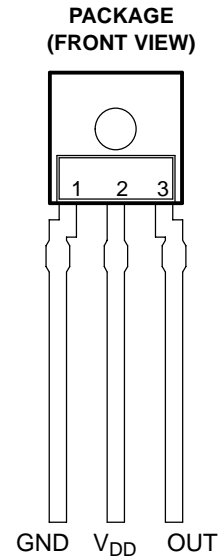


- High-Resolution Conversion of Light Intensity to Frequency With No External Components
- High Irradiance Responsivity . . . 2.3 kHz/(μ W/cm²) at 524 nm
- Low Dark Frequency . . . < 2 Hz at 50° C
- Single-Supply Operation . . . 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Stable 200 ppm/°C Temperature Coefficient
- Communicates Directly With a Microcontroller

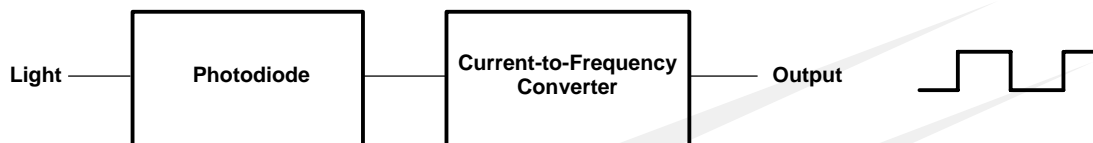


Description

The TSL237S light-to-frequency converter combines a silicon photodiode and a current-to-frequency converter on a single monolithic CMOS integrated circuit. Output is a square wave (50% duty cycle) with frequency directly proportional to light intensity (irradiance) on the photodiode. The digital output allows direct interface to a microcontroller or other logic circuitry. The device has been temperature compensated for the ultraviolet-to-visible light range of 320 nm to 700 nm and responds over the light range of 320 nm to 1050 nm. The TSL237S is characterized for operation over the temperature range of –25°C to 70°C and is supplied in a 3-lead clear plastic side-looker package with an integral lens.

For automotive and other extended temperature applications, please contact TAOS for information.

Functional Block Diagram



Available Options

DEVICE	T _A	PACKAGE – LEADS	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	ORDERING NUMBER
TSL237S	–25°C to 70°	Single In-Line Side-Looker	S	TSL237S

Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	NO.	DESCRIPTION
GND	1	Ground (substrate). All voltages are referenced to GND.
OUT	3	Output voltage
V _{DD}	2	Supply voltage

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Absolute Maximum Ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[†]

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	6 V
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	–40°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–40°C to 85°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	240°C

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to GND.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{DD}	2.7	5	5.5	V
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	–25		70	°C

Electrical Characteristics at $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$	4	4.5		V
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$		0.25	0.4	V
I_{DD} Supply current			2	3	mA
Full-scale frequency [‡]		500		1000	kHz
Temperature coefficient of output frequency	Wavelength < 700nm, $f_O = 50\text{ kHz}$		±200		ppm/°C
k_{SVS} Supply-voltage sensitivity	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$		±0.5		%/V

[‡] Full-scale frequency is the maximum operating frequency of the device without saturation.

Operating Characteristics at $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\lambda_p = 524\text{ nm}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_O Output frequency	$E_e = 21.8\text{ }\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	40	50	60	kHz
f_D Dark frequency	$E_e = 0\text{ }\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	0	0.1		Hz
	$E_e = 0\text{ }\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$	0		2	Hz
R_e Irradiance responsivity			2.3		kHz/($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$)
Nonlinearity [§]	$f_O = 0\text{ kHz to }10\text{ kHz}$		±1%		%F.S.
Step response to full-scale step input			1 pulse of new frequency plus 1 μs		

[§] Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of f_O from a straight line between zero and full scale, expressed as a percent of full scale.



