• Monolithic Silicon IC Containing Photodiode, Operational Amplifier, and Feedback Components
• Converts Light Intensity to a Voltage
• High Irradiance Responsivity, Typically 137 mV/(μW/cm²) at λp = 635 nm (TSL250R)
• Compact 3-Lead Clear Plastic Package
• Single Voltage Supply Operation
• Low Dark (Offset) Voltage...10mV Max
• Low Supply Current......1.1 mA Typical
• Wide Supply-Voltage Range.... 2.7 V to 5.5 V
• Replacements for TSL250, TSL251, and TSL252

Description

The TSL250R, TSL251R, and TSL252R are light-to-voltage optical sensors, each combining a photodiode and a transimpedance amplifier (feedback resistor = 16 MΩ, 8 MΩ, and 2.8 MΩ respectively) on a single monolithic IC. Output voltage is directly proportional to the light intensity (irradiance) on the photodiode. These devices have improved amplifier offset-voltage stability and low power consumption and are supplied in a 3-lead clear plastic sidelooker package with an integral lens.

Functional Block Diagram

Terminal Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL NAME</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ground (substrate). All voltages are referenced to GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Output voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Absolute Maximum Ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, \( V_{DD} \) (see Note 1) ................................................................. 6 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, \( T_{stg} \) .................................................. –25°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.

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

Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TSL250R</th>
<th>TSL251R</th>
<th>TSL252R</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage, ( V_{DD} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating free-air temperature, ( T_A )</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electrical Characteristics at \( V_{DD} = 5 \) V, \( T_A = 25 \) °C, \( \lambda_p = 635 \) nm, \( R_L = 10 \) k\( \Omega \) (unless otherwise noted) (see Notes 3, 4, and 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TSL250R</th>
<th>TSL251R</th>
<th>TSL252R</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_D ) Dark voltage</td>
<td>( E_e = 0 )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OM} ) Maximum output voltage</td>
<td>( V_{DD} = 4.5 ) V</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_O ) Output voltage</td>
<td>( E_e = 14.6 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 38.5 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 196 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha_{vo} ) Temperature coefficient of output voltage ( (V_O) )</td>
<td>( E_e = 14.6 ) µW/cm², ( T_A = 0 ) °C to 70°C</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 38.5 ) µW/cm², ( T_A = 0 ) °C to 70°C</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 196 ) µW/cm², ( T_A = 0 ) °C to 70°C</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>mV/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( N_e ) Irradiance responsivity</td>
<td>( \lambda_p = 635 ) nm, See Notes 5 and 7</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>mV/(µW/cm²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \lambda_p = 880 ) nm, See Notes 6 and 7</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>mV/(µW/cm²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{DD} ) Supply current</td>
<td>( E_e = 14.6 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 38.5 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( E_e = 196 ) µW/cm²</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: 3. Measurements are made with \( R_L = 10 \) kΩ between output and ground.
4. Optical measurements are made using small-angle incident radiation from an LED optical source.
5. The input irradiance \( E_e \) is supplied by an AlInGaP LED with peak wavelength \( \lambda_p = 635 \) nm
6. The input irradiance \( E_e \) is supplied by a GaAlAs LED with peak wavelength \( \lambda_p = 880 \) nm
7. Irradiance responsivity is characterized over the range \( V_O = 0.05 \) to 2.9 V. The best-fit straight line of Output Voltage \( V_O \) versus irradiance \( E_e \) over this range will typically have a positive extrapolated \( V_O \) value for \( E_e = 0 \).
Dynamic Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ C$ (see Figure 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TSL250R</th>
<th>TSL251R</th>
<th>TSL252R</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$ Output pulse rise time</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 5, V$, $\lambda_p = 635, \text{nm}$</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$\mu s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_f$ Output pulse fall time</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 5, V$, $\lambda_p = 635, \text{nm}$</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$\mu s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_n$ Output noise voltage</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 5, V$, $E_e = 0$, $f = 1000, \text{Hz}$</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>$\mu V/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**

**TEST CIRCUIT**

**VOLTAGE WAVEFORM**

NOTES:
A. The input irradiance is supplied by a pulsed AlInGaP light-emitting diode with the following characteristics: $\lambda_p = 635\, \text{nm}$, $t_r < 1\, \mu s$, $t_f < 1\, \mu s$.

B. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r < 100\, \text{ns}$, $Z_i \geq 1\, \text{M\Omega}$, $C_i \leq 20\, \text{pF}$.

Figure 1. Switching Times
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs IRRADIANCE**

Figure 2

**PHOTODIODE SPECTRAL RESPONSIVITY**

Figure 3

**MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

Figure 4

**SUPPLY CURRENT vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

Figure 5
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NORMALIZED OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
ANGULAR DISPLACEMENT

\[ V_O = \text{Normalized Output Voltage} \]

\[ \theta = \text{Angular Displacement} \]

Figure 6
MECHANICAL INFORMATION

The device is supplied in a clear plastic three-lead package. The integrated photodiode active area is typically 1.0 mm² (0.0016 in²) for TSL250R, 0.5 mm² (0.00078 in²) for the TSL251R, and 0.26 mm² (0.0004 in²) for the TSL252R.

Figure 7. Package Configuration

NOTES:  
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. All dimensions apply before solder dip.  
D. Package body is a clear nonfilled optically transparent material  
E. Index of refraction of clear plastic is 1.55.
PRODUCTION DATA — information in this document is current at publication date. Products conform to specifications in accordance with the terms of Texas Advanced Optoelectronic Solutions, Inc. standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

NOTICE

Texas Advanced Optoelectronic Solutions, Inc. (TAOS) reserves the right to make changes to the products contained in this document to improve performance or for any other purpose, or to discontinue them without notice. Customers are advised to contact TAOS to obtain the latest product information before placing orders or designing TAOS products into systems.

TAOS assumes no responsibility for the use of any products or circuits described in this document or customer product design, conveys no license, either expressed or implied, under any patent or other right, and makes no representation that the circuits are free of patent infringement. TAOS further makes no claim as to the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does TAOS assume any liability arising out of the use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages.

TEXAS ADVANCED OPTOELECTRONIC SOLUTIONS, INC. PRODUCTS ARE NOT DESIGNED OR INTENDED FOR USE IN CRITICAL APPLICATIONS IN WHICH THE FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION OF THE TAOS PRODUCT MAY RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH. USE OF TAOS PRODUCTS IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS IS EXPRESSLY UNAUTHORIZED AND ANY SUCH USE BY A CUSTOMER IS COMPLETELY AT THE CUSTOMER’S RISK.

TAOS, the TAOS logo, and Texas Advanced Optoelectronic Solutions are trademarks of Texas Advanced Optoelectronic Solutions Incorporated.