

General Description

The SA88137AS22-J00 is an automotive-grade ambient light sensor. It features two photodiode arrays manufactured using different coating processes to sense ambient light. Both channels output ADC counts proportional to light source irradiance intensity. The ALS channel, coated to sense visible light, is typically used to calculate the lux level. The CLEAR channel is used for lux calculation compensation, enhancing lux calculation accuracy in various ambient light environments.

The SA88137AS22-J00 design features high performance, high data uniformity, low data noise, I2C interface, and high reliability. These features make it suitable for automotive applications requiring ambient light sensing.

Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified (Grade 2)
- Electrical Operation Performance:
 - Power Supply Voltage: 2.5V~3.6V
 - Operating Current: 150µA
 - Shutdown Current: Less Than 10µA
 - Operation Temperature: -40°C to +105°C
- Ambient Light Sensing:
 - ALS Channel with Photopic Coating and CLEAR Channel Without Coating
 - Programmable Gain Settings from 256x to 1x
 - Programmable Integration Time Settings Ranging from 25ms to 800ms
- Programmable Sleep Time Between Two Sequential ADC Cycles for Power-Saving
- High Sensitivity 0.0002 Lux/Count at IT=800ms and Gain=256x
- Measurement Range: 0.0002~107k Lux for ALS Channel
- Hardware Interrupt Pin with Programmable Configuration
- BT Substrate with Transparent Molding Compound
- Package Size: 2.0x2.0x0.6mm³

Application Schematic

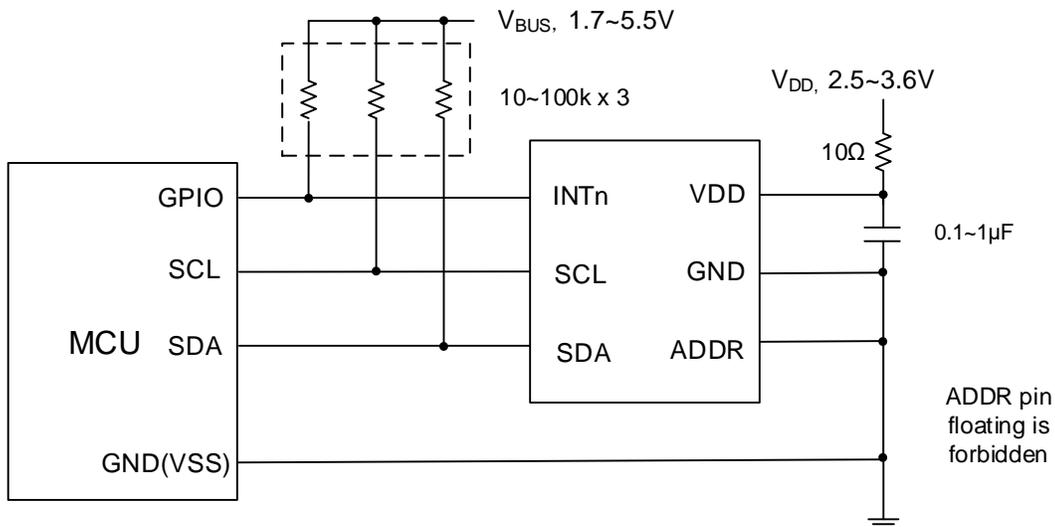


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic



SILERGY

SA88137AS22-J00

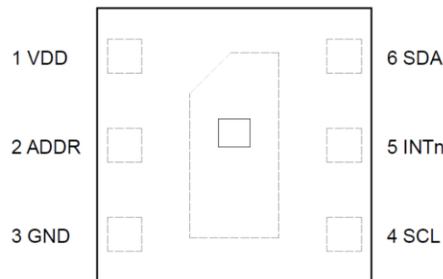
Ordering Information

| Part Number | Package Type | Bottom Mark | MSL | Delivery Quantity |
|-----------------|--|-------------|-----|-------------------|
| SA88137AS22-J00 | LGA2x2-6 RoHS-Compliant and Halogen-Free | 3xyz | 3 | 3000 pcs/reel |

Device Code: 3

x=year code, y=week code, z=package lot number code

Device Pinout (top view)



Pin Description

| No. | Pin Name | Pin Description |
|-----|----------|--|
| 1 | VDD | Positive supply: 2.5V~3.6V. |
| 2 | ADDR | Address selection pin. Pulled high for I ² C target address 0x45, pulled low for 0x44. |
| 3 | GND | Power supply ground. All voltages are referenced to GND. |
| 4 | SCL | I ² C clock line. The I ² C bus lines can be pulled high to a voltage range of 1.7V to 5.5V. |
| 5 | INTn | Interrupt output. Open-drain configuration, low-level active. |
| 6 | SDA | I ² C data line. The I ² C bus lines can be pulled high to a voltage range of 1.7V to 5.5V. |

