	A <sub>GND<sub>1</sub></sub>		Analog GND (for input)
6	IN	I	Inputs the CCD area sensor output by a capacitor conjunction
7	A <sub>V<sub>CC3</sub></sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> for inputs (buffer)
8	A <sub>GND<sub>2</sub></sub>		GND for inputs (buffer), clamps and sample and hold
9	NC		
10	P <sub>GND</sub>		GND for pulses
11	F <sub>CDS</sub>	I	Pulse input to clamp the feedthrough level of a CCD area sensor output. Clamped by an "High" level
12	FS	I	Pulse input to sample/hold the signal level of a CCD area sensor output. Held by an "Low" level
13	P <sub>V<sub>CC</sub></sub>		Power supply for a pulse level converter
14	G <sub>ADJ</sub>	I	Amplifier gain adjusting input pin
15	A <sub>GND<sub>3</sub></sub>		GND for an amplifier
16	OUT	O	Amplifier output

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	A <sub>V<sub>CC1</sub></sub> ~A <sub>V<sub>CC3</sub></sub>		7	V
	P <sub>V<sub>CC</sub></sub>		7	V
Input voltage	V <sub>ia</sub>	Pins 1, 2, 6 and 14	0~A <sub>V<sub>CC</sub></sub>	V
	V <sub>ip</sub>	Pins 11 and 12	-0.2~P <sub>V<sub>CC</sub></sub> +0.2	V
Output current	I <sub>O</sub>	Pin 16	5	mA
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	Operating temperature range	300	mW
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>		-10~+60	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-55~+150	°C

## ■ Electrical Characteristics (1)

(V<sub>CC</sub>=5V, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operating supply voltage	A <sub>V<sub>CC1</sub></sub> ~A <sub>V<sub>CC3</sub></sub>	Pins 3, 4, 7 and 13 (Ta = -10~60°C)	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Supply current	I <sub>CC1</sub>	Pin 3 of the circuit 1	3.3	5.0	7.5	mA
	I <sub>CC2</sub>	Pin 4 of the circuit 1	0.9	1.4	2.1	
	I <sub>CC3</sub>	Pin 7 of the circuit 1	1.3	2.0	3.0	
	P <sub>I<sub>CC</sub></sub>	Pin 13 of the circuit 1	5.3	8.0	13	
Open terminal voltage						
Input open terminal voltage	V <sub>6</sub>	Pin 6 of the circuit 2	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
	V <sub>2</sub>	Pin 2 of the circuit 2	2.95	3.08	3.20	
	V <sub>1</sub>	Pin 1 of the circuit 2	2.68	2.80	2.92	
Output voltage	V <sub>16</sub>	Pin 16 of the circuit 2	1.9	2.15	2.4	V
Input current						
Input current	I <sub>14</sub>	Pin 14 of the circuit 3	-20	-5	10	μA

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
<b>Pulse level converter (For clamp and S/H)</b>						
Input "Low" voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	Pin 11 and 12 V <sub>IL</sub> =0V	Circuit 4	2.0		0.8 V
Input "High" voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		Circuit 3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5 mA
Input "Low" current	I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub> =5V		-10	1	10 $\mu$ A
Input "High" current	I <sub>IH</sub>					
Input impedance	R <sub>IN</sub>	Pin 6	Resistors	8	12	k $\Omega$
	C <sub>IN</sub>		Capacitors		4	6 pF
	R <sub>cbias</sub>	Pin 2			9.5	k $\Omega$
	R <sub>abias</sub>	Pin 1			11.5	k $\Omega$
Output impedance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	Pin 16 for resistors f=1MHz		190	300	$\Omega$
Input dynamic range	DR	Pin 6, Gain=6dB		0.6	0.9	V <sub>P-P</sub>
Gain	G <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>14</sub> =0V	Circuit 6	-1	0	1
	G <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>14</sub> =1.7V		2	3	4 dB
	G <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>14</sub> =5V		5	6	7
S/H slew rate	V <sub>16</sub>	Amp. gain=0dB		0.6	0.9	V/20ns
Hold voltage fluctuation					-20	mV/ $\mu$ s
Hold mode feedthrough		f=1MHz IN=300mV Gain=6dB	Circuit 8		-55	-45 dB
S/H offset error		VFS=10MHz, gain=6dB	Circuit 9		8	mV
Sampling transition noise		VFS=10MHz, gain=6dB			40	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Clamp low frequency rejection ratio		f=100kHz IN=0.3V <sub>P-P</sub>	Circuit 10		-33	-27 dB
Linearity error		V <sub>IN</sub> =0.2~0.6V <sub>P-P</sub> Sampling=10MHz	Circuit 7		0.5	1 %
Clamp pulse width				20		ns
Sample pulse width				20		ns

