

Features

- Operating voltage: 2.2V~3.6V
- Low power consumption
- Few external parts

Applications

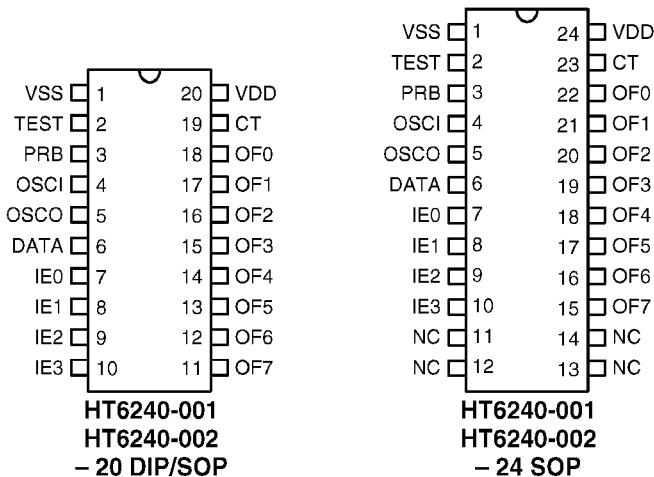
- Television and video cassette recorder controllers
- Garage door controllers
- Car door controllers
- Security systems
- Other remote control systems

General Description

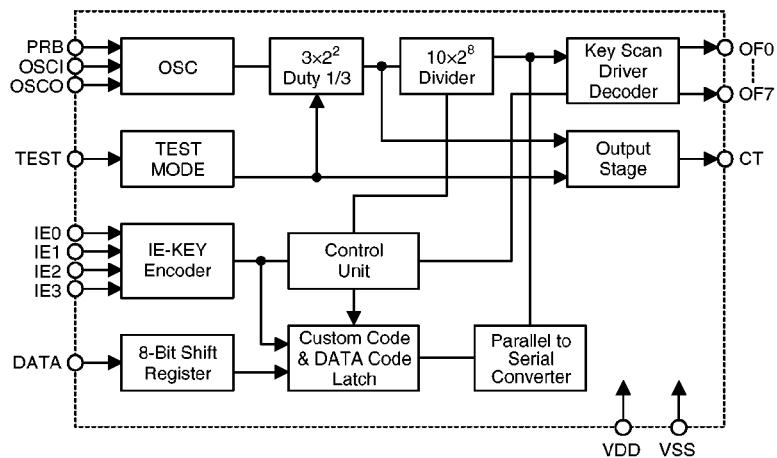
HT6240-001 and HT6240-002 are designed as infrared remote encoders, usually applied to TV systems. The 4x8 key matrix input and the extension bit input can transmit a max. of 256

instructions. HT6240-001 and HT6240-002 have three different packages: 20-pin DIP, 20-pin SOP and 24-pin SOP.

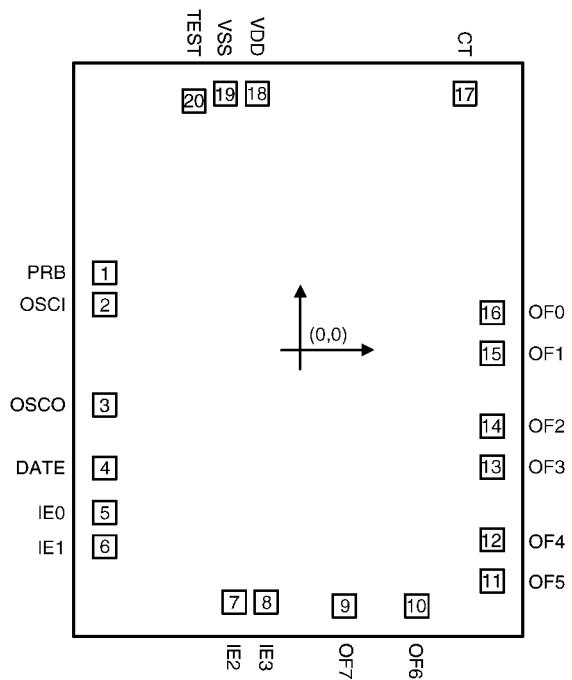
Pin Assignment



Block Diagram



Pad Assignment



Chip size: 92 × 118 mil²

* The IC substrate should be connected to VDD in the PCB layout artwork.

