

## TARGET DEVICE AND LIGHT DETECTING DEVICE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention:

5       The present invention relates to a target device and a light detecting device for receiving a light beam such as a laser beam or the like which is applied thereto and detecting the position where the light beam is applied.

#### 10   2. Description of the Related Art:

      Target shooting sports including gun shooting, Japanese archery, archery, etc. have heretofore gained popularity among many people. At present, not only Japanese archery and archery, but also gun shooting are  
15   played in competitions. According to a typical gun shooting competition, a player shoots a bullet from an air rifle or a laser beam from a laser gun toward a target, and competes for a higher score based on the accuracy with which the bullet or the laser beam hits the  
20   target.

      Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings shows partly in block form a conventional gun shooting competition system for shooting a target with a laser beam emitted from a laser gun. As shown in Fig. 1, the conventional gun  
25   shooting competition system has laser gun 120 operated by a shooter for shooting laser beam 130, target device 110



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for detecting a shot impact position where laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 hits target plate 140 mounted on target device 110, display unit 191 for displaying the information as to the shot impact on target device 110,  
5 and switching unit 192 interconnecting target device 110 and display unit 191. Laser gun 120 and target device 110 are spaced from each other by a predetermined distance for shooting competitions. Switching unit 192 comprises a switching hub of 10BASE-T LAN (Local Area Net-  
10 work) 193.

A processing sequence of the conventional gun shooting competition system at the time the shooter shoots laser beam 130 from laser gun 120 will be described below.

15 When the shooter operates laser gun 120 to shoot laser beam 130 by triggering laser gun 120 while directing laser gun 120 toward target device 110, laser beam 130 is shot from laser gun 120. Laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is typically emitted from a semiconductor  
20 laser oscillation device mounted in laser gun 120.

As with a real bullet shot from a real gun, laser beam 130 is shot from the muzzle of laser gun 120 and travels straight in the direction in which laser gun 120 is oriented.

25 When laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 hits target plate 140 mounted on target device 110, target de-

vice 110 detects the shot impact position on target plate 140, and transmits information representing the detected shot impact position via switching unit 192 to display unit 191.

5        Display unit 191 calculates a score of the shot based on the shot impact position information transmitted from target device 110, and displays the calculated score. Display unit 191 has registered therein information for identifying the shooter, e.g., the identifica-  
10    tion number of the shooter, and information representing the present shot number of the laser beam shot by the shooter. Therefore, display unit 191 also displays the identification number of the shooter, the present laser beam number, the score corresponding to the laser beam  
15    number, the total score gained thus far, and the shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140, either simultaneously or at spaced time intervals.

As shown in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, target plate 140 has on its surface ten annular areas,  
20    including a central circular area just around center O, divided by ten concentric circles around center O. These areas are also referred to as score areas. Target plate 140 also has an outside area around the annular areas. The shooter gets no score when laser beam 130 hits the  
25    outside area. A score for the outermost annular area, i.e., the annular area marked with "1", is 1. Scores for

the other annular areas are progressively incremented by 1 toward center O, and the score for the central circular area is 10. A score which the shooter obtains when shooting target plate 140 is determined based on the distance from center O of target plate 140 to the impact position on target plate 140.

As shown in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings, target device 110 has optical filter 117 comprising a bandpass filter for receiving laser beam 130 which has been shot from laser gun 120 and hit target plate 140 and passing only a light beam which has the wavelength of laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120, PSD (Position Sensitive Detector) sensor 111 for detecting the laser beam emitted from laser gun 120 and transmitted through optical filter 117 and generating a current based on the amount of the detected light beam and the shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140 mounted on target device 110, amplifier 113a for amplifying a signal represented by the current generated by PSD sensor 111 and outputting the amplified signal, sample-and-hold circuit 118 for sampling the signal from amplifier 113a at given time intervals and outputting the sampled signal, A/D converter 115 for converting the signal output from sample-and-hold circuit 118 into a digital signal and outputting the digital signal, photodiode sensor 112 for generating a current based on an amount of extraneous

light applied to target device 110, an amplifier 113b for  
amplifying a signal represented by the current generated  
by photodiode sensor 112 and outputting the amplified  
signal, a subtractor 114 for subtracting the signal out-  
5 put from amplifier 113b from the signal output from am-  
plifier 113a and outputting a differential signal, and  
impact position calculator 116 for calculating the shot  
impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140 and  
detecting a shot impact position detecting signal for  
10 identifying laser beam 130, which is contained in laser  
beam 130 shot from laser gun 120, based on the signal  
output from subtractor 114.

