

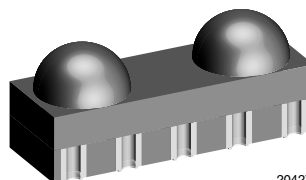
## IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems

### Description

The TSOP853.. - series are two lens miniaturized receiver modules for infrared remote control systems. One PIN diode per lens and a preamplifier are assembled on a PCB, the epoxy lens cap is designed as an IR filter.

The demodulated output signal can be directly decoded by a microprocessor. The TSOP853.. is optimized to better suppress spurious pulses from energy saving fluorescent lamps but will also suppress some data signals.

This component has not been qualified according to automotive specifications.



20427

### Features

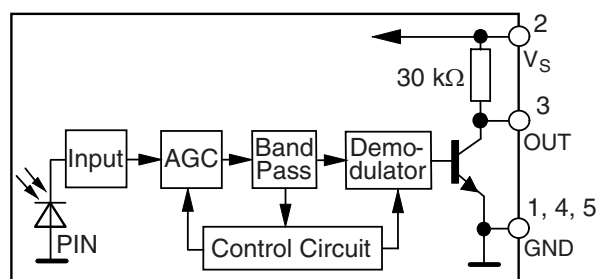
- Very low supply current
- Photo detectors and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Supply voltage: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Capable of side or top view
- Two lenses for high sensitivity and wide receiving angle
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise



### Parts Table

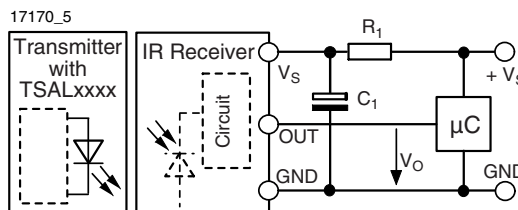
Part	Carrier frequency
TSOP85330	30 kHz
TSOP85333	33 kHz
TSOP85336	36 kHz
TSOP85338	38 kHz
TSOP85340	40 kHz
TSOP85356	56 kHz

### Block Diagram



20445

### 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 TSOP853..	Unit
Supply voltage		$V_S$	- 0.3 to + 6.0	V
Supply current		$I_S$	3	mA
Output voltage		$V_O$	- 0.3 to ( $V_S + 0.3$ )	V
Output current		$I_O$	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		$T_{sd}$	260	°C

## Electrical and Optical Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage		$V_S$	2.5		5.5	V
Supply current	$V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $E_v = 0$	$I_{SD}$	0.27	0.35	0.45	mA
	$E_v = 40\text{ kix}$ , sunlight	$I_{SH}$		0.45		mA
Transmission distance	$E_v = 0$ IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 250\text{ mA}$ test signal see fig. 1	$d$		45		m
Output voltage low	$I_{OSL} = 0.5\text{ mA}$ , $E_e = 0.7\text{ mW/m}^2$ , test signal see fig. 1	$V_{OSL}$			100	mV
Minimum irradiance	Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e\text{ min}}$		0.1	0.25	$\text{mW/m}^2$
Maximum irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ , test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e\text{ max}}$	30			$\text{W/m}^2$
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\varphi_{1/2}$		$\pm 50$		deg

