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Note: Mitsubishi Electric will continue the business operations of high frequency & optical devices and power devices.

Renesas Technology Corp. Customer Support Dept. April 1, 2003



## MITSUBISHI ICs<AV COMMON> M61005FP

#### DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

#### DESCRIPTION

M61005FP is a semiconductor integrated circuit containing distance detection signal processing circuit for 3V supply

This device transforms each optical inflow current I1 and I2 from PSD SENSOR into the voltage, and integrates that output after doing calculation corresponds to I1/(I1+I2), and outputs it as the voltage data.

#### **FEATURES**

- Wide supply voltage range Vcc = 2.2 to 5.5V
- Includes clamp level switching circuit (Switch is 15 kinds by outside control)
- Includes infinity judge function
   Includes POWER ON RESET function
- Includes Simple temperature detection function (This output voltage is inputted to the microcomputer, and temperature compensation is possible.)

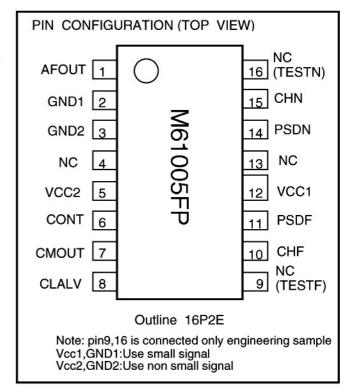
#### **APPLICATION**

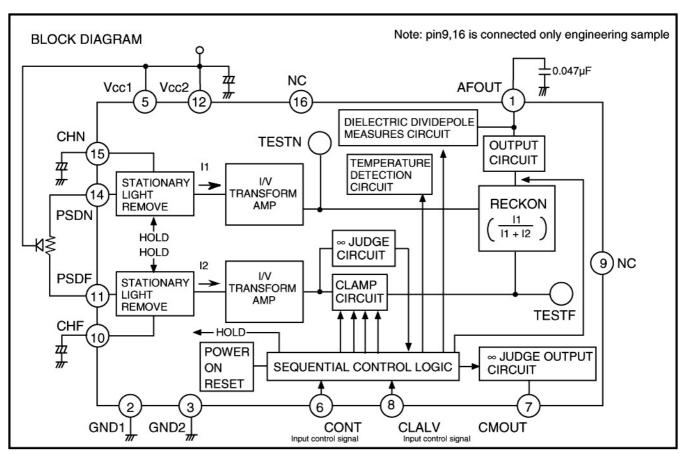
Auto focus control for the CAMERA Sensor for short distance

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Supply voltage • • • 2.2 to 5.5V

Rated supply voltage





# MITSUBISHI ICs<AV COMMON> M61005FP

## DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta = 25°C, unless noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Remark
Supply voltage	Vcc	7.0	٧	note 1
Power dissipation	Pd	320	mW	Ta = 25°C
Thermal derating	Κθ	- 3.2	mW/°C	Ta ≥ 25°C
Pin supply voltage	VIF	7.0	٧	Pin6,7,8
Another pin supply voltage	VI/O	0 to Vcc + 0.3	٧	note 2
Output pin inflow current	Icmout	0.5	mA	NPN open collector
Operating temperature	Topr	- 10 to 50	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	- 40 to 125	°C	

note 1:As a principle,do not provide a supply voltage reversely.

note 2:As a principle,do not provide the terminals with the voltage over supply voltage or under ground voltage.

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## DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C,Vcc=3.0V, unless otherwise noted)

