



## Photo-receiver Amplifier

### General Description

The epc13x family products are monolithic, integrated high sensitive photo-diode amplifiers for light-barrier, light-curtain, and the like applications. It amplifies current pulses from reverse-biased PIN photodiodes (e.g. epc200, epc300) and generates an analog output signal, driven by a push-pull output stage. This device allows the design of short to long range light barriers from a few millimeters up to tens of meters.

The analog output can be analyzed by signal processing circuitry in order to extract weak optical signals on a heavy noise floor. Thus, very sensitive light barriers or other optical sensors can be built with very limited effort.

The epc13x is controlled by a digital controller, which uses no external clock signal. The device has been optimized to utilize the least count of external components.

epc134-epc139 are the same devices but with an digital output. Please refer to the corresponding data sheet.

### Features

- Low current consumption
- High sensitivity
- Analog output
- CSP6 package with very small footprint.

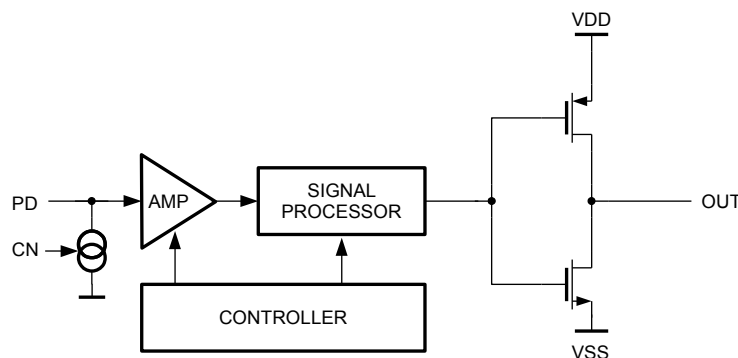
### Applications

- Light barriers ranging from millimeters to tens of meters
- Light curtains
- Smoke detectors
- Liquid detectors
- Heart beat monitors

### Device selection table

Model	Output		Light Reserve Output		Response Time		Sensitivity			
	digital	analog	w/o	with	slow	fast	low	medium	high	very high
<b>epc130</b>		<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>				<b>x</b>	
<b>epc131</b>		<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>			
<b>epc134</b>	<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>		
<b>epc135</b>	<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>				<b>x</b>	
<b>epc136</b>	<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>			
<b>epc137</b>	<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>					<b>x</b>
<b>epc138</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>				<b>x</b>	
<b>epc139</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>			<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>			

### Functional Block Diagram





## epc130/epc131

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Notes 1, 2)		Recommended Operating Conditions			
Power Supply Voltage $V_{DD}$	-5.5V to +5.5V	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Units</b>	
Voltage to Any Pin	-0.3 to $V_{DD}$ +0.3V	Power Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )	4.0	5.2	V
Maximum Power Dissipation	300mW	Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	-40°	+85°	C
Storage Temperature Range ( $T_S$ )	-40°C to +85°C	Humidity (non-condensing)	+5	+95	%
Lead Temperature solder, 4 sec. ( $T_L$ )	+260°C				

**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Recommended operating conditions indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see Electrical Characteristics.

**Note 2:** This device is a highly sensitive CMOS ac current amplifier with an ESD rating of JEDEC HBM class 0 (<250V). Handling and assembly of this device should only be done at ESD protected workstations.

