

## Ambient Light Sensor

visible light Silicon Phototransistor  
LXD/GB3-A1ELS



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

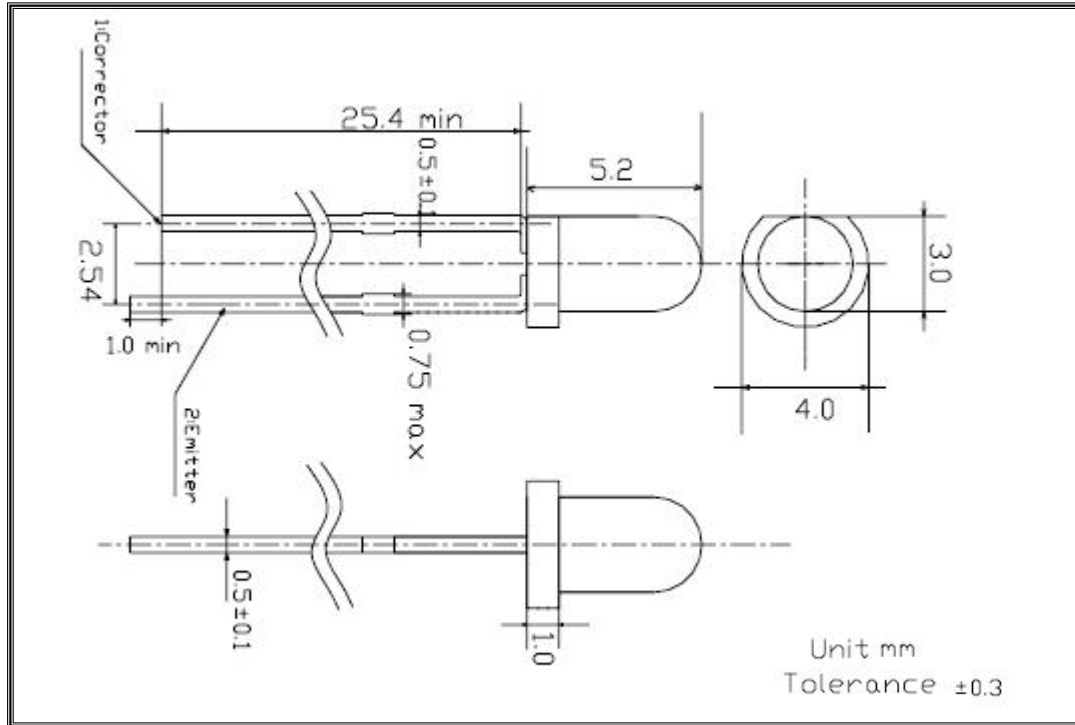
The LXD/GB3-A1ELS is consisting of a phototransistor in 3mm lamp. It is sensitive to visible light much like the human eye and has peak sensitivity at 550 nm.

### Features

- ➔ Package type: DIP Lamp
- ➔ Package form: 3MM ROUND
- ➔ Dimensions (L x W x H in mm): 3x5.2
- ➔ High photo sensitivity
- ➔ Adapted to human eye responsivity
- ➔ Supression filter for near infrared radiation
- ➔ Lead (Pb)-free reflow soldering

### Applications

- ➔ Street light switching
- ➔ Interior and exterior light control (dusk/dawn switch)
- ➔ Automotive headlight dimmer
- ➔ Contrast control
- ➔ Colorimeters
- ➔ Oil burner flame monitoring

**OUTLINE (TYP.)**

**Absolute Maximum Ratings :**

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	12	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V <sub>ECO</sub>	5	V
Collector Power Dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	100	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr.</sub>	-25~+65	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg.</sub>	-40~+65	°C
Soldering temperature *1	T <sub>sol.</sub>	260	°C

