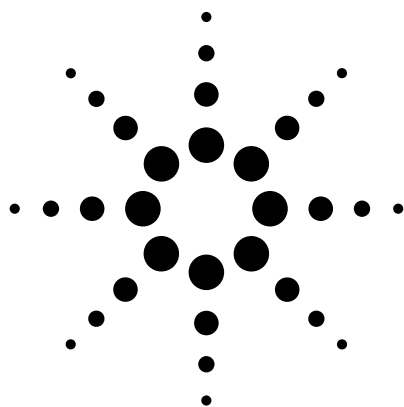




# Agilent HSDL-3210 IrDA® Compliant Low Power 1.15 Mbit/s Infrared Transceiver Data Sheet



## Description

The HSDL-3210 is one of a new generation of low-cost Infrared (IR) transceiver modules from Agilent Technologies. It features one of the smallest footprint in the industry at 2.5 H x 8.0 W x 3.0 D mm. Although the supply voltage can range from 2.7 V to 3.6 V, the LED is driven by an internal constant current source of 60 mA at SIR data rates and 150 mA at MIR data rates.

The HSDL-3210 incorporates the capability for adjustable optical power. The optical power can be adjusted lower when the nominal desired link distance is very short. At 5 cm link distance, only 6% of the full power is required.

The HSDL-3210 supports the Serial Interface for Transceiver Control Specification that provides a common interface between the transceiver and controller. It is also designed to interface to input/output logic circuits as low as 1.5 V.

## Features

- Fully Compliant to IrDA 1.4 low power specification from 9.6 kbit/s to 1.15 Mbit/s
- Ultra small surface mount package
- Minimal height: 2.5 mm
- V<sub>CC</sub> from 2.7 to 3.6 volts
- Interface to 1.5 volts input/output logic circuits
- Withstands 100 mV<sub>p-p</sub> power supply ripple typically
- Adjustable optical power for link distance from 5 to 20 cm
- Low shutdown current – 10 nA typical
- Complete shutdown – TxD, RxD, PIN diode
- Three optional external components
- Temperature performance guaranteed, -25°C to 85°C
- Integrated EMI shield
- IEC60825-1 class 1 eye safe
- Edge detection input – Prevents the LED from long turn on time

## Applications

- Mobile telecom
  - Cellular phones
  - Pagers
  - Smart phones
- Data communication
  - PDAs
  - Portable printers
- Digital imaging
  - Digital cameras
  - Photo-imaging printers



Agilent Technologies

## Application Support Information

The Application Engineering group in Agilent Technologies is available to assist you with the Technical understanding associated with HSDL-3210 infrared transceiver module. You can contact them through your local Agilent sales representatives for additional details.

## Ordering Information

| Part Number   | Packaging Type | Package    | Quantity |
|---------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| HSDL-3210-021 | Tape and Reel  | Front View | 2500     |

## Application Circuit

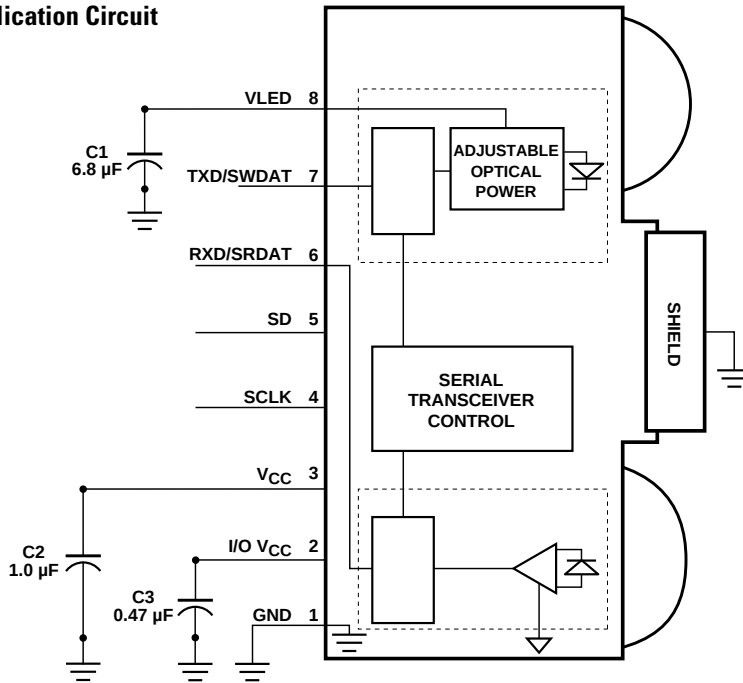


Figure 1. Functional block diagram of HSDL-3210.

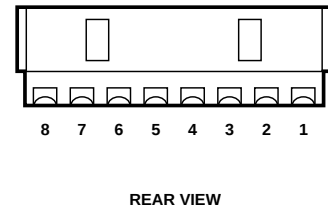


Figure 2. Rear view diagram with pin-out.

## I/O Pin Configuration Table

| Pin | Symbol            | Description                              | Notes                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | GND               | Ground                                   | Connect to system ground.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2   | IOV <sub>CC</sub> | Input/Output V <sub>CC</sub>             | Connect to ASIC logic controller V <sub>CC</sub> voltage.                                                                                                                     |
| 3   | V <sub>CC</sub>   | Supply Voltage                           | Regulated, 2.7 to 3.6 Volts                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4   | SCLK              | Serial Clock                             | Use as clock input pin for programming mode. See Table 1 for details.                                                                                                         |
| 5   | SD                | Shut Down Active High                    | This pin must be driven either high or low, do NOT float the pin.                                                                                                             |
| 6   | RXD/SRDAT         | Receiver Data Output. Active Low         | Output is a low pulse when a light pulse is received. SRDAT is the read data for the Serial Transceiver Control (STC). Do NOT float this pin.                                 |
| 7   | TXD/SWDAT         | Transmitter Data Input/Serial Write Data | Logic High turns on the LED. If held high longer than ~20 μs, the LED is turned off. SWDAT is the write data for the Serial Transceiver Control (STC). Do NOT float this pin. |
| 8   | VLED              | LED Supply Voltage                       | May be unregulated, 2.7 to 5.5 volts.                                                                                                                                         |
| -   | SHIELD            | EMI Shield                               | Connect to system ground via a low inductance trace. For best performance, do not connect to GND directly at the part.                                                        |

## Recommended Application Circuit Components

| Component | Recommended Value                | Notes |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|
| C1        | 6.8 $\mu$ F, $\pm$ 20%, Tantalum | 1     |
| C2        | 1.0 $\mu$ F, $\pm$ 20%, Tantalum |       |
| C3        | 0.47 $\mu$ F, $\pm$ 20%, Ceramic |       |

**Note:**

1. C1, which is optional, must be placed within 0.7 cm of the HSDL-3210 to obtain optimum noise immunity.

### Serial Interface for Transceiver Control

The Serial Interface for Transceiver Control (STC) is used to control and program the features of the transceiver. These features include input/output (I/O) control, optical power adjustment and shut down.

The STC requires three signals: a serial clock (SCLK) that is used for timing, and two unidirectional lines multiplexed with the transmitter (write) TXD/SWDAT and receiver (read) RXD/SRDAT infrared signal lines.

The HSDL-3210 supports the write function to disable/enable the TXD line, disable/enable the

RXD line and 4-level optical power adjustment.

A set of commands is provided to handle the programming control features. The general command format is shown in Figure 3. The HSDL-3210 STC Write Data Commands are shown in Table 1.

|               |             |   |      |
|---------------|-------------|---|------|
| ADDRESS [2-0] | INDEX [3-0] | C | DATA |
|---------------|-------------|---|------|

Figure 3. General command format.

