

TSL260, TSL261, TSL262 IR LIGHT-TO-VOLTAGE OPTICAL SENSORS

SOES008A – DECEMBER 1992 – REVISED FEBRUARY 1993

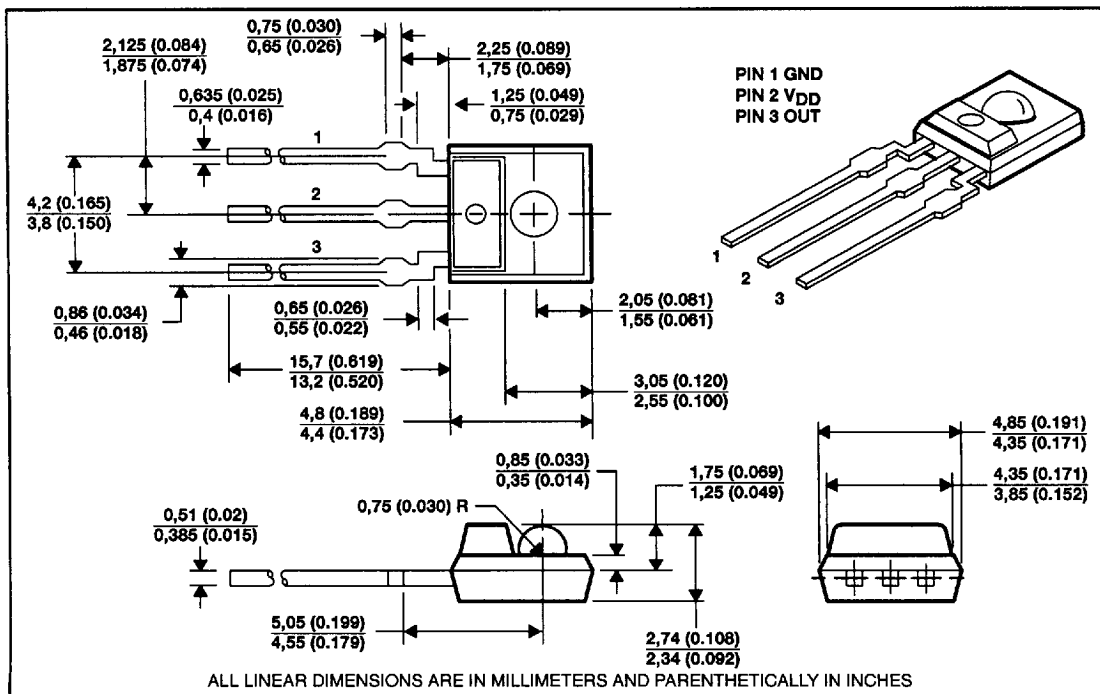
- Integral Visible Light Cutoff Filter
- Monolithic Silicon IC Containing Photodiode, Operational Amplifier, and Feedback Components
- Converts Light Intensity to Output Voltage
- High Irradiance Responsivity Typically 42 mV/($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$) at $\lambda_p = 940 \text{ nm}$ (TSL260)
- Low Dark (Offset) Voltage . . . 10 mV Max at 25°C, $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
- Single-Supply Operation
- Wide Supply Voltage Range . . . 3 V to 9 V
- Low Supply Current . . . 800 μA Typical at $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
- Advanced LinCMOS™ Technology

description

The TSL260, TSL261, and TSL262 are light-to-voltage optical sensors each combining a photodiode and a transimpedance amplifier (feedback resistor = 16 M Ω , 8 M Ω , and 2 M Ω , respectively) on a single monolithic integrated circuit. The output voltage is directly proportional to the infrared light intensity (irradiance) on the photodiode. The TSL260, TSL261, and TSL262 utilize Texas Instruments silicon-gate LinCMOS™ technology, which provides good amplifier offset-voltage stability and low power consumption.

mechanical data

The photodiode/amplifier chip is packaged in a black, infrared-transmissive plastic package. The integrated photodiode active area is typically 1,0 mm² (0.0016 in²), 0,5 mm² (0.00078 in²), and 0,26 mm² (0.0004 in²) for the TSL260, TSL261, and TSL262, respectively.



