

**61120****PROGRAMMABLE LIGHT-TO-FREQUENCY  
CONVERTER****Mii****OPTOELECTRONIC PRODUCTS  
DIVISION****Features:**

- High resolution Conversion of Light Intensity to Frequency With No External Components
- Programmable Sensitivity and Full-Scale Output Frequency
- Advanced LinCMOS™ Technology
- Single-Supply Operation Down to 2.7V, with Power-Down Feature

**Applications:**

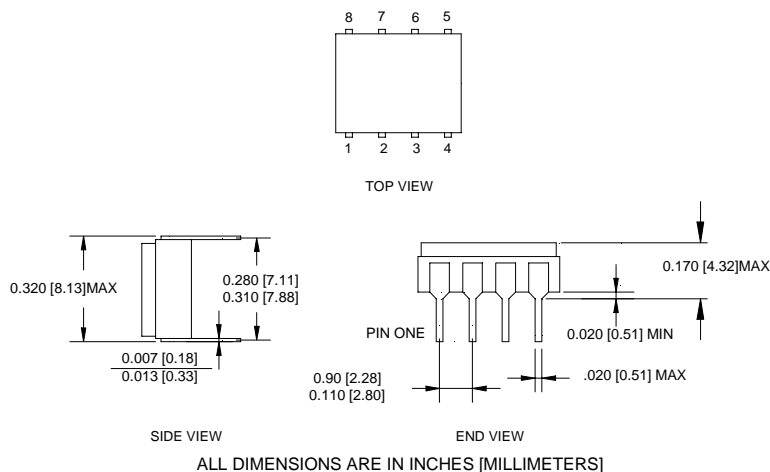
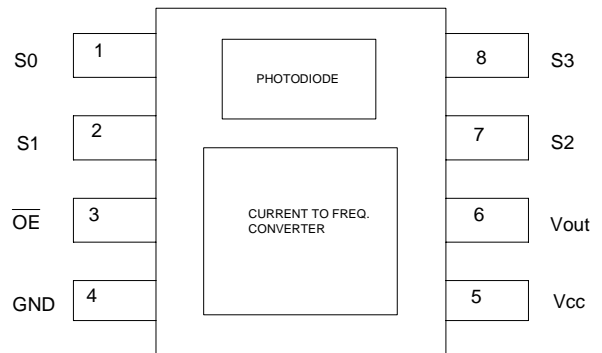
- Incorporates wide dynamic range, high-resolution light measurement functions into a system using a single-component solution
- Communicates directly With a Microcontrollers eliminating the need for A/D converters
- Determines the clarity of the liquid

**DESCRIPTION**

The 61120 programmable light-to-frequency converter combines a configurable silicon photodiode and a current-to-frequency converter on sigil monolithic CMOS integrated circuits. The output can be either a pulse train or a square wave (50% duty cycle) with frequency directly proportional to light intensity. The sensitivity of the device is selectable in three ranges, providing two decades of adjustment. The full-scale output frequency can be scaled by one of four preset values. All inputs and the output are TTL compatible, allowing direct two-way communication with a microcontroller for programming and output interface. An output enable  $\overline{OE}$  is provided that places the output in the high-impedance state for multiple-unit sharing of a microcontroller input line. The device is available with absolute-output-frequency tolerance of  $\pm 20\%$ . Its circuit has been temperature compensated for the ultraviolet-to-visible-light range of 300nm to 700nm. The device is characterized for operation over the temperature range of  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Glass lens inhibits UV degradation.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Storage Temperature .....	$-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Free-Air Temperature Range.....	$-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds.....	$+260^{\circ}\text{C}$
Input Voltage Range, all inputs, $V_I$ .....	$-0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$
Supply Voltage – $V_{DD}$ .....	$6.5\text{V}$

**Package Dimensions****Schematic Diagram**

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**T<sub>a</sub> = -25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 5V unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	NOTE
High-Level Output Voltage	VOH	4	4.3		V	IOH = -4 mA	
Low-Level Output Voltage	VOL		0.17	0.26	V	IOL = 4 mA	
High-Level Input Current	I <sub>IH</sub>			1uA	uA		
Low-Level Input Current	I <sub>IL</sub>			1uA	uA		
Supply Current						Power-on mode Power-down mode	
Full-Scale Frequency		1.1			MHz		1
Temperature Coef. Output Freq.			±100		ppm/°C	λ ≤ 700nm, -25°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 70°C	
Supply Voltage Sensitivity	k <sub>SVS</sub>		0.5		%/V	VDD = 5V ±10%	