# Typical Characteristics

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

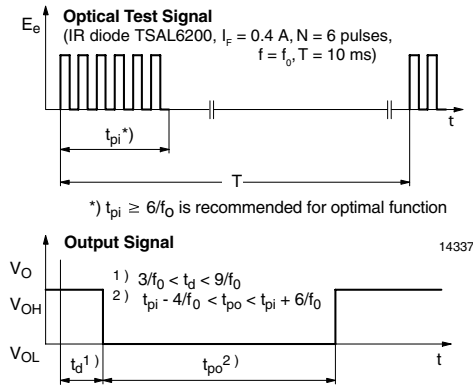


Figure 1. Output Active Low

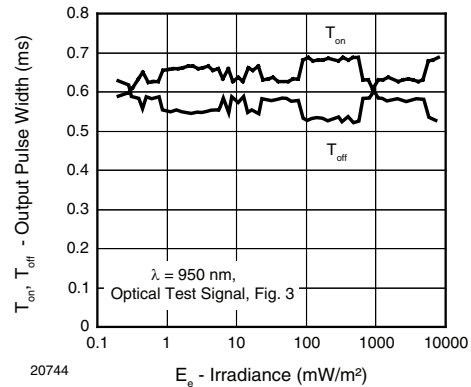


Figure 4. Output Pulse Diagram

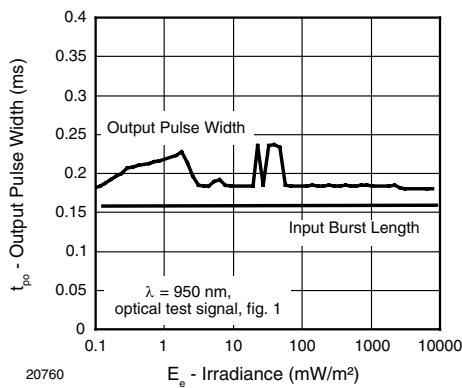


Figure 2. Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

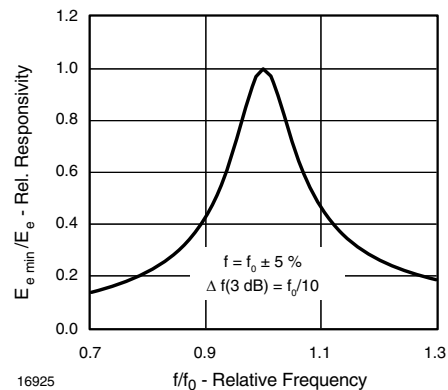


Figure 5. Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

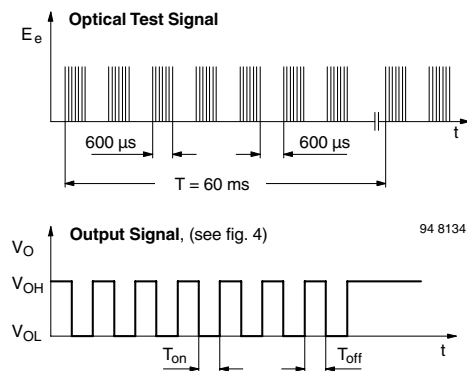


Figure 3. Output Function

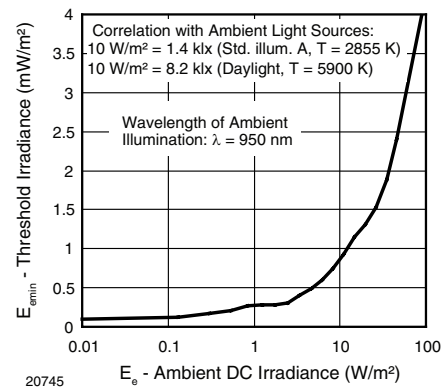


Figure 6. Sensitivity in Bright Ambient

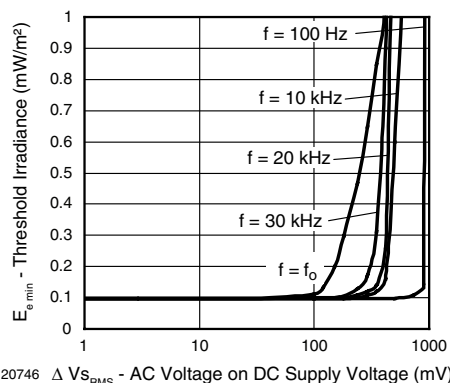


Figure 7. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances

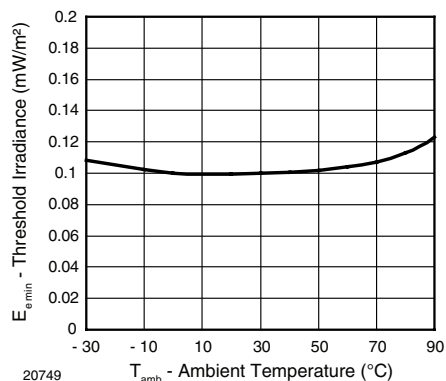


Figure 10. Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature

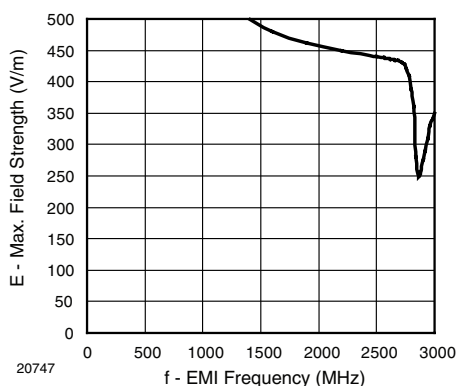


Figure 8. Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances

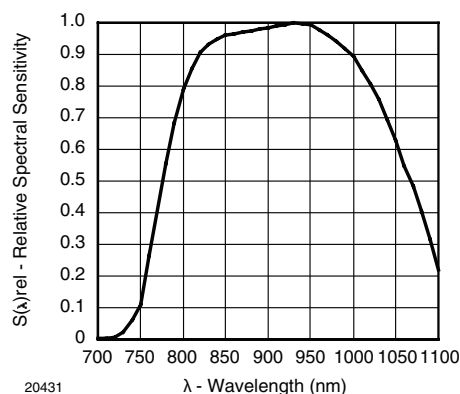


Figure 11. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

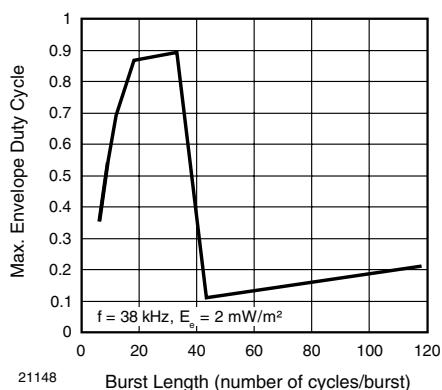


Figure 9. Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burst Length

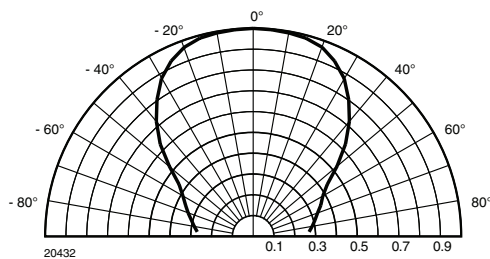


Figure 12. Directivity

## Suitable Data Format

The TSOP853.. 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 TSOP853.. 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)
- Continuous signals at any frequency
- Modulated noise from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts

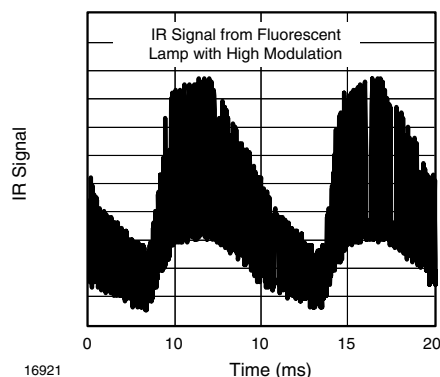


Figure 14. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with High Modulation

