

## Part number table

Model No.	Carrier Frequency $f_c$
IRM-3636M3	36 kHz
IRM-3638M3	38 kHz
IRM-3640M3	40 kHz

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ) (note1)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{cc}$	0 ~ 6	V
Output current	$I_{OUT}$	0 ~ 2.5	mA
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-20 ~ +80	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature (note2)	$T_{sol}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

## Electro-Optical Characteristics ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{cc}=3\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Current consumption	$I_{cc}$	0.10	0.32	0.55	mA	No input signal
Supply voltage	$V_{cc}$	2.7	---	5.5	V	
Peak wavelength	$\lambda_p$	---	940	---	nm	
High level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{cc}-0.3$	$V_{cc}$	---	V	Output open
Low level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	---	0.2	0.4	V	$I_{OUT} \leq 2\text{mA}$
Internal pull up resistor	$R_{PU}$	34	40	46	k $\Omega$	
Max Reception range	$L_{0max}$	14	20	---	m	Test signal according to figure 2 Output pulse width: 450us< $T_L$ <750us 450us< $T_H$ <750us
	$L_{45max}$	6	10	---		
Min reception distance	$L_{0min}$	---	---	0.1		
Half angle(horizontal)	$\Phi_h$	---	$\pm 45$	---	deg	
Half angle(vertical)	$\Phi_v$	---	$\pm 45$	---	deg	
Output low pulse	$T_L$	450	---	750	us	See chapter test method,
Output high pulse	$T_H$	450	---	750	us	

Note1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.  
Note2: 4mm from mold body for less than 5 seconds

## Test method

The specified electro-optical characteristics are valid under the following conditions.

1. Measurement environment must be a place without extreme reflections
2. Transmitter radiant intensity  $I_e = 80\text{mW/sr}$
3. External lighting contains LED lighting with a color temperature of 6000K and illumination at the IR receiver is less than 100lux ( $E_v \leq 100\text{Lux}$ )
4. Test signal as shown below in figure 3

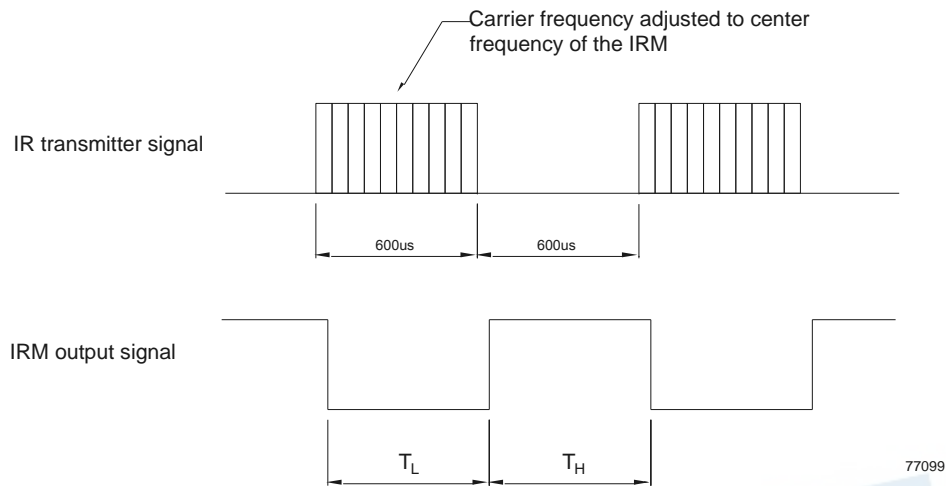


Fig.2 test signal and IRM output signal for reception distance and viewing angle test

