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## FM NB Transmitter & Receiver Module

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## QBT37-XXX & QBR37-XXX

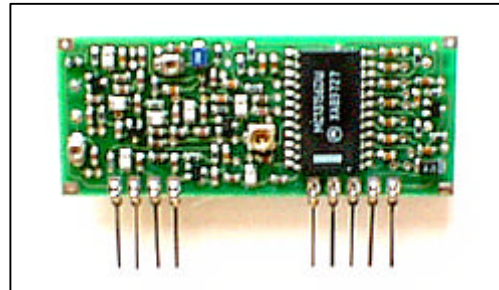
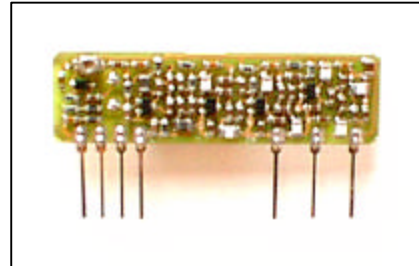
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### Features

- MINIATURE MODULE
- QM MODULATION
- OPTIMAL RANGE 1000m
- 433.05 – 434.79 ISM BAND
- 34 CHANNELS AVAILABLE
- SINGLE SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### Applications

- IN VEHICLE TELEMETRY SYSTEMS
- WIRELESS NETWORKING
- DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL WIRELESS SECURITY SYSTEMS
- PANIC ATTACK FACILITY



### Transmitter

- ANALOGUE AND DIGITAL INPUTS
- 10mW RF OUTPUT POWER (100mW Optional)
- NARROW BAND CRYSTAL STABILISED
- SMALL FORM FACTOR

### Receiver

- DATA & AF OUT
- CD IMPLEMENTED ON DATA OUTPUT
- RSSI OUTPUT
- SELECTIVE CERAMIC IF FILTERS

### General Description

The QBT37-XXX and QBR37-XXX are miniature narrow band transmitter and receiver UHF radio modules, which enable the implementation of a simple telemetry link at data rates up to 20Kbits/s.

Available for operation between 433.075 and 434.725 MHz in 50KHz steps these modules give the possibility of 34 different frequency channels and are able to transmit at distances of up to 400m.

The QBT37-XXX and QBR37-XXX modules 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 their small size and low power requirements, both modules are ideal for use in portable battery powered wireless applications

**Absolute Maximum Ratings: Transmitter**

Operating temperature:	-10°C to +55°C
Storage temperature:	-40°C to +100°C
Supply Voltage (pin 3)	10V
Data input (pin 5)	10V

**Electrical Characteristics: Transmitter**

	pin	min.	typ.	max.	units	notes
<b>DC LEVELS</b>						
Supply voltage		4.5	5.0	5.5	Volts	
<b>Current &amp; RF POWER</b>						
Supply current @ $V_{CC} = 5V$ (data low/high)			22		mA	1
RF output power @ $V_{CC} = 5V$			10		mW	1
<b>RF &amp; Data</b>						
Channel separation			50		KHz	
Max Modulation frequency			10		KHz	
2 <sup>nd</sup> harmonic			66		dBc	1
Harmonics @ > 1GHz			46		dBc	1
Initial frequency accuracy			1		KHz	
Overall frequency accuracy			5		KHz	
FM deviation ( $\pm$ )			7		KHz	
Modulation bandwidth @ -3dB			10		KHz	
Modulation distortion (THD)					%	
Power up time to full RF			10		$\mu s$	
Data rate				20000	bits/s	
Data pulse width		50		10000	$\mu s$	

**Note 1:** measured into a 50 $\Omega$  impedance

**Absolute Maximum Ratings: Receiver**

Operating temperature: -10°C to +55°C  
 Storage temperature: -40°C to +100°C

Supply Voltage 10V  
 Data input 10V

**Electrical Characteristics: Receiver**

	pin	min.	typ.	max.	units	notes
<b>DC LEVELS</b>						
Supply voltage			5		V	
Supply current			14		mA	
Supply ripple		-	-	10	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Data output high			=>4.5		V	
Data output low			<= 0.5		V	
<b>RF</b>						
RF sensitivity			-107		DBm	
IF Bandwidth			40		KHz	
Initial frequency accuracy			1		KHz	
Max R.F. input			-20		DBm	
<b>E.M.C.</b>						
Spurious responses upto 1GHz			36		dB	
LO leakage, conducted			57		dBm	
LO leakage, radiated			57		dBm	
<b>DYNAMIC TIMING</b>						
Power up to stable data <i>(With RF signal present)</i>			5		mS	
Signal to stable data <i>(With power supply already on)</i>			3		mS	
Mark:space ratio			50		%	
Bit rate		20		20000	bps	

