

Features

- Miniature SIL package
- Single conversion FM Super-het using RF LC filter and ceramic IF filtering at 10.7 MHz.
- Dynamic range better than 100dB
- Analogue, Digital and true RSSI outputs
- DATA RATES UP TO 64KBITS/S
- OPTIMAL RANGE 300m
- Operation on 418 / 433.92 MHz
- HIGH SENSITIVITY (-103 dBm)
- Very low current consumption (6mA)
- SINGLE 5V SUPPLY
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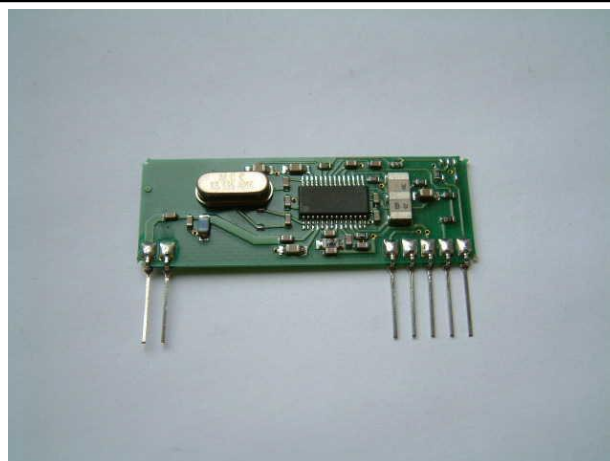
Applications

- Telemetry systems
- Remote switching applications
- Paging systems
- Domestic and commercial security

General Description

The MKR5LC miniature receiver UHF radio module enables the implementation of a **reliable** telemetry link at data rates of up to 64Kbit/s when used with one of the compatible MK transmitter modules

Available for operation at 433.92 MHz these modules are able to receive at distances of up to 300metres.



Compatible Transmitter Modules

- MKT5
- MKT5B

The receiver is based on the classical superhet single conversion architecture utilising a PLL xtal referenced oscillator which yields a highly stable IF frequency (10.7 MHz). This hence allows use of high Q bandpass filters offering excellent adjacent channel rejection and hence high interference Immunity.

The MKR5LC module will suit one-to-one and multi-node wireless links in applications including building and car security, remote industrial process monitoring and computer networking. Because of its small size and low power requirements, including a fast RSSI/CD, the module is ideal for use in portable battery powered wireless applications.

Absolute Maximum Ratings: Receiver

Operating temperature:	-10°C to +55°C -40 to +80 deg C option available
Storage temperature:	-40°C to +100°C
Supply Voltage (pin 5)	7V
RF Input (pin 1)	+20 dBm (100mW)

Electrical Characteristics: Receiver (20 Kbits/sec version)

	pin	min.	typ.	max.	units	notes
DC LEVELS						
Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	V	
Supply current			6.0		mA	
Supply ripple		-	-	10	mV _{P-P}	
Data output high			=>4.0		V	
Data output low			<= 0.5		V	
RF						
RF sensitivity			-103		dBm	
IF Bandwidth			230		KHz	1
Initial frequency accuracy			±22		KHz	
Max R.F. input			20		dBm	
E.M.C.						
Spurious responses upto 1GHz			<60		dB	
LO leakage, conducted			<60		dBm	
LO leakage, radiated			<60		dBm	
Image rejection			60		dB	
DYNAMIC TIMING						
Power up to stable data (With RF signal present)			30	35	mS	20 kbps
			5	7	mS	64 kbps
Signal to stable data (With power supply already on)				2.5	mS	20 kbps
				1	mS	64 kbps
Power up to valid RSSI (with RF signal present)				1	mS	All versions
Allowable data pulse widths (note 2)		50		6000	uS	20 kbps
		20		700	uS	64 kbps

Notes

- 1) IF bandwidth available down to 27KHz
- 2) The data slicer is optimised for a 50:50 duty cycle, hence for reliable communications, data should be encoded using a suitable scheme such as Manchester Encoding, although pulse width modulation up to 30:70 / 70:30 can be tolerated.

Connection Details

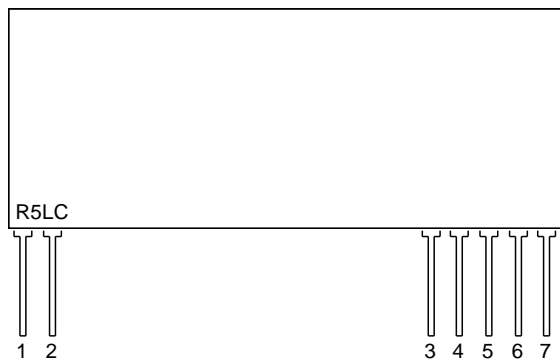


Figure 1: MKR5LC Receiver

Pin Description

RF IN (*pin 1*)

50Ω RF input from antenna, connect using shortest possible route. This input is capacitively solated from the internal circuit.

RF GND (*pin 2*)

RF ground connection, preferably connected to a solid ground plane.

