

Ambient Light Sensor IC Series

Analog Current Output Type Ambient Light Sensor IC


BH1603FVC

No.09046EAT05

●Descriptions

BH1603FVC is an analog current output ambient light sensor. BH1603FVC is the most suitable to obtain the ambient light data for adjusting LCD and Keypad backlight of Mobile phone for power saving and better visibility

●Features

- 1) Compact surface mount package 3.0 × 1.6 mm
- 2) Spectral sensitivity close to human eyes sensitivity.
- 3) Output current in proportion to brightness.
- 4) Minimum supply voltage 2.4V
- 5) Built-in shutdown function
- 6) 3 steps controllable output current gain.
- 7) 1.8V logic input interface
- 8) Low sensitivity variation (+/-15%)

●Applications

Mobile phone, LCD TV, PDP TV, Laptop PC, Portable game console, Digital camera, Digital video camera, Car navigation, PDA, LCD display

●Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
Supply Voltage	Vmax	7	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40~85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40~100	°C
Iout Current	Ioutmax	7.5	mA
Power Dissipation	Pd	260 [※]	mW

※ 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm glass epoxy board. Derating at 3.47mW/°C for operating above Ta=25°C.

●Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
VccVoltage Vcc	Vcc	2.4	3.0	5.5	V

●Electrical Characteristics (VCC = 3.0V, Ta = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Supply Current1 (Operate)	Icc1	51	74	97	uA	Ev=100 lx (H-Gain Mode) [※]
Supply Current2 (0 lx)	Icc2	4.5	9	13.5	uA	Ev=0 lx (H-Gain Mode)
Supply Current3(Shutdown)	Icc3sd	-	0.2	0.4	uA	VGC1=VGC2=0 No Input Light
IOUT Output Current1 (Dark Current)	Iout1	-	-	0.2	uA	Ev=0 lx
IOUT Output Current2	Iout2	51	60	69	uA	Ev=100 lx (H-Gain Mode) [※]
Peak Wave Length	λp	-	560	-	nm	
Incandescent/Fluorescent Light Current Ratio	rIF	-	1.0	-	times	Ev=100 lx
Saturated Output Voltage	VOMAX	2.6	2.9	3.0	V	Ev=100 lx, RL=220kΩ(H-Gain Mode) [※]
GC1, GC2 Input 'L' Voltage	VIL	0	-	0.4	V	
GC1,GC2 Input 'H' Voltage1	VIH1	1.4	-	Vcc	V	2.4V ≤ Vcc ≤ 3.6V
GC1,GC2 Input 'H' Voltage2	VIH2	2.0	-	Vcc	V	3.6V < Vcc ≤ 5.5V
Wake-up Time	twu	-	45	128	us	Shutdown→H-Gain Mode ,Ev=100lx [※]
Gain Ratio H-Gain Mode/M-Gain Mode	rHM	9.5	10	10.5	times	Ev=100lx [※]
Gain Ratio M-Gain Mode/L-Gain Mode	rML	9.5	10	10.5	times	Ev=100lx [※]

※ White LED is used as optical source

●Reference Data

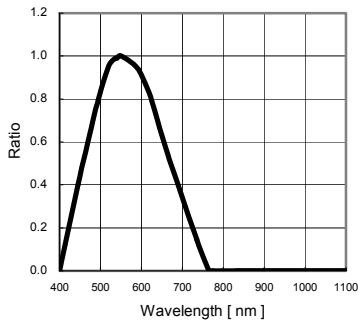


Fig.1 Spectral Response

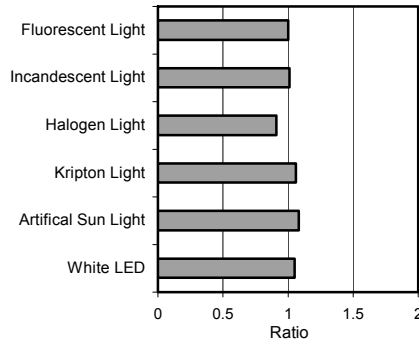


Fig.2 Light Source Dependency (Fluorescent Light is set to '1')