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TEXAS
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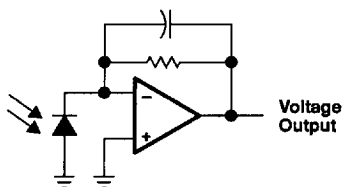
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TSL260, TSL261, TSL262

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functional block diagram



absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	10 V
Output current, I_O	± 10 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 2)	5 s
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	-25°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range	-25°C to 85°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	240°C

NOTES: 1. All voltages are with respect to GND.
2. Output may be shorted to either supply.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{DD}	3	5	9	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	0		70	°C

electrical characteristics at $V_{DD} = 5$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\lambda_p = 940$ nm, $R_L = 10$ k Ω (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 3)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TSL260			TSL261			TSL262			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{DARK}	Dark voltage	E _e = 0	3	10	3	10	3	10	mV		
V _{OM}	Maximum output	E _e = 2.6 mW/cm ²	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	V		
V _O	Output voltage	E _e = 48 μW/cm ²	1	2	3				V		
		E _e = 87 μW/cm ²			1	2	3				
		E _e = 525 μW/cm ²				1	2	3			
	Temperature coefficient of output voltage (V _O)	E _e = 48 μW/cm ² , T _A = 0°C to 70°C	±1						mV/°C		
		E _e = 87 μW/cm ² , T _A = 0°C to 70°C				±1					
		E _e = 525 μW/cm ² , T _A = 0°C to 70°C				±1					
N _e	Irradiance responsivity	See Note 4	42			23			3.8	mV/(μW/cm ²)	
I _{DD}	Supply current	E _e = 48 μW/cm ² , No load	900 1600							μA	
		E _e = 87 μW/cm ² , No load				900 1600					
		E _e = 525 μW/cm ² , No load							900 1600		

NOTES: 3. The input irradiance E_θ is supplied by a GaAs infrared-emitting diode with $\lambda_p = 940$ nm.
4. Irradiance responsivity is characterized over the range $V_O = 0.05$ to 3 V.

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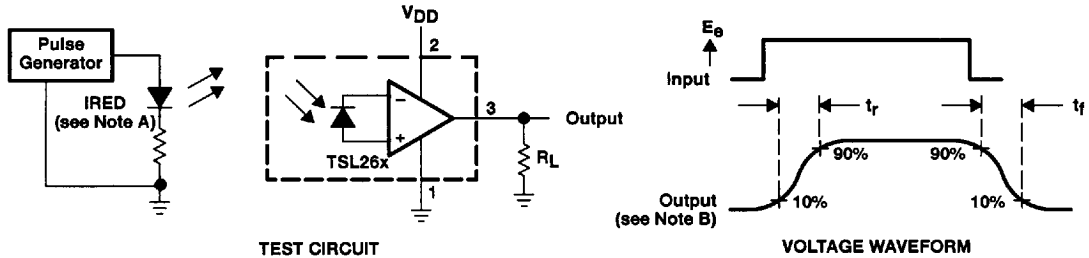
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operating characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TSL260			TSL261			TSL262			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_r Output pulse rise time	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $\lambda_p = 940\text{ nm}$		360			90			7		μs
t_f Output pulse fall time	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $\lambda_p = 940\text{ nm}$		360			90			7		μs
V_n Output noise voltage	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ Hz}$		0.6			0.5			0.4		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



- NOTES: A. The input irradiance is supplied by a pulsed GaAs infrared-emitting diode with the following characteristics: $\lambda_p = 940\text{ nm}$, $t_r < 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $t_f < 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$.
B. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r < 100\text{ ns}$, $Z_i \geq 1\text{ MHz}$, $C_i \leq 20\text{ pF}$.