\* The electrode of current coming into IC is defined as positive.

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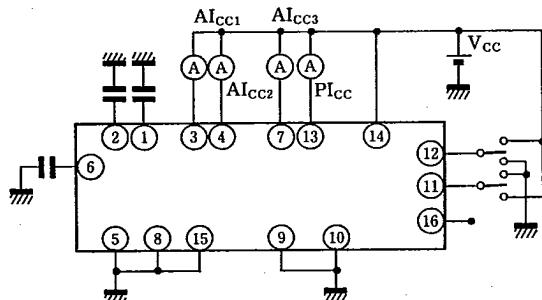
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## ■ Electrical Characteristics (2)

(AV<sub>CC</sub>=PV<sub>CC</sub>=4.75~5.25V, Ta=-10~+60°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current	AI <sub>CC1</sub>	Pin 3	2.8		10.3	mA
	AI <sub>CC2</sub>	Pin 4	0.7		2.3	mA
	AI <sub>CC3</sub>	Pin 7	1.1		3.5	mA
	PI <sub>CC</sub>	Pin 13	4.5		15	mA
Input "Low" voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>			0.7		V
Input "High" voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		2.0			V
Input "Low" current	I <sub>IL</sub>	FCDS FS V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	-1.2		-0.4	μA
Input "High" current	I <sub>IH</sub>		V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	-10	10	μA
Input current	I <sub>I</sub>	Pin 14	-25		25	μA
Open input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	Pin 6	2.2		2.8	V
	V <sub>cbias</sub>	Pin 2	2.75		3.40	V
	V <sub>abias</sub>	Pin 1	2.5		3.1	V
Open output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>11</sub> =V <sub>12</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub>	1.65		2.55	V
Amplifier gain	G	V <sub>14</sub> =0~1V	-1.5		1.5	dB
		V <sub>14</sub> =1.7V <sub>CC</sub> /5	1.5		4.5	
		V <sub>14</sub> =2.5~5V	4.5		7.5	

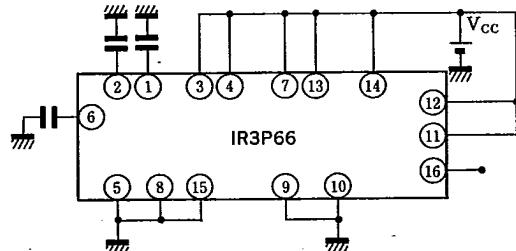
## ■ Test Circuits

(1) AI<sub>CC</sub>, PI<sub>CC</sub>

- AI<sub>CC1</sub>~AI<sub>CC3</sub> must be measured under conditions that V<sub>CC</sub>=5V, and pins 11 and 12=5V.
- PI<sub>CC</sub> must be measured under conditions that V<sub>CC</sub>=5V, and pins 11 and 12=0V.



