



## SHARP IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver

# GP2W2002YK

IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver  
for Peripheral Type 2

Revision 1.0.1

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SHARP CORPORATION

**Record of Modification and Revision**

Version	Issue Date	Comments
0.9	August 18th, 1998	First Edition
0.91	August 25th, 1998	Outline Dimension and Absolute Maximum Ratings Modified
1.0	October 23rd, 1998	Absolute Ratings and Electrical Characteristics Modified
1.0.1	November 26th, 1998	Electrical and Optical Specifications Modified

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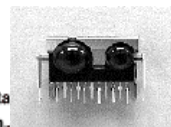
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## IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver (for Peripheral Type 2)

### GP2W2002YK Technical Data



#### 1. Description

The Sharp IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver provides the wireless interface between logic and IR signals for through-air, serial, half-duplex IrDA Control data links and is designed to satisfy the IrDA Control Physical Layer Specifications for Peripheral Type 2.

The GP2W2002YK is a low power operatable integrated

infrared transceiver that contains an IRLED, a LED driver circuit, a PIN photodiode, an excellent sensitivity receiver, and an envelope detector. The transceiver also contains some additional functions, such as shut down and sensitivity recovery for low current consumption and longer communication distance.

#### <Features>

- Meets IrDA Control (for Peripheral Type 2)
- Wide Viewing Angle ([Min.] 1.5 m @ +/-40°)
- Wireless Communication at 75kbps data rate
- Low Power Operation - at 3.3V
- Built-in Envelope Detector
- RESET Function to Recover the Receiver Sensitivity
- Optimized Interface to Sharp Peripheral Engine, an embedded communication controller for IrDA Control.

#### 2. IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver Internal Block Diagram

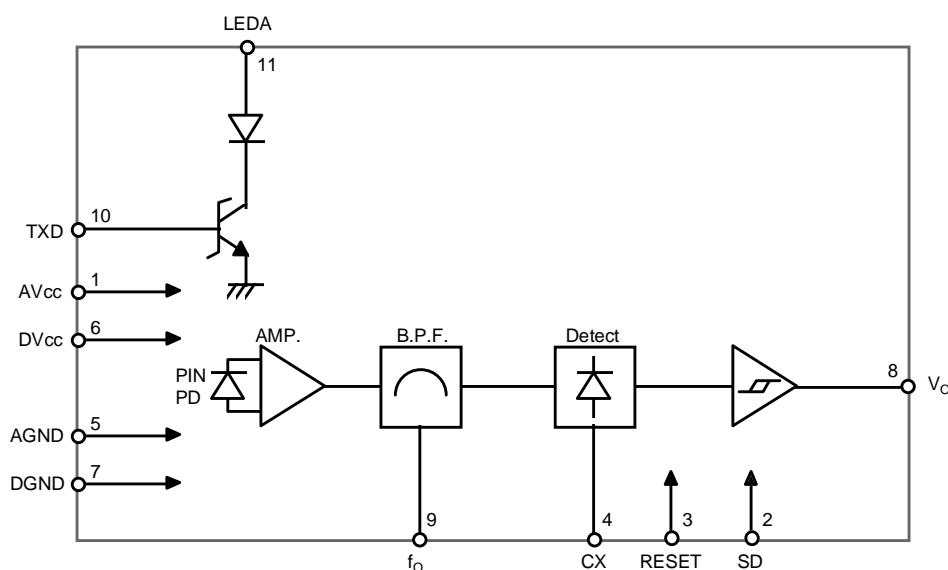
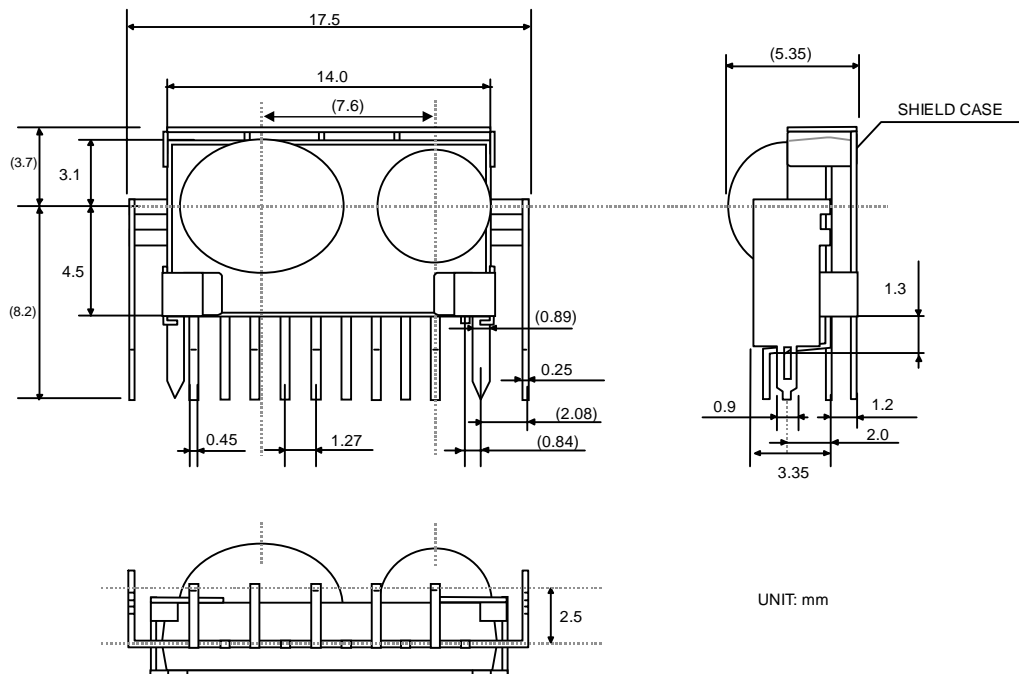