## Transmitter Connection Diagram

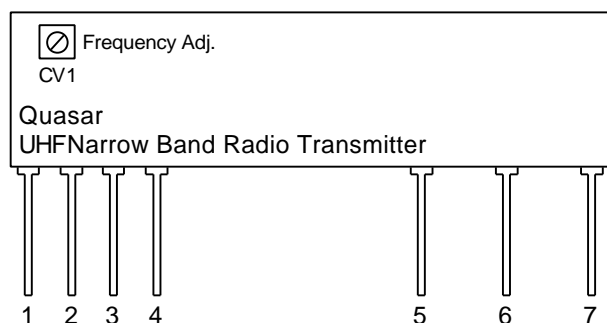


Figure 1: Quasar Narrow Band Transmitter

## Receiver Connection Diagram

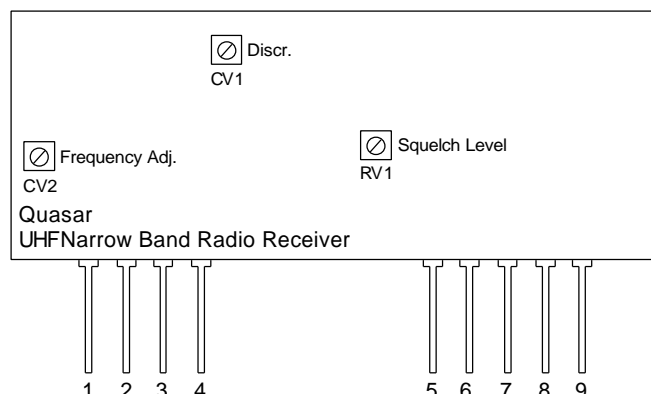


Figure 2: Quasar Narrow Band Receiver

## Pin Description:

**GND (pin 1)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 4 and 5.

**MODULATION INPUT (pin 2)**

A digital data signal (0-5V) or an analogue signal ( $3V_{P-P}$ ) directly coupled with a  $0.1 - 0.22\mu F$  capacitor must be directly connected to this pin. A 1<sup>st</sup> order low-pass filter is used internally and so there is a resulting frequency deviation of  $\pm 7$  KHz.

**Note:** a DC bias of 2.5 V is present on this pin. CV1 must be adjusted to obtain the centre channel frequency with the modulation input terminal disconnected.

**UNCONNECTED (pin 3)**

Extra SIL pin for additional mechanical retention.

**GND (pin 4)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 1 and 5.

**GND (pin 5)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 1 and 4

**RF OUT (pin 6)**

Antenna output

**V<sub>CC</sub> (pin 7)**

+Ve supply pin. Operation from a 5V supply able to source 22mA.

## Pin Description:

**V<sub>CC</sub> (pin 1)**

+Ve supply pin. Operation from a 5V supply able to source 14mA. Connected to pin 9.

**GND (pin 2)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 4 and 5.

**RF IN (pin 3)**

Antenna input.

**GND (pin 4)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 2 and 5.

**GND (pin 5)**

Ground connection, connected to pins 2 and 4.

**RSSI (pin 6)**

The Received Signal Strength Indicator provides a DC output voltage proportional to the RF input signal

**AF OUT (pin 7)**

Analogue signal output. A 100nF series capacitor is required.

**DATA OUT (pin 8)**

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

**V<sub>CC</sub> (pin 9)**

+Ve supply pin. Operation from a 5V supply able to source 14mA. Connected to pin 1.



## Application Information

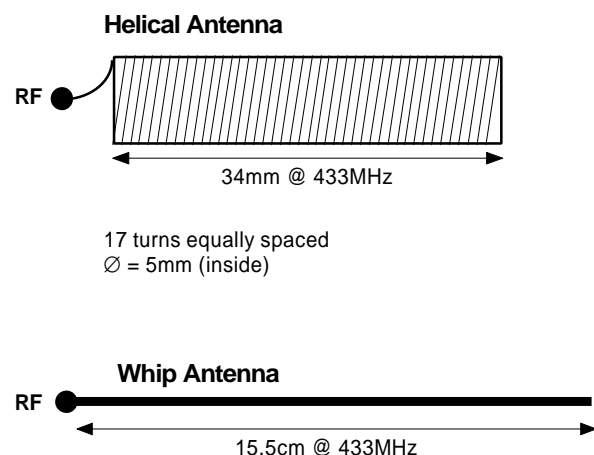
### Antenna Design

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.

