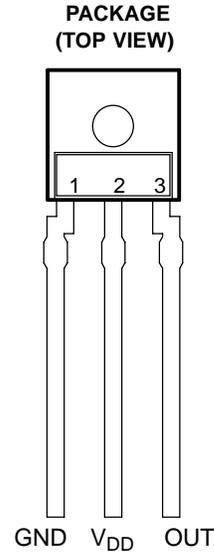


- High Sensitivity
- Rail-to-Rail Output
- Single Voltage Supply Operation
- Monolithic Silicon IC Containing Photodiode, Operational Amplifier, and Feedback Components
- Converts NIR Light Intensity to Output Voltage
- Compact 3-Leaded Infrared-Transmissive Plastic Package
- Wide Supply-Voltage Range
- Low Supply Current

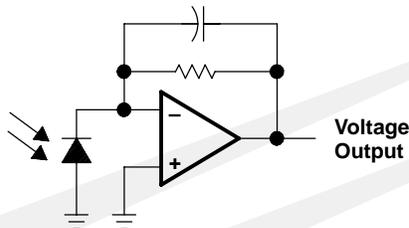


## Description

The TSL265 is a high-sensitivity light-to-voltage optical converter that combines a photodiode and a transimpedance amplifier on a single monolithic CMOS integrated circuit. Output voltage is directly proportional to near infrared (NIR) light intensity (irradiance) on the photodiode. The TSL265 has a transimpedance gain of 3.2 GΩ. Bandwidth and signal-to-noise ratio are optimized by means of a patented design that minimizes the effects of photodiode capacitance. It uses design techniques that provide improved offset voltage stability and low power consumption, and is supplied in a 3-lead visible-light-blocking sidelooker package with an integral lens.

The TSL265 is intended for NIR light-sensing applications requiring ultrahigh sensitivity where a linear voltage output is desired.

## Functional Block Diagram



## Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	NO.	DESCRIPTION
GND	1	Ground (substrate). All voltages are referenced to GND.
OUT	3	Output voltage
V <sub>DD</sub>	2	Supply voltage

# TSL265 HIGH-SENSITIVITY NEAR-INFRARED LIGHT-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER

TAOS016 – SEPTEMBER 1999

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

Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Output current, $I_O$	$\pm 10$ mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C	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.

NOTE 1: All voltages are with respect to GND.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$	2.7	6	V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	0	70	°C

## Electrical Characteristics at $V_{DD} = 5$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $\lambda_p = 880$ nm, $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ (unless otherwise noted) (see Notes 2 and 3)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_D$ Dark voltage	$E_e = 0$			100	mV
$V_{OM}$ Maximum output voltage swing	$V_{DD} = 4.5$ V, $R_L = 0$ ,		4.49		V
	$V_{DD} = 4.5$ V, $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$	4	4.2		
$V_O$ Output voltage	$E_e = 156$ mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	1.6	2	2.4	V
$\alpha_{V_O}$ Temperature coefficient of output voltage ( $V_O$ )	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to $70^\circ\text{C}$ , See Note 2		TBD		%/°C
$N_e$ Irradiance responsivity			12.8		V/( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ )
Power supply rejection	$f_{ac} = 100$ Hz, $1.3 V_{O(pp)}$		32		dB
	$f_{ac} = 1$ kHz, $1.3 V_{O(pp)}$		19		
$I_{DD}$ Supply current			2.5	4.5	mA

NOTES: 2. The input irradiance  $E_e$  is supplied by a GaAlAs infrared-emitting diode with  $\lambda_p = 880$  nm.

