

HT12A/HT12E 2¹² Series of Encoders

Features

- Operating voltage - 2.4V~5V for the HT12A
 - 2.4V~12V for the HT12E
- Low power and high noise immunity CMOS technology
- Low standby current: 0.1 μ A (typ.) at V_{DD}=5V
- HT12A with a 38kHz carrier for infrared transmission medium

Applications

- Burglar alarm system
- Smoke and fire alarm system
- Garage door controllers
- Car door controllers

General Description

The 2¹² encoders are a series of CMOS LSIs for remote control system applications. They are capable of encoding information which consists of N address bits and 12–N data bits. Each address/data input can be set to one of the two logic states. The programmed addresses/data are transmitted together with the header bits

- Minimum transmission word - Four words for the HT12E
 - One word for the HT12A
- Built-in oscillator needs only 5% resistor
- Data code has positive polarity
- Minimal external components
- HT12A/E: 18-pin DIP/20-pin SOP package
- Car alarm system
- Security system
- Cordless telephones
- Other remote control systems

via an RF or an infrared transmission medium upon receipt of a trigger signal. The capability to select a $\overline{\text{TE}}$ trigger on the HT12E or a DATA trigger on the HT12A further enhances the application flexibility of the 2^{12} series of encoders. The HT12A additionally provides a 38kHz carrier for infrared systems.

Function Part No.	Address No.	Address/ Data No.	Data No.	Oscillator	Trigger	Package	Carrier Output	Negative Polarity
HT12A	8	0	4	455kHz resonator	D8~D11	18 DIP 20 SOP	38kHz	No
HT12E	8	4	0	RC oscillator	$\overline{\mathrm{TE}}$	18 DIP 20 SOP	No	No

Note: Address/Data represents pins that can be address or data according to the decoder requirement.

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Selection Table

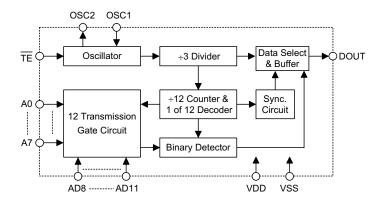


HT12A/HT12E

Block Diagram

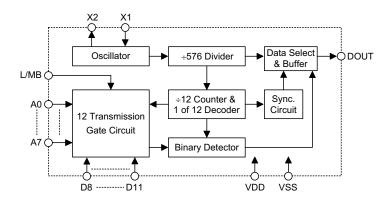
TE trigger

HT12E



DATA trigger

HT12A



Note: The address data pins are available in various combinations (refer to the address/data table).

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Pin Assignment

8-Address 4-Data		8-Address 4-Data		8-Address 4-Address		8-Address 4-Address	/Data	
A0 [1 A1 [2 A2 [3 A3 [4 A4 [5 A5 [6 A6 [7 A7 [8 VSS [9	18 VDD 17 DOUT 16 X1 15 X2 14 L/MB 13 D11 12 D10 11 D9 10 D8	NC [1 A0 [2 A1 [3 A2 [4 A3 [5 A4 [6 A5 [7 A6 [8 A7 [9 VSS [10	20 NC 19 VDD 18 DOUT 17 X1 16 X2 15 L/MB 14 D11 13 D10 12 D9 11 D8	A0 [1 A1 [2 A2 [3 A3 [4 A4 [5 A5 [6 A6 [7 A7 [8 VSS [9	18 VDD 17 DOUT 16 OSC1 15 OSC2 14 TE 13 AD11 12 AD10 11 AD9 10 AD8	NC [1 A0 2 A1 3 A2 4 A3 5 A4 6 A5 7 A6 8 A7 9 VSS 10	20 NC 19 VDD 18 DOUT 17 OSC1 16 OSC2 15 TE 14 AD11 13 AD10 12 AD9 11 AD8	
	HT12A HT12A - 18 DIP - 20 SOP				12E DIP	HT12E - 20 SOP		