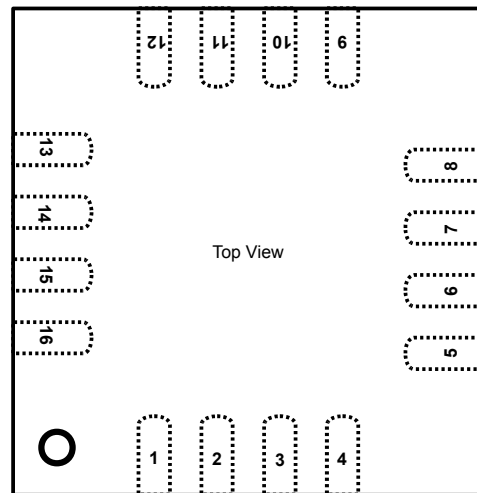
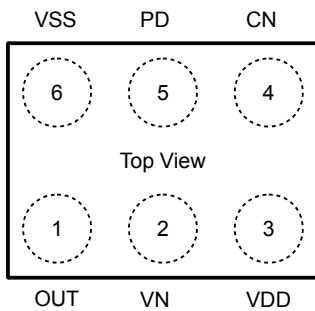
## Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 5.0$  V,  $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +85^\circ\text{C}$ , output load 20 kOhm/20 pF, except as specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions/Comments	Values			Units	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
$V_{DD}$	Power Supply Voltage	Pin $V_{DD}$	4.0	5.0	5.2	V	
$I_{DD}$	Power Supply Current	epc130 R1=27k, no photo current		0.8	1.2	mA	
		epc131 R1=4k7, no photo current		1.1	1.5		
$V_{PK}$	Sensitivity	epc130 $I_{PD} = 80$ nA		320		mV	
		epc131 $I_{PD} = 800$ nA		320		mV	
$V_{PD}$	Reversed Photodiode Voltage	relative to VDD		VDD-1.55		V	
$V_{OF}$	Output Offset Voltage		1.4	1.55	1.7	V	
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Limits		0.3		$V_{DD}-1.0$	V	
$F_{OUT}$	Output Noise Voltage (RMS)	epc130	$I_{PD} = 100$ $\mu$ A		35	40	mV
			$I_{PD} = 3.0$ mA		80	100	
		epc131	$I_{PD} = 100$ $\mu$ A		40	50	
			$I_{PD} = 3.0$ mA		90	100	
$I_{PDDC}$	DC Light Current Range	Refer to section Application Information, Ambient Light	0.0		3.0	mA	
$C_{PD}$	Photodiode Capacitance	epc130	Refer to section Application Information, Photodiode Capacitance	15		50	pF
		epc131		30		40	
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current	Push-pull driving capability	-100		+100	$\mu$ A	
$V_{POR}$	Power-up Threshold Voltage	The voltage at VDD when the device starts up and the startup time is running.	3.0	3.5	4.0	V	
$V_{IPOR}$	Hysteresis	On power-up threshold voltage	0.5	0.75	1.0	V	
$t_{INIT}$	Power-up Startup Time	VDD slew rate >100V/ms			1.0	ms	
$t_{REC}$	Recovery Time	epc130	After the reception of a valid pulse current at pin PD until the output is stable at its operation voltage. Refer also to Other Parameters section.		400		$\mu$ s
		epc131			50		
$t_{PD}$	Input Pulse Width at Pin PD	epc130	Current pulse width at pin PD necessary to generate an output signal at pin OUT. The input sensitivity is dependent on the input current pulse width (refer to the section Applications).		6		$\mu$ s
		epc131			0.75		
$t_{rf}$	Input pulse slew rate	epc130	Recommended rise and fall time of the current pulse at pin PD		500		ns
		epc131			50		
$R_{PD}$	Photodiode bias resistor	epc130	refer to section 'Application Information, Photodiode Resistor'		27		k $\Omega$
		epc131			4.7		



**Connection Diagrams**



**6-Pin Chip Scale Package (CSP)**

**16-Pin QFN Package**

Note: For sampling only. Limited quantities. Please inquire.

6-Pin CSP	16 Pin QFN	Pin Name	Description
1	16	OUT	Push-pull output pin.
2	3	VN	Negative power supply pin through a reverse-polarity protection diode.
3	13	VDD	Positive power supply pin.
4	8	CN	External capacitor for background light current regulator.
5	11	PD	Anode of photo diode. This is the analog input of the amplifier/filter circuitry.
6	5	VSS	Negative power supply pin.
n/a	1	NC	Not connected.
n/a	2	NC	Not connected.
n/a	4	NC	Not connected.
n/a	6	NC	Not connected.
n/a	7	NC	Not connected.
n/a	9	NC	Not connected.
n/a	10	NC	Not connected.
n/a	12	NC	Not connected.
n/a	14	NC	Not connected.
n/a	15	NC	Not connected.



