

Description

The NKM2401 Radio Data Encoder/Decoder IC enables serial data to be easily transported over low power radio links and therefore allows users to quickly and easily add short range "wireless" capabilities to their systems. It is designed for use with licence exempt transmitter and receiver modules operating in the VHF and UHF bands and provides the buffering, packetisation, encoding, error checking and 'bit bashing' required for transmitters and the reverse processes for receivers.

It can be interfaced to any PC or microprocessor serial port to provide simplex (one way) transfer of data with built in error checking ensuring data integrity. It is ideally suited for use with the Parallax BASIC Stamp™ or other similar devices.

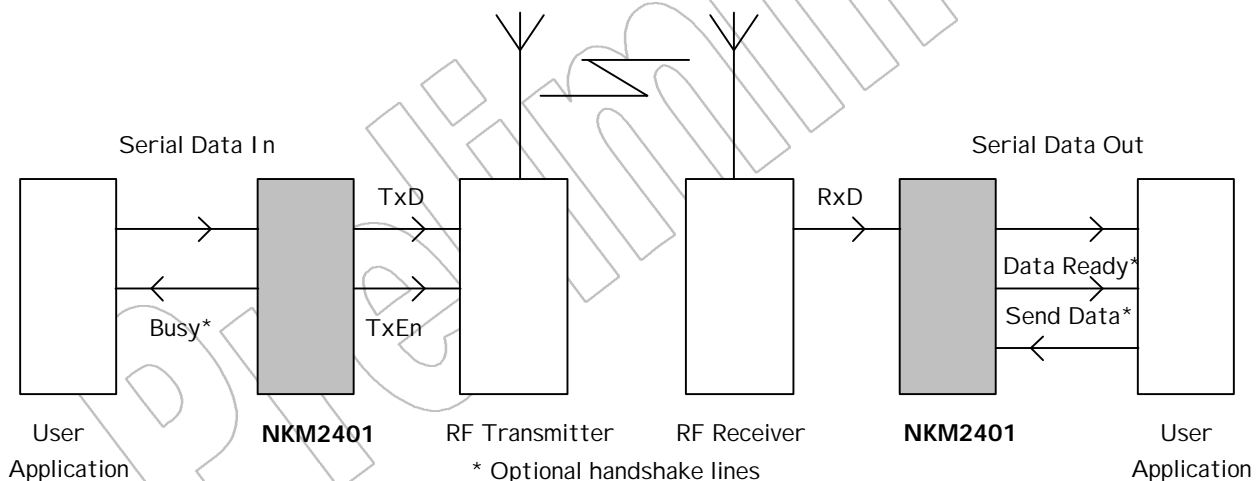
Features

- ◆ Simple to use
- ◆ Transparent operation
- ◆ Single chip solution

Applications

- ◆ Data acquisition
- ◆ Alarm systems
- ◆ Hand held terminals

Typical Application



Introduction

Radio links comprising pre built and tested transmitter and receiver modules are now readily available from a number of suppliers. These are easily connected to standard encoders and decoders allowing simple On/Off remote control systems to be assembled.

However, sending data over these radio links is difficult as they are generally AC coupled, bandwidth limited (100Hz to 5KHz typical) and may be subject to noise and interference. The receiver may produce digital 'white noise' on its data output in the absence of any signal and in addition requires some time to extract the data from the received audio signal. The format of the data must also be given consideration as asymmetric data such as Serial ASCII (RS232) which is non DC balanced will cause the 'data slicer' in the receiver to give poor performance leading to errors after consecutive sequences of ones or zeros. There may also be considerable pulse width distortion and 'jitter' produced by the link. These radio links cannot therefore, usually be successfully connected directly to a UART, as such devices will not tolerate these errors and almost certainly will produce erroneous data which may be worse than useless !

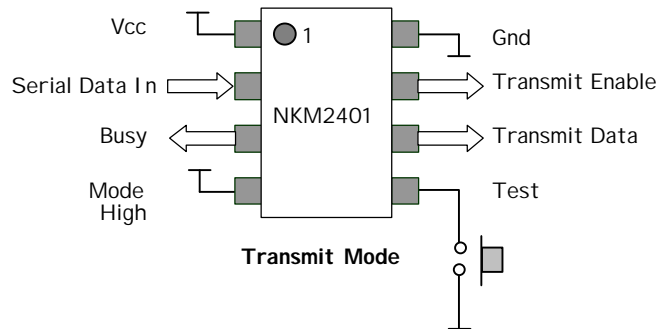
Some form of communication protocol is required when using links over a noisy communication channel. This needs to be rugged, secure and have built in error checking. A number of complex standards do exist but they are not really suited to simple radio links and they are not implemented on a simple to use IC. The NKM2401 is intended to address this problem and provides the services required for an interface between a data source and a radio module. It is intended for simplex (one way) communications and transports short packets of data and is therefore suited to 'control and sense' (bytes) rather than 'file transfer' (Megabytes) tasks.