3. Irradiance responsivity is characterized over the range  $V_O = 0.1$  V to 4.5 V.

## Switching Characteristics at $V_{DD} = 5$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $\lambda_p = 880$ nm, $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 3)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_r$ Output pulse rise time	See Notes 4 and 5		166	250	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_f$ Output pulse fall time	See Notes 4 and 5		163	250	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$ Output settling time			322		$\mu\text{s}$
Integrated noise voltage	$f = \text{dc}$ to 1 kHz		3.5		mV RMS
$V_n$ Output noise voltage, rms	$f = 10$ Hz, See Note 6		92		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ RMS
	$f = 100$ Hz		86		
	$f = 1$ Hz		104		

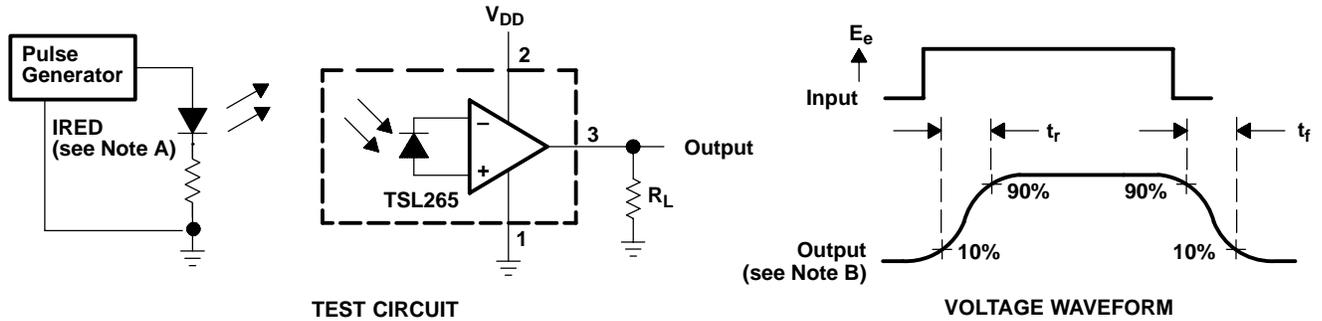
NOTES: 3. Irradiance responsivity is characterized over the range  $V_O = 0.1$  V to 4.5 V.

4. Measured with  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$  between output and ground.

5. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with  $Z_i = 1$  M $\Omega$ ,  $C_i < 20$  pF.

6. Measured with external 1-kHz RC filter (10 k $\Omega$ /15.9 nF)

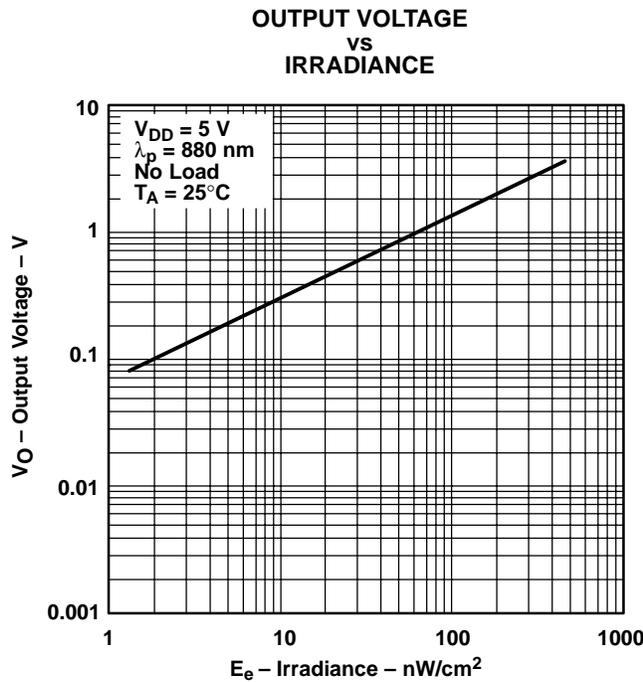
**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**



