

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS
RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT PART
ISL29044A

Low Power Ambient Light and Proximity Sensor with Internal IR-LED and Digital Output

ISL29043

The ISL29043 is an integrated ambient and infrared light-to-digital converter with a built-in IR LED and I²C Interface (SMBus Compatible). This device uses two independent ADCs for concurrently measuring ambient light and proximity in parallel. The flexible interrupt scheme is designed for minimal microcontroller utilization.

For ambient light sensor (ALS) data conversions, an ADC converts photodiode current (with a light sensitivity range up to 2000 Lux) in 100ms per sample. The ADC rejects 50Hz/60Hz flicker noise caused by artificial light sources.

For proximity sensor (Prox) data conversions, the built-in driver turns on an internal infrared LED and the proximity sensor ADC converts the reflected IR intensity to digital. This ADC rejects ambient IR noise (such as sunlight) and has a 540µs conversion time.

The ISL29043 provides low power operation of ALS and proximity sensing with a typical 136µA normal operation current (110µA for sensors and internal circuitry, ~28µA for LED) with 220mA current pulses for a net 100µs, repeating every 800ms (or under).

The ISL29043 uses both a hardware pin and software bits to indicate an interrupt event has occurred. An ALS interrupt is defined as a measurement that is outside a set window. A proximity interrupt is defined as a measurement over a threshold limit. The user may also require that both ALS/Prox interrupts occur at once, up to 16 times in a row before activating the interrupt pin.

The ISL29043 is designed to operate from 2.25V to 3.63V over the -40°C to +85°C ambient temperature range. It is packaged in a clear, lead-free 10 Ld ODFN package.

Features

- Internal LED + Sensor = Complete Solution
- Works Under All Light Sources Including Sunlight
- Dual ADCs Measure ALS/Prox Concurrently
- <1.0µA Supply Current When Powered Down
- Temperature Compensated
- Pb-Free (RoHS compliant)

Intelligent and Flexible Interrupts

- Independent ALS/Prox Interrupt Thresholds
- Adjustable Interrupt Persistency
 - 1/4/8/16 Consecutive Triggers Required Before Interrupt

Applications

- Display and Keypad Dimming Adjustment and Proximity Sensing for:
 - Mobile Devices: Smart Phone, PDA, GPS
 - Computing Devices: Laptop PC, Netbook, Tablet PC
 - Consumer Devices: LCD-TV, Digital Picture Frame, Digital Camera
 - Industrial and Medical Light and Proximity Sensing

Related Literature

- See [AN1436](#), "Proximity Sensors"

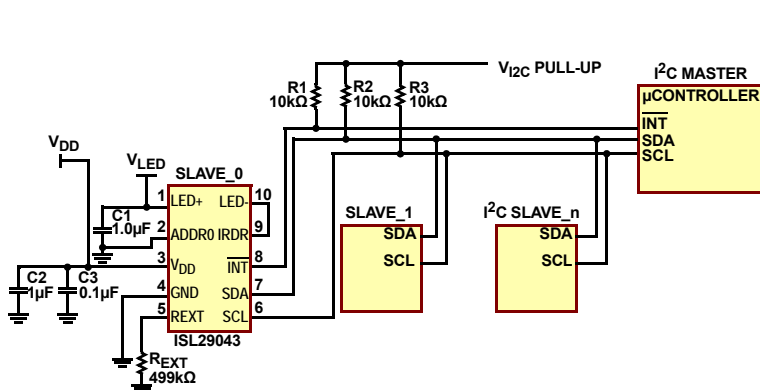


FIGURE 1. TYPICAL APPLICATION DIAGRAM

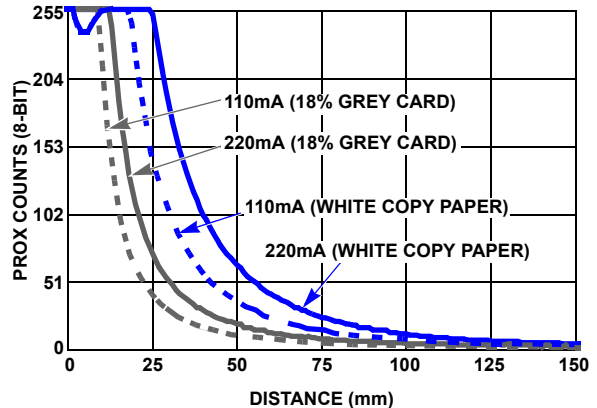
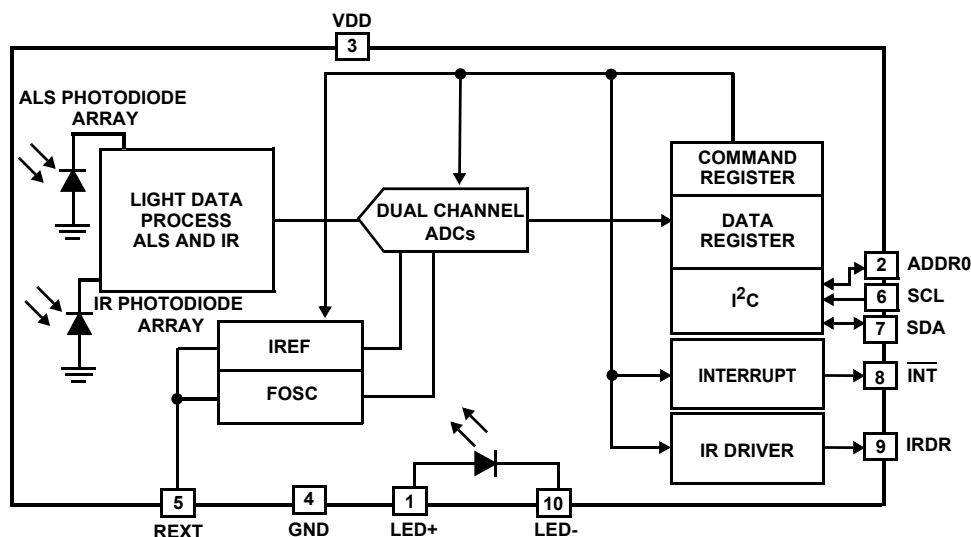


FIGURE 2. PROXIMITY RESPONSE vs DISTANCE

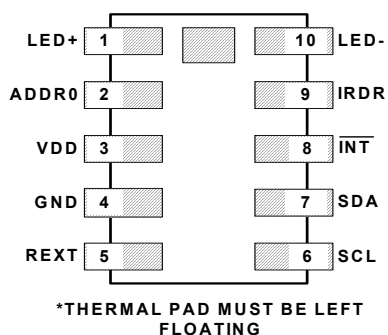
ISL29043

ISL29043 Block Diagram



Pin Configuration

ISL29043
(10 LD 2.1x3.5 (mm) OPTICAL CO-PACKAGE)
TOP VIEW



Pin Descriptions

PIN #	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION	
0	T-PAD	Thermal pad. Floating - do not connect to GND or VDD	
1	LED+	Anode of IR-LED	
2	ADDR0	I ² C address pin - pull high or low (do not float)	
3	VDD	Positive supply: 2.25V to 3.63V	
4	GND	Ground	
5	REXT	External resistor (499kΩ; 1%) connects this pin to ground.	
6	SCL	I ² C clock line	The I ² C bus lines can be pulled from 1.7V to above V _{DD} , 3.63V max.
7	SDA	I ² C data line	
8	$\overline{\text{INT}}$	Interrupt pin; Logic output (open-drain) for interrupt	
9	IRDR	IR-LED driver pin - current flows into ISL29043 from LED cathode	
10	LED-	Cathode of IR-LED	

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Notes 1, 2, 3)	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE Tape & Reel (Pb-free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL29043IROMZ-T7	-40 to +85	10 Ld Optical Co-package	L10.2.1x3.5E
ISL29043IROMZ-EVALZ	Evaluation Board		

NOTES:

- Please refer to [TB347](#) for details on reel specifications.
- These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets: molding compounds, die attach materials, NiPdAu plate (e4 termination finish), which are all RoHS compliant. The ISL29043 is compatible with limited SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. The ISL29043 is MSL classified. See Tech Brief [TB489](#) (Surface Mount Guidelines for Optical Co-packages) for reflow profile and more information.
- For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), please see device information page for [ISL29043](#). For more information on MSL please see tech brief [TB477](#).