Operation of target device 110 thus constructed  
will be described below.

15 When laser beam 130 shot from laser beam 120 hits  
target plate 140 mounted on target device 110, laser beam  
130 is applied to optical filter 117 in target device 110  
and only a light beam having the wavelength of laser beam  
130 shot from laser beam 120 is transmitted through opti-  
20 cal filter 117 and detected by PSD sensor 111.

PSD sensor 111 generates currents based on the  
amount of the light beam received through optical filter  
117 and the impact position of laser beam 130 on target  
plate 140. PSD sensor 111 has a two-dimensional current  
25 generating membrane for generating a current based on the  
detected light beam. If the light beam received through

optical filter 117 is applied as a beam spot to the two-dimensional current generating membrane at a coordinate position (x, y), then the two-dimensional current generating membrane generates therein currents which are two-dimensionally linearly commensurate with the coordinate position (x, y). Specifically, the two-dimensional current generating membrane generates two currents Ix1, Ix2 flowing in two opposite directions along the x-axis and two currents Iy1, Iy2 flowing in two opposite directions along the y-axis.

PSD sensor 111 outputs a signal based on the currents Ix1, Ix2 flowing along the x-axis and a signal based on the currents Iy1, Iy2 flowing along the y-axis. Actually, since PSD sensor 111 also detects extraneous light which has the wavelength laser beam 130 and which has passed through optical filter 117, the signals output from PSD sensor 111 contain currents generated by the extraneous light applied to target device 110 and transmitted through optical filter 117, added to the currents along the x-axis and the currents along the y-axis. PSD sensor 111 outputs the sum of the currents along the x-axis and the currents along the y-axis as a signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light received through optical filter 117.

The signal output from PSD sensor 111 is amplified by amplifier 113a, which outputs the amplified signal.

As shown in Fig. 4a of the accompanying drawings, the amplified signal output from amplifier 113a has a waveform including waveform component 101 based on laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 and waveform component 5 102a based on the extraneous light which is applied to target device 110 and transmitted through optical filter 117 and detected by PSD sensor 111.

Photodiode sensor 112 generates a current based on only the extraneous light which is applied to target device 110. A signal represented by the generated current 10 is amplified by amplifier 113b, which outputs the amplified signal.

As shown in Fig. 4b of the accompanying drawings, the amplified signal output from amplifier 113b has a waveform including only waveform component 102b based on 15 the extraneous light which is applied to target device 110.

The signal output from amplifier 113a is supplied to sample-and-hold circuit 118. Sample-and-hold circuit 20 118 samples the signal based on laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120, of the signal output from amplifier 113a, at such a time that laser beam 130 is applied to target device 110. Thus, sample-and-hold circuit 118 detects a change in laser beam 130, and outputs a signal representing 25 the detected change in laser beam 130. In this manner, the signal component representing the extraneous

light that has the wavelength of laser beam 130 and has passed through optical filter 117 is removed from the signal output from amplifier 113a, and hence only the signal based on laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is  
5 extracted.

The signal output from sample-and-hold circuit 118 is converted by A/D converter 115 into a digital signal that is applied to impact position calculator 116.

Subtractor 114 subtracts the signal output from amplifier 113b as shown in Fig. 4b from the signal output  
10 from amplifier 113a as shown in Fig. 4a, thus extracting the signal based on only laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 as shown in Fig. 4c of the accompanying drawings. The signal extracted by subtractor 114 as shown in Fig.  
15 4c is supplied to impact position calculator 116.

Impact position calculator 116 detects a shot impact position detecting signal contained in laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 based on the signal output from subtractor 114, and calculates a shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140 based on the  
20 digital signal output from A/D converter 115.

Specifically, when the signal output from subtractor 114 is supplied to impact position calculator 116, impact position calculator 116 converts the current value  
25 of the signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, of the signal output from subtractor 114, into a voltage value,

and detects a shot impact position detecting signal for identifying laser beam 130, which is contained in laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120, depending on the voltage value.