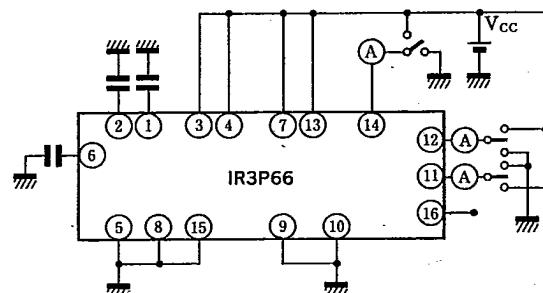
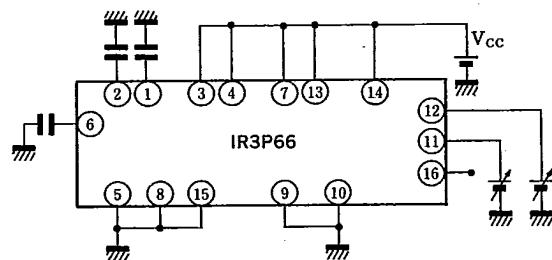
## (2) Open input terminal voltage, Open output terminal voltage



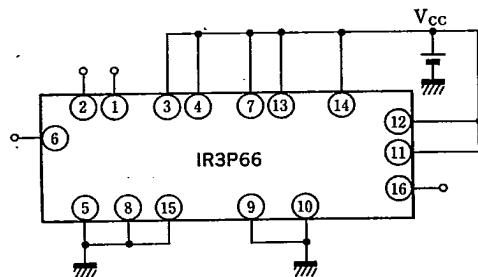
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(3)  $I_{IL}$ ,  $I_{IH}$ ,  $I_{I4}$ (4)  $V_{IL}$ ,  $V_{IH}$ 

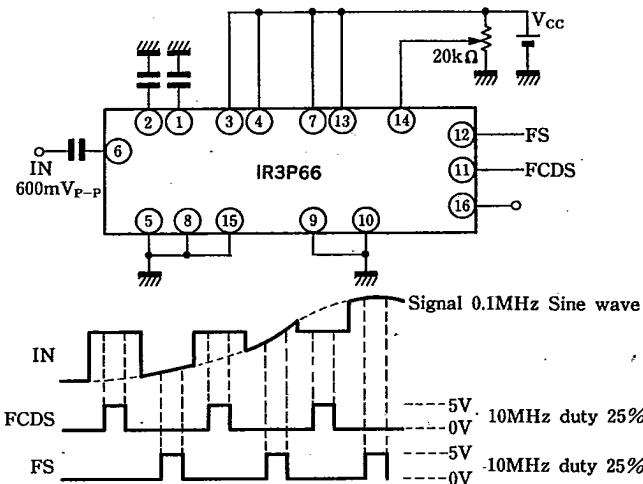
(5) Input terminal impedance, output terminal impedance

On a vector impedance meter  $f=1MHz$

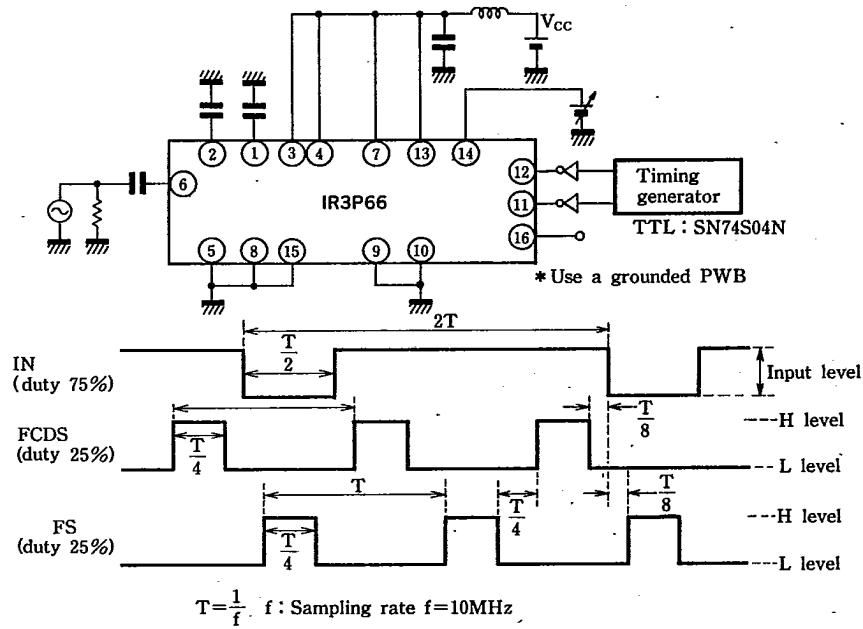
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## (6) Gain