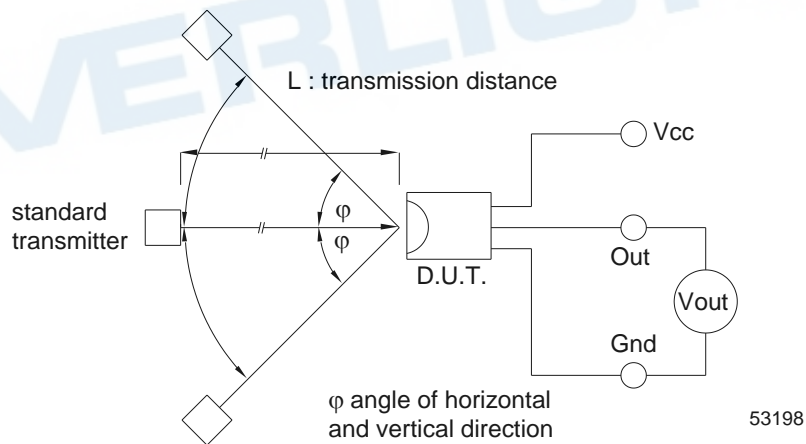


Fig.3 Measuring System

## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.4 Relative Responsibility vs. Wavelength

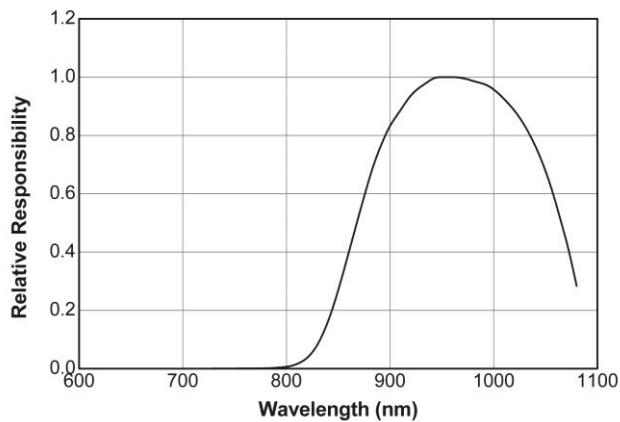


Fig.5 Relative Sensitivity vs. Angle

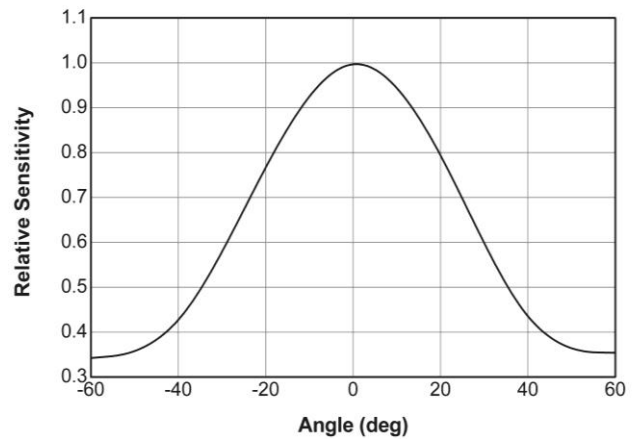


Fig.6 Variation Output Pulse Width vs. Distance

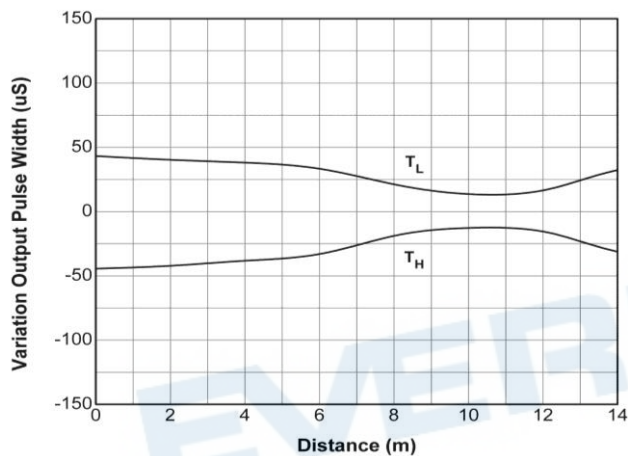


Fig.7 Relative Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage

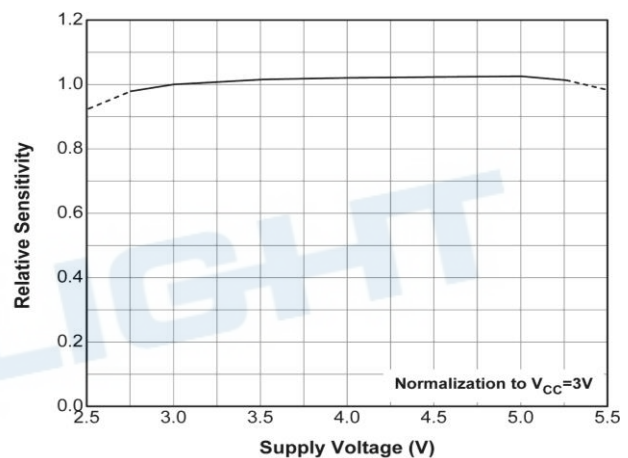
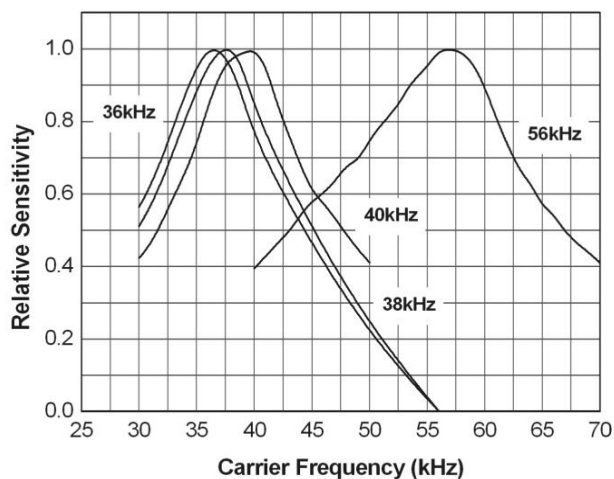


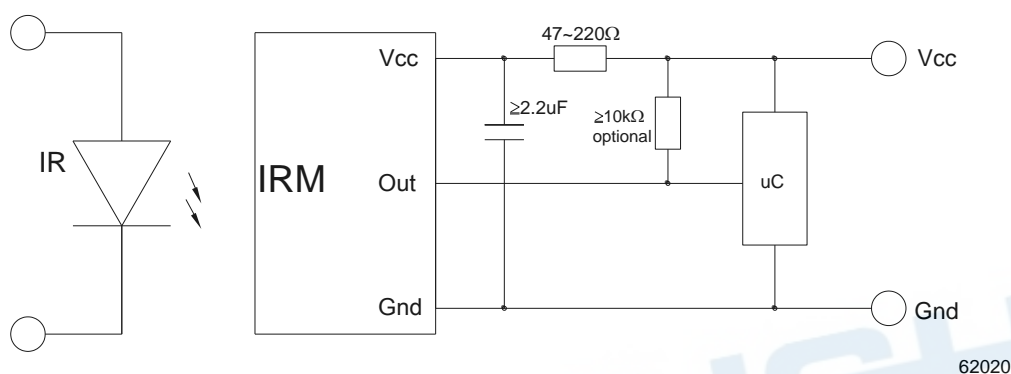
Fig.8 Relative Sensitivity vs. Carrier Frequency



## Application considerations

IRM IR receiver modules are high gain analog components to reach a long reception range. However, due to the high gain, they are also sensitive to noise from the power supply like  $V_{cc}$  ripple. Noise on the power supply can reduce the reception range of the IRM or cause output glitches and corrupted data. To protect the IRM receiver from power supply noise, a RC filter must be connected as close as possible to the  $V_{cc}$  and GND pins of the IRM. The circuit below in figure 9 shows the configuration of the RC filter and the required values. Ceramic or tantalum capacitor should be used, as standard electrolytic capacitors are only suitable for low frequencies and might not be able to filter noise in the frequency range of the IRM. The IRM receiver is most sensitive to noise which is at the carrier frequency or close to the carrier frequency. When using a switching mode power supply, the switching frequency must not be the same as the carrier frequency of the IRM. A gap of at least 20kHz between the switching frequency of the power supply and the IRM carrier frequency is recommended.

If the trace from the IRM output pin to the decoder IC on the PCB is long, the parasitic capacitance might be high causing slow rise times of the IRM output signal. In such case, an additional pull up resistor of 10kOhm or higher can be added at the IRM output to reduce the influence of parasitic trace capacitance.



