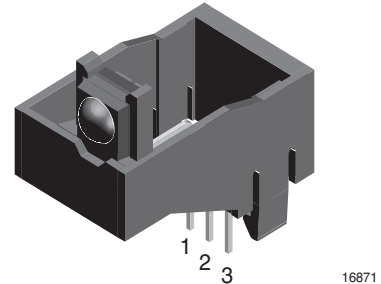


## IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems

### Description

The TSOP22..NN1 - series are miniaturized receivers for infrared remote control systems. PIN diode and preamplifier are assembled on lead frame, the epoxy package is designed as IR filter.

The demodulated output signal can directly be decoded by a microprocessor. TSOP22..NN1 is the standard IR remote control receiver series, supporting all major transmission codes.



### Features

- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Improved shielding against electrical field disturbance
- TTL and CMOS compatibility
- Output active low
- Low power consumption



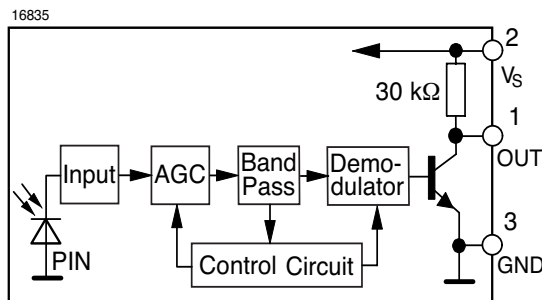
### Special Features

- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Suitable burst length  $\geq 10$  cycles/burst

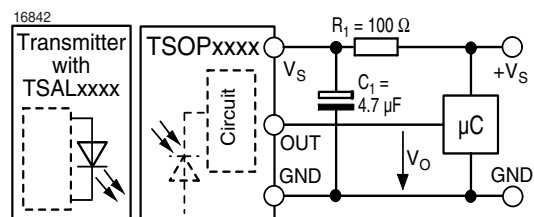
### Parts Table

Part	Carrier Frequency
TSOP2230NN1	30 kHz
TSOP2233NN1	33 kHz
TSOP2236NN1	36 kHz
TSOP2237NN1	36.7 kHz
TSOP2238NN1	38 kHz
TSOP2240NN1	40 kHz
TSOP2256NN1	56 kHz

### Block Diagram



### Application Circuit



$R_1 + C_1$  recommended to suppress power supply disturbances.

The output voltage should not be hold continuously at a voltage below  $V_O = 3.3$  V by the external circuit.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

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 + 6.0	V
Output Current	(Pin 1)	$I_O$	5	mA
Junction Temperature		$T_j$	100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	- 25 to + 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{amb}$	- 25 to + 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Power Consumption	( $T_{amb} \leq 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$P_{tot}$	50	mW
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 5\text{ s}$	$T_{sd}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Electrical and Optical Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply Current (Pin 2)	$V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , $E_V = 0$	$I_{SD}$	0.8	1.2	1.5	mA
	$V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , $E_V = 40\text{ klx}$ , sunlight	$I_{SH}$		1.5		mA
Supply Voltage (Pin 2)		$V_S$	4.5		5.5	V
Transmission Distance	$E_V = 0$ , test signal see fig.1, IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 250\text{ mA}$	$d$		35		m
Output Voltage Low (Pin 1)	$I_{OL} = 0.5\text{ mA}$ , $E_e = 0.7\text{ mW/m}^2$ , $f = f_o$	$V_{OL}$			250	mV
Minimum Irradiance (30 - 40 kHz)	Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ , test signal see fig.1	$E_{e\ min}$		0.2	0.4	$\text{mW/m}^2$
Minimum Irradiance (56 kHz)	Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ , test signal see fig.1	$E_{e\ min}$		0.3	0.5	$\text{mW/m}^2$
Maximum Irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$	$E_{e\ max}$	30			$\text{W/m}^2$
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\phi_{1/2}$		$\pm 45$		deg

