Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

AR0835HS

AR0835HS 1/3.2-inch 8 Mp CMOS Digital Image Sensor

Table 1. KEY PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

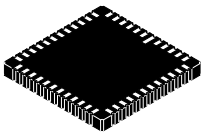
Parameter	Value
Array Format	8 Mp: 3264 × 2448 6 Mp: 3264 × 1836
Primary Modes	4:3 – 8 Mp 46 fps Max (HiSPi) and 42 fps Max (MIPI)
	16:9 – 6 Mp at 60 fps Max
	1080p 60 fps / 720p 120 fps Max
Pixel Size	1.4 μm Back Side Illuminated (BSI)
Optical Format	1/3.2″
Die Size	6.86 mm × 6.44 mm (Area: 44.17 mm^2)
Input Clock Frequency	6–27 MHz
Interface	HiSPi Mode: 4 lanes at 1 Gbps Max. MIPI Mode: CSI–2 (2, 3, 4 lanes) at 896 Mbps max.
Subsampling Modes	X – Bin2, Sum2 Skip: 2×, 4×
	Y – Sum2, Skip: 2×, 4×, 8×
Output Data Depth	10-bit Raw, 10-to-8 bit A-Law, 8/6-bit DPCM
Analog Gain	1×, 2×, 3×, 4×, 6×, 8×
High Quality Bayer Scalar	Adjustable Scaling Up to 1/6× Scaling
Temperature Sensor	10-bit, Single Instance on Chip, Controlled by Two-wire Serial I/F
VCM AF Driver	8-bit Resolution with Slew Rate Control
3–D Support	Frame Rate and Exposure Synchronization
Supply Voltage Analog Digital Pixel I/O HiSPi/MIPI	 2.5–3.1 V (2.8 V Nominal) 1.14–1.3 V (1.2 V Nominal) 2.5–3.1 V (2.8 V Nominal) 1.7–1.9 V (1.8 V Nominal) or 2.5–3.1 V (2.8 V Nominal) 1.14–1.3 V (1.2 V Nominal)
OTPM Program Voltage	6.5 V
Power Consumption	Typical 420 mW at 25°C for 8 Mp/46 fps and 6 Mp/60 fps
Responsivity	0.6 V/lux–sec
SNR_{MAX}	36 dB
Dynamic Range	64 dB
Operating Temperature Range (at Junction) $–T_J$	–30°C to +70°C

Features

- High Speed Sensor Supporting 8 Mp (4:3) and 6 Mp (16:9) Up to 60 fps
- 1.4μ Pixel with ON Semiconductor A–PixHS™ Technology Providing Best-in-class Low-light Performance
- Optional On-chip High-quality Bayer Scaler to Resize Image to Desired Size

ON Semiconductor®

www.onsemi.com



CLCC48 10 × 10
CASE 848AJ

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 2 of this data sheet.

Features (Continued)

- Data Output Serial Interface: Four-lane High-speed Serial Pixel Interface (HiSPi) or Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI)
- Bit-depth Compression Available for Serial Interface: 10-to-8 and 10-6 Bit Compression to Enable Lower Bandwidth Receivers for Full Frame Rate Applications
- On-chip Temperature Sensor
- On-die Phase-locked Loop (PLL) Oscillator
- 5.6 kbits One-time Programmable Memory (OTPM) for Storing Module Information and Calibration Data
- On-chip 8-bit VCM Driver
- 3D Synchronization Controls to Enable Stereo Video Capture
- Interlaced Multi-exposure Readout Enabling High Dynamic Range (HDR) Still and Video Applications
- Programmable Controls: Gain, Horizontal and Vertical Blanking, Auto Black Level Offset Correction, Frame Size/Rate, Exposure, Left-right and Top-bottom Image Reversal, Window Size, and Panning
- Support for External Mechanical Shutter
- Support for External LED or Xenon Flash

Applications

- Sports Cameras
- Digital Still Cameras
- Digital Video Cameras

Table 2. MODE OF OPERATION AND POWER CONSUMPTION

Mode	Active Readout Window (Col × Row)	Sensor Output Resolution (Col × Row)	Mode	FPS	Typical Power Consumption (Note 2)
FULL RESOLUTION 4:3					
8 Mp	3264 × 2448	3264 × 2448	Full Mode	46/42	420 mW
8 Mp	3264 × 2448	3264 × 2448	Full Mode	30	370 mW
FULL RESOLUTION 16:9					
6 Mp	3264 × 1836	3264 × 1836	Full Mode	60	420 mW
6 Mp	3264 × 1836	3264 × 1836	Full Mode	30	370 mW
4:3 VIDEO MODE					
VGA	3264 × 2448	640 × 480	Skip4	180	370 mW
QVGA	3264 × 2448	320 × 240	Skip4	240	370 mW
16:9 VIDEO MODE					
1080p	3264 × 1836	1920 × 1080	Scaling	30	360 mW
1080p	3264 × 1836	1920 × 1080	Scaling	60	420 mW
720p	3264 × 1836	1280 × 720	Bin2–Sum2	120	390 mW
720p	3264 × 1836	1280 × 720	Scaling	60	420 mW
720p	3264 × 1836	1280 × 720	Bin2 + Scaling	60	250 mW

1. Gbps/Lane HiSPi and 896 Mbps/Lane MIPI data transfer rate.
2. Values measured at T = 25°C and nominal voltages.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Table 3. AVAILABLE PART NUMBERS

Part Number	Product Description	Orderable Product Attribute Description
AR0835HS3C12SUAA0−DP	8 MP 1/3″ CIS	Dry Pack with Protective Film
AR0835HS3C12SUAA0−DR	8 MP 1/3″ CIS	Dry Pack without Protective Film

See the ON Semiconductor Device Nomenclature document (TND310/D) for a full description of the naming convention used for image sensors. For reference documentation, including information on evaluation kits, please visit our web site at www.onsemi.com.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AR0835HS from ON Semiconductor is a 1/3.2-inch BSI (back side illuminated) CMOS active-pixel digital image sensor with a pixel array of 3264 (H) × 2448 (V) (3280 (H) × 2464 (V) including border pixels). It incorporates sophisticated on-chip camera functions such as mirroring, column and row skip modes, and context switching for zero shutter lag snapshot mode. It is programmable through a simple two-wire serial interface and has very low power consumption.

The AR0835HS digital image sensor features ON Semiconductor's breakthrough low-noise 1.4 μm pixel CMOS imaging technology that achieves near-CCD image quality (based on signal-to-noise ratio and low-light sensitivity) while maintaining the inherent size, cost, and integration advantages of CMOS.

FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW

In order to meet higher frame rates in AR0835HS sensor, the architecture has been re-designed. The analog core has a column parallel architecture with 4 data paths. Digital block has been re-architected to have 4 data paths.

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the AR0835HS.

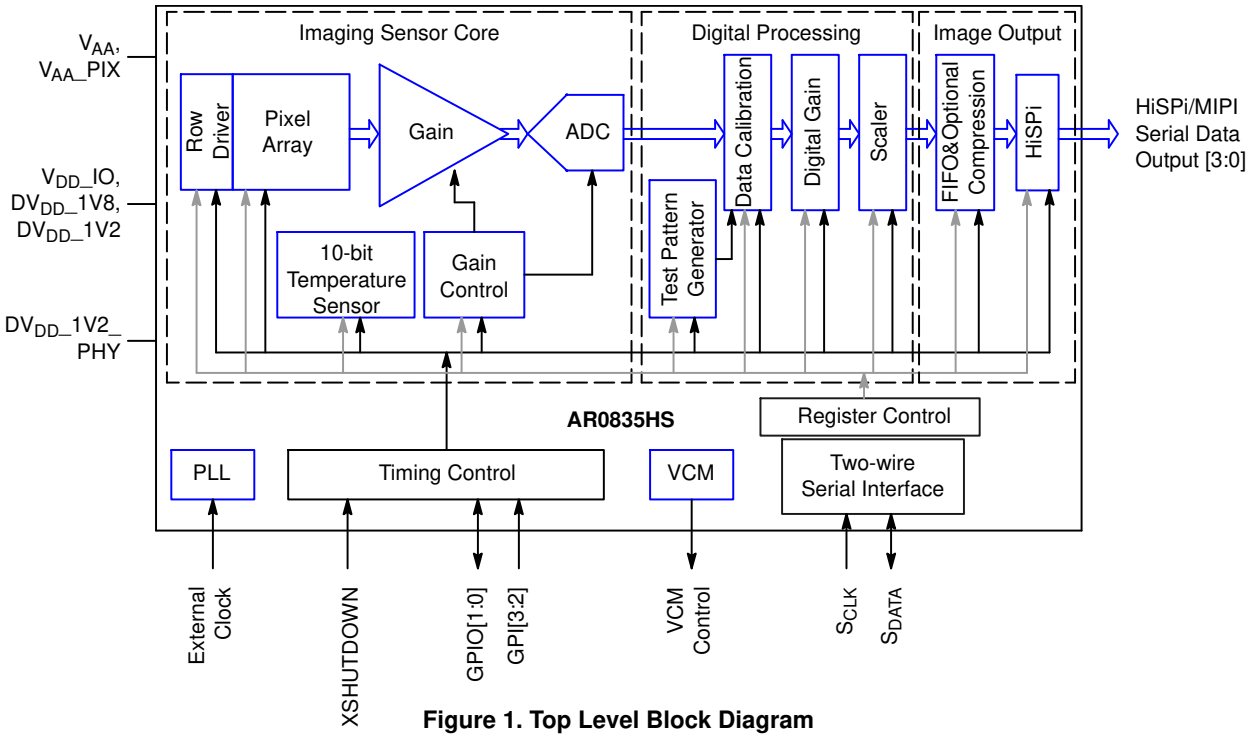


Figure 1. Top Level Block Diagram

The core of the sensor is an 8 Mp active-pixel array. The timing and control circuitry sequences through the rows of the array, resetting and then reading each row in turn. In the time interval between resetting a row and reading that row, the pixels in the row integrate incident light. The exposure is controlled by varying the time interval between reset and readout. Once a row has been read, the data from the columns is sequenced through an analog signal chain (providing gain), and then through an ADC. The output from the ADC is a 10-bit value for each pixel in the array. The ADC output passes through a digital processing signal chain (which provides further data path corrections and applies digital gain).

The pixel array contains optically active and light-shielded ("dark") pixels. The dark pixels are used to provide data for on-chip offset-correction algorithms ("black level" control).

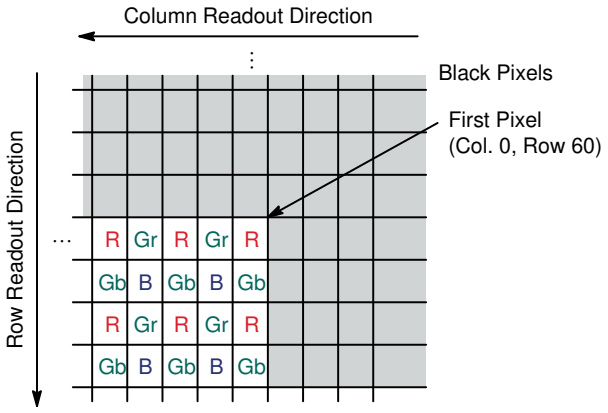
The sensor contains a set of control and status registers that can be used to control many aspects of the sensor behavior including the frame size, exposure, and gain setting. These registers can be accessed through a two-wire serial interface.

The output from the sensor is a Bayer pattern; alternate rows are a sequence of either green and red pixels or blue and green pixels. The offset and gain stages of the analog signal chain provide per-color control of the pixel data.

A flash output signal is provided to allow an external xenon or LED light source to synchronize with the sensor exposure time. Additional I/O signals support the provision of an external mechanical shutter.

