

## Integrated Low Profile Transceiver Module for Telecom Applications – IrDA Standard

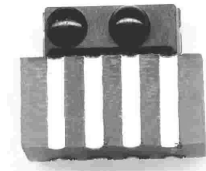


### Description

The miniaturized TFDU4201 is an ideal transceiver for applications in telecommunications like mobile phones and pagers. The infrared transceiver is compatible to the IrDA Low Power physical layer specification up to a data rate of 115 kbit/s. TFDU4201A is a TFDU4201 attached to a 4.75 mm spacer.

TFDU4201A is electrically identical with TFDU4201. The only difference is that these devices are soldered to a PCB as spacer to be compliant with a customer demand for centering the optical axis to a given window.

### Package



### Features

- Package Dimension:  
L 9.9 mm x W 6.1 mm x H 7.6 mm
- Compatible to IrDA Low Power Standard
- SMD Side View
- Lowest Power Consumption  
55  $\mu$ A Receive Mode, 1  $\mu$ A Shutdown
- Only 30 mA IRED Peak Current During Transmission
- Wide Supply Voltage Range (2.4 V to 3.6 V)
- Operational down to 2.0 V
- Fewest External Components
- Internal Current Control
- Tri-State Output (Rxd)
- High EMI Immunity
- **SD Pin**

### Applications

Mobile Phones, Pagers, Personal Digital Assistants (PDA), Handheld Battery Operated Equipment

## Ordering Information

Part Number	Qty / Reel	Description
TFDU4201A-TR3	600	Oriented in carrier tape for side view mounting, TFDU4201 on a 4.75 mm thick spacer

## Functional Block Diagram

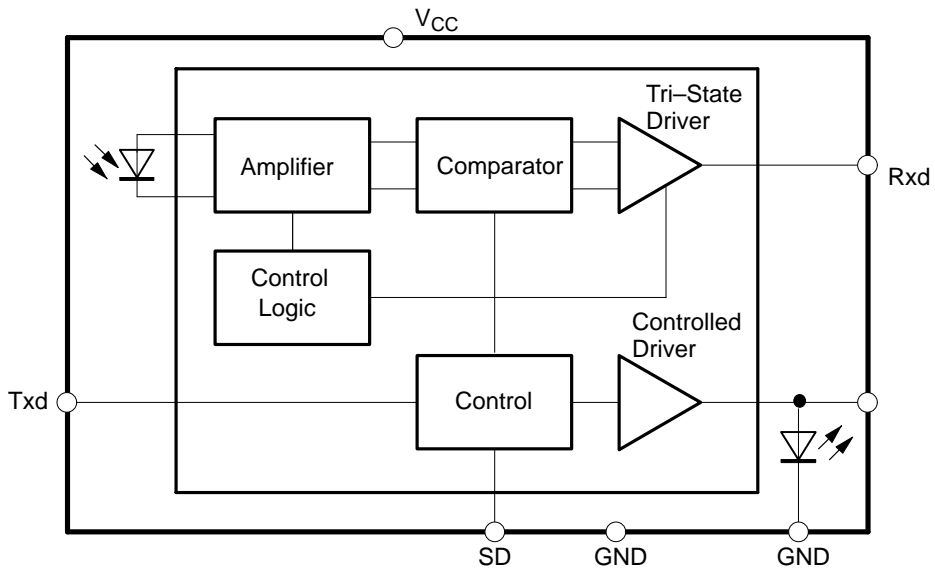


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

## Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Description	I/O	Active
1	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage		
2	IRED GND	IRED Cathode Ground, Ground		
3	IRED GND	IRED Cathode Ground, Ground		
4	Rxd	Output, Received Data, Tri-state, Floating in Shutdown Mode (V <sub>CC</sub> /SD = Low)	O	LOW
5	Txd	Input Transmit Data	I	HIGH
6	SD	Shutdown	I	HIGH
7	GND	IRED Cathode Ground, Ground		
8	NC			



