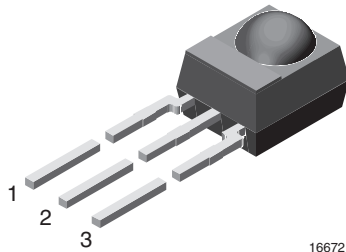


## IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems



16672

### MECHANICAL DATA

#### Pinning

1 = OUT, 2 =  $V_S$ , 3 = GND

### FEATURES

- Low supply current
- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Improved shielding against EMI
- Supply voltage: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC



### DESCRIPTION

The TSOP22.. 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.

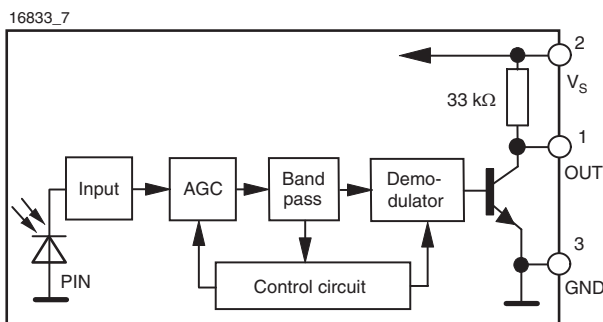
The demodulated output signal can directly be decoded by a microprocessor. The TSOP22.. is the standard IR remote control receiver series, supporting all major data formats.

This component has not been qualified according to automotive specifications.

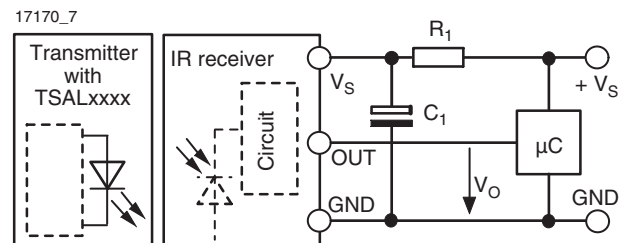
### PARTS TABLE

CARRIER FREQUENCY	STANDARD APPLICATIONS (AGC2/AGC8)
30 kHz	TSOP2230
33 kHz	TSOP2233
36 kHz	TSOP2236
36.7 kHz	TSOP2237
38 kHz	TSOP2238
40 kHz	TSOP2240
56 kHz	TSOP2256

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



### APPLICATION CIRCUIT



The external components  $R_1$  and  $C_1$  are optional to improve the robustness against electrical overstress (typical values are  $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 0.1 \mu F$ ).

The output voltage  $V_O$  should not be pulled down to a level below 1 V by the external circuit.

The capacitive load at the output should be less than 2 nF.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>(1)</sup>**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Supply voltage (pin 2)		$V_S$	- 0.3 to + 6.0	V
Supply current (pin 2)		$I_S$	5	mA
Output voltage (pin 1)		$V_O$	- 0.3 to 5.5	V
Voltage at output to supply		$V_S - V_O$	- 0.3 to ( $V_S + 0.3$ )	V
Output current (pin 1)		$I_O$	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	$T_{amb} \leq 85$ °C	$P_{tot}$	10	mW
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 10$ s, 1 mm from case	$T_{sd}$	260	°C

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS <sup>(1)</sup>**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply current (pin 2)	$E_v = 0, V_S = 5$ V	$I_{SD}$	0.65	0.85	1.05	mA
	$E_v = 40$ klx, sunlight	$I_{SH}$		0.95		mA
Supply voltage		$V_S$	2.7		5.5	V
Transmission distance	$E_v = 0$ , test signal see fig. 1, IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 400$ mA	$d$		45		m
Output voltage low (pin 1)	$I_{OSL} = 0.5$ mA, $E_e = 0.7$ mW/m <sup>2</sup> , 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	$E_{e \text{ min.}}$		0.17	0.35	mW/m <sup>2</sup>
Maximum irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_0 < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_0$ , test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e \text{ max.}}$	30			W/m <sup>2</sup>
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\phi_{1/2}$		$\pm 45$		deg

