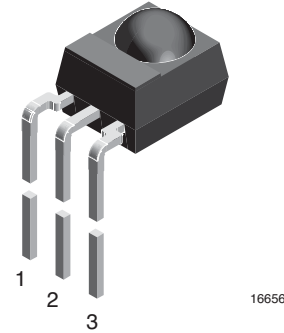


IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems

Description

The TSOP344..SB1F - 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. TSOP344..SB1F is a standard IR remote control receiver series for 3 V supply voltage with excellent suppression of disturbance signals.



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
- Supply voltage range: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Enhanced suppression of disturbance signals by special filtering



Pinning:

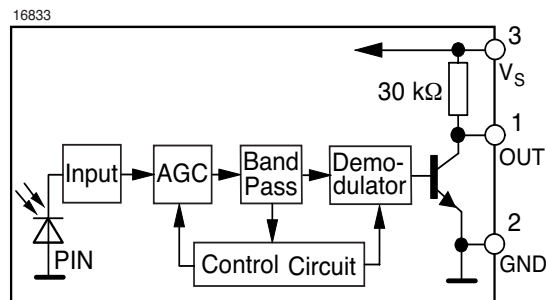
1 = OUT, 2 = GND, 3 = V_S

Parts Table

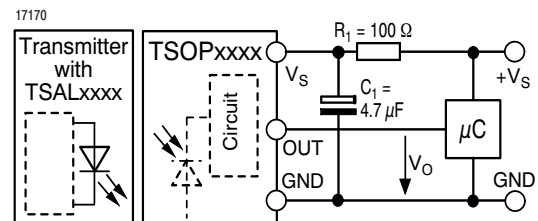
| Part | Carrier Frequency |
|---------------|-------------------|
| TSOP34430SB1F | 30 kHz |
| TSOP34433SB1F | 33 kHz |
| TSOP34436SB1F | 36 kHz |
| TSOP34437SB1F | 36.7 kHz |
| TSOP34438SB1F | 38 kHz |
| TSOP34440SB1F | 40 kHz |
| TSOP34456SB1F | 56 kHz |

Mechanical Data

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 $V_O = 2.0$ 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 3) | V_S | - 0.3 to + 6.0 | V |
| Supply Current | (Pin 3) | I_S | 3 | mA |
| Output Voltage | (Pin 1) | V_O | - 0.3 to $V_S + 0.3\text{ V}$ | V |
| Output Current | (Pin 1) | I_O | 10 | 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} | 30 | mW |
| Soldering Temperature | $t \leq 10\text{ s}$, 1 mm from case | 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 3) | $E_v = 0$, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$ | I_{SD} | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | mA |
| | $E_v = 40\text{ klx}$, sunlight | I_{SH} | | 1.3 | | mA |
| Supply Voltage | | V_S | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Transmission Distance | $E_v = 0$, test signal see fig.1, IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 250\text{ mA}$ | d | | 35 | | m |
| Output Voltage Low (Pin 1) | $I_{OSL} = 0.5\text{ mA}$, $E_e = 0.7\text{ mW/m}^2$, test signal see fig. 1 | V_{OSL} | | | 250 | mV |
| Minimum Irradiance (30 - 40 kHz) | $V_S = 3\text{ V}$ 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 | mW/m^2 |
| Minimum Irradiance (56 kHz) | $V_S = 3\text{ V}$ 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 | mW/m^2 |
| Minimum Irradiance (30 - 40 kHz) | $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$, test signal see fig.1 | $E_{e\ min}$ | | 0.35 | 0.5 | mW/m^2 |
| Minimum Irradiance (56 kHz) | $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$, test signal see fig.1 | $E_{e\ min}$ | | 0.45 | 0.6 | mW/m^2 |
| Maximum Irradiance | $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$, test signal see fig. 1 | $E_{e\ max}$ | 30 | | | W/m^2 |
| Directivity | Angle of half transmission distance | $\phi_{1/2}$ | | ± 45 | | deg |

