

**PRODUCT** : CAMERA MODULE**MODEL NO.** : CM6787-O500BA-E**SUPPLIER** : TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD.**DATE** : April 17, 2012

CERT. No. 946535

ISO9001

TL9000

# SPECIFICATION

Revision: 1.0

**CM6787-O500BA-E**

If there is no special request from customer, TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD. will not reserve the tooling of the product under the following conditions:

1. There is no response from customer in two years after TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD. submit the samples;

2. There is no order in two years after the latest mass production.

And correlated data (include quality record) will be reserved one year more after tooling was discarded.

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Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Technical Department: \_\_\_\_\_

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**REVISION RECORD**

REV NO.	REV DATE	CONTENTS	REMARKS
1.0	2012-04-11	First release	

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WRITTEN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
FU QUANZHI	LI GAOYANG	LIU TIE NAN

**Key Information**

Module No.		CM6787-O500BA-E
Module Size		8.50mm×8.50mm×5.00mm
Sensor Type		OV5640_COB
Array Size	QXGA	2592×1944
Power Supply	Analog	2.6 ~ 3.0V (2.8V typical)
	I/O	1.8V
Lens		1/4 inch 4Plastic+ IR
Focus(F.NO)		2.8
View Angle		67.4°
Image Area		3673.6μm×2738.4μm
Object Distance		10cm-infinity
Sensitivity		600mV/Lux-sec
Pixel Size		1.4μm×1.4μm
IR Cutter		650nm
Sensor Temperature Range	Operating	-30°C to 70°C
	Stable Image	0°C to 50°C
Output Formats		RAW RGB,RGB 565/555/444,CCIR656, YUV422/420, YCbCr422,and compression
Maximum Image Transfer Rate	QXGA	15 fps
	VGA	90 fps
	QVGA	120 fps
Max S/N Ratio		36dB
Dynamic Range		68 dB @8x gain
Substrate		SOCKET
IC Package		COB
Sensor Power Requirement	Active	140 mA
	Standby	20 μA
Dark Current		8 mV/s @60°C junction temperature
Package		Antistatic Plastic

**Auto-Focus Specification**

NO.	Item	Specification
1	Auto-Focus Type	VCM (Voice Coil Motor)
2	Power Supply	2.6~3.3 V
3	Rated Current	≤80mA
4	Resistance	23±3Ω
5	Settling Time	TBD
6	Hysteresis	±10μm
7	Focusing Range	10cm to infinity
8	VCM Driver	OV5640 Sensor

## Pin Assignment

No.	Name	Pin type	Description
1	GND	Ground	Ground
2	AF_GND	Ground	Ground for VCM
3	PWDN	Input	Power down, active high with internal pull-down resistor 1: Power down mode 0: Normal mode
4	RESET	Input	hardware reset (active low with internal pull-up resistor) 1: Normal mode 0: Reset mode
5	STROBE	output	I/O strobe output
6	GND	Ground	Ground
7	DOVDD	Power	Power for I/O circuit
8	GND	Ground	Ground
9	MDN1	I/O	MIPI TX second data lane negative output
10	MDP1	I/O	MIPI TX second data lane positive output
11	GND	Ground	Ground
12	GND	Ground	Ground
13	GND	Ground	Ground
14	AVDD	Power	power for analog circuit
15	AGND	Ground	Ground for analog circuit
16	GND	Ground	Ground
17	NC		
18	GND	Ground	Ground
19	SIOD	I/O	SCCB data
20	XCLK	Input	System input clock
21	GND	Ground	Ground
22	AGND	Ground	Ground for analog circuit
23	SIOC	Input	SCCB input clock
24	AF_VDD	Power	Power for VCM
25	AGND	Ground	Ground for analog circuit
26	AGND	Ground	Ground for analog circuit
27	MCP	I/O	MIPI TX clock lane positive output
28	MCN	I/O	MIPI TX clock lane negative output
29	GND	Ground	Ground
30	MDP0	Ground	MIPI TX first data lane positive output
31	MDN0	output	MIPI TX first data lane negative output

32	GND	Ground	Ground
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## Electrical Characteristics

### 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

parameter	absolute maximum rating <sup>a</sup>
supply voltage (with respect to ground) <sup>b</sup>	$V_{DD-A}$ 4.5V
	$V_{DD-D}$ 3V
	$V_{DD-IO}$ 4.5V
electro-static discharge (ESD)	human body model 2000V
	machine model 200V
all input/output voltages (with respect to ground)	-0.3V to $V_{DD-IO} + 1V$
I/O current on any input or output pin	±200 mA
peak solder temperature (10 second dwell time)	245°C

a. exceeding the absolute maximum ratings shown above invalidates all AC and DC electrical specifications and may result in permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

b. for negative voltage with respect to ground,  $V_{DD-A}$  (-4.5V),  $V_{DD-C}$  (-3V),  $V_{DD-IO}$  (-4.5V)

### 2. Functional temperature

parameter	range
operating temperature <sup>a</sup>	-30°C to +70°C junction temperature
stable image temperature <sup>b</sup>	0°C to +50°C junction temperature

a. sensor functions but image quality may be noticeably different at temperatures outside of stable image range

b. image quality remains stable throughout this temperature range

**3. DC Characteristics (-30°C < TA < 70°C)**

symbol	parameter	min	typ	max	unit
power supply					
V <sub>DD-A</sub>	supply voltage (analog)	2.6	2.8	3.0	V
V <sub>DD-D</sub> <sup>a</sup>	supply voltage (digital core)	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
V <sub>DD-IO</sub>	supply voltage (digital I/O)	1.71	1.8	3.0	V
internal DVDD short to DVDD, DVP output, AVDD = 2.8V, DOVDD = 2.8V					
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	2592 x 1944 @ 15 fps JPG		110	140	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	1080p @ 30 fps JPG		100	130	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		32	42	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	720p @ 60 fps		100	42	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		32	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	720 @ 30 fps YUV		58	72	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	VGA @ 30 fps		58	72	mA
internal DVDD, EVDD short to DVDD, MIPI output, AVDD = 2.8V, DOVDD = 1.8V					
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	2592 x 1944 @ 15 fps JPG		110	140	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	2592 x 1944 @ 15 fps YUV		100	130	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	1080p @ 30 fps JPG		100	130	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	1080p @ 30 fps YUV		90	115	mA
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		32	42	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	720 @ 30 fps YUV		54	70	mA
external DVDD, EVDD short to DVDD, DVP output, AVDD = 2.8V, DOVDD = 2.8V					
I <sub>DD-A</sub>	operating current		30	40	mA
I <sub>DD-D</sub>	operating current		98	125	mA
I <sub>DD-DO</sub>	2592 x 1944 @ 15 fps JPG		9	12	mA

symbol	parameter	min	typ	max	unit
standby current					
$I_{\text{DDS-SCCB}}$			20	50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{DDS-PWDN}}$			20	50	$\mu\text{A}$
digital inputs (typical conditions: AVDD = 2.8V, DVDD = 1.5V, DOVDD = 1.8V)					
$V_{\text{IL}}$	input voltage LOW			0.54	V
$V_{\text{IH}}$	input voltage HIGH	1.26			V
$C_{\text{IN}}$	input capacitor			10	pF
digital outputs (standard loading 25 pF)					
$V_{\text{OH}}$	output voltage HIGH	1.62			V
$V_{\text{OL}}$	output voltage LOW			0.18	V
serial interface inputs <sup>b</sup>					
$V_{\text{IL}}$	SIOC and SIOD	-0.5	0	0.54	V
$V_{\text{IH}}$	SIOC and SIOD	1.26	1.8	3.0	V

a. using the internal DVDD regulator is strongly recommended for minimum power down current

b. based on DOVDD = 1.8V.



