GP1UM26XK/GP1UM27XK Series
GP1UM28XK/GP1UM28YK Series

Features
1. Compact (case volume).
2. Various B.P.F. (Band Pass Frequency) frequency to meet different user needs.

Applications
1. AV equipments
2. Home appliances

Outline Dimensions
(Unit: mm)

Example of mounting drawing from solder side (Reference)

2. Unspecified tolerance: ±0.3
3. Case thickness: 0.3TYP
4. *2: Exclude saged solder
5. *3: If there are difficulties to insert the GP1UM26XK series on PCB, we recommend to expand +0.1mm from original 2.9mm.

Notice In the absence of confirmation by device specification sheets, SHARP takes no responsibility for any defects that may occur in equipment using any SHARP devices shown in catalogs, data books, etc. Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device.

Internet Internet address for Electronic Components Group http://sharp-world.com/ecg/
Diversified models with a different B.P.F. frequency are also available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.P.F. center frequency</th>
<th>GP1UM26XK</th>
<th>GP1UM27XK</th>
<th>GP1UM28XK</th>
<th>GP1UM28YK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>GP1UM260XK</td>
<td>GP1UM270XK</td>
<td>GP1UM280XK</td>
<td>GP1UM280YK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>GP1UM261XK</td>
<td>GP1UM271XK</td>
<td>GP1UM281XK</td>
<td>GP1UM281YK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>GP1UM262XK</td>
<td>GP1UM272XK</td>
<td>GP1UM282XK</td>
<td>GP1UM282YK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>GP1UM267XK</td>
<td>GP1UM277XK</td>
<td>GP1UM287XK</td>
<td>GP1UM287YK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>GP1UM27XK</td>
<td>GP1UM280XK</td>
<td>GP1UM280YK</td>
<td>GP1UM280YK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: kHz
**Absolute Maximum Ratings** *(T A=25°C)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>V CC</td>
<td>0 to +6.0 V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>T pr</td>
<td>−10 to +70 °C</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>T stg</td>
<td>−20 to +70 °C</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering temperature</td>
<td>T sol</td>
<td>260 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 No dew condensation is allowed  
*2 For 5s (At mounting on PCB with thickness of 1.6mm)

**Recommended Operating Conditions** *(T A=25°C, V CC=5V)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Operating conditions</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>V CC</td>
<td>4.5 to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electro-optical Characteristics** *(T A=25°C, V CC=5V)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>TYP.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissipation current</td>
<td>I CC</td>
<td>No input light</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High level output voltage</td>
<td>V OH</td>
<td></td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level output voltage</td>
<td>V OL</td>
<td></td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High level pulse width</td>
<td>T 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1 200</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level pulse width</td>
<td>T 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.P.F. center frequency</td>
<td>f 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output pull-up resistance</td>
<td>R L</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*3 The burst wave as shown in the following figure shall be transmitted by the transmitter shown in Fig. 1  
The carrier frequency of the transmitter, however, shall be same as *4, and measurement shall be from just after starting the transmission until 50 pulse  
*4 The B.P.F. center frequency f 0 varies with model, as shown in ■ Model Line-up

Burst wave

![Burst Wave Diagram](image_url)

I p=I p(4)  
Duty 50%
### Performance
Using the transmitter shown in Fig. 1, the output signal of the light detecting unit is good enough to meet the following items in the standard optical system in Fig. 2.

1. **Linear reception distance characteristics**
   When \( L = 0.2 \) to \( 10.5 \text{ (9.0) m} \), \( E_V < 10 \text{ lx} \) and \( \phi = 0^\circ \) in Fig. 2, the output signal shall meet the electrical characteristics in the attached list.

2. **Sensitivity angle reception distance characteristics**
   When \( L = 0.2 \) to \( 7.5\text{ (6.5) m} \), \( E_V < 10 \text{ lx} \) and \( \phi \leq 30^\circ \) in Fig. 2, the output signal shall meet the electrical characteristics in the attached list.

