Sitronix

STK3171-018

Integrated Ambient Light Sensor and Proximity Sensor with Built-in IR-LED

DATA SHEET

Version : 1.13
Dated : 2012-08-08

Date	Version	Modified Items	publisher
2012.08.08	1.13	Increase 0x82 PS register & ALS min. sensitivity	Lucas
2012.07.06	1.12	Modify DC Characteristics	Lucas
2012.06.27	1.11	Increase DC Characteristics	Lucas
2012.06.04	1.10	1. Modify application circuit 2. Add product naming rule	YL
2012.05.21	1.09	Increase ESD level and Tape & Reel	Lucas
2012.05.18	1.08	Modify illustration of Package outline	Lucas
2012.05.11	1.07	Increase ALS Dynamic Range.	Lucas
2012.04.18	1.06	Increase I2C sequential Read Diagram. Increase SW Reset register, and SW-Reset request.	Lucas
2012.03.27	1.05	Modify PS Interrupt State Diagram and add description of register 0x08 bit 0	Lucas
2012.03.09	1.04	Modify Package Diagram. Add View Angle Response of PS	YL
2012.02.17	1.03	Modify I2C ACK Diagram (from H to L) to match IC design	Lucas
2012.01.13	1.02	Add PS Interrupt State Diagram	YL
2011.12.27	1.01	New Released	YL
2011.12.22	0.9	Add PCB Pad Layout Guideline	YL
2011.12.01	0.8	Add Package Information Modify Application Circuit	YL
2011.10.28	0.7	Modify Pin-out Diagram	YL
2011.10.13	0.6	Add Package Outline Diagram	YL
2011.10.03	0.5	Initial Draft	YL

Note! Information provided within this document is subject to change without notice.
Sitronix reserves the right to change the product design without notice to its users.

1. OVERVIEW

Description

The STK3171-018 is an integrated ambient and infrared light to digital converter with the built-in IR LED and I2C Interface. This device provides not only ambient light sensing to allow robust backlight/display brightness control but also infrared sensing to allow proximity estimation featured with interrupt function.

For ambient light sensing, the STK3171-018 incorporates a photodiode, amplifiers, and analog circuits in a single chip. The best spectral sensitivity is used to be close-to human eye responses. The STK3171-018 is suitable to detect a wide range of light power environment. The maximum detecting light strength is 57K Lux.

For proximity sensing, the STK3171-018 also incorporates a photodiode, amplifiers, IR LED, and analog circuits in a single chip. The best spectral sensitivity is around 850nm used to sense the infrared light. The STK3171-018 uses user-selected modulation frequency to drive the external IR LED and employ a noise cancellation scheme to highly reject unwanted IR noise.

The STK3171-018 has excellent temperature compensation, robust refresh rate setting without any external RC low pass filter. Software shutdown mode is provided which reduces power consumption for power saving requirement. The STK3171-018 operating voltage range is 2.5V to 3.6V.

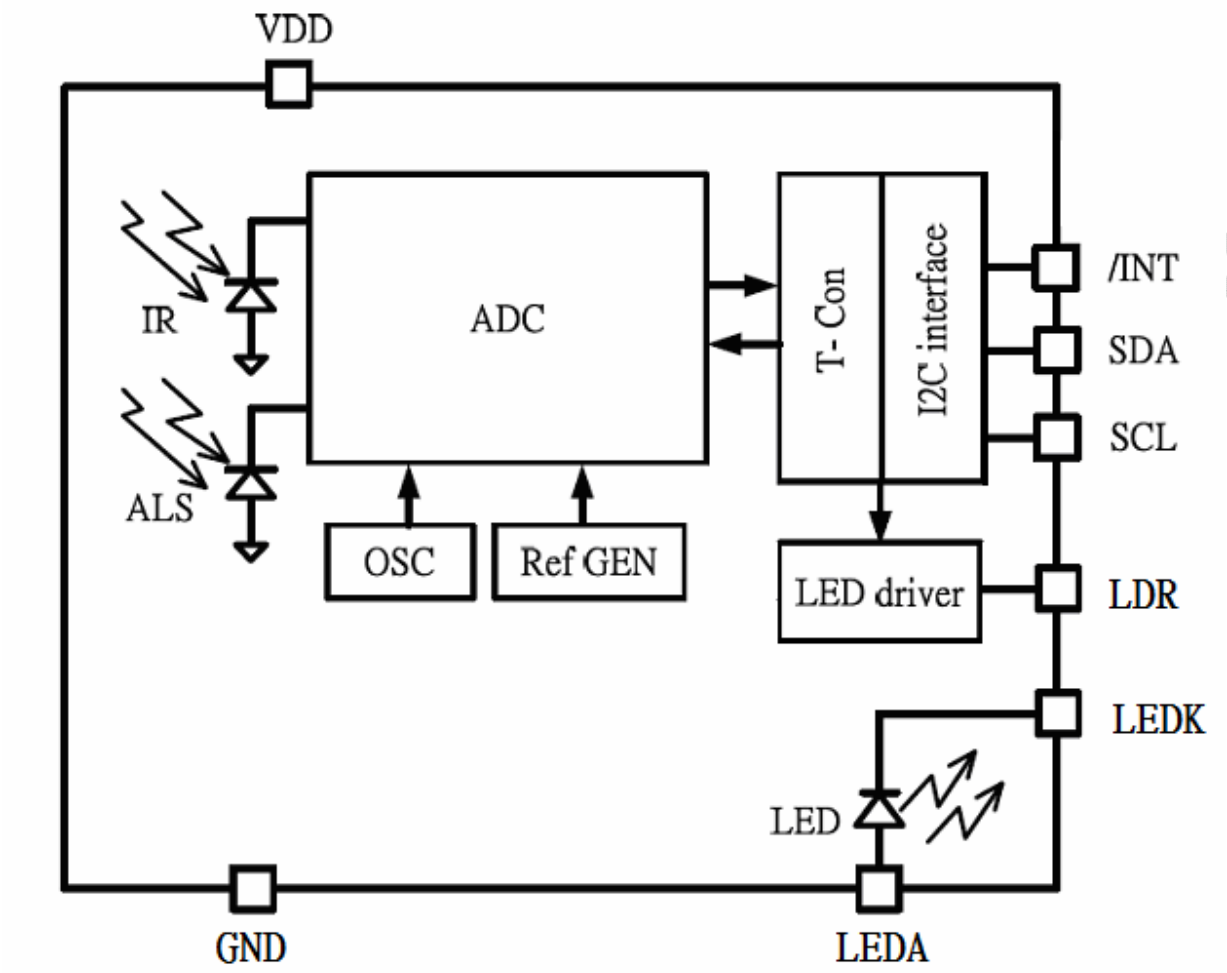
Feature

- Converters light intensity to digital data format
- Excellent responsivity: ambient light sensor close to human eyes
- Excellent temperature compensation: -40 to 85℃
- Slave address determination via hardware setting
- High dynamic detection resolution
- Standard I^2C protocol interface(SMBus Compatible)
- Immunity on fluorescent light flicker
- Flicker detection for light source.
- Software shutdown mode control
- Ambient light strength detection range is 57K Lux
- Ambient IR Cancellation During Proximity Sensing
- Auto calibration scheme for Proximity Sensing
- IR LED Driver with Programmable Sink Current
- Adjustable IR LED Drive Current, 100mA and 200mA
- Package: ALGA 3.94x2.36x1.35(mm)

Applications

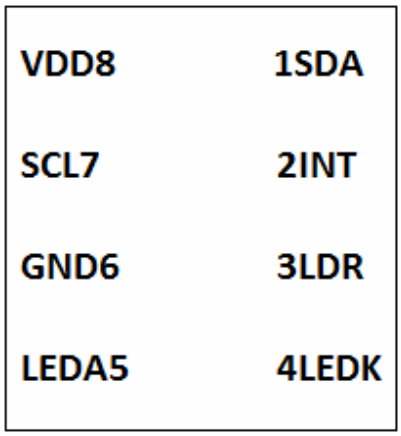
- Mobile Phone
- Smart-phone
- PDA

2. FUNCTION BLOCK



3. PINOUT DIAGRAM

Top View



4. PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Dir.	Pin Function
1	SDA	B	I2C serial data line.
2	/INT	O	Interrupt pin, LO for interrupt alarming. The INT pin is an open drain.
3	LDR	I	IR LED driver pin connecting to the cathode of the external IR LED. The sink current of the IR LED driver can be programmed through I2C or the external resistor.
4	LEDK	O	Cathode of the embedded IR LED, connect to LDR pin
5	LEDA	I	Anode of the embedded IR LED, connect to power.
6	GND	GND	Ground. The thermal pad is also connected to the GND pin.
7	SCL	I	I2C serial clock line.
8	VDD	PWR	Power supply: 2.5V to 3.6V.