Figure 2.1 GP2W2002YK Internal Block Diagram

### 3. Package Outline Dimensions (TENTATIVE)



1. Unspecified tolerance shall be  $\pm 0.3(\text{mm})$ .
2. Resin burr shall not be included in outline dimensions.
3. Package Material : Visible Light Cut-off Resin (Color: Black)
4. Pin Assignment : See "Pinout" for details.
5. Lead pitch distance represents that of the lead root.
6. The appearance of the shielded case is TENTATIVE, and is subject to change without notice.

### 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	0	6.0	V	
Operating Temperature	$T_{OP}$	-10	70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature	$T_{ST}$	-20	85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Average Forward LED Current	$I_{FD}(\text{DC})$	-	60	mA	
Peak Forward LED Current	$I_{FM}$	-	600	mA	<sup>*1</sup>
Transmitter Data Input Current	$I_{TXD}$	-	5.0	mA	
Receiver Data Output Voltage	$V_O$	-	$V_{CC}$	V	
Soldering Temperature	$T_{SOL}$	-	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	<sup>*2</sup> , For 5s

(NOTES)

1. The derating curve of peak forward current vs. ambient temperature is shown in section 11, figure 11.1.
2. The soldering should be done at the distance from 1.3mm from the resin edge of the transceiver module.

## 5. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Operating Temperature	$T_{OP}$	-10	70	°C	
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC1}$	2.7	5.5	V	Supply voltage for receiver side
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC2}$	4.25	5.25	V	Supply voltage for emitter side
Transmitter Input Subcarrier Frequency	fsc	1.484	1.517	MHz	*3 Frequency accuracy within the range of $\pm 1.1\%$
Logic High Transmitter Input Voltage (TXD)	$V_{IH(TXD)}$	2.7	-	V	
Logic Low Transmitter Input Voltage (TXD)	$V_{IL(TXD)}$	0.0	0.3	V	
Logic High Receiver Input Irradiance	$E_{IL}$	3.0	1250	$\mu W/cm^2$	*4 $\Theta_r \leq \pm 40^\circ$ , $\Phi_r \leq \pm 25^\circ$ *5 For in-band signals $\leq 75.83kb/s$
LED (Logic High) Current Pulse Amplitude	$I_{LEDA}$	400	-	mA	$I_E = 9mW/sr$ , *4 $\Theta_t \leq \pm 40^\circ$ , $\Phi_t \leq \pm 25^\circ$
Receiver Signal Rate	$D_{RATE}$	74.175	75.825	kb/s	
High Level Input Voltage (RESET Terminal)	$V_{IHRE}$	2.1	$V_{CC}$	V	Refer to "RESET Function"
Low Level Input Voltage (RESET Terminal)	$V_{ILRE}$	0	0.6	V	Refer to "RESET Function"
Recovery Time	tret	-	40	$\mu sec$	
SD Recovery Time	$t_{SD}$	-	1	msec	
High Level Input Voltage (SD Terminal)	$V_{IHSD}$	2.2	$V_{CC}$	V	
Low Level Input Voltage (SD Terminal)	$V_{ILSD}$	0	0.5	V	
Input Current (TX Terminal)	$I_{TX}$	2.3	2.6	mA	$V_{IH(TXD)} = 2.7V$

