

IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems

Description

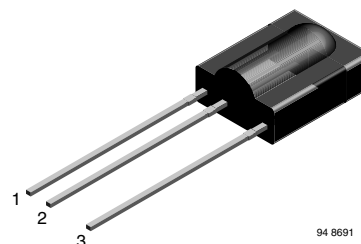
The TSOP12.. series are miniaturized receivers for infrared remote control systems. A PIN diode and a preamplifier are assembled on a lead frame, the epoxy package acts as an IR filter.

The demodulated output signal can be directly decoded by a microprocessor. The TSOP12.. is compatible with all common IR remote control data formats.

This component has not been qualified according to automotive specifications.

Features

- Very low supply current
- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Improved shielding against EMI
- Supply voltage: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise



Mechanical Data

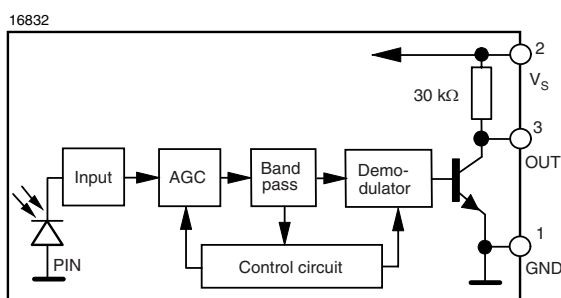
Pinning:

1 = GND, 2 = V_S , 3 = OUT

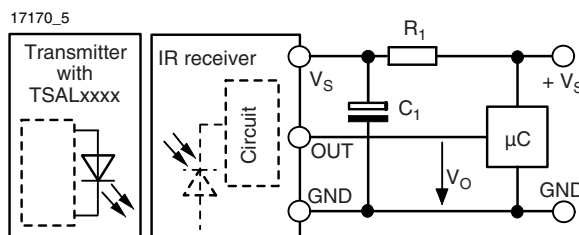
Parts Table

Part	Carrier frequency
TSOP1230	30 kHz
TSOP1233	33 kHz
TSOP1236	36 kHz
TSOP1237	36.7 kHz
TSOP1238	38 kHz
TSOP1240	40 kHz
TSOP1256	56 kHz

Block Diagram



Application Circuit



R_1 and C_1 are recommended for protection against EOS. Components should be in the range of $33 \Omega < R_1 < 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_1 > 0.1 \mu\text{F}$.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect the device reliability.

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage (pin 2)		V_S	- 0.3 to + 6.0	V
Supply current (pin 2)		I_S	3	mA
Output voltage (pin 3)		V_O	- 0.3 to ($V_S + 0.3$)	V
Output current (pin 3)		I_O	5	mA
Junction temperature		T_j	100	°C
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	- 25 to + 85	°C
Operating temperature range		T_{amb}	- 25 to + 85	°C
Power consumption	($T_{amb} \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$)	P_{tot}	10	mW
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 10$ s, 1 mm from case	T_{sd}	260	°C

Electrical and Optical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply current (pin 2)	$E_v = 0, V_S = 3.3$ V	I_{SD}	0.27	0.35	0.45	mA
	$E_v = 40$ klx, sunlight	I_{SH}		0.45		mA
Supply voltage		V_S	2.5		5.5	V
Transmission distance	$E_v = 0$, test signal see fig. 1, IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 250$ mA	d		45		m
Output voltage low (pin 3)	$I_{OSL} = 0.5$ mA, $E_e = 0.7$ mW/m ² , test signal see fig. 1	V_{OSL}			100	mV
Minimum irradiance	Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_0 < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_0$, test signal see fig. 1	E_e min.		0.15	0.35	mW/m ²
Maximum irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_0 < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_0$, test signal see fig. 1	E_e max.	30			W/m ²
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\varphi_{1/2}$		± 45		deg