				Limits				Note
Classification	assification Parameter		Symbol Test conditions		Тур.	Max.	Unit	
	Operating supply voltage range	VCC		2.2	3.0	5.5	٧	
	Usual consuming current	ICC1		-	3.5		mA	
Consuming current	While Rapid charge consuming current 1	ICC2	While AFOUT rapid charge consuming current VAFOUT = 0V		8.5		mA	*1
	While Rapid charge consuming current 2	ICC3	While CH rapid charge consuming current	-	9.5		mA	*1
	CONT "H" input voltage	VCOH		0	_	0.3	٧	
CONT	CONT "L" input voltage	VCLL		-	ı	0.3	٧	
	CONT "H" input current	ICLH	VIH=5.5V	-	ī	1.0	μΑ	
n	CONT "L" input current	ICLL	VIL=0V	-100	-75	-50	μΑ	
	CLALV "H" input voltage	VCLH		1.1	1	7.0	<b>v</b>	
CLALV pin	CLALV "L" input voltage	VCLL		0	1	0.3	٧	
	CLALV "H" input current	ICLH	VIH=5.5V	-	Ī	1.0	μΑ	
	CLALV "L" input current	ICLL	VIL=0V	-78	-60	-42	μΑ	
	CH rapid charge current	ICHQC	IPSD=5µA , VCH=0V	-2000	-1000	-500	μΑ	*1
HOLD C	CH stationary charge current	ICHC	VCH=0V	-30	-20	-10	μΑ	*1
	CH stationary discharge current	ICHD	VCH=1.5V	10	20	30	μΑ	*1
33	AFOUT reset current	IROUT	VAFOUT=0.5V	500	1000	2000	μΑ	*1
Integration	AFOUT integrating off current	I AFOUT1	VAFOUT=0.5V	<u> </u>	-	1.0	μΑ	*1
circuit	AFOUT integration current	I AFOUT2	VAFOUT=0.5V VCHF=2.0V,VCHN=0V	7.0	10.0	13.0	μΑ	*1
	AFOUT correction for temperature integration current	I AFOUT3	VAFOUT=0.5V	3.5	5.0	6.5	μΑ	*1
	CMOUT leak current	ICMOUTH	VCMOUT=5.5V	1	_	1.0	μΑ	*1
	CMOUT saturation voltage	VCMOUTL	ICMOUT=500μA		-	0.3	٧	*2
Sensor	Signal light saturation current	ΔINF		3.0	1	-	μΑ	*2
3611301	Stationary light remove current	IPSD		I	ı	30	μΑ	
Clamp level	Clamp level	ICLAM	Change quantitiy for TYP current	-50	_	50	%	

<sup>\*1</sup> Set up the logic control terminal, correspond to the parameter.



<sup>\*2</sup> The input current of one side channel when stationary light remove circuit and I/V transform AMP is not saturated.

## MITSUBISHI ICs<AV COMMON> M61005FP

### DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)(Ta=25°C,Vcc=3.0V, unless otherwise noted)

Classification	Domentos	Symbol Test conditions	Took conditions	Limits			Unit	Note
Classification Parameter	Parameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note	
	AF output time(9:1) - 1	D(9:1) - 1	Near side 9 : Far side 1	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
AF input	AF output time(6:4) - 1	D(6:4) - 1	Near side 6 : Far side 4	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
condition 1	AF output time(3:7) - 1	D(3:7) - 1	Near side 3 : Far side 7	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF slope - 1	ΔAF - 1		typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF linearity - 1	LAF - 1		0.9	1.0	1.1		*3
	AF output time(9:1) - 2	D(9:1) - 2	Near side 9 : Far side 1	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
AF input condition 2	AF output time(6:4) - 2	D(6:4) - 2	Near side 6 : Far side 4	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF output time(3:7) - 2	D(3:7) - 2	Near side 3 : Far side 7	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF slope - 2	Δ <b>A</b> F - 2		typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF linearity - 2	LAF - 2		0.9	1.0	1.1		*3
	AF output time(9:1) - 3	D(9:1) - 3	Near side 9 : Far side 1	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF output time(6:4) - 3	D(6:4) - 3	Near side 6 : Far side 4	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
AF input condition 3	AF output time(3:7) - 3	D(3:7) - 3	Near side 3 : Far side 7	typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
	AF slope - 3	ΔAF - 3		typ X 0.7		typ X 1.3	٧	*3
100	AF linearity - 3	LAF - 3		0.9	1.0	1.1		*3
AF input	ΔAF output time(9:1)	ΔD(9:1)	Near side 9 : Far side 1(Condition 1-2)	1—	s—s		٧	
condition 1 minus 2	ΔAF output time(6:4)	ΔD(6:4)	Near side 6 : Far side 4(Condition 1-2)	_	-		٧	
	ΔAF output time(3:7)	ΔD(3:7)	Near side 3 : Far side 7(Condition 1-2)	9 <u></u>	31 <u></u> 3	8	٧	

\*3 Connect the resistance of 120KΩ instead of PSD and establish current output from PHOTO COUPLER correspond to the parameter. And input the varied resistance ratio. And measure the pulse width of SOUT output at that time,obtain AF slope and AF linearity from the equations below.