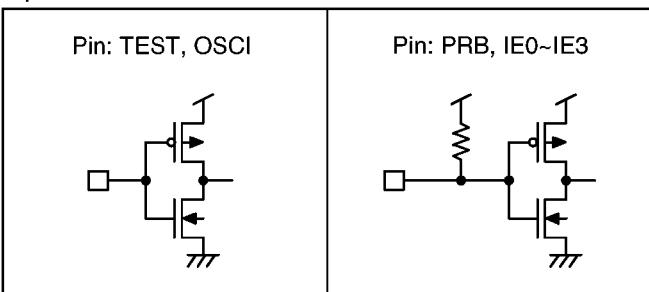
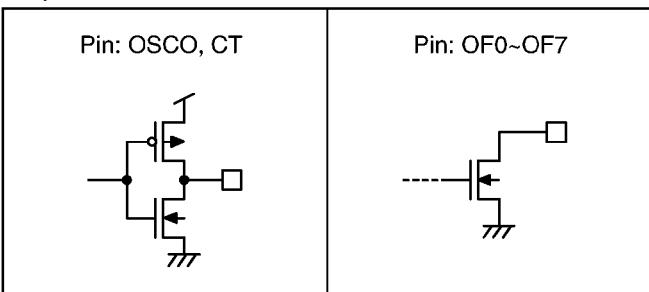
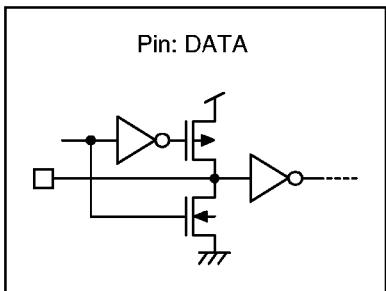
Pad Coordinates

Unit: mil

| Pad No. | X | Y | Pad No. | X | Y |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | -40.88 | 16.11 | 11 | 40.12 | -48.32 |
| 2 | -40.88 | 9.48 | 12 | 40.12 | -39.74 |
| 3 | -40.88 | -11.56 | 13 | 40.12 | -24.57 |
| 4 | -40.88 | -24.78 | 14 | 40.12 | -15.98 |
| 5 | -40.88 | -34.04 | 15 | 40.12 | -0.81 |
| 6 | -40.88 | -41.18 | 16 | 40.12 | 7.78 |
| 7 | -13.77 | -52.78 | 17 | 34.47 | 53.59 |
| 8 | -7.14 | -52.78 | 18 | -8.97 | 53.59 |
| 9 | 9.22 | -53.55 | 19 | -15.60 | 53.59 |
| 10 | 24.40 | -53.55 | 20 | -22.23 | 52.02 |

Pad Description
HT6240-001 and HT6240-002 (20-pin DIP/SOP)

| Pad No. | Pad Name | I/O | Internal Connection | Description |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | PRB | I | CMOS Pull-high | Power on reset |
| 2 | OSCI | I | CMOS | Oscillator input |
| 3 | OSCO | O | CMOS | Oscillator output |
| 4 | DATA | I/O | CMOS, NMOS, Pull-high | Detect custom code and extended code |
| 5~8 | IE0~IE3 | I | CMOS Pull-high | Detect input from key matrix |
| 9~16 | OF7~OF0 | O | NMOS | Drive for key scan |
| 17 | CT | O | CMOS | Generates output transmission code |
| 18 | VDD | I | — | Positive power supply |
| 19 | VSS | I | — | Negative power supply |
| 20 | TEST | I | CMOS | TEST=Low normal mode TEST=High test mode |

Approximate internal connection circuits
Input terminal

Output terminal

Bidirectional terminal

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Supply Voltage | -0.3V to 5.2V | Input Voltage..... | VSS-0.3 to VDD+0.3 |
| Output Voltage..... | VSS to VDD | Storage Temperature..... | -40°C to 125°C |
| Operating Temperature..... | -20°C to 70°C | | |

*Note: These are stress ratings only. Stresses exceeding the range specified under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

