

# NOA1211

## Ambient Light Sensor with Dark Current Compensation

### Description

The NOA1211 is a very low power ambient light sensor (ALS) with an analog current output and a power down mode to conserve power. Designed primarily for handheld device applications, the active power dissipation of this chip is less than 8  $\mu\text{A}$  at dark and its quiescent current consumption is less than 200 pA in power down mode. The device can operate over a very wide range of voltages from 2 V to 5.5 V. The NOA1211 employs proprietary CMOS image sensing technology from ON Semiconductor, including built-in dynamic dark current compensation to provide large signal to noise ratio (SNR) and wide dynamic range (DR) over the entire operating temperature range. The photopic optical filter provides a light response similar to that of the human eye. Together the photopic light response and dark current compensation insures accurate light level detection.

### Features

- Senses Ambient Light and Provides an Output Current Proportional to the Ambient Light Intensity
- Photopic Spectral Response
- Dynamic Dark Current Compensation
- Two Selectable Output Current Gain Modes
- Power Down Mode
- Less than 18  $\mu\text{A}$  at 100 lux Active Power Consumption in Normal Operation (Less than 8  $\mu\text{A}$  at Dark)
- Less than 200 pA Quiescent Power Dissipation in Power Down Mode at All Light Levels
- Linear Response Over the Full Operating Range
- Senses Intensity of Ambient Light from ~0 lux to Over 100,000 lux
- Wide Operating Voltage Range (2 V to 5.5 V)
- Wide Operating Temperature Range ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Drop-in Replacement Device in 1.6 x 1.6 mm Package
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

### Applications

- Saves display power in applications such as:
  - ♦ Cell Phones, PDAs, MP3 players, GPS
  - ♦ Cameras, Video Recorders
  - ♦ Mobile Devices with Displays or Backlit Keypads
  - ♦ Laptops, Notebooks, Digital Signage
  - ♦ LCD TVs and Monitors, Digital Picture Frames
  - ♦ Automobile Dashboard Displays and Infotainment
  - ♦ LED Indoor/Outdoor Residential and Street Lights



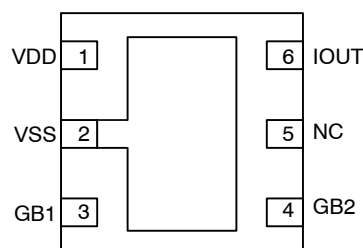
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CUDFN6  
CU SUFFIX  
CASE 505AE

### PIN ASSIGNMENT



(Top View)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NOA1211CUTAG*	CUDFN6 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

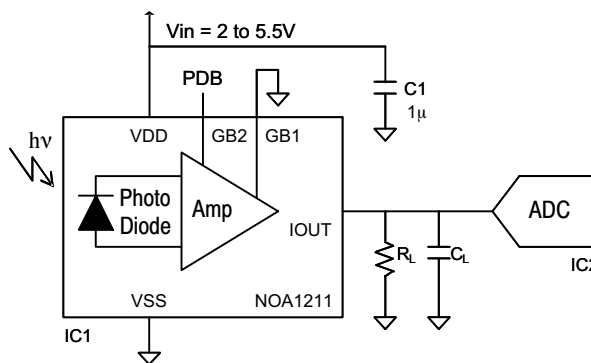


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

# NOA1211

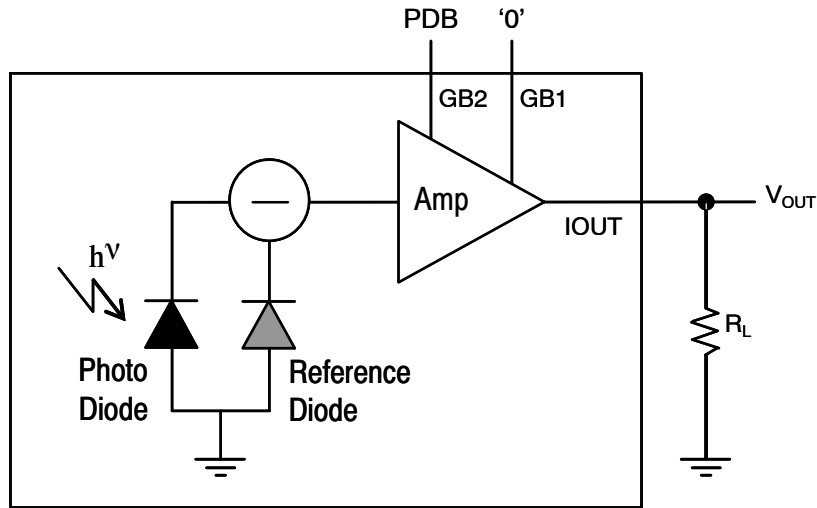


Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram Configured for M-Gain and Power-Down

