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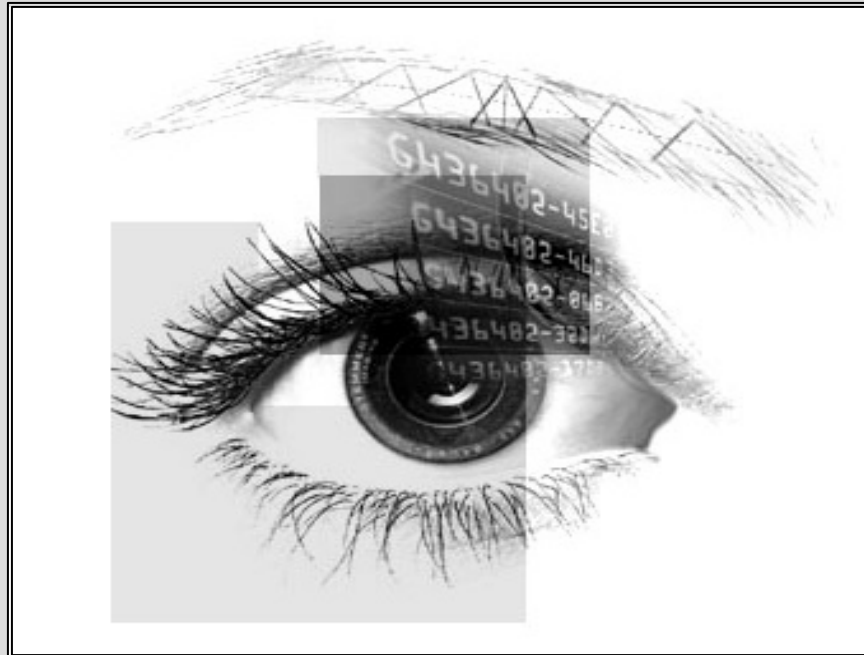
# CCD- and CMOS-Imaging

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**Interdisciplinary Reserach Center Intelligent Sensor Systems (ISYS)**



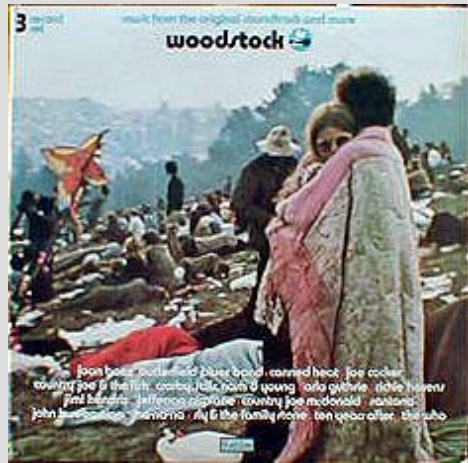
**Fachhochschule Osnabrück**  
University of Applied Sciences

# Imaging

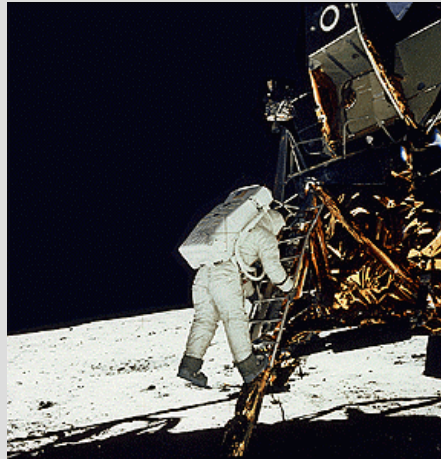


*If a picture tells more than 1000 words,  
imaging is the language of the future !*

# 1969



Woodstock



Moon landing



Invention of the CCD

# Overview

CCD Principles

Device Architectures: Frame Transfer and Interline

Special Aspects

CMOS Principles



# Overview

## CCD Principles

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## The Human Eye and the CCD Imager