[NOTES]:

- IrDA Control system uses 16PSM coding scheme over 1.5MHz sub-carrier. See IrDA Control Physical Layer Link Specification for the details of coding scheme and pulse characteristics.
- See Figure 5.1 (below) for the viewing angle definition.
- An in-band optical signal is a pulse/sequence where the peak wavelength  $\lambda_p$ , is defined as  $850nm \leq \lambda_p \leq 900nm$ , and the pulse characteristics are compliant with the IrDA Control Physical Layer Link Specification.

( ): TENTATIVE Value

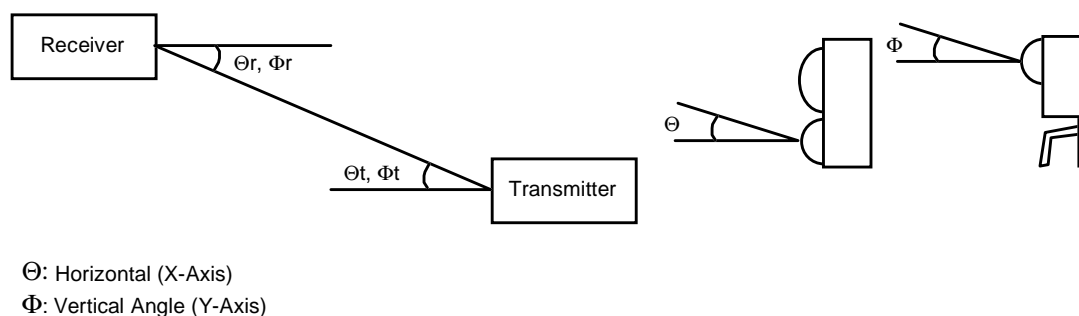


Figure 5.1 IrDA Control Transceiver Viewing Angle Criteria

## 6. Electrical and Optical Specifications

(Unspecified Ta=25 °C, Vcc=3.3V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
RECEIVER SIDE						
Current Dissipation	$I_{CC}$	-	5.0	7.0	mA	No input IR signal, $V_{CC}=3.3V$
S/D Current Dissipation	$I_{ccsd}$	-	7.0	10.0	$\mu A$	*6 at low current consumption mode
Receiver Data Output Voltage	Logic High	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC}-0.5$	-	V	No input IR signal, High level
	Logic Low	$V_{OL}$	-	0.5	V	$I_{OL}=400\mu A$
Pulse Width	Single Pulse	$t_{ws}$	3.66	6.67	9.67	$\mu sec$ *8,9 Input pulse width 6.33 $\mu s$
	Double Pulse	$t_{wd}$	10.33	13.33	16.34	$\mu sec$ *8,9 Input pulse width 13.0 $\mu s$
	Multi Pulse	$t_{wm}$	50.36	53.36	56.36	$\mu sec$ *8,9 Input pulse width 53.00 $\mu s$ , *
Jitter	$t_j$	-1.8	-	+1.8	$\mu sec$	*7,8
Receiver Data Output Rise Time	$t_r$	-	-	6.0	$\mu sec$	*8
Receiver Data Output Fall Time	$t_f$	-	-	6.0	$\mu sec$	*8
Receiver Detecting Distance	L	1.5	-	-	m	*4 $\Theta_r \leq 40^\circ$ , $\Phi_r \leq 25^\circ$ 68mW/sr
TRANSMITTER SIDE						
Transmitter Radiant Intensity	$I_E$	9	-	-	mW/sr	*4 $\Theta_t \leq \pm 40^\circ$ , $\Phi_t \leq \pm 25^\circ$ $I_{LED}=400mA$
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_p$	850	-	900	nm	$I_{LED}=400mA$
Rise Time	$t_r (LED)$	-	-	80	nsec	*9,10
Fall Time	$t_f (LED)$	-	-	80	nsec	*9,10

(NOTES)

\*  $t_{wm}=53.00 \mu s$  ( $6.67 \mu s \times 8 - 0.36$ )

6. "L": Low current consumption mode, "H" or OPEN: Normal operating mode.

7. The time difference or time gap from the pulse judgement criteria point of the output waveform at the 50% point between  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$ .

