

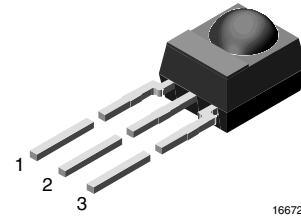
## IR Receiver Modules for Remote Control Systems

### Description

The TSOP32#.. 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 be directly decoded by a microprocessor. The TSOP322.. is compatible with all common IR remote control data formats. The TSOP324.. is optimized to suppress almost all spurious pulses from energy saving fluorescent lamps but will also suppress some data signals.

This component has not been qualified according to automotive specifications.



### Mechanical Data

#### Pinning:

1 = OUT, 2 =  $V_S$ , 3 = GND

### Features

- Very low supply current
- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Improved shielding against EMI
- Supply voltage: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise



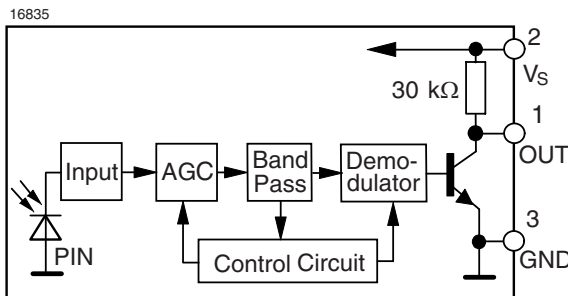
### Product Matrix

Standard applications	Very noisy environments
TSOP322..	TSOP324..

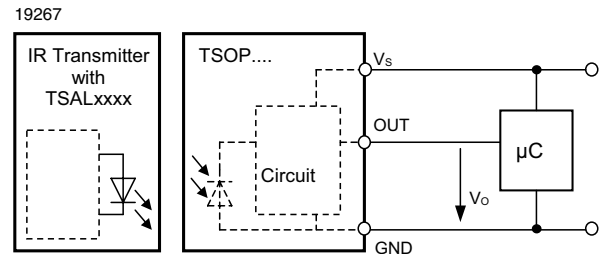
### Parts Table

Part	Carrier Frequency
TSOP32#30	30 kHz
TSOP32#33	33 kHz
TSOP32#36	36 kHz
TSOP32#38	38 kHz
TSOP32#40	40 kHz
TSOP32#56	56 kHz

### Block Diagram



### Application Circuit



No external components are required

### 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)	$I_S$	3	mA
Output voltage	(Pin 1)	$V_O$	- 0.3 to ( $V_S + 0.3$ )	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	( $T_{amb} \leq 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$P_{tot}$	10	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 2)	$E_v = 0$ , $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$	$I_{SD}$	0.27	0.35	0.45	mA
	$E_v = 40\text{ klx}$ , sunlight	$I_{SH}$		0.45		mA
Supply voltage		$V_S$	2.5		5.5	V
Transmission distance	$E_v = 0$ , test signal see fig. 1, IR diode TSAL6200, $I_F = 250\text{ mA}$	$d$		45		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	$V_{OSL}$			100	mV
Minimum irradiance	Pulse width tolerance: $t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ , test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e\ min}$		0.1	0.25	$\text{mW/m}^2$
Maximum irradiance	$t_{pi} - 5/f_o < t_{po} < t_{pi} + 6/f_o$ , test signal see fig. 1	$E_{e\ max}$	30			$\text{W/m}^2$
Directivity	Angle of half transmission distance	$\phi_{1/2}$		$\pm 45$		deg