### Human Eye

120 Mpixels

2-3 micron pixels

< 1 mW

perfect quality

color: perfect

parallel read-out

15 images/sec

500 Myears

### CCD Imager

80 Mpixels

2-12 micron pixels

1 W

good quality

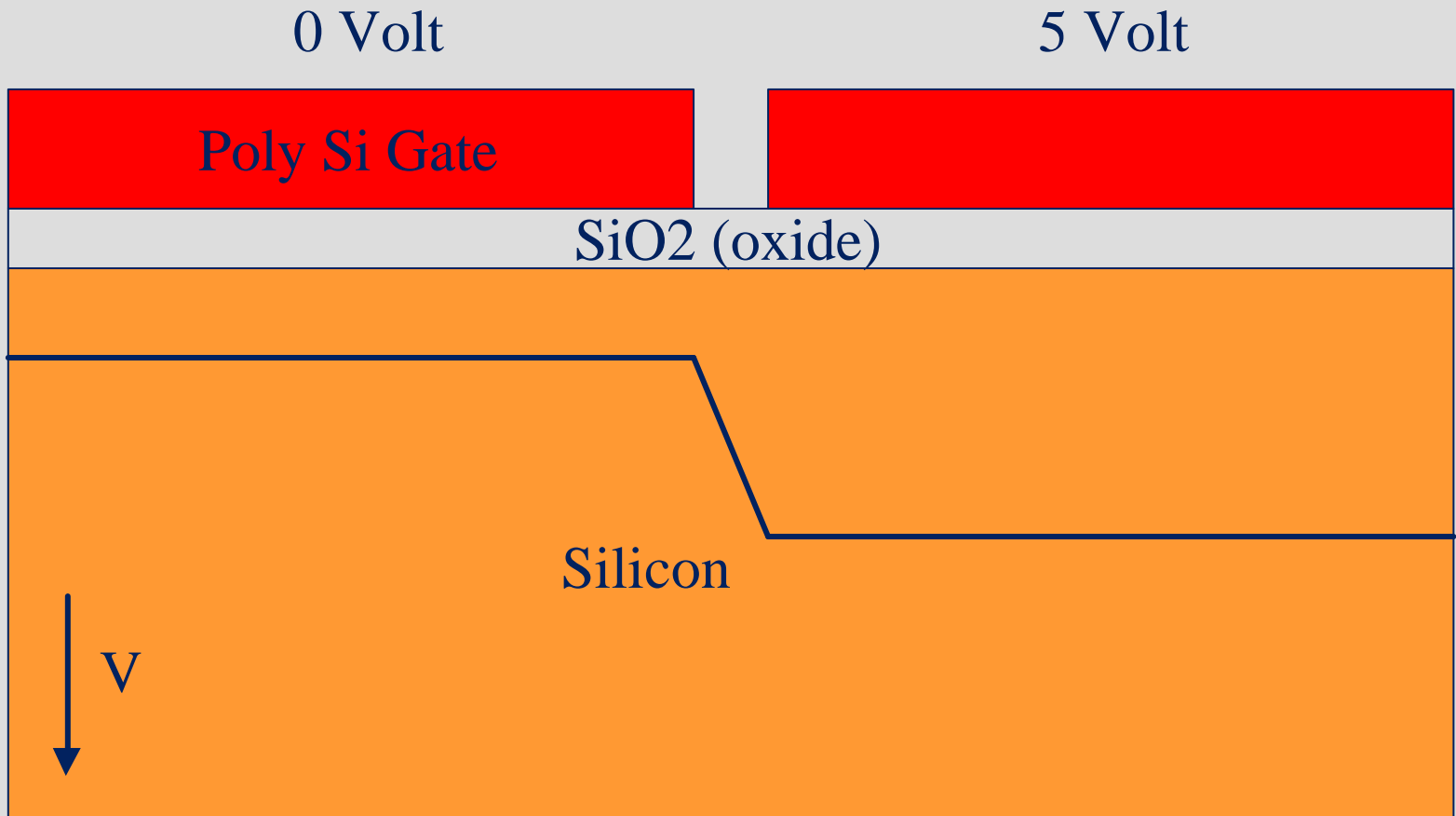
color: good

serial read-out

up to 1.000.000 images/sec

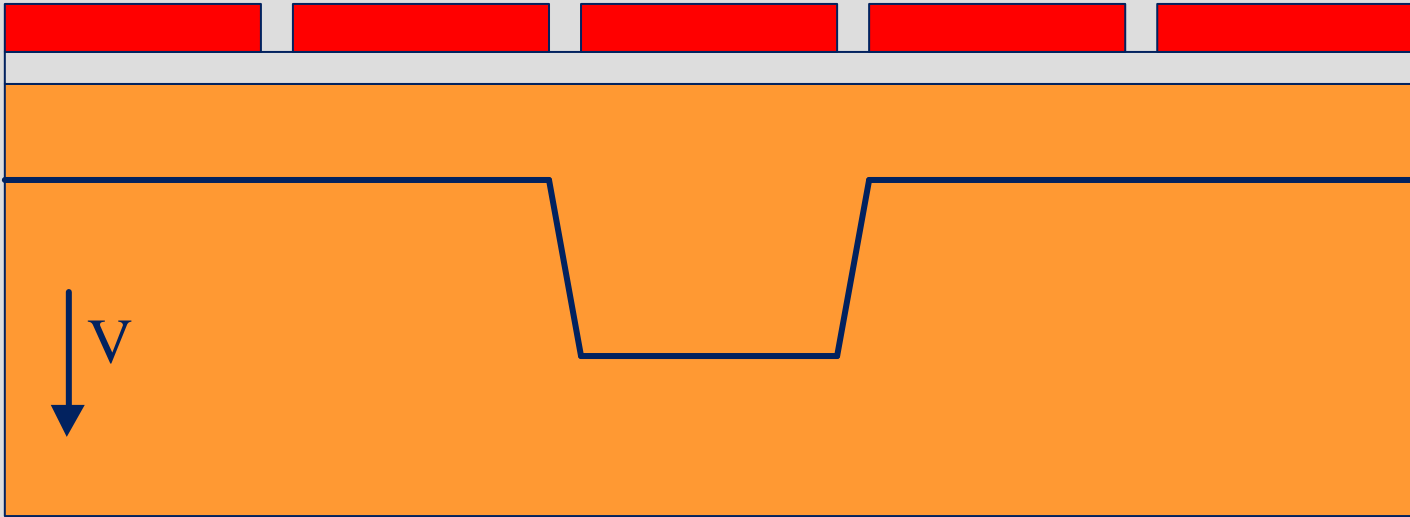
25 years

## MOS structure



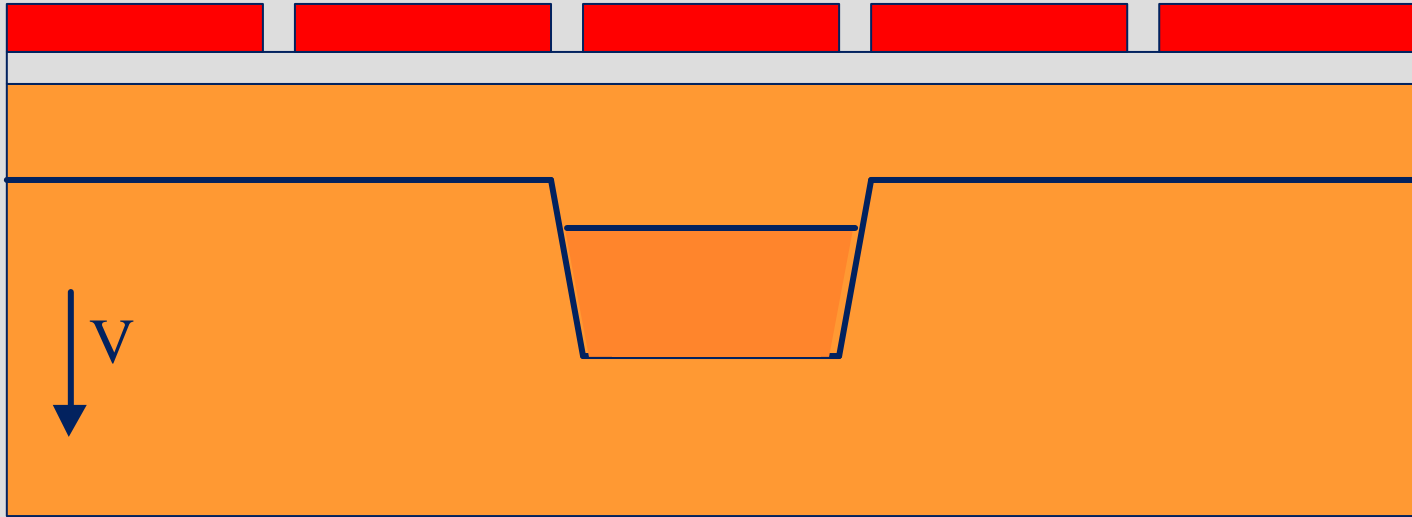
## CCD

C1	C2	C3	C1	C2
0V	0V	5V	0V	0V

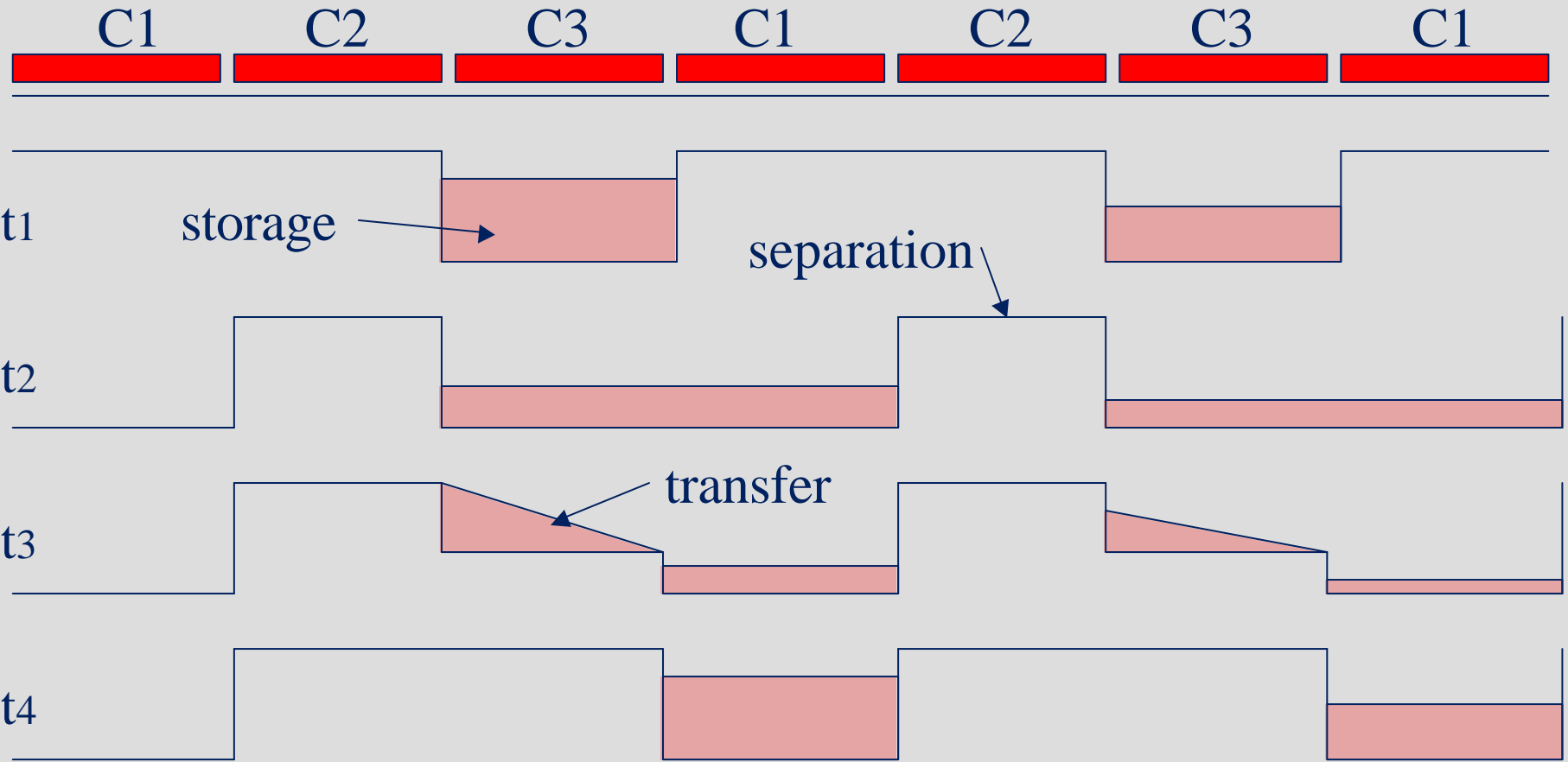


# CCD

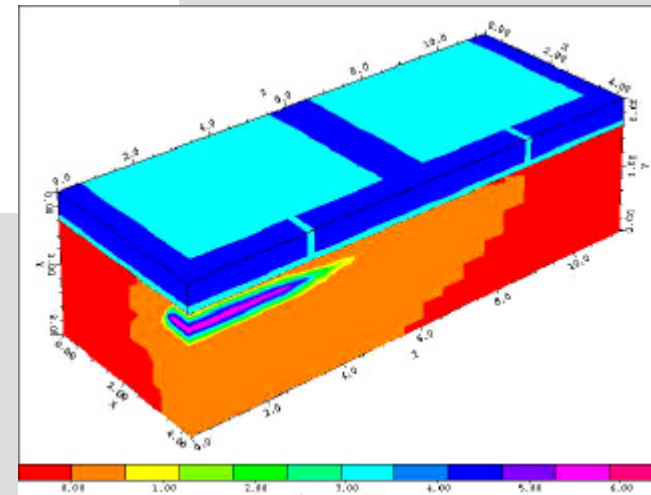
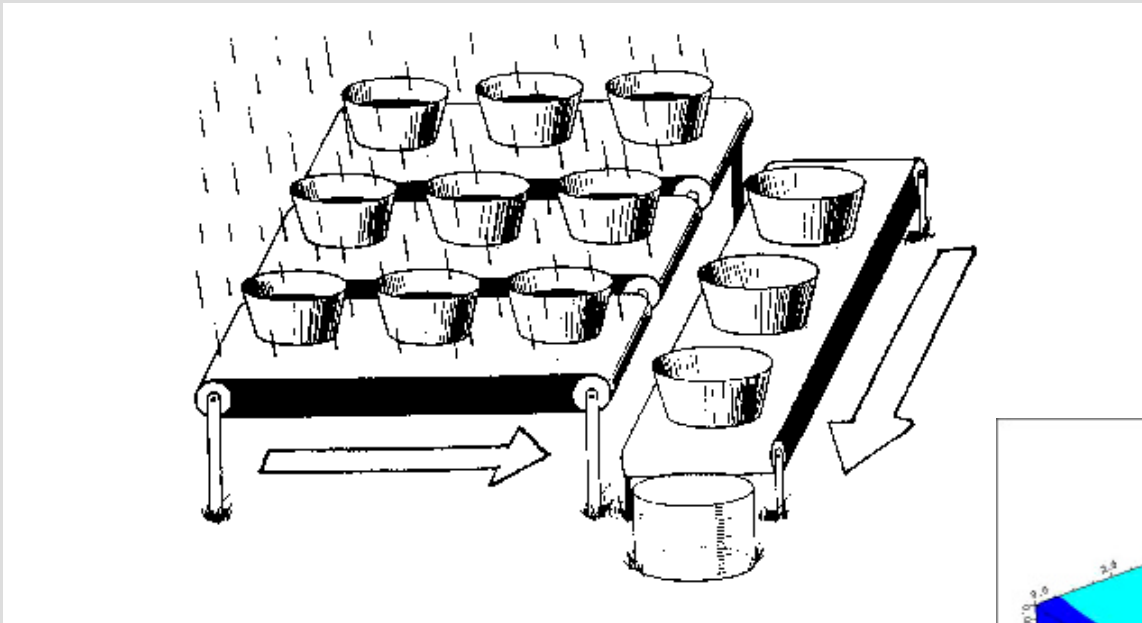
C1	C2	C3	C1	C2
0V	0V	5V	0V	0V



