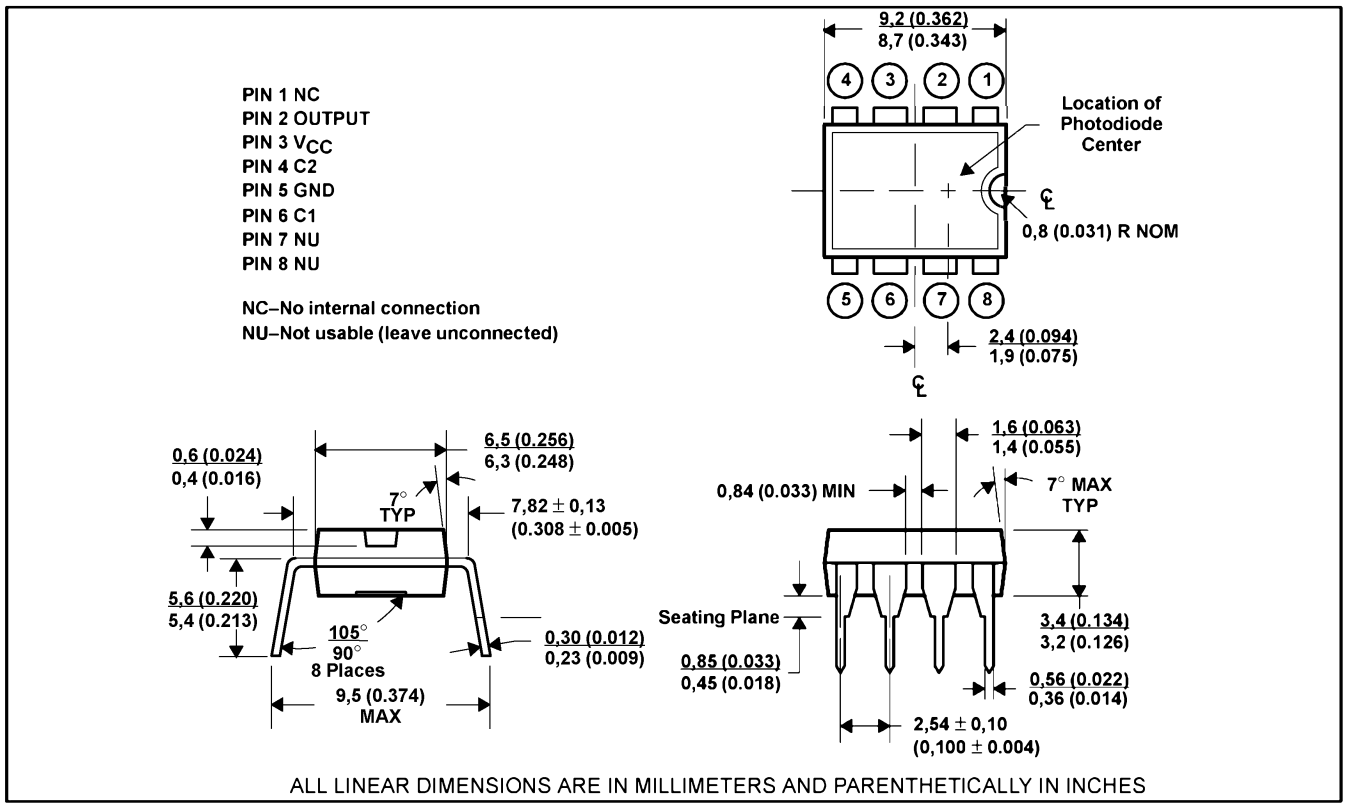
- **High-Resolution Conversion of Light Intensity to Frequency**
- **Wide Dynamic Range . . . 118 dB**
- **Variable (and Single) Supply Range . . . 5 V to 10 V**
- **High Linearity . . . Typically Within 2% of FSR (C = 100 pF)**
- **High Sensitivity . . . Can Detect Change of 0.01% of FSR**
- **CMOS Compatible Output for Digital Processing**
- **Minimum External Components**
- **Microprocessor Compatible**

description

The TSL220 consists of a large-area photodiode and a current-to-frequency converter. The output voltage is a pulse train and its frequency is directly proportional to the light intensity (irradiance) on the photodiode. The output is CMOS† compatible and its frequency may be measured using pulse counting, period timing, or integration techniques. The TSL220 is ideal for light-sensing applications requiring wide dynamic range, high sensitivity, and high noise immunity. The output frequency range is determined by an external capacitor; hence, the desired output frequency is adjustable for a given light intensity at the input. The TSL220 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of –25°C to 70°C.