Direction denotation:

O	Output	GND	Ground
I	Input	B	Bi-direction
PWR	Power	NC	Not Connect

5. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Supply voltage	-0.3	—	3.6	V
Ta	Operation temperature	-40	—	85	°C
Ts	Storage temperature	-40	—	85	°C

NOTE: All voltages are measured with respect to GND

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Supply voltage	2.5	2.8	3.6	V
f_{I2C}	Clock frequency of I2C	—	—	400	KHz
Ta	Operation temperature	-40	—	85	°C

NOTE: All voltages are measured with respect to GND

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Unit
ESD	Electrostatic discharge protection	4 (HBM)	kV
		200 (MM)	V
		100 (Latch Up)	mA

NOTE: All voltages are measured with respect to GND

5.1 DC Characteristics

Electrical and Optical specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Supply Voltage		2.5		3.6	V
VI2C	I2C Supply Voltage		1.7		3.6	V
I_{CC}	Supply current	VDD=2.8V, 01h=09h=0x00		90		μA
I_{LEDC}	Supply current of IR LED	Note 1		100		mA
I_{SD}	Shutdown current	VDD=2.8V, 01h=09h=0x01		1		μA
λp_1	Peak sensitivity wavelength for ALS	Note 2		550		nm
λp_2	Peak sensitivity wavelength for PS	Note 2		850		nm
$Data_{Dark}$	ALS Dark offset	VDD=2.8V, 01h=0xC4h	0	1		Counts
△Data/Data	ALS Count Output Variation	VDD=2.8V, 01h=0x00, White LED	224	280	336	Counts
$Data_{PROX}$	Proximity Measurement Result	VDD=2.8V, 09h=0x00, 850nm IR-LED	97	121	145	Counts
V_{IH}	Logic high, I^2C	VDD=2.8V	1.5		VDD	V
V_{IL}	Logic low, I^2C	VDD=2.8V	—		0.4	V
—	Detectable intensity		—		57671	Lux

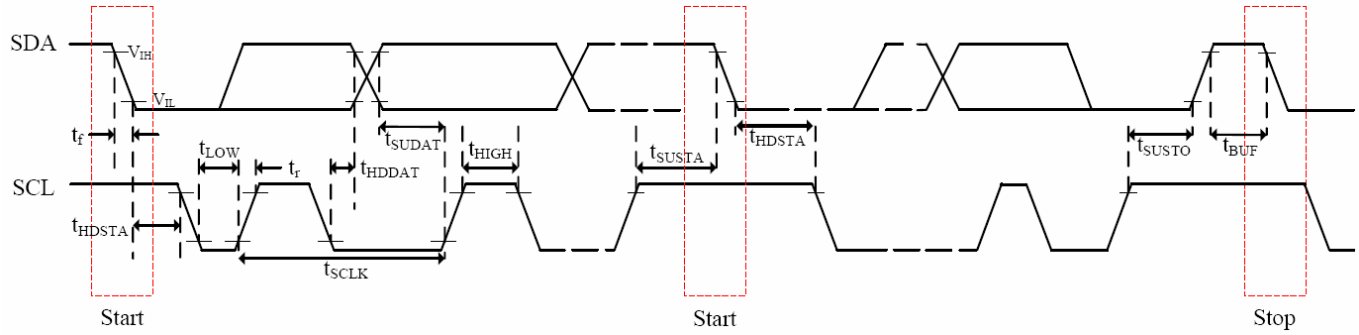
Note 1: Power supply (V_{Anode}) is 2.8V and 01h=0x00, 09h=0x00 with R_L = 0Ω (R_L will be stated in sec. 12)
Note 2: Power supply (VDD) is 2.8V, halogen lamp light source and room temperature is 25℃.

5.2 Timing Chart

Characteristics of the SDA and SCL I/O

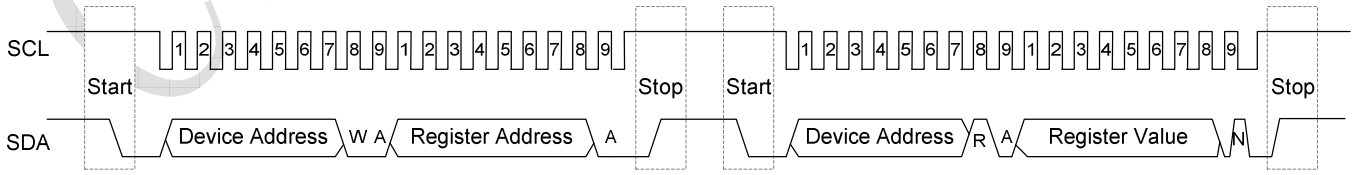
Symbol	Parameter	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
f_{SCLK}	SCL clock frequency	10	100	10	400	KHz
t_{HDSTA}	Hold time after (repeated) start condition. After this period, the first clock is generated	4.0	—	0.6	—	μs
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock	4.7	—	1.3	—	μs
t_{HIGH}	HIGH period of the SCL clock	4.0	—	0.6	—	μs
t_{SUSTA}	Set-up time for a repeated START condition	4.7	—	0.6	—	μs
t_{HDDAT}	Data hold time	—	120	—	120	ns
t_{SUDAT}	Data set-up time	250	—	100	—	ns
t_r	Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals	—	1000	—	300	ns
t_f	Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals	—	300	—	300	ns
t_{SUSTO}	Set-up time for STOP condition	4.0	—	0.6	—	μs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7	—	1.3	—	μs

Note 1: f_{SCLK} is the $(t_{SCLK})^{-1}$.

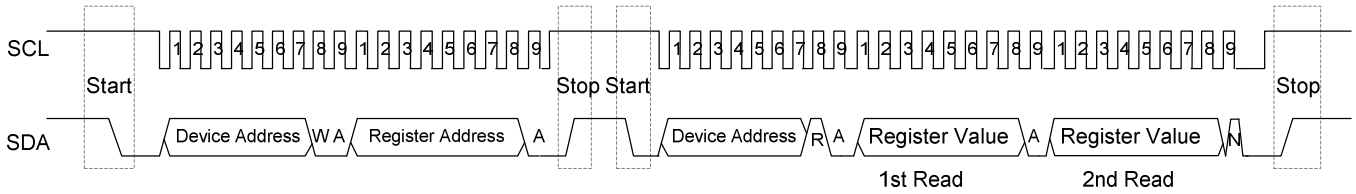


Timing Chart of the SDA and SCL

Write Command



Read Data



Sequential Read Data

6. PRINPICLE OF OPERATION

Digital Interface

STK3171-018 contains an eight 8-bit registers accessed via the I^2C bus. All operations can be controlled by the command register. The sample command structure makes the user easy to program the operation setting and latch the light data from STK3171-018. In timing chart, it is STK3171-018 command format description for reading and writing operation between the host and STK3171-018.

Slave Address

STK3171-018 provides the fixed slave address, 0x90. In following table, it describes the command setting.

