

## Features

- Reliable wireless transceiver module.
- Compatible with Peer to Peer, Star, Tree, or Mesh network configurations.
- AO-1501 with on board PCB ANT with 150M range (LOS). AO-1501A with external Antenna.
- -97dBm sensitivity at the receiver.
- The sensor is closed to the human eye's response.
- Good output linearity across wide illumination range and low sensitivity variation across various light sources.

## Applications

- Wireless sensor network (WSN).
- Automatic residential and commercial lighting management.
- Automatic contrast enhancement for electronic signboard.
- Ambient light monitoring device for daylight and artificial light.

## Description

AO-1505-LUX ZigBee light sensor, which uses the latest TI CC2530 ZigBee chip, is designed for smart home and smart building applications. This sensor integrated high efficiency RF transceiver module, ambient light sensor module, and other functional elements to control with various peripheral devices. The biggest advantage of this sensor is that due to the high rejection ratio of infrared radiation, the spectral response of the ambient light sensor is close to that of human eyes.

## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	INPUT/OUTPUT	SIGNAL DETECT	VOLTAGE	TEMPERATURE
AO-1505-LUX	DC 5V/DC 3.3V	TTL	3.3V	-30°C to 80 °C

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	-40	85	°C	
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	-0.3	7	V	
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	2	5	V	
Operating Current	$I_{OP}$	---	40	mA	
Input RF level	$RF_L$	---	10	dBm	



# AO-1505-LUX ZigBee Light Sensor

## Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Operating ambient temperature range	$T_A$	-30	80	°C	
Supply Voltage	$V_{cc}$	1.8	5.5	V	
Light Sensor Output Current	$I_{PH}$		5	mA	
Light Sensor Output Voltage	$T_{sol}$	---	$V_{cc} - 0.8$	V	

## ZigBee Module Electrical Characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
$I_{core}$ Core current consumption	PM0 DC Current	---	5.0	8.9	mA	
	PM1 DC Current	---	0.2	0.3	mA	
	PM2 DC Current	---	0.3	1	uA	
	32-MHz XOSC running, radio in RX mode at -100-dBm input power, no peripherals active, CPU idle	---	24.1	29.6	mA	
	32-MHz XOSC running, radio in TX mode, 4.5-dBm output power, no peripherals active, CPU idle	---	35.4	39.6	mA	
<b>Peripheral Current Consumption</b>						
ADC	When converting	---	1.2	---	mA	
Flash	Erase	---	1	---	mA	
	Burst write peak current	---	6	---	mA	
<b>Radio Part</b>						
RF frequency range	Programmable in 1-MHz steps, 5 MHz between channels	2394	---	2507	MHz	
Radio baud rate	As defined by [1]	---	250	---	kbps	
Radio chip rate	As defined by [1]	---	2	---	MChip/s	
Wireless Distance		---	---	150	m	
<b>Communication Interface Part</b>						
UART Baud Rate		4800	9600	115200	bps	

[1] AO-1503 reference design is suitable for systems targeting compliance with EN 300 328, EN 300 440, FCC CFR47 Part 15 and ARIB STD-T-66.



# AO-1505-LUX

## ZigBee Light Sensor

### RF Transmitter Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f_c = 2394\text{ MHz to }2507\text{ MHz}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Nominal output power	Delivered to a single-ended 50- $\Omega$ load through a balun using maximum-recommended output-power setting requires minimum -3 dBm	0	4.5	8	dBm	
Programmable output power 32 dB range	When converting	---	32	---	dB	
Optimum load impedance			69 + j29		$\Omega$	

### RF Receiver Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f_c = 2394\text{ MHz to }2507\text{ MHz}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Receiver sensitivity	PER = 1%	---	-97	-92	dBm	
Saturation (maximum input level)	PER = 1%	---	---	10	dBm	
Frequency error tolerance	requires minimum 80 ppm		$\pm 150$		ppm	
Symbol rate error tolerance	requires minimum 80 ppm		$\pm 1000$		ppm	