Recommended Operating Condition

Ta=−20°C~70°C, unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | V_{DD} | Conditions | | | | |
| V _{DD} | Supply Voltage | — | — | 2.2 | — | 3.6 | V |
| V _{IH} | High-level Input Voltage IE0~IE3, DATA | 3V | — | 2.4V | 3V | 3V | V |
| | High-level Voltage PRB | 3V | — | 2.1V | 3V | 3V | |
| V _{IL} | Low-level Input Voltage IE0~IE3, DATA | 3V | — | 0 | 0 | 1.2V | V |
| | Low-level Input Voltage PRB | 3V | — | 0 | 0 | 0.9V | |
| fosc | Clock Oscillating Frequency | 3V | — | — | 455 | — | kHz |

Electric Characteristics

Ta=25°C, V_{DD}=3V, V_{SS}=0V, unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | | Limits | | | Unit |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | V_{DD} | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| V _{DD} | Supply Voltage | | fosc=455kHz, Ta=−20°C~70°C | 2.2 | — | 3.6 | V |
| I _{DD} | Supply Current (during operation) | 3V | fosc=455kHz | — | 0.1 | 0.3 | mA |
| I _{DD} | Supply Current (while not in operation) | 3V | — | — | — | 1 | μA |
| I _{OH} | High-level Output Current CT | 3V | V _{OH} =2V | −5 | −10 | — | mA |
| I _{OL} | Low-level Output Current CT | 3V | V _{OL} =0.9V | 0.3 | 0.8 | — | mA |
| | Low-level Output Current DATA | 3V | V _{OL} =0.9V | 1 | 4 | — | |
| | Low-level Output Current OF0~OF7 | 3V | V _{OL} =0.9V | 1 | 4 | — | |
| R _I | Pull-up Resistance PRB | 3V | — | — | 80 | — | kΩ |
| | Pull-up Resistance DATA | 3V | — | — | 70 | — | |
| | Pull-up Resistance E0~E3 | 3V | — | — | 70 | — | |

Functional Description

Key operation

The input pins (IE0~IE3) and the output pins (OF0~OF7) constitute a max. of 4x8 key matrix which is also called standard key. The extended key is formed by input pin DATA and the scan output (OF5~OF7). The 4x8 key matrix and the extended key can transmit a max. of 256 instruction.

CT maintains "L" and no transmission code is generated when two or more keys in standard key are pressed.

Table 1 shows the relationship between the key matrix and the transmission code.

Table 1

| Transmission Code Key Input | D1 | D0 |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| IE0 | 0 | 0 |
| IE1 | 0 | 1 |
| IE2 | 1 | 0 |
| IE3 | 1 | 1 |

| Transmission Code Scan Output | D4 | D3 | D2 |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| OF0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OF1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OF2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| OF3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| OF4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OF5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| OF6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| OF7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Transmission Code DATA Input | D7 | D6 | D5 |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| OF5 | — | — | 1 |
| OF6 | — | 1 | — |
| OF7 | 1 | — | — |

Custom code

The custom code is made up of input pin DATA and scan output OF0~OF4. It has 8 bits (C0~C7); the lower 3 bits of the custom code (C5, C6 and C7) are fixed as "0".

Fig. 1 shows an example of custom code selection.

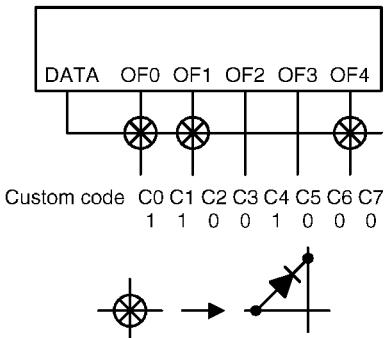


Fig. 1

Extended bit

The extended bit is formed by input pin DATA and the scan output (OF5~OF7). Fig. 2 shows an example of extended bit selection.

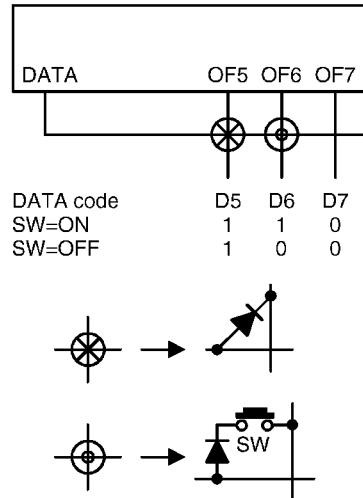


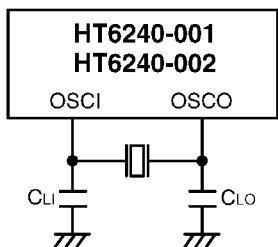
Fig. 2

Clock oscillating circuit

HT6240 has built-in feedback resistor and CMOS inverter, so a ceramic resonator can connect between the oscillator circuit input pin (OSCI) and the output pin (OSCO), (see Fig. 3).

