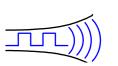
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RX2G

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# UHF FM receiver module with RSSI

The RX2G is a PLL synthesiser based miniature PCB mounting UHF radio data receiver.

With the matching TX2A-433-64 transmitters, RX2G allows the simple implementation of wireless data links at speeds up to 64kbps and distances up to 75 metres in-building or 300 metres over open ground.

Fig 1: RX2G-433-64

RoHS

Radiometrix III

RX2G-433-64

CE UHF FM Receiver

#### Features:

- Designed for compliance with EN 300 220-3 (radio) and EN 301 489-3 (EMC) standards
- Data rates up to 64kbps
- Usable range up to 300m
- Versions available on 433.92MHz and 434.42MHz
- Regulated and Unregulated versions available
- Fully screened
- Improved blocking performance
- Fast data settling time

Available for operation at 433.92MHz and 434.42MHz in Europe, the RX2G combines full screening with internal filtering to ensure EMC compliance by minimising spurious radiation and susceptibility. The module suits one-to-one and multi-node wireless links in applications including car and building security, EPOS and inventory tracking, remote industrial process monitoring and computer networking. Because of the small size and low power requirements, the RX2G is ideal for use in portable, battery-powered wireless applications such as hand-held terminals.

#### **Technical Summary**

- Single conversion FM superhet
- SAW front end filter gives >50dB image rejection
- Supply: +5V (± 10%)
- Current consumption: 10mA (typ.)
- -102dBm sensitivity @ 1ppm BER, 64kbps version
- -108dBm sensitivity @ 1ppm BER, 15kbps version
- RSSI output with 50dB range
- Extremely low LO leakage, -125dBm typical

**Evaluation platforms:** Universal Evaluation Kit, NBEK + SIL carrier

# Pin description

**RF IN** (pin 1)  $50\Omega$  input from the antenna, DC isolated.

#### **RF GND** (*pin 2/3*)

RF ground pin, internally connected to the module screen and pin 4 (0V). This pin should be connected to the RF return path (coax braid, main PCB ground plane etc.)

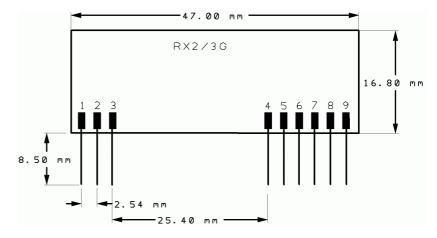


Fig 2: physical dimensions & pin outs

#### **En (Regulator version)** (pin 4)

Rx enable. <0.15V shuts down module (current <1uA). >1.7V enables the receiver. Impedance ~1Mohm. Observe slew rate requirements (see apps notes).

**RSSI** (pin 5) Received signal strength indicator with 60dB range. See page 4 for typical characteristics.

**0V** (pin 6)

DC supply ground. Internally connected to pin 2 and module screen.

**Vcc** (pin 7)

5V regulated DC supply. Max ripple content  $0.1V_{\text{p-p.}}$ 

**AF out** (*pin 8*)

Buffered and filtered analogue output from the FM demodulator. Standing DC bias 2V approx. External load should be >10k $\Omega$  // <100pF.

**RXD** (pin 9)

This digital output from the internal data slicer is a squared version of the signal on pin 8 (AF). It may be used to drive external decoders. The data is true data, i.e. as fed to the transmitter.

# Absolute maximum ratings

Exceeding the values given below may cause permanent damage to the module.Operating temperature $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $+70^{\circ}$ CStorage temperature $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+100^{\circ}$ CVcc (pin 7)-0.1V to +5.5VRSSI, AF, RXD (pins 5,8,9)-0.1V to +3VRF IN (pin 1) $\pm 50$ V DC, +10dBm RF**Performance specifications** 

#### (Vcc = 5.0V/ temperature = 20 °C unless stated)

vcc = J.0v / temperature = 20	U um	ess stat	.cu)			
	pin	min.	typ.	max	units	notes
				•		
DC supply						
Supply voltage	5	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
Supply voltage (regulator ver.)	5	4.5	5.0	16	v	
Supply current	5	4.5 9	5.0 15	18	mA	1
Supply current	5	5	15	10	шл	1
RF/ IF						
DE consitiuity for 10dD (C N/N)	1.0		110		dDm	
RF sensitivity for 10dB (S+N/N)	1,2	-	-113	-	dBm dBm	1 Elshna yongion
RF sensitivity for 1ppm BER	$1,2 \\ 1,2$	-	-108 -102	-	dBm dBm	15kbps version
RF sensitivity for 1ppm BER	1,2 1,2	-	-102 50	-	dB	64kbps version
RSSI range IF bandwidth	1,2 -	-	50 180	-	ав kHz	
Image rejection	-	50	54	-	dB	
IF rejection (10.7MHz)	1	100	-	-	dB	
LO leakage, conducted	1	-	-125	-110	dBm	
LO leakage, conducted	1	-	-125	-110	uDIII	
Baseband						
Baseband bandwidth @ -3dB	8	0	-	7.8	kHz	15kbps version
Baseband bandwidth @ -3dB	8	0	-	50	kHz	64kbps version
AF level	8	200	250	350	$mV_{P-P}$	2
DC offset on AF out	8	1.5	2	2.5	V	3
Distortion on recovered AF	8	-	1	5	%	3
Load capacitance, AFout/RXD	3,8	-	-	100	pF	
DYNAMIC TIMING						
Power up with signal present						
Power up to valid RSSI	3,5	-	0.5	1	ms	
Power up to stable data	3,9	-	2	10	ms	3, 15kbps version
Power up to stable data	3,9	-	2	10	ms	3, 64kbps version
Signal applied with supply on						
RSSI response time (rise/fall)	1,5	-	100	-	μs	
Signal to stable data	1,9	-	0.5	1	ms	3, 15kbps version
Signal to stable data	1,9	-	0.2	0.5	ms	3, 64kbps version
Time between data transitions	9	70	-	5000	μs	4, 15kbps version
Time between data transitions	9	15.6	-	1500	μs	4, 64kbps version
Mark:space ratio	9	20	50	80	%	5

