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CAMERA MODULE FOR VEHICLE AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

Abstract

A camera module for a vehicle and a method therefor are provided. The camera module includes a lens module, a front body to insert a part of the lens module, a substrate disposed inside the front body, a rear body coupled to the front body, and a terminal unit connected to the substrate. The rear body includes a rear body plate disposed in a seating groove portion formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body, and a terminal housing joined to the rear body plate by thermal fusion, and the terminal unit extends longitudinally from a portion connected to the substrate and penetrates the terminal housing.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] The present application claims priority to and the benefit under 35 USC § 119 (a) of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2024-0022419, filed on Feb. 16, 2024, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] The present disclosure relates to camera module for vehicle and its manufacturing method.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] The content described in this section merely provides background information for the present disclosure, but does not constitute prior art.

[0004] Various kinds of cameras are placed in the vehicle, and the cameras are used for various purposes. In recent years, the specifications of camera for vehicle have been advanced. This is because the usage of camera for vehicle is subdivided, and a high pixel and a high resolution are required. As the specifications required for camera for vehicle are advanced, the size of an image sensor mounted on camera for vehicle is increasing.

[0005] Since the amount of heat generation increases as the size of the image sensor increases, a housing of the camera may be made of a metal material to dissipate heat. In order to fabricate a housing using metal, die casting, metal injection molding (MIM), forging, or the like may be utilized. As such, when the housing of the camera is fabricated using metal, there is a disadvantage that the manufacturing cost is high.

[0006] For cameras for vehicle, watertightness is an important factor that determines the performance and quality of the product. When the watertightness is poor, problems such as shortening of the life of the product may occur.

[0007] There is a need for a structure or a manufacturing method of a camera for vehicle, which is excellent in watertightness and may reduce a manufacturing cost.

[0008] Accordingly, the present disclosure is intended to solve these problems.

[0009] The problems to be solved by the present disclosure are not limited to the above-mentioned problems, and other problems that are not mentioned will be clearly understood by those skilled in the art from the description below.

SUMMARY

[0010] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

[0011] A primary purpose of the present disclosure is to provide a camera module capable of reducing manufacturing costs. Another primary object of the present disclosure is to provide a camera module having excellent (i.e., superior) watertightness.

[0012] In a general aspect of the disclosure, a camera module for a vehicle, includes: a lens module; a front body configured to insert a part of the lens module; a substrate disposed inside the front body; a rear body coupled to the front body; and a terminal unit connected to the substrate, wherein the rear body includes: a rear body plate disposed in a seating groove portion formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body; and a terminal housing joined to the rear body plate by thermal fusion, and wherein the terminal unit extends longitudinally from a portion connected to the substrate and penetrates the terminal housing.

[0013] The terminal housing may include an inserting portion inserted into a first hole formed in a center of the rear body plate, wherein an inner peripheral surface of the inserting portion may

surround an outer peripheral surface of the terminal unit.

[0014] The terminal housing may further include a plurality of coupling members penetrating a plurality of second holes formed in the rear body plate.

[0015] The plurality of coupling members may be at least partially joined to the inserting portion by thermal fusion.

[0016] A watertight seal may be formed when the plurality of coupling members are joined to the inserting portion.

[0017] The rear body may further include an O-ring disposed between the terminal housing and the rear body plate.

[0018] The terminal housing may be made of plastic, and the rear body plate may be made of metal.

[0019] A watertight seal may be formed by coupling the rear body to the front body.

[0020] In another general aspect of the disclosure, a method for manufacturing a camera module for a vehicle, includes: fitting an O-ring into a housing groove portion formed in a terminal housing; fitting the terminal housing to a rear body plate; and performing thermal fusion bonding to join a plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing and the rear body plate, wherein the fitting of the terminal housing to the rear body plate comprises fitting an inserting portion and each of the plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing to correspond to a first hole and each of a plurality of second holes formed in the rear body plate.

[0021] The O-ring may be in a state of elastic deformation to provide a watertight seal with the terminal housing.