RSSI / Carrier Detect (*pin 3*)

The Received Signal Strength Indicator provides a DC output voltage proportional to the RF input signal. The amplitude of the RSSI voltage increases with increasing RF signal strength. A simple transistor interface can yield a carrier detect logic output.

Gnd (*pin 4*)

Connect to power supply ground

V_{CC} (*pin 5*)

+Ve supply pin. Operation from a 5V supply able to source 6mA at less than 10mV_{P-P} ripple.

AF (*pin 6*)

Audio frequency output

DATA OUT (*pin 7*)

CMOS compatible output. This may be used to drive external decoders.

Application Information

Antenna Design

The design and positioning of the antenna is as crucial as the module performance itself in achieving a good wireless system range. The following will assist the designer in maximising system performance.

The antenna should be kept as far away from sources of electrical interference as physically possible. If necessary, additional power line decoupling capacitors should be placed close to the module.

The antenna 'hot end' should be kept clear of any objects, especially any metal as this can severely restrict the efficiency of the antenna to receive power. Any earth planes restricting the radiation path to the antenna will also have the same effect.

Best range is achieved with either a straight piece of wire, rod or PCB track @ $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength (15.5cm @ 433.92MHz). Further range may be achieved if the $\frac{1}{4}$ wave antenna is placed perpendicular in the middle of a solid earth plane measuring at least 16cm radius. In this case, the antenna should be connected to the module via some 50 ohm characteristic impedance coax.

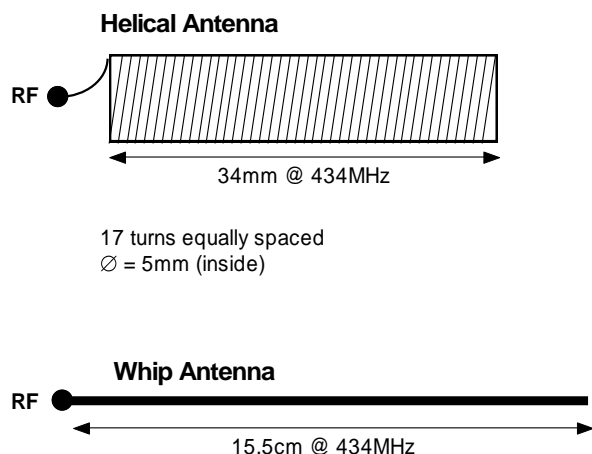


Figure 2: Antenna Configurations To Be Used With The MK receiver Module

Application Circuit

The application circuit shows how the MKR5LC Receiver can easily be integrated into a system to form a wireless link.

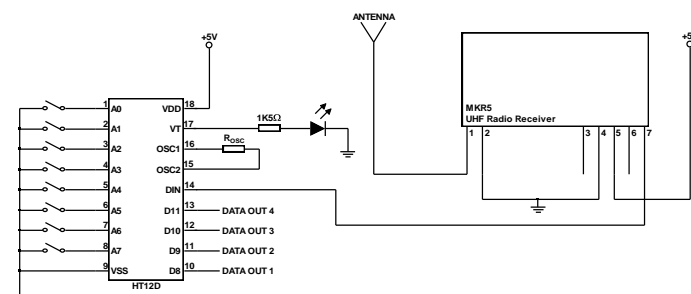


Figure 3: MK Receiver Application Circuit

RSSI Values

The MKR5 RSSI output provides a DC output proportional to the RF input signal. The table below shows the typical RSSI value depending on the RF signal strength.

RF Signal Strength / dBm	RSSI / V
-120	1.27
-110	1.37
-100	1.49
-90	1.74
-80	1.99
-70	2.3
-60	2.56
-50	2.63
-40	2.63
-30	2.53

Mechanical Dimensions

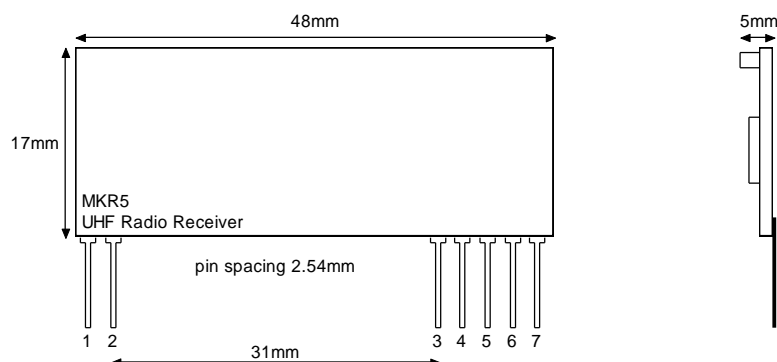


Figure 4: MKR5 Receiver

Ordering Information

Standard Product;

Part No	Description
MKR5LC-434-5-20	20 Kbits/sec FM Receiver 433.92MHz
MKR5-434-5-64	64 Kbits/sec FM Receiver 433.92 MHz

Please consult our sales department for further information or other frequency options.

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