Block Diagram

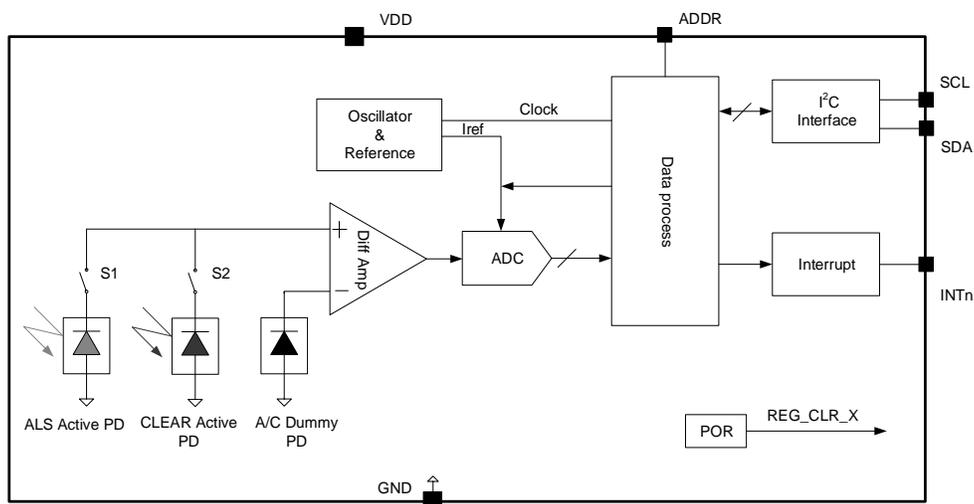


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A=25°C unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter (Note 1) | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{DD} | -0.3 | 4 | V |
| I ² C Bus Voltage | V _{I²C} | -0.3 | 6 | |
| Interrupt Pin Voltage | V _{INTn} | -0.3 | 6 | |
| I ² C Bus Current | I _{I²C} | | 10 | mA |
| HBM | ESD | ±2000 | | V |
| CDM | | ±500 | | V |
| Latch up | | ±200 | | mA |

Recommended Operating Conditions (T_A=25°C unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter (Note 3) | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{DD} | 2.5 | 3.6 | V |
| I ² C Bus Voltage | V _{I²C} | 1.7 | 5.5 | V |
| Storage Temperature | T _{STG} | -40 | +105 | °C |
| Operating Temperature | T _{OPR} | -40 | +105 | °C |

Electrical and Optical Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified) (Note 4)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| Supply Voltage Range | V _{DD} | | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| Supply Current When Powered Down | I _{DD_SD} | ALS_EN=0, CLEAR_EN=0 | - | - | 10 | μA |
| Operating Supply Current | I _{DD_OPE} | ALS_EN=1, CLEAR_EN=1, IT=25ms | 110 | 150 | 190 | μA |
| Supply Voltage Range for I ² C Interface | V _{I²C} | | 1.7 | - | 5.5 | V |
| Low Level Input Voltage of SCL and SDA | V _{IL} | | - | - | 0.55 | V |
| High Level Input Voltage of SCL and SDA | V _{IH} | | 1.25 | - | - | V |
| SDA Current Sinking Capability | I _{SDA} | V _{OL} = 0.4V | 2.7 | 5 | - | mA |
| Low-Level Output Voltage of SDA | V _{OL} | I _{OL} =4mA | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| Input Leakage for SDA, SCL | I _i | | -10 | - | 10 | μA |
| Full Scale of Two Channels | DATA _{ALS&CLEAR} | | - | - | 65535 | counts |
| Gain Ratio | ALS/CLEAR channel gain ratio | 256x/128x | 1.8 | 2.00 | 2.2 | |
| | | 128x/64x | 1.85 | 2.05 | 2.25 | |
| | | 64x/32x | 1.8 | 2.00 | 2.2 | |
| ADC Integration Time | IT | ALS_IT1=0 | 23.5 | 25 | 26.5 | ms |
| ALS Channel Output Count | DATA _{ALS} | IT=25ms, ALS_GAIN=CLEAR_GAIN= | 2812 5 | 31250 | 34375 | counts |
| Clear Channel Output Count | DATA _{CLEAR} | 256x, Ev=200lux, 2700K LED | 3915 | 4350 | 4785 | |
| Dark Count of ALS Channel | | IT=25ms, | | | 5 | |
| Dark Count of Clear Channel | | ALS_GAIN=CLEAR_GAIN= 256x, Ev=0lux | | | 5 | |



I²C Timing Specifications

(V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------|---|------|-----|------|------|
| SCL Clock Frequency | f _{SCL} | | - | - | 1000 | kHz |
| Capacitance for Each SDA and SCL Pin | C _i | | - | - | 10 | pF |
| Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition | t _{HD:STA} | | 0.26 | - | - | μs |
| Low Period of the SCL Clock | t _{LOW} | | 0.5 | - | - | μs |
| High Period of the SCL Clock | t _{HIGH} | | 0.26 | - | - | μs |
| Set-Up Time for a Repeated START Condition | t _{SU:STA} | | 0.26 | - | - | μs |
| Data Hold Time | t _{HD:DAT} | | 0 | - | - | ns |
| Data Set-Up Time | t _{SU:DAT} | | 50 | - | - | ns |
| Set-Up Time for STOP Condition | t _{SU:STO} | | 0.26 | - | - | μs |
| Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition | t _{BUF} | | 0.5 | - | - | μs |
| Rise Time of Both SDA and SCL | t _r | R _{pull-up} = 10kΩ, C _b = 10pF | - | - | 120 | ns |
| Fall Time of SDA and SCL | t _f | R _{pull-up} = 10kΩ, C _b = 10pF | - | - | 120 | ns |
| Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line | C _b | | - | - | 0.55 | nF |

Note 1: Stresses beyond the “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note 2: The I²C bus protocol was developed by Philips (now NXP). For a complete description of the I²C protocol, please review the NXP I²C design specification at <http://www.i2c-bus.org/references/>.

Note 3: The device is not guaranteed to function outside its recommended operating conditions.

Note 4: Unless otherwise stated, limits are 100% production tested under pulsed load conditions such that T_A = T_J = 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range (see recommended operating conditions) and relevant voltage range(s) are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical correlation.

Note 5: Guaranteed by design or statistical correlation and not production tested.