mechanical data

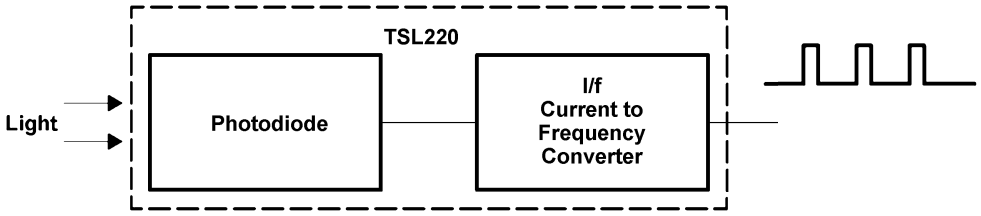
The photodiode and current-to-frequency converter are packaged in a clear plastic 8-pin dual-in-line package. The active chip area is typically 4,13 mm^2 (0.0064 in^2).



ALL LINEAR DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND PARENTHETICALLY IN INCHES

† Use of LSTTL logic families may require a 3300-Ω pulldown resistor on the output.

functional block diagram



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

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1) . . . . . 12 V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A . . . . . –25°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range . . . . . –25°C to 85°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds . . . . . 260°C

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to GND (pin 5).

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC}	4	5	10	V
Output frequency, f_o (C ≤ 100 pF)			750	kHz
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	–25		70	°C

electrical characteristics at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OM}	Peak output voltage	R_L = 50 kΩ	3	4		V
I_{CC}	Supply current	C = 100 pF, E_e = 0		7.5	10	mA

operating characteristics at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_o	Output frequency	E_e = 125 μW/cm², λ = 880 nm, C = 100 pF	50	150	250	kHz
		E_e = 0, C = 100 pF	0	1	50	Hz
t_w	Output pulse duration	C = 470 pF		1		μs
t_r	Output pulse rise time	C = 100 pF		20		ns
t_f	Output pulse fall time	C = 100 pF		120		ns

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

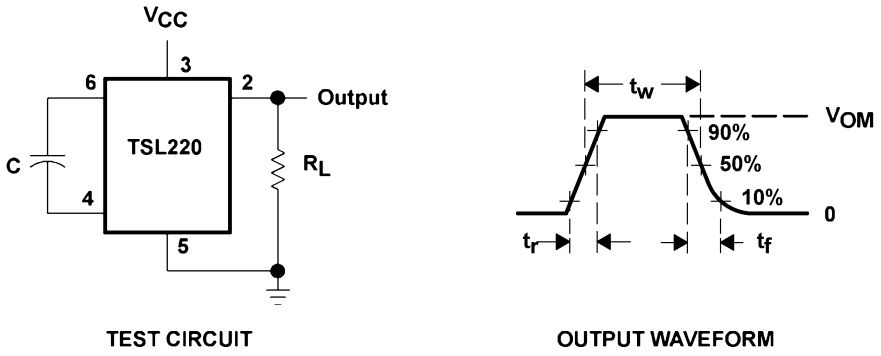


Figure 1. Switching Times

NOTE: Output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $R_i \geq 1\ M\Omega$, $C_i \leq 6.5\ pF$.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT PULSE DURATION vs EXTERNAL CAPACITOR VALUE

