



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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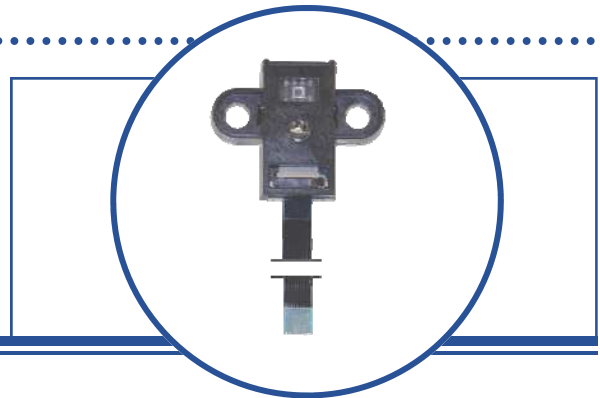
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

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Features:

- High-resolution conversion of light intensity to frequency
- Selectable color output frequency
- Communicates directly with a microcontroller
- Sensor power supply operation (2.7 V to 5.5 V)
- LED power separate input
- Includes LED, Sensor and interface cable



Description:

The **OPB780Z** color sensor uses a light-to-frequency converter that combines 64 configurable silicon photodiodes (on a 144 um center and measuring 120 um x 120 um each), with a white LED in a small, lightweight package that makes it ideal for using in miniature applications.

The output is a square wave (50% duty cycle) with a frequency directly proportional to reflected light intensity (irradiance).

The light-to-frequency converter reads an 8 x 8 array of photodiodes that consists of four groups of 16 photodiodes each, segregated by color: 16 photodiodes with red filters, 16 photodiodes with green filters, 16 photodiodes with blue filters and 16 clear photodiodes with no filters. Each color's group of 16 photodiodes is interdigitated to minimize the effect of non-uniformity of the incident irradiance. Each color's group is also connected in parallel. The type of photodiode used during operation is pin-selectable.

The output of the device is designed to drive a standard TTL or CMOS logic input over short distances.

The internal photodiode used by the device is controlled by two logic inputs, S2 and S3. See page 4 for more information.

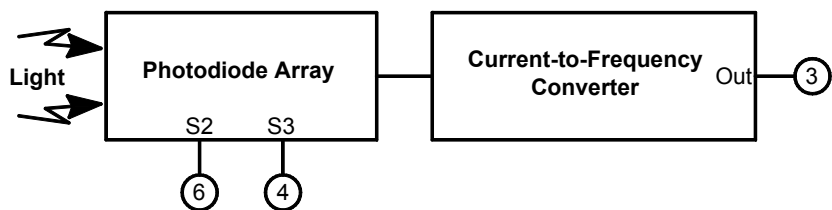
A 10 " [25.4 cm] Flat Flexible Cable (FFC) is included for easy hook-up. The FFC is designed to interface with an AVX (ELCO) part number 04 6249 0080 00 800 connector.

For more information, contact your local representative or OPTEK.

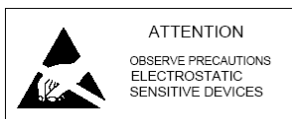
Applications:

- Photographic equipment
- Colormetry
- Chemical analyzers
- Display contrast controls
- High resolution digital measurement of light intensity

Block Diagram



RoHS



Ordering Information

Ordering Information	
OPB780Z	OPB780 with 10" Long Flat Flex Cable
KA3128	10" Long Flat Flex Cable

OPTEK reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

Absolute Maximum Ratings^{1,2} (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Operating Temperature	T _{OPR} = -30° C to +85° C
Storage Temperature	T _{STG} = -30° C to +85° C

LED—Absolute Maximum Ratings^{1,2} (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

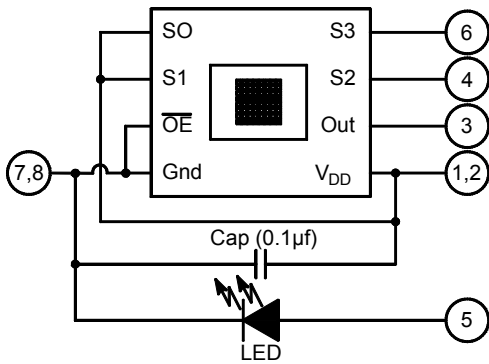
Reverse Voltage	V _R = 5 V
Forward Current	I _F = 30 mA
Power Dissipation	P _D = 120 mW
Peak Forward Current	I _{FP} = 100 mA