Table 1. Serial Interface for Transceiver Control – Write Data Format

|                                 | Address [2-0] | Index [3-0] | C | Data     |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|----------|
| <b>IrDA Data –data rates</b>    |               |             |   |          |
| SIR (2.4 to 115.2 Kbps)         | 000           | 0001        | 1 | 00000000 |
| MIR (0.576, 1.152 Mbps)         | 000           | 0001        | 1 | 00000001 |
| <b>I/O Control</b>              |               |             |   |          |
| SD Normal Mode                  | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXXXX1 |
| SD Sleep Mode                   | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXXXX0 |
| RXD disable                     | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXXX0X |
| RXD enable                      | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXXX1X |
| TXD disable                     | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXX0XX |
| TXD enable                      | 000           | 0000        | 1 | XXXXX1XX |
| <b>Optical Power Adjustment</b> |               |             |   |          |
| 10% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 1 | 00XXXXXX |
| 25% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 1 | 01XXXXXX |
| 50% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 1 | 10XXXXXX |
| 100% link distance              | 000           | 0010        | 1 | 11XXXXXX |

**Table 2. Serial Interface for Transceiver Control – Read Data Format**

|                                 | Address [2-0] | Index [3-0] | C | Data     |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|----------|
| <b>IrDA Data –data rates</b>    |               |             |   |          |
| SIR (2.4 to 115.2 Kbps)         | 000           | 0001        | 0 | 00000000 |
| MIR (0.576, 1.152 Mbps)         | 000           | 0001        | 0 | 00000001 |
| <b>I/O Control</b>              |               |             |   |          |
| SD Normal Mode                  | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXXXX0 |
| SD Sleep Mode                   | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXXXX1 |
| RXD disable                     | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXXX0X |
| RXD enable                      | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXXX1X |
| TXD disable                     | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXX0XX |
| TXD enable                      | 000           | 0000        | 0 | XXXXX1XX |
| <b>Optical Power Adjustment</b> |               |             |   |          |
| 10% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 0 | 00XXXXXX |
| 25% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 0 | 01XXXXXX |
| 50% link distance               | 000           | 0010        | 0 | 10XXXXXX |
| 100% link distance              | 000           | 0010        | 0 | 11XXXXXX |
| <b>ID</b>                       |               |             |   |          |
| Manufacturer                    | 000           | 1111        | 0 | 00000001 |
| Product                         | 000           | 1111        | 0 | 01000001 |

**Transceiver I/O Truth Table**

| STC SD Mode | SCLK       | SD   | TXD        | LED | Receiver    | RXD       | Notes |
|-------------|------------|------|------------|-----|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Normal Mode | Low        | Low  | High       | On  | Don't care  | Not Valid | 2,3   |
|             |            |      | Low        | Off | IrDA Signal | Low       | 4,5   |
|             |            |      |            |     | No Signal   | High      |       |
| Sleep Mode  |            |      | Don't care | Off | Don't care  | High      | 6     |
| Don't care  | Don't care | High | Don't care | Off | Don't care  | High      | 6     |

**Notes:**

- If TXD is stuck in the high state, the LED will turn off after about 14  $\mu$ s.
- RXD will echo the TXD signal while TXD is transmitting data.
- In-Band IrDA signals and data rates  $\leq 1.152$  Mbps.
- RXD Logic Low is pulsed response.
- RXD Logic High during shutdown is a weak pull up (equivalent to an approximately 300 k $\Omega$  resistor).

**Caution:** The BiCMOS inherent to this design of this component increases the component's susceptibility to damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD). It is advised that normal static precautions be taken in handling and assembly of this component to prevent damage and/or degradation which may be induced by ESD.

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

For implementations where case to ambient thermal resistance is  $\leq 50^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ .

| Parameter                    | Symbol     | Min. | Max.           | Units              |
|------------------------------|------------|------|----------------|--------------------|
| Storage Temperature          | $T_S$      | -40  | 100            | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature        | $T_A$      | -25  | 85             | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| LED Supply Voltage           | $V_{LED}$  | 0    | 6.5            | V                  |
| Supply Voltage               | $V_{CC}$   | 0    | 6.5            | V                  |
| Input/Output Voltage         | $IOV_{CC}$ | 0    | $V_{CC}$       | V                  |
| Input Voltage: TXD, SCLK, SD | $V_I$      | 0    | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V                  |
| Output Voltage: RXD          | $V_O$      | -0.5 | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V                  |

#### Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter                                     | Symbol              | Min.           | Max.           | Units                     | Conditions                                                             | Notes |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Operating Temperature                         | $T_A$               | -25            | 85             | $^{\circ}\text{C}$        |                                                                        |       |
| Supply Voltage                                | $V_{CC}$            | 2.7            | 3.6            | V                         |                                                                        |       |
| Logic Input Voltage                           | Logic High $V_{IH}$ | $2/3 IOV_{CC}$ | $IOV_{CC}$     | V                         | $1.5\text{ V} \leq IOV_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$                         |       |
| for TXD, SCLK, SD                             | Logic Low $V_{IL}$  | 0              | $1/3 IOV_{CC}$ | V                         | $1.5\text{ V} \leq IOV_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$                         |       |
| Logic High Receiver Input Irradiance $E_{IH}$ | $E_{IH}$            | 0.009          | 500            | $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$   | For in-band signals $\leq 115.2\text{ kb/s}$ (SIR)                     | 7     |
|                                               |                     | 0.0225         | 500            | $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$   | $0.576\text{ Mb/s} \leq$ in-band signals $\leq 1.15\text{ Mb/s}$ (MIR) | 7     |
| Logic Low Receiver Input                      | $E_{IL}$            |                | 0.3            | $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ | For in-band signals.                                                   |       |
| Input/Output Voltage                          | $IOV_{CC}$          | 1.5            | $V_{CC}$       | V                         |                                                                        |       |
| Receiver Data Rate                            |                     | 0.0024         | 1.152          | Mb/s                      |                                                                        |       |

## Electrical and Optical Specifications

Specifications hold over the recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted. Unspecified test conditions may be anywhere in their operating range. All typical values are at 25°C and 3.0 V unless otherwise noted.