[0022] In yet another general aspect of the disclosure, a camera module for a vehicle, includes: a lens module; a front body configured to insert a part of the lens module; a substrate disposed inside the front body; a rear body coupled to the front body; and a terminal unit connected to the substrate, wherein the rear body includes: a rear body plate disposed in a seating groove portion formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body; and a terminal housing coupled to the rear body plate, wherein the terminal housing includes: a first housing plate portion perpendicular to an optical axis of the camera module; a second housing plate portion spaced apart from the first housing plate portion; and a plurality of first column portions penetrating a plurality of third holes formed in the rear body plate, one end being connected to the first housing plate portion, and the other end being connected to the second housing plate portion, and wherein the terminal unit extends longitudinally from a portion connected to the substrate and penetrates the terminal housing.

[0023] The rear body may be formed by using insert injection molding in which melted plastic is injected into a mold after the rear body plate is disposed in the mold, wherein the terminal housing and the rear body plate may be coupled to each other in response to the terminal housing being generated by cooling of the melted plastic.

[0024] A watertight seal may be formed by coupling the rear body to the front body.

[0025] In another general aspect of the disclosure, a method for manufacturing a camera module for a vehicle, includes: placing a rear body plate made of metal in a mold; injecting molten plastic into the mold to create a terminal housing; and cooling the molten plastic to create the terminal housing and coupling the terminal housing and the rear body plate to each other, wherein the terminal housing includes: a first housing plate portion perpendicular to an optical axis of the camera module; a second housing plate portion spaced apart from the first housing plate portion; and a plurality of first column portions penetrating a plurality of third holes formed in the rear body plate, one end of the plurality of first column portions being connected to the first housing plate portion, and the other end of the plurality of first column portions being connected to the second housing plate portion.

[0026] The method may further include: fitting an O-ring into a housing groove portion formed in the terminal housing; fitting the terminal housing to the rear body plate; and performing thermal

fusion bonding to join a plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing and the rear body plate, wherein the fitting of the terminal housing to the rear body plate comprises fitting an inserting portion and each of the plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing to correspond to a first hole and each of a plurality of second holes formed in the rear body plate. [0027] The O-ring may be in a state of elastic deformation to provide a watertight seal with the terminal housing.

[0028] As described above, according to the present embodiment, there is an effect that the manufacturing cost of camera module for vehicle may be reduced.

[0029] In addition, there is an effect that the watertightness of camera module for vehicle may be improved.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0030] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0031] FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0032] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A' in FIG. 1.

[0033] FIG. 4 is a diagram showing a method for manufacturing a rear body of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0034] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0035] FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0036] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the camera module taken along line B-B' of FIG. 5.

[0037] FIGS. 8A and 8B are diagrams showing other embodiments of a rear body of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0038] Hereinafter, some embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to exemplary drawings. Note that when components in each drawing are denoted by reference symbols, the same components are denoted by the same symbols as much as possible even if they are denoted on different drawings. In addition, in describing the present disclosure, if it is determined that a specific description of a related known configuration or function may obscure the subject matter of the present disclosure, the detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[0039] In describing components of embodiments of the present disclosure, symbols such as first, second, i), ii), a), and b) may be used. These symbols are only used to distinguish the components from other components, and the nature, sequence, order, or the like of the components is not limited by the symbols. In the specification, when a part is said to “includes” or “comprises” a certain component, this means that it does not exclude other components but may further include other components, unless explicitly stated to the contrary.

[0040] The detailed description disclosed below in connection with the appended drawings is intended to describe exemplary embodiments of the disclosure and is not intended to represent the only embodiments in which the disclosure may be practiced.

[0041] The respective components of camera module for vehicle **100** such as the lens module **101** and the image sensor, which will be described later, are aligned on an optical axis. The axis shown as A-A' in FIG. 1 or B-B' in FIG. 5 represents an axis passing through the center of the camera module for vehicle **100**, and the optical axis of the camera module for vehicle **100** according to the present disclosure may be the same as the axis of A-A' or B-B.