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup>  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C, unless otherwise specified

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

$T_{amb} = 25$  °C, unless otherwise specified

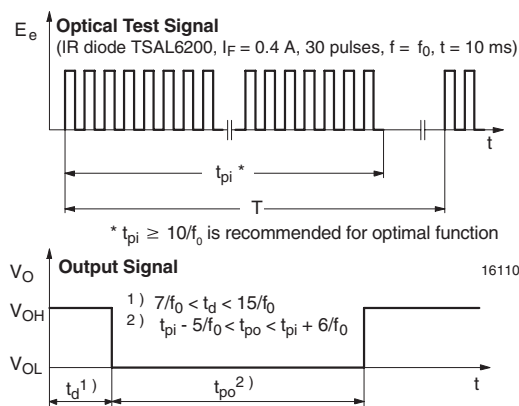


Fig. 1 - Output Active Low

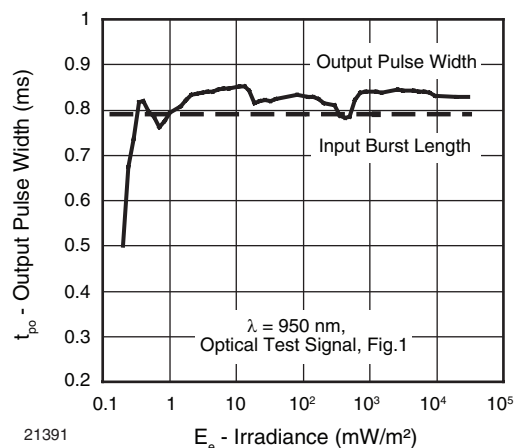


Fig. 2 - Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

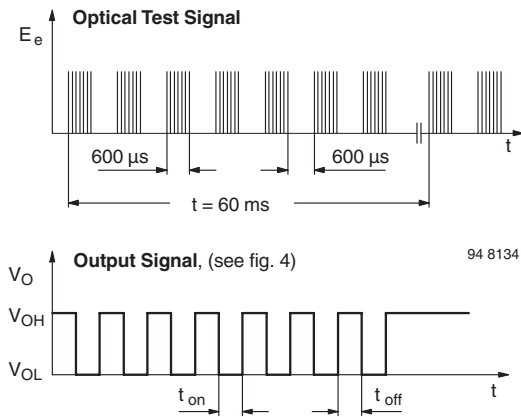


Fig. 3 - Output Function

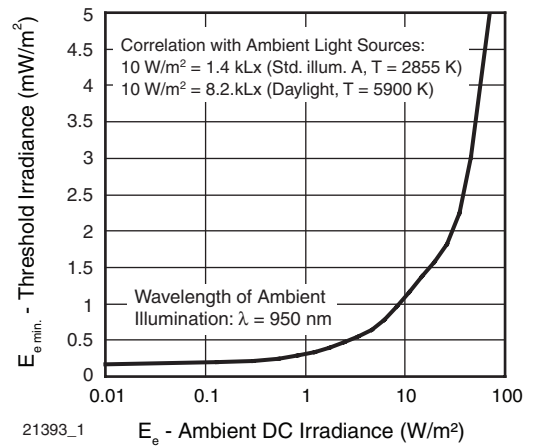


Fig. 6 - Sensitivity in Bright Ambient

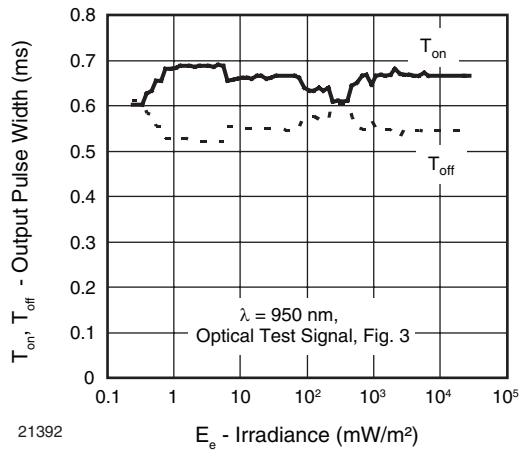


Fig. 4 - Output Pulse Diagram