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Reference Point Pin 8, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Supply Voltage Range		$V_{CC}$	-0.5		6	V	
Input Current					10	mA	All Input Pins
Output Sink Current					25	mA	
Power Dissipation		$P_{tot}$			200	mW	See Figure 3
Junction Temperature		$T_J$			125	°C	
Ambient Temperature Range (Operating)		$T_{amb}$	-25		85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	-40		100	°C	
Soldering Temperature	$t = 20 \text{ s @ } 215^\circ\text{C}$			215	240	°C	See Vishay IrDA Design Guide
Average IRED Current*)		$I_{IRED(DC)}$			125	mA	
Repetitive Pulsed IRED*) Current		$I_{IRED(RP)}$			500	mA	$<90 \mu\text{s}, t_{on}<20\%$
Transmitter Data Input Voltage		$V_{Txd}$	-0.5		$V_{CC}+0.5$	V	
Receiver Data Output Voltage		$V_{Rxd}$	-0.5		$V_{CC}+0.5$	V	
Virtual source size	Method: (1-1/e) encircled energy	d		2		mm	
Compatible to Class 1 operation of IEC 60825 or EN60825 with worst case IrDA SIR pulse pattern, 115.2 kbit/s							

\*) Note: Maximum values of IRED. Cannot be reached due to implemented current source.

## Electrical Characteristics

Tested for the following parameters ( $V_{CC} = 2.4 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}, 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
<b>Transceiver</b>							
Supported Data Rates	Base band		9.6		115.2	kbit/s	
Supply Voltage Range		$V_{CC}$	2.4		3.6	V	Operational Down to 2.0 V
Supply Current	$V_{CC} = 2.4 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, E_e = 0$	$I_S$		50	80	$\mu\text{A}$	Receive Mode, full Temperature Range
	$V_{CC} = 2.4 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, 10 \text{ klx Sunlight}$	$I_S$		70	90	$\mu\text{A}$	
	Shutdown Mode	$I_{Sshdown}$		10 5	100 10	nA nA	Entire Temperature Range Room Temperature $25^\circ\text{C}$
IRED Peak Current Transmitting	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	$I_{Str}$		38	45	mA	SIR Transmit
	$V_{CC} = 2.4 \text{ V}$			35	40	mA	
Transceiver "Power On" Settling Time					50	$\mu\text{s}$	Time from Switching on $V_{CC}$ to Established Specified Operation

## Optoelectronic Characteristics

Tested for the following parameters ( $V_{CC} = 2.4\text{ V}$  to  $3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Remarks
<b>Receiver</b>							
Minimum Detection Threshold Irradiance	$ \alpha  \leq \pm 15^\circ$ $V_{CC} = 2.4\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	$E_{e, \min}$		25	40	$\text{mW}/\text{m}^2$	
Maximum Detection Threshold Irradiance	$ \alpha  \leq \pm 90^\circ$ $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	$E_{e, \max}$	3300	5000		$\text{W}/\text{m}^2$	
	$ \alpha  \leq \pm 90^\circ$ $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	$E_{e, \max}$	8000	15000		$\text{W}/\text{m}^2$	
Logic Low Receiver Input Irradiance		$E_{e, \max, \text{low}}$			4	$\text{mW}/\text{m}^2$	
Output Voltage Rxd	Active	$V_{OL}$		0.5	0.8	V	$C = 15\text{ pF}$ , $R = 2.2\text{ k}\Omega$
	Non Active	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC} - 0.5$			V	$C = 15\text{ pF}$ , $R = 2.2\text{ k}\Omega$
Output Current Rxd $V_{OL} < 0.8\text{ V}$					4	mA	
Rise Time @Load: $C = 15\text{ pF}$ , $R = 2.2\text{ k}$		$t_r$	20		200	ns	
Fall Time @Load: $C = 15\text{ pF}$ , $R = 2.2\text{ k}$		$t_f$	20		200	ns	
Rxd Signal Electrical Output Pulse Width	2.4 kbit/s, Input Pulse Width 1.41 $\mu\text{s}$ to 3/16 of bit Duration	$t_p$	1.4		20	$\mu\text{s}$	
Rxd Signal Electrical Output Pulse Width	115.2 kbit/s, Input Pulse Width 1.41 $\mu\text{s}$ to 3/16 of bit Duration	$t_p$	1.4		4.5	$\mu\text{s}$	
Output Delay Time (Rxd), Leading Edge Optical Input to Electrical Output	Output Level = $0.5 \cdot V_{CC}$ @ $40\text{ mW}/\text{m}^2$	$t_{dl}$		1	2	$\mu\text{s}$	
Jitter, Leading Edge of Output Signal	Over a Period of 10 bit, 115.2 kbit/s	$t_j$			300	ns	
Output Delay Time (Rxd), Trailing Edge Optical Input to Electrical Output	Output Level = $0.5 \cdot V_{CC}$ $40\text{ mW}/\text{m}^2$	$t_{dt}$			6.5	$\mu\text{s}$	
Latency		$t_L$		100	200	$\mu\text{s}$	