[0042] Hereinafter, a first embodiment and a second embodiment of various embodiments of the present disclosure will be described.

[0043] The first embodiment will be first described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 4, and then the second embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5 to FIG. 7.

[0044] The first embodiment and the second embodiment are merely illustrative examples representing the technical spirit of the present invention, and the present disclosure is not limited by the contents described in the first embodiment and second embodiment.

[0045] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0046] FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0047] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A' in FIG. 1.

[0048] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 3, a camera module for vehicle **100A** according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure may include a lens module **101**, a front body **110**, a substrate **120**, an image sensor (not shown), a terminal unit **130**, a rear body **140**, etc.

[0049] The lens module **101** may include a lens, a lens barrel, etc. At least a portion of the lens may be inserted into the lens barrel to engage the lens barrel. At least a portion of the lens barrel may be inserted into the front body **110**. The lens barrel may protect the lens from external impacts or foreign objects. The lens module **101** and the front body **110** may be coupled by using an epoxy **104**. The epoxy **104** is applied and then cured to join the lens module **101** and the front body **110**. The form of the epoxy **104** disclosed in the drawings shows a state in which the epoxy **104** is applied and then cured.

[0050] A front body hole **113** may be formed in the front body **110**. A part of a lens barrel of the lens module **101** may be inserted into the front body hole **113**.

[0051] A substrate **120** may be mounted inside the front body **110**. For example, screws may be used to couple the front body **110** and the substrate **120**.

[0052] The front body **110** may be coupled to the rear body **140**. A rear body plate **150** may be disposed on a seating groove portion **111** formed in the front body **110**. Laser welding or bonding may be used to fix the rear body plate **150** to the seating groove portion **111**.

[0053] The seating groove portion **111** may be formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body **110**. The seating groove portion **111** may be formed by recessing an inner peripheral surface of the front body **110**. In this case, the recessing direction may be a direction perpendicular to the optical axis. When the rear body plate **150** is disposed on the seating groove portion **111**, one surface and a side surface of the rear body plate **150** may be in surface contact with the front body **110**.

[0054] The substrate **120** may be mounted with an image sensor. The image sensor is used to detect light and convert the light into a digital image, and is used in various fields such as a camera, a smartphone, and a robot. The image sensor is arranged to be aligned with respect to the optical axis.

[0055] A terminal unit **130** may be connected to one surface of the substrate **120**. It is also possible to perform welding in order to couple the terminal unit **130** to the substrate **120**. The substrate **120** and the terminal unit **130** are electrically connected.

[0056] One end **130A** of the terminal unit **130** may be connected to the substrate **120**, and the other end **130B** of the terminal unit may be formed to penetrate the terminal housing **160**. In this case, the outer peripheral surface of the terminal unit **130** may be in contact with the inner peripheral surface of the termination housing **160**.

[0057] The rear body **140** may be coupled to the front body **110** to ensure watertightness. The rear body **140** may include a terminal housing **160**.

[0058] A first protrusion portion **161** and a second protrusion portion **162** may be formed in the terminal housing **160**.

[0059] The shapes of the first protrusion portion **161** and the second protrusion portion **162** are complex, which may increase the fabricating cost when the terminal housing **160** is made of metal. According to the present disclosure, the terminal housing **160** may be fabricated of a plastic material other than metal, thereby reducing the manufacturing cost.

[0060] The rear body **140** according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure may include a rear body plate **150**, a terminal housing **160**, an O-ring **170**, etc.

[0061] The rear body plate **150** may include a first hole **151** in the center. The first hole **151** may be disposed to be in contact with an outer peripheral surface of an inserting portion **163** to be described later. The rear body plate **150** may include a plurality of second holes **153**. The plurality of second holes **153** may be formed to surround the first hole **151**. A plurality of coupling members **164** may be inserted into the plurality of second holes **153**. Although the plurality of second holes **153** is six in the drawing, it is not limited thereto.