### Electro-Optical Characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}$ )

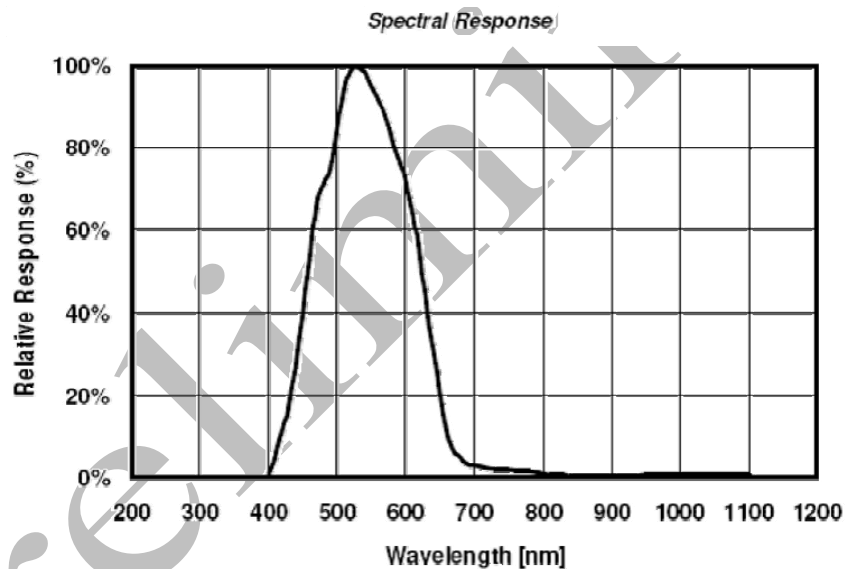
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Current Consumption	About 1.02 times of $I_{PH}$					
Photocurrent-1	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $E_v = 10\text{Lx}$ <sup>(2,4)</sup>	2.6	3.8	5.0	$\mu\text{A}$	
Photocurrent-2	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $E_v = 100\text{Lx}$ <sup>(2,4)</sup>	26	38	50	$\mu\text{A}$	
Photocurrent-3	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $E_v = 100\text{Lx}$ <sup>(1,4)</sup>	---	38	---	$\mu\text{A}$	
Dark current	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , $E_v = 0\text{Lux}$	---	---	0.1	$\mu\text{A}$	
Saturation Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}$ , $E_v = 100\text{Lx}$ , $R_L = 75\text{K}\Omega$ <sup>(3)</sup>	2.2	2.3.5	---	V	

Temperature Coefficient	T=-20°C~80°C, Ev=100Lx <sup>(2)</sup>	---	0.23	---	%/°C
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Vcc=1.8 - 6.5V, Ev=100Lx <sup>(2)</sup>	---	8.5	---	%/V
Photocurrent Ratio	-	---	1	---	---

Note

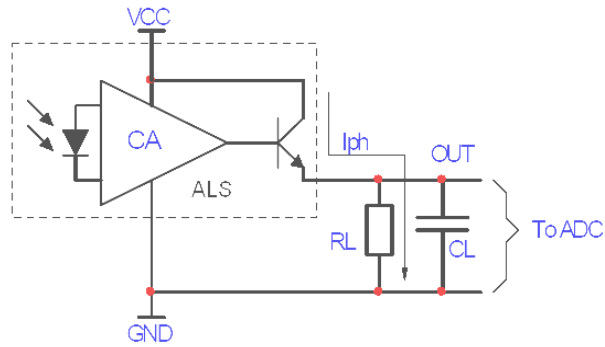
1. Illuminance by CIE standard illuminant-A / 2856K, incandescent lamp.
2. Fluorescent light is used as light source. White LED is substituted in mass production.
3. White LED is used as light source.
4. The actual photocurrent depends on the package and optical designs.

### Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves



### Application Circuit

1. Fluorescent light maybe consists of AC noise about 60Hz (AC Frequency). Thus, a capacitor of 3.3  $\mu$ F, which acts as a low-pass filter, is recommended to add in parallel with resistor to by-pass the ripples if possible.
2. Analog signal V<sub>OUT</sub> is used directly. This circuit is suitable for Ev = 1 Lx to 10,000 Lx; Increasing the brightness of the light and/or the load resistor will increase the output voltage.