The NKM2401 is configured as a 'transmitter encoder' or a 'receiver decoder' by the state of a single mode pin.

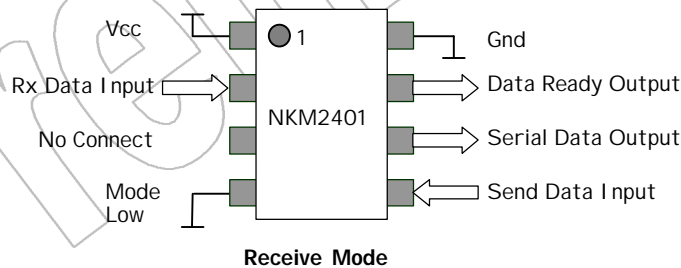
It interfaces to the hosts by a simple serial interface operating at 2400 baud.

Preliminary

Pin Out Schematic & Description



Pin	Function - Mode Pin High - Transmit
1	Vcc +5V supply
2	Serial Data Input, 2400bps
3	Busy Output. Goes high whilst transmitting. Active High
4	Mode Pin high (Vcc) selects transmit mode
5	Test Input sends pre-set message. Active Low
6	Transmit Data Output to RF transmitter
7	Transmit Enable Output to RF transmitter. Active High
8	Ground. 0 Volt



Pin	Function - Mode Pin Low - Receive
1	Vcc +5V supply
2	Data input from RF receiver
3	No connection. Do not connect. Factory test point.
4	Mode Pin low (0V) selects receive mode
5	Send Data Output. Pull high to send the data in receive buffer
6	Serial Data Output. 2400bps
7	Data Ready Output flag. Goes low when valid data in buffer
8	Ground. 0 Volt

