



## FM TRANSMITTER & RECEIVER HYBRID MODULES.

## FM-RTFQ SERIES FM-RRFQ SERIES

- FM Radio Transmitter & Receivers
- Available As 315 or 433 or 868MHz
- Transmit Range Up To 250m
- Miniature Packages
- Data Rate upto 9.6Kbps
- No Adjustable Components
- Very Stable Operating Frequency
- Operates from  $-20$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Transmitter

- 3-12 Supply Voltage
- SIL Package

### Receiver

- PLL XTAL Design
- CMOS/TTL Output
- RSSI Output
- **Standby Mode (max 100nA)**
- 5V Supply Voltage

### Applications

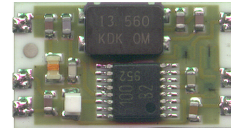
- Wireless Security Systems
- Car Alarms
- Remote Gate Controls
- Remote Sensing
- Data Capture
- Sensor Reporting

### Description

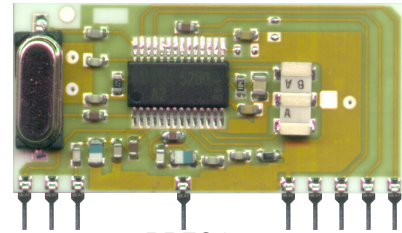
These miniature RF modules provide a cost effective high performance FM Radio data link, at either 315, 433.92 or 868MHz. Manufactured using laser trimmed Thick Film ceramic Hybrid the modules exhibits extremely stable electronic characteristics over an Industrial Temperature range. The hybrid technology uses no adjustable components and ensures very reliable operation.

This transmitter and receiver pair enables the simple implementation of a data link at distances upto 75 metres in-building and 250 metres open ground.

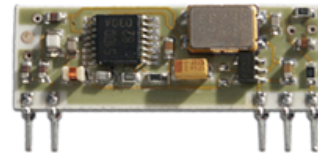
These modules will suit one-to-one and multi-node wireless links in applications including car and building security, EPOS and inventory tracking, remote industrial process monitoring and computer networking. Because of their small size and low power requirements, both modules are ideal for use in portable, battery-powered applications such as hand-held terminals.



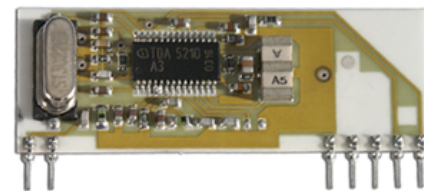
RTFQ1



RRFQ1



RTFQ2



RRFQ2



# FM TRANSMITTER & RECEIVER HYBRID MODULES.

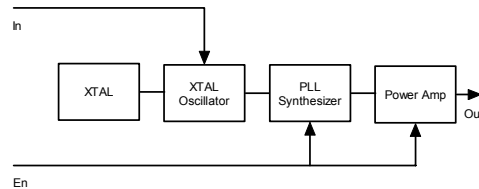
# FM-RTFQ SERIES FM-RRFQ SERIES

## Transmitters

There are two versions of transmitter:

- RTFQ1; A Dual in Line Package operating at 3.3V. This provides the most rugged mechanical fixing to the host PCB. Power Down mode is also available.
- RTFQ2; A Single in Line Package incorporating a voltage regulator for 3-12V operation. (Compatible with many other RF transmitter modules available)

## Transmitter Block Diagram



## Part Numbering

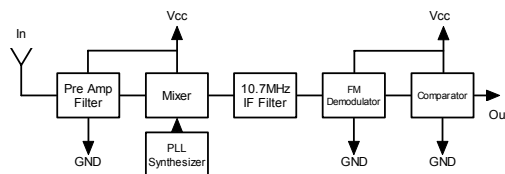
Part Number	Description
FM-RTFQ1-315	DIL FM Transmitter Module 315 MHz
FM-RTFQ1-433	DIL FM Transmitter Module 433.92 MHz
FM-RTFQ1-868	DIL FM Transmitter Module 868.35 MHz
FM-RTFQ2-433R	SIL FM Transmitter Module 433.92 MHz 3-12V I/P
FM-RTFQ2-868R	SIL FM Transmitter Module 868.35 MHz 3-12V I/P

## Receivers

There are two versions of receiver:

- RRFQ1: A Single in Line Package with sleep / Power down mode.
- RRFQ2: A Single in Line Package, pin compatible with many other receivers