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Fig.9: application circuit

## Code compatibility

The IRM-36xxM3 receiver modules are mainly designed for remote control applications which require very high noise immunity. Hence the IR code compatibility is matched for the most common IR protocols. To guarantee a proper data signal reception, a few points need to be taken into consideration.

The signal transmission must be carried out in data packages with limited length followed by a data pause time of a certain length. Continuous data transmission is not applicable as such kind of signal will be judged as noise and suppressed after a short time. Table1 below shows the compatibility to most commonly used IR protocols. If an IR protocol is not listed in this table, the compatibility needs to be checked according to the burst times, gap times, data package length and data pause time. The required limits for these items are shown in table 2 "acceptable IR signal timings".

Protocol	Suitable	Protocol	Suitable	Protocol	Suitable
Toshiba	Yes	Sharp	Yes	Sony 12 Bit	Yes
NEC	Yes	Matsushita	Yes	Sony 15 Bit	No
RC5	Yes	Zenith	Yes	Sony 20 Bit	No
RC6	Yes	JVC	Yes	Continuous	No

Table 1: IR protocol compatibility

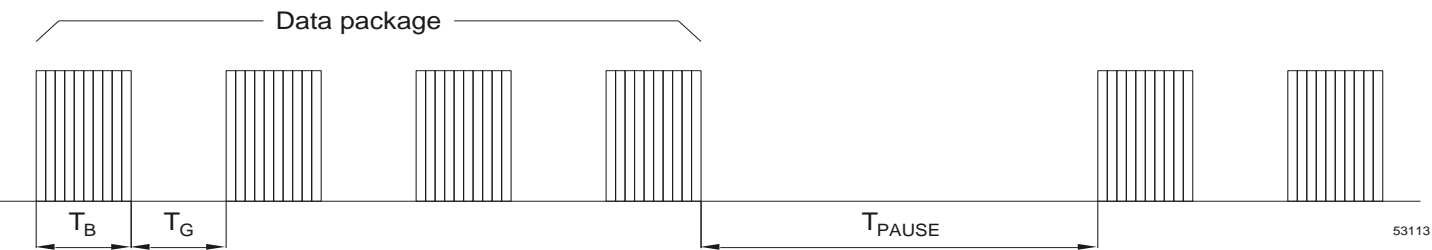


Fig.10: general IR data structure

	IRM-3636M3 IRM-3638M3 IRM-3640M3
Min. burst length $T_B$	8 pulses
Min. gap length $T_G$	12 pulses
Min. data pause time $T_{PAUSE}$	22 ms
Required data pause time	$T_{PAUSE} > (Data\ word\ length/4) + 18ms$

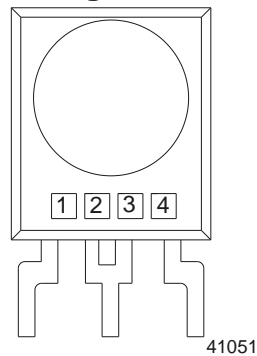
Table 2: acceptable IR timings

Operation under noisy environment

The IRM-36xxM3 receiver modules are designed for high light noise immunity, especially for noise from fluorescent and energy saving lamps and noise from TFT TVs with CCFL backlight. The receiver is able to suppress most optical noise, but the presence of any kind of optical noise will cause shorter reception range because the AGC will reduce the gain to suppress the noise.

The presence of noise can also affect the output pulse jitter. In such case, the output pulse jitter shown in the electro-optical specification above, might not be valid anymore and bigger pulse jitter can occur. This behavior needs to be considered when tuning the timing limits of the decoder. It is recommended to use the output pulse variation shown in the electro-optical specifications above as a base to set the timing limits of the decoder. However, due to different protocols and environmental conditions, other timing limits might result in better performance and decoding security. This needs to be verified for the specific application by testing under different noise conditions.