Typical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

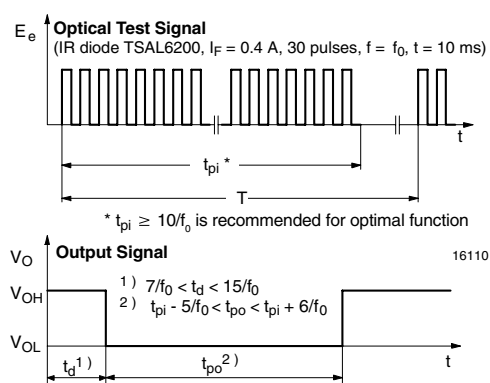


Figure 1. Output Active Low

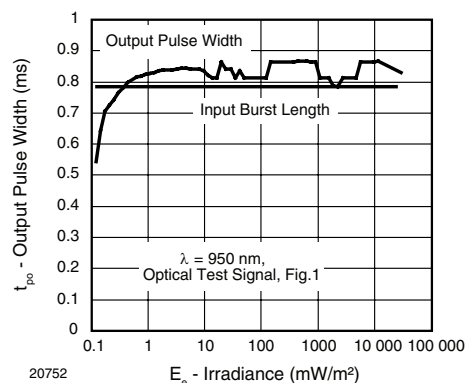


Figure 2. Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

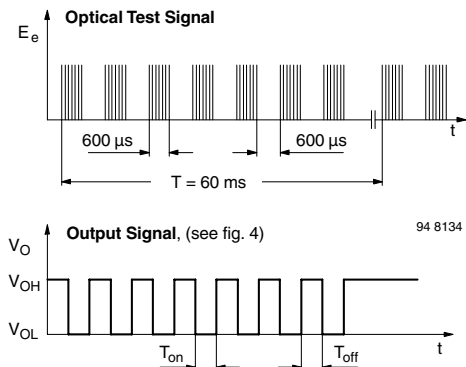


Figure 3. Output Function

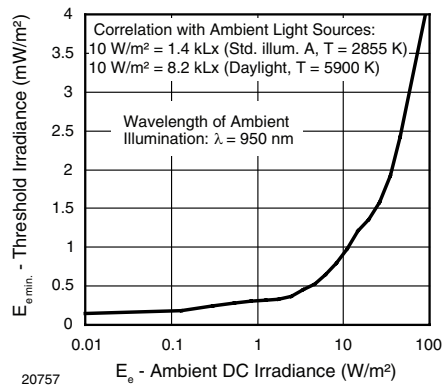


Figure 6. Sensitivity in Bright Ambient

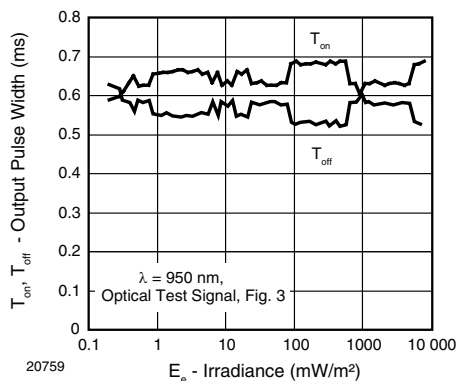


Figure 4. Output Pulse Diagram

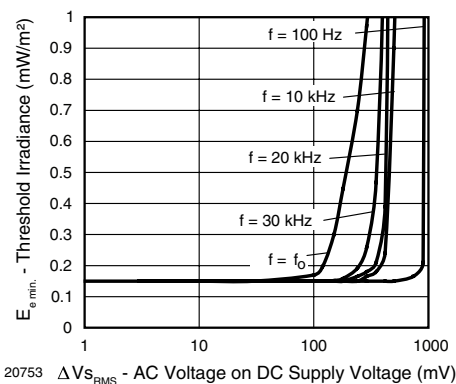


Figure 7. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances

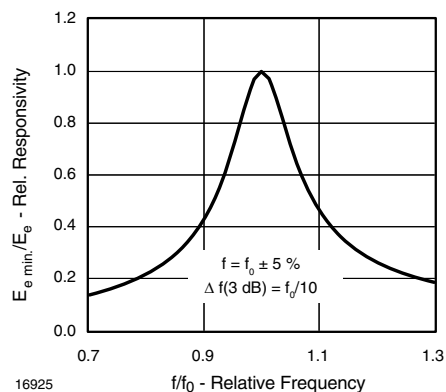


Figure 5. Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

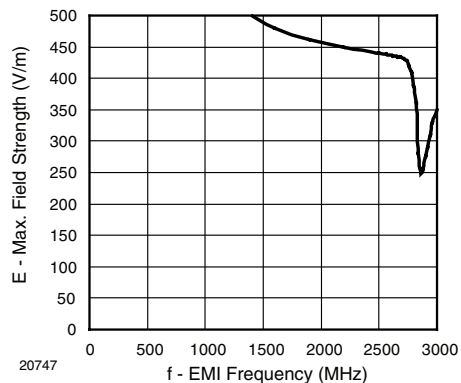


Figure 8. Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances

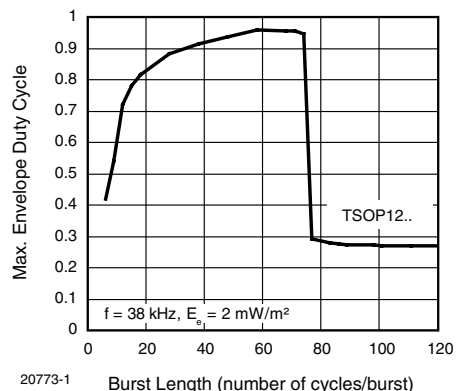


Figure 9. Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burst Length

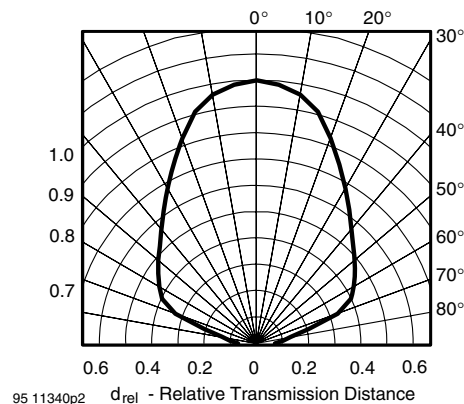


Figure 12. Horizontal Directivity

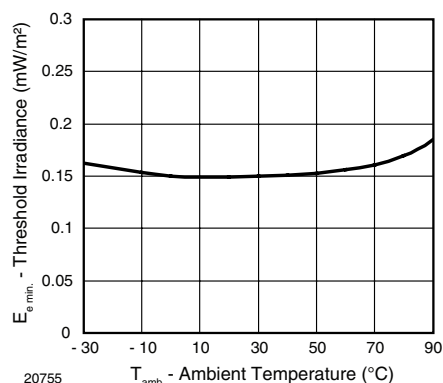


Figure 10. Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature

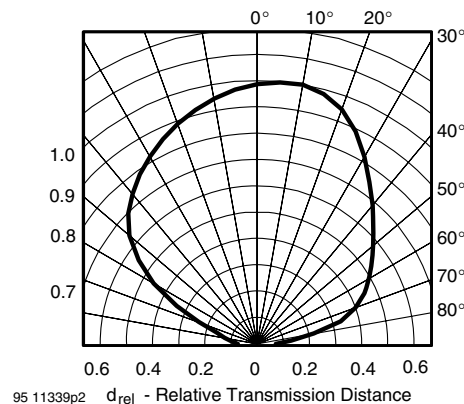