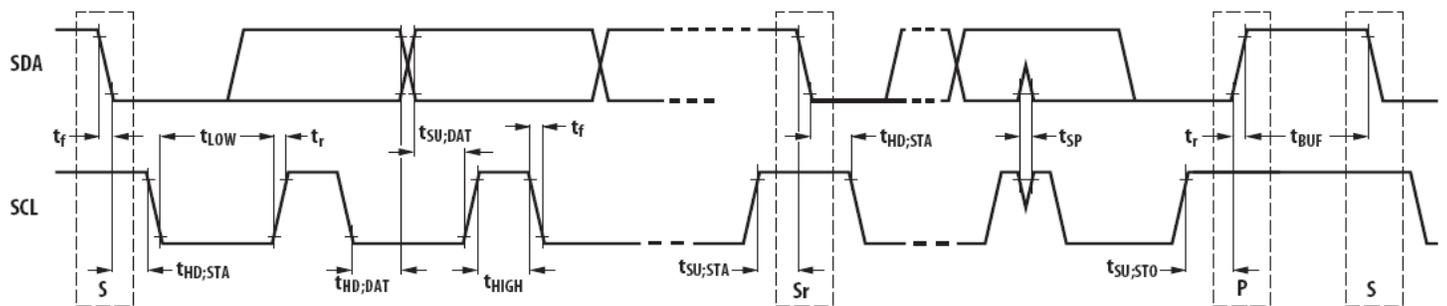
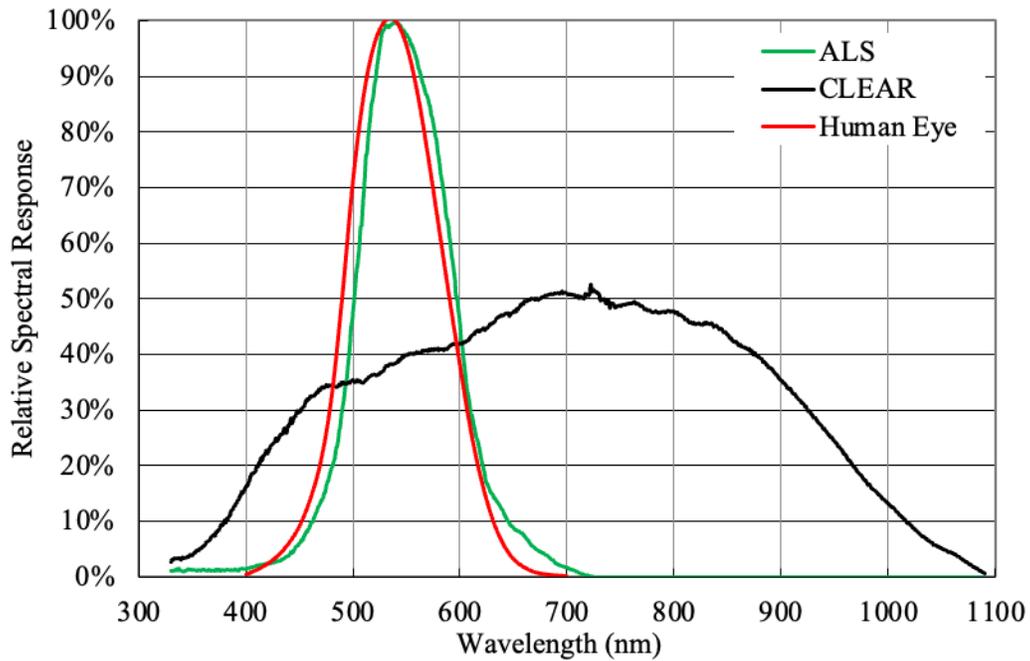


Figure 3. I²C Timing Diagram

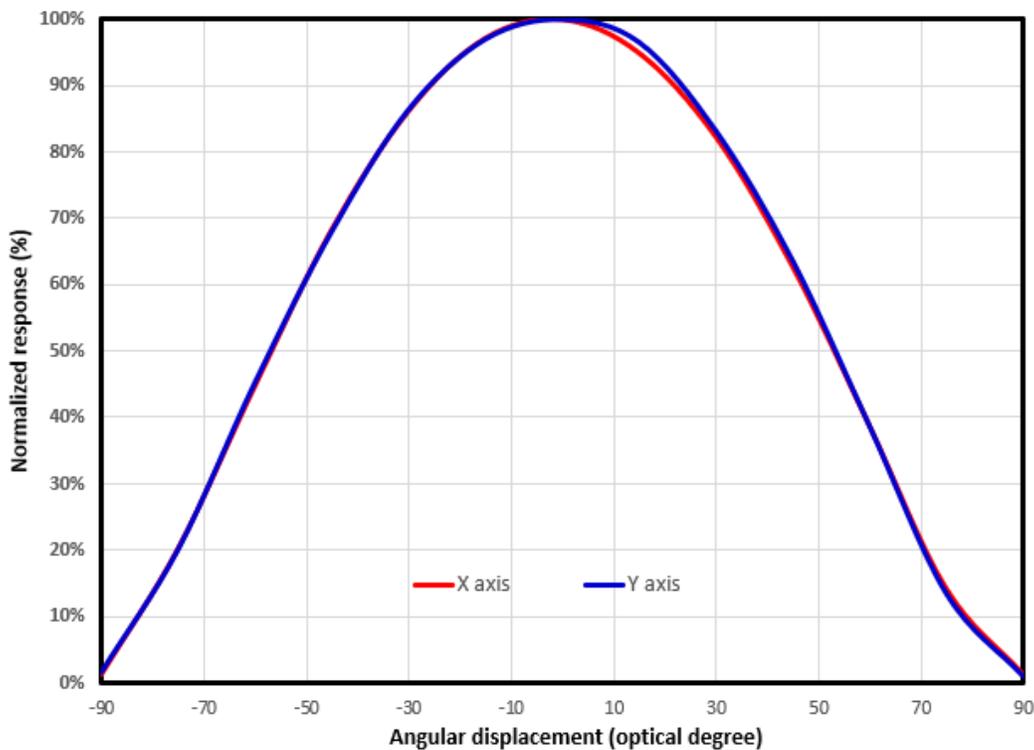


Typical Characteristics

Relative Spectral Response



Normalized Output vs. Angular Displacement





Interrupt Function

The SA88137AS22-J00 provides only a window-type interrupt. This interrupt is governed by the high and low thresholds in registers 0x04 to 0x07. The AINT_FLAG is set when the specific reading (ALS_DATA or CLEAR data, determined by the AINT_SOURCE configuration) exceeds the interrupt high threshold (INT_HTL & INT_HTH) or falls below the interrupt low threshold (INT_LTL & INT_LTH).