[0062] The terminal housing **160** may include an inserting portion **163** (FIGS. 3 and 4). The inserting portion **163** may be inserted into the first hole **151**. An inner peripheral surface of the inserting portion **163** may be disposed to surround an outer peripheral surface of the terminal unit **130B**.

[0063] The terminal housing **160** may include a plurality of coupling members **164**. The plurality of coupling members **164** may be positioned between the inserting portion **163** and a housing groove portion **165**. The plurality of coupling members **164** may extend from one surface of the terminal housing **160** in a direction parallel to the optical axis. Each of the plurality of coupling members **164** passes through each of the plurality of second holes **153**.

[0064] The rear body plate **150** and the terminal housing **160** may be joined to each other by thermal fusion. The plurality of coupling members **164** are different in shape **164A** before thermal fusion and shape **164B** after thermal fusion (see FIG. 4).

[0065] At least a part of the plurality of coupling members **164** may be joined to the inserting portion **163** by thermal fusion. Specifically, the area in which the plurality of coupling members **164B** after thermal fusion are in contact with the rear body plate **150** is larger than that of the plurality of coupling members **164A** before thermal fusion. That is, a portion of the coupling member **164B** deformed by thermal fusion may abut against the inserting portion **163**, and a portion of the coupling member **164B** may be joined to the inserting portion **163**. When the coupling member **164B** is joined to the inserting portion **163**, the watertightness may be further improved. When the coupling member **164** and the inserting portion **163** are made of the same material, the joining strength due to thermal fusion is higher and the effect of improving watertightness is more excellent, than when they are made of different materials.

[0066] An O-ring **170** may be disposed between the terminal housing **160** and the rear body plate **150**. The O-ring **170** may be fitted into the housing groove portion **165** (see FIGS. 3 and 4). The housing groove portion **165** formed in the terminal housing **160** may surround the plurality of coupling members **164** and may be formed as a recessed structure.

[0067] The O-ring **170** may undergo elastic deformation. When the O-ring **170** is in a state of elastic deformation, a restoring force due to its elasticity may act, thereby improving watertightness. The O-ring (**170**) may be made of a silicon.

[0068] The O-ring **170** is configured to ensure watertight performance, and is not an essential component. When the watertight performance is ensured even without the O-ring **170**, the rear body **140** may not include the O-rings **170**.

[0069] The terminal housing **160** of the rear body **140** according to the first embodiment may be made of plastic, and the rear body plate **150** may be made of metal. The rear body plate **150** may be fabricated of a material having excellent thermal conductivity and capable of being welded. The rear body plate **150** may be fabricated of inexpensive aluminum.

[0070] FIG. 4 is a diagram showing a method for manufacturing a rear body of a camera module for vehicle according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0071] Referring to FIGS. 2 and 4, the O-ring **170** may be fitted into the housing groove portion **165** (FIG. 2) of the terminal housing **160** (step 1). The terminal housing **160** fitted with the O-ring **170** may be fitted to the rear body plate **150** (step 2). When performing step 2, the inserting portion **163** and each of the plurality of coupling members **164** are fitted so as to correspond to the first hole **151** (FIG. 2) and each of the plurality of second holes **153** (FIG. 2). Thermal fusion is performed so that the plurality of coupling members **164** and the rear body plate **150** are joined to each other (step 3). The coupling member **164A** before thermal fusion and the coupling member **164B** after thermal fusion have different shapes (FIG. 4). The contact area of the coupling member **164B** after thermal fusion with the rear body plate **150** is larger than that of the coupling member **164A** before thermal fusion. The terminal housing **160** and the rear body plate **150** are firmly coupled to each other by thermal fusion, thereby improving watertightness.

[0072] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0073] FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of a camera module for vehicle according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0074] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the camera module taken along line B-B' of FIG. 5.

[0075] Referring to FIGS. 5 to 7, a camera module for vehicle **100B** according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure may include a lens module **101**, a front body **110**, a substrate **120**, an image sensor (not shown), a terminal unit **130**, a rear body **540**, etc.