ID Address	COMMAND ADDRESS	OPERATION
0x90	0x90	Write Command to STK3171-018
	0x91	Read Data form STK3171-018

Function Description

In the following table, there are 12 registers that are available in the STK3171-018. The STK3171-018 has 16-bit resolution for ALS. The host first reads the data from the 0x02 register data and then reads the 0x03 register data to complete the word mode data collection. The STK3171-018 has 8-bit resolution for PS. The PS data register is in the register 0x0A. The following table summarizes these functions.

ADDR	REG NAME	BIT								Default
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
01h	ALS CMD	Reserved	GAIN0_ALS	0	0	IT1_ALS	IT0_ALS	INT_ALS	SD_ALS	01h
02h	ALS DT1	DT15_ALS	DT14_ALS	DT13_ALS	DT12_ALS	DT11_ALS	DT10_ALS	DT9_ALS	DT8_ALS	00h
03h	ALS DT2	DT7_ALS	DT6_ALS	DT5_ALS	DT4_ALS	DT3_ALS	DT2_ALS	DT1_ALS	DT0_ALS	00h
04h	ALS THDH1	THDH15_ALS	THDH14_ALS	THDH13_ALS	THDH12_ALS	THDH11_ALS	THDH10_ALS	THDH8_ALS	THDH7_ALS	FFh
05h	ALS THDH2	THDH7_ALS	THDH6_ALS	THDH5_ALS	THDH4_ALS	THDH3_ALS	THDH2_ALS	THDH1_ALS	THDH0_ALS	FFh
06h	ALS THDL1	THDL15_ALS	THDL14_ALS	THDL13_ALS	THDL12_ALS	THDL11_ALS	THDL10_ALS	THDL9_ALS	THDL8_ALS	00h
07h	ALS THDL2	THDL7_ALS	THDL6_ALS	THDL5_ALS	THDL4_ALS	THDL3_ALS	THDL2_ALS	THDL1_ALS	THDL0_ALS	00h
08h	STA TUS	ID1	ID0	FLG_PS	FLG_ALS	0	0	0	0	00h
09h	PS CMD	INT_CTRL	SLP1_PS	SLP0_PS	IRDR_PS	IT1_PS	IT0_PS	INT_PS	SD_PS	01h
0Ah	PS DT	DT7_PS	DT6_PS	DT5_PS	DT4_PS	DT3_PS	DT2_PS	DT1_PS	DT0_PS	00h
0Bh	PS THDH	THDH7_PS	THDH6_PS	THDH5_PS	THDH4_PS	THDH3_PS	THDH2_PS	THDH_PS	THDH0_PS	FFh
0Ch	PS THDL	THDL7_PS	THDL6_PS	THDL5_PS	THDL4_PS	THDL3_PS	THDL2_PS	THDL1_PS	THDL0_PS	00h

80h	SW Reset	SWRst7	SWRst6	SWRst5	SWRst4	SWRst3	SWRst2	SWRst1	SWRst0	00h
82h	PS Gain	GC_PS3	GC_PS2	GC_PS1	GC_PS0	PS_GS3	PS_ GS2	PS_ GS1	PS_ GS0	x8h

ALS Command Register (01 hex)

1. GAIN_ALS: Bit 6. The Gain setting for sensitivity range selection of ALS can be adjusted via I2C. The following table lists the possible values of GAIN_ALS.

BITS 6 (BITS[3:2])	MAX DETECT RANGE (Lux)	LUX/LSB
0 (00)	57671	0.88
1 (00)	28836	0.44

2. IT_ALS: Bit 3 and 2. The STK3171-018 fundamental refresh timing of ALS can be tuned by IT_ALS. To cooperate with the ALS command register, (IT1_ALS :IT0_ALS), the designer has a very wide rang and flexible way to choose a refresh time for the system programming demand. In following table, STK3171-018 fundamental refresh timing, (IT1_ALS : IT0_ALS) → (0 : 0) =x1, is 1T, i.e. 100ms. The other related refresh timing in the table are all changed by comparing with the fundamental timing. As the following table, it is below showing the timing table that the system designer can have a flexible way for choosing the desired fresh timing to STK3171-018.

BITS 3:2	RELATIVE REFRESH TIMING	REFRESH TIMING TABLE
00	1 T	100ms
01	2 T	200ms
10	4 T	400ms
11	8 T	800ms

Refresh Timing Table for ALS

BITS 6, BITS [3:2]	MAX DETECT RANGE (Lux)	LUX/LSB
0, 11	7208	0.11
1, 11	3604	0.055

3. INT_ALS: Bit 1. INT_ALS = 0, disable ALS interrupt. INT_ALS = 1, enable ALS interrupt.

BIT 1	OPERATION
0	ALS INT Disable
1	ALS INT Enable

4. SD_ALS: Bit 0. SD_ALS = 0, enable ALS. SD_ALS = 1, disable ALS.

BIT 0	OPERATION
0	ALS Shutdown Disable (ALS ON)
1	ALS Shutdown Enable (ALS OFF)

ALS Data Register (02 hex and 03 hex)

The STK3171-018 has two 8-bit read-only registers to hold the data from LSB to MSB for ADC of ALS. The most significant bit (MSB) is accessed at 02 hex, and the least significant bit (LSB) is accessed at 03 hex. For 16-bit resolution, the data is from DT0_ALS to DT15_ALS. The registers are refreshed after every conversion cycle.

ALS Threshold Register (04, 05, 06 and 07 hex)

An ALS interrupt event (FLG_ALS) is governed by the high and low thresholds in register 04, 05, 06, and 07hex (ALS_THDH1, ALS_THDH2, ALS_THDL1, and ALSTHDL2). The user write a high and low threshold value to these registers and the STK3171-018 will issue an ALS interrupt flag if the actual count stored in registers 02hex and 03hex are outside the user's programmed window. The user must write 0 to clear FLG_ALS.

Status Register (08 hex)

1. ID number; Bit 7 and 6. The ID number is 0b00 for STK3171-018. This registers is read only.

2. PS Interrupt flag; Bit 5. This is the status bit of the interrupt for PS.
The bit is set to logic high when the interrupt thresholds have been triggered, and logic low when not yet triggered. Once triggered, INT pin stays low and the status bit stays high. Both interrupt pin and the status bit are cleared by writing “0”.

BIT 5	OPERATION
0	Interrupt is cleared or not triggered yet
1	Interrupt is triggered

3. ALS Interrupt flag; Bit 4. This is the status bit of the interrupt for ALS.
The bit is set to logic high when the interrupt thresholds have been triggered, and logic low when not yet triggered. Once triggered, INT pin stays low and the status bit stays high. Both interrupt pin and the status bit are cleared by writing “0”.

BIT 4	OPERATION
0	Interrupt is cleared or not triggered yet
1	Interrupt is triggered

4. Reserved for engineering mode

BITS 3:0	OPERATION
0000	To keep these bits be 0, don’t use these bits

SW-Reset Register (80 hex)

The STK3171-018 has internal Power ON reset. But it is recommended to do SW-Reset after Power ON by writing any value to SW-Reset register (ex: 0x80h=0x01h). SW-Reset register will be auto cleared when reading this byte.

PS Gain Control Register (82 hex)

1. GC_PS: The setting is trimmed under test mode. Please keep the GC_PS trimming setting in application.

BITS 7:4	GC_PS[3:0]

2. PS_ Gain Setting: Available setting is as below. The other PS Gain setting is not available.

BITS 3:0	PS_GS[3:0]
0101	PS Gain x 4
1001	PS Gain x 8
1101	PS Gain x 16

PS Command Register (09 hex)

1. Interrupt Control; Bit 7. This bit is used to control the interrupt mode.

BIT 7	OPERATION
0	Set /INT pin low if FLG_ALS or FLG_PS high (logical OR)
1	Set /INT pin low if FLG_ALS and FLG_PS high (logical AND)

2. PS sleep time (SLP_PS): Bit 6, and 5. The proximity sleep time between IR LED pulses can be adjusted via I2C. The following table lists the possible values of SLP_PS.