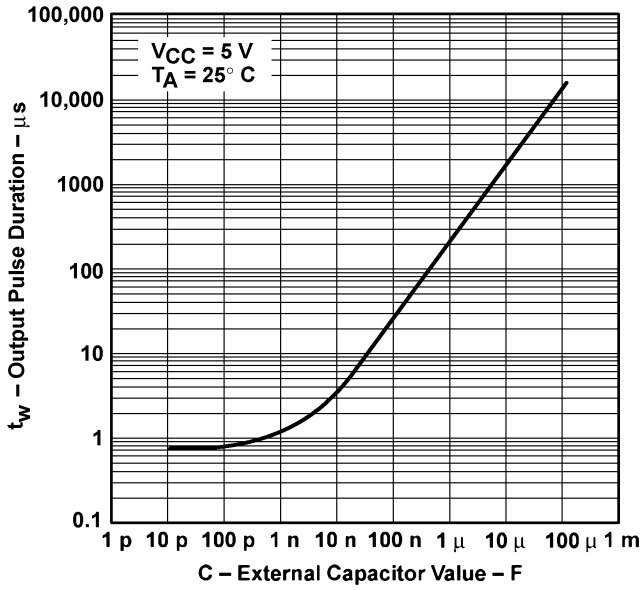


Figure 2

PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOAD RESISTANCE

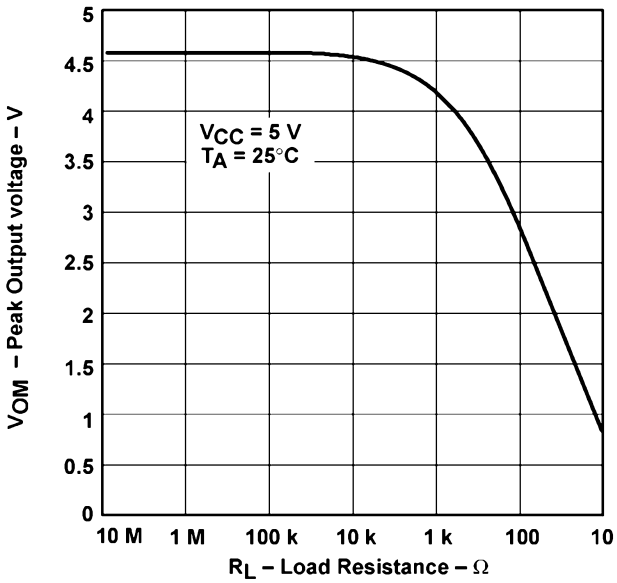


Figure 3

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT FREQUENCY vs IRRADIANCE

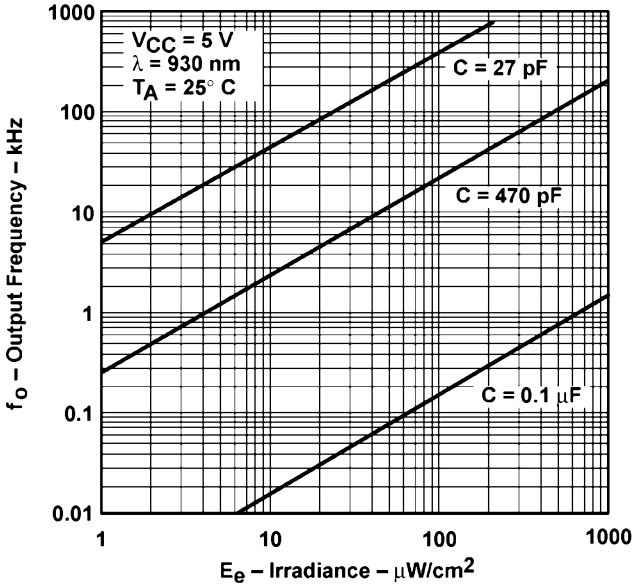


Figure 4

NORMALIZED OUTPUT FREQUENCY vs LOAD RESISTANCE

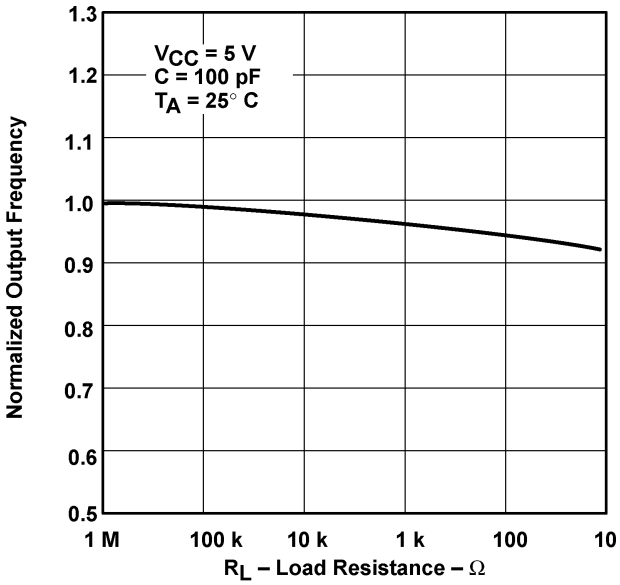


Figure 5

OUTPUT FREQUENCY vs EXTERNAL CAPACITOR VALUE

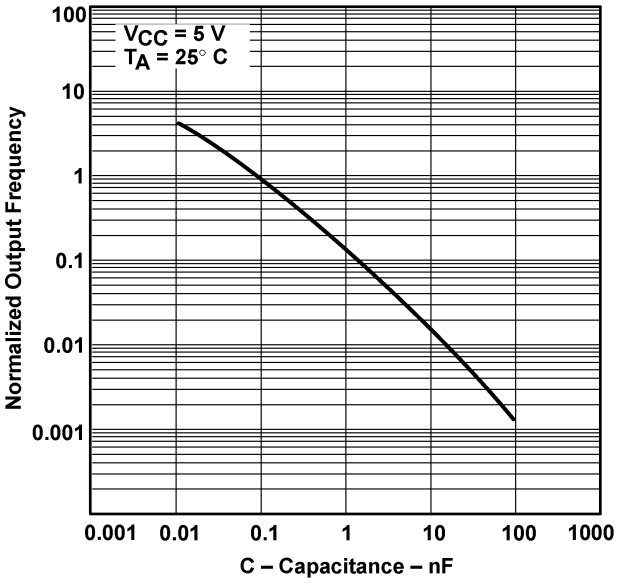


Figure 6

NORMALIZED OUTPUT FREQUENCY vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