Figure 1. Switching Times

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

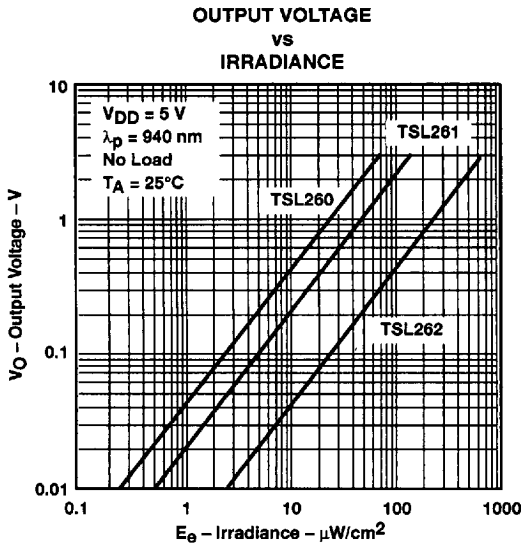


Figure 2

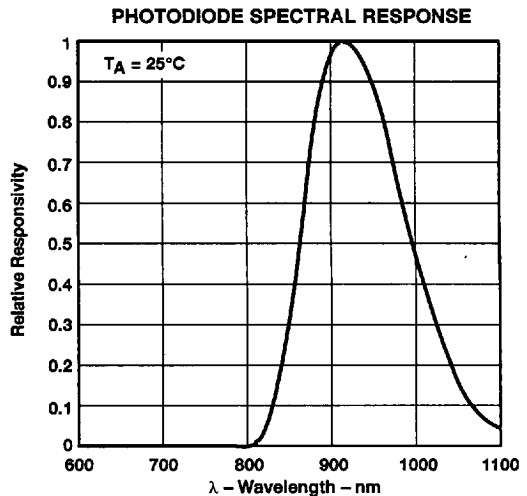


Figure 3

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

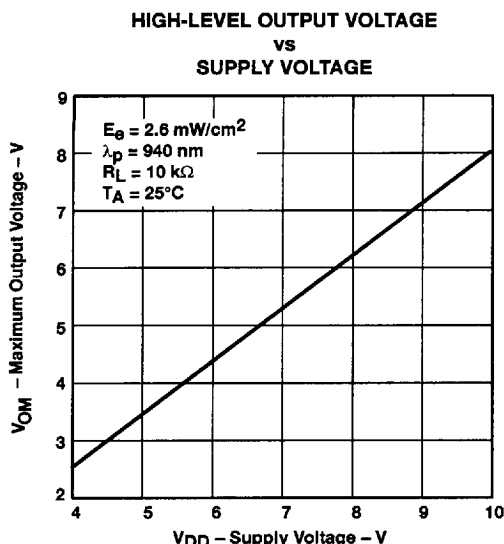


Figure 4

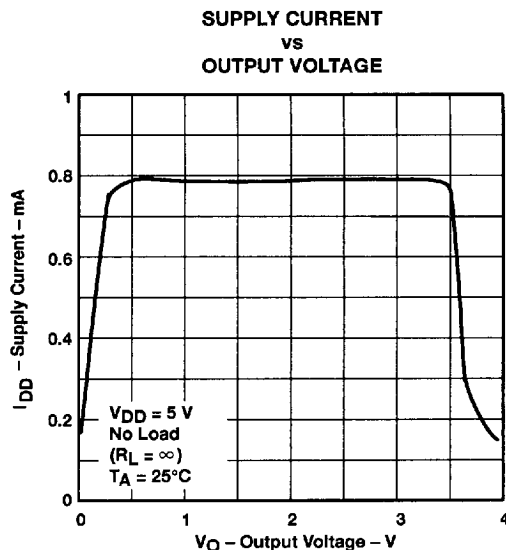


Figure 5

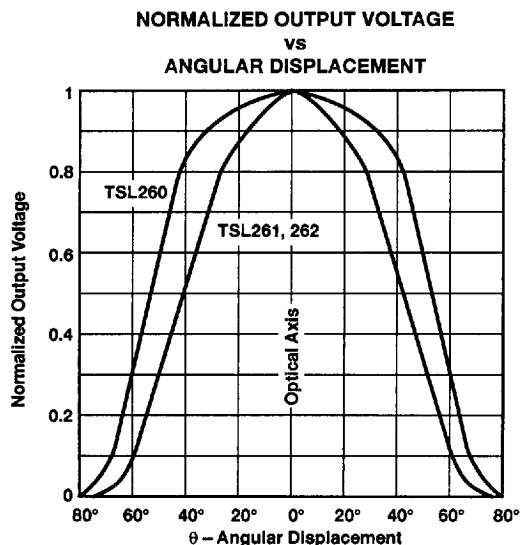
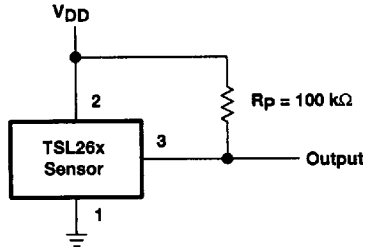