[0076] The lens module **101** may include a lens, a lens barrel, etc. At least a portion of the lens may be inserted into the lens barrel to engage the lens barrel. At least a portion of the lens barrel may be inserted into the front body **110**. The lens barrel may protect the lens from external impacts or foreign objects. The lens module **101** and the front body **110** may be coupled by using an epoxy **104**. The epoxy **104** is applied and then cured to join the lens module **101** and the front body **110**. The form of the epoxy **104** disclosed in the drawings shows a state in which the epoxy **104** is applied and then cured.

[0077] A front body hole **113** may be formed in the front body **110**. A part of a lens barrel of the lens module **101** may be inserted into the front body hole **113**.

[0078] A substrate **120** may be mounted inside the front body **110**. For example, screws may be used to couple the front body **110** and the substrate **120**.

[0079] The front body **110** may be coupled to the rear body **540**. A rear body plate **550** may be disposed on a seating groove portion **111** formed in the front body **110**. Laser welding or bonding may be used to fix the rear body plate **550** to the seating groove portion **111**.

[0080] The seating groove portion **111** may be formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body **110**. The seating groove portion **111** may be formed by recessing an inner peripheral surface of the front body **110**. In this case, the recessing direction may be a direction perpendicular to the optical axis. When the rear body plate **550** is disposed on the seating groove portion **111**, one surface and a side surface of the rear body plate **550** may be in surface contact with the front body **110**.

[0081] The substrate **120** may be mounted with an image sensor. The image sensor is used to detect light and convert the light into a digital image, and is used in various fields such as a camera, a smartphone, and a robot. The image sensor is arranged to be aligned with respect to the optical axis.

[0082] A terminal unit **130** may be connected to one surface of the substrate **120**. It is also possible to perform welding in order to couple the terminal unit **130** to the substrate **120**. The substrate **120** and the terminal unit **130** are electrically connected.

[0083] One end **130A** of the terminal unit may be connected to the substrate **120**, and the other end **130B** of the terminal unit may be formed to penetrate the terminal housing **560**. In this case, the outer peripheral surface of the terminal unit **130** may be in contact with the inner peripheral surface of the termination housing **560**.

[0084] The rear body **540** may be coupled to the front body **110** to ensure watertightness. The rear body **540** may include a terminal housing **560**.

[0085] A first protrusion portion **161** and a second protrusion portion **162** may be formed in the terminal housing **560**.

[0086] The shapes of the first protrusion portion **161** and the second protrusion portion **162** are complex, which may increase the manufacturing cost when the terminal housing **560** is fabricated of metal. According to the present disclosure, the terminal housing **560** may be fabricated of a plastic material other than metal, thereby reducing the manufacturing cost.

[0087] The rear body **540** according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure may include a rear body plate **550**, a terminal housing **560**, etc.

[0088] A fourth hole **551** may be formed in the center of the rear body plate **550**. A plurality of third holes **553** may be formed in the rear body plate **550** along the circumference of the fourth hole **551**.

[0089] The terminal housing **560** may include a first housing plate portion **561**, a second housing plate portion **563**, a plurality of first column portions **565**, etc. The terminal housing **560** may be fabricated by insert injection molding.

[0090] The first housing plate portion **561** and the second housing plate portion **563** may be perpendicular to the optical axis.

[0091] A plurality of first column portions **565** pass through the plurality of third holes **553**. One ends and the other ends of the plurality of first column portions **565** are connected to the first housing plate portion **561** and the second housing plate portion **563**, respectively.

[0092] Since the first housing plate portion **561**, the second housing plate portion **563**, the plurality of first column portions **565** are not respectively fabricated but are formed at once by insert injection molding, the first housing plate portion **561**, the second casing plate portion **563**, the plurality of first column portion **565** have an integral structure that is not separated from each other.

[0093] In describing the insert injection molding process, the rear body plate **550** made of metal is placed in the mold, and then the molten plastic is injected into the mold. As the injected plastic is solidified by cooling, the terminal housing **560** is created, with the rear body plate **550** coupled into the terminal housing **560**.