Table 1. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin	Pin Name	Description
1	VDD	Power pin.
2	VSS	Ground pin.
3	GB1	In conjunction with GB2, selects between two gain modes and power down.
4	GB2	In conjunction with GB1, selects between two gain modes and power down.
5	NC	Not connected. This may be connected to ground or left floating.
6	IOOUT	Analog current output.
EP	VSS	Exposed pad, internally connected to ground. Should be connected to ground.

Table 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input power supply	$V_{DD}$	6	V
Input voltage range	$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Output voltage range	$V_{OUT}$	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.2$	V
Output current range	$I_o$	0 to 15	mA
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	-40 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 to 85	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 1)	$ESD_{HBM}$	2	kV
ESD Capability, Charged Device Model (Note 1)	$ESD_{CDM}$	750	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 1)	$ESD_{MM}$	150	V
Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL	5	-
Lead Temperature Soldering (Note 2)	$T_{SLD}$	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

- This device incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:  
 ESD Human Body Model tested per EIA/JESD22-A114  
 ESD Charged Device Model tested per ESD-STM5.3.1-1999  
 ESD Machine Model tested per EIA/JESD22-A115  
 Latchup Current Maximum Rating:  $\leq 100$  mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78
- For information, please refer to our Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D

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**Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over VDD = 5.5 V, -40°C < TA < 85°C)

Rating	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage		VDD	2	3.0	5.5	V
Power supply current	VDD = 3.0 V, Ev = 0 lux, M-Gain	IDD_0	6	8	12	μA
Power supply current	VDD = 3.0 V, Ev = 100 lux, M-Gain	IDD_100	13	14	18	μA
Power down current	All light levels	IDD_PD		0.2	5	nA
Output current, medium-gain	Ev = 100 lux, white LED	Io_med	2.66	5.2	7.98	μA
Output current, low-gain	Ev = 100 lux, white LED	Io_low	0.266	0.52	0.798	μA
Dark output current, medium-gain	VDD = 3.0 V, Ev = 0 lux	Io_dark		1		nA
Wavelength of maximum response		λm		540		nm
White LED/fluorescent current ratio	Ev = 100 lux	rLF		1.0		
Incandescent/fluorescent current ratio	Ev = 100 lux	rIF		1.45		
Maximum output voltage	Ev = 100 lux, RL = 220 kΩ, M-Gain	VOMAX	VDD-0.4	VDD-0.1	VDD	V
Power down time	Ev = 100 lux, M-Gain to PD	tPD	1.5			ms
Wake up time	Ev = 100 lux, PD to M-Gain	tWU			300	μs
Low level input voltage		VIL	-0.2		0.25 VDD	V
High level input voltage		VIH	0.75 VDD		VDD + 0.2	V
Operating free-air temperature range		TA	-40		85	°C

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

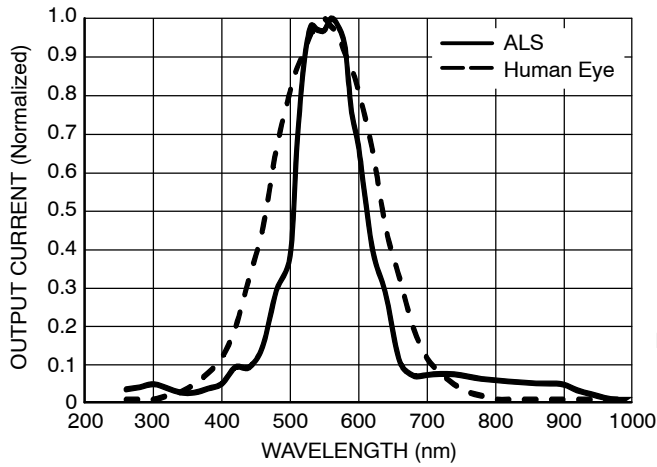


Figure 3. Spectral Response (Normalized)