5        When laser gun 120 shoots laser beam 130, it also outputs a shot impact position detecting signal having a predetermined period and amount of light in order to identify laser beam 130 as being shot from laser gun 120. When impact position calculator 116 detects the shot im-  
10    pact position detecting signal contained in laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120, using the voltage value of the signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, of the signal output from subtractor 114, the laser beam detected by target device 110 is identified as being shot  
15    from laser gun 120.

When the signal output from A/D converter 115 is supplied to impact position calculator 116, impact position calculator 116 calculates a shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140, using the current  
20    values  $I_{x1}$ ,  $I_{x2}$ ,  $I_{y1}$ ,  $I_{y2}$  which are generated depending on the shot impact position of laser beam 130, according to the following equations:

$$x = k(I_{x2} - I_{x1}) / (I_{x2} + I_{x1}) \quad (1)$$

$$y = k(I_{y2} - I_{y1}) / (I_{y2} + I_{y1}) \quad (2)$$

25        The beam spot position where both  $(I_{x2} - I_{x1})$ ,  $(I_{y2} - I_{y1})$  are zero is defined as the electrical and mechani-

cal coordinate origin (0, 0) of PSD sensor 111. Target plate 140 needs to be positioned two-dimensionally with respect to PSD sensor 111 within an allowable accuracy range.

5           Inasmuch as the impact position (x, y) calculated according to the above equations is affected by the amount  $\Sigma$  of light due to the characteristics of PSD sensor 111, impact position calculator 116 thereafter divides the value of the impact position (x, y) by the signal  
10           representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, thus correcting the shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140.

          With target device 110 shown in Figs. 1 and 3, as described above, the extraneous light having wavelengths  
15           different from the wavelength of laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is removed by optical filter 117, and a change in laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is detected. Thus, the signal based on only laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is detected, and the shot impact  
20           position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140 is detected based on the signal thus detected. The extraneous light having the wavelength of laser beam 130 shot from laser gun 120 is removed by subtracting the extraneous light detected by photodiode sensor from the light trans-  
25           mitted through optical filter 117, thus detecting the shot impact position detecting signal contained in laser

beam 130 shot from laser gun 120. In this fashion, the shot impact position of laser beam 130 on target plate 140 is detected without noise and error.

In order to detect the shot impact position of the laser beam shot from the laser gun on the target plate without noise and error, the extraneous light having wavelengths different from the wavelength of the laser beam shot from the laser gun is removed by the optical filter, and thereafter a change in the laser beam shot from the laser gun is detected. Thus, the signal based on only the laser beam shot from the laser gun is detected, and the shot impact position of the laser beam on the target plate is detected based on the signal thus detected. The extraneous light having the wavelength of the laser beam shot from the laser gun is removed by subtracting the extraneous light detected by photodiode sensor from the light transmitted through optical filter, thus detecting the shot impact position detecting signal contained in the laser beam shot from the laser gun.

However, since the optical filter used to remove the extraneous light having wavelengths different from the wavelength of the laser beam shot from the laser gun is expensive, the manufacturing cost of the conventional gun shooting competition system is increased simply by using the optical filter, and hence it is difficult to reduce

the manufacturing cost of the conventional gun shooting competition system.

A need exists to provide a target device which is capable of detecting a shot impact position of a laser beam on a target plate without noise and error, without the need for an optical filter.

### SUMMARY

According to an embodiment of the present invention, when a light  
10 beam shot from a light gun hits a target plate mounted on a target device, the light beam is detected by a beam detected position detecting means, which generates a current based on the shot impact position of the light beam on the target plate. An extraneous light detecting means  
15 generates a current based on extraneous light applied to the target device. The current generated by the beam detected position detecting means or a voltage based on the current, and the current generated by the extraneous light detecting means or a voltage based on the current  
20 are supplied to a subtracting means, which subtracts the current generated by the extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on the current from the current generated by the beam detected position detecting means or the voltage based on the current, and outputs a differential  
25 tial current or voltage value. Thus, an extraneous light component is removed from the current generated by the

beam detected position detecting means. Thereafter, a position calculating means recognizes the light beam shot from the light gun and detects the shot impact position of the light beam on the target plate based on the differential current or voltage value.