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>dd</sub> = 5V

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TSL230			TSL230A			TSL230B			UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	NOTE
		min	typ	max	Min	typ	max	Min	typ	Max			
Output Frequency	f <sub>O</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	0.9	1	1.1	0.95			MHz	S0 = H, S1 = S2 = S3 = L, E <sub>e</sub> = 130 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> , λ <sub>p</sub> = 670 nm	
			0.1	10		0.1	10		0.1	10	Hz	E <sub>e</sub> = 0, S0 = H, S1 = S2 = S3 = L	
		0.8	1	1.2	0.9	1	1.1	0.95			MHz	S1 = H, S0 = S2 = S3 = L, E <sub>e</sub> = 13 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> , λ <sub>p</sub> = 670 nm	
			0.13	10		0.13	10		0.13	10	Hz	E <sub>e</sub> = 0, S1 = H, S0 = S2 = S3 = L	
		0.8	1	1.2	0.9	1	1.1	0.95			MHz	S0 = S1 = H, S2 = S3 = L, E <sub>e</sub> = 1.3 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> , λ <sub>p</sub> = 670 nm	
			0.5	10		0.5	10		0.5	10	Hz	E <sub>e</sub> = 0, S0 = S1 = H, S2 = S3 = L	
Output Pulse Duration	t <sub>w</sub>	125		550	125		550	125		550		S2 = S3 = H	
			.5f <sub>O</sub>			.5f <sub>O</sub>			.5f <sub>O</sub>			S2 or S3 = H	
Nonlinearity			±1%			±1%			±1%		%F.S.	f <sub>O</sub> = 0 Hz to 10 kHz	2
			±1%			±1%			±1%			f <sub>O</sub> = 0 Hz to 100 kHz	
			±1%			±1%			±1%			f <sub>O</sub> = 0 Hz to 1 MHz	
Recovery from power down				100			100			100			us
Step response to full-scale input		1 pulse of new frequency plus 1 us											
Response Time to programming change		2 periods of new principal frequency plus 1 us											3
Response Time to Output Enable //(OE)			50	150		50	150		50	150	ns		

Note: 1. Full-scale frequency is the maximum operating of the device without saturation.

2. Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of f<sub>O</sub> from a straight line between zero and full scale, expressed as a percent of full scale.

3. Principal frequency is the internal oscillator frequency, equivalent to divide-by-1 output selection.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage		$V_{DD}$	2.7	6	V
High-Level Input Voltage	$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{IH}$	2	$V_{DD}$	V
Low-Level Input Voltage	$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{IL}$	0	0.8	V
Operating free-air temperature range		$T_A$	-25	70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

OPERATION INFORMATION

Terminal Functions				Selectable Options					
TERMINAL NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION	S1	S2	Sensitivity	S3	S2	$f_o$ Scaling (divide-by)
GND	4		Ground	L	L	Power down	L	L	1
/OE	3	I	Enable for $f_o$ (active low)	L	H	1x	L	H	2
OUT	6	O	Scaled-Frequency ( $f_o$ ) output	H	L	10x	H	L	10
S0, S1	1, 2	I	Sensitivity-select inputs	H	H	100x	H	H	100
S2, S3	7, 8	I	$f_o$ scaling-select inputs						
VDD	5		Supply Voltage						

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

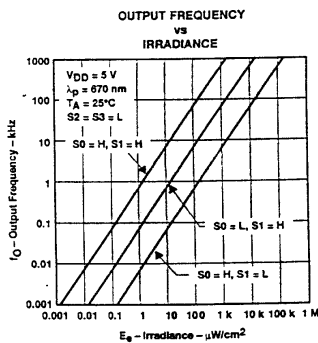


Figure 1

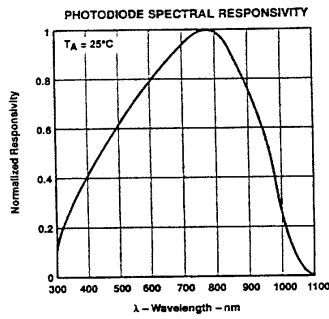


Figure 2

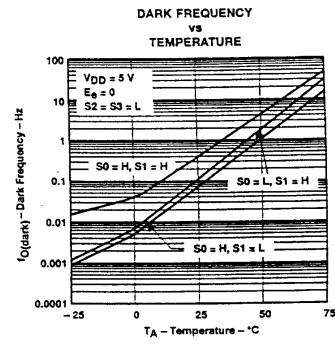


Figure 3

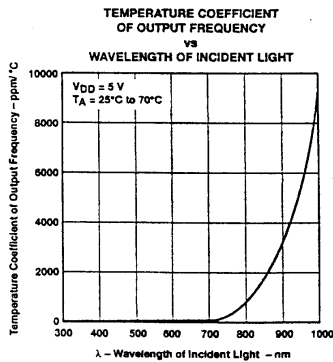


Figure 4

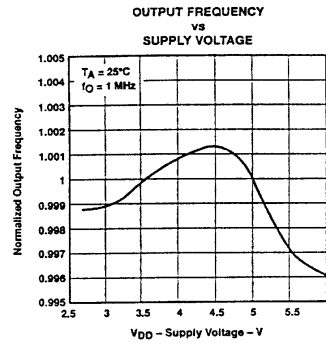


Figure 5