## Optoelectronic Characteristics (continued)

Tested for the following parameters ( $V_{CC} = 2.4\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Remarks
<b>Transmitter</b>							
Logic Low Transmitter Input Voltage		$V_{IL}(\text{Txd})$	0		0.8	V	
Logic High Transmitter Input Voltage		$V_{IH}(\text{Txd})$	2.4		$V_{CC}$	V	
Controlled Current	$I_e = 4\text{ mW/sr}$ to $28\text{ mW/sr}$ in $ \alpha  \leq \pm 15^\circ$	$I_{F1}$	25	30	35	mA	Voltage Range 2.4 V to 5.5 V
Output Radiant Intensity, $ \alpha  \leq \pm 15^\circ$	$I_{F1} = 25\text{ mA to }35\text{ mA}$	$I_e$	4	8	28	mW/sr	Current Controlled, 20% duty cycle.
Peak Emission Wavelength		$\lambda_p$	850		900	nm	
Spectral Emission Bandwidth				60		nm	
Optical Rise/Falltime	115.2 kHz Square Wave Signal (duty cycle 1:1)				200	ns	
Optical Output Pulse Duration	Input Pulse Duration 1.6 $\mu\text{s}$			1.6	2.2	$\mu\text{s}$	
Output Radiant Intensity	Logic Low Level				0.04	$\mu\text{W/sr}$	
Overshoot, Optical					25	%	
Rising Edge Peak to Peak Jitter	Over a Period of 10 bits, Independent of Information Content	$t_j$			0.2	$\mu\text{s}$	