**Note :** \*1. For MAX.5 seconds at the position of 2mm from the package

**Recommended Operating Conditions:**

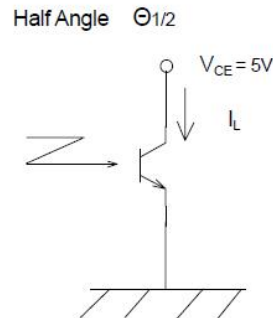
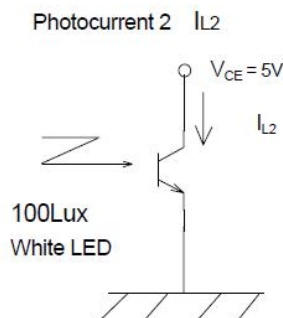
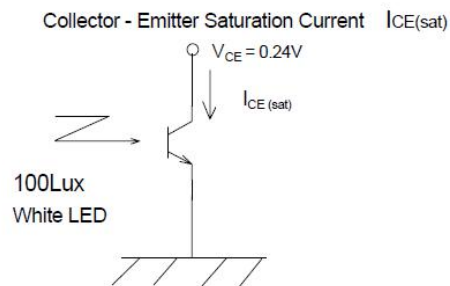
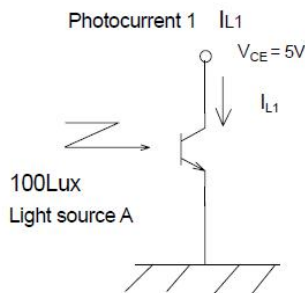
Operating Temperature	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Operating Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	-10	+65	°C
Supply Voltage	V <sub>ce</sub>	1.8	5.0	V

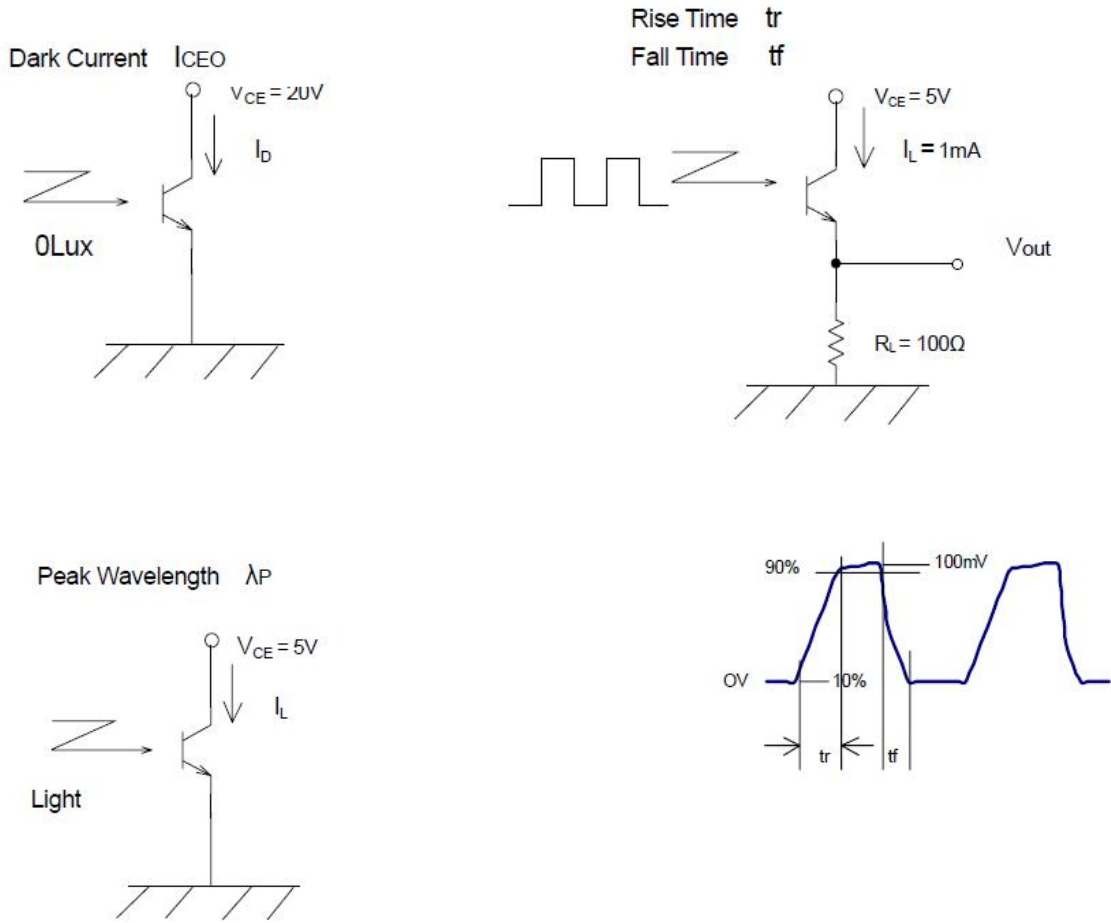
**Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX.	Unit	Test Condition
Collector Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$	/	/	100	nA	$V_{CE}=20V$ $H=0mW/cm^2$
Photo Current	$I_{PCE-01}$ (IL1)	2	/	8	uA	$V_{ce}=5V$ $E_v=10Lux$ [Note1]
	$I_{PCE-01}$ (IL2)	7.5	/	80		$V_{ce}=5V$ $E_v=100Lux$ [Note1]
	$I_{PCE-02}$ (IL3)	15	/	73		$V_{ce}=5V$ $E_v=200Lux$ [Note2]
Spectral sensitivity	$\lambda$	350	/	1100	/	/
Wavelength of peak sensitivity	$\lambda_p$	/	550	/	/	/
Collector-emitter saturation Voltage	$V_{ce(s)}$	/	/	0.2	V	$I_c=2mA$ $I_B=100uA$
Switching Time	Rise time	$t_r$	/	15	uS	$V_{ce}=5V$ $I_C=10mA$ $R_L=1000\Omega$
	Fall time	$t_f$	/	15		
Angle of half Sensitivity	$\Delta\theta$	/	20°	/	Deg	/
Current gain	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	200	/	/	/	$V_{CE}=5V$ $I_C=10mA$