ISL29043

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = +25°C)

V _{DD} Supply Voltage between V _{DD} and GND	4.0V
I ² C Bus Pin Voltage (SCL, SDA)	-0.5V to 4.0V
I ² C Bus Pin Current (SCL, SDA)	<10mA
R _{EXT} Pin Voltage	-0.5V to V _{DD} + 0.5V
IRDR Pin Voltage	5.5V
ADDR0 Pin Voltage	-0.5V to V _{DD} + 0.5V
INT Pin Voltage	-0.5V to 4.0V
INT Pin Current	<10mA
ESD Rating	
Human Body Model	(Note 6) 2kV

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	θ _{JA} (°C/W)	θ _{JC} (°C/W)
10 Ld Optical Module Package (Notes 4, 5)	113	58
Maximum Die Temperature	+90°C	
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
Pb-Free Reflow Profile	see TB489	

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

NOTES:

- θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief [TB379](#) for details.
- For θ_{JC}, the “case temp” location is the center of the exposed metal pad on the package underside.
- ESD is rated at 2kV HBM on all pins except IRDR, which is rated at 1kV.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: T_J = T_C = T_A

Electrical Specifications V_{DD} = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C, R_{EXT} = 499kΩ 1% tolerance.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
V _{DD}	Power Supply Range		2.25	3.0	3.63	V
SR_V _{DD}	Input Power-up Slew Rate	V _{DD} Rising Edge between 0.4V and 2.25V	0.5			V/ms
I _{DD_OFF}	Supply Current when Powered Down	ALS_EN = 0; PROX_EN = 0		0.1	0.8	μA
I _{DD_NORM}	Supply Current for ALS+Prox in Sleep Time	ALS_EN = 1; PROX_EN = 1		110	125	μA
I _{DD_PRX_SLP}	Supply Current for Prox in Sleep Time	ALS_EN = 0; PROX_EN = 1		80		μA
I _{DD_ALS}	Supply Current for ALS	ALS_EN = 1; PROX_EN = 0		96		μA
f _{OSC}	Internal Oscillator Frequency			5.25		MHz
t _{INTGR_ALS}	12-bit ALS Integration/Conversion Time		88	100	112	ms
t _{INTGR_PROX}	8-bit Prox Integration/Conversion Time			0.54		ms
DATA _{ALS_0}	ALS Result when Dark	E _{AMBIENT} = 0 lux, 2k Range		1	3	Counts
DATA _{ALS_F}	Full Scale ALS ADC Code	E _{AMBIENT} > Selected Range Maximum Lux (Note 10)			4095	Counts
ΔDATA DATA	Count Output Variation Over Three Light Sources: Fluorescent, Incandescent and Sunlight	Ambient Light Sensing		±10		%
DATA _{ALS_1}	Light Count Output with LSB of 0.029 lux/count	E = 47 lux, Green LED (Note 10), ALS_RANGE = 0		1638		Counts
DATA _{ALS_2}	Light Count Output With LSB of 0.469 lux/count	E = 288 lux, Green LED, ALS_RANGE = 1	460	614	768	Counts
DATA _{PROX_0}	Prox Measurement	IR LED off (Note 8)		1	3	Counts
DATA _{PROX_F}	Full Scale Prox ADC Code				255	Counts
t _r	Rise Time for IRDR Sink Current	R _{LOAD} = 15Ω at IRDR pin, 20% to 80%		500		ns
t _f	Fall time for IRDR Sink Current	R _{LOAD} = 15Ω at IRDR pin, 80% to 20%		500		ns
I _{IRDR_0}	IRDR Sink Current	PROX_DR = 0; V _{IRDR} = 0.5V	90	110	130	mA
I _{IRDR_1}	IRDR Sink Current	PROX_DR = 1; V _{IRDR} = 0.5V		220		mA
I _{IRDR_LEAK}	IRDR Leakage Current	PROX_EN = 0; V _{DD} = 3.63V (Note 9)		0.001	1	μA
V _{IRDR}	Acceptable Voltage Range on IRDR Pin	Register bit PROX_DR = 0	0.5		4.3	V

ISL29043

Electrical Specifications $V_{DD} = 3.0V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$ 1% tolerance. (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
t_{PULSE}	Net I_{IRDR} On Time Per PROX Reading			100		μs
V_{REF}	Voltage of R_{EXT} Pin			0.52		V
F_{I^2C}	I^2C Clock Rate Range				400	kHz
V_{I^2C}	Supply Voltage Range for I^2C Interface		1.7		3.63	V
V_{IL}	SCL and SDA Input Low Voltage				0.55	V
V_{IH}	SCL and SDA Input High Voltage		1.25			V
I_{SDA}	SDA Current Sinking Capability	$V_{OL} = 0.4V$	3	5		mA
I_{INT}	\overline{INT} Current Sinking Capability	$V_{OL} = 0.4V$	3	5		mA
$PSRR_{IRDR}$	$(\Delta I_{IRDR})/(\Delta V_{IRDR})$	PROX_DR = 0; $V_{IRDR} = 0.5V$ to $4.3V$		3		mA/V

NOTES:

- Compliance to datasheet limits is assured by one or more methods: production test, characterization and/or design.
- An 850nm infrared LED is used to test PROX/IR sensitivity in an internal test mode.
- Ability to guarantee I_{IRDR} leakage of $\sim 1nA$ is limited by test hardware.
- For ALS applications under light-distorting glass, please see the section titled "ALS Range 1 Considerations" on page 10.

IR-LED Specifications $T_A = +25^\circ C$

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
V_F	IR-LED Forward Voltage Drop	$I_F = 100mA$		1.6		V
		$I_F = 200mA$		1.8		V
I_R	IR-LED Reverse-Bias Current	$V_R = 5.5V$		5		μA
λ_P	IR-LED Peak Output Wavelength	$I_F = 100mA$		855		nm
$\Delta\lambda$	IR-LED Spectral Half-Width	$I_F = 100mA$		30		nm
Φ_E	IR-LED Radiant Power	$I_F = 100mA$		27		mW
I	IR-LED Radiant Intensity (in 0.01sr)	$I_F = 100mA$		10		mW/sr

I^2C Electrical Specifications For SCL and SDA unless otherwise noted, $V_{DD} = 3V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$ 1% tolerance (Note 11).