### Other Parameters

(typical values,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ ,  $I_{PD}=0mA$ )

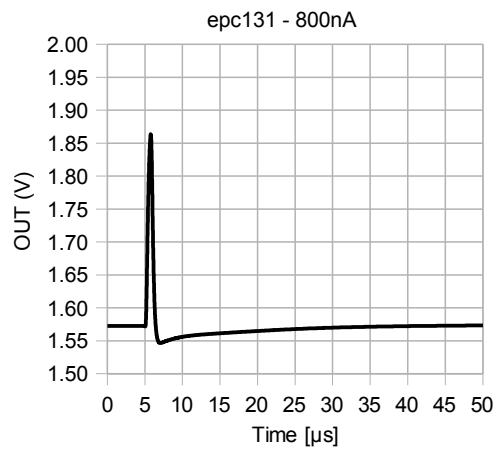
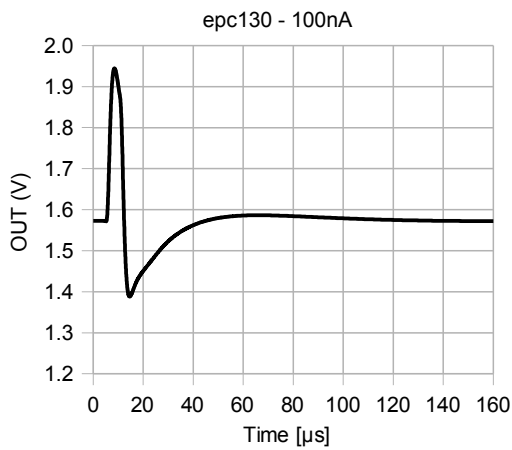
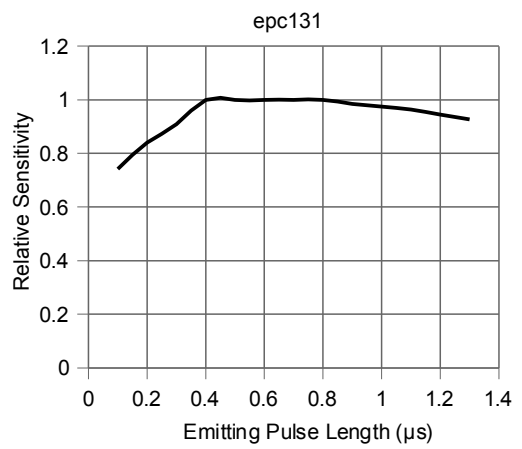
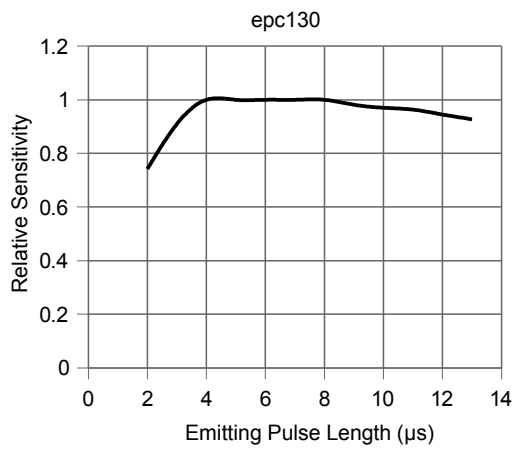