Preliminary

### Debug Interface Characteristics

TA = -40°C to 85°C, VDD = 2 V to 3.6 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Debug clock frequency	fclk_dbg		---	---	12	MHz	(see Figure 1)
Allowed high pulse on clock	t1		35	---	---	ns	(see Figure 1)
Allowed low pulse on clock	t2		35	---	---	ns	(see Figure 1)
EXT_RESET_N low to first falling edge on debug clock	t3		167	---	---	ns	(see Figure 2)
Falling edge on clock to EXT_RESET_N high	t4		83	---	---	ns	(see Figure 2)
EXT_RESET_N high to first debug command	t5		83	---	---	ns	(see Figure 2)
Debug data setup	t6		2	---	---	ns	(see Figure 3)
Debug data hold	t7		4	---	---	ns	(see Figure 3)
Clock-to-data delay	t8	Load = 10 pF	---	---	30	ns	(see Figure 3)

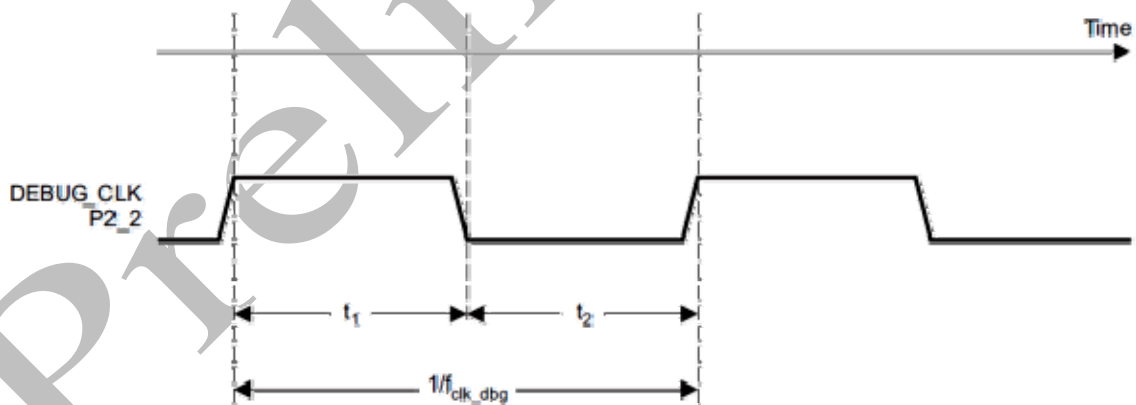


Figure 1 Debug Clock – Basic Timing

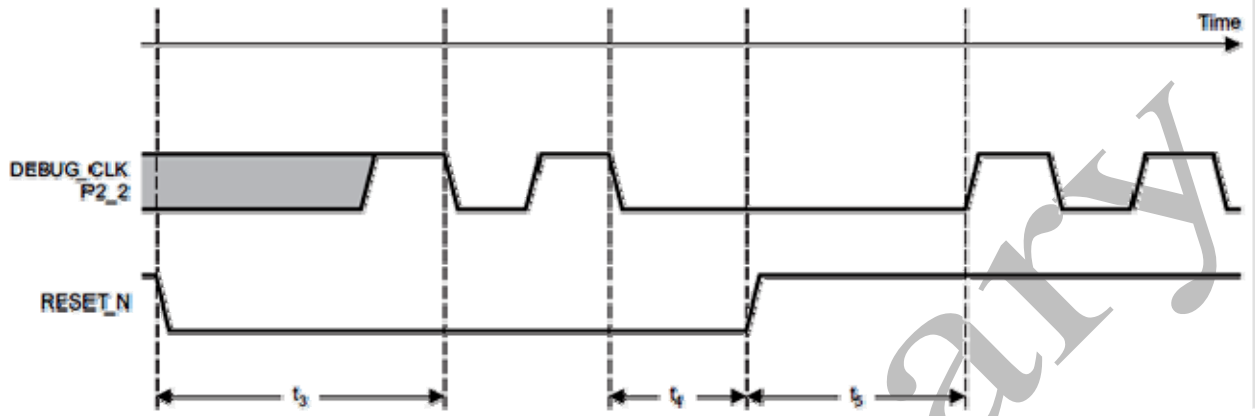


Figure 2 Data Setup and Hold Timing

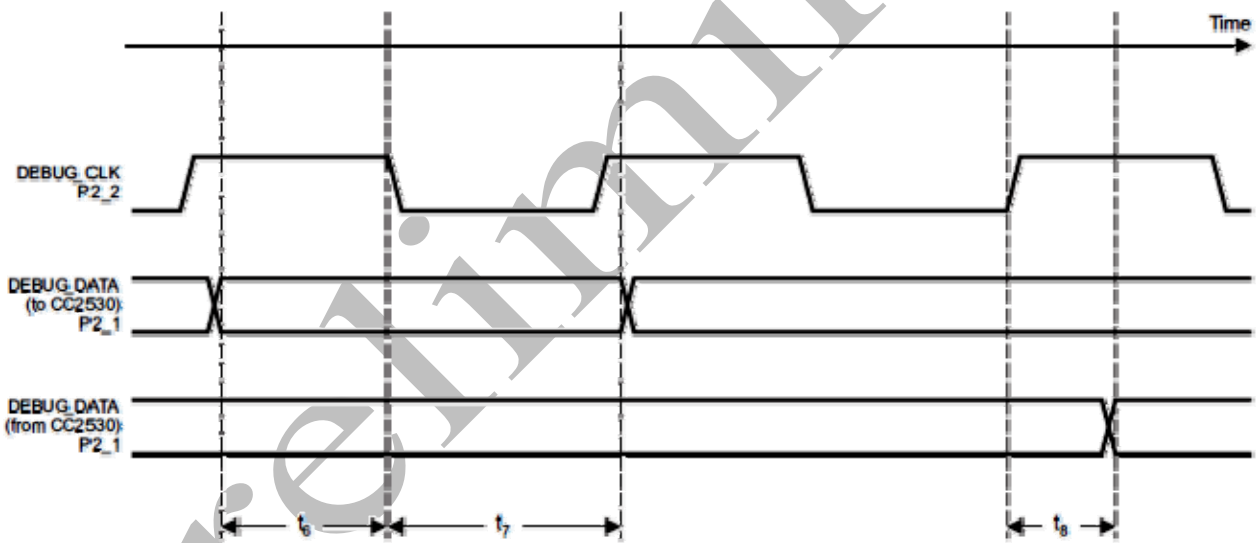
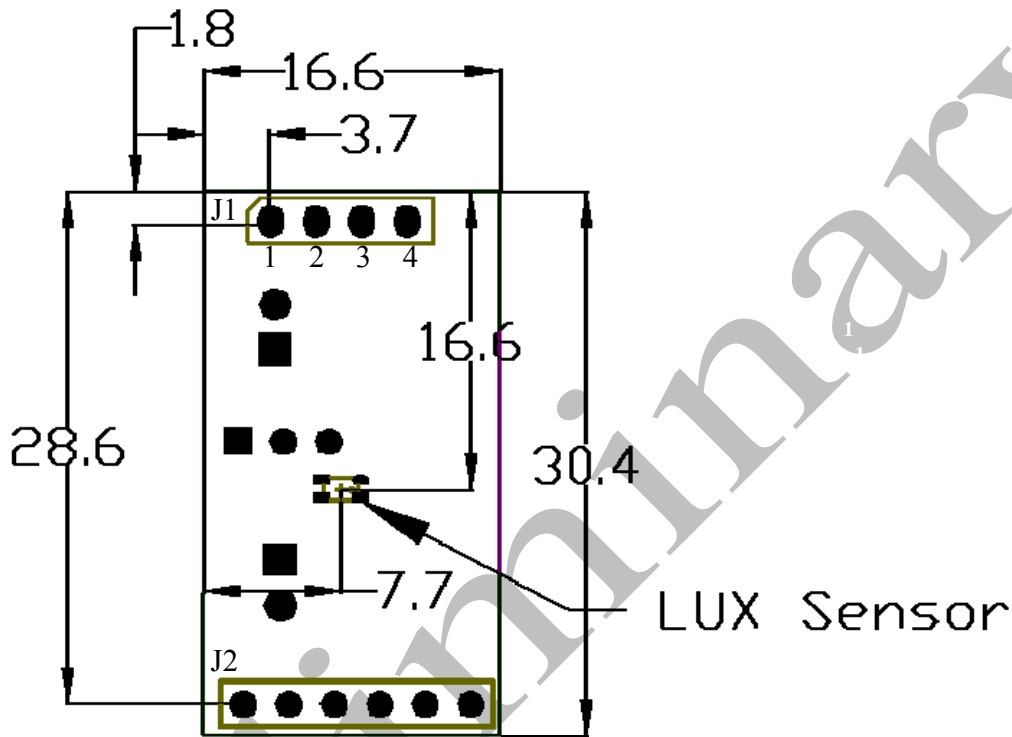


