

Color Sensor



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1. Description

- High-Resolution Conversion of Light Intensity to Frequency
- Programmable Color and Full-Scale Output Frequency
- Communicates Directly With a Microcontroller
- Single-Supply Operation (2.7 V to 5.5 V)
- Power Down Feature
- Nonlinearity Error Typically 0.2% at 50 kHz
- Stable 200 ppm/°C Temperature Coefficient
- Low-Profile Lead (Pb) Free and RoHS Compliant Surface-Mount Package

The TCS3200 and TCS3210 programmable color light-to-frequency converters that combine configurable silicon photodiodes and a current-to-frequency converter on a single monolithic CMOS integrated circuit. The output is a square wave (50% duty cycle) with frequency directly proportional to light intensity (irradiance).

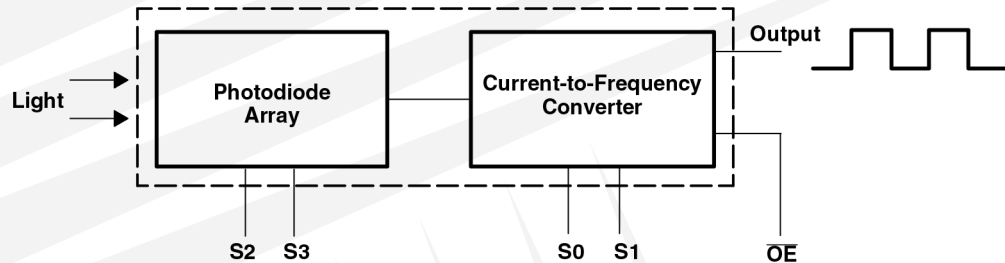
The full-scale output frequency can be scaled by one of three preset values via two control input pins. Digital inputs and digital output allow direct interface to a microcontroller or other logic circuitry. Output enable (OE) places the output in the high-impedance state for multiple-unit sharing of a microcontroller input line.

In the TCS3200, the light-to-frequency converter reads an 8 × 8 array of photodiodes. Sixteen photodiodes have blue filters, 16 photodiodes have green filters, 16 photodiodes have red filters, and 16 photodiodes are clear with no filters.

In the TCS3210, the light-to-frequency converter reads a 4 × 6 array of photodiodes. Six photodiodes have blue filters, 6 photodiodes have green filters, 6 photodiodes have red filters, and 6 photodiodes are clear with no filters. The four types (colors) of photodiodes are interdigitated to minimize the effect of non-uniformity of incident irradiance. All photodiodes of the same color are connected in parallel. Pins S2 and S3 are used to select which group of photodiodes (red, green, blue, clear) are active. Photodiodes are 110 μm × 110 μm in size and are on 134-μm centers.

2. Functional Block Diagram

Functional Block Diagram



3. Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
GND	4		Power supply ground. All voltages are referenced to GND.
\overline{OE}	3	I	Enable for f_o (active low).
OUT	6	O	Output frequency (f_o).
S0, S1	1, 2	I	Output frequency scaling selection inputs.
S2, S3	7, 8	I	Photodiode type selection inputs.
V_{DD}	5		Supply voltage

Table 1. Selectable Options

S0	S1	OUTPUT FREQUENCY SCALING (f_o)
L	L	Power down
L	H	2%
H	L	20%
H	H	100%

S2	S3	PHOTODIODE TYPE
L	L	Red
L	H	Blue
H	L	Clear (no filter)
H	H	Green

Available Options

DEVICE	T_A	PACKAGE - LEADS	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	ORDERING NUMBER
TCS3200	-40°C to 85°C	SOIC-8	D	TCS3200D
TCS3210	-40°C to 85°C	SOIC-8	D	TCS3210D

4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage, VDD (see Note 1) 6 V

Input voltage range, all inputs, VI -0.3 V to VDD + 0.3 V

Operating free-air temperature range, TA (see Note 2) -40°C to 85°C

Storage temperature range (see Note 2) -40°C to 85°C

Solder conditions in accordance with JEDEC J-STD-020A, maximum temperature (see Note 3) 260°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 voltage values are with respect to GND.
2. Long-term storage or operation above 70°C could cause package yellowing that will lower the sensitivity to wavelengths < 500nm.
3. The device may be hand soldered provided that heat is applied only to the solder pad and no contact is made between the tip of the solder iron and the device lead. The maximum time heat should be applied to the device is 5 seconds.

5. Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, VDD		2.7	5	5.5	V
High-level input voltage, VIH	VDD = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	2		VDD	V
Low-level input voltage, VIL	VDD = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	0		0.8	V
Operating free-air temperature range, TA		-40		70	°C

6. Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -2\text{ mA}$	4	4.5		V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 2\text{ mA}$		0.25	0.40	V
I_{IH}	High-level input current				5	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current				5	μA
I_{DD}	Supply current	Power-on mode		1.4	2	mA
		Power-down mode			0.1	μA
	Full-scale frequency (See Note 4)	$S0 = H, S1 = H$	500	600		kHz
		$S0 = H, S1 = L$	100	120		kHz
		$S0 = L, S1 = H$	10	12		kHz
	Temperature coefficient of responsivity	$\lambda \leq 700\text{ nm}, -25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$		± 200		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
k_{SVS}	Supply voltage sensitivity	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$		± 0.5		%/V

NOTE 4: Full-scale frequency is the maximum operating frequency of the device without saturation.

7. Operating Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $S0 = \text{H}$, $S1 = \text{H}$ (unless otherwise noted)
(See Notes 5, 6, 7, and 8). Values for TCS3200 (TCS3210) are below.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	CLEAR PHOTODIODE S2 = H, S3 = L			BLUE PHOTODIODE S2 = L, S3 = H			GREEN PHOTODIODE S2 = H, S3 = H			RED PHOTODIODE S2 = L, S3 = L			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
f_O Output frequency (Note 9)	$E_e = 47.2\ \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, $\lambda_p = 470\ \text{nm}$	12.5 (4.7)	15.6 (5.85)	18.7 (7)	61%	84%	22%	43%	0%	6%	kHz			
	$E_e = 40.4\ \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, $\lambda_p = 524\ \text{nm}$	12.5 (4.7)	15.6 (5.85)	18.7 (7)	8%	28%	57%	80%	9%	27%				
	$E_e = 34.6\ \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, $\lambda_p = 640\ \text{nm}$	13.1 (4.9)	16.4 (6.15)	19.7 (7.4)	5%	21%	0%	12%	84%	105%				
R_e Irradiance responsivity (Note 10)	$\lambda_p = 470\ \text{nm}$	331 (124)	61%	84%	22%	43%	0%	6%	Hz/ ($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$)					
	$\lambda_p = 524\ \text{nm}$	386 (145)	8%	28%	57%	80%	9%	27%						
	$\lambda_p = 640\ \text{nm}$	474 (178)	5%	21%	0%	12%	84%	105%						
Saturation irradiance (Note 11)	$\lambda_p = 470\ \text{nm}$	1813 (4839)	--	--	--	--	--	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$						
	$\lambda_p = 524\ \text{nm}$	1554 (4138)	--	--	--	--								
	$\lambda_p = 640\ \text{nm}$	1266 (3371)	--	--	--	--								
f_D Dark frequency	$E_e = 0$	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	Hz				
Nonlinearity (Note 12)	$f_O = 0$ to 5 kHz	± 0.1			± 0.1			± 0.1			% F.S.			
	$f_O = 0$ to 50 kHz	± 0.2			± 0.2			± 0.2						
	$f_O = 0$ to 500 kHz	± 0.5			± 0.5			± 0.5						
Recovery from power down		100			100			100			μs			
Response time to output enable (OE)		100			100			100			ns			