## 4. AC Characteristics

### a. AC Characteristics (TA = 25°C, VDD-A = 2.8V)

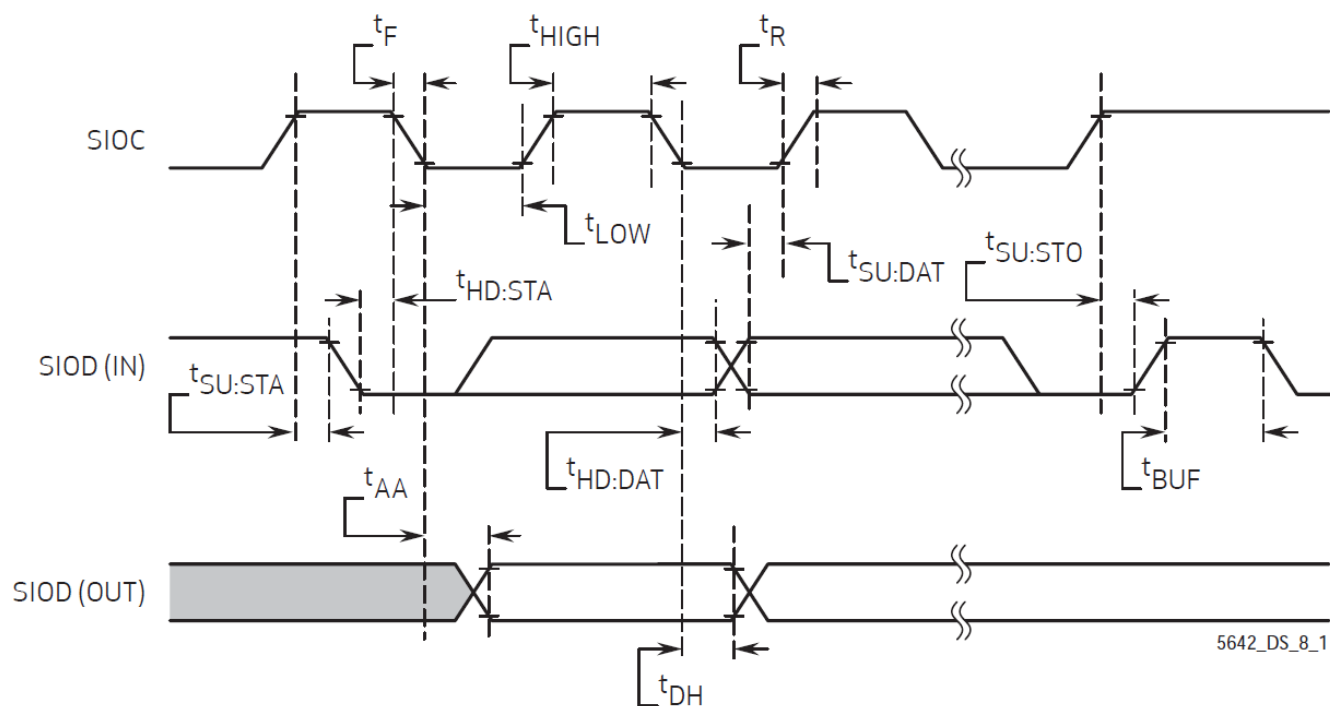
symbol	parameter	min	typ	max	unit
ADC parameters					
B	analog bandwidth		30		MHz
DLE	DC differential linearity error		0.5		LSB
ILE	DC integral linearity error		1		LSB
	settling time for hardware reset			<1	ms
	settling time for software reset			<1	ms
	settling time for resolution mode change			<1	ms
	settling time for register setting			<300	ms

### b. Timing Characteristics

symbol	parameter	min	typ	max	unit
oscillator and clock input					
f <sub>OSC</sub>	frequency (XVCLK) <sup>a</sup>	6	24	54	MHz
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	clock input rise/fall time <sup>b</sup>			5 (10°)	ns
f <sub>PCLK</sub>	parallel port output pixel clock		48 <sup>d</sup>	96 <sup>e</sup>	MHz

- for input clock range 6~27 MHz, the OV5640 can tolerate input clock jitter up to 1ns, for input clock range to 54MHz, the OV5640 can tolerate input clock jitter up to 500 ps
- b. if the PLL is bypassed, the delay from input clock to output clock is approximately 4~5 ns
- if using the internal PLL
- typical PCLK is 48 MHz when sensor output is smaller size (VGA YUV or below) or full size compression
- 96 MHz is for sensor RAW data output at 15 fps or YUV output at 7.5 fps. For higher speeds such as 5 megapixel Y UV @ 15 fps, OmniVision recommends using the MIPI two-lane interface.

### c. SCCB interface timing



5642\_DS\_8\_1

### SCCB interface timing specifications<sup>a</sup>

symbol	parameter	min	typ	max	unit
$f_{SIOC}$	clock frequency			400	KHz
$t_{LOW}$	clock low period	1.3			$\mu s$
$t_{HIGH}$	clock high period	0.6			$\mu s$
$t_{AA}$	SIOC low to data out valid	0.1		0.9	$\mu s$
$t_{BUF}$	bus free time before new start	1.3			$\mu s$
$t_{HD:STA}$	start condition hold time	0.6			$\mu s$
$t_{SU:STA}$	start condition setup time	0.6			$\mu s$
$t_{HD:DAT}$	data in hold time	0			$\mu s$
$t_{SU:DAT}$	data in setup time	0.1			$\mu s$
$t_{SU:STO}$	stop condition setup time	0.6			$\mu s$
$t_R, t_F$	SCCB rise/fall times			0.3	$\mu s$
$t_{DH}$	data out hold time	0.05			$\mu s$

a. SCCB timing is based on 400KHz mode

**5. Format and frame rate**

format	resolution	frame rate (fps)	scaling method	DVP (PCLK, MHz)		MIPI (total bit rate, Mbps)		
				Raw	YUV222	Raw10	Raw8	YUV422
5 Mp	2592x1944	15	no scaling	84	84 (7.5 fps)	840	672	1344
SXGA	1280x960	45	2x2 binning	84	84 (22.5 fps)	840	672	1344
1080p	1920x1080	30	cropping	84	84 (15 fps)	840	672	1344
720p	1280x720	60	cropping + 2x2 binning	84	84 (30 fps)	840	672	1344
VGA	640x480	90	2x2 binning + 2x2 skip	42	84	420	336	672
QVGA	320x240	120	2x2 binning + 4x4 skip	21	42	210	168	336