When the ceramic resonator is set to 455kHz, the carrier can be set 38kHz.

The oscillating circuit will stop when there is no key pressed to save power dissipation.



Note: These capacitors depend on the resonators.
Use the values recommended by the resonator manufacturer.

Fig. 3

Transmission code

When the resonator is 455kHz, the carrier of the transmission signal is 38kHz. One pulse width is 0.53ms. Therefore, twenty 38kHz clocks are included in the 0.53ms pulse width. (Fig.4 shows the carrier)

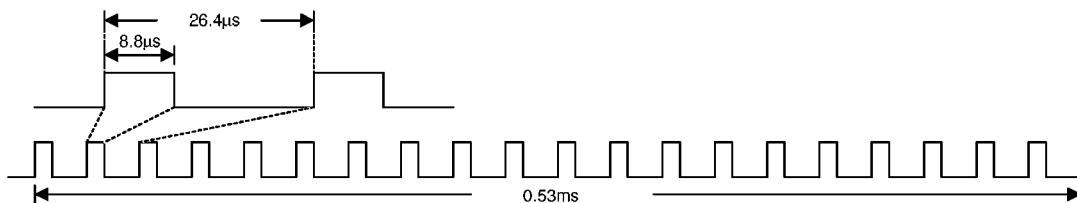


Fig. 4 Carrier

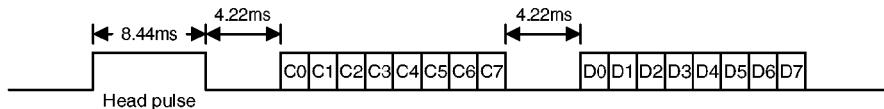


Fig. 5 The transmission code of HT6240-001

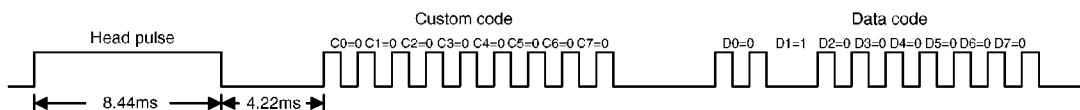


Fig. 7 The formation of the 1-word transmission code without carrier



Fig. 8

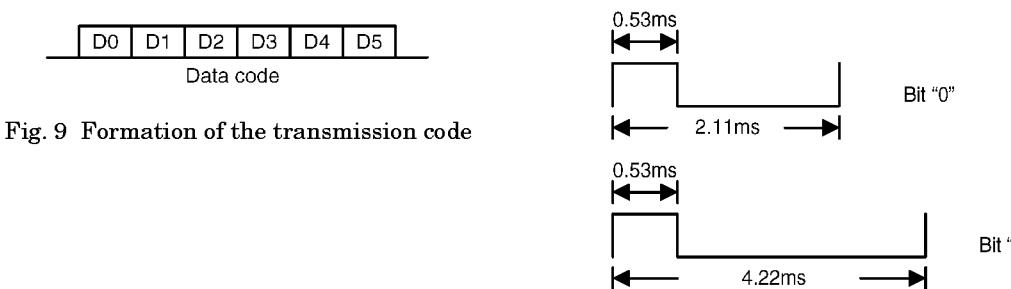


Fig. 9 Formation of the transmission code

Fig. 10 Transmission code "0" and "1" and pulse width of HT6240-002

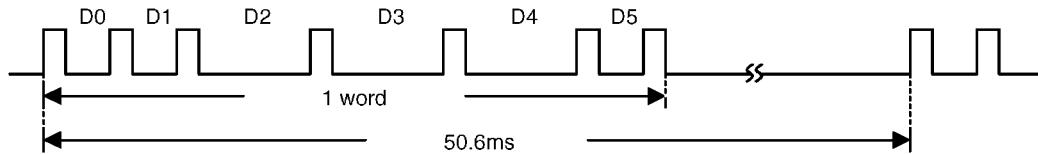


Fig. 11 The formation of the 1-word transmission code

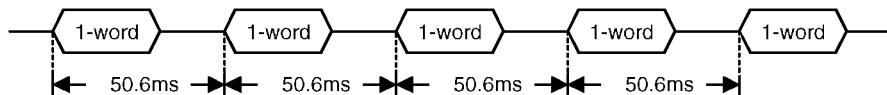


Fig. 12 A legal key will send at least five words

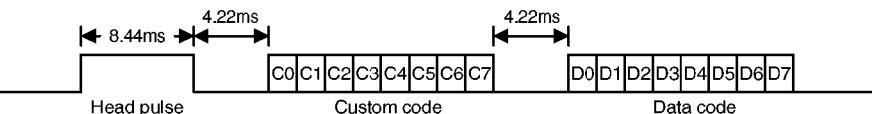


Fig. 13 The formation of the transmission code when custom code ≠ "0000 0000"

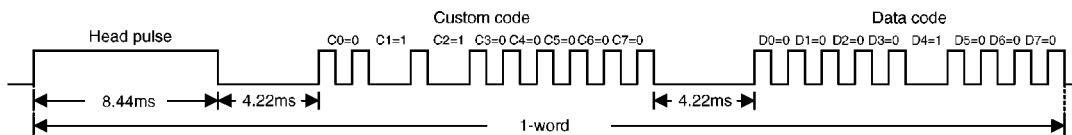


Fig. 15

HT6240-002

HT6240-002 has two different formats. When the custom code is equal to zero, CT will send the 1st format. Otherwise, it will send the 2nd format.

If the custom code (C0~C7) is "0000 0000" then Fig. 9 shows the formation of the transmission code. Fig. 10 shows the transmission code "0" and "1" and pulse width. Fig. 11 shows the formation of the 1-word transmission code. If a legal key is pressed, HT6240-002 will send at least five words (see Fig. 12).