Pin Description

Pin Name	I/O	Internal Connection	Description
		CMOS IN Pull-high (HT12A)	
A0~A7	I	NMOS TRANSMISSION GATE PROTECTION DIODE (HT12E)	Input pins for address A0~A7 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open
AD8~AD11	I	NMOS TRANSMISSION GATE PROTECTION DIODE (HT12E)	Input pins for address/data AD8~AD11 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open
D8~D11	I	CMOS IN Pull-high	Input pins for data D8~D11 setting and transmission en- able, active low These pins should be externally set to VSS or left open (see Note)
DOUT	0	CMOS OUT	Encoder data serial transmission output
L/MB	Ι	CMOS IN Pull-high	Latch/Momentary transmission format selection pin: Latch: Floating or VDD Momentary: VSS

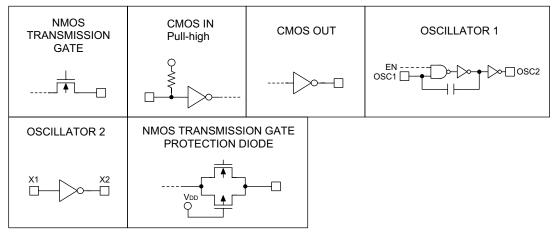
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Pin Name	I/O	Internal Connection	Description
TE	Ι	CMOS IN Pull-high	Transmission enable, active low (see Note)
OSC1	Ι	OSCILLATOR 1	Oscillator input pin
OSC2	0	OSCILLATOR 1	Oscillator output pin
X1	Ι	OSCILLATOR 2	455kHz resonator oscillator input
X2	0	OSCILLATOR 2	455kHz resonator oscillator output
VSS	Ι		Negative power supply, grounds
VDD	Ι	_	Positive power supply

Note: $D8 \sim D11$ are all data input and transmission enable pins of the HT12A.

 $\overline{\text{TE}}$ is a transmission enable pin of the HT12E.

Approximate internal connections



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage $(HT12A)$ –0.3V to $5.5V$
Input VoltageV_{SS}=0.3 to V_{DD}=0.3V
Operating Temperature– $20^{\circ}C$ to $75^{\circ}C$

Supply Voltage $(HT12E) \ldots \ldots -0.3V$ to $13V$
Storage Temperature50°C to 125°C

Note: These are stress ratings only. Stresses exceeding the range specified under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

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 $Ta=25^{\circ}C$

Electrical Characteristics

HT12A

Shal	Demonster		Test Conditions	Min.	—	М	TT! 4
Symbol	Parameter	V _{DD}	V _{DD} Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{DD}	Operating Voltage	_		2.4	3	5	V
Lamp	Stor dhe Germant	3V		—	0.1	1	μΑ
I _{STB}	Standby Current	5V	Oscillator stops	_	0.1	1	μΑ
T	Otime O	3V	No load		200	400	μA
I _{DD}	Operating Current	5V	f_{OSC} =455kHz		400	800	μA
T	O to t D in Course	-17	$V_{OH} {=} 0.9 V_{DD} \left(Source \right)$	-1	-1.6	_	mA
I _{DOUT}	Output Drive Current	5V	V_{OL} =0.1 V_{DD} (Sink)	2	3.2	_	mA
V _{IH}	"H" Input Voltage	_		$0.8V_{\rm DD}$	_	V _{DD}	V
V _{IL}	"L" Input Voltage			0		$0.2 V_{\rm DD}$	V
R _{DATA}	D8~D11 Pull-high Resistance	5V	V _{DATA} =0V	_	150	300	kΩ