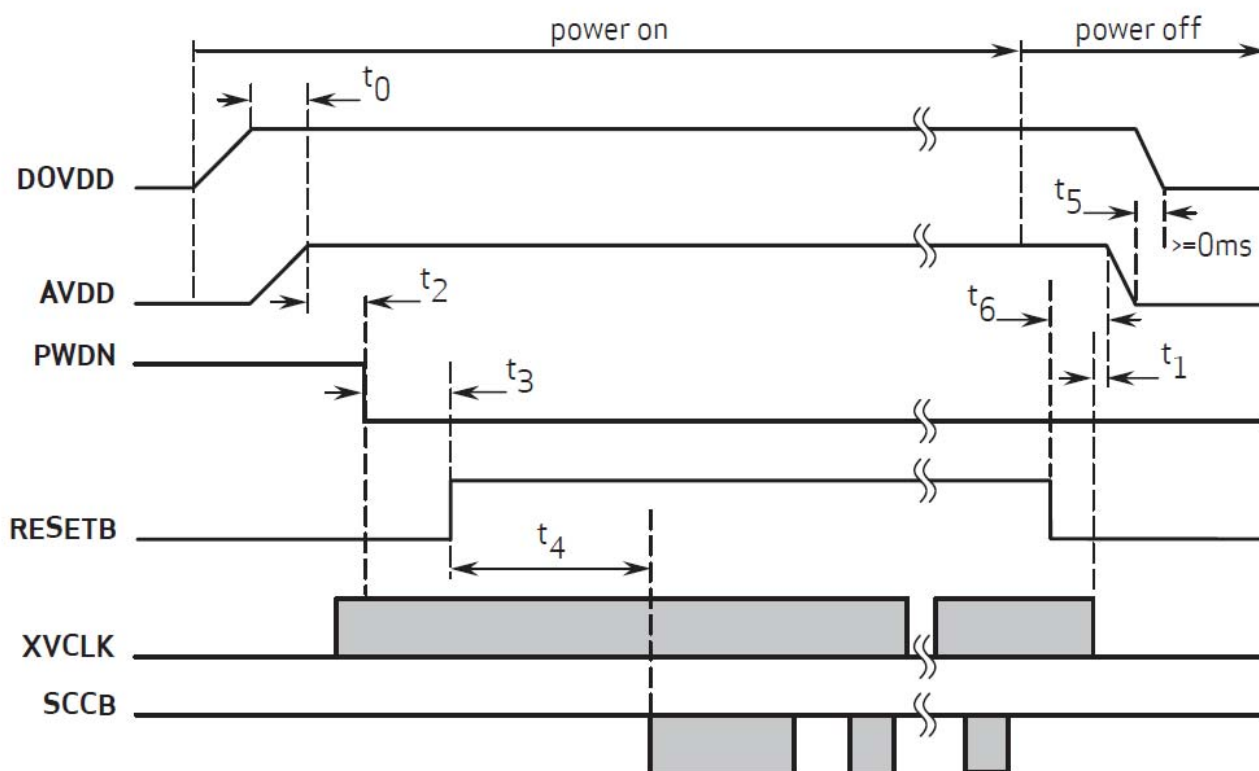
**6. Power up sequence**

Based on the system power configuration (1.8V or 2.8V for I/O power, using external DVDD or internal DVDD, requiring access to the I2C during power up period or not), the power up sequence will differ. If 1.8V is used for I/O power, using the internal DVDD is preferred. If 2.8V is used for I/O power, due to a high voltage drop at the internal DVDD regulator, there is a potential heat issue. Hence, for a 2.8V power system, OmniVision recommends using an external DVDD source. Due to the higher power down current when using an external DVDD source, OmniVision strongly recommends cutting off all powers, including the external DVDD, when the sensor is not in use in the case of 2.8V I/O and external DVDD.

**a. Power up with internal DVDD**

For powering up with the internal DVDD and I2C access during the power ON period, the following conditions must occur:

1. When DOVDD and AVDD are turned ON, make sure DOVDD becomes stable before AVDD becomes stable.
2. PWDN is active high with an asynchronized design (does not need clock).
3. PWDN pin tied to digital ground if it is not controlled.
4. If PWDN pin is controlled as below, for PWDN to go low, power must first become stable (AVDD to PWDN  $\geq$  5 ms).
5. RESETB is active low with an asynchronized design.
6. Master clock XVCLK should provide at least 1 ms before host accesses the sensor's registers.
7. Host can access I2C bus (if shared) during entire period. 20ms after RESETB goes high, host can access the sensor's registers to initialize sensor.

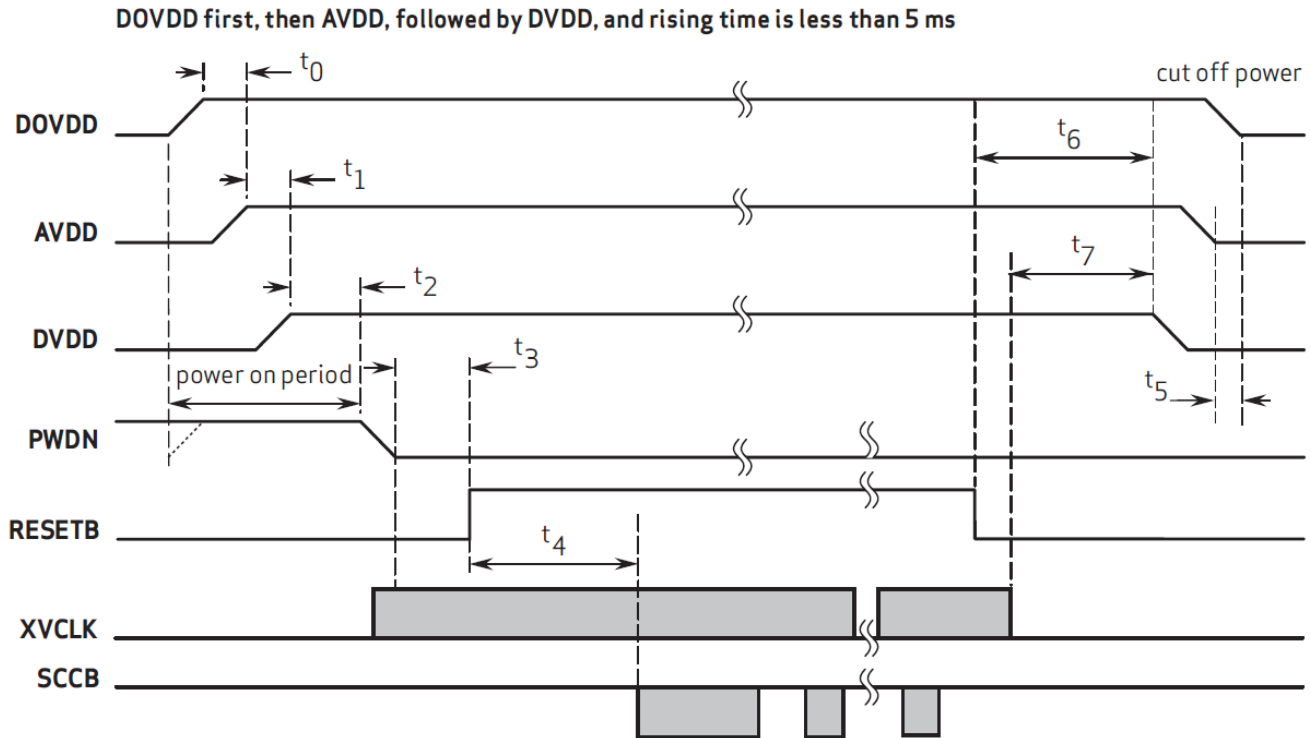

**Note:**

- $t_0 \geq 0\text{ms}$ : delay from DOVDD stable to AVDD stable, it is recommended to power up AVDD shortly after DOVDD has been powered up.
- $t_1 \geq 0\text{ms}$ : delay from XVCLK off to AVDD off.
- $t_2 \geq 5\text{ms}$ : delay from AVDD stable to sensor power up stable, PWDN can be pulled low after this point, XVCLK can be turned on after power on.
- $t_3 \geq 1\text{ms}$ : delay from sensor power up stable to RESETB pull up.
- $t_4 \geq 20\text{ms}$ : delay from RESETB pull high to SCCB initialization.
- $t_5 \geq 0\text{ms}$ : delay from AVDD off to DOVDD off.
- $t_6 \geq 0\text{ms}$ : delay from RESETB pull low to AVDD off.

**b. Power up with external DVDD source**

For powering up with an external DVDD source and I2C access during the power ON period, the following conditions must occur:

1. When DOVDD and AVDD are turned ON, make sure DOVDD becomes stable before AVDD becomes stable.
2. When AVDD and DVDD are turned ON, make sure AVDD becomes stable before DVDD becomes stable.
3. PWDN is active high with an asynchronized design (does not need clock), PWDN pin tied to digital ground if it is not controlled.
4. For PWDN to go low, power must first become stable (DVDD to PWDN  $\geq 5\text{ms}$ ).
5. All powers are cut off when the camera is not in use (power down mode is not recommended).
6. RESETB is active low with an asynchronized design.
7. Master clock XVCLK should provide at least 1 ms before host accesses the sensor's registers.
8. Host can access I2C bus (if shared) during entire period. 20ms after RESETB goes high, host can access the sensor's registers to initialize sensor.