As described above, the current generated by the extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on the current is subtracted from the current generated by the beam detected position detecting means or the voltage based on the current, and the light beam shot from the light gun is recognized and the shot impact position of the light beam on the target plate is calculated based on the differential current or voltage value. Therefore, the light beam detected by the beam detected position detecting means is not limited to a certain light beam having a given wavelength by an optical filter, but the shot impact position of the light beam on the target plate is detected without noise and error.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, as described above, the target device for detecting the shot impact position of the light beam shot from the light gun on the target plate is arranged to subtract the extraneous light component from the light beam which has hit the target plate for thereby removing the extraneous light component, and to recognize the light beam shot from the light gun and detect the shot impact position of the light beam

on the target plate based on the extracted light component from which the extraneous light component has been removed. Therefore, the shot impact position of the light beam on the target plate can be detected without  
5 noise and error, without the need for an optical filter for extracting only a light component having a certain wavelength from the light that is applied to the target plate.

The principles of an embodiment of the present invention are also  
10 applicable to a light detecting device for receiving a light beam having a predetermined pulse signal and detecting a beam spot position where the light beam hits the light detecting device, the light detecting device being arranged to subtract an extraneous light component  
15 from the light beam which has hit the light detecting device for thereby removing the extraneous light component, and to detect the pulse signal and detect a beam spot position of the light beam having the pulse signal on the light detecting device. Therefore, the light beam position  
20 tion of the light beam can be detected without noise and error, without the need for an optical filter for extracting only a light component having a certain wavelength from the light that is applied to the light detecting device.

25 The above and other objects, features, and advantages of embodiments of the present invention will become apparent from

the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate an example of the present invention.

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#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 is a view, partly in block form, a conventional gun shooting competition system which employs a laser gun for shooting a laser beam;

10 Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of a target plate used in the conventional gun shooting competition system shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a circuit arrangement of a target device used in the conventional gun shooting competition system shown in Fig. 1;

15 Fig. 4a is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from an amplifier in the target device shown in Figs. 1 and 3;

20 Fig. 4b is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from another amplifier in the target device shown in Figs. 1 and 3;

Fig. 4c is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from a subtractor in the target device shown in Figs. 1 and 3;

25 Fig. 5 is a view, partly in block form, a gun shooting competition system which employs a target device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a front elevational view of a target plate used on the target device shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram of a circuit arrangement of the target device shown in Fig. 5;

5        Fig. 8a is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from an amplifier in the target device shown in Figs. 5 and 7;

Fig. 8b is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from another amplifier in the target device  
10 shown in Figs. 5 and 7; and

Fig. 8c is a diagram showing the waveform of a signal output from a subtractor in the target device shown in Figs. 5 and 7.

## 15        **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

As shown in Fig. 5, a gun shooting competition system which employs a target device according to an embodiment of the present invention comprises laser gun 20 operated by a shooter for shooting laser beam 30, target device 10 for  
20 detecting a shot impact position where laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 hits target plate 40 mounted on target device 10, display unit 91 for displaying the information as to the shot impact on target device 10, and switching unit 92 interconnecting target device 10 and display unit  
25 91. Laser gun 20 and target device 10 are spaced from each other by a predetermined distance for shooting com-

petitions. Switching unit 92 comprises a switching hub of 10BASE-T LAN 93.

A processing sequence of the gun shooting competition system at the time the shooter shoots laser beam 30 from laser gun 20 will be described below.

When the shooter operates laser gun 20 to shoot laser beam 30 by triggering laser gun 20 while directing laser gun 20 toward target device 10, laser beam 30 is shot from laser gun 20. Laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 is typically emitted from a semiconductor laser oscillation device mounted in laser gun 20.

As with a real bullet shot from a real gun, laser beam 30 is shot from the muzzle of laser gun 20 and travels straight in the direction in which laser gun 20 is oriented.

When laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 hits target plate 40 mounted on target device 10, target device 10 detects the shot impact position on target plate 40, and transmits information representing the detected shot impact position via switching unit 92 to display unit 91.