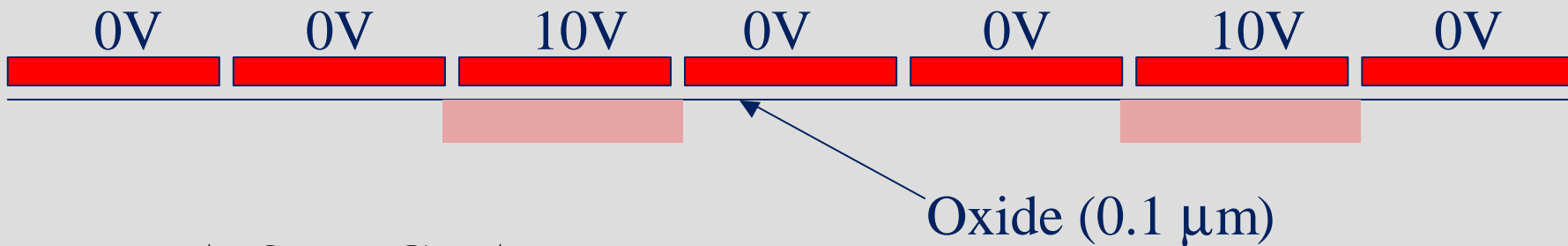
# Transport



# Transport – comparison with water



## Surface CCD



$$\Delta Q = C \cdot \Delta V$$

$$C = C_{ox}$$

$$N = \frac{C_{ox}}{q} \cdot \Delta V$$

Oxide (0.1 μm)

$$C_{ox} = 0.345 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$$

$$\Delta V = 10\text{V}$$

$$N \approx 20\,000 \text{ e}^-/\mu\text{m}^2$$



## Buried channel CCD

0V

0V

10V

0V

0V

10V

0V



$$\Delta Q = C \cdot \Delta V$$

$$C_{eff} = \frac{C_{ox} \cdot C_{Si}}{C_{ox} + C_{Si}} < C_{ox}$$

$$C_{eff} = 0.15 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$$

$$\Delta V(bulk) = 7$$

$$N = \frac{C_{eff}}{q} \cdot \Delta V$$

$$N \approx 6\,500 \text{ e}^-/\mu\text{m}^2$$

# Overview

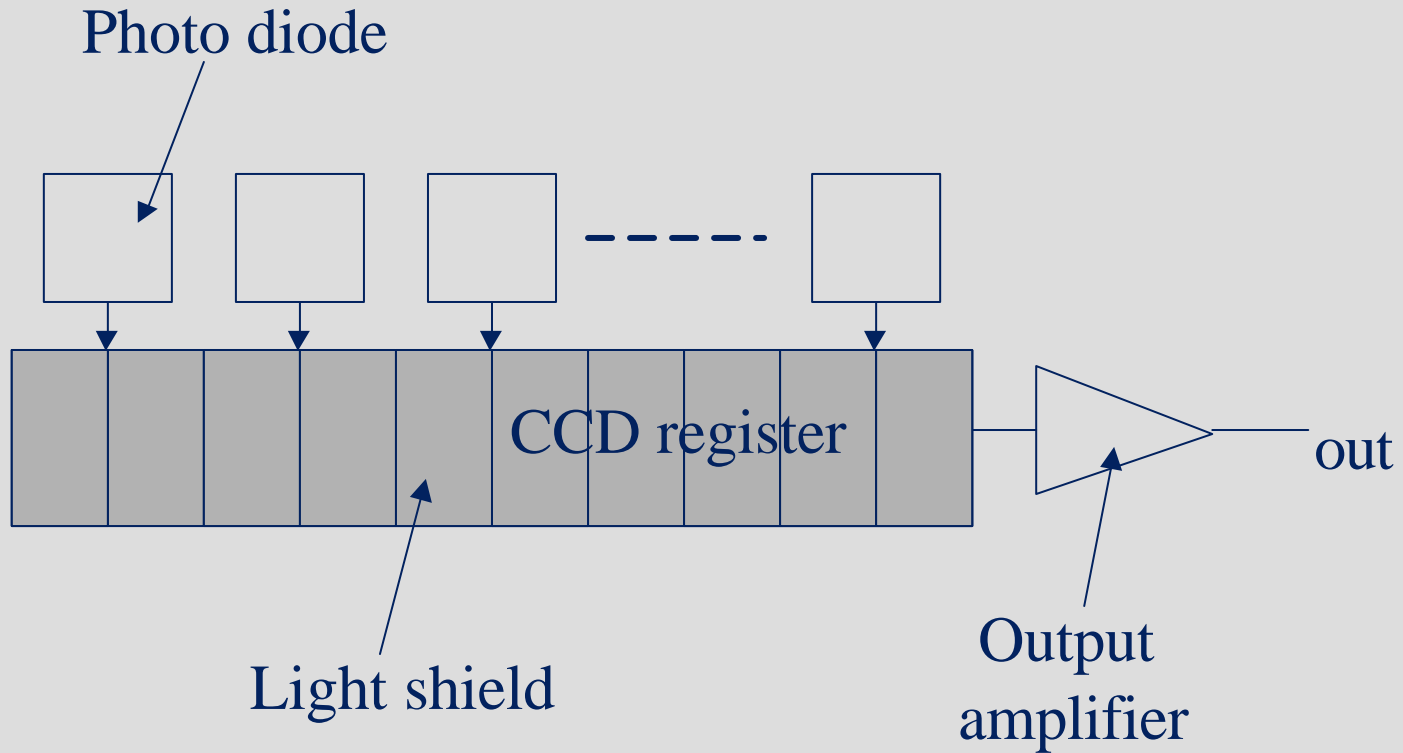
CCD Principles

**Device Architectures: Frame Transfer and Interline**

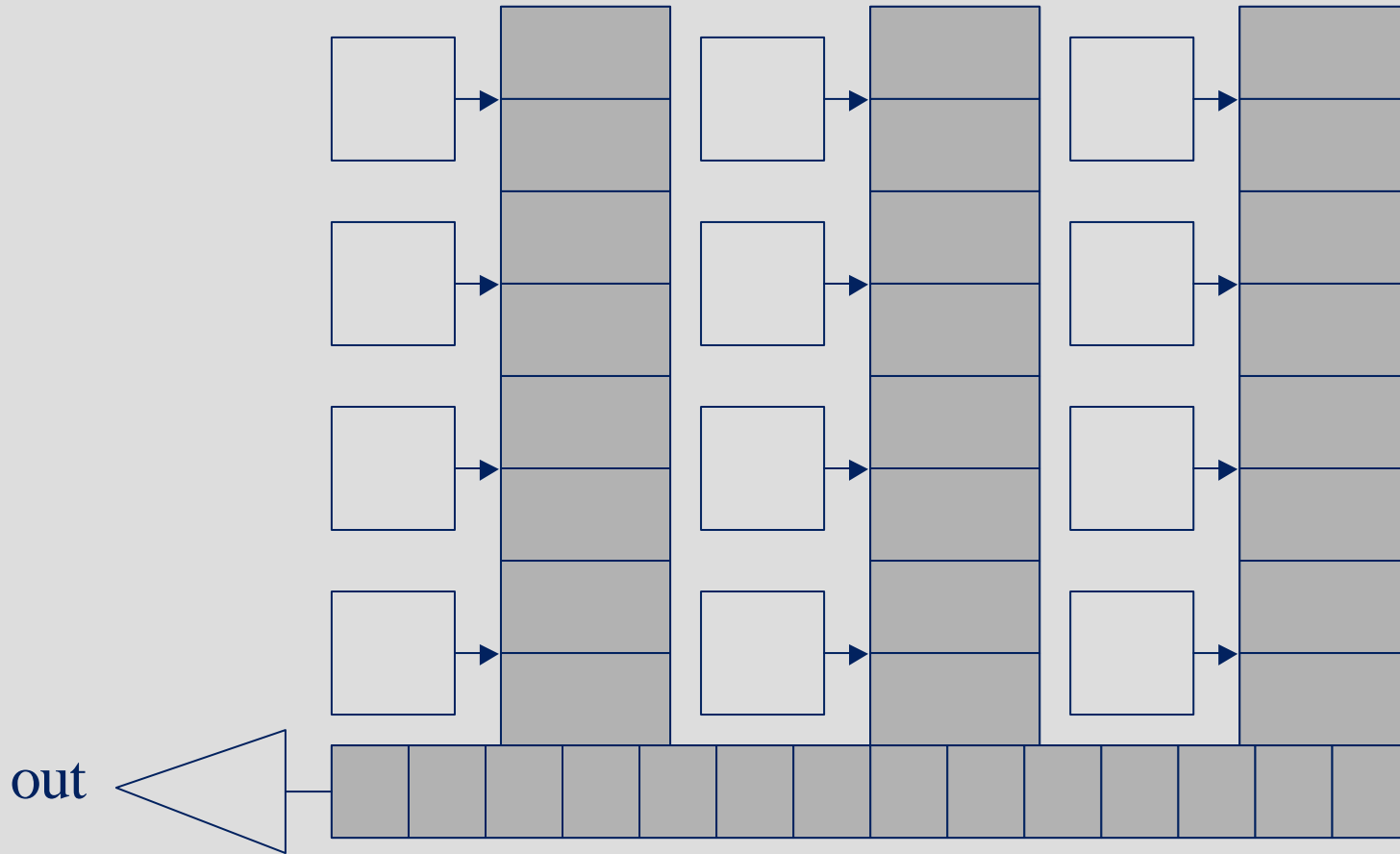
Special Aspects

CMOS Principles

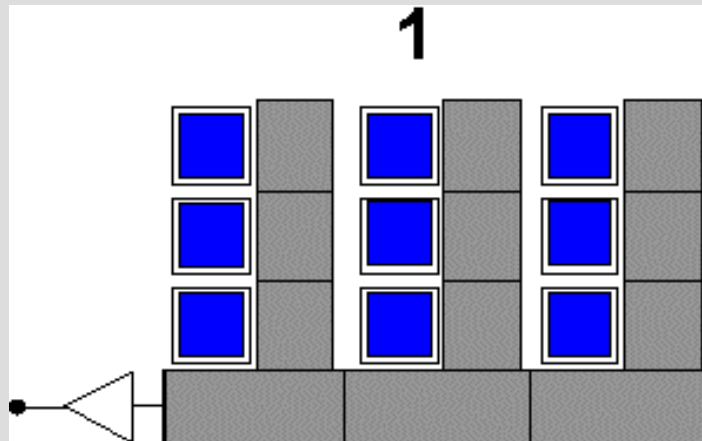
## Linear Imager (1D)