#### Note

- $t_0 \geq 0$  ms: delay from DOVDD stable to AVDD stable, it is recommended to power up AVDD shortly after DOVDD has been powered up
- $t_1 \geq 0$  ms: delay from AVDD stable to DVDD stable
- $t_2 \geq 5$  ms: delay from DVDD stable to sensor power up stable
- $t_3 \geq 1$  ms: delay from sensor power up stable to RESETB pull up
- $t_4 \geq 20$  ms: delay from RESETB pull high to SCCB initialization
- $t_5 \geq 0$  ms: delay from AVDD off to DOVDD off
- $t_6 \geq 0$  ms: delay from RESETB pull low to DVDD off
- $t_7 \geq 0$  ms: delay from XVCLK off to DVDD off

## 7. Reset

The OV5640 sensor includes a RESETB pin that forces a complete hardware reset when it is pulled low (GND). The OV5640 clears all registers and resets them to their default values when a hardware reset occurs. A reset can also be initiated through the SCCB interface by setting register 0x3008[7] to high.

Manually applying a hard reset upon power up is required even though on-chip reset is included. The hard reset is active low with an asynchronized design. The reset pulse width should be greater than or equal to 1 ms.

## 8. Hardware and software standby

Two suspend modes are available for the OV5640:

- hardware standby
- SCCB software standby

To initiate hardware standby mode, the PWDN pin must be tied to high (while in MIPI mode, set register 0x300E[4:3] to 2'b11 before the PWDN pin is set to high). When this occurs, the OV5640 internal device clock is halted and all internal counters are reset and registers are maintained.

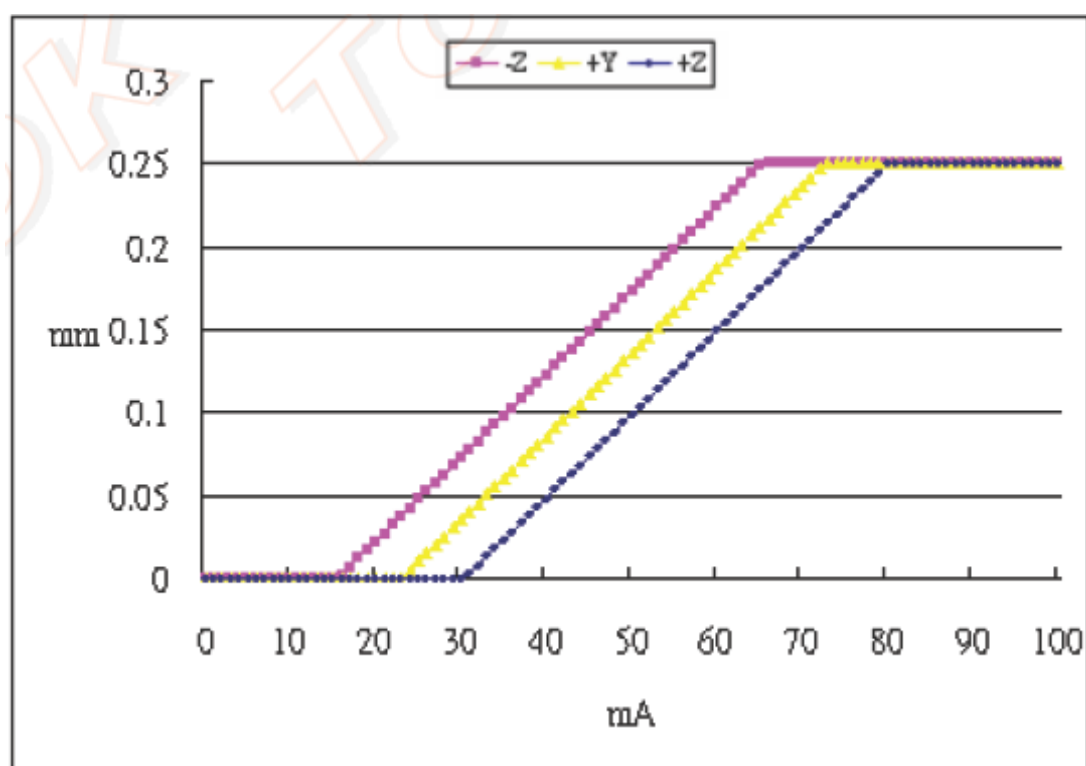
Executing a software standby through the SCCB interface suspends internal circuit activity but does not halt the device clock. All register content is maintained in standby mode.

**Note: For more information of sensor please refer to the OV5640 specification.**

## 9. VCM Specification

NO.	Item	Condition	Specification
1	Motor Size	Without terminal	8.5*8.5*3.45 mm
2	Absolute Max Current	Norminal	≤100mA
3	Moving Tilt	At stroke range:0~0.22mm	19' or less
4	Starting Current	Moving direction is upward	25mA~45 mA
5	Hysteresis	10mA~80mA~10mA(step by 5mA)	± 10μm or less
6	Sensitivity		5 ±2μm/mA
7	Motion Range	Under 80mA input current	≥0.22mm
8	Terminal Resistance		23Ω±3Ω
9	Lens Unit Mass		≤0.07g

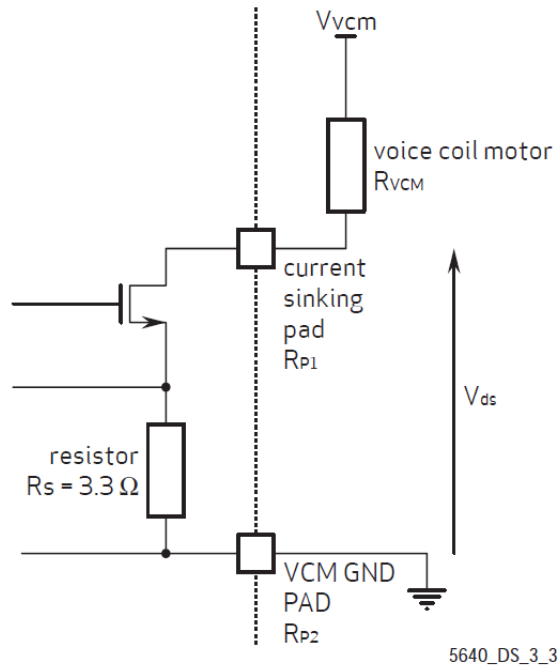
Performance Diagram



## 10. VCM driver

OV5640 support for auto focus control (AFC) with embedded AF VCM driver.

### VCM block diagram



The maximum SINK current can be estimated as:

- $ISINK = (V_{vcm} - V_{ds}) / (R_s + R_{vcm} + R_{p1} + R_{p2})$
- $V_{ds}$  is the transistor headroom
- $R_{p1}$  and  $R_{p2}$  are the resistance in the current path
- $R_{VCM}$  is the resistance of the voice coil motor.

The OV5640 VCM driver is a single 10-bit DAC with 100 mA output current sink capability. It is designed for linear control of the VCM. The DAC is controlled via the SCCB interface with clock rates up to 400 Hz. The OV5640 VCM driver provides three types of output current control modes that allow users to adjust transient response of the sinking current.

#### a. Output current control mode

The OV5640 VCM driver uses 4 bits ( $S_3$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_1$ , and  $S_0$ ) to control the output current response.

1.  $S[3:0] = X000$ : Directly jump mode: code directly jumps to target code. Output current transient response time (see table 3-2.)
2.  $S[3:0] = 0001$  to  $0111$ : Single step mode: code increases/decreases by a single step. Single step time durations are  $50\mu s$ ,  $100\mu s$ ,  $200\mu s$ ,  $400\mu s$ ,  $800\mu s$ ,  $1600\mu s$ , and  $3200\mu s$ , which are controlled by  $S_2$ ,  $S_1$ , and  $S_0$  (see table 3-4.)
3.  $S[3:0] = 1001$  to  $1111$ : Multi-code steps mode: Code increases/decreases in multi-code steps. If the target code and the current code have a difference larger than 128, the 64-code step is applied first. When the difference in between target and current codes is no more than 128 but larger than 16, the 16-code step is used. When the difference is less than 16, it will directly jump to the target code. Single step time options are  $50\mu s$ ,  $100\mu s$ ,  $200\mu s$ ,  $400\mu s$ ,  $800\mu s$ ,  $1600\mu s$ , and  $3200\mu s$ , which are controlled by  $S_2$ ,  $S_1$ , and  $S_0$ , (see table 3-5.)