Display unit 91 calculates a score of the shot based on the shot impact position information transmitted from target device 10, and displays the calculated score. Display unit 91 has registered therein information for identifying the shooter, e.g., the identification number of the shooter, and information representing the present

shot number of the laser beam shot by the shooter.

Therefore, display unit 91 also displays the identification number of the shooter, the present laser beam number, the score corresponding to the laser beam number,

5 the total score gained thus far, and the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40, either simultaneously or at spaced time intervals.

As shown in Fig. 6, target plate 40 shown in Fig. 5 has on its surface ten annular areas, including a central  
10 circular area just around center O, divided by ten concentric circles around center O. These areas are also referred to as score areas. Target plate 40 also has an outside area around the annular areas. The shooter gets no score when laser beam 30 hits the outside area. A  
15 score for the outermost annular area, i.e., the annular area marked with "1", is 1. Scores for the other annular areas are progressively incremented by 1 toward center O, and the score for the central circular area is 10. A score which the shooter obtains when shooting target  
20 plate 40 is determined based on the distance from center O of target plate 40 to the impact position on target plate 40.

As shown in Fig. 7, target device 10 has PSD (Position Sensitive Detector) sensor 11 serving as a beam detected position detecting means for detecting laser beam  
25 30 emitted from laser gun 20 and generating a current

based on the amount of the detected light beam and the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 mounted on target device 10, amplifier 13a for amplifying a signal represented by the current generated by PSD sensor 11 and outputting the amplified signal, photodiode sensor 12 serving as extraneous light detecting means for generating a current based on an amount of extraneous light applied to target device 10, an amplifier 13b for amplifying a signal represented by the current generated by photodiode sensor 12 and outputting the amplified signal, a subtractor 14 for subtracting the signal output from amplifier 13b from the signal output from amplifier 13a and outputting a differential signal, A/D converter 15 for converting the signal output from subtractor 14 into a digital signal and outputting the digital signal, and impact position calculator 16 serving as a position calculating means for calculating the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 and detecting a shot impact position detecting signal for identifying laser beam 30, which is contained in laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20, based on the signal output from subtractor 14.

Operation of target device 10 thus constructed will be described below.

When laser beam 30 shot from laser beam 20 hits target plate 40 mounted on target device 10, laser beam 30 is detected by PSD sensor 11 in target device 10.

PSD sensor 11 generates currents based on the amount of the light beam detected thereby and the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40. PSD sensor 11 has a two-dimensional current generating membrane for generating a current based on the detected light beam. If the detected light beam is applied as a beam spot to the two-dimensional current generating membrane at a coordinate position  $(x, y)$ , then the two-dimensional current generating membrane generates therein currents which are two-dimensionally linearly commensurate with the coordinate position  $(x, y)$ . Specifically, the two-dimensional current generating membrane generates two currents  $I_{x1}$ ,  $I_{x2}$  flowing in two opposite directions along the x-axis and two currents  $I_{y1}$ ,  $I_{y2}$  flowing in two opposite directions along the y-axis.

PSD sensor 11 outputs a signal based on the currents  $I_{x1}$ ,  $I_{x2}$  flowing along the x-axis and a signal based on the currents  $I_{y1}$ ,  $I_{y2}$  flowing along the y-axis. Actually, since PSD sensor 11 also detects extraneous light detected by target device 10, the signals output from PSD sensor 11 contain currents generated by the extraneous light applied to target device 10, added to the currents along the x-axis and the currents along the y-

axis. PSD sensor 11 outputs the sum of the currents along the x-axis and the currents along the y-axis as a signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light detected by target device 11.

5       The signal output from PSD sensor 11 is amplified by amplifier 13a, which outputs the amplified signal.

As shown in Fig. 8a, the amplified signal output from amplifier 13a has a waveform including waveform component 1 based on laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20  
10 and waveform component 2a based on the extraneous light which is detected by target device 10.

Photodiode sensor 12 generates a current based on only the extraneous light which is detected by target device 10. A signal represented by the generated current  
15 is amplified by amplifier 13b, which outputs the amplified signal.