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
V_{I^2C}	Supply Voltage Range for I^2C Interface		1.7		3.63	V
f_{SCL}	SCL Clock Frequency				400	kHz
V_{IL}	SCL and SDA Input Low Voltage				0.55	V
V_{IH}	SCL and SDA Input High Voltage		1.25			V
V_{hys}	Hysteresis of Schmitt Trigger Input		$0.05V_{DD}$			V
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage (Open-drain) at 4mA Sink Current				0.4	V
I_i	Input Leakage for each SDA, SCL Pin		-10		10	μA
t_{SP}	Pulse Width of Spikes that must be Suppressed by the Input Filter				50	ns
t_{AA}	SCL Falling Edge to SDA Output Data Valid				900	ns
C_i	Capacitance for each SDA and SCL Pin				10	pF

ISL29043

I²C Electrical Specifications

For SCL and SDA unless otherwise noted, $V_{DD} = 3V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$ 1% tolerance

(Note 11). (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
$t_{HD:STA}$	Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	600			ns
t_{LOW}	LOW Period of the SCL Clock	Measured at the 30% of VDD crossing.	1300			ns
t_{HIGH}	HIGH period of the SCL Clock		600			ns
$t_{SU:STA}$	Set-up Time for a Repeated START Condition		600			ns
$t_{HD:DAT}$	Data Hold Time		30			ns
$t_{SU:DAT}$	Data Set-up Time		100			ns
t_R	Rise Time of both SDA and SCL Signals	(Note 12)	$20 + 0.1 \times C_b$			ns
t_F	Fall Time of both SDA and SCL Signals	(Note 12)	$20 + 0.1 \times C_b$			ns
$t_{SU:STO}$	Set-up Time for STOP Condition		600			ns
t_{BUF}	Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition		1300			ns
C_b	Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line				400	pF
$R_{pull-up}$	SDA and SCL System Bus Pull-up Resistor	Maximum is determined by t_R and t_F	1			k Ω
$t_{VD:DAT}$	Data Valid Time				0.9	μs
$t_{VD:ACK}$	Data Valid Acknowledge Time				0.9	μs
V_{nL}	Noise Margin at the Low Level		0.1VDD			V
V_{nH}	Noise Margin at the High Level		0.2VDD			V

NOTES:

11. All parameters in I²C Electrical Specifications table are guaranteed by design and simulation.

12. C_b is the capacitance of the bus in pF.

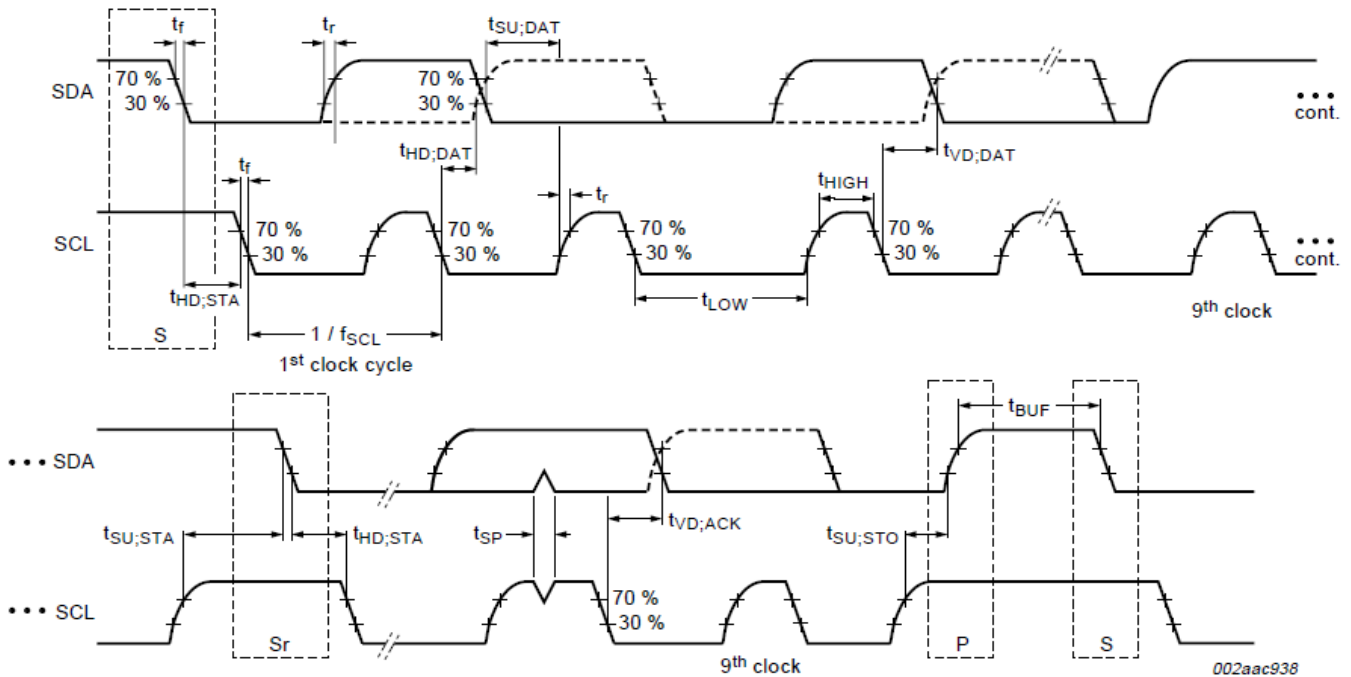


FIGURE 3. I²C TIMING DIAGRAM

ISL29043

Register Map

There are ten 8-bit registers accessible via I²C. Registers 0x1 and 0x2 define the operation mode of the device. Registers 0x3 through 0x7 store the various ALS/IR/Prox thresholds, which trigger interrupt events. Registers 0x8 through 0xA store the results of ALS/IR/Prox ADC conversions.

TABLE 1. ISL29043 REGISTERS AND REGISTER BITS

ADDR	REG NAME	BIT								DEFAULT
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x00	(n/a)	<i>(Reserved)</i>								(n/a)
0x01	CONFIGURE	PROX_EN	PROX_SLP[2:0]		PROX_DR	ALS_EN	ALS_RANGE	ALSIR_MODE	0x00	
0x02	INTERRUPT	PROX_FLAG	PROX_PRST[1:0]	<i>(Write 0)</i>	ALS_FLAG	ALS_PRST[1:0]		INT_CTRL	0x00	
0x03	PROX_LT	PROX_LT[7:0]								0x00
0x04	PROX_HT	PROX_HT[7:0]								0xFF
0x05	ALSIR_TH1	ALSIR_LT[7:0]								0x00
0x06	ALSIR_TH2	ALSIR_HT[3:0]			ALSIR_LT[11:8]					0xF0
0x07	ALSIR_TH3	ALSIR_HT[11:4]								0xFF
0x08	PROX_DATA	PROX_DATA[7:0]								0x00
0x09	ALSIR_DT1	ALSIR_DATA[7:0]								0x00
0x0A	ALSIR_DT2	<i>(Unused)</i>			ALSIR_DATA[11:8]					0x00
0x0E	TEST1	<i>(Write as 0x00)</i>								0x00
0x0F	TEST2	<i>(Write as 0x00)</i>								0x00

ISL29043

Register Descriptions

TABLE 2. REGISTER 0x00 (RESERVED)

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RO	(n/a)	(n/a)	Reserved - no need to read or write

TABLE 3. REGISTER 0x01 (CONFIGURE) - PROX/ALS CONFIGURATION

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7	RW	0x00	PROX_EN (Prox Enable)	When = 0, proximity sensing is disabled When = 1, continuous proximity sensing is enabled. Prox data will be ready 0.54ms after this bit is set high
6:4	RW	0x00	PROX_SLP (Prox Sleep)	For bits 6:4 = (see the following) 111; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 0.0ms (run continuously) 110; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 12.5ms 101; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 50ms 100; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 75ms 011; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 100ms 010; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 200ms 001; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 400ms 000; sleep time between prox IR LED pulses is 800ms
3	RW	0x00	PROX_DR (Prox Drive)	When = 0, IRDR behaves as a pulsed 110mA current sink When = 1, IRDR behaves as a pulsed 220mA current sink
2	RW	0x00	ALS_EN (ALS Enable)	When = 0, ALS/IR sensing is disabled When = 1, continuous ALS/IR sensing is enabled with new data ready every 100ms
1	RW	0x00	ALS_RANGE (ALS Range)	When = 0, ALS is in low-lux range When = 1, ALS is in high-lux range
0	RW	0x00	ALSIR_MODE (ALSIR Mode)	When = 0, ALS/IR data register contains visible ALS sensing data When = 1, ALS/IR data register contains IR spectrum sensing data

