

Structure Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit

Product Name IrDA Controller LSI built-in Ir remote control

Model name **BU92747KV**

Outer Dimension Figure 1 Outer Dimensions

- Features**
- Data transfer speed (bps)
 - IrDA SIR: 2.4kbps, 9.6kbps, 19.2kbps, 38.4kbps, 57.6kbps and 115.2kbps
 - IrDA MIR: 0.576Mbps, 1.152Mbps
 - IrDA FIR: 4Mbps
 - IrSimple
 - Interface
 - 16-bit data bus , Address A₀₋₃
 - Built-in 2560 × 2byte FIFO buffer (for transmission and reception)
 - Accessible as a memory device connected to the bus
 - Power down mode setting possible for transmission and reception
 - Input clock of 48MHz for external input clock and crystal input clock
 - Ir remote control function
 - Serial 2-lines SDA, and SCL

*This LSI chip is not subject to radiation-proof design.

Absolute Maximum Rating
Ta=25°C unless otherwise stated

Item	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Supply voltage ^{*1}	V _{DD}	-0.3	2.5	V
Interface supply voltage1 ^{*1}	V _{IO1}	-0.3	4.5	V
Interface supply voltage2 ^{*1}	V _{IO2}	-0.3	4.5	V
Input voltage ^{*1}	V _{IN}	-0.3	V _{IO1, 2} +0.3	V
Power dissipation ^{*2}	P _d	-	900	mW
Operating temperature range	T _{OPR}	-40	85	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{STG}	-55	125	°C

*1 It applies to all pins based on the GND pin.

*2 Reduced by 9.0mW for each increase in Ta of 1 over 25 (mounted on 70.0mm × 70.0mm × 1.6mm Glass-epoxy PCB)

Operation Range

Item	Symbol	Minimum	Standard	Maximum	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{DD}	1.62	1.8	1.98	V
Interface supply voltage1	V _{IO1}	1.62	1.8	3.6	V
Interface supply voltage2 ^{*3}	V _{IO2}	1.62	1.8	3.6	V

*3 V_{IO2} is connected with XIN/CLK48M, XOUT, PWDN, NIRQ and RESET.

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is the formal specification.

A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

Electrical Characteristics (DC Characteristics)

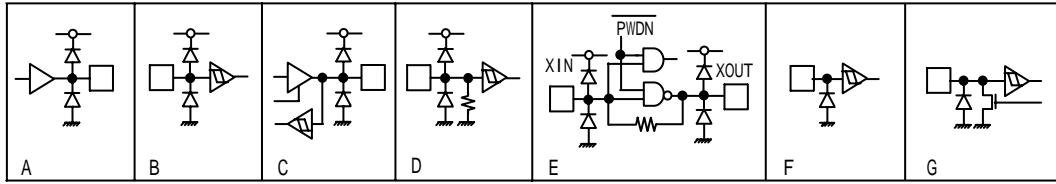
 Ta=25°C, V_{DD}=1.8V, V_{IO1}=1.8V, V_{IO2}=1.8V and GND=0V unless otherwise stated

Item	Symbol	Standard value			Unit	Remarks
		MIN	TYP	MAX		
Dissipation current 1	I _{DD1}	-	0.1	10	μA	For input with no output load = 0V
Dissipation current 2	I _{DD2}	-	10	30	mA	For XIN = 48MHz
Digital high-level input voltage	V _{IH}	0.75 × V _{IO}	-	-	V	
Digital low-level input voltage	V _{IL}	-	-	0.25 × V _{IO}	V	
Digital high-level input current	I _{IH}	-	-	10	μA	Input voltage level 1.8V
		-	-	100	μA	Input voltage level 1.8V TEST1-3
Digital low-level input current	I _{IL}	-	-	10	μA	Input voltage level GND
Digital high-level output voltage	V _{OH}	V _{IO} -0.6	-	-	V	INTR, D ₀₋₁₅ , IrDAPWDOWN, IrTX, IrRC, NIRQ, CTLA IOH=-1mA
Digital low-level output voltage	V _{OL}	-	-	0.6	V	INTR, D ₀₋₁₅ , IrDAPWDOWN, IrTX, IrRC, SDA, NIRQ, CTLA IOL=1mA