[Note1] Illuminance by CIE standard illuminant-A / 2856K, incandescent lamp.

[Note2] White Fluorescent light (Color Temperature = 6500K) is used as light source. However, White LED is substituted in mass production.

**TEST CIRCUIT**






▣ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC(TYP.)

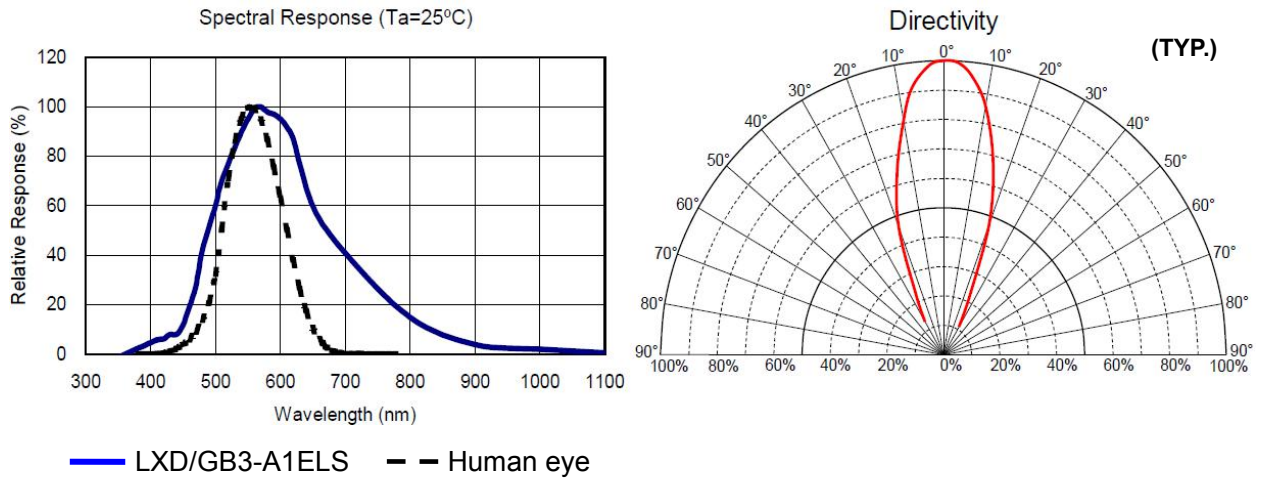


FIGURE-1

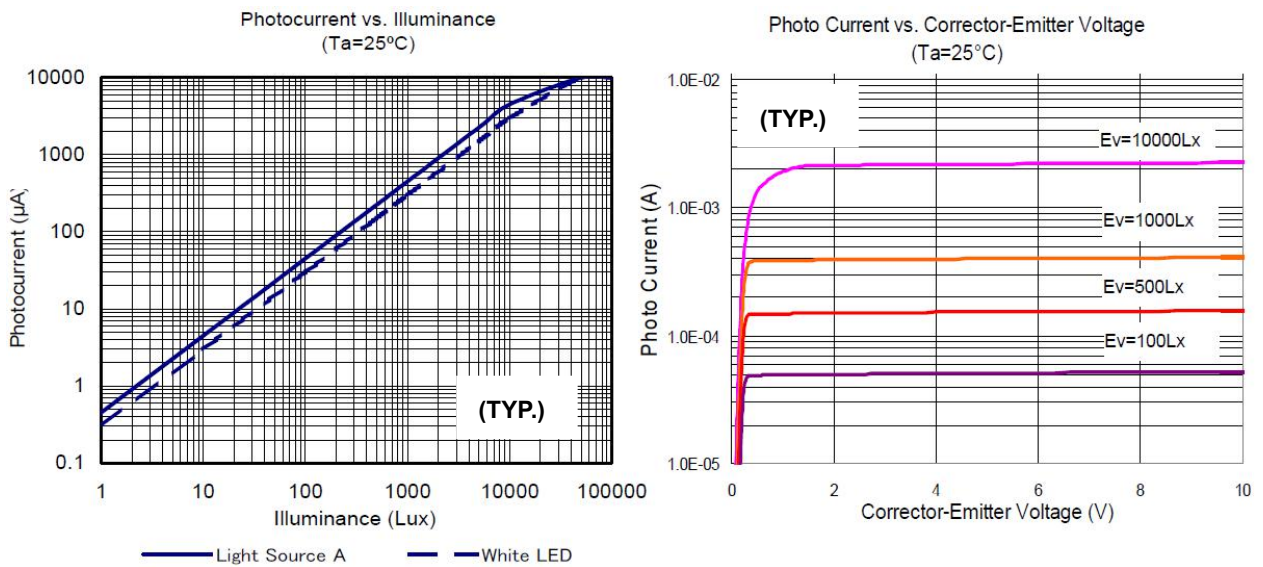
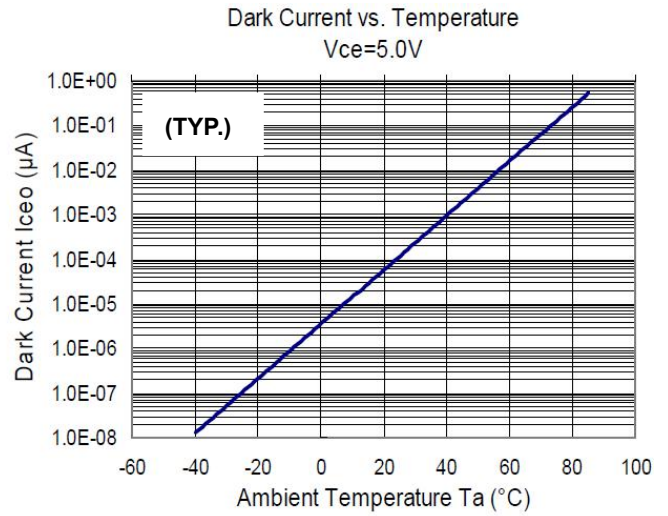
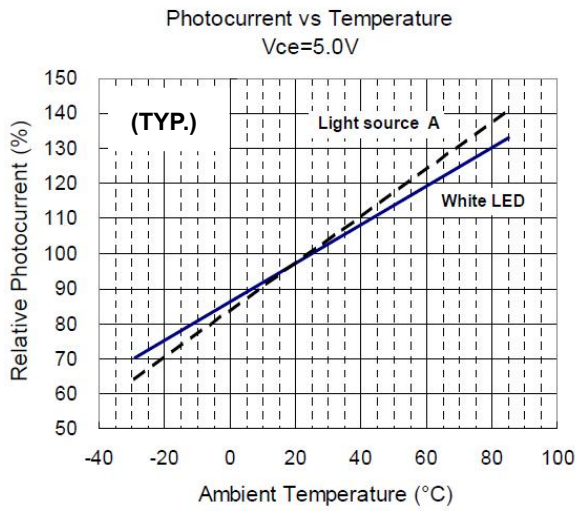


FIGURE-2



▣ CHOOSING THE LOAD RESISTOR (TYP.)