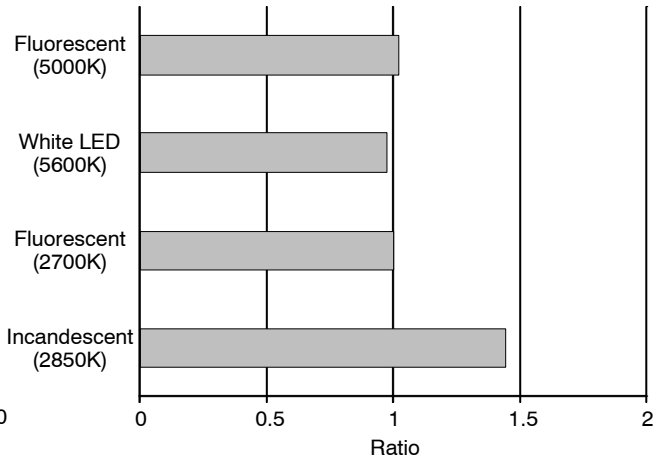


Figure 4. Light Source Dependency (Normalized to Fluorescent Light, Medium Gain Mode)

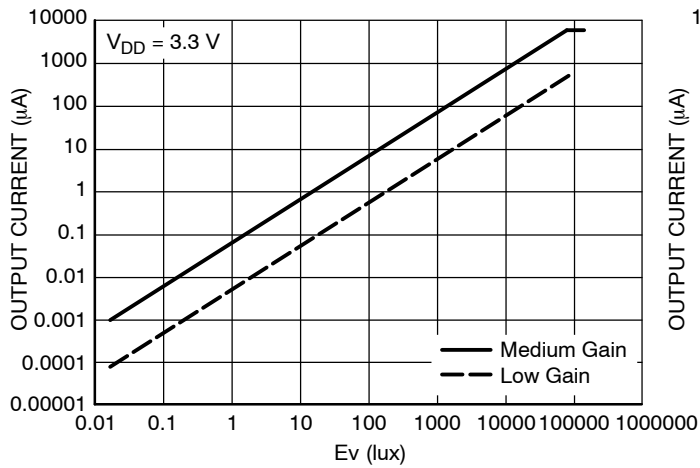


Figure 5. Output Current vs. Ev

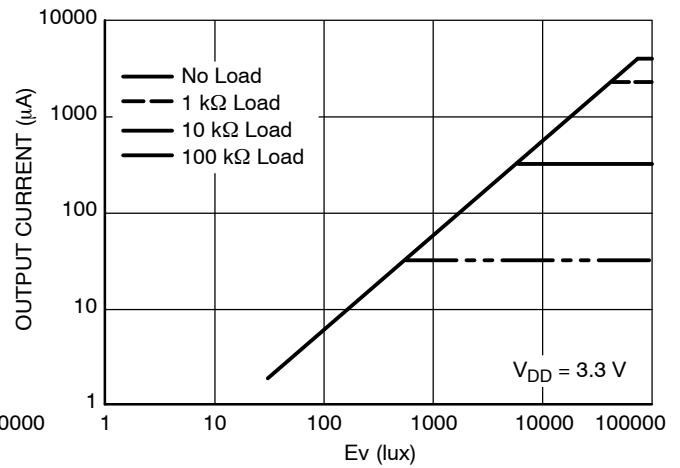


Figure 6. Output Current vs. Ev (Medium Gain)