| Parameter                                         |                 | Symbol                   | Min.             | Typ.  | Max.       | Units   | Conditions                                                            | Notes |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Receiver</b>                                   |                 |                          |                  |       |            |         |                                                                       |       |
| RXD Output Voltage                                | Logic High      | $V_{OH}$                 | $IOV_{CC} - 0.2$ |       | $IOV_{CC}$ | V       | $I_{OH} = -200 \mu A$ , $EI \leq 0.3 \mu W/cm^2$                      |       |
|                                                   | Logic Low       | $V_{OL}$                 | 0                |       | 0.4        | V       | $I_{OL} = 200 \mu A$                                                  | 8     |
| Viewing Angle                                     |                 | $2\phi_{1/2}$            | 30               |       |            | °       |                                                                       |       |
| Peak Sensitivity Wavelength                       |                 | $\lambda_p$              |                  | 880   |            | nm      |                                                                       |       |
| RXD Pulse Width (SIR)                             |                 | $t_{PW}$ (SIR)           | 1                |       | 7.5        | $\mu s$ | $C_L = 10 pF$                                                         | 8,9   |
| RXD Pulse Width (MIR)                             |                 | $t_{PW}$ (MIR)           | 200              |       | 750        | ns      | $C_L = 10 pF$                                                         | 9     |
| RXD Rise and Fall Times                           |                 | $t_R, t_F$               |                  | 25    | 100        | ns      | $C_L = 10 pF$                                                         |       |
| Receiver Latency Time                             |                 | $t_L$                    |                  | 25    | 50         | $\mu s$ |                                                                       | 10    |
| Receiver Wake Up Time                             |                 | $t_{RW}$                 |                  | 30    | 100        | $\mu s$ |                                                                       | 11    |
| <b>Transmitter</b>                                |                 |                          |                  |       |            |         |                                                                       |       |
| Radiant Intensity (SIR)                           |                 | $IE_H$                   | 4                | 15    | 28.8       | mW/Sr   | $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $\theta_{1/2} \leq 15^\circ$ , $TXD \geq V_{IH}$ |       |
| Radiant Intensity (MIR)                           |                 | $IE_H$                   | 9                | 30    | 72         | mW/Sr   | $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $\theta_{1/2} \leq 15^\circ$ , $TXD \geq V_{IH}$ |       |
| Peak Wavelength                                   |                 | $\lambda_p$              |                  | 875   |            | nm      |                                                                       |       |
| Spectral Line Half Width                          |                 | $\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$    |                  | 35    |            | nm      |                                                                       |       |
| Viewing Angle                                     |                 | $2\phi_{1/2}$            | 30               |       | 60         | °       |                                                                       |       |
| Optical Pulse Width (SIR)                         |                 | $tpw$                    | 1.41             | 1.6   | 2.23       | $\mu s$ | $tpw(TXD) = 1.6 \mu s$                                                |       |
| Optical Pulse Width (MIR, $IOV_{CC} \geq 1.5 V$ ) |                 | $tpw$                    | 148              | 217   | 260        | ns      | $tpw(TXD) = 217 ns$                                                   |       |
| Optical Rise and Fall Times (SIR)                 |                 | $t_r$ (EI)<br>$t_f$ (EI) |                  | 50    | 600        | ns      | $tpw(TXD) = 1.6 \mu s$                                                |       |
| Optical Rise and Fall Times (MIR)                 |                 | $t_r$ (EI)<br>$t_f$ (EI) |                  | 30    | 40         | ns      | $tpw(TXD) = 1.6 \mu s$                                                |       |
| LED Current                                       | On (SIR)        | $I_{VLED}$               |                  | 60    | 72         | mA      | $V_{VLED} = V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_I(TXD) \geq V_{IH}$                  |       |
|                                                   | On (MIR)        | $I_{VLED}$               |                  | 150   | 180        | mA      | $V_{VLED} = V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_I(TXD) \geq V_{IH}$                  |       |
|                                                   | Current Off     | $I_{VLED}$               |                  | 0.005 | 1          | $\mu s$ | $V_{VLED} = V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_I(TXD) \leq V_{IL}$                  |       |
| <b>Transceiver</b>                                |                 |                          |                  |       |            |         |                                                                       |       |
| TXD Input Current                                 | High            | $I_H$                    |                  | 10    | 200        | nA      | $V_I \geq V_{IH}$                                                     |       |
|                                                   | Low             | $I_L$                    |                  | -10   | -200       | nA      | $0 \leq V_I \leq V_{IL}$                                              |       |
| Supply Current                                    | Shutdown        | $I_{CC1}$                |                  | 0.01  |            | $\mu A$ | $V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_{SD} \geq V_{CC} - 0.5$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$    |       |
|                                                   | Idle            | $I_{CC2}$                |                  | 300   | 450        | $\mu A$ | $V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_I(TXD) \leq V_{IL}$ , $EI = 0$                  |       |
|                                                   | Active, Receive | $I_{CC3}$                |                  | 0.8   | 3.0        | mA      | $V_{CC} = 3.6 V$ , $V_I(TXD) \leq V_{IL}$                             | 12,13 |

### Notes:

- An in-band optical signal is a pulse/sequence where the peak wavelength,  $\lambda_p$ , is defined as  $850 nm \leq \lambda_p \leq 900 nm$ , and the pulse characteristics are compliant with the IrDA Serial Infrared Physical Layer Link Specification.
- For in band signals  $\leq 1.152 Mbps$  where  $9 \mu W/cm^2 \leq EI \leq 500 mW/cm^2$ .
- For  $0.576 Mbps \leq$  in band signals  $\leq 1.152 Mbps$  where  $22.5 \mu W/cm^2 \leq EI \leq 500 mW/cm^2$ .
- Latency is defined as the time from the last TXD light output pulse until the receiver has recovered full sensitivity.
- Receiver wake up time is measured from the SD pin high to low transition or  $V_{CC}$  power on, to valid RXD output.
- Typical values are at  $EI = 10 mW/cm^2$ .
- Maximum value is at  $EI = 500 mW/cm^2$ .

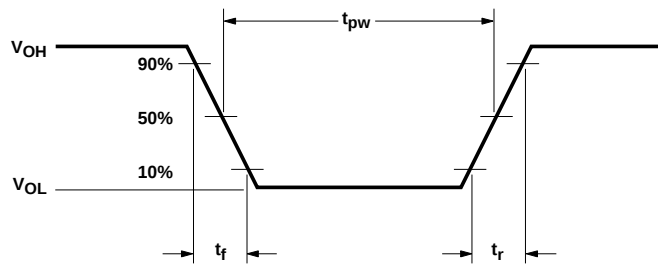


Figure 4. RXD output waveform.

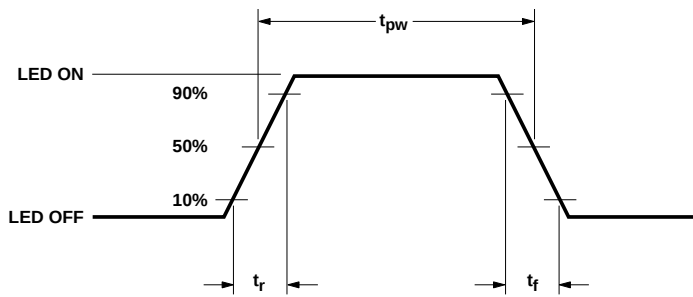


Figure 5. LED optical waveform.

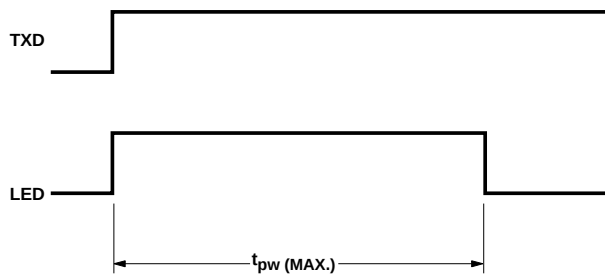


Figure 6. TXD 'Stuck On' protection waveform.

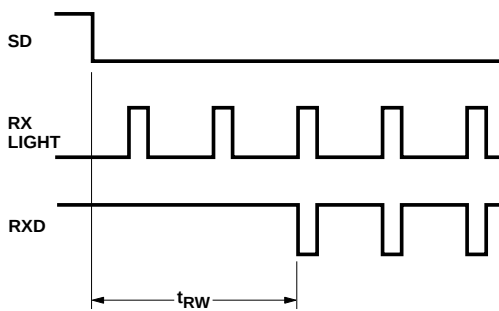


Figure 7. Receiver wakeup time waveform.

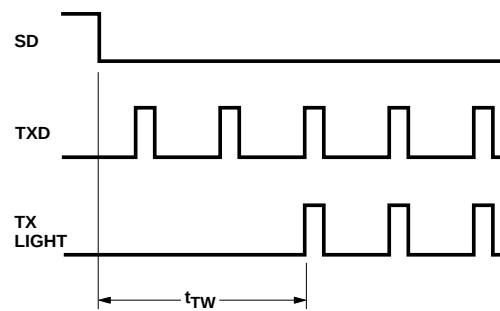


Figure 8. TXD wakeup time waveform.