To further control when an interrupt occurs, the SA88137AS22-J00 provides a persistence filter that allows the user to specify the number of consecutive out-of-range ALS readings before an interrupt is asserted. See Figure 4 for details where INT_PRST is set to 0b'000.

If only the above-high-threshold interrupt is required, set the low threshold value 0x0000. If only the below-low-threshold interrupt is required, set the high threshold value 0xFFFF. If no interrupt is required, set the high threshold value 0xFFFF, and the low threshold value 0x0000, which is the default setting.

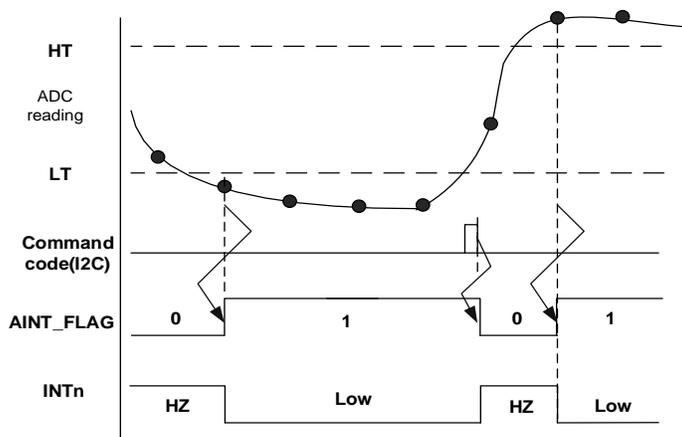


Figure 4. ALS Window Interrupt

Calculating the Ambient Illuminance

The ALS channel data is directly proportional to the illuminance at the surface of the IC. No extra data manipulation is required for normal application where lux accuracy is not strict. The illuminance (lux) can be obtained simply by multiplying ALS data (ALS_DATA) by its corresponding resolution if exposed to ambient light without other optical structure. Please refer to below Table 1 for its sensitivity at different configurations.

Table 1. ALS Sensitivity Table

| Integration Time(IT) / ms | Sensitivity at Specific Configuration / lux | | | | | | | | Max Detection Range |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Gain=256x | 128x | 64x | 32x | 16x | 8x | 4x | 1x | |
| 25 | 6.4m | 12.8m | 25.6m | 51.2m | 102.4m | 204.8m | 409.6m | 1.638 | 107.372k lux |
| 50 | 3.2m | 6.4m | 12.8m | 25.6m | 51.2m | 102.4m | 204.8m | 819.2m | 53.686 klux |
| 100 | 1.6m | 3.2m | 6.4m | 12.8m | 25.6m | 51.2m | 102.4m | 409.6m | 26.843 klux |
| 200 | 0.8m | 1.6m | 3.2m | 6.4m | 12.8m | 25.6m | 51.2m | 204.8m | 13.421 klux |
| 400 | 0.4m | 0.8m | 1.6m | 3.2m | 6.4m | 12.8m | 25.6m | 102.4m | 6710.8 lux |
| 800 | 0.2m | 0.4m | 0.8m | 1.6m | 3.2m | 6.4m | 12.8m | 51.2m | 3355.3 lux |
| Max detection range | 419.4 lux | 838.8 lux | 1677.6 lux | 3355.3 lux | 6710.8 lux | 13.421 klux | 26.843 klux | 107.372 klux | |

Since SA88137AS22-J00 is with 16-bit ADC output, its max detection range can be calculated according to below formula:

$$\text{Range} = \text{Sensitivity} * 65535 * \text{Gain range} * \text{IT range}$$

User can also refer to Table 1 for the calculated detection range based on combination of different gain and integration time settings. For example, the detection range is 53.686 klux if IT is fixed to 50ms and gain setting is flexible where range is calculated as

$$819.2\text{mlux} * 65535 = 53.686\text{klux}$$

However, in a typical application, the ambient light sensor is packaged or placed behind a window as shown in Figure 5. The transmittance of the sensor window ranges from 80% to 5% or less. To obtain the actual illuminance, the transmittance has to be taken into account for accurate estimation:

$$\text{ALS_DATA} = (\text{Ambient Light in lux}) * (\text{Transmittance of Window}) / \text{Sensitivity}$$

Example 1

The illuminance where the ambient light sensor is placed is 100 lux, the transmittance of sensor window is 20%, the sensitivity of the ambient light sensor is set at 6.4mlux/counts; the output count of the ambient light sensor is calculated as:

$$\text{ALS_DATA} = \text{Illuminance} * \text{Transmittance} / \text{Sensitivity} = 100 \text{ lux} * 20\% / (0.0064\text{lux/counts}) = 3125 \text{ counts.}$$

This translates to an overall device sensitivity of 31.25 counts/lux.

Example 2

The illuminance where the ambient light sensor is placed is 100 lux, the transmittance of sensor window is 5% and the resolution of the ambient light sensor is set at 0.8mlux/counts. Under these conditions, the output count of the ambient light sensor is:

$$\text{ALS_DATA} = \text{Illuminance} * \text{Transmittance} / \text{Sensitivity} = 100 \text{ lux} * 5\% / (0.0008\text{lux/counts}) = 6250 \text{ counts.}$$

This translates to an overall device sensitivity of 62.5 counts/lux.

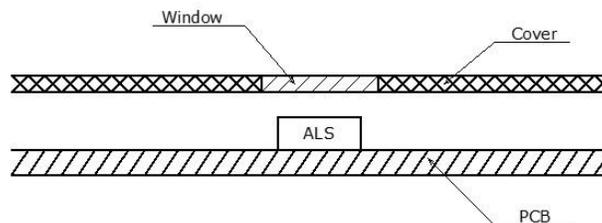


Figure 5. Ambient Light Sensor Mounted Inside an Apparatus

The light attenuation due to air gap between window bottom surface and top surface of sensor was neglected for the above calculations. In actual applications, light attenuation can be induced by window transmittance, air gap, device placement tolerances, etc. A thorough validation using real use case parameters is recommended to confirm the operation and evaluate the device performance and accuracy across all operating conditions.