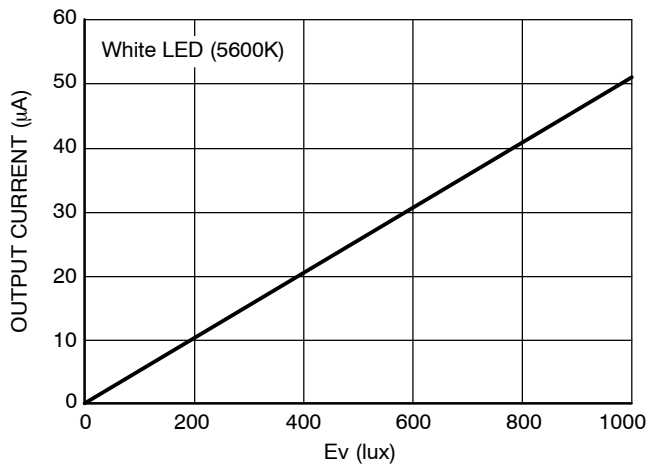


Figure 7. Output Current vs. Ev, 0-1000 lux (Medium Gain Mode)

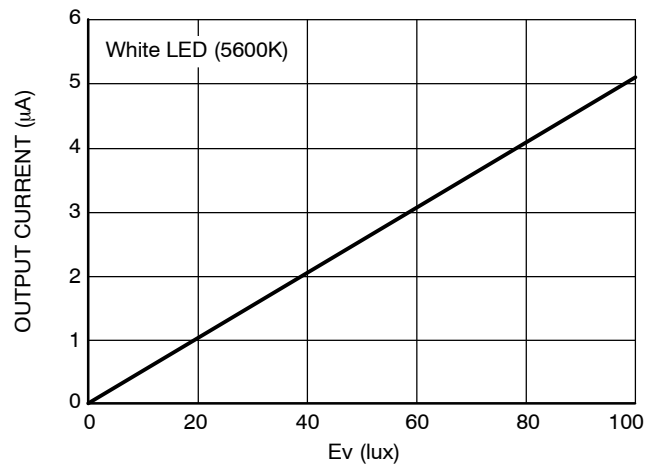


Figure 8. Output Current vs. Ev, 0-100 lux (Medium Gain Mode)

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

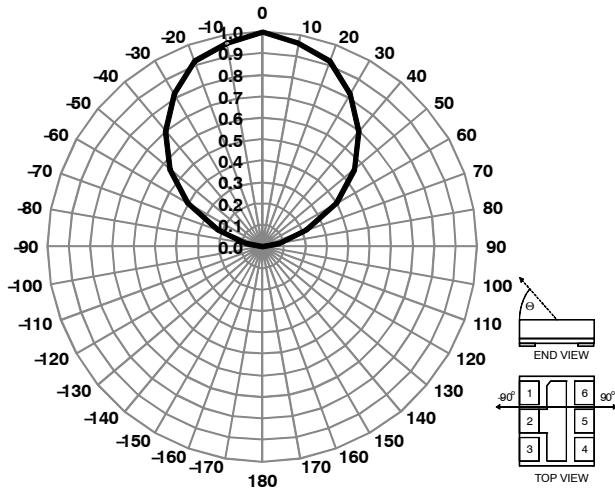


Figure 9. Output Current vs. Angle (End View, Normalized, Medium Gain Mode)

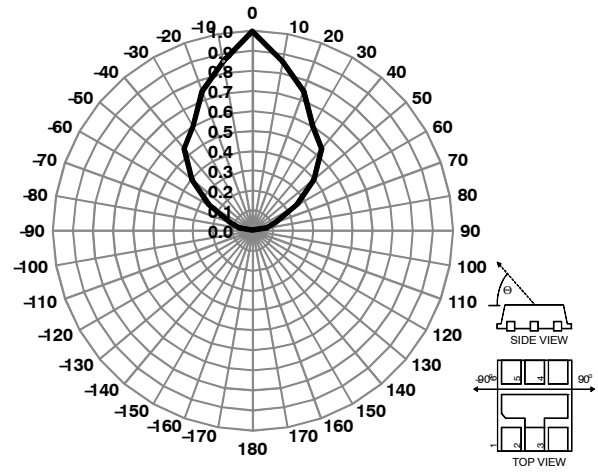


Figure 10. Output Current vs. Angle (End View, Normalized, Medium Gain Mode)