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

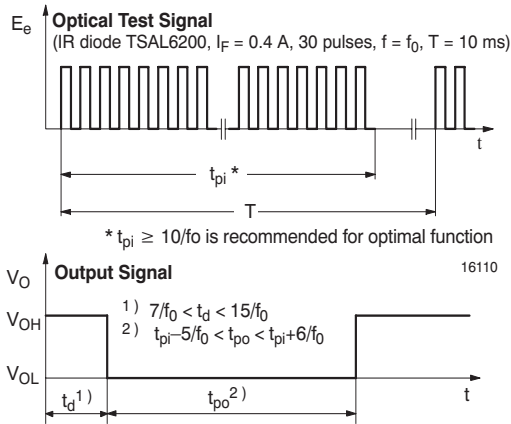


Figure 1. Output Function

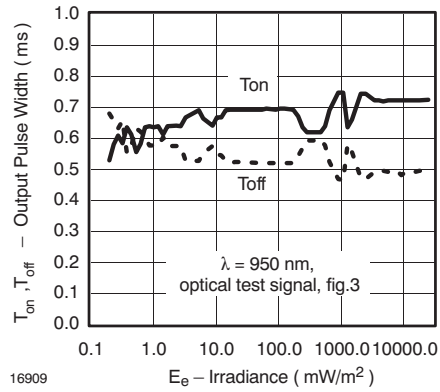


Figure 4. Output Pulse Diagram

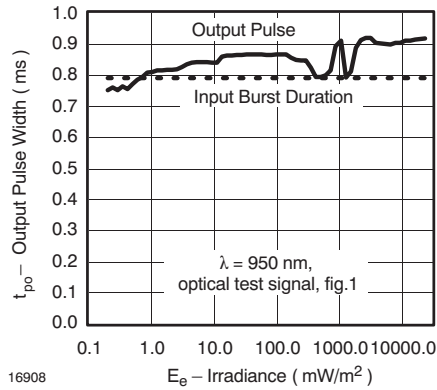


Figure 2. Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

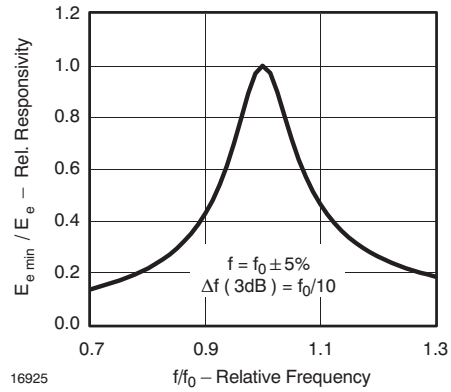


Figure 5. Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

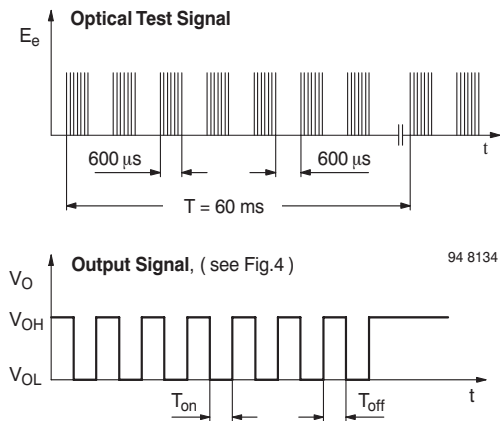


Figure 3. Output Function

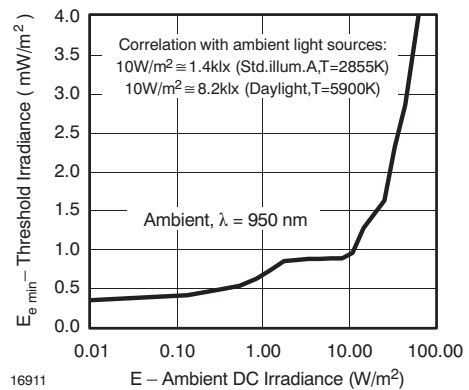


Figure 6. Sensitivity in Bright Ambient

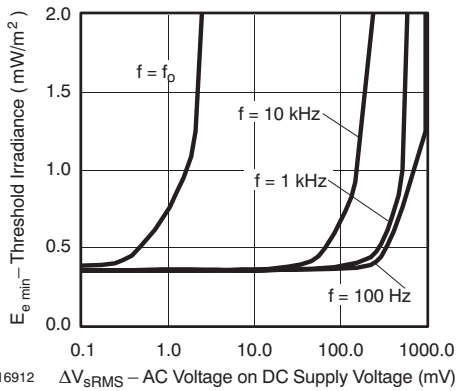


Figure 7. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances

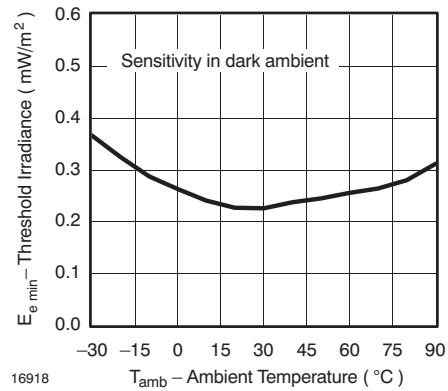


Figure 10. Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature

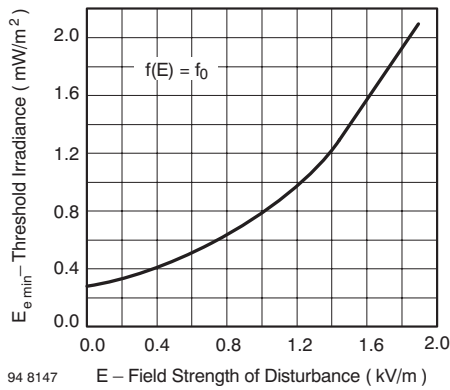


Figure 8. Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances

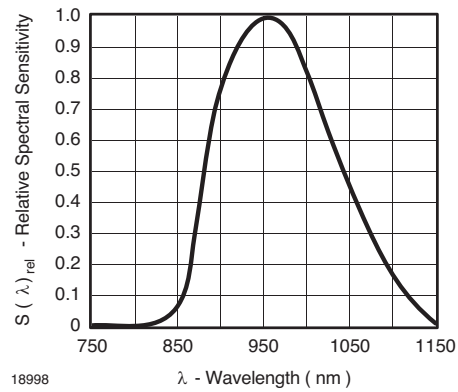


Figure 11. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