Photo diode current pulse 100nA

Photo diode current pulse 800nA

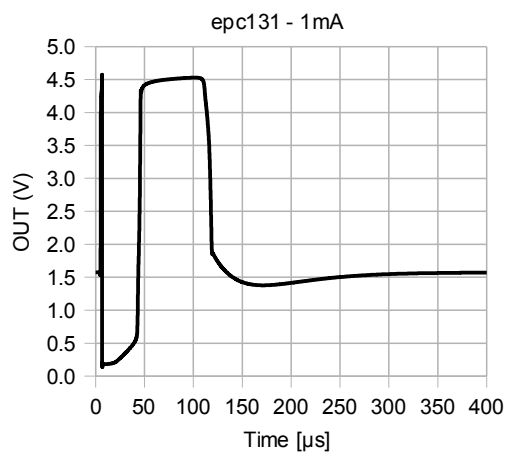
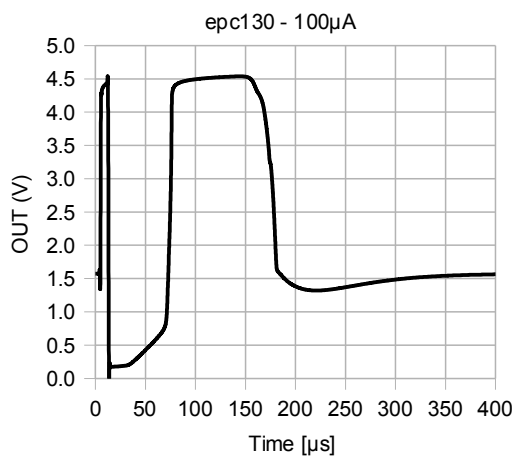


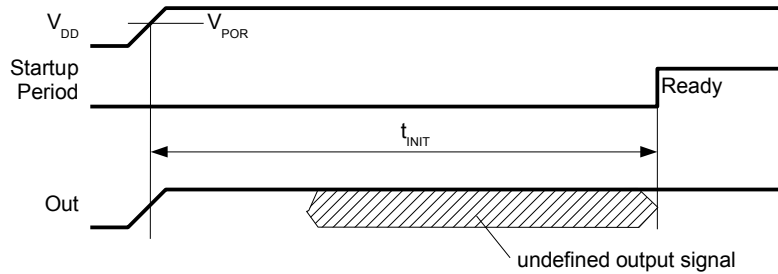
Photo diode current pulse 100 $\mu A$

Photo diode current pulse 1mA

## Functional Description

### Power-up Sequence

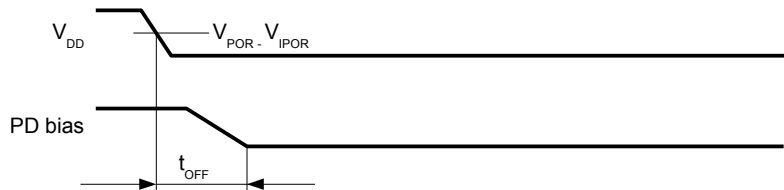
If  $V_{DD}$  reaches  $V_{POR}$ , the startup sequence is initiated. After a time  $t_{DEL}$ , the photo diode bias circuit is enabled. Thus, a current generated by light on the photo diode flows into the pin PD. After the time  $t_{INIT}$ , the device is ready to receive AC light pulses.



Power-up sequence

### Power-down Sequence

When  $V_{DD}$  goes down, the device is turned off when  $V_{DD}$  is below  $V_{POR}$  minus  $V_{IPOR}$ .

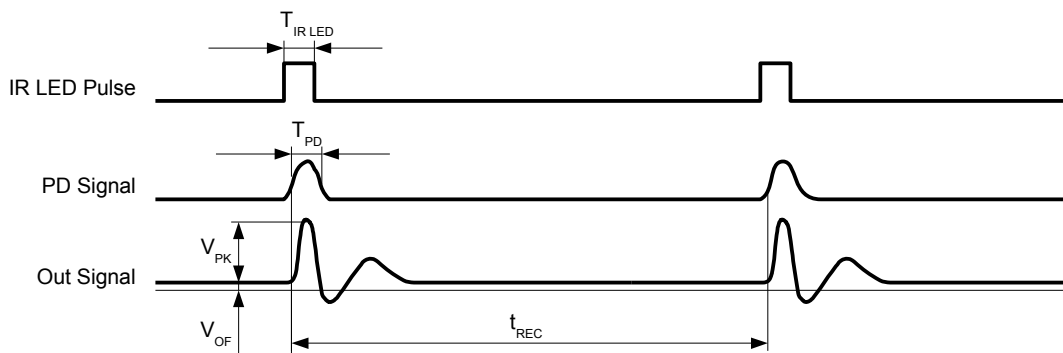


Power-down sequence

### Light Pulse Reception

A light pulse on the photo diode generates a current pulse into the pin PD of the device. This current pulse is transformed to a voltage pulse and amplified. The signal form is dependent on the input pulse width, its slew rate and its strength. The value of the undershoot is also heavily dependent on the input signal. If the input signal is too strong, the output signal becomes saturated close to  $V_{DD}$ , or  $V_{SS}$  respectively.