On table 2, the relationship between the key matrix and the transmission code is shown when custom code="0000 0000". The asterisks means that HT6240-002 can just send five words at a time even if a legal key is pressed for a long time. The others mean that HT6240-002 will send five or six words, even some more words if a legal key is still pressed.

Table 2

| | OF0 | OF1 | OF2 | OF3 | OF4 | OF5 | OF6 | OF7 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| IE0 | 00 | 04 | 08 | 0C | 10* | 14* | 18* | 1C* |
| IE1 | 01 | 05 | 09* | 0D* | 11* | 15* | 19* | 1D* |
| IE2 | 02 | 06 | 0A* | 0E* | 12* | 16* | 1A* | 1E* |
| IE3 | 03 | 07 | 0B* | 0F* | 13* | 17* | 1B* | 1F* |

There are 64 instructions when the custom code="0000 0000" in HT6240-002. The transmission output CT is still "L" and the transmission code will not be sent when two or more keys are pressed simultaneously.

If custom code ≠ "0000 0000" then Fig. 13 shows the formation of the transmission code. The transmission code consists of a head pulse, 8-bit custom code and 8-bit data code. Fig. 14 shows bit "0" and bit "1".

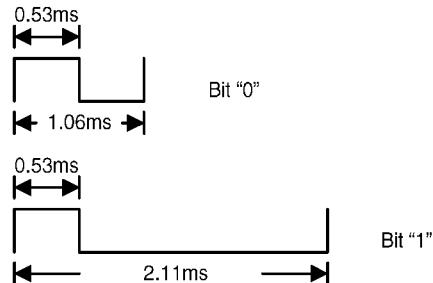


Fig. 14

The formation of a 1-word transmission code without carrier is shown in detail in Fig. 15. Output CT should combine with the carrier when CT is high.

CT will send at least three words if we press a legal key. CT may send three or four words, or several words depending on the length of time the legal key is pressed. (see Fig. 16)

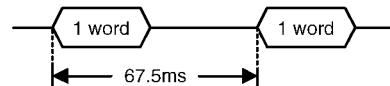


Fig. 16

Power on reset function (PRB)

The power on reset function can be activated by connecting a capacitor to PRB pin while power is applied. The time (T_C) must be longer than 0.1ms when the voltage in PRB pin (V_C) becomes higher than $0.3V_{DD}$ after the voltage in VDD pin exceeds 2.2V.

When the power on reset function is activated, the standby state continues until an "L" is input to IE0~IE3.