Sensor—Absolute Maximum Ratings^{1,2} (over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted)

Supply Voltage(V _{DD})	6 V
Input Voltage (all inputs, V _I)	-0.3 V to V _{DD} + 0.3 V

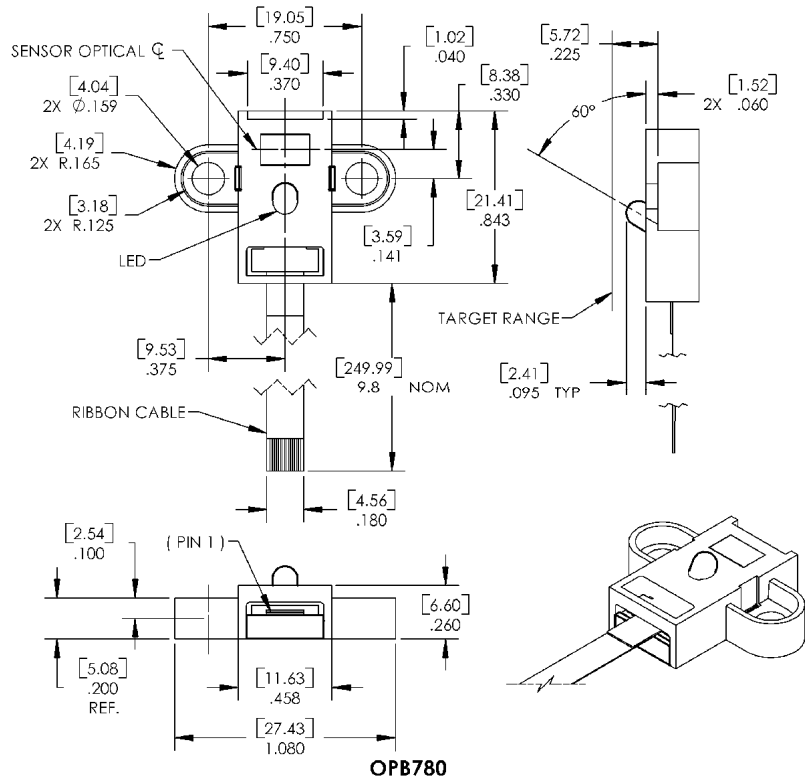
Notes:

- Stresses beyond those linked under “absolute maximum rating” may cause permanent damage to device.** These are only stress ratings, and functional operating of the device at these (or any other) conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions table shown above may affect the device’s reliability.
- All voltage values are with respect to GND.



**DO NOT LOOK DIRECTLY AT LED
WITH UNSHIELDED EYES OR
DAMAGE TO RETINA MAY OCCUR.**

Pin Name	Pin #	Description
V _{DD}	1, 2	Supply voltage
OUT	3	Output Frequency (F _O)
S2	4	Photodiode type selection input
LED Anode	5	LED input
S3	6	Photodiode type selection input
GND	7, 8	Power supply ground



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LED

Electro-Optical Characteristics of LED¹ ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (See OVLAW4CB7 for more info.)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
$I_V^{(1)}$	Luminous Intensity	-	1.0	-	cd	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$
V_F	Forward Voltage	2.8	3.4	3.9	V	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$
I_R	Reverse Current	-	-	10	μA	$V_R = 5\text{ V}$

Sensor

Recommended Operating Conditions¹

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage	2.7	5	5.5	V	-
V_{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage	2.0	-	V_{DD}	V	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$
V_{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage	0.0	-	0.8	V	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$
T_A	Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	-40	-	+70	$^\circ\text{C}$	-

Sensor

Electrical Characteristics¹ ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
V_{OH}	High-Level Output Voltage ³	-	4.5	-	V	$I_{OH} = -4\text{ mA}$
V_{OL}	Low-Level Output Voltage ³	-	0.25	-	V	$I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$
I_{IH}	High-Level Input Current	-	-	5	μA	-
I_{IL}	Low-Level Input Current	-	-	5	μA	-
I_{DD}	Supply Current	-	2	3	mA	Power on
-	Full-Scale Frequency ²	-	600	-	kHz	-
-	Temperature Coefficient of Output Frequency	-	± 200	-	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$\lambda \leq 700\text{ nm}$, $-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ / $\pm 200\text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
t_r, t_f	Typical Temperature Rise Time Typical Temperature Fall Time	-	100	-	$\mu\text{ sec.}$	-

Notes:

- (1) All voltage values are with respect to GND.
- (2) Full-scale frequency is the maximum operating frequency of the device without saturation.
- (3) Output interface of device is designed to drive a standard TTL or CMOS logic input over short distances. If lines greater than 12 inches are used on output, a buffer or line driver is recommended.