BITS 6:5	PROXIMITY SLEEP TIME
00	10ms; sleep time between IR LED pulses is 10ms
01	30ms; sleep time between IR LED pulses is 30ms
10	90ms; sleep time between IR LED pulses is 90ms
11	270ms; sleep time between IR LED pulses is 270ms

3. Amplitude of IR LED sinking current: Bit 4. This device provides current source to sink an external IR LED. The sink current can be programmed through IRDR_PS.

BIT 4	IRDR PIN SINK CURRENT
0	100mA current sink
1	200mA current sink

4. IT_PS: Bit 3 and 2. The STK3171-018 fundamental refresh timing of PS can be tuned by IT_PS. To cooperate with the PS command register, (IT1_PS :IT0_PS), the designer has a very wide rang and flexible way to choose a refresh time for the system programming demand. In following table, STK3171-018 fundamental refresh timing, (IT1_PS : IT0_PS) → (0 : 0) =x1, is 1T, i.e. 0.2ms. The other related refresh timing in the table are all changed by comparing with the fundamental timing. As the following table, it is below showing the timing table that the system designer can have a flexible way for choosing the desired fresh timing to STK3171-018.

BITS 3:2	RELATIVE REFRESH TIMING	REFRESH TIMING TABLE
00	1 T	0.2ms
01	1.5 T	0.3ms
10	2 T	0.4ms
11	2.5 T	0.5ms

Refresh Timing Table for PS

And the duty of the IR LED driving current can be calculated by following formula:

$$Duty(\%) = \frac{IT\_PS}{IT\_PS \times 2 + SLP\_PS} \times 100$$

5. INT_PS: Bit 1. INT_PS = 0, disable PS interrupt. INT_PS = 1, enable PS interrupt.

BIT 1	OPERATION
0	PS INT Disable
1	PS INT Enable

6. SD_PS: Bit 0. SD_PS = 0, enable PS. SD_PS = 1, disable PS.

BIT 0	OPERATION
0	PS Shutdown Disable (PS ON)
1	PS Shutdown Enable (PS OFF)

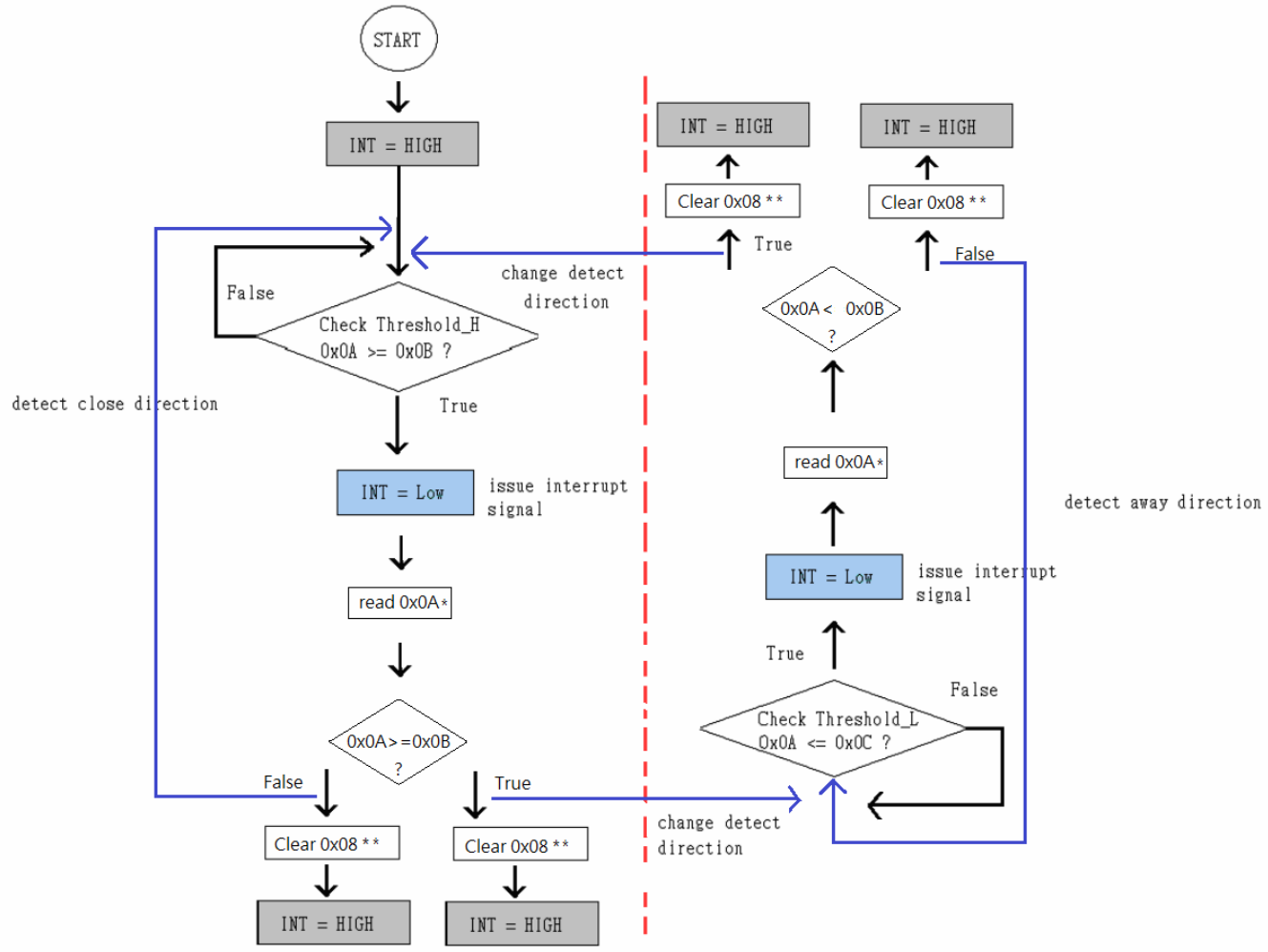
PS Data Register (0A hex)

The STK3171-018 has 8-bit read-only registers to hold the data for ADC of PS. The registers are refreshed after every conversion cycle.

PS Threshold Register (0B and 0C hex)

A proximity interrupt event (FLG_PS) is governed by the high and low thresholds in register 0Bhex and 0Chex respectively. The user write a high and low threshold value to these registers and the STK3171-018 will issue an PS interrupt flag if the actual count stored in registers 0Ahex are outside the user's programmed window. The user must read 0x0A data and write 0 to clear FLG_PS. If the interrupt occurs due to near side (high threshold) and FLG_PS is clear by host, then interrupt will never occur again unless the device moves to far side (low threshold), and vice versa.