8. Receiver output wavelength definition:

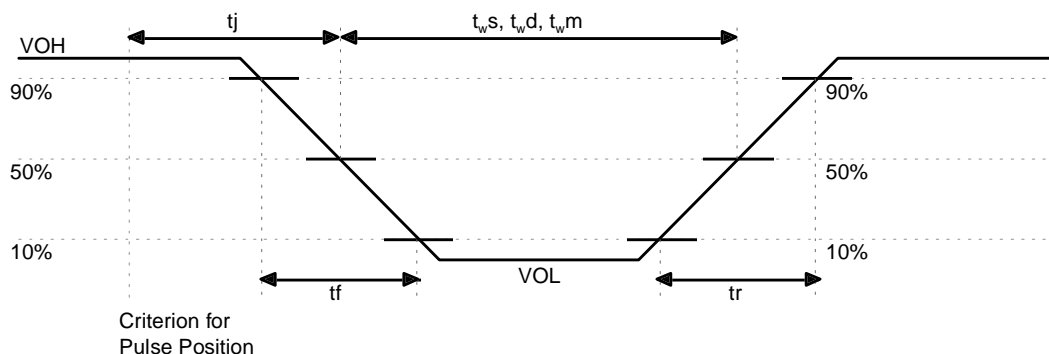


Figure 6.1 GP2W2002YK Receiver Output Waveform

9: Emitter output wavelength definition:

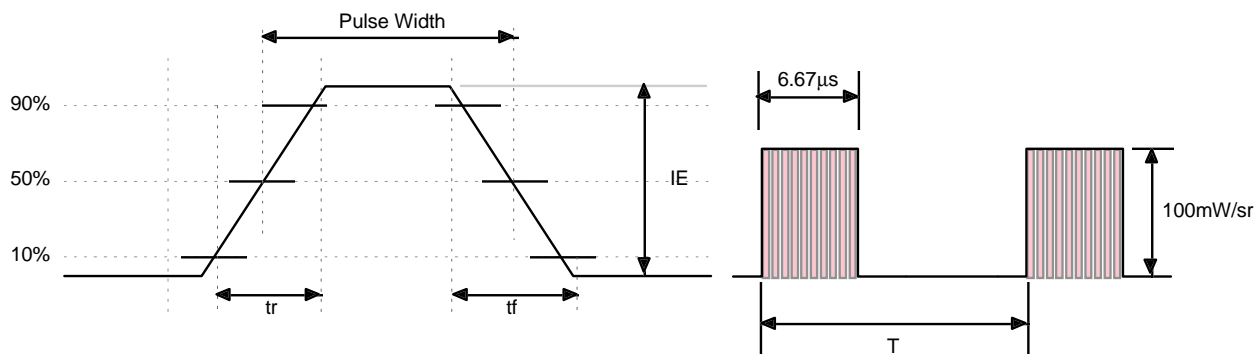
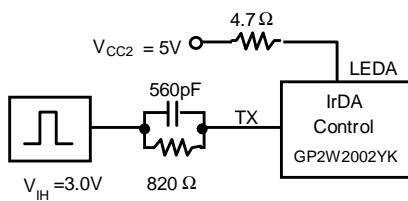


Figure 6.2 GP2W2002YK Emitter Output Waveform

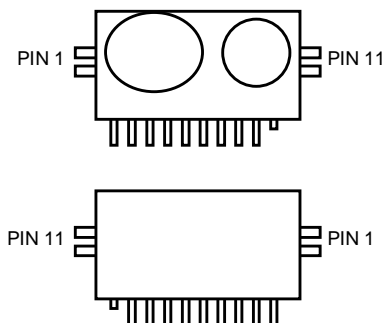
10: Recommended Circuit for Emitter Side:



The output signal shown above (Figure 6.2) should be obtained by applying the “recommended circuit for emitter side” shown right.

