

BICMOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT μ PC2807,2807A

PREAMPLIFIER FOR INFRARED REMOTE CONTROLLER

DESCRIPTION

The μ PC2807 and 2807A are semiconductors integrated circuit developed as preamplifiers for the receiver module of infrared remote controllers. These preamplifiers can be directly connected to a PIN photodiode, and integrate a high-gain first stage amplifier, limiter, bandpass filter, detector circuit, and waveform-shaping circuit on a single chip.

FEATURES

- Only PIN photodiode required as an external component.
- Following carrier frequencies (fo) selectable (five types):
- \star μ PC2807 : fo = 32.7, 36.0, 36.7, 37.9 kHz
- \bigstar μ PC2807A : fo = 40.0 kHz
 - Fixed trap frequency
- **★** f_T = 54 kHz
 - · Active-low output
 - · Supplied in form of wafer

APPLICATION

· Receiver module of infrared remote controller

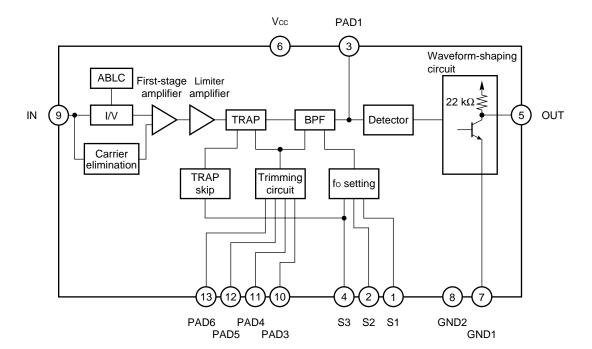
ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Condition in shipment |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| μ PC2807W | Wafer |
| μ PC2807AW | Wafer |

Contact an NEC sales representative in advance since a memorandum on product quality need to be prepared for shipment in the form of wafer.

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BLOCK DIAGRAM



PAD FUNCTION

| Symbol | Pad No. | Function |
|--------|---------|--|
| Vcc | 6 | Power pad. Apply a voltage of 5 V \pm 10 %. Connect an external smoothing filter if noise on power line is high. |
| GND1 | 7 | GND pad (for output transistor) |
| GND2 | 8 | GND pad (for circuits excluding output transistor) |
| IN | 9 | Input pad. Internal impedance is 190 k Ω TYP. PIN photodiode can be directly connected. |
| OUT | 5 | Output pad. Open-collector output with pull-up resistor (22 k Ω TYP.) To connect pull-up resistor, use resistor of 10 k Ω or higher. |
| S1 | 1 | BPF center frequency setting pads. |
| S2 | 2 | Connect pad corresponding to carrier frequency to be used to GND Note. |
| S3 | 4 | |
| PAD1 | 3 | BPF output pad. Parameters such as voltage gain and BPF bandwidth can be tested. |
| | | Do not connect this pad to anything on final assembly. |
| PAD3 | 10 | Test and trimming pads. Do not connect these pads to anything. |
| PAD4 | 11 | |
| PAD5 | 12 | |
| PAD6 | 13 | |

Note Connect each of BPF center frequency setting pads as follows depending on the carrier frequency.

$\bullet~\mu$ PC2807

| Carrier Frequency | quency S1 S2 | | S3 | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 32.7 kHz | GND Leave unconnected. | | Leave unconnected. | |
| 36.0 kHz | GND | GND | GND | |
| 36.7 kHz | Leave unconnected. GND | | GND | |
| 37.9 kHz Leave unconnected. | | Leave unconnected. | Leave unconnected. | |

★ • μ PC2807A

| Carrier Frequency | S1 | S2 | S 3 | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 40.0 kHz | Leave unconnected. | Leave unconnected. Leave unconnected | | |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = +25 \pm 3$ °C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Unit |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|------|
| Supply voltage | Vcc | 5.5 | V |
| Output sink current | Iosink | 2.5 | mA |
| Input voltage | Vin | 0 to Vcc | V |
| Storage temperature | Tstg | -40 to +125 | °C |

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

Recommended Operating Conditions ($T_A = 25 \pm 3$ °C)

