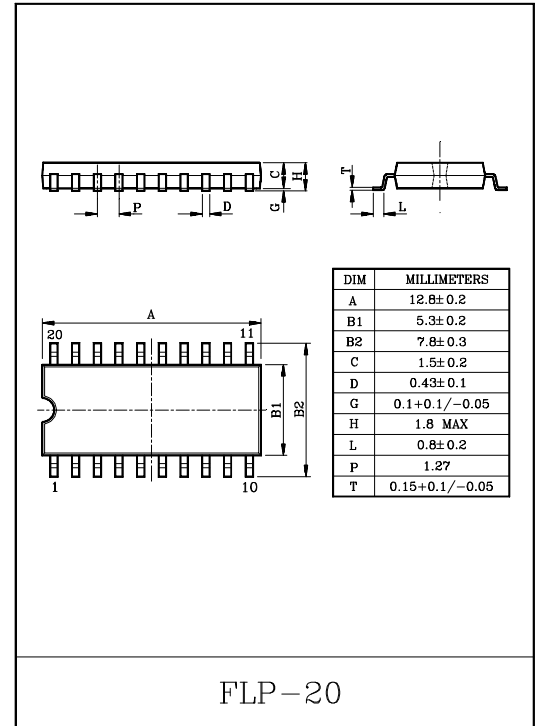


INFRARED REMOTE CONTROL SIGNAL TRANSMISSION LSI FOR AUDIO SYSTEM AND OTHERS.

The KIC9243F is infrared remote control signal transmission LSI which is suited for remote control of audio system, TVs, VTRs, CD players, etc.

### FEATURES:

- Wide range of operating supply voltages, enabling low voltage operation  
:  $V_{DD}=2.0\sim 4.0V$
- 32 functions are basically available.  
up to 112 instructions ( $28\times 4$ ) can be output because multiple keying is possible.
- Interference with other equipment is prevented because 7 bits out of 8 bits of system code are presettable.
- With transmission display output pin.
- Low current dissipation :  $I_{QD}\leq 1\mu A$  (at time of standby)



### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3~5.0	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	$V_{SS}-0.3\sim V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	-20	mA
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	300	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-20~75	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40~125	°C

# KIC9243F

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Recommended operating conditions

(Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD}=3.0V$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ , For items with an asterisk (\*),  $T_a=-20\sim 75^{\circ}C$ )

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Supply Voltage *		$V_{DD}$	-	-	2.0	-	4.0	V
Oscillation Frequency *		$f_{osc}$	-	-	400	-	800	kHz
Input Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{IH1}$	-	(Except $\overline{RST}$ )	$V_{DD} \times 0.7$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
	"L" Level	$V_{IL1}$	-	(Except $\overline{RST}$ )	0	-	$V_{DD} \times 0.3$	
Input Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{IH2}$	-	$\overline{RST}$	$V_{DD} \times 0.8$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
	"L" Level	$V_{IL2}$	-	$\overline{RST}$	0	-	$V_{DD} \times 0.2$	

DC characteristics (Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD}=3.0V$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

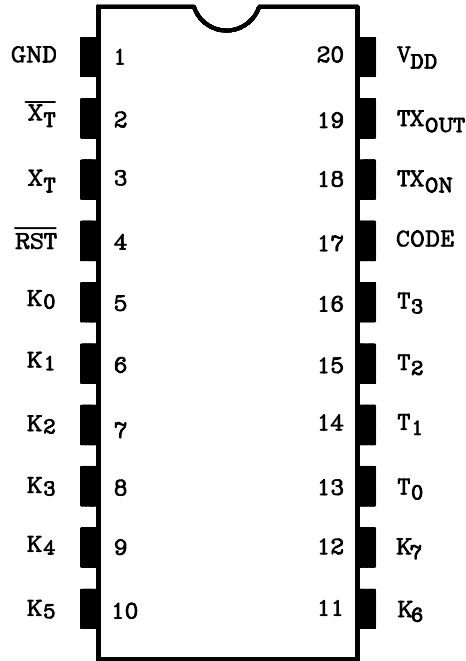
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Supply Current		$I_{DD}$	-	$f_{osc}=455kHz$	-	-	1.0	mA
Static Supply Current		$I_{QD}$	-	At time of "Hold"	-	-	1.0	$\mu A$
Pull-down Resistor		$R_D$	-	( $K_0 \sim K_7$ )	100	-	400	k $\Omega$
Pull-up Resistor		$R_U$	-	$\overline{RST}$	25	-	100	k $\Omega$
Output Current	"H" Level	$I_{OH}$	-	( $TX_{OUT}$ ) $V_{OH}=1.5V$	-10	-	-	mA
	"L" Level	$I_{OL}$	-	( $TX_{ON}$ ) $V_{OL}=1.5V$	5	-	-	
Input Leak Current		$I_{LI}$	-	$V_{IN}=V_{DD}, V_{SS}$	-1.0	-	1.0	$\mu A$