HT12E

 $Ta=25^{\circ}C$

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Min	T	Ма	Unit	
Symbol	Parameter	V _{DD}	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
V _{DD}	Operating Voltage			2.4	5	12	v	
T	Stor Jhe Comment	3V		_	0.1	1	μΑ	
I _{STB}	Standby Current	12V	Oscillator stops	_	2	4	μΑ	
T	Oracratic of Coursest	3V	No load	_	40	80	μA	
I _{DD}	Operating Current	12V	f _{OSC} =3kHz	_	150	300	μA	
T		-37	$V_{OH} {=} 0.9 V_{DD} \left(Source \right)$	-1	-1.6		mA	
I _{DOUT}	Output Drive Current	5V	$V_{OL}=0.1V_{DD}$ (Sink)	1	1.6		mA	
V _{IH}	"H" Input Voltage			0.8V _{DD}		V _{DD}	v	
V _{IL}	"L" Input Voltage			0		$0.2 V_{DD}$	V	
f _{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency	5V	$R_{OSC}=1.1M\Omega$	_	3		kHz	
RTE	TE Pull-high Resistance	5V	$V_{\overline{\text{TE}}}=0V$	—	1.5	3	MΩ	

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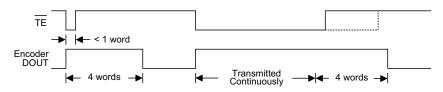
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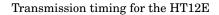


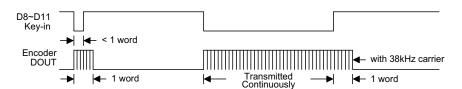
Functional Description

Operation

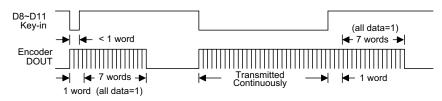
The 2^{12} series of encoders begin a 4-word transmission cycle upon receipt of a transmission enable (TE for the HT12E or D8~D11 for the HT12A, active low). This cycle will repeat itself as long as the transmission enable (TE or D8~D11) is held low. Once the transmission enable returns high the encoder output completes its final cycle and then stops as shown below.







Transmission timing for the HT12A (L/MB=Floating or VDD)



Transmission timing for the HT12A $\left(L/MB{=}VSS \right)$

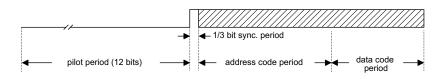
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Information word

If L/MB=1 the device is in the latch mode (for use with the latch type of data decoders). When the transmission enable is removed during a transmission, the DOUT pin outputs a complete word and then stops. On the other hand, if L/MB=0 the device is in the momentary mode (for use with the momentary type of data decoders). When the transmission enable is removed during a transmission, the DOUT outputs a complete word and then adds 7 words all with the "1" data code.

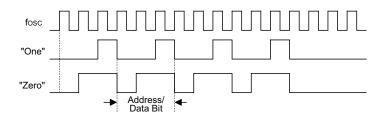
An information word consists of 4 periods as illustrated below.



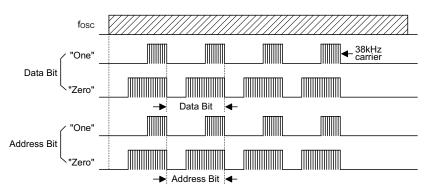
Composition of information

Address/data waveform

Each programmable address/data pin can be externally set to one of the following two logic states as shown below.



Address/Data bit waveform for the HT12E



Address/Data bit waveform for the HT12A

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The address/data bits of the HT12A are transmitted with a 38kHz carrier for infrared remote controller flexibility.

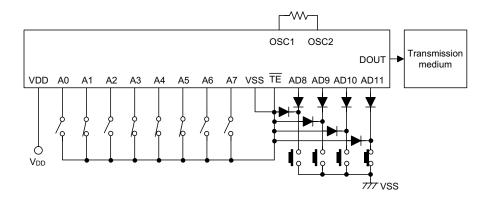
Address/data programming (preset)

The status of each address/data pin can be individually pre-set to logic "high" or "low". If a transmission-enable signal is applied, the encoder scans and transmits the status of the 12 bits of address/data serially in the order A0 to AD11 for the HT12E encoder and A0 to D11 for the HT12A encoder.

During information transmission these bits are transmitted with a preceding synchronization bit. If the trigger signal is not applied, the chip enters the standby mode and consumes a reduced current of less than $1\mu A$ for a supply voltage of 5V.

Usual applications preset the address pins with individual security codes using DIP switches or PCB wiring, while the data is selected by push buttons or electronic switches.