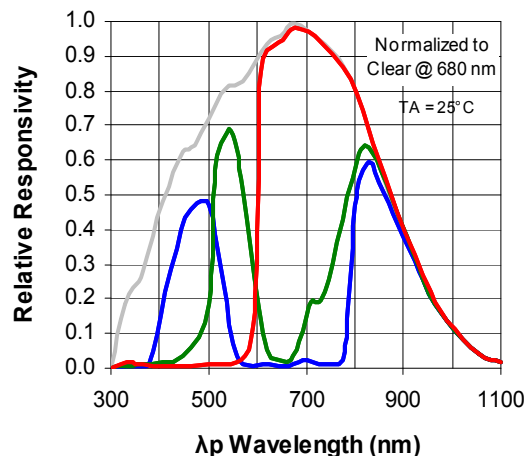
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Output Frequency Characteristics¹ (VDD = 5 V, T_A = 25 °C, I_F = 5mA)

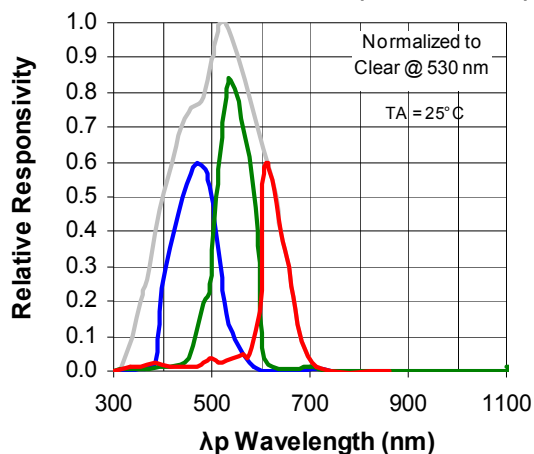
Target / Surface	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Red Filter Selected (S2=L/S3=L)			
Red	23	41	kHz
Green	7	15	
Blue	3	7	
White	-	1.5	
Green Filter Selected (S2=H/S3=H)			
Red	6	15	kHz
Green	6	37	
Blue	5	13	
White	-	1.5	
Blue Filter Selected (S2=L/S3=H)			
Red	4	23	kHz
Green	13	21	
Blue	21	36	
White	-	1.5	
Clear Filter Selected (S2=H/S3=L)			
Red	38	71	kHz
Green	46	85	
Blue	31	60	
White	-	5	

OPB780Z Sensor - Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Spectral Response



Spectral Response with >700nm Cut-Off Filter (not included)



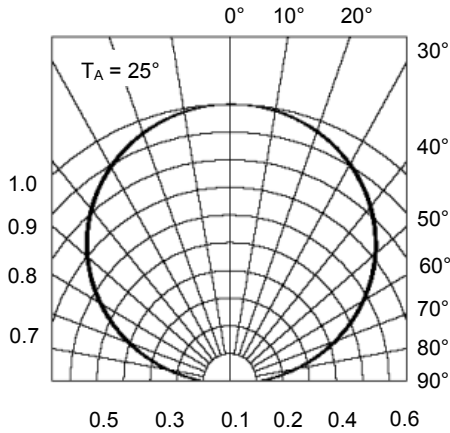
Notes:

- (1) I_F = 5 mA, D = 0.225 inch,
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to GND.