## (7) S/H slew rate

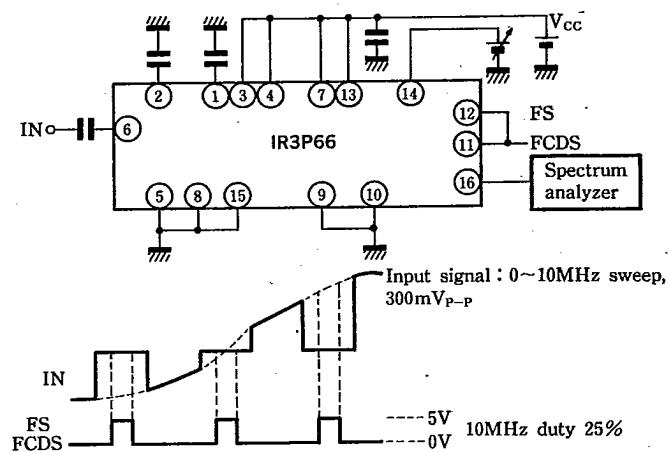


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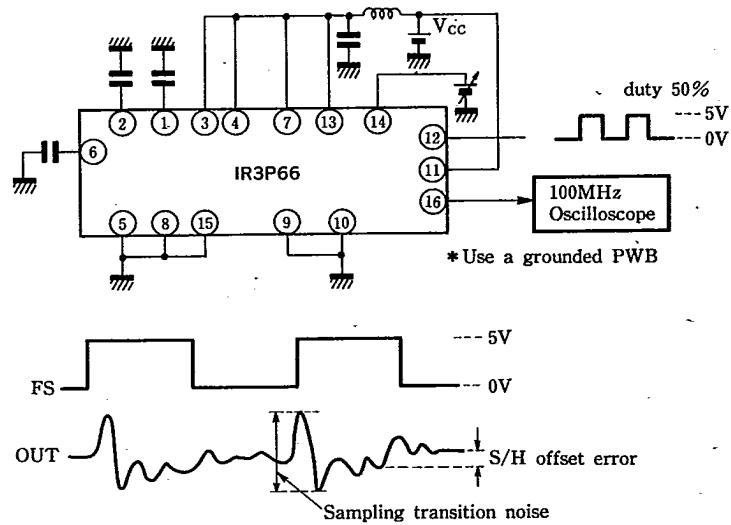
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## (8) Hold mode feedthrough



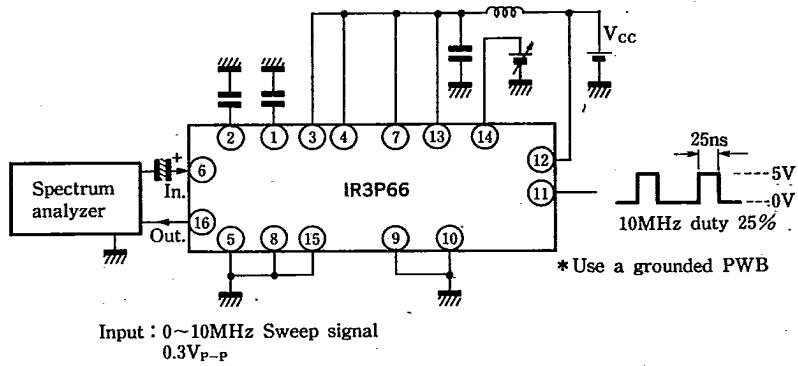
## (9) Sample and hold offset error, sampling transition noise