Notes:

- 1. Current increases at higher RF input levels (>-20dBm and above).
- 2. For received signal with  $\pm 30$ kHz FM deviation.
- 3. Typical figures are for signal at centre frequency, max. figures are for ±50kHz offset.
- 4. For 50:50 mark to space ratio (i.e. squarewave).
- 5. Average over 10ms (15kbps version) or 3ms (64kbps version) at maximum data rate.

# *Power supply requirements*

The standard RX2G requires a regulated 5V supply with ripple content  $<100mV_{pk-pk}$ 

However, built-in regulator in the regulator version RX2G delivers a constant 5V to the module circuitry when the external supply voltage is 5V or greater, with 40dB or more of supply ripple rejection. This ensures constant performance up to the maximum permitted supply rail (16V max.) and removes the need for external supply decoupling except in cases where the supply rail is extremely poor (ripple/noise content >0.1V<sub>p-p</sub>).

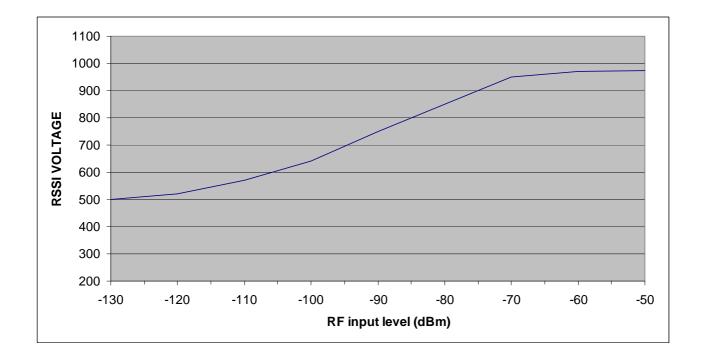
Note, however, that for supply voltages lower than 5V the regulator is effectively inoperative and supply ripple rejection is considerably reduced. Under these conditions the ripple/noise on the supply rail should be below  $10mV_{p-p}$  to avoid problems. If the quality of the supply is in doubt, it is recommended that a  $10\mu F$  low-ESR tantalum or similar capacitor be added between the module supply pin (Vcc) and ground, together with a  $10\Omega$  series feed resistor between the Vcc pin and the supply rail.

# Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

The module incorporates a wide range RSSI which measures the strength of an incoming signal over a range of approximately 50dB. This allows assessment of link quality and available margin and is useful when performing range tests.

The output on pin 5 of the module has a standing DC bias in the region of 0.5V with no signal, rising to around 1V at maximum indication. The RSSI output source impedance is high (~100k $\Omega$ ) and external loading should therefore be kept to a minimum.

To ensure a fast response the RSSI has limited internal decoupling of 1nF to ground. This may result in a small amount of ripple on the DC output at pin 5 of the module. If this is a problem further decoupling may be added, in the form of a capacitor from pin 5 to ground, at the expense of response speed. For example, adding 10nF here will increase RSSI response time from 100µs to around 1ms. The value of this capacitor may be increased without limit.



Typical RSSI characteristic is as shown below:

# Module mounting considerations

The module may be mounted vertically or bent horizontal to the motherboard. Good RF layout practice should be observed – in particular, any ground return required by the antenna or feed should be connected directly to the RF GND pin at the antenna end of the module, and not to the 0V pin which is intended as a DC ground only. All connecting tracks should be kept as short as possible to avoid any problems with stray RF pickup.

If the connection between module and antenna does not form part of the antenna itself, it should be made using  $50\Omega$  microstrip line or coax or a combination of both. It is desirable (but not essential) to fill all unused PCB area around the module with ground plane.

The module may be potted if required in a viscous compound which cannot enter the screen can.

Warning: DO NOT wash the module. It is not hermetically sealed.

#### Variants and ordering information

The RX2G receivers are manufactured in several variants:

Data rate:	Slower version:	7.8kHz baseband B/W, (suffix -15)	data rate up to 15kb/s	
	Faster version:	50kHz baseband B/W, (suffix -64)	data rate up to 64kb/s	

*Frequency:* 433.92MHz (suffix -433) 434.42MHz (suffix -434)

The following variants are standard:

RX2G-433-15-5V	433.92MHz, 15kb/s
RX2G-433-64-5V	433.92MHz, 64kb/s

Regulator version:

RX2G-433-15	433.92MHz, 15kb/s
RX2G-433-64	433.92MHz, 64kb/s

Matching Transmitters: TX2A-433-64

433.92MHz

For other variants please contact the sales department

#### Evaluation platforms:

- 1. Universal Evaluation Kit
- 2. NBEK + SIL carrier

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# <u> R&TTE Directive</u>

After 7 April 2001 the manufacturer can only place finished product on the market under the provisions of the R&TTE Directive. Equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive may demonstrate compliance to the essential requirements specified in Article 3 of the Directive, as appropriate to the particular equipment. Further details are available on The Office of Communications (Ofcom) web site:

http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/

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