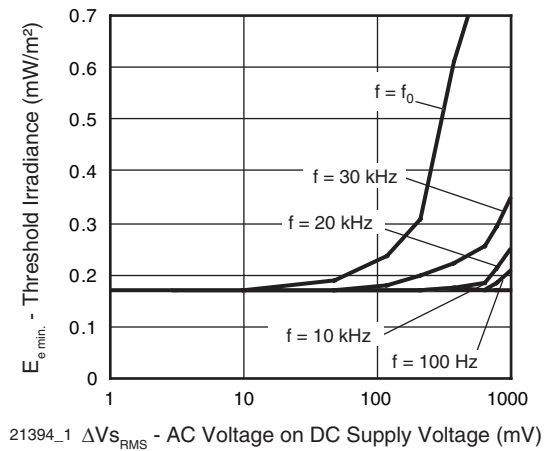


Fig. 7 - Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances

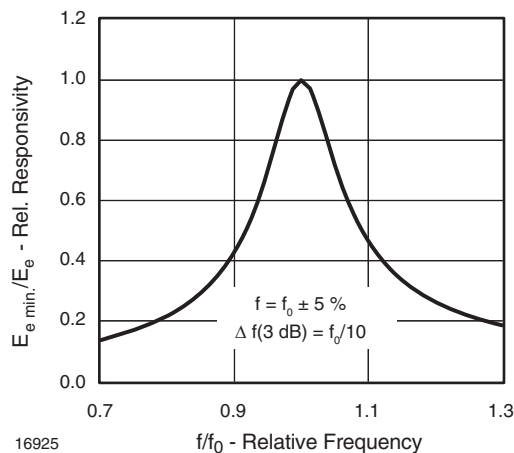


Fig. 5 - Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

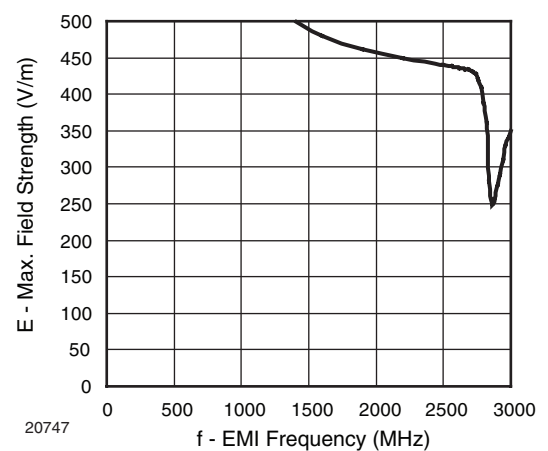


Fig. 8 - Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances

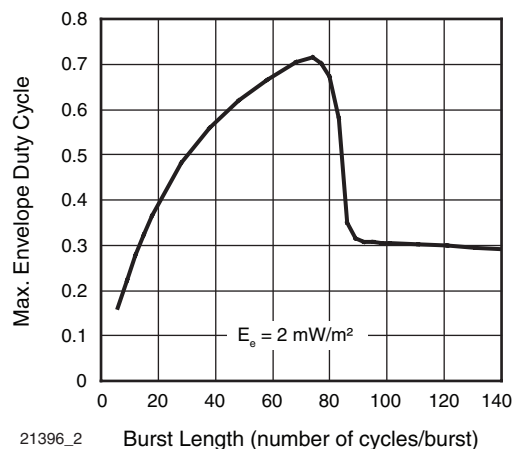


Fig. 9 - Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burst Length

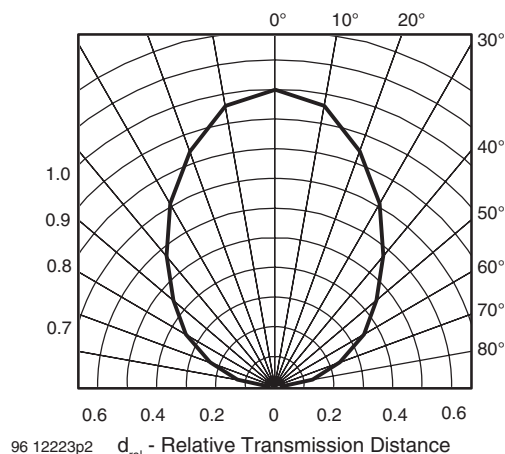


Fig. 12 - Horizontal Directivity

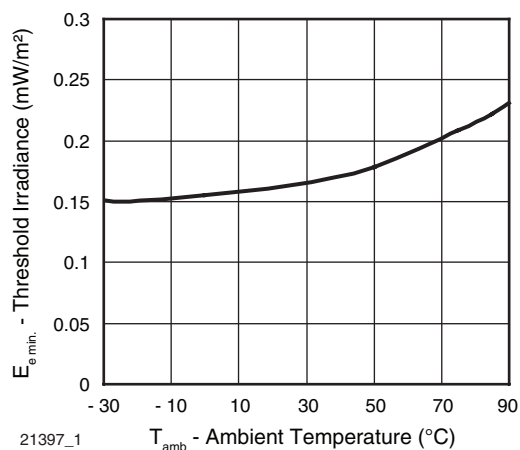


Fig. 10 - Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature

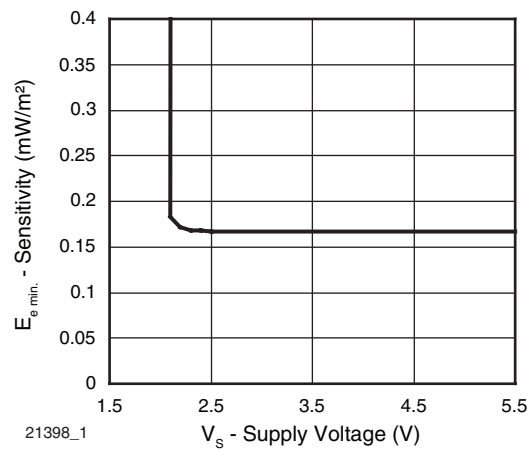


Fig. 13 - Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

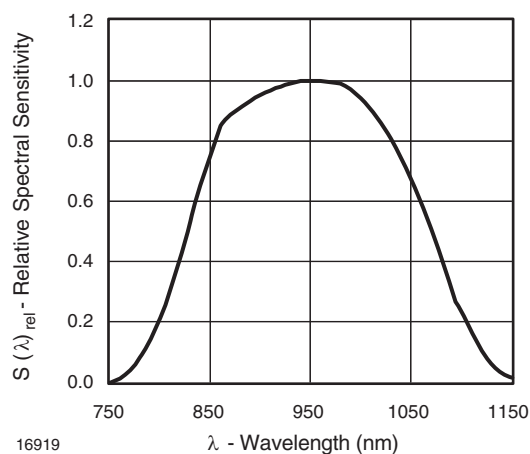


Fig. 11 - Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

### SUITABLE DATA FORMAT

The TSOP22.. 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 TSOP22.. 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
- Strongly or weakly modulated noise from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts (see figure 14 or figure 15)

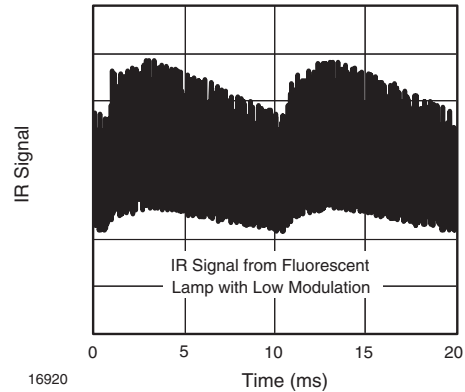


Fig. 14 - IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with Low Modulation