Layout Considerations

The SA88137AS22-J00 is designed to reduce the influences of the PCB layout. There are only a few considerations that will ensure best performance. Route the supply and I²C traces as far as possible from all sources of noise. A 0.1µF to 1µF decoupling capacitor needs to be placed as close as possible to the device.

I²C Read / Write Register Data

The SA88137AS22-J00's I²C target address is 0x44 (7 bits, 0b' 1000100) when the ADDR pin is connected to GND, and 0x45 (7 bits, 0b'1000101) when the ADDR is connected to VDD. Figures 6 and 7 graphically depict the protocol for writing or reading the register data. The first 8-bit data following the write-operation can be either the register address or a special function command code; refer to Table 2 for details.

- A : Acknowledge (0)
- NA : Not Acknowledged (1)
- P : Stop Condition



- R : Read (1)
- W : Write (0)
- S : Start Condition
- Sr : Repeat Start
- ... : Continuation of Protocol
- [] : Controller to Target
- [] : Target to Controller

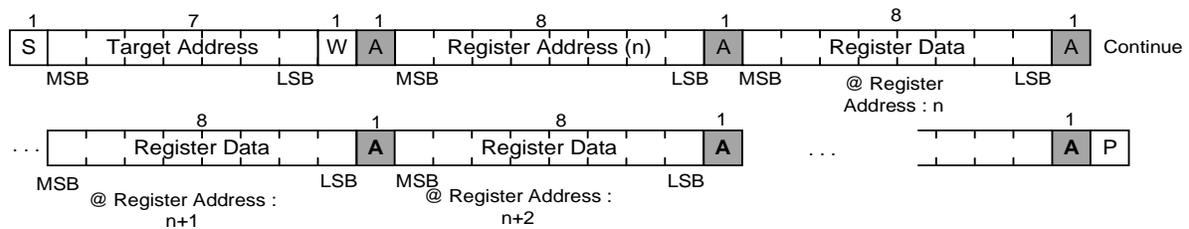


Figure 6. I²C Write-Register-Data Protocol

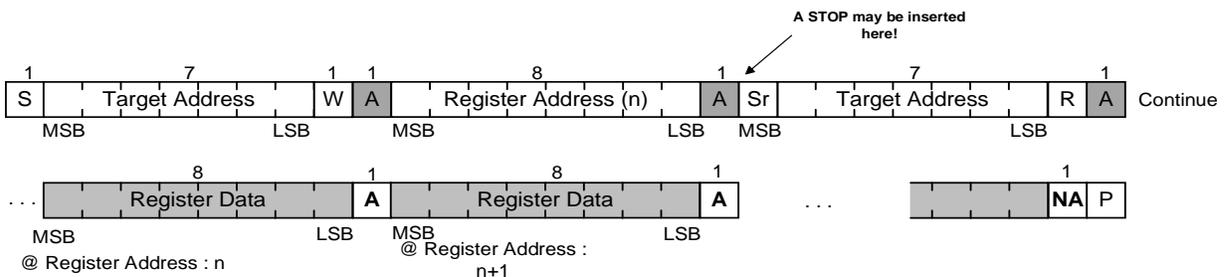


Figure 7. I²C Read-Register-Data Protocol



Register Map

The SA88137AS22-J00's I²C target address is 0x44 when the ADDR pin is connected to GND and 0x45 when the ADDR pin is connected to VDD.

Table 2. Registers and Register Bits

| REG Address | REG Name | Bit | | | | | | | | Default |
|-------------|------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------|---------|
| | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| 0x00 | COM_TEST | Chip ID | | | | | | | | 0x33 |
| 0x01 | CON1 | ALS_EN | CLEAR_EN | ALS_GAIN[2:0] | | | CLEAR_GAIN[2:0] | | 0x00 | |
| 0x02 | CON2 | Reserved | | SLEEP_TIME[2:0] | | | IT_TIME[2:0] | | 0x00 | |
| 0x03 | CON3 | Reserved | | POWER_ON | AINT_EN | AINT_SOURCE | | INT_PRST[2:0] | 0x00 | |
| 0x04 | INT_LTL | INT_LT[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x05 | INT_LTH | INT_LT[15:8] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x06 | INT_HTL | INT_HT[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0xFF |
| 0x07 | INT_HTH | INT_HT[15:8] | | | | | | | | 0xFF |
| 0x08 | ALS_DATA_L | ALS_DATA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x09 | ALS_DATA_H | ALS_DATA[15:8] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x0A | CLR_DATA_L | CLEAR_DATA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x0B | CLR_DATA_H | CLEAR_DATA[15:8] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| 0x0C | FLAG | AINT_FLAG | ALS_DR | CLEAR_DR | Unused | | | | 0x00 | |

Table 3. Command Code

| Bit # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|-------|--------|---------|--|--|
| 7:4 | | | | 0111: special function-used in conjunction with bits 3:0 others: used for register addressing |
| 3:0 | | | Register Address / Special Function Register | Special function: 0100: clears AINT_FLAG flag 0110: clears ALS_DR, CLEAR_DR flags 1010: restart ADC process 1101: set all registers to default value others, these bits are used for register address |

For example, the host can clear the AINT_FLAG by issuing the following command: 0x88 0x74 0x00.

Chip ID Register (0x00)

This read-only register contains a fixed data value of 0x33. Read this register through the I²C interface to identify that the device is present, or to verify the communication link.