## Typical Characteristics (Tamb = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)

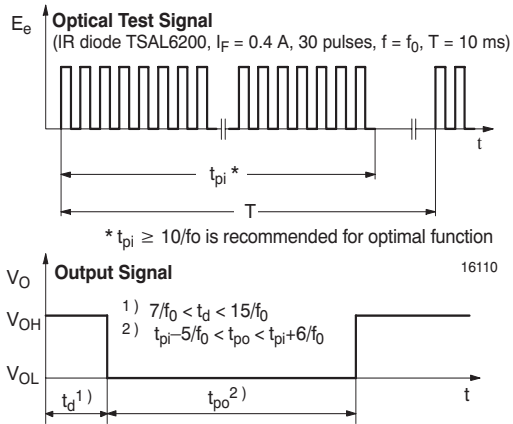


Figure 1. Output Function

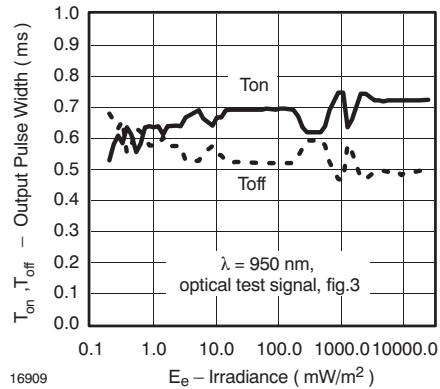


Figure 4. Output Pulse Diagram

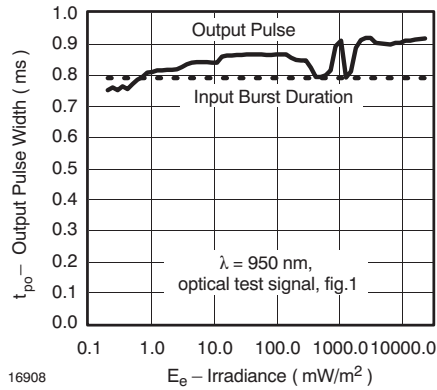


Figure 2. Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

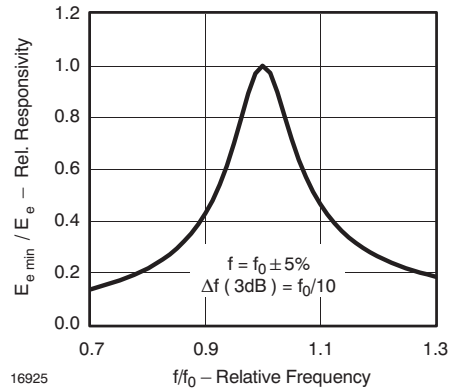


Figure 5. Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

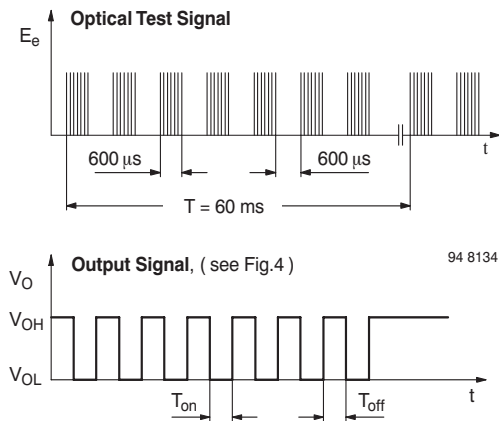


Figure 3. Output Function

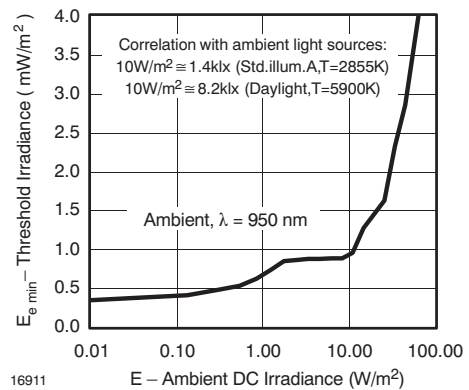
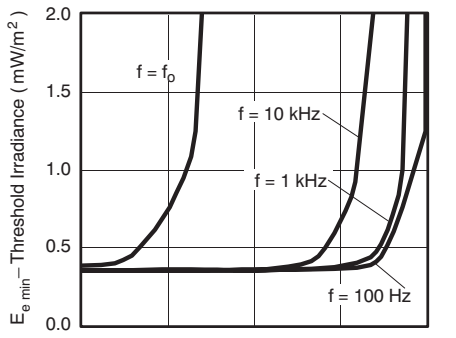
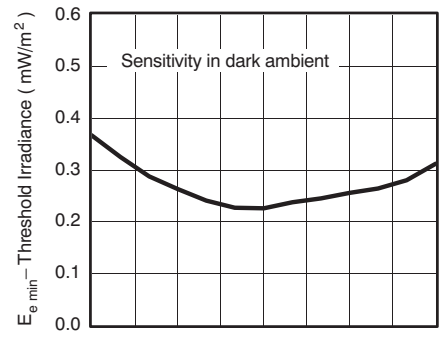


Figure 6. Sensitivity in Bright Ambient



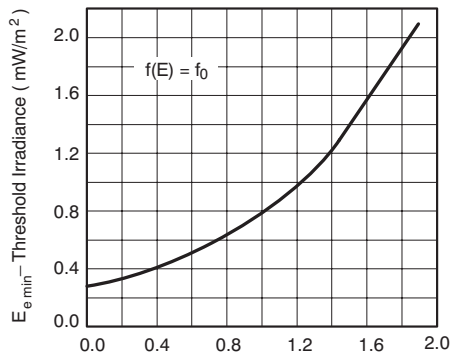
16912  $\Delta V_{S,RMS}$  - AC Voltage on DC Supply Voltage (mV)