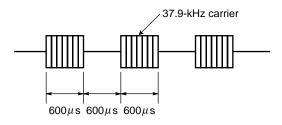
| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage | Vcc | | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| Operating ambient temperature | TA | | -25 | +25 | +80 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = $+25 \pm 3$ °C, Vcc = 5 V)

| | Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| * | Circuit current | Icc | With no signal applied. | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | mA |
| | | | S1. S2, and S3: Leave unconnected. | | | | |
| * | Low-level output voltage 1 | V _{OL1} | Without external pull-up resistor | - | 0.05 | 0.4 | V |
| * | Low-level output voltage 2 | V _{OL2} | With external 10-kΩ pull-up resistor connected | - | 0.10 | 0.5 | V |
| | High-level output voltage | Vон | | 4.8 | 5.0 | ı | V |
| * | Voltage gain 1 μPC2807 | Av1 | S1, S2, and S3: Leave unconnected., $V_{IN} = 30 \text{ dB } \mu V^{\text{Note1}}$, f 37.9 kHz | 70 | 80 | 86 | dB |
| * | Voltage gain 2 μPC2807A | A _{v2} | S1, S2, and S3: Leave unconnected., $V_{IN} = 30 \text{ dB } \mu \text{ V}^{\text{Note1}}, f = 40.0 \text{ kHz}$ | 72 | 82 | 88 | dB |
| * | BPF bandwidth | fвw | -3 dB bandwidth. S1, S2, S3: Leave unconnected., $V_{\text{IN}} = 30$ dB μ V^{Note1} | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | kHz |
| | Output pulse width 1 | t _{BW1} | S1, S2, and S3: Leave unconnected., $V_{\text{IN}} = 500 \; \mu V_{\text{P-P}}, \text{f} = 37.9 \; \text{kHz}^{\text{Note3}},$ Burst length: $600 \; \mu \text{s}$, Cycle: $1.2 \; \text{ms}^{\text{Note2}}$ Average value of output from start of signal input to 60th pulse | 400 | 600 | 800 | μs |
| | Output pulse width 2 | tPW2 | S1, S2, and S3: Leave unconnected., $V_{\text{IN}} = 50 \text{ mV}_{\text{P-P}}, \text{ f} = 37.9 \text{ kHz}^{\text{Note3}},$ Burst length: $600 \ \mu$ s, Cycle: 1.2 ms $^{\text{Note2}}$ Average value of output from start of signal input to 60th pulse | 400 | 600 | 800 | μs |

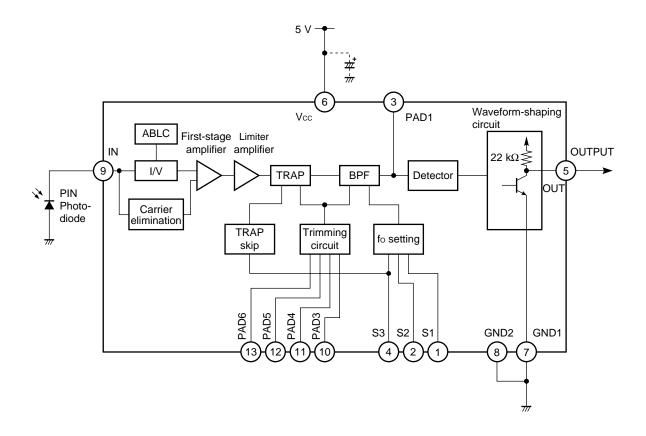
Notes 1. 30 dB μ V = 31.6 μ V r.m.s.

2. Input the following burst signal.



3. f = 37.9 kHz for the μ PC2807. In the μ PC2807A, measurement is at f = 40.0 kHz.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLE (at carrier frequency of 37.9 kHz)



Remark f = 37.9 kHz for the μ PC2807. In the μ PC2807A, f = 40.0 kHz.

NOTES FOR BICMOS DEVICES

(1) PRECAUTION AGAINST ESD FOR SEMICONDUCTORS

Note:

Strong electric field, when exposed to a device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work bench and floor should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with semiconductor devices on it.

(2) HANDLING OF UNUSED INPUT PINS

Note:

No connection for device inputs can be cause of malfunction. If no connection is provided to the input pins, it is possible that an internal input level may be generated due to noise, etc., hence causing malfunction. Input levels of devices must be fixed high or low by using a pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Each unused pin should be connected to VDD or GND with a resistor, if it is considered to have a possibility of being an output pin. All handling related to the unused pins must be judged device by device and related specifications governing the devices.

(3) STATUS BEFORE INITIALIZATION OF BICMOS DEVICES

Note:

Power-on does not necessarily define initial status of device. Production process of BiCMOS does not define the initial operation status of the device. Immediately after the power source is turned ON, the devices with reset function have not yet been initialized. Hence, power-on does not guarantee out-pin levels, I/O settings or contents of registers. Device is not initialized until the reset signal is received. Reset operation must be executed immediately after power-on for devices having reset function.

- The information in this document is current as of May, 2000. The information is subject to change
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