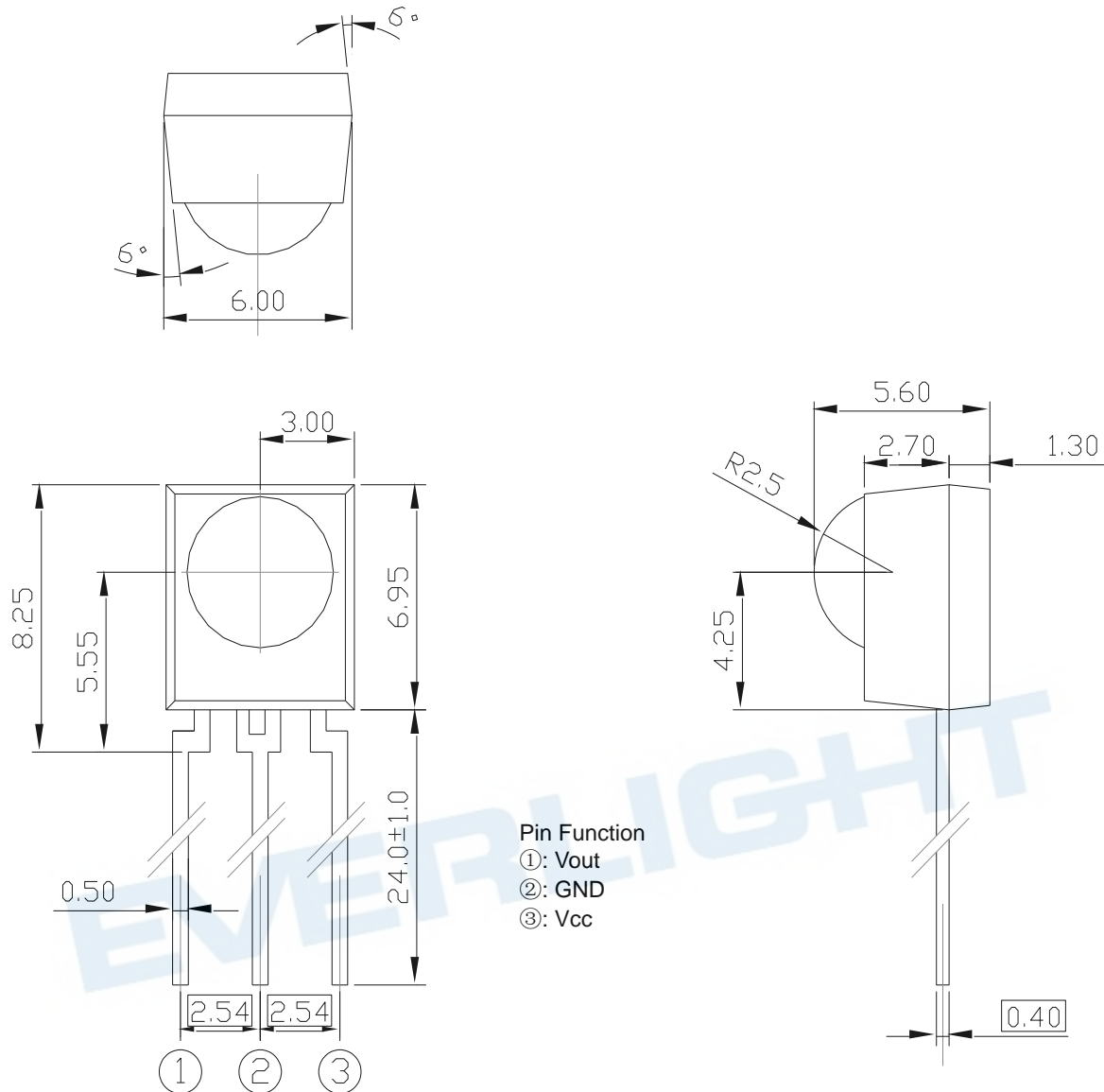
Device Marking



Notes

- 1 denotes Year code
- 2 denotes Month code
- 3 denotes Device number
- 4 denotes Carrier frequency

## Package Dimenstions



### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Tolerance unless otherwise mentioned is  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$

## Packing Quantity

250 pcs / Bag  
6 Bags / 1Box  
10 Boxes / Carton

## DISCLAIMER

1. EVERLIGHT reserves the right(s) on the adjustment of product material mix for the specification.
2. The product meets EVERLIGHT published specification for a period of twelve (12) months from date of shipment.
3. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.
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