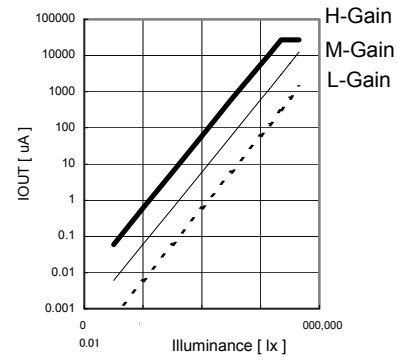


Fig.3 Illuminance – IOUT Characteristics

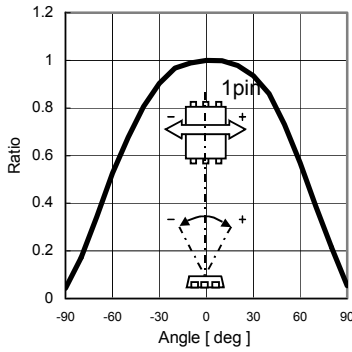


Fig.4 Directional Characteristics 1

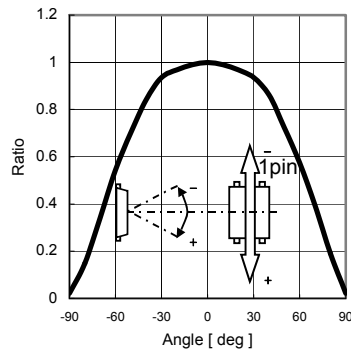


Fig.5 Directional Characteristics 2

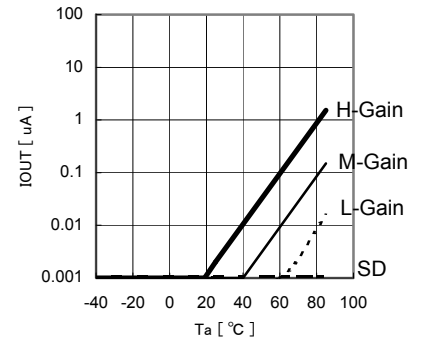


Fig.6 Ta – IOUT (0 lx)

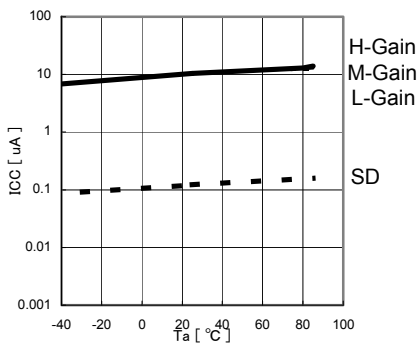


Fig.7 Ta – ICC (0 lx)

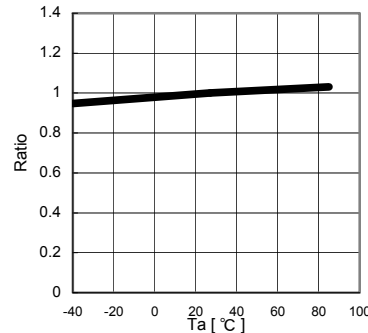


Fig.8 IOUT Temperature dependency (100 lx)