- NOTES: 5. Optical measurements are made using small-angle incident radiation from a light-emitting diode (LED) optical source.
6. The 470 nm input irradiance is supplied by an InGaN light-emitting diode with the following characteristics: peak wavelength $\lambda_p = 470\ \text{nm}$, spectral halfwidth $\Delta\lambda_{1/2} = 35\ \text{nm}$, and luminous efficacy = 75 lm/W.
7. The 524 nm input irradiance is supplied by an InGaN light-emitting diode with the following characteristics: peak wavelength $\lambda_p = 524\ \text{nm}$, spectral halfwidth $\Delta\lambda_{1/2} = 47\ \text{nm}$, and luminous efficacy = 520 lm/W.
8. The 640 nm input irradiance is supplied by a AlInGaP light-emitting diode with the following characteristics: peak wavelength $\lambda_p = 640\ \text{nm}$, spectral halfwidth $\Delta\lambda_{1/2} = 17\ \text{nm}$, and luminous efficacy = 155 lm/W.
9. Output frequency Blue, Green, Red percentage represents the ratio of the respective color to the Clear channel absolute value.
10. Irradiance responsivity R_e is characterized over the range from zero to 5 kHz.
11. Saturation irradiance = (full-scale frequency)/(irradiance responsivity) for the Clear reference channel.
12. 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.