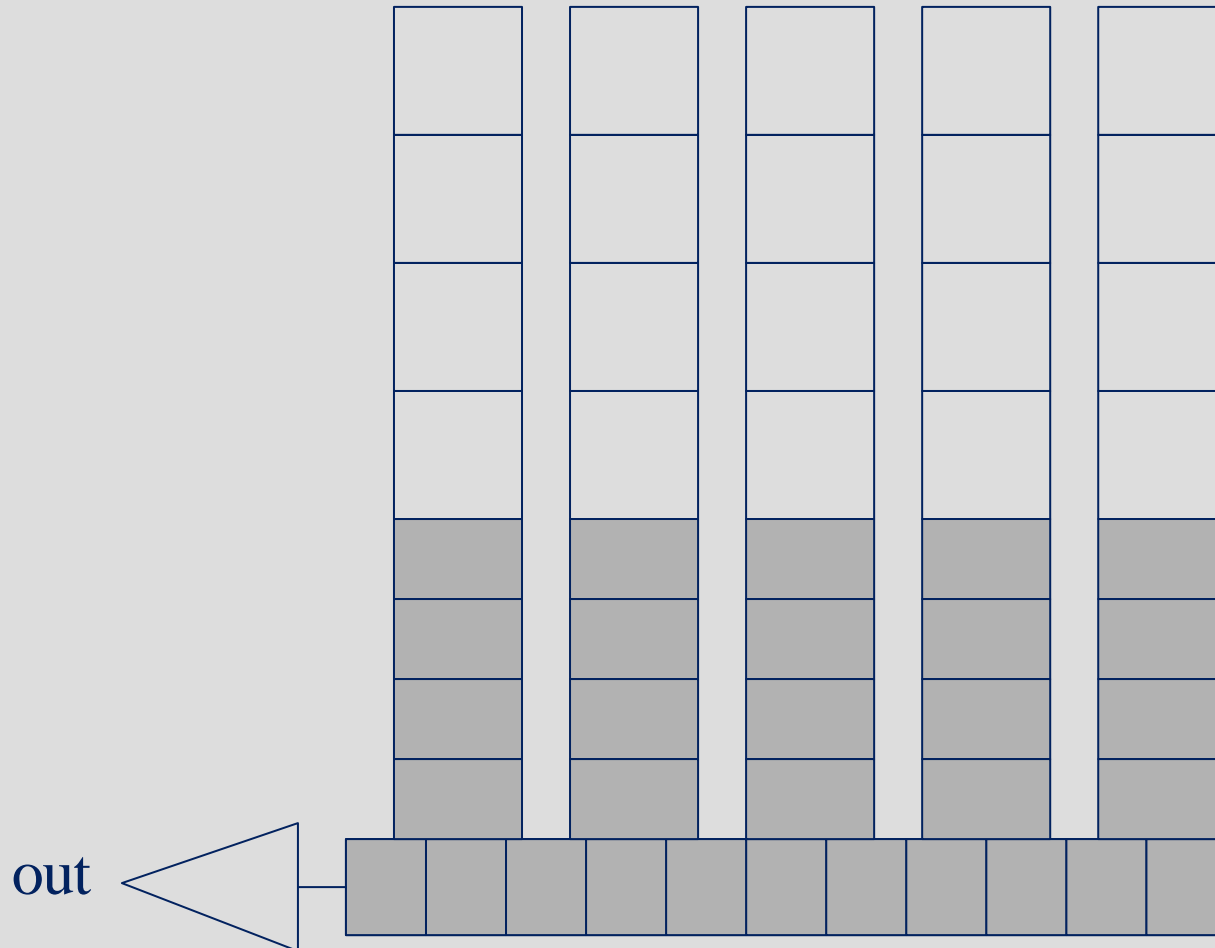
## Interline Imager: IL-CCD (2D)



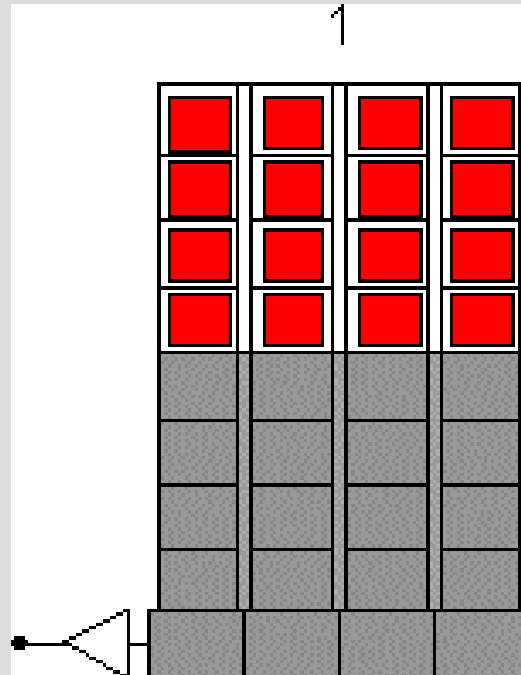
## Interline CCD: Basic operation



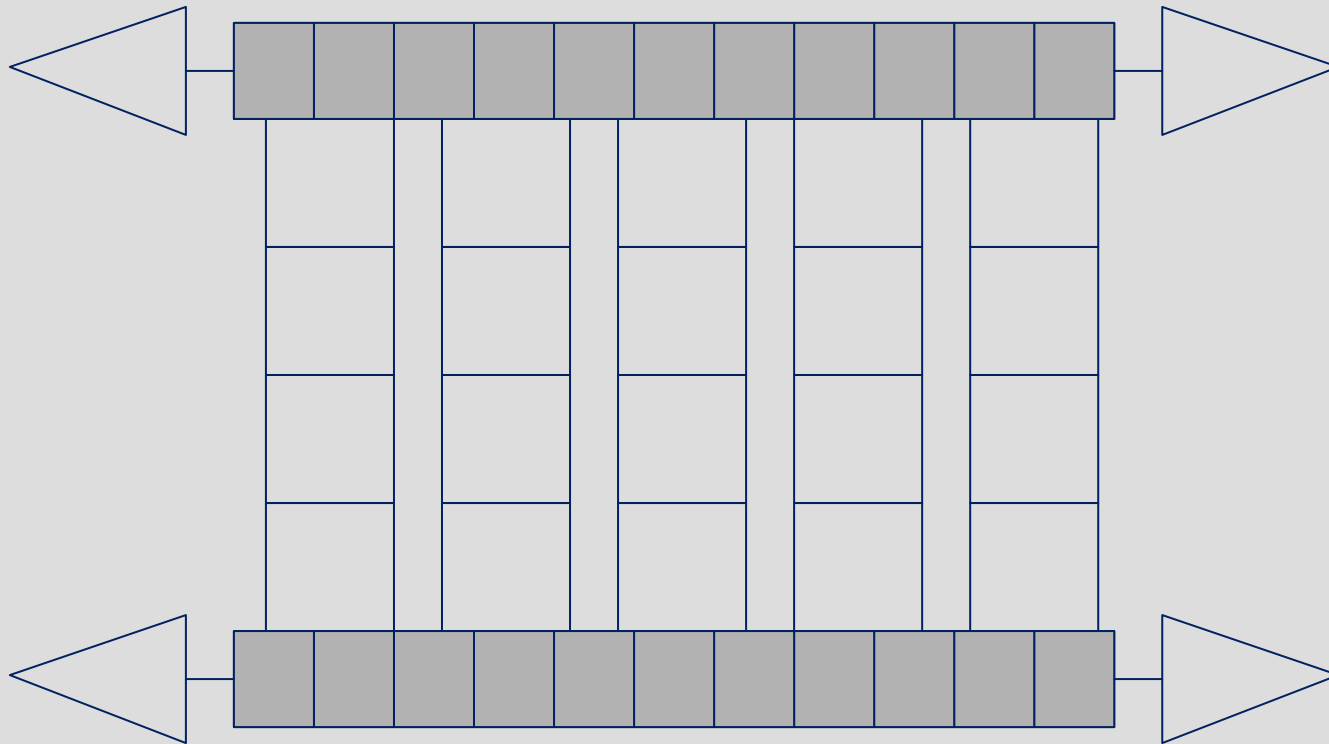
## Frame Transfer FT-CCD (2D)



## Frame Transfer CCD: Basic operation

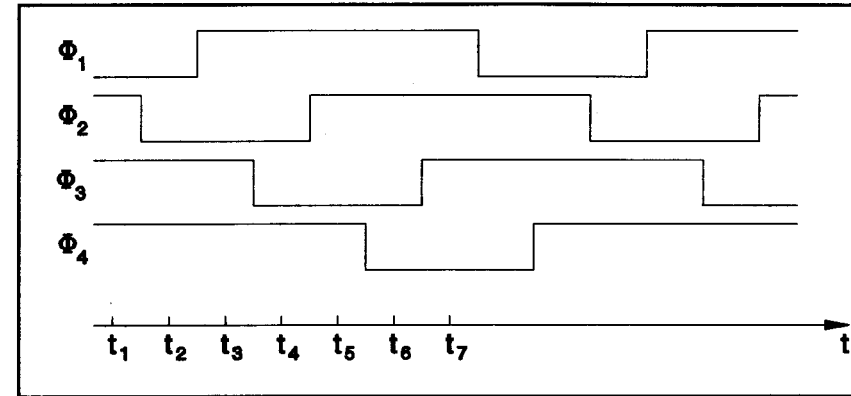
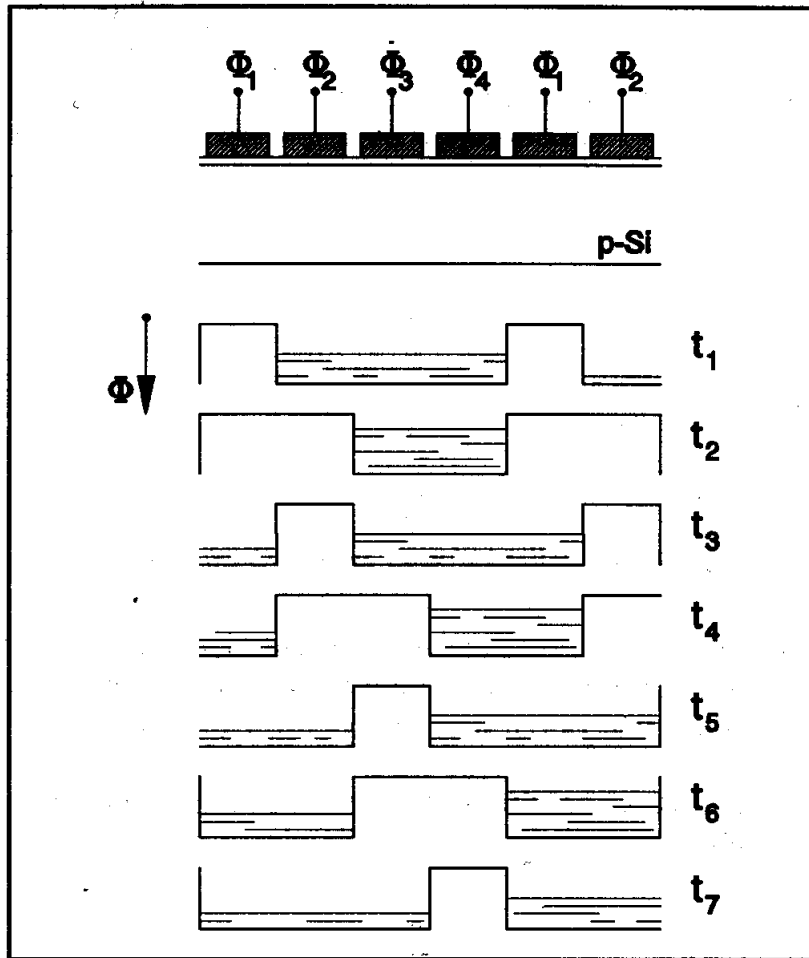