Technical Specifications

Ambient Temperature 20° C

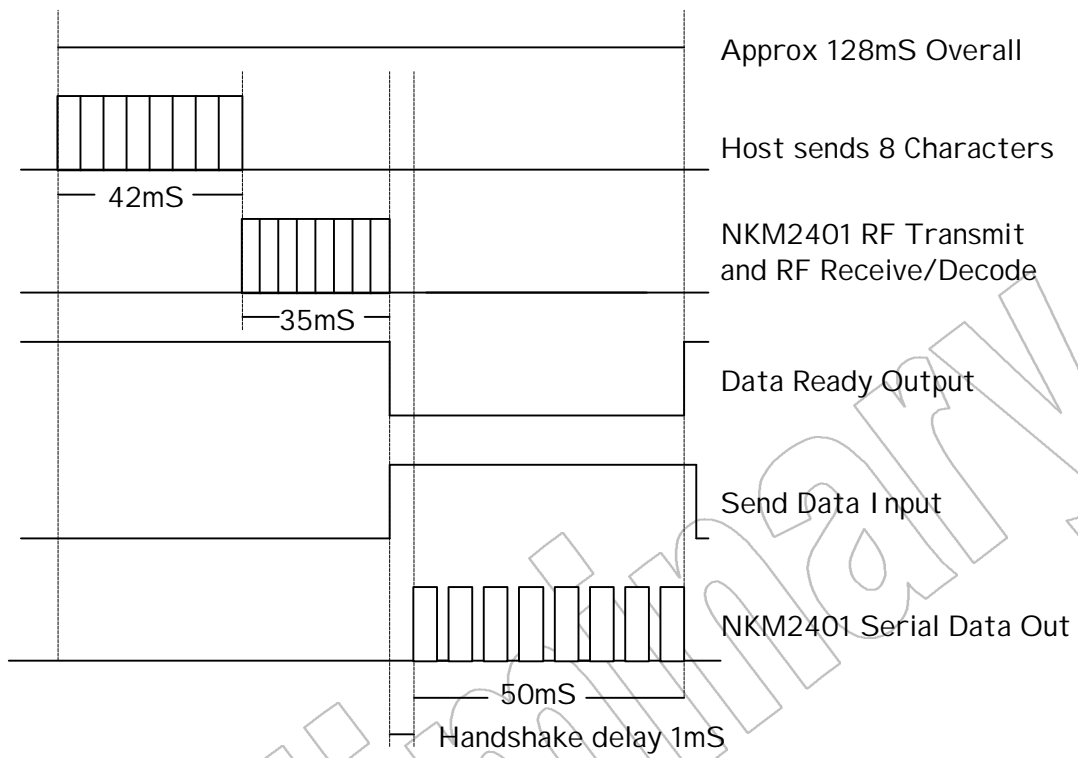
Supply Voltage +5.0 V

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
Supply Voltage	4.75	5.0	5.25	Volts	
Supply Current	1.8		2.4	mA	
Serial In/Out Baud rate		2400		bps	1
Character time		4.16		mS	2
RF transmit bit time		200		uS	3
RF transmit time		35		mS	
Receive & decode time		36		mS	
Handshake delay		1		mS	
Serial data output time		50		mS	4
Tx Enable source current		8.0	20	mA	
Operating temperature	0	20	+40	deg. C	
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	deg. C	

Notes

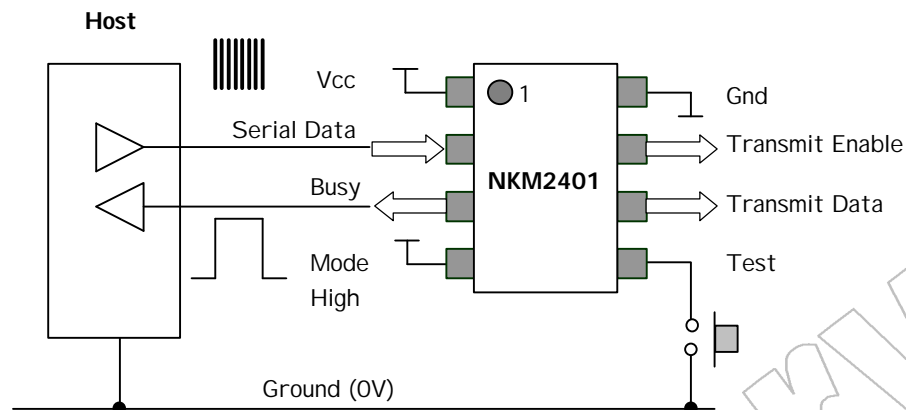
- 1) Data is always 'true' i.e. same polarity as RS232 +/-12V levels but at 0v to +5V (Vcc) logic levels.
(Start bit is logic high, stop-bit is logic low.)
- 2) 1 start, 8 data, 1 stop = 10-bits @ 416uS/bit = 4.16mS
- 3) Manchester encoded.
- 4) Eight bytes with handshake delay.

System Timing Diagram



Preliminary

Transmit Mode Interface



Two Wire Interface

Transmit Mode Operation

In transmit mode the NKM2401 receives eight bytes of serial data from the sending host. It stores this data in a local buffer and then calculates a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) checksum on the data only. It then sets the Transmit Enable line high to enable the RF transmitter module and a 'busy' line high to indicate that no more data can be received. A pre-amble character is sent on the Transmit Data line followed by a special synchronising character, the eight bytes of data and the CRC result. The complete packet of transmitted data is Manchester encoded for optimum transmission over the RF link.