Pin Description

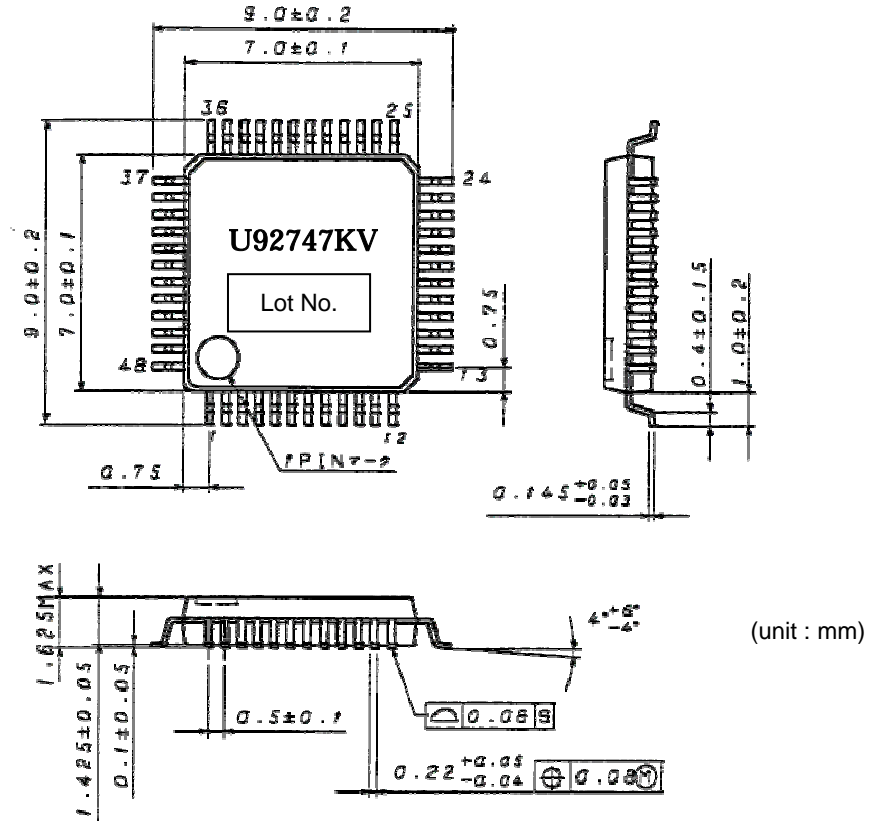
Pin name	I / O	Condition of after reset	Pin Function	Circuit Diagram
IrRX	I	-	IrDA Receive Input Pin	B
EXTIR	I	-	Signal Input Pin in SM2="H" (Input Signal is outputted to IrTX or IrRC)	B
IrTX	O	L	IrDA and remote control Transmission Output Pin Transmission IrDA when RC_EN= "L" Transmission remote control when RC_EN="H", RC_MODE="H"	A
D ₀₋₁₅	I / O	Input	Data I/O Pin	C
A ₀₋₃	I	-	Address Input Pin	B
$\overline{\text{CS}}$	I	-	Chip Select Pin. Low (L) Active The read/write signal goes "Active" in a Low period.	B
$\overline{\text{RD}}$	I	-	Read Signal Input Pin. Low (L) Active	B
$\overline{\text{WR}}$	I	-	Write Signal Input Pin. Low (L) Active	B
$\overline{\text{INTR}}$	O	H	CPU Interrupt Request Output Pin (IrDA controller) The signal goes "Low" when an interrupt condition takes place.	A
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	-	Reset Input Pin. Low (L) Active The signal causes the internal register settings, etc. to be initialized.	B
$\overline{\text{PWDN}}$	I	-	Power Down Mode Setting. Low (L) Active When set to Low (L), this signal causes the wait status and sets the low dissipation current mode. After the power down mode is removed, $\overline{\text{RESET}}=\text{L}$ must set to Low until crystal clock oscillation becomes stable (about 2 or 3 ms). After that $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ must set to High. Take it into consideration that this period depends on the crystal in use.	B
IrRC	O	L	Remote control transmission Output pin Transmission remote control when RC_EN= "H", RC_MODE= "L"	A
CTLA	O	L	Control Signal Output Pin	A
SCL	I	-	Serial clock	F
SDA	I/O	Input	Serial data I/O Pin	G
$\overline{\text{NIRQ}}$	O	H	CPU Interrupt Request Output Pin (Ir remote control) The signal goes "Low" when an interrupt condition takes place.	A
XIN/CLK48M	I	-	Crystal IN / External CLK Input	E
XOUT	O	-	Crystal OUT (N.C when external input clock is used)	E
TEST1-3	I	-	Test pins (These pins must be GND during normal operation.)	D
IrDA PWDOWN	O	H	IrDA module control signal output pin These pins must be OPEN for IrDA modules having no power-down pin.	A
V _{DD}	-	-	Power supply pin	-
V _{IO1}	-	-	Interface power supply voltage1	-
V _{IO2}	-	-	Interface power supply voltage2	-
GND	-	-	Ground pin	-