[0094] After the insert injection molding is completed, a press-fitting process may be performed to insert the terminal unit **130** into the terminal housing **560**.

[0095] When the terminal housing **560** is fabricated using insert injection molding, even complex shapes of the terminal housing **560** may be easily fabricated. By utilizing insert injection molding, the coupling strength between the rear body plate **550** and the terminal housing **560** may be improved, and the manufacturing cost may be reduced, rather than separately fabricating and coupling the rear body plate **550** and the terminal housing **560**.

[0096] FIGS. **8A** and **8B** are diagrams showing other embodiments of a rear body of the present disclosure.

[0097] Referring to FIG. **8A** and FIG. **8B**, the figures disclose a rear body generated by insert injection molding. The terminal housings **860** (in FIG. **8A**), and **960** (in FIG. **8B**) are different in shape from the terminal housing **160** of the first embodiment and the terminal housing **560** of the second embodiment.

[0098] In the case of FIG. **8A**, insert injection molding is performed so that the plastic for producing the terminal housing **860** does not penetrate the rear body plate **850**. In the rear body plate **850** as disclosed in FIG. **8A**, a hole is formed only in the center.

[0099] In the case of FIG. **8B**, plastic for generating the terminal housing **960** was injected until the plurality of third holes **553** of the rear body plate **550** were filled.

[0100] As such, insert injection molding may be performed in a variety of ways to create the rear body.

[0101] Each component of the apparatus or method according to the present disclosure may be

implemented in hardware or software, or may be implemented in a combination of hardware and software. In addition, a function of each component may be implemented in software, and a microprocessor also may be implemented to execute a function of the software corresponding to each component.

[0102] Various implementations of the systems and techniques as described herein may be realized in digital electronic circuitry, integrated circuitry, field programmable gate array (FPGA), application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), computer hardware, firmware, software, and/or combinations thereof. These various implementations may include implementation through one or more computer programs that are executable on a programmable system. The programmable system includes at least one programmable processor (which may be a special-purpose processor or a general-purpose processor) coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device. Computer programs (also known as programs, software, software applications, or code) include instructions for a programmable processor and are stored in a “computer readable recording medium”.

[0103] The computer-readable recording medium includes all kinds of recording devices in which data that may be read by a computer system is stored. The computer-readable recording medium may be a non-volatile or non-transitory medium such as a ROM, a CD-ROM, a magnetic tape, a floppy disk, a memory card, a hard disk, a magneto-optical disk, a storage device, and may further include a transitory medium such as a data transmission medium. In addition, the computer-readable recording medium may be distributed in a network-connected computer system, and the computer-readable code may be stored and executed in a distributed manner.

[0104] Although the flowchart/timing diagram in the present specification describes the processes as being executed sequentially, this is merely an exemplary description of the technical spirit of one embodiment of the present disclosure. In other words, the flowcharts/timing diagrams are not limited to a chronological order, as those skilled in the art to which the present embodiment pertains may make various modifications and variations to the sequence described in the flowchart/timing diagram or to perform one or more of the processes in parallel without departing from the essential characteristics of the embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0105] The foregoing descriptions are merely illustrative of the technical spirit of the present embodiment, and various modifications and variations will be made by those skilled in the art to which the present embodiment pertains, without departing from the essential characteristics of the present embodiment. Therefore, the present embodiments are not intended to limit the technical spirit of the present embodiments, but are intended to be illustrative, and the scope of the technical spirit of this embodiment is not limited by these embodiments. The protection scope of the present embodiment is to be construed according to the following claims, and all technical spirit within the scope equivalent thereto are construed as being included in the scope of rights of the present embodiment.