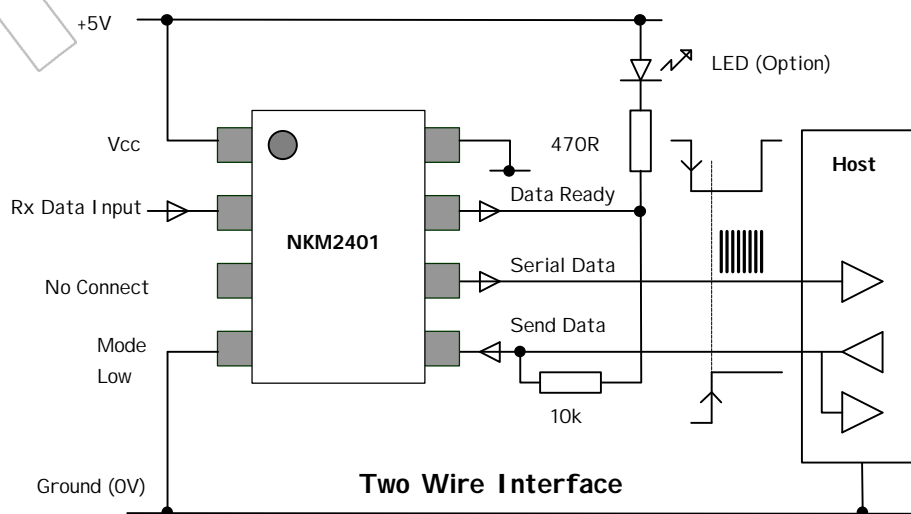
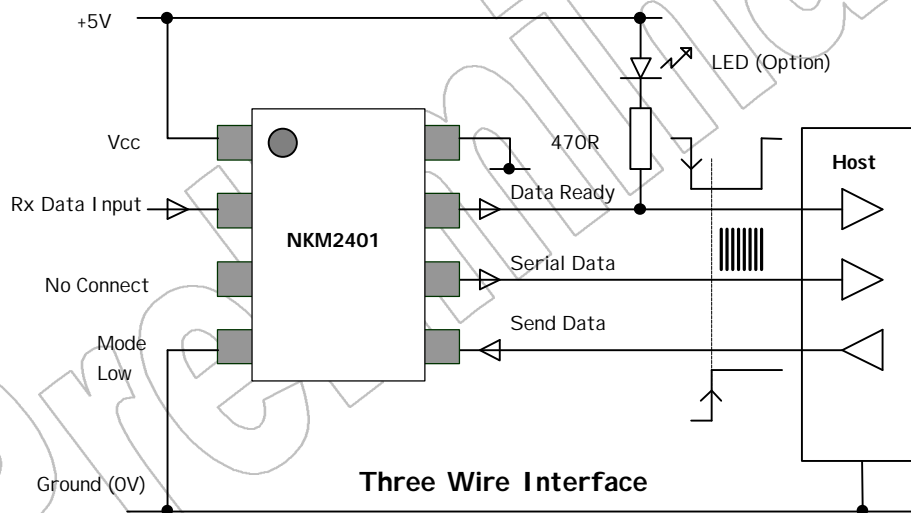
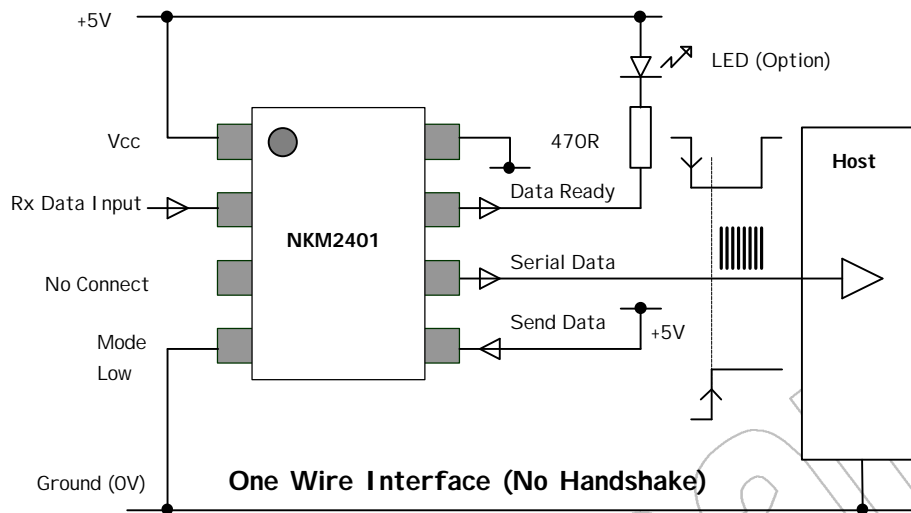
Notes

1. Serial data format must be: 1 Start Bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, No parity, 2400bps only. Data is true. Any data byte format may be sent (Hex, decimal, ASCII)
2. The Serial Data In status is continuously tested, waiting for the positive going start bit of a character. It must therefore normally be held low.
3. The NKM2401 accepts eight characters at a time. If more than this are sent, the internal buffer overflows and the first eight are accepted and sent, the others may be lost. Radio packets always contain eight bytes of data.
4. Characters can be sent to the NKM2401 character by character. There is no need for them to be in a continuous stream. When the buffer has received eight characters they will be sent.
5. The use of the 'Busy' output line is optional. It goes high during transmission and may be monitored by the host to provide a 'handshaking' function if required. i.e. Clear to send and NOT clear to send. If handshaking is not used time must be allowed for the completion of the transmission and reception of the message before sending any more data. (typically 120mS) The 'busy' output can also be connected to a LED to provide visual indication of 'busy'.

Test Pin

To aid testing and diagnostics, a test pin is provided in transmit mode. This should normally be pulled high by an external pull up resistor of 10k Ohm. If this pin is switched low by a pushbutton or jumper the Serial Data Input is ignored and an internally generated test message is transmitted whilst the test pin is held low. There is a 500mS delay between messages. The eight character message reads "123-Test".

Receive Mode Interface



Receive Mode Operation

In receive mode the NKM2401 is continually listening for messages and searching the digital 'white noise' on the receiver data output for the preamble followed by the unique synchronising character. If it finds this character it "locks on" to the signal, decodes it and stores the data in a local buffer. The CRC is calculated on the received data and if correct the 'Data Ready Output' line is set low.

