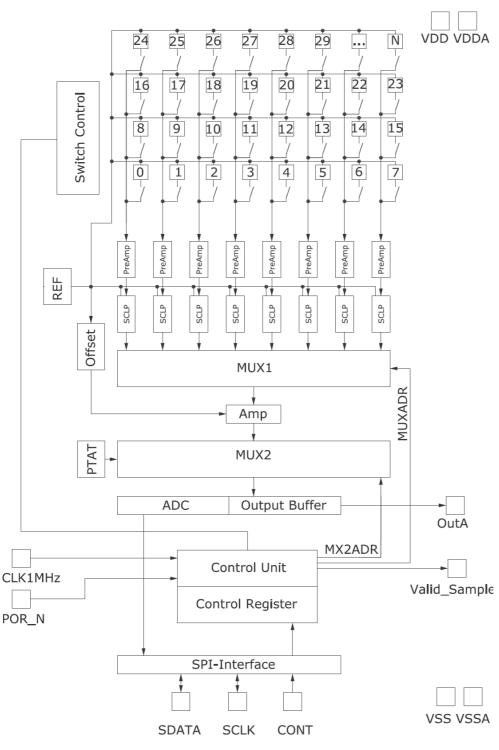
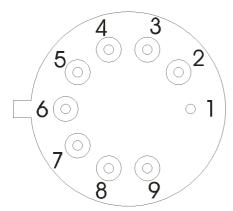
# Datasheet HTPA8x8L2.85/0.9 R0 28.11.2012 Page 1 of 8

# **Principal Schematic for HTPA8x8:**





# Pin Assignment in TO39 – Bottom View:



Connect all reference voltages via 100 nF capacitors to VSS.

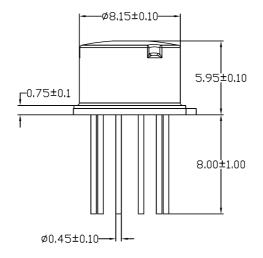
Pin	Pin Assignment 8x8							
Pin	Name	Description	Type					
1	VSS	Negative power supply voltage	Power					
2	VDD	Positive power supply voltage	Power					
3	OUT_A	Analog Output	Analog Output					
4	VCM_C	Common mode voltage	Reference Voltage*					
5	DATA_IO	Data input/output for SPI	Digital Input/Output					
6	CONT	Control Pin for SPI	Digital Input					
7	SCLK_IO	Clock input/output for SPI	Digital Input/Output					
8	VSAM	Valid sample	Digital Output					
9	CLK_1MHZ	Master clock	Digital Input					

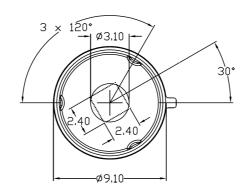
<sup>\*)</sup> Connect via 100 nF to VSS

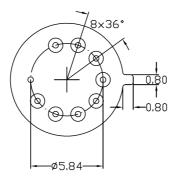


# **Outer Dimensions:**

# HTPA8x8L2.85 in TO39 (single Silicon Lens, focal length 2.85 mm):







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# **Internal Register Map 8x8:**

Num	Name	Function	Notes
0	R	Reset	1: Mux-Pixel-Counter on reset
'(2:1)	OPCTL(1:0)	Selection of operating point Reference choice at SCLP	00: VrefN 01: CM 10: VrefP
'(9:3)	MA(6:0)	Adress for static pixel selection	
10	AIM	Adress Increment Mode	0: adress = MA 1: auto adress inrement
11	AMP	Amplification	1: high amplification
14	SDL	SCLK Divider Low	different clock dividers for
15	SDH	SCLK Divider High	operating SCLK SCLK = MCLK / 2, 4, 8

## **Characteristics:**

# **Common Specifications:**

• Number of Thermocouples 80

Technology n-poly/p-poly Si
 Element Resistance approx. 80 kOhms

• Sensitivity approx. 75 V/W without optics and filter

• Thermal Pixeltime constant <4 ms

• MUX preamplifier noise approx. 30 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ • Pixel + amplifier noise approx. 50 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ 

Digital Interface SPIAnalog Output Yes

• 2 point selectable Gains 2640x / 7920 x

Pitch 300 μm
Absorber size 220 μm
Max. Framerate 100 Hz

(without Averaging)

• 4 internal Amps + MUX

• 64 sensitive elements

### **Optical characteristics:**

• Focal length: 2.85mm ("L" equals the focal length of the lens)

F-Number: 0.9
 Field of view: 45.6°

• lens coating: AR-Coating; average reflectance per surface

< 3% for  $8\mu m < \lambda < 11.5\mu m$ 

Environment acc. for MIL-C-48497

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# **Electric Specifications:**

**Absolute Maximum Ratings:** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		-0.5		6	V
Voltage at All inputs and outputs	V <sub>IO</sub>		-0.5		V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5	V
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$		-30		125	Deg. C