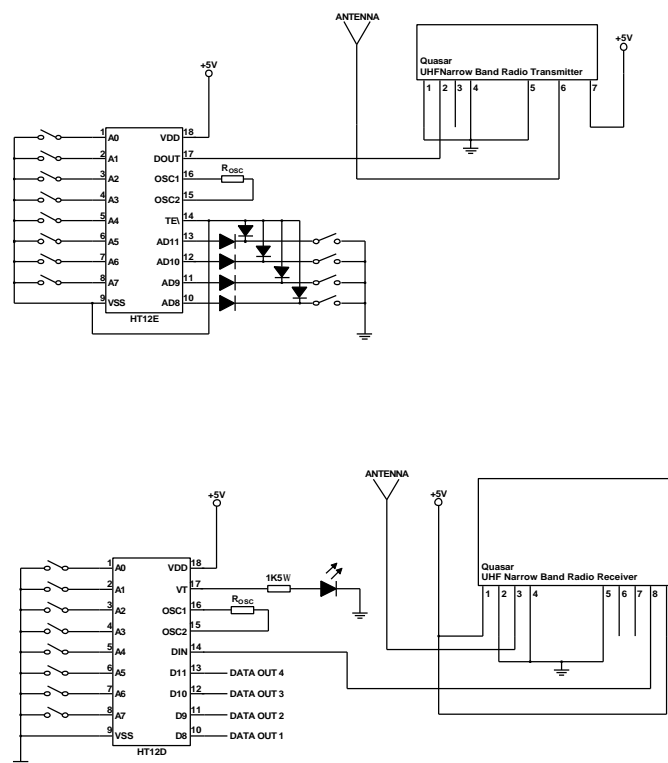
Best range is achieved with either a straight piece of wire, rod or PCB track @  $\frac{1}{4}$  wavelength (15.5cm @ 433.92MHz). Further range may be achieved if the  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave antenna is placed perpendicular in the middle of a solid earth plane measuring at least 16cm radius. In this case,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



**Figure 4: Antenna Configurations To Be Used With The Quasar FM Narrow Band Transmitter & Receiver Modules**

### Application Circuit

The application circuits show how the Quasar FM narrow band transmitter and receiver modules can easily be integrated into a system to form a wireless link.



**Figure 5: Quasar FM Narrow Band Transmitter & Receiver Application Circuits**

## Mechanical Dimensions

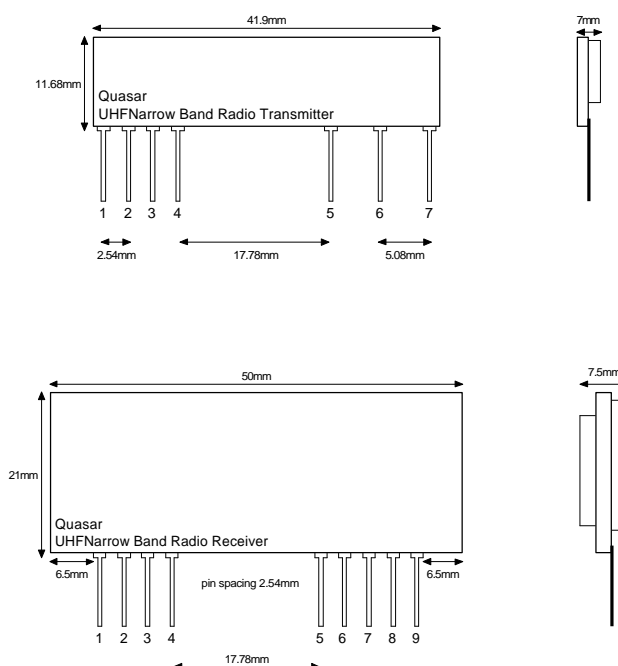


Figure 6: Quasar FM Narrow Band Transmitter and Receiver

## Ordering Information

### Standard Product;

Part No	Description
QBT37-434.075	SIL Narrow Band Transmitter
QBT37-434.325	SIL Narrow Band Transmitter
QBT37-434.525	SIL Narrow Band Transmitter
QBR37-434.075	SIL Narrow Band Receiver
QBR37-434.325	SIL Narrow Band Receiver
QBR37-434.525	SIL Narrow Band Receiver

### Custom Product;

Any frequency between 433.075MHz – 434.725MHz is available in steps of 50KHz.

This gives 34 channels of module possibility.

Please consult our sales department for further information.

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