### Typical Characteristics

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

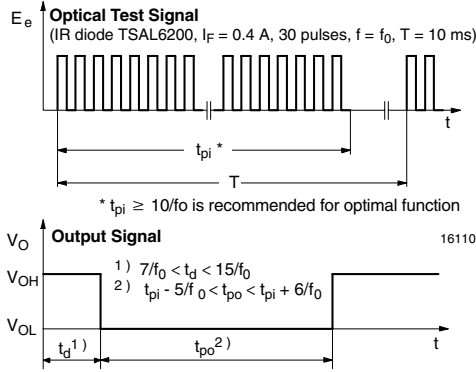


Figure 1. Output Active Low

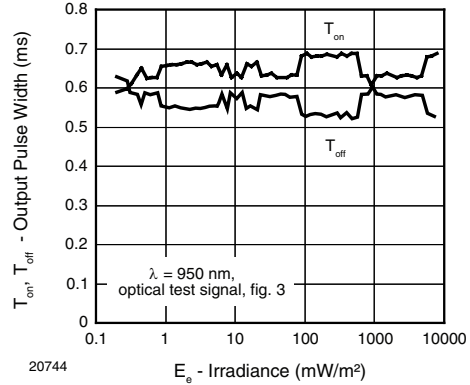


Figure 4. Output Pulse Diagram

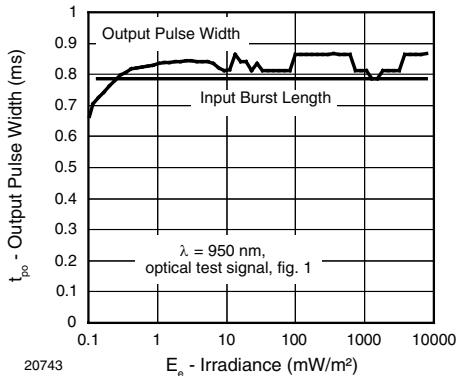


Figure 2. Pulse Length and Sensitivity in Dark Ambient

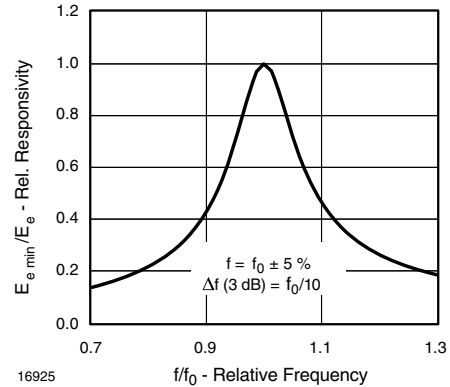


Figure 5. Frequency Dependence of Responsivity

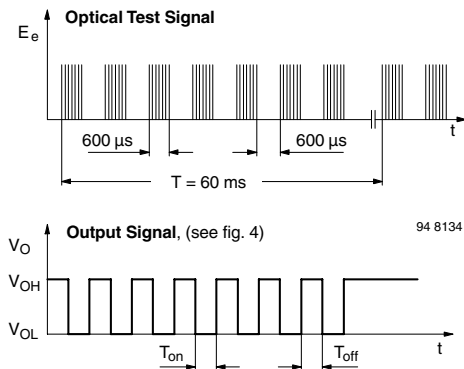


Figure 3. Output Function

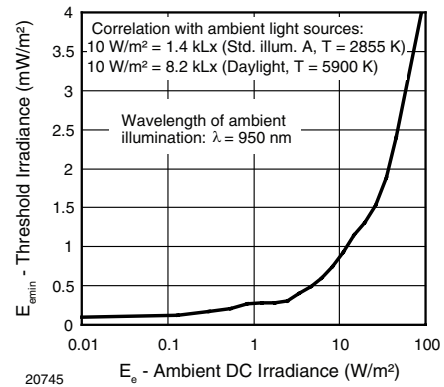
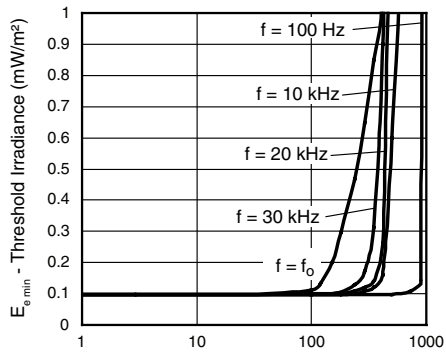
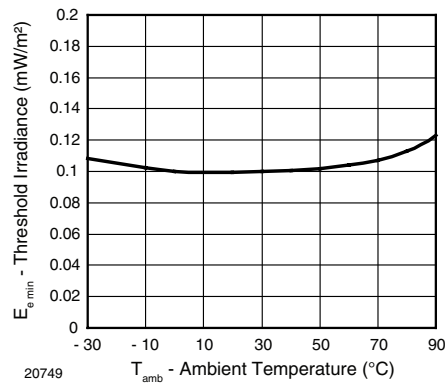


Figure 6. Sensitivity in Bright Ambient



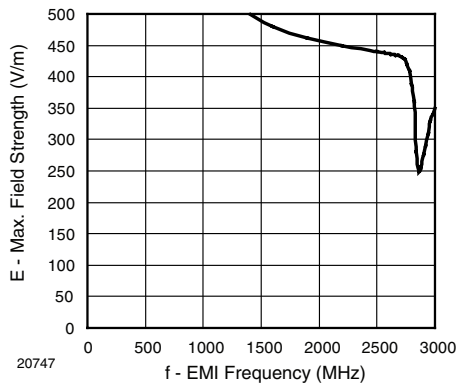
20746  $\Delta V_{s_{RMS}}$  - AC Voltage on DC Supply Voltage (mV)