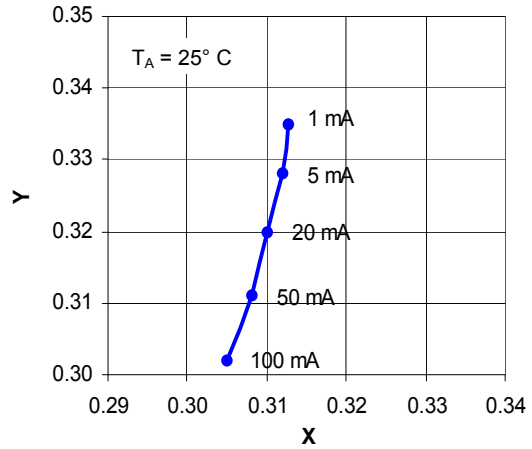
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OPB780Z Sensor & LED - Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

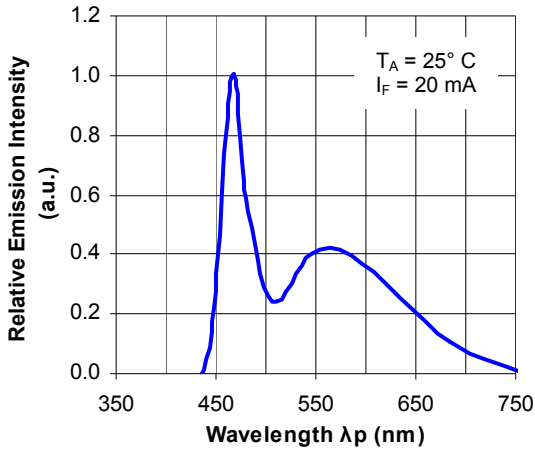
Sensor Radiation Diagram



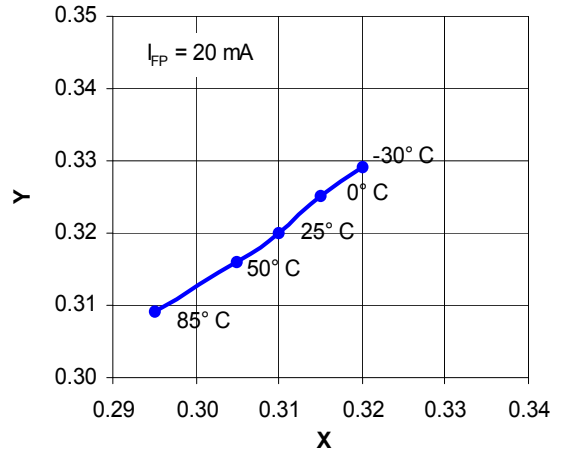
Forward Current vs Chromaticity Coordinate