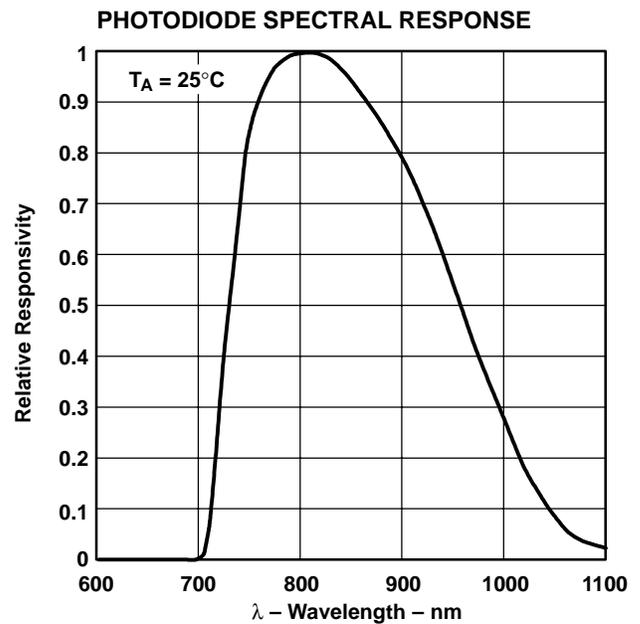
NOTES: A. The input irradiance is supplied by a pulsed GaAlAs infrared-emitting diode with the following characteristics:  $\lambda_p = 880 \text{ nm}$ ,  $t_r < 1 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $t_f < 1 \mu\text{s}$ .  
 B. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics:  $t_r < 100 \text{ ns}$ ,  $Z_i \geq 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $C_i \leq 20 \text{ pF}$ .

**Figure 1. Switching Times**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



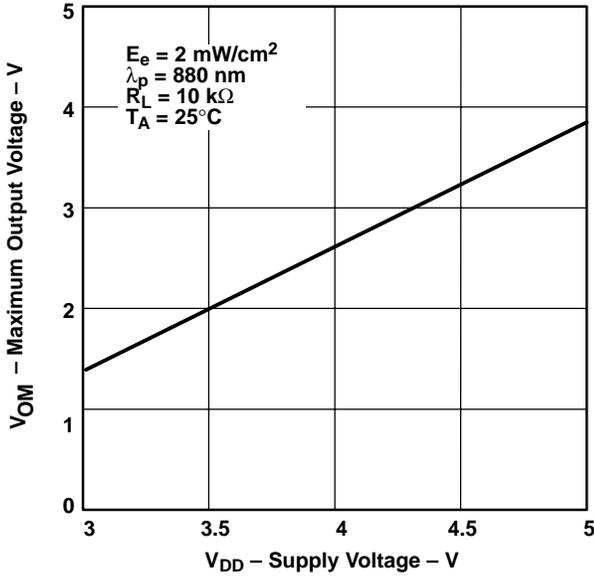
**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**

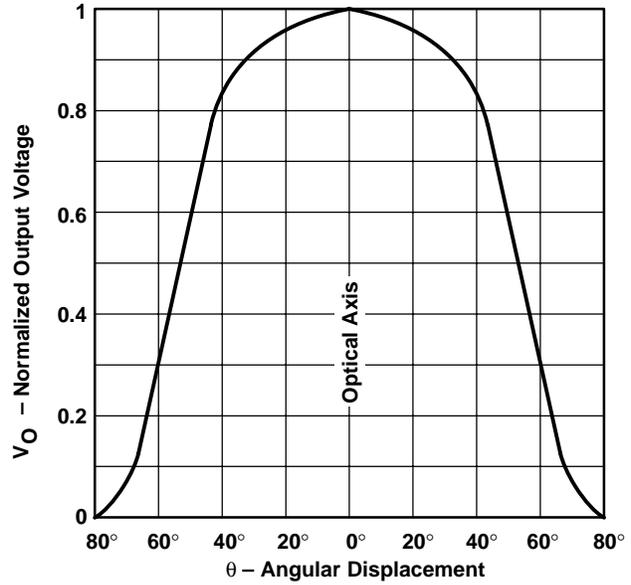
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



