



Diagonal 6.46 mm (Type 1/2.8) CMOS Solid-state Image Sensor with Square Pixel for Color Cameras

Tentative

**IMX307LQR-C**

**STARVIS**

---

## Description

The IMX307LQR-C is a diagonal 6.46 mm (Type 1/2.8) CMOS active pixel type solid-state image sensor with a square pixel array and 2.13 M effective pixels. This chip operates with analog 2.9 V, digital 1.2 V, and interface 1.8 V triple power supply, and has low power consumption. High sensitivity, low dark current and no smear are achieved through the adoption of R, G and B primary color mosaic filters. This chip features an electronic shutter with variable charge-integration time.

(Applications: Surveillance cameras, FA cameras, Industrial cameras)

---

## Features

- ◆ CMOS active pixel type dots
- ◆ Built-in timing adjustment circuit, H/V driver and serial communication circuit
- ◆ Input frequency: 74.25 MHz / 37.125 MHz
- ◆ Number of recommended recording pixels: 1920 (H) × 1080 (V) approx. 2.07M pixel
- ◆ Readout mode
  - All-pixel scan mode
  - 720p-HD readout mode
  - Window cropping mode
  - Vertical / Horizontal direction-normal / inverted readout mode
- ◆ Readout rate
  - Maximum frame rate in Full HD 1080p mode: 60 frame / s
- ◆ Wide dynamic range (WDR) function
  - Multiple exposure WDR
  - Digital overlap WDR
- ◆ Variable-speed shutter function (resolution 1H units)
- ◆ 10-bit / 12-bit A/D converter
- ◆ Conversion gain switching (HCG Mode / LCG Mode)
- ◆ CDS / PGA function
  - 0 dB to 27 dB: Analog Gain 27 dB (step pitch 0.3 dB)
  - 27.3 dB to 69 dB: Analog Gain 27 dB + Digital Gain 0.3 to 42 dB (step pitch 0.3 dB)
- ◆ Supports I/O switching
  - Low voltage LVDS (150 m Vp-p) serial ( 2 ch / 4 ch switching) DDR output
  - CSI-2 serial data output ( 2 Lane / 4 Lane, RAW10 / RAW12 output)
- ◆ Recommended exit pupil distance: -30 mm to -∞

**Exmor R**

Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation reserves the right to change products and specifications without prior notice.

This information does not convey any license by any implication or otherwise under any patents or other right.

Application circuits shown, if any, are typical examples illustrating the operation of the devices. Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation cannot assume responsibility for any problems arising out of the use of these circuits.

---

**Device Structure**

- ◆ CMOS image sensor
- ◆ Image size  
Type 1/2.8
- ◆ Total number of pixels  
1945 (H) × 1109 (V) approx. 2.16 M pixels
- ◆ Number of effective pixels  
1945 (H) × 1097 (V) approx. 2.13 M pixels
- ◆ Number of active pixels  
1937 (H) × 1097 (V) approx. 2.12 M pixels
- ◆ Number of recommended recording pixels  
1920 (H) × 1080 (V) approx. 2.07 M pixels
- ◆ Unit cell size  
2.9  $\mu$ m (H) × 2.9  $\mu$ m (V)
- ◆ Optical black  
Horizontal (H) direction: Front 0 pixels, rear 0 pixels  
Vertical (V) direction: Front 10 pixels, rear 0 pixels
- ◆ Dummy  
Horizontal (H) direction: Front 0 pixels, rear 3 pixels  
Vertical (V) direction: Front 0 pixels, rear 0 pixels
- ◆ Substrate material  
Silicon

---

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Supply voltage (analog 2.9 V)	AV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.3	3.3	V	
Supply voltage (interface 1.8 V)	OV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.3	3.3	V	
Supply voltage (digital 1.2 V)	DV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.3	2.0	V	
Input voltage	VI	-0.3	OV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	Not exceed 3.3 V
Output voltage	VO	-0.3	OV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	Not exceed 3.3 V

---

**Application Conditions**

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage (analog 2.9 V)	AV <sub>DD</sub>	2.80	2.90	3.00	V
Supply voltage (Interface 1.8 V)	OV <sub>DD</sub>	1.70	1.80	1.90	V
Supply voltage (digital 1.2 V)	DV <sub>DD</sub>	1.10	1.20	1.30	V
Performance guarantee temperature	Tspec	-10	—	60	°C
Operating guarantee temperature	Topr	-30	—	85	°C
Storage guarantee temperature	Tstg	-40	—	85	°C

## USE RESTRICTION NOTICE

This USE RESTRICTION NOTICE ("Notice") is for customers who are considering or currently using the image sensor products ("Products") set forth in this specifications book. Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation ("SSS") may, at any time, modify this Notice which will be available to you in the latest specifications book for the Products. You should abide by the latest version of this Notice. If a SSS subsidiary or distributor has its own use restriction notice on the Products, such a use restriction notice will additionally apply between you and the subsidiary or distributor. You should consult a sales representative of the subsidiary or distributor of SSS on such a use restriction notice when you consider using the Products.

### Use Restrictions

- The Products are intended for incorporation into such general electronic equipment as office products, communication products, measurement products, and home electronics products in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this specifications book and otherwise notified by SSS from time to time.
- You should not use the Products for critical applications which may pose a life- or injury-threatening risk or are highly likely to cause significant property damage in the event of failure of the Products. You should consult your sales representative beforehand when you consider using the Products for such critical applications. In addition, you should not use the Products in weapon or military equipment.
- SSS disclaims and does not assume any liability and damages arising out of misuse, improper use, modification, use of the Products for the above-mentioned critical applications, weapon and military equipment, or any deviation from the requirements set forth in this specifications book.

### Design for Safety

- SSS is making continuous efforts to further improve the quality and reliability of the Products; however, failure of a certain percentage of the Products is inevitable. Therefore, you should take sufficient care to ensure the safe design of your products such as component redundancy, anti-conflagration features, and features to prevent mis-operation in order to avoid accidents resulting in injury or death, fire or other social damage as a result of such failure.

### Export Control

- If the Products are controlled items under the export control laws or regulations of various countries, approval may be required for the export of the Products under the said laws or regulations. You should be responsible for compliance with the said laws or regulations.

### No License Implied

- The technical information shown in this specifications book is for your reference purposes only. The availability of this specifications book shall not be construed as giving any indication that SSS and its licensors will license any intellectual property rights in such information by any implication or otherwise. SSS will not assume responsibility for any problems in connection with your use of such information or for any infringement of third-party rights due to the same. It is therefore your sole legal and financial responsibility to resolve any such problems and infringement.

### Governing Law

- This Notice shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Japan, without reference to principles of conflict of laws or choice of laws. All controversies and disputes arising out of or relating to this Notice shall be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Tokyo District Court in Japan as the court of first instance.

### Other Applicable Terms and Conditions

- The terms and conditions in the SSS additional specifications, which will be made available to you when you order the Products, shall also be applicable to your use of the Products as well as to this specifications book. You should review those terms and conditions when you consider purchasing and/or using the Products.

---

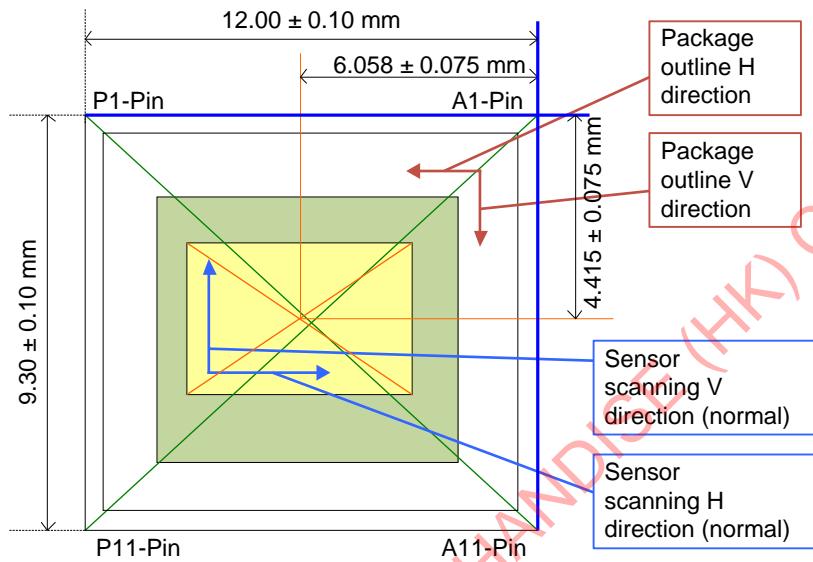
## Contents

Description .....	1
Features .....	1
Device Structure.....	2
Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	3
Application Conditions.....	3
USE RESTRICTION NOTICE .....	4
Optical Center .....	7
Pixel Arrangement.....	8
Block Diagram and Pin Configuration.....	9
Pin Description .....	11
Electrical Characteristics .....	14
DC Characteristics .....	14
Current Consumption.....	15
AC Characteristics .....	16
Master Clock Waveform (INCK) .....	16
XVS / XHS Input Characteristics In Slave Mode (XMASTER pin = High) .....	17
XVS / XHS Input Characteristics In Master Mode (XMASTER pin = Low) .....	17
Serial Communication .....	18
DLCKP / DLCKM, DLOP / DLOM.....	20
I/O Equivalent Circuit Diagram .....	21
Spectral Sensitivity Characteristics .....	22
Image Sensor Characteristics .....	23
Zone Definition.....	23
Image Sensor Characteristics Measurement Method.....	24
Measurement Conditions.....	24
Color Coding of Physical Pixel Array .....	24
Definition of standard imaging conditions .....	24
Measurement Method.....	25
Setting Registers Using Serial Communication.....	26
Description of Setting Registers (4-wire) .....	26
Register Communication Timing (4-wire).....	26
Register Write and Read (4-wire) .....	27
Description of Setting Registers (I <sup>2</sup> C) .....	28
Register Communication Timing (I <sup>2</sup> C).....	28
Communication Protocol.....	29
Register Write and Read (I <sup>2</sup> C) .....	30
Single Read from Random Location .....	30
Single Read from Current Location .....	30
Sequential Read Starting from Random Location .....	31
Sequential Read Starting from Current Location.....	31
Single Write to Random Location.....	32
Sequential Write Starting from Random Location .....	32
Register Map.....	33
Readout Drive mode .....	48
Sync code (Serial LVDS output) .....	50
Sync Code Output Timing.....	50
Image Data Output Format (CSI-2 output).....	51
Frame Format .....	51
Frame Structure .....	51
Embedded Data Line .....	52
Image Data Output Format .....	54
All-pixel scan mode (Full HD 1080p).....	54
Window Cropping Mode .....	59
HD720p mode .....	66
Description of Various Function.....	71
Standby Mode.....	71
Slave Mode and Master Mode .....	72
Gain Adjustment Function.....	74

Black Level Adjustment Function .....	75
Normal Operation and Inverted Operation .....	76
Shutter and Integration Time Settings .....	77
Example of Integration Time Setting .....	77
Normal Exposure Operation (Controlling the Integration Time in 1H Units) .....	78
Long Exposure Operation (Control by Expanding the Number of Lines per Frame) .....	79
Example of Integration Time Settings .....	80
Signal Output .....	81
Output Pin Settings .....	81
CSI-2 output .....	84
MIPI Transmitter .....	86
Output Pin Bit Width Selection .....	87
Number of Internal A/D Conversion Bits Setting .....	88
Output Rate Setting .....	89
Output Signal Range .....	89
INCK Setting .....	90
Register Hold Setting .....	90
Software Reset (CMOS parallel / Low voltage LVDS serial only) .....	91
Mode Transitions .....	92
Power-on and Power-off Sequence .....	93
Power-on sequence .....	93
Power-off sequence .....	94
Sensor Setting Flow .....	95
Setting Flow in Sensor Slave Mode .....	95
Setting Flow in Sensor Master Mode .....	96
Peripheral Circuit .....	97
Spot Pixel Specifications .....	98
Zone Definition .....	98
Notice on White Pixels Specifications .....	99
Measurement Method for Spot Pixels .....	100
Spot Pixel Pattern Specification .....	101
Marking .....	102
Notes On Handling .....	103
Package Outline .....	105
List of Trademark Logos and Definition Statements .....	106
Revision History .....	107

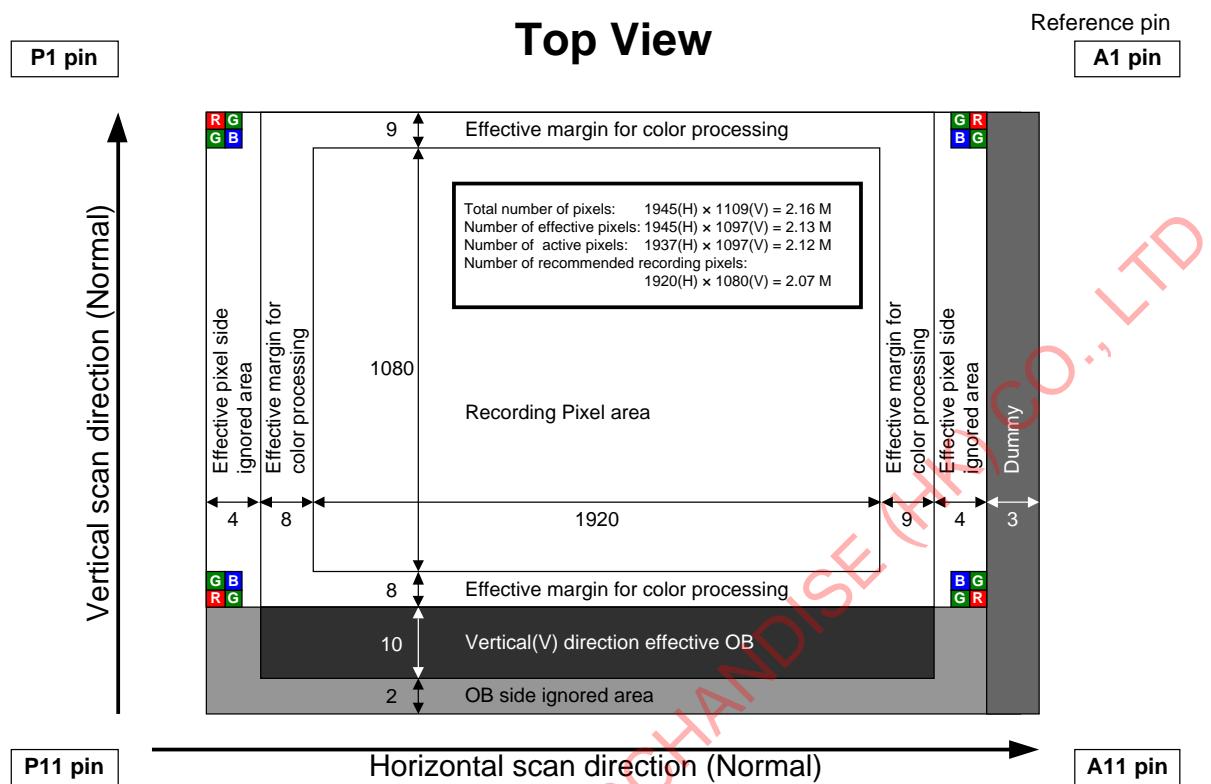
**Optical Center**Top View

- Package center
- Optical center
- Package reference (H, V)



Optical Center

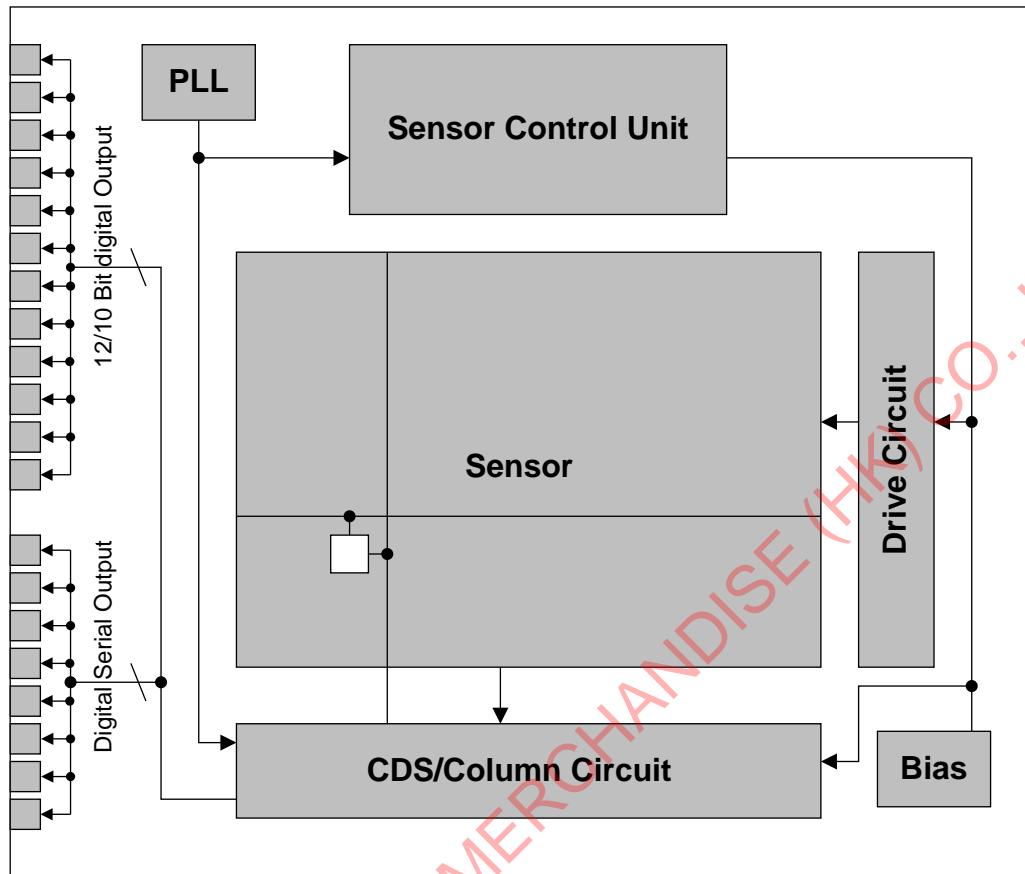
## Pixel Arrangement



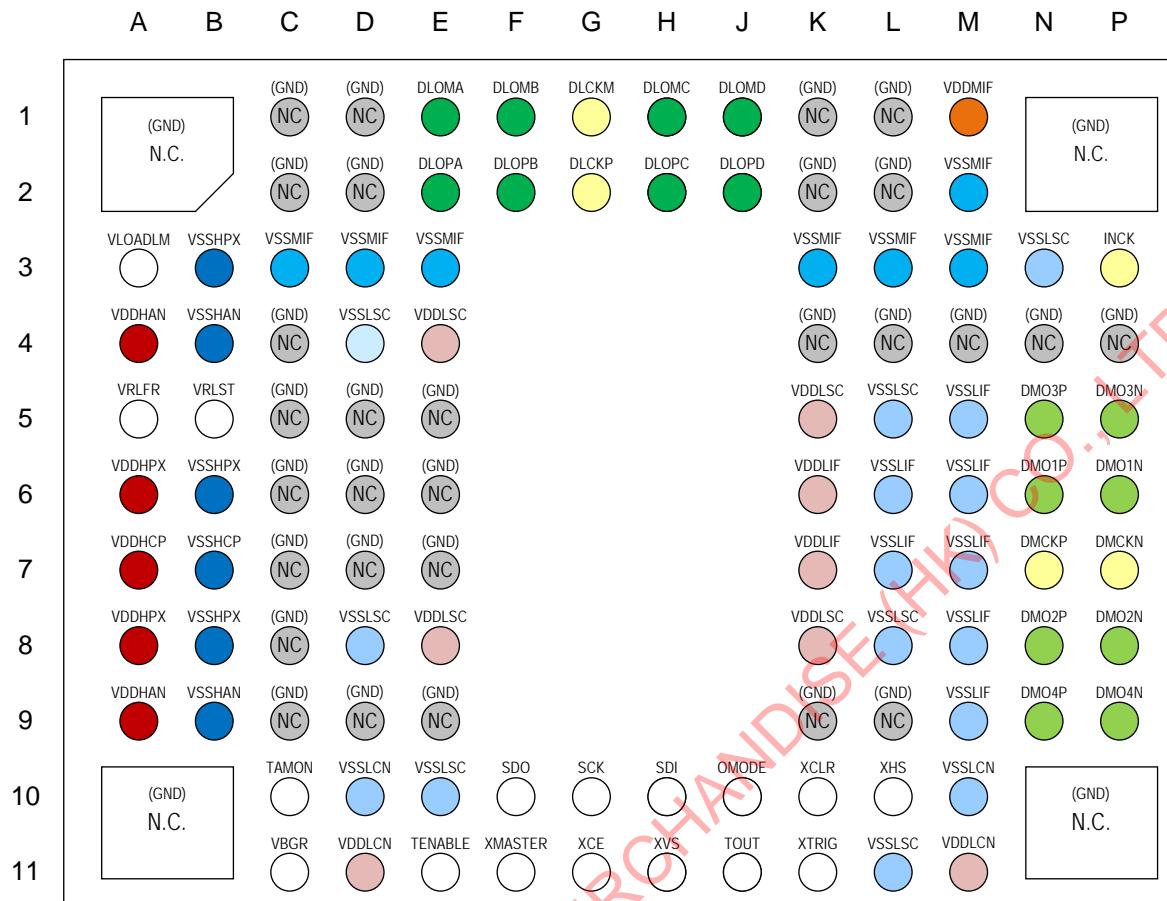
\* Reference pin number is consecutive numbering of package pin array. See the Pin Configuration for the number of each pin.

## Pixel Arrangement (Top View)

---

**Block Diagram and Pin Configuration**

Block Diagram



- Analog Power Supply (2.9V)
- Analog GND
- Digital Power Supply (1.8V)
- Digital GND
- Digital Power Supply (1.2V)
- Digital GND
- Clock
- Data output (LVDS)
- Data output (CSI-2)

\*The N.C. pin can be connected to GND.

Pin Configuration (Bottom View)

## Pin Description

No.	Pin No	I/O	Analog /Digital	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	A1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
2	A3	O	A	VLOADLM	Reference pin	
3	A4	Power	A	VDDHAN	2.9 V power supply	
4	A5	O	A	VRLFR	Reference pin	
5	A6	Power	A	VDDHPX	2.9 V power supply	
6	A7	Power	A	VDDHCP	2.9 V power supply	
7	A8	Power	A	VDDHPX	2.9 V power supply	
8	A9	Power	A	VDDHAN	2.9 V power supply	
9	A11	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
10	B3	GND	A	VSSHPX	2.9 V GND	
11	B4	GND	A	VSSHAN	2.9 V GND	
12	B5	O	A	VRLST	Reference pin	
13	B6	GND	A	VSSHPX	2.9 V GND	
14	B7	GND	A	VSSHCP	2.9 V GND	
15	B8	GND	A	VSSHPX	2.9 V GND	
16	B9	GND	A	VSSHAN	2.9 V GND	
17	C1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
18	C2	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
19	C3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
20	C4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
21	C5	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
22	C6	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
23	C7	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
24	C8	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
25	C9	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
26	C10	O	A	TAMON	TEST output pin	OPEN
27	C11	O	A	VBGR	Reference pin	
28	D1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
29	D2	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
30	D3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
31	D4	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
32	D5	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
33	D6	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
34	D7	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
35	D8	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
36	D9	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
37	D10	GND	D	VSSLCN	1.2 V GND	
38	D11	Power	D	VDDLGN	1.2 V power supply	

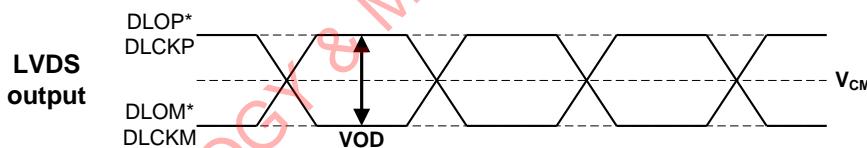
No.	Pin No	I/O	Analog /Digital	Symbol	Description	Remarks
39	E1	O	D	DLOMA	LVDS output	data
40	E2	O	D	DLOPA	LVDS output	data
41	E3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
42	E4	Power	D	VDDLSC	1.2 V power supply	
43	E5	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
44	E6	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
45	E7	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
46	E8	Power	D	VDDLSC	1.2 V power supply	
47	E9	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
48	E10	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
49	E11	I	D	TENABLE	TEST Enable	OPEN
50	F1	O	D	DLOMB	LVDS output	data
51	F2	O	D	DLOPB	LVDS output	data
52	F10	O	D	SDO	Communication output	4-wire: SDO pin I <sup>2</sup> C: Open
53	F11	I	D	XMASTER	Master / Slave selection	High: Slave mode / Low: Master mode
54	G1	O	D	DLCKM	LVDS output	clock
55	G2	O	D	DLCKP	LVDS output	clock
56	G10	I	D	SCK	Communication clock	4-wire: SCK pin I <sup>2</sup> C: SCL pin
57	G11	I	D	XCE	Communication enable	4-wire: XCE pin I <sup>2</sup> C: Fixed to High
58	H1	O	D	DLOMC	LVDS output	data
59	H2	O	D	DLOPC	LVDS output	data
60	H10	I/O	D	SDI	Communication input	4-wire: SDI pin I <sup>2</sup> C: SDA pin
61	H11	I/O	D	XVS	Vertical sync signal	
62	J1	O	D	DLOMD	LVDS output	data
63	J2	O	D	DLOPD	LVDS output	data
64	J10	I	D	OMODE	Serial output interface selection	High: LVDS / Low: CSI-2
65	J11	O	D	TOUT	TEST output pin	OPEN
66	K1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
67	K2	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
68	K3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
69	K4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
70	K5	Power	D	VDDLSC	1.2 V power supply	
71	K6	Power	D	VDDLIF	1.2 V power supply	
72	K7	Power	D	VDDLIF	1.2 V power supply	
73	K8	Power	D	VDDLSC	1.2 V power supply	
74	K9	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
75	K10	I	D	XCLR	System clear	High: Normal / Low: Clear
76	K11	I	D	XTRIG	Trigger mode input	OPEN
77	L1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
78	L2	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable

No.	Pin No	I/O	Analog /Digital	Symbol	Description	Remarks
79	L3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
80	L4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
81	L5	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
82	L6	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
83	L7	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
84	L8	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
85	L9	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
86	L10	I/O	D	XHS	Horizontal sync signal	
87	L11	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
88	M1	Power	D	VDDMIF	1.8 V power supply	
89	M2	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
90	M3	GND	D	VSSMIF	1.8 V GND	
91	M4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
92	M5	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
93	M6	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
94	M7	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
95	M8	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
96	M9	GND	D	VSSLIF	1.2 V GND	
97	M10	GND	D	VSSLCN	1.2 V GND	
98	M11	Power	D	VDDLCN	1.2 V power supply	
99	N3	GND	D	VSSLSC	1.2 V GND	
100	N4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
101	N5	O	D	DMO3P	CSI-2 output	data
102	N6	O	D	DMO1P	CSI-2 output	data
103	N7	O	D	DMCKP	CSI-2 output	clock
104	N8	O	D	DMO2P	CSI-2 output	data
105	N9	O	D	DMO4P	CSI-2 output	data
106	P1	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
107	P3	I	D	INCK	Master clock input	
108	P4	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable
109	P5	O	D	DMO3N	CSI-2 output	data
110	P6	O	D	DMO1N	CSI-2 output	data
111	P7	O	D	DMCKN	CSI-2 output	clock
112	P8	O	D	DMO2N	CSI-2 output	data
113	P9	O	D	DMO4N	CSI-2 output	data
114	P11	—	—	N.C.	—	GND connectable

## Electrical Characteristics

### DC Characteristics

Item		Pins	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	analog	VDDHx	$AV_{DD}$		2.80	2.90	3.00	V
	Interface	VDDMx	$OV_{DD}$		1.70	1.80	1.90	V
	digital	VDDLx	$DV_{DD}$		1.10	1.20	1.30	V
Digital input voltage		XHS XVS XCLR INCK XMASTER OMODE SCK SDI XCE XTRIG	VIH	XVS / XHS Slave Mode	0.8 $OV_{DD}$	—	—	V
			VIL		—	—	0.2 $OV_{DD}$	V
Digital output voltage		DLOP [A:D] DLOM [A:D] DLCKP DLCKM	VCM	Low voltage LVDS	—	$OV_{DD}/2$	—	V
			VOD	Low voltage LVDS (Termination resistance: 100 $\Omega$ )	100	150	220	mV
		XHS XVS SDO TOUT	VOH	XVS / XHS Master Mode	$OV_{DD}-0.4$	—	—	V
			VOL		—	—	0.4	V



## Current Consumption

Item	pin	Symbol	Typ.		Max.		Unit
			Standard luminous intensity	Saturated luminous intensity	Standard luminous intensity	Saturated luminous intensity	
Operating current Low voltage LVDS serial 4ch 12 bit, 60 frame/s Full HD 1080p mode	VDDHx	IAV <sub>DD</sub>	54	53	99	97	mA
	VDDMx	IOV <sub>DD</sub>	16	15	25	24	mA
	VDDLx	IDV <sub>DD</sub>	77	95	110	142	mA
Operating current MIPI CSI-2 / 4 Lane 12 bit, 60 frame/s Full HD 1080p mode	VDDHx	IAV <sub>DD</sub>	55	54	99	97	mA
	VDDMx	IOV <sub>DD</sub>	1	1	1	1	mA
	VDDLx	IDV <sub>DD</sub>	94	111	130	164	mA
Standby current	VDDHx	IAV <sub>DD_STB</sub>	—		0.1		mA
	VDDMx	IOV <sub>DD_STB</sub>	—		0.1		mA
	VDDLx	IDV <sub>DD_STB</sub>	—		14.9		mA

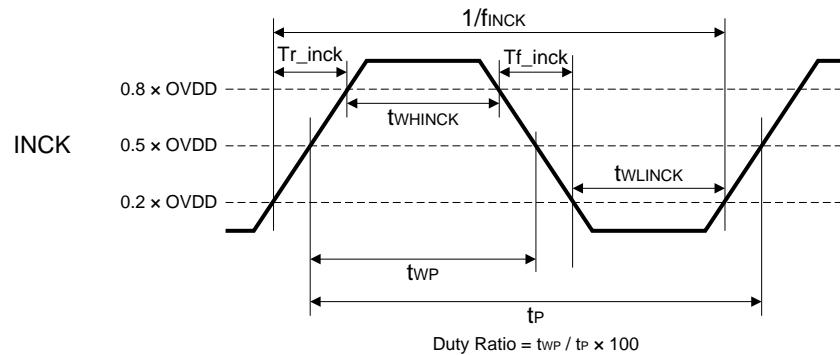
Operating current: (Typ.) Supply voltage 2.90 V / 1.8 V / 1.2 V, T<sub>j</sub> = 25 °C  
 (Max.) Supply voltage 3.00 V / 1.9 V / 1.3 V, T<sub>j</sub> = 60 °C, worst state of internal circuit operating current consumption,

Standby: (Max.) Supply voltage 3.00 V / 1.9 V / 1.3 V, T<sub>j</sub> = 60 °C, INCK: 0 V, light-obstructed state.