Figure 13. Vertical Directivity

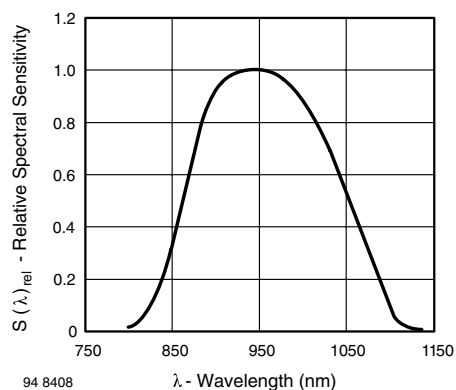


Figure 11. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

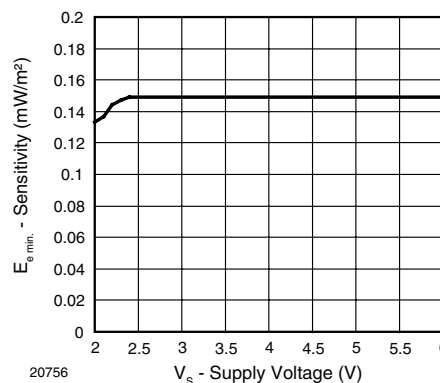


Figure 14. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

Suitable Data Format

The TSOP12.. series is designed to suppress spurious output pulses due to noise or disturbance signals. Data and disturbance signals can be distinguished by the devices according to carrier frequency, burst length and envelope duty cycle. The data signal should be close to the band-pass center frequency (e.g. 38 kHz) and fulfill the conditions in the table below.

When a data signal is applied to the TSOP12.. in the presence of a disturbance signal, the sensitivity of the receiver is reduced to insure that no spurious pulses are present at the output. Some examples of disturbance signals which are suppressed are:

- DC light (e.g. from tungsten bulb or sunlight)
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- Strongly or weakly modulated noise from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts (see figure 15 or figure 16).