## Package Dimensions

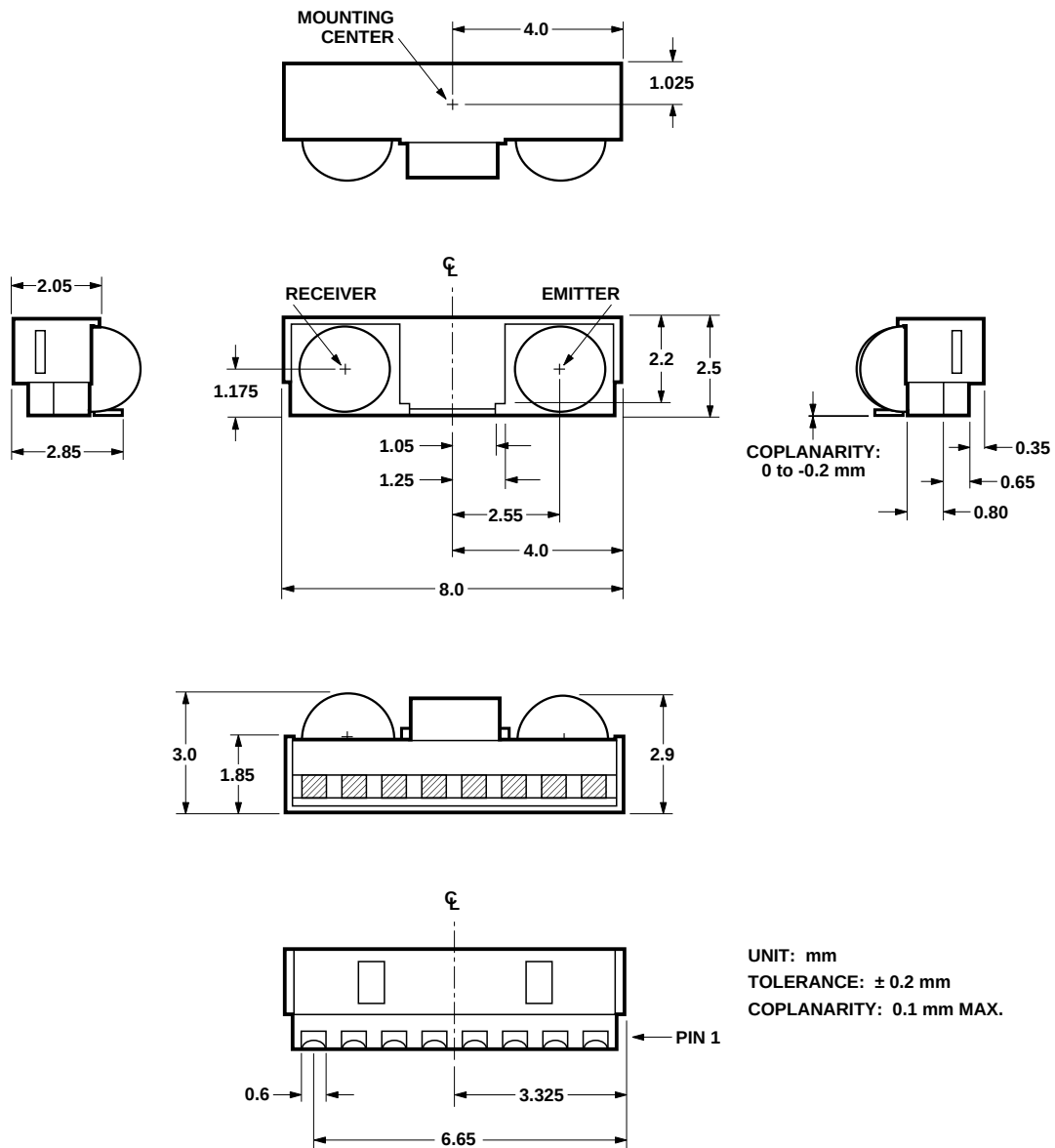


Figure 9. Package outline dimensions.

Tape and Reel Dimensions

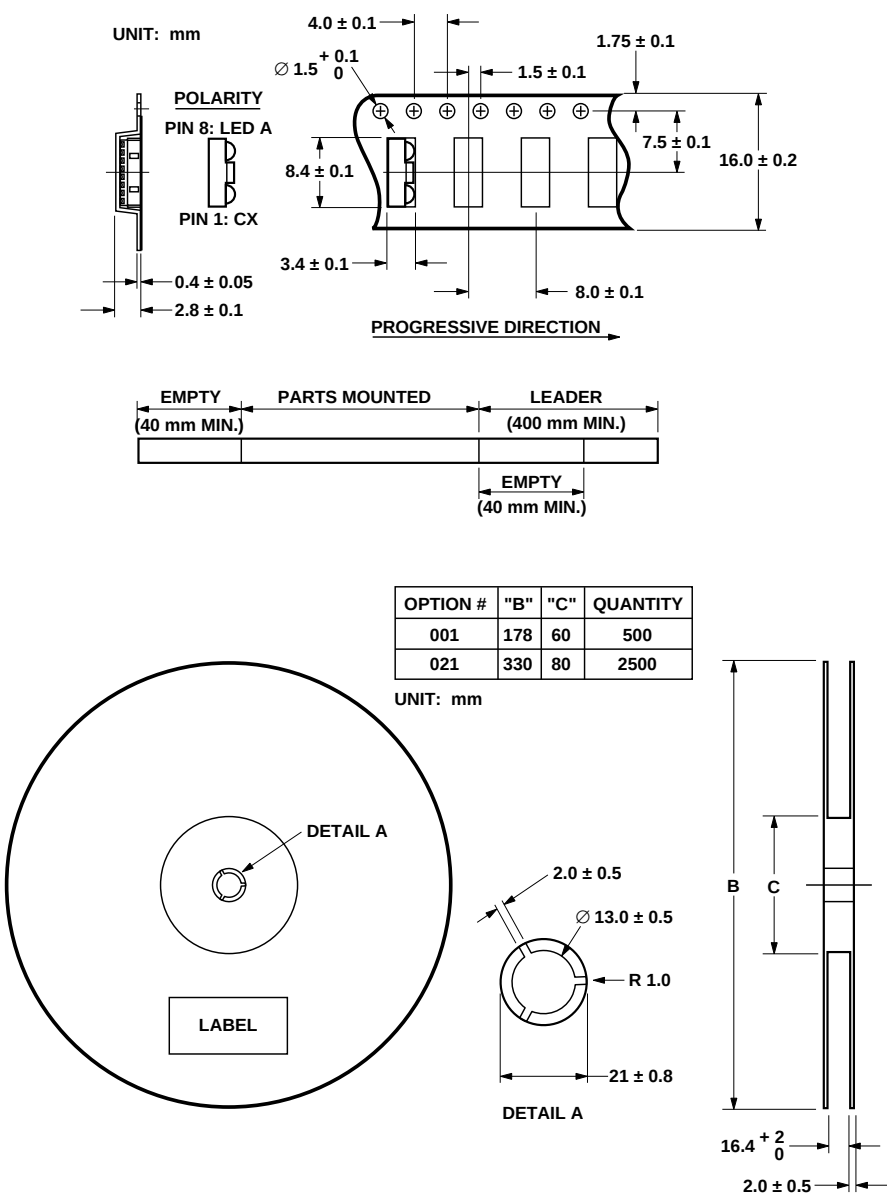


Figure 10. Tape and reel dimensions.

## Moisture-Proof Packaging

All HSDL-3210 options are shipped in moisture-proof packaging. Once opened, moisture absorption begins. This product is compliant to JEDEC level 4.

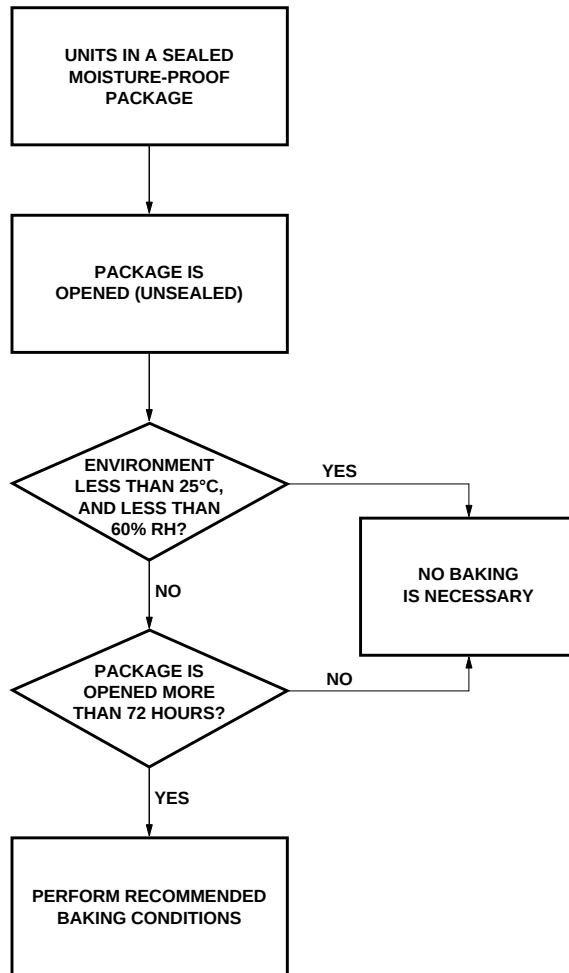


Figure 11. Baking conditions chart.