## VCM driver control

function	register	description
current transient response control	0x3602	Bit[3:0]: Current transient response control x000: mode 0 0001~0111: mode 1 1001~1111: mode 2
10-bit DAC code	0x3603[5:0], 0x3602[7:4]	0x3603[5:0]: D[9:4] 0x3602[7:4]: D[3:0]
clock divider	0x3605[3:0], 0x3606[7:0]	divide external clock to obtain a 20 KHz clock for VCM control block VCM control clock = external clock / Rdiv[11:0]

## VCM control registers

address	register name	default value	RW	description
0x3603	VCM[15:8]	0x01	RW	Bit[7]: PD Bit[5:0]: D[9:4]
0x3602	VCM[7:0]	0x50	RW	Bit[7:4]: D[3:0] Bit[3]: S3 Bit[2:0]: S[2:0]
0x3605	SLEW[11:8]	0x46	RW	Bit[3:0]: Rdiv[11:8]
0x3604	SLEW[7:0]	0x05	RW	Bit[7:0]: Rdiv[7:0]
0x3606	VCM CURRENT	0x00	RW	Bit[2:0]: VCM output current control 000: $0.71 * I_d$ 001: $0.77 * I_d$ 010: $0.83 * I_d$ 011: $0.91 * I_d$ 100: $1.00 * I_d$ 101: $1.11 * I_d$ 110: $1.25 * I_d$ 111: $1.43 * I_d$

## single step mode

mode	S3	S2	S1	S0	single step transition time	full scale transition time (1023 steps)
single step mode	0	0	0	1	50μs	51.15ms
	0	0	1	0	100μs	102.3ms
	0	0	1	1	200μs	204.6ms
	0	1	0	0	400μs	409.2ms
	0	1	0	1	800μs	818.4ms
	0	1	1	0	1600μs	1.637s
	0	1	1	1	3200μs	3.274s

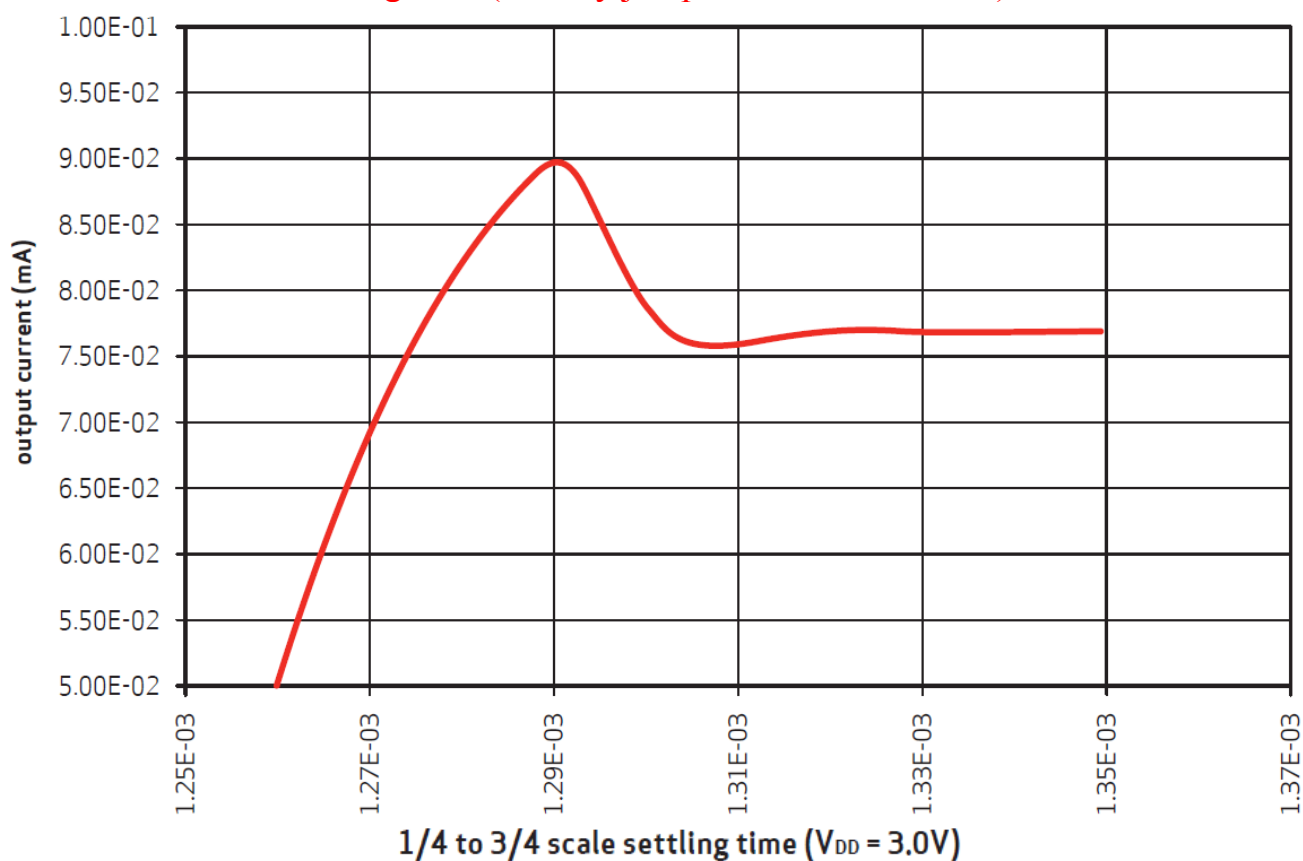


### multi-code step mode

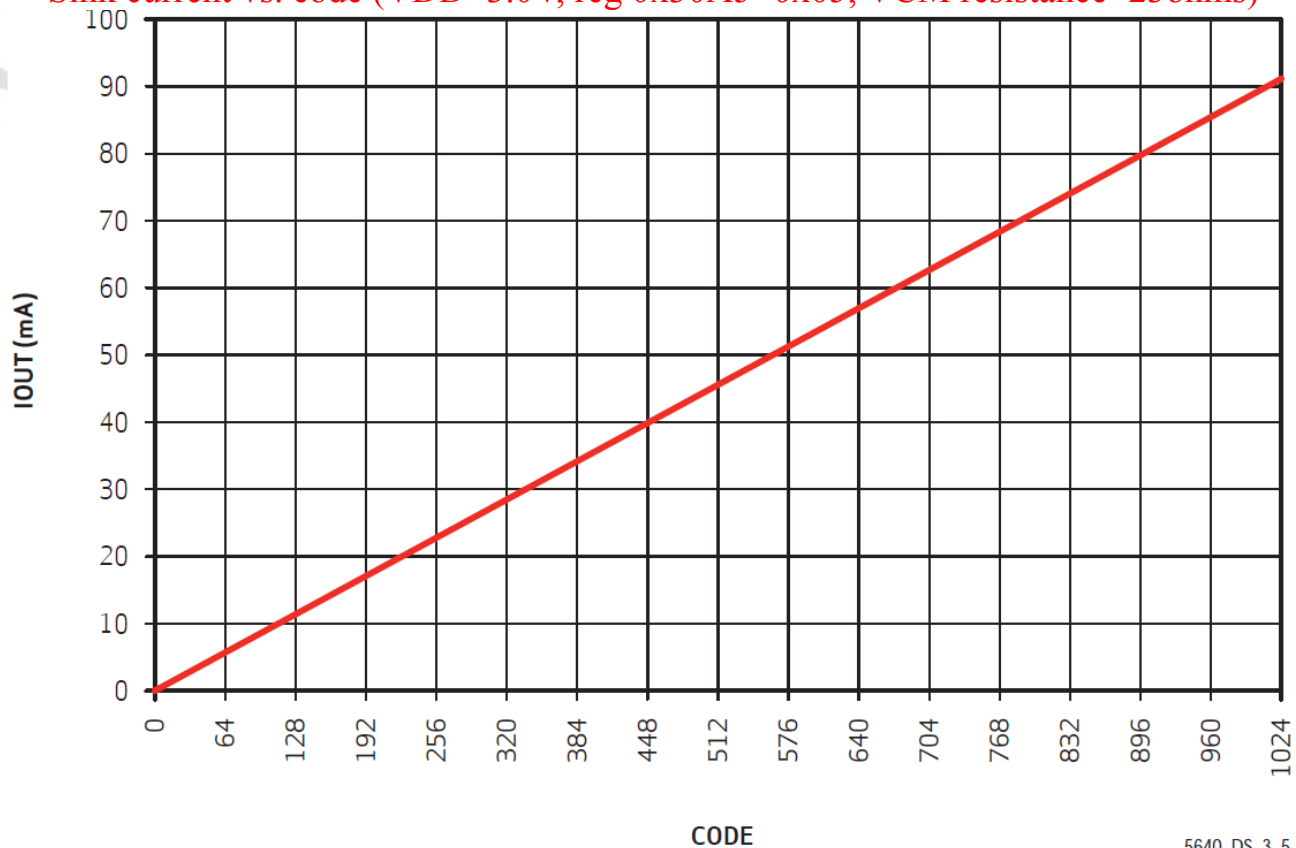
mode	S3	S2	S1	S0	single step transition time	full scale transition time (22 steps) <sup>a</sup>
single step mode	1	0	0	1	50μs	1.1ms
	1	0	1	0	100μs	2.2ms
	1	0	1	1	200μs	4.4ms
	1	1	0	0	400μs	8.8ms
	1	1	0	1	800μs	17.6ms
	1	1	1	0	1600μs	35.2ms
	1	1	1	1	3200μs	70.4ms