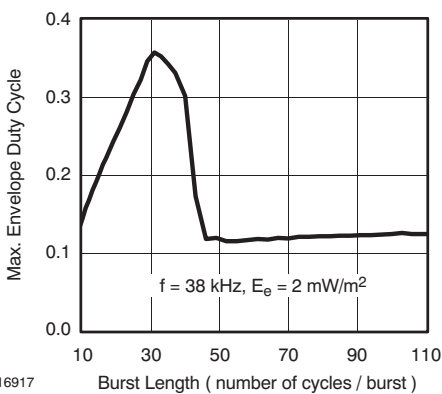


Figure 9. Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burstlength

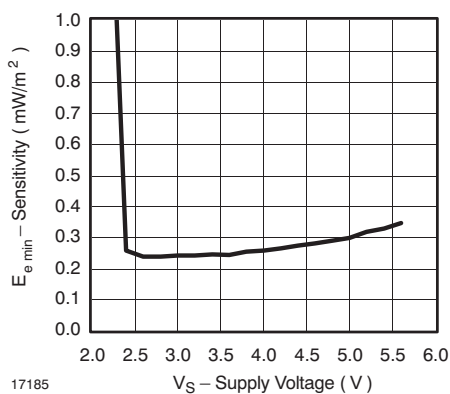


Figure 12. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

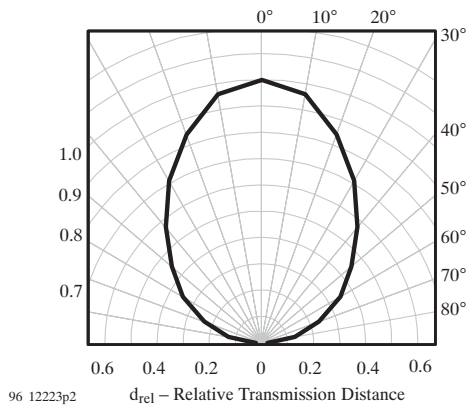


Figure 13. Directivity

Suitable Data Format

The circuit of the TSOP344..SB1F 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 35 cycles a gap time of at least 14 cycles is necessary.
- For each burst which is longer than 0.9 ms a corresponding gap time is necessary at some time in the data stream. This gap time should be at least 7 times longer than the burst.
- Up to 400 short bursts per second can be received continuously.

Some examples for suitable data format are: NEC Code, Toshiba Micom Format, Sharp Code, RC5 Code, R-2000 Code.

When a disturbance signal is applied to the TSOP344..SB1F 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 TSOP344..SB1F 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 14 or Figure 15).

