

IrDA Infrared Communication Module

RPM960-H14

RPM960-H14 is an infrared communication module for IrDA Ver. 1.3 (Low Power). The infrared LED, PIN photo diode, and 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) Infrared LED, PIN photo diode, LED driver and receiver frequency formation circuit built in.
Improvement of EMI noise protection because of Shield Case.
- 2) Applied to SIR (2.4k to 115.2kbps) and MIR (0.576,1.152Mbps).
- 3) Surface mounting type.
- 4) Power down function built in.
- 5) Adjustable transmission distance by LED load resistance value.

●Applications

Cellular phone, PDA, DVC, Digital still camera, Printer, Handy terminal and etc.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
Supply Voltage	V _{cc} /LEDV _{cc} /V _{IO}	6.5 *1	V
Input Voltage	V _{in} (3,4,5pin)	-0.3 to V _{IO} +0.3	V
Operation Temperature	T _{opr}	-25 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-30 to 100	°C
LED Peak Current	I _{fp}	400 *2	mA
Power Dissipation	P _d	300 *3	mW

*1) This applies to all pins on the basis of ground pin (8pin).

*2) LED Peak Current : <90 μs, On duty < 25%

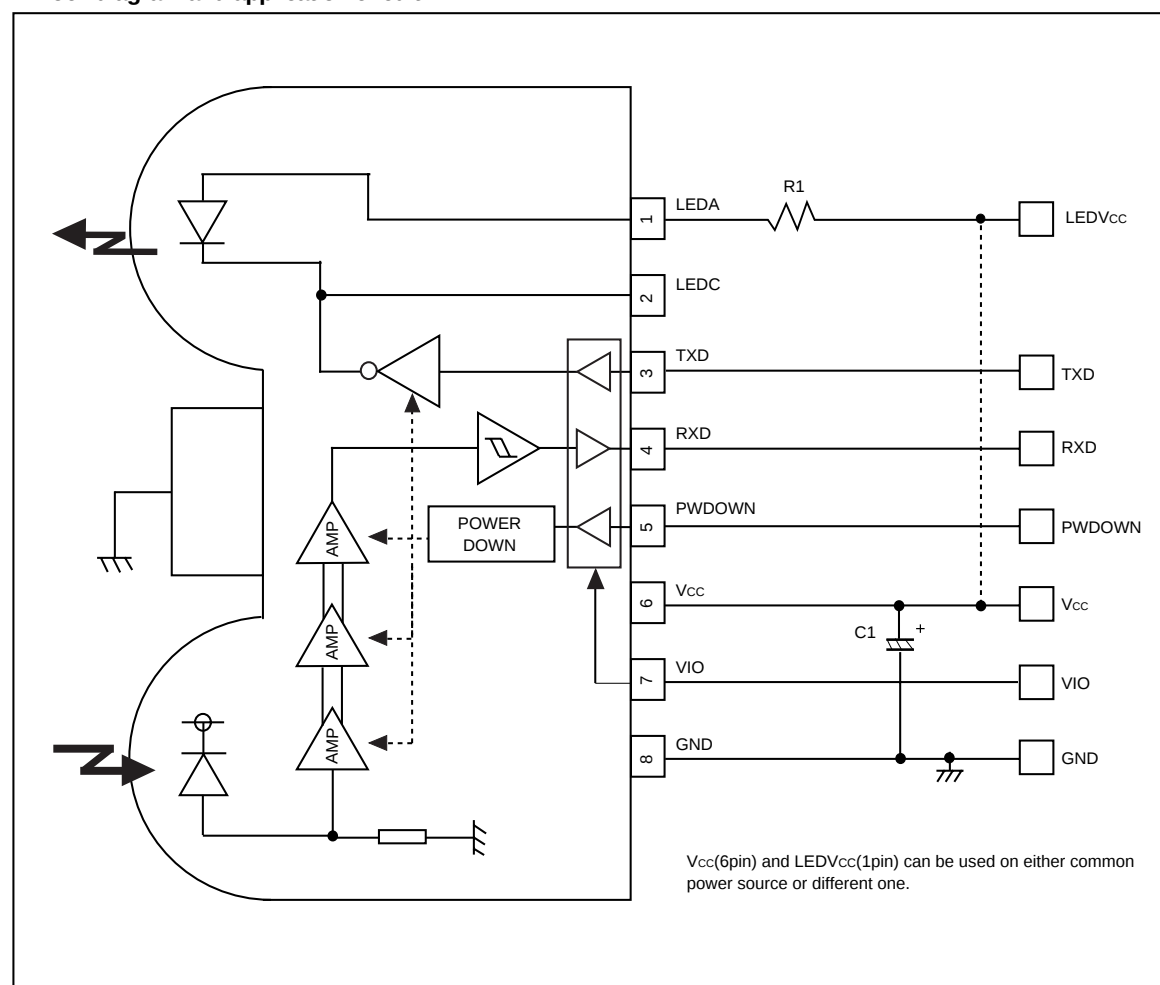
*3) When glass-epoxy board (70x70x1.6mm) mounted. In case of operating environment is over 25°C, 4mW would be reduced per each 1°C stepping up.