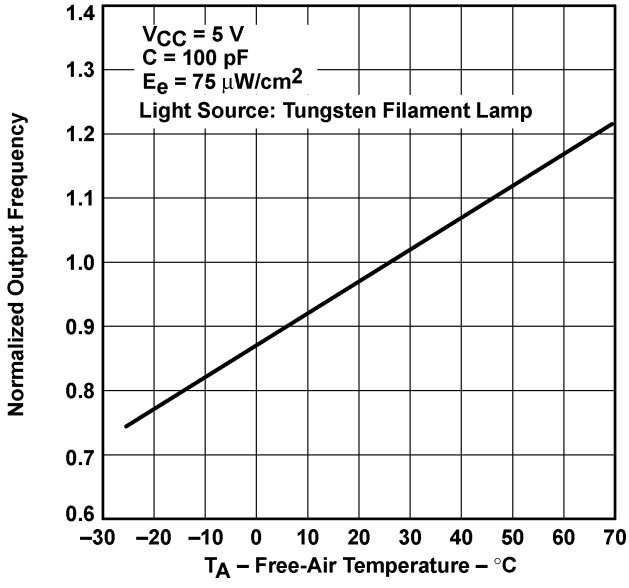


Figure 7

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

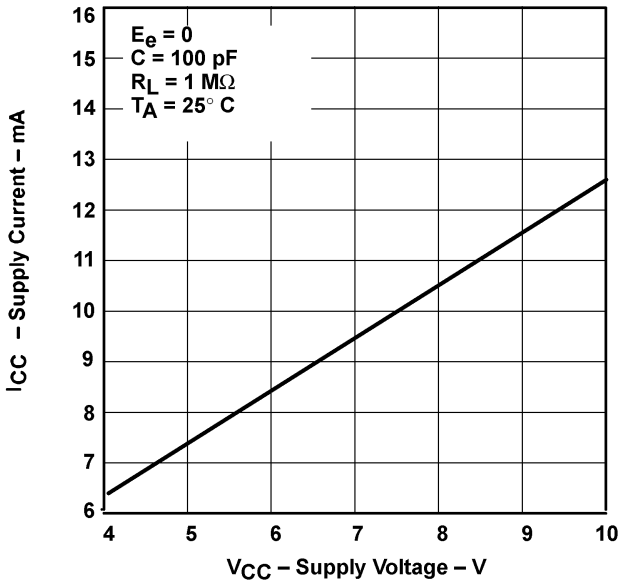


Figure 8

SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

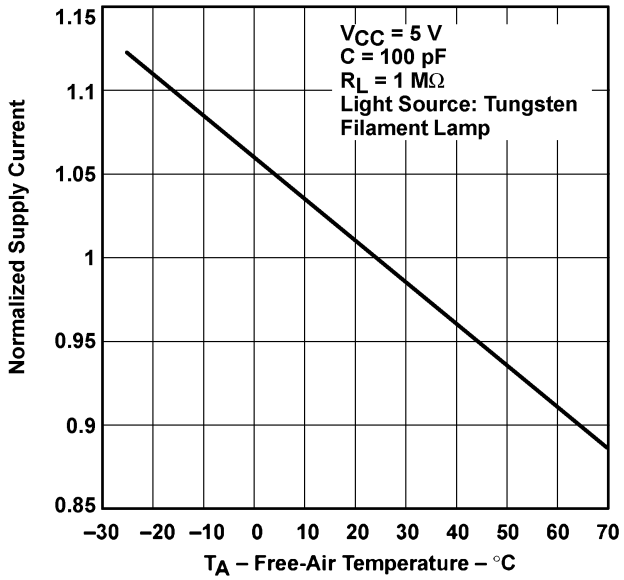


Figure 9

PHOTODIODE SPECTRAL RESPONSE