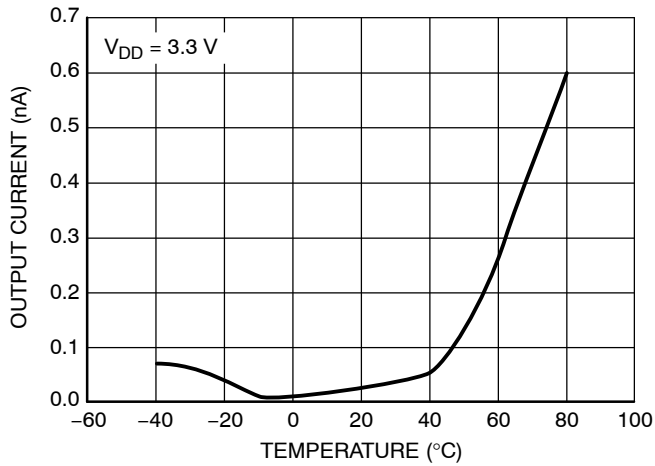


Figure 11. Output Current at 0 lux vs. Temperature (Medium Gain)

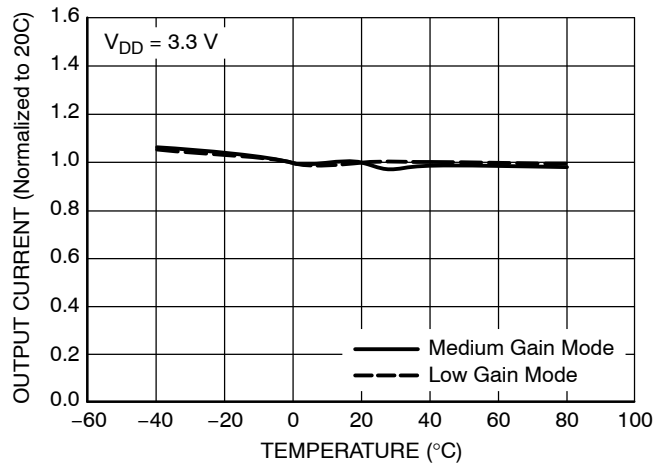


Figure 12. Output Current at 100 lux vs. Temperature (Medium Gain)

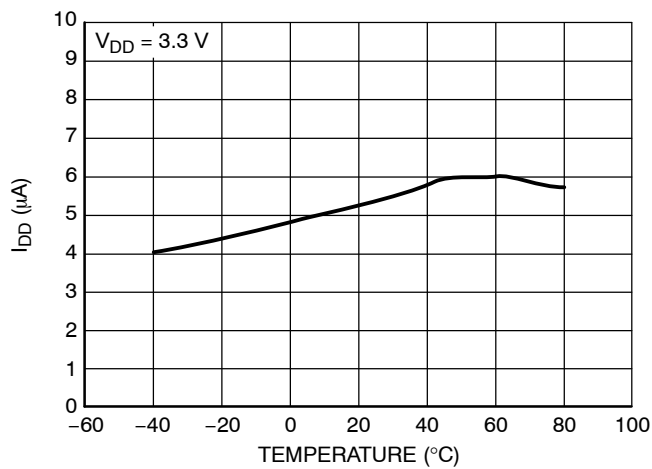


Figure 13. Supply Current at 0 lux vs. Temperature (Medium Gain)

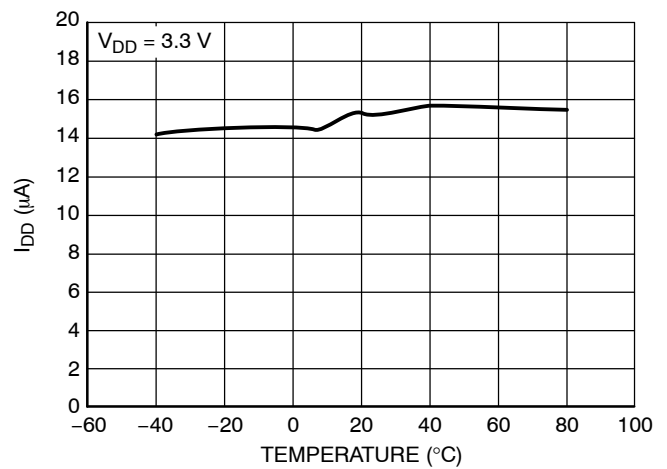


Figure 14. Supply Current at 100 lux vs. Temperature (Medium Gain)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