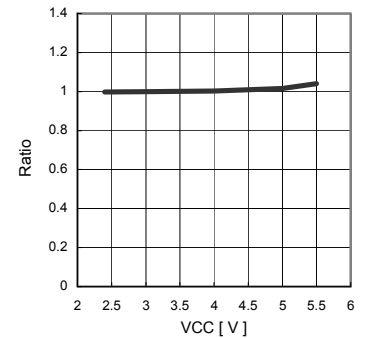


Fig.9 IOUT VCC dependency

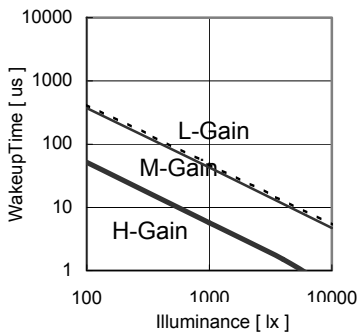
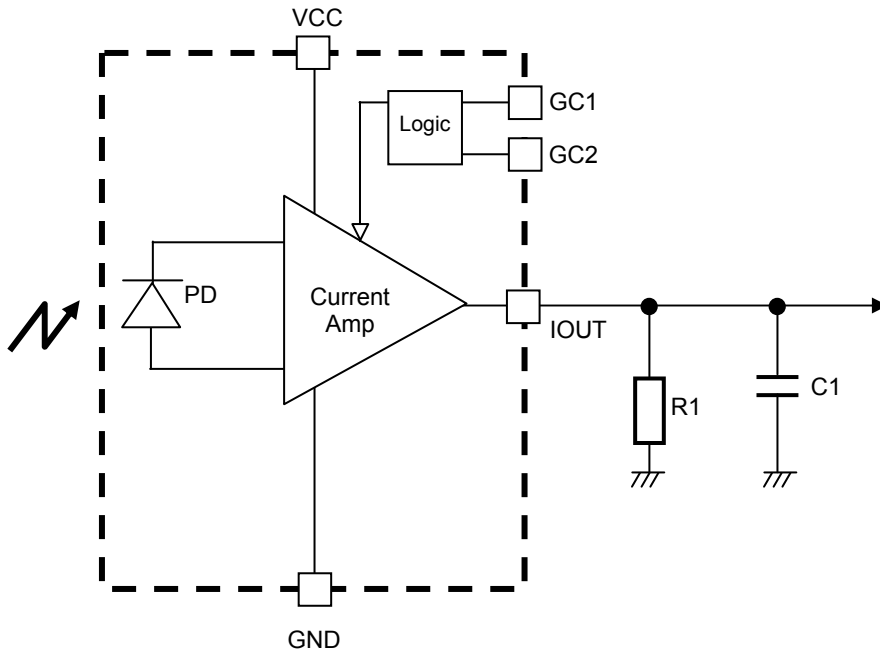


Fig.10 Illuminance – Wake up Time

●Block Diagram



●Block Diagram Descriptions

- PD
Photo diode close to human eyes sensitivity.
- Current AMP
To amplify Photo diode current (H-Gain / M-Gain / L-Gain)
Gain controllable in 3 steps by input voltage from GC1 and GC2.
- Logic
Logic block for mode setting by input voltage from GC1 and GC2

●Mode Setting

GC2	GC1	Mode
0	0	Shutdown
0	1	H-Gain Mode
1	0	M-Gain Mode
1	1	L-Gain Mode

●External parts Setting

1) Gain setting of B H 1603FVC

Please select the best gain controlled by 5 and 6pin based on the required illuminance range.
The reference is as follows.

Illuminance detection range [lx]	Gain Mode
~1,000	H-Gain Mode
~10,000	M-Gain Mode
~100,000	L-Gain Mode

This device will be mounted under the optical window in actual designing. Therefore, there is a possibility that the illuminance to ALS(Ambient Light Sensor) will be less than the illuminance on the final product surface.

Please consider the attenuation of light through the optical window.

Please set output resistance value(R1) within the range of 1 kΩ ~1MΩ which needs to be smaller than the input impedance of the next circuit.

2) Approximate formula of IOU output voltage in each Gain Mode

(1) H-Gain mode

The output voltage is calculated as below.

$$V_{iout} = 0.6 \times 10^{-6} \times E_v \times R_1$$

V_{iout} is IOU output voltage [V]. E_v is an illuminance of the ALS surface [lx].

R_1 is IOU output resistor[Ω].

(For example) In case you want to convert the illuminance value up to 500 lx by ADC.

