

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 TSOP21.. 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 main benefit of the TSOP21.. is the compatibility to all IR remote control data formats.

This component has not been qualified according to automotive specifications.

PARTS TABLE

CARRIER FREQUENCY	SHORT BURSTS AND HIGH DATA RATES (AGC1)
30 kHz	TSOP2130
33 kHz	TSOP2133
36 kHz	TSOP2136
36.7 kHz	TSOP2137
38 kHz	TSOP2138
40 kHz	TSOP2140
56 kHz	TSOP2156

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 (1)				
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

(1) 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 (1)						
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 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	$E_{e \text{ min.}}$		0.17	0.35	mW/m ²
Maximum irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_0 < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_0$, test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e \text{ max.}}$	30			W/m ²
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\phi_{1/2}$		± 45		deg

Note

(1) $T_{amb} = 25$ °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

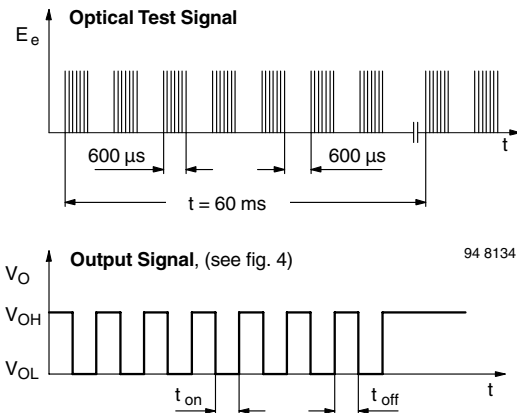


Fig. 3 - Output Function



Fig. 6 - Sensitivity in Bright Ambient



Fig. 4 - Output Pulse Diagram

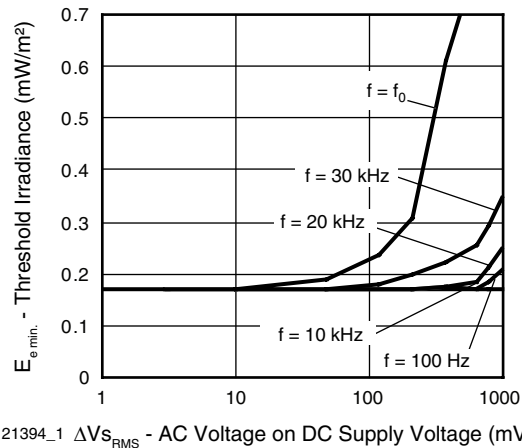


Fig. 7 - Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances

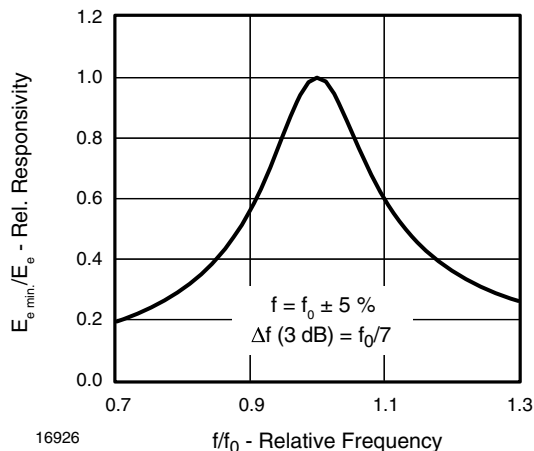


Fig. 5 - Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

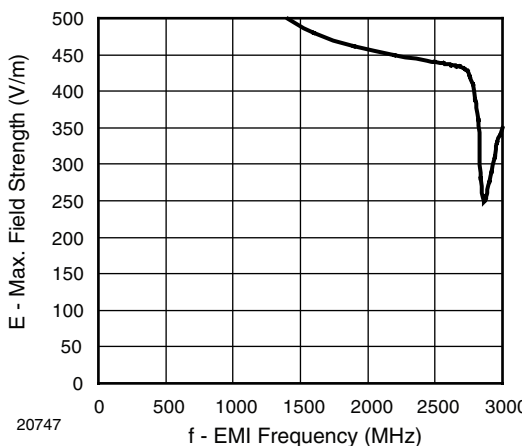


Fig. 8 - Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances



21396_1 Burst Length (number of cycles/burst)
Fig. 9 - Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burst Length



96 12223p2 d_{rel} - Relative Transmission Distance
Fig. 12 - Horizontal Directivity



21397_1 T_{amb} - Ambient Temperature (°C)
Fig. 10 - Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature



21398_1 V_s - Supply Voltage (V)
Fig. 13 - Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage



16919 λ - Wavelength (nm)
Fig. 11 - Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

SUITABLE DATA FORMAT

The TSOP21.. 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 TSOP21.. 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 IR signals from common fluorescent lamps (example of noise pattern is shown in figure 14)



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

	TSOP21..
Minimum burst length	6 cycles/burst
After each burst of length a minimum gap time is required of	6 to 70 cycles ≥ 10 cycles
For bursts greater than a minimum gap time in the data stream is needed of	70 cycles > 1.1 x burst length
Maximum number of continuous short bursts/second	2000
Compatible to NEC code	yes
Compatible to RC5/RC6 code	yes
Compatible to RCMM code	yes
Compatible to RECS-80 code	yes
Compatible to r-Step and r-Map data format	yes
Compatible to XMP data format	yes
Suppression of interference from fluorescent lamps	Most common disturbance signals are suppressed

Note

For data formats with long bursts (10 carrier cycles or longer) we recommend the TSOP22.. because of the better noise suppression.

New TSOP21..

Vishay Semiconductors

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



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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.

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