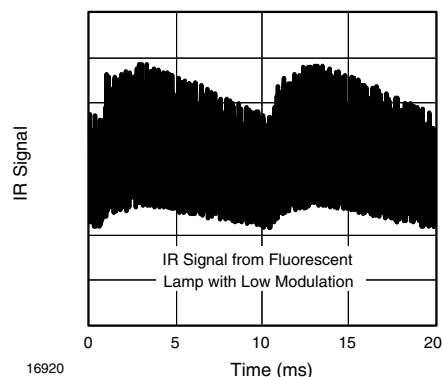


Figure 15. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with Low Modulation

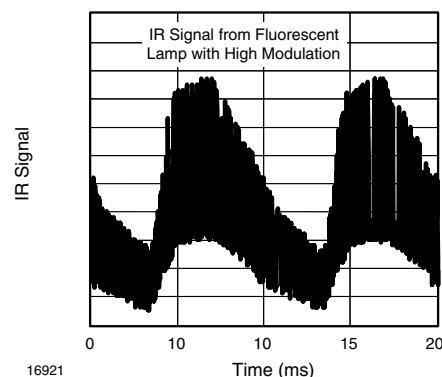
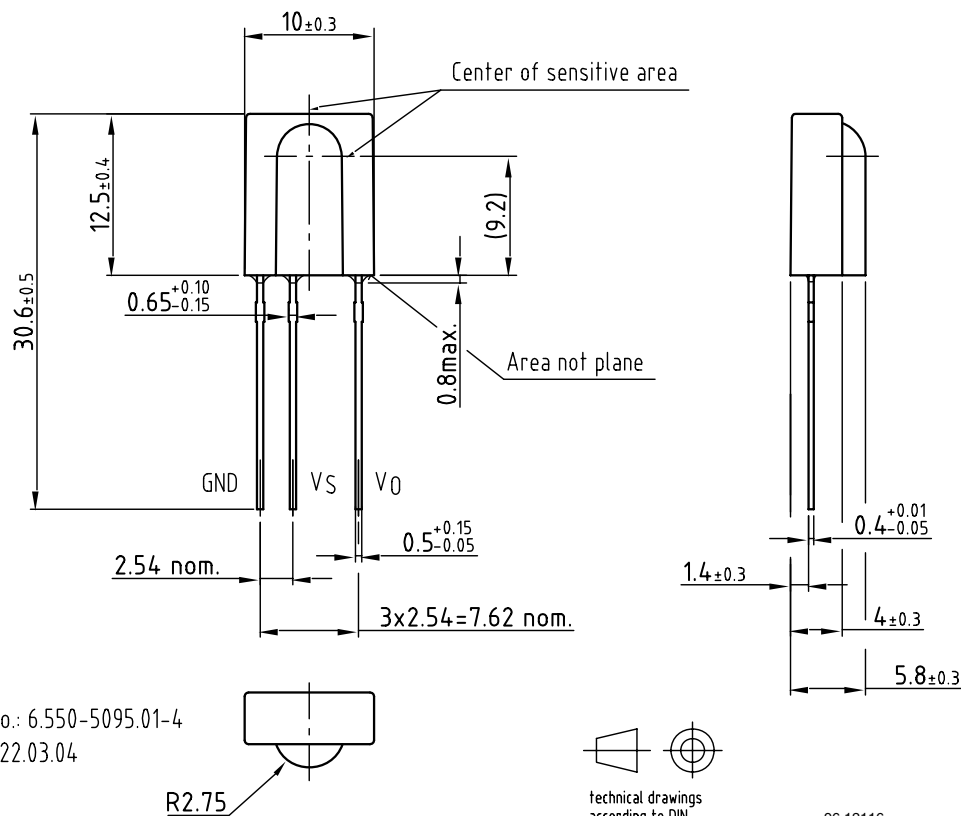


Figure 16. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with High Modulation

	TSOP12..
Minimum burst length	10 cycles/burst
After each burst of length a minimum gap time is required of	10 to 70 cycles 10 cycles
For bursts greater than a minimum gap time in the data stream is needed of	70 cycles > 4 x burst length
Maximum number of continuous short bursts/second	1800
Compatible to NEC code	yes
Compatible to RC5/RC6 code	yes
Compatible to Sony code	yes
Compatible to Thomson 56 kHz code	yes
Compatible to Mitsubishi code (38 kHz, preburst 8 ms, 16 bit)	yes
Compatible to Sharp code	yes
Suppression of interference from fluorescent lamps	Most common disturbance signals are suppressed

For data formats with short bursts please see the data sheet for TSOP11../TSOP13..

Package Dimensions in millimeters



Drawing-No.: 6.550-5095.01-4
Issue: 17; 22.03.04



Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively.
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA.
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design
and may do so without further notice.

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