a. a full scale transition includes fourteen 64-code steps, seven 16-code steps and one directly jump step.

### 1/4 to 3/4 scale setting time (directly jump mode . VDD=3.0V)



Sink current vs. code (VDD=3.0V, reg 0x30A5=0x05, VCM resistance=23ohms)



5640 DS 3 5

# Rohs

Customer No.:

## CM6787-0500BA-E Camera Module

### 32PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO	NAME
1	GND

2	AF_GND
---	--------

3	PW/DN
---	-------

4	RESET
---	-------

5	STROBE
---	--------

6	GND
---	-----

7	DDVDD
---	-------

8	GND
9	

9	MDN1
10	MDN1

10	MUP1
11	GND

11	GND
12	GND

12	GND
13	GND

13	AVMD
14	AVMD

15	AGND
----	------

16	GND
----	-----

17	NC
----	----

18	GND
----	-----

19	SIDD
----	------

20	XCLK
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21	GND
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22	AGND
----	------

23	SIDC
----	------

24	AF_VDD
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25	AGND
----	------

26	AGND
27	

2/	MCP
30	

28	MLN
39	CND

30	MDP0
30	MDP0

30	MDP-0
31	MDP-0

32	GND
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1	2
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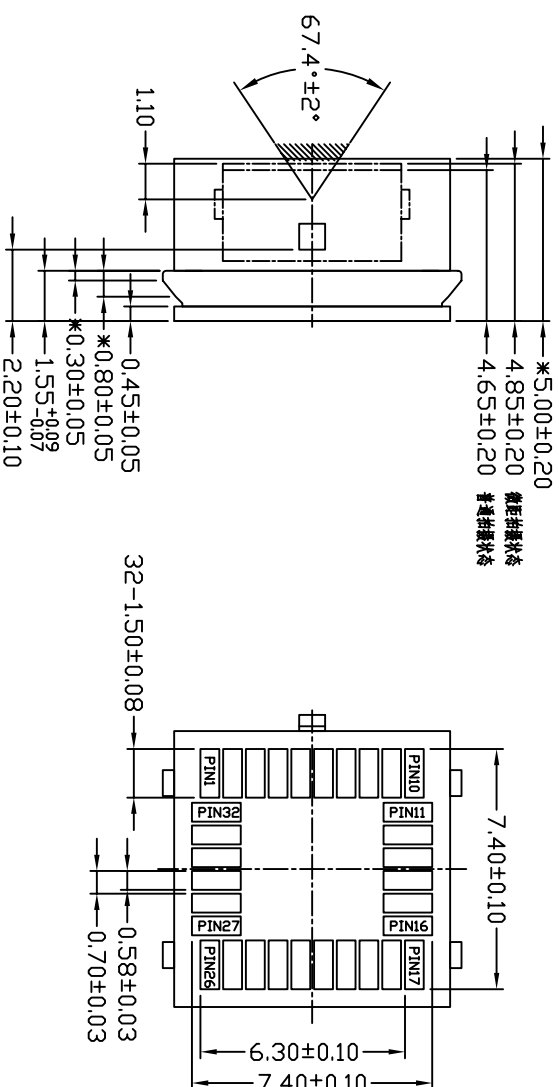
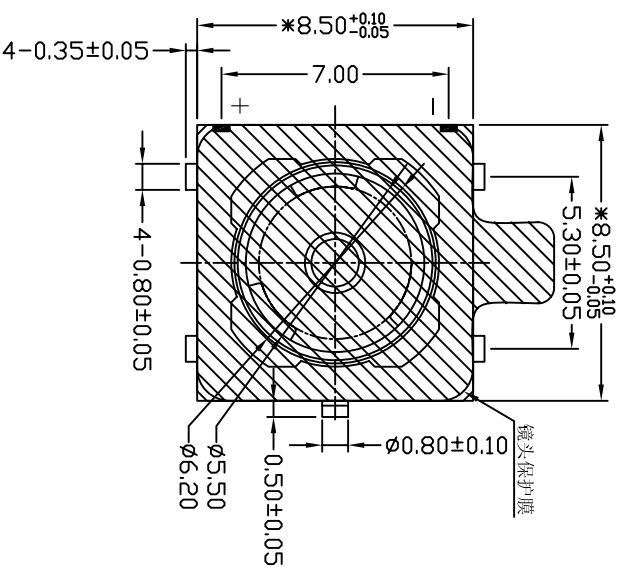
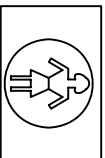
STRONICS LTD.

DRAW NO.	REV
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	A
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李高阳 20111117刘铁楠 20111117

SHEET:

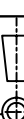


主要参数 (Module Specification)	
焦距 (FFL)	3.37 mm
光圈 (F.NO)	2.8
视场角 (View Angle)	67.4°
畸变 (Distortion)	< 1 %
景深 (Focusing Range)	10 cm~Infinity
感光芯片 (Chip Type)	OV5640
像素 (Array Size)	5.0M
镜头类型 (Lens Size)	1/4INCH 4P+IR

注:1.\*为关键尺寸;

2. 配合连接器: CLE9132-8701F; A/VDD(2.6V~3.0V)  
3. AF为sensor内部控制 DQVDD(1.8V)

AF\_VDD<2.6V~3.3V>

CUSTOMER APPROVE			AMEND			手机摄像模组			TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD.		
Mechanical	Electrical	△				TOLERANCE : DECIMAL x ± .30 .xx ± .20 Δ ± 1/4			PRODUCT NO. DRAW NO. REV		
		△				CM6787-0500BA-E			A		
		△				D/WN 李高阳 20111117			DSN 李高阳 20111117		
		△				CHKD 马亮 20111117			APPD 刘铁楠 20111117		
		ND.	CONTENT			DATE			 NDT IN SCALEUNIT mm SHEET:		