Handshake Methods

One Wire Interface. (Beginners) This is the simplest method. The 'Send Data' line is permanently wired high. Whenever the buffer is full (signalled by the 'Data Ready' line going low) it is immediately sent out on the 'Serial Data' line. The host must therefore always be "ready and waiting" for this data.

Three Wire Interface. This full handshaking method allows complete flow control by the host at the expense of using two extra I/O lines. The host monitors the 'Data Ready' line (by polling or interrupt) until the NKM2401 signals that it has data in its buffer by setting the 'Data Ready' line low. When the host is ready to receive data, it must set the 'Send Data' line high. After a 1mS delay (to allow settling) the serial data is sent. After each character is sent there is a further 1mS delay and the 'Send Data' line is tested again. If it is still high another character is sent, if it is low no more characters are sent. This allows the host to unload the buffer a character at a time, process the data (at its own pace) and then collect another character. The 'Data Ready' line will only go high again when the buffer is empty. The only disadvantage to this method is that the NKM2401 cannot receive any more new messages until the buffer is empty.

Two Wire Interface. (Advanced) This is a refinement of the above method and saves one I/O line by using a configurable bi-directional port in the host. The 'Data Ready' output is connected to the 'Send Data' input by a 10k resistor. The host I/O line is initially set up as an input and it is normally pulled up to Vcc (+5V) via the 10k resistor from the 'Data Ready' line. When the buffer is full the 'Data Ready' line goes low as above. The host should detect this state, configure the I/O line as an output and set it high when it is ready to receive the serial data. The series resistor allows the 'Send Data' input to be set high overriding the 'Data Ready' low output. When the serial data has been sent (buffer empty) the 'Data Ready' line returns high awaiting the next packet.

Status	Data Ready Output	Serial Data Output	Send Data Input
No data available	High	Low	Set Low
Data ready	↓ Goes Low	Low	Low
Send data	Low	Low	↑ Pull High
Sending data	Low	Serial Data	↑ Keep High
Done	↑ Goes High	Low	Set Low

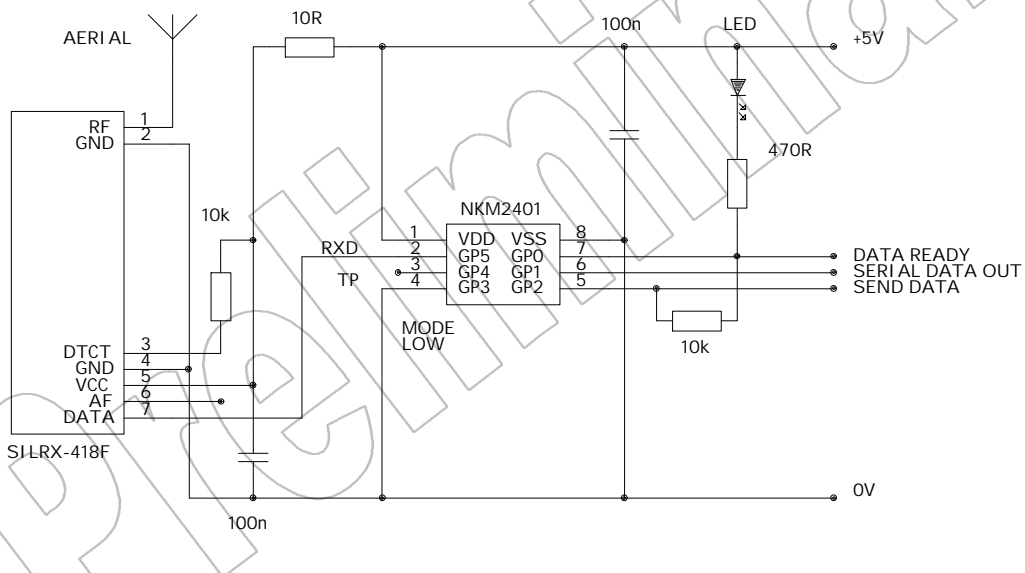
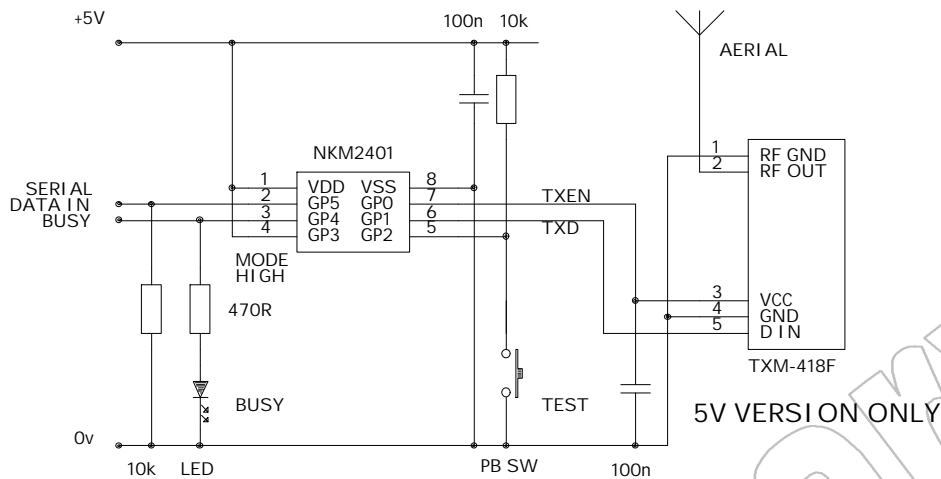
Notes