Table 4. Register 0x01 (CON1) – Configuration 1

| Bit # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|-------|--------|---------|----------------|---|
| 7 | RW | 0x00 | ALS_EN | When =0, ALS channel is disabled When =1, ALS channel is enabled |
| 6 | RW | 0x00 | CLEAR_EN | When =0, CLEAR channel is disabled When =1, CLEAR channel is enabled |
| 5:3 | RW | 0x00 | ALS_GAIN [3:0] | For bits 5:3= see the following: 000, gain setting for ALS channel is 256x 001, gain is 128x 010, gain is 64x 011, gain is 32x 100, gain is 16x 101, gain is 8x, 110, gain is 4x, 111, gain is 1x |



| | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------|--|
| 2:0 | RW | 0x00 | CLEAR_GAIN [3:0] | For bits 2:0 = see the following: 000, gain setting for CLEAR channel is 256x 001, gain is 128x 010, gain is 64x 011, gain is 32x 100, gain is 16x 101, gain is 8x, 110, gain is 4x, 111, gain is 1x |
|-----|----|------|------------------|--|

Table 5. Register 0x02 (CON2) – Configuration 2

| Bit # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|-------|--------|---------|------------------|---|
| 7:6 | RW | 0x00 | Reserved | Reserved |
| 5:3 | RW | 0x00 | SLEEP_TIME [2:0] | For bits 5:3 = see the following: 000, no sleep time between two adjacent ADC cycles 001, sleep time of two sequential ADC cycles is 100ms 010, sleep time of two sequential ADC cycles is 200ms 011, sleep time of two sequential ADC cycles is 400ms 100, sleep time of two sequential ADC cycles is 800ms 101, sleep time of two sequential ADC cycles is 1600ms others, reserved |
| 2:0 | RW | 0x00 | IT_TIME [2:0] | For bits 2:0 = see the following: 000, integration times is 25ms 001, integration times is 50ms 010, integration times is 100ms 011, integration times is 200ms 100, integration times is 400ms 101, integration times is 800ms others, reserved |

Table 6. Register 0x03 (CON3) – Configuration 3

| Bit # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|-------|--------|---------|----------------|--|
| 7:6 | RW | 0x00 | Reserved | Reserved |
| 5 | RW | 0x00 | POWER_ON | When =0, internal bandgap and OSC is disabled When =1, internal bandgap and OSC is enabled in advance |
| 4 | RW | 0x00 | AIN_T_EN | When =0, interrupt function is disabled When =1, interrupt function is enabled |
| 3 | RW | 0x00 | AIN_T_SOURCE | When =0, interrupt source is ALS channel data When =1, interrupt source is CLEAR channel data |
| 2:0 | RW | 0x00 | INT_PRST [2:0] | For bits 2:0 = see the following: 000, set interrupt flag if 1 reading trips the threshold value 001, set interrupt flag if 2 readings trip the threshold value 010, set interrupt flag if 4 readings trip the threshold value 011, set interrupt flag if 8 readings trip the threshold value 100, set interrupt flag if 16 readings trip the threshold value 101, every ADC cycle ending generates an interrupt others, reserved |

Table 7. Register 0x04 to 0x07– Interrupt Threshold Registers

| Addr # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|--|
| 0x04 | RW | 0x00 | INT_LTL | Lower byte of interrupt low threshold |
| 0x05 | RW | 0x00 | INT_LTH | Upper byte of interrupt low threshold |
| 0x06 | RW | 0xFF | INT_HTL | Lower byte of interrupt high threshold |
| 0x07 | RW | 0xFF | INT_HTH | Upper byte of interrupt high threshold |



Table 8. Register 0x08 to 0x0B – All Data Registers

| Addr # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0x08 | RO | 0x00 | ALS_DATAAL | Lower byte of ALS channel readings |
| 0x09 | RO | 0x00 | ALS_DATAAH | Upper byte of ALS channel readings |
| 0x0A | RO | 0x00 | CLEAR_DATAAL | Lower byte of CLEAR channel readings |
| 0x0B | RO | 0x00 | CLEAR_DATAAH | Upper byte of CLEAR channel readings |

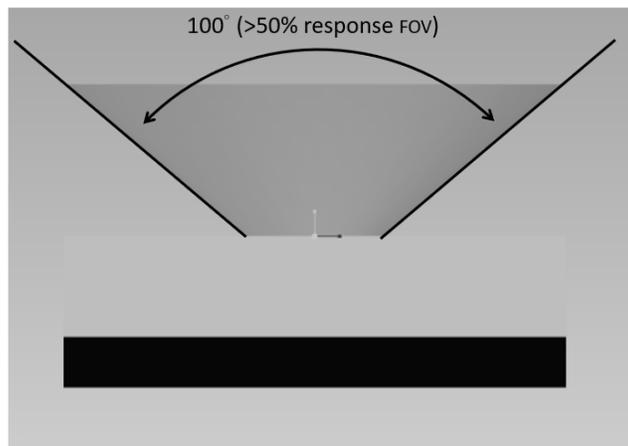
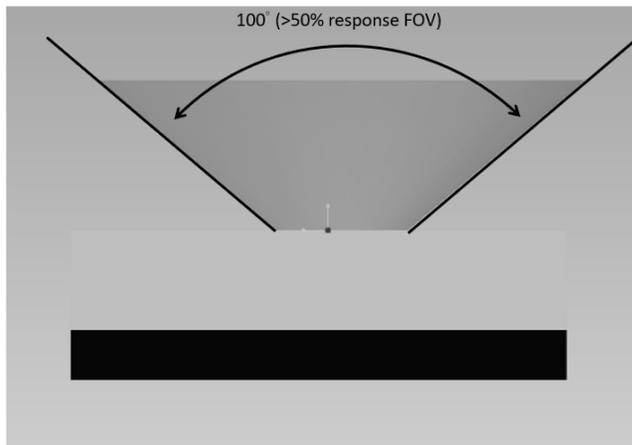
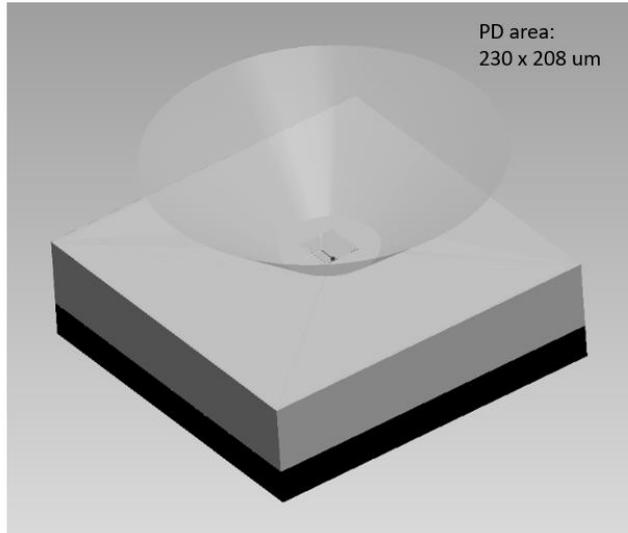
Table 9. Register 0x0C (INT_FLAG) – Interrupt Flag