## Baking Conditions

If the parts are not stored in dry conditions, they must be baked before reflow to prevent damage to the parts.

| Packaging | Temp. | Time       |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| In Reels  | 60°C  | ≥ 48 hours |
| In Bulk   | 100°C | ≥ 4 hours  |
|           | 125°C | ≥ 2 hours  |
|           | 150°C | ≥ 1 hour   |

Baking should only be done once.

## Recommended Storage Conditions

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Storage Temp.     | 10°C to 30°C |
| Relative Humidity | Below 60% RH |

## Time from Unsealing to Soldering

After removal from the bag, the parts should be soldered within two days if stored at the recommended storage conditions. If times longer than three days are needed, the parts must be stored in a dry box.

## Reflow Profile

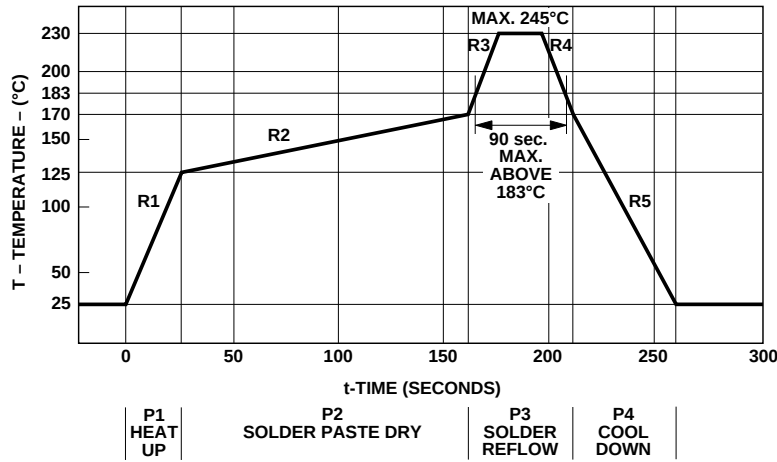


Figure 12. Reflow graph.

| Process Zone     | Symbol | $\Delta T$                                | Maximum $\Delta T/\Delta \text{time}$ |
|------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Heat Up          | P1, R1 | 25°C to 125°C                             | 4°C/s                                 |
| Solder Paste Dry | P2, R2 | 125°C to 170°C                            | 0.5°C/s                               |
| Solder Reflow    | P3, R3 | 170°C to 230°C (245°C at 10 seconds max.) | 4°C/s                                 |
|                  | P3, R4 | 230°C to 170°C                            | -4°C/s                                |
| Cool Down        | P4, R5 | 170°C to 25°C                             | -3°C/s                                |

The reflow profile is a straight line representation of a nominal temperature profile for a convective reflow solder process. The temperature profile is divided into four process zones, each with different  $\Delta T/\Delta \text{time}$  temperature change rates. The  $\Delta T/\Delta \text{time}$  rates are detailed in the above table. The temperatures are measured at the component to printed circuit board connections.

In **process zone P1**, the PC board and HSDL-3210 castellation I/O pins are heated to a temperature of 125°C to activate the flux in the solder paste. The temperature ramp up rate, R1, is limited to 4°C per second to allow for even heating of both the PC board and HSDL-3210 castellation I/O pins.

**Process zone P2** should be of sufficient time duration (> 60 seconds) to dry the solder paste. The temperature is raised to a level just below the liquidus point of the solder, usually 170°C (338°F).

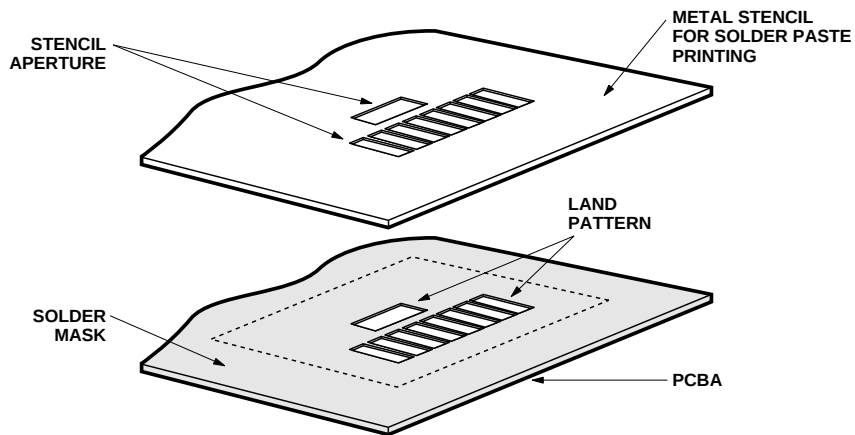
**Process zone P3** is the solder reflow zone. In zone P3, the temperature is quickly raised above the liquidus point of solder to 230°C (446°F) for optimum results. The dwell time above the liquidus point of solder should be between 15 and 90 seconds. It usually takes about 15 seconds to assure proper coalescing of the solder balls into liquid solder and the formation of good solder connections. Beyond a dwell time of 90 seconds, the inter-

metallic growth within the solder connections becomes excessive, resulting in the formation of weak and unreliable connections. The temperature is then rapidly reduced to a point below the solidus temperature of the solder, usually 170°C (338°F), to allow the solder within the connections to freeze solid.

**Process zone P4** is the cool down after solder freeze. The cool down rate, R5, from the liquidus point of the solder to 25°C (77°F) should not exceed -3°C per second maximum. This limitation is necessary to allow the PC board and HSDL-3210 castellation I/O pins to change dimensions evenly, putting minimal stresses on the HSDL-3210 transceiver.

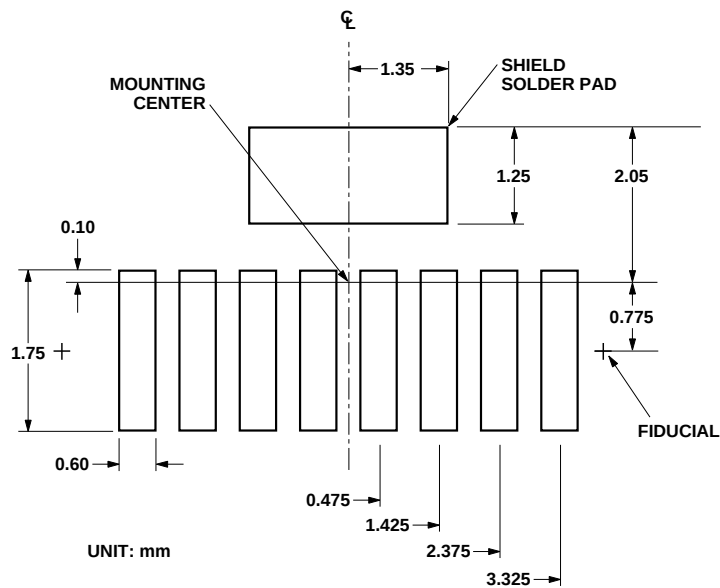
## Appendix A : SMT Assembly Application Note

## 1.0 Solder Pad, Mask and Metal Solder Stencil Aperture



**Figure 13. Stencil and PCBA.**

### 1.1 Recommended Land Pattern



**Figure 14. Land pattern.**

### 1.2 Recommended Metal Solder Stencil Aperture

It is recommended that only a 0.152 mm (0.006 inches) or a 0.127 mm (0.005 inches) thick stencil be used for solder paste printing. This is to ensure adequate printed solder paste volume and no shorting. See the table below the drawing for combinations of metal stencil aperture and metal stencil thickness that should be used.