TABLE-US-00001 Description of Components 100: camera module for vehicle 101: lens module 104: epoxy 110: front body 111: seating groove portion 113: front body hole 120: substrate 130: terminal unit 140: rear body 150: rear body plate 151: first hole 153: a plurality of second holes 160: terminal housing 161: first protrusion portion 162: second protrusion portion 163: inserting portion 164: coupling member 165: housing groove portion 170: O-ring 540: rear body 550: rear body plate 551: fourth hole 553: a plurality of third holes 560: terminal housing 561: first housing plate portion 563: second housing plate 565: a plurality of first column portion portions

Claims

1. A camera module for a vehicle, the camera module comprising: a lens module; a front body configured to insert a part of the lens module; a substrate disposed inside the front body; a rear

- body coupled to the front body; and a terminal unit connected to the substrate, wherein the rear body comprises: a rear body plate disposed in a seating groove portion formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body; and a terminal housing joined to the rear body plate by thermal fusion, and wherein the terminal unit extends longitudinally from a portion connected to the substrate and penetrates the terminal housing.
2. The camera module of claim 1, wherein the terminal housing comprises an inserting portion inserted into a first hole formed in a center of the rear body plate, and wherein an inner peripheral surface of the inserting portion surrounds an outer peripheral surface of the terminal unit.
 3. The camera module of claim 2, wherein the terminal housing further comprises: a plurality of coupling members penetrating a plurality of second holes formed in the rear body plate.
 4. The camera module of claim 3, wherein the plurality of coupling members are at least partially joined to the inserting portion by thermal fusion.
 5. The camera module of claim 4, wherein a watertight seal is formed when the plurality of coupling members are joined to the inserting portion.
 6. The camera module of claim 1, wherein the rear body further comprises an O-ring disposed between the terminal housing and the rear body plate.
 7. The camera module of claim 1, wherein the terminal housing comprises plastic, and the rear body plate comprises metal.
 8. The camera module of claim 1, wherein a watertight seal is formed by coupling the rear body to the front body.
 9. A camera module for a vehicle, the camera module comprising: a lens module; a front body configured to insert a part of the lens module; a substrate disposed inside the front body; a rear body coupled to the front body; and a terminal unit connected to the substrate, wherein the rear body comprises: a rear body plate disposed in a seating groove portion formed along an inner peripheral surface of the front body; and a terminal housing coupled to the rear body plate, wherein the terminal housing comprises: a first housing plate portion perpendicular to an optical axis of the camera module; a second housing plate portion spaced apart from the first housing plate portion; and a plurality of first column portions penetrating a plurality of third holes formed in the rear body plate, one end being connected to the first housing plate portion, and the other end being connected to the second housing plate portion, and wherein the terminal unit extends longitudinally from a portion connected to the substrate and penetrates the terminal housing.
 10. The camera module of claim 9, wherein the rear body is formed by using insert injection molding in which melted plastic is injected into a mold after the rear body plate is disposed in the mold, and wherein the terminal housing and the rear body plate are coupled to each other in response to the terminal housing being generated by cooling of the melted plastic.
 11. The camera module of claim 9, wherein a watertight seal is formed by coupling the rear body to the front body.
 12. A method for manufacturing a camera module for a vehicle, the method comprising: placing a rear body plate made of metal in a mold; injecting molten plastic into the mold to create a terminal housing; and cooling the molten plastic to create the terminal housing and coupling the terminal housing and the rear body plate to each other, wherein the terminal housing comprises: a first housing plate portion perpendicular to an optical axis of the camera module; a second housing plate portion spaced apart from the first housing plate portion; and a plurality of first column portions penetrating a plurality of third holes formed in the rear body plate, one end of the plurality of first column portions being connected to the first housing plate portion, and the other end of the plurality of first column portions being connected to the second housing plate portion.
 13. The method of claim 12, further comprising: fitting an O-ring into a housing groove portion formed in the terminal housing; fitting the terminal housing to the rear body plate; and performing thermal fusion bonding to join a plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing and the rear body plate, wherein the fitting of the terminal housing to the rear body plate comprises

fitting an inserting portion and each of the plurality of coupling members formed in the terminal housing to correspond to a first hole and each of a plurality of second holes formed in the rear body plate.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the O-ring is in a state of elastic deformation to provide a watertight seal with the terminal housing.