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

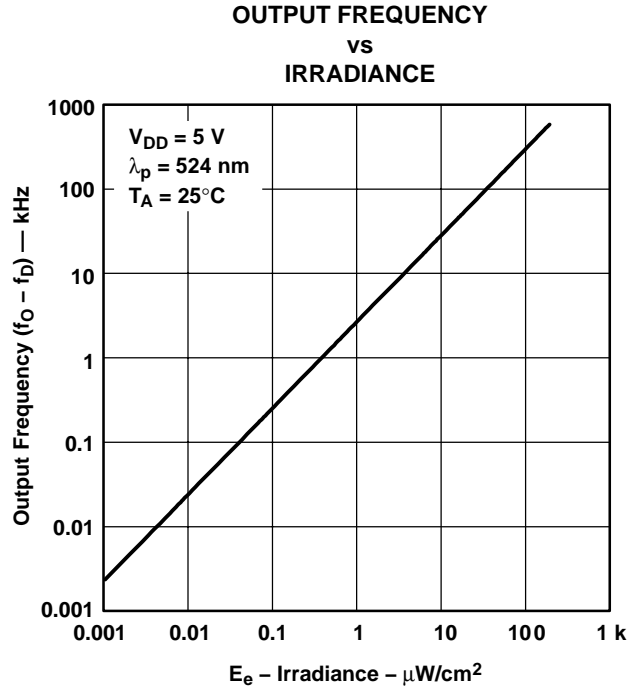


Figure 1

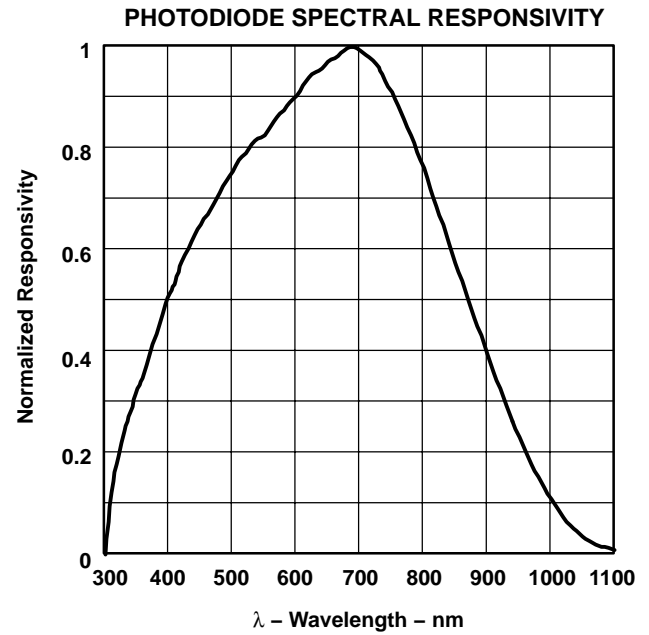


Figure 2

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Power-Supply Considerations

Power-supply lines must be decoupled by a 0.01- μF to 0.1- μF capacitor with short leads placed close to the TSL237S (Figure 3). A low-noise power supply is required to minimize jitter on output pulse.

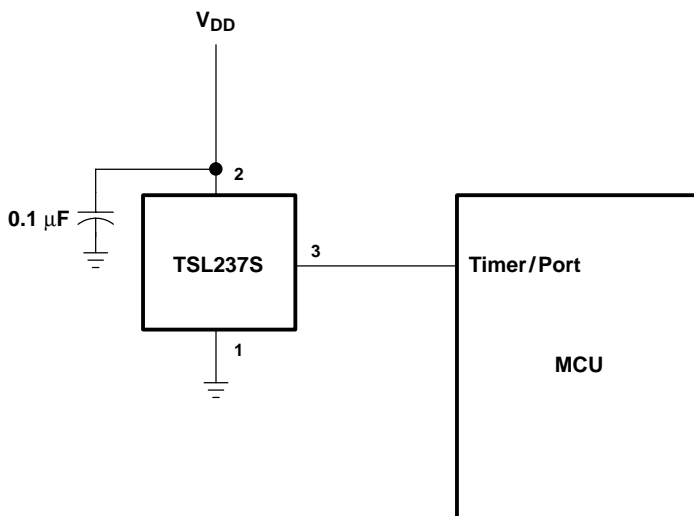


Figure 3. Typical TSL237S Interface to a Microcontroller

Device Operational Details

The frequency at the output pin (OUT) is given by:

$$f_O = f_D + (R_e)(E_e)$$

where:

- f_O is the output frequency
- f_D is the output frequency for dark condition ($E_e = 0$)
- R_e is the device responsivity for a given wavelength of light given in $\text{kHz}/(\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2)$
- E_e is the incident irradiance in $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$

f_D is a constant error term in the output frequency calculation resulting from leakage currents, and is independent of light intensity. The TSL237S die is trimmed to minimize the magnitude of this dark frequency component so that it can be neglected in the transfer function calculation. In many applications, measurement of the actual dark frequency may be impractical due to measurement times ranging from several seconds to several minutes, and the fact that some devices may never transition (zero dark frequency).

Output Interface

The output of the device is designed to drive a CMOS logic input over short distances. If lines greater than 12 inches in length are used on the output, a buffer or line driver is recommended.

Measuring the Frequency

The choice of interface and measurement technique depends on the desired resolution and data-acquisition rate. For maximum data-acquisition rate, period-measurement techniques are used.

Period measurement requires the use of a fast reference clock with available resolution directly related to reference-clock rate. The technique is employed to measure rapidly varying light levels or to make a fast measurement of a constant light source.

Maximum resolution and accuracy may be obtained using frequency-measurement, pulse-accumulation, or integration techniques. Frequency measurements provide the added benefit of averaging out random- or high-frequency variations (jitter) resulting from noise in the light signal. Resolution is limited mainly by available counter registers and allowable measurement time. Frequency measurement is well suited for slowly varying or constant light levels and for reading average light levels over short periods of time. Integration, the accumulation of pulses over a very long period of time, can be used to measure exposure — the amount of light present in an area over a given time period.

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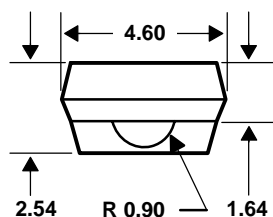
MECHANICAL DATA

The device is supplied in a clear plastic three-lead through-hole package. The integrated photodiode active area is typically 0.84 mm by 0.84 mm.

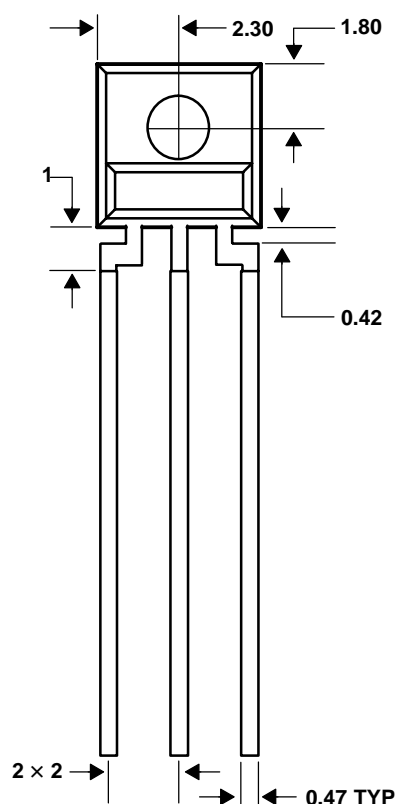
PACKAGE S

PLASTIC SINGLE-IN-LINE SIDE-LOOKER PACKAGE

TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters); tolerance is ± 0.25 mm unless otherwise stated.
B. Dimension is to center of lens arc, which is located below the package face.
C. The 0.84 mm \times 0.84 mm active area is typically located in the center of the lens and 0.97 mm below the top of the lens surface.
D. Index of refraction of clear plastic is 1.55.
E. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

Figure 4. Single-In-Line Side-Looker Package Configuration



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