**Operating Conditions:** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		4.5		5.5	V
Operation Temperature	$T_A$		0		85	Deg. C
ESD-Protection		Human body model	1.5			kV
	100pF + 1k5Ohm	1.3			K V	

**Electrical Characteristics** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Digital Input						
Frequency of MCLK	MCLK		100k	1M	TBD	Hz
Input voltage high	$V_{IH}$		Vdd-1.2			V
Input voltage low	$V_{\mathrm{IL}}$				1.2	V
Operating Frequency	$f_{OP}$	CLK_1MHz	100k	1M	TBD	Hz
PTAT						
Temperature range			0		85	Deg. C
PTAT value@ -20°C				TBD		V
PTAT value@100°C				TBD		V
Signal Processing						
First amplifier stage gain	G0		TBD	880	TBD	V/V
Second amplifier stage gain	G1	AMPL=0	TBD	3	TBD	V/V
Second amplifier stage gain	G1	AMPL=1	TBD	9	TBD	V/V
Analog path Output ripple	$V_{PPSENS}$	CLK_1MHz	65	91	120	mV
Temp. coefficient Thermopile path output voltage	TCO <sub>OUTA</sub>		TBD	1	TBD	mV/K
VoltageReference						
VREF_1225	$V_{REF}$	$V_{CC}=5V$ , $T_{amb}=25$ °C	1.2	1.225	1.25	V
Temp. coeff. of V <sub>REF</sub>	$TC_{REF}$		35	100	156	ppm/K

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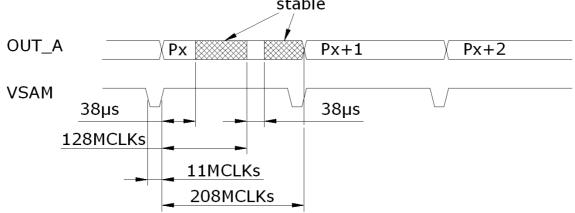


**Electrical Characteristics (continued)** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Analog Output	•					
Output voltage swing	V <sub>OUTA</sub>	load 10kOhm	0.5		V <sub>CC</sub> -0.8	V
Power supply rejection ratio	$P_{SRR}$	AMPL=0 VDD<5V	-16			dB
Output current limit	$I_{OUTA}$	OUT_A	0.15			mA
<b>General Parameters</b>						
Overall current consumption	$I_{DD}$	CLK_1MHz=1MHz 25° C	4.5	4.8	5.3	mA
Start up time	$T_{POR}$	Power On to first VSAM transition			805	cycles

# **Timings HTPA8x8:**

# Sample Timing HTPA8x8

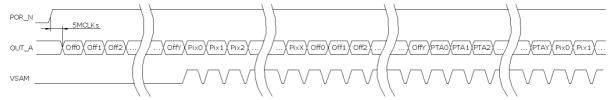


For the HTPA 8x8 every analogous voltage has 2 stable domains, as shown above.



# **Serial Transmission:**

HTPA8x8 Serial Transmission of analogue data



Off0...OffY Electric offset of amplifier 0 to amplifier Y Pix0...PixX Amplified pixel voltage of Pixel0 to PixelX

PTA0...PTAY PTAT-Signal

Constants for array types:

Type 8x8:

Y=3

X = 63

The numeration of the pixels is in all cases line by line.



### **SPI Communication:**

Data sampled at rising edge of SCLK, MSB first.

In case of ASIC as master device the frequency of the SCLK\_IO is equal to the frequency of MCLK/2.

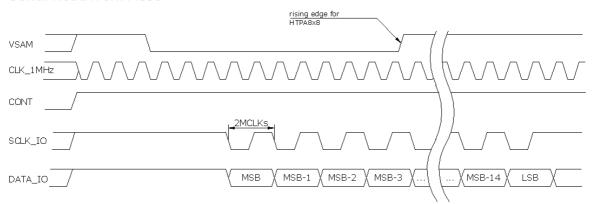
### HTPA8x8:

The four MSB's signify the row address of the current pixel, the other bits describe the ADC-result. The ADC result has a large offset and therefore is not accurate. However, it might be used for movement detection or other applications, which not require absolute temperature measurments.

The output drivers for SCLK\_IO and DATA\_IO are enabled by CONT.

If CONT is low the data can be written serially from external controller through DATA\_IO. In that case the external controller has to wait a minimum delay time, until SCLK\_IO and DATA\_IO output drivers are disabled. After programming, the positive slope of CONT stores the contents, when the number of SCLK-pulses is equal 16. While the output driver of the ASIC is disabled a weak pull up ensures that the SCLK\_IO pin is at high level. To execute a reset command, the  $\mu$ C has to write a logical "1" to the R-Bit in to configuration and afterwards a "0" into the R-bit, which requires two write cycles in this special case.

### Serial Read from ASIC



### Serial Write to ASIC