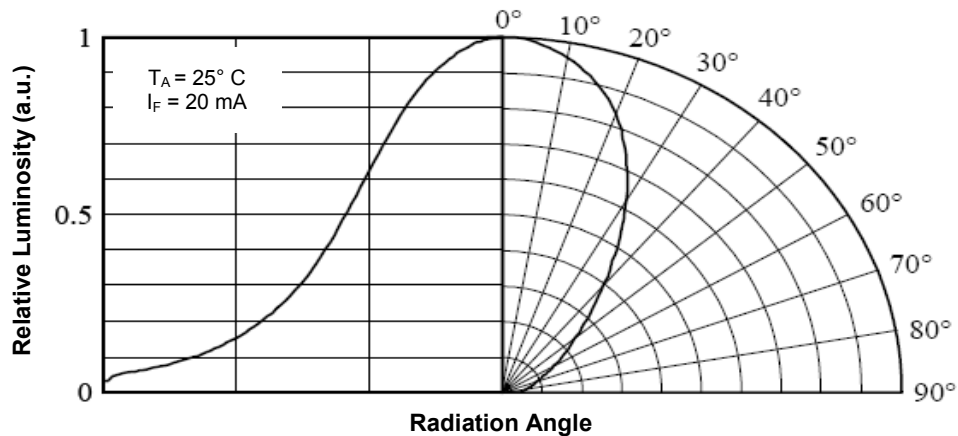
LED Spectrum



Ambient Temperature vs Chromaticity Coordinate



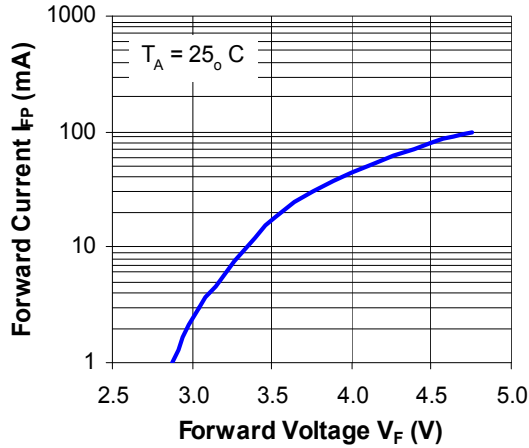
LED Directivity



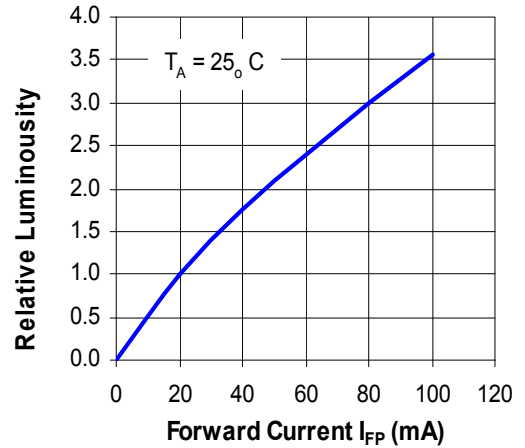
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OPB780Z LED - Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

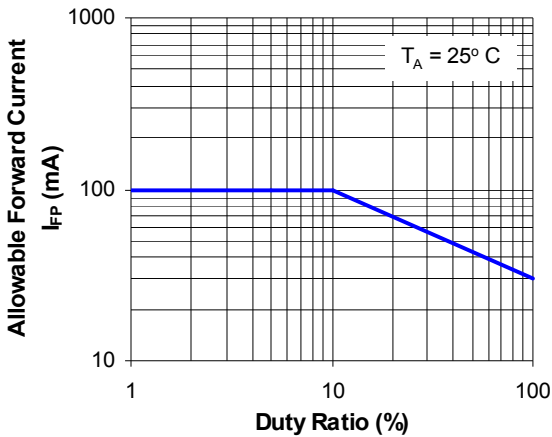
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current



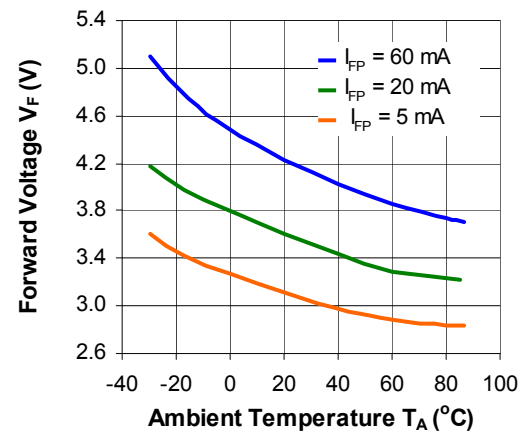
Forward Current vs Relative Luminosity



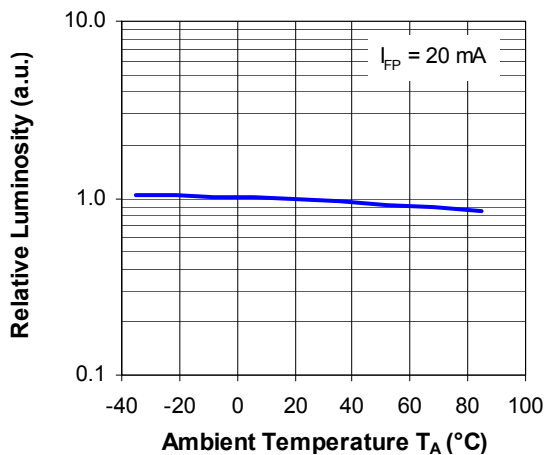
Duty Ratio vs Allowable Forward Current



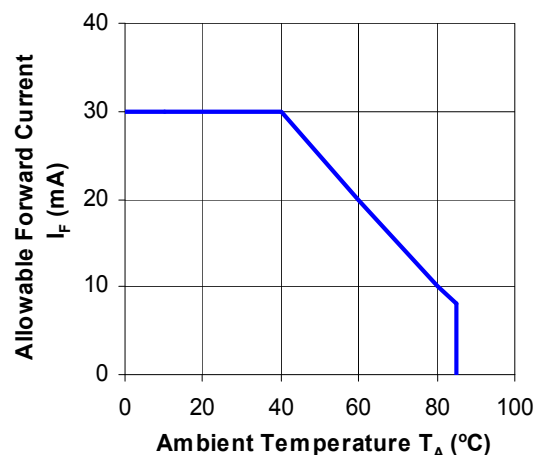
Ambient Temperature vs Forward Voltage



Ambient Temperature vs Relative Luminosity



Ambient Temperature vs Allowable Forward Current



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