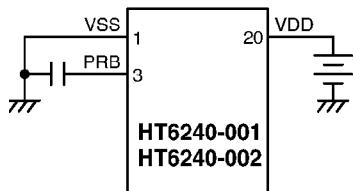


Fig. 17 Example of power-on reset function

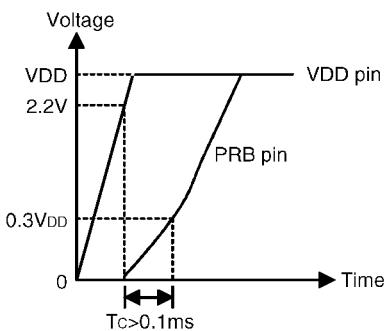
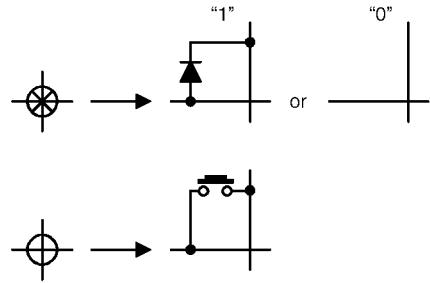
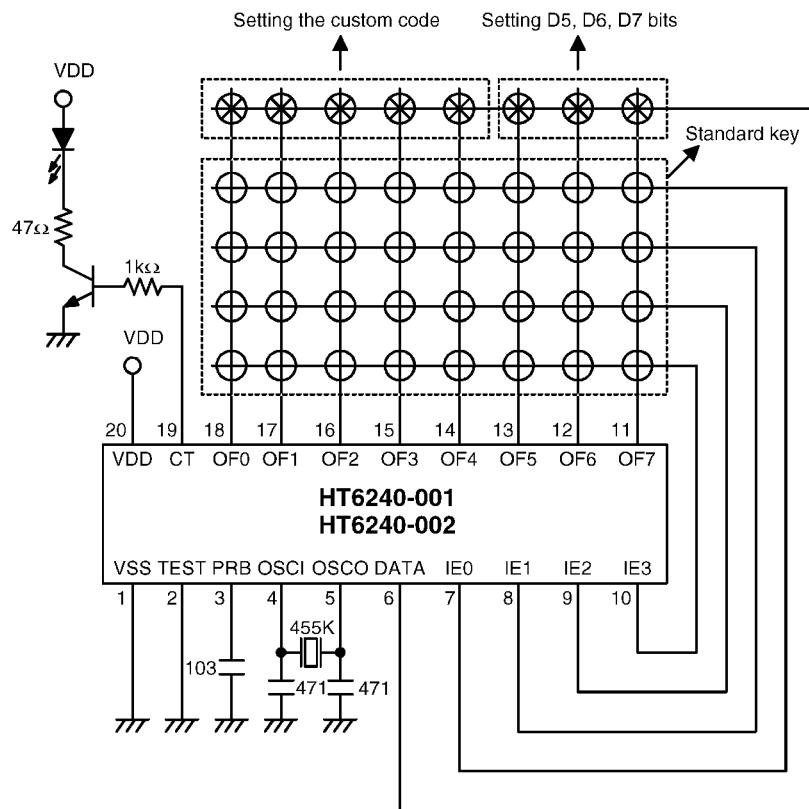
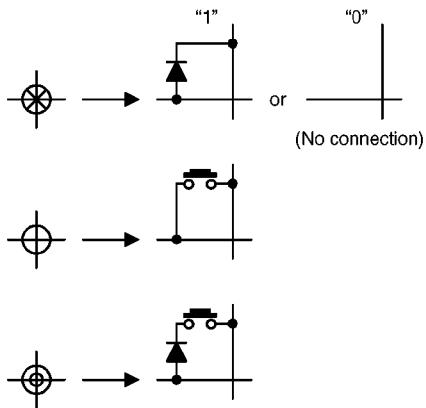
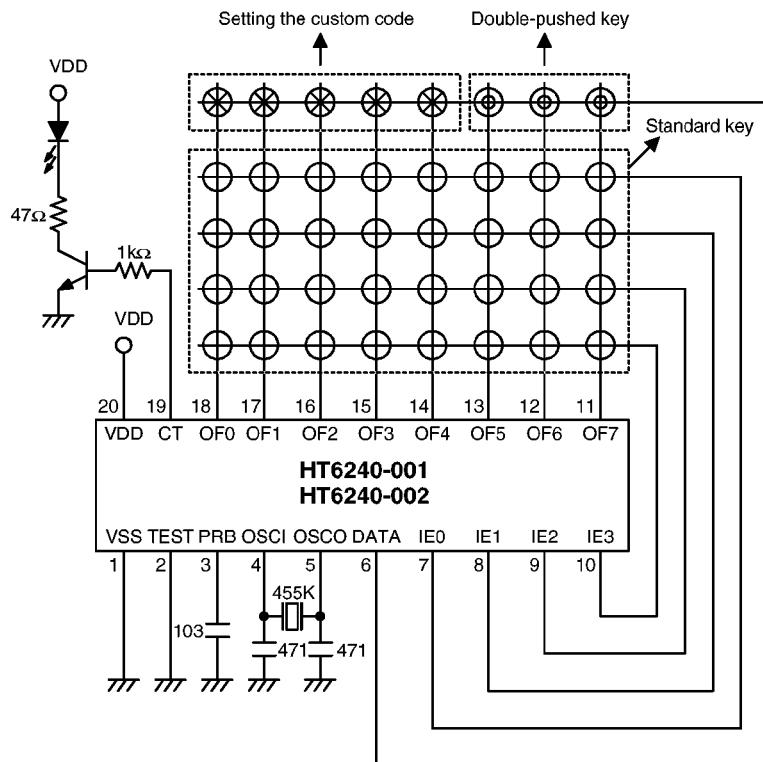