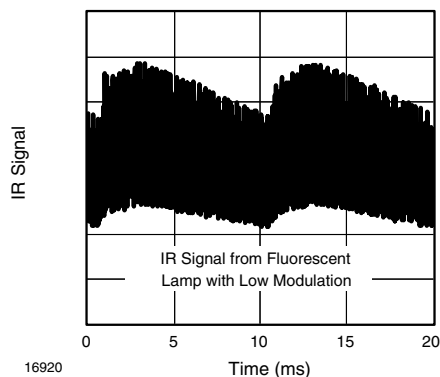
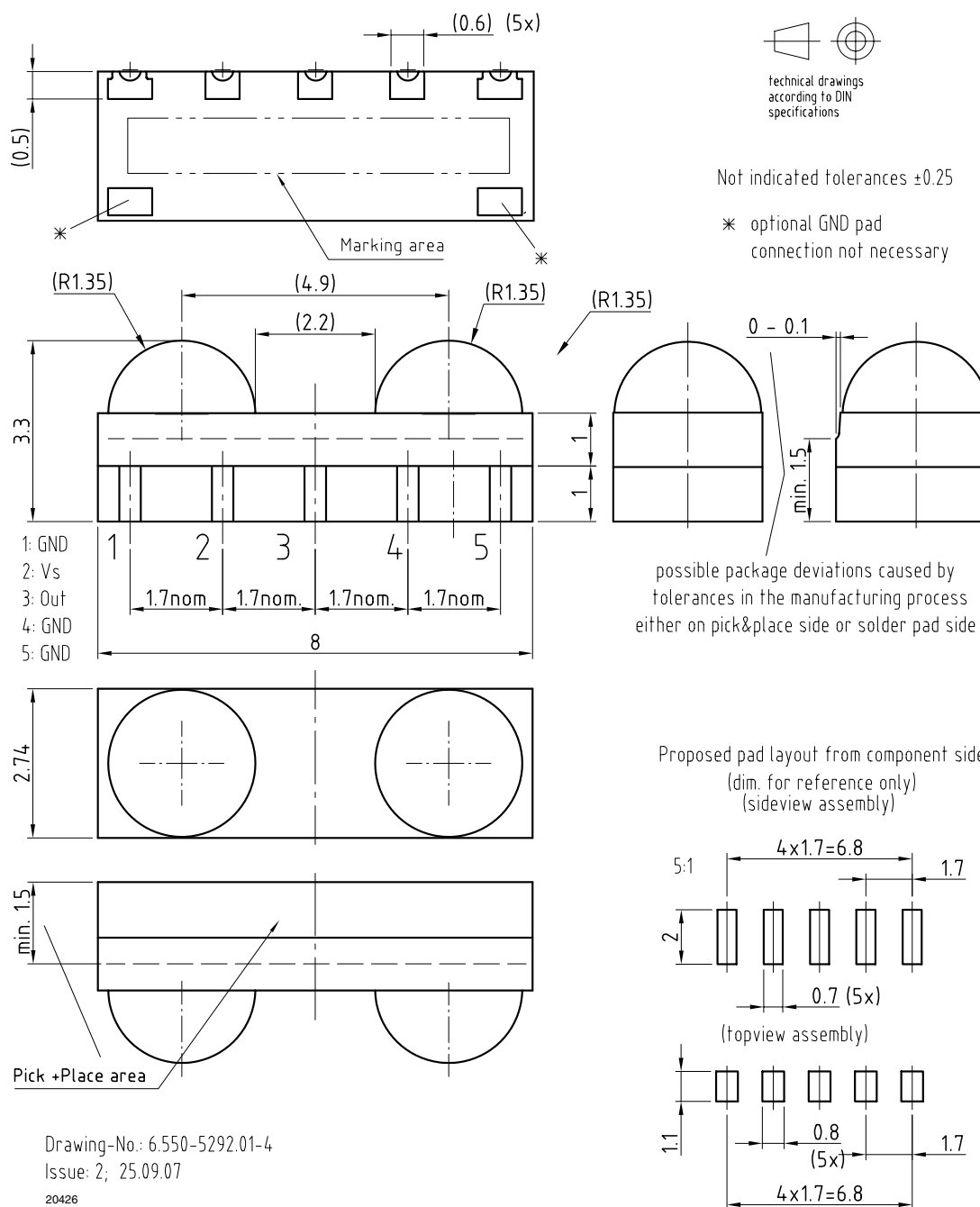


Figure 13. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with Low Modulation