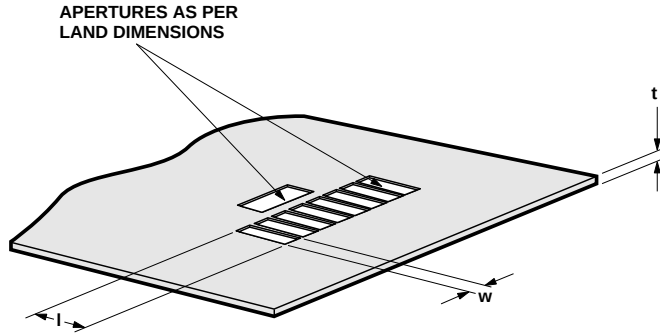


Figure 15. Solder stencil aperture.

Aperture opening for shield pad is 2.7 mm x 1.25 mm as per land pattern.

| Stencil Thickness, t (mm) | Aperture Size (mm) |                 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|                           | Length, l          | Width, w        |
| 0.152 mm                  | $2.60 \pm 0.05$    | $0.55 \pm 0.05$ |
| 0.127 mm                  | $3.00 \pm 0.05$    | $0.55 \pm 0.05$ |

### 1.3 Adjacent Land Keepout and Solder Mask Areas

Adjacent land keep-out is the **maximum space** occupied by the unit relative to the land pattern. There should be no other SMD components within this area.

The minimum solder resist strip width required to avoid solder bridging adjacent pads is **0.2 mm**. It is recommended that two fiducial crosses be placed at mid-length of the pads for unit alignment.

**Note:** Wet/Liquid Photo-Imageable solder resist/mask is recommended.

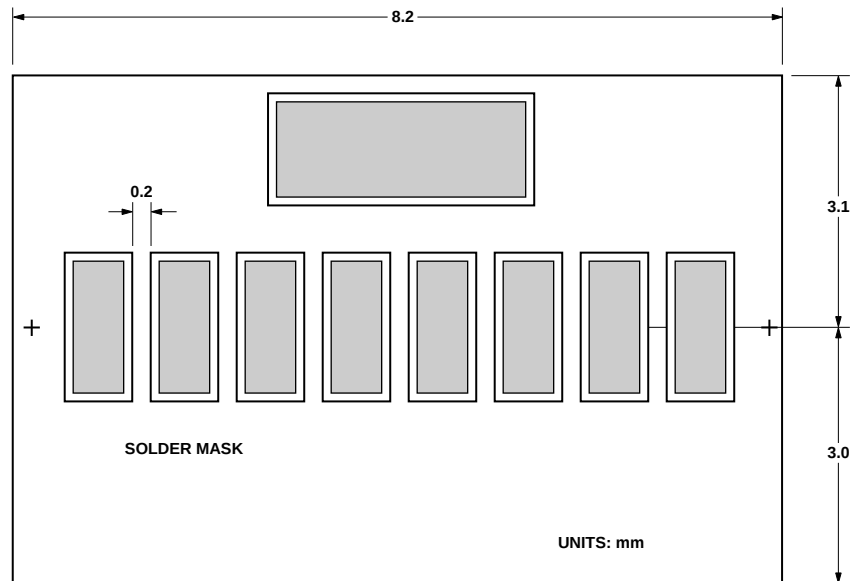


Figure 16. Adjacent land keep-out and solder mask areas.

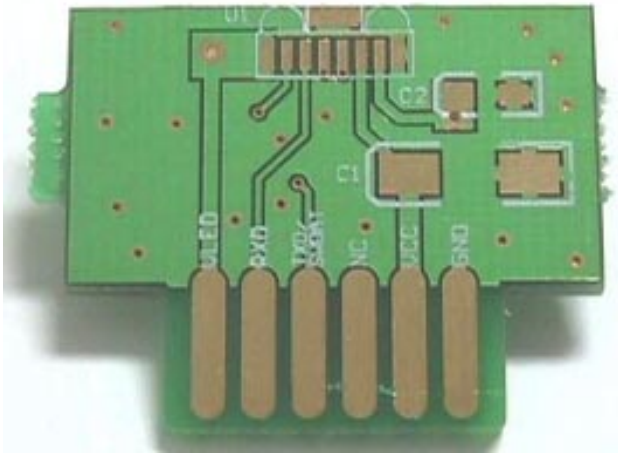
## Appendix B: PCB Layout Suggestion

The following PCB layout shows a recommended layout that should result in good electrical and EMI performance. Things to note:

1. The ground plane should be continuous under the part, but should not extend under the shield trace.
2. The shield trace is a wide, low inductance trace back to the system ground.
3. C1 is an optional  $V_{CC}$  filter capacitor. It may be left out if the  $V_{CC}$  is clean.

4.  $V_{LED}$  can be connected to either unfiltered or unregulated power. If C1 is used, and if  $V_{LED}$  is connected to  $V_{CC}$ , the connection should be before the C1 cap.

A reference layout of a 2-layer Agilent evaluation board for HSDL-3210 based on the guidelines stated above is shown below. For more details, please refer to Agilent Application Note 1114, Infrared Transceiver PC Board Layout for Noise Immunity.



Top Layer



Bottom Layer

Figure 17. PCB layout suggestions.

## Appendix C: General Application Guide for the HSDL-3210 Infrared IrDA® Compliant 1.15 Mb/s Transceiver

### Description

The HSDL-3210, a low-cost and small form factor infrared transceiver, is designed to address the mobile computing market such as PDAs, as well as small embedded mobile products such as digital cameras and cellular phones. It is fully compliant to IrDA 1.3 low power specification from 9.6 kb/s to

1.152 Mb/s, and supports HP-SIR and TV Remote modes. The design of the HSDL-3210 also includes the following unique features:

- Supports the serial interface for transceiver control (STC) specification.
- Low passive component count.
- Shutdown mode for low power consumption requirement.
- Interface to input/output logic circuits as low as 1.5 V.
- Adjustable optical power management

### Interface to Recommended I/O chips

The HSDL-3210's TXD data input is buffered to allow for CMOS drive levels. No peaking circuit or capacitor is required. Data rate from 9.6 kb/s up to 1.152 Mbp/s is available at the RXD pin.

The block diagram below shows how the IR port fits into a mobile phone and PDA platform.