## Appearance Specification

NO.	Item	Standard	Importance Class
1	Top side of Lens	No obvious impurity and oil impurity on the front of lens within the half area; The defect(unfeeling) limitation: width $\leq$ 1mm, length $\leq$ 2mm, the defect number $\leq$ 2; No feeling defect; The width of defects and gaps on the outside of Lens $\leq$ 0.3mm. Others are unlimited.	A
2	Screw glue	Normally screw glue shall be symmetrical distributed around lens circle side. Particular circs, glue distribution must not disturb customer's assembly operation.	A
3	Holder	No obvious impurity and distortion of outline. The width and length of defect is unlimited, the depth $\leq$ 0.1mm and $\leq$ 1/4 of the thickness of Holder.	B
4	Sealed glue	Sealed glue distributing between holder and FPC must be symmetrical and smooth. Not allow glue leakage and asymmetric thickness. After holder assembly, the thickness distance between one side and its opposite side shall be less than 0.2mm. Excess glue over the holder shall not make the outside dimension be out of control.	A
5	FPC/PCB	Edge defect limitation: width $\leq$ 1/2H (H is minimum.)、length $\leq$ 1mm、defect numbers per edge $\leq$ 2(No tearing gap inby edge for FPC); Edge outshoot limitation (width $\leq$ 0.3mm, length $\leq$ 1mm). No obvious impurity and crease on the surface. If there was shield film on the surface, the spot size of the film shall be less than 0.3mm $\times$ 1mm and no line is exposed. If it was not be cleaned and did not influence the total thickness, it would be permitted. Label and mark shall be clear enough to be discerned.	A
6	Connector	No dust, fingerprint, and not allows to turning colors, distortion; Solder must be well; No open circuit or short circuit	A

7	Gold finger	No dust, fingerprint, and not allows to turning colors, burned, unsmoothed and peeled; No open circuit or short circuit; The defect width shall be smaller than 20% of gold finger's width. No copper/nickel exposed in defect. Numbers of defected pin shall be less than 3. The defect limitation:width $\leq$ 0.08mm,length $\leq$ 5mm.	A
8	Stiffener	Holder anchor pole length overtopping the steel plate shall be less than 0.2mm. No dust, rust and deep scratch on the steel surface without Double coated tapes.	B
9	Double coated tapes	Adhered direction shall be right. Not allows to excess steel plate edge. No alveoli and stick. Not allows to peel glue and rip protective paper when tear the protective paper.	B
10	Protective film	No dust in the glue side. Not allows to float or drop.	B

Remark:

1. The definition of the appearance importance class

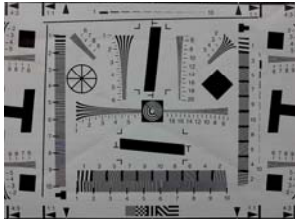
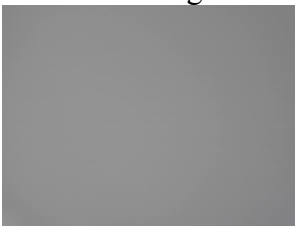
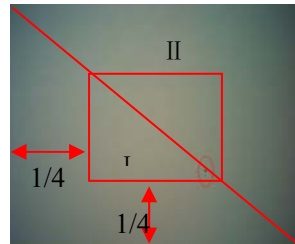


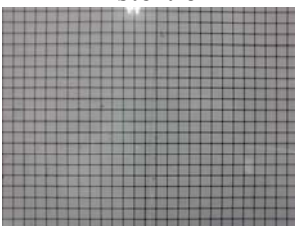
A: The defect can be found in the finished product, or have obvious visual differences from good products, such as crack, defect and dust, or influence image quality, or are appointed by the customer. We will emphasize these items and check all products.

B: The defect can be found in the finished product and has visual difference from the good one, but will not affect customer's aesthetic judgement. Or the defect can not be found in the finished product and will not generate functional problem, but will slightly influence sequential manufacture process or condition. We will supervise these items in the manufacturing process and check products selectively.

2. Sampling standard

Referenced standard: GB/T 2828.1-2003/ISO 2859-1:1999 and ANSI/ASQC.4-1993 II

## Image Specification

NO.	Item	Standard	Important Class
1	TV Line 	Center $\geq 1200$ 0.7 viewing field $\geq 900$	A
2	Shading 	The lightness of 90% viewing area $\geq 40\%$ of center lightness(Lens correction Shading [Turn off]); The lightness of 90% viewing area $\geq 60\%$ of center lightness(Lens correction Shading [Turn on])	A
3	Blemish 	I area: Blemish number $\leq 1$ II area: Blemish number $\leq 4$	B
4	Color 	Color distortion ratio of center $\pm 15\%$	B
5	Gray Scale 	Margin of two near scales' brightness $\geq 6$	B
6	Distortion 	$< 1\%$	B

## Reliability Specification

No.	Test item	Test condition	Judgment
1	Temperature strike cycle [Power off]	Low temperature:-30°C±2°C for 30 min High temperature:+80°C±2°C for 30 min Cycle:10 times	1.Function: Resolution: difference<20% after test Shading: difference<20% after test  2.Appearance: Do not exit NG after test
2	High temperature and high humidity storage	Temperature:60°C Humidity:90%RH Time:96 hours	
3	Low temperature operating	Temperature:-20°C±2°C Time:96 hours	
4	High temperature operating	Temperature:70°C±2°C Time:96 hours	
5	Low temperature storage	Temperature:-30°C±2°C Time:96 hours	
6	High temperature storage	Temperature:80°C±2°C Time:96 hours	
7	ESD test [Power off]	C:150pF R:330Ω Voltage:±2KV Air discharge: Cycle:10 times	
8	Vibration Test [Packaged]	Frequency:10Hz~55Hz~10Hz Amplitude:1.5 mm Times: each X,Y,Z directions for 30mins	
9	Dropping test [Packaged]	Product dropping from 150cm height to smooth marble Drop style:1 coner,3 arris,6 faces Test times:10	

## Precautions For Using CCM Modules

### Handling Precautions

—DO NOT try to open the unit enclosure as there is no user-serviceable component inside. To prevent damage to the camera module by electrostatic discharge, handling the camera module only after discharging all static electricity from yourself and ensuring a static-free environment for the camera module.

—DO NOT touch the top surface of the lens.

—DO NOT press down on the lens.

—DO NOT try to focus the lens.

—DO NOT put the camera module in a dusty environment.

—To reduce the risk of electrical shock and damage to the camera module, turn off the power before connect and disconnect the camera module.

—DO NOT drop the camera module more than 60 cm onto any hard surface.

—DO NOT expose camera module to rain or moisture.

—DO NOT expose camera module to direct sunlight.

—DO NOT put camera in a high temperature environment.

—DO NOT use liquid or aerosol cleaners to clean the lens.

—DO NOT make any charges or modifications to camera module.

—DO NOT subject camera module to strong electromagnetic field.

—DO NOT subject the camera module to excessive vibration or shock.

—DO NOT Impact or nip CCM module with speculate things

—DO NOT alter, modify or change the shape of the tab on the metal frame.

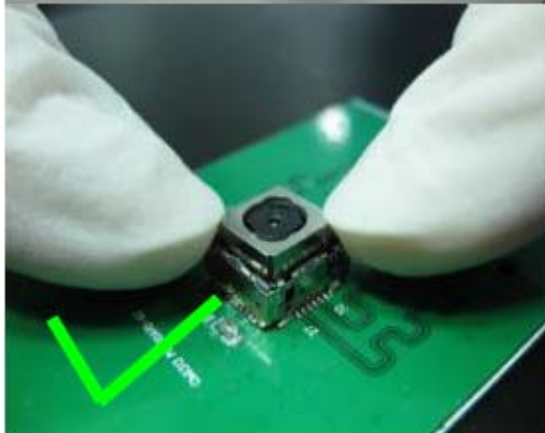
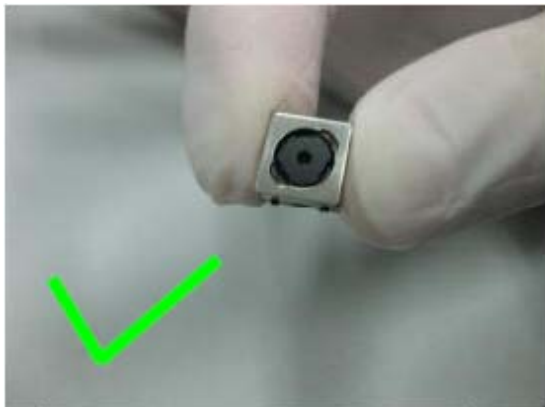
—DO NOT make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the positions of components to be attached.

