HX4002B
926.0 MHz

Preliminary
Hybrid Transmitter

- *Ideal for 926.0 MHz Unlicensed Transmitters in USA and Canada*
- *Self-Contained RF Functions Shorten Development Time*
- *Compact, Surface-Mount Case with <90 mm² Footprint*

SM10996-4 Case

The HX4002B is a miniature transmitter module that generates on-off keyed (OOK) modulation from an external digital encoder (not included). The carrier frequency is quartz, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) stabilized, and output harmonics are suppressed by a SAW filter. The result is excellent performance in a simple-to-use, surface-mount device with a low external component count. The HX4002B is designed specifically for unlicensed remote-control, wireless security, and data-link transmitters operating in the USA under FCC Part 15.249 and in Canada under DOC TRS RSS-210.

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic		Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Operating Frequency	Absolute Frequency	f_O	1, 2, 3, 4	925.8		926.2	MHz
	Tolerance from 869.85 MHz	Δf_O				±200	kHz
RF Output Power into 50 Ω at 25°C		P_O	2, 4, 5,	-3	0		dBm
	Within Specified Temperature Range		2, 3, 4, 5	-5	0		
Harmonic Spurious Emissions			2, 3, 4, 5		-35		dBc
Modulation Input	Input HIGH Voltage	V_{IH}	3, 4, 5	2.5		V_{CC}	V
	Input LOW Voltage	V_{IL}		0.0		0.3	
	Input HIGH Current	I_{IH}				100	µA
	Input LOW Current	I_{IL}		0.0			
Dynamic Input Resitance			5	18			kΩ
Data Timing Parameters	Modulation Bandwidth		3, 4, 5, 6		1		kHz
	Modulation Rise Time	t_R				60	µs
	Modulation Fall Time	t_F				30	
Power Supply	Voltage	V_{CC}	5, 7	2.7	3	3.3	VDC
	Peak Current	I_{CC}	3, 4, 5, 8		9	11	mA
	Standby Current		5, 9			1.0	µA
Operating Case Temperature Range		T_C	5	-20		+70	°C
Lid Symbolization (in addition to Lot and/or Date Codes)		RFM HX4002B					

CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device.
Observe precautions for handling.

NOTES:

1. One or more of the following United States patents apply: 4,454,488; 4,616,197; 4,670,681; and 4,760,352.
2. Typically, equipment utilizing this device requires emissions testing and government approval, which is the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer.
3. Applies over the specified range of operating temperature.
4. Applies over the specified range of operating power supply voltage.
5. The design, manufacturing process, and specifications of this device are subject to change without notice.
6. The maximum modulation bandwidth (and data rate) is dependent on the characteristics of the external encoding circuitry (not included).
7. Unless noted otherwise, case temperature T_C = +25°C ± 2°C, test load impedance = 50 Ω, and modulation input is at logic HIGH.
8. The maximum operating current occurs at the maximum specified power supply voltage and maximum specified operating temperature.
9. Standby current is defined as the supply current consumed with the modulation input at logic LOW.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

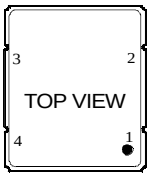
Rating	Value	Units
Power Supply and/or Modulation Input Voltage	10	V
Nonoperating Case Temperature	-40 to +100	°C
Ten-Second Soldering Temperature	230	°C

RF Monolithics, Inc. Phone: (972) 233-2903 Fax: (972) 387-8148 E-mail: info@rfm.com http://www.rfm.com

The HX Series SMT Hybrid Transmitters

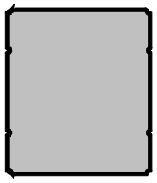
Electrical Connections

Terminal Number	Connections
1	Data Input
2	+DC Supply
3	Ground
4	RF Output to 50 Ω

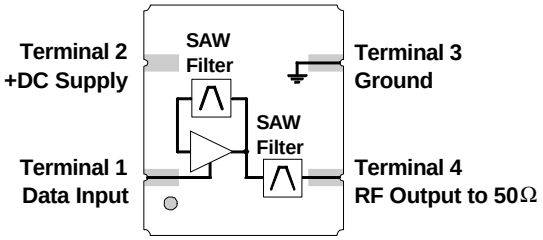


TOP VIEW

Footprint

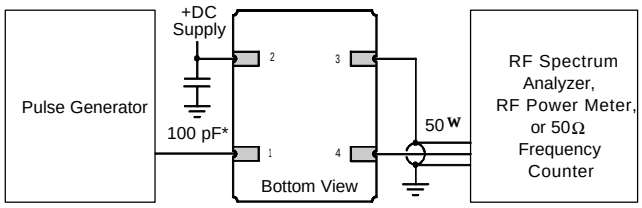


Block Diagram



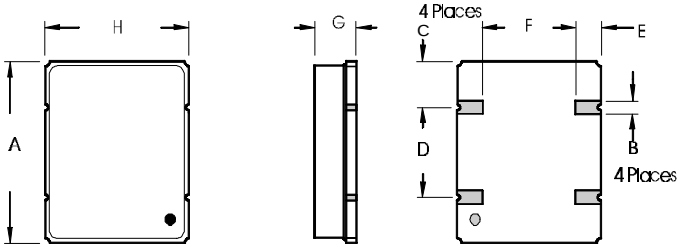
BOTTOM VIEW

Typical Test Circuit



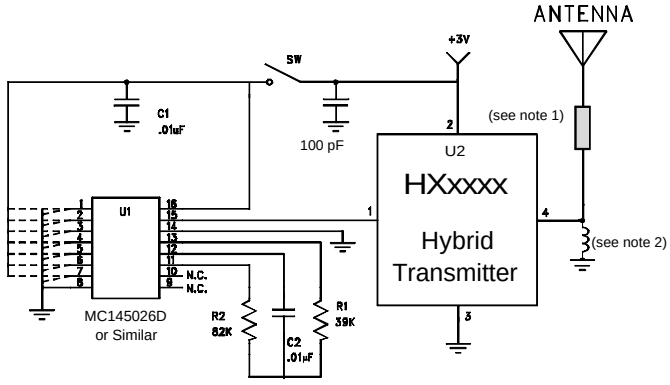
*Note: Bypass required only for "HX2..." series transmitters in the 902 to 928 MHz band.

Case Design



Dimensions	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A		11.13		0.438
B	1.27 Nominal		0.050 Nominal	
C	2.67 Nominal		0.105 Nominal	
D	5.08 Nominal		0.200 Nominal	
E	1.70 Nominal		0.067 Nominal	
F	5.36 Nominal		0.211 Nominal	
G		2.03		0.080
H		9.86		0.388

Typical Transmitter Application



Notes:

1. Bypass required only for "HX2..." series transmitters in the 902 to 928 MHz band.
2. This matching component is required only for antennas that are not 50 ohms. It is typically a chip inductor to match to stub antennas shorter than ¼ wavelength. For very low radiated field-strength applications, a resistor can also be used.