Pixel Array

The sensor core uses a Bayer color pattern, as shown in Figure 2. The even-numbered rows contain green and red pixels; odd-numbered rows contain blue and green pixels. Even-numbered columns contain red and green pixels; odd-numbered columns contain blue and green pixels.

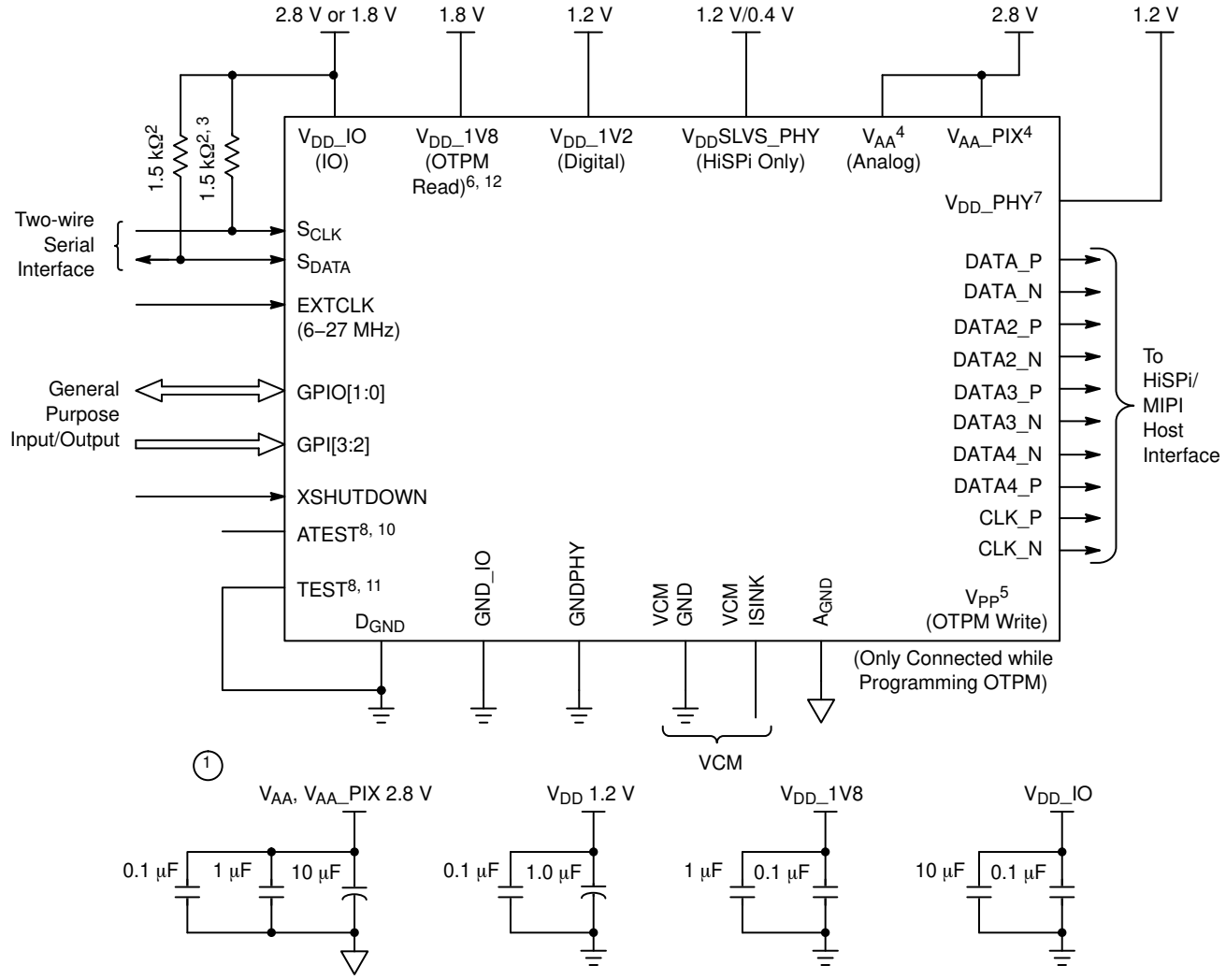


NOTE: By default the mirror bit is set, so the read-out direction is from right to left.

Figure 2. Pixel Color Pattern Detail (Top Right Corner)

TYPICAL CONNECTIONS

The chip supports HiSPi/MIPI output protocol. HiSPi and MIPI are configured to work in 4-lane mode. There are no parallel data output ports.



Notes:

1. All power supplies should be adequately decoupled; recommended cap values are:
   – 2.8 V: 1.0 μF, 0.1 μF, and then 0.01 μF
   – 1.2 V: 10 μF, 1 μF, and then 0.1 μF
   – 1.8 V: 1 μF and 0.1 μF
2. Resistor value 1.5 kΩ is recommended, but may be greater for slower two-wire speed.
3. This pull-up resistor is not required if the controller drives a valid logic level on S_{CLK} at all times.
4. V_{AA} and V_{AA}_PIX can be tied together. However, for noise immunity it is recommended to have them separate (i.e. two sets of 2.8 V decoupling caps).
5. V_{PP}, 6.5 V, is used for programming OTPM. This pad is left unconnected if OTPM is not being programmed.
6. V_{DD}_1V8 can be combined with V_{DD}_IO, if V_{DD}_IO = 1.8 V.
7. V_{DD}_1V2 and V_{DD}_PHY can be tied together.
8. HiSPi mode only: V_{DD}SLVS_PHY is set to 0.4 V externally. Alternatively, V_{DD}SLVS_PHY may be tied to 1.2 V if the user chooses to have the HiSPi SLVS PHY TX voltage supplied using the AR0835HS's internal 1.2 V-to-0.4 V regulator.
9. Register 31BE[2:3] can be used to program the option of internal of external regulator, ON Semiconductor recommends using external regulator.
10. ATEST can be left floating.
11. TEST pin must be tied to D_{GND}.
12. V_{DD}_1V8 is the OTPM read voltage.

Figure 3. Typical Application Circuit – HiSPi Connection

SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

AR0835HS has 66 pads placed in a two sided pad frame. It has only serial outputs. The part may be configured as HiSPi with different bit depths. The pad description is tabulated in Table 4.

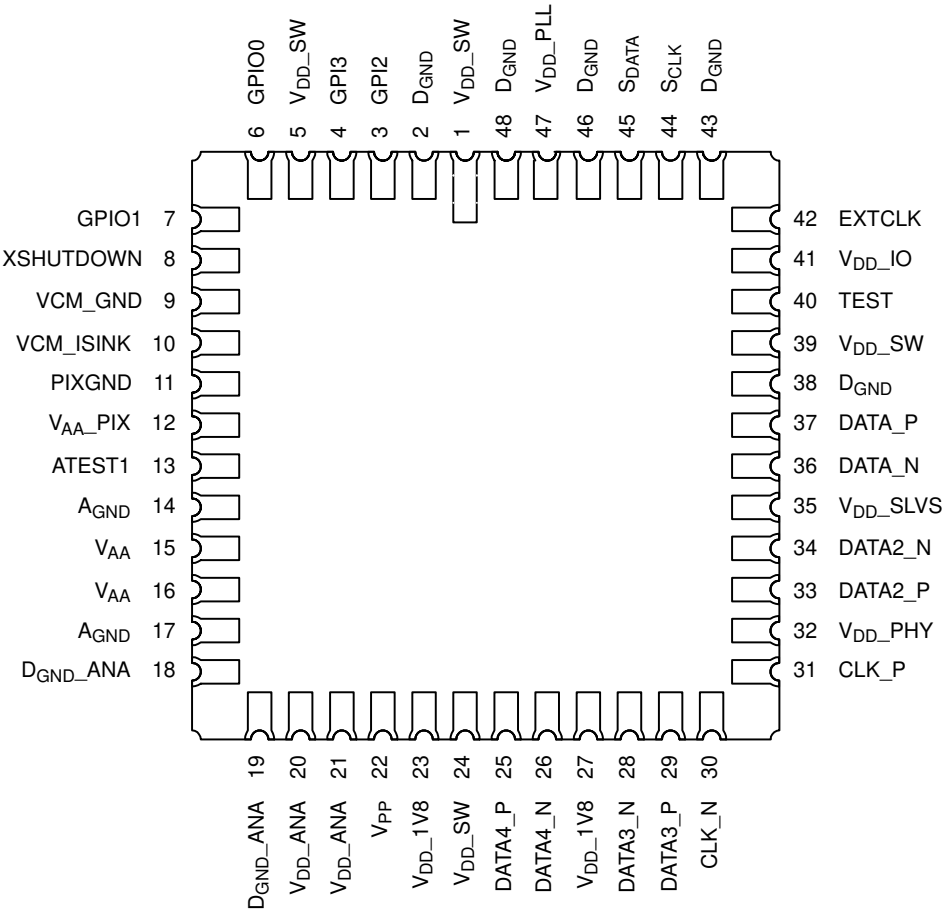


Figure 4. CLCC Package Pinout Diagram (Top Side View)

Table 4. PAD DESCRIPTIONS

Pad Name	Pad Type	Description
SENSOR CONTROL		
EXTCLK	Input	Master clock input; PLL input clock. 6–27 MHz. This is a SMIA-compliant pad.
GPIO0	Input/Output	General Input and one Output function include: a. (Default Output) Flash b. (Input) all options in GPI2 High−Z before XSHUTDOWN going high; default value is ‘0’ after all three voltages in place and XSHUTDOWN being high. After reset, this pad is not powered down since its default use is as Flash pin. If not used, can be left floating.
GPIO0	Input/Output	General Input and one Output function include: a. (Default Output) Flash b. (Input) all options in GPI2 High−Z before XSHUTDOWN going high; default value is ‘0’ after all three voltages in place and XSHUTDOWN being high. After reset, this pad is not powered down since its default use is as Flash pin. If not used, can be left floating.

Table 4. PAD DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

Pad Name	Pad Type	Description
SENSOR CONTROL		
GPIO1	Input/Output	General Input and 2 Output functions include: a. (Default Output) Shutter b. (Output) 3-D daisy chain communication output c. (Input) all options in GPI2 High−Z before XSHUTDOWN going high; default value is '0' after all three voltages in place and XSHUTDOWN being high. After reset, this pad is not powered down since its default use is as Shutter pin. If not used, can be left floating.
GPI2	Input	General Input; After reset, these pads are powered down by default; this means that it is not necessary to bond to these pads. Functions include: a. S_{ADDR}, switch to the second two-wire serial interface device address (see "Slave Address/Data Direction Byte") b. Trigger signal for Slave Mode c. Standby If not used, can be left floating.
GPI3	Input	General Input; After reset, these pads are powered-down by default; this means that it is not necessary to bond to these pads. Functions include: a. 3-D daisy chain communication input b. All options in GPI2 If not used, can be left floating.
TWO-WIRE SERIAL INTERFACE		
S_{CLK}	Input	Serial clock for access to control and status registers
S_{DATA}	I/O	Serial data for reads from and writes to control and status registers
SERIAL OUTPUT		
DATA[4:1]P	Output	Differential serial data (positive)
DATA[4:1]N	Output	Differential serial data (negative)
CLK_P	Output	Differential serial clock/strobe (positive)
CLK_N	Output	Differential serial clock/strobe (negative)
XSHUTDOWN	Input	Asynchronous active LOW reset. When asserted, data output stops and all internal registers are restored to their factory default settings. This pin will turn off the digital power domain and is the lowest power state of the sensor.
VCM DRIVER		
VCM_ISINK	Input/Output	VCM Driver current sink output. If not used, it could be left floating.
VCM_GND	Input/Output	Ground connection to VCM Driver. If not used, needs to be connected to ground (D_{GND}). This ground must be separate from the other grounds.
POWER		
V_{PP}	Supply	High-voltage pin for programming OTPM, present on sensors with that capability. This pin can be left floating during normal operation.
V_{AA}, V_{AA}_PIX, V_{DD}_1V2_[V_{DD}SW, V_{DD}_ANA, V_{DD}_PLL], V_{DD}_1V8, V_{DD}_IO, V_{DD}_PHY, V_{DD}SLVS_PHY, A_{GND}, PIXGND, D_{GND}	Supply	Power supply. The domains are specified in the next table. The brackets indicate the number of individual pins. V_{DD}SLVS_PHY is for HiSPi mode only.