| Bit # | Access | Default | Name | Function / Operation |
|-------|--------|---------|-----------|---|
| 7 | RO | 0x00 | AINT_FLAG | When =0, no ambient light sensing interrupt has occurred since power-on or last “clear” When =1, an ambient light sensing interrupt event occurred. AINT_FLAG can be only cleared by command code. Refer to Table 2 for details. |
| 6 | RO | 0x00 | ALS_DR | When =0, ALS channel data is not updated after enabled or the last data reading When =1, new data is ready after enabled or the last data reading ALS_DR flag is set only when the ALS channel count is available in the corresponding register; when the ALS channel's high byte is read, the ALS_DR is automatically cleared. ALS_DR flag can also be cleared using a command code. Refer to Table 2 for details. |
| 5 | RO | 0x00 | CLEAR_DR | When =0, the CLEAR channel data is not updated after being enabled or after the last data reading When =1, new data is ready after being enabled or after the last data reading The CLEAR_DR flag is set only when the CLEAR channel count is available in the register. When the high byte of the CLEAR channel is read, both the ALS_DR and CLEAR_DR flags are cleared. The CLEAR_DR flag can also be cleared using a command code. Refer to Table 2 for details. |
| 4:0 | RO | 0x00 | Unused | Unused |



3D Product Drawing

Refer to the following 3D drawing of the SA88137AS22-J00: ALS and Clear PD (photodiode) FOV (field of view).





Recommended Storage Method

Proper storage measures are recommended as soon as the bag is opened to prevent moisture absorption. The following conditions should be observed if bags are not available:

- Storage temperature: 10°C to 30°C
- Storage humidity: ≤60%RH max.
- Storage Time: ≤168hr max.

Moisture-Proof Package

To avoid moisture absorption by the resin, the product should be stored under the following conditions:

- Temperature: 23 ± 5°C
- Relative humidity: 60% (max)
- Baking is required if the devices have been stored unopened for more than 24 months and the HIC card is not discolored.

ESD Precaution

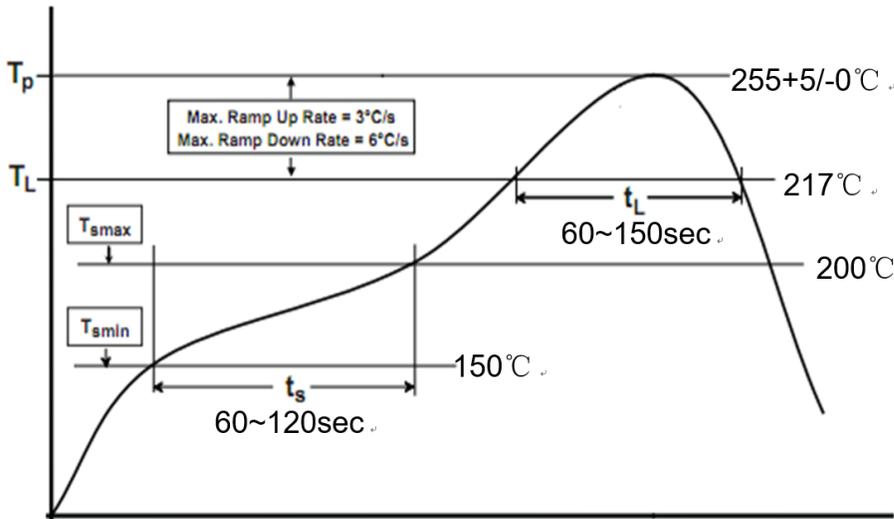
Proper storage and handling procedures should be followed to prevent ESD damage to the devices, especially when removed from the anti-static bag. Electro-Static Sensitive Devices warning labels are on the packing.

Manual Soldering Corrections

Make any necessary soldering corrections manually.

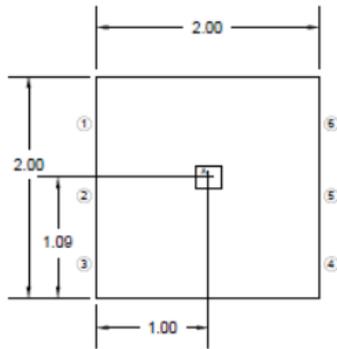
Temperature shall be no more than 350°C (25W for soldering iron) within 3 seconds. Do not do this more than once for any given pin.