After a waiting time given by  $t_{REC}$ , the next light pulse can be sent. If the waiting time is too short, the output signal of the next pulse is biased.

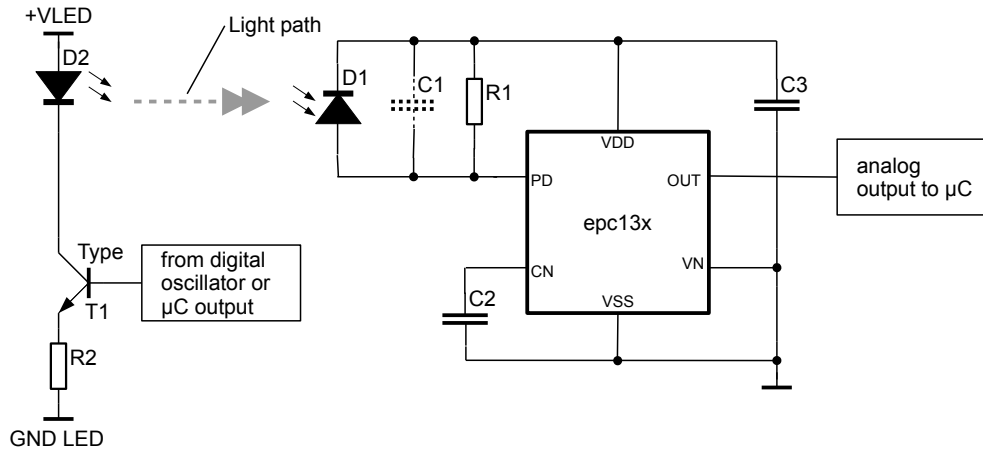


Light pulse reception

## Application Information

### Light Barrier Application

The following circuit is recommended to operate the epc130/131 as a photo diode amplifier in a single beam light barrier:



### Recommended Components Values

R1: 27k for epc130 and 4.7k for epc131 (bias resistor). Sensitivity can be reduced by the reduction of this resistor.

R2: dependent on the required LED current

C1: Usually not needed. May be up to 100 pF (refer to section 'Photodiode Capacitance').

C2: 33nF (DC input current filter capacitor)

C3: 100nF or more (power supply filter capacitor)

D1: PIN photo diode, epc200 or epc3xx-family or similar devices

D2: IR LED, TSML1000 (Vishay) or similar devices

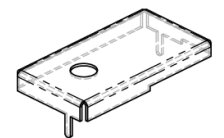
### Working Principle

The IR LED D2 emits light pulses which are sent towards the photo diode D1. If there is no obstacle between the two devices, the light pulse generates an AC current ( $I_{PD}$ ) in the reverse biased photo diode D1 into the pin PD.  $I_{PD}$  is proportional to the power of the light pulse. The current pulse is transformed to a voltage and amplified. Once a light pulse is generated by the IR LED, a next light pulse must not be generated until the recovery time  $t_{REC}$  (max.).

### Design Precautions

The sensitivity at pin PD is very high in order to achieve a long operation range of light barriers even without lenses in front of the IR LED and/or the photo diode. Thus, the pin PD is very sensitive to EMI. Special care should be taken to keep the PCB track at pin PD as short as possible (a few mm only!). This track should be kept away from the IR LED signal tracks and from other sources which may induce unwanted signals. It is strongly recommended to cover the chip, the photodiode and all passive components around the chip with a metal shield. A recommended part is shown in the following figure:

The pins at the bottom are to solder the shield to the PCB with electrical connection to VDD. The hole in the front is the opening window for the photo diode. The back side of the PCB below the sensitive area (D1, C1, R1, epc13x) shall be a polygon connected to VDD to shield the circuit from the back side. C1 must be of high mechanical stability (no piezoelectric effect) in order to avoid unwanted signals by mechanical shock or vibration.