There are standard GPI and GPIO pads, 2 each. Chip can also be communicated to through the two-wire serial interface.

The chip has four unique power supply requirements: 1.2 V (digital), 1.8 V, 2.8 V, and an analog 1.2 V or 0.4 V. These are further divided and in all there are seven power domains and five independent ground domains from the ESD perspective.

Table 5. INDEPENDENT POWER AND GROUND DOMAINS

Pad Name	Power Supply	Description
GROUNDS		
D_{GND}	0 V	Digital
VCM_GND	0 V	
A_{GND}, PIXGND	0 V	Analog
POWER		
V_{AA}	2.8 V	Analog
V_{AA}_PIX	2.8 V	Pixel
V_{DD}SLVS_PHY	0.4 V or 1.2 V	HiSPi PHY. (HiSPi Mode Only)
V_{DD}SW, V_{DD}_ANA, V_{DD}_PLL	1.2 V	Digital
V_{DD}_IO	1.8 V/2.8 V	IO
V_{DD}_PHY	1.2 V	HiSPi/MIPI
V_{DD}_1V8	1.8 V	OTPM

SYSTEM STATES

The system states of the AR0835HS are represented as a state diagram in Figure 5 and described in subsequent sections.

The sensor's operation is broken down into three separate states: hardware standby, software standby, and streaming. The transition between these states might take a certain amount of clock cycles as outlined in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

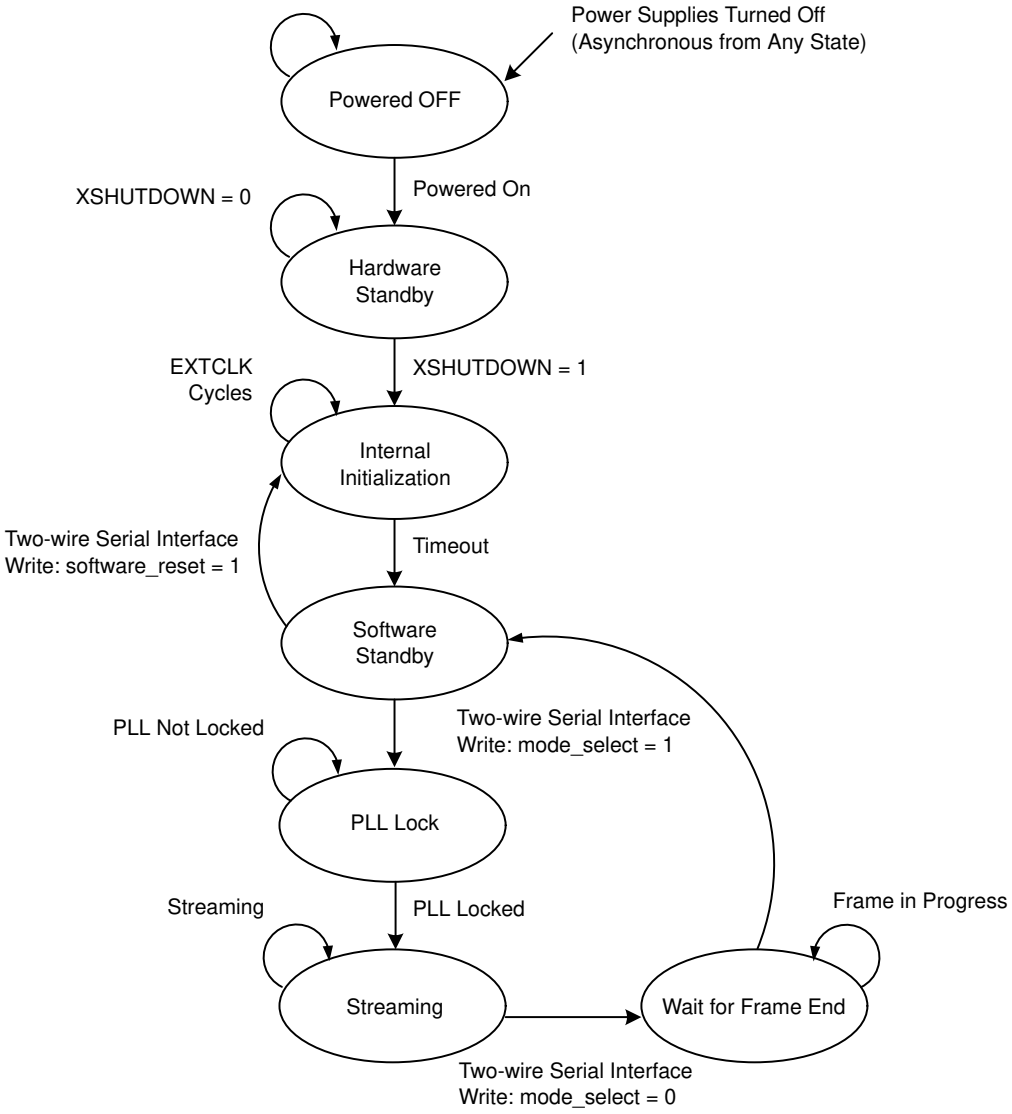


Figure 5. System States

SENSOR INITIALIZATION

Power-Up Sequence

AR0835HS has four voltage supplies divided into several domains. The four voltages are 1.2 V (digital), 1.8 V, 2.8 V, and analog 1.2 V or 0.4 V. For proper operation of the chip, a power-up sequence is recommended as shown in Figure 6.

The power sequence is governed by controlled vs controlling behavior of a power supply and the inrush current (ie current that exists when not all power supplies are present).

Table 6. INRUSH CONSIDERATION

XSHUTDOWN	1.2 V	1.8 V (V_{DD}_IO)	2.8 V	Comment
x	Present	Absent	Absent	Not Supported
x	Absent	Present	Absent	Supported
x	Absent	Absent	Present	Supported
x	Present	Present	Absent	Supported
x	Present	Absent	Present	Not Supported
x	Absent	Present	Present	Supported
0	Present	Present	Present	Powered Down State
1	Present	Present	Present	Powered Up State

Since V_{DD}_IO supply controls the XSHUTDOWN, it should be turned on first. The sequence of powering up the other two domains is not too critical. While turning on 2.8 V supply before 1.2 V supply shouldn't be an issue as shown in Table 1, it is still not recommended since the 2.8 V domain is controlled by 1.2 V signals. The dedicated 1.8 V domain is used only for OTPM read function, so can turn on along with 1.8 V supply.

Due to the above considerations, the suggested power-on sequence is as shown in Figure 6:

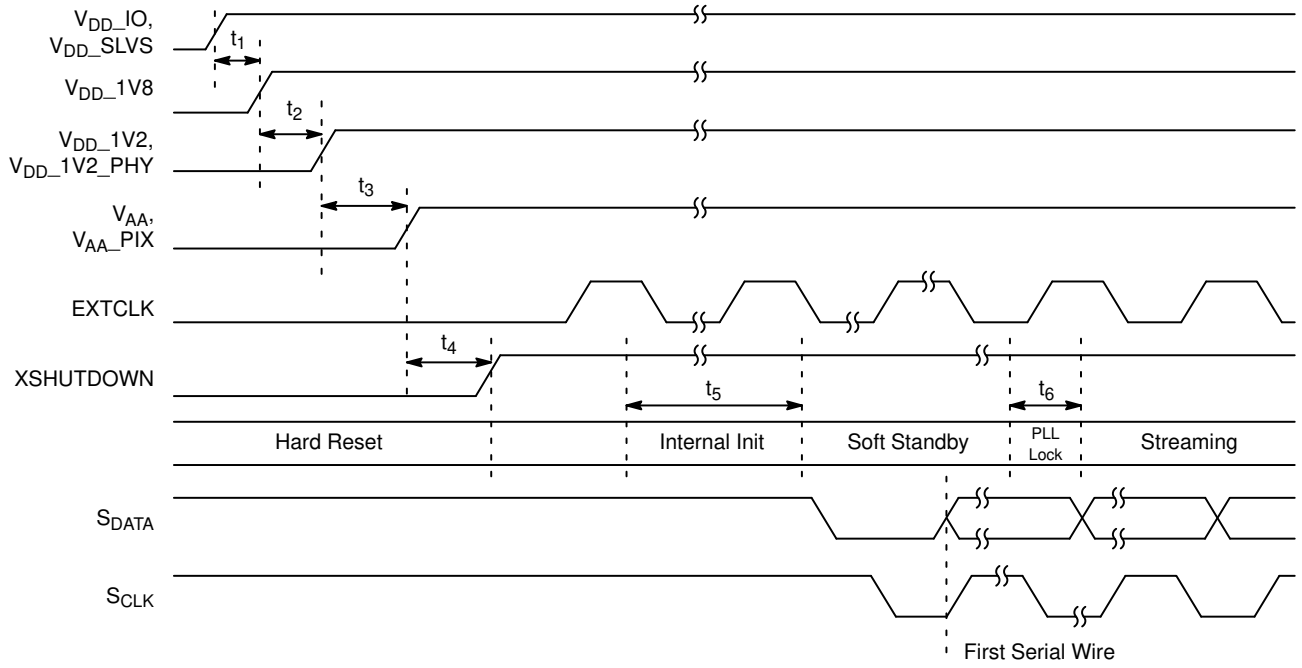


Figure 6. Recommended Power-Up Sequence

Table 7. POWER-UP SEQUENCE

Symbol	Definition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
t_1	V_{DD}_IO to V_{DD}_1V8	–	–	500	ms
t_2	V_{DD}_1V8 to V_{DD}_1V2	0.2	–	500	ms
t_3	V_{DD}_1V2 to V_{AA}	0.2	–	500	ms
t_4	Active Hard Reset	1	–	500	ms
t_5	Internal Initialization	2400	–	–	EXTCLKs
t_6	PLL Lock Time	1	–	5	ms

Power-Down Sequence

The recommended power-down sequence for the AR0835HS is shown in Figure 7. The three power supply domains (1.2 V, 1.8 V, and 2.8 V) must have the separation specified below.

1. Disable streaming if output is active by setting standby R0x301a[2] = 0.
2. After disabling the internal clock EXTCLK, disable XSHUTDOWN.
3. After XSHUTDOWN is LOW disable the 2.8 V/1.8 V supply.
4. After the 2.8 V/1.8 V supply is LOW disable the 1.2 V supply.
5. After the 1.2 V supply is LOW disable the V_{DD}_IO supply.