Standard luminous intensity: luminous intensity at 1/3 of the sensor saturated  
 Saturated luminous intensity: luminous intensity when the sensor is saturated.

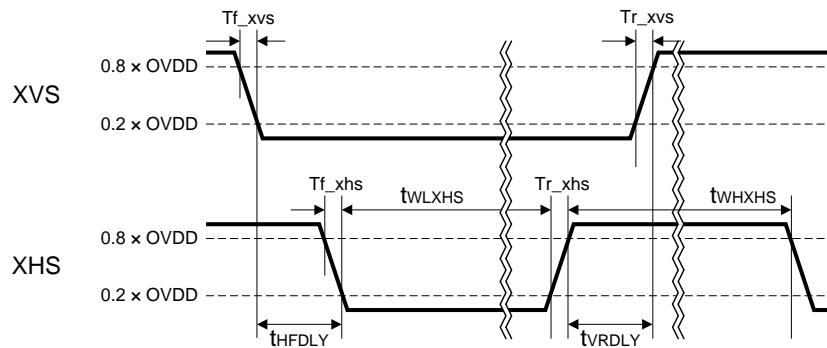
## AC Characteristics

## Master Clock Waveform (INCK)



Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
INCK clock frequency	$f_{INCK}$	$f_{INCK} \times 0.96$	$f_{INCK}$	$f_{INCK} \times 1.02$	MHz	$f_{INCK} = 37.125 \text{ MHz}, 74.25 \text{ MHz}$
INCK Low level pulse width	$t_{WLINCK}$	4	—	—	ns	$f_{INCK} = 37.125 \text{ MHz}, 74.25 \text{ MHz}$
INCK High level pulse width	$t_{WHINCK}$	4	—	—	ns	$f_{INCK} = 37.125 \text{ MHz}, 74.25 \text{ MHz}$
INCK clock duty	—	45.0	50.0	55.0	%	Define with $0.5 \times OV_{DD}$
INCK Rise time	$Tr_{inck}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
INCK Fall time	$Tf_{inck}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %

\*The INCK fluctuation affects the frame rate.

**XVS / XHS Input Characteristics In Slave Mode (XMASTER pin = High)**

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
XHS Low level pulse width	$t_{WLXHS}$	$4 / f_{INCK}$	—	—	ns	
XHS High level pulse width	$t_{WHXHS}$	$4 / f_{INCK}$	—	—	ns	
XVS - XHS fall width	$t_{HFDLY}$	$1 / f_{INCK}$	—	—	ns	
XHS - XVS rise width	$t_{VRDLY}$	$1 / f_{INCK}$	—	—	ns	
XVS Rise time	$Tr_{xvs}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
XVS Fall time	$Tf_{xvs}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %
XHS Rise time	$Tr_{xhs}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
XHS Fall time	$Tf_{xhs}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %

**XVS / XHS Input Characteristics In Master Mode (XMASTER pin = Low)**

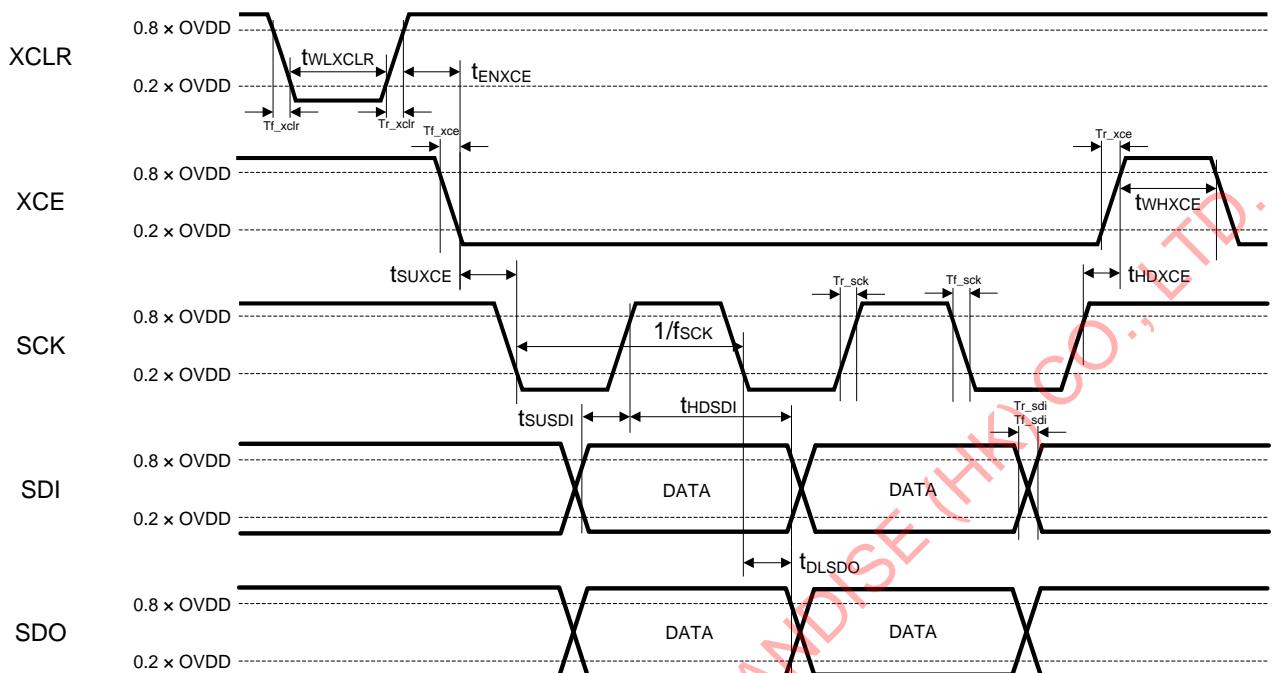
\* XVS and XHS cannot be used for the sync signal to pixels.

Be sure to detect sync code to detect the start of effective pixels in 1 line.

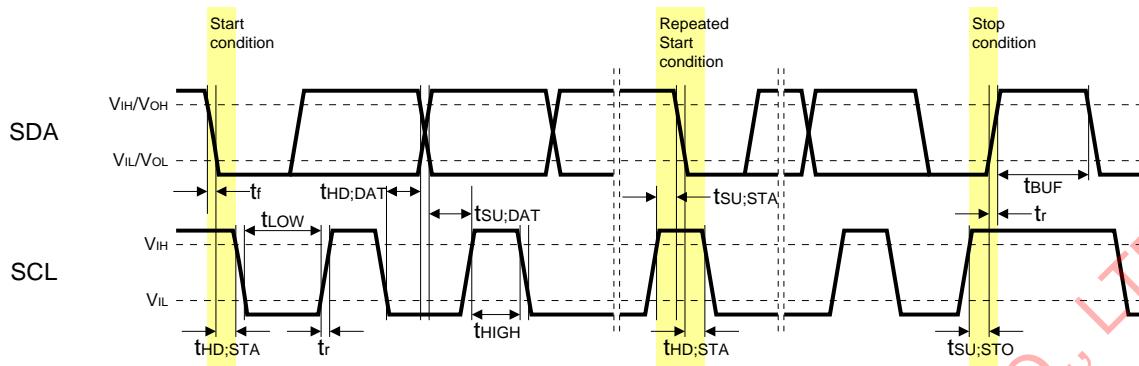
For the output waveforms in master mode, see the item of "Slave Mode and Master Mode"

## Serial Communication

4-wire



Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
SCK clock frequency	$f_{SCK}$	—	—	13.5	MHz	
XCLR Low level pulse width	$t_{WLXCLR}$	$4 / f_{INCK}$	—	—	ns	
XCE effective margin	$t_{ENXCE}$	20	—	—	$\mu$ s	
XCE input set-up time	$t_{SUXCE}$	20	—	—	ns	
XCE input hold time	$t_{HDXCE}$	20	—	—	ns	
XCE High level pulse width	$t_{WHXCE}$	20	—	—	ns	
SDI input set-up time	$t_{SUSDI}$	10	—	—	ns	
SDI input hold time	$t_{HDSDI}$	10	—	—	ns	
SDO output delay time	$t_{DLSDO}$	0	—	25	ns	Output load capacitance: 20 pF
XCLR Rise time	$Tr_{xclr}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
XCLR Fall time	$Tf_{xclr}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %
XCE Rise time	$Tr_{xce}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
XCE Fall time	$Tf_{xce}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %
SCK Rise time	$Tr_{sck}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
SCK Fall time	$Tf_{sck}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %
SDI Rise time	$Tr_{sdi}$	—	—	5	ns	20 % to 80 %
SDI Fall time	$Tf_{sdi}$	—	—	5	ns	80 % to 20 %

$I^2C$  $I^2C$  Specification

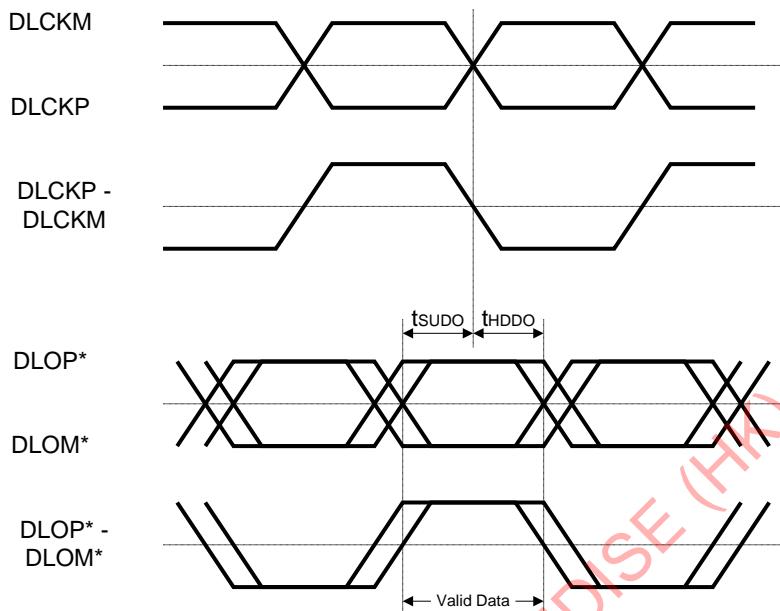
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	条件
Low level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.3	—	0.3 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>	V	
High level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>	—	1.9	V	
Low level input voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	0	—	0.2 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>	V	O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub> < 2 V, Sink 3 mA
High level input voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	0.8 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>	—	—	V	
Output fall time	t <sub>of</sub>	—	—	250	ns	Load 10 pF – 400 pF, 0.7 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub> – 0.3 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>
Input current	I <sub>II</sub>	-10	—	10	μA	0.1 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub> – 0.9 × O <sub>V<sub>DD</sub></sub>
Capacitance for SCK (SCL) /SDI (SDA)	C <sub>i</sub>	—	—	10	pF	

 $I^2C$  AC Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	f <sub>SCL</sub>	0	—	400	kHz
Hold time (Start Condition)	t <sub>HD;STA</sub>	0.6	—	—	μs
Low period of the SCL clock	t <sub>LOW</sub>	1.3	—	—	μs
High period of the SCL clock	t <sub>HIGH</sub>	0.6	—	—	μs
Set-up time (Repeated Start Condition)	t <sub>SU;STA</sub>	0.6	—	—	μs
Data hold time	t <sub>HD;DAT</sub>	0	—	0.9	μs
Data set-up time	t <sub>SU;DAT</sub>	100	—	—	ns
Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals	t <sub>r</sub>	—	—	300	ns
Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals	t <sub>f</sub>	—	—	300	ns
Set-up time (Stop Condition)	t <sub>SU;STO</sub>	0.6	—	—	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START Condition	t <sub>BUF</sub>	1.3	—	—	μs

## DLCKP / DLCKM, DLOP / DLOM

Low Voltage LVDS DDR Output

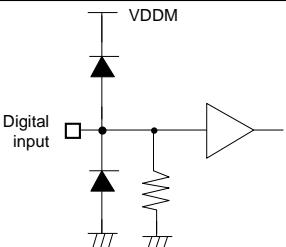
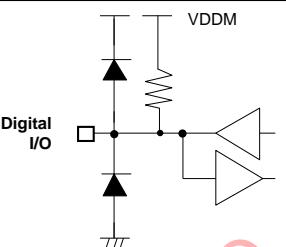
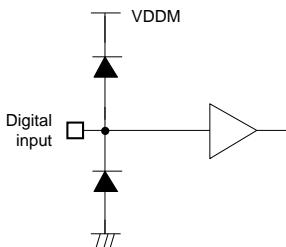
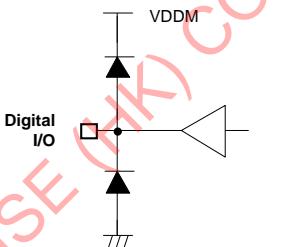
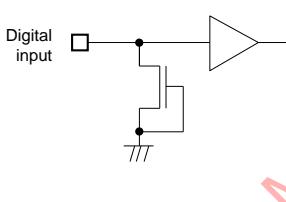
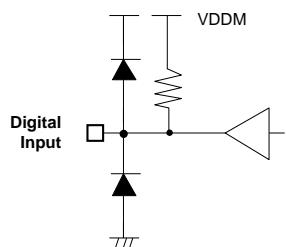
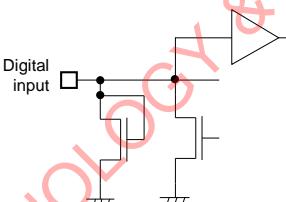
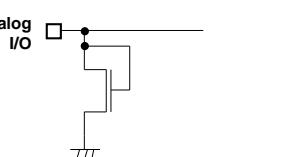
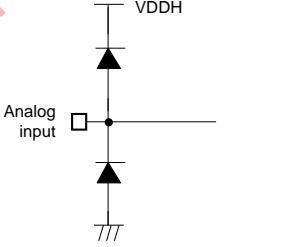
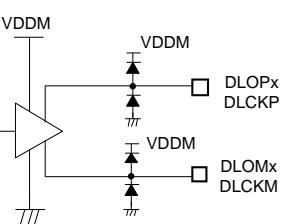
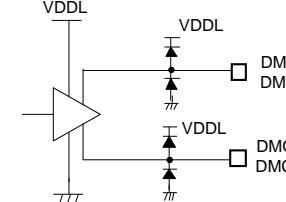


(Output load capacitance: 8 pF)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
DLCKP/DLCKM clock duty	—	40	50	60	%	DLCK = 297 MHz (Max.)
DLO set-up time	tsUDO	400	—	—	ps	Data Rate 297 MHz DDR
DLO hold time	tHDDO	400	—	—	ps	Data Rate 297 MHz DDR

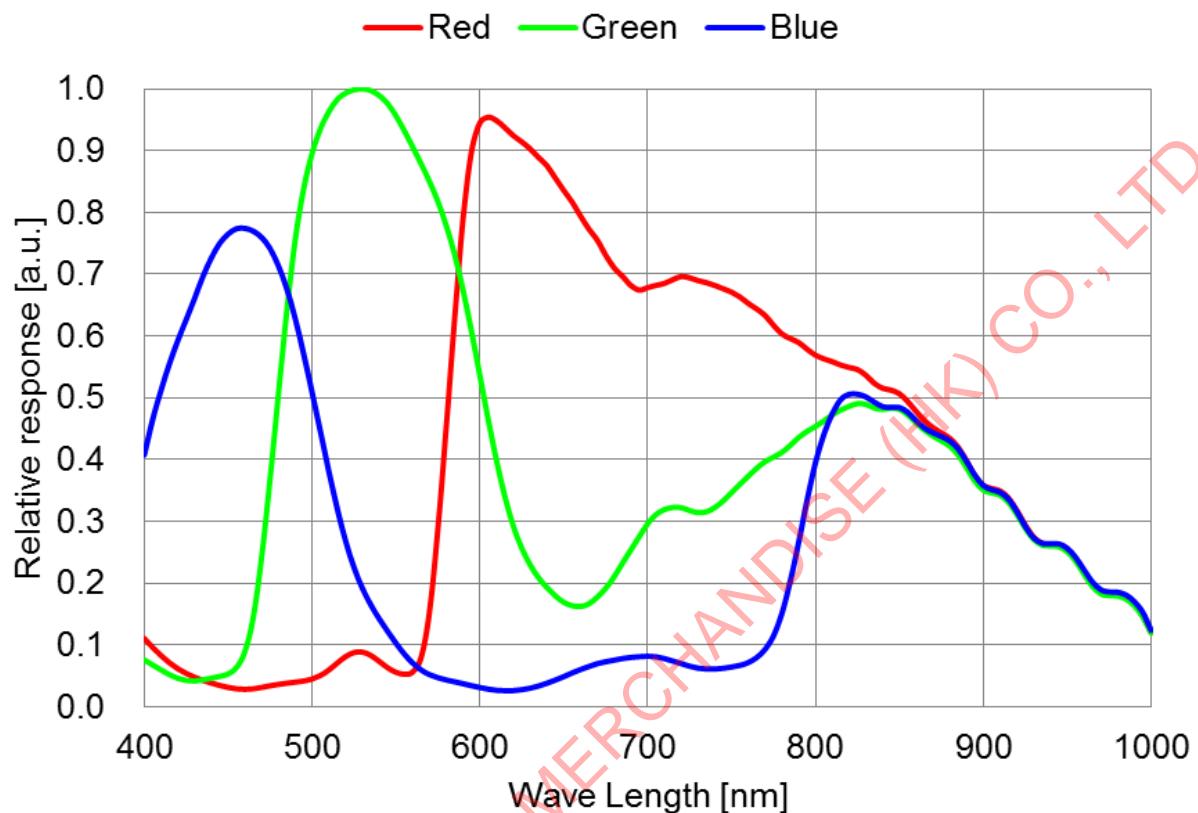
## I/O Equivalent Circuit Diagram

□ : External pin

Symbol	Equivalent circuit	Symbol	Equivalent circuit
OMODE TENABLE		XVS XHS	
XMASTER XCE		SDO TOUT	
XCLR INCK		XTRIG	
SDI SCK		VRLFR VRLST	
VLOADM VBGR TAMON		DLOPx DLONx DLCKP DLCKM	
DMOPx DMOMx DMCKP DMCKM			

**Spectral Sensitivity Characteristics**

(Excludes lens characteristics and light source characteristics.)



### Image Sensor Characteristics

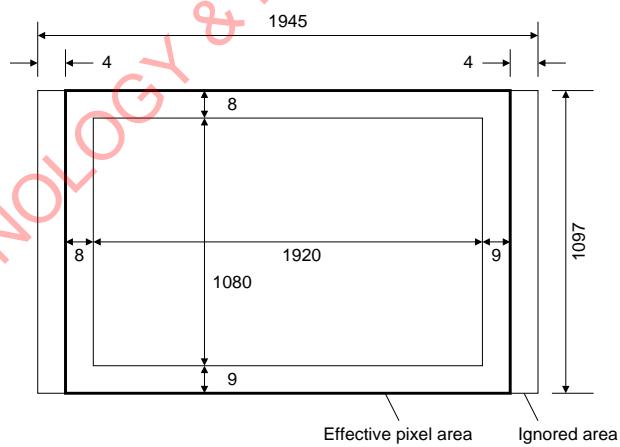
(AV<sub>DD</sub> = 2.9 V, OV<sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V, DV<sub>DD</sub> = 1.2 V, T<sub>j</sub> = 60 °C, All-pixel scan mode, 12 bit 30 frame/s, Gain: 0 dB)

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement method	Remarks
G sensitivity		S	6593 (1105)	7757 (1300)	—	Digit (mV)	1	1/30 s storage 12 bit converted value HCG mode
Sensitivity ratio	R / G	RG	0.45	—	0.60	—	2	—
	B / G	BG	0.32	—	0.47	—		—
Saturation signal		Vsat	3854 (646)	—	—	Digit (mV)	3	12 bit converted value LCG mode
Vertical line		VL	—	—	90	μV	4	12 bit converted value LCG mode
Conversion efficiency ratio		Rcg	—	2	—	—	—	HCG mode / LCG mode

#### Note)

1. Converted value into mV using 1Digit = 0.1676 mV for 12-bit output and 1Digit = 0.6702 mV for 10-bit output.
2. The video signal shading is the measured value in the wafer status (including color filter) and does not include characteristics of the seal glass.
3. The characteristics above apply to effective pixel area that is shown below.

#### Zone Definition



## Image Sensor Characteristics Measurement Method

### Measurement Conditions

1. In the following measurements, the device drive conditions are at the typical values of the bias conditions and clock voltage conditions.
2. In the following measurements, spot pixels are excluded and, unless otherwise specified, the optical black (OB) level is used as the reference for the signal output, which is taken as the value of the Gr / Gb channel signal output or the R / B channel signal output of the measurement system.

### Color Coding of Physical Pixel Array

The primary color filters of this image sensor are arranged in the layout shown in the figure below. Gr and Gb represent the G signal on the same line as the R and B signals, respectively. The Gb signal and B signal lines and the R signal and Gr signal lines are output successively.

Gb	B	Gb	B
R	Gr	R	Gr
Gb	B	Gb	B
R	Gr	R	Gr

Color Coding Diagram

### Definition of standard imaging conditions

#### ◆ Standard imaging condition I:

Use a pattern box (luminance: 706 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, color temperature of 3200 K halogen source) as a subject. (Pattern for evaluation is not applicable.) Use a testing standard lens with CM500S (t = 1.0 mm) as an IR cut filter and image at F5.6. The luminous intensity to the sensor receiving surface at this point is defined as the standard sensitivity testing luminous intensity.

#### ◆ Standard imaging condition II:

Image a light source (color temperature of 3200 K) with a uniformity of brightness within 2 % at all angles. Use a testing standard lens with CM500S (t = 1.0 mm) as an IR cut filter. The luminous intensity is adjusted to the value indicated in each testing item by the lens diaphragm.

#### ◆ Standard imaging condition III:

Image a light source (color temperature of 3200 K) with a uniformity of brightness within 2 % at all angles. Use a testing standard lens (exit pupil distance - 30 mm) with CM500S (t = 1.0 mm) as an IR cut filter. The luminous intensity is adjusted to the value indicated in each testing item by the lens diaphragm.

**Measurement Method**

## 1. Sensitivity

Set the measurement condition to the standard imaging condition I. After setting the electronic shutter mode with a shutter speed of 1/100 s, measure the Gr and Gb signal outputs (VGr, VGb) at the center of the screen, and substitute the values into the following formula.

$$Sg = (VGr + VGb) / 2 \times 100/30 \text{ [mV]}$$

## 2. Sensitivity ratio

Set the measurement condition to the standard imaging condition II. After adjusting the average value of the Gr and Gb signal outputs to 650 mV, measure the R signal output (VR [mV]), the Gr and Gb signal outputs (VGr, VGb [mV]) and the B signal output (VB [mV]) at the center of the screen in frame readout mode, and substitute the values into the following formulas.

$$VG = (VGr + VGb) / 2$$

$$RG = VR / VG$$

$$BG = VB / VG$$

## 3. Saturation signal

Set the measurement condition to the standard imaging condition II. After adjusting the luminous intensity to 20 times the intensity with the average value of the Gr and Gb signal outputs, 650 mV, measure the average values of the Gr, Gb, R and B signal outputs.

## 4. Vertical Line

With the device junction temperature of 60 °C and the device in the light-obstructed state, calculates each average output of Gr, Gb, R and B on respective columns. Calculates maximum value of difference with adjacent column on the same color (VL [μV]).

## Setting Registers Using Serial Communication

This sensor can write and read the setting values of the various registers shown in the Register Map by 4-wire serial communication and I<sup>2</sup>C communication. See the Register Map for the addresses and setting values to be set. Because the two communication systems are judged at the first communication, once they are judged, the communication cannot be switched until sensor reset. The pin for 4-wire serial communication and I<sup>2</sup>C communication is shared, so the external pin XCE must be fixed to power supply side when using I<sup>2</sup>C communication.

### Description of Setting Registers (4-wire)

The serial data input order is LSB-first transfer. The table below shows the various data types and descriptions.

#### Serial Data Transfer Order

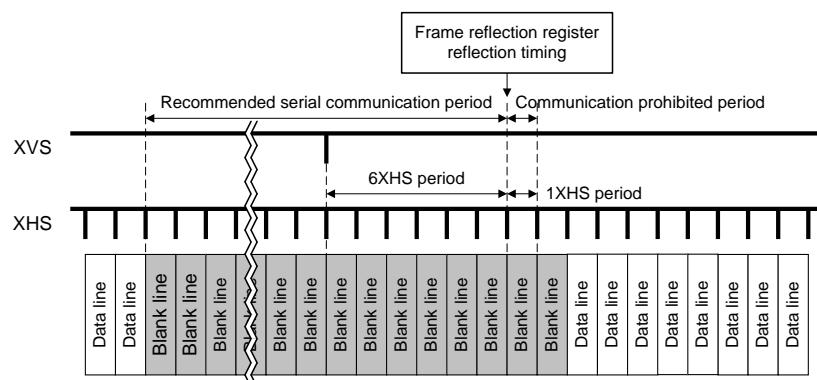
Chip ID	Start address	Data	Data	Data	
(8 bit)	(8 bit)	(8 bit)	(8 bit)	(8 bit)	(8 bit)

#### Type and Description

Type	Description
Chip ID	02h: Write to the Chip ID = 02h register 03h: Write to the Chip ID = 03h register 04h: Write to the Chip ID = 04h register 05h: Write to the Chip ID = 05h register 06h: Write to the Chip ID = 06h register 82h: Read from the Chip ID = 02h register 83h: Read from the Chip ID = 03h register 84h: Read from the Chip ID = 04h register 85h: Read from the Chip ID = 05h register 86h: Read from the Chip ID = 06h register
Address	Designate the address according to the Register Map. When using a communication method that designates continuous addresses, the address is automatically incremented from the previously transmitted address.
Data	Input the setting values according to the Register Map.

### Register Communication Timing (4-wire)

Perform serial communication in sensor standby mode or within in the 6XHS period after the falling edge of XVS from the blanking line output start time after valid line of one frame is finished. For the registers marked "V" in the item of Reflection timing, when the communication is performed in the communication period shown in the figure below they are reflected by frame reflection timing. For the registers noted "Immediately" in the item of Reflection timing, the settings are reflected when the communication is performed. (For the immediate reflection registers other than STANDBY, REGHOLD, XMSTA, SW\_RESET, XVSOUTSEL [1:0] and XHSOUTSEL [1:0], set them in sensor standby state.)



## Register Write and Read (4-wire)

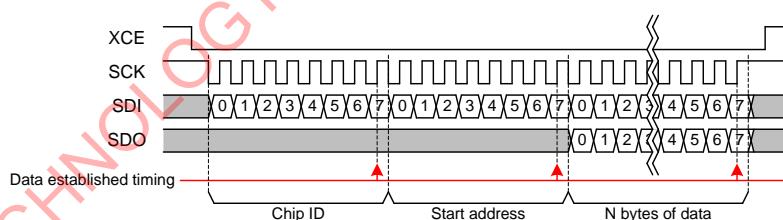
Follow the communication procedure below when writing registers.

1. Set XCE Low to enable the chip's communication function. Serial data input is executed using SCK and SDI.
2. Transmit data in sync with SCK 1 bit at a time from the LSB using SDI. Transfer SDI in sync with the falling edge of SCK. (The data is loaded at the rising edge of SCK.)
3. Input Chip ID (CID = 02h or 03h or 04h or 05h or 06h) to the first byte. If the Chip ID differs, subsequent data is ignored.
4. Input the start address to the second byte. The address is automatically incremented.
5. Input the data to the third and subsequent bytes. The data in the third byte is written to the register address designated by the second byte, and the register address is automatically incremented thereafter when writing the data for the fourth and subsequent bytes. Normal register data is loaded to the inside of the sensor and established in 8-bit units.
6. The register values starting from the register address designated by the second byte are output from the SDO pin. The register values before the write operation are output. The actual register values are the input data.
7. Set XCE High to end communication.

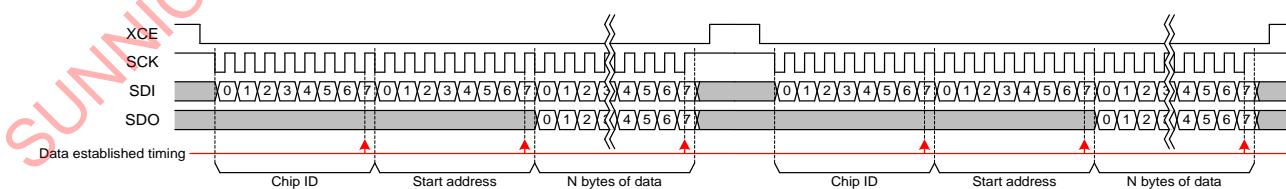
Follow the communication procedure below when reading registers.

1. Set XCE Low to enable the chip's communication function. Serial data input is executed using SCK and SDI.
2. Transmit data in sync with SCK 1 bit at a time from the LSB using SDI. Transfer SDI in sync with the falling edge of SCK. (The data is loaded at the rising edge of SCK.)
3. Input Chip ID (CID = 82h or 83h or 84h or 85h or 86h) to the first byte. If the Chip ID differs, subsequent data is ignored.
4. Input the start address to the second byte. The address is automatically incremented.
5. Input data to the third and subsequent bytes. Input dummy data in order to read the registers. The dummy data is not written to the registers. To read continuous data, input the necessary number of bytes of dummy data.
6. The register values starting from the register address designated by the second byte are output from the SDO pin. The input data is not written, so the actual register values are output.
7. Set XCE High to end communication.

Note) When writing data to multiple registers with discontinuous addresses, access to undesired registers can be avoided by repeating the above procedure multiple times.



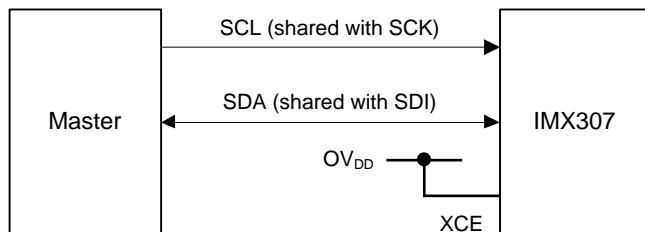
Serial Communication (Continuous Address)



Serial Communication (Discontinuous Address)

### Description of Setting Registers (I<sup>2</sup>C)

The serial data input order is MSB-first transfer. The table below shows the various data types and descriptions.