TABLE 4. REGISTER 0x02 (INTERRUPT) - PROX/ALS INTERRUPT CONTROL

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7	FLAG	0x00	PROX_FLAG (Prox Flag)	When = 0, no Prox interrupt event has occurred since power-on or last "clear" When = 1, a Prox interrupt event occurred. Clearable by writing "0"
6:5	RW	0x00	PROX_PRST (Prox Persist)	For bits 6:5 = (see the following) 00; set PROX_FLAG if 1 conversion result trips the threshold value 01; set PROX_FLAG if 4 conversion results trip the threshold value 10; set PROX_FLAG if 8 conversion results trip the threshold value 11; set PROX_FLAG if 16 conversion results trip the threshold value
4	RW	0x00	Unused (Write 0)	Unused register bit - write 0
3	FLAG	0x00	ALS_FLAG (ALS FLAG)	When = 0, no ALS interrupt event has occurred since power-on or last "clear" When = 1, an ALS interrupt event occurred. Clearable by writing "0"
2:1	RW	0x00	ALS_PRST (ALS Persist)	For bits 2:1 = (see the following) 00; set ALS_FLAG if 1 conversion is outside the set window 01; set ALS_FLAG if 4 conversions are outside the set window 10; set ALS_FLAG if 8 conversions are outside the set window 11; set ALS_FLAG if 16 conversions are outside the set window
0	RW	0x00	INT_CTRL (Interrupt Control)	When = 0, set \overline{INT} pin low if PROX_FLAG or ALS_FLAG high (logical OR) When = 1, set \overline{INT} pin low if PROX_FLAG and ALS_FLAG high (logical AND)

TABLE 5. REGISTER 0x03 (PROX_LT) - INTERRUPT LOW THRESHOLD FOR PROXIMITY SENSOR

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0x00	PROX_LT (Prox Threshold)	8-bit interrupt low threshold for proximity sensing

ISL29043

TABLE 6. REGISTER 0x04 (PROX_HT) - INTERRUPT HIGH THRESHOLD FOR PROXIMITY SENSOR

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0xFF	PROX_HT (Prox Threshold)	8-bit interrupt high threshold for proximity sensing

TABLE 7. REGISTER 0x05 (ALSIR_TH1) - INTERRUPT LOW THRESHOLD FOR ALS/IR

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0x00	ALSIR_LT[7:0] (ALS/IR Low Thr.)	Lower 8 bits (of 12 bits) for ALS/IR low interrupt threshold

TABLE 8. REGISTER 0x06 (ALSIR_TH2) - INTERRUPT LOW/HIGH THRESHOLDS FOR ALS/IR

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:4	RW	0x0F	ALSIR_HT[3:0] (ALS/IR High Thr.)	Lower 4 bits (of 12 bits) for ALS/IR high interrupt threshold
3:0	RW	0x00	ALSIR_LT[11:8] (ALS/IR Low Thr.)	Upper 4 bits (of 12 bits) for ALS/IR low interrupt threshold

TABLE 9. REGISTER 0x07 (ALSIR_TH3) - INTERRUPT HIGH THRESHOLD FOR ALS/IR

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0xFF	ALSIR_HT[11:4] (ALS/IR High Thr.)	Upper 8 bits (of 12 bits) for ALS/IR high interrupt threshold

TABLE 10. REGISTER 0x08 (PROX_DATA) - PROXIMITY SENSOR DATA

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RO	0x00	PROX_DATA (Proximity Data)	Results of 8-bit proximity sensor ADC conversion

TABLE 11. REGISTER 0x09 (ALSIR_DT1) - ALS/IR SENSOR DATA (LOWER 8 BITS)

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RO	0x00	ALSIR_DATA (ALS/IR Data)	Lower 8 bits (of 12 bits) from result of ALS/IR sensor conversion

TABLE 12. REGISTER 0x0A (ALSIR_DT2) - ALS/IR SENSOR DATA (UPPER 4 BITS)

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:4	RO	0x00	(Unused)	Unused bits.
3:0	RO	0x00	ALSIR_DATA (ALS/IR Data)	Upper 4 bits (of 12 bits) from result of ALS/IR sensor conversion

TABLE 13. REGISTER 0x0E (TEST1) - TEST MODE

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0x00	(Write as 0x00)	Test mode register. When 0x00, in normal operation.

TABLE 14. REGISTER 0x0F (TEST2) - TEST MODE 2

BIT #	ACCESS	DEFAULT	BIT NAME	FUNCTION/OPERATION
7:0	RW	0x00	(Write as 0x00)	Test mode register. When 0x00, in normal operation.

ISL29043

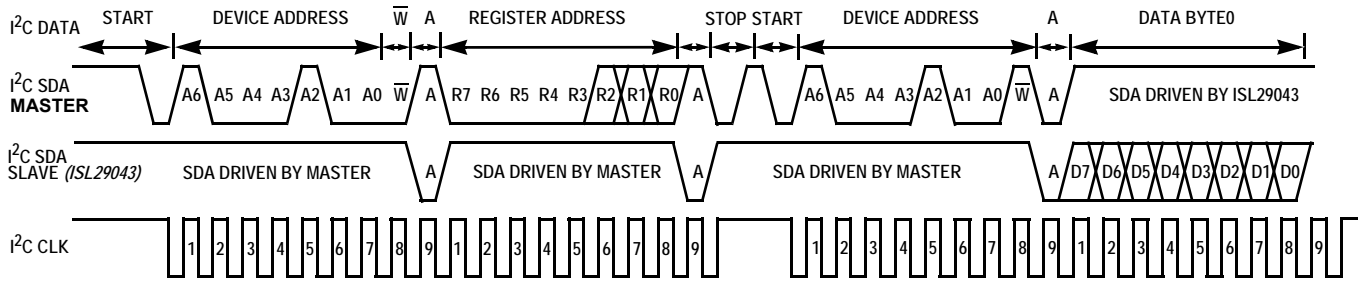


FIGURE 4. I²C DRIVER TIMING DIAGRAM FOR MASTER AND SLAVE CONNECTED TO COMMON BUS

Principles of Operation

I²C Interface

The ISL29043's I²C interface slave address is internally hardwired as 0b100010<x>, where "0b" signifies binary notation and x represents the logic level on pin ADDR0.

Figure 4 shows a sample one-byte read. The I²C bus master always drives the SCL (clock) line, while either the master or the slave can drive the SDA (data) line. Every I²C transaction begins with the master asserting a start condition (SDA falling while SCL remains high). The first transmitted byte is initiated by the master and includes 7 address bits and a R/W bit. The slave is responsible for pulling SDA low during the ACK bit after every transmitted byte.

Each I²C transaction ends with the master asserting a stop condition (SDA rising while SCL remains high).

For more information about the I²C standard, please consult the Philips™ I²C specification documents.

Photodiodes and ADCs

The ISL29043 contains two photodiode arrays which convert photons (light) into current. The ALS photodiodes are constructed to mimic the human eye's wavelength response curve to visible light (see Figure 11). The ALS photodiodes' current output is digitized by a 12-bit ADC in 100ms. These 12 bits can be accessed by reading

from I²C registers 0x9 and 0xA when the ADC conversion is completed.

The ALS converter is a charge-balancing integrating 12-bit ADC. Charge-balancing is best for converting small current signals in the presence of periodic AC noise. Integrating over 100ms highly rejects both 50Hz and 60Hz light flicker by picking the lowest integer number of cycles for both 50Hz/60Hz frequencies.