## Full Frame CCD (FF-CCD)





# Transport Systems : Four-phase CCD

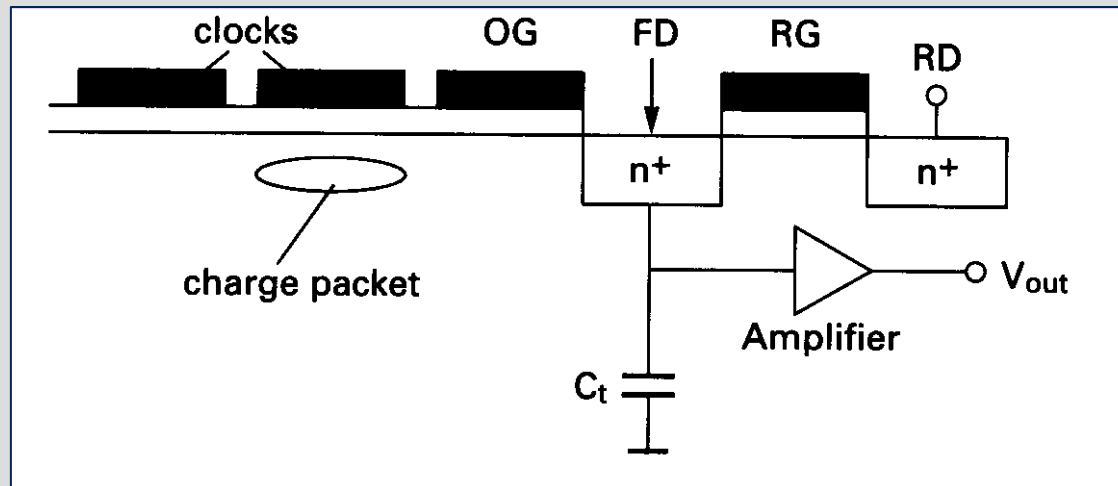


Timing diagram

## Output structure

### Example: Floating diffusion amplifier (FDA):

- charge packet is transported into the floating diffusion
- sensed by an amplifier
- reset via a MOS-transistor



# Overview

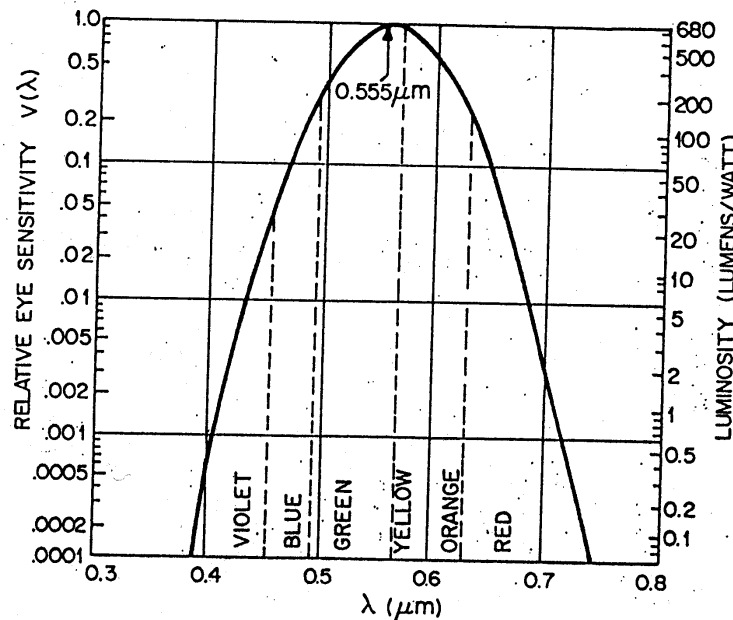
CCD Principles

Device Architectures: Frame Transfer and Interline

**Special Aspects**

CMOS Principles

# Color Imaging: Spectral Sensitivity of the human eye



**Fig. 6** Relative luminosity function as defined by the CIE for normal photopic vision. Major color bands are also indicated.

# Color and image sensors

## Quantum Efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{n_{\text{elektron}}}{n_{\text{photon}}}$$

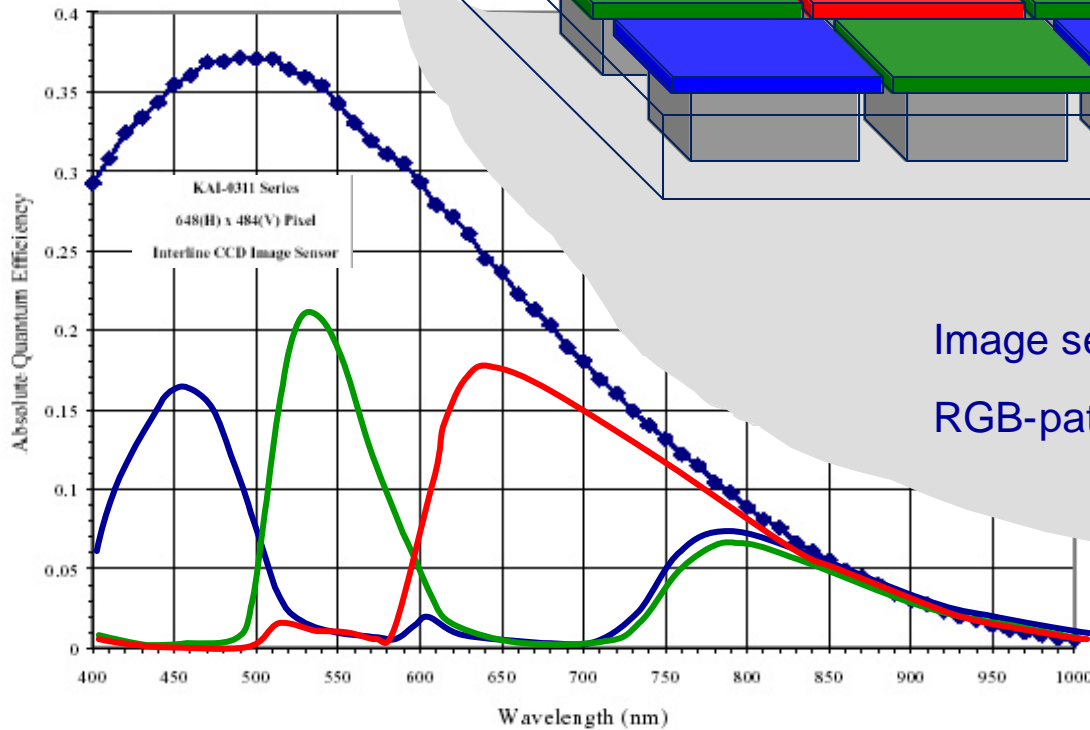
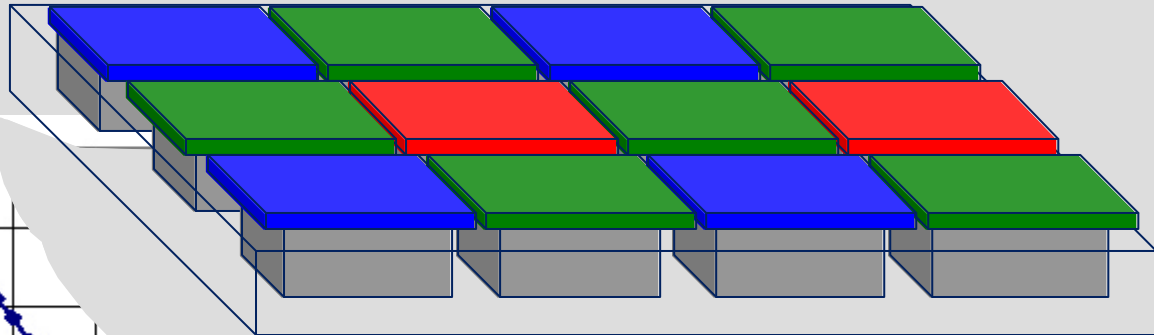
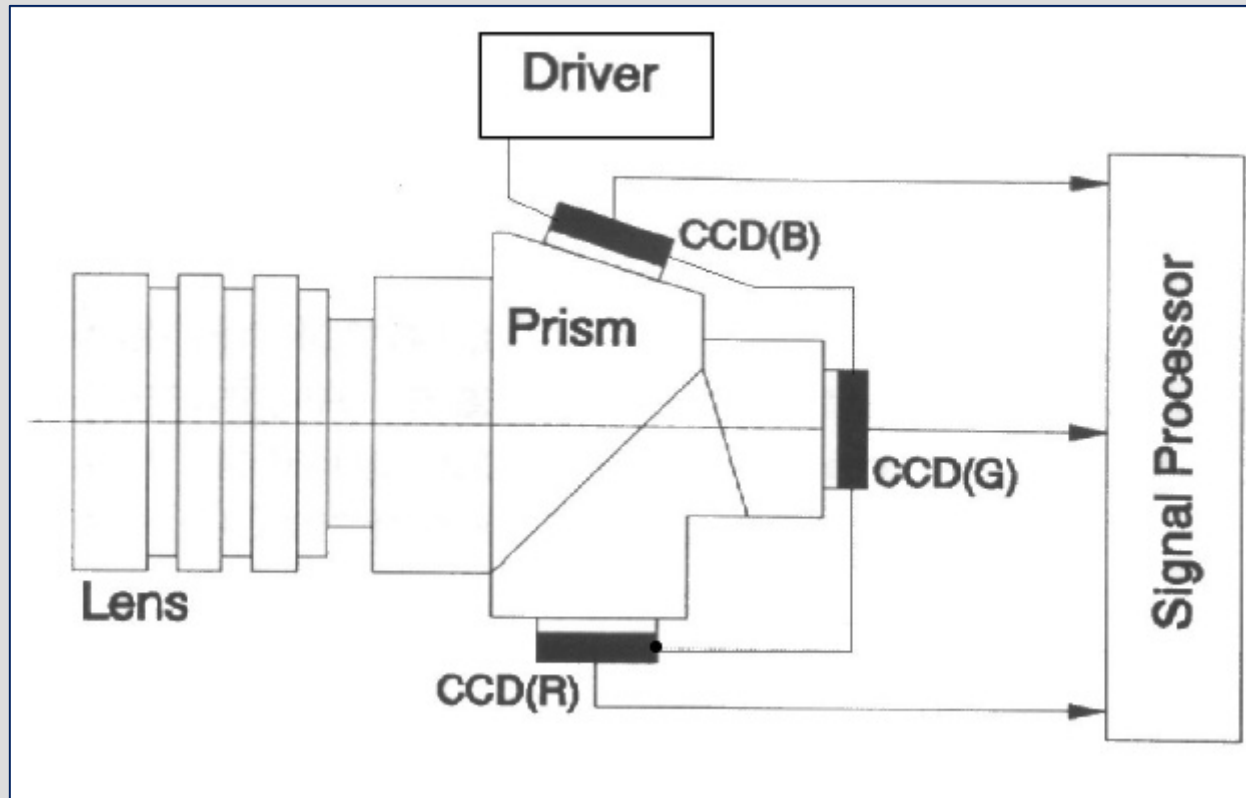