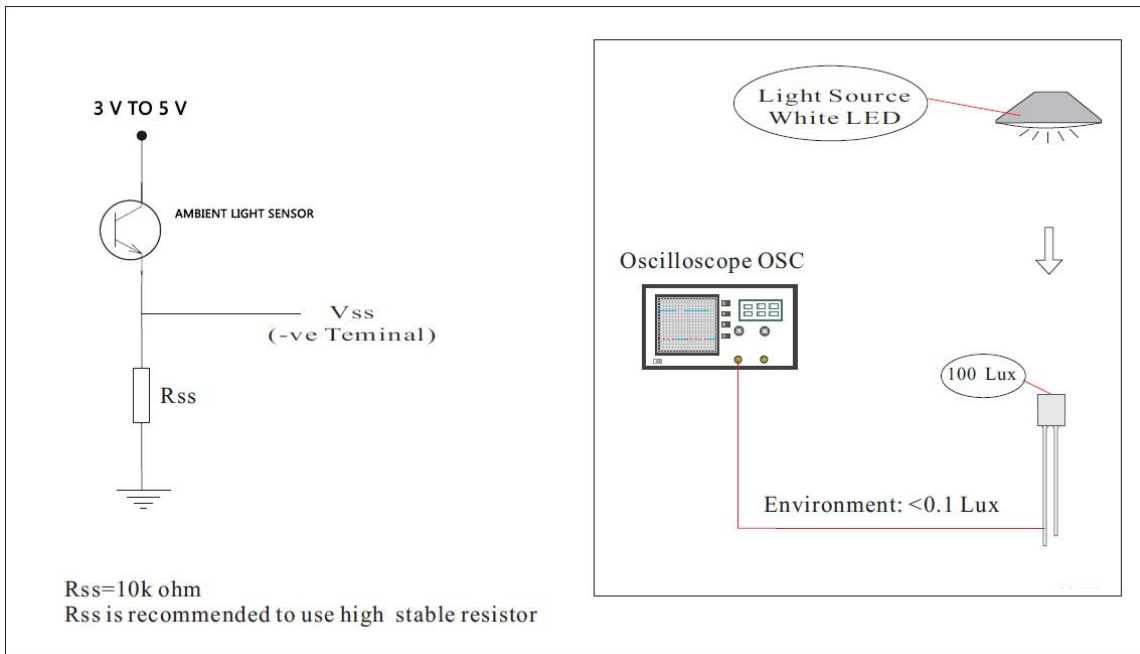
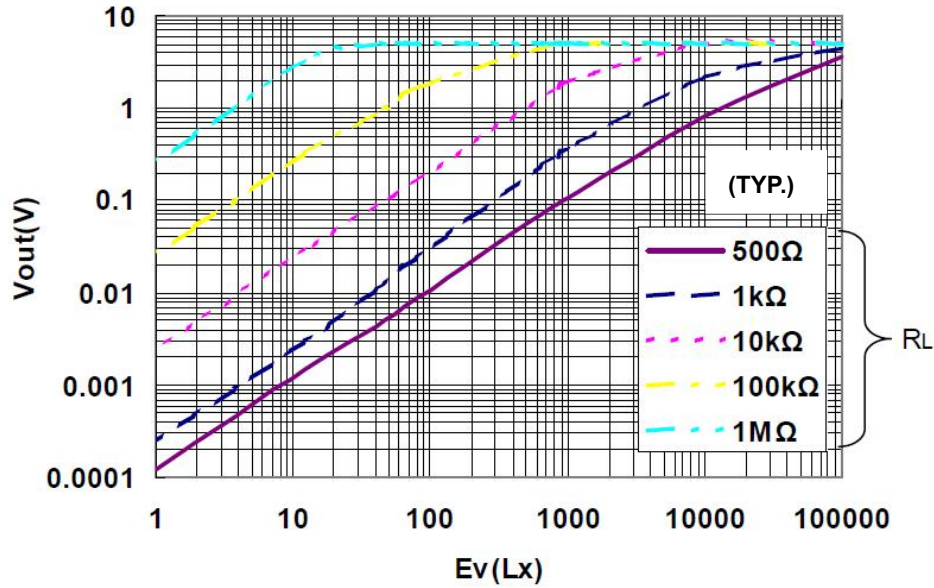
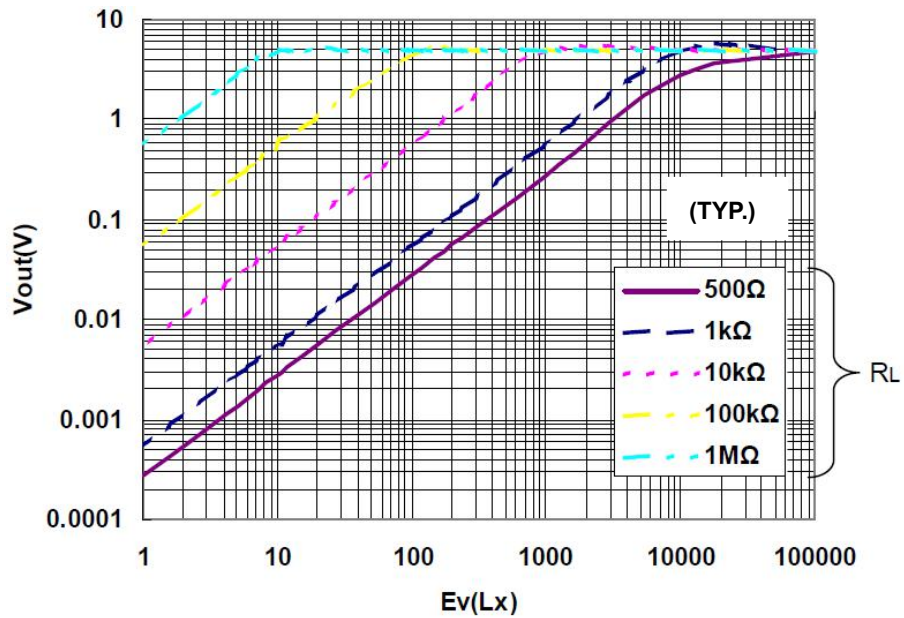