## Receiver Block Diagram

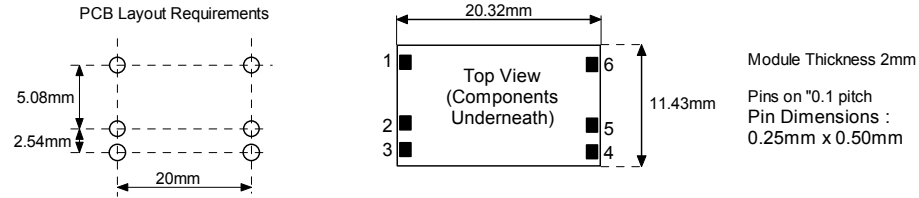


## Part Numbering

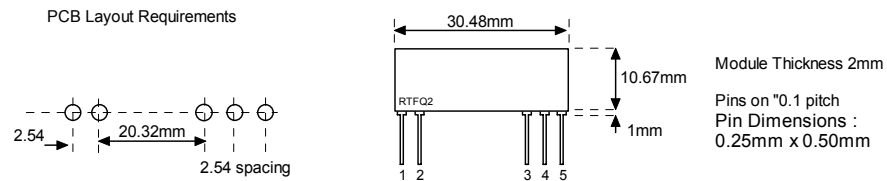
Part Number	Description
FM-RRFQ1-315	SIL FM Receiver Module 315 MHz
FM-RRFQ1-433	SIL FM Receiver Module 433.92 MHz
FM-RRFQ1-868	SIL FM Receiver Module 868.35 MHz
FM-RRFQ2-433	SIL FM Receiver Module 433.92 MHz
FM-RRFQ2-868	SIL FM Receiver Module 868.35 MHz



## RTFQ1 Mechanical Dimensions



## RTFQ2 Mechanical Dimensions



## Pin Description

RTFQ1	RTFQ2	Name	Description
1	N/A	En	Enable (active high)
2	5	IN	Data input
3	1	GND	Ground, Connect to RF earth return path
4	3	Vcc	Supply Voltage
5	4	GND	Ground, Connect to RF earth return path
6	2	EA	External Antenna

## Technical Specifications

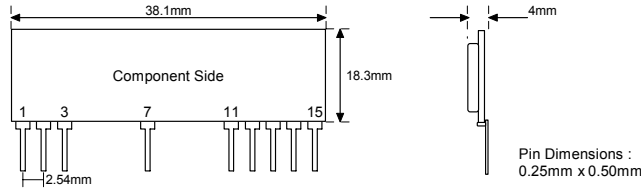
Electrical Characteristics	MIN	TYPICAL	MAX	DIMENSION
Supply Voltage RTFQ1	2.1	3.3	4.00	V
Supply Voltage RTFQ2	2.5		12.00	V
Supply Current		7	8	mA
Standby Current (IN = EN = Low)			100	nA
Frequency		315.0 433.92 868.35		MHz
RF Output into 50Ω (Vcc=3.3V)		+5 / +5 / +1		dBm
Initial Frequency Accuracy	-35	0	+35	KHz
FM Deviation	25	30	35	KHz
Harmonic Spurious Emissions		-50		dBc
Input High Voltage RTFQ1	1.5		Vcc	V
Input High Voltage RTFQ2	1.5		5.5	V
Power up Time (En to full RF)			1	mS
Power up Time (Power on to full RF)			5	mS
Max Data Rate			9.6	KHz
Operating Temperature	-25		+80	°C



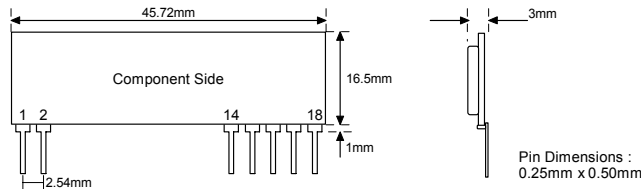
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## RRFQ1 Mechanical Details



## RRFQ2 Mechanical Details



## Pin Description

RRFQ1	RRFQ2	Pin Description
1	16	+Vcc
2, 7, 11	2, 15	GND
3	1	Data In (Antenna)
12		NC
13	14	Received Signal Strength Output
N/A	17	AF Output
14	18	Data Out
15	N/A	Power Down 0V = Standby 5V = Operating

## RSSI Output\*

RF In (dBm)	RSSI (V)
-120	1.20
-110	1.32
-100	1.50
-90	1.78
-80	2.06
-70	2.35
-60	2.62
-50	2.72
-40	2.75

## RSSI Output

The RSSI provides a DC Voltage proportional to the peak value of the receive data signal. This output can be used as an indicator for the received signal strength to use in wake-up circuits etc.