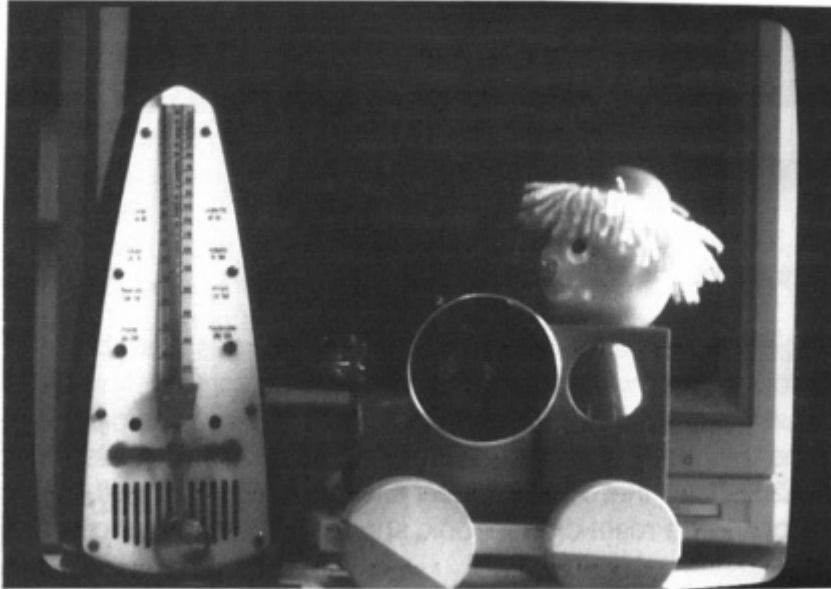
Image sensor with colour filters:  
RGB-pattern („Bayer Pattern“)

$\lambda$

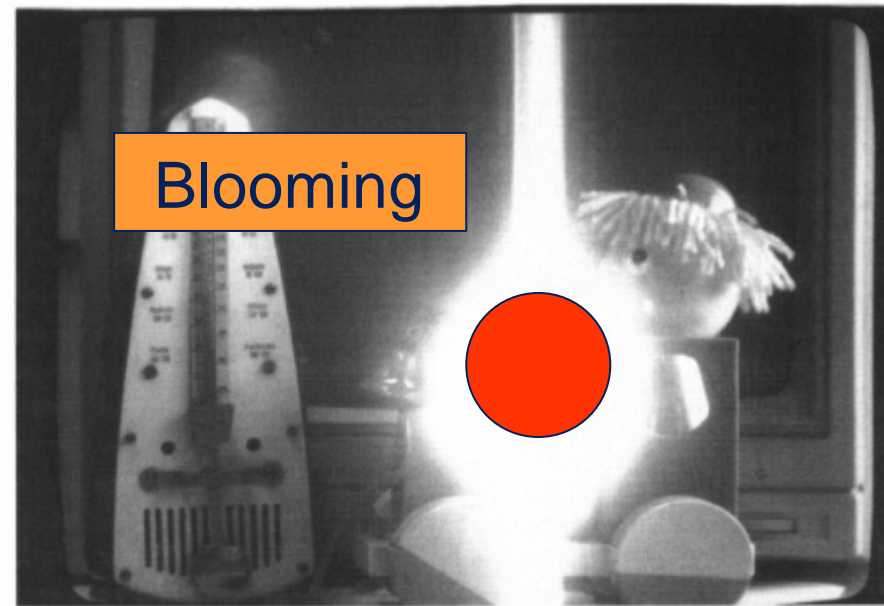
## 3 Chip Camera



## Blooming

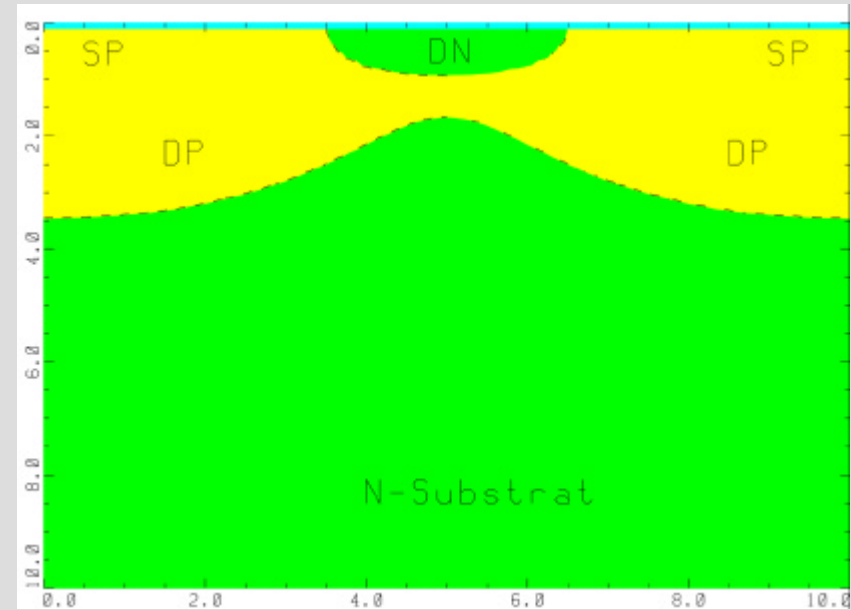
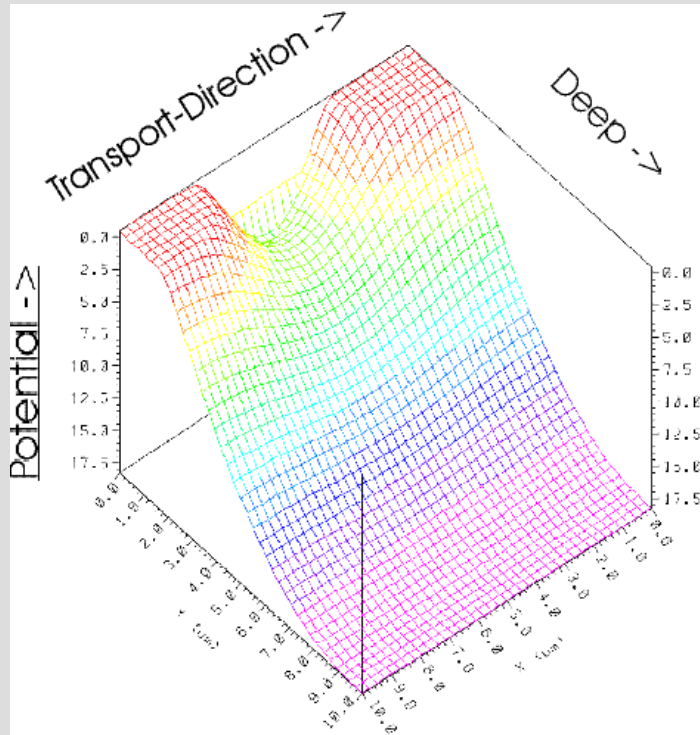