Figure 6

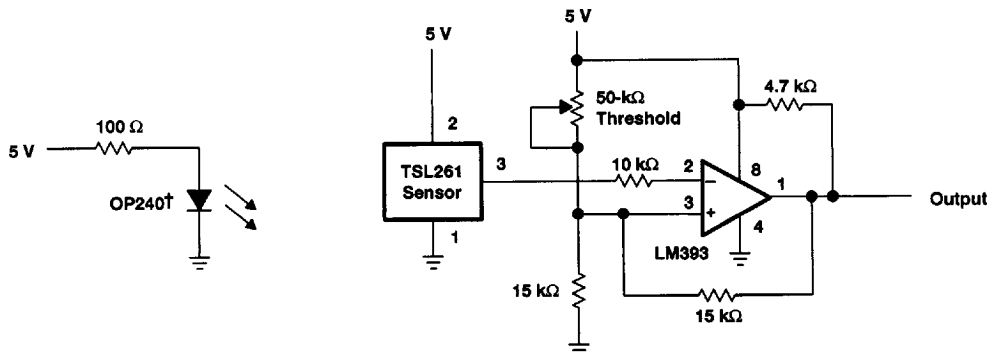
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APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE A: Pullup resistor extends linear output range to near V_{DD} with minimal (several millivolts typical) effect on V_{DARK} ; particularly useful at low V_{DD} (3 V to 5 V).

Figure 7. Pullup for Increased V_{OM}



† OPTEK part number

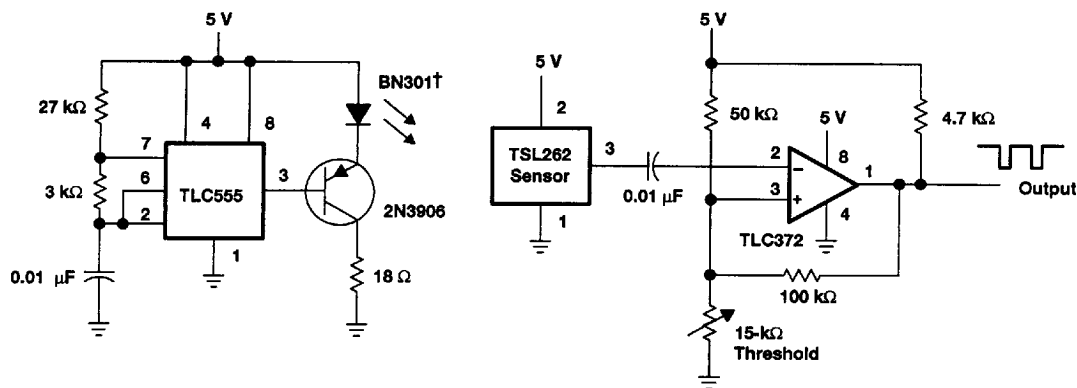
NOTE A: Output goes high when beam is interrupted; working distance is several inches or less. Intended for use as optical-interrupter switch or reflective-object sensor.

Figure 8. Short-Range Optical Switch With Hysteresis

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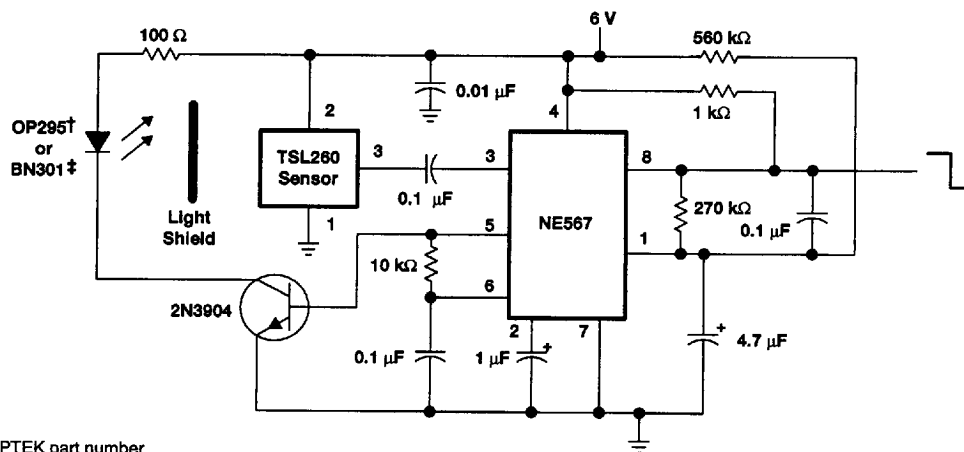
APPLICATION INFORMATION



