

SUITABLE DATA FORMAT

This series is designed to suppress spurious output pulses due to noise or disturbance signals. The devices can distinguish data signals from noise due to differences in frequency, burst length, and envelope duty cycle. The data signal should be close to the device's band-pass center frequency (e.g. 38 kHz) and fulfill the conditions in the table below.

When a data signal is applied to the product in the presence of a disturbance, the sensitivity of the receiver is automatically reduced by the AGC to insure that no spurious pulses are present at the receiver's output. Some examples which are suppressed are:

- DC light (e.g. from tungsten bulbs sunlight)
- Continuous signals at any frequency
- Strongly or weakly modulated patterns from fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts (see fig. 13 or fig. 14).
- 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi

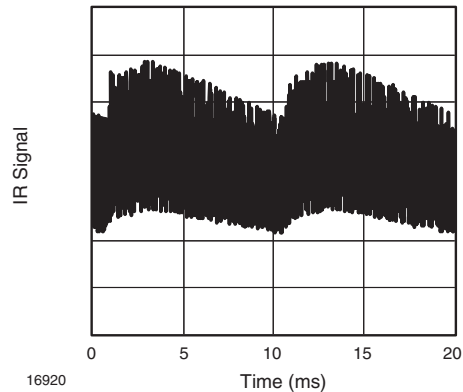


Fig. 13 - IR Disturbance from Fluorescent Lamp with Low Modulation

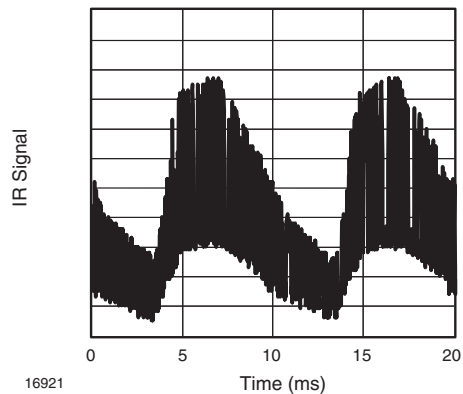


Fig. 14 - IR Disturbance from Fluorescent Lamp with High Modulation

	TSOP22..., TSOP48..	TSOP24..., TSOP44..
Minimum burst length	10 cycles/burst	10 cycles/burst
After each burst of length a minimum gap time is required of	10 to 70 cycles ≥ 12 cycles	10 to 35 cycles ≥ 12 cycles
For bursts greater than a minimum gap time in the data stream is needed of	70 cycles > 4 x burst length	35 cycles > 10 x burst length
Maximum number of continuous short bursts/second	800	1300
NEC code	Yes	Preferred
RC5/RC6 code	Yes	Preferred
Thomson 56 kHz code	Yes	Preferred
Sharp code	Yes	Preferred
Suppression of interference from fluorescent lamps	Mild disturbance patterns are suppressed (example: signal pattern of fig. 13)	Complex and critical disturbance patterns are suppressed (example: signal pattern of fig. 14 or highly dimmed LCDs)

Note

- For data formats with short bursts please see the datasheet of TSOP23..., TSOP43..