1. The Data Ready line can drive an optional LED which indicates when the buffer has valid data available. This is a useful diagnostic tool.
2. The Send Data input is tested after the transmission of each character and therefore must be held high for the total duration of transmission (Eight characters)
3. The error checking (CRC) ensures (with 99.9% certainty) that any message received and flagged by Data Ready will be error free. However if the CRC fails for any reason the message is lost forever. In simplex (one way only) systems such as these it may therefore be prudent to send the message multiple times.

Low cost modules usually share the same RF channel. Whilst it is possible for one transmitter to transmit to many receivers, care should be taken if multiple transmitters are being used in vicinity of each other to ensure that they do not transmit simultaneously. Messages may "clash" and therefore destroy each other. There is no addressing built into the NKM2401. This should be done at the application layer embedded in the users message. E.g. first character is the address. This should be inspected by the host to determine if the intended destination has been reached.

Preliminary

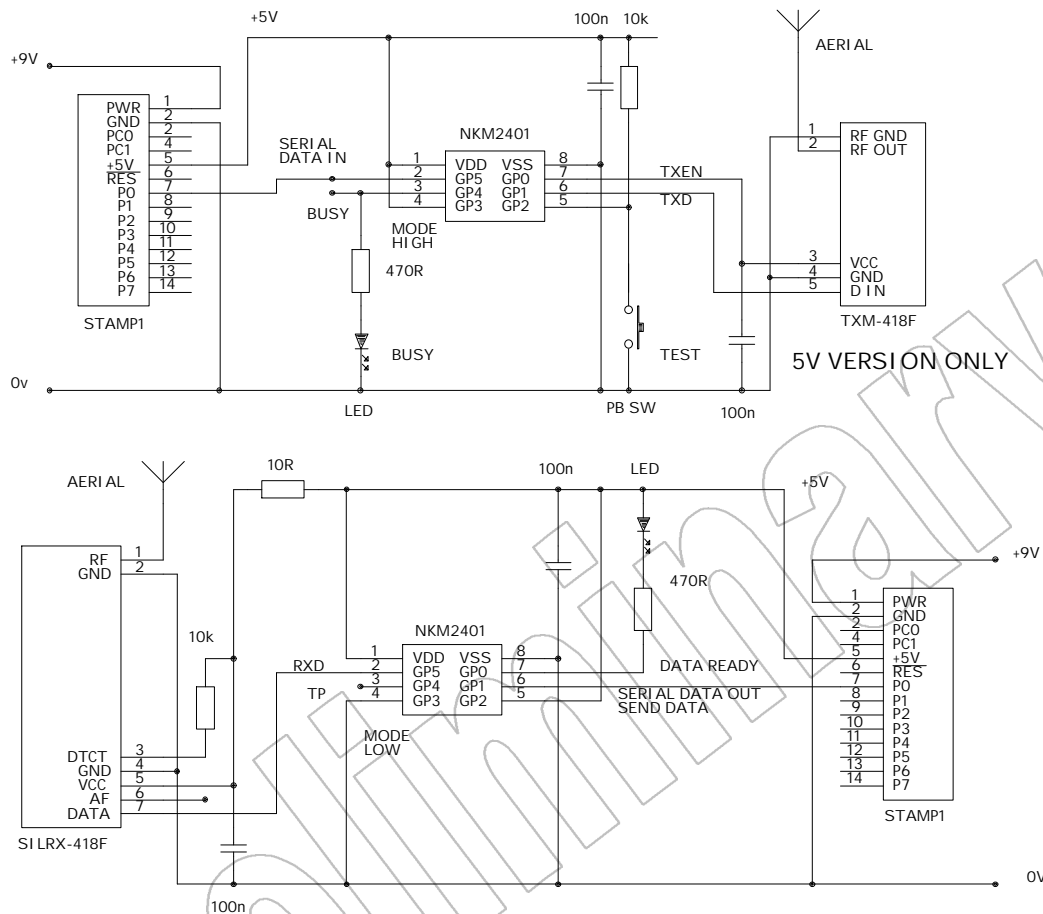
Typical Application Circuit



Notes

1. The LEDs are optional but very useful.
2. The TXM module **must be** the 5V (low voltage) version. External buffering may be required to drive other modules.