## Description of Pin Function

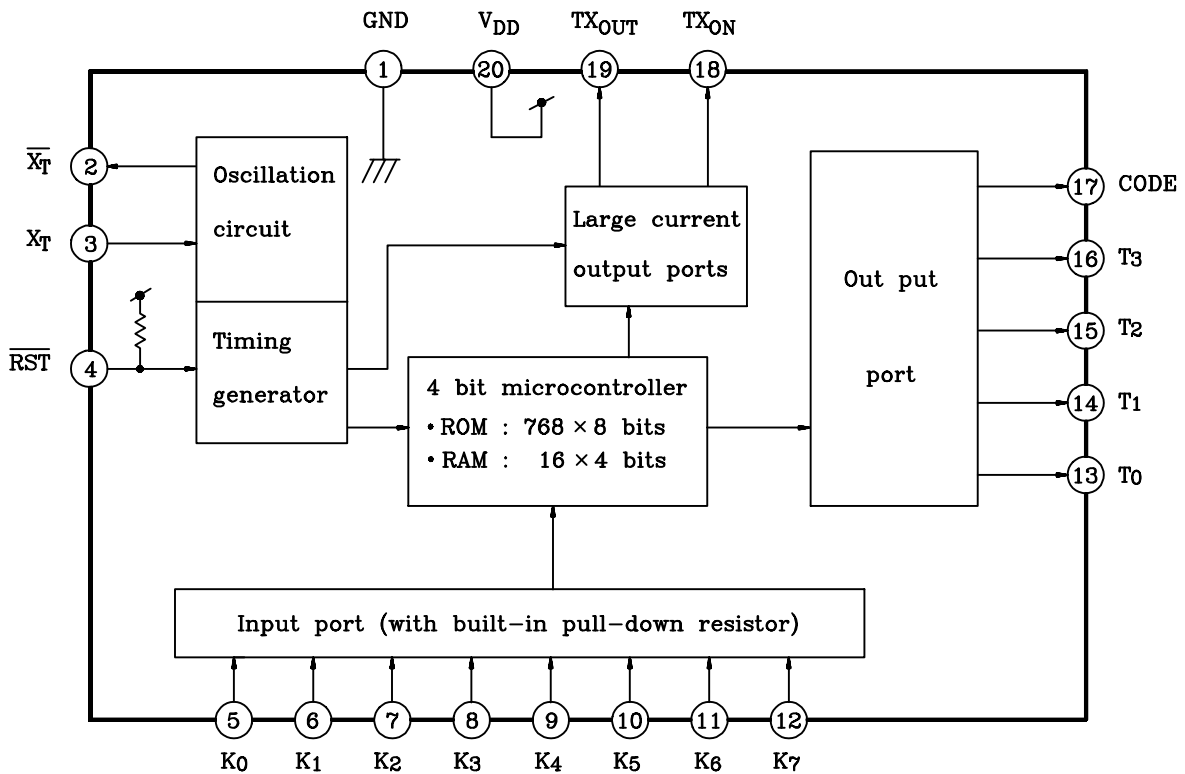
PIN No.	SYMBOL	PIN NAME	FUNCTION AND OPERATION
1	GND	Power Terminal	Applies supply voltage. ( $V_{DD}=2.0\sim 4.0V$ )
20	$V_{DD}$		
2	$\overline{XT}$	Oscillator Terminal	Input/output terminals for the ceramic oscillators, with built-in amplifier circuit and feedback resistor.
3	XT		
4	$\overline{RST}$	Reset Input	When this pin is set at "L" level, the inside is initialized. With a built-in pull-up resistor.
5~12	$K_0 \sim K_7$	Key Inputs	The input terminals for key matrix. Each of all the pins has a built-in pull-down resistor.
13~16	$T_0 \sim T_3$	Key Scan Output	The key matrix scan output terminals. CMOS output.
17	CODE	Code Scan Output	The scan output terminals for code setting. Pch open drain output.
18	$TX_{ON}$	Transmission Display Output	Transmission display LED driving output terminal.
19	$TX_{OUT}$	Transmission Output	Infrared LED driving output terminal.