The following figure shows an application using the HT12E:



The transmitted information is as shown:

Pilot &	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	AD8	AD9	AD10	AD11
Sync.	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0

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Address/Data sequence

The following provides the address/data sequence table for various models of the 2^{12} series of encoders. The correct device should be selected according to the individual address and data requirements.

Part No.		Address/Data Bits													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
HT12A	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	D8	D9	D10	D11			
HT12E	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	AD8	AD9	AD10	AD11			

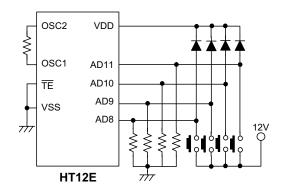
Transmission enable

For the HT12E encoders, transmission is enabled by applying a low signal to the $\overline{\text{TE}}$ pin. For the HT12A encoders, transmission is enabled by applying a low signal to one of the data pins D8~D11.

Two erroneous HT12E application circuits

The HT12E must follow closely the application circuits provided by Holtek (see the "Application circuits").

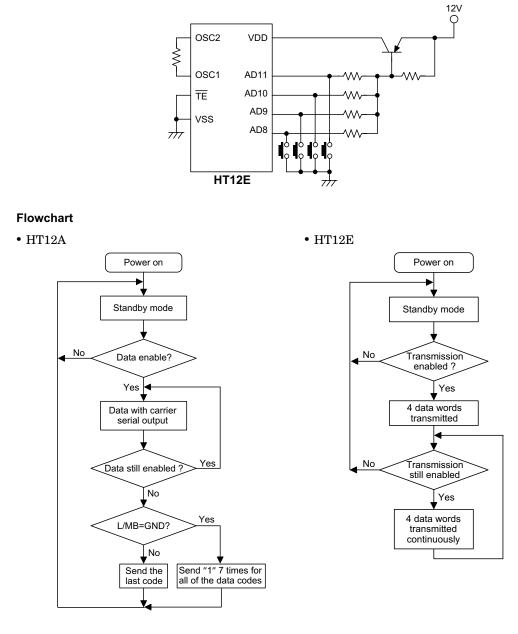
• Error: AD8~AD11 pins input voltage > V_{DD}+0.3V



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• Error: The IC's power source is activated by pins AD8~AD11

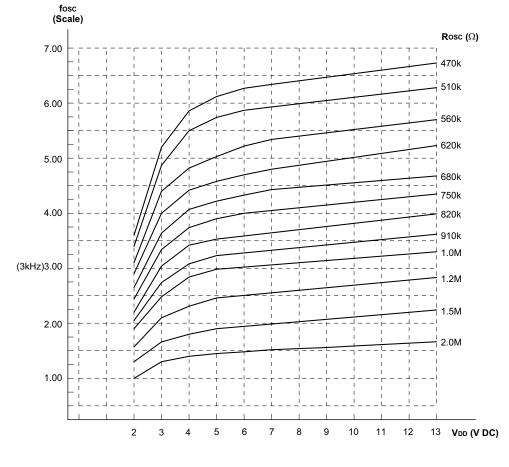


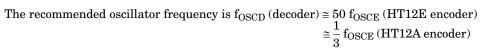
Note: D8~D11 are transmission enables of the HT12A. $\overline{\text{TE}}$ is the transmission enable of the HT12E.

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Oscillator frequency vs supply voltage

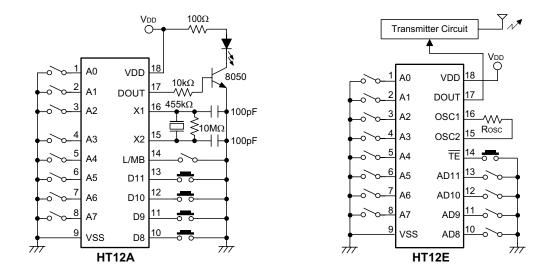




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Application Circuits



Note: Typical infrared diode: EL-1L2 (KODENSHI CORP.) Typical RF transmitter: JR-220 (JUWA CORP.)

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