3. **Anti outer peripheral light reception distance characteristics**
   When \( L = 0.2 \) to \( 5.0\text{ (4.0) m} \), \( E_V \leq 300 \text{ lx} \) and \( \phi = 0^\circ \) in Fig. 2, the output signal shall meet the electrical characteristics in the attached list.

*5 It refers to detector face illuminance
*6 Outer peripheral light source: CIE standard light source A shall be used and placed at 45° from perpendicular axis at the detector face center
*7 In case of B.P.F. center frequency: 56.8kHz model

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**Fig. 1 Transmitter**

![Fig. 1 Transmitter Diagram](image1)

In the above figure, the transmitter should be set so that the output \( V_{OUT} \) (P-P) can be 40mV. However, the PD49PI to be used here should be of the short-circuit current \( I_{sc} = 2.6 \mu A \) at \( E_V = 100 \text{ lx} \). (\( E_V \) is an illuminance by CIE standard light source A (tungsten lamp).)

**Fig. 2 Standard Optical System**

![Fig. 2 Standard Optical System Diagram](image2)

Light detector face illuminance: \( E_V \)

Reception distance: \( L \)

(\( \phi \) indicates horizontal and vertical directions.)
1. When this infrared remote control detecting unit shall be adopted for wireless remote control, please use it with the signal format of transmitter, which total duty ratio \( D_t = \frac{\sum t_n}{T} \) is 40% or less. ON signal time \( T_{ON} \) (Pulse width of the presence of modulated IR) should be 250(200:In case of B.P.F center frequency:56.8kHz model)µs or more. In case that the signal format of total duty and ON signal time is out of above conditions, there is a case that reception distance is much reduced or output is not appeared.

2. Use the light emitting unit (remote control transmitter), in consideration of performance, characteristics, operating conditions of light emitting device and the characteristics of the light detecting unit.

3. Pay attention to a malfunction of the light detecting unit when the surface is stained with dust and refuse. Care must be taken not to touch the light detector surface.

4. The shield case should be grounded on PCB pattern. (The area across the shield case and the GND terminal is internally conductive in some cases and non-conductive in some other cases.)

5. Do not apply unnecessary force to the terminal and the case.

6. Do not push the light detector surface (photodiode) from outside.

7. To avoid the electrostatic breakdown of IC, handle the unit under the condition of grounding with human body, soldering iron, etc.

8. Do not use hole and groove set in the case of the light detecting unit for other purposes, since they are required to maintain the specified performance.

9. External Circuit Examples (Mount the outer parts as near the unit as possible).

In setting \( R_1 \) and \( C_1 \), use suitable values after considering under the real condition. The circuit constant is a example. It is difference from mounting equipment. Please select it by your mounting equipment.

This device has a transistor as protection element between \( V_{CC} \) and GND to improve anti-static electricity proof.

Please be carefully not to apply exceeding the absolute maximum ratings of applying voltage and continuous high voltage spike noise because there is cases that transistor will be short by secondary breakdown generally. In order to do difficultly, Please add CR filter(47Ω(1/10W), 10µF or more)such as external circuit example above near \( V_{CC} \).
10. There is a possibility that noise on output may be caused by environmental condition (Disturbing light noise, Electromagnetic noise, Power supply line noise, etc.) even if there is no input transmission signal.

11. Please shall confirm operation or your actual machine. Because the output pulse width of this product is fluctuated by environmental conditions such as signal format, temperature, distance from transmitter, and so on.

12. In case that this product is kept in high humidity condition, it may be hard to solder, please be careful enough about storage method.
   Depend on the flux you select, there are different solderabilities, so please select a suitable flux and use it.

13. Please use this device away from the dew drop.
   Be aware that the dew drop rusts shield case and others, may affect the electric characteristics.
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      --- Office automation equipment
      --- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
      --- Test and measurement equipment
      --- Industrial control
      --- Audio visual equipment
      --- Consumer electronics

  (ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:
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      --- Traffic signals
      --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
      --- Alarm equipment
      --- Various safety devices, etc.

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       --- Nuclear power control equipment
       --- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).

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