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## PIN CONNECTION

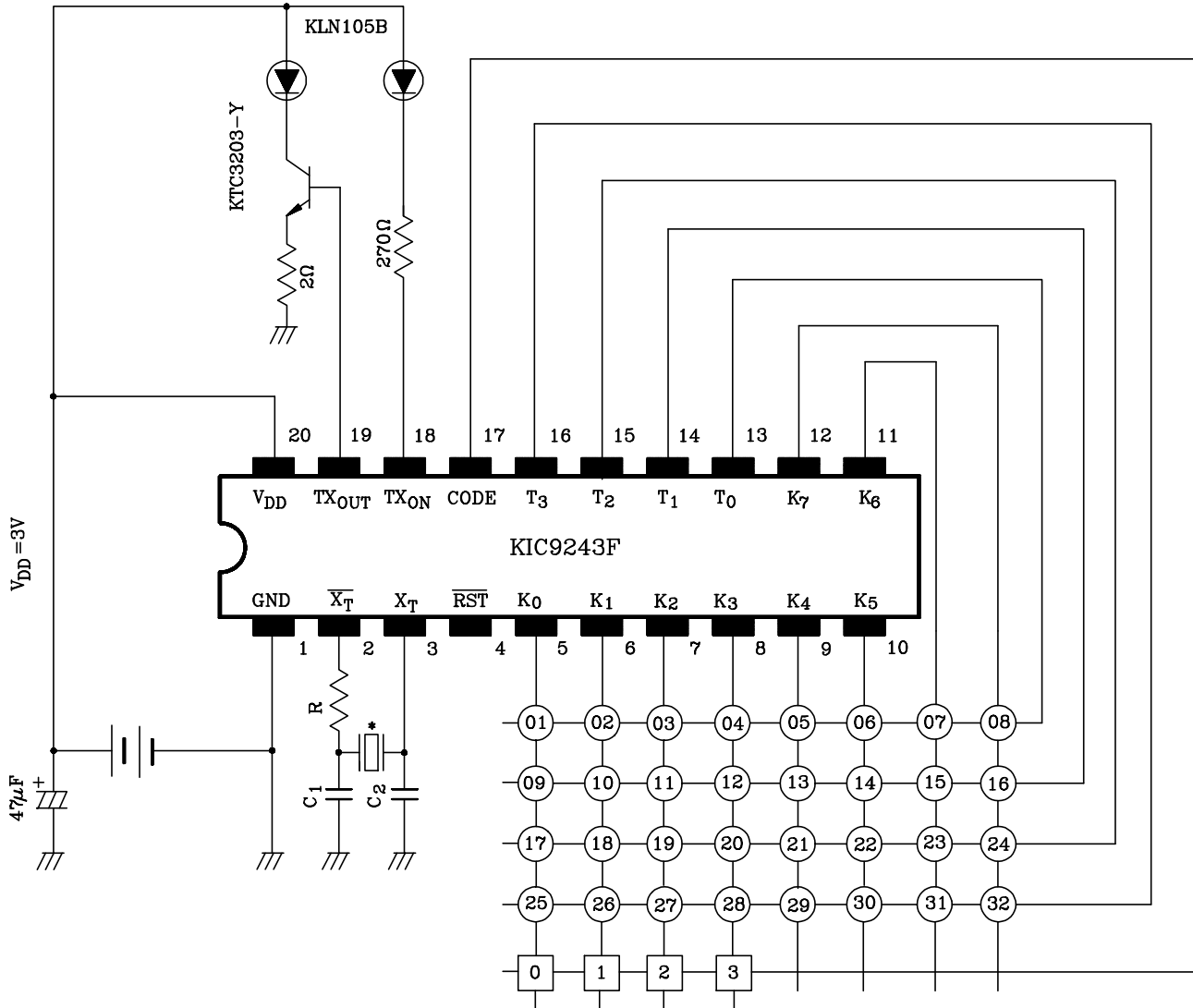


## BLOCK DIAGRAM



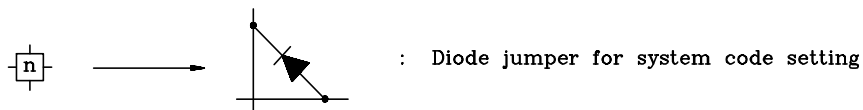
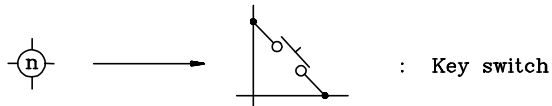
# KIC9243F

## APPLICATION CIRCUIT



\* Ceramic Oscillator CSB455E(Murata Seisakusho)  
FCR4553K3(TDK) or equivalent

$C_1=C_2=100\text{pF}$   $R=6.8\text{k}\Omega$   