FIGURE-3

LXD/GB3-A1ELS White LED Vce=5.0V



LXD/GB3-A1ELS Light Source A Vce=5.0V



**OPERATING FROM 1 lux TO 100 000 lux(TYP.)**

The sensitivity of LXDG/GB3-A1ELS allows detection of ambient light from 1 lux to 100 000 lux. In many applications, the detection range of an ambient light sensor is from 1 lux to 1000 lux. The calculations for the load resistor on the previous page were for this range. The maximum allowable current for the LXDG/GB3-A1ELS is 20mA. Extrapolating the graph of the photo current versus illuminance a photo current of 18 mA is approximately equal to 100 000 lux. The relationship between photo current and ambient light is linear. Given the extremely low dark current for this part of 50 nA, and again extrapolating the graph, results in approximately 180 nA of photo current for 1 lux. The output current from 1 lux to 100 000 lux is 180 nA to 18 mA.

Depending on the sensitivity of the analog-to-digital converter, an operational amplifier could be placed at the output of the sensor as shown in figure 4. In this case, a load resistor of 10 kΩ results in an output voltage of 2 mV to 2.0 V for an ambient level of 1 lux to 1000 lux.

$E_v = 1 \text{ lux to } 1000 \text{ lux}$

$I_{PCE} = 0.2 \mu\text{A to } 200 \mu\text{A}$

$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

$V_{RL} = (0.2 \mu\text{A} \times 10 \text{ k}\Omega) \text{ to } (200 \mu\text{A} \times 10 \text{ k}\Omega)$

$V_{RL} = 2 \text{ mV to } 2 \text{ V}$

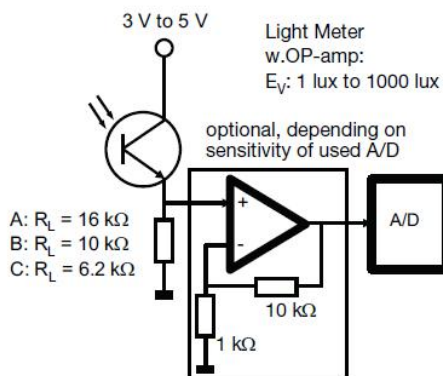


FIGURE-4

Operating over the full ambient range of 1 lux to 100 000 lux and using a 1 kΩ load resistor would result in an output voltage from 0.18 mV to 18 V. Given a typical operating voltage of 5 V or less, this circuit design is not adequate. The load resistor will need to switch based on the output of the operational amplifier (figure 5). Switching a low-ohm resistor that is in parallel to the divider resistor to ground when the operational amplifier is above a certain value, for example 3 V, allows full-range operation.