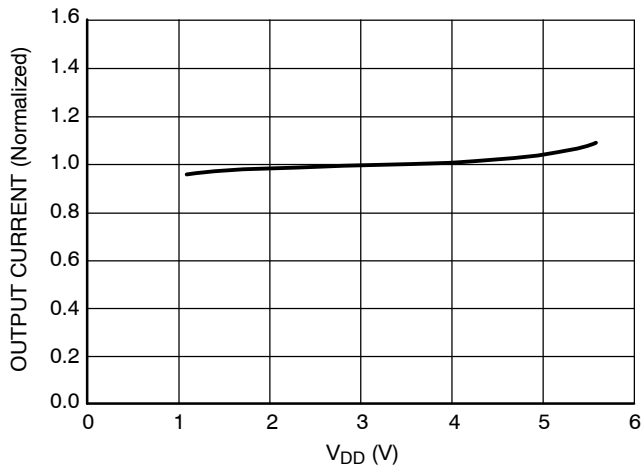


Figure 15. Output Current at 100 lux vs. Supply Voltage (Medium Gain)



Figure 16. Supply Current vs. Ev (Medium Gain)

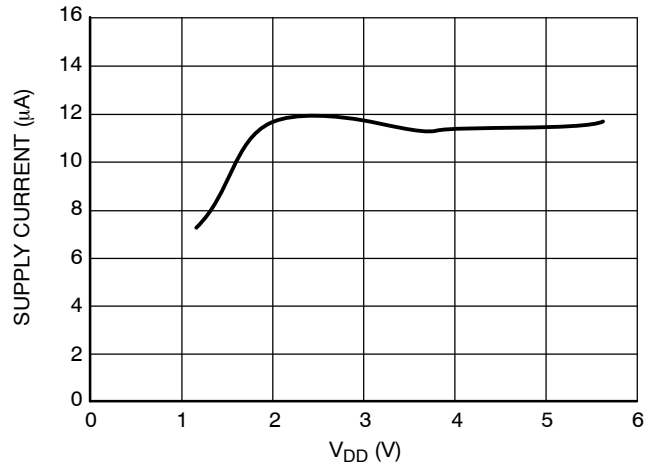


Figure 17. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Medium Gain)

## DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

**Ambient Light Sensor Architecture**

The NOA1211 employs a sensitive photo diode fabricated in ON Semiconductor's standard CMOS process technology. The major components of this sensor are as shown in Figure 2. The photons which are to be detected pass through an ON Semiconductor proprietary color filter limiting extraneous photons and thus performing as a band pass filter on the incident wave front. The filter only

transmits photons in the visible spectrum which are primarily detected by the human eye and exhibits excellent IR rejection. The photo response of this sensor is as shown in Figure 3.

The ambient light signal detected by the photo diode is converted to an analog output current by an amplifier with programmable gain. Table 4 shows the gain setting and the corresponding light sensitivity.

**Table 4. PROGRAMMABLE GAIN SETTINGS**

GB2	GB1	Mode	Output Current @ 100 lux	Output Current @ 1000 lux	Saturation
0	0	Power Down	–	–	–
1	0	Medium Gain	5.2 $\mu$ A	52 $\mu$ A	~100,000 lux
1	1	Low Gain	0.52 $\mu$ A	5.26 $\mu$ A	> 100,000 lux

**Power Down Mode**

This device can be placed in a power down mode by setting GB1 and GB2 to logic low level.

In order for proper operation of this mode GB1 and GB2 should stay low 1.5 ms.

**External Component Selection**

The NOA1211 outputs a current in direct response to the incident illumination. In many applications it is desirable to convert the output current into voltage. It may also be desirable to filter the effects of 50/60 Hz flicker or other light source transients.

Conversion from current to voltage may be accomplished by adding load resistor  $R_L$  to the output. The value of  $R_L$  is bounded on the high side by the potential output saturation of the amplifier at high ambient light levels.  $R_L$  is bounded on the low side by the output current limiting of the internal amplifier and to minimize power consumption.