The proximity sensor is an 8-bit ADC, which operates in a similar fashion. When proximity sensing is enabled, the IRDR pin will drive the internal infrared LED, the emitted IR reflects off an object (e.g., a human head) back into the ISL29043, and a sensor converts the reflected IR wave to a current signal in 0.54ms. The ADC subtracts the IR reading before and after the LED is driven (to remove ambient IR such as sunlight), and converts this value to a digital count stored in Register 0x8.

The ISL29043 is designed to run two conversions concurrently: a proximity conversion and an ALS (or IR) conversion. Please note that because of the conversion times, the user must let the ADCs perform one full conversion first before reading from I²C Registers PROX_DATA (wait 0.54ms) or ALSIR_DT1/2 (wait 100ms). The timing between ALS and Prox conversions is arbitrary (as shown in Figure 5). The ALS runs continuously with new data available every 100ms. The proximity sensor runs continuously with a time between conversions decided by PROX_SLP (Register 1 Bits [6:4]).

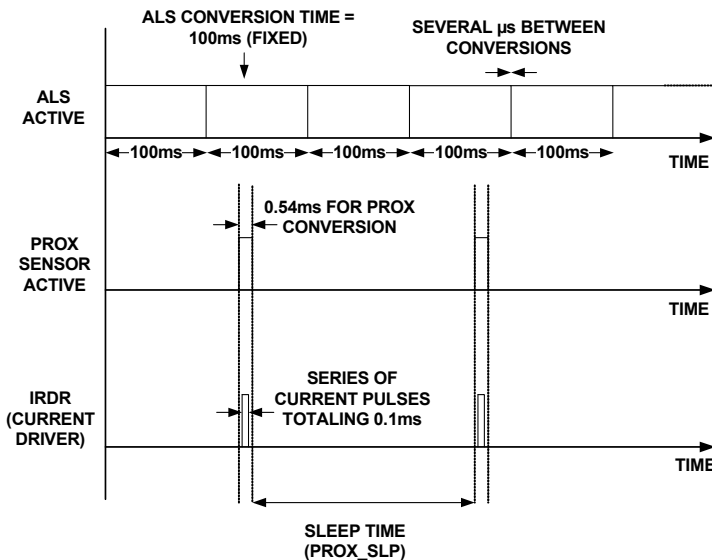


FIGURE 5. TIMING DIAGRAM FOR PROX/ALS EVENTS - NOT TO SCALE

Ambient Light and IR Sensing

The ISL29043 is set for ambient light sensing when Register bit ALSIR_MODE = 0 and ALS_EN = 1. The light-wavelength response of the ALS appears as shown in Figure 11. ALS measuring mode (as opposed to IR measuring mode) is set by default.

When the part is programmed for infrared (IR) sensing (ALSIR_MODE = 1; ALS_EN = 1), infrared light is converted into a current and digitized by the same ALS ADC. The result of an IR conversion is *strongly related* to the amount of IR energy incident on our sensor, but is unitless and is referred to in digital counts.

Proximity Sensing

When proximity sensing is enabled (PROX_EN = 1), the internal IR LED is driven for 0.1ms by the built-in IR LED driver through the IRDR pin. The amplitude of the IR LED current depends on Register 1 bit 3: PROX_DR. If this bit is low, the load will see a fixed 110mA current pulse. If this bit is high, the load on IRDR will see a fixed 220mA current pulse, as seen in Figure 6.

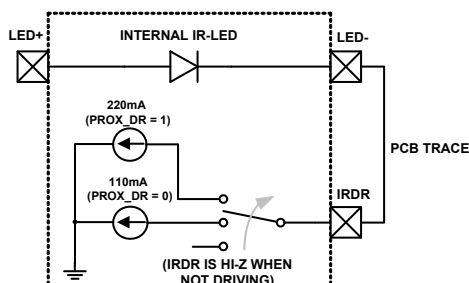


FIGURE 6. CURRENT DRIVE MODE OPTIONS

When the IR from the LED reaches an object and gets reflected back into the ISL29043, the reflected IR light is converted into current as per the IR spectral response shown in Figure 11. One entire proximity measurement takes 0.54ms for one conversion (which includes 0.1ms spent driving the LED), and the period *between* proximity measurements is decided by PROX_SLP (sleep time) in Register 1 Bits 6:4.

Average LED driving current consumption is given by Equation 1.

$$I_{\text{IRDR:AVE}} = \frac{I_{\text{IRDR:PEAK}} \times 100\mu\text{s}}{T_{\text{SLEEP}}} \quad (\text{EQ. 1})$$

A typical IRDR scheme is 220mA amplitude pulses every 800ms, which yields 28µA DC.

Total Current Consumption

Total current consumption is the sum of I_{DD} and I_{IRDR} . The IRDR pin sinks current (as shown in Figure 6) and the average IRDR current can be calculated using Equation 1. I_{DD} depends on voltage and the mode-of-operation, as seen in Figure 15.

Interrupt Function

The ISL29043 has an intelligent interrupt scheme designed to shift some logic processing away from intensive microcontroller I²C polling routines (which consume power) and towards a more independent light sensor, which can instruct a system to “wake up” or “go to sleep”.

An ALS interrupt event (ALS_FLAG) is governed by Registers 5 through 7. The user writes a high and low threshold value to these registers and the ISL29043 will issue an ALS interrupt flag if the actual count stored in Registers 0x9 and 0xA are outside the user’s programmed window. The user must write 0 to clear the ALS_FLAG.

A proximity interrupt event (PROX_FLAG) is governed by the high and low thresholds in registers 3 and 4 (PROX_LT and PROX_HT). PROX_FLAG is set when the measured proximity data is more than the higher threshold X-times-in-a-row (X is set by user; see next paragraph). The proximity interrupt flag is cleared when the prox data is lower than the low proximity threshold X-times-in-a-row, or when the user writes “0” to PROX_FLAG.

Interrupt persistency is another useful option available for both ALS and proximity measurements. Persistency requires X-in-a-row interrupt flags before the $\overline{\text{INT}}$ pin is driven low. Both ALS and Prox have their own independent interrupt persistency options. See ALS_PRST and PROX_PRST bits in Register 2.

The final interrupt option is the ability to AND or OR the two interrupt flags using Register 2 Bit 0 (INT_CTRL). If the user wants both ALS/Prox interrupts to happen at the same time before changing the state of the interrupt pin, set this bit high. If the user wants the interrupt pin to change state when *either* the ALS or the Proximity interrupt flag goes high, leave this bit to its default of 0.

ALS Range 1 Considerations

When measuring ALS counts higher than 1800 on range 1 (ALSIR_MODE = 0, ALS_RANGE = 0, ALS_DATA > 1800), switch to range 2 (change the ALS_RANGE bit from “0” to “1”) and re-measure ALS counts. This recommendation pertains only to applications where the light incident upon the sensor is IR-heavy and is distorted by tinted glass that *increases* the ratio of infrared to visible light. For more information, please contact the factory.

V_{DD} Power-up and Power Supply Considerations

Upon power-up, please ensure a V_{DD} slew rate of 0.5V/ms or greater. After power-up, or if the user’s power supply temporarily deviates from our specification (2.25V to 3.63V), Intersil recommends the user write the following: write 0x00 to register 0x01, write 0x29 to register 0x0F, write 0x00 to register 0x0E, and write 0x00 to register 0x0F. The user should then wait ~1ms or more and then rewrite all registers to the desired values. If the user prefers a hardware reset method instead of writing to test registers: set V_{DD} = 0V for 1 second or more, power back up at the required slew rate, and write registers to the desired values.

Power-Down

To put the ISL29043 into a power-down state, the user can set both PROX_EN and ALS_EN bits to 0 in Register 1. Or more simply, set all of Register 1 to 0x00.