Input condition1: IPSD (Stationary light current) = 0

I1 + I2 = 100nA

Input condition1 : IPSD (Stationary light current) = 0 I1 + I2 = 100nA Input condition2 : IPSD (Stationary light current) = 0 I1 + I2 = 50nA Input condition3 : IPSD (Stationary light current) =  $10\mu A$  I1 + I2 = 100nA

 $D(9:1) \bullet \bullet \bullet$  The pulse width of SOUT output at input with I1:I2=9:1  $D(6:4) \bullet \bullet \bullet$  The pulse width of SOUT output at input with I1:I2=6:4  $D(3:7) \bullet \bullet \bullet$  The pulse width of SOUT output at input with I1:I2=3:7

AF slope :  $\Delta AF = D(9:1) - D(3:7)$ 

AF linearity: L(AF) = (D(9:1) - D(6:4)) / (D(6:4) - D(3:7))

PSD quite resistance :  $120K\Omega$ 

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## DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### DESCRIPTION OF PIN

Pin name	Circuit diagram	Parameter	Limits Min. Typ. Max.		Unit	Test conditions and note	
	<del>Q</del>	"H"input voltage	1.1	_	7.0		
CONT	<b>*</b>	"L"input voltage	0	_	0.3	V	
CLALV		"H"input current	1	1	1.0	μА	VIH=5.5V
		"L"input current	-78	-60	-42		VIL=0V
AFOUT		"H"input voltage	1	ı	VCC -1.2	v	
		"L"input voltage	0	ı	0.3	v	
		Integration OFF current	I	ı	1.0		VF=0.5V
		Integration ON current (Ratio10:0)	-13	-10	-7	μA	VF=0.5V
СМОИТ		"L"output voltage		_	0.3	v	IOL=500μA
		"H"leak current	l	_	1.0	μА	VIN=5.5V

## MITSUBISHI ICs<AV COMMON> M61005FP

### DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

#### **CONTROLS**

- (1) CONT •••• This terminal implements the following controls by inputted clock.
- a. AFOUT rapid charge •••• After reset is started , the capacity of AFOUT is charged rapidly until first clock rises.
- b. CH rapid charge •••• The capacity of CH is charged rapidly from first clock falls to second clock falls.
- c. AFOUT reset 1 •••• This control implements resetting AFOUT terminal from first clock falls to second clock falls.
- d . Temperature detection current ON •••• This control outputs temperature detection current from AFOUT terminal from third clock falls to forth clock falls.
- e . Temperature detection current A/D converter 

  •••• AFOUT terminal voltage is implemented A/D converter by microcomputer from forth clock falls to fifth clock falls.

  This value is used correction for temperature of distance detection calculation result.

  Temperature is corrected by microcomputer.
- f . AFOUT reset 2 •••• This control implements resetting AFOUT terminal from fifth clock falls to sixth clock falls.
- g . Stationary light hold

  ••••

  This control holds stationary light from seventh clock rises to eighth clock rises.

  After seventh clock, this control holds stationary light from odd-numbered clock rises to next even-numbered clock rises.
- h . AF integration

  ••••

  This control outputs current from AFOUT terminal equivalent to distance detection result from seventh clock falls to eighth clock falls.

  After seventh clock, this control outputs current from AFOUT terminal from odd-numbered clock falls to next even-numbered clock falls.

  AFOUT voltage that more than one time repeated this condition is implemented A/D converter by microcomputer.

(notice) As the signal from microcomputer, the signal that controls IRED ON/OFF is required.

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### DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

(3) CLALV ••••••• This terminal sets up clamp level and resets a logic.

a. Clamp level ••••••• As including D/A of 4bit,15way clamp level setting is possible by inputting clock after reset is canceled(include none clamp).

b. Logic reset

••••••

This terminal resets a logic in IC at fifteenth clock
In case of consecutive distance detection with VCC ON condition , it needs resetting logic.