As shown in Fig. 8b, the amplified signal output from amplifier 13b has a waveform including only waveform component 2b based on the extraneous light which is detected by target device 10.  
20

The signals output from amplifiers 13a, 13b are supplied to subtractor 14. Subtractor 14 subtracts the signal output from amplifier 13b as shown in Fig. 8b from the signal output from amplifier 13a as shown in Fig. 8a,  
25 thus extracting the signal based on only laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 as shown in Fig. 8c. The signal

extracted by subtractor 14 as shown in Fig. 8c is supplied to A/D converter 15 and impact position calculator 16.

A/D converter 15 converts the signal output from subtractor 14 into a digital signal, which is supplied to impact position calculator 16.

Impact position calculator 16 detects a shot impact position detecting signal contained in laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 based on the signal output from subtractor 14, and calculates a shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 based on the digital signal output from A/D converter 15.

Specifically, when the signal output from subtractor 14 is supplied to impact position calculator 16, impact position calculator 16 converts the current value of the signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, of the signal output from subtractor 14, into a voltage value, and detects a shot impact position detecting signal for identifying laser beam 30, which is contained in laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20, depending on the voltage value.

When laser gun 20 shoots laser beam 30, it also outputs a shot impact position detecting signal having a predetermined period and amount of light in order to identify laser beam 30 as being shot from laser gun 20. When impact position calculator 16 detects the shot im-

10      pact position detecting signal contained in laser beam 30  
11      shot from laser gun 20, using the voltage value of the  
12      signal representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, of the signal  
13      output from subtractor 14, the laser beam detected by  
14      target device 10 is identified as being shot from laser  
15      gun 20.

16      When the signal output from A/D converter 15 is  
17      supplied to impact position calculator 16, impact posi-  
18      tion calculator 16 calculates a shot impact position of  
19      laser beam 30 on target plate 40, using the current val-  
20      ues  $I_{x1}$ ,  $I_{x2}$ ,  $I_{y1}$ ,  $I_{y2}$  which are generated depending on  
21      the shot impact position of laser beam 30, according to  
22      the following equations:

$$x = k(I_{x2} - I_{x1}) / (I_{x2} + I_{x1}) \quad (1)$$

23       $y = k(I_{y2} - I_{y1}) / (I_{y2} + I_{y1}) \quad (2)$

24      The beam spot position where both  $(I_{x2} - I_{x1})$ ,  $(I_{y2}$   
25       $- I_{y1})$  are zero is defined as the electrical and mechani-  
26      cal coordinate origin (0, 0) of PSD sensor 11. Target  
27      plate 40 needs to be positioned two-dimensionally with  
28      respect to PSD sensor 11 within an allowable accuracy  
29      range.

30      Inasmuch as the impact position (x, y) calculated  
31      according to the above equations is affected by the  
32      amount  $\Sigma$  of light due to the characteristics of PSD sen-  
33      sor 11, impact position calculator 16 thereafter divides  
34      the value of the impact position (x, y) by the signal

representing the amount  $\Sigma$  of light, thus correcting the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40.

With target device 10 shown in Figs. 5 and 7, as described above, the signal represented by the current  
5 output from photodiode sensor 12 is subtracted from the signal represented by the currents output from PSD sensor 11, thus removing the signal component based on the extraneous light other than laser beam 30 detected by PSD sensor 12. Using the signal from which the signal compo-  
10 nent based on the extraneous light has been removed, the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 and the shot impact position detecting signal contained in laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 are detected. Accordingly, the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on  
15 target plate 40 is detected without noise and error.

In the present embodiment, the shot impact position on target plate 40 which is detected by target device 10 and the score depending on the shot impact position are displayed on display unit 91. However, the shot impact  
20 position and the score depending on the shot impact position may be displayed on target device 10. According to such a modification, the score is calculated by target device 10 based on the shot impact position on target plate 40.

25 In the present embodiment, the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 mounted on target de-

vice 10 is calculated using the currents ( $I_{x1}$ ,  $I_{x2}$ ) along the x-axis and the currents ( $I_{y1}$ ,  $I_{y2}$ ) along the y-axis which are generated by PSD sensor 11. However, the currents generated by PSD sensor 11 and photodiode sensor 12  
5 may be converted into voltage values at stages preceding amplifiers 13a, 13b, and impact position calculator 16 may calculate the shot impact position of laser beam 30 on target plate 40 mounted on target device 10, using these voltage values instead of the current values de-  
10 scribed above.