 $C_1=C_2=220\text{pF}$   $R=2.2\text{k}\Omega$

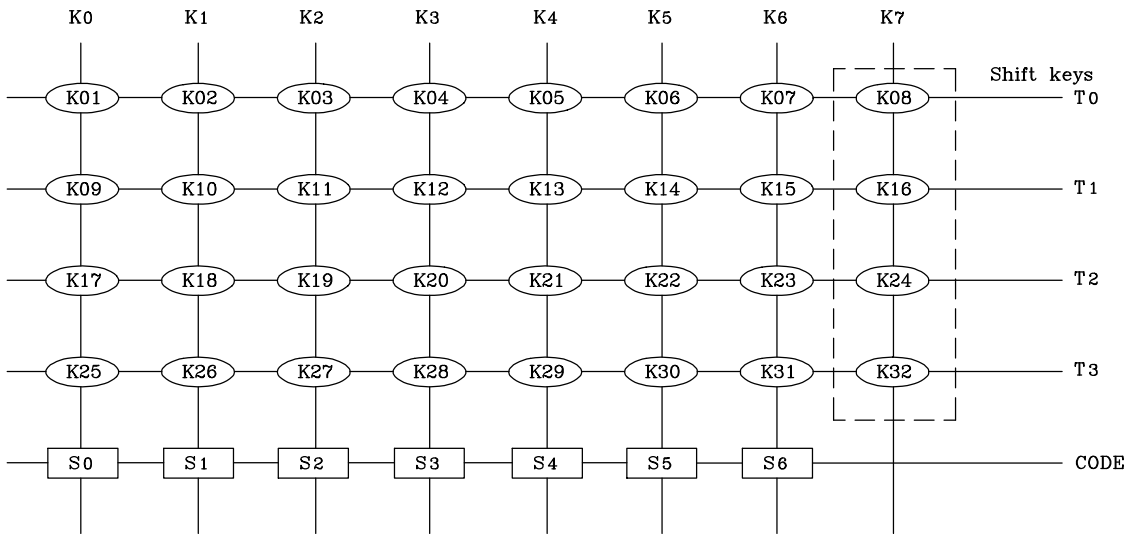


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## OPERATIONS

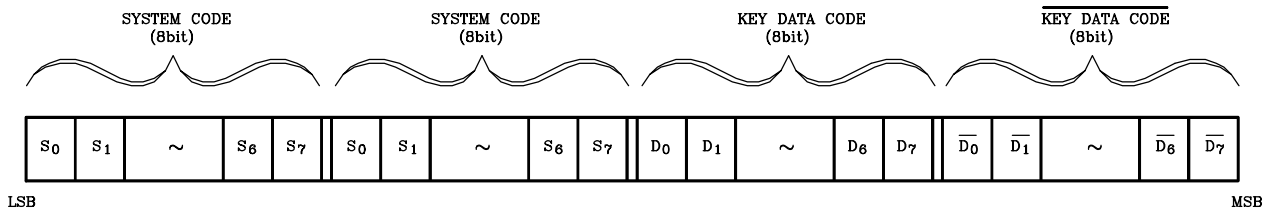
### 1. Key matrix

The KIC9243F enables the setting of maximum 32keys in combination of  $K_0 \sim K_7$  and  $T_0 \sim T_3$  Keys. Further, System Codes are settable in 7 bits in combination of  $K_0 \sim K_6$  and CODE keys.