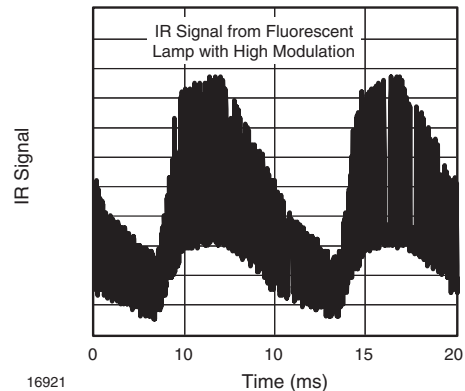


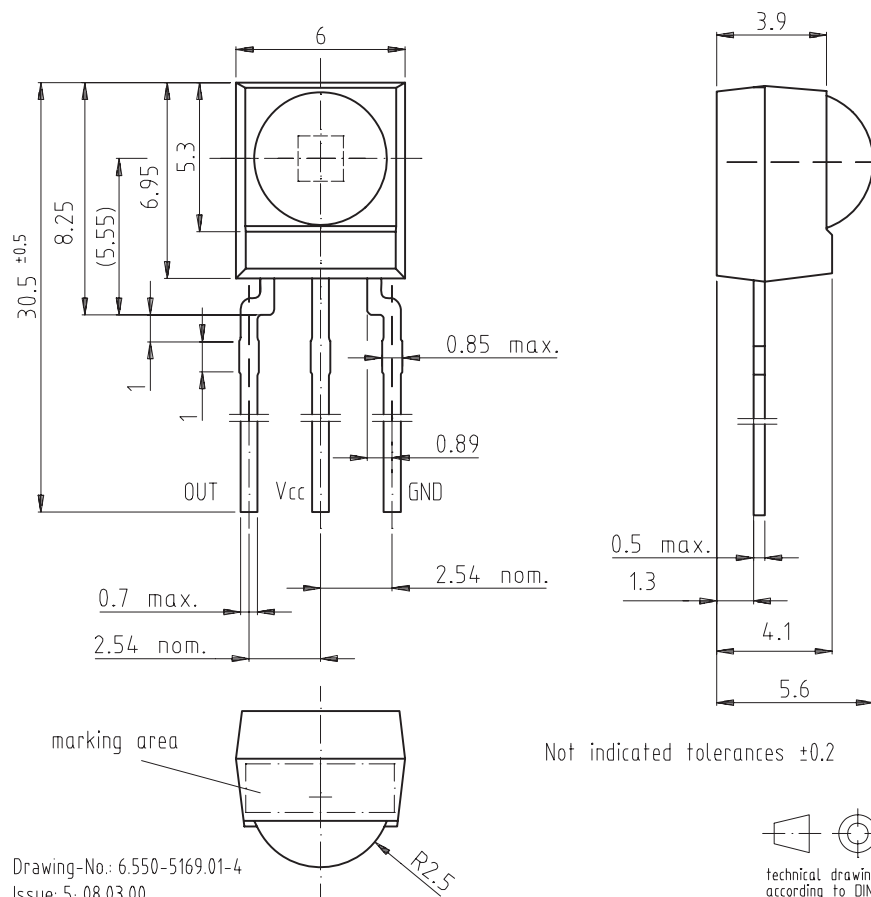
Fig. 15 - IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with High Modulation

	TSOP22..
Minimum burst length	10 cycles/burst
After each burst of length a minimum gap time is required of	10 to 70 cycles ≥ 12 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	800
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

#### Note

For data formats with short bursts please see the datasheet of TSOP21..

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



Drawing-No.: 6.550-5169.01-4  
Issue: 5; 08.03.00

**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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