Pin connection of serial communication

#### SLAVE Address

MSB								LSB
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	R / W	

\* R/W is data direction bit

#### R / W

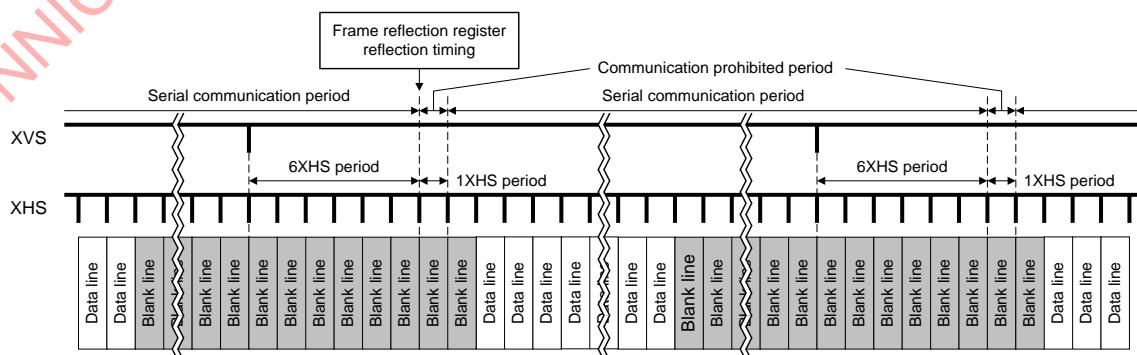
R / W bit	Data direction
0	Write (Master → Sensor)
1	Read (Sensor → Master)

#### I<sup>2</sup>C pin description

Symbol	Pin No.	Remarks
SCL (Common to SCK)	G10	Serial clock input
SDA (Common to SDI)	H10	Serial data communication

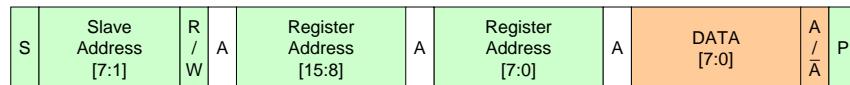
### Register Communication Timing (I<sup>2</sup>C)

In I<sup>2</sup>C communication system, communication can be performed excluding during the period when communication is prohibited from the falling edge of XVS to 6H after (1H period). For the registers marked "V" in the item of Reflection timing, when the communication is performed in the communication period shown in the figure below they are reflected by frame reflection timing. For the registers noted "Immediately" in the item of Reflection timing, the settings are reflected when the communication is performed. (For the immediate reflection registers other than STANDBY, REGHOLD, XMSTA, SW\_RESET, XVSOUTSEL [1:0] and XHSOUTSEL [1:0], set them in sensor standby state.) Using REG\_HOLD function is recommended for register setting using I<sup>2</sup>C communication. For REG\_HOLD function, see "Register Transmission Setting" in "Description of Functions".



## Communication Protocol

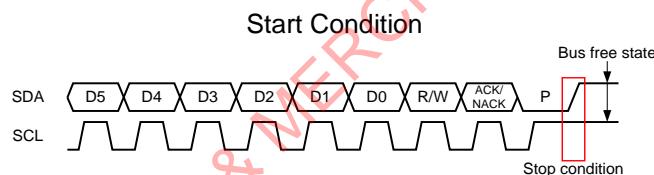
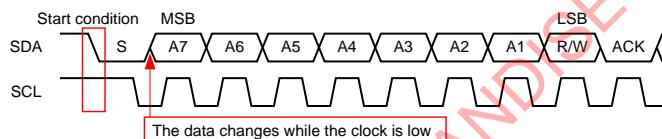
I<sup>2</sup>C serial communication supports a 16-bit register address and 8-bit data message type.



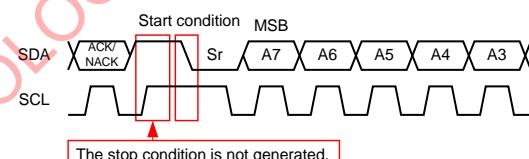
From Master to Slave	S : Start Condition	R/W=
	Sr : Repeated Start Condition	0: Write (Master $\rightarrow$ Sensor)
From Slave to Master	P : Stop Condition	1: Read (Sensor $\rightarrow$ Master)
	A : Acknowledge	
Direction depend on operation	$\bar{A}$ : Negative Acknowledge	

## Communication Protocol

Data is transferred serially, MSB first in 8-bit units. After each data byte is transferred, A (Acknowledge) /  $\bar{A}$  (Negative Acknowledge) is transferred. Data (SDA) is transferred at the clock (SCL) cycle. SDA can change only while SCL is Low, so the SDA value must be held while SCL is High. The Start condition is defined by SDA changing from High to Low while SCL is High. When the Stop condition is not generated in the previous communication phase and Start condition for the next communication is generated, that Start condition is recognized as a Repeated Start condition.

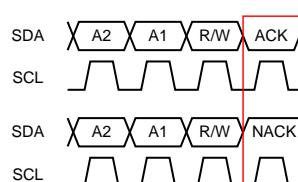


### Stop Condition



### Repeated Start Condition

After transfer of each data byte, the Master or the sensor transmits an Acknowledge / Negative Acknowledge and release (does not drive) SDA. When Negative Acknowledge is generated, the Master must immediately generate the Stop Condition and end the communication.



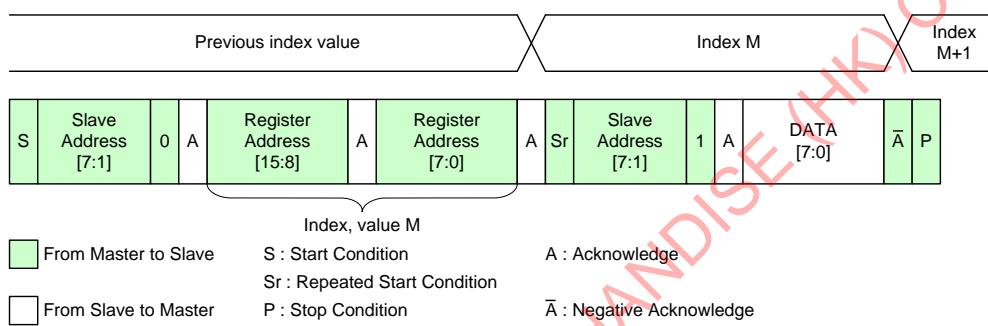
### Acknowledge and Negative Acknowledge

## Register Write and Read (I<sup>2</sup>C)

This sensor corresponds to four read modes and the two write modes.

### Single Read from Random Location

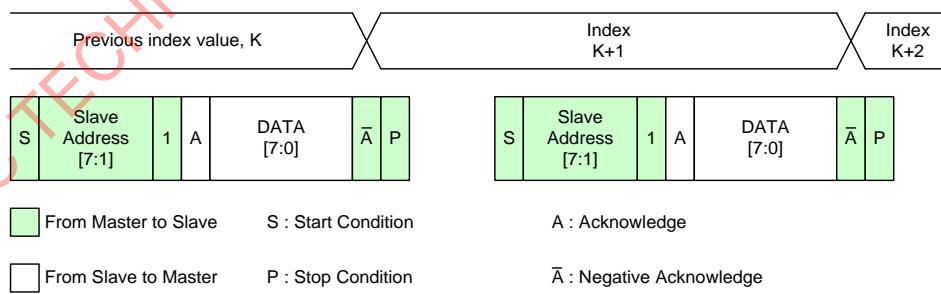
The sensor has an index function that indicates which address it is focusing on. In reading the data at an optional single address, the Master must set the index value to the address to be read. For this purpose it performs dummy write operation up to the register address. The upper level of the figure below shows the sensor internal index value, and the lower level of the figure shows the SDA I/O data flow. The Master sets the sensor index value to M by designating the sensor slave address with a write request, then designating the address (M). Then, the Master generates the start condition. The Start Condition is generated without generating the Stop Condition, so it becomes the Repeated Start Condition. Next, when the Master sends the slave address with a read request, the sensor outputs an Acknowledge immediately followed by the index address data on SDA. After the Master receives the data, it generates a Negative Acknowledge and the Stop Condition to end the communication



Single Read from Random Location

### Single Read from Current Location

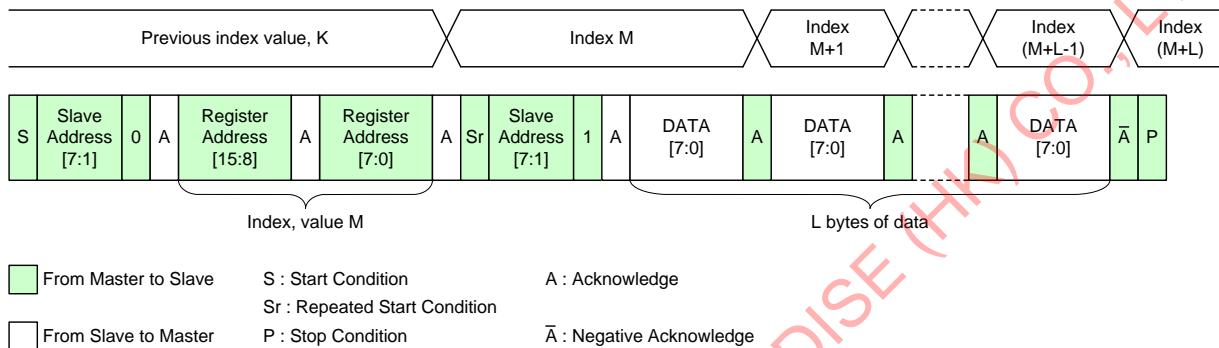
After the slave address is transmitted by a write request, that address is designated by the next communication and the index holds that value. In addition, when data read/write is performed, the index is incremented by the subsequent Acknowledge/Negative Acknowledge timing. When the index value is known to indicate the address to be read, sending the slave address with a read request allows the data to be read immediately after Acknowledge. After receiving the data, the Master generates a Negative Acknowledge and the Stop Condition to end the communication, but the index value is incremented, so the data at the next address can be read by sending the slave address with a read request.



Single Read from Current Location

### Sequential Read Starting from Random Location

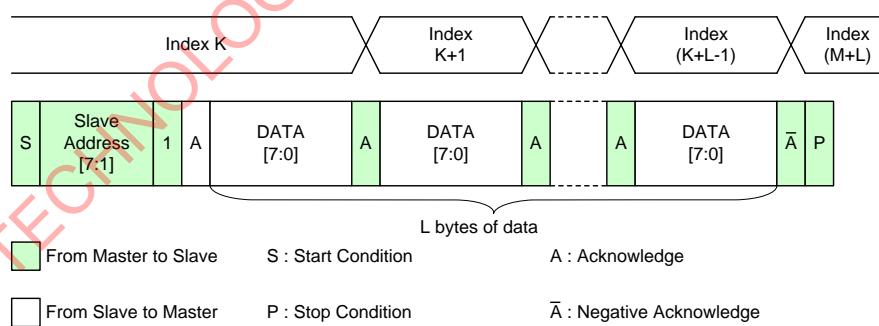
In reading data sequentially, which is starting from an optional address, the Master must set the index value to the start of the addresses to be read. For this purpose, dummy write operation includes the register address setting. The Master sets the sensor index value to M by designating the sensor slave address with a read request, then designating the address (M). Then, the Master generates the Repeated Start Condition. Next, when the Master sends the slave address with a read request, the sensor outputs an Acknowledge followed immediately by the index address data on SDA. When the Master outputs an Acknowledge after it receives the data, the index value inside the sensor is incremented and the data at the next address is output on SDA. This allows the Master to read data sequentially. After reading the necessary data, the Master generates a Negative Acknowledge and the Stop Condition to end the communication.



### Sequential Read Starting from Random Location

### Sequential Read Starting from Current Location

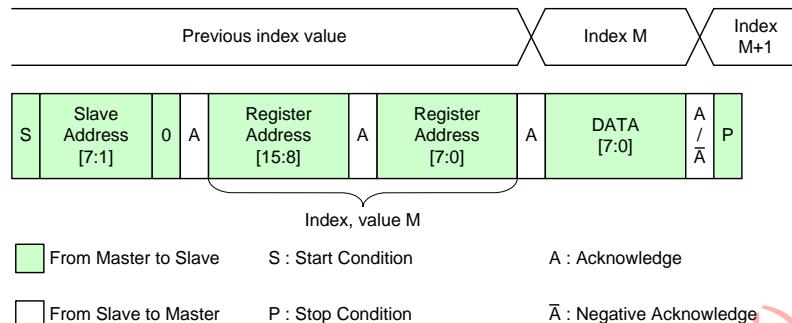
When the index value is known to indicate the address to be read, sending the slave address with a read request allows the data to be read immediately after the Acknowledge. When the Master outputs an Acknowledge after it receives the data, the index value inside the sensor is incremented and the data at the next address is output on SDA. This allows the Master to read data sequentially. After reading the necessary data, the Master generates a Negative Acknowledge and the Stop Condition to end the communication.



### Sequential Read Starting from Current Location

### Single Write to Random Location

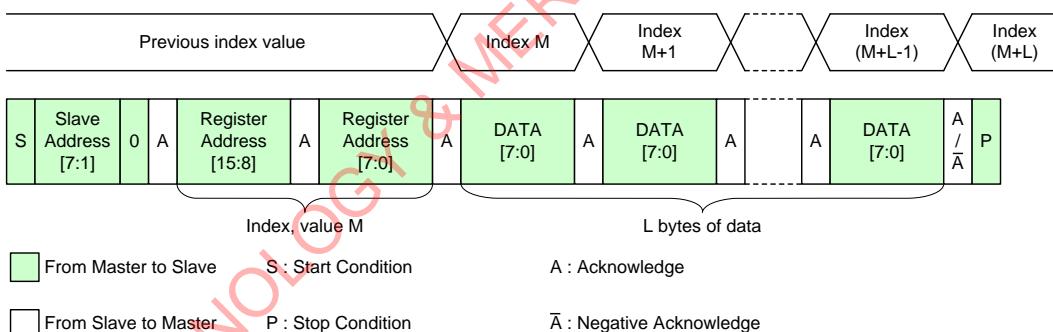
The Master sets the sensor index value to M by designating the sensor slave address with a write request, and designating the address (M). After that the Master can write the value in the designated register by transmitting the data to be written. After writing the necessary data, the Master generates the Stop Condition to end the communication.



Single Write to Random Location

### Sequential Write Starting from Random Location

The Master can write a value to register address M by designating the sensor slave address with a write request, designating the address (M), and then transmitting the data to be written. After the sensor receives the write data, it outputs an Acknowledge and at the same time increments the register address, so the Master can write to the next address simply by continuing to transmit data. After the Master writes the necessary number of bytes, it generates the Stop Condition to end the communication.



Sequential Write Starting from Random Location

## Register Map

This sensor has a total of 1280 bytes (256 × 5) of registers, composed of registers with addresses 00h to FFh that correspond to Chip ID = 02h (write mode) / 82h (read mode), Chip ID = 03h (write mode) / 83h (read mode), Chip ID = 04h (write mode) / 84h (read mode), Chip ID = 05h (write mode) / 85h (read mode), and Chip ID = 06h (write mode) / 86h (read mode). Use the initial values for empty address. Some registers must be change from the initial values, so the sensor control side should be capable of setting 1280 bytes.

The values must be changed from the default value, so initial setting after reset is required after power-on. There are two different register reflection timing. Values are reflected immediately after writing to register noted as "Immediately", or at the frame reflection register reflection timing described in the item of "Register Communication Timing" in the section of "Setting Registers with Serial Communication" for registers noted as "V" in the Reflection timing column of the Register Map. For the immediate reflection registers other than belows, set them in sensor standby state.

STANDBY  
REGHOLD  
XMSTA  
SW\_RESET  
XVSOUTSEL [1:0]  
XHSOUTSEL [1:0]

Do not perform communication to addresses not listed in the Register Map. Doing so may result in operation errors. However, other registers that requires communication to address not listed above may be added, so addresses up to FFh should be supported for CID = 02h, 03h, 04h, 05h and 06h. (In I<sup>2</sup>C communication, address; 3000h to 30FFh, 3100h to 31FFh, 3200h to 32FFh, 3300h to 33FFh, 3400h to 34FFh)

For the register that is writing " \* " to the setting value in description (Indicated by red letter), change the value from the default value after the reset.

(1) Registers corresponding to Chip ID = 02h in Write mode. (Read: Chip ID = 82h)

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
00h	3000h	0	STANDBY	Standby 0: Operating 1: Standby	1h	01h	Immediately
		1		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		2		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		3		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		4		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		5		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		6		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		7		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
01h	3001h	0	REGHOLD	Register hold (Function not to update V reflection register) 0: Invalid 1: Valid	0h	00h	Immediately
		1		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		2		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		3		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		4		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		5		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		6		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		7		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
02h	3002h	0	XMSTA	Setting of master mode operation 0: Master mode operation start 1: Master mode operation stop	1h	01h	Immediately
		1		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		2		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		3		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		4		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		5		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		6		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		7		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
03h	3003h	0	SW_RESET	Software reset 0: Operating 1: Reset	0h	00h	Immediately
		1		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		2		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		3		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		4		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		5		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		6		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
		7		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—
04h	3004h	[7:0]		Fixed to "10h"	10h	10h	—

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing	
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address		
05h	3005h	0	ADBIT	AD conversion bits setting 0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit	1h	01h	V	
		1	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		5	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
06h	3006h	[7:0]	—	Fixed to "00h"	00h	00h	V	
07h	3007h	0	VREVERSE	Vertical (V) direction readout inversion control 0: Normal, 1: Inverted	0h	00h	V	
		1	HREVERSE	Horizontal (H) direction readout inversion control 0: Normal, 1: Inverted	0h		V	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	WINMODE [2:0]	Window mode setting 0: Full HD1080p 1: HD720p 4: Window cropping from Full HD 1080p Others: Setting prohibited	0h		V	
		5		—				
		6		—				
		7		—				
08h	3008h	[7:0]	—	Fixed to "A0h"	A0h	A0h	—	
09h	3009h	0	FRSEL [1:0]	Frame rate (Data rate) setting For details, see the register setting list in each operation mode.	1h	01h	V	
		1					—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	FDG_SEL	Conversion gain switching 0: LCG Mode 1: HCG Mode	0h		V	
		5	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
0Ah	300Ah	0	BLKLEVEL [8:0]	LSB Black level offset value setting	0F0h	F0h 00h	V
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
0Bh	300Bh	0	MSB		0h	00h	—
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
0Ch ~ 10h	300Ch ~ 3010h	[7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
11h	3011h	[7:0]	—	Set to "0Ah"	00h	00h	Immediately
12h ~ 13h	3012h ~ 3013h	[7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
14h	3014h	0	GAIN [7:0]	LSB Gain setting (0.0 dB to 69.0 dB / 0.3 dB step)	00h	00h	V
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
15h ~ 17h	3015h ~ 3017h	[7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
18h	3018h	0	VMAX [17:0]	LSB	0465h	65h	V
		1		When sensor master mode vertical span setting. (Number of operation lines count from 1) For details, see the item of "Slave Mode and Master Mode" in the section of "Description of Various Functions"			
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
19h	3019h	0		MSB	04h	00h	—
		1		—			
		2		Fixed to "0h"			
		3		Fixed to "0h"			
		4		Fixed to "0h"			
		5		Fixed to "0h"			
		6		Fixed to "0h"			
		7		Fixed to "0h"			
1Bh	301Bh	[7:0]	HMAX [15:0]	—	Fixed to "00h"	00h	00h
1Ch	301Ch	0		LSB	98h	08h	V
		1		When sensor master mode horizontal span setting. (Number of operation clocks count from 1) For details, see the item of "Slave Mode and Master Mode" in the section of "Description of Various Functions"			
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
1Dh	301Dh	0		MSB	0898h	08h	—
		1		—			
		2		Fixed to "B2h"			
		3		—			
		4		Fixed to "01h"			
		5		—			
		6		—			
		7		—			
1Eh	301Eh	[7:0]		—	B2h	B2h	—
1Fh	301Fh	[7:0]		—	01h	01h	—

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing	
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address		
20h	3020h	0	SHS1 [17:0]	LSB	00000h	00h	V	
		1						
		2						
		3		Storage time adjustment Designated in line units.		00h		
		4						
		5						
		6						
		7						
21h	3021h	0		MSB	00h		V	
		1						
		2		—		0h		
		3		—		0h		
		4		—		0h		
		5		—		0h		
		6		—		0h		
		7		—		0h		
23h to 39h	3023h to 3039h	[7:0] to [7:0]	WINWV_OB [3:0]	Reserved	Ch	—	V	
3Ah	303Ah	0		LSB		0Ch		
		1		In window cropping mode				
		2		Cropping size designation (Vertical direction effective OB)				
		3		MSB				
		4		—				
		5		—				
		6		—				
		7		—				
3Bh	303Bh	[7:0]	WINPV [10:0]	Fixed to "00h"	00h	00h	—	
3Ch	303Ch	0		LSB	00h	V	V	
		1						
		2						
		3						
		4						
		5		In window cropping mode				
		6		Designation of upper left coordinate for cropping position (Vertical position)				
		7						
3Dh	303Dh	0		MSB	00h	V	V	
		1		—				
		2		—				
		3		—				
		4		—				
		5		—				
		6		—				
		7		—				

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
3Eh	303Eh	0	WINWV [10:0]	LSB In window cropping mode Cropping size designation (Vertical direction)	449h	49h	V
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
3Fh	303Fh	0		MSB	04h	—	—
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
40h	3040h	0	WINPH [10:0]	LSB In window cropping mode Designation of upper left coordinate for cropping position (horizontal position) Set to become the multiple of four	000h	00h	V
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
41h	3041h	0		MSB	00h	—	—
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
42h	3042h	0	WINWH [10:0]	LSB In window cropping mode Cropping size designation (horizontal direction) Set to become the multiple of four	79Ch	9Ch	V
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
43h	3043h	0		MSB	07h	—	—
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
44h to 45h	3044h to 3045h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing	
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address		
46h	3046h	0	ODBIT	Number of output bit setting 0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit * In CSI-2 mode (OMODE = Low), Fixed to "1h".	1h	E1h	Immediately	
				Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
				Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
				Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
				Output interface selection (In CSI-2, don't care. CSI-2 Interface will be selected by Chip ID: 06h register.)	Immediately			
				Dh: LVDS 2 ch Eh: LVDS 4 ch	Eh		—	
				Others: Setting prohibited	—			
47h	3047h	[7:0]	—	Fixed to "01h"	01h	01h	—	
48h	3048h	0	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h	00h	—	
		1	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	XVSLNG [1:0]	XVS pulse width setting in master mode. (In slave mode, setting is invalid.) 0: 1H, 1: 2H, 2: 4H, 3: 8H	0h		Immediately	
		5		—				
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
49h	3049h	0	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h	08h	—	
		1	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "1h"	1h		—	
		4	XHSLNG [1:0]	XHS pulse width setting in master mode. (In slave mode, setting is invalid.) 0: Min. to 3: Max.	0h		Immediately	
		5		—				
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
4Ah	304Ah	[7:0]	—	Fixed to "00h"	00h	00h	—	
4Bh	304Bh	0	XVSOUTSEL [1:0]	XVS pin setting in master mode 0: Fixed to High 2: VSYNC output Others: Setting prohibited	0h	00h	Immediately	
		1		—				
		2	XHSOUTSEL [1:0]	XHS pin setting in master mode 0: Fixed to High 2: HSYNC output Others: Setting prohibited	0h		Immediately	
		3		—				
		4	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		5	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
4Ch to 5Bh	304Ch to 305Bh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	The value is set according to INCK.	0Ch	0Ch	Immediately
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	The value is set according to INCK.	00h	00h	Immediately
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	The value is set according to INCK.	10h	10h	Immediately
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	The value is set according to INCK.	01h	01h	Immediately
60h to 9Dh	3060h to 309Dh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
9Eh	309Eh	[7:0]	—	Set to "4Ah"	5Ah	5Ah	Immediately
9Fh	309Fh	[7:0]	—	Set to "4Ah"	5Ah	5Ah	Immediately
A0h to FFh	30A0h to 30FFh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

(2) Registers corresponding to Chip ID = 03h in Write mode. (Read: Chip ID = 83h)

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
00h to 1Bh	3100h to 311Bh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
1Ch	311Ch	[7:0]	—	Set to "0Eh"	1Eh	1Eh	—
1Dh to 27h	311Dh to 3127h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
28h	3128h	[7:0]	—	Set to "04h"	05h	05h	—
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	The value is set according to AD conversion bits 10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h	1Dh	1Dh	—
2Ah to 3Ah	312Ah to 313Ah	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
3Bh	313Bh	[7:0]	—	Set to "41h"	51h	51h	—
3Ch to 5Dh	313Ch to 315Dh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	The value is set according to INCK. INCK = 74.25 MHz: 1Bh INCK = 37.125 MHz: 1Ah	1Bh	1Bh	Immediately
5Fh to 63h	315Fh to 3163h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	The value is set according to INCK. INCK = 74.25 MHz: 1Bh INCK = 37.125 MHz: 1Ah	1Bh	1Bh	Immediately
65h to 7Bh	3165h to 317Bh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	The value is set according to AD conversion bits 10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h	12h	12h	—
7Dh to EBh	317Dh to 31EBh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	The value is set according to AD conversion bits 10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh	37h	37h	—
EDh to FFh	31EDh to 31FFh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

(3) Registers corresponding to Chip ID = 04h in Write mode. (Read: Chip ID = 84h)

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
00h to FFh	3200h to 32FFh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

SUNNIC TECHNOLOGY & MERCHANDISE (HK) CO., LTD.

(4) Registers corresponding to Chip ID = 05h in Write mode. (Read: Chip ID = 85h)

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
00h to FFh	3300h to 33FFh	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—

(5) Registers corresponding to Chip ID = 06h in Write mode. (Read: Chip ID = 86h)

\* These registers are set in CSI-2 interface only.

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing	
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address		
00h to 04h	3400h to 3404h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—	
05h	3405h	0	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h	20h	—	
		1	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	REPETITION [1:0]	* Refer to "Output signal Interface Control" section.	2h		Immediately	
		5					—	
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
06h	3406h	[7:0]	—	Fixed to "00h"	00h	00h	—	
07h	3407h	0	PHYSICAL_LANE_NUM [1:0]	Physically connect the Lane number	3h	03h	Immediately	
		1	—				—	
		2	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		3	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		4	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		5	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
08h to 13h	3408h to 3413h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—	
14h	3414h	0	OPB_SIZE_V [5:0]	LSB Vertical (V) direction OB width setting. * Refer to each operating setting.	0Ah	0Ah	Immediately	
		1						
		2						
		3						
		4						
		5						
		6		MSB				
		7		Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
15h to 17h	3415h to 3417h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—	
18h	3418h	0	Y_OUT_SIZE [12:0]	LSB Vertical (V) direction effective pixel width setting. * Refer to each operating setting.	0449h	49h	Immediately	
		1						
		2						
		3						
		4						
		5						
		6						
		7						
19h	3419h	0				04h	—	
		1						
		2						
		3						
		4						
		5	—	MSB				
		6	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	
		7	—	Fixed to "0h"	0h		—	

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
1Ah to 40h	341Ah to 3440h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
41h	3441h	[7:0]	CSI_DT_FMT [15:0]	LSB RAW10: 0A0Ah / RAW12: 0C0Ch MSB	0C0Ch	0Ch	Immediately
42h	3442h	[7:0]				0Ch	
43h	3443h	[1:0]	CSI_LANE_MODE [1:0]	Lane number setting 0: Setting prohibited, 1: 2Lane, 3: 4Lane 2: Setting prohibited	3h	03h	Immediately
		[7:2]		Fixed to “00h”		00h	
44h	3444h	[7:0]	EXTCK_FREQ [15:0]	LSB Master clock frequency 2520h: INCK = 37.125 MHz 4A40h: INCK = 74.25 MHz MSB	4A40h	40h	Immediately
45h	3445h	[7:0]				4Ah	
46h	3446h	[7:0]	TCLKPOST[8:0]	Global timing setting	047h	47h	Immediately
47h	3447h	0				00h	
48h	3448h	[7:0]	THSZERO[8:0]	Global timing setting	01Fh	1Fh	Immediately
49h	3449h	0				00h	
4Ah	344Ah	[7:0]	THSPREPARE [8:0]	Global timing setting	017h	17h	Immediately
4Bh	344Bh	0				00h	
4Ch	344Ch	[7:0]	TCLKTRAIL[8:0]	Global timing setting	00Fh	0Fh	Immediately
4Dh	344Dh	0				00h	
4Eh	344Eh	[7:0]	THSTRAIL[8:0]	Global timing setting	017h	17h	Immediately
4Fh	344Fh	0				00h	
50h	3450h	[7:0]	TCLKZERO[8:0]	Global timing setting	047h	47h	Immediately
51h	3451h	0				00h	
52h	3452h	[7:0]	TCLKPREPARE [8:0]	Global timing setting	00Fh	0Fh	Immediately
53h	3453h	0				00h	
		[7:1]	—	Fixed to “00h”	00h		

Address		bit	Register name	Description	Default value after reset		Reflection timing
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				By register	By address	
54h	3454h	[7:0] 0	TLPX[8:0]	Global timing setting	00Fh	0Fh	Immediately
55h	3455h			— Fixed to "00h"		00h	
56h to 71h	3456h to 3471h	[7:0] to [7:0]	—	Reserved	—	—	—
72h	3472h					9Ch.	
73h	3473h	[12:0] X_OUT_SIZE [7:0]	LSB	Horizontal (H) direction effective pixel width setting. * Refer to each operating setting.	079Ch	07h	Immediately
74h to 7Fh	3474h to 347Fh						
80h	3480h						
81h to FFh	3481h to 34FFh						

## Readout Drive mode

The table below lists the operating modes available with this sensor. (N/A: Not supported mode)

Window	Mode	INCK [MHz]	AD conversion [bit]	Output bit width [bit]	Frame rate [frame/s]	Data rate			
						Serial LVDS [Mbps/ch]		CSI-2 [Mbps/Lane]	
						2 ch	4 ch	2 Lane	4 Lane
Full HD 1080p	All pixel	37.125 74.25	10/12	10/12	30 / 25	445.5	222.75	445.5	222.75
			10/12	10/12	60 / 50	N/A	445.5	891	445.5
	Window cropping	37.125 74.25	10/12	10/12	*1	445.5	222.75	445.5	222.75
			10/12	10/12	*2	N/A	445.5	891	445.5
	HD720p	All-pixel	37.125	10/12	10/12	30	297	148.5	297
			74.25	10/12	10/12	60	594	297	594

\*1: FRSEL = 2h

\*2: FRSEL = 1h

Window	Mode	INCK [MHz]	Frame rate [frame/s]	Recording pixels		Total number of pixels			1H period [μs]	
				H [pixels]	V [lines]	H [pixels]		V [lines]		
						LVDS CSI-2 (10 bit)	LVDS CSI-2 (12 bit)			
Full HD 1080p	All-pixel	37.125	25	1920	1080	3168	2640	1125	35.6	
			30			2640	2200		29.6	
			50			3168	2640		17.8	
			60			2640	2200		14.8	
	Window cropping	74.25	*1	*3	*3	2640	2200	*4	29.6	
			*2						14.8	
	HD720p	37.125	25	1280	720	3168	2640	750	53.3	
			30			2640	2200		44.4	
			50			3168	2640		26.7	
			60			2640	2200		22.2	

\*1: FRSEL = 2h

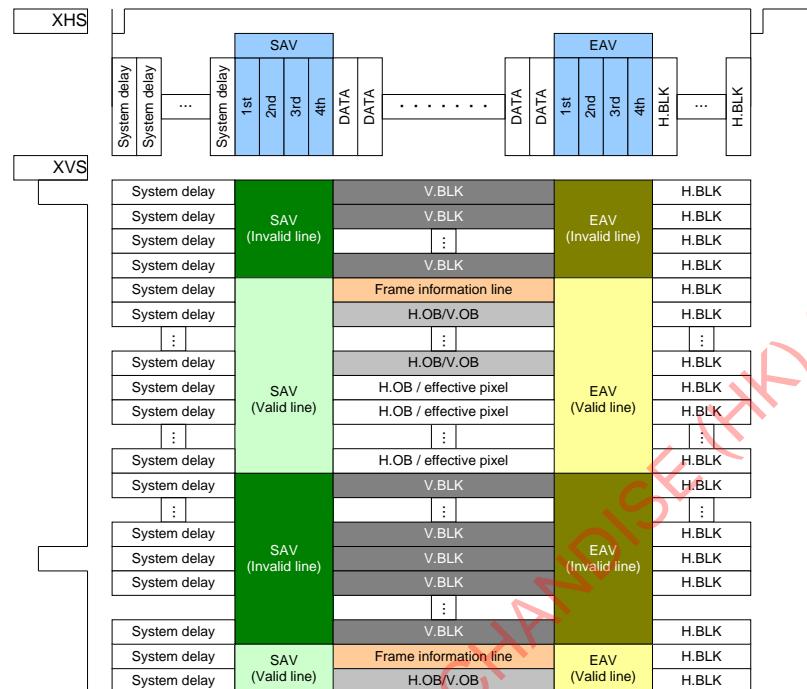
\*2: FRSEL = 1h

\*3: Arbitrary value that was designated to cropping area

\*4: Please refer to description of window cropping mode

### Sync code (Serial LVDS output)

The sync code is added immediately before and after "dummy signal + OB signal + effective pixel data" and then output. The sync code is output in order of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The fixed value is output for 1st to 3rd.  
(BLK: Blanking period)



Sync Code Output Timing

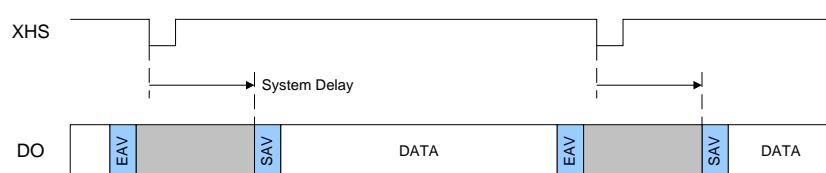
#### List of Sync Code

Sync code	1st code		2nd code		3rd code		4th code	
	10 bit	12 bit						
SAV (Valid line)	3FFh	FFFh	000h	000h	000h	000h	200h	800h
EAV (Valid line)	3FFh	FFFh	000h	000h	000h	000h	274h	9D0h
SAV (Invalid line)	3FFh	FFFh	000h	000h	000h	000h	2ACh	AB0h
EAV (Invalid line)	3FFh	FFFh	000h	000h	000h	000h	2D8h	B60h

(Note 1) They are output to each channel seriously in MSB first when low-voltage LVDS serial.  
For details, see the item of "Signal output" and "Output pin setting".