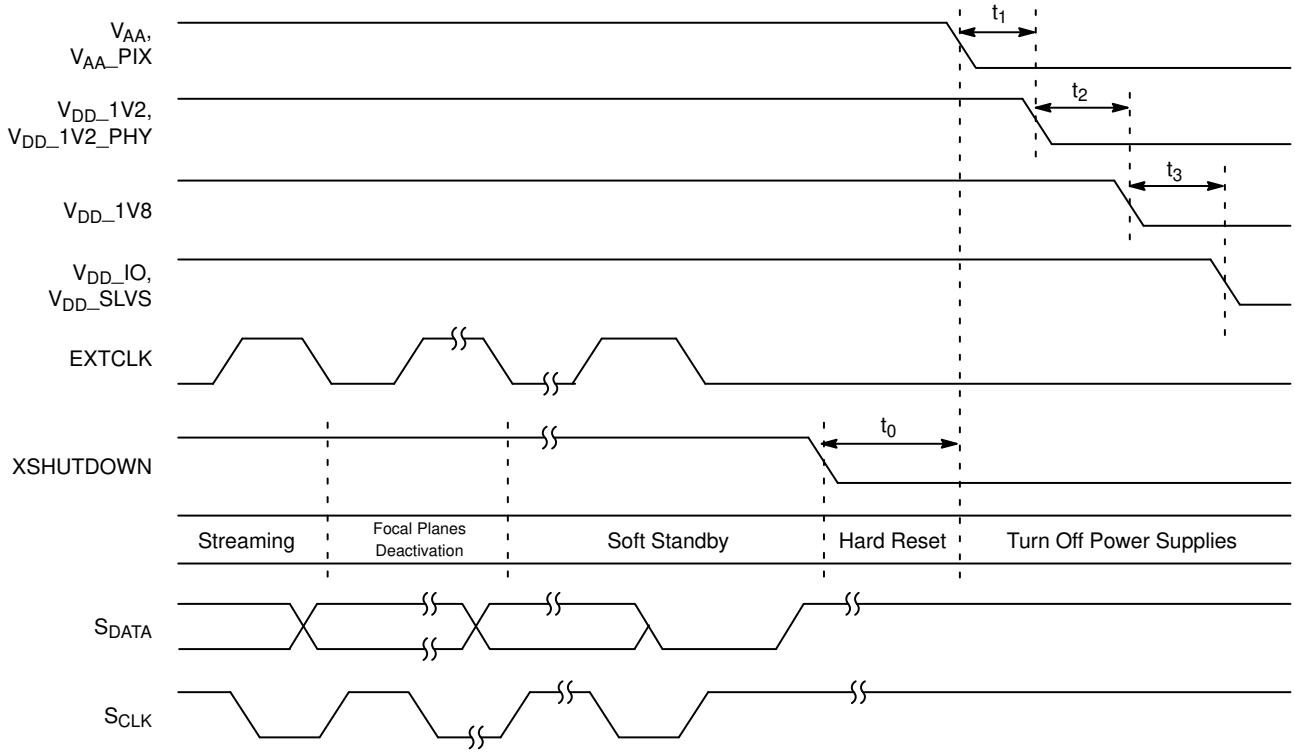


Figure 7. Recommended Power-Down Sequence

Table 8. POWER-DOWN SEQUENCE

Symbol	Definition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
	EXTCLK Inactive to XSHUTDOWN Active	100	–	–	µs
t_0	XSHUTDOWN to V_{AA}	200	–	–	µs
t_1	V_{AA} to V_{DD}_1V2	0	–	–	µs
t_2	V_{DD}_1V2 to V_{DD}_1V8	0	–	–	µs
t_3	V_{DD}_1V8 to V_{DD}_IO	0	–	–	µs

Hard Standby and Hard Reset

The hard standby state is reached by the assertion of the XSHUTDOWN pad (hard reset). Register values are not retained by this action, and will be returned to their default values once hard reset is completed. The minimum power consumption is achieved by the hard standby state. The details of the sequence are described below and shown in Figure 8.

1. Disable streaming if output is active by setting mode_select 0x301A[2] = 0.
2. The soft standby state is reached after the current row or frame, depending on configuration, has ended.
3. Assert XSHUTDOWN (active LOW) to reset the sensor.
4. The sensor remains in hard standby state if XSHUTDOWN remains in the logic “0” state.

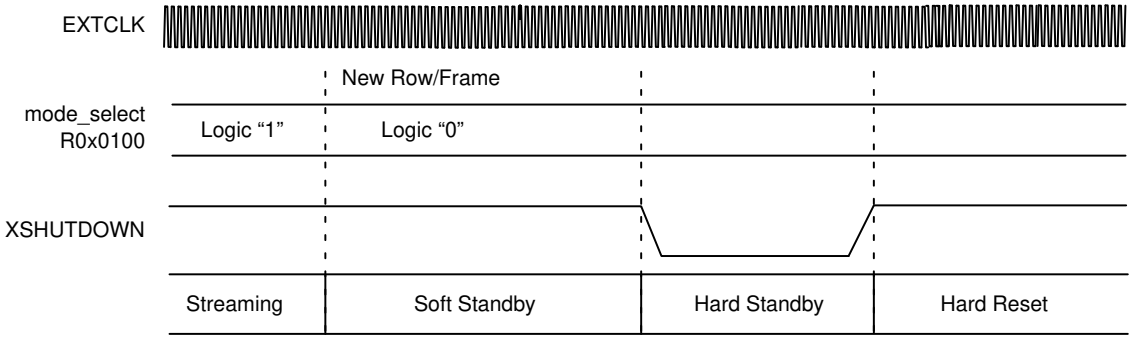


Figure 8. Hard Standby and Hard Reset

Soft Standby and Soft Reset

The AR0835HS can reduce power consumption by switching to the soft standby state when the output is not needed. Register values are retained in the soft standby state. The details of the sequence are described below and shown in Figure 9.

Soft Standby

1. Disable streaming if output is active by setting mode_select 0x301A[2] = 0.
2. The soft standby state is reached after the current row or frame, depending on configuration, has ended.

Soft Reset

1. Follow the soft standby sequence list above.
2. Set software_reset = 1 (R0x3021) to start the internal initialization sequence.
3. After 2400 EXTCLKs , the internal initialization sequence is completed and the current state returns to soft standby automatically.

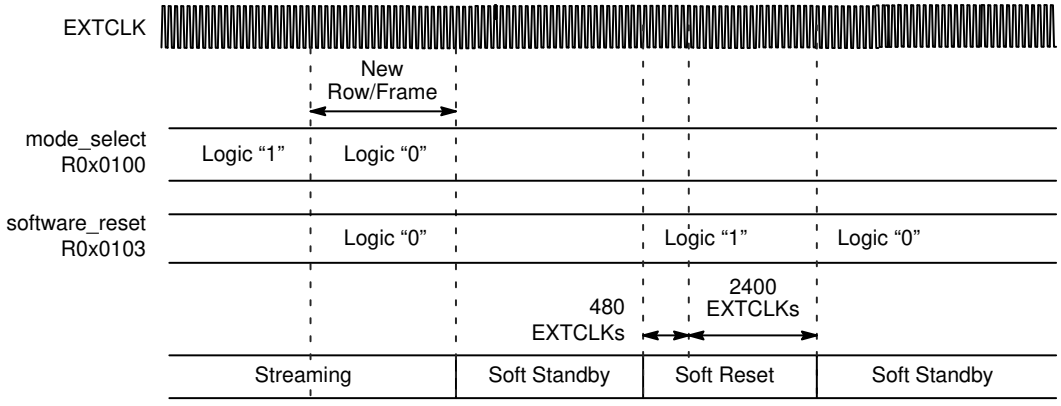


Figure 9. Soft Standby and Soft Reset

TWO-WIRE SERIAL REGISTER INTERFACE

A two-wire serial interface bus enables read/write access to control and status registers within the AR0835HS. The two-wire serial interface is fully compatible with the I^2C standard.

The interface protocol uses a master/slave model in which a master controls one or more slave devices. The sensor acts as a slave device. The master generates a clock (S_{CLK}) that is an input to the sensor and is used to synchronize transfers. Data is transferred between the master and the slave on a bidirectional signal (S_{DATA}). S_{DATA} is pulled up to V_{DD} off-chip by a 1.5 kΩ resistor. Either the slave or master device can drive S_{DATA} LOW – the interface protocol determines which device is allowed to drive S_{DATA} at any given time.

The protocols described in the two-wire serial interface specification allow the slave device to drive S_{CLK} LOW; the AR0835HS uses S_{CLK} as an input only and therefore never drives it LOW. The electrical and timing specifications are further detailed on “Two-Wire Serial Register Interface”.

Protocol

Data transfers on the two-wire serial interface bus are performed by a sequence of low-level protocol elements:

1. a (repeated) start condition
2. a slave address/data direction byte
3. an (a no) acknowledge bit
4. a message byte
5. a stop condition

The bus is idle when both S_{CLK} and S_{DATA} are HIGH. Control of the bus is initiated with a start condition, and the bus is released with a stop condition. Only the master can generate the start and stop conditions.

Start Condition

A start condition is defined as a HIGH-to-LOW transition on S_{DATA} while S_{CLK} is HIGH. At the end of a transfer, the master can generate a start condition without previously generating a stop condition; this is known as a “repeated start” or “restart” condition.

Stop Condition

A stop condition is defined as a LOW-to-HIGH transition on S_{DATA} while S_{CLK} is HIGH.

Data Transfer

Data is transferred serially, 8 bits at a time, with the MSB transmitted first. Each byte of data is followed by an acknowledge bit or a no-acknowledge bit. This data transfer mechanism is used for the slave address/data direction byte and for message bytes.

One data bit is transferred during each S_{CLK} clock period. S_{DATA} can change when S_{CLK} is LOW and must be stable while S_{CLK} is HIGH.

Slave Address/Data Direction Byte

Bits [7:1] of this byte represent the device slave address and bit [0] indicates the data transfer direction. A “0” in bit [0] indicates a WRITE, and a “1” indicates a READ. Alternate slave addresses of 0x6E(write address) and 0x6F(read address) can be selected by enabling and asserting the S_{ADDR} signal through the GPI pad.

The alternate slave addresses can also be programmed through R0x31FC.

Message Byte

Message bytes are used for sending register addresses and register write data to the slave device and for retrieving register read data.

Acknowledge Bit

Each 8-bit data transfer is followed by an acknowledge bit or a no-acknowledge bit in the S_{CLK} clock period following the data transfer. The transmitter (which is the master when writing, or the slave when reading) releases S_{DATA}. The receiver indicates an acknowledge bit by driving S_{DATA} LOW.

No-Acknowledge Bit

The no-acknowledge bit is generated when the receiver does not drive S_{DATA} LOW during the S_{CLK} clock period following a data transfer. A no-acknowledge bit is used to terminate a read sequence.

Typical Sequence

A typical READ or WRITE sequence begins by the master generating a start condition on the bus. After the start condition, the master sends the 8-bit slave address/data direction byte. The last bit indicates whether the request is for a read or a write, where a “0” indicates a write and a “1” indicates a read. If the address matches the address of the slave device, the slave device acknowledges receipt of the address by generating an acknowledge bit on the bus.

If the request was a WRITE, the master then transfers the 16-bit register address to which the WRITE should take place. This transfer takes place as two 8-bit sequences and the slave sends an acknowledge bit after each sequence to indicate that the byte has been received. The master then transfers the data as an 8-bit sequence; the slave sends an acknowledge bit at the end of the sequence. The master stops writing by generating a (re)start or stop condition.

If the request was a READ, the master sends the 8-bit write slave address/data direction byte and 16-bit register address, the same way as with a WRITE request. The master then generates a (re)start condition and the 8-bit read slave address/data direction byte, and clocks out the register data, eight bits at a time. The master generates an acknowledge bit after each 8-bit transfer. The slave’s internal register address is automatically incremented after every 8 bits are transferred. The data transfer is stopped when the master sends a no-acknowledge bit.

Single READ from Random Location

This sequence (Figure 10) starts with a dummy WRITE to the 16-bit address that is to be used for the READ. The master terminates the WRITE by generating a restart condition. The master then sends the 8-bit read slave address/data direction byte and clocks out one byte of register data. The master terminates the READ by generating a no-acknowledge bit followed by a stop condition. Figure 10 shows how the internal register address maintained by the AR0835HS is loaded and incremented as the sequence proceeds.