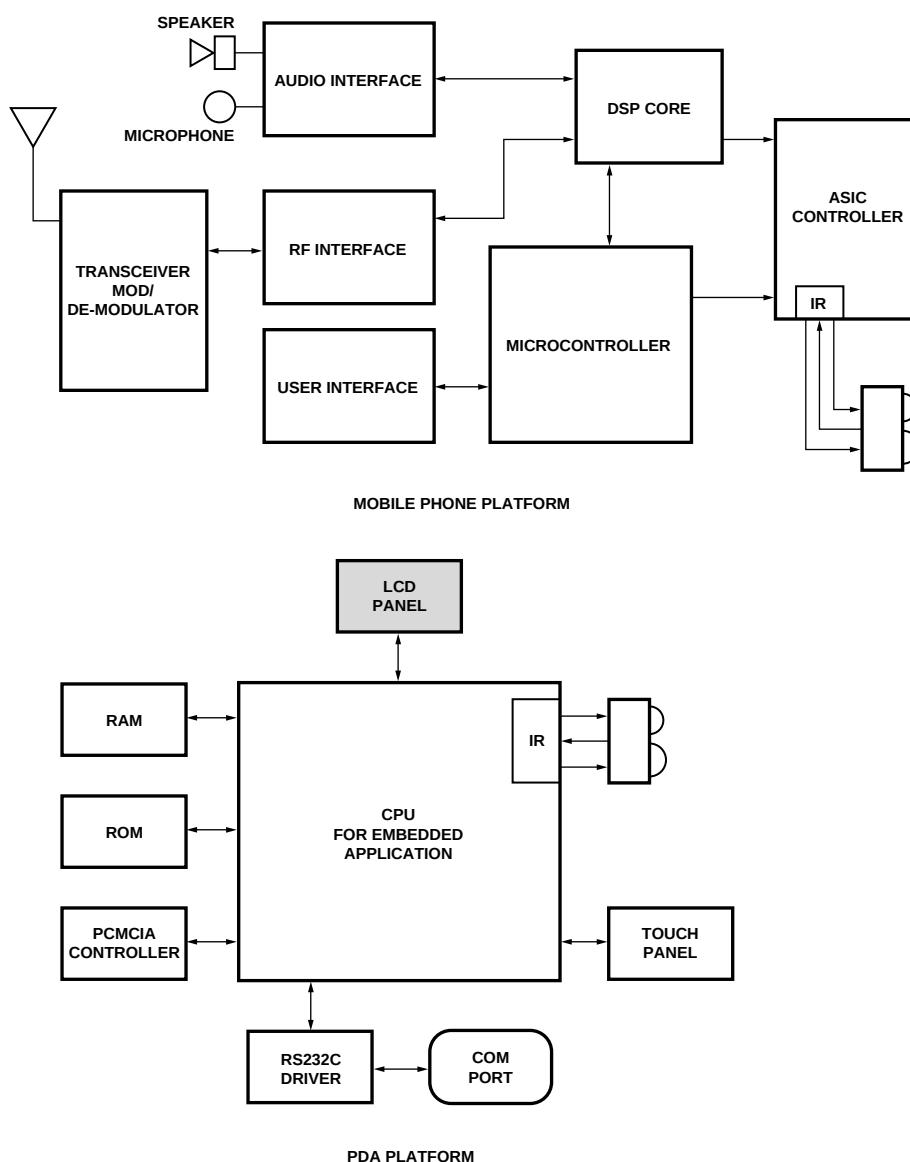


Figure 18. Mobile phone and PDA platform diagrams.

### Serial Interface Transceiver Control (STC)

HSDL-3210 supports the serial interface for transceiver control specification that provides a common interface between the transceiver and controller.

STC comprises a 3-wire interface: TXD/SWDAT, RXD/ARDAT and SCLK. This 3-wire interface abolishes the use of different modes and logic pins of existing transceivers. Instead registers on board the transceiver store

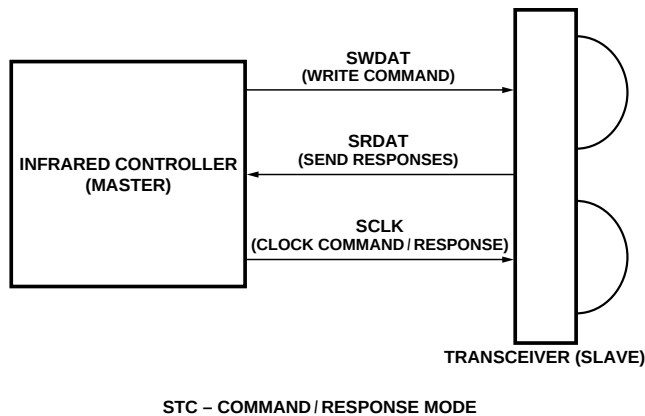
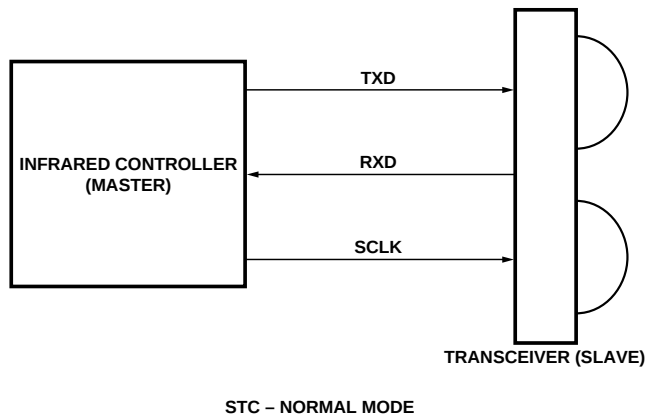
operating modes and states, thus electrical interface can be standardized across different vendors and transceivers.

The diagram below shows the STC I/O between the transceiver and the IrDA controller.

In normal operation, the TXD and RXD carry IR transmit and receive signals. In STC mode, SWDAT and SRDAT carry command and responses to and from the transceiver respectively.

Activity on the SCLK line determines whether the transceiver is to operate in the normal or STC mode.

Please refer to Agilent Application Note 1270 Serial Transceiver Control for Infrared Transceivers for further information on implementing STC using HSDL-3210 as well as the lists of registers supported by HSDL-3210.



The link distance testing was done using typical HSDL-3210 units with National Semiconductor's PC87109 3V Super I/O controller and SMC's FDC37C669 and FDC37N769 Super I/O controllers. An IR link distance of up to 40 cm was demonstrated for SIR at full power. On the other hand, for MIR at full power, an IR link distance of up to 35 cm was demonstrated.

Figure 19. STC block diagram.

## Appendix D: Optical port dimensions for HSDL-3210

To ensure IrDA compliance, some constraints on the height and width of the window exist. The minimum dimensions ensure that the IrDA cone angles are met without vignetting. The maximum dimensions minimize the effects of stray light. The minimum size corresponds to a cone angle of 30° and the maximum size corresponds to a cone angle of 60°.

In the figure below, X is the width of the window, Y is the height of the window, and Z is the distance

from the HSDL-3210 to the back of the window. The distance from the center of the LED lens to the center of the photodiode lens, K, is 5.1 mm. The equations for computing the window dimensions are as follows:

$$X = K + 2*(Z + D)*\tan A$$

$$Y = 2*(Z + D)*\tan A$$

The above equations assume that the thickness of the window is negligible compared to the distance of the module from the back of the window (Z). If they

are comparable, Z' replaces Z in the above equation. Z' is defined as:

$$Z' = Z + t/n$$

where 't' is the thickness of the window and 'n' is the refractive index of the window material.

The depth of the LED image inside the HSDL-3210, D, is 3.17 mm. 'A' is the required half angle for viewing. For IrDA compliance, the minimum is 15° and the maximum is 30°. Assuming the thickness of the window to be negligible, the equations result in the following tables and graphs.

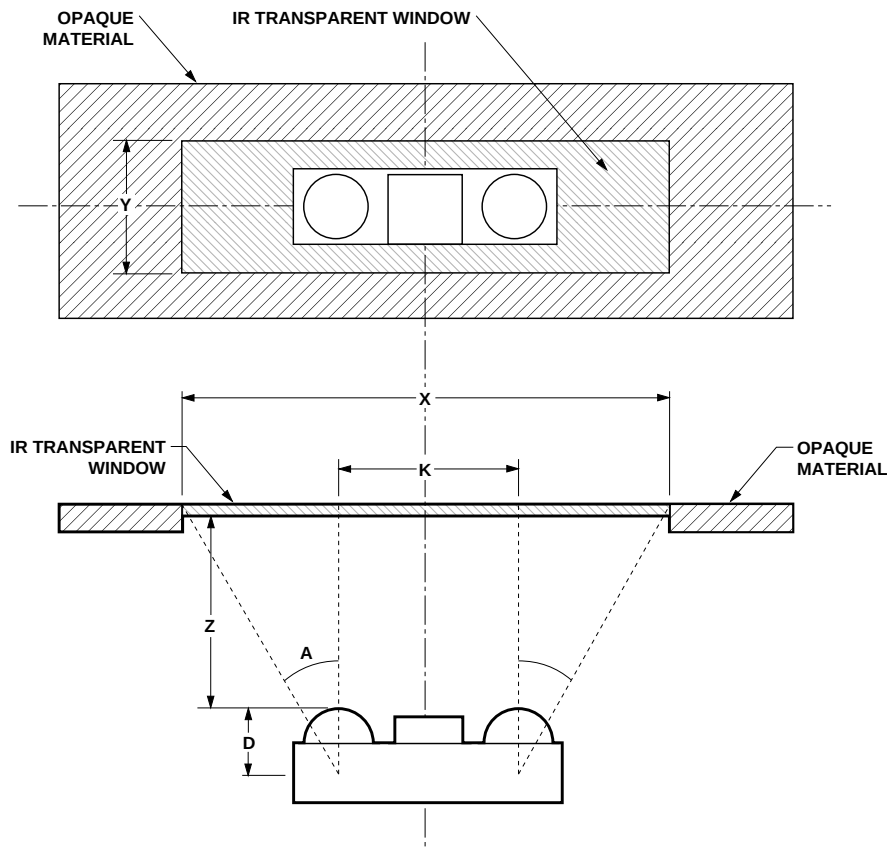


Figure 20. Window design diagram.

