





## UHF- FM Synth. Power Transceiver **70TRX-TP**

### b.) Connector pin list:

- Mute** Mute output of the modul  
Open collector output to recognize a radio carrier, mute threshold at about **-114dBm** for 22dB SINAD CCITT (if the signal is less than -114dBm 0.0 V, else 4.6 V), the hysteresis is 1-2dB
- RSSI** Field strength indicator of the received carrier  
the ausgegebene DC voltage is proportional to the field strength (typ. **0.7 V DC at -120 dBm** and **2.3 V DC at - 65 dBm** input level)
- Audio** NF output of the modul  
**1 Vpp** (at a nominell frequency deviation of 2,5 KHz) with a DC offset of about 2 V, NF range from **0 Hz - 5 KHz** ( DC capable), **inverted**
- TX/RX** Transmit / receive switch of the modul  
**Pin at ground = transmitting mode, Pin open = receiving mode**
- Vdd** Power supply of the modul  
**5 – 8 V DC stabilized**, minimum voltage 4.6 V (f.e. 4x 1.2 V NiCd or NiMH), absolut maximum voltage 12 V only allowed with duty cycle (**pay attention to the heating!**), 78x12 not recommended because of voltage variation, internal low drop voltage stabilization to 4.6V and 5.8V (power amplifier), **no reverse voltage protection**
- MOD** Modulation input of the modul  
**TTL compatibel 5 Vpp** (with a DC Offset of 2.5 V or AC coupled)
- LD** Lock detect output of the modul  
Open Collector output shows if the internal synthesizer is locked or not (3.3 V if locked, else 0.0 V)
- GRD** Ground of the modul (also connected to the complete case)
- D0 – D7** Frequency setting of the modul  
Output of the lowest possible frequency, if not connected. Grounding of the pins D0 - D7 will higher the frequency stepwise (D0 12.5 KHz, D1 25 KHz, D2 50 KHz, ..., D7 1.6 MHz). The easiest way of an implementation is the use of a DIP-switch, which is connected with one side to ground and the other side to D0 – D7. A frequency list to find your desired frequency is available at our homepage.