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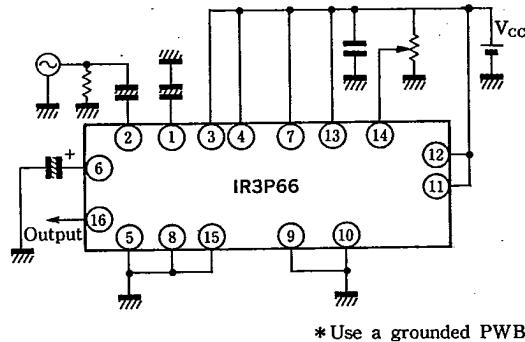
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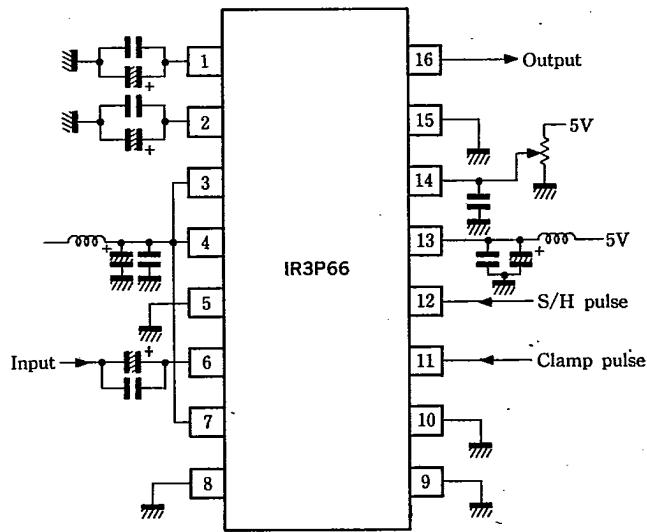
## (10) Clamp frequency characteristics



## (11) Frequency characteristics



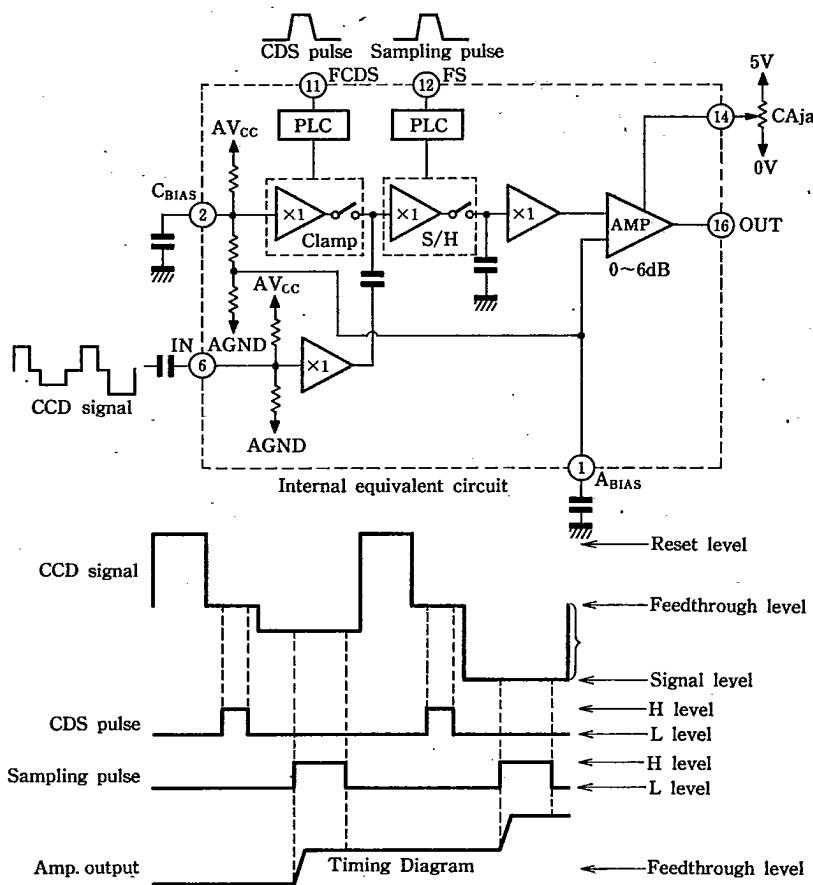
## ■ Basic Connection Diagram



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### ■ Description of Operation



The IR3P66 inputs a CCD area sensor output by a capacitor conjunction, and clamps its feedthrough level at pin 2 ( $C_{BIAS}$  electrode). Then it samples and holds the difference between the signal level and the feedthrough level, which is amplified through a reverse amplifier to output.