8. Typical Characteristics

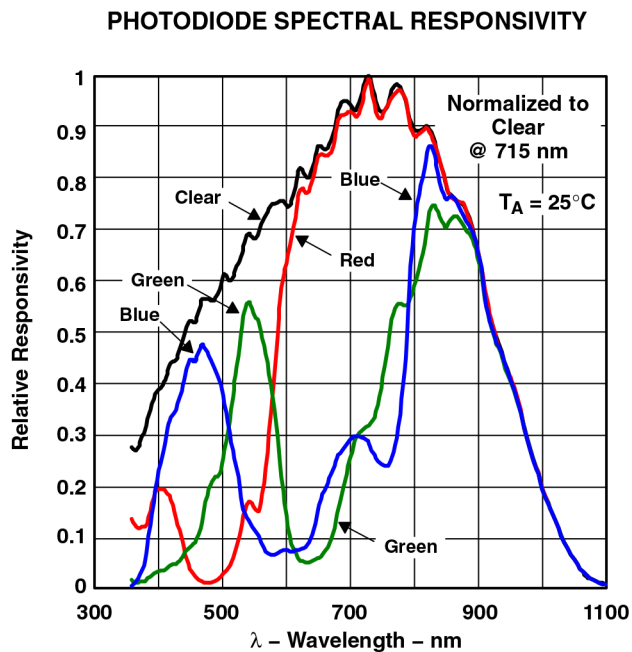


Figure 1

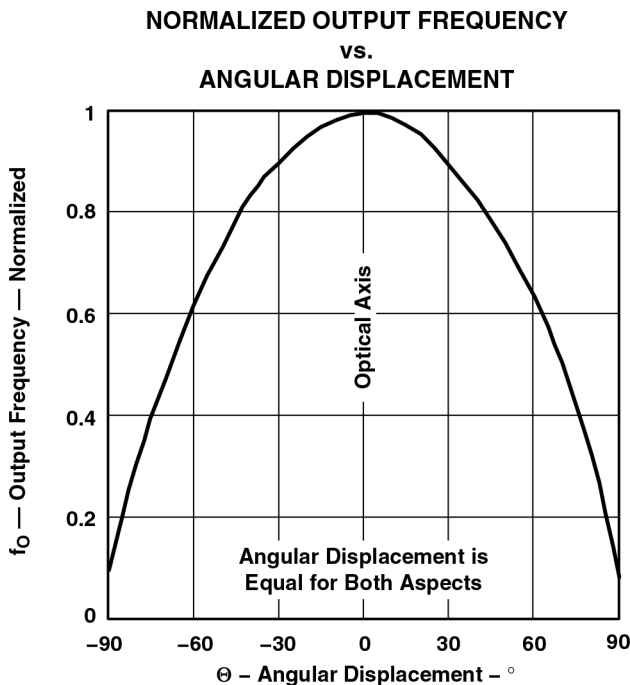


Figure 2

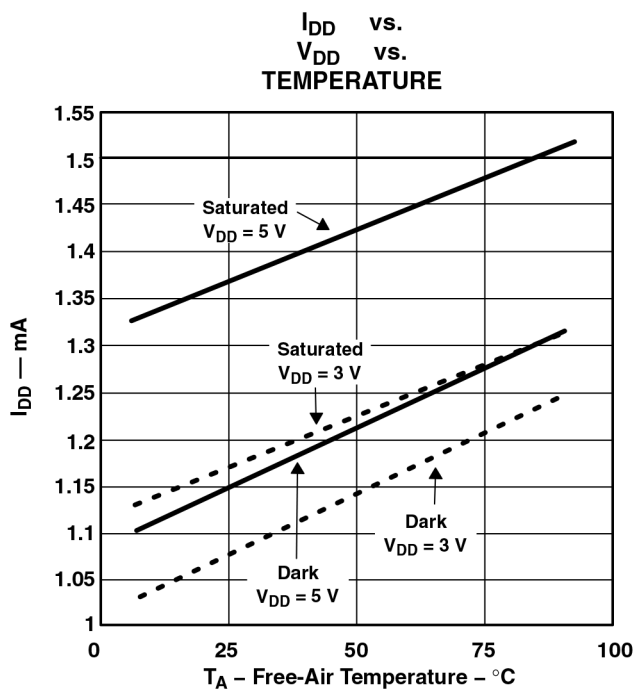


Figure 3

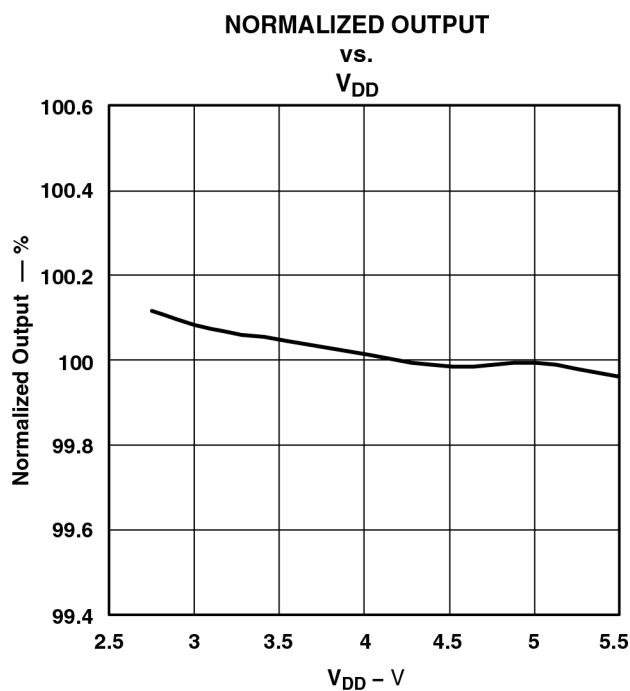


Figure 4

PHOTODIODE RESPONSIVITY TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
vs.
WAVELENGTH OF INCIDENT LIGHT

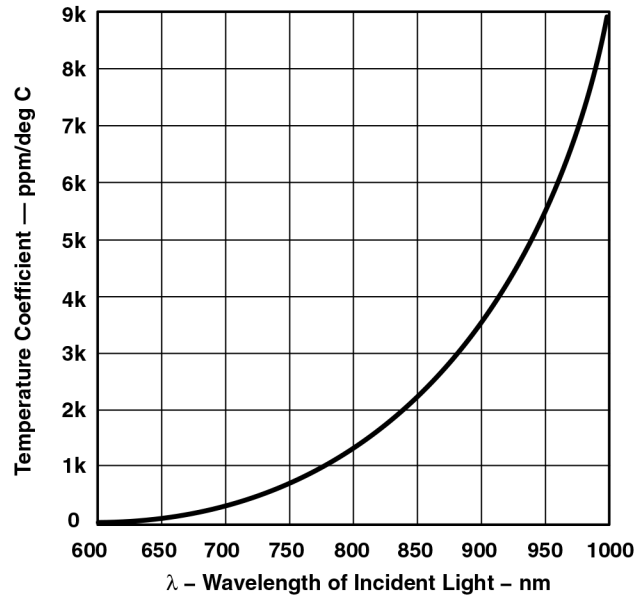


Figure 5

9. Application Information

Power supply considerations

Power-supply lines must be decoupled by a 0.01- μ F to 0.1- μ F capacitor with short leads mounted close to the device package.