In the present embodiment, target device 10 for detecting the shot impact position of laser beam 30 shot from laser gun 20 on target plate 40 has been described. However, a light detecting device for receiving a light  
15 beam having a predetermined pulse signal and detecting a beam spot position where the light beam hits the light detecting device may be similarly arranged to detect the beam spot position without the need for an optical filter.

20 While a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described in specific terms, such description is for illustrative purposes only, and it is to be understood that changes and variations may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the following  
25 claims.

## CLAIMS:

1. A target device for detecting a shot impact position of a light beam shot from a light gun on a target plate, comprising:

5 circuit means for subtracting an extraneous light component from the light beam which has hit the target plate, thereby producing an extracted light component, and recognizing the light beam shot from said light gun and detecting the shot impact position of the light  
10 beam on said target plate based on said extracted light component.

2. A target device according to claim 1, wherein said circuit means comprises:

beam detected position detecting means for detecting the light beam which has hit the target plate and  
5 generating a current based on the shot impact position;

extraneous light detecting means for generating a current based on extraneous light applied to the target device;

subtracting means for subtracting the current  
10 generated by said extraneous light detecting means or a voltage based on said current from the current generated by said beam detected position detecting means or a volt-

age based on said current, and outputting a differential current or voltage value; and

15                   position calculating means for recognizing the light beam shot from said light gun and detecting the shot impact position of the light beam on said target plate based on said differential current or voltage value.

3.    A target device according to claim 2, wherein said position calculating means comprises means for recognizing the light beam shot from said light gun by detecting a shot impact position detecting signal contained  
5   in the light beam shot from said light gun.

4.    A target device according to claim 2, wherein said beam detected position detecting means comprises means for generating a first current based on a positional component of said shot impact position along an x-  
5   axis of an xy coordinate system and a positional component of said shot impact position along a y-axis of the xy coordinate system, and said position calculating means comprises means for calculating an x coordinate in the xy coordinate system of said shot impact position from a  
10   value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from said first current or

a voltage based on said first current, and a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said  
15 extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from the sum of said first current and said second current or the sum of said voltage based on said first current and a voltage based on said second current, and calculating a y coordinate in the xy coordinate sys-  
20 tem of said shot impact position from a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from said second current or the voltage based on said second current, and a value which is pro-  
25 duced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from the sum of said first current and said second current or the sum of said voltage based on said first current and the voltage based on said second cur-  
30 rent.

5. A target device according to claim 3, wherein said beam detected position detecting means comprises means for generating a first current based on a positional component of said shot impact position along an x-  
5 axis of an xy coordinate system and a positional component of said shot impact position along a y-axis of the xy coordinate system, and said position calculating means

comprises means for calculating an x coordinate in the xy coordinate system of said shot impact position from a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from said first current or a voltage based on said first current, and a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from the sum of said first current and said second current or the sum of said voltage based on said first current and a voltage based on said second current, and calculating a y coordinate in the xy coordinate system of said shot impact position from a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from said second current or the voltage based on said second current, and a value which is produced by subtracting the current generated by said extraneous light detecting means or the voltage based on said current from the sum of said first current and said second current or the sum of said voltage based on said first current and the voltage based on said second current.

6. A light detecting device for receiving a light beam having a predetermined pulse signal and detecting a

beam spot position where the light beam hits the light detecting device, comprising:

5           circuit means for subtracting an extraneous light component from the light beam which has been received, thereby producing an extracted light component, and detecting said pulse signal and the beam spot position of the light beam having the pulse signal based on  
10   said extracted light component.

7.   A light detecting device according to claim 6, wherein said circuit means comprises:

          beam detected position detecting means for detecting the light beam and generating a current based on  
5   the beam spot position;

          extraneous light detecting means for generating a current based on extraneous light applied to the light detecting device;

          subtracting means for subtracting the current  
10   generated by said extraneous light detecting means or a voltage based on said current from the current generated by said beam detected position detecting means or a voltage based on said current, and outputting a differential current or voltage value; and

15           position calculating means for detecting said pulse signal and calculating the beam spot position of

the light beam having the pulse signal based on said differential current or voltage value.