† Stanley part number

NOTE A: Output pulses low until beam is interrupted. Useful range is 1 ft to 20 ft; can be extended with lenses. This configuration is suited for object detection, safety guards, security systems, and automatic doors.

Figure 9. Pulsed Optical-Beam Interrupter



† OPTEK part number

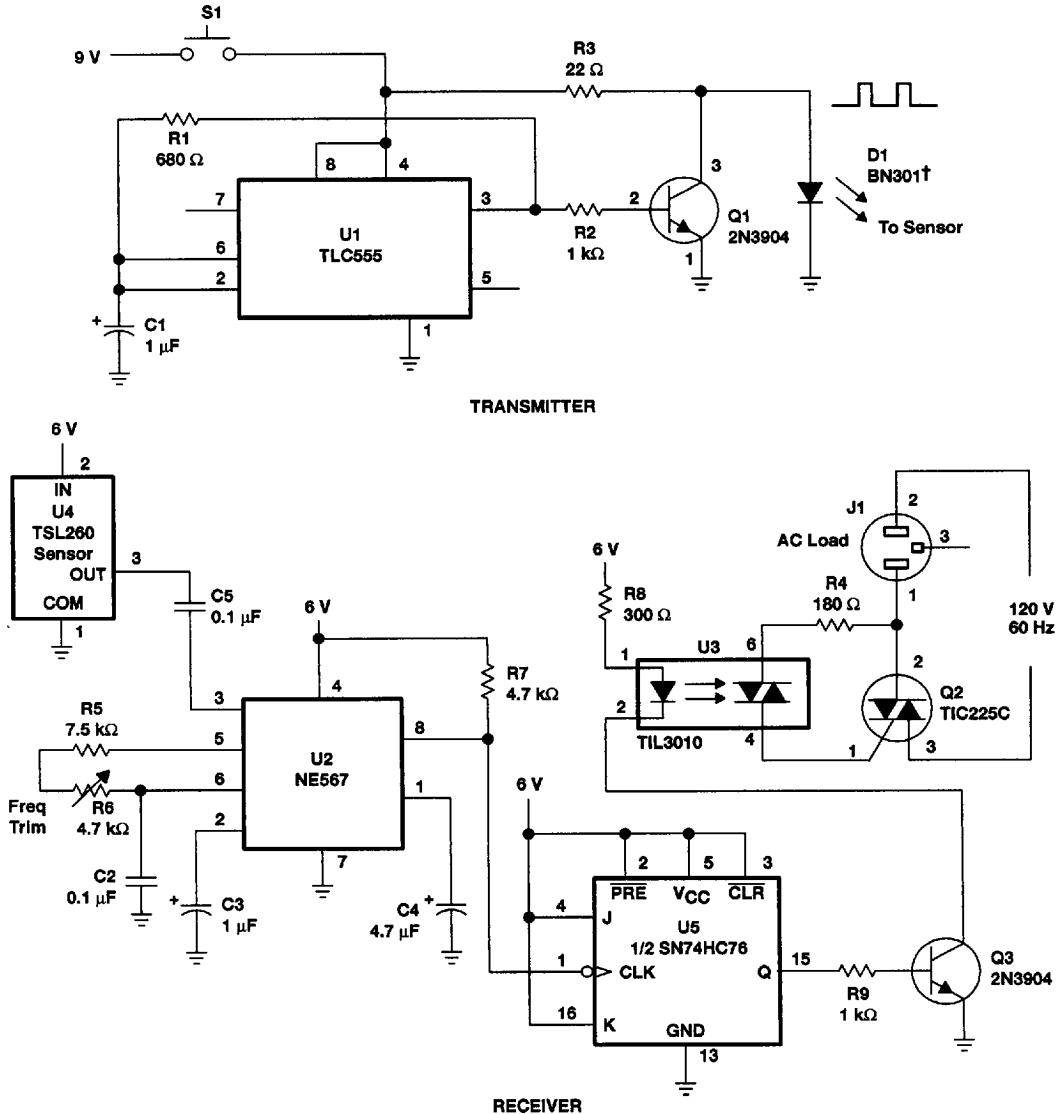
‡ Stanley part number

NOTE A: Output goes low when light pulses from emitter are reflected back to sensor. Range is 6 in to 18 in depending upon object reflectance. Useful for automatic doors, annunciators, object avoidance in robotics, automatic faucets, and security systems.

Figure 10. Proximity Detector

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APPLICATION INFORMATION