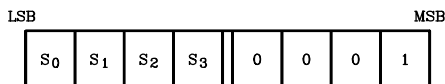
- $K_{08}$ , 16, 24 and 32(the shift key) keys can be pushed simultaneously with other keys (the normal keys). However, the simultaneous keying of the shift keys and that of the normal keys are prohibited.
- The system code setting is made by the diode jumper between "CODE" lines and " $K_0 \sim K_6$ " lines. With diode jumper, data code will become "1". However, if the setting of "CODE" and " $K_0 \sim K_6$ " keys is only at one point, the keys are connectable directly without using the diode jumper. Further, " $S_7$ " key is fixed at "1" and cannot be changed.

### 2. Data Format



(Note) "80H~8FH" out of the system codes are free codes.

These codes are freely usable but they might have been used by other equipment and therefore, there is the possibility of occurrence of interference.



Other system codes have been customized and therefore, their general use is prohibited. KEC will assume no responsibility for interference and other problems which may result from use of other system coded.

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## 3. Key data code

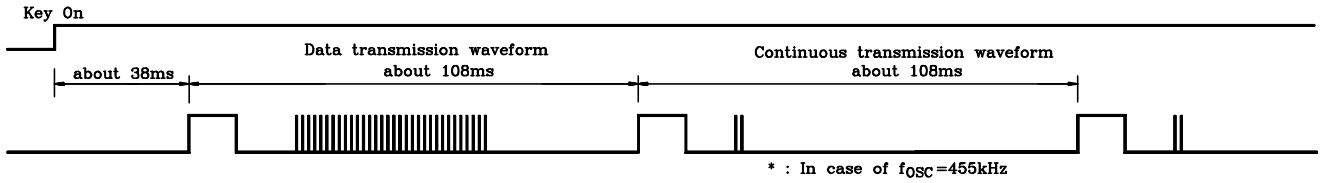
KEY NO.	T <sub>n</sub>	K <sub>n</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>7</sub>
K <sub>01</sub>	T <sub>0</sub>	K <sub>0</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift key data</li> <li>• "000" except dual keying.</li> </ul>		
K <sub>02</sub>		K <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	0	0			
K <sub>03</sub>		K <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	0	0			
K <sub>04</sub>		K <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0	0			
K <sub>05</sub>		K <sub>4</sub>	1	0	1	0	0			
K <sub>06</sub>		K <sub>5</sub>	0	1	1	0	0			
K <sub>07</sub>		K <sub>6</sub>	1	1	1	0	0			
K <sub>08</sub>		K <sub>7</sub>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal key data</li> <li>• "00000" except dual keying</li> </ul>					1	0	0
K <sub>09</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>0</sub>	1	0	0	1	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift key data</li> <li>• "000" except dual keying.</li> </ul>		
K <sub>10</sub>		K <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	1	0			
K <sub>11</sub>		K <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	1	0			
K <sub>12</sub>		K <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	1	0			
K <sub>13</sub>		K <sub>4</sub>	1	0	1	1	0			
K <sub>14</sub>		K <sub>5</sub>	0	1	1	1	0			
K <sub>15</sub>		K <sub>6</sub>	1	1	1	1	0			
K <sub>16</sub>		K <sub>7</sub>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal key data</li> <li>• "00000" except dual keying</li> </ul>					1	1	0
K <sub>17</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>0</sub>	1	0	0	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift key data</li> <li>• "000" except dual keying.</li> </ul>		
K <sub>18</sub>		K <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	0	1			
K <sub>19</sub>		K <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	0	1			
K <sub>20</sub>		K <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0	1			
K <sub>21</sub>		K <sub>4</sub>	1	0	1	0	1			
K <sub>22</sub>		K <sub>5</sub>	0	1	1	0	1			
K <sub>23</sub>		K <sub>6</sub>	1	1	1	0	1			
K <sub>24</sub>		K <sub>7</sub>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal key data</li> <li>• "00000" except dual keying</li> </ul>					1	0	1
K <sub>25</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>0</sub>	1	0	0	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift key data</li> <li>• "000" except dual keying.</li> </ul>		
K <sub>26</sub>		K <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	1	1			
K <sub>27</sub>		K <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	1	1			
K <sub>28</sub>		K <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	1	1			
K <sub>29</sub>		K <sub>4</sub>	1	0	1	1	1			
K <sub>30</sub>		K <sub>5</sub>	0	1	1	1	1			
K <sub>31</sub>		K <sub>6</sub>	1	1	1	1	1			
K <sub>32</sub>		K <sub>7</sub>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal key data</li> <li>• "00000" except dual keying</li> </ul>					1	1	1