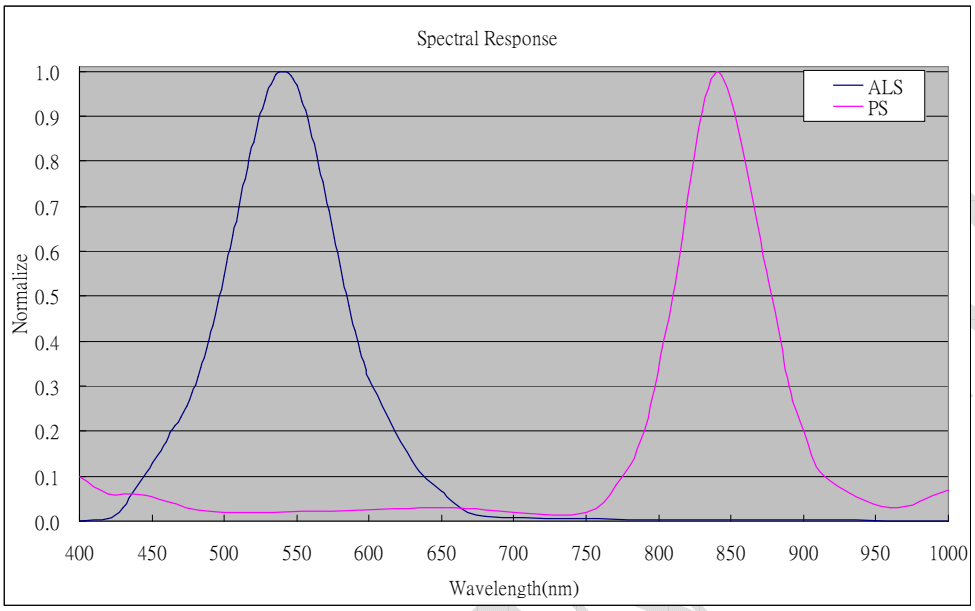
PS Interrupt State Diagram



Note: * read 0x0A is driver's behavior and it will trig IC's next action

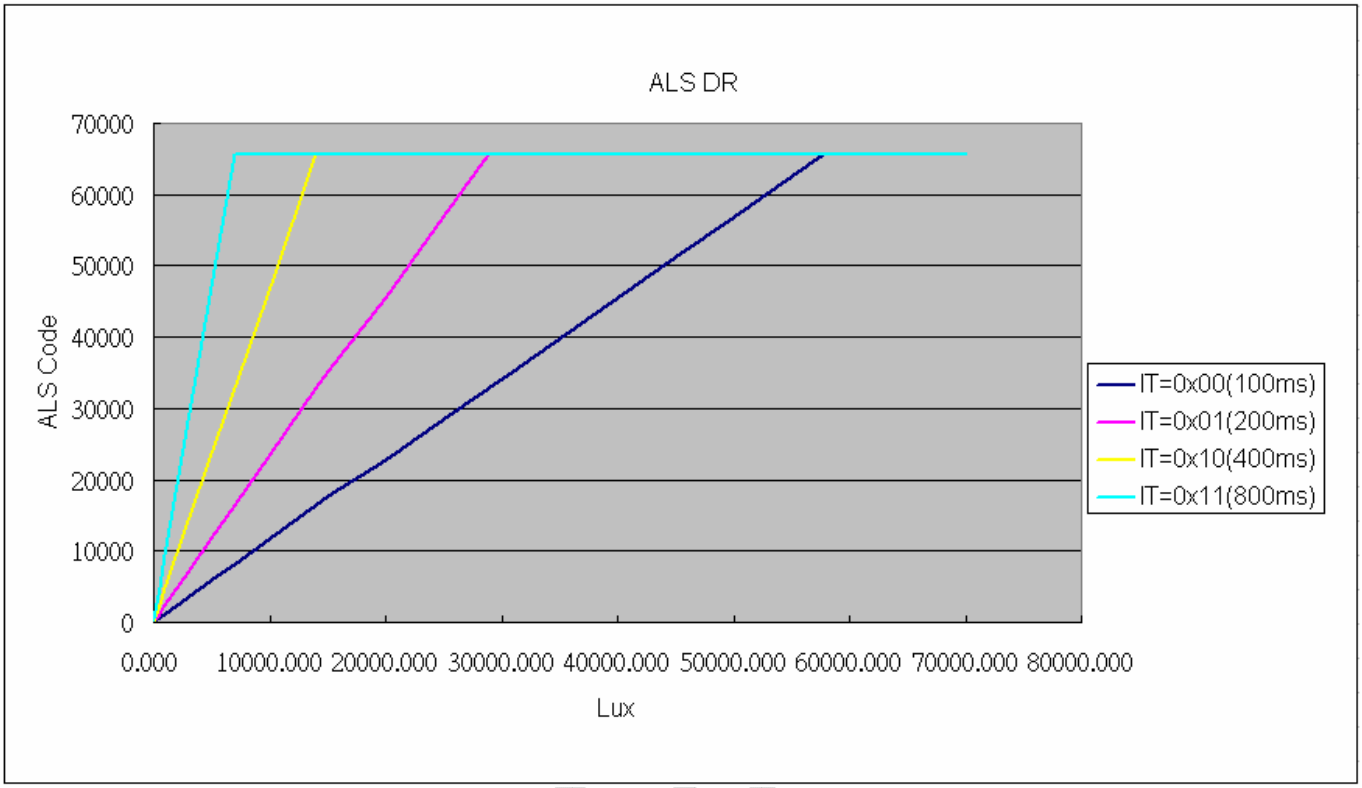
** Clear 0x08 is driver's behavior and it will let INT pin = high