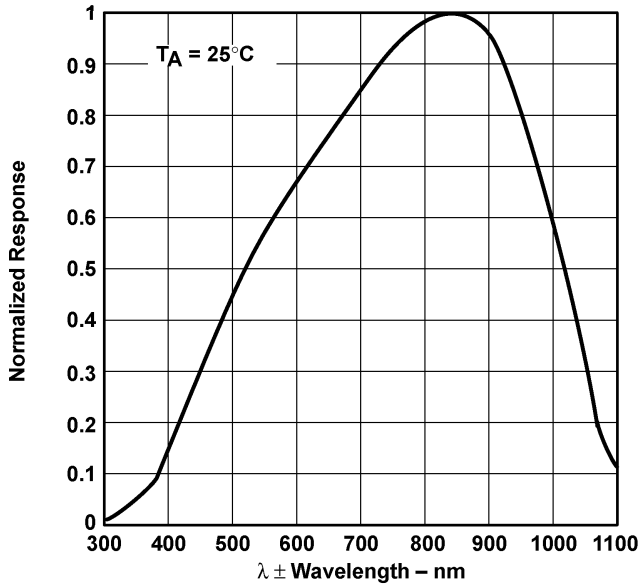


Figure 10

APPLICATION INFORMATION

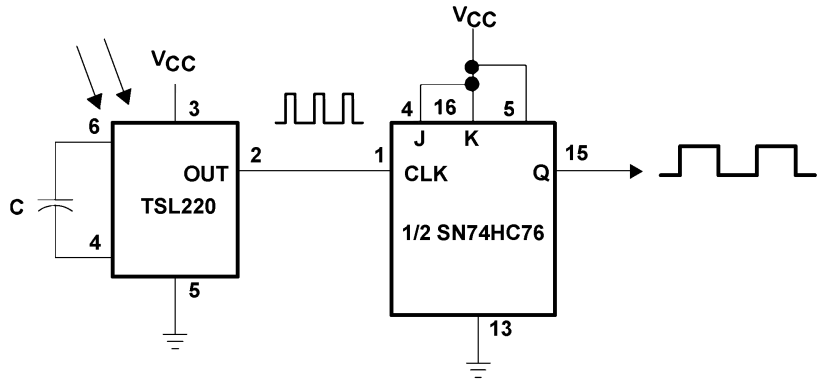
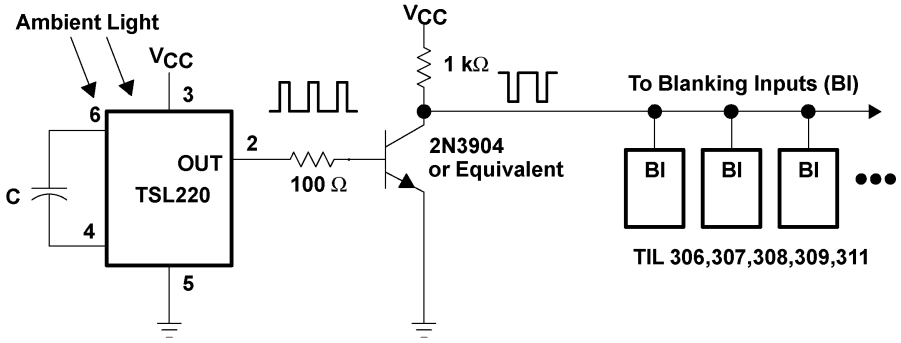


Figure 11. Light-to-Frequency Converter with Square-Wave Output



NOTE: Adjust C to set maximum and minimum brightness levels.