Recommended Solder Profile

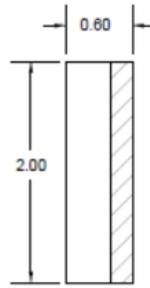


- Note 1: Reflow soldering should not be done more than three times.*
- Note 2: Do not put stress on the devices during the heating stage while soldering.*
- Note 3: Do not warp the circuit board after soldering.*

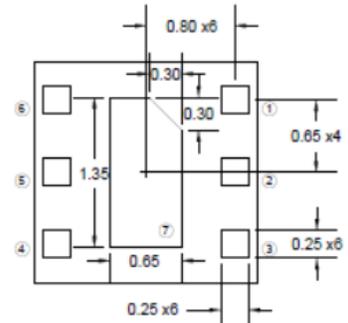
2.0x2.0x0.6mm³ Package Outline Drawings



Top View



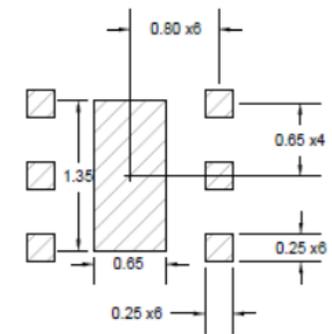
Edge View



Bottom View



Side View



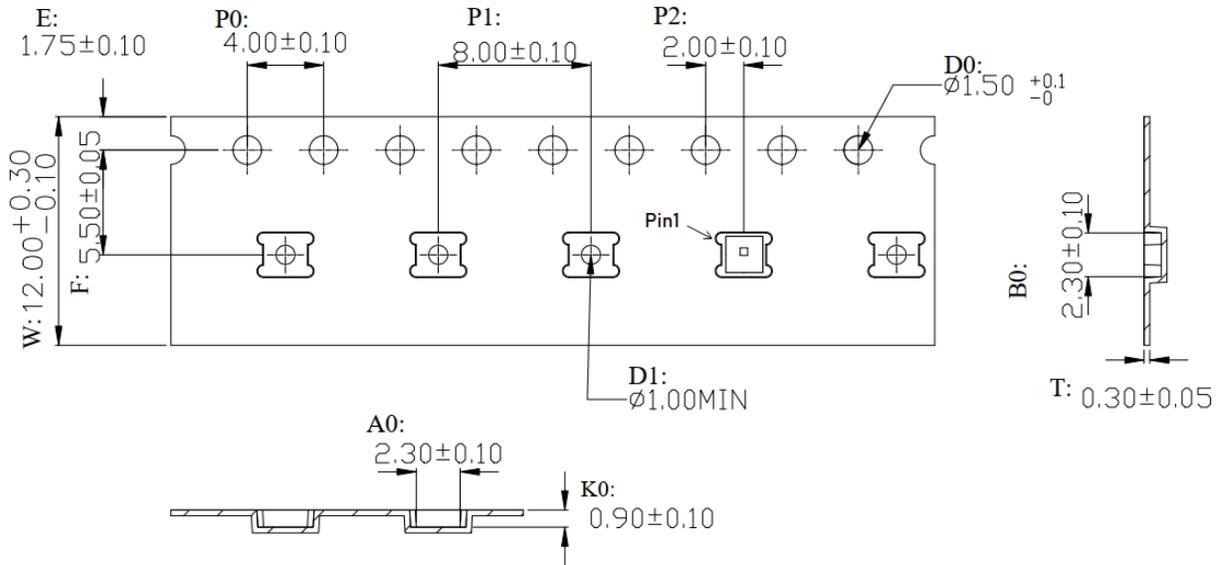
Recommended Land Pattern

Note

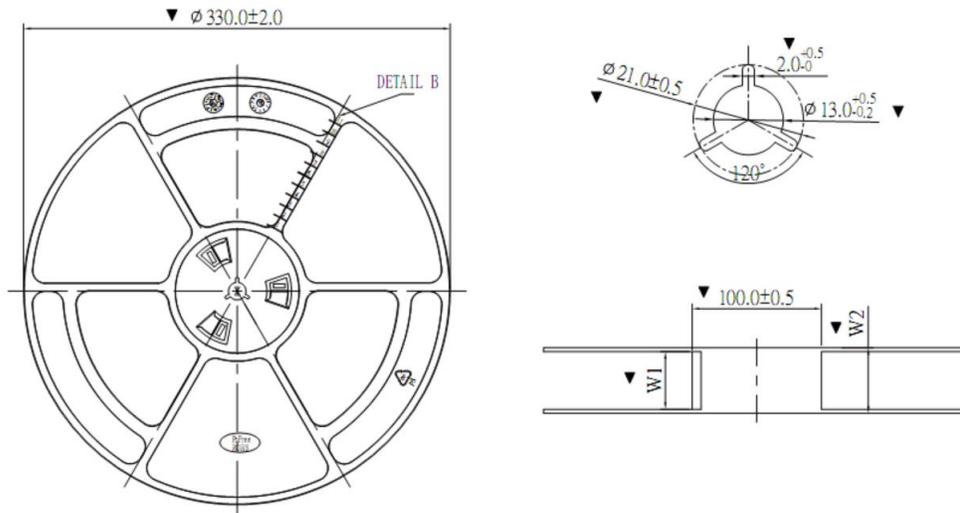
1. Photodiode sensing area is 230 μ m x 208 μ m.
2. Photodiode sensing center is at A(x,y) = (1.00, 1.09).
3. All dimensions are in millimeters. All tolerances are ± 0.1 mm unless otherwise noted.

Tape and Reel Information

Tape Dimensions and Pin 1 Orientation (Units: mm)



Reel Dimensions (Units: mm)





Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purposes only and is believed to be accurate; however, not warranted. Please make sure that you have the latest revision.

| Revision Number | Revision Date | Description | Pages changed |
|-----------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1.0 | Dec.23, 2024 | Initial Release | |
| 1.0A | Aug.12, 2025 | Based on process performance, update the I2C operating voltage upper value from 3.6V to 5.5V, update the I2C operating voltage maximum value from 4V to 6V. | 1,2,3 |
| 1.0A1 | Oct. 31, 2025 | Updated maximum voltage of INTn pin to 6V (the same as that of I2C voltage) | 3 |
| 1.0B | Dec. 04, 2025 | Add Bottom Mark information | 2 |

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