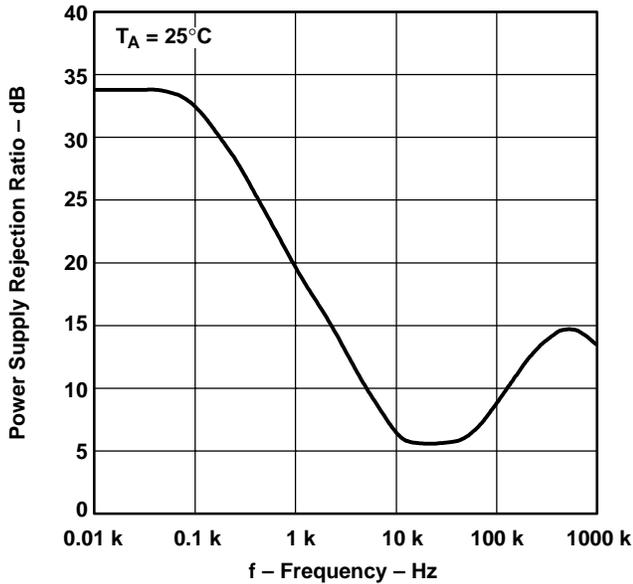
**Figure 4**

**NORMALIZED OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 ANGULAR DISPLACEMENT**



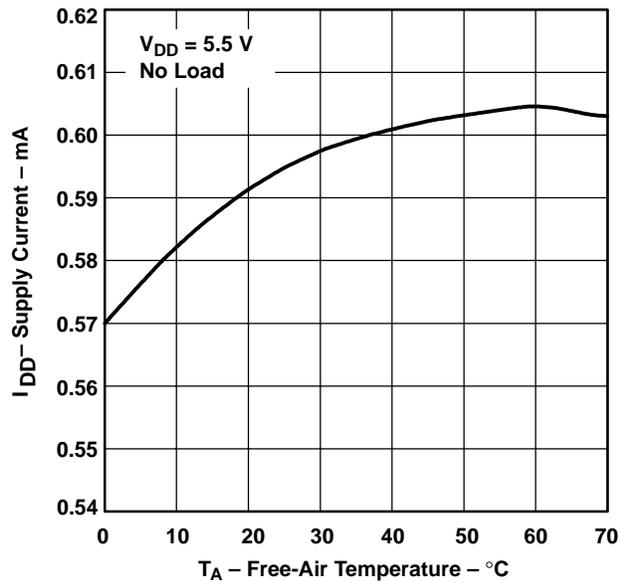
**Figure 5**

**POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY**



**Figure 6**

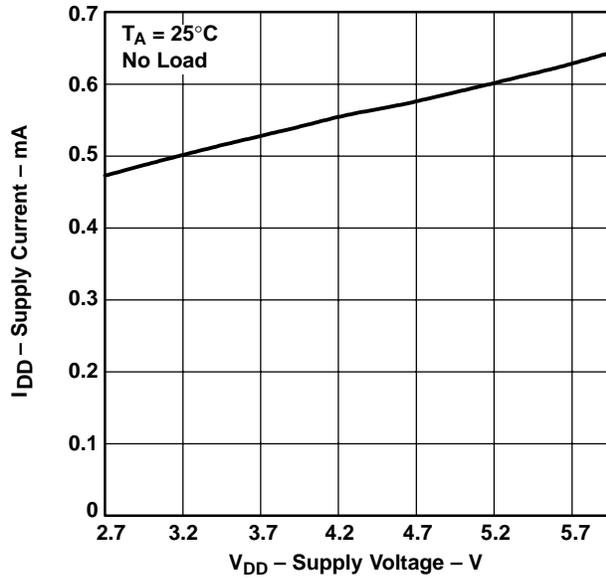
**SUPPLY CURRENT  
 VS  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**