Input interface

A low-impedance electrical connection between the device OE pin and the device GND pin is required for improved noise immunity. All input pins must be either driven by a logic signal or connected to VDD or GND – they should not be left unconnected (floating).

Output interface

The output of the device is designed to drive a standard TTL or CMOS logic input over short distances. If lines greater than 12 inches are used on the output, a buffer or line driver is recommended. A high state on Output Enable (OE) places the output in a high-impedance state for multiple-unit sharing of a microcontroller input line.

Power down

Powering down the sensor using S0/S1 (L/L) will cause the output to be held in a high-impedance state. This is similar to the behavior of the output enable pin, however powering down the sensor saves significantly more power than disabling the sensor with the output enable pin.

Photodiode type (color) selection

The type of photodiode (blue, green, red, or clear) used by the device is controlled by two logic inputs, S2 and S3 (see Table 1).

Output frequency scaling

Output-frequency scaling is controlled by two logic inputs, S0 and S1. The internal light-to-frequency converter generates a fixed-pulsewidth pulse train. Scaling is accomplished by internally connecting the pulse-train output of the converter to a series of frequency dividers. Divided outputs are 50%-duty cycle square waves with relative frequency values of 100%, 20%, and 2%. Because division of the output frequency is accomplished by counting pulses of the principal internal frequency, the final-output period represents an average of the multiple periods of the principle frequency.

The output-scaling counter registers are cleared upon the next pulse of the principal frequency after any transition of the S0, S1, S2, S3, and OE lines. The output goes high upon the next subsequent pulse of the principal frequency, beginning a new valid period. This minimizes the time delay between a change on the input lines and the resulting new output period. The response time to an input programming change or to an irradiance step change is one period of new frequency plus 1 μ s. The scaled output changes both the full-scale frequency and the dark frequency by the selected scale factor.

The frequency-scaling function allows the output range to be optimized for a variety of measurement techniques. The scaled-down outputs may be used where only a slower frequency counter is available, such as low-cost microcontroller, or where period measurement techniques are used.

Measuring the frequency

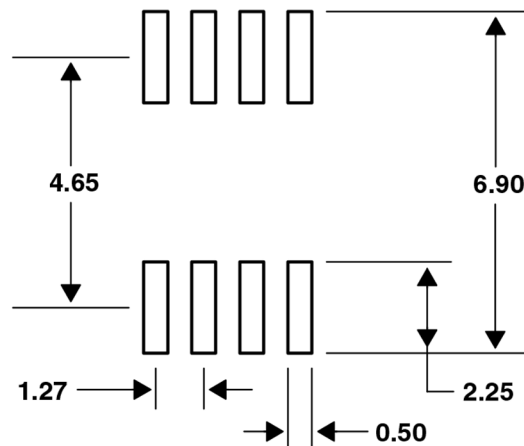
The choice of interface and measurement technique depends on the desired resolution and data acquisition rate. For maximum data-acquisition rate, period-measurement techniques are used.

Output data can be collected at a rate of twice the output frequency or one data point every microsecond for full-scale output. Period measurement requires the use of a fast reference clock with available resolution directly related to reference clock rate. Output scaling can be used to increase the resolution for a given clock rate or to maximize resolution as the light input changes. Period measurement is used to measure rapidly varying light levels or to make a very 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.

PCB Pad Layout

Suggested PCB pad layout guidelines for the D package are shown in Figure 6.