If the maximum voltage of ADC input is 2V, output resistor value will be as below.

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= V_{iout} / (0.6 \times 10^{-6} \times E_v) \\ &= 2 / (0.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 500) = 6667[\Omega] \\ &\Rightarrow 6.8[k\Omega] \end{aligned}$$

(2) M-Gain mode

The output voltage is calculated as follows.

$$V_{iout} = 0.06 \times 10^{-6} \times E_v \times R_1$$

(3) L-Gain mode

The output voltage is calculated as follows.

$$V_{iout} = 0.006 \times 10^{-6} \times E_v \times R_1$$

3) C1

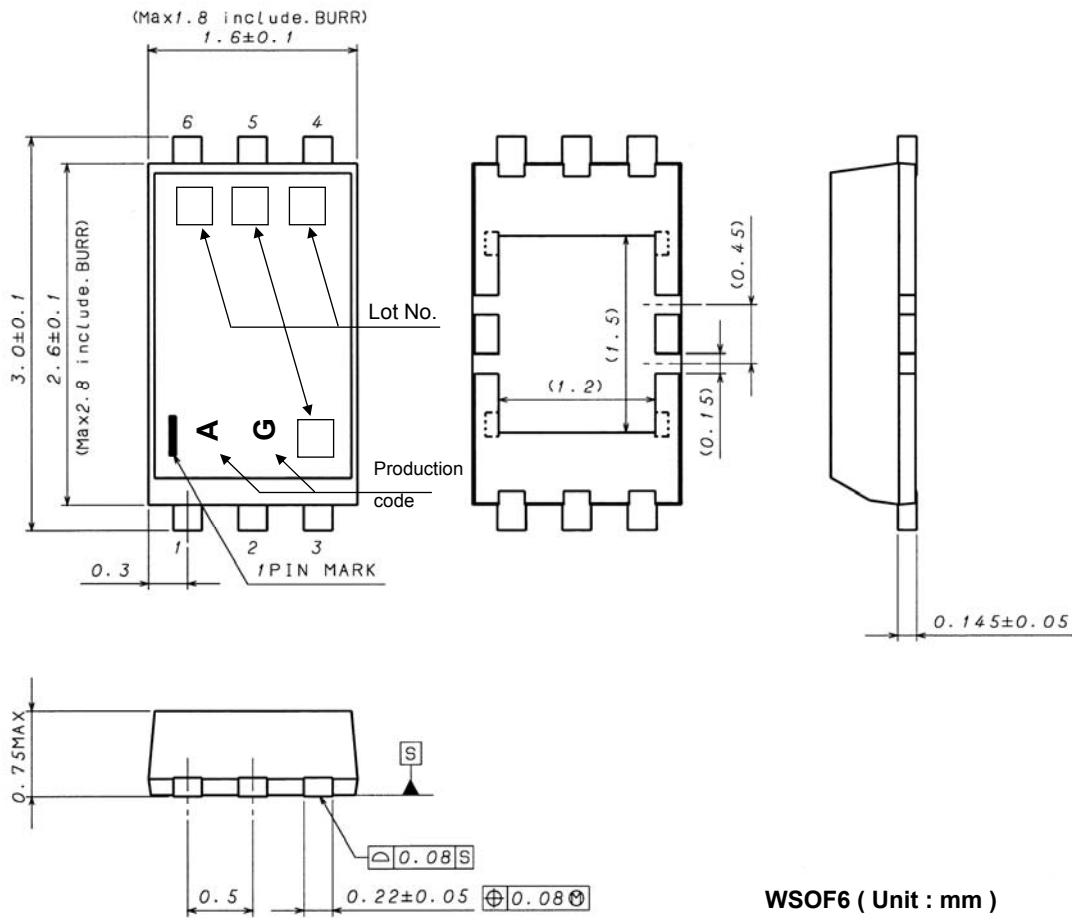
In case IOU output is R1 only and an ALS receives the artificial lights such as fluorescent lamps and incandescent lamps synchronized with 50/60 Hz of AC power supplies, the output current has a ripple. Therefore, please add C1 to R1 in parallel if necessary.