**1 lux to 1000 lux**

$I_{PCE} = 180 \text{ nA to } 180 \mu\text{A}$

$R_L = 100 \Omega \rightarrow$

$V_{RL} = 18 \mu\text{V to } 18 \text{ mV}$

with  $v_a = 100$

$V_{ADC} = 1.8 \text{ mV to } 1.8 \text{ V}$

**1 lux to 100 000 lux**

$I_{PCE} = 180 \mu\text{A to } 18 \text{ mA}$

$R_L = 100 \Omega$

$V_{RL} = 18 \text{ mV to } 1.8 \text{ V}$

with  $v_a = 1$

$V_{ADC} = 18 \text{ mV to } 1.8 \text{ V}$

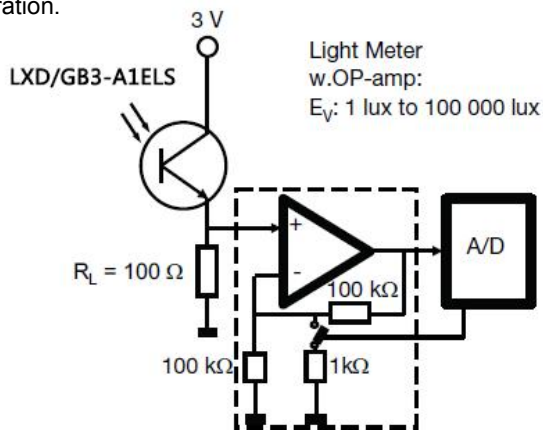


FIGURE-5



**APPLICATION SCHEMATICS (TYP.)**

Some simple application circuits for ambient light sensors with phototransistor output are shown below.

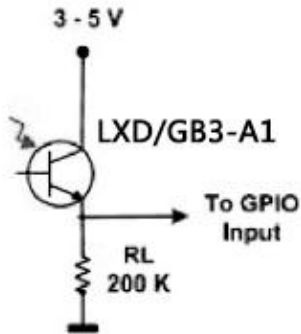


Fig. 6 - Switch, Output High at  $E_v > 25$  lux,  $I_{PCE}$ : 10  $\mu$ A,  $V_{OUT}$ : 2.0 V, Input Leakage Current:  $< 1$   $\mu$ A

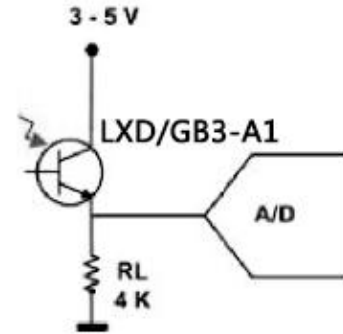


Fig. 7 -Light Meter,  $E_v$ : 10 lux to 1000 lux,  $I_{PCE}$ : 4  $\mu$ A to 400  $\mu$ A,  $V_{OUT}$ : 16 mV to 1.6 V

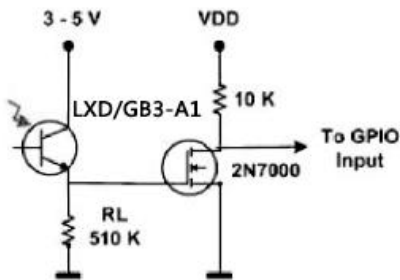


Fig. 8 - Switch, Output Low at  $E_v > 10$  lux,  $I_{PCE}$ : 4  $\mu$ A, Gate Threshold: 2.0 V, Input Leakage Current:  $< 1$   $\mu$ A

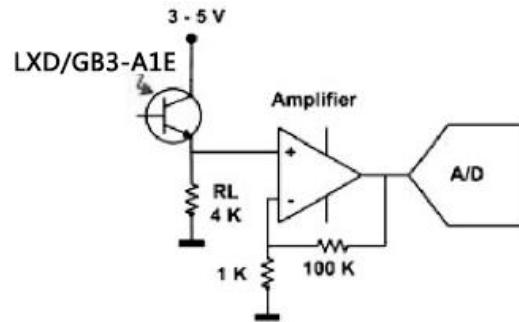


Fig. 9 - Low Illuminance Light Meter,  $E_v$ : 0.1 lux to 10 lux,  $I_{PCE}$ : 40 nA to 4  $\mu$ A,  $V_{OUT}$ : 16 mV to 1.6 V

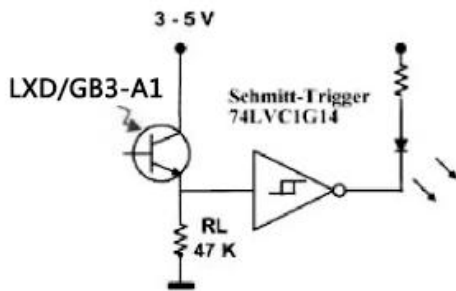


Fig. 10 - Light Switch, (Schmitt Trigger), Switch on at  $E_v < 100$  lux,  $I_{PCE}$ :  $< 40$   $\mu$ A, Input Leakage Current:  $< 5$   $\mu$ A