●Recommended operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply voltage	V _{cc}	2.4	3.0	3.6	V
	LEDV _{cc}	2.7	3.0	5.5	V
	V _{IO}	1.8	3.0	V _{cc}	V

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●Block diagram and application circuit



●Recommended values

Part symbol	Recommended value	Notice
C1	6.8μF, Ceramic or tantalum Ex.) TCFGA1A685M8R (ROHM)	Bigger capacitance is recommended with much noise from power supply.
R1	5.6Ω ± 5%, 1/4 W (LEDVcc=3.0V)	More than 50cm distance, more than 10μW/cm ² at detecting side.(vs ver1.1)

In case of using R1 with different condition from the above, formula is as follows :
 LED resistance value : $R1[\Omega]$, LED's average consumption current : $I_{LED}[mA]$, Supply voltage : $LEDV_{cc}[V]$
 necessary $d[cm]$ (Including LED's distribution within ± 15 deg)

$$R1 = T * (LEDV_{cc} - 1.45) / d^2 - 5[\Omega]$$

$$I_{LED} = \text{Duty} * (LEDV_{cc} - 1.36) / (R1 + 4) [A]$$

Duty : LED duty at emitting, $T=17000$

* at I_{LED} / Duty < 180 mA

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●Terminal description

Pin No	Terminal	Circuit	Function
1	LEDA		LED Anode Terminal Other power source can be used difference between LEDV _{cc} and V _{cc} . LED current depends on LED load resistance value. Include internal current limiter (max.400mA).
2	LEDC		LED Cathode Terminal This terminal must be left open.
3	TXD		Transmitting Data Input Terminal H: LED radiant (PDOWN='L') CMOS Logic Level Input. Holding TXD="H" status, LED will be turned off at approximately 48 μs.
4	RXD		Receiving Data Output Terminal When PDOWN(5pin)='H', the RXD output will be pulled up to VIO at approximately 300 kΩ.
5	PDOWN		Power-down Control Terminal H: POWERDOWN L : OPERATION CMOS Logic Level Input. When input is "H", it will stop the receiving circuit, Pin-PD current and transmitting LED operation.
6	V _{cc}		V_{cc} Supply voltage for Transceiver circuits. For preventing from infection, connect a capacitor between GND(8pin).
7	VIO		VIO Supply voltage for I / O pins (PDOWN,RXD,TXD).
8	GND		GROUND
—	Shield Case		Connect to Ground.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Consumption current 1	I_{cc1}	270	440	610	μA	PWDOWN = OV, At no input light
Consumption current 2	I_{cc2}	–	0.01	0.2	μA	PWDOWN = VIO, At no input light
Transmission rate		2.4	–	1152	kbps	
PWDOWN input high voltage	VPDH	$2/3 \times VIO$	–	VIO	V	VIO = 1.8 to 3.6 V ($VIO \leq V_{CC}$)
PWDOWN input low voltage	VPDL	0	–	$1/3 \times VIO$	V	
PWDOWN input high current	IPDH	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	PWDOWN = VIO
PWDOWN input low current	IPDL	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	PWDOWN = OV
< Transmitter >						
TXD input high voltage	VTXH	$2/3 \times VIO$	–	VIO	V	VIO = 1.8 to 3.6 V ($VIO \leq V_{CC}$)
TXD input low voltage	VTXL	0	–	$1/3 \times VIO$	V	
TXD input high current	ITXH	2.5	5	10	μA	TXD=VIO
TXD input low current	ITXL	–1.0	0	1.0	μA	TXD=0 V
LED anode current 1	ILED1	–	170	–	mA	$R1=5.6\Omega$
LED anode current 2	ILED2	180	260	400	mA	$R1=5.6\Omega$ $LEDV_{CC}=5.5V$
< Receiver >						
RXD output high voltage	VRXH	$VIO-0.4$	–	VIO	V	$IRXH= -200\mu A$
RXD output low voltage	VRXL	0	–	0.4	V	$IRXL= 200\mu A$
RXD output rise time	tRR	–	20	–	ns	$C_L=15pF$
RXD output fall time	tFR	–	20	–	ns	$C_L=15pF$
RXD output pulse width	twRXD	228	380	532	ns	$C_L=15pF$, 2.4k to 1.152 Mbps
RXD output pulse edge jitter	Tjrx	–	–	160	ns	1.152 Mbps
Receiver latency time	tRT	–	100	200	μs	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Peak wave length	λ_P	850	870	900	nm	
Intensity1	IE1	25	63	200	mW / Sr	$-15 \text{ deg} \leq \theta_L \leq 15 \text{ deg}$ $R1=5.6\Omega$
Intensity2	IE2	–	–	24	mW / Sr	$\theta_L \leq -30 \text{ deg}$, $30 \text{ deg} \leq \theta_L$ $R1=5.6\Omega$
Half-angle	$\theta_L / 2$	–	± 18	–	deg	
Rise time / Fall time	T_r / T_f	–	–	40	ns	10% to 90%
Optical over shoot		–	–	25	%	
Edge jitter	Tj	–25	–	25	ns	
Optical pulse width	Twe	172	217	256	ns	tTXD=217 ns
Minimum irradiance in angular	Eemin	–	9	14	$\mu W / cm^2$	$-15 \text{ deg} \leq \theta_L \leq 15 \text{ deg}$
Maximum irradiance in angular	Eemax	500	–	–	mW / cm^2	$-15 \text{ deg} \leq \theta_L \leq 15 \text{ deg}$
Input half-angle	$\theta_D / 2$	± 15	–	–	deg	
Maximum emitting time	TLEDmax	16	48	120	μs	TXD=VIO