Calculating Lux

The ISL29043’s ADC output codes are directly proportional to lux when in ALS mode (see ALSIR_MODE bit).

$$E_{\text{calc}} = \alpha_{\text{RANGE}} \times \text{OUT}_{\text{ADC}} \quad (\text{EQ. 2})$$

In Equation 2, E_{calc} is the calculated lux reading and OUT represents the ADC code. The constant α to plug in is determined by the range bit ALS_RANGE (register 0x1 bit 1) and is independent of the light source type.

TABLE 15. ALS SENSITIVITY AT DIFFERENT RANGES

ALS_RANGE	α_{RANGE} (Lux/Count)
1	0.029
2	0.469

Table 15 shows two different scale factors: one for the low range ($ALS_RANGE = 0$) and the other for the high range ($ALS_RANGE = 1$).

Noise Rejection

Charge balancing ADC's have excellent noise-rejection characteristics for periodic noise sources whose frequency is an integer multiple of the conversion rate. For instance, a 60Hz AC unwanted signal's sum from 0ms to $k \cdot 16.66\text{ms}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, k_i$) is zero. Similarly, setting the device's integration time to be an integer multiple of the periodic noise signal greatly improves the light sensor output signal in the presence of noise. Since wall sockets may output at 60Hz or 50Hz, our integration time is 100ms: the lowest common integer number of cycles for both frequencies.

Proximity Detection of Various Objects

Proximity sensing relies on the amount of IR reflected back from objects. A perfectly black object would absorb all light and reflect no photons. The ISL29043 is sensitive enough to detect black ESD foam, which reflects only 1% of IR. For biological objects, blonde hair reflects more than brown hair and customers may notice that skin tissue is much more reflective than hair. IR penetrates into the skin and is reflected or scattered back from within. As a result, the proximity count peaks at contact and monotonically decreases as skin moves away. The reflective characteristics of skin are very different from that of paper.

Typical Opto-Mechanical Configuration

Typical applications for the ISL29043 involve use under a cover-glass, or optical window. Typically, these glass components are not coated to prevent unwanted reflections. Standard glass and many plastic materials will reflect 4% of the incident light at each surface. Reflected light emanating from the internal IR-LED may be incident on the ALS/Proximity sensor and cause significant DC-Offset in the detected signals. To prevent this situation, the device should be used with a Light Baffle, as shown in Figure 7. A Light Baffle prevents unwanted illumination from the IR-LED from reaching the ALS/Proximity sensors while not interfering with normal Ambient Light Sensing or Proximity detection. The Baffle should be the limiting aperture for both the IR-LED and the ALS/Prox sensor. Care should be taken to insure there is no other obstruction in the light path.

A Light Baffle is made from a soft, compliant plastic, or rubber material such as urethane, or silicone. The material should be mechanically compliant since a designer desires it to fill the separation between the PCB and the cover-glass and should not produce undue stress on the thin cover-glass. A Light Baffle is designed to fit completely over the ISL29043 package and may

be attached to the PCB with a dispensed adhesive. Typical ISL29043 package height is 0.65 mm (see "Package Outline Drawing" on page 16) and the inside lower cavity of the baffle is 0.4mm deep. With the cavity depth less than the package height, the baffle does not reach fully to the PCB surface. This insures that the internal barrier rests squarely on the top surface of the package to prevent reflection of the IR-LED illumination toward the sensor. The example Light Baffle in Figure 7 is shown with a height of 1.1mm. However, the specific design-appropriate height varies according to actual system design requirements. If another material is chosen for a Light Baffle, the material should be soft and compliant and also should be matte black in finish to prevent reflection of the IR-LED illumination within a Light Baffle and surrounding structures underneath the cover-glass.

Suggested Light Baffle PCB Footprint

The Light Baffle fits down over the entire ISL29043 package. The lower wall thickness of the Light Baffle around the ISL29043 package is 0.3mm. Therefore, the PCB layout should allow for a 0.3mm clear-zone immediately around the ISL29043 with no other surface components within this zone.

Operation Without a Light Baffle

For some product designs, it may be advantageous to use the ISL29043 under the cover-glass without a Light Baffle. For these applications, it is recommended that the opto-mechanical design place the top surface of the ISL29043 package in direct contact with the inside surface of the cover-glass. This configuration significantly reduces the IR-LED illumination reflection from the inside surface of the cover-glass and reduces the DC-Offset of the proximity sensor. For typical operational performance comparison, Figure 8 shows a graph of the proximity response for a standard 18% Kodak Gray Card target over a range of 0 to 100 mm for the same ISL29043 device with:

- No cover-glass,
- Cover-glass (0.9 mm thick, ~75%T at 850nm) with Light Baffle,
- Cover-glass (0.9 mm thick, ~75%T at 850nm) without Light Baffle and in contact with cover-glass, and,
- Cover-glass (0.9 mm thick, ~75%T at 850nm) without Light Baffle and spaced 0.1 mm below cover-glass.

Also, it is highly recommended that only $IRDR = 110\text{mA}$ be used when operating the ISL29043 without a Light Baffle as the $IRDR = 220\text{mA}$ setting may cause a large DC-Offset even with the ISL29043 placed in direct contact with the inside surface of the cover glass.

ALS-Proximity Sensor Light Baffle

Mechanical information

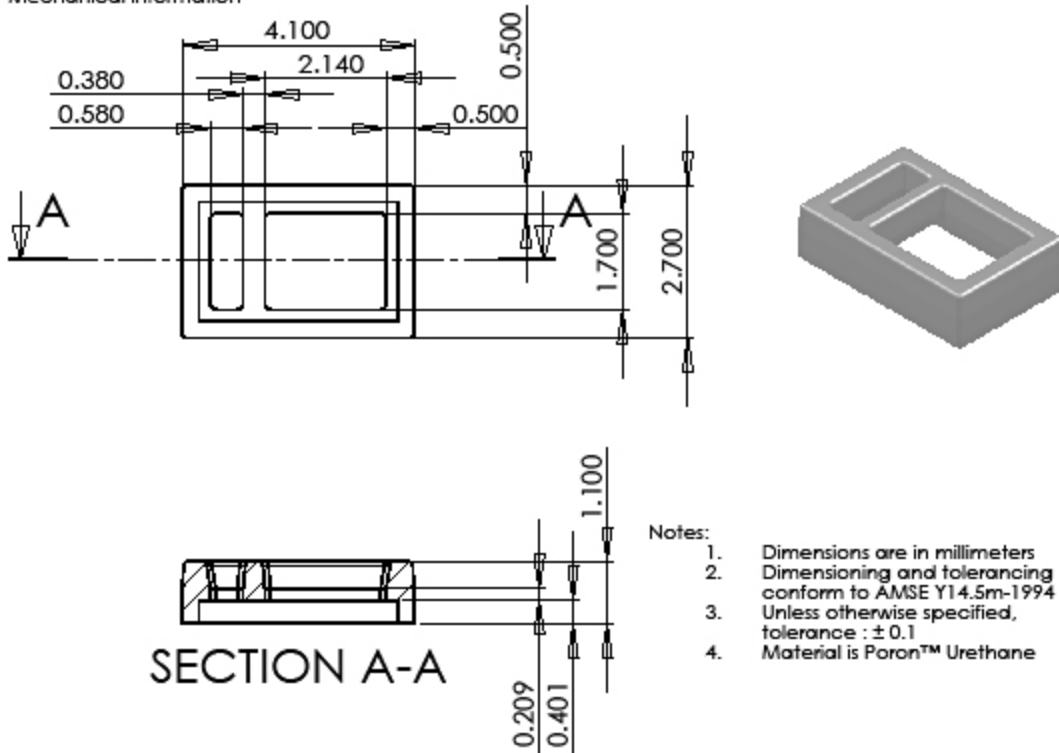


FIGURE 7. EXAMPLE LIGHT BAFFLE DESIGN

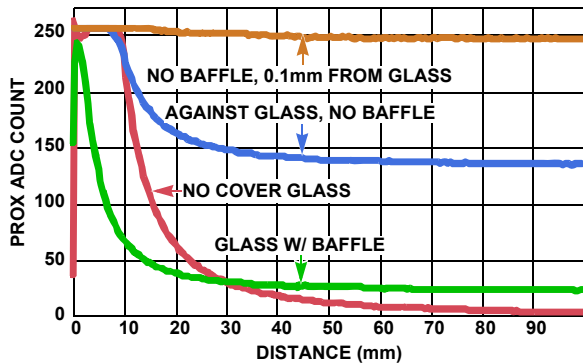


FIGURE 8. PROXIMITY COMPARISON WITHOUT LIGHT BAFFLE (IRDR = 110mA)