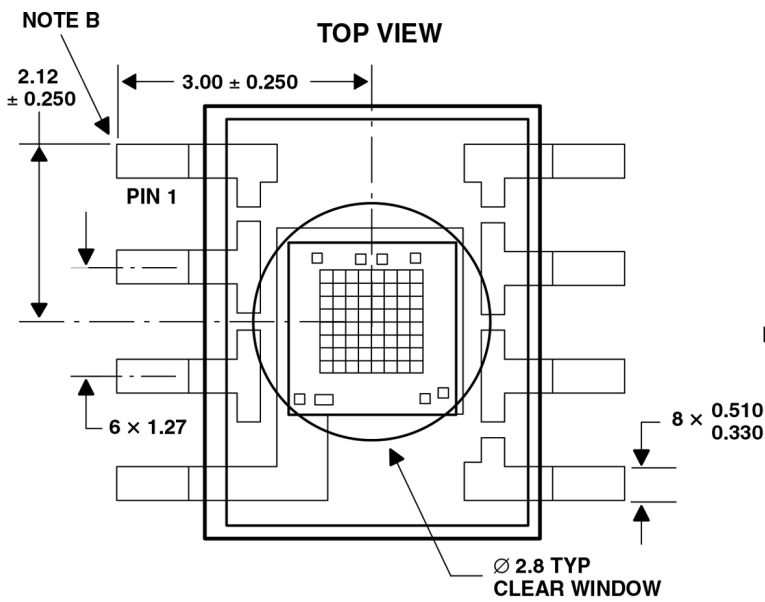
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Package is molded with an electrically nonconductive clear plastic compound having an index of refraction of 1.55.
- D. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

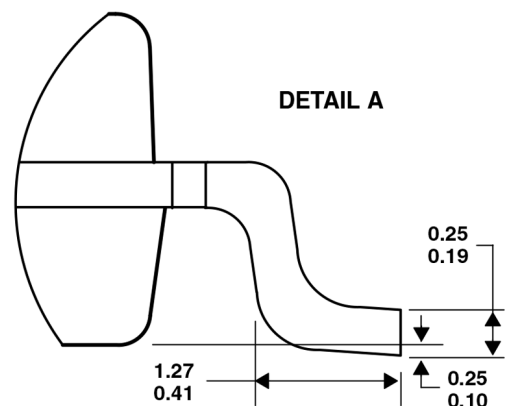
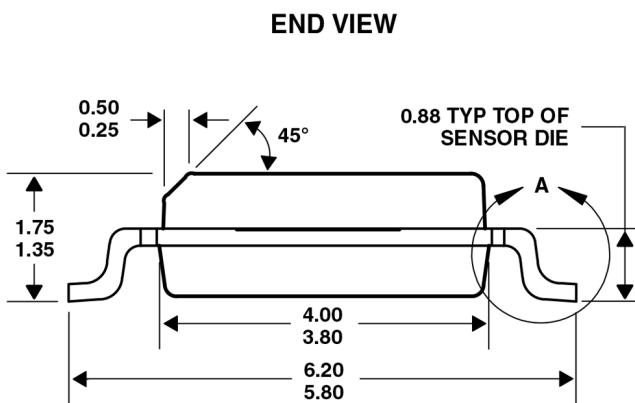
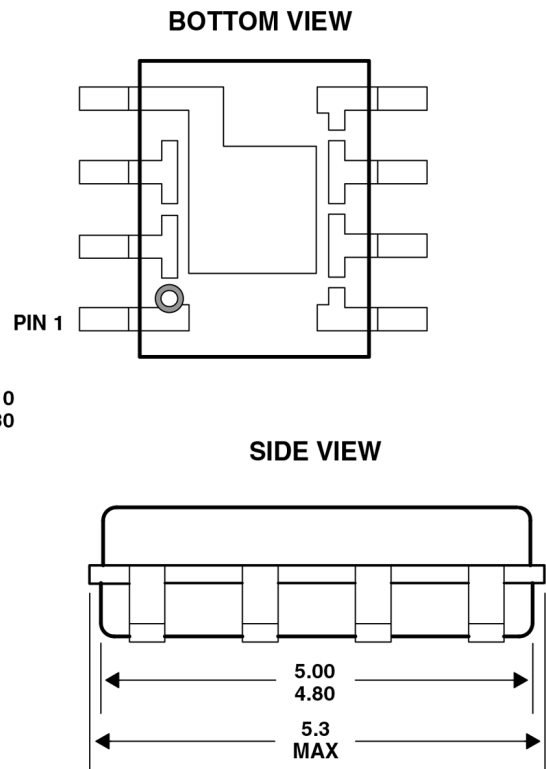
10. Mechanical Information

This SOIC package consists of an integrated circuit mounted on a lead frame and encapsulated with an electrically nonconductive clear plastic compound. The TCS3200 has an 8 × 8 array of photodiodes with a total size of 1 mm by 1 mm. The photodiodes are 110 μm × 110 μm in size and are positioned on 134 μm centers.