## 7. Pinout

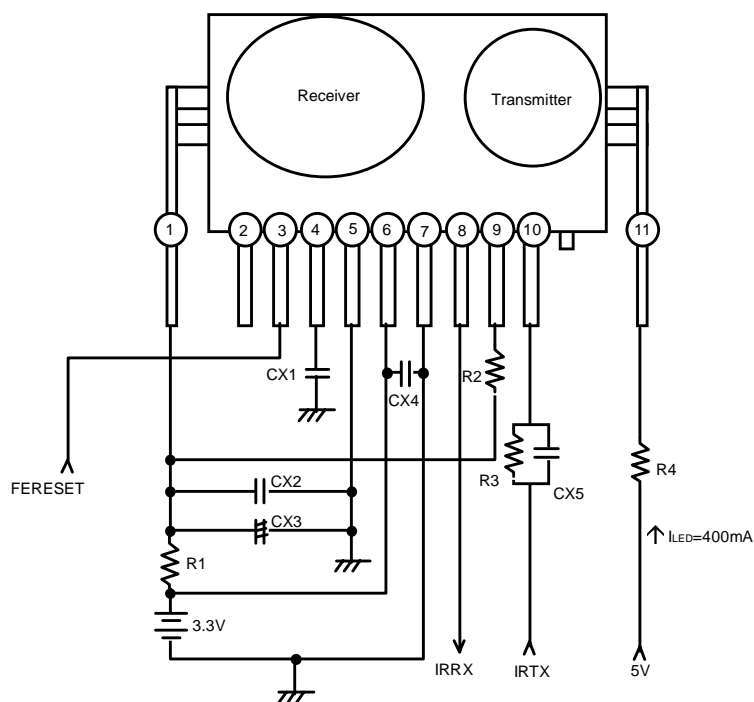
Pin	Description	Symbol
1	Analog Supply Voltage	$AV_{CC}$
2	Shut Down for Low Current Consumption	SD
3	RESET Terminal for Receiver Sensitivity Recovery	RESET
4	-	CX
5	Analog Ground	AGND
6	Digital Supply Voltage	$DV_{CC}$
7	Digital Ground	DGND
8	Receiver Data Output	$V_O$
9	Bandpass Filter	$f_0$
10	Transmitter Data Input	TXD
11	IRLED Anode	LEDA





## 8. Application Circuit and Recommended Components

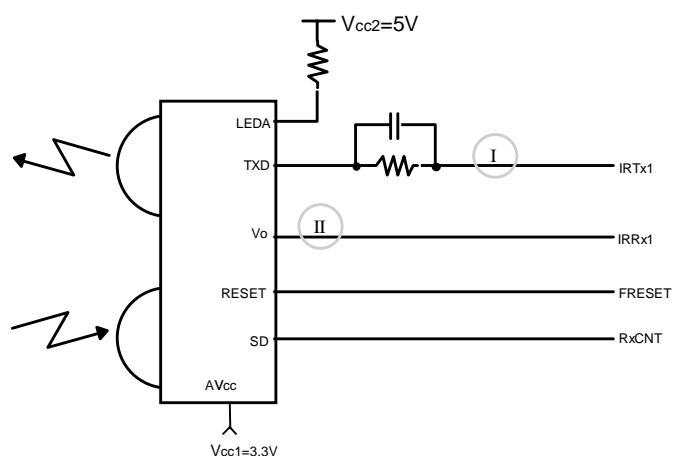
Parts	Recommended Value
CX1	470pF, $\pm 10\%$ , Ceramic
CX2	0.1 $\mu$ F, $\pm 10\%$ , Ceramic
CX3	4.7 $\mu$ F, $\pm 20\%$ , Aluminum
CX4	0.1 $\mu$ F, $\pm 10\%$ , Ceramic
CX5	560pF, $\pm 10\%$ , Ceramic
R1	10 $\Omega$ , $\pm 5\%$ , 0.125 Watt
R2	8.2k $\Omega$ , $\pm 1\%$ , 0.125 Watt
R3	820 $\Omega$ , $\pm 5\%$ , 0.125 Watt
R4	4.7 $\Omega$ , $\pm 5\%$ , 0.5 Watt



### Figure 8.1 GP2W2002YK Application Circuit Example

## 9. Waveform Examples

The following diagram shows an example of IrDA Control implementation using Sharp IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver. The waveform of the implemented system with Sharp IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver will be as shown below:



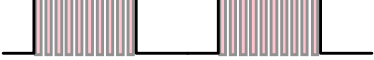
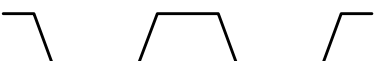
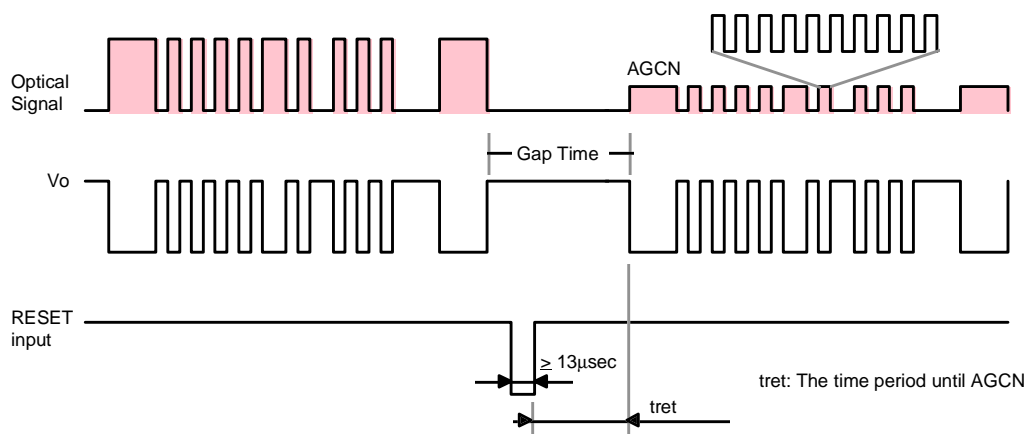
Section	Waveform
I	 <p>16PSM code x 1.5MHz</p>
II	 <p>Receiver Original Output</p>

Figure 9.1 IrDA Control Transceiver Implementation

## 10. RESET Function

The “RESET” terminal is used to recover the receiver sensitivity to its maximum level. Since Sharp IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver has a built-in capability to adjust the receiving sensitivity, as a result, a very weak IR signals may not be correctly received just after receiving a very strong IR signals.

Following figure shows an example of “RESET” signal in order to recover the Sharp IrDA Control Infrared Transceiver’s receiving sensitivity to its receiving sensitivity to its maximum level:



### (NOTES)

This pinout is an Active Low terminal, and stays HIGH level when it is OPEN. The Low Level Pulse for the period of  $\geq 13\mu\text{sec}$  enables this function to work. This  $\geq 13\mu\text{sec}$  input must be pulsed within the period of Gap time in order for the transceiver to have receiver sensitivity recovery. The timing for this “RESET” pulse should be adjusted at controller side.

## 11. The Derating Curve of Peak Forward LED Current

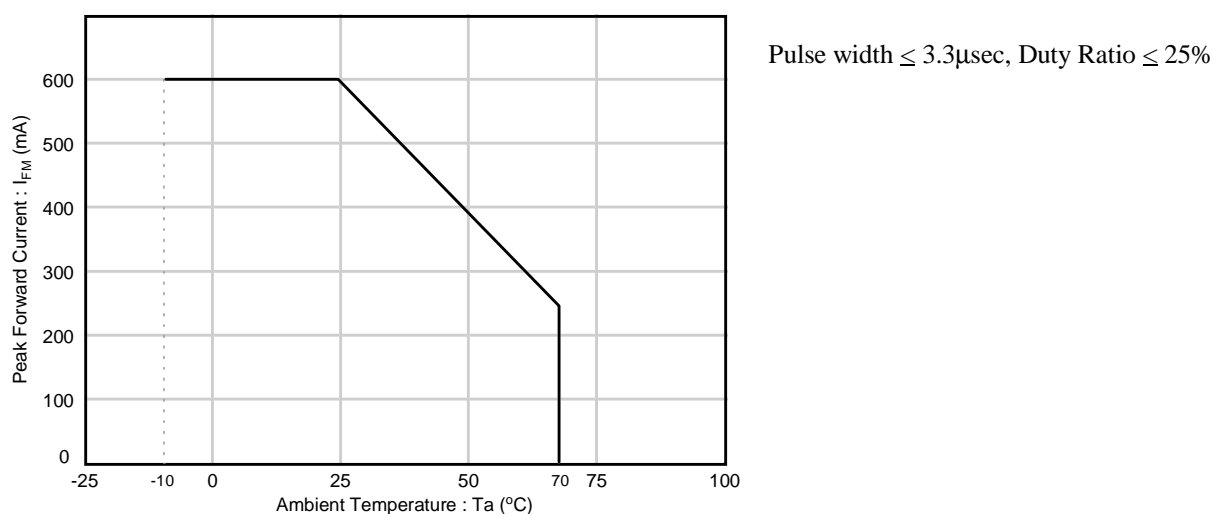


Figure 11.1 Derating Curve of Peak LED Current

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