—DO NOT damage or modify the pattern writing on the printed circuit board.

—Absolutely DO NOT modify the zebra rubber strip (conductive rubber) or heat seal connector

—Except for soldering the interface, DO NOT make any alterations or modifications with a soldering iron.

—DO NOT twist FPC of CCM.





**Precaution for soldering the CCM:**

	Manual soldering	Machine drag soldering	Machine press soldering
<b>No ROHS product</b>	290°C ~350°C. Time: 3-5S.	330°C ~350°C. Speed: 4-8 mm/s.	300°C ~330°C. Time: 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa
<b>ROHS product</b>	340°C ~370°C. Time: 3-5S.	350°C ~370°C. Speed: 4-8 mm/s.	330°C ~360°C. Time: 3-6S. Press: 0.8~1.2Mpa

(1) If soldering flux is used, be sure to remove any remaining flux after finishing to soldering operation. (This does not apply in the case of a non-halogen type of flux.) It is recommended that you protect the lens surface with a cover during soldering to prevent any damage due to flux spatters.

(2) The CCM module and board should not be detached more than three times. This maximum number is determined by the temperature and time conditions mentioned above, though there may be some variance depending on the temperature of the soldering iron.

**Other precautions**

For correct using please refer to the relative criterions of electronic products.

**Limited Warranty**

Unless agreed between TRULY and customer, TRULY will replace or repair any of its CCM modules which are found to be functionally defective when inspected in accordance with TRULY CCM acceptance standards for a period of one year from date of shipments. Cosmetic/visual defects must be returned to TRULY within 90 days of shipment. Confirmation of such date shall be based on freight documents. The warranty liability of TRULY limited to repair and/or replacement on the terms set forth above. TRULY will not be responsible for any subsequent or consequential events.

**Return CCM under warranty**

No warranty can be granted if the precautions stated above have been disregarded. The typical examples of violations are:

- Holder is apart from module.
- Holder or Connector is anamorphic.
- Connector is turnup.
- FPC is lacerated or disconnection, and so on.

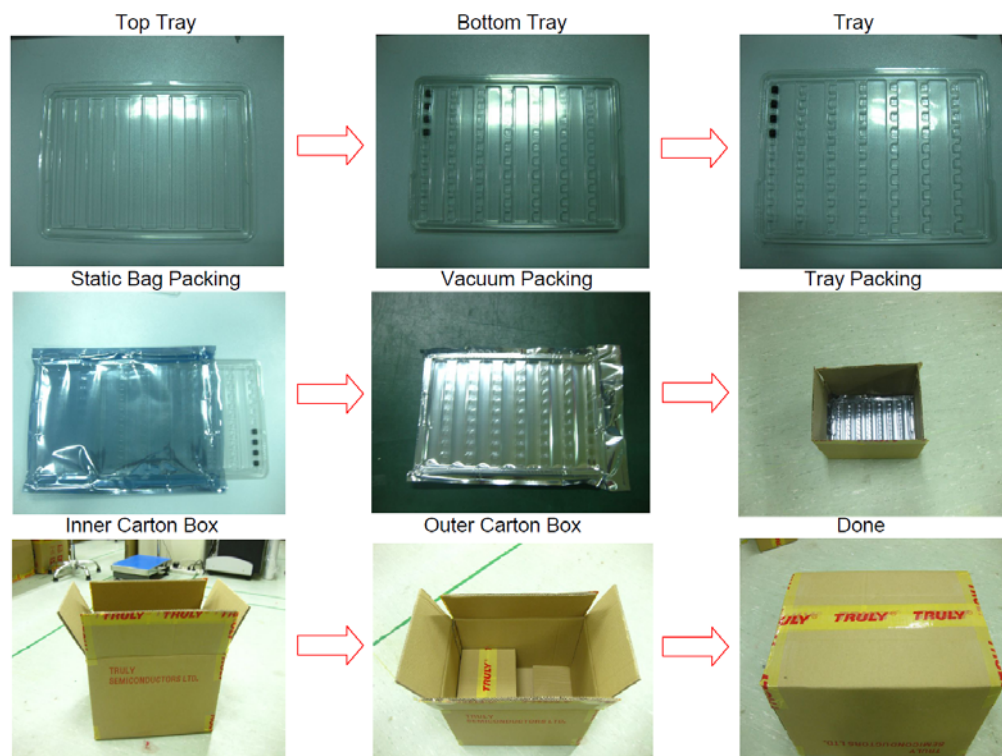
Module repairs will be invoiced to the customer upon mutual agreement. Modules must be returned with sufficient description of the failures or defects. Any connectors or cable installed by the customer must be removed completely without damaging the PCB eyelet, conductors and terminals.

## Pakage Specification

### Packaging Design One

Product No.	CM6787-O500BA-E	Release date	
Product name	Compact Camera Module	Releaser	
Supplier	TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD.	Recycle	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Quantity/ each box	2000 PCS	Material for box	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paper <input type="checkbox"/> plastic
Outer carton box size	405mm*290mm*290mm	Box type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new <input type="checkbox"/> update
Quantity / inner box * Quantity / outer box	500*4=2000 PCS		

#### Packing Standards:



There are **50** modules each plastic plate.

There are **500** modules each inner carton box..

There are 4 inner carton boxes in each outer carton box.

#### Requirements of outer carton box :

1. Weight(Max): 0.75 Kg
2. Height (Max): 0.29 M
3. Prohibition: Box made by log

#### Material for Plastic tray

It is made of antistatic polystyrene which has no chemical pollution. Surface resistivity :  $10^6$  ohm/sq

## Packaging Design Two

Product No.	CM6787-O500BA-E	Release date	
Product name	Compact Camera Module	Releaser	
Supplier	TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD.	Recycle	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Quantity/ each box	1000 PCS	Material for box	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paper <input type="checkbox"/> plastic
Outer carton box size	405 mm *280 mm *170 mm	Box type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new <input type="checkbox"/> update
Quantity / inner box * Quantity / outer box	500*2=1000 PCS		

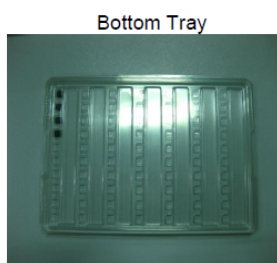
## Packing Standards:



Static Bag Packing



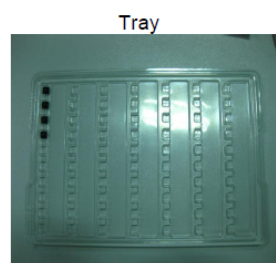
Inner Carton Box



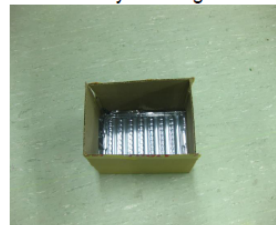
Vacuum Packing



Outer Carton Box



Tray Packing



Done



There are **50** modules each plastic plate.

There are **500** modules each inner carton box..

There are 2 inner carton boxes in each outer carton box.

## Requirements of outer carton box :

- Weight(Max): 0.65 Kg
- Height (Max): 0.17 M
- Prohibition: Box made by log

## Material for Plastic tray

It is made of antistatic polystyrene which has no chemical pollution. Surface resistivity :  $10^6$  ohm/sq

## **PRIOR CONSULT MATTER**

- 1.①For Truly standard products, we keep the right to change material, process for improving the product property without notice on our customer.  
②For OEM products, if any change needed which may affect the product property, we will consult with our customer in advance.
2. If you have special requirement about reliability condition, please let us know before you start the test on our samples.

## **FACTORY CONTACT INFORMATION**

**FACTORY NAME:** TRULY OPTO-ELECTRONICS LTD.

**FACTORY ADDRESS:** Truly Industrial Area, ShanWei City, GuangDong, China

**FACTORY PHONE:** 86-0660-3380061      **FAX:** 86-0660-3371772