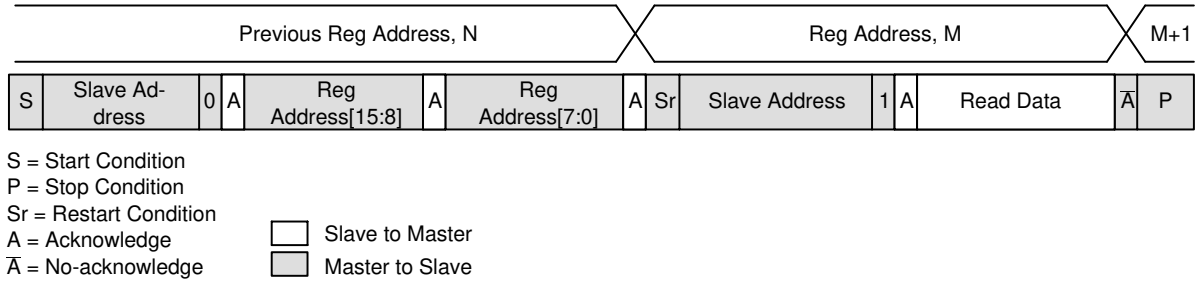


Figure 10. Single READ from Random Location

Single READ from Current Location

This sequence (Figure 11) performs a read using the current value of the AR0835HS internal register address. The master terminates the READ by generating a no-acknowledge bit followed by a stop condition. The figure shows two independent READ sequences.

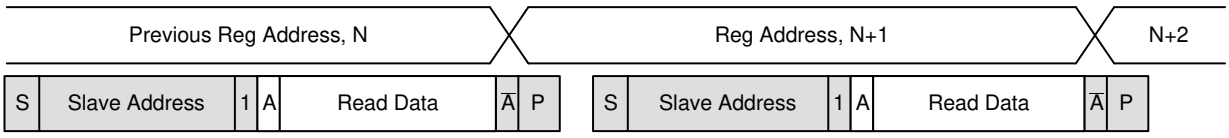


Figure 11. Single READ from Current Location

Sequential READ, Start from Random Location

This sequence (Figure 12) starts in the same way as the single READ from random location (Figure 10). Instead of generating a no-acknowledge bit after the first byte of data has been transferred, the master generates an acknowledge bit and continues to perform byte READs until “L” bytes have been read.

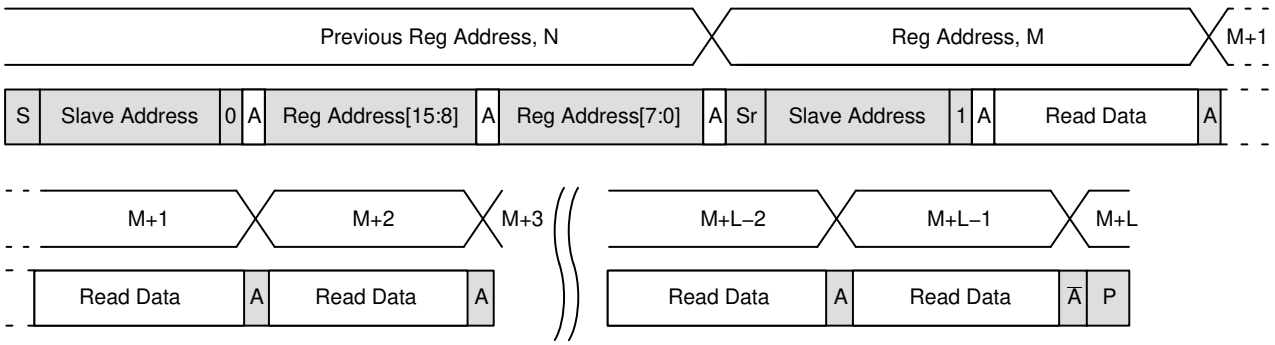


Figure 12. Sequential READ, Start from Random Location

Sequential READ, Start from Current Location

This sequence (Figure 13) starts in the same way as the single READ from current location (Figure 11). Instead of generating a no-acknowledge bit after the first byte of data has been transferred, the master generates an acknowledge bit and continues to perform byte READs until “L” bytes have been read.

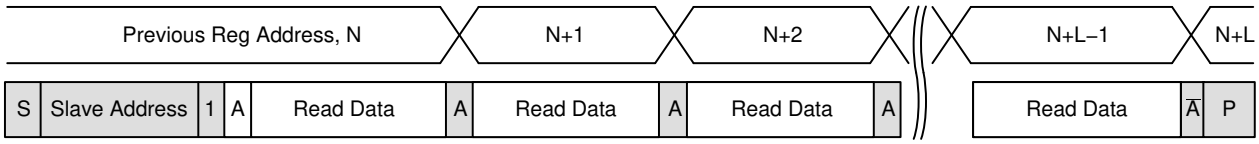


Figure 13. Sequential READ, Start from Current Location

Single WRITE to Random Location

This sequence (Figure 14) begins with the master generating a start condition. The slave address/data direction byte signals a WRITE and is followed by the HIGH then LOW bytes of the register address that is to be written. The master follows this with the byte of write data. The WRITE is terminated by the master generating a stop condition.

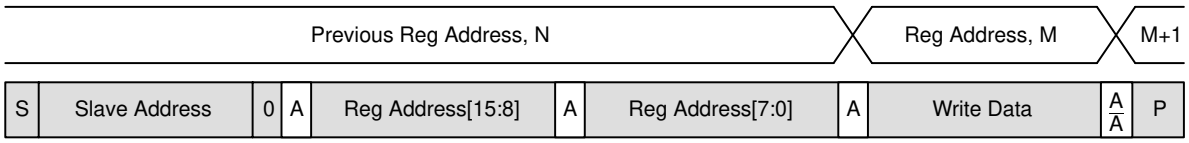


Figure 14. Single WRITE to Random Location

Sequential WRITE, Start at Random Location

This sequence (Figure 15) starts in the same way as the single WRITE to random location (Figure 14). Instead of generating a no-acknowledge bit after the first byte of data has been transferred, the master generates an acknowledge bit and continues to perform byte WRITEs until “L” bytes have been written. The WRITE is terminated by the master generating a stop condition.

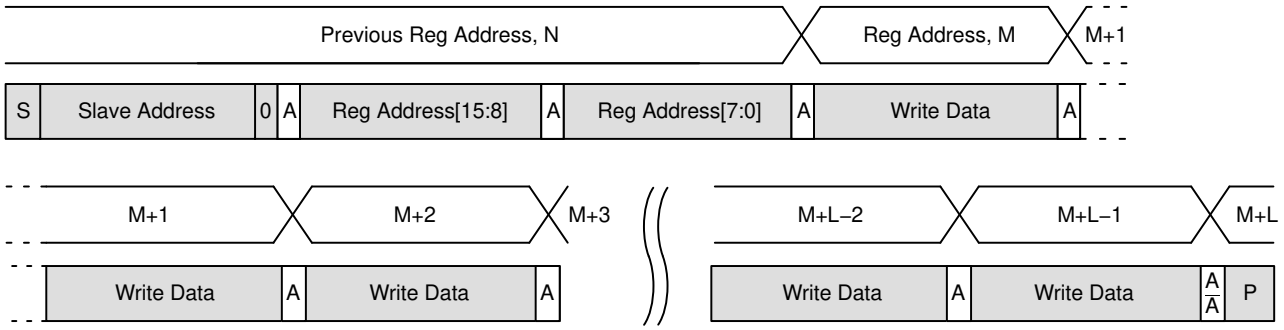


Figure 15. Sequential WRITE, Start at Random Location

REGISTERS

The AR0835HS provides a 16-bit register address space accessed through a serial interface (“Two-Wire Serial Register Interface”). Each register location is 8 or 16 bits in size.

The address space is divided into the five major regions shown in Table 9. The remainder of this section describes these registers in detail.

Table 9. ADDRESS SPACE REGIONS

Address Range	Description
0x0000–0x0FFF	Configuration registers (read-only and read-write dynamic registers)
0x1000–0x1FFF	Parameter limit registers (read-only static registers)
0x2000–0x2FFF	Image statistics registers (none currently defined)
0x3000–0x3FFF	Manufacturer-specific registers (read-only and read-write dynamic registers)

Register Notation

The underlying mechanism for reading and writing registers provides byte write capability. However, it is convenient to consider some registers as multiple adjacent bytes. The AR0835HS uses 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit registers, all implemented as 1 or more bytes at naturally aligned, contiguous locations in the address space.

In this document, registers are described either by address or by name. When registers are described by address, the size of the registers is explicit. For example, R0x3024 is a 2-bit register at address 0x3024, and R0x3000–1 is a 16-bit register at address 0x3000–0x3001. When registers are described by name, the size of the register is implicit. It is necessary to refer to the register table to determine that model_id is a 16-bit register.

Register Aliases

A consequence of the internal architecture of the AR0835HS is that some registers are decoded at multiple addresses. Some registers in “configuration space” are also decoded in “manufacturer-specific space”. To provide unique names for all registers, the name of the register within manufacturer-specific register space has a trailing underscore. For example, R0x0202 is coarse_integration_time and R0x3012 is coarse_integration_time_. The effect of reading or writing a register through any of its aliases is identical.

Bit Fields

Some registers provide control of several different pieces of related functionality, and this makes it necessary to refer to bit fields within registers. As an example of the notation used for this, the least significant 4 bits of the chip_version_reg register are referred to as chip_version_reg[3:0] or R0x0000–1[3:0].

Bit Field Aliases

In addition to the register aliases described above, some register fields are aliased in multiple places. For example, R0x0100 (mode_select) has only one operational bit, R0x0100[0]. This bit is aliased to R0x301A–B[2]. The effect of reading or writing a bit field through any of its aliases is identical.

Byte Ordering

Registers that occupy more than one byte of address space are shown with the lowest address in the highest-order byte lane to match the byte-ordering on the data bus. For example, the chip_version_reg register is R0x0000–1. In the register table the default value is shown as 0x4B00. This means that a read from address 0x0000 would return 0x4B, and a read from address 0x0001 would return 0x00. When reading this register as two 8-bit transfers on the serial interface, the 0x4B will appear on the serial interface first, followed by the 0x00.

Address Alignment

All register addresses are aligned naturally. Registers that occupy 2 bytes of address space are aligned to even 16-bit addresses, and registers that occupy 4 bytes of address space are aligned to 16-bit addresses that are an integer multiple of 4.

Bit Representation

For clarity, 32-bit hex numbers are shown with an underscore between the upper and lower 16 bits. For example: 0x3000_01AB.

Data Format

Most registers represent an unsigned binary value or set of bit fields. For all other register formats, the format is stated explicitly at the start of the register description. The notation for these formats is shown in Table 10.

Table 10. DATA FORMATS

Name	Description
FIX16	Signed fixed-point, 16-bit number: two's complement number, 8 fractional bits. Examples: 0x0100 = 1.0 0x8000 = –128 0xFFFF = –0.0039065
UFIX16	Unsigned fixed-point, 16-bit number: 8.8 format. Examples: 0x0100 = 1.0 0x280 = 2.5
FLP32	Signed floating-point, 32-bit number: IEEE 754 format. Example: 0x4280_0000 = 64.0

Register Behavior

Registers vary from "read-only", "read/write", and "read, write-1-to-clear".

Double-Buffered Registers

Some sensor settings cannot be changed during frame readout. For example, changing R0x3004–5 (x_addr_start) partway through frame readout would result in inconsistent row lengths within a frame. To avoid this, the AR0835HS double-buffers many registers by implementing a "pending" and a "live" version. Reads and writes access the pending register. The live register controls the sensor operation.

The value in the pending register is transferred to a live register at a fixed point in the frame timing, called frame start. Frame start is defined as the point at which the first dark row is read out internally to the sensor. In the register tables the "Frame Sync'd" column shows which registers or register fields are double-buffered in this way.

Using grouped_parameter_hold

Register grouped_parameter_hold (R0x301A[15]) can be used to inhibit transfers from the pending to the live registers. When the AR0835HS is in streaming mode, this register should be written to "1" before making changes to any group of registers where a set of changes is required to take effect simultaneously. When this register is written to "0", all transfers from pending to live registers take place on the next frame start.