Suggested PCB Footprint

It is important that users check the “Surface Mount Assembly Guidelines for Optical Dual FlatPack No Lead (ODFN) Package” before starting ODFN product board mounting. However, this device requires a special solder reflow profile as mentioned in Figure 4 in TB489 (*Surface Mount Guidelines for Optical Co-packages*).

<http://www.intersil.com/data/tb/TB489.pdf>

Layout Considerations

The ISL29043 is relatively insensitive to layout. Like other I²C devices, it is intended to provide excellent performance even in significantly noisy environments. 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. 0.1µF and 1µF power supply decoupling capacitors need to be placed close to the device.

Typical Circuit

A typical application for the ISL29043 is shown in Figure 9. The ISL29043’s I²C address is internally hardwired as 0b100010<x>, with x representing the logic state of input I²C address pin ADDR0. The device can be tied onto a system’s I²C bus together with other I²C compliant devices.

Soldering Considerations

Convection heating is recommended for reflow soldering; direct-infrared heating is not recommended. The plastic ODFN package requires a custom reflow soldering profile pursuant to Figure 4 in TB489 (*Surface Mount Assembly Guidelines for Optical Dual Flat No Lead (ODFN) Co-Packages*).

ISL29043

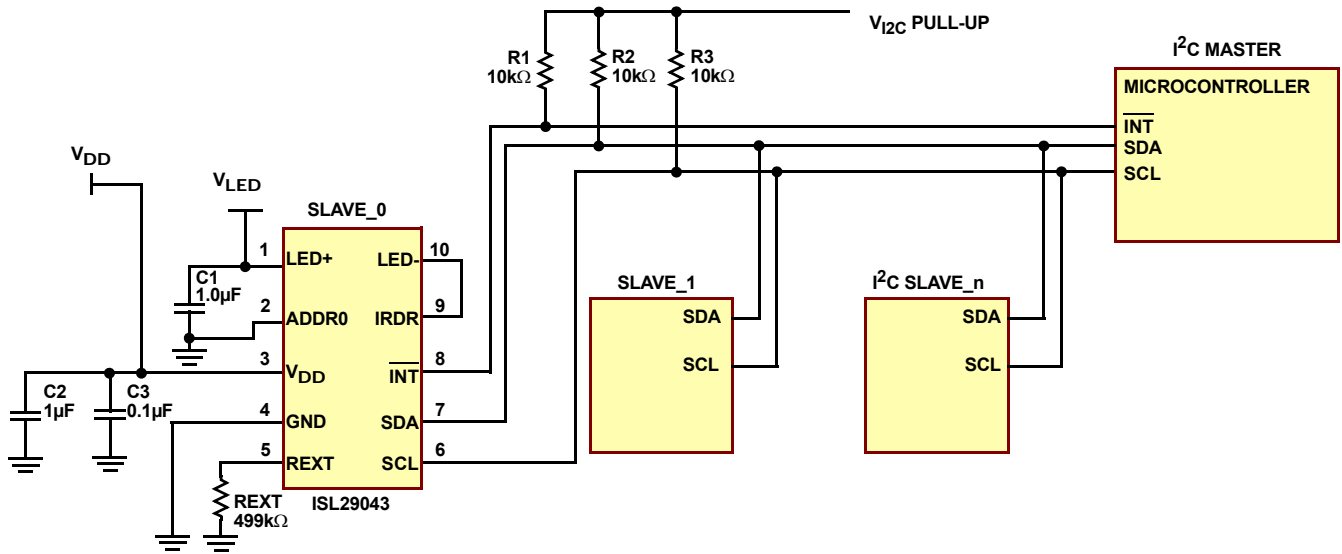


FIGURE 9. ISL29043 TYPICAL CIRCUIT

Typical Performance Curves $V_{DD} = 3.0V$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$.

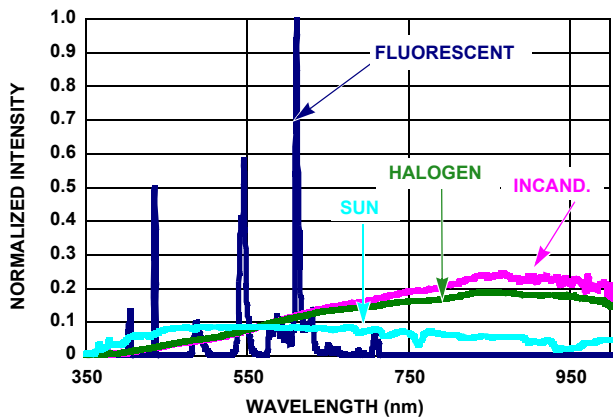


FIGURE 10. SPECTRUM OF FOUR LIGHT SOURCES NORMALIZED BY LUMINOUS INTENSITY (LUX)

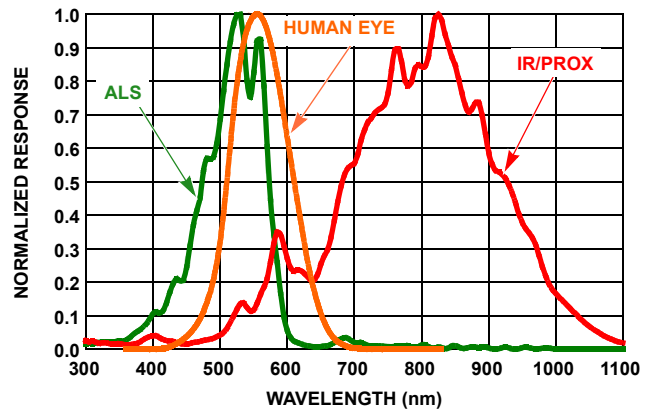


FIGURE 11. ISL29043 SENSITIVITY TO DIFFERENT WAVELENGTHS

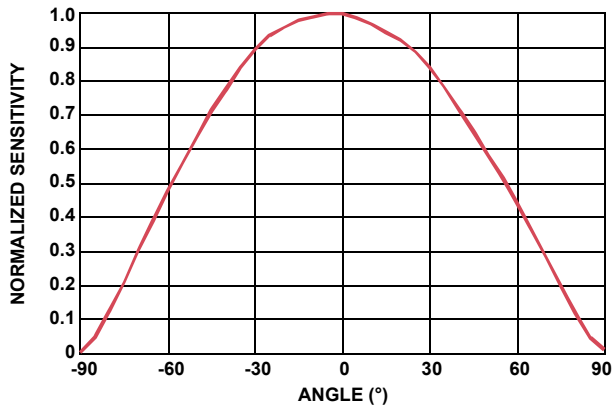


FIGURE 12. ANGULAR SENSITIVITY

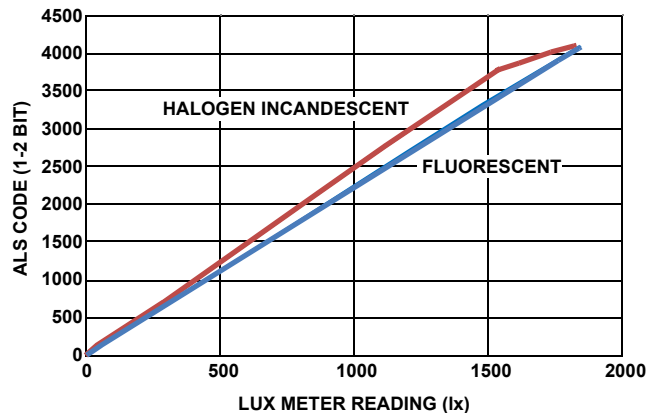


FIGURE 13. ALS LINEARITY OVER 2 LIGHT SOURCES (2000 LUX RANGE)