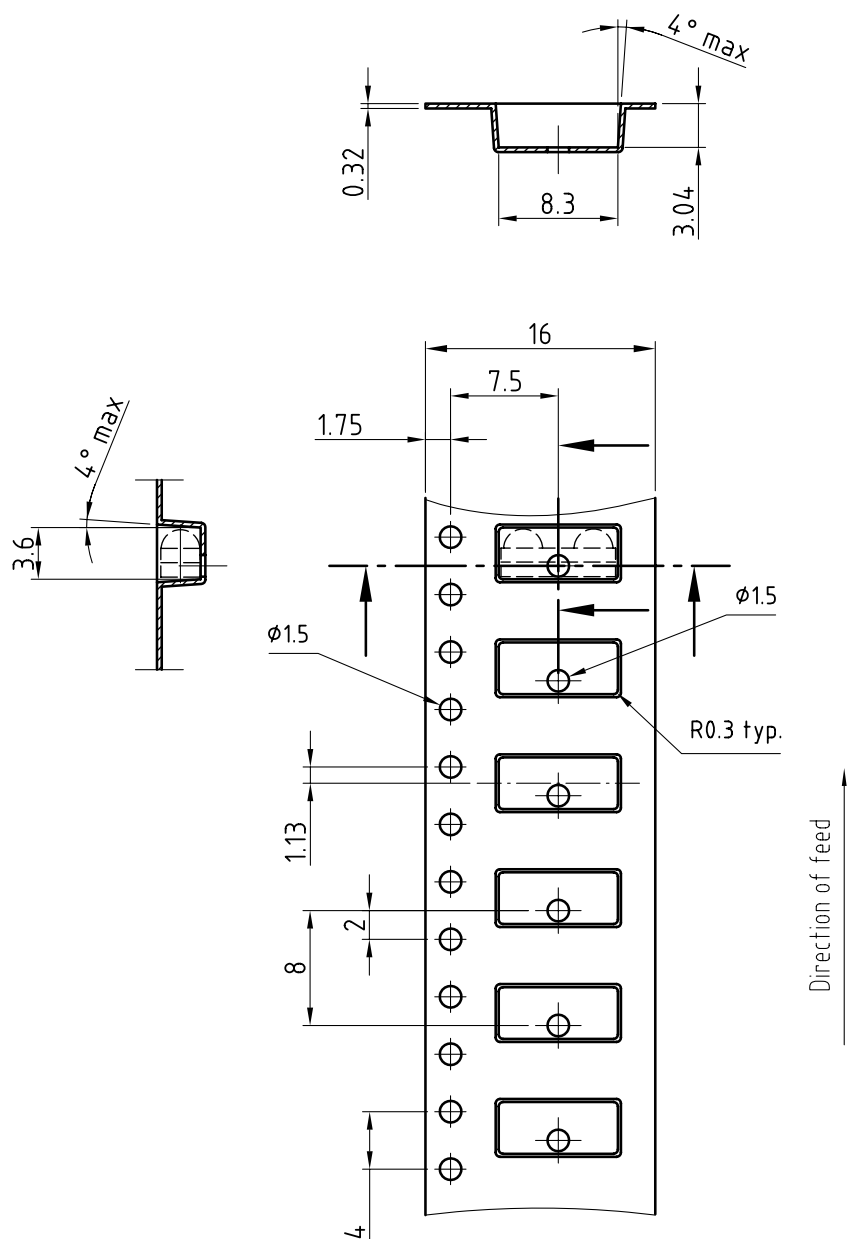
	TSOP853..
Minimum burst length	6 cycles/burst
After each burst of length	6 to 35 cycles
A minimum gap time is required of	10 cycles
For bursts greater than	35 cycles
A minimum gap time in the data stream is needed of	> 6 x burst length
Maximum number of continuous short bursts/second	2000
Compatible to NEC code	yes
Compatible to RC5/RC6 code	yes
Compatible to Sony code	no
Compatible to RCMM code	yes
Compatible to r-step code	yes
Compatible to XMP code	yes
Suppression of interference from fluorescent lamps	Even critical disturbance signals are suppressed (Examples: Signal pattern of fig. 14 and fig. 15)

For data formats with long bursts (more than 10 carrier cycles) please see the data sheet for TSOP852../TSOP854..