• Normal key : K<sub>01</sub>~K<sub>07</sub>, K<sub>09</sub>~K<sub>15</sub>, K<sub>17</sub>~K<sub>23</sub>, K<sub>25</sub>~K<sub>31</sub>

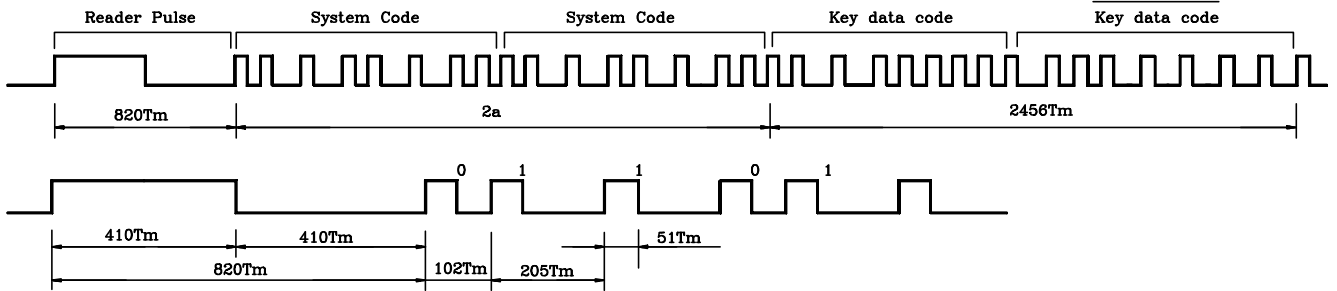
• Shift key : K<sub>08</sub>, K<sub>16</sub>, K<sub>24</sub>, K<sub>32</sub>

# KIC9243F

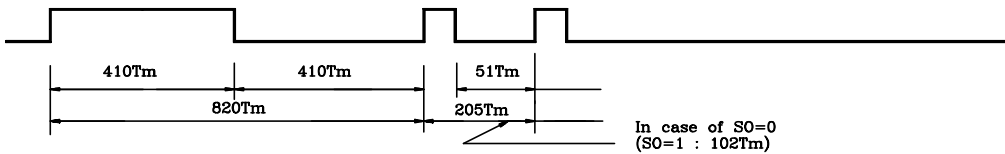
## 4. TX<sub>OUT</sub> Output Waveform



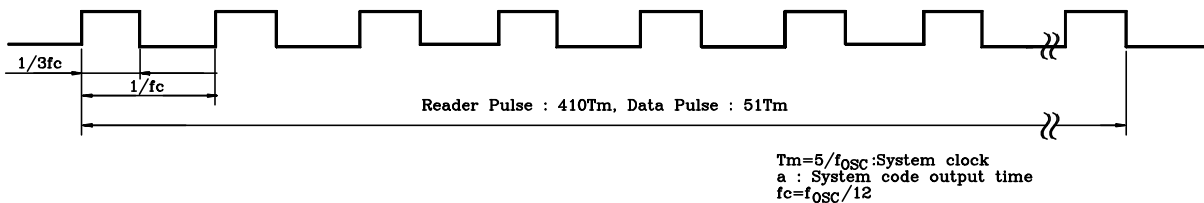
### Data transmission waveform



### Continuous transmission waveform



### Carrier Waveform



When oscillation frequency is 455kHz, signal is output after pulse modulated by 37.9kHz of duty 1/3, which is a 1/12 division by the carrier generation circuit.

(Caution) In preparing a receiving software, strictly follow the following instructions :

- In case of system codes, the same code is transmitted twice and therefore, always decode these 2 codes and judge if they agree with each other.
- In case of key data codes, always decode a key data code and its reversed code and judge if they agree with each other.