Figure 12. Automatic Display Dimming Circuit

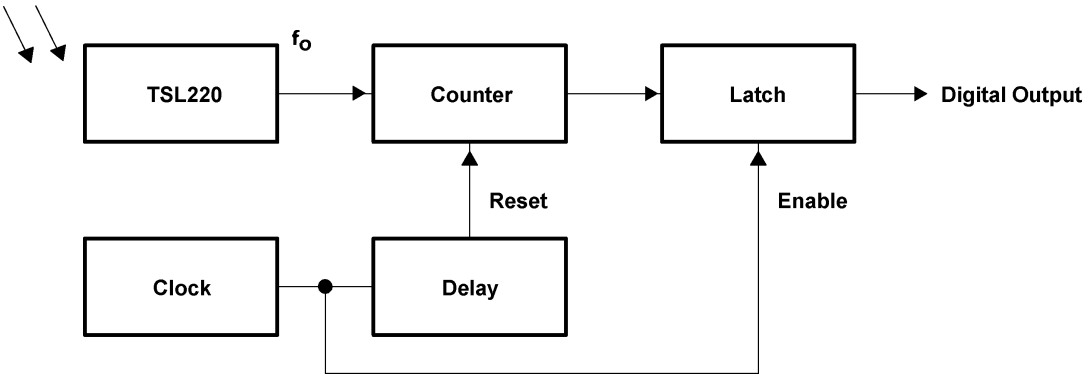


Figure 13. Light-to-Digital Converter

APPLICATION INFORMATION

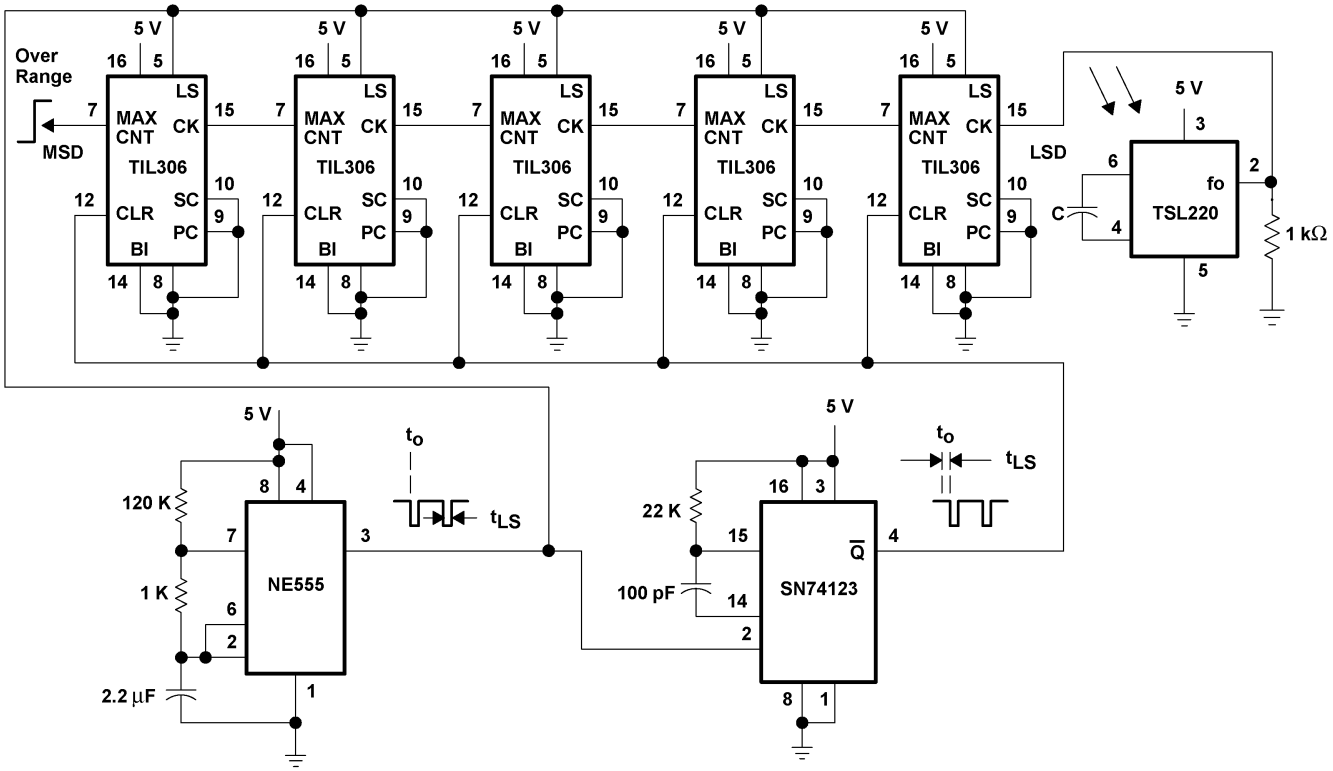


Figure 14. Simple Digital Light Meter