Figure 3 Debug Enable Timing

**Sensor module Dimensions and Terminals**



Units: mm

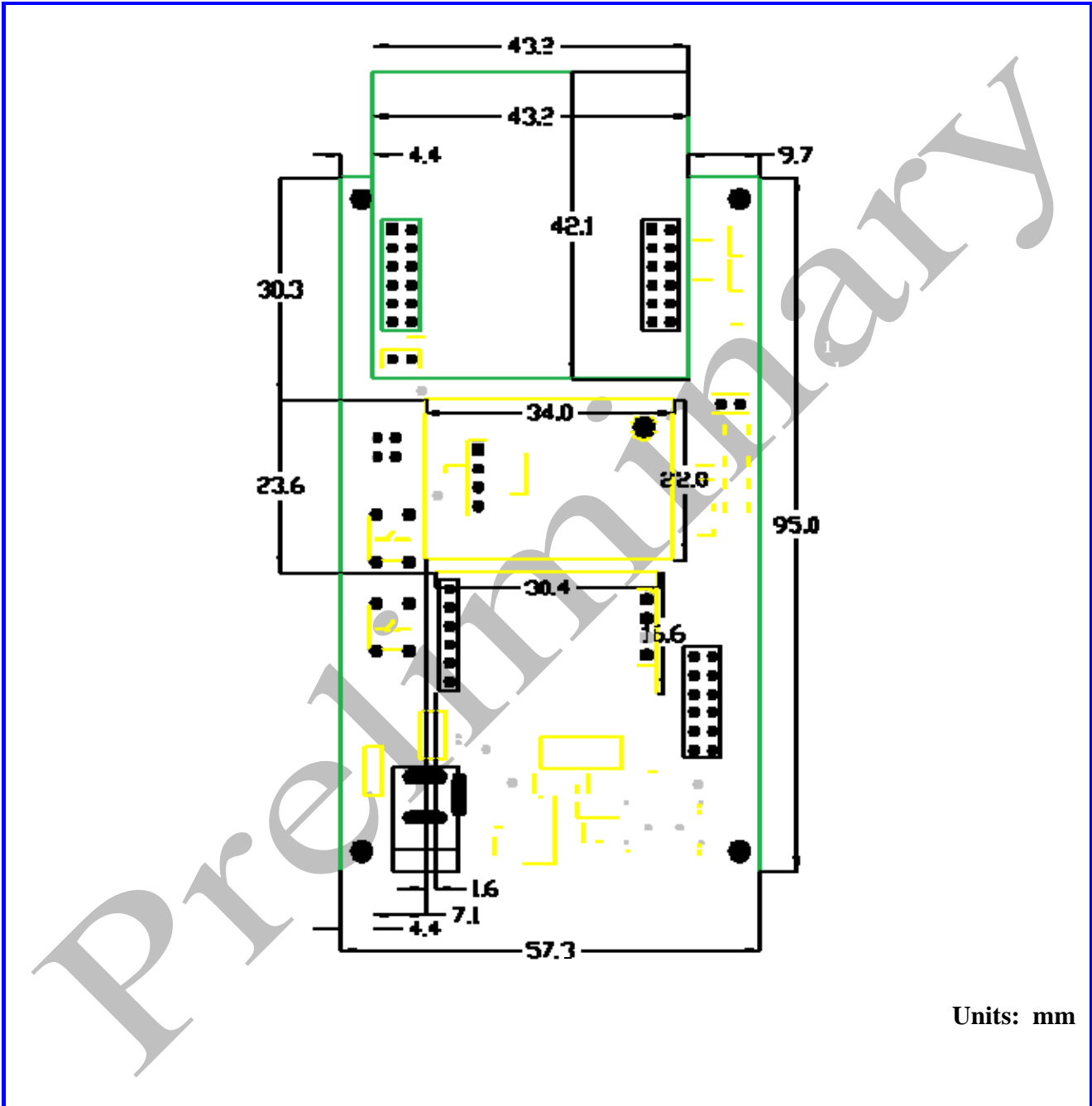
J1 Terminal	Description
Pin 1	Power source 5V DC
Pin 2	Light voltage output
Pin 3	GND
Pin 4	Unused