### Package Dimensions in millimeters



### Taping Version TSOP..TR Dimensions in millimeters

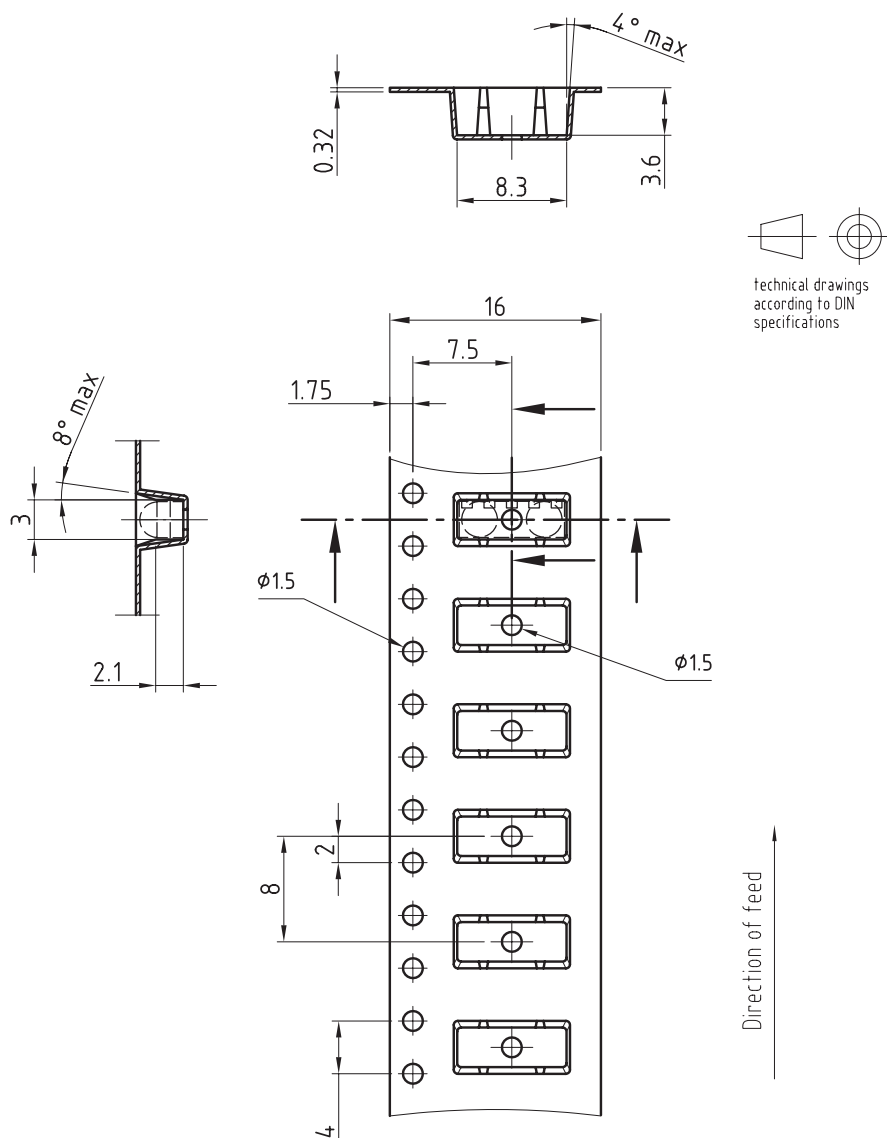


technical drawings  
according to DIN  
specifications

Drawing-No.: 9.700-5316.01-4

Issue: 1; 12.02.07

20628

**Taping Version TSOP..TT** Dimensions in millimeters


Drawing-No.: 9.700-5317.01-4

Issue: ; 12.02.08

20629



**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.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH, P.O.B. 3535, D-74025 Heilbronn, Germany



### Disclaimer

All product specifications and data are subject to change without notice.

Vishay Intertechnology, Inc., its affiliates, agents, and employees, and all persons acting on its or their behalf (collectively, "Vishay"), disclaim any and all liability for any errors, inaccuracies or incompleteness contained herein or in any other disclosure relating to any product.

Vishay disclaims any and all liability arising out of the use or application of any product described herein or of any information provided herein to the maximum extent permitted by law. The product specifications do not expand or otherwise modify Vishay's terms and conditions of purchase, including but not limited to the warranty expressed therein, which apply to these products.

No license, express or implied, by estoppel or otherwise, to any intellectual property rights is granted by this document or by any conduct of Vishay.

The products shown herein are not designed for use in medical, life-saving, or life-sustaining applications unless otherwise expressly indicated. Customers using or selling Vishay products not expressly indicated for use in such applications do so entirely at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Vishay for any damages arising or resulting from such use or sale. Please contact authorized Vishay personnel to obtain written terms and conditions regarding products designed for such applications.

Product names and markings noted herein may be trademarks of their respective owners.