### Recommended SMD Pad Layout

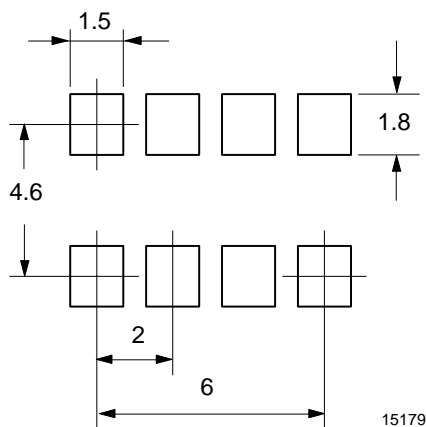


Figure 2. Pad Layout

### Current Derating Diagram

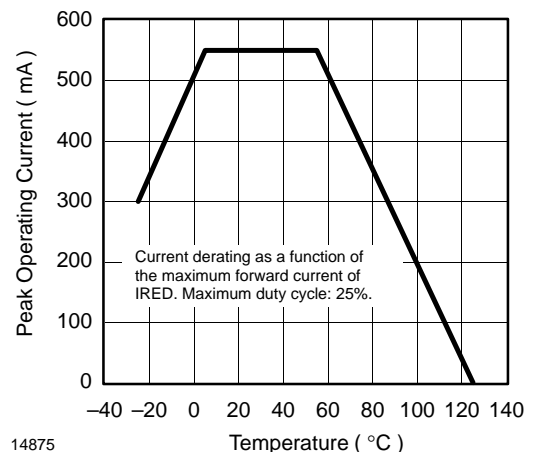
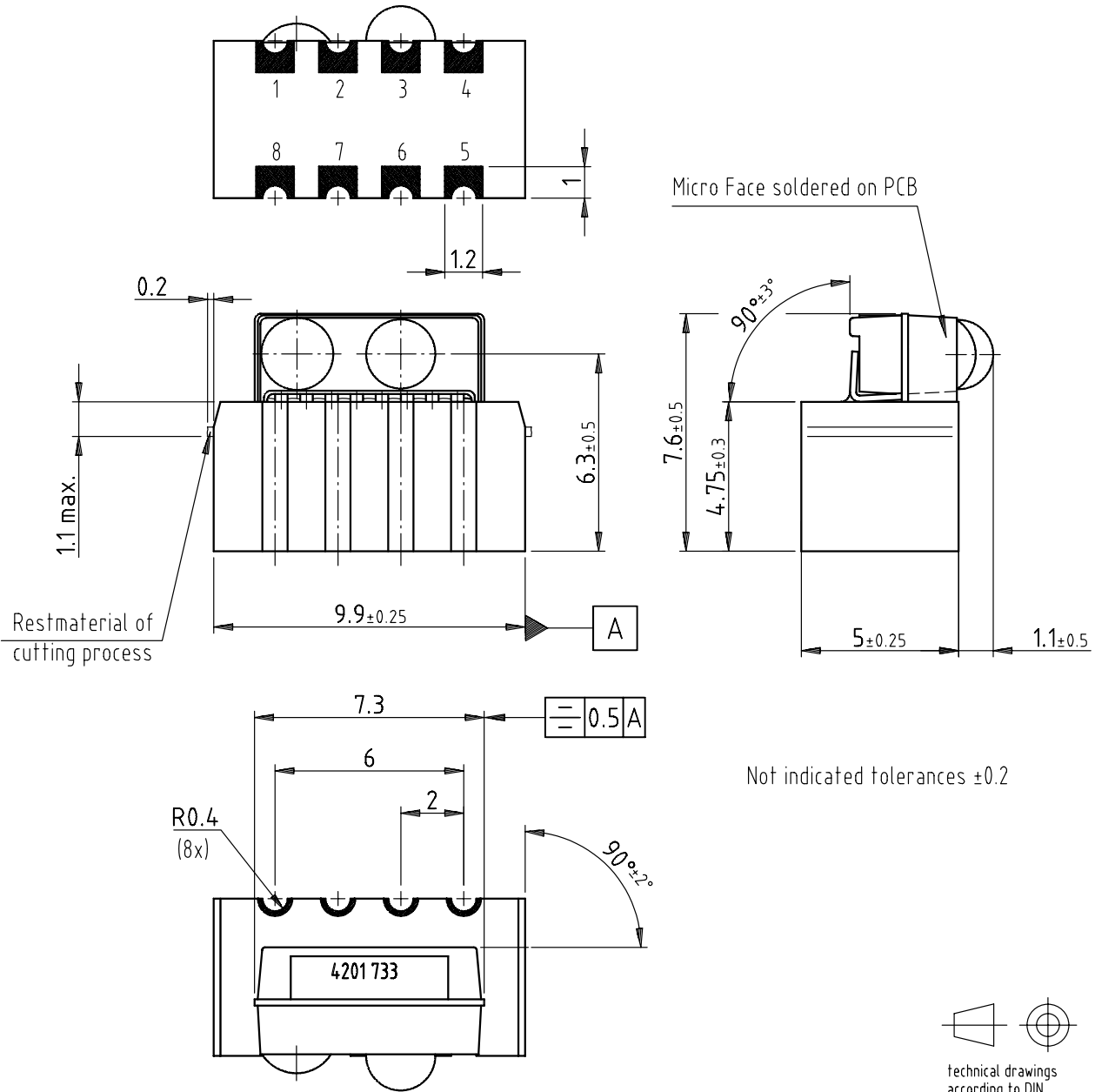


Figure 3. Shows the current derating of the emitter chip as a function of ambient temperature and duty cycle, see absolute maximum ratings. This is for information only. The TFDU4201 has an internal current control. Therefore, most of this curve is not relevant for this device because the higher currents are not intended to be used.

