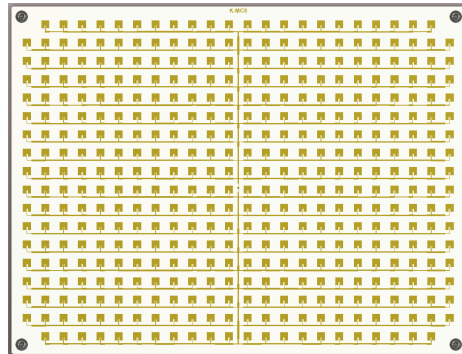


Features

- LOW CURRENT 24 GHz short range transceiver
- Very narrow beam aperture $5.0^\circ \times 6.5^\circ$
- 3.3V ... 6V supply
- Less than 30mW power consumption
- Buffered I/Q outputs with integrated IF amplifier
- Wide temperature operating range
- Single 428 patch antenna
- Slim 10mm thickness construction



Applications

- Traffic control systems
- Battery operated equipment
- Object speed measurement systems
- Industrial sensors

Description

K-MC5_LP is a low power consuming Doppler module with a very narrow beam for medium distance sensors. It is ideally suited for traffic applications.

This module includes a RF low noise amplifier and two 47dB IF pre-amplifiers for both I and Q channels. The need for external analogue electronics will be significantly reduced by this feature.

K-MC5_LP contains power safe circuitry resulting in only 8mA at a wide range of 3.3V to 6V supply voltage.

An extremely slim construction with only 10mm depth gives you maximum flexibility in your equipment design.

Powerful starter kits with signal conditioning and visualization are available.

Blockdiagram

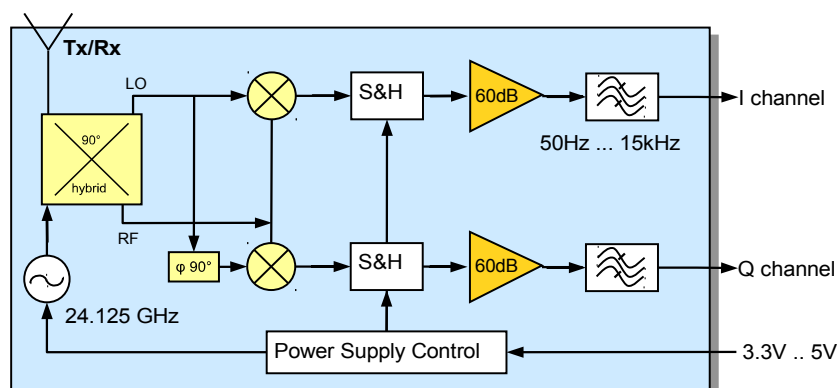


Fig. 1: K-MC5_LP Symbolic Blockdiagram

K-MC5_LP RADAR TRANSCEIVER

PRELIMINARY Datasheet

Characteristics

| Parameter | Conditions / Notes | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------------|
| Operating conditions | | | | | | |
| Supply voltage | | V_{cc} | 3.15 | 4.5 | 6.0 | V |
| Supply current | Module enabled (Pin 1 = V_{IL}) | I_{cc} | | 8.5 | 15 | mA |
| Operating temperature | | T_{op} | -40 | | +85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | | T_{st} | -40 | | +85 | °C |
| Transmitter | | | | | | |
| Transmitter frequency | $U_{VCO}=5V, T_{amb}=-40^{\circ}C \dots +85^{\circ}C$ | f_{TX} | 24.000 | 24.150 | 24.250 | GHz |
| Frequency drift vs temp. | $V_{cc}=5.0V, -20^{\circ}C \dots +60^{\circ}C$ <small>Note 1</small> | Δf_{TX} | | -0.7 | | MHz/°C |
| Output power | EIRP peak power | P_{TX} | +16 | +18 | +20 | dBm |
| Transmitter duty cycle | internally generated | d | | 1 | | % |
| Spurious emission | According to ETSI 300 440 | P_{spur} | | | -30 | dBm |
| Receiver | | | | | | |
| Antenna gain | $F_{TX}=24.125GHz$ <small>Note 2</small> | G_{Ant} | | 25 | | dBi |
| Mixer Conversion loss | $f_{IF}=500Hz$ | D_{mixer} | | -10 | | dB |
| Receiver sensitivity | $f_{IF}=500Hz, B=1kHz, S/N=6dB$ | P_{RX} | | -113 | | dBm |
| Overall sensitivity | $f_{IF}=500Hz, B=1kHz, S/N=6dB$ | D_{system} | | -135 | | dBc |
| IF output | | | | | | |
| IF output impedance | | R_{IF_AC} | | 100 | | Ω |
| IF Amplifier gain | | G_{IF_AC} | | 60 | | dB |
| I/Q amplitude balance | $f_{IF}=500Hz, U_{IF}=100mV_{pp}$ | ΔU_{IF} | | 2 | | dB |
| I/Q phase shift | $f_{IF}=500Hz, U_{IF}=100mV_{pp}$ | φ | 60 | 90 | 120 | ° |
| IF frequency range | -3dB Bandwidth | f_{IF_AC} | 50 | | 15k | Hz |
| Spurious signals | Internal regulator @ 100kHz | V_{sp} | | | 0.3 | mVrms |
| IF noise voltage | $f_{IF}=1kHz$ | $U_{IFnoise}$ | | 44 | | $\mu V/\sqrt{Hz}$ |
| | $f_{IF}=1kHz$ | $U_{IFnoise}$ | | -87 | | dBV/Hz |
| IF output offset voltage | $V_{cc}=5V, _AC$ outputs | U_{os_AC} | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | V |
| Supply rejection | to IF output @500Hz | D_{supply} | | -22 | | dB |
| Antenna | | | | | | |
| Horizontal -3dB beamwidth | E-Plane | W_{φ} | | 5.0 | | ° |
| Vertical -3dB beamwidth | H-Plane | W_{θ} | | 6.5 | | ° |
| Horiz. sidelobe suppression | | D_{φ} | | -18 | | dB |
| Vert. sidelobe suppression | | D_{θ} | | -16 | | dB |
| Body | | | | | | |
| Outline Dimensions | connector left unconnected | | | 186x143 x10 | | mm ³ |
| Weight | | | | 210 | | g |
| Connector | Module side: AMP X-338069-8 | | | 8 | | pins |

Note 1 Transmit frequency stays within 24.050 to 24.250GHz over the specified temperature range

Note 2 Theoretical value, given by Design

Antenna System Diagram

This diagram shows module sensitivity in both azimuth and elevation directions. It combines transmitter and receiver antenna characteristics.