An example of the consequences of failing to set this bit follows:

- An external auto exposure algorithm might want to change both gain and integration time between two frames. If the next frame starts between these operations, it will have the new gain, but not the new integration time, which would return a frame with the wrong brightness that might lead to a feedback loop with the AE algorithm resulting in flickering.

Bad Frames

A bad frame is a frame where all rows do not have the same integration time or where offsets to the pixel values have changed during the frame.

Many changes to the sensor register settings can cause a bad frame. For example, when line_length_pck (R0x300C) is changed, the new register value does not affect sensor behavior until the next frame start. However, the frame that would be read out at that frame start will have been integrated using the old row width, so reading it out using the new row width would result in a frame with an incorrect integration time.

By default, bad frames are masked. If the masked bad frame option is enabled, both LV and FV are inhibited for these frames so that the vertical blanking time between frames is extended by the frame time.

In the register tables, the "Bad Frame" column shows where changing a register or register field will cause a bad frame. This notation is used:

- *N* – No. Changing the register value will not produce a bad frame.
- *Y* – Yes. Changing the register value might produce a bad frame.
- *YM* – Yes; but the bad frame will be masked out when mask_corrupted_frames (R0x301A[9]) is set to "1".

Changes to Integration Time

If the integration time is changed while FV is asserted for frame *n*, the first frame output using the new integration time is frame *(n + 2)*. The sequence is as follows:

1. During frame *n*, the new integration time is held in the pending register.
2. At the start of frame (*n + 1*), the new integration time is transferred to the live register. Integration for each row of frame (*n + 1*) has been completed using the old integration time.
3. The earliest time that a row can start integrating using the new integration time is immediately after that row has been read for frame (*n + 1*).
   The actual time that rows start integrating using the new integration time is dependent upon the new value of the integration time.
4. When frame (*n + 2*) is read out, it will have been integrated using the new integration time.

If the integration time is changed on successive frames, each value written will be applied for a single frame; the latency between writing a value and it affecting the frame readout remains at two frames.

Changes to Gain Settings

Usually, when the gain settings are changed, the gain is updated on the next frame start. When the integration time and the gain are changed at the same time, the gain update is held off by one frame so that the first frame output with the new integration time also has the new gain applied. In this case, a new gain should not be set during the extra frame delay. There is an option to turn off the extra frame delay by setting extra_delay (R0x3018).

CLOCKING

Default setup gives a physical 73.2 MHz internal clock for an external input clock of 24 MHz.

The sensor contains a phase-locked loop (PLL) for timing generation and control. The PLL contains a prescaler to divide the input clock applied on EXTCLK, a VCO to multiply the prescaler output, and a set of dividers to generate the output clocks. The PLL structure is shown in Figure 16.

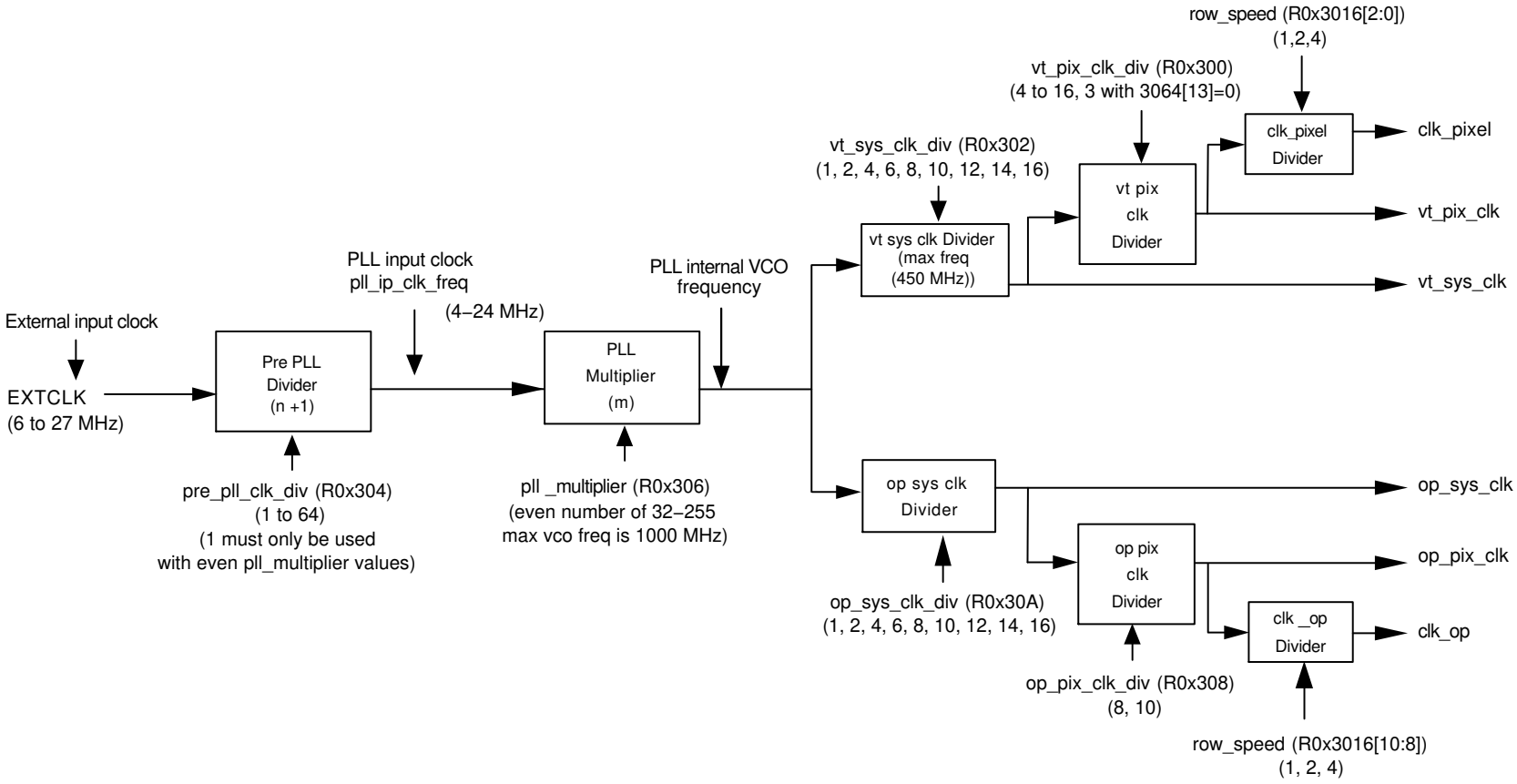


Figure 16. Clocking Configuration (PLL)

Figure 16 shows the different clocks and the names of the registers that contain or are used to control their values. The vt_pix_clk is divided by two to compensate for the fact that the design has 2 digital data paths. This divider should always remain turned on.

AR0835HS has 10-to-8 compression.

The usage of the output clocks is shown below:

- clk_pixel (vt_pix_clk/row_speed[2:0]) is used by the sensor core to readout and control the timing of the pixel array. The sensor core produces one 10-bit pixel each vt_pix_clk period. The line length (line_length_pck) is controlled in increments of the clk_pixel period
- clk_op (op_pix_clk/row_speed[10:8]) is used to load parallel pixel data from the output FIFO (see Figure 41) to the serializer. The output FIFO generates one pixel each op_pix_clk period
- op_sys_clk is used to generate the serial data stream on the output. The relationship between this clock frequency and the op_pix_clk frequency is dependent upon the output data format

The pixel frequency can be calculated in general as:

$$pixel\_clock\_mhz = \frac{ext\_clk\_freq\_mhz \times pll\_multiplier}{pre\_pll\_clk\_div \times vt\_sys\_clk\_div \times 2 \times vt\_pix\_clk\_div \times row\_speed[2:0]} \quad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

The output clock frequency can be calculated as:

$$clk\_op\_freq\_mhz = \frac{ext\_clk\_freq\_mhz \times pll\_multiplier}{pre\_pll\_clk\_div \times op\_sys\_clk\_div \times op\_pix\_clk\_div \times row\_speed[10:8]} \quad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

$$op\_sys\_clk\_freq\_mhz = \frac{ext\_clk\_freq\_mhz \times pll\_multiplier}{pre\_pll\_clk\_div \times op\_sys\_clk\_div} \quad \text{(eq. 3)}$$

PLL Clocking

The PLL divisors should be programmed while the AR0835HS is in the software standby state. After programming the divisors, it is necessary to wait for the VCO lock time before enabling the PLL. The PLL is enabled by entering the streaming state.

An external timer will need to delay the entrance of the streaming mode by 1 millisecond so that the PLL can lock.

The effect of programming the PLL divisors while the AR0835HS is in the streaming state is undefined.

Clock Control

The AR0835HS uses an aggressive clock-gating methodology to reduce power consumption. The clocked logic is divided into a number of separate domains, each of which is only clocked when required.

When the AR0835HS enters a soft standby state, almost all of the internal clocks are stopped. The only exception is that a small amount of logic is clocked so that the two-wire serial interface continues to respond to read and write requests.

FEATURES

Interlaced HDR Readout

The sensor enables HDR by outputting frames where even and odd row pairs within a single frame are captured at different integration times. This output is then matched with an algorithm designed to reconstruct this output into an HDR still image or video.

The sensor HDR is controlled by two shutter pointers (Shutter pointer1, Shutter pointer2) that control the integration of the odd (Shutter pointer1) and even (Shutter pointer2) row pairs.

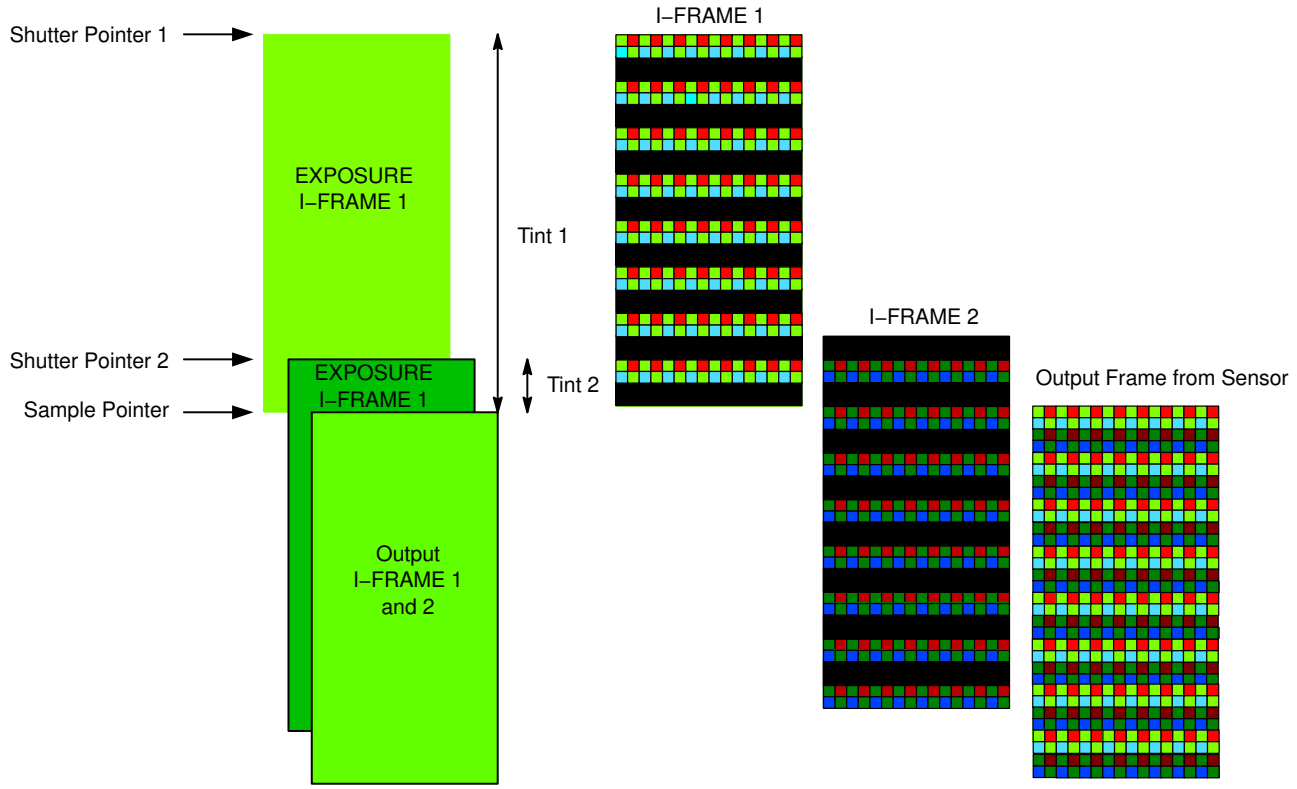


Figure 17. HDR Integration Time

INTEGRATION TIME FOR INTERLACED HDR READOUT

Tint1 (Integration Time 1) and Tint2 (Integration Time 2)