Figure 7. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage Disturbances



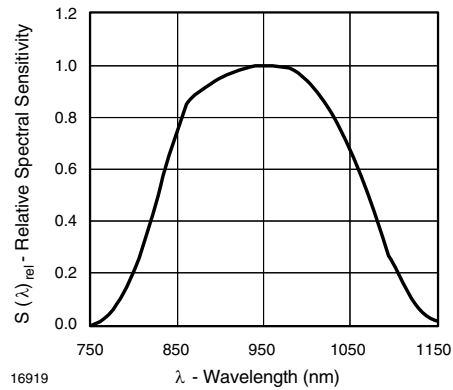
20749  $T_{amb}$  - Ambient Temperature (°C)

Figure 10. Sensitivity vs. Ambient Temperature



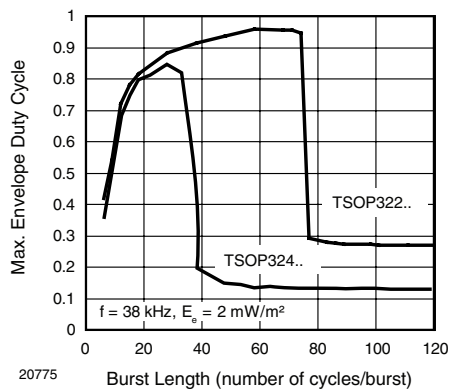
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Figure 8. Sensitivity vs. Electric Field Disturbances



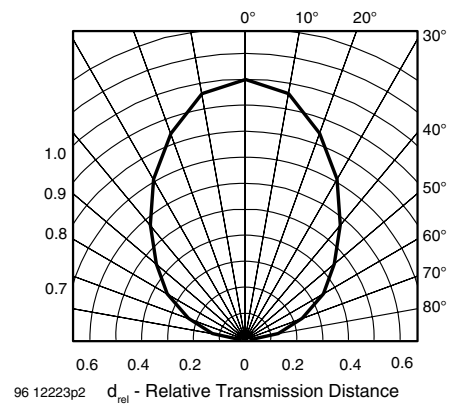
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Figure 11. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength



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Figure 9. Max. Envelope Duty Cycle vs. Burst Length



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$d_{rel}$  - Relative Transmission Distance

Figure 12. Directivity

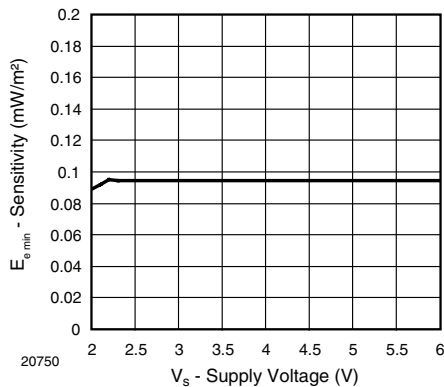


Figure 13. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

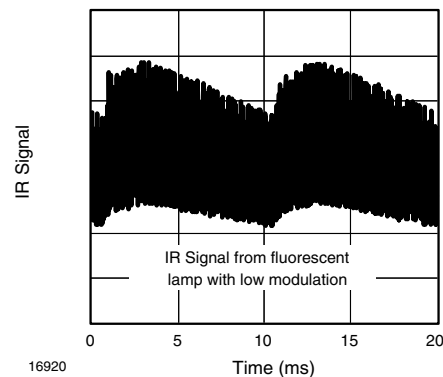


Figure 14. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with Low Modulation

### Suitable Data Format

The TSOP32#.. 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 TSOP32#.. 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
- Strongly or weakly modulated noise from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts (see figure 14 or figure 15).