J2 Terminal	Description
	Module fixing



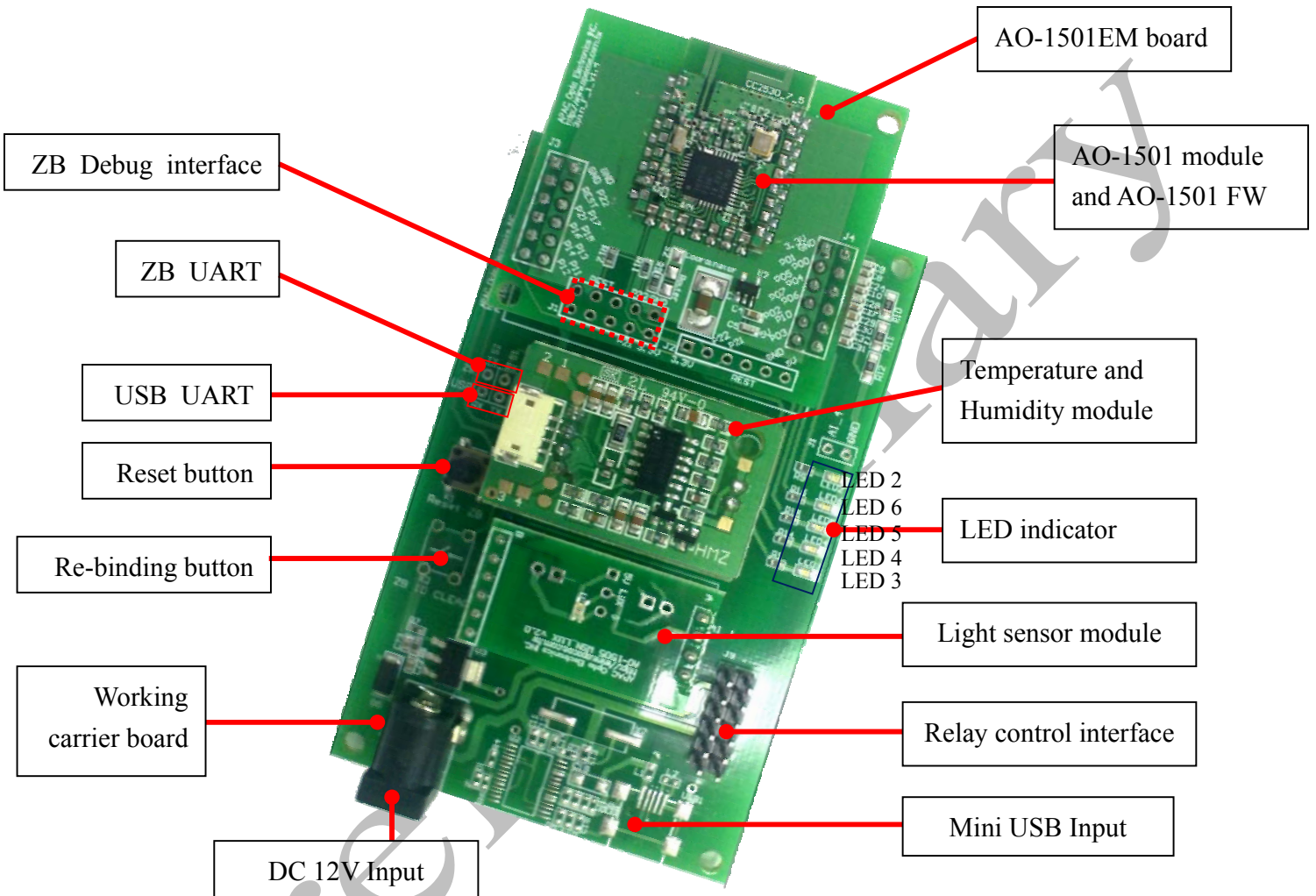
Sensor board Dimensions



Units: mm

## Sensor Board

## Peripherals:

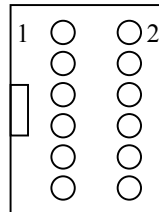


### LED Indicator

### Description

<b>LED 2</b>	ZigBee Network ready: LED ON
<b>LED 6</b>	Output 4 (1: LED ON; 0: LED OFF)
<b>LED 5</b>	Output 3 (1: LED ON; 0: LED OFF)
<b>LED 4</b>	Output 2 (1: LED ON; 0: LED OFF)
<b>LED 3</b>	Output 1 (1: LED ON; 0: LED OFF)

### Relay Control Interface



PIN Terminals	Description
PIN 1	Relay +V <sub>CC</sub>
PIN 2	Relay +V <sub>CC</sub>
PIN 3	Relay +V <sub>CC</sub>
PIN 4	Relay +V <sub>CC</sub>
PIN 5	GND
PIN 6	IO_1 (output control)
PIN 7	GND
PIN 8	IO_2 (output control)
PIN 9	GND
PIN 10	IO_3 (output control)
PIN 11	GND
PIN 12	IO_4 (output control)