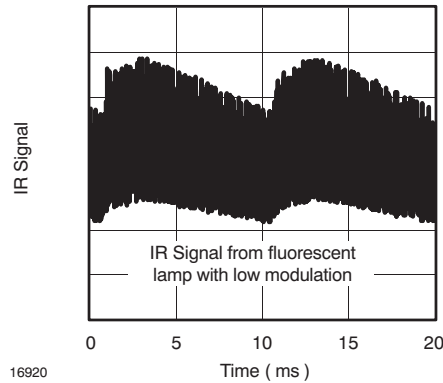


Figure 14. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with low Modulation

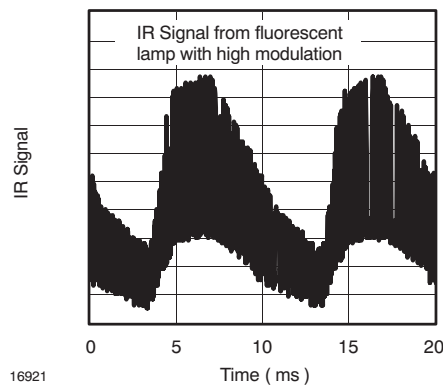


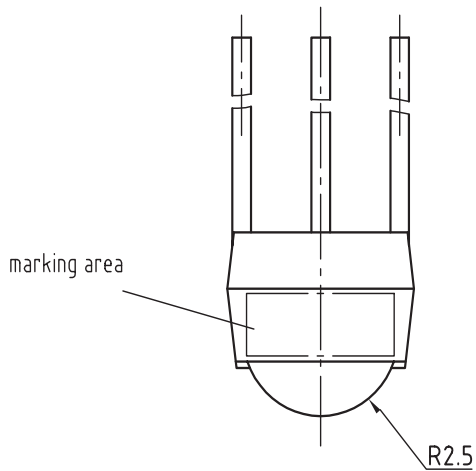
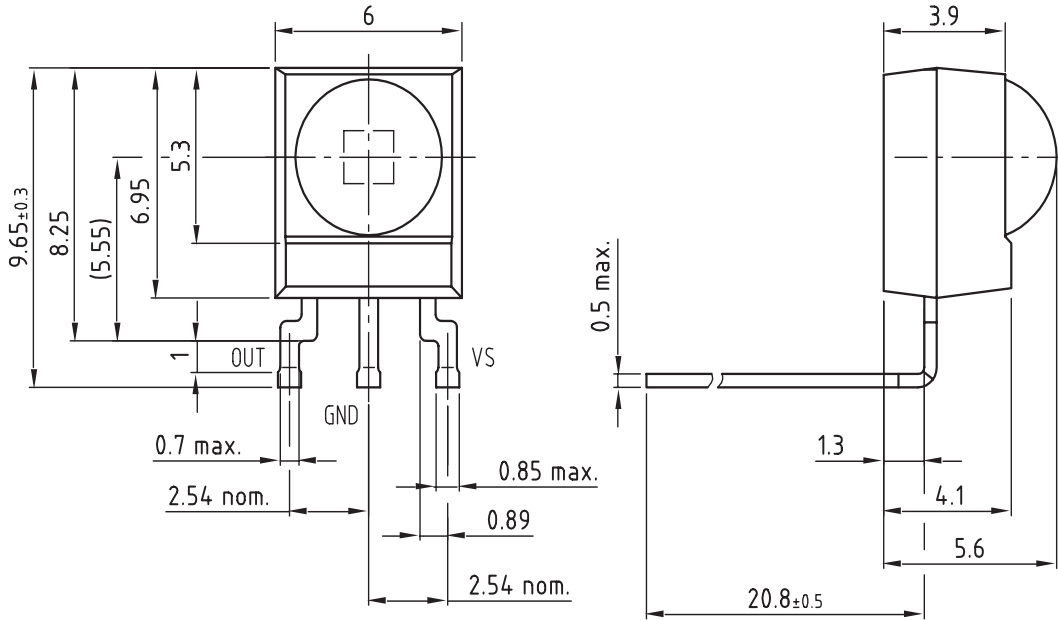
Figure 15. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with high Modulation

TSOP344..SB1F

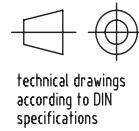
Vishay Semiconductors



Package Dimensions in mm



All dimensions in mm
Not indicated tolerances ±0.2



Drawing-No.: 6.550-5180.12-4
Issue: 3; 12.12.03

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Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

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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).

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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.

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