Reference Picture



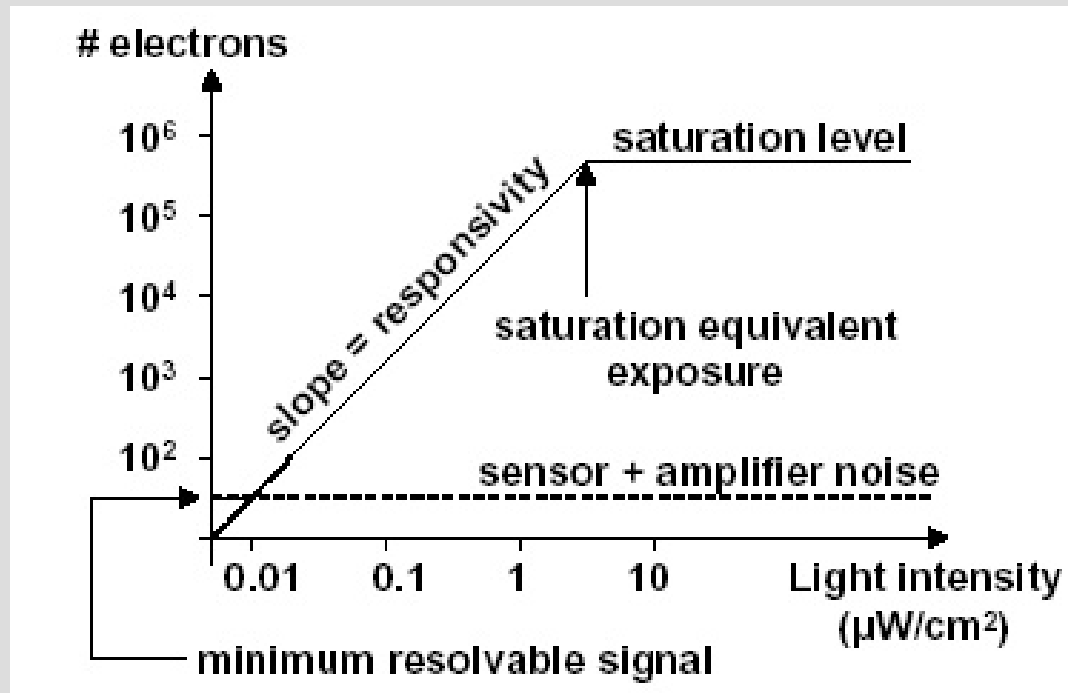
Bright light spot

# Antiblooming: Vertical antiblooming



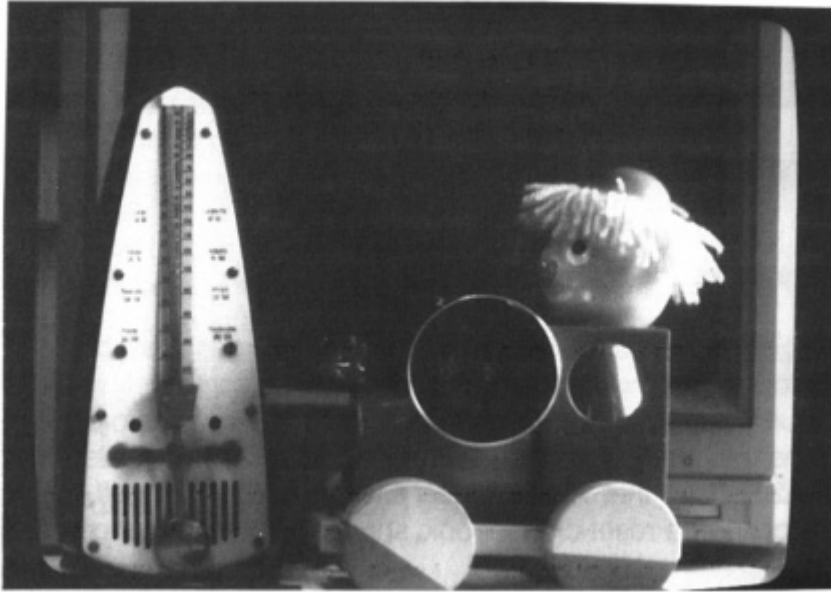


## Number of electrons versus light intensity (overview)

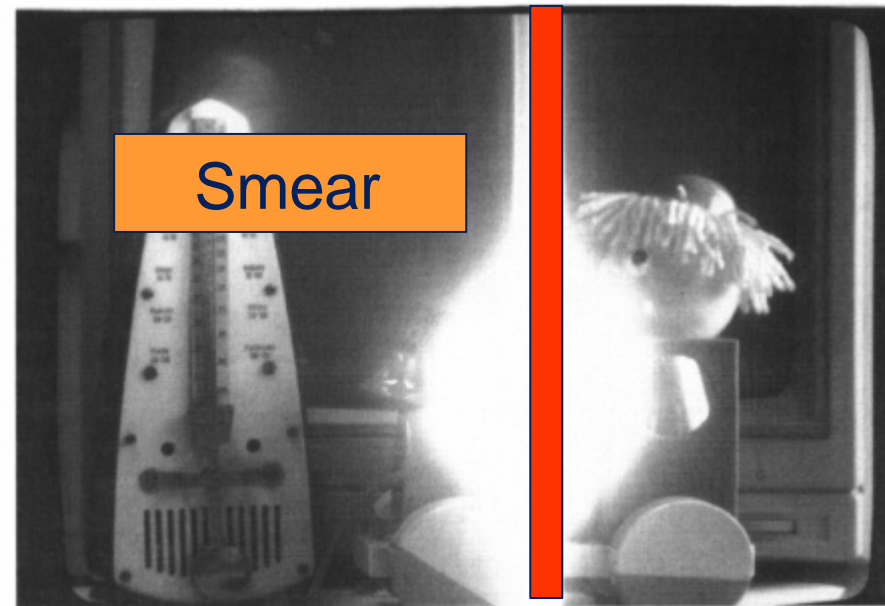


Source: „Design and Fabrication of Integrated Image Sensors“, Course of R.I.Hornsy, University of Waterloo

## Smear



Reference Picture



Bright light spot



# Overview

CCD Principles

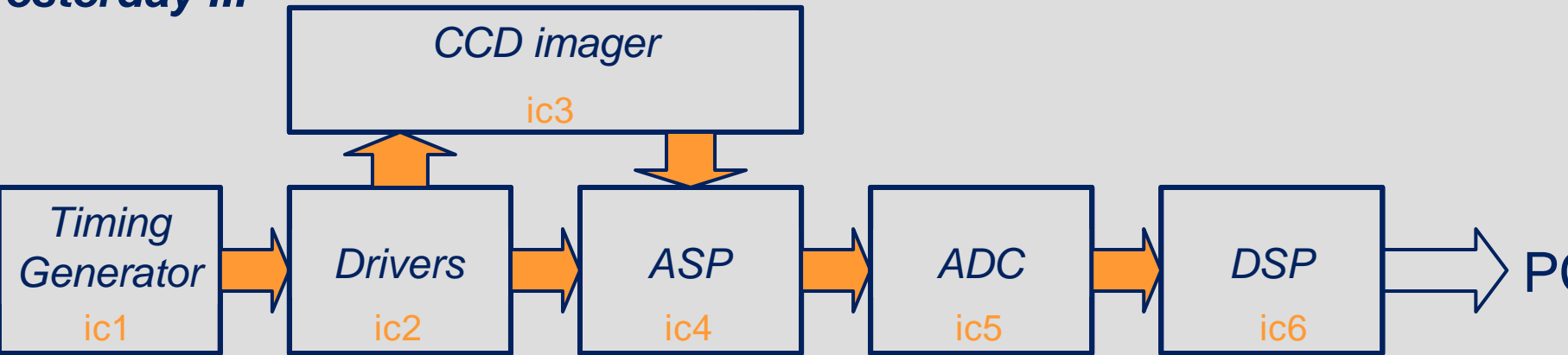
Device Architectures: Frame Transfer and Interline

Special Aspects

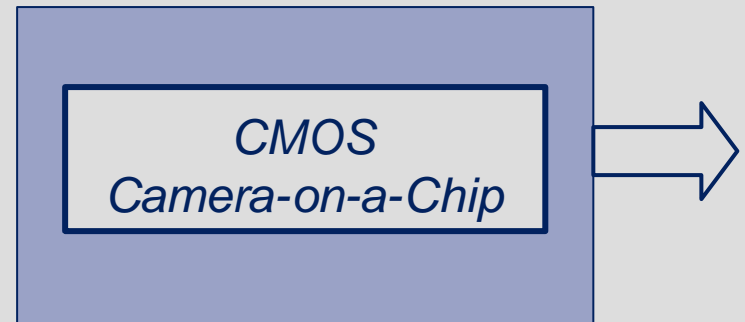
**CMOS Principles**

## System technology

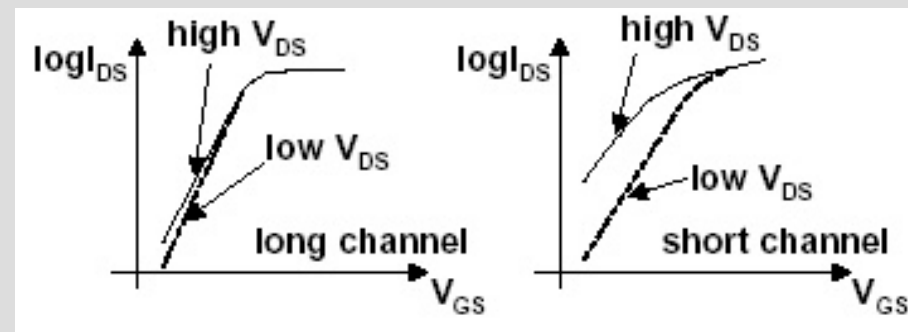
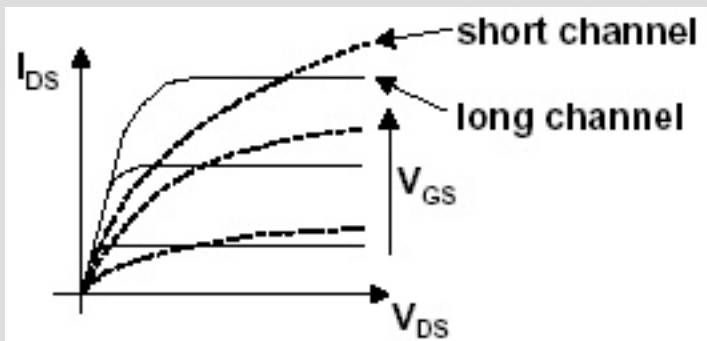
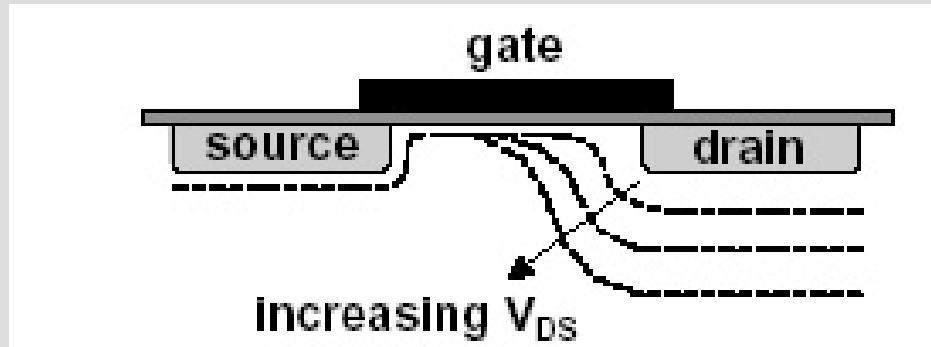
*Yesterday ...*