When you control back light by using illuminance value, C1 is effective to control smoothly for a rapid changing of the illuminance. In general, please set it to $C1 \times R1 =$ about 1~10 as a time constant. In this case, the rise time becomes slow at power-on and recovery from shutdown mode to operation mode.

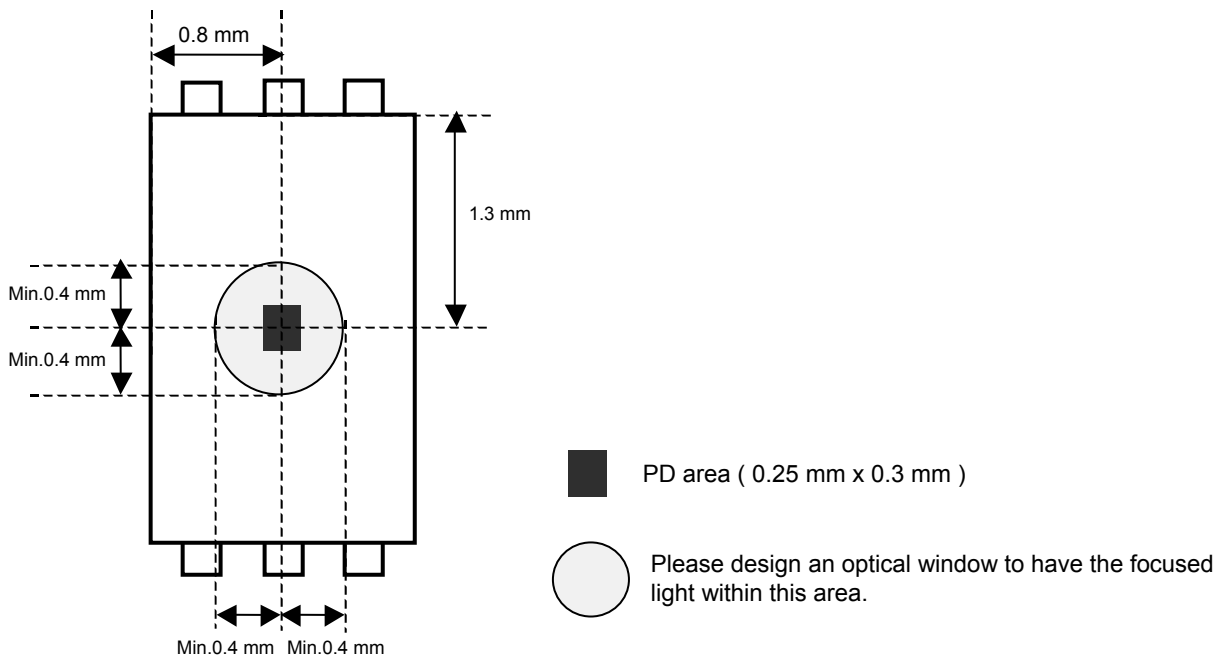
●Terminal Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit	Function
1	IOOUT		<p>This terminal outputs current depending on illuminance level. Use this pin by putting resistor between GND.</p>
2	GND		GND Terminal
3	VCC		Power Supply Terminal
4	NC		NC(Non connection)Terminal Open or short to GND
5	GC1		Mode Setting Terminal 1
6	GC2		Mode Setting Terminal 2