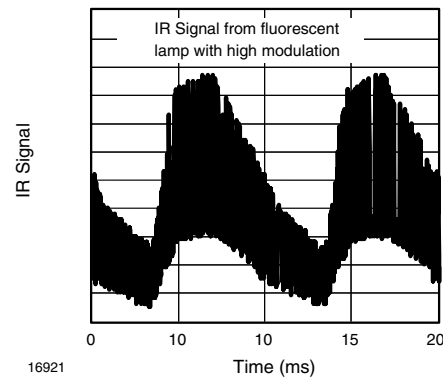


Figure 15. IR Signal from Fluorescent Lamp with High Modulation

	TSOP322..	TSOP324..
Minimum burst length	10 cycles/burst	10 cycles/burst
After each burst of length A gap time is required of	10 to 70 cycles 10 cycles	10 to 35 cycles 10 cycles
For bursts greater than A gap time in the data stream is needed of	70 cycles > 4 x burst length	35 cycles > 10 x burst length
Maximum continuous short bursts/second	1800	1500
Compatible to NEC code	yes	yes
Compatible to RC5/RC6 code	yes	yes
Compatible to Sony code	yes	no
Compatible to Thomson 56 kHz code	yes	yes
Compatible to Mitsubishi code (38 kHz, preburst 8 ms, 16 bit)	yes	no
Compatible to Sharp code	yes	yes
Suppression of interference from fluorescent lamps	Most common disturbance signals are suppressed	Even extreme disturbance signals are suppressed

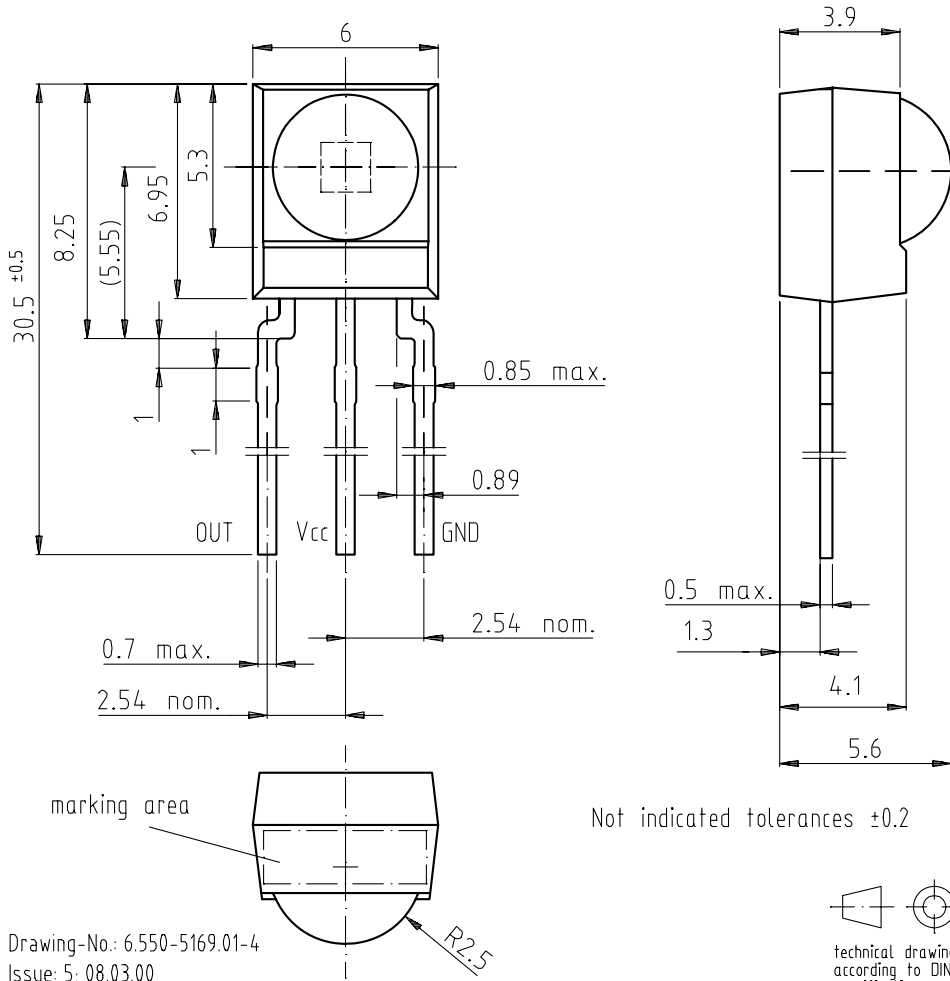
For data formats with short bursts please see the data sheet for TSOP321../TSOP323..

# New TSOP322../TSOP324..

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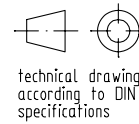


Package Dimensions in millimeters



Drawing-No.: 6.550-5169.01-4  
Issue: 5; 08.03.00

Not indicated tolerances ±0.2





## 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.

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and may do so without further notice.

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