

# IrDA infrared communication module

## RPM872-H14

RPM872-H14 is an infrared communication module for IrDA Ver. 1.2 (Low Power). The infrared LED, PIN photo diode, and waveform shaping LSI are all integrated into one single package. This module is designed for low power consumption. The very small package makes it a perfect fit for mobile devices.

### ●Features

- 1) Applied to IrDA Ver. 1.2. (Low Power)
- 2) Designed for low power consumption at waiting mode (75 $\mu$ A).
- 3) Low operating voltage  
 $V_{CC}$ =2.0V to 3.6V  
 $V_{IO}$ =1.5V to 3.6V  
 $V_{LED}$ =2.6V to 5.5V
- 4) Small package.
- 5) Power down function.

### ●Applications

Cellular phones, PDA, Digital still camera, Handy terminals, and other portable equipments.

### ●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

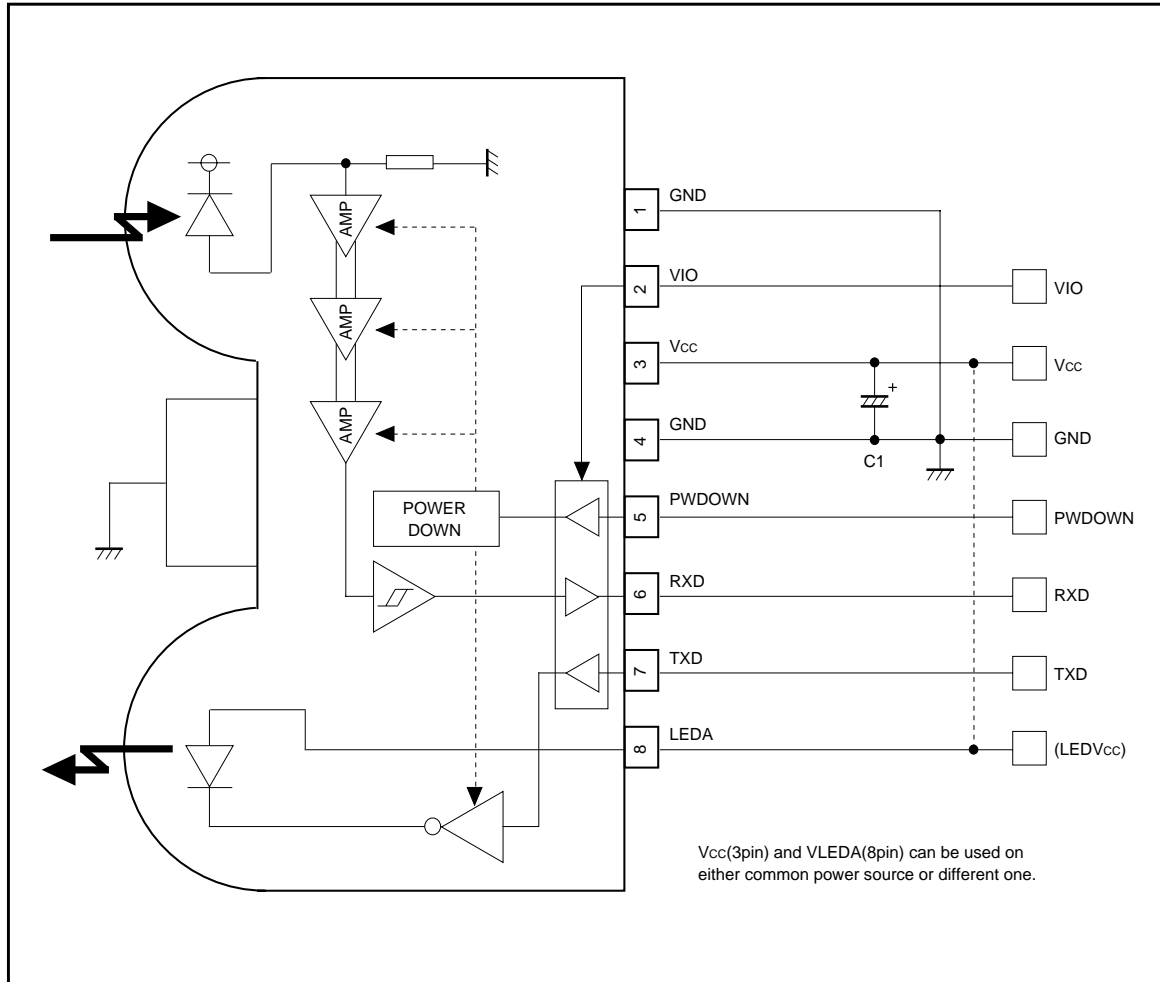
Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	7.0	V
Power dissipation	$P_d$	100	mW
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-30 to +100	°C