●Package Outlines



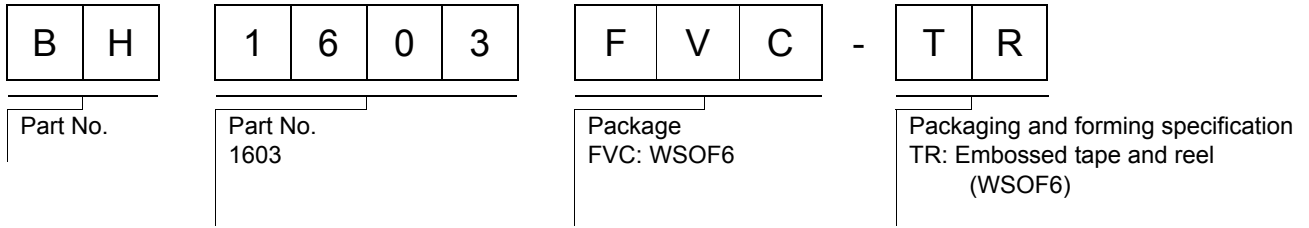
●Optical design for the device



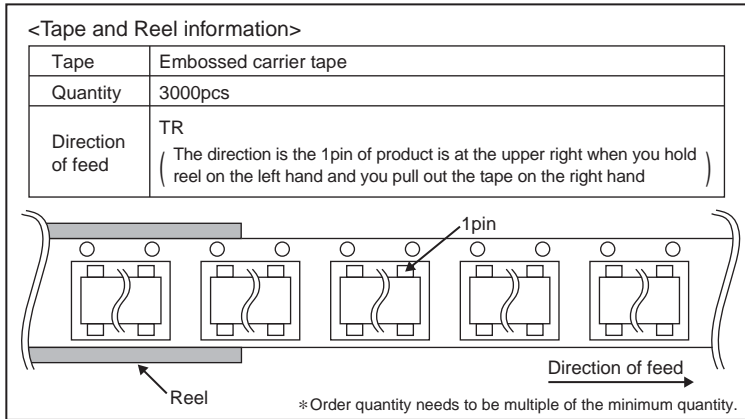
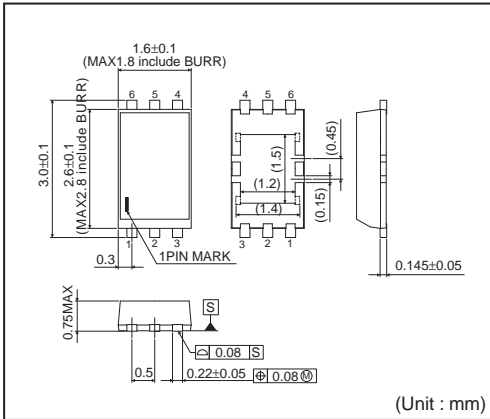
●Notes for use

- 1) Absolute Maximum Ratings
An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage (V_{max}), temperature range of operating conditions (T_{opr}), etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.
- 2) GND voltage
Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.
- 3) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting
In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.
- 4) Operation in strong electromagnetic field
Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.
- 5) Inspection with set PCB
On the inspection with the set PCB, if a capacitor is connected to a low-impedance IC terminal, the IC can suffer stress. Therefore, be sure to discharge from the set PCB by each process. Furthermore, in order to mount or dismount the set PCB to/from the jig for the inspection process, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then mount the set PCB to the jig. After the completion of the inspection, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then dismount it from the jig. In addition, for protection against static electricity, establish a ground for the assembly process and pay thorough attention to the transportation and the storage of the set PCB.
- 6) Input terminals
In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals; such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.
- 7) Thermal design
Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the permissible dissipation (pd) in actual states of use.
- 8) Treatment of package
Dusts or scratch on the photo detector may affect the optical characteristics. Please handle it with care.
- 9) Rush current
When power is first supplied to this IC, rush current may flow instantaneously. Because it is possible that the charge current to the parasitic capacitance of internal photo diode or the internal logic may be unstable. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of connections.
- 10) The exposed central pad on the back side of the package
There is an exposed central pad on the back side of the package. But please do it non connection.
(Don't solder, and don't do electrical connection)
Please mount by Footprint dimensions described in the Jisso Information for WSOF6.
This pad is GND level, therefore there is a possibility that LSI malfunctions and heavy-current is generated.

●Ordering part number



WSOF6



Notes

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