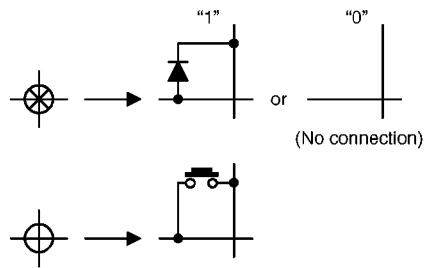
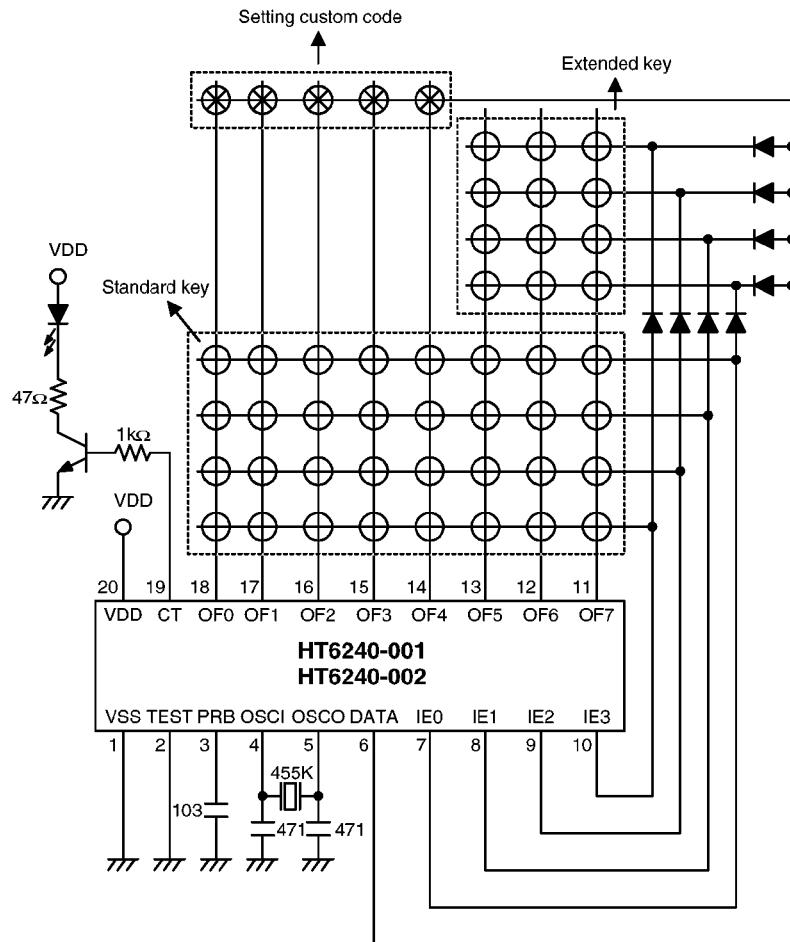
Fig. 18 Relationship between the PRB pin and the voltage

Application Circuits

Example (1)



Example (2)


Example (3)


Example (4)