### ●Recommended operating conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	2.0	3.0	3.6	V
	$V_{LED}$	2.6	3.0	5.5	V
	$V_{IO}$	1.5	3.0	$V_{CC}$	V

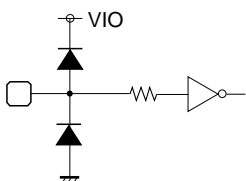
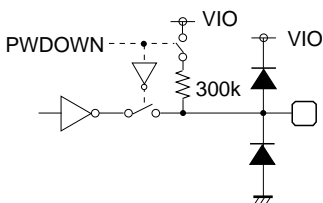
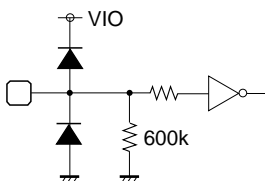
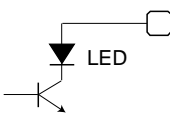
## Photo Link Module

## ●Block diagram and application circuit



## Photo Link Module

## ●Terminal description

Pin No	Terminal	Circuit	Function
1, 4	GND		GND Pin1 and Pin4 must be connected to the ground.
2	VIO		VIO Supply voltage for I/O pins (PDOWN, RXD, TXD)
3	Vcc		Vcc Supply voltage for Transceiver circuits. For preventing from infection, connect a capacitor between Vcc(3pin) and GND(4pin).
5	PDOWN		Power-down Control Terminal H : POWERDOWN MODE L : OPERATING MODE CMOS logic level input When input is H, it will stop the receiving circuit, Pin-PD current and transmitting LED operation.
6	RXD		Receiving Data Output Terminal CMOS logic level output When PDOWN (5pin) = H, the RXD output will be pulled up to VIO at approximately 300kΩ.
7	TXD		Transmitting Data Input Terminal H : LED (PDOWN = L) CMOS logic level input Holding TXD = "H" status, LED will be turn off approximately 48μs.
8	LED		LED ANODE Terminal Other power source can be used difference between LEDVcc and Vcc. This can be connected to battery kinds of unregulated voltage source by internal constant current driver.
—	Shield Case		Connect to Ground.

## Photo Link Module

●Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{CC}=3V$ ,  $V_{LEDA}=3V$ ,  $V_{IO}=3V$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Consumption Current 1	I <sub>cc1</sub>	–	75	99	μA	VPWDOWN=0V. At no input light
Consumption Current 2	I <sub>cc2</sub>	–	0.01	0.2	μA	VPWDOWN=V <sub>IO</sub> . At no input light
Transmission rate		2.4	–	115.2	kbps	
PWDOWN INPUT High Voltage	VPDH	$\frac{2}{3} \times V_{IO}$ 1.2	–	V <sub>IO</sub>	V	V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.8 to 3.6 [V] V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.5 to 1.8 [V]
PWDOWN INPUT Low Voltage	VPDL	0	–	$\frac{1}{3} \times V_{IO}$ V <sub>IO</sub> –1.2	V	V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.8 to 3.6 [V] V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.5 to 1.8 [V]
PWDOWN INPUT High Current	IPDH	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	PWDOWN=V <sub>IO</sub> [V]
PWDOWN INPUT Low Current	IPDL	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	PWDOWN=0 [V]

## &lt;Transmitter&gt;

TXD INPUT High Voltage	VTXH	$\frac{2}{3} \times V_{IO}$ 1.2	–	V <sub>IO</sub>	V	V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.8 to 3.6 [V] V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.5 to 1.8 [V]
TXD INPUT Low Voltage	VTXL	0	–	$\frac{1}{3} \times V_{IO}$ V <sub>IO</sub> –1.2	V	V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.8 to 3.6 [V] V <sub>IO</sub> = 1.5 to 1.8 [V]
TXD INPUT High Current	ITXH	2.5	5	10	μA	TXD=V <sub>IO</sub> [V]
TXD INPUT Low Current	ITXL	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	TXD=0 [V]
LED ANODE Current	I <sub>LEDA</sub>	–	30.5	–	mA	

## &lt;Receiver&gt;

RXD OUTPUT High Voltage	VRXH	V <sub>IO</sub> –0.4	–	V <sub>IO</sub>	V	I <sub>RXH</sub> =–200μA
RXD OUTPUT Low Voltage	VRXL	0	–	0.4	V	I <sub>RXL</sub> =200μA
RXD OUTPUT Rise Time	t <sub>RR</sub>	–	35	–	ns	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF
RXD OUTPUT Fall Time	t <sub>FR</sub>	–	35	–	ns	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF
RXD OUTPUT Pulse Width	tw <sub>RXD</sub>	1.5	2.3	4.2	μs	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF, 2.4 to 115.2kbps
Receiver Latency Time	t <sub>RT</sub>	–	100	200	μs	

●Optical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{CC}=3V$ ,  $V_{LEDA}=3V$ ,  $V_{IO}=3V$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Peak wave length	λ <sub>P</sub>	850	870	900	nm	
Intensity 1	I <sub>E1</sub>	4.0	10	26	mW / Sr	–15° ≤ θ <sub>L</sub> ≤ 15°
Half-Angle	θ <sub>L</sub> / 2	–	±18	±30	deg	
Optical pulse width	TWLED	1.42	1.63	2.02	μs	TXD=1.63μs pulse input
Rise time / Fall time	Tr / Tf	–	–	100	ns	10% to 90%
Optical over shoot		–	–	25	%	
Edge jitter	T <sub>j</sub>	–40	–	40	ns	
Irradiance in angular	E <sub>e</sub>	0.0068	–	500	mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	–15° ≤ θ <sub>L</sub> ≤ 15°
INPUT Half-Angular	θ <sub>D</sub> / 2	±15	–	–	deg	
Maximum Emitting Time	TLEDmax	10	48	120	μs	TXD=V <sub>IO</sub>

- 1.This product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.
- 2.This product dose not include laser transmitter.
- 3.This product includes one pin photo diode.
- 4.This product dose not include optical load.

The diagram illustrates the timing of the 1-Wire protocol signals:

- (Emitting side)**
  - TXD (7pin)**: Shows two pulse widths: "less than 48  $\mu$ s" and "more than 48  $\mu$ s".
  - Internal LED (Light output)**: Shows light pulses corresponding to TXD. The pulse width for the "more than 48  $\mu$ s" TXD pulse is labeled "approximately 48  $\mu$ s".
- (Detecting side)**
  - Light input**: Shows light pulses corresponding to the Internal LED. The pulse width for the "more than 48  $\mu$ s" TXD pulse is labeled "more than 2.3  $\mu$ s".
  - RXD (6pin)**: Shows two pulse widths: "approximately 2.3  $\mu$ s" and "approximately 2.3  $\mu$ s".
  - PWDOWN (5pin)**: Shows a pulse width of "approximately 2.3  $\mu$ s".

A vertical dashed line indicates a transition point where the RXD signal is pulled up to VIO at approximately 300k $\Omega$ .

Part symbol	Recommended value	Notice
C1	1μF, tantalum or ceramic Ex.) TCFGA1A105M8R (ROHM)	Bigger capacitance is recommended with much noise from power supply

1) VLEDA(8pin), Vcc(3pin) and VIO(2pin)

- Other power source can be used difference between  $V_{LEDA}$  and  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{IO}$ . ( $V_{IO} < V_{CC} + 0.3V$ )

To get maximum potential from RPM872-H14, please keep in mind following instruction.

- The line of RXD (6pin) should be connected at backside via through hole close to RPM872-H14 pin lead. Better not to be close to photo diode side (1pin).

⇒ This is to minimize feedback supplied to photo diode from RXD.

- As for C1 between 3-4 pin should be placed close to RPM872-H14.
- Better to be placed more than 1.0cm in radius from photo diode (pin1 side) and also away from the parts which generates noise, such as DC / DC converter.

- Please be sure to set up the TXD (7pin) input to be “L” (under 0.3V) except transmitting data (for  $< 90\mu\text{s}$ . On duty  $< 20\%$ ).

- Powerdown current might increase if exposed by strong light (ex. direct sunlight) at powerdown mode.
- Please use by the signal format which is specified by IrDA Ver1.2 (Low Power). There might be on error if used by different signal format.
- Dust or dirt on lens portion may affect the characteristics, so pay sufficient attention.

- IEC825-1 (EN60825-1) Class 1 Eye Safe.

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