3. The TP is for factory use only.

Connection to Stamp™



The NKM2401 provides an ideal interface to Stamp™ modules. It frees valuable resources and allows users to quickly and easily add 'wireless' capabilities to their systems. The low current consumption allows the NKM2401 to be powered from the 5V regulated supply available from the Stamp.

Stamp Software Examples

The following code snippets demonstrate the ease of use of these modules. The familiar SERIN and SEROUT commands hook in directly to the Stamp and no special coding is required.

Transmit Routines

```
Send:      serout 0,N2400,("12345678")      ' Send message on Pin 0
          pause 500                          'do something useful here
          goto Send                          ' send message again
```

Receive Routines

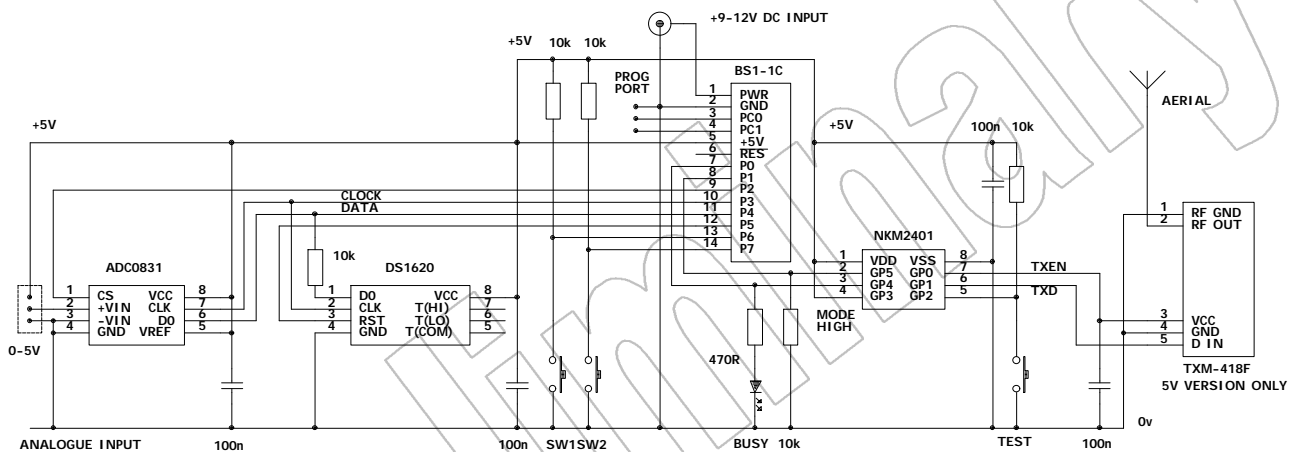
```
Receive:   serin 0,N2400,b1,b2,b3,b4,b5,b6,b7,b8 'Receive message on Pin 0
          pause 500                          'Store data in variables b1 to b8
          goto Receive                        'do something with the data
          'get some more data
```

No 'handshaking' is used here so adequate time must be allowed for the complete transmission, reception and handling of the message before sending another one. (approx. 130mS) If handshaking is used the characters may be unloaded a character at a time into a single variable.