**Figure 7**

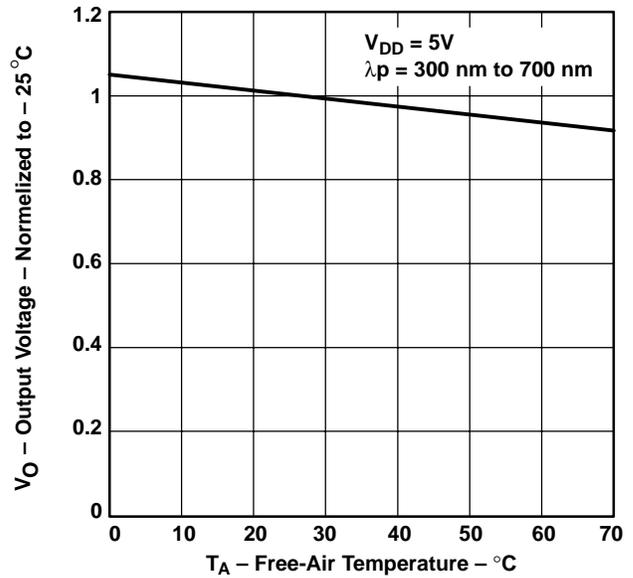
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**SUPPLY CURRENT  
vs  
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



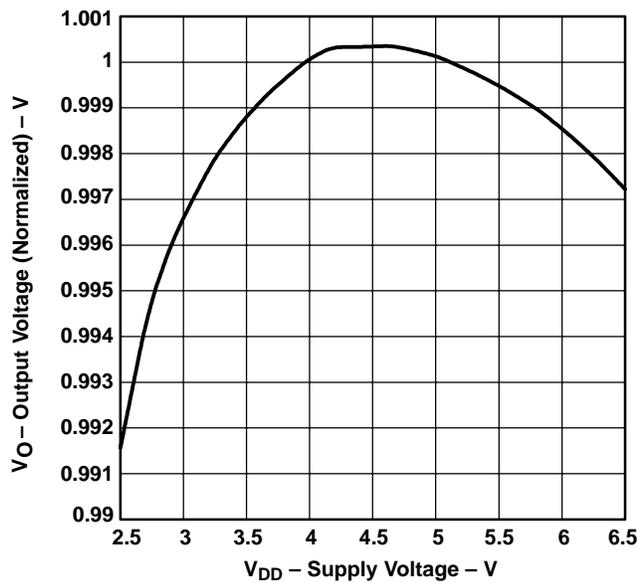
**Figure 8**

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**



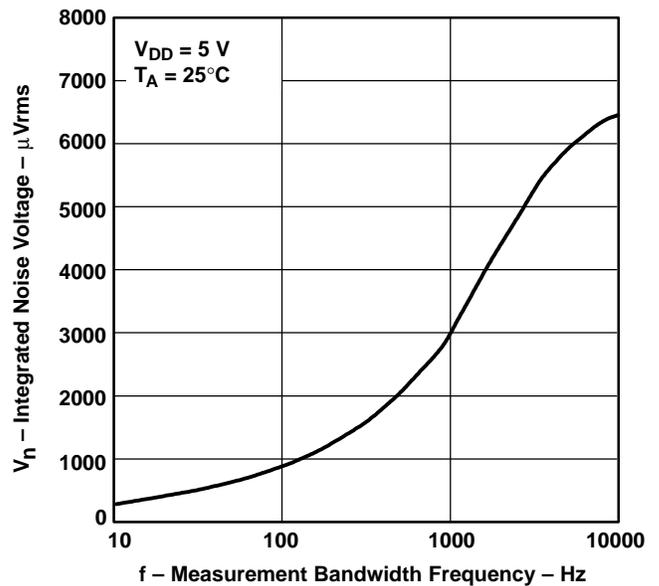
**Figure 9**

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**Figure 10**

**INTEGRATED NOISE VOLTAGE  
vs  
MEASUREMENT BANDWIDTH FREQUENCY**



**Figure 11**



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