Equation 1 describes the relationship of light input to current output for the Medium–Gain mode.

$$I_{OUT} = (5.2 \mu A / 100 \text{ lux}) * E_V \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

By adding  $R_L$  to the output,  $I_{OUT}$  is converted into a voltage according to Equation 2.

$$V_{OUT} = I_{OUT} * R_L = (5.2 \mu A / 100 \text{ lux}) * E_V * R_L \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

The range of the output voltage is limited by the output stage to the  $V_{OMAX}$  parameter value of  $V_{DD} - 0.4 \text{ V}$  at the

maximum desired  $E_V$  as shown in Equation 3. Equation 4 computes the value for  $R_L$  (Medium–Gain mode).

$$V_{OMAX} = (5.2 \mu A / 100 \text{ lux}) * E_{VMAX} * R_L \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

$$R_L = (V_{DD} - 0.4 \text{ V}) / E_{VMAX} * (100 \text{ lux} / 5.2 \mu A) \quad (\text{eq. 4})$$

For example, consider a 5 V supply with a desired  $E_{VMAX} = 1000 \text{ lux}$ , the value of  $R_L$  would be 88.5 k $\Omega$ . The value for  $R_L$  can easily be computed for different NOA1211 gain ranges by substituting the appropriate output current at 100 lux from Table 4.

The optional capacitor  $C_L$  can be used to form a low–pass filter to remove 50/60 Hz filter or other unwanted noise sources as computed with Equation 5.

$$C_L = 1 / 2\pi f_c R_L \quad (\text{eq. 5})$$

For our example, to filter out 60Hz flicker the value of  $C_L$  would be 30 nF.

**Power Supply Bypassing and Printed Circuit Board Design**

Power supply bypass and decoupling can typically be handled with a low cost 0.1  $\mu$ F to 1.0  $\mu$ F capacitor.

The exposed pad on the bottom of the package is internally connected to VSS pin 2 and should be soldered to the printed circuit board.

# MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

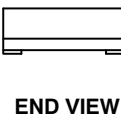
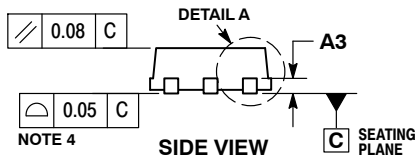
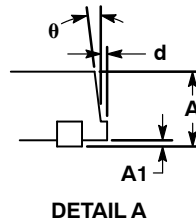
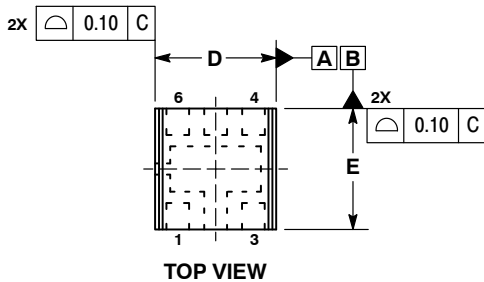
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SCALE 4:1

**CUDFN6, 1.6x1.6**  
CASE 505AE-01  
ISSUE B

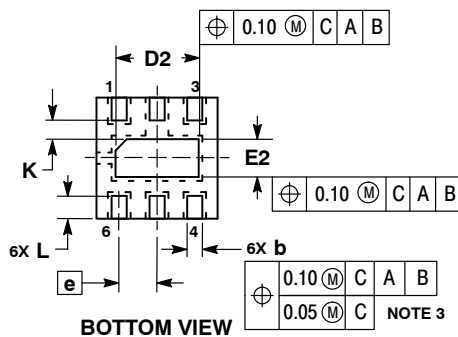
DATE 11 MAY 2010



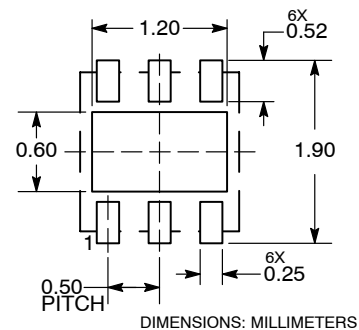
### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30mm FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.55	0.65
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.20 REF	
b	0.15	0.25
D	1.60 BSC	
d	---	0.10
D2	1.00	1.20
E	1.60 BSC	
E2	0.40	0.60
e	0.50 BSC	
K	0.20	---
L	0.25	0.35
θ	4°	10°



### MOUNTING FOOTPRINT



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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