The limits for the coarse integration time are defined by:

$$\text{coarse\_integration\_time\_min} \le \text{coarse\_integration\_time} \le (\text{frame\_length\_lines} - \text{coarse\_integration\_time\_max\_margin}) \quad \text{(eq. 4)}$$

$$\text{coarse\_integration\_time2\_min} \le \text{coarse\_integration\_time2} \le (\text{frame\_length\_lines} - \text{coarse\_integration\_time2\_max\_margin}) \quad \text{(eq. 5)}$$

The actual integration time is given by:

$$\text{integration\_time} = \frac{\text{coarse\_integration\_time} \times \text{line\_length\_pck}}{\text{vt\_pix\_clk\_freq\_mhz} \times 10^6} \quad \text{(eq. 6)}$$

$$\text{integration\_time2} = \frac{\text{coarse\_integration\_time2} \times \text{line\_length\_pck}}{\text{vt\_pix\_clk\_freq\_mhz} \times 10^6} \quad \text{(eq. 7)}$$

If this limit is broken, the frame time will automatically be extended to *(coarse_integration_time + coarse_integration_time_max_margin)* to accommodate the larger integration time.

The ratio between even and odd rows is typically adjusted to 1×, 2×, 4×, and 8×.

Bayer Resampler

The imaging artifacts found from a 2×2 binning or summing will show image artifacts from aliasing. These can be corrected by resampling the sampled pixels in order to filter these artifacts. Figure 18 shows the pixel location resulting from 2×2 summing or binning located in the middle and the resulting pixel locations after the Bayer re-sampling function has been applied.

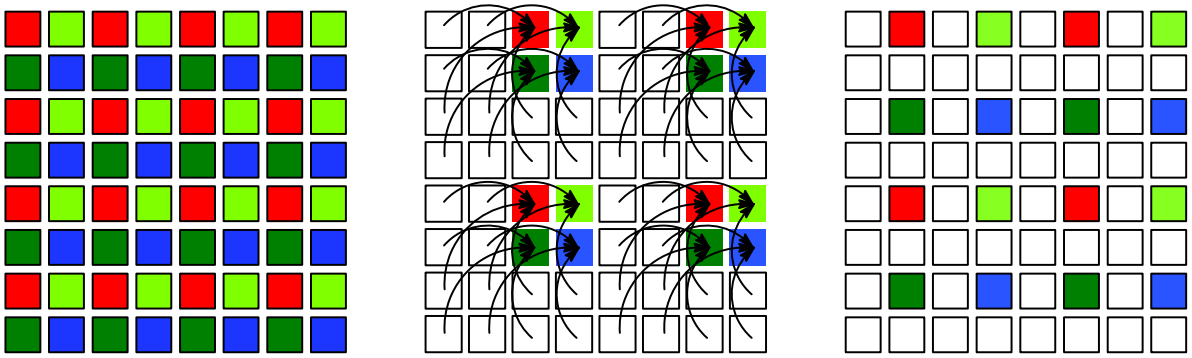
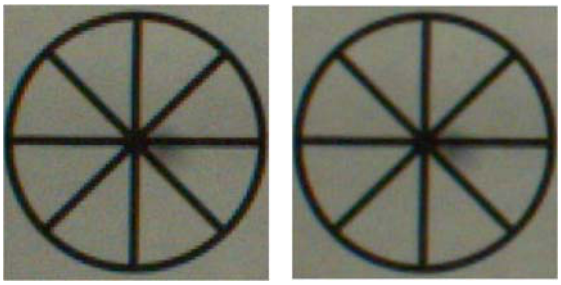


Figure 18. Bayer Resampling

The improvements from using the Bayer resampling feature can be seen in Figure 19. In this example, image edges seen on a diagonal have smoother edges when the Bayer re-sampling feature is applied. This feature is only designed to be used with modes configured with 2×2 binning or summing. The feature will not remove aliasing artifacts that are caused skipping pixels.



2×2 Binned – Before

2×2 Binned – After Resampling

Figure 19. Results of Resampling

To enable the Bayer resampling feature:

1. Set R0x400 = 2 // Enable the on-chip scalar.
2. Set R0x306E to 0x90B0 // Configure the on-chip scalar to resample Bayer data.

To disable the Bayer resampling feature:

1. Set R0x400 = 0 // Disable the on-chip scalar.
2. Set R0x306E to 0x9080 // Configure the on-chip scalar to resample Bayer data.

NOTE: The image readout (rows and columns) has to have two extra rows and two extra columns when using the resample feature.

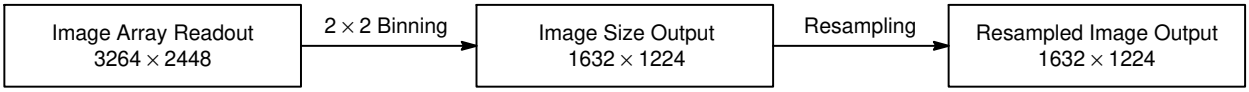


Figure 20. Illustration of Resampling Operation

One-Time Programmable Memory (OTPM)

The AR0835HS features 5.6 kbits of one-time programmable memory (OTPM) for storing shading correction coefficients, individual module, and customer-specific information. The user may program the data before shipping. OTPM can be accessed through two-wire serial interface. The AR0835HS uses the auto mode for fast OTPM programming and read operations.

To read out the OTPM, 1.8 V supply is required. As a result, a dedicated DV_{DD}_1V8 pad has been implemented. During the programming process, a dedicated pin for high voltage needs to be provided to perform the anti-fusing operation. This voltage (V_{PP}) would need to be 6.5 V. The completion of the programming process will be communicated by a register through the two-wire serial interface.

If the V_{PP} pin does not need to be bonded out as a pin on the module, it should be left floating inside the module.

The programming of the OTPM requires the sensor to be fully powered and remain in software standby with its clock input applied. The information will be programmed through the use of the two-wire serial interface, and once the data is written to an internal register, the programming host machine will apply a high voltage to the programming pin, and send a program command to initiate the anti-fusing process. After the sensor has finished programming the OTPM, a status bit will be set to indicate the end of the programming cycle, and the host machine can poll the setting of the status bit through the two-wire serial interface. Only one programming cycle for the 16-bit word can be performed.

Reading the OTPM data requires the sensor to be fully powered and operational with its clock input applied. The data can be read through a register from the two-wire serial interface.

Programming and Verifying the OTPM

The procedure for programming and verifying the AR0835HS OTPM follows:

1. Apply power to all the power rails of the sensor.
2. Provide a 12-MHz EXTCLK clock input.
3. Set R0x301A = 0x18, to put sensor in the soft standby mode.
4. Set R0x3130 = 0xFF01 (Timing configuration).
5. Set R0x304C[15:8] = Record type (e.g. 0x30).
6. Set R0x304C[7:0] = Length of the record which is the number of OTPM data registers that are filled in.
7. Set R0x3054[9] = 0 to ensure that the error checking and correction is enabled.
8. Write data into all the OTPM data registers: R0x3800−R0x39FE.
9. Ramp up V_{PP} to 6.5 V.
10. Set the otpm_control_auto_wr_start bit in the otpm_control register R0x304A[0] = 1, to initiate the auto program sequence. The sensor will now program the data into the OTPM.
11. Poll otpm_control_auto_wr_end (R0x304A [1]) to determine when the sensor is finished programming the word.
12. Verify that the otpm_control_auto_wr_success (0x304A[2]) bit is set.
13. If the above bits are not set to 1, then examine otpm_status register R0x304E[9] to verify if the OTPM memory is full and 0x304E[10] to verify if OTPM memory is insufficient.
14. Remove the high voltage (V_{PP}) and float V_{PP} pin.

Reading the OTPM

1. Apply power to all the power rails of the sensor (V_{DD}_IO, V_{AA}, V_{AA}_PIX, DV_{DD}_1V2, DV_{DD}_1V2_PHY, and DV_{DD}_1V8) at their nominal voltage.
2. Set EXTCLK to normal operating frequency.
3. Perform proper reset sequence to the sensor.
4. Set R0x3134 = 0xCD95 (Timing Configuration)
5. Set R0x304C[15:8] = Record Type (for example, 0x30)
6. Set R0x304C[7:0] = Length of the record which is the number of data registers to be read back. This could be set to 0 during OTPM auto read if length is unknown.

7. Set R0x3054 = 0x0400.
8. Initiate the auto read sequence by setting the otpm_control_auto_read_start bit (R0x304A[4]) = 1.
9. Poll the otpm_control_auto_rd_end bit (R0x304A[5]) to determine when the sensor is finished reading the word(s). When this bit becomes 1, the otpm_control_auto_rd_success bit (R0x304A[6]) will indicate whether the memory was read successfully or not.
10. Data can now be read back from the otpm_data registers (R0x3800−R0x39FE).

Image Acquisition Modes

The AR0835HS supports two image acquisition modes:

1. Electronic Rolling Shutter (ERS) Mode:
   This is the normal mode of operation. When the AR0835HS is streaming, it generates frames at a fixed rate, and each frame is integrated (exposed) using the ERS. When the ERS is in use, timing and control logic within the sensor sequences through the rows of the array, resetting and then reading each row in turn. In the time interval between resetting a row and subsequently reading that row, the pixels in the row integrate incident light. The integration (exposure) time is controlled by varying the time between row reset and row readout. For each row in a frame, the time between row reset and row readout is fixed, leading to a uniform integration time across the frame. When the integration time is changed (by using the two-wire serial interface to change register settings), the timing and control logic controls the transition from old to new integration time in such a way that the stream of output frames from the AR0835HS switches cleanly from the old integration time to the new while only generating frames with uniform integration. See “Changes to Integration Time”.
2. Global Reset Release (GRR) Mode:
   This mode can be used to acquire a single image at the current resolution. In this mode, the end point of the pixel integration time is controlled by an external electromechanical shutter, and the AR0835HS provides control signals to interface to that shutter. The operation of this mode is described in detail in “Global Reset Release (GRR)”.

The benefit for the use of an external electromechanical shutter is that it eliminates the visual artifacts associated with ERS operation. Visual artifacts arise in ERS operation, particularly at low frame rates, because an ERS image effectively integrates each row of the pixel array at a different point in time.

Window Control

The sequencing of the pixel array is controlled by the x_addr_start, y_addr_start, x_addr_end, and y_addr_end registers. The output image size is controlled by the x_output_size and y_output_size registers.