Switches of a clamp and a S/H circuit should be closed by turning a pulse input to "H" and opened to "L".

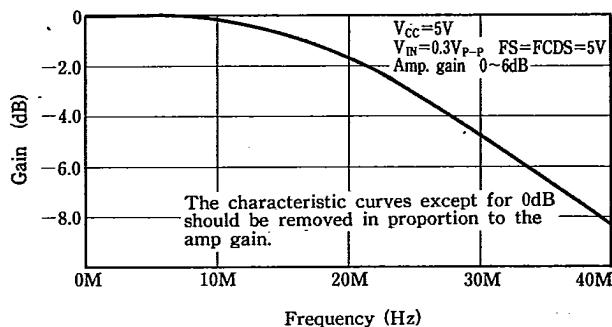
To apply voltages to pin 14 ( $G_{ADJ}$ ) sets the amplifier gain within the range from 0 to 6dB.  
(Higher the voltage on pin 14, higher the gain.)

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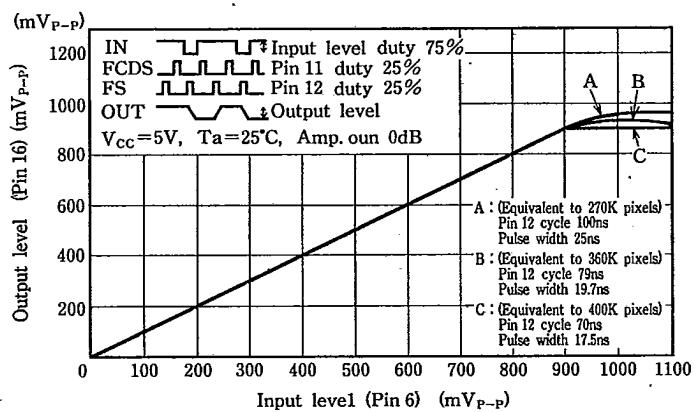
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## ■ Electrical Characteristic Curves

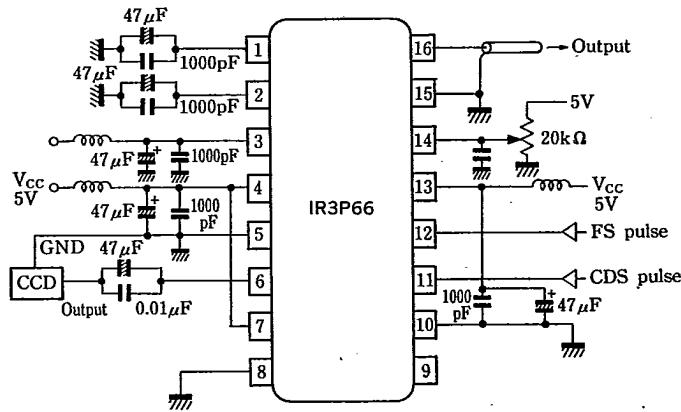
### Frequency Characteristics



### S/H, I/O Characteristics



## ■ Peripheral Circuit Example



- For the addition and removal of any external part, consider them in the mounted condition.

- The ground plane type with grounded on one side is recommended for the circuit board.
- AGND<sub>1</sub> (pin 5), AGND<sub>2</sub> (pin 8) and AGND<sub>3</sub> (pin 15) should be connected using the minimum distance and kept at low impedance.
- The bypass capacitor between the power source and GND should be connected using the minimum distance. The use of a chip capacitor is recommended.
- For the peaking coil of the power source, use the one with the self-oscillation frequency of about 100MHz.
- Use pin 5 for GND of the CCD area sensor, pin 10 for GND of FS and FCDS pulses, and pin 15 for GND of outputs.
- It is preferable that the NC pin is connected to GND.
- If there is any external influence, provide a shield plate on the top and bottom of the IC to prevent noise.