7. ALS RESPONSE CHARTS



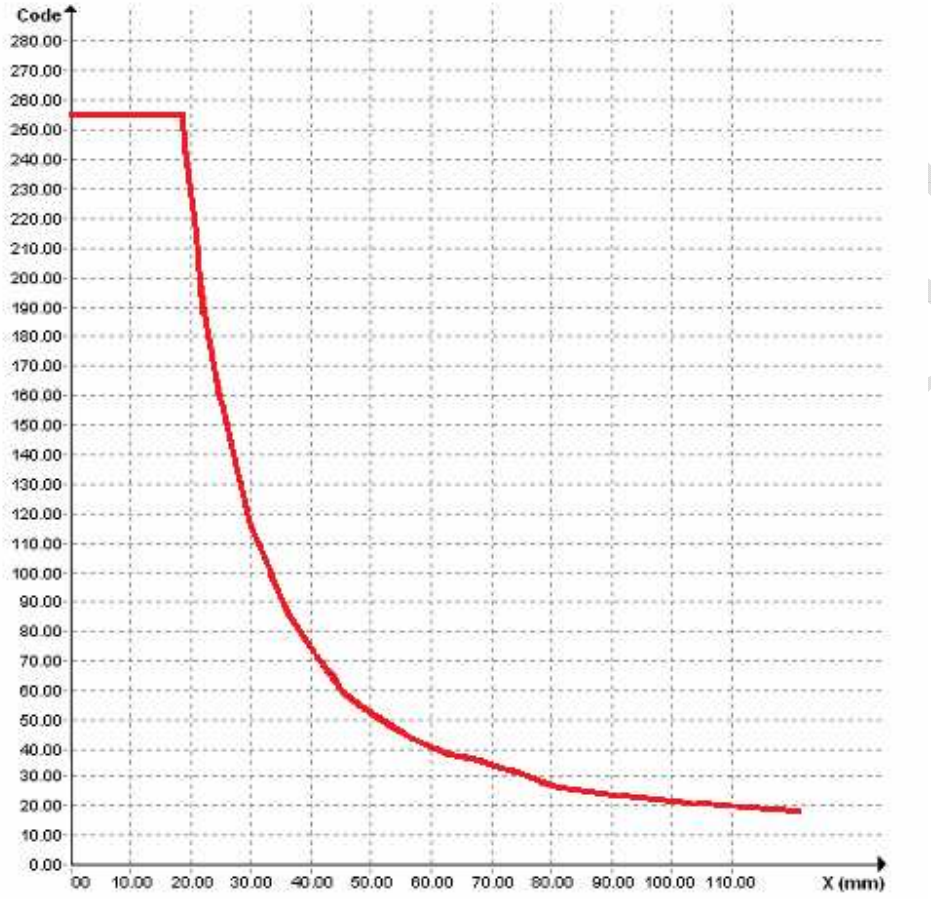
Spectral Response

8. ALS DYNAMIC RANGE

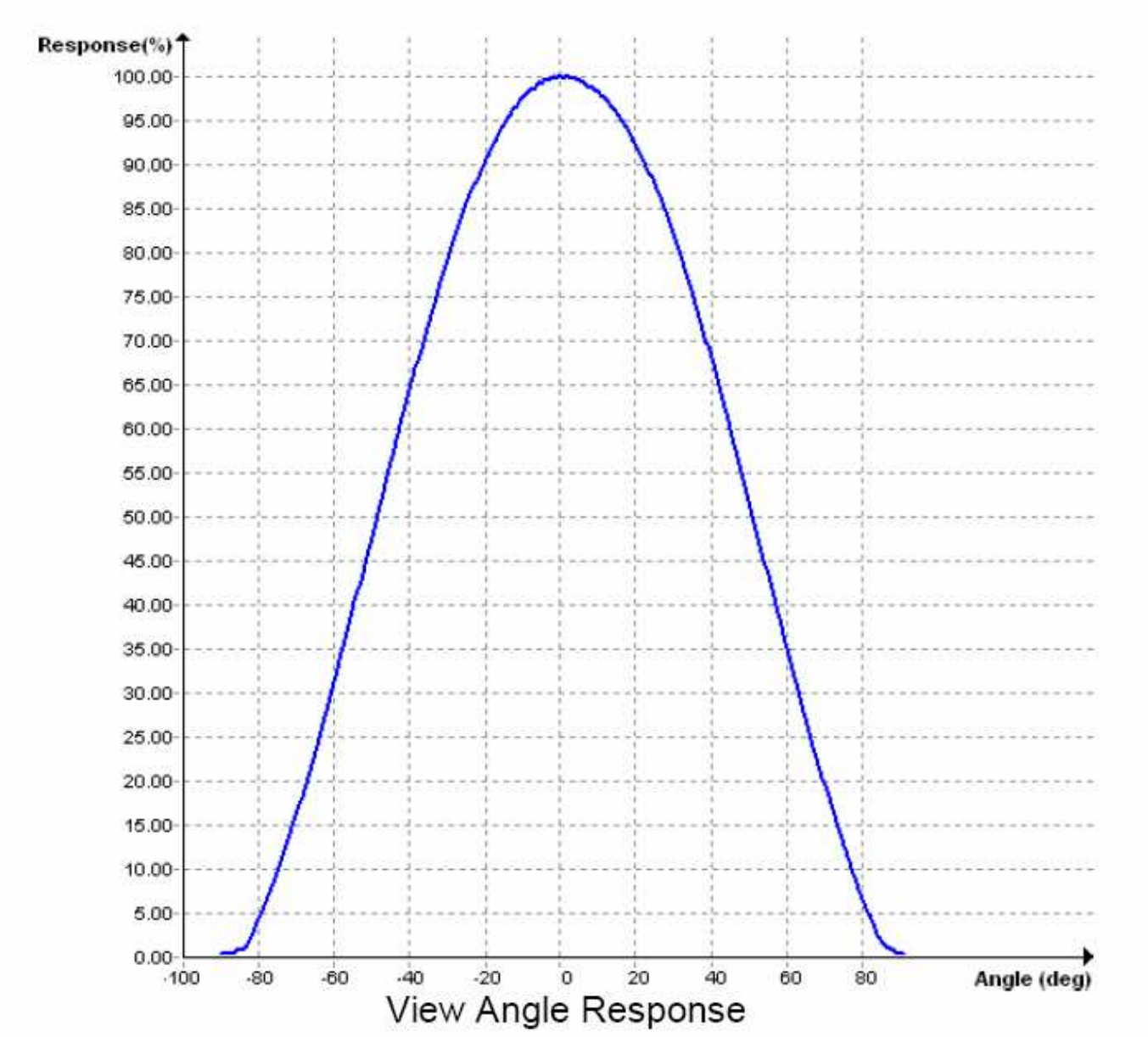


ALS Dynamic Range

9. PROXIMITY CHARACTERISTIC

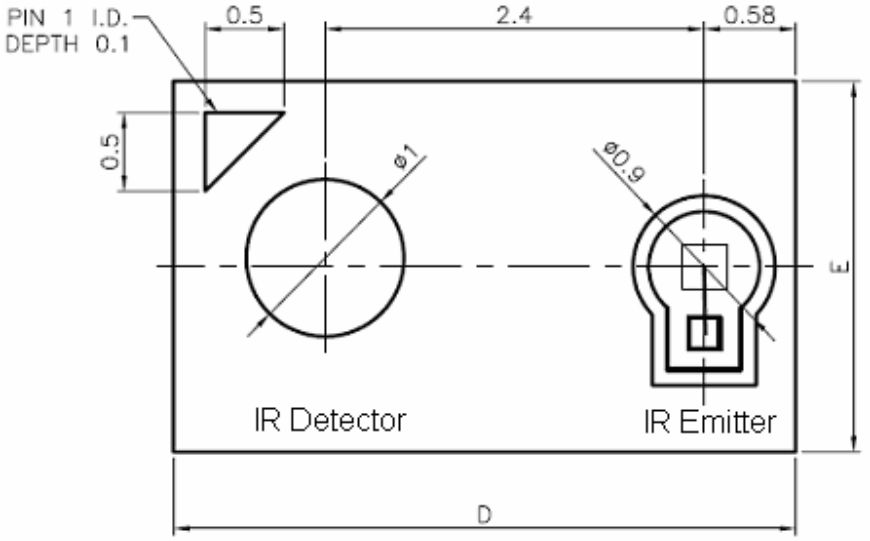


X axis: Distance from white card (90% reflection rate)
Y axis: STK3171-018 ADC output value

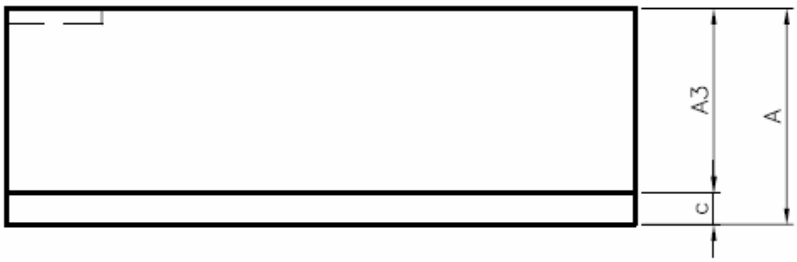

Response(%)
100.00
95.00
90.00
85.00
80.00
75.00
70.00
65.00
60.00
55.00
50.00
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
-100
-80
-60
-40
-20
0
20
40
60
80
Angle (deg)
View Angle Response

10. PACKAGE OUTLINE

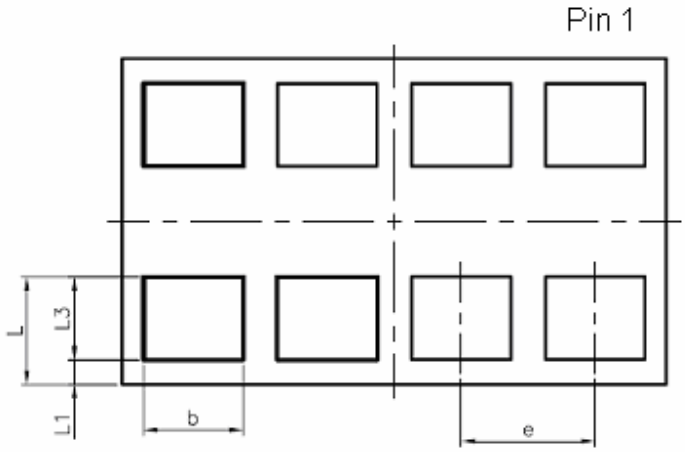
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



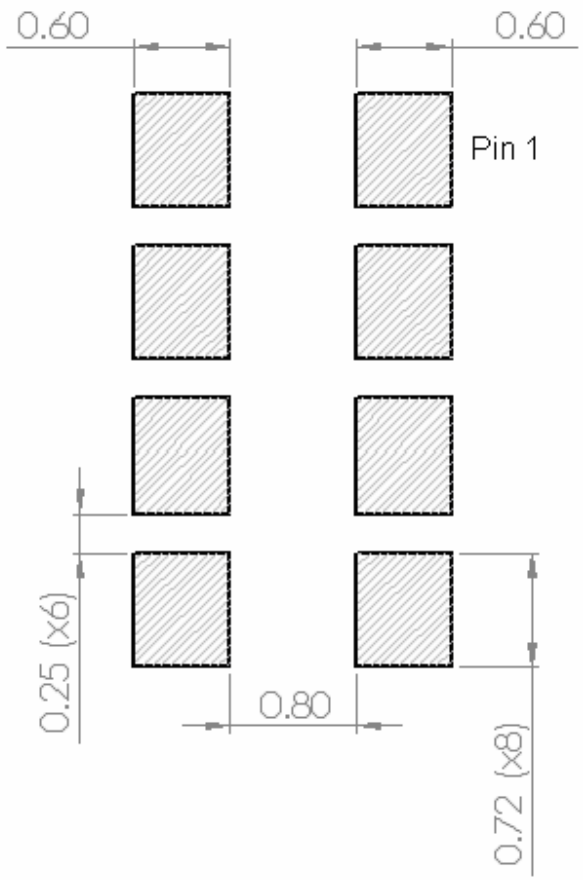
BOTTOM VIEW



SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.30	———	1.40
A3	———	1.10 REF.	———
b	———	0.72	———
c	———	0.20 REF.	———
D	3.84	3.94	4.04
E	2.26	2.36	2.46
e	———	0.97	———
L	0.68	0.78	0.88
L1	———	0.18	———
L3	———	0.60	———