#### Sync Code Output Timing

The sensor output signal passes through the internal circuits and is output with a latency time (system delay) relative to the horizontal sync signal. This system delay value is undefined for each line, so refer to the sync codes output from the sensor and perform synchronization.



### Image Data Output Format (CSI-2 output)

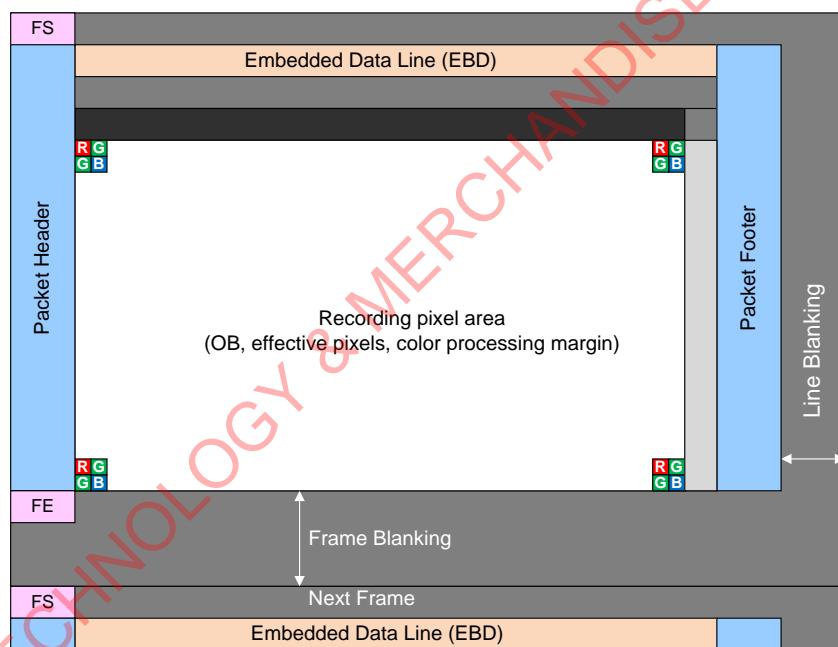
#### Frame Format

Each line of each image frame is output like the General Frame Format of CSI-2. The settings for each packet header are shown below.

#### DATA Type

Header [5:0]	Name	Setting register (I <sup>2</sup> C)	Description
00h	Frame Start Code	N/A	FS
01h	Frame End Code	N/A	FE
10h	NULL	N/A	Invalid data
12h	Embedded Data	N/A	Embedded data
2Bh	RAW10	Address: 41h, 42h (3441h, 3442h) CSI_DT_FMT [15:0]	0A0Ah
2Ch	RAW12		0C0Ch
37h	OB Data	N/A	Vertical OB line data

#### Frame Structure



Frame Structure of CSI-2 output

## Embedded Data Line

The Embedded data line is output in a line following the sync code FS.

Embedded Data Format



RAW10 (CSI\_DT\_FMT = 0A0Ah)



RAW12 (CSI\_DT\_FMT = 0C0Ch)



The end of the address and the register value is determined according to the tags embedded in the data.

## Embedded Data Line Tag

Tag	Data Byte Description
00h	Illegal Tag. If found treat as end of Data.
07h	End of Data.
AAh	CCI Register Index MSB [15:8]
A5h	CCI Register Index LSB [7:0]
5Ah	Auto increment the CCI index after the data byte – valid data Data byte contains valid CCI register data.
55h	Auto increment the CCI index after the data byte – null data A CCI register does not exist for the current CCI index. The data byte value is the 07h.
FFh	Illegal Tag. If found treat as end of Data.

Specific output examples are shown below. (4-wire: Chip ID = 05h)

Pixel	Address		Data Byte Description	Value		
	[HEX]					
	4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				
1-7	—	—	ignored	—		
8			REGHOLD value	5Ah		
9	8Ah	348Ah		[0]*		
10-21	—	—	Ignored	—		
22			Frame count	5Ah		
23	91h	3491h		[7:0]*		
24-25	—	—	Ignored	—		
26			Black level setting value	5Ah		
27	92h	3492h		[7:0]*		
28				5Ah		
29	93h	3493h	Data format RAW10: 0A0Ah RAW12: 0C0Ch	[15:8]*		
30				5Ah		
31	94h	3494h		[7:0]*		
32			Ignored	5Ah		
33	95h	3495h		[15:8]*		
34-73	—	—	Gain Setting Value	—		
74				5Ah		
75	A8h	34A8h		[7:0]*		
76				5Ah		
77	A9h	34A9h	Shutter setting value	[15:8]*		
78-85	—	—		Ignored		
86				—		
87	B1h	34B1h		5Ah		
88			Vertical line value (VMAX)	[7:0]*		
89	B2h	34B2h		5Ah		
90				[15:8]*		
91	B3h	34B3h	Horizontal clock value (HMAX)	5Ah		
92-125	—	—		[23:16]*		
126				Ignored		
127	C9h	34C9h		—		
128			Ignored	5Ah		
129	CAh	34CAh		[7:0]*		
130				5Ah		
131	CBh	34CBh	Number of lane	[15:8]*		
132				5Ah		
133	CCh	34CCh		[7:0]*		
134				5Ah		
135	CDh	34CDh	Ignored	[15:8]*		
136-197	—	—		—		
198				5Ah		
199	C8h	34C8h		[1:0]*		
200-230	—	—	ignored	—		

\*The value that shown in Data Byte Description is output.

## Image Data Output Format

## All-pixel scan mode (Full HD 1080p)

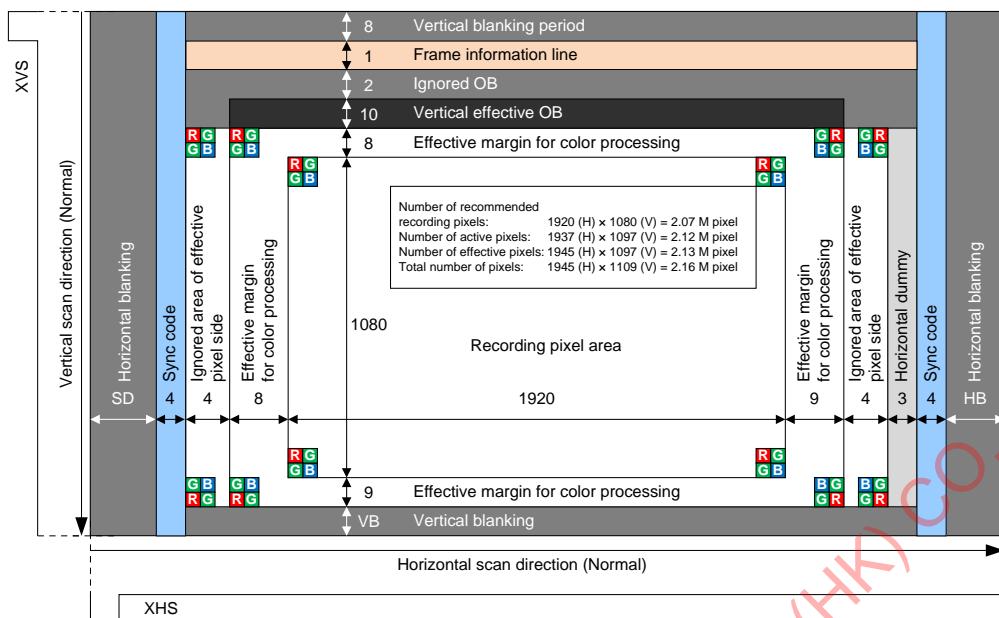
List of Setting Register for LVDS serial output

Address		bit	Register Name	Initial Value	LVDS serial		備考
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				2 ch	4 ch	
Chip ID: 02h							
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit	
		[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted	
07h	3007h	[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted	
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	0h	Full HD 1080p	
09h	3009h	[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h	30 / 25 [frame/s]	
		[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	N/A 1h	60 / 50 [frame/s]	
12h	3012h	[7:0]	—	F0h	64h	Initial setting	
13h	3013h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h	Initial setting	
18h	3018h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	465h	25 / 30 / 50 / 60 [frame/s]	
19h	3019h	[7:0]					
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]					
1Ch	301Ch	[7:0]					
			HMAX	0898h	1130h / 14A0h	1130h: 30[frame/s] / 14A0h: 25[frame/s]	
1Dh	301Dh	[7:0]			N/A	0898h / 0A50h	0898h: 60[frame/s] / 0A50h: 50[frame/s]
46h	3046h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit	
		[7:4]	OPORTSEL	Eh	Dh Eh	I/F selection	
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	0Ch / 18h	Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	00h / 00h		
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h		
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h		
Chip ID = 03h							
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h	10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h	
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h	10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h	
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh	10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh	
Chip ID = 04h							
00h	3200h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".				
~	~	[7:0]					
FFh	32FFh	[7:0]					
Chip ID = 05h							
00h	3300h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".				
~	~	[7:0]					
FFh	33FFh	[7:0]					
Chip ID = 06h							
00h	3400h	[7:0]	Changing the value is not necessary.				
~	~	[7:0]					
7Fh	347Fh	[7:0]					
80h	3480h	[7:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	92h / 49h	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
81h	3481h	[7:0]	Changing the value is not necessary..				
~	~	[7:0]					
FFh	34FFh	[7:0]					

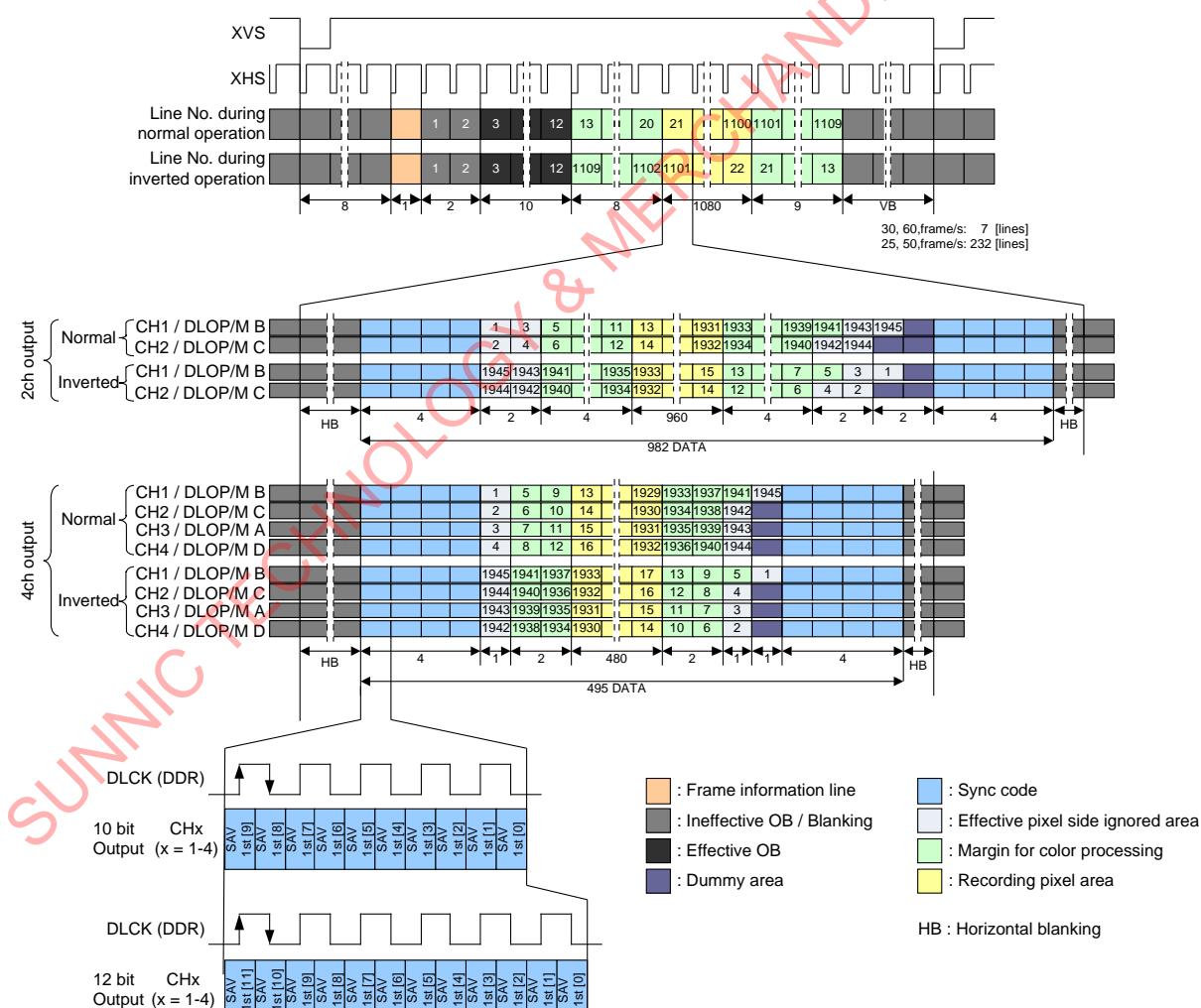
## List of Setting Register for CSI-2 serial output

Address		bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks				
					2 lane		4 lane						
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				30 / 25 [frame / s]	60 / 50 [frame / s]	30 / 25 [frame / s]	60 / 50 [frame / s]					
Chip ID: 02h													
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h				0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit				
07h	3007h	[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	0h				Full HD 1080p				
		[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h	1h	2h	1h					
09h	3009h	[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	0h / 1h				0: LCG mode, 1: HCG mode				
		[7:0]	—	F0h	64h				Initial setting				
13h	3013h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h				Initial setting				
18h	3018h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	465h				25 / 30 / 50 / 60 [frame/s]				
19h	3019h	[7:0]			465h								
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]			1130h / 14A0h				30 / 60 [frame / s] / 25 / 50 [frame / s]				
1Ch	301Ch	[7:0]			0898h	0898h / 0A50h	1130h / 14A0h	0898h / 0A50h					
1Dh	301Dh	[7:0]	HMAX										
46h	3046h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	1h				In CSI-2, fixed to "1h".				
		[7:4]	OPORTSEL	Eh	0h				In CSI-2, fixed to "0h".				
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	0Ch / 18h				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	03h / 03h								
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h								
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h								
Chip ID: 03h													
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h				10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h				
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h				10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h				
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh				10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh				
Chip ID: 04h													
00h	3200h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".										
~	~	~											
FFh	32FFh	[7:0]											
Chip ID: 05h													
00h	3300h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".										
~	~	~											
FFh	33FFh	[7:0]											

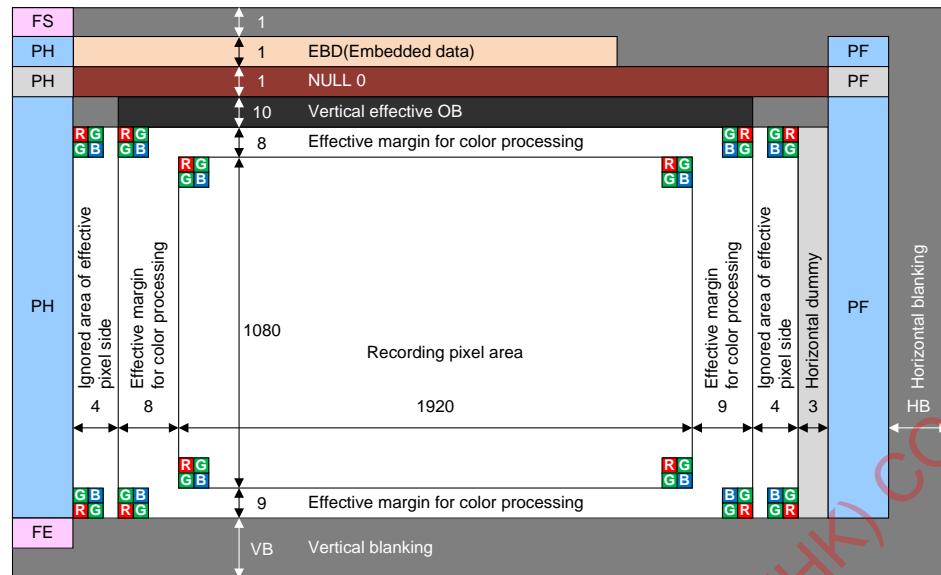
Address	bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks			
				2 lane		4 lane					
				30 / 25 [frame /s]	60 / 50 [frame /s]	30 / 25 [frame /s]	60 / 50 [frame /s]				
Chip ID = 06h											
		Data rate		445.5	891	222.75	445.5	[Mbps / Lane]			
05h	3405h	[5:4]	REPETITION	2h	1h	0h	2h	1h			
07h	3407h	[1:0]	PHYSICAL_LANE_NUM	3h	1h		3h				
14h	3414h	[5:0]	OPB_SIZE_V	Ah	Ah						
18h	3418h	[7:0]	Y_OUT_SIZE	0449h	0449h						
19h	3419h	[4:0]			0A0Ah / 0C0Ch						
41h	3441h	[7:0]	CSI_DT_FMT	0C0Ch	0A0Ah / 0C0Ch						
42h	3442h	[7:0]	CSI_LANE_MODE	3h	1h		3h				
43h	3443h	[1:0]			37.125 MHz :2520h 74.25 MHz :4A40h						
44h	3444h	[7:0]	EXTCK_FREQ	4A40h	Set according to INCK						
45h	3445h	[7:0]									
46h	3446h	[7:0]	TCLKPOST	047h	057h	077h	047h	057h			
47h	3447h	[0]	THSZERO	01Fh	037h	067h	01Fh	037h			
48h	3448h	[7:0]									
49h	3449h	[0]	THSPREPARE	017h	01Fh	047h	017h	01Fh			
4Ah	344Ah	[7:0]									
4Bh	344Bh	[0]	TCLKTRAIL	00Fh	01Fh	037h	00Fh	01Fh			
4Ch	344Ch	[7:0]									
4Dh	344Dh	[0]	THSTRAIL	017h	01Fh	03Fh	017h	01Fh			
4Eh	344Eh	[7:0]									
4Fh	344Fh	[0]	TCLKZERO	047h	077h	0FFh	047h	077h			
50h	3450h	[7:0]									
51h	3451h	[0]	TCLKPREPARE	00Fh	01Fh	03Fh	00Fh	01Fh			
52h	3452h	[7:0]									
53h	3453h	[0]	TLPX	00Fh	017h	037h	00Fh	017h			
54h	3454h	[7:0]									
55h	3455h	[0]	X_OUT_SIZE	079Ch	079Ch						
72h	3472h	[7:0]									
73h	3473h	[4:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	37.125 MHz :49h 74.25 MHz :92h						
80h	3480h	[7:0]			Set according to INCK						



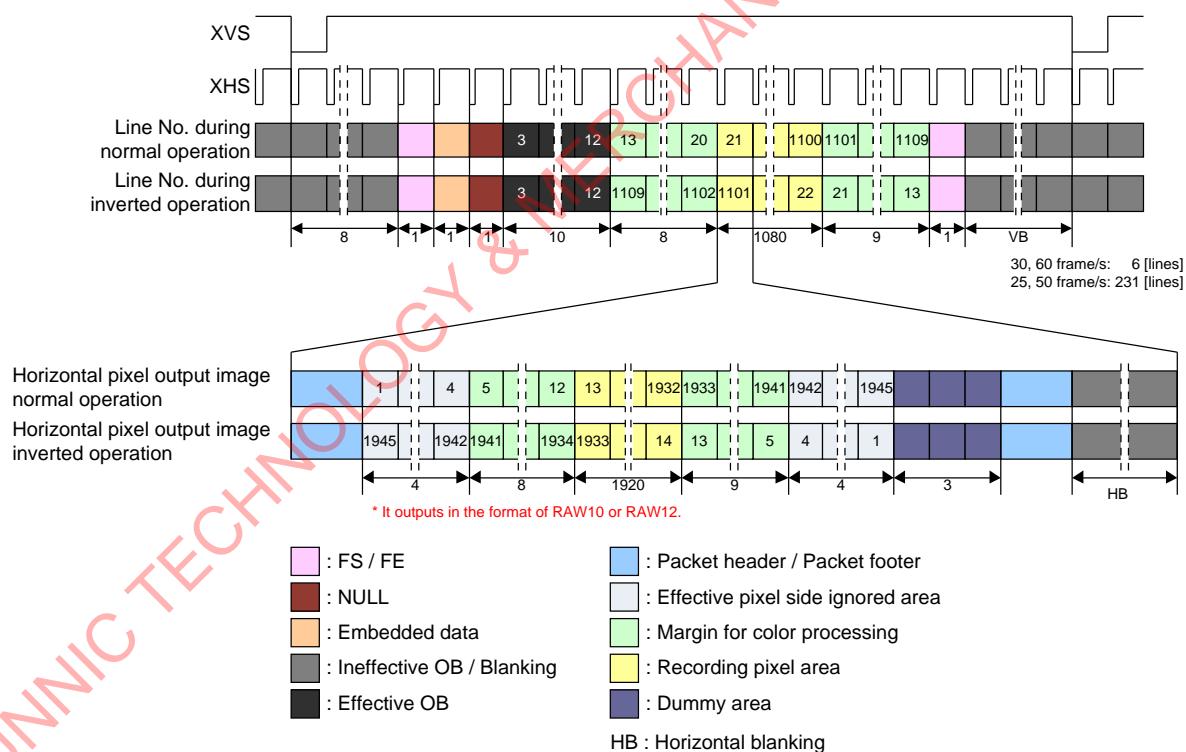
Pixel Array Image Drawing in Full HD 1080p mode (Serial LVDS output)



Drive Timing Chart for Full HD 1080p mode (Serial LVDS output)



Pixel Array Image Drawing in Full HD 1080p mode (CSI-2 serial output)



Drive Timing Chart for Full HD 1080p mode (CSI-2 serial output)

## Window Cropping Mode

Sensor signals are cut out and read out in arbitrary positions.

Cropping position is set, regarding effective pixel start position as origin (0, 0) in all pixel scan mode. Cropping is available from all-pixel scan mode and vertical, horizontal period and frame rate are fixed to the value for this mode. Pixels cropped by horizontal cropping setting are output with left justified and that extends the horizontal blanking period.

Window cropping image is shown in the figure below.

Cropping position is set, regarding effective pixel start position as origin (0, 0) in all pixel scan mode. Only vertical width can be set for OB (horizontal width is the same as the Window cropping width).

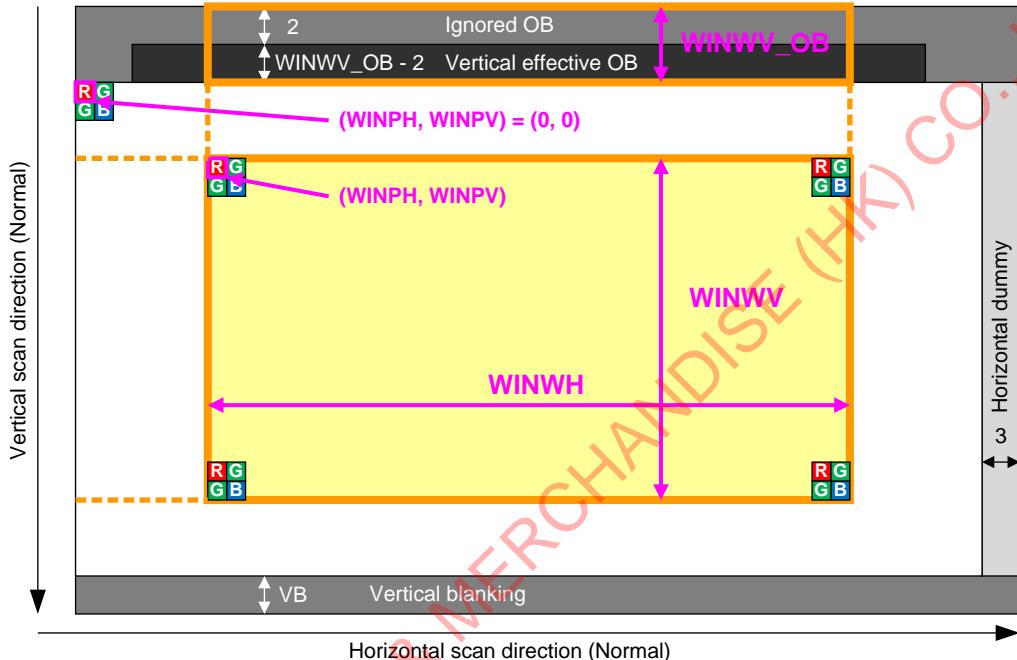


Image Drawing of Window Cropping Mode

### Restrictions on Window cropping mode

The register settings should satisfy following conditions:

$$WINPH + WINWH \leq 1944$$

$$368 \leq WINWH$$

Set WINPH and WINWH to a multiple of 4.

$$V_{TTL} \text{ (Number of lines per frame or VMAX)} \geq WINWV\_OB + WINWV + 13$$

However,

$$6 \leq WINWV\_OB \leq 12$$

$$WINPV + WINWV \leq 1096$$

$$304 \leq WINWV$$

$$OB\_SIZE\_V = WINWV\_OB - 2 \text{ (In CSI-2 output)}$$

$$Y\_OUT\_SIZE = WINWV \text{ (In CSI-2 output)}$$

Frame rate on Window cropping mode

$$\text{Frame rate [frame/s]} = 1 / (V_{TTL} \times (1H \text{ period}))$$

1H period (unit:  $\mu\text{s}$ ) : Fix 1H time in a mode before cropping and calculate it by the value of "Number of INCK in 1H" in the table of "Operating Mode" and "List of Operation Modes and Output Rates".