Recommended EMC shield

### Ambient Light

Photodiode DC current can be generated by ambient light, e.g. sun light. DC currents at pin PD do not generate a DC output signal. Thus, the offset voltage  $V_{OF}$  remains constant. However, if  $I_{PDDC}$  is above the stated value, the input is saturated which blocks the detection of AC current pulses.

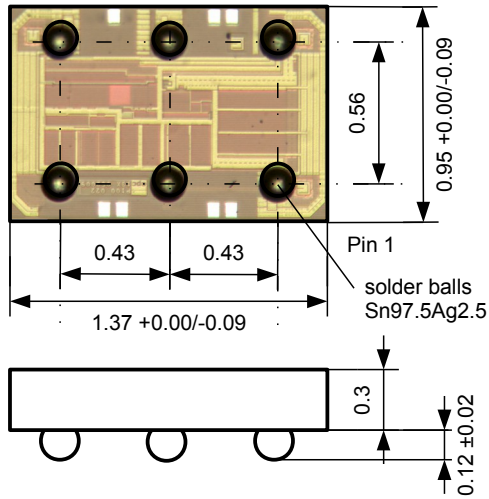
### Photodiode Capacitance

If the photodiode capacitance is below the specified value, the system becomes more sensitive to the power supply ripple at higher frequencies (>200kHz). This sensitivity can be reduced by a parallel capacitor to the photodiode. However, this measure reduces the detection sensitivity. If the photo diode capacity is above the specified value, a lower detection sensitivity and a possible higher sensitivity spread results.

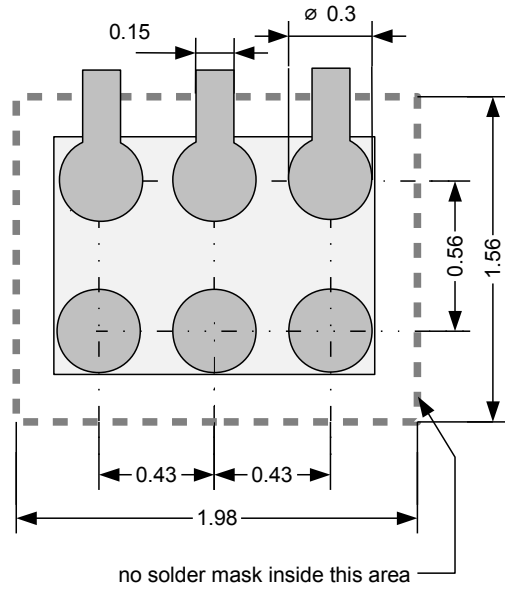
**Layout Information** (all measures in mm, )