PCB Pad Layout

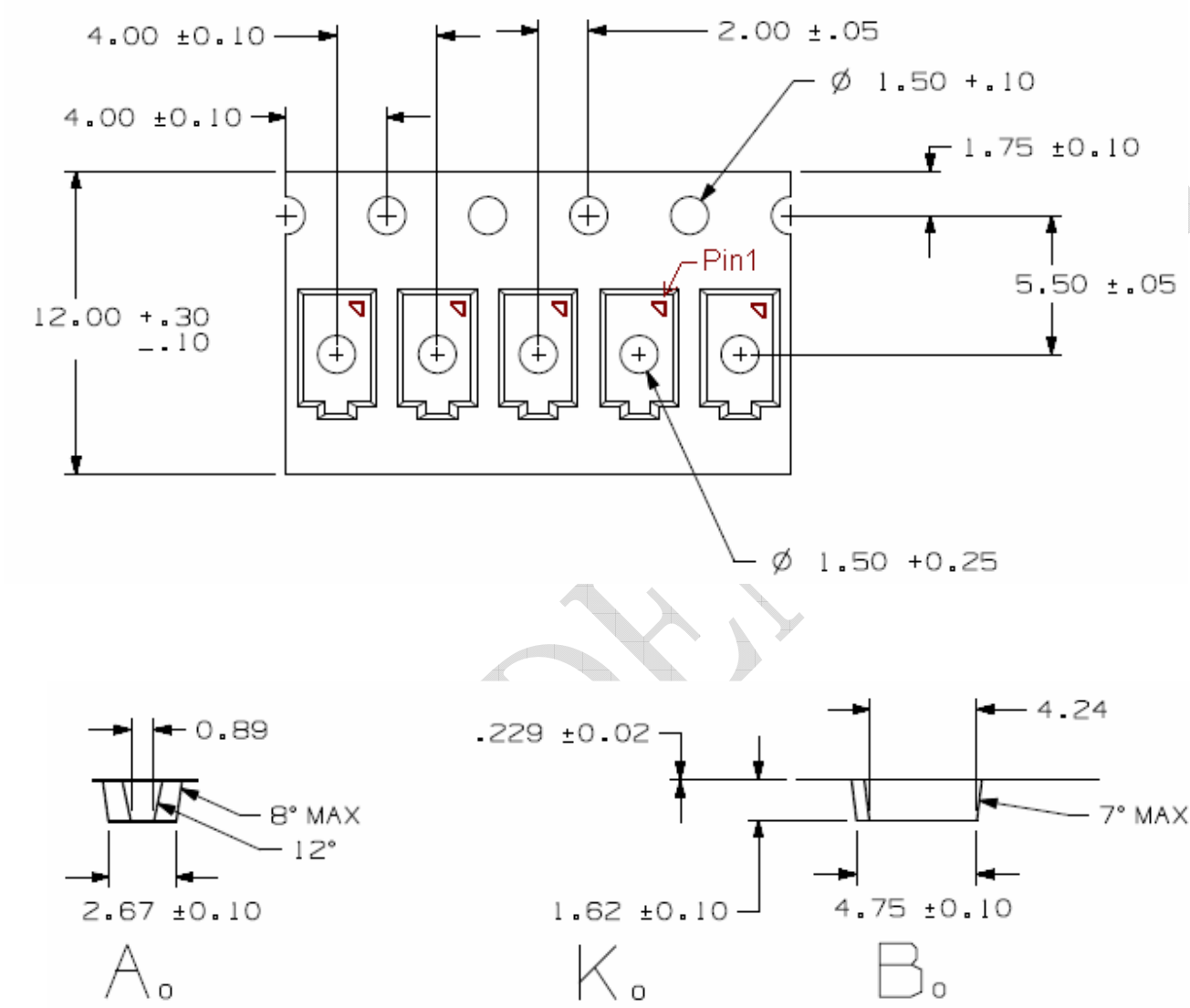
Suggested PCB pad layout guidelines for the Dual Flat No-Lead surface mount package are shown below.



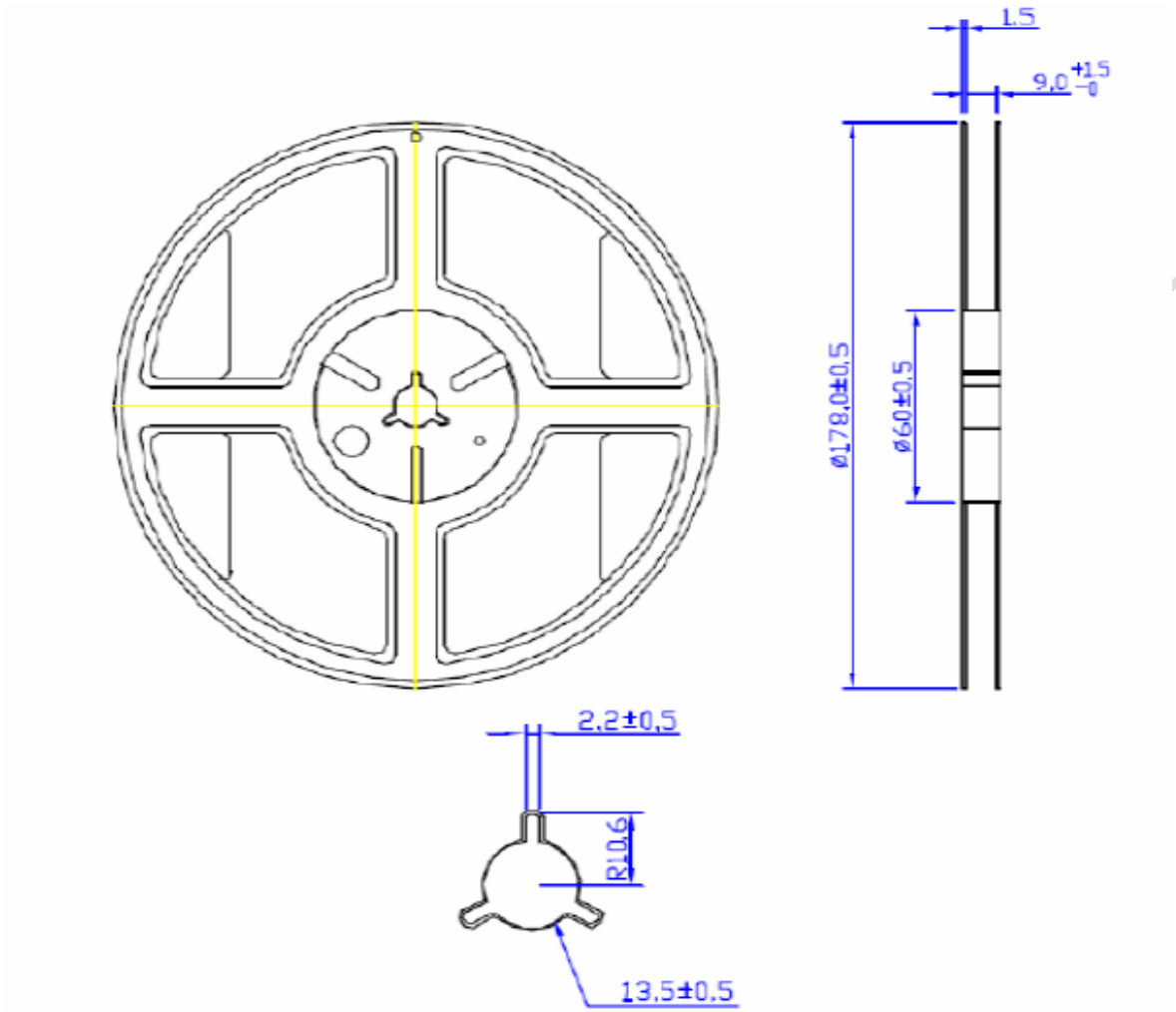
Notes: all linear dimensions are in mm.