Pixel Border

The default settings of the sensor provide a 3264 (H) × 2448 (V) image. A border of up to 8 pixels (4 in binning) on each edge can be enabled by reprogramming the x_addr_start, y_addr_start, x_addr_end, y_addr_end, x_output_size, and y_output_size registers accordingly. These border pixels can be used but are disabled by default.

Readout Modes

Horizontal Mirror

The horizontal_mirror bit in the image_orientation register is set by default. The result of this is that the order of pixel readout within a row is reversed, so that readout starts from x_addr_end and ends at x_addr_start. Figure 21 shows a sequence of 6 pixels being read out with horizontal_mirror = 0 and horizontal_mirror = 1. Changing horizontal_mirror causes the Bayer order of the output image to change; the new Bayer order is reflected in the value of the pixel_order register.

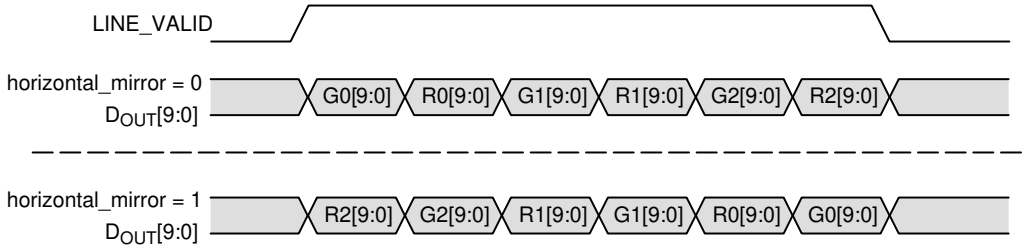


Figure 21. Effect of horizontal_mirror on Readout Order

Vertical Flip

When the vertical_flip bit is set in the image_orientation register, the order in which pixel rows are read out is reversed, so that row readout starts from y_addr_end and ends at y_addr_start. Figure 22 shows a sequence of 6 rows being read out with vertical_flip = 0 and vertical_flip = 1. Changing vertical_flip causes the Bayer order of the output image to change; the new Bayer order is reflected in the value of the pixel_order register.

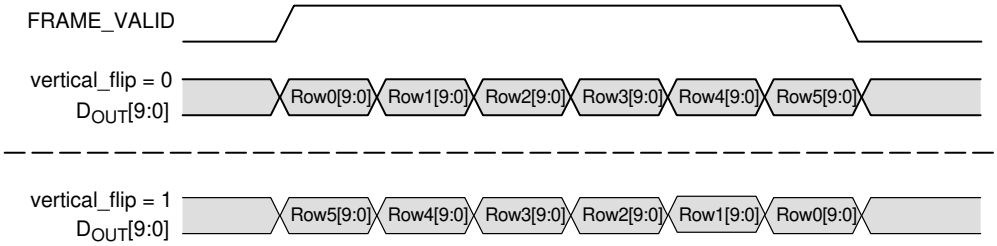


Figure 22. Effect of vertical_flip on Readout Order

Subsampling

The AR0835HS supports subsampling to reduce the amount of data processed by the signal chains in the AR0835HS, thereby allowing the frame rate to be increased and power consumption reduced. Subsampling is enabled by setting x_odd_inc and/or y_odd_inc. Values of 1, 3, and 7 can be supported. Setting both of these variables to 3 reduces the amount of row and column data processed and is equivalent to the 2×2 skipping readout mode provided by the AR0835HS. Setting x_odd_inc = 3 and y_odd_inc = 3 results in a quarter reduction in output image size. Figure23 shows a sequence of 8 columns being read out with x_odd_inc = 3 and y_odd_inc = 1.

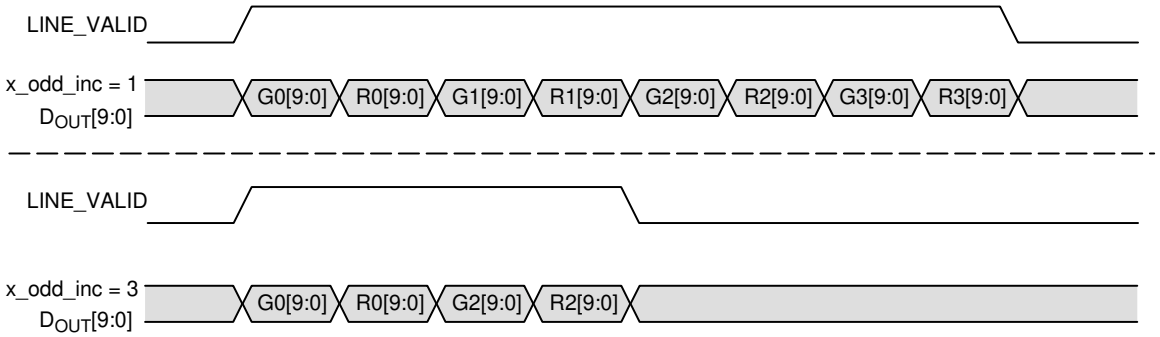


Figure 23. Effect of x_odd_inc = 3 on Readout Sequence

A 1/16 reduction in resolution is achieved by setting both x_odd_inc and y_odd_inc to 7. This is equivalent to 4×4 skipping readout mode provided by the AR0835HS. Figure 24 shows a sequence of 16 columns being read out with x_odd_inc = 7 and y_odd_inc = 1.

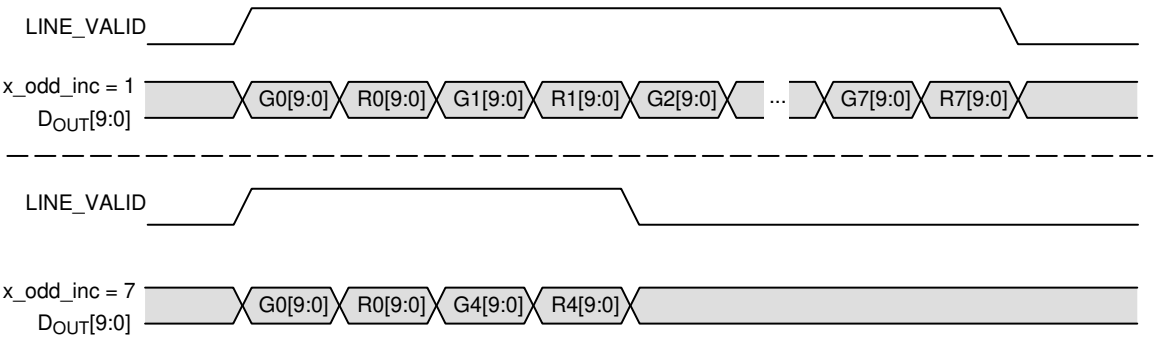


Figure 24. Effect of x_odd_inc = 7 on Readout Sequence

The effect of the different subsampling settings on the pixel array readout is shown in Figure 25 through Figure 27.

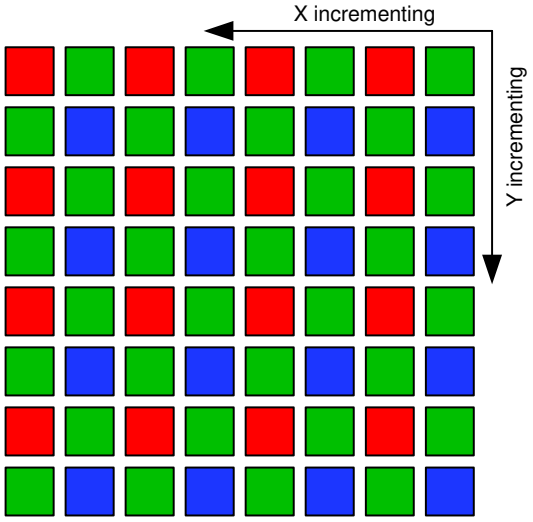


Figure 25. Pixel Readout (No Subsampling)

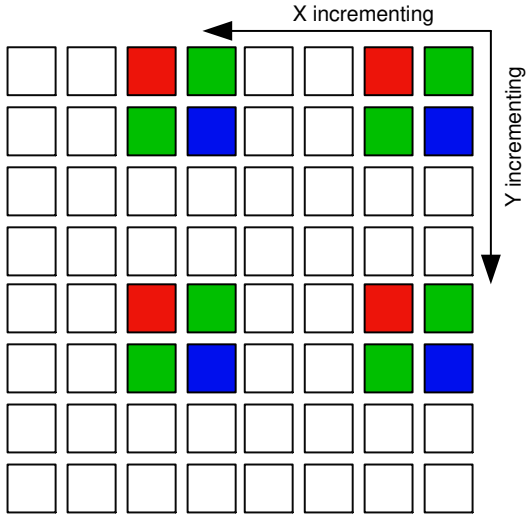


Figure 26. Skip2 Pixel Readout (x_odd_inc = 3, y_odd_inc = 3)

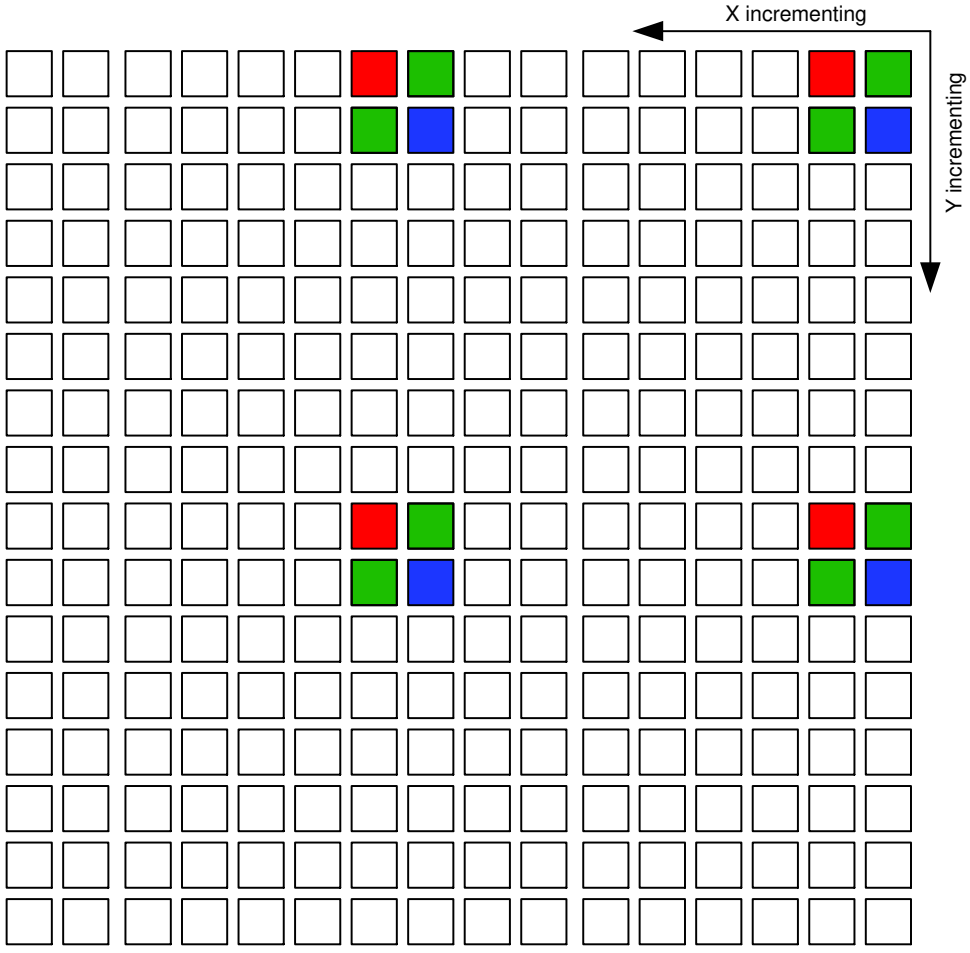


Figure 27. Skip4 Pixel Readout (x_odd_inc = 7, y_odd_inc = 7)