Figure 7. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances



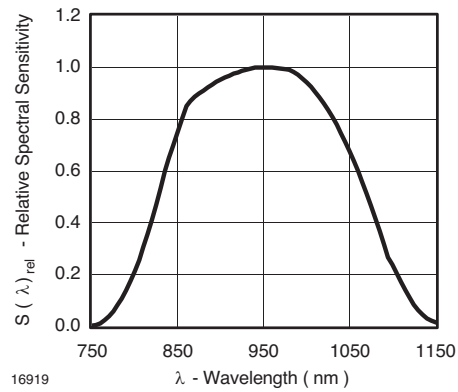
16918  $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature (°C)

Figure 10. Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature



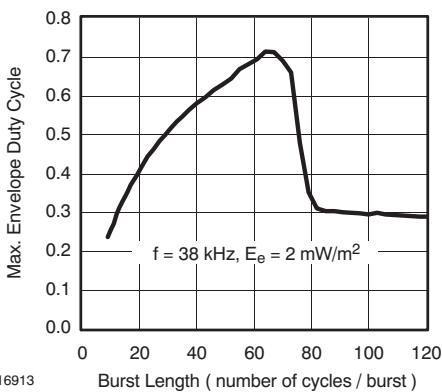
94 8147  $E$  - Field Strength of Disturbance (kV/m)

Figure 8. Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances



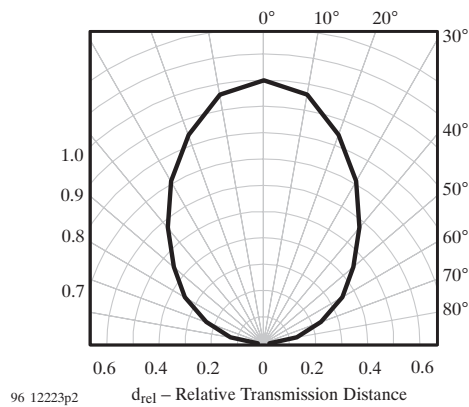
16919

Figure 11. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength



16913

Figure 9. Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burstlength



96 12223p2

Figure 12. Directivity

## Suitable Data Format

The circuit of the TSOP22..NN1 is designed in that way that unexpected output pulses due to noise or disturbance signals are avoided. A bandpass filter, an integrator stage and an automatic gain control are used to suppress such disturbances.

The distinguishing mark between data signal and disturbance signal are carrier frequency, burst length and duty cycle.

The data signal should fulfill the following conditions:

- Carrier frequency should be close to center frequency of the bandpass (e.g. 38 kHz).
- Burst length should be 10 cycles/burst or longer.
- After each burst which is between 10 cycles and 70 cycles a gap time of at least 14 cycles is necessary.
- For each burst which is longer than 1.8 ms a corresponding gap time is necessary at some time in the data stream. This gap time should be at least 4 times longer than the burst.
- Up to 800 short bursts per second can be received continuously.

Some examples for suitable data format are: NEC Code (repetitive pulse), NEC Code (repetitive data), Toshiba Micom Format, Sharp Code, RC5 Code, RC6 Code, R-2000 Code, Sony Code.

When a disturbance signal is applied to the TSOP22..NN1 it can still receive the data signal. However the sensitivity is reduced to that level that no unexpected pulses will occur.

Some examples for such disturbance signals which are suppressed by the TSOP22..NN1 are:

- DC light (e.g. from tungsten bulb or sunlight)
- Continuous signal at 38 kHz or at any other frequency
- Signals from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballast with high or low modulation ( see Figure 13 or Figure 14 ).

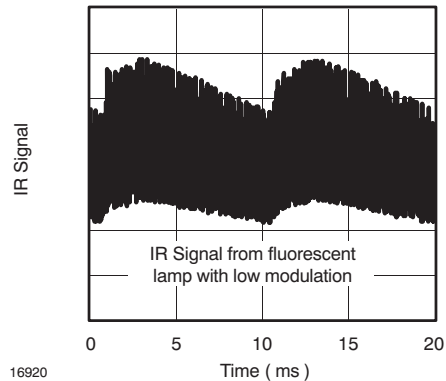


Figure 13. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with low Modulation

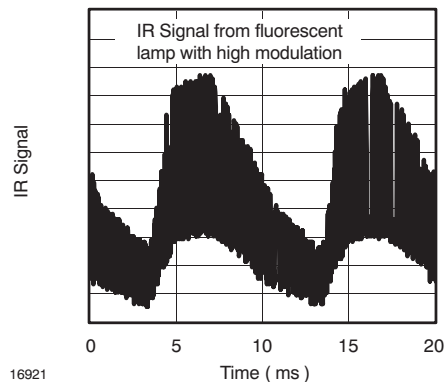


Figure 14. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with high Modulation





## 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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