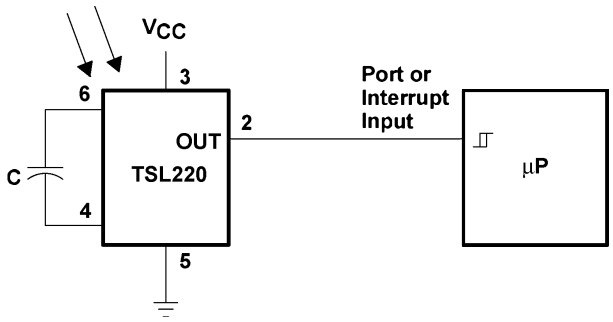
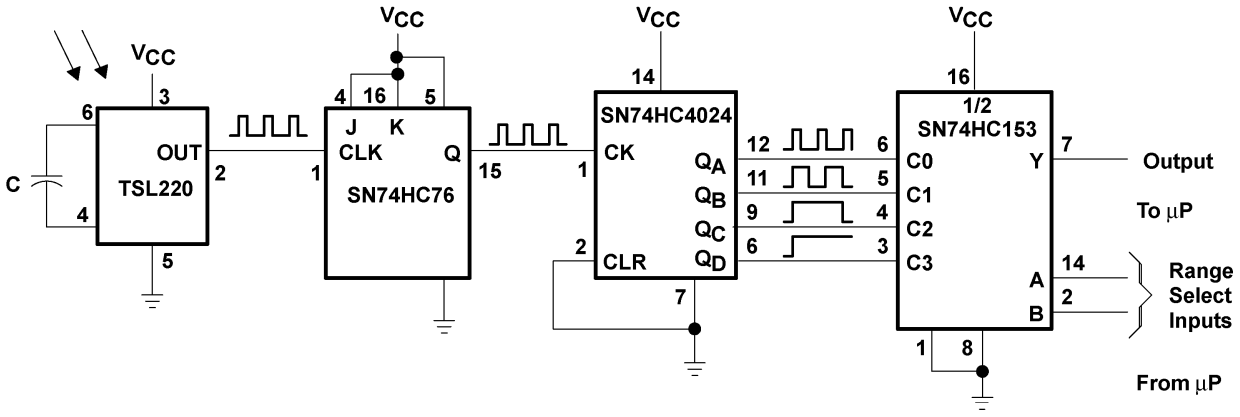


Figure 15. Light Detector with Direct Microprocessor Interface

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE: Adjust C for useful frequency range.