† OPTEK part number

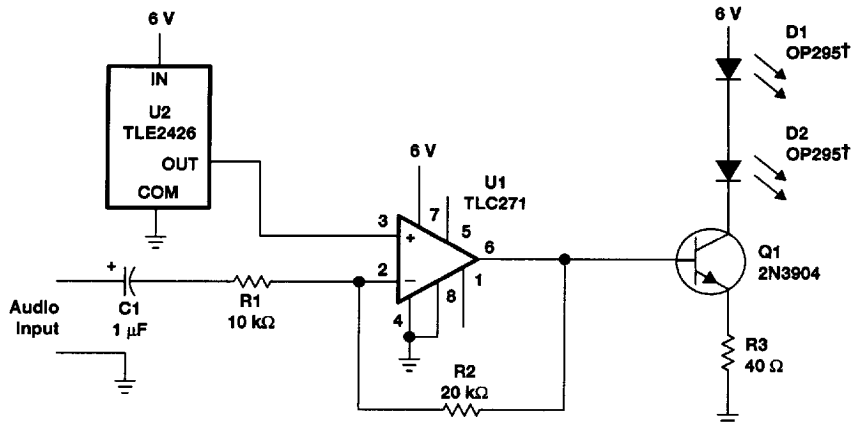
NOTE A: Single-channel remote control can be used to switch logic or light dc loads by way of U5 or ac loads by way of the optocoupler and triac as shown. Applications include ceiling fans, lamps, electric heaters, etc.

Figure 11. IR Remote Control

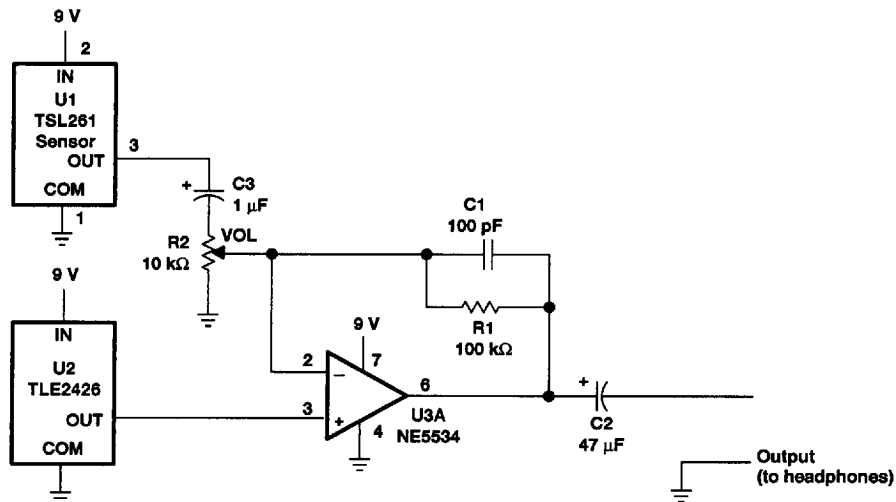
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APPLICATION INFORMATION



TRANSMITTER



RECEIVER

† OPTEK part number

NOTE A: Simple transmission of audio signal over short distances (<10 ft). Applications include wireless headphones, wireless-telephone headset, and wireless-headset intercom.

Figure 12. IR Voice-Band Audio Link

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