Imaging

specifically for processing data at video rates, are an attractive solution, not only because of their number-crunching ability but also because they are fully programmable.

In addition to processing requirements, developers are looking for flexible and high-rate acquisition; highresolution display with nondestructive overlay; and integrated solutions that require fewer slots. Facing stiff competition in their own vertical markets, developers also require faster time-to-market and will be looking for software tools that save them development time.

As they shop for the next-generation development tools, OEMs and integrators expect higher performance and functionality — at lower cost — which is exactly what PCI solutions promise.

Novel Sensor Enables Low-Power, Miniaturized Imagers

Multimedia, military, medical and automotive applications to benefit.

by Eric R. Fossum, Senior Research Scientist Jet Propulsion Laboratory



novel detector technology is poised to supplant traditional charge-coupled-device (CCD) imagers in many applications while opening new imaging markets.

The complementary metal-oxidesemiconductor (CMOS) active-pixel sensor (APS) technology developed over the past three years by NASA at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) has reached a level of performance comparable to CCDs with greatly increased functionality but at a very reduced power level.

Size aids integration

Microelectronics-industry-standard CMOS technology is used to produce the APS. The continual reduction in microelectronics feature size permits the integration of both

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detector and readout amplifier within each pixel. Because this architecture is inherently random access, window-of-region readout is readily achieved, as are electronic pan and zoom.

Because each amplifier is selected only for readout, power dissipation is minimized. The standard 5-V (or 3.3-V) operation of the sensor also contributes to its minimal power dissipation: 10 to 50 mW, depending on on-chip functionality and readout rate.

The imaging performance of the sensors is better than previous CMOS image sensors or charge-injection devices (CIDs) and competitive with nearly all CCDs. The designed fill factor of APS pixels is typically 25 to 30 percent, comparable to interline-transfer CCDs, and can be



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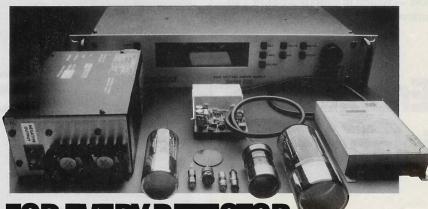
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Imaging

readily improved through the use of on-chip microlenses. The device provides a 75- to 80-dB, or 12- to 14-bit dynamic range, and quantum efficiency per pixel is typically 30 percent because the readout area has some photosensitivity. Because there is no charge transfer, there is no

This second-generation image-sensor technology enables new applications.

smear, and antiblooming protection is built into each pixel.



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The CMOS technology permits easy integration of on-chip timing and control circuits and analog signalchain electronics. JPL has built a 256×256 -pixel image sensor that essentially requires only 5 V and a clock to produce high-quality analog video output.

In 1993, JPL began transferring the technology to industry. It now has technology-collaboration agreements with several small companies plus Eastman Kodak, National Semiconductor and AT&T. In addition, some members of JPL's APS research and development team recently formed a new start-up company, Photobit, in La Crescenta, Calif., which will specialize in custom CMOS image sensor design.

Simplified system design

An important on-chip component now under research at JPL is the analog-to-digital converter (ADC). Such a chip has a full digital interface that simplifies system design. JPL and AT&T have demonstrated several chips with 8-bit on-chip ADC. Improved resolution, higher speed and lower power are desired.

Sensors under development at JPL have also demonstrated additional functionality, including multiresolution readout for robotics, very-highframe-rate imaging (easier to achieve in the APS than in a CCD because of the in-pixel amplifier), and sensors with very high effective dynamic range (greater than 20 bits).

Given the strong interest in the technology and the continued development work (for example, AT&T has already demonstrated a 1024×1024 -element APS with 10-µm pixel pitch), the applications potential is enormous for these low-power devices in medical, military and multimedia imaging. The sensor should also enable new imaging applications because of its size and power characteristics.

Acknowledgements

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