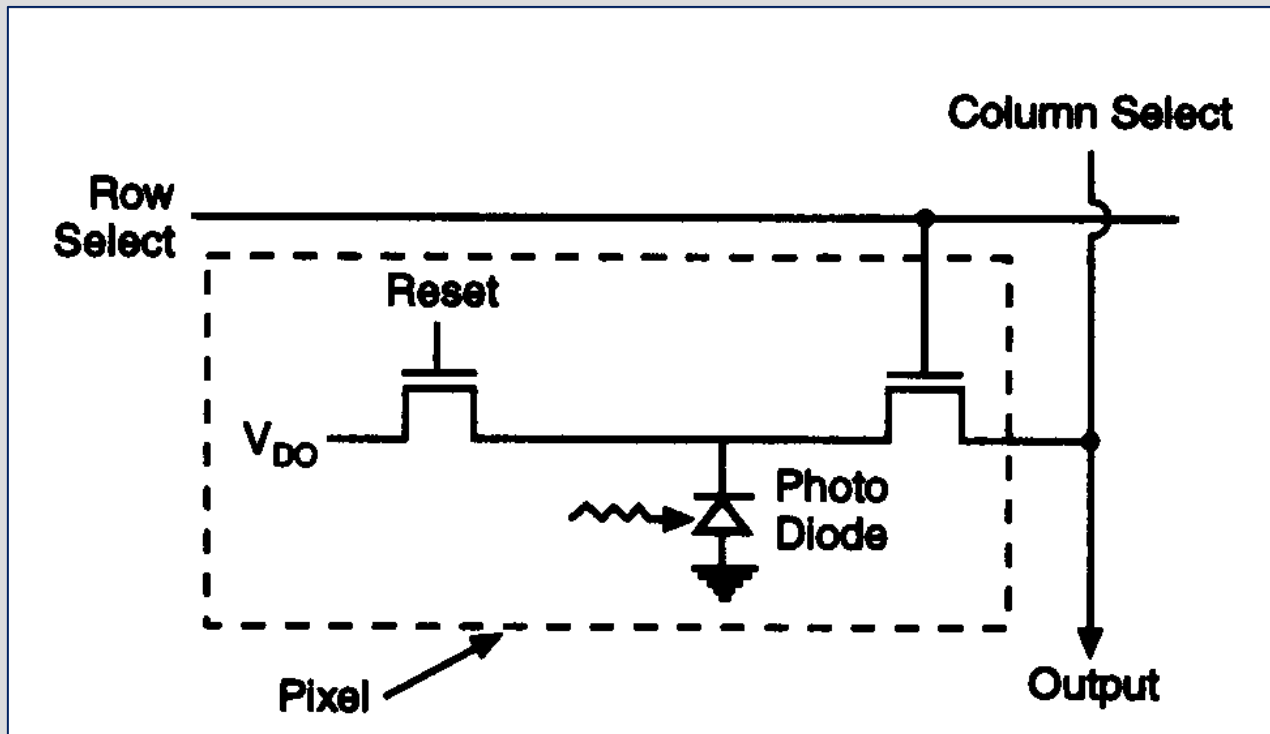
*tomorrow*



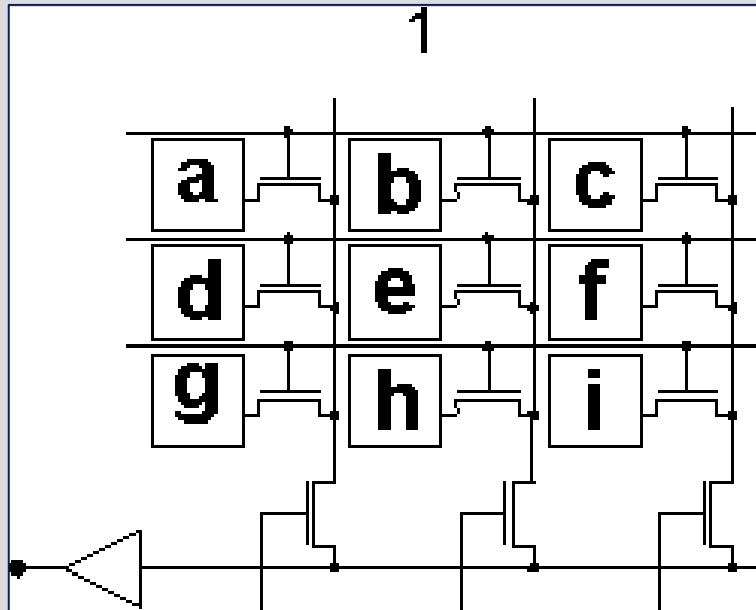
## MOS characteristics



## Example of a pixel structure: Passive pixel sensor (PPS)

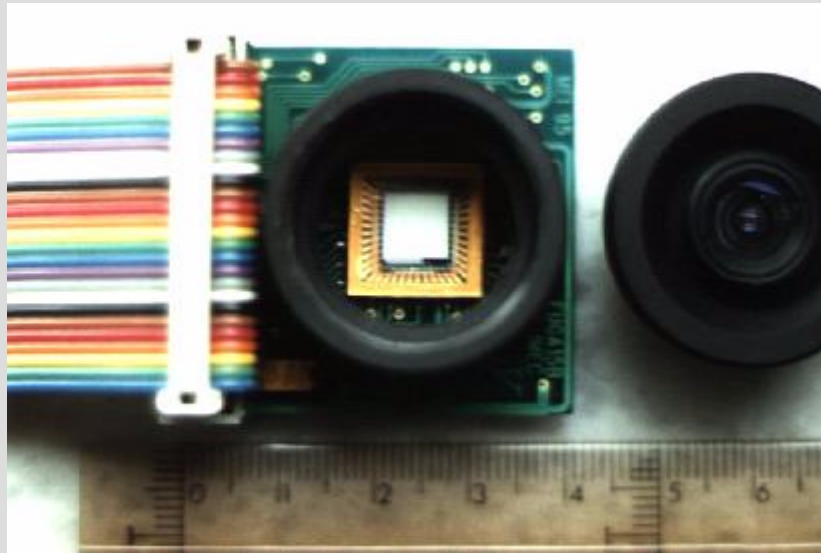


## CMOS image sensors: general items



- ☺ Low Cost ( 2002: ☺)
- ☺ System integration
- ☹ Complexity
- ☺ Adressability
- ☺ Programmable frame rate
- ☺ Automatic gain control
- ☹ Image quality (1999: ☹)

## Example: CMOS imager



CMOS-camera „FUGA15“



## Example: CMOS imager

### FUGA-camera

CMOS APS in  $0.7\mu\text{m}$  technology

512 \* 512 random addressable pixels

pixel pitch  $12.5 * 12.5\mu\text{m}^2$

dye size  $7.5 * 7.5 \text{ mm}^2$

non-integrating, with logarithmic response

5 MHz pixel rate

on chip 8 bit AD converter

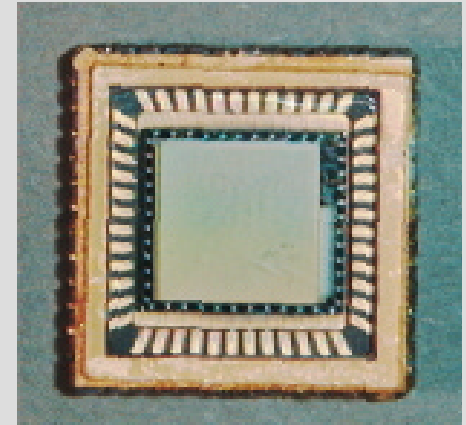
spectral range 400 - 1 050 nm

pixel fill factor 15%

packaging 48 pin ceramic with glass cover, plastic in option,

B/W & RGB available

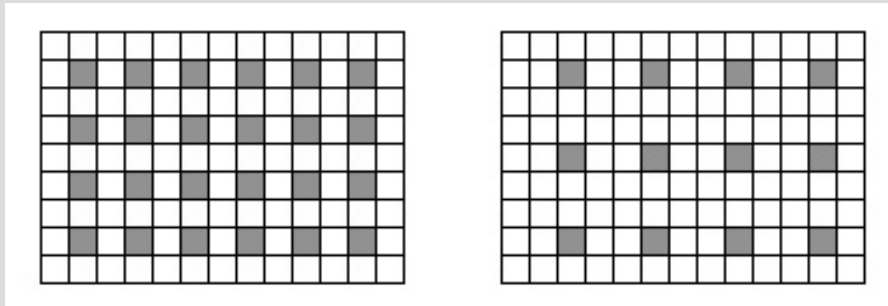
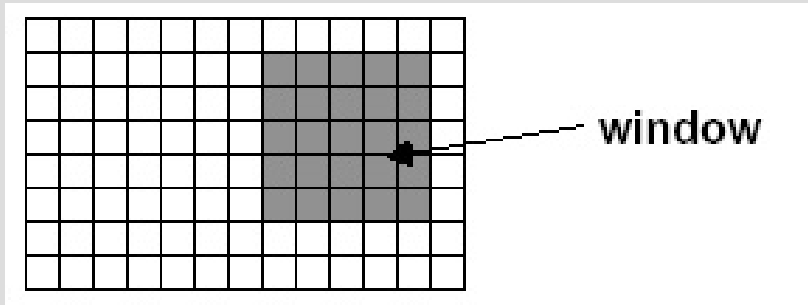
5 Volt single power line



## Logarithmic response (example)



## Windowing and subsampling (every $n^{\text{th}}$ pixel)



# Camera-controlled goalkeeper



Windowing/ROI:

(Region of Interest)