11. TAPE & REEL

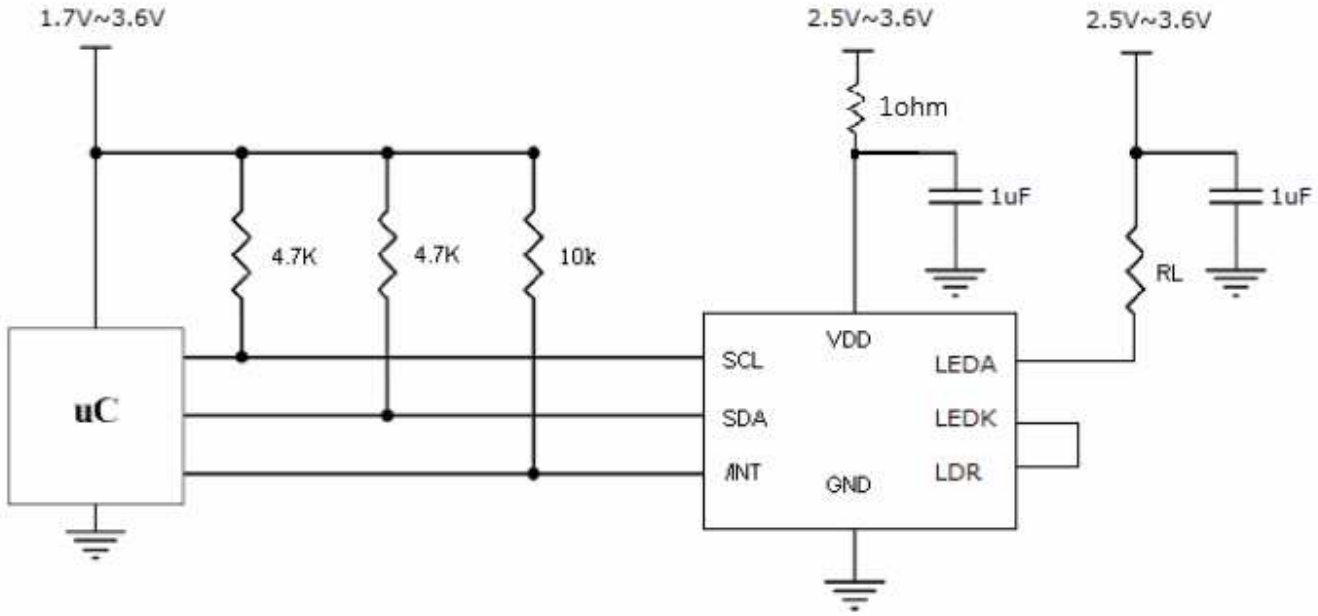
Unit: mm



Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded quantity 2500 PCS per reel



12. APPLICATION CIRCUIT



12.1 RL Calculation

Condition 1:

R_L =0, this device provides current source to sink an external IR LED. The sink current can be programmed through IRDR_PS.

I_f = 200mA with IRDR_PS = 1

or I_f = 100mA with IRDR_PS = 0

Condition 2:

RL calculation should consider the following conditions for obtain the realistic value for the application:

1). Operation voltage (VDD)

2). Forward current (If)

3). Forward voltage (Vf)

After these 3 conditions have been confirmed, RL can be calculated by using Vf – If chart and the below equation:

When I_f > 100mA with IRDR_PS = 1

$$I_f = (\frac{V_{DD} - V_f}{R_L + 2}), \text{ then } R_L = (\frac{V_{DD} - V_f - 2I_f}{I_f})$$

or I_f < 100mA with IRDR_PS = 0

$$I_f = (\frac{V_{DD} - V_f}{R_L + 4}), \text{ then } R_L = (\frac{V_{DD} - V_f - 4I_f}{I_f})$$

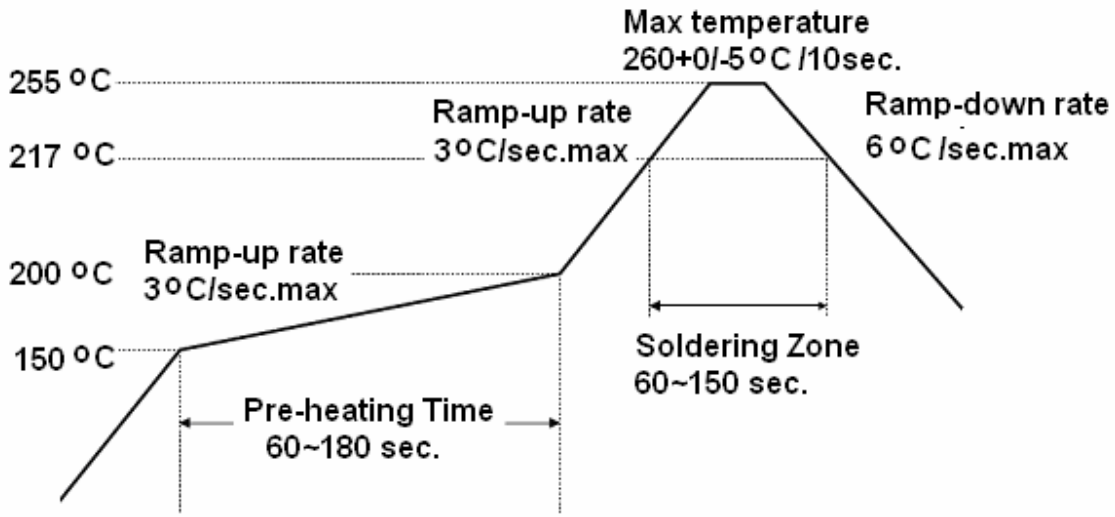
For example:

Assume VDD is 3.3 V, If is 50mA, Vf value can be determined by checking Vf – If chart and it is 1.7V. When IRDR_PS = 0, then RL would be calculated as:

$$R_L = (\frac{3.3 - 1.7 - 4*0.05}{0.05}) = 28\Omega$$

12.2 Soldering Condition

10.2.1 Pb-free solder temperature profile



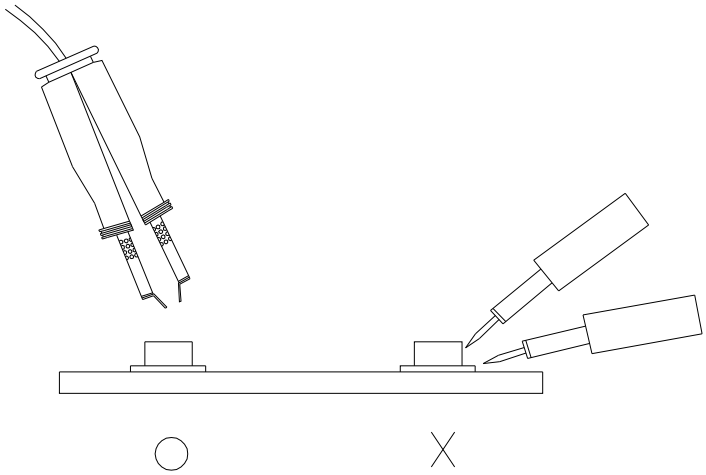
10.2.2 Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
10.2.3 After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

12.3 Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 350℃ for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

5. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the ICs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the ICs will or will not be damaged by repairing.



13. PRODUCT NAMING RULE