Typical Performance Curves $V_{DD} = 3.0V$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$. (Continued)

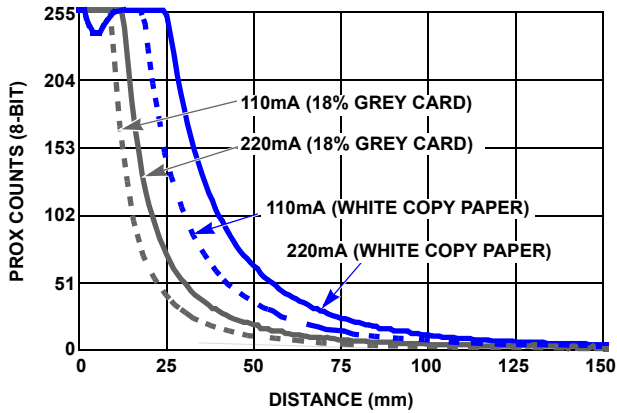


FIGURE 14. PROX COUNTS vs DISTANCE WITH 10cmx10cm REFLECTORS

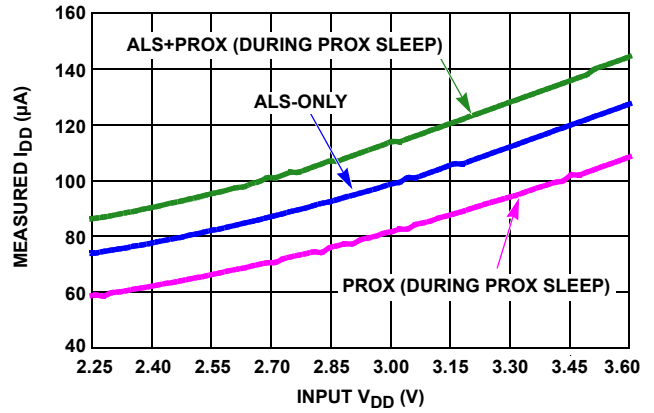


FIGURE 15. V_{DD} vs I_{DD} FOR VARIOUS MODES OF OPERATION

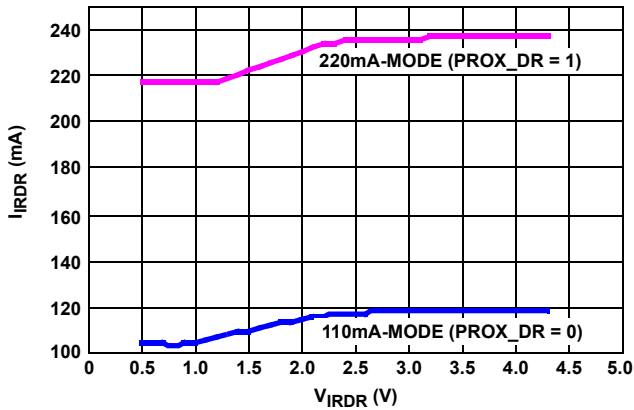


FIGURE 16. IRDR PULSE AMPLITUDE vs V_{IRDR}

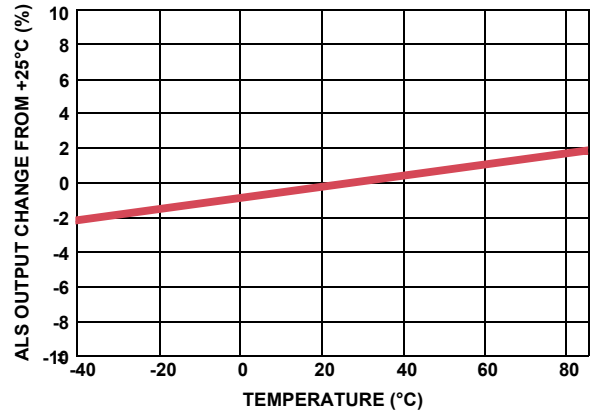


FIGURE 17. STABILITY OF ALS COUNT OVER TEMP (AT 325 LUX)

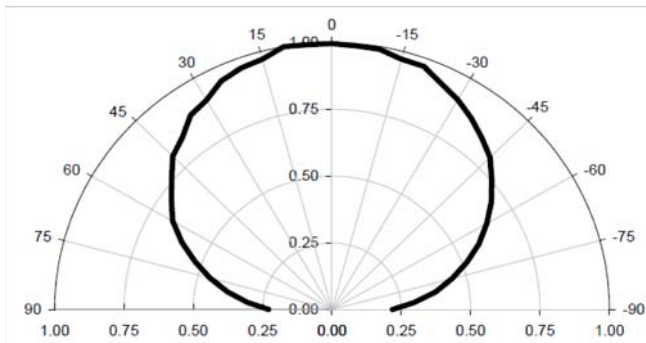


FIGURE 18. IR-LED LATERAL EMISSION PATTERN (NORMALIZED INTENSITY vs Θ_{LAT})

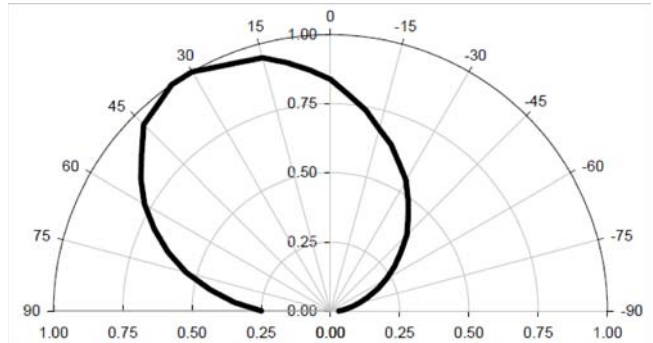


FIGURE 19. IR-LED TRANSVERSE EMISSION PATTERN (NORMALIZED INTENSITY vs Θ_{TRANS})

ISL29043

Typical Performance Curves $V_{DD} = 3.0V$, $R_{EXT} = 499k\Omega$. (Continued)

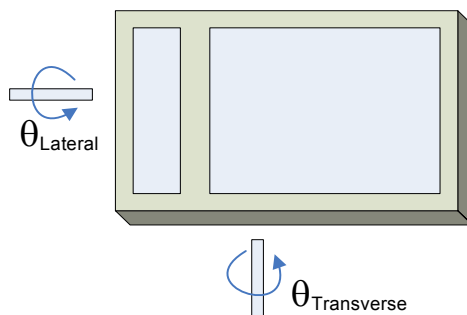


FIGURE 20. DEFINITION OF LATERAL AND TRANSVERSE AXES

Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purposes only and is believed to be accurate, but not warranted. Please go to web to make sure you have the latest Rev.

DATE	REVISION	CHANGE
February 9, 2012	FN7935.0	Initial release.

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