## List of Setting Register for LVDS serial output

Address		bit	Register Name	Initial Value	LVDS serial		備考
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				2 ch	4 ch	
Chip ID: 02h							
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit	
07h	3007h	[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted	
		[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted	
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	4h	Window cropping	
		[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h		
09h	3009h	[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	N/A 1h		
		[7:0]			0h / 1h	0: LCG mode, 1: HCG mode	
12h	3012h	[7:0]	—	F0h	64h	Initial setting	
13h	3013h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h	Initial setting	
18h	3018h	[7:0]					
19h	3019h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	V <sub>TTL</sub>	See previous page.	
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]					
1Ch	301Ch	[7:0]	HMAX	0898h	1130h / 14A0h	1130h: 30[frame/s] / 14A0h: 25[frame/s]	
1Dh	301Dh	[7:0]			N/A	0898h / 0A50h	0898h: 60[frame/s] / 0A50h: 50[frame/s]
46h	3046h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit	
		[7:4]	OPORTSEL	Eh	Dh Eh	I/F selection	
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	0Ch / 18h		
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	00h / 00h		
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h		
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h		
Chip ID = 03h							
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h	10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h	
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK : 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK : 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h	10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h	
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh	10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh	
Chip ID = 04h							
00h	3200h	[7:0]	~	~	~	Set register value that described on item "Register map".	
FFh	32FFh	[7:0]					
Chip ID = 05h							
00h	3300h	[7:0]	~	~	~	Set register value that described on item "Register map".	
FFh	33FFh	[7:0]					
Chip ID = 06h							
00h	3400h	[7:0]	~	~	~	Changing the value is not necessary.	
7Fh	347Fh	[7:0]					
80h	3480h	[7:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	92h / 49h	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz	
81h	3481h	[7:0]	~	~	~	Changing the value is not necessary.	
FFh	34FFh	[7:0]					

## List of Setting Register for CSI-2 serial output

Address		bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks				
					2 lane		4 lane						
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				*1 [frame /s]	*2 [frame /s]	*1 [frame /s]	*2 [frame /s]					
Chip ID: 02h													
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h				0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit				
07h	3007h	[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	4h				Window cropping				
09h	3009h	[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h	1h	2h	1h					
		[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	0h / 1h				0: LCG mode, 1: HCG mode				
12h	3012h	[7:0]	—	F0h	64h				Initial setting				
13h	3013h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h				Initial setting				
18h	3018h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	V <sub>TTL</sub>				See previous page.				
19h	3019h	[7:0]											
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]											
1Ch	301Bh	[7:0]											
1Dh	301Ch	[7:0]	HMAX	0898h	1130h / 14A0h	0898h / 0A50h	1130h / 14A0h	0898h / 0A50h	465h: 30 / 60[frame / s] / 546h: 25 / 50[frame / s]				
46h	3046h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	1h				In CSI-2, fixed to "1h".				
		[7:4]	OPORTSEL	Eh	0h				In CSI-2, fixed to "0h".				
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	0Ch / 18h				Set according to INCK 74.25/37.125 MHz				
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	03h / 03h								
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h								
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h								
Chip ID = 03h													
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h				10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h				
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h				10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h				
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh				10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh				
Chip ID = 04h													
00h	3200h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".										
~	~	~											
FFh	32FFh	[7:0]											
Chip ID = 05h													
00h	3300h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".										
~	~	~											
FFh	33FFh	[7:0]											

Address	bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks		
				2 lane		4 lane				
				*1 [frame /s]	*2 [frame /s]	*1 [frame /s]	*2 [frame /s]			
Chip ID = 06h										
		Data rate		445.5	891	222.75	445.5	[Mbps / Lane]		
05h	3405h	[5:4]	REPETITION	2h	1h	0h	2h	1h		
07h	3407h	[1:0]	PHYSICAL_LANE_NUM	3h	1h		3h			
14h	3414h	[5:0]	OPB_SIZE_V	Ah	Ah					
18h	3418h	[7:0]	Y_OUT_SIZE	0449h	0449h					
19h	3419h	[4:0]			0A0Ah / 0C0Ch					
41h	3441h	[7:0]	CSI_DT_FMT	0C0Ch	0A0Ah / 0C0Ch					
42h	3442h	[7:0]	0A0Ah: RAW10 / 0C0Ch: RAW12							
43h	3443h	[1:0]	CSI_LANE_MODE	3h	1h	3h				
44h	3444h	[7:0]	EXTCK_FREQ	4A40h	37.125 MHz : 2520h			Set according to INCK		
45h	3445h	[7:0]			74.25 MHz: 4A40h					
46h	3446h	[7:0]	TCLKPOST	047h	057h	077h	047h	057h	Global timing	
47h	3447h	[0]								
48h	3448h	[7:0]	THSZERO	01Fh	037h	067h	01Fh	037h	Global timing	
49h	3449h	[0]								
4Ah	344Ah	[7:0]	THSPREPARE	017h	01Fh	047h	017h	01Fh	Global timing	
4Bh	344Bh	[0]								
4Ch	344Ch	[7:0]	TCLKTRAIL	00Fh	01Fh	037h	00Fh	01Fh	Global timing	
4Dh	344Dh	[0]								
4Eh	344Eh	[7:0]	THSTRAIL	017h	01Fh	03Fh	017h	01Fh	Global timing	
4Fh	344Fh	[0]								
50h	3450h	[7:0]	TCLKZERO	047h	077h	0FFh	047h	077h	Global timing	
51h	3451h	[0]								
52h	3452h	[7:0]	TCLKPREPARE	00Fh	01Fh	03Fh	00Fh	01Fh	Global timing	
53h	3453h	[0]								
54h	3454h	[7:0]	TLPX	00Fh	017h	037h	00Fh	017h	Global timing	
55h	3455h	[0]								
72h	3472h	[7:0]	X_OUT_SIZE	079Ch	079Ch					
73h	3473h	[4:0]								
80h	3480h	[7:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	37.125 MHz : 49h			74.25 MHz : 92h		Set according to INCK

The example of window cropping setting is shown below.

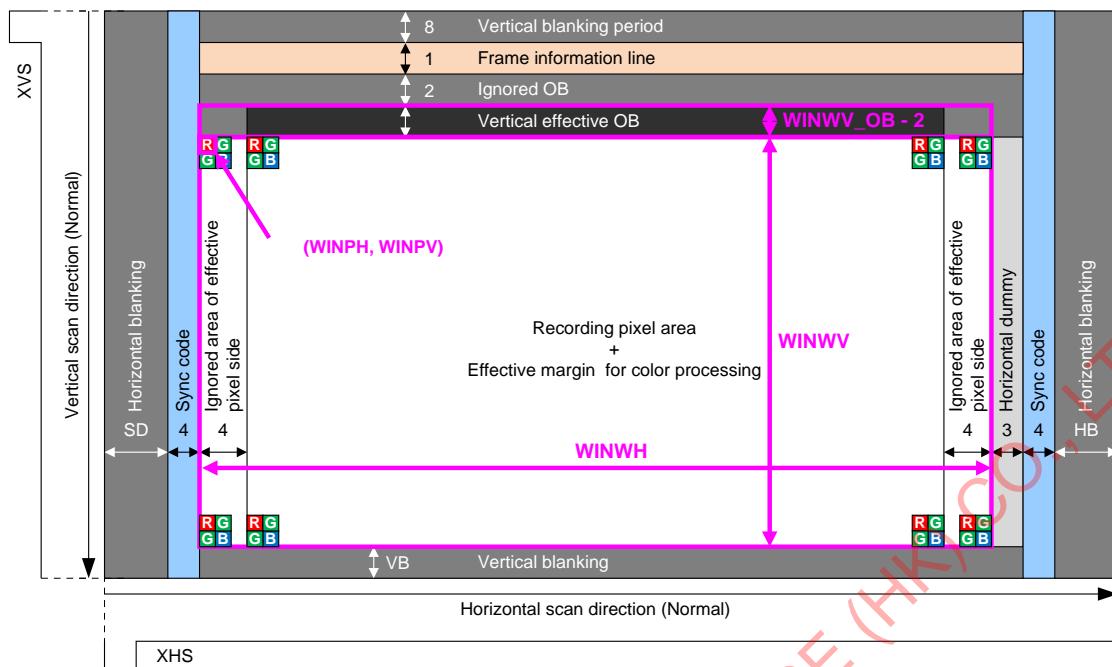
The frame rate is maximum setting as each image format. For adjust the frame rate, please extend the VMAX or the number of lines per frame.

#### Example of Window cropping Mode Setting

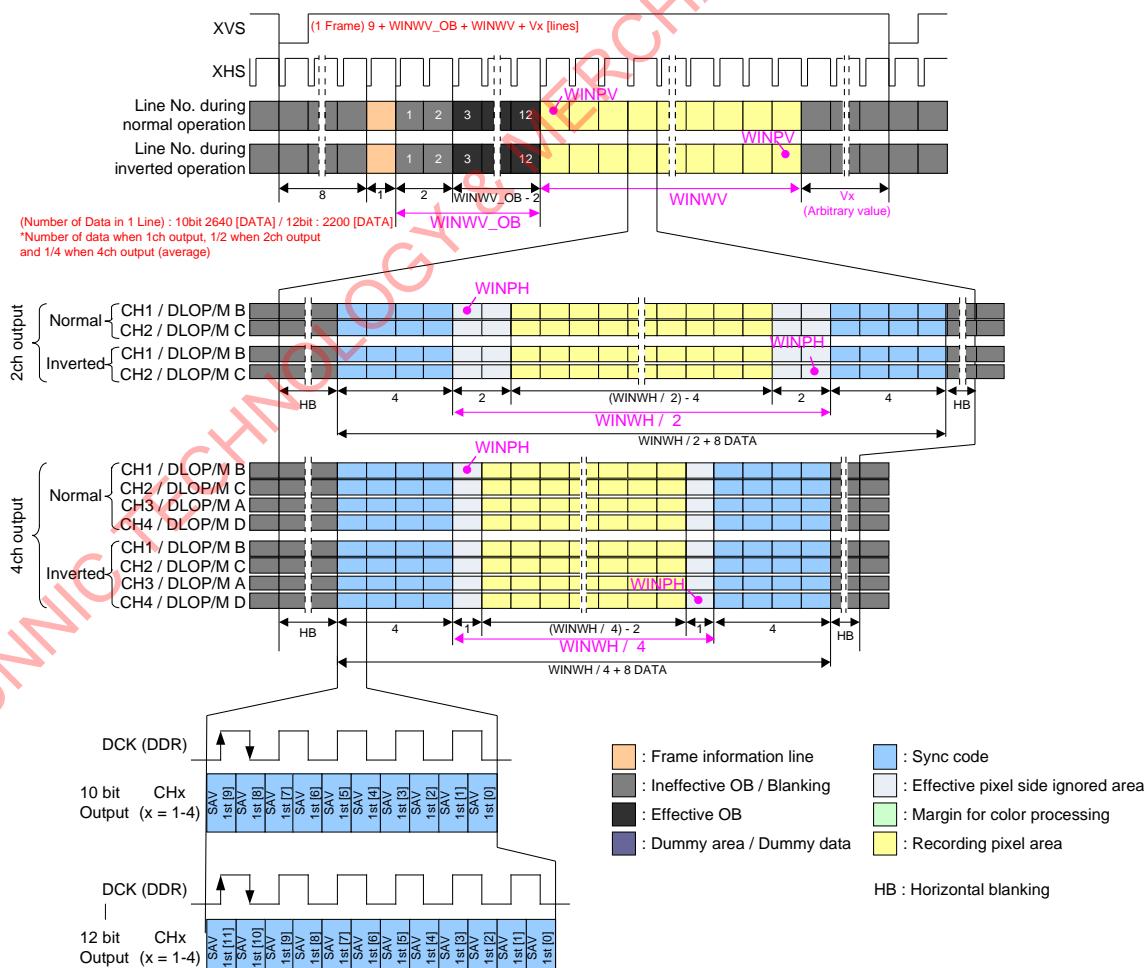
Image size	INCK [MHz]	Output Resolution [bit]	Frame rate [frame/s]	Number of recording pixels		Register setting [DEC] (HEX)						
				Horizontal	Vertical	FRSEL	HMAX	VMAX	WINPH	WINPV	WINWH	WINWV
VGA	37.125 74.25	10/12	64.9	640	480	2	4400d (0898h)	520d (208h)	640d (280h)	300d (12Ch)	656d (290h)	496d (1F0h)
		10/12	129.8			1	2200d (898h)					
CIF	37.125 74.25	10/12	102.9	352	288	2	4400d (0898h)	328d (148h)	784d (310h)	396d (18Ch)	368d (170h)	304d (130h)
		10/12	205.8			1	2200d (898h)					

\* These settings are when the ignored OB line is 2 lines and effective OB line is 10 lines.

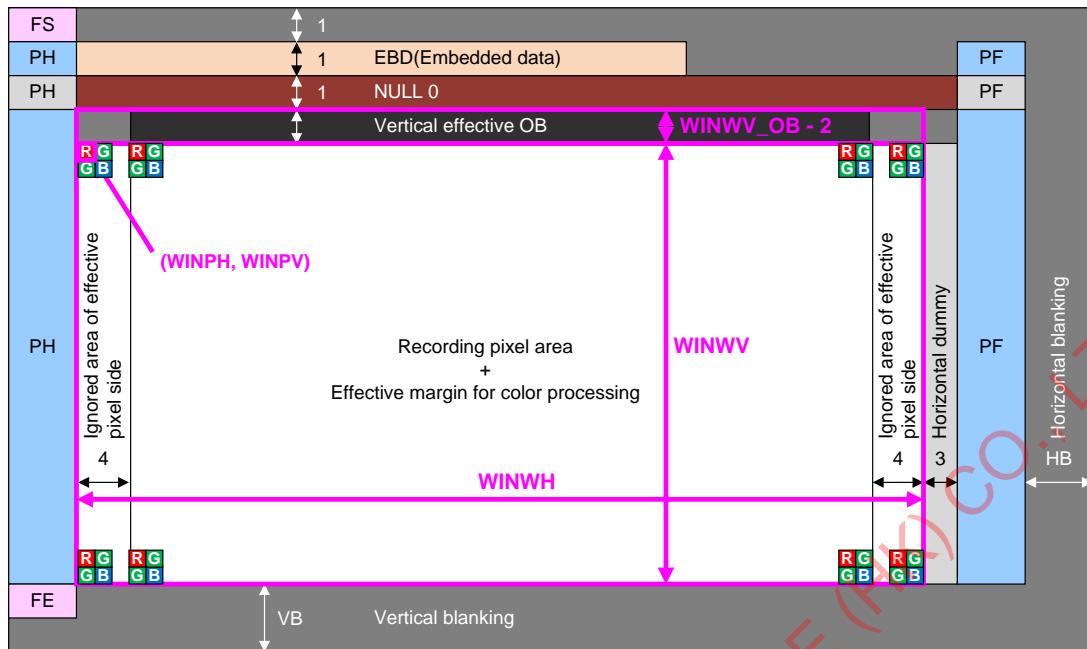
\* When the CSI-2 output, set the value that is set to register WINWV\_QB to register Y\_OUT\_SIZE.



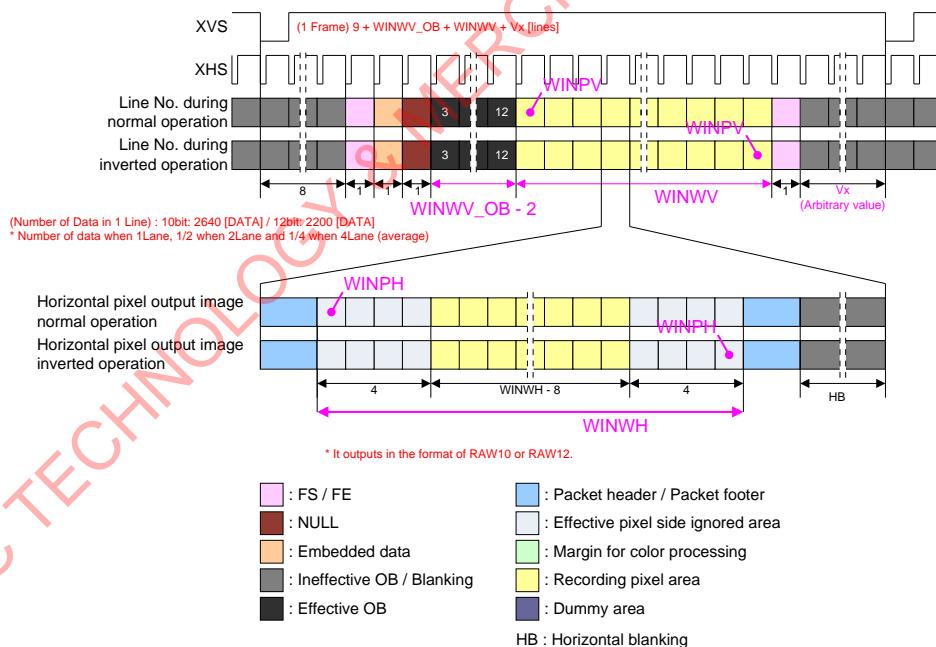
Pixel Array Image Drawing in Window Cropping mode (Serial LVDS output)



Drive Timing Chart for Window Cropping mode (Serial LVDS output)



Pixel Array Image Drawing in Window Cropping mode (CSI-2 serial output)



Drive Timing Chart for Window Cropping mode (CSI-2 serial output)

## HD720p mode

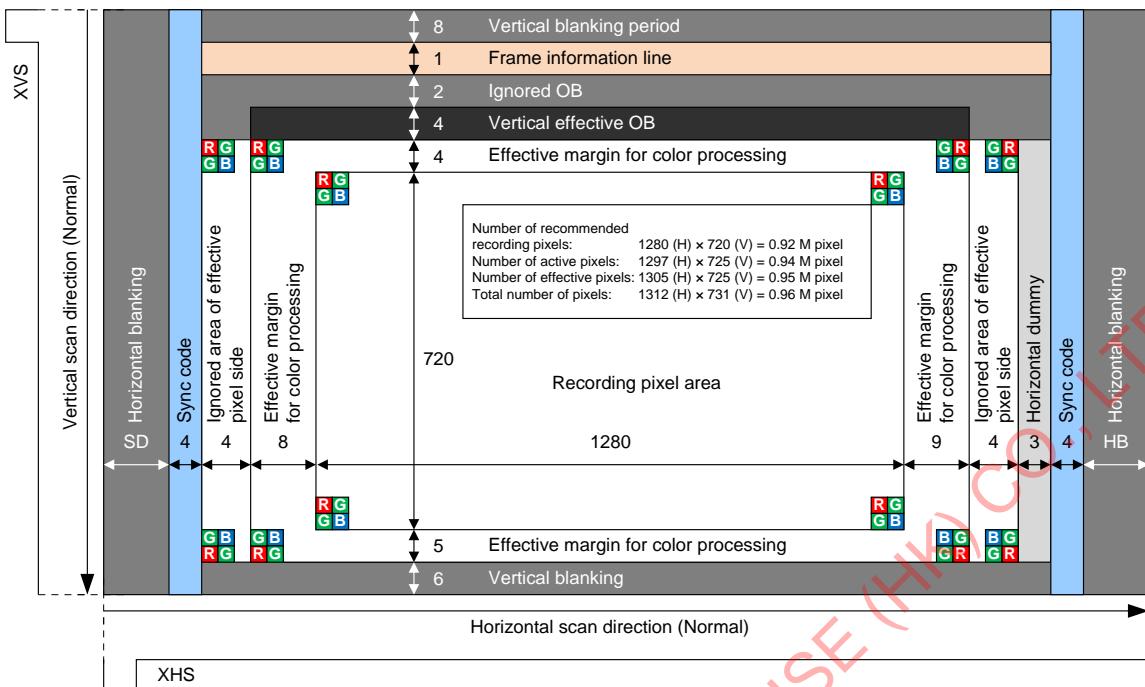
## List of Setting Register for LVDS serial output

Address	bit	Register Name	Initial Value	LVDS serial		Remarks
				2 ch	4 ch	
Chip ID: 02h						
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit
07h	3007h	[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted
		[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h	0: Normal, 1: Inverted
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	1h	HD 720p
09h	3009h	[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h 1h	30 [frame/s] 60 [frame/s]
		[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	0h / 1h	0: LCG mode, 1: HCG mode
		[7:0]	—	F0h	64h	Initial setting
13h	3013h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h	Initial setting
18h	3018h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	2EEh	25 /30 / 50 / 60 [frame/s]
19h	3019h	[7:0]				
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]				
1Ch	301Ch	[7:0]	HMAX	0898h	19C8h / 1EF0h	19C8h: 30[frame/s] / 1EF0h: 25[frame/s]
1Dh	301Dh	[7:0]			0CE4h / 0F78h	0CE4h: 60[frame/s] / 0F78h: 50[frame/s]
46h	3046h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	0h / 1h	0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit
		[7:4]	OPORTSEL	Eh	Dh	I/F selection
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	10h / 20h	Set according to INCK 74.25/37.125 MHz
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	00h / 00h	
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h	
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h	
Chip ID = 03h						
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h	10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h	10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh	10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh
Chip ID = 04h						
00h	3200h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".			
~	~	~				
FFh	32FFh	[7:0]				
Chip ID = 05h						
00h	3300h	[7:0]	Set register value that described on item "Register map".			
~	~	~				
FFh	33FFh	[7:0]				
Chip ID = 06h						
00h	3400h	[7:0]	Changing the value is not necessary.			
~	~	~				
7Fh	347Fh	[7:0]				
80h	3480h	[7:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	92h / 49h	INCK: 74.25 / 37.125 MHz
81h	3481h	[7:0]	Changing the value is not necessary.			
~	~	~				
FFh	34FFh	[7:0]				

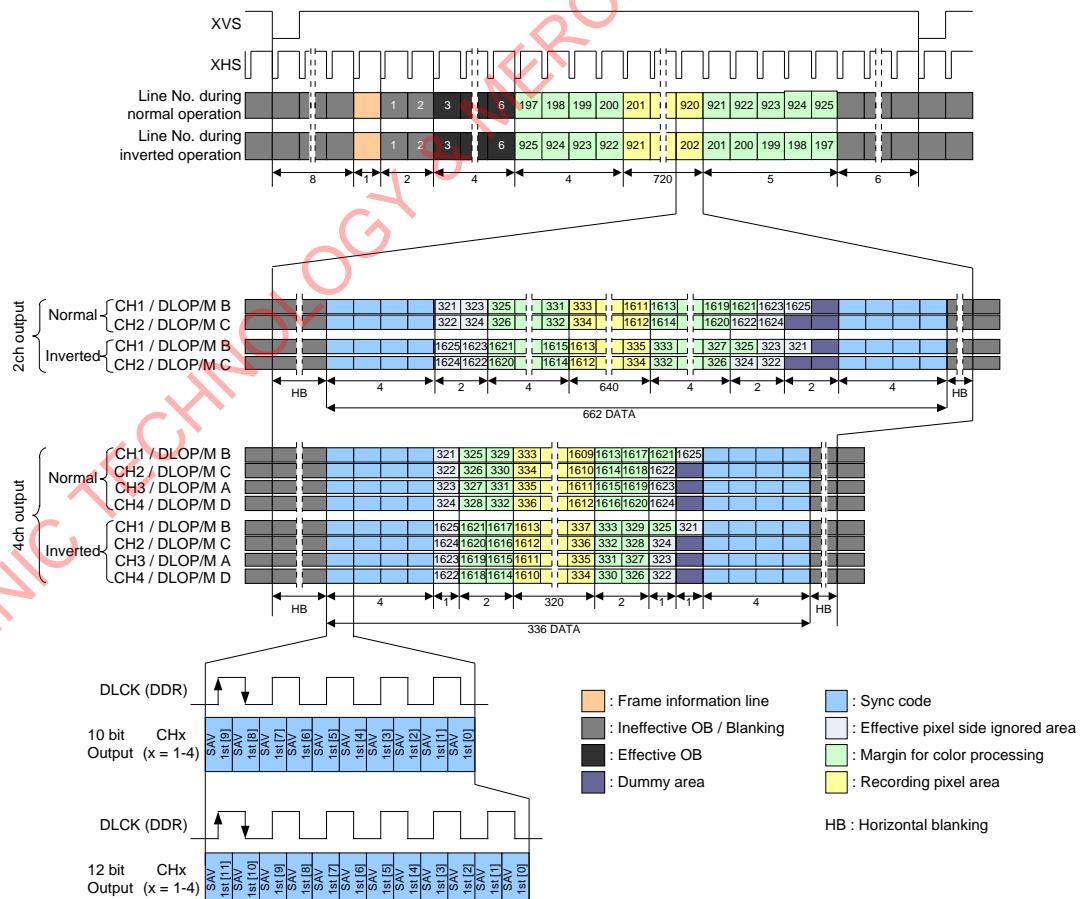
## List of Setting Register for CSI-2 serial output

Address		bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks				
					2 lane		4 lane						
4-wire	I <sup>2</sup> C				30 [frame /s]	60 [frame /s]	30 [frame /s]	60 [frame /s]					
Chip ID: 02h													
05h	3005h	[0]	ADBIT	1h	0h / 1h				0: 10 bit, 1: 12 bit				
07h	3007h	[0]	VREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[1]	HREVERSE	0h	0h / 1h				0: Normal, 1: Inverted				
		[6:4]	WINMODE	0h	1h				HD 720p				
09h	3009h	[1:0]	FRSEL	1h	2h	1h	2h	1h					
		[4]	FDG_SEL	0h	0h / 1h				0: LCG mode, 1: HCG mode				
		[7:0]	—	F0h	64h				Initial setting				
12h	3012h	[7:0]	—	00h	00h				Initial setting				
18h	3018h	[7:0]	VMAX	465h	2EEh				25 / 30 / 50 / 60 [frame/s]				
19h	3019h	[7:0]			25 / 30 / 50 / 60 [frame/s]								
1Ah	301Ah	[1:0]			30 / 60 [frame / s] / 25 / 50 [frame / s]								
1Ch	301Ch	[7:0]	HMAX	0898h	19C8h / 1EF0h	0CE4h / 0F78h	19C8h / 1EF0h	0CE4h / 0F78h	30 / 60 [frame / s] / 25 / 50 [frame / s]				
1Dh	301Dh	[7:0]			1h				In CSI-2, fixed to "1h".				
44h	3044h	[1:0]	ODBIT	1h	0h				In CSI-2, fixed to "0h".				
5Ch	305Ch	[7:0]	INCKSEL1	0Ch	10h / 20h				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
5Dh	305Dh	[7:0]	INCKSEL2	00h	00h / 00h								
5Eh	305Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL3	10h	10h / 20h								
5Fh	305Fh	[7:0]	INCKSEL4	01h	01h / 01h								
Chip ID = 03h													
29h	3129h	[7:0]	ADBIT1	1Dh	1Dh / 00h				10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h				
5Eh	315Eh	[7:0]	INCKSEL5	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
64h	3164h	[7:0]	INCKSEL6	1Bh	1Bh / 1Ah				Set according to INCK 74.25 / 37.125 MHz				
7Ch	317Ch	[7:0]	ADBIT2	12h	12h / 00h				10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h				
ECh	31ECh	[7:0]	ADBIT3	37h	37h / 0Eh				10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh				
Chip ID = 04h													
00h	3200h	[7:0]	~	FFh	Set register value that described on item "Register map".								
~	32FFh	[7:0]			Set register value that described on item "Register map".								
Chip ID = 05h													
00h	3300h	[7:0]	~	FFh	Set register value that described on item "Register map".								
~	33FFh	[7:0]			Set register value that described on item "Register map".								

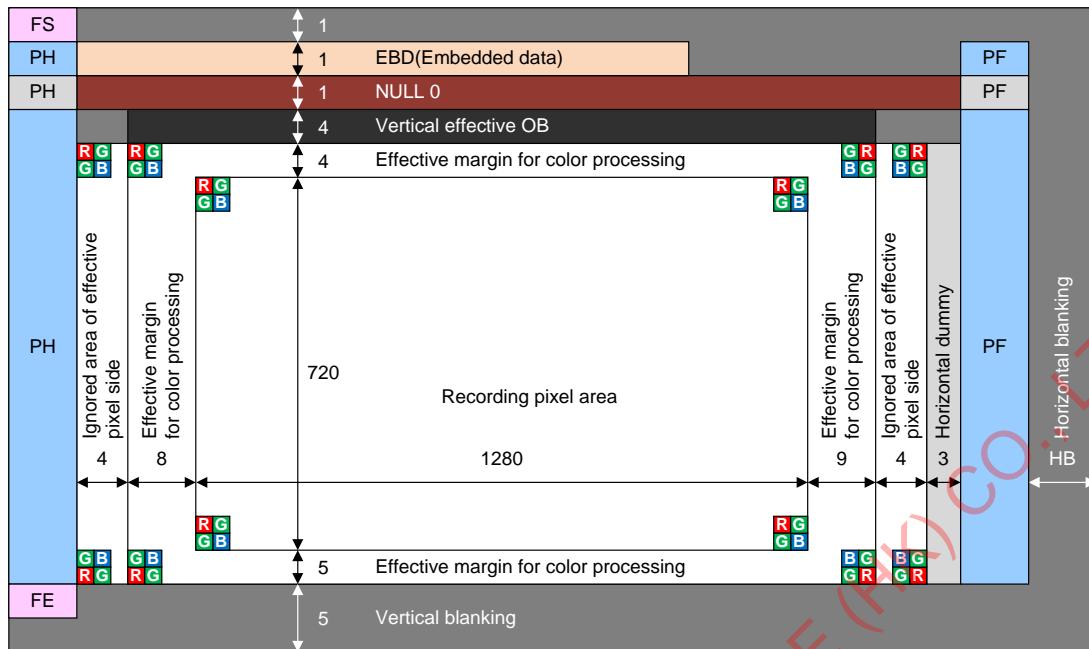
Address	bit	Register Name	Initial Value	CSI-2 serial				Remarks		
				2 lane		4 lane				
				30 [frame /s]	60 [frame /s]	30 [frame /s]	60 [frame /s]			
Chip ID = 06h										
		Data rate		297	594	148.5	297	[Mbps / Lane]		
05h	3405h	[5:4]	REPETITION	2h	1h	0h	2h	1h		
07h	3407h	[1:0]	PHYSICAL_LANE_NUM	3h	1h		3h			
14h	3414h	[5:0]	OPB_SIZE_V	Ah	4h					
18h	3418h	[7:0]	Y_OUT_SIZE	0449h	2D9h					
19h	3419h	[4:0]								
41h	3441h	[7:0]	CSI_DT_FMT	0C0Ch	0A0Ah / 0C0Ch			0A0Ah: RAW10 0C0Ch: RAW12		
42h	3442h	[7:0]								
43h	3443h	[1:0]	CSI_LANE_MODE	3h	1h		3h			
44h	3444h	[7:0]	EXTCK_FREQ	4A40h	37.125 MHz : 2520h 74.25 MHz : 4A40h			Set according to INCK		
45h	3445h	[7:0]								
46h	3446h	[7:0]	TCLKPOST	047h	04Fh	067h	047h	04Fh		
47h	3447h	[0]								
48h	3448h	[7:0]	THSZERO	01Fh	02Fh	057h	017h	02Fh		
49h	3449h	[0]								
4Ah	344Ah	[7:0]	THSPREPARE	017h	017h	02Fh	00Fh	017h		
4Bh	344Bh	[0]								
4Ch	344Ch	[7:0]	TCLKTRAIL	00Fh	017h	027h	00Fh	017h		
4Dh	344Dh	[0]								
4Eh	344Eh	[7:0]	THSTRAIL	017h	017h	02Fh	00Fh	017h		
4Fh	344Fh	[0]								
50h	3450h	[7:0]	TCLKZERO	047h	057h	0BFh	02Bh	057h		
51h	3451h	[0]								
52h	3452h	[7:0]	TCLKPREPARE	00Fh	017h	02Fh	00Bh	017h		
53h	3453h	[0]								
54h	3454h	[7:0]	TLPX	00Fh	017h	027h	00Fh	017h		
55h	3455h	[0]								
72h	3472h	[7:0]	X_OUT_SIZE	079Ch	51Ch					
73h	3473h	[4:0]								
80h	3480h	[7:0]	INCKSEL7	92h	37.125 MHz : 49h 74.25 MHz : 92h			Set according to INCK		



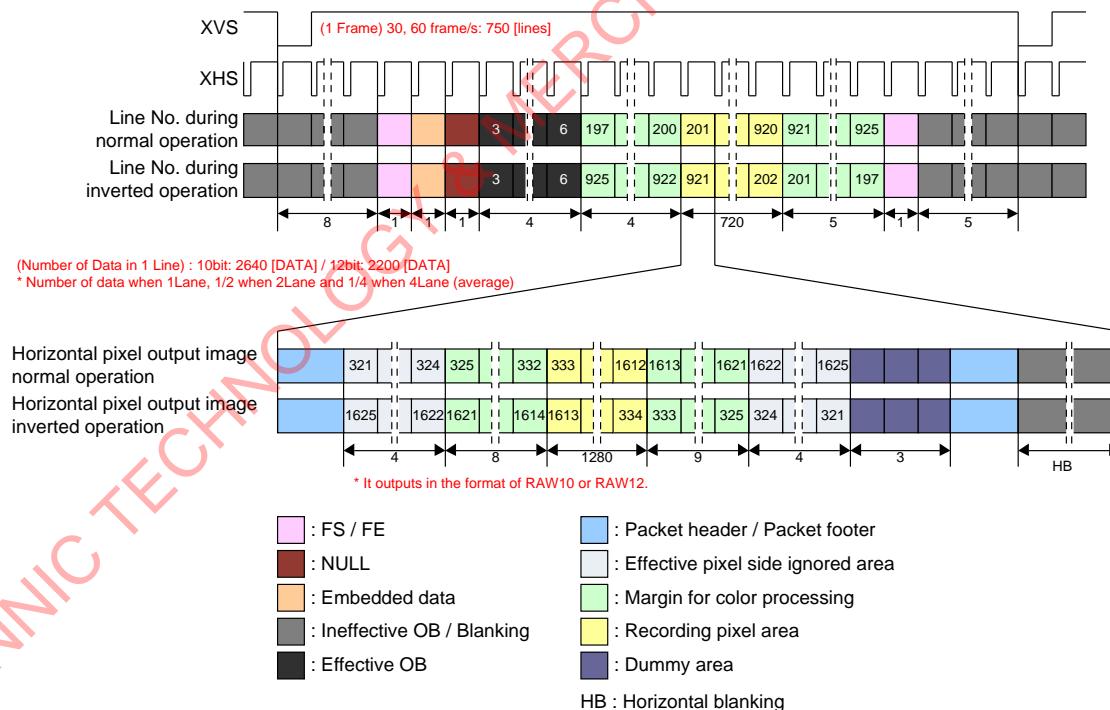
Pixel Array Image Drawing in HD720p mode (Serial LVDS output)



Drive Timing Chart for HD720p mode (Serial LVDS output)



Pixel Array Image Drawing in HD720p mode (CSI-2 serial output)



Drive Timing Chart for HD720p mode (CSI-2 serial output)

## Description of Various Function

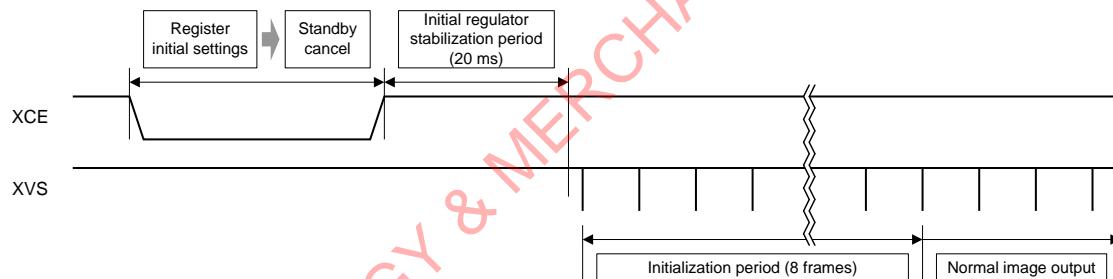
### Standby Mode

This sensor stops its operation and goes into standby mode which reduces the power consumption by writing “1” to the standby control register STANDBY. Standby mode is also established after power-on or other system reset operation.