An RC circuit is normally used to provide the timing for the RSSI signal. The modules have a 10nF capacitor internally connected to GND, therefore a pull down resistor (to GND) connected to the RSSI pin may be used to generate a simple RC network time constant for the RSSI signal output.

Please note that the maximum output current is typically 950µA, the discharge current is lower than 2µA



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## Technical Specifications

Electrical Characteristics	Min	Typical	Max	Dimension	Notes
Supply Voltage (Vcc)	4.5	5	5.5	V	
Supply Current (Operating)		5.7	6.8	mA	
Supply Current (Standby)			100	nA	
Receiver Frequency		315.00 433.92 868.35		MHz	
R.F Sensitivity (100% AM) 315 ,433MHZ versions 868MHz versions		-103 -100		dBm	
3dB Bandwidth		+/-150		KHz	
Data Rate	300		9,600	Hz	
Turn on Time			5	mSecs	1
Turn on Time		8		mSecs	2
Level of Emitted Spectrum			-70	dBm	
Low Level Output Voltage			0.8	V	I = 200uA
High Level Output Voltage	Vcc-1			V	I = 200uA
RSSI Output		0.95		mA	
Operating Temperature Range	-25		+80	°C	

### Notes

1. Time from PD pin going high to stable data. (RRFQ1 only)
2. Time from Power ON to stable data.





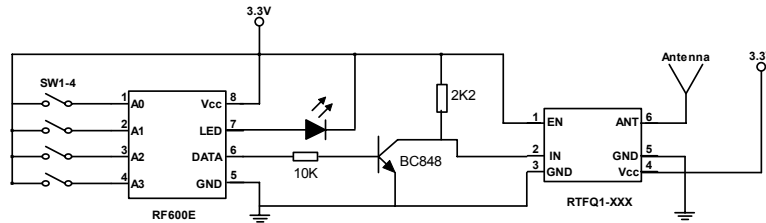
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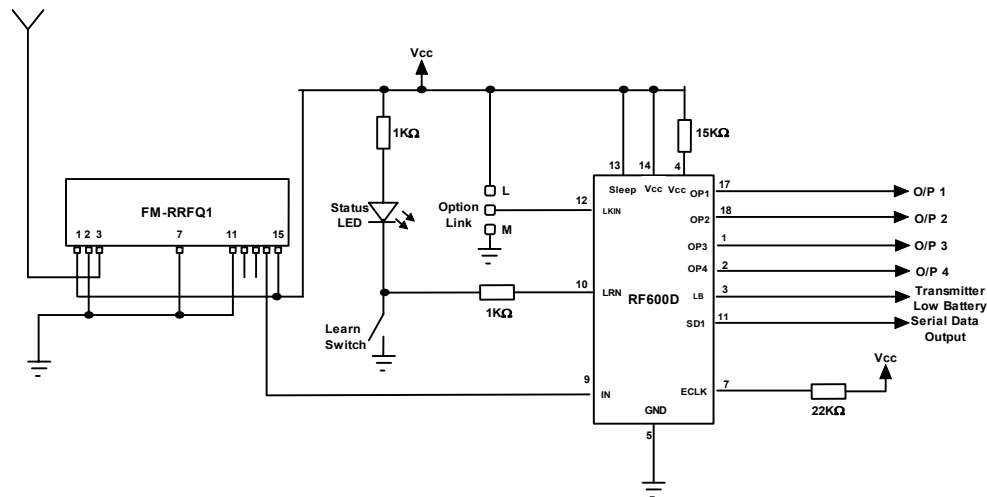
## Typical Application

The following circuits show a remote control system with 'self learning feature' for more information please see Datasheet DS600

Transmitter Circuit



Receiver Circuit



### Prototyping Hints:

It is essential when building any Low Power Radio System that you have a 'clean' DC power source. Typically the ripple voltage should be less than 10mV Peak to Peak. Normally a 470uF decoupling capacitor is sufficient de-coupling for an AC derived DC power source.

Never place a Transmitter or Receiver directly into Vero-Board or any similar prototyping board. This will severely restrict the range. Rather, use small lengths of wire from the prototyping board to the pins of the Transmitter or Receiver.

A useful antenna, for testing purposes, for both the Transmitter and Receiver on 433MHz is to use a piece of wire 17.3cm long (23.8cm at 315MHz) soldered directly to the antenna pin.

For more information or general enquiries, please contact;

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