Figure 16. Light Detector with Microprocessor (Microcontroller) and Autoranging Capability

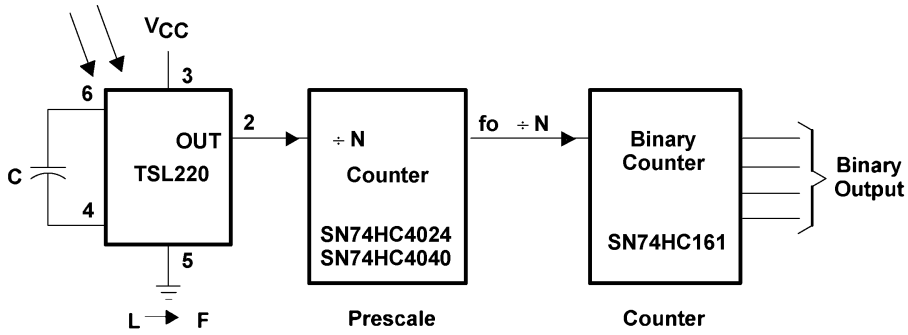


Figure 17. Digital Light Integrator

APPLICATION INFORMATION

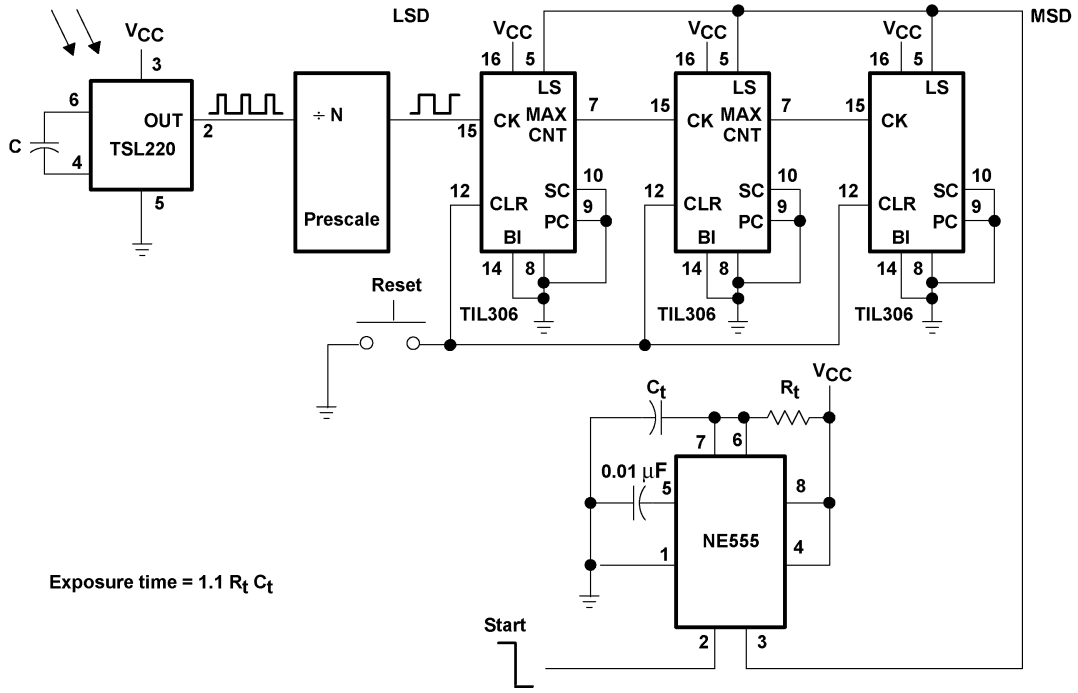


Figure 18. Digital Light Exposure Meter

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