**CSP-6 Package**

**Mechanical Dimensions**

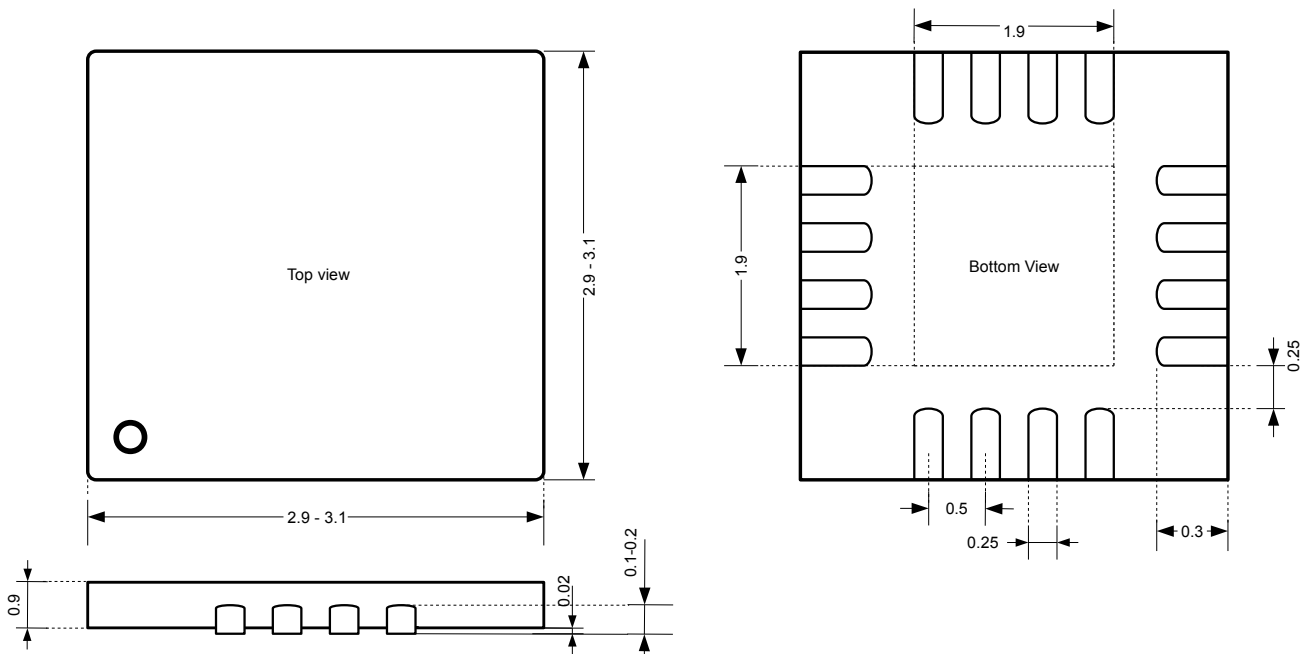


**Layout Recommendations**



**QFN16 Package**

Note: For sampling only. Limited quantities. Please inquire.



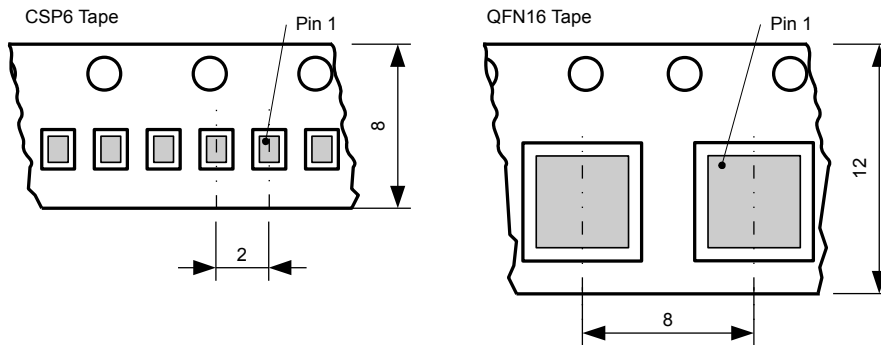
## Reflow Solder Profile

For infrared or conventional soldering the solder profile has to follow the recommendations of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C (min. revision C) for Pb-free assembly for both types of packages. The peak soldering temperature ( $T_L$ ) should not exceed +260°C for a maximum of 4 sec.

## Packaging Information (all measures in mm)

### Tape & Reel Information

The devices are mounted on embossed tape for automatic placement systems. The tape is wound on 178 mm (7 inch) or 330 mm (13 inch) reels and individually packaged for shipment. General tape-and-reel specification data are available in a separate data sheet and indicate the tape sizes for various package types. Further tape-and-reel specifications can be found in the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) standard 481-1, 481-2, 481-3.



epc does not guarantee that there are no empty cavities.  
Thus, the pick-and-place machine should do check the presence of a chip during picking.

## Order Information

Standard products:

Part Number	Package	RoHS compliance	Packaging Method
epc130-CSP6	CSP6	Yes	Reel
epc131-CSP6	CSP6	Yes	Reel

Note: For sampling only. Limited quantities. Please inquire.

Part Number	Package	RoHS compliance	Packaging Method
epc130-QFN16	QFN16	Yes	Reel
epc131-QFN16	QFN16	Yes	Reel



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