#### List of Standby Mode Setting

Register name	Register details				Initial value	Setting value	Status	Remarks
	Register	Chip ID	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit				
STANDBY	—	02h	00h (3000h)	[0]	1	1	Standby	Register communication is executed in standby mode.
						0	Operating	

The serial communication registers hold the previous values. However, the address registers transmitted in standby mode are overwritten. The serial communication block operates even in standby mode, so standby mode can be canceled by setting the STANDBY register to “0”. Some time is required for sensor internal circuit stabilization after standby mode is canceled. After standby mode is canceled, a normal image is output from the 9 frames after internal regulator stabilization (20 ms or more).



Sequence from Standby Cancel to Stable Image Output

### Slave Mode and Master Mode

The sensor can be switched between slave mode and master mode. The switching is made by the XMASTER pin. Establish the XMASTER pin status before canceling the system reset. (Do not switch this pin status during operation.)

Input a vertical sync signal to XVS and input a horizontal sync signal to XHS when a sensor is in slave mode. For sync signal interval, input data lines to output for vertical sync signal and 1H period designated in each operating mode for horizontal sync signal. See the section of "Operating mode" for the number of output data line and 1H period.

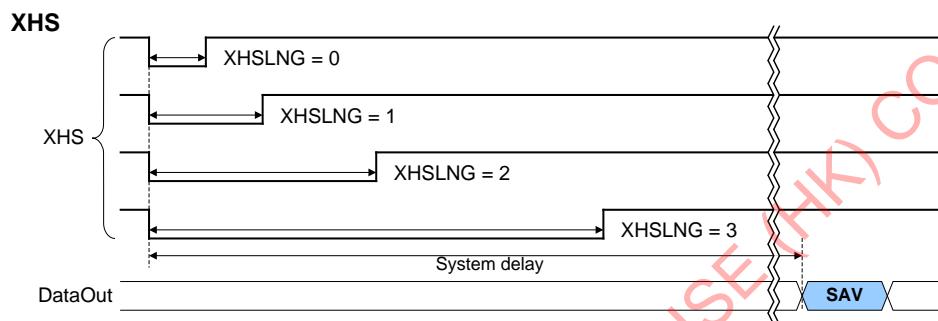
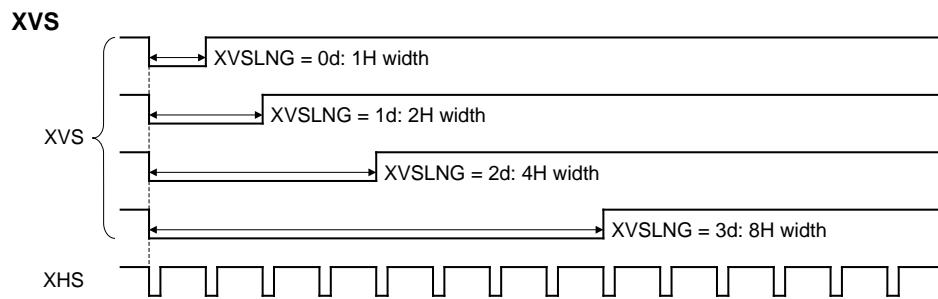
Set the XMSTA register to "0" in order to start the operation after setting to master mode. In addition, set the count number of sync signal in vertical direction by the VMAX [17:0] register and the clock number in horizontal direction by the HMAX [13:0] register. See the description of Operation Mode for details of the section of "Operating Modes".

#### List of Slave and Master Mode Setting

Pin name	Pin processing	Operating mode	Remarks
XMASTER pin	Fixed to Low	Master mode	High: OV <sub>DD</sub>
	Fixed to High	Slave mode	Low: GND

#### List of Register in Master Mode

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value	Remarks
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit			
XMSTA	—	02h (3002h)	[0]	1	1: Master operation ready 0: Master operation start	The master operation starts by setting 0.
VMAX [17:0]	VMAX [7:0]	18h (3018h)	[7:0]	00465h	See the item of each drive mode.	Line number per frame designated
	VMAX [15:8]	19h (3019h)	[7:0]			
	VMAX [17:16]	1Ah (301Ah)	[1:0]			
HMAX [13:0]	HMAX [7:0]	1Ch (301Ch)	[7:0]	0898h	See the item of each drive mode.	Clock number per line designated
	HMAX [15:8]	1Dh (301Dh)	[7:0]			
XVSLNG [1:0]	—	48h (3048h)	[5:4]	0h	0: 1H, 1: 2H, 2: 4H, 3: 8H	XVS low level pulse width designated
XHSLNG [1:0]	—	49h (3049h)	[5:4]	0h	0: Min. to 3: Max. See the next	XHS low level pulse width designated
XVSOUTSEL [1:0]	—	4Bh (304Bh)	[1:0]	0h	0: Fixed to High 2: VSYNC output Others: Setting prohibited	
XHSOUTSEL [1:0]	—		[3:2]	0h	0: Fixed to High 2: HSYNC output Others: Setting prohibited	



XVS/XHS output waveform in sensor master mode

List of XHSLNG Register

DCK	LVDS serial output					
	594 [Mbps / ch]	297 [Mbps / ch]	148.5 [Mbps / ch]	445.5 [Mbps / ch]	222.75 [Mbps / ch]	111.375 [Mbps / ch]
XHSLNG = 0	64 bit	32 bit	16 bit	48 bit	24 bit	12 bit
XHSLNG = 1	128 bit	64 bit	32 bit	96 bit	48 bit	24 bit
XHSLNG = 2	256 bit	128 bit	64 bit	192 bit	96 bit	48 bit
XHSLNG = 3	512 bit	256 bit	128 bit	384 bit	192 bit	96 bit

The XVS and XHS are output in timing that set 0 to the register XMSTA. If set 0 to XMSTA during standby, the XVS and XHS are output just after standby is released. The XVS and XHS are output asynchronous with other input or output signals. In addition, the output signals are output with a undefined latency time (system delay) relative to the XHS. Therefore, refer to the sync codes output from the sensor and perform synchronization.

### Gain Adjustment Function

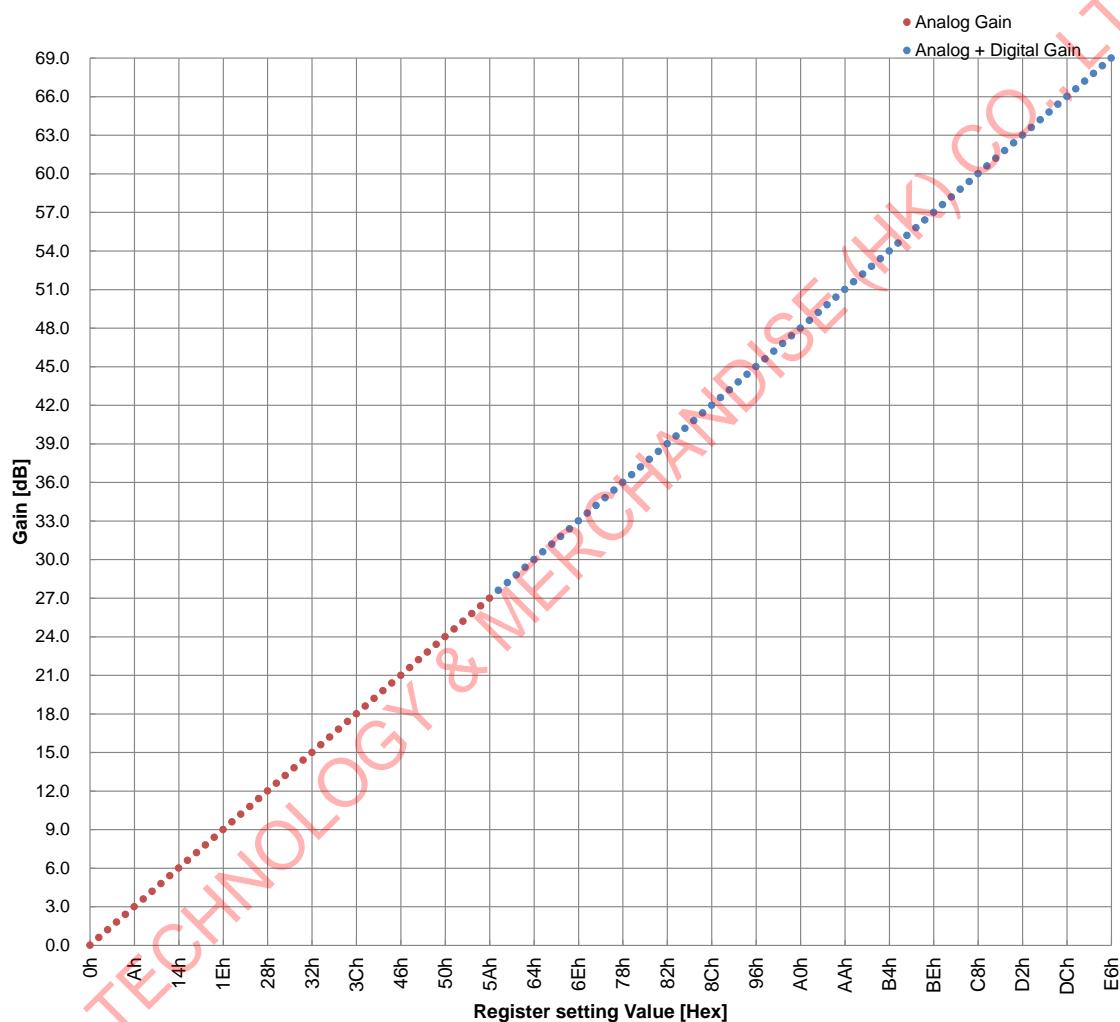
The Programmable Gain Control (PGC) of this device consists of the analog block and digital block. The total of analog gain and digital gain can be set up to 69 dB by the GAIN [7:0] register setting. The same setting is applied in all colors.

The value which is 10/3 times the gain is set to register. (0.3 dB step)

Example)

When set to 6 dB:  $6 \times 10/3 = 20$ d; GAIN [7:0] = 14h

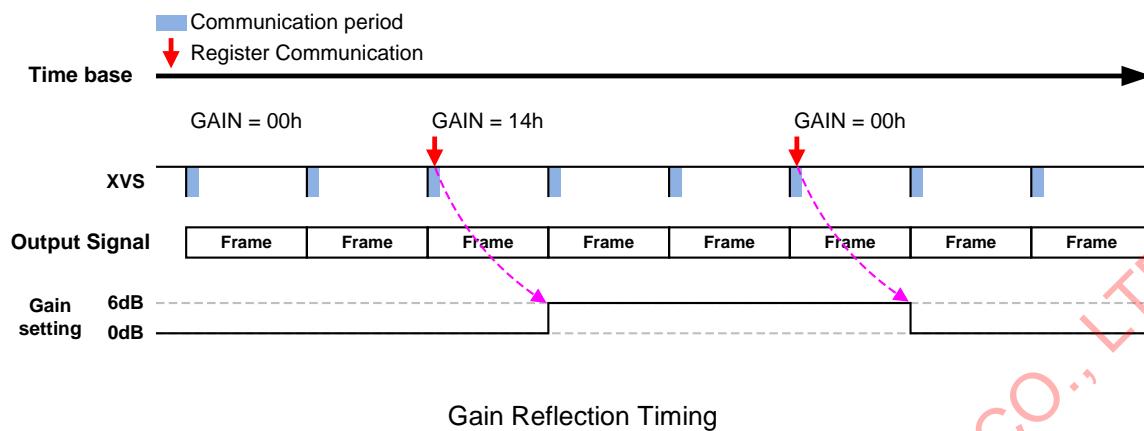
When set to 12.6 dB:  $12.6 \times 10/3 = 42$ d; GAIN [7:0] = 2Ah



### List of PGC Register

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value	Remarks
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		Setting range	
GAIN [7:0]	GAIN [7:0]	14h (3014h)	[7:0]	00h	00h-E6h (0d-230d)	Setting value: Gain [dB] × 10/3 (0.3 dB step)

The gain setting is reflected at the next frame that the communication is performed as shown below.



### Black Level Adjustment Function

The black level offset (offset variable range: 000h to 1FFh) can be added relative to the data in which the digital gain modulation was performed by the BLKLEVEL [8:0] register. When the BLKLEVEL setting is increased by 1 LSB, the black level is increased by 1 LSB.

Use with values shown below is recommended.

10-bit output: 03Ch (60d)

12-bit output: 0F0h (240d)

### List of Black Level Adjustment Register

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
BLKLEVEL [8:0]	BLKLEVEL [7:0]	0Ah (300Ah)	[7:0]	0F0h	000h to 1FFh
	BLKLEVEL [8]	0Bh (300Bh)	[0]		

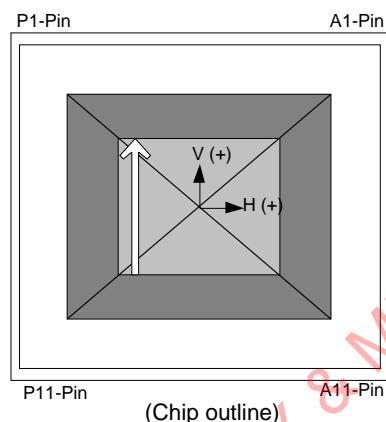
### Normal Operation and Inverted Operation

The sensor readout direction (normal / inverted) in vertical direction can be switched by the VREVERSE register setting and in horizontal direction can be switched by the HREVERSE register setting. See the section of "Operating Modes" for the order of readout lines in normal and inverted modes. One invalid frame is generated when reading immediately after the readout direction change in order to switch the normal operation and inversion between frames.

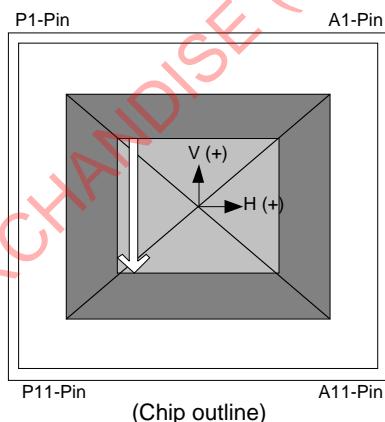
#### List of Drive Direction Setting Register

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
VREVERSE	—	07h (3007h)	[0]	0h	0: Normal (Initial value) 1: Vertical Inverted
HREVERSE	—		[1]	0h	0: Normal (Initial value) 1: Horizontal Inverted

In normal mode

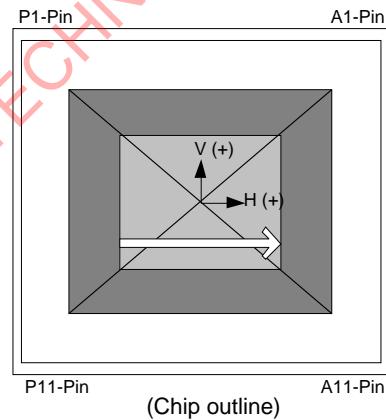


In inverted mode

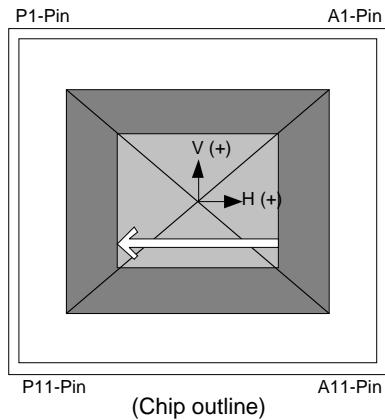


Normal and Inverted Drive Outline in Vertical Direction (TOP VIEW)

In normal mode



In inverted mode



Normal and Inverted Drive Outline in Horizontal Direction (TOP VIEW)

## Shutter and Integration Time Settings

This sensor has a variable electronic shutter function that can control the integration time in line units. In addition, this sensor performs rolling shutter operation in which electronic shutter and readout operation are performed sequentially for each line.

Note) For integration time control, an image which reflects the setting is output from the frame after the setting changes.

## Example of Integration Time Setting

The sensor's integration time is obtained by the following formula.

$$\text{Integration time} = 1 \text{ frame period} - (\text{SHS1} + 1) \times (1\text{H period})$$

\*1 The frame period is determined by the input XVS when the sensor is operating in slave mode, or the register VMAX value in master mode. The frame period is designated in 1H units, so the time is determined by (Number of lines  $\times$  1H period).

\*2 See "Operating Modes" for the 1H period.

In this section, the shutter operation and storage time are shown as in the figure below with the time sequence on the horizontal axis and the vertical address on the vertical axis. For simplification, shutter and readout operation are noted in line units.

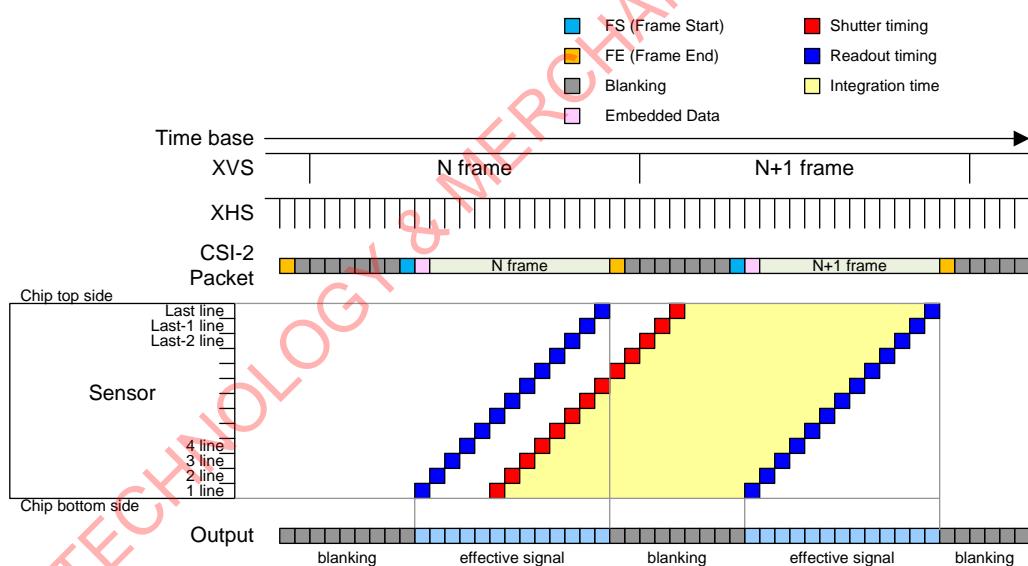


Image Drawing of Shutter Operation

### Normal Exposure Operation (Controlling the Integration Time in 1H Units)

The integration time can be controlled by varying the electronic shutter timing. In the electronic shutter settings, the integration time is controlled by the SHS1 [17:0] register. Set SHS1 [17:0] to a value between 1 and (Number of lines per frame - 1). When the sensor is operating in slave mode, the number of lines per frame is determined by the XVS interval (number of lines), using the input XHS interval as the line unit.

When the sensor is operating in master mode, the number of lines per frame is determined by the VMAX register. The number of lines per frame differs according to the operating mode.

#### Registers Used to Set the Integration Time in 1H Units

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
SHS1 [17:0]	SHS1 [7:0]	20h (3020h)	[7:0]	00000h	Sets the shutter sweep time. 1 to (Number of lines per frame - 2) * 0 and number of lines per frame -1 setting is prohibited
	SHS1 [15:8]	21h (3021h)	[7:0]		
	SHS1 [17:16]	22h (3022h)	[1:0]		
VMAX [17:0]	VMAX [7:0]	18h (3018h)	[7:0]	00465h	Sets the number of lines per frame (only in master mode). See "Operating Modes" for the setting value in each mode.
	VMAX [15:8]	19h (3019h)	[7:0]		
	VMAX [17:16]	1Ah (301Ah)	[1:0]		

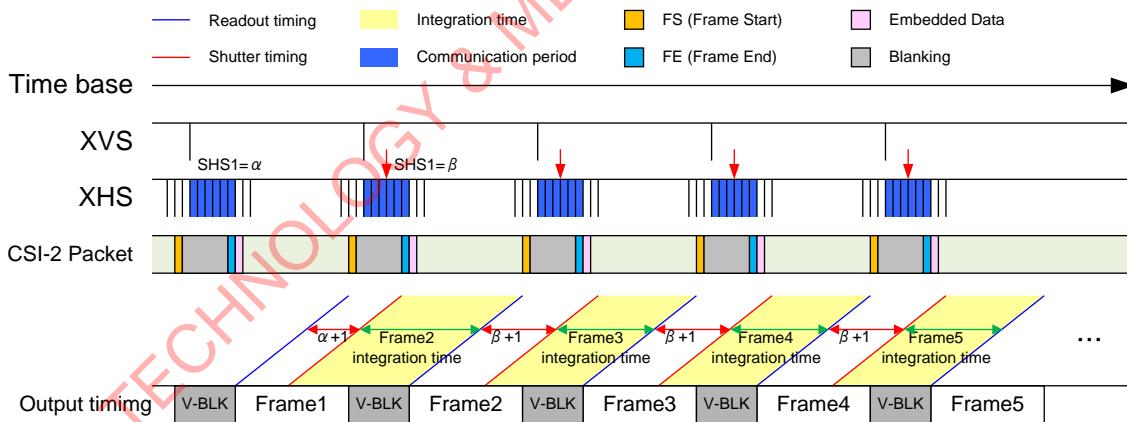


Image Drawing of Integration Time Control within a Frame

### Long Exposure Operation (Control by Expanding the Number of Lines per Frame)

Long exposure operation can be performed by lengthening the frame period.

When the sensor is operating in slave mode, this is done by lengthening the input vertical sync signal (XVS) pulse interval.

When the sensor is operating in master mode, it is done by designating a larger register VMAX [17:0] value compared to normal operation. When the integration time is extended by increasing the number of lines, the rear V blanking increases by an equivalent amount.

Although the maximum value of long exposure operation changes in each modes, the maximum of long time exposure is approximately 1 s.

When set to a number of V lines or more than that noted for each operating mode, the imaging characteristics are not guaranteed during long exposure operation.

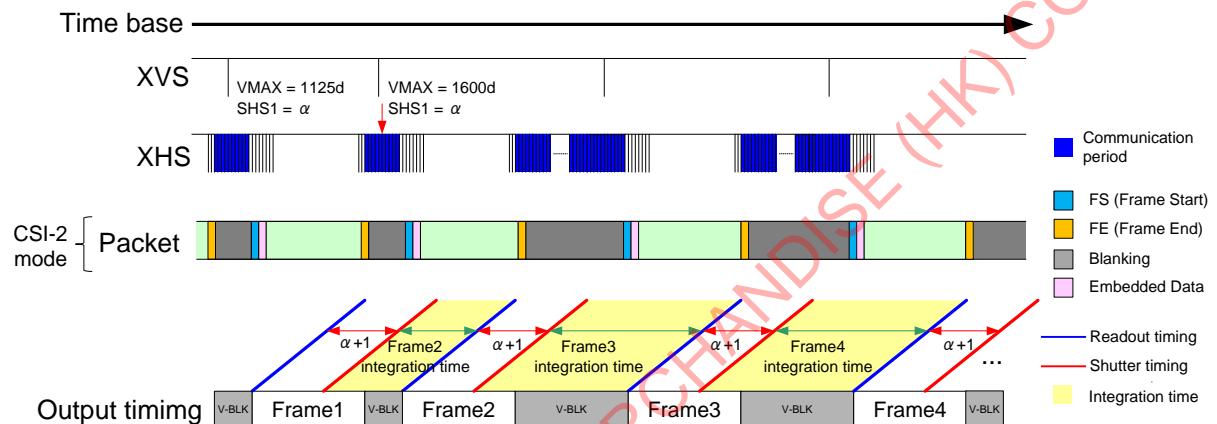


Image Drawing of Long Integration Time Control by Adjusting the Frame Period

**Example of Integration Time Settings**

The example of register setting for controlling the storage time is shown below.

**Example of Integration Time Settings (In Full HD 1080p)**

Operation	Sensor setting (register)		Integration time
	VMAX*	SHS1**	
Normal frame rate	1125	1123	1H
		:	:
		N	(1125 - (N + 1)) H
		:	:
		1	1123H

\* In sensor master mode. In slave mode, the interval is the same as XVS input.

\*\* The SHS1 setting value (N) is set between "1" and "the VMAX value (M) - 2".

## Signal Output

### Output Pin Settings

The output formats of this sensor support the following modes.

Low voltage LVDS serial (2 ch / 4 ch switching) DDR output  
CSI-2 serial (2 Lane / 4 Lane, RAW10 / RAW12) output

The switching for serial interface is made by the OMODE pin. Establish the OMODE pin status before canceling the system reset. (Do not switch this pin status during operation.) Each mode is set using the register OPORTSEL. The table below shows the output format settings.

### List of Interface Switching

Pin name	Pin	Interface	Remarks
OMODE pin	Fixed to Low	CSI-2 serial	High: OVDD
	Fixed to High	Low voltage LVDS serial	Low: GND

### List of Output Interface Setting Register

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)		Initial value	Setting value	Description
	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit			
OPORTSEL [3:0]	46h (3046h)	[7:4]	Eh	Dh	Low voltage LVDS serial 2 ch DDR
				Eh	Low voltage LVDS serial 4 ch DDR
				N/A	CSI-2 serial 2Lane
				N/A	CSI-2 serial 4Lane

\* In CSI-2 output, set registers that described in section “CSI-2 output setting”.

Each output pin is shown in the table below when setting low-voltage LVDS serial 2 ch / 4 ch output.

Output Pins for Low LVDS Serial and CMOS parallel

DOP/DOM	Low voltage LVDS serial DDR output	
	2 ch	4 ch
DLOMD	Hi-Z	Ch4 / M
DLOPD	Hi-Z	Ch4 / P
DLOMC	Ch2 / M	Ch2 / M
DLOPC	Ch2 / P	Ch2 / P
DLOMB	Ch1 / M	Ch1 / M
DLOPB	Ch1 / P	Ch1 / P
DLOMA	Hi-Z	Ch3 / M
DLOPA	Hi-Z	Ch3 / P

SUNNIC TECHNOLOGY & MERCHANDISE (HK) CO., LTD.

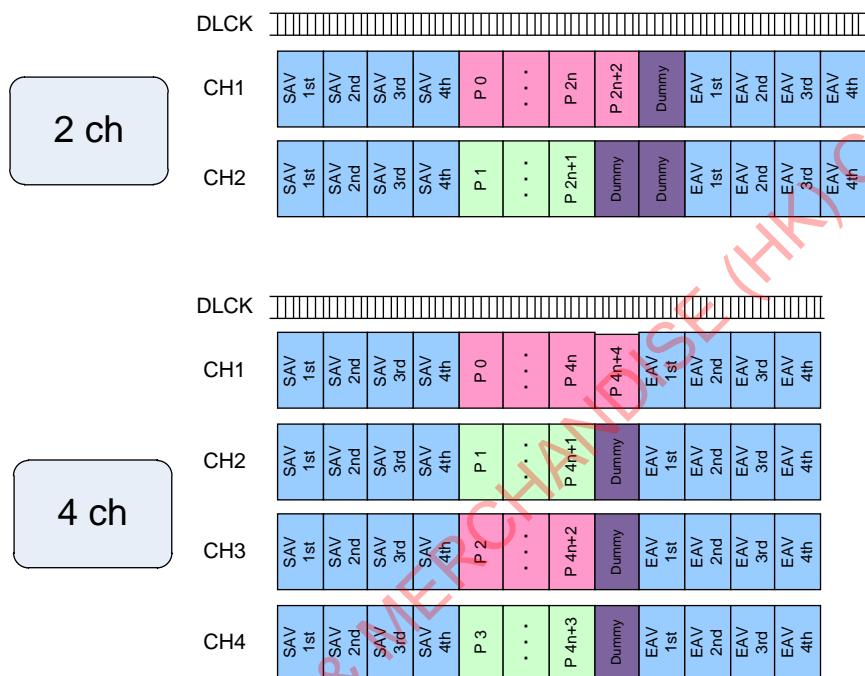
Low-voltage LVDS serial 2 ch / 4 ch output format is shown in the figure below.

When setting 2 ch, after four data of SAV is output in the order of CH1 and CH2 pixel data is repeatedly output in the same order and then four data of EAV is output in the same order to CH1 and CH2 respectively.

When setting 4 ch, after four data of SAV is output in the order of CH1, CH2, CH3 and CH4 pixel data is repeatedly output in the same order and then four data of EAV is output in the same order to CH1, CH2, CH3 and CH4 respectively.

Data is sent MSB first.

For details, see drive timing in each mode in the section of "Operation Mode".



Output Format of Low voltage LVDS Serial 2 ch / 4 ch  
(Full HD 1080p)

## CSI-2 output

The output formats of this sensor support the following modes.