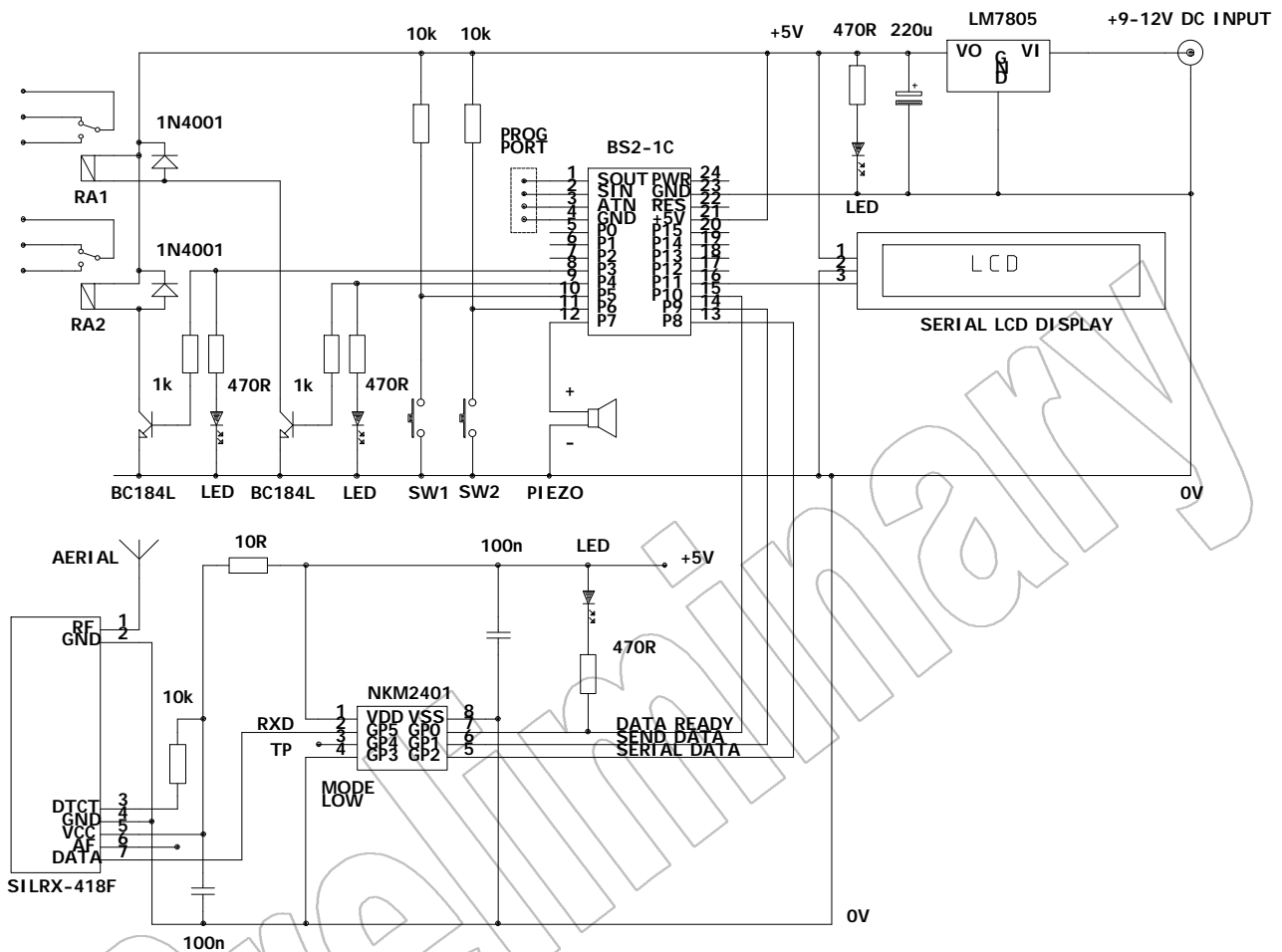
Real World Stamp Application

The following circuits illustrate a working example of a Stamp based data acquisition system. An ADC converter and a temperature sensor transmit their data to a remote LCD display. Full working software listings for the Stamp code are available on disk.

Transmitter Circuit (Available as part number 1-484)



Receiver Circuit (Available as part number 1-485)



RF Environment

Receivers are very sensitive and like all radios can be subject to interference. Care should be taken to avoid local sources of interference such as noisy switch mode power supplies or external bus micro systems. Such devices can generate harmonics that have considerable energy in the UHF band. This will desensitise the receiver and may cause loss of range. Aerials should be kept clear of large metallic objects or surfaces and should ideally be surrounded by "free space".

The module manufacturers data sheets detail these requirements and should be carefully studied.

Further Reading

Radiometrix Data Sheets. TXM-418, SILRX-418, BiM Transceiver. See www.radiometrix.co.uk

RS-232 Simplified. Everything YOU need to Know About Connecting, Interfacing & Troubleshooting Peripheral Devices.

Author: Byron W.Putman. Publisher: Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-783499-3

Product Order Codes

Description	Order Code
NKM2401 Modem IC	1-982
RF AppKit	1-939
Assembled Receiver Unit	1-484
Assembled Transmitter Unit	1-485

Document History

Issue	Date	Revision
1.0	Oct-98	Preliminary
1.1	Oct-98	Minor corrections
1.2	Nov-98	Stamp App Circuits added

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