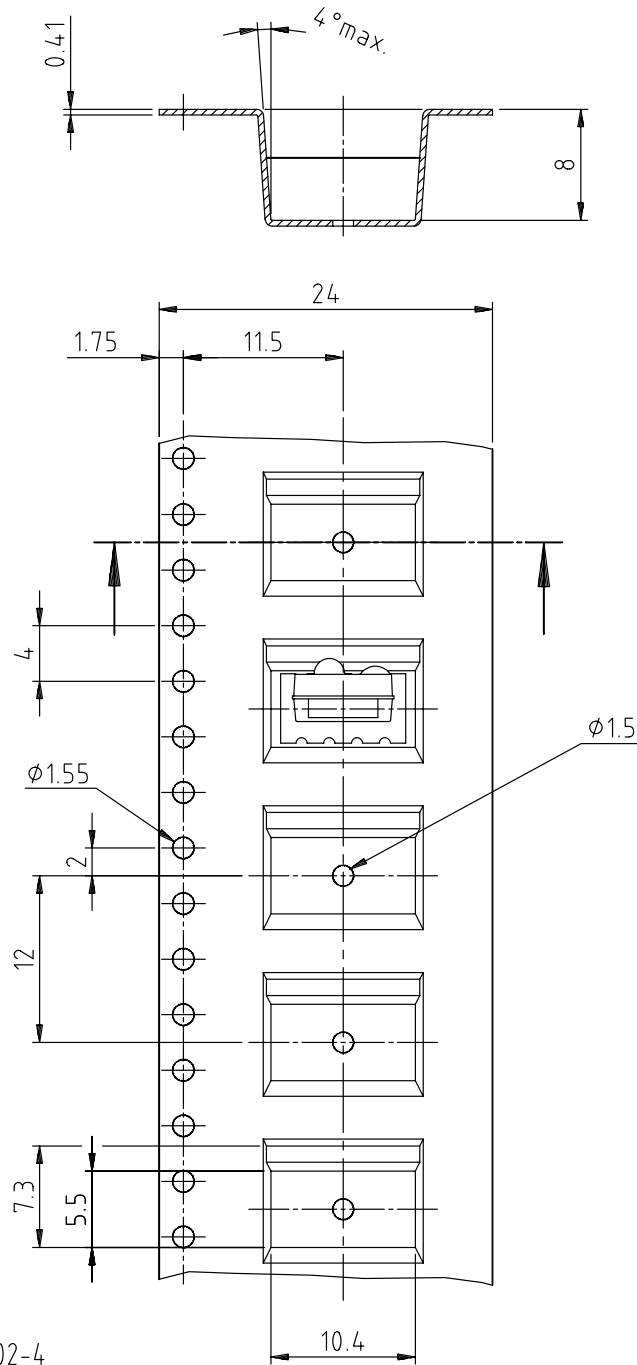
### TFDU4201A--(Mechanical Dimensions)



Drawing-No.: 6.550-5212.01-4

Issue: 1; 29.01.01

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technical drawings  
according to DIN  
specifications

Drawing-No.: 9.700-5236.02-4  
Issue: 1; 02.12.99

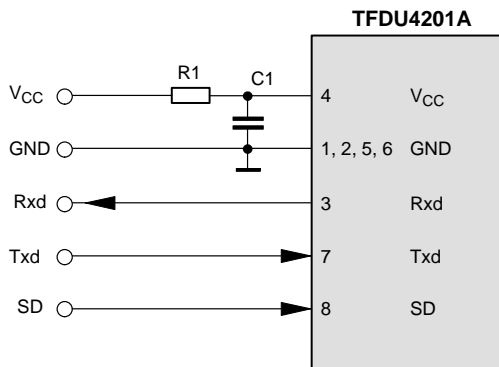
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### Appendix

#### Application Hints

The TFDU4201 does not need any external components when operated at a “clean” power supply. In a more noisy ambient it is recommended to add a capacitor and a resistor for noise suppression. A combination of a tantalum with a ceramics capacitor will be most efficient.

#### Recommended Circuit Diagram



#### Shut down

To shut down the TFDU4201 into a standby mode the SD pin has to be set active. For minimizing the shutdown current it is recommended to use a logic high level of  $>0.9 \times V_{CC}$

#### Latency

The receiver is in specified conditions after the defined latency. In a UART related application after that time (typically 50  $\mu$ s) the receiver buffer of the UART must be cleared. Therefore the transceiver has to wait at least the specified latency after receiving the last bit before starting the transmission to be sure that the corresponding receiver is in a defined state.

Table 1. Recommended Application Circuit Components \*)

Component	Recommended Value	Vishay Part Number
C1	4.7 $\mu$ F	293D 475X9 016B 2T
R1	5 $\Omega$ max	

\*) This is a recommendation for a combination to start with to exclude power supply effects. Optimum, from a costs point of view, to work without both.





## **Revision History:**

A1.2, 07/04/1999: New edition

A1.2, 08/07/1999: Correction of typos: 2.4 V instead of 2.7 V in the full context, and missing measurement conditions added.

A1.3, 13/10/2000: First public release

A1.4, 29/01/2001: Typos corrected, storage temperature increased, IRED peak current increased, minimum detection threshold improved, latency increased, output radiation intensity, improved.



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