Equivalent Circuit Diagram



Outer Dimensions

Figure1 Outer Dimensions(VQFP48)



Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name
1	PWDN	13	GND	25	D ₀	37	GND
2	RESET	14	D ₅	26	D ₆	38	IrRX
3	NIRQ	15	A ₀	27	D ₁₄	39	EXTIR
4	V _{IO2}	16	D ₄	28	D ₁₂	40	IrTX
5	TEST2	17	D ₁₀	29	D ₁₃	41	IrDAPWDOWN
6	A ₃	18	D ₉	30	INTR	42	CTLA
7	V _{IO1}	19	D ₃	31	CS	43	IrRC
8	TEST1	20	D ₁₅	32	TEST3	44	(NC)
9	A ₂	21	D ₂	33	RD	45	SCL
10	A ₁	22	D ₈	34	V _{IO1}	46	SDA
11	D ₁₁	23	D ₁	35	WR	47	XOUT
12	V _{DD}	24	D ₇	36	V _{DD}	48	XIN

Notes for use**(1) Absolute maximum ratings**

Use of the IC in excess of absolute maximum ratings such as the applied voltage or operating temperature range may result in IC damage. Assumptions should not be made regarding the state of the IC (short mode or open mode) when such damage is suffered. A physical safety measure such as a fuse should be implemented when use of the IC in a special mode where the absolute maximum ratings may be exceeded is anticipated.

(2) Mutual impedance

Use short and wide wiring tracks for the power supply and ground to keep the mutual impedance as small as possible. Use a capacitor to keep ripple to a minimum.

(3) GND potential

Ensure a minimum GND pin potential in all operating conditions.

(4) Short circuit mode between terminals and wrong mounting

In order to mount the IC on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can destroy the IC. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the IC can destroy

(5) Setting of heat

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions.

(6) Actions in strong magnetic field

Use caution when using the IC in the presence of a strong magnetic field as doing so may cause the IC to malfunction.

(7) Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small signal and large current GND patterns, it is recommended to isolate the two ground patterns, placing a single ground point at the application's reference point so that the pattern wiring resistance and voltage variations caused by large currents do not cause variations in the small signal ground voltage. Be careful not to change the GND wiring pattern of any external components, either.

(8) When power is first supplied the CMOS IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and rush current may flow instantaneously.

Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of connections.

(9) For ICs with more than one power, it is possible than rush current many flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays.

Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of wiring.

Notes

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