Set up current value of each bit is on the right table. The number of input clock and set up clamp level is as follows.

bit	Set up current (Typ.)
1	0.125nA
2	0.25nA
3	0.5nA
4	1 0 nA

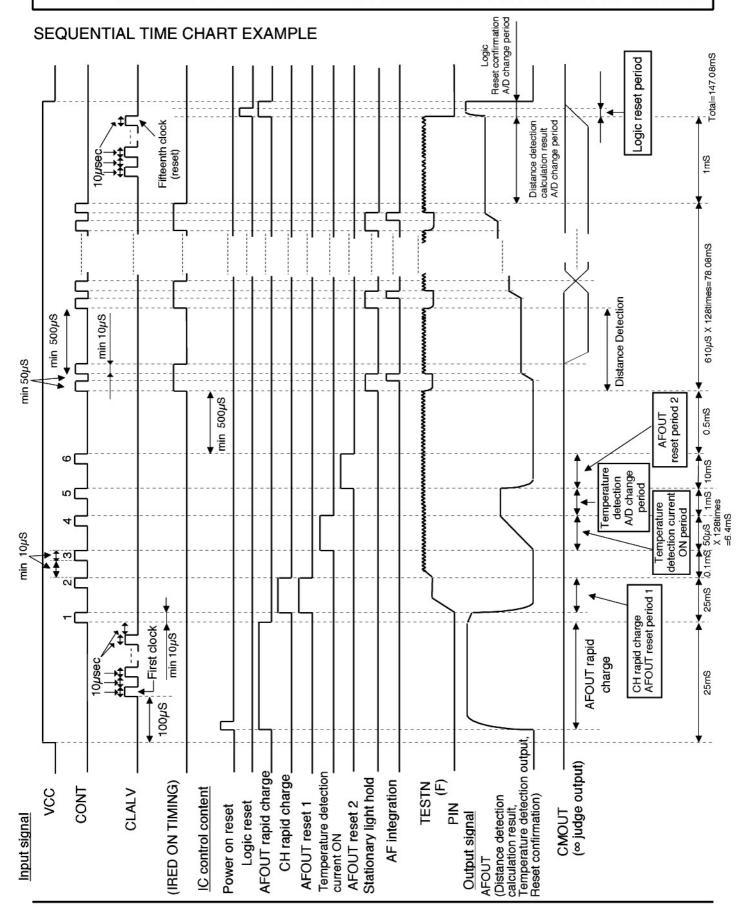
Clock value	Clamp level(Typ.)
0	None clamp
1	0.125 nA
2	0.250 nA
3	0.375 nA
4	0.500 nA
5	0.625 nA
6	0.750 nA
7	0.875 nA
8	1.000 nA
9	1.125 nA
10	1.250 nA
11	1.375 nA

Clock value	Clamp level(Typ.)
12	1.500 nA
13	1.625 nA
14	1.750 nA
15	None clamp,Logic reset
16	0.125 nA
17	0.250 nA
18	0.375 nA
19	0.500 nA
20	0.625 nA
	<u> </u>
ł	<u> </u>
1	

Clamp level is established with fall edge of input clock. It repeats the same value after 15 clock.

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DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE



## MITSUBISHI ICs<AV COMMON> M61005FP

### DISTANCE DETECTION SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR 3V SUPPLY VOLTAGE

#### MASK OPTION

#### (1) Control terminal variation

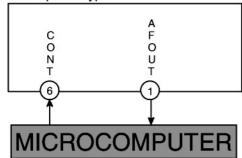
Tell spec (typical)

C A C
C F M
O A O O
N L U U
T V T T
6 8 1 7

MICROCOMPUTER

This type usesCONT,CLALV,AFOUT,CMOUTterminal as I/F terminal to the microcomputer.
This is the typical type at M61005FP.

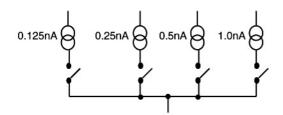
(2) Most simplified type



This type does not connect CLALV,CMOUT terminals to the microcomputer.

When above mentioned terminals are not connected to the microcomputer without changing mask,connect each terminal to the ground. In this case,clamp level becomes 0. And Power on reset in IC is used as reset.

- (3) Explanation of the terminal that can be simplified.
  - (a) CLALV •••••• In the typical type,15way clamp levels can be set by the external control,but also the terminal can be simplified by mask option as follows.
    - (I) Clamp level fixation ••••• Selects 1 point from 15 steps of clamp level and fixes it.
    - (II) Clamp level 2 step changeover •••••• Selects 2 points from clamp level and switches it by changing CLALV terminal HIGH/LOW. However, as selecting 2 points, there is a following constraint.



Fixes 3 parts of 4 switches correspond to each bit in figure to ON or OFF.controls another part by CLALV terminal.

(b) CMOUT •••••• When an infinity decision function shouldn't be necessary, it is possible that a CMOUT terminal is removed.

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