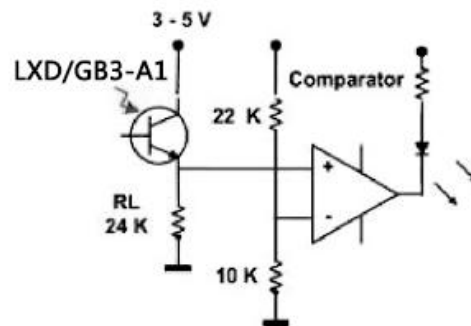
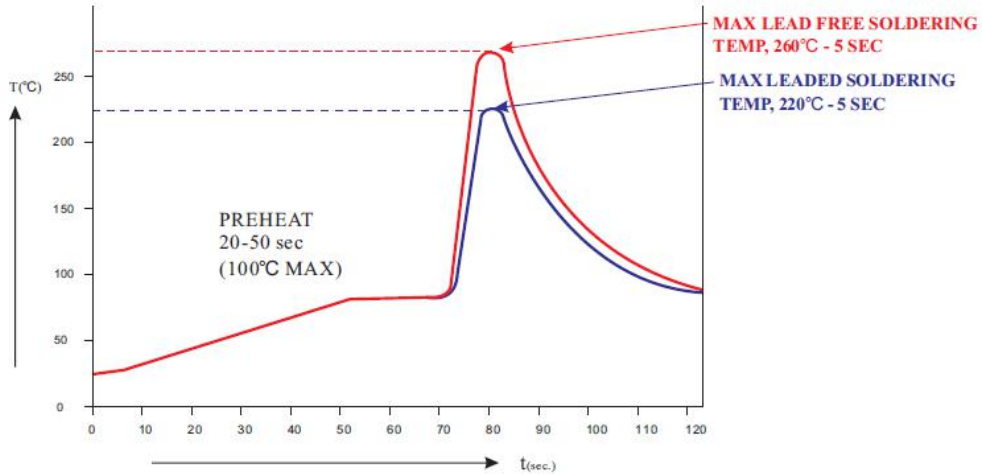


Fig. 12 - Light Switch, Switch On at  $E_v < 100$  lux  $I_{PCE}$ :  $< 40$   $\mu$ A

**Wave Solder Profile**



Recommended Lead Free Wave Soldering Profile	
Preheat Temperature: 100°C Max	Peak Temperature: 260°C Max.
Preheat Time: 20~50 Seconds	Solder Time Above 217°C: 5 Seconds Max.
Note: Turn Off top heater at preheat to prevent the lamp body directly exposed to the heat source.	

**CLEANING CONDITIONS**

(1) Please refrain from cleaning of the device as much as possible.

Avoid the solvent or the vapor solvent from the resin of the device even during the mounting and using.

(2) This device can be cleaned if it is only a lead part when the cleaning of flux etc is indispensable.

How ever, clean the device by using the following



### ■ IC STORAGE CONDITION AND ITS DURATION

(1) Temperature and humidity ranges.

Temperature: 5 to 40 (°C)

Humidity : 30 to 75 (%)

Normally a package product does not have a quality problem such as package crack because of absorbing humidity. However, the above stated conditions are recommended for storage. Please note that

an electrostatic discharge is apt to destroy the product under the dried environment below 30%.

It is also recommended to store the products avoiding the place where it creates dew with the products due

to a sudden change in temperature.

(2) Please do not expose the products in the corrosive atmosphere.

(3) Please store the products in dust free place.

(4) Please do not expose the products to a direct sun light.

(5) Please store the IC without adding a load.

(6) No need to worry about baking under above storage terms.

(7) The leads are silver plated and they are discolored if the device is left open to the air for long after taken out

of the envelop. It causes deterioration of soldering characteristics. Mount the device as short as possible

after opening the envelope.

### ■ STORAGE DURATION

Please store the products less than one year after opening the envelop is made.

For the products which storage duration are longer than one year, please check the solderability and if the leads are rusty before they are used.

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#### Main Products

CdS Photoconductive cell

Ambient light sensor

Visible light sensor IC (Photo IC)

Si photodiode



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