CSI-2 serial 2 Lane / 4 Lane, RAW10 / RAW12

The 2 Lane / 4 Lane serial signal output method using this sensor is described below.

Complied with the CSI-2, data is output using 2 Lane / 4 Lane. The image data is output from the CSI-2 output pin.

The DMO1P/DMO1N are called the Lane1 data signal, the DMO2P/DMO2N are called the Lane2 data signal, the DMO3P/DMO3N are called the Lane3 data signal, the DMO4P/DMO4N are called the Lane4 data signal. In addition, the clock signals are output from DMCKP/DMCKN of the CSI-2 pins.

In 2 Lane mode, data is output from Lane1 and Lane2. In 4 Lane mode, data is output from Lane1, Lane2, Lane3 and Lane4. The bit rate maximum value is 891 Mbps / Lane.

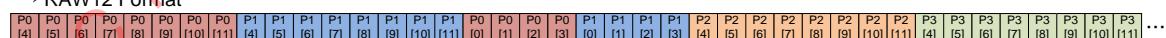
The select of RAW10 / RAW12 is set by the register: CSI\_DT\_FMT [15:0] The number of output lanes is set by the register: CSI\_LANE\_MODE [1:0] and the number of lanes physically connected is set by PHYSICAL\_LANE\_NUM [1:0]. Unused lanes (when setting 2 lanes; DMO3P / DMO3N, DMO4P / DMO4N) are set to Hi-Z output by the setting. When the number of lanes more than CSI\_LANE\_MODE is set by PHYSICAL\_LANE\_NUM, unused lanes output signals conformed to MIPI standard.

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 06h)		Initial value	Setting value	Description
	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit			
CSI_DT_FMT [15:0]	41h (3441h)	[7:0]	0C0Ch	0A0Ah	RAW10
	42h (3442h)	[7:0]		0C0Ch	RAW12
PHYSICAL_LANE_NUM [1:0]	07h (3407h)	[1:0]	3h	0h	Setting prohibited
				1h	2Lane
				2h	Setting prohibited
				3h	4Lane
CSI_LANE_MODE [1:0]	43h (3443h)	[1:0]	3h	0h	Setting prohibited
				1h	2Lane
				2h	Setting prohibited
				3h	4Lane

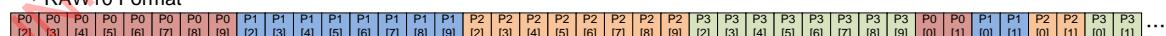
The formats of RAW12 and RAW10 are shown below.



→ RAW12 Format



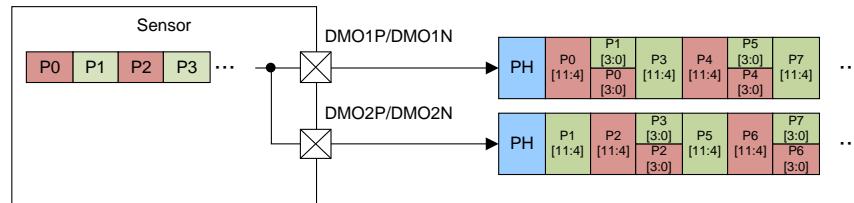
→ RAW10 Format



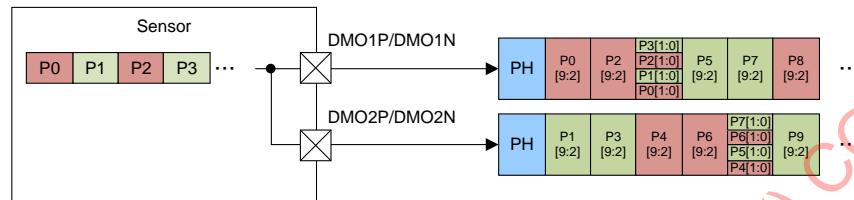
The Example of Format of RAW12 / RAW10

The each format of 2 Lane and 4 Lane are shown below.

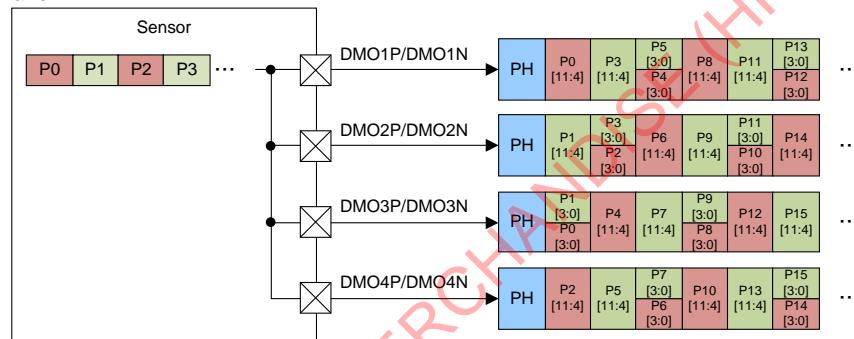
a) 2 Lane-Raw12



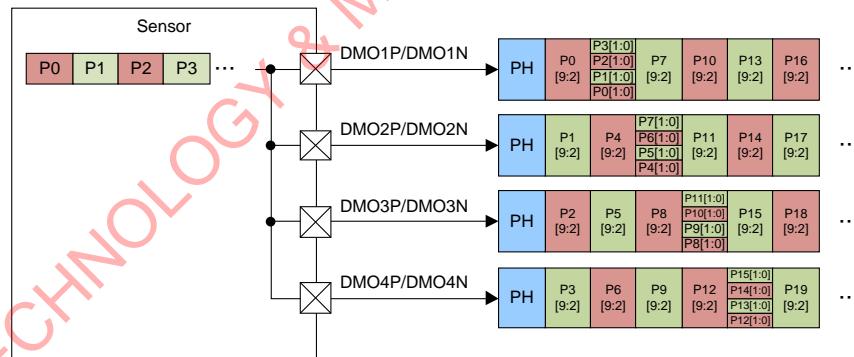
b) 2 Lane-Raw10



c) 4 Lane-Raw12



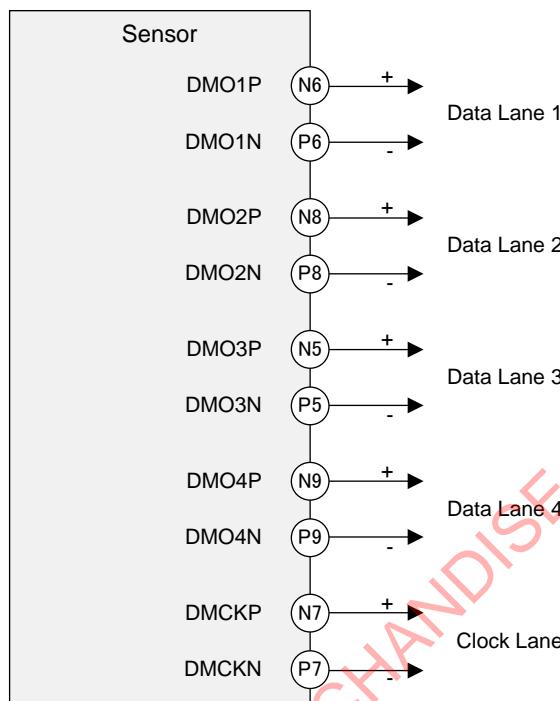
d) 4 Lane-Raw10



2 Lane / 4 Lane Output Format

### MIPI Transmitter

Output pins (DMO1P, DMO1N, DMO2P, DMO2N, DMO3P, DMO3N, DMO4P, DMO4N, DMCKP, DMCKN) are described in this section.



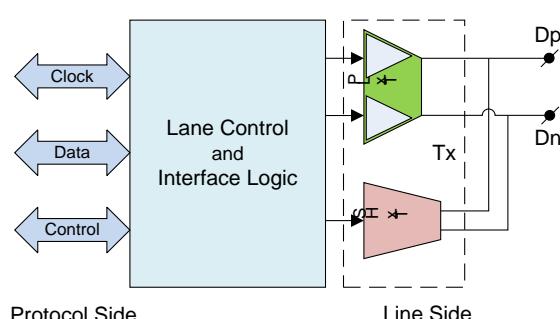
Relationship between Pin Name and MIPI Output Lane

The pixel signals are output by the CSI-2 High-speed serial interface.

See the MIPI Standard

- MIPI Alliance Standard for Camera Serial Interface 2 (CSI-2) Version 1.01.00
- MIPI Alliance Specification for D-PHY Version 1.00.00

The CSI-2 transfers one bit with a pair of differential signals. The transmitter outputs differential current signal after converting pixel signals to it. Insert external resistance in differential pair in a series or use cells with a built-in resistance on the Receiver side. When inserting an external resistor, as close as possible to the Receiver. The differential signals maintain a constant interval and reach the receiver with the shortest wiring length possible to avoid malfunction. The maximum bit rate of each Lane are 891 Mbps / Lane.



Universal Lane Module Functions

### Output Pin Bit Width Selection

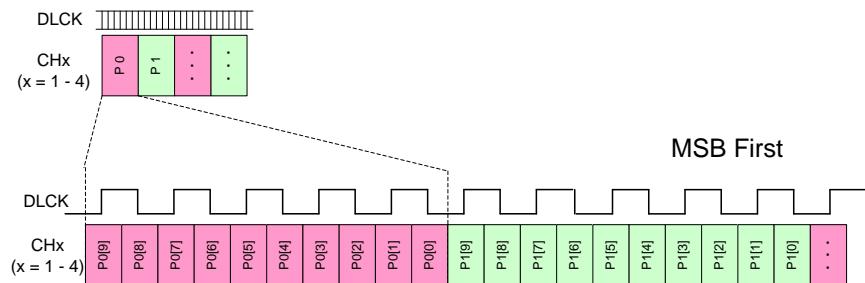
The output pin width can be selected from 10-bit or 12-bit output using the register ODBIT.

When low-voltage LVDS serial output, continuous data is output MSB first by 10-bit and 12-bit output setting respectively. 10-bits sync code are output when ODBIT = 0 (10-bit output), and 12-bit sync codes are output when ODBIT = 1 (12-bit output).

#### Output Pin Bit Width Selection Setting Register

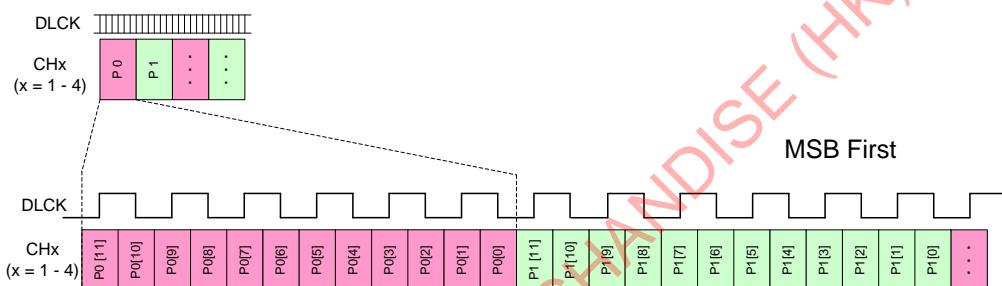
Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
ODBIT	—	46h (3046h)	[0]	1h	0: 10 bit 1: 12 bit

ODBIT = 0 (Low voltage LVDS serial 10 bit output)



Example of Data format in low-voltage LVDS serial 10-bit output

ODBIT = 1 (Low voltage LVDS serial 12 bit output)



Example of Data format in low-voltage LVDS serial 12-bit output

### Number of Internal A/D Conversion Bits Setting

The number of internal A/D conversion bits can be selected from 10 bits or 12 bits by the register ADBIT. See the section of "Operating Modes" for the correspondence with each mode.

#### List of Bit Width Selection

Register name	Register details *1: Chip ID = 02h *2: Chip ID = 03h			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ): I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
ADBIT	—	05h *1 (3005h)	[0]	1h	0: 10 bit 1: 12 bit
ADBIT1[7:0]	—	29h *2 (3129h)	[7:0]	1Dh	10 bit: 1Dh 12 bit: 00h
ADBIT2[7:0]	—	7Ch *2 (317Ch)	[7:0]	12h	10 bit: 12h 12 bit: 00h
ADBIT3[7:0]	—	ECh *2 (31ECh)	[7:0]	37h	10 bit: 37h 12 bit: 0Eh

## Output Rate Setting

The sensor output rate is determined uniformly by the sensor operating mode and the output format. See the section of "Operating Modes" for the relationship between each setting and the frame rate, data rate and data bit rate. The registers related to mode setting are shown in the table below.

### Related Registers for Setting Operation Mode

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
WINMODE [2:0]	—	07h (3007h)	[6:4]	0h	0: Full HD 1080p 1: 720 p 4: Window cropping from Full HD 1080p
FRSEL [1:0]	—	09h (3009h)	[1:0]	1h	1: 60 frame / s 2: 30 frame / s 0,3: Setting prohibited

## Output Signal Range

In sub LVDS output mode, the sensor output has 10 bit or 12 bit gray scale according to the setting. The output is not performed at full range and the range is the values shown in the table below. See the item of "Sync Codes" in the section of "Operating Modes" for the sync codes.

### Output Gradation and Output Range (Low voltage LVDS Output)

Output gradation	Output value	
	Min.	Max.
10 bit	001h	3FEh
12 bit	001h	FFEh

In CSI-2 output mode, the sensor output has either a 10 bit or 12 bit gradation, but output is not performed over the full range, and the maximum output value is the 3FFh value (10 bit output) and the FFFh one (12 bit output). The output range for each output gradation is shown in the table below.

### Output Gradation and Output Range (CSI-2 Output)

Output gradation	Output value	
	Min.	Max.
10 bit	000h	3FFh
12 bit	000h	FFFh

## INCK Setting

The available operation mode varies according to INCK frequency. Input either 37.125 MHz or 74.25 MHz for INCK frequency. The INCK setting register and the list of INCK setting are shown in the table below.

### INCK Setting Register

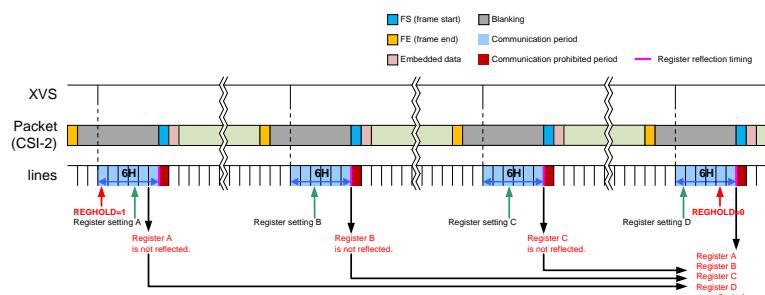
Register name	Register details			Initial value	INCK = 37.125 MHz			INCK = 74.25 MHz		
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		1080p LVDS	1080p CSI-2	720p	1080p LVDS	1080p CSI-2	720p
INCKSEL1	—	5Ch *1 (305Ch)	[7:0]	0Ch	18h	18h	20h	0Ch	0Ch	10h
INCKSEL2	—	5Dh *1 (305Dh)	[7:0]	00h	00h	03h	00h	00h	03h	00h
INCKSEL3	—	5Eh *1 (305Eh)	[7:0]	10h	20h	20h	20h	10h	10h	10h
INCKSEL4	—	5Fh *1 (305Fh)	[7:0]	01h	01h	01h	01h	01h	01h	01h
INCKSEL5	—	5Eh *2 (315Eh)	[7:0]	1Bh	1Ah	1Ah	1Ah	1Bh	1Bh	1Bh
INCKSEL6	—	64h *2 (3164h)	[7:0]	1Bh	1Ah	1Ah	1Ah	1Bh	1Bh	1Bh
INCKSEL7	—	80h *3 (3480h)	[7:0]	92h	49h	49h	49h	92h	92h	92h

### Register Hold Setting

Register setting can be transmitted with divided to several frames and it can be reflected globally at a certain frame by the register REGHOLD. Setting REGHOLD = 1 at the start of register communication period prevents the registers that are set thereafter from reflecting at the frame reflection timing. The registers that are set when setting REGHOLD = 1 are reflected globally by setting REGHOLD = 0 at the end of communication period of the desired frame to reflect the register.

### Register Hold Setting Register

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value	
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit			
REGHOLD	—	01h (3001h)	[0]	0h	0: Invalid	1: Valid (Register hold)



Register Hold Setting

### Software Reset (CMOS parallel / Low voltage LVDS serial only)

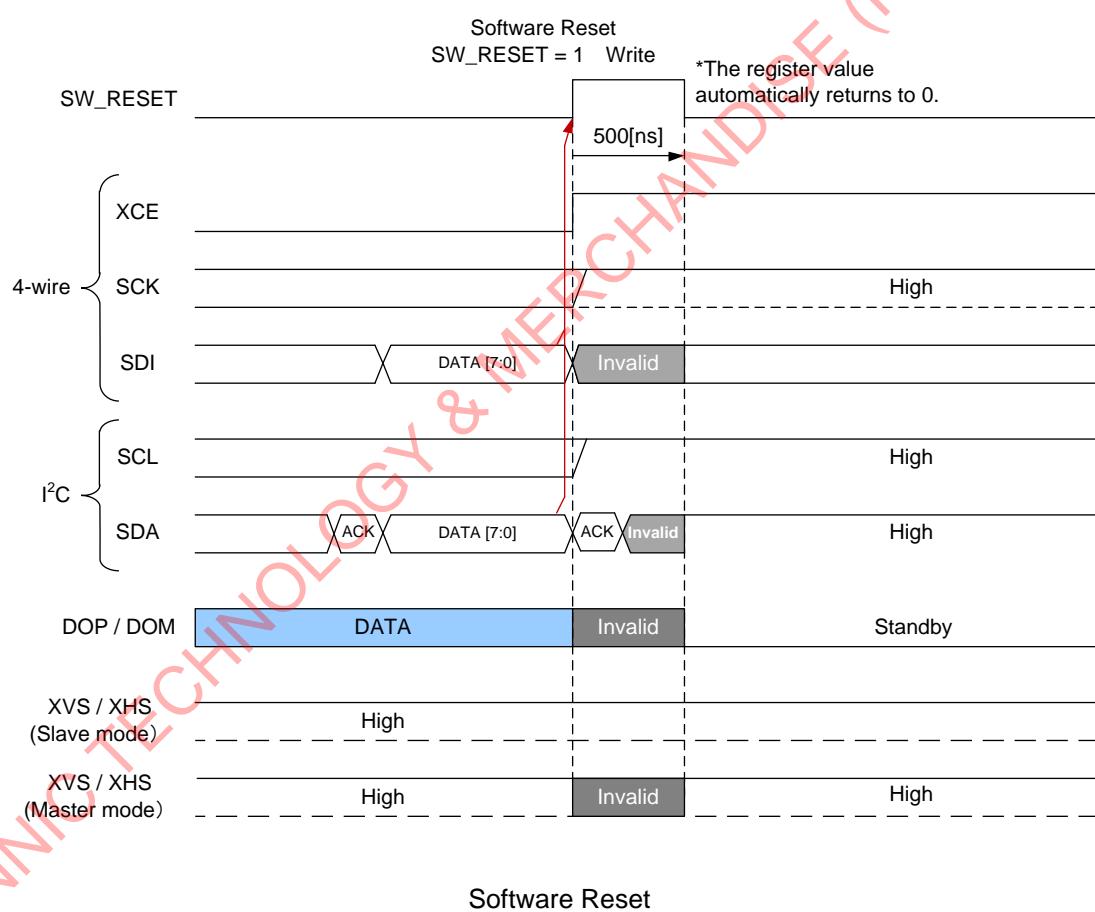
This function is prohibited in CSI-2 output mode.

Software reset can be performed by register setting using the register SW\_RESET. Sensor reset is performed by setting SW\_RESET = 1. However, the communication to continuous address cannot use. The registers become initial state and standby 500 ns after setting SW\_RESET = 1. The SW\_RESET signal returns to "0" automatically. The DLOPA-D/DLOMA-H/DCKP/DCKM terminal will be Hi-Z.

The XVS and XHS output High in master mode. Input High to the XVS and XHS before setting SW\_RESET = 1 in slave mode. Follow the sequence in the item of "Standby Mode" to perform register initial setting and standby cancel from standby state.

#### Software Reset Register Setting

Register name	Register details (Chip ID = 02h)			Initial value	Setting value
	Register	Address ( ) : I <sup>2</sup> C	bit		
SW_RESET	—	03h (3003h)	[0]	0h	0: Normal Operation 1: Reset



Software Reset

## Mode Transitions

When changing the operating mode during sensor drive operation, set via sensor standby. However, these transitions that described below can be transitions without standby.

- ◆ Change the number of vertical lines (In sensor master mode, change the VMAX. In sensor slave mode, change the period of XVS input.)
- ◆ Horizontal and vertical scan direction. (When the vertical scan direction is changed, an invalid frame generates during transition.)
- ◆ Change the HCG mode and LCG mode.
- ◆ Change the mode between All-pixel scan and Window cropping. (However, It is case that transitions by not changing register HMAX and FRSEL. In addition, an invalid frame generates during transition.)

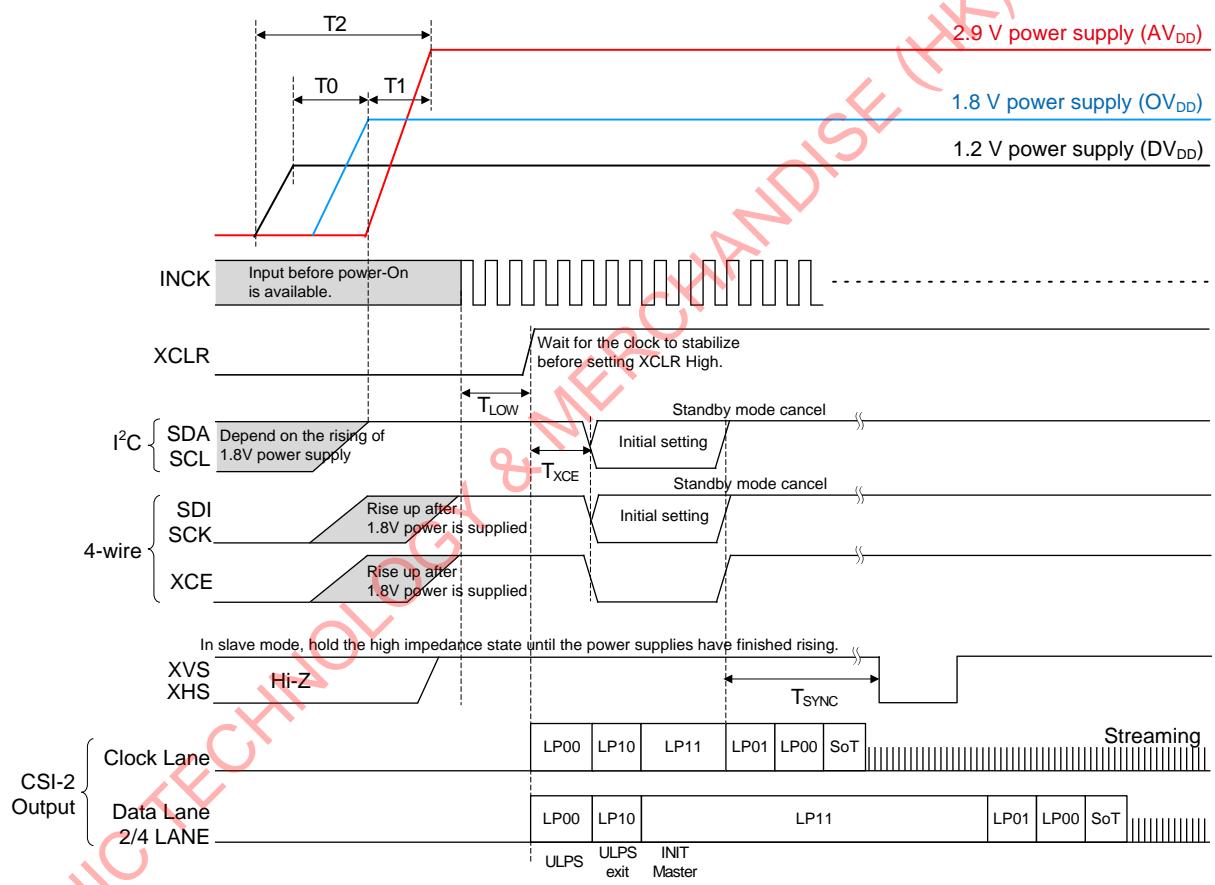
When changing input INCK frequency (register INCKSEL1, INCKSEL2, INCKSEL3, INCKSEL4, INCKSEL5, INCKSEL6, and INCKSEL7 change) or when operating mode transition that changes output bit width (register ODBIT) or output format (register OPORTSEL [3:0]), always start the operation via sensor standby after changing mode during standby following the standby cancel sequence.

When changing input INCK frequency, care should be taken not to be input pulses whose width are shorter than the High / Low level width in front and behind of the INCK pulse at the frequency change. If the pulses above generate at the frequency change, change INCK frequency during system reset in the state of XCLR = Low, and then perform system clear in the state of XCLR = High following the item of "Power on sequence" in the section of "Power on / off sequence". Execute initial setting again because the register settings become default state after system clear.

## Power-on and Power-off Sequence

### Power-on sequence

1. Turn On the power supplies so that the power supplies rise in order of 1.2 V power supply ( $DV_{DD}$ ) → 1.8 V power supply ( $OV_{DD}$ ) → 2.9 V power supply ( $AV_{DD}$ ). In addition, all power supplies should finish rising within 200 ms.
2. Start master clock (INCK) input after turning On the power supplies.
3. The register values are undefined immediately after power-on, so the system must be cleared. Hold XCLR at Low level for 500 ns or more after all the power supplies have finished rising. (The register values after a system clear are the default values.) In addition, hold XCE to High level during this period. Rise XCE after 1.8 V power supply ( $OV_{DD}$ ).
4. The system clear is applied by setting XCLR to High level. However, the master clock needs to stabilize before setting the XCLR pin to High level.
5. Make the sensor setting by register communication after the system clear. A period of 20  $\mu$ s or more should be provided after setting XCLR High before inputting the communication enable signal XCE. In  $I^2C$  communication, XCE is fixed to High.

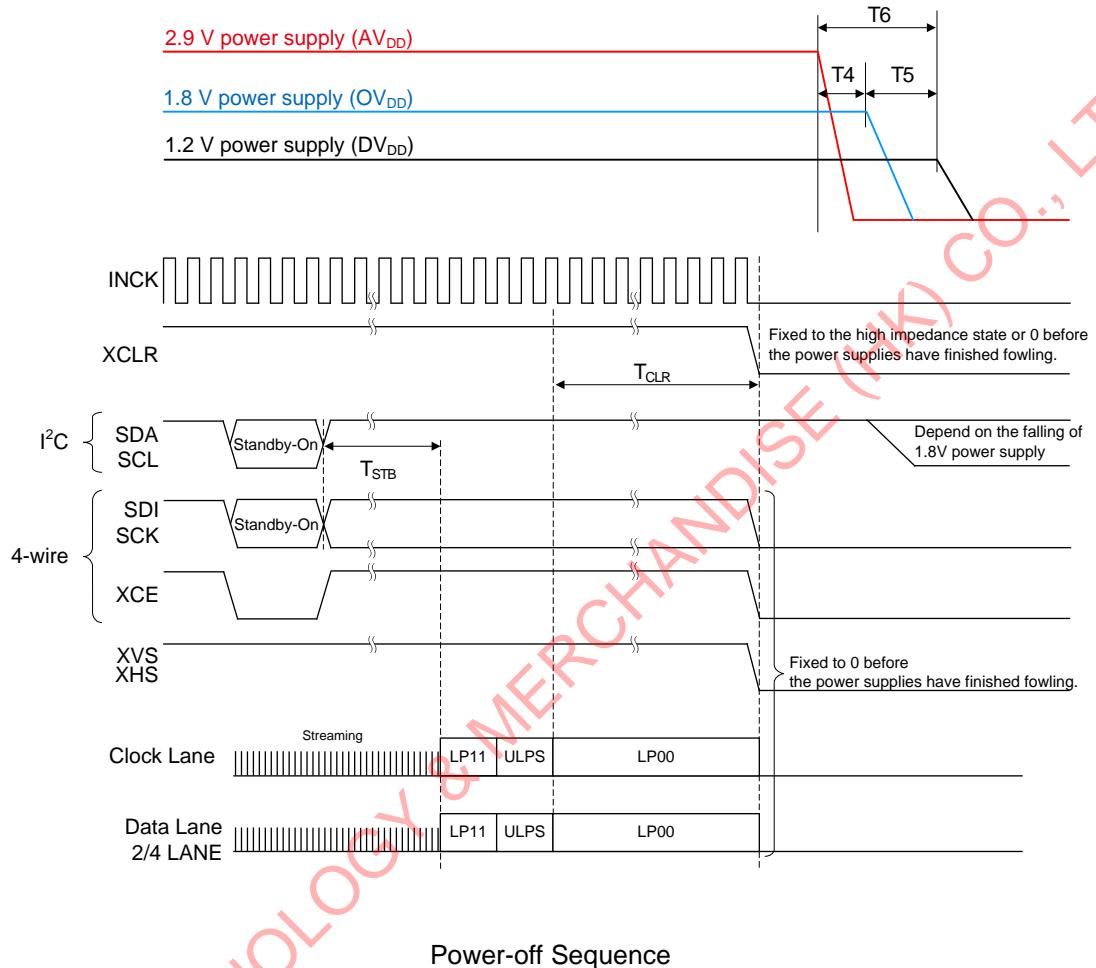


Power-on Sequence

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
1.2 V power supply rising → 1.8 V power supply rising	$T_0$	0	—	ns
1.8 V power supply rising → 2.9 V power supply rising	$T_1$	0	—	ns
Rising time of all power supply	$T_2$	—	200	ms
INCK active → Clear OFF	$T_{LOW}$	500	—	ns
Clear OFF → Communication start	$T_{XCE}$	20	—	$\mu$ s
Standby OFF (communication) → External input XHS,XVS (slave mode only)	$T_{SYNC}$	20	—	ms

### Power-off sequence

Turn Off the power supplies so that the power supplies fall in order of 2.9 V power supply ( $AV_{DD}$ ) → 1.8 V power supply ( $OV_{DD}$ ) → 1.2 V power supply ( $DV_{DD}$ ). In addition, all power supplies should fall within 200 ms. Set each digital input pin (INCK, XCE, SCK, SDI, XCLR, XMMASTER, OMODE, XVS, XHS) to 0 V before the 1.8 V power supply ( $OV_{DD}$ ) falls.



Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Standby ON (communication) → LP11 mode start	$T_{STB}$		Until FE	—
LP00 → XCLR falling	$T_{CLR}$	128	—	cycle
2.9 V power shut down → 1.8 V power shut down	$T_4$	0	—	ns
1.8 V power shut down → 1.2 V power shut down	$T_5$	0	—	ns
Shut down time of all power supply	$T_6$	—	200	ms

## Sensor Setting Flow

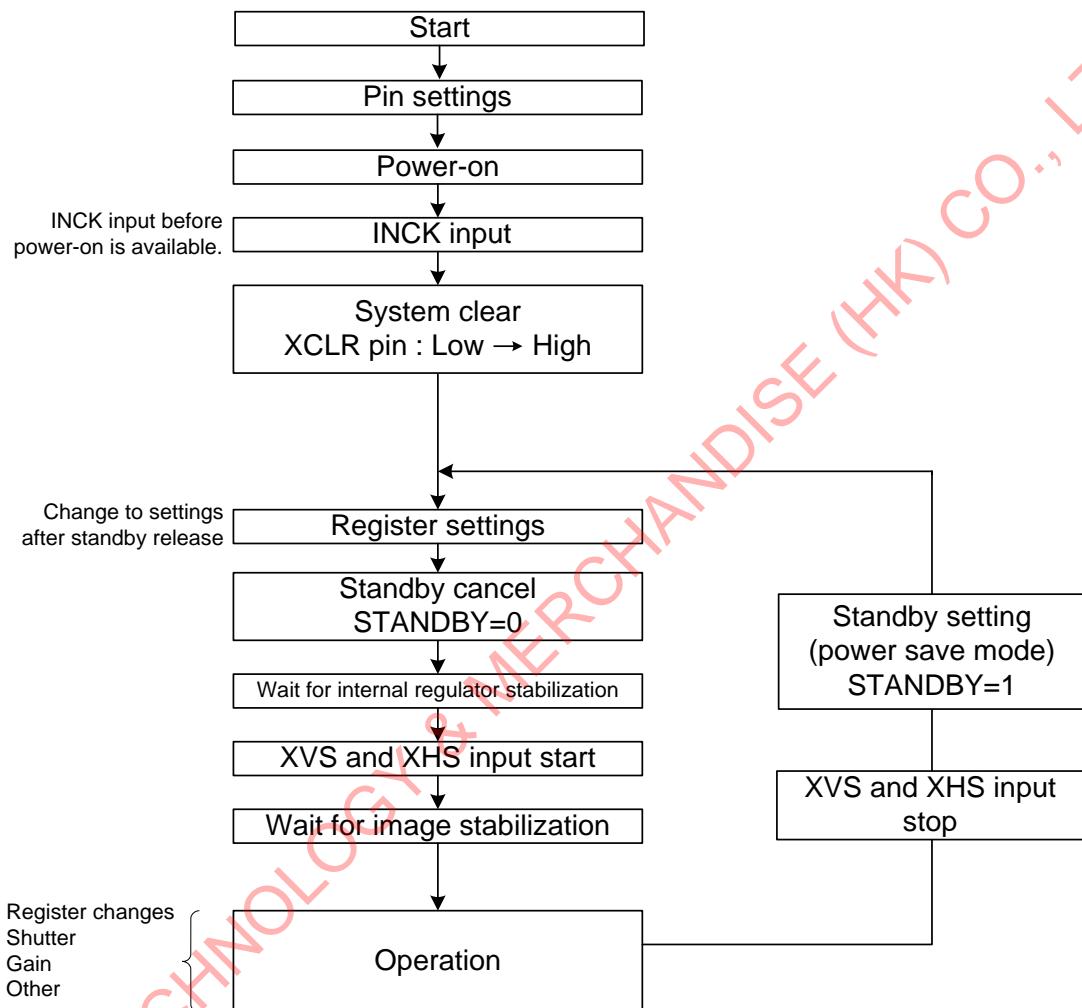
### Setting Flow in Sensor Slave Mode

The figure below shows operating flow in sensor slave mode.

For details of "Power-on" to "Reset cancel", see the item of "Power-on sequence" in this section.

For details of "Standby cancel" until "Wait for image stabilization", see the item of "Standby mode".

"Standby setting (power save mode) can be made by setting the STANDBY register to "1" during "Operation".



## Setting Flow in Sensor Master Mode

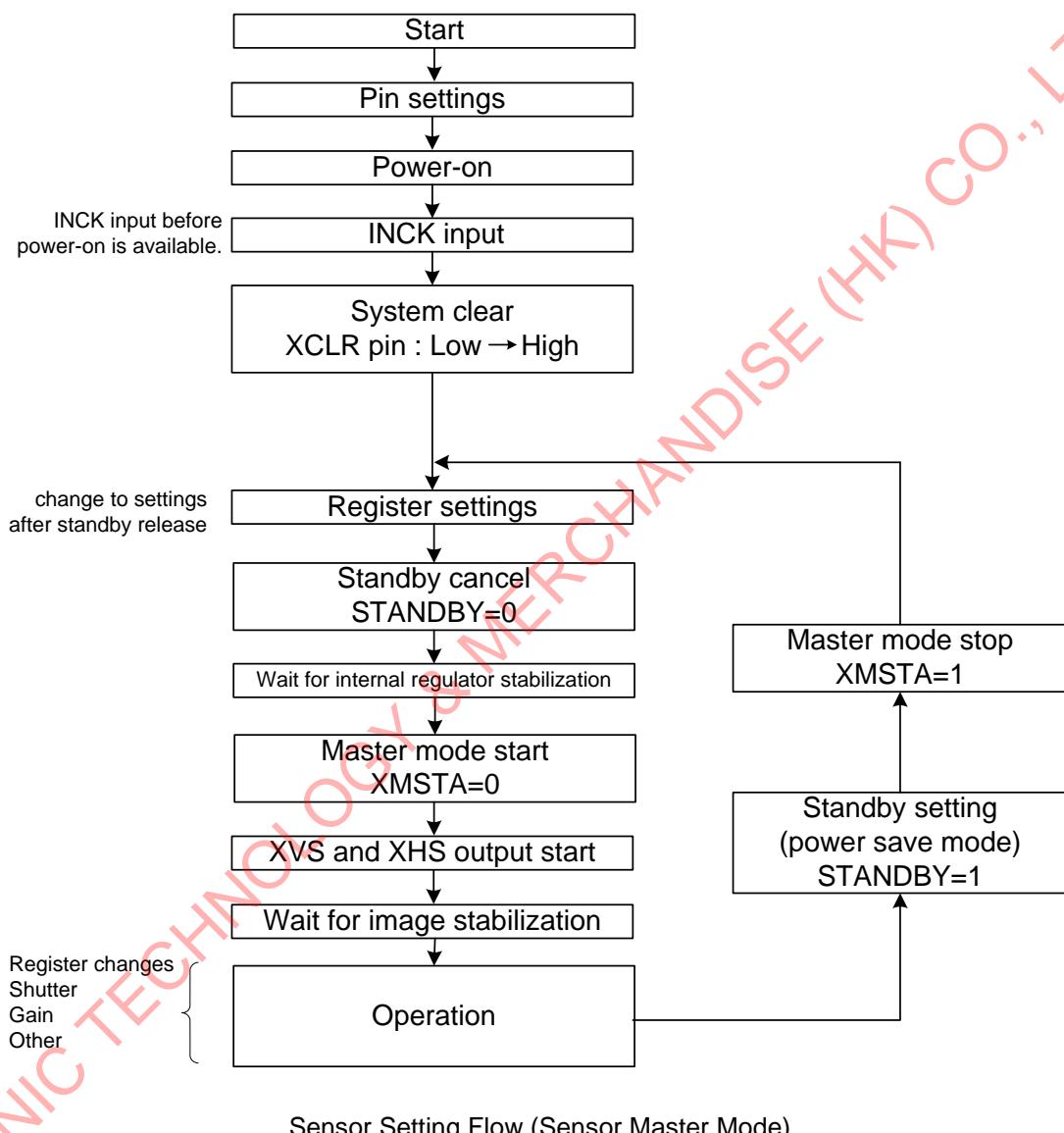
The figure below shows operating flow in sensor master mode.

For details of "Power-on" to "Reset cancel", see the item of "Power on sequence" in this section.

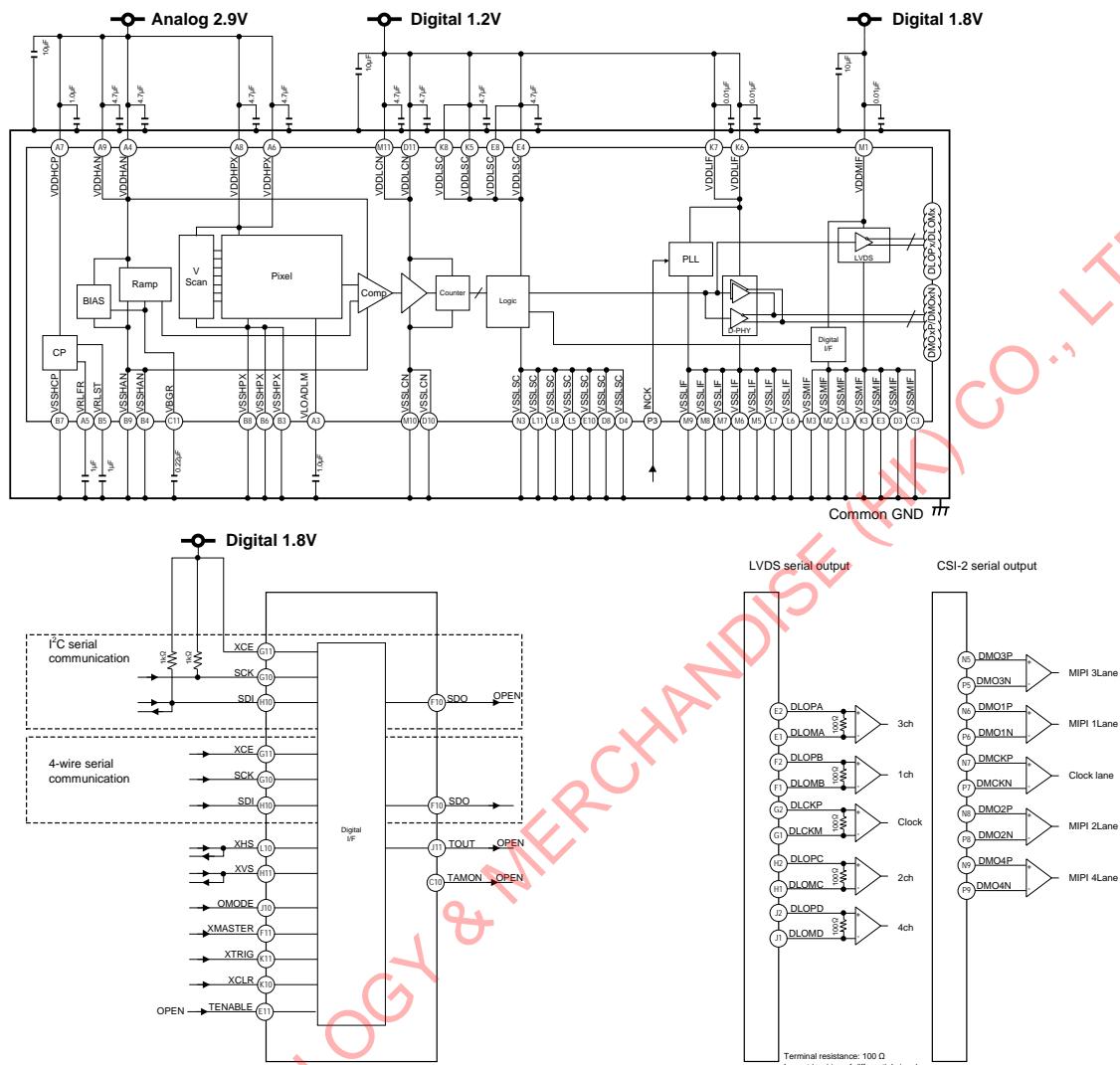
For details of "Standby cancel" until "Wait for image stabilization", see the item of "Standby mode".

In master mode, "Master mode start" by setting register XMSTA to "0" after "Waiting for internal regulator stabilization"

"Standby setting (power save mode) can be made by setting the STANDBY register to "1" during "Operation". This time, set "master mode stop" by setting XMSTA to "1".



## Peripheral Circuit



Application circuits shown are typical examples illustrating the operation of the devices.  
Sony cannot assume responsibility for any problems arising out of the use of these circuits or for any infringement of third party and other right due to same.

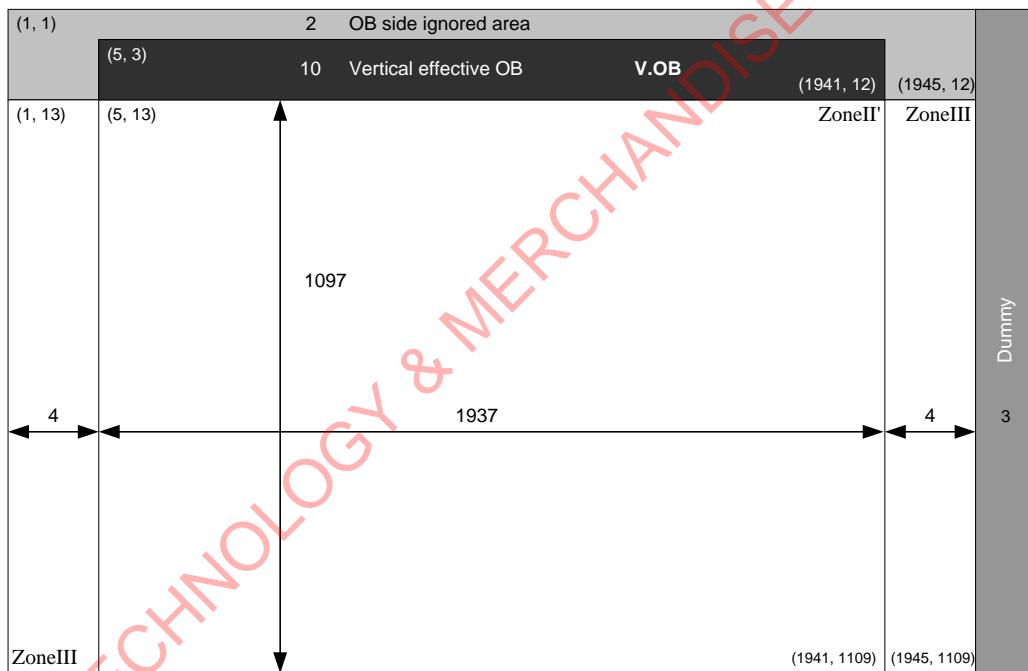
## Spot Pixel Specifications

(AV<sub>DD</sub> = 2.9 V, OV<sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V, DV<sub>DD</sub> = 1.2 V, T<sub>j</sub> = 60 °C, 30 frame/s, Gain: 0 dB, LCG mode)

Type of distortion	Level	Maximum distorted pixels in each zone				Measurement method	Remarks
		0 to II'	Effective OB	III	Ineffective OB		
Black or white pixels at high light	30 % $\leq$ D	15	No evaluation criteria applied				1
White pixels in the dark	5.6 mV $\leq$ D	400		No evaluation criteria applied		2	1/30 s storage

Note) 1. Zone is specified based on all-pixel drive mode  
 2. D Spot pixel level  
 3. See the Spot Pixel Pattern Specifications for the specifications in which pixel and black pixel are close.

## Zone Definition



## Notice on White Pixels Specifications

After delivery inspection of CMOS image sensors, cosmic radiation may distort pixels of CMOS image sensors, and then distorted pixels may cause white point effects in dark signals in picture images. (Such white point effects shall be hereinafter referred to as "White Pixels".) Unfortunately, it is not possible with current scientific technology for CMOS image sensors to prevent such White Pixels. It is recommended that when you use CMOS image sensors, you should consider taking measures against such White Pixels, such as adoption of automatic compensation systems for White Pixels in dark signals and establishment of quality assurance standards. Unless the Seller's liability for White Pixels is otherwise set forth in an agreement between you and the Seller, Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation or its distributors (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Seller") will, at the Seller's expense, replace such CMOS image sensors, in the event the CMOS image sensors delivered by the Seller are found to be to the Seller's satisfaction, to have over the allowable range of White Pixels as set forth above under the heading "Spot Pixels Specifications", within the period of three months after the delivery date of such CMOS image sensors from the Seller to you; provided that the Seller disclaims and will not assume any liability after you have incorporated such CMOS image sensors into other products. Please be aware that Seller disclaims and will not assume any liability for (1) CMOS image sensors fabricated, altered or modified after delivery to you, (2) CMOS image sensors incorporated into other products, (3) CMOS image sensors shipped to a third party in any form whatsoever, or (4) CMOS image sensors delivered to you over three months ago. Except the above mentioned replacement by Seller, neither Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation nor its distributors will assume any liability for White Pixels. Please resolve any problem or trouble arising from or in connection with White Pixels at your costs and expenses.

### [For Your Reference] The Annual Number of White Pixels Occurrence

The chart below shows the predictable data on the annual number of White Pixels occurrence in a single-story building in Tokyo at an altitude of 0 meters. It is recommended that you should consider taking measures against the annual White Pixels, such as adoption of automatic compensation systems appropriate for each annual number of White Pixels occurrence.

The data in the chart is based on records of past field tests, and signifies estimated number of White Pixels calculated according to structures and electrical properties of each device. Moreover, the data in the chart is for your reference purpose only, and is not to be used as part of any CMOS image sensor specifications.

#### Example of Annual Number of Occurrence

White Pixel Level (in case of integration time = 1/30 s) (T <sub>j</sub> = 60 °C / LCG mode)	Annual number of occurrence
5.6 mV or higher	18 pcs
10.0 mV or higher	10 pcs
24.0 mV or higher	4 pcs
50.0 mV or higher	2 pcs
72.0 mV or higher	1 pcs

Note 1) The above data indicates the number of White Pixels occurrence when a CMOS image sensor is left for a year.

Note 2) The annual number of White Pixels occurrence fluctuates depending on the CMOS image sensor storage environment (such as altitude, geomagnetic latitude and building structure), time (solar activity effects) and so on. Moreover, there may be statistic errors. Please take notice and understand that this is an example of test data with experiments that have been conducted over a specific time period and in a specific environment.

Note 3) This data does not guarantee the upper limits of the number of White Pixels occurrence.

#### For Your Reference:

The annual number of White Pixels occurrence at an altitude of 3,000 meters is from 5 to 10 times more than that at an altitude of 0 meters because of the density of the cosmic rays. In addition, in high latitude geographical areas such as London and New York, the density of cosmic rays increases due to a difference in the geomagnetic density, so the annual number of White Pixels occurrence in such areas approximately doubles when compared with that in Tokyo.

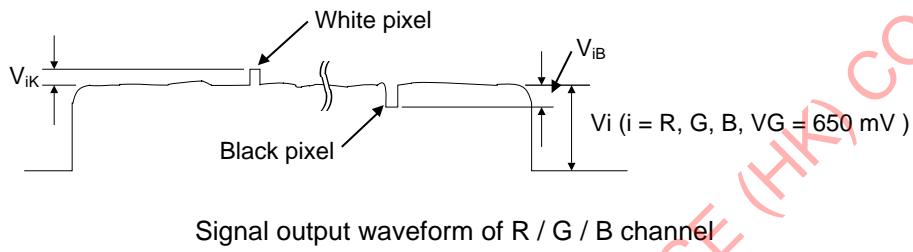
## Measurement Method for Spot Pixels

After setting to standard imaging condition II, and the device driver should be set to meet bias and clock voltage conditions. Configure the drive circuit according to the example and measure.

### 1. Black or white pixels at high light

After adjusting the luminous intensity so that the average value  $VG$  of the  $Gb$  /  $Gr$  signal outputs is 650 mV, measure the local dip point (black pixel at high light,  $V_{ik}$ ) and peak point (white pixel at high light,  $V_{ik}$ ) in the  $Gr$  /  $Gb$  /  $R$  /  $B$  signal output  $Vi$  ( $i = Gr$  /  $Gb$  /  $R$  /  $B$ ), and substitute the value into the following formula.

Spot pixel level  $D = ((V_{ik} \text{ or } V_{ik}) / \text{Average value of } Vi) \times 100 [\%]$



Signal output waveform of R / G / B channel

### 2. White pixels in the dark

Set the device to a dark setting and measure the local peak point of the signal output waveform, using the average value of the dark signal output as a reference.

## Spot Pixel Pattern Specification

White Pixel, Black Pixel and Bright Pixel are judged from the pattern whether they are allowed or rejected, and counted.

### List of White Pixel, Black Pixel and Bright Pixel Pattern

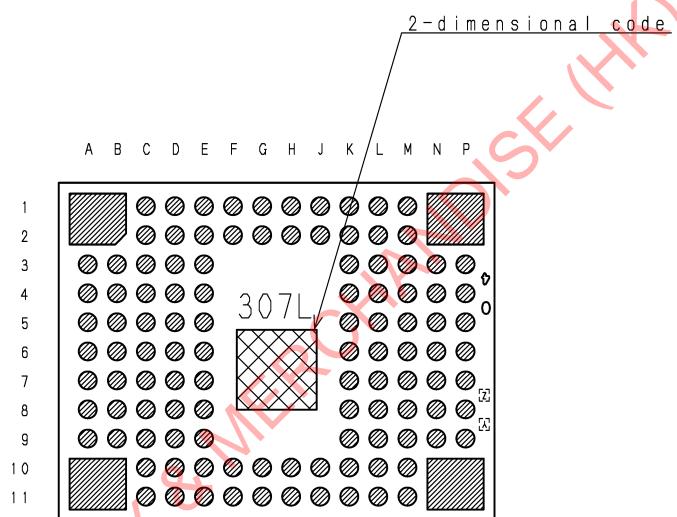
No.	Pattern	It provides by color filter array described in the left.	White pixel Black pixel Bright pixel
1	A 4x4 grid pattern with two black dots at positions (1,1) and (2,1).	Same color	Rejected

Note)

1. "●" shows the position of white pixel, black pixel and bright pixel.  
White pixel, black pixel and bright pixel are specified separately according the pattern.  
(Example: If a black pixel and a white pixel is in the pattern No.1 respectively, they are not judged to be rejected.)
2. When one or more spot pixels indicated "Rejected" is selected and removed.
3. Spot pixels other than described in the table above are all counted including the number of allowable spot pixels by zone.

**Marking**

Tentative



Y:In English upper case character, One character  
Z:Number, single number

DRAWING No. AM-※307LQR (2D)

---

## Notes On Handling

### 1. Static charge prevention

Image sensors are easily damaged by static discharge. Before handling be sure to take the following protective measures.

- (1) Either handle bare handed or use non-chargeable gloves, clothes or material.  
Also use conductive shoes.
- (2) Use a wrist strap when handling directly.
- (3) Install grounded conductive mats on the floor and working table to prevent the generation of static electricity.
- (4) Ionized air is recommended for discharge when handling image sensors.
- (5) For the shipment of mounted boards, use boxes treated for the prevention of static charges.

### 2. Protection from dust and dirt

Image sensors are packed and delivered with care taken to protect the element glass surfaces from harmful dust and dirt. Clean glass surfaces with the following operations as required before use.

- (1) Perform all lens assembly and other work in a clean environment (class 1000 or less).
- (2) Do not touch the glass surface with hand and make any object contact with it.  
If dust or other is stuck to a glass surface, blow it off with an air blower.  
(For dust stuck through static electricity, ionized air is recommended.)
- (3) Clean with a cotton swab with ethyl alcohol if grease stained. Be careful not to scratch the glass.
- (4) Keep in a dedicated case to protect from dust and dirt. To prevent dew condensation, preheat or precool when moving to a room with great temperature differences.
- (5) When a protective tape is applied before shipping, remove the tape applied for electrostatic protection just before use. Do not reuse the tape.

### 3. Installing (attaching)

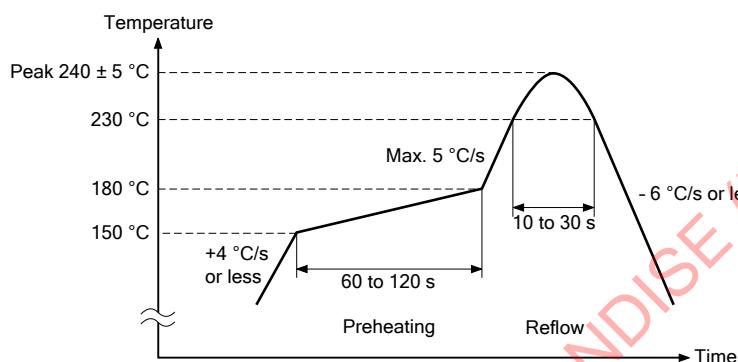
- (1) If a load is applied to the entire surface by a hard component, bending stress may be generated and the package may fracture, etc., depending on the flatness of the bottom of the package. Therefore, for installation, use either an elastic load, such as a spring plate, or an adhesive.
- (2) The adhesive may cause the marking on the rear surface to disappear.
- (3) If metal, etc., clash or rub against the package surface, the package may chip or fragment and generate dust.
- (4) Acrylate anaerobic adhesives are generally used to attach this product. In addition, cyanoacrylate instantaneous adhesives are sometimes used jointly with acrylate anaerobic adhesives to hold the product in place until the adhesive completely hardens. (Reference)
- (5) Note that the sensor may be damaged when using ultraviolet ray and infrared laser for mounting it.

#### 4. Recommended reflow soldering conditions

The following items should be observed for reflow soldering.

##### (1) Temperature profile for reflow soldering

Control item	Profile (at part side surface)
1. Preheating	150 to 180 °C 60 to 120 s
2. Temperature up (down)	+4 °C/s or less (- 6 °C/s or less)
3. Reflow temperature	Over 230 °C 10 to 30 s Max. 5 °C/s
4. Peak temperature	Max. 240 ± 5 °C



##### (2) Reflow conditions

- (a) Make sure the temperature of the upper surface of the seal glass resin adhesive portion of the package does not exceed 245 °C.
- (b) Perform the reflow soldering only one time.
- (c) Finish reflow soldering within 72 h after unsealing the degassed packing.  
Store the products under the condition of temperature of 30 °C or less and humidity of 70 % RH or less after unsealing the package.
- (d) Perform re-baking only one time under the condition at 125 °C for 24 h.

##### (3) Others

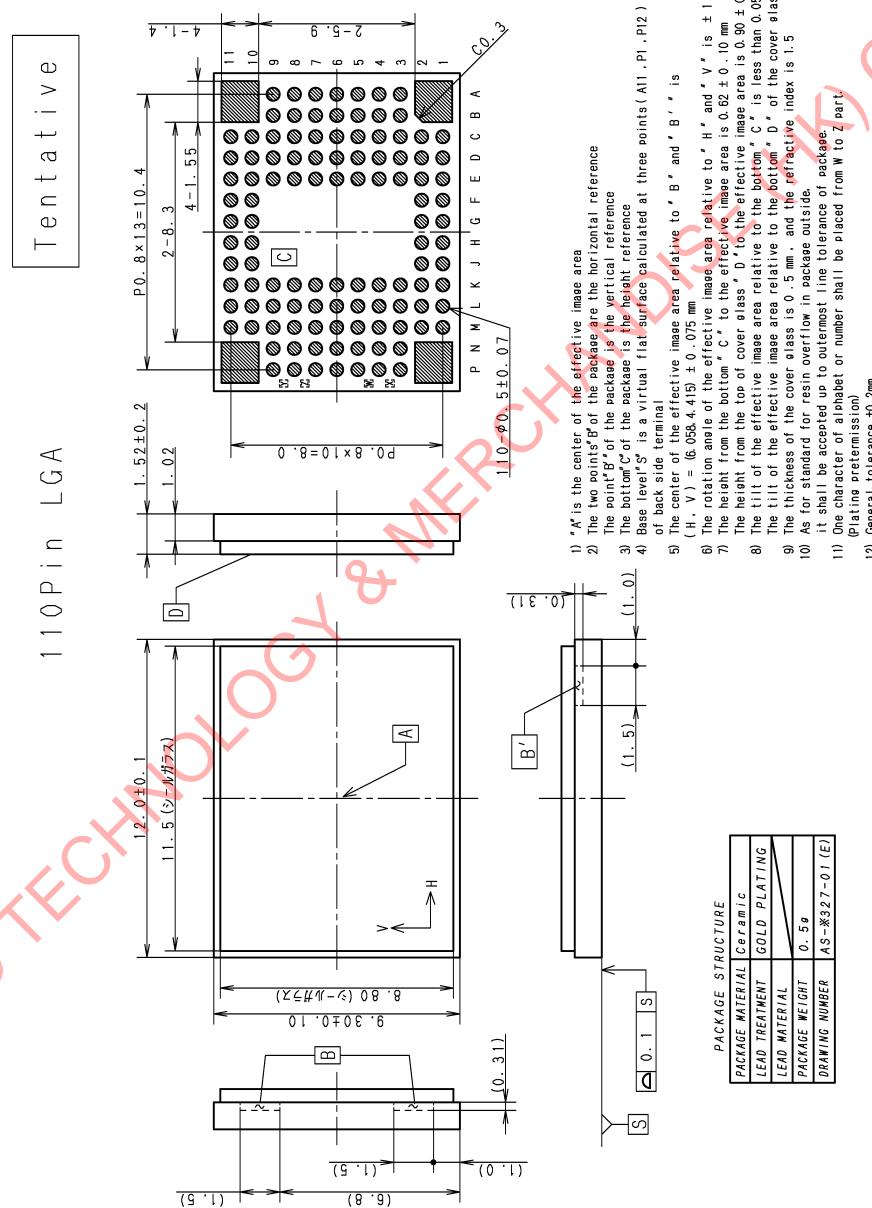
- (a) Carry out evaluation for the solder joint reliability in your company.
- (b) After the reflow, the paste residue of protective tape may remain around the seal glass.  
(The paste residue of protective tape should be ignored except remarkable one.)
- (c) Note that X-ray inspection may damage characteristics of the sensor.

#### 5. Others

- (1) Do not expose to strong light (sun rays) for long periods, as the color filters of color devices will be discolored.
- (2) Exposure to high temperature or humidity will affect the characteristics. Accordingly avoid storage or use in such conditions.
- (3) This product is precision optical parts, so care should be taken not to apply excessive mechanical shocks or force.
- (4) Note that imaging characteristics of the sensor may be affected when approaching strong electromagnetic wave or magnetic field during operation.
- (5) Note that image may be affected by the light leaked to optical black when using an infrared cut filter that has transparency in near infrared ray area during shooting subjects with high luminance.

## Package Outline

(Unit: mm)



---

**List of Trademark Logos and Definition Statements****Exmor R**

\* Exmor R is a trademark of Sony Corporation. The Exmor R is a Sony's CMOS image sensor with significantly enhanced imaging characteristics including sensitivity and low noise by changing fundamental structure of Exmor™ pixel adopted column parallel A/D converter to back-illuminated type.

**STARVIS**

\* STARVIS is a trademark of Sony Corporation. The STARVIS is back-illuminated pixel technology used in CMOS image sensors for surveillance camera applications. It features a sensitivity of 2000 mV or more per  $1 \mu\text{m}^2$  (color product, when imaging with a  $706 \text{ cd/m}^2$  light source, F5.6 in 1 s accumulation equivalent), and realizes high picture quality in the visible-light and near infrared light regions.

---

**Revision History**

Date of change	Ver	Page	Contain of Change
2017/7/19	0.1	—	First Edition

SUNNICK TECHNOLOGY & MERCHANDISE (HK) CO., LTD.