PACKAGE D

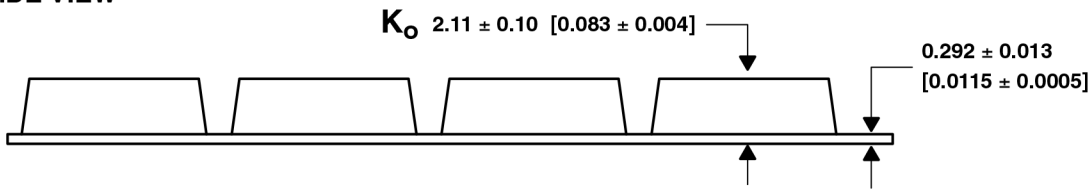


PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

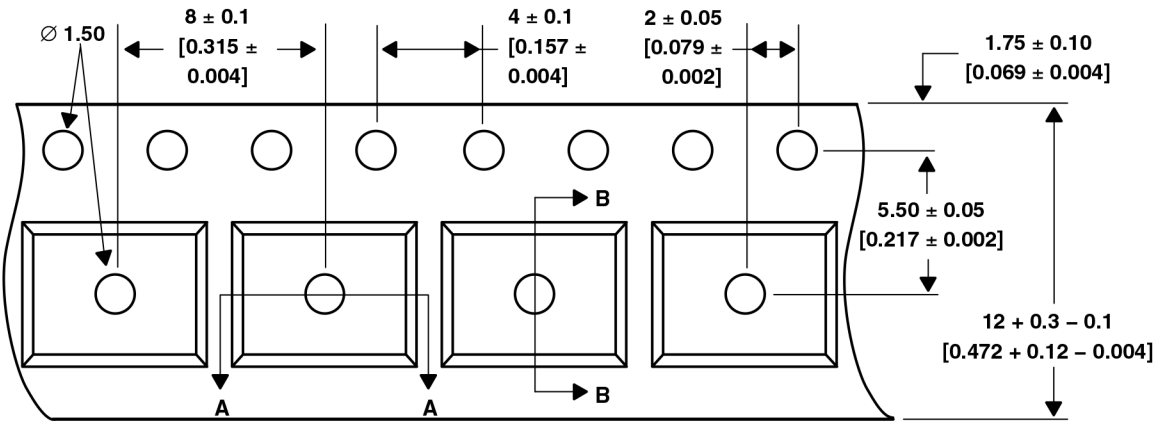


- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 B. The center of the 1-mm by 1-mm photo-active area is referenced to the upper left corner tip of the lead frame (Pin 1).
 C. Package is molded with an electrically nonconductive clear plastic compound having an index of refraction of 1.55.
 D. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

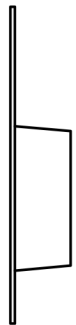
SIDE VIEW



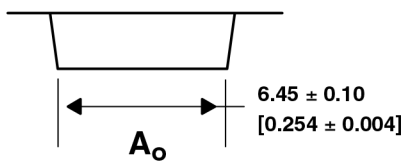
TOP VIEW



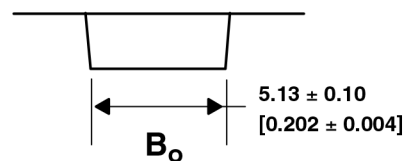
END VIEW



DETAIL A



DETAIL B



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters [inches].
 B. The dimensions on this drawing are for illustrative purposes only. Dimensions of an actual carrier may vary slightly.
 C. Symbols on drawing A_o , B_o , and K_o are defined in ANSI EIA Standard 481-B 2001.
 D. Each reel is 178 millimeters in diameter and contains 1000 parts.
 E. TAOS packaging tape and reel conform to the requirements of EIA Standard 481-B.
 F. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

Figure 9. Package D Carrier Tape