| Module Depth<br>(z) mm | Aperture Width (x, mm) |       | Aperture Height (y, mm) |      |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|
|                        | Max.                   | Min.  | Max.                    | Min. |
| 0                      | 8.76                   | 6.80  | 3.66                    | 1.70 |
| 1                      | 9.92                   | 7.33  | 4.82                    | 2.33 |
| 2                      | 11.07                  | 7.87  | 5.97                    | 2.77 |
| 3                      | 12.22                  | 8.41  | 7.12                    | 3.31 |
| 4                      | 13.38                  | 8.94  | 8.28                    | 3.84 |
| 5                      | 14.53                  | 9.48  | 9.43                    | 4.38 |
| 6                      | 15.69                  | 10.01 | 10.59                   | 4.91 |
| 7                      | 16.84                  | 10.55 | 11.74                   | 5.45 |
| 8                      | 18.00                  | 11.09 | 12.90                   | 5.99 |
| 9                      | 19.15                  | 11.62 | 14.05                   | 6.52 |

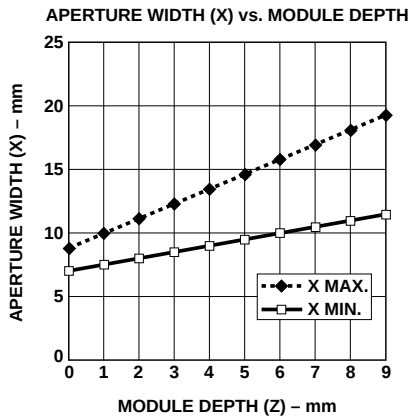


Figure 21. Aperture width (X) vs. module depth.

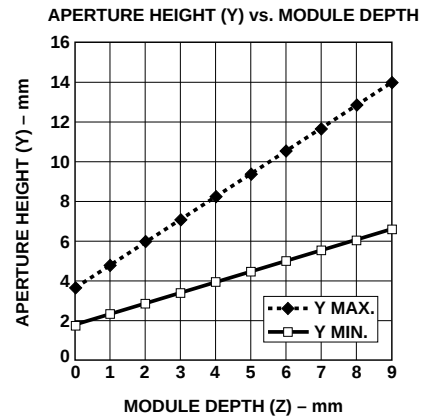


Figure 22. Aperture height (Y) vs. module depth.

### Window Material

Almost any plastic material will work as a window material. Polycarbonate is recommended. The surface finish of the plastic should be smooth, without any texture. An IR filter dye may be used in the window to make it look black to the eye, but the total optical loss of the window should be 10% or less for best optical performance. Light loss should be measured at 875 nm.

The recommended plastic materials for use as a cosmetic window are available from General Electric Plastics.

Recommended Plastic Materials:

| Material Number | Light Transmission | Haze | Refractive Index |
|-----------------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| Lexan 141L      | 88%                | 1%   | 1.586            |
| Lexan 920A      | 85%                | 1%   | 1.586            |
| Lexan 940A      | 85%                | 1%   | 1.586            |

Note: 920A and 940A are more flame retardant than 141L.  
Recommended Dye: Violet #21051 (IR transmissant above 625 nm).

### Shape of the Window

From an optics standpoint, the window should be flat. This ensures that the window will not alter either the radiation pattern of the LED, or the receive pattern of the photodiode.

If the window must be curved for mechanical or industrial design reasons, place the same curve on the back side of the window that has an identical radius as the front side. While this will not completely eliminate the lens effect of the front curved surface, it will significantly reduce the effects. The amount of change in

the radiation pattern is dependent upon the material chosen for the window, the radius of the front and back curves, and the distance from the back surface to the transceiver. Once these items are known, a lens design can be made which will eliminate the effect of the front surface curve.

The following drawings show the effects of a curved window on the radiation pattern. In all cases, the center thickness of the window is 1.5 mm, the window is made of polycarbonate plastic, and the distance from the transceiver to the back surface of the window is 3 mm.

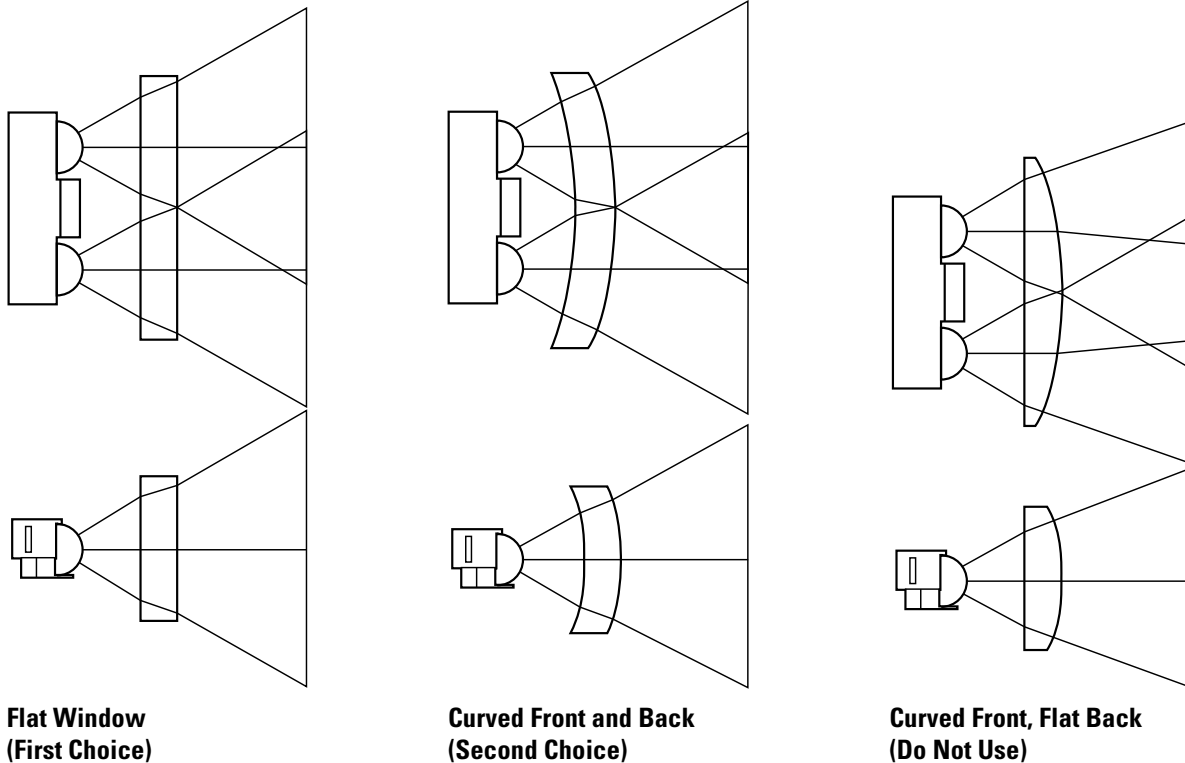


Figure 23. Shape of windows.

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