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.

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●Notes

1) LEDV_{CC} (1pin), V_{CC} (6pin) and VIO (7pin)

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

2) Caution in designing board lay-out

To get maximum potential from RPM960-H14, please keep in mind following instruction.

- The line of RXD (4pin) should be connected at backside via through hole close to RPM960-H14 pin lead. Better not to be close to photo diode side (8pin side).

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

- Better to be placed at more than 1.0cm radius from photo diode (8pin side) and also away from the parts which generate noise, such as DC / DC converter.

- As for C1 between 6 and 8 pins, it should be placed close to RPM960-H14.

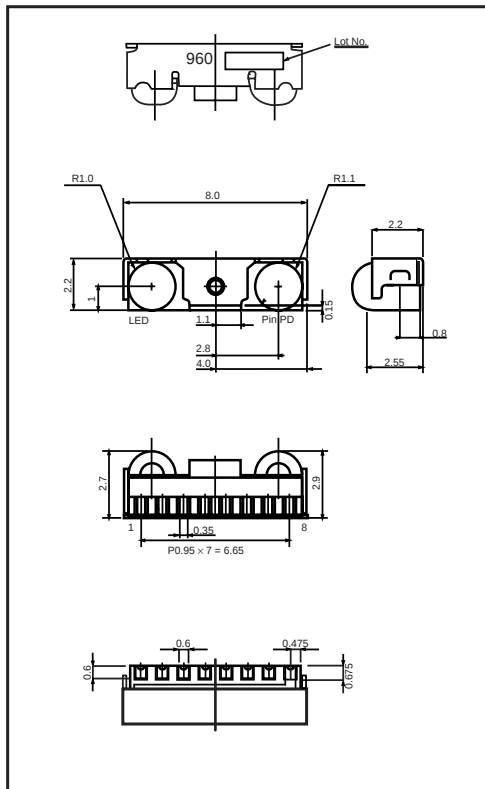
3) Notes

- Please be sure to set up the TXD (3pin) input to be "L" (under 0.6V) except transmitting data.
(For $< 90\mu$ sec. ON duty $< 25\%$).
- 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 Ver1.3 (Low Power) except 4 Mbps.
There might be on error if used by different signal format.

4) Eye safe

- EN60825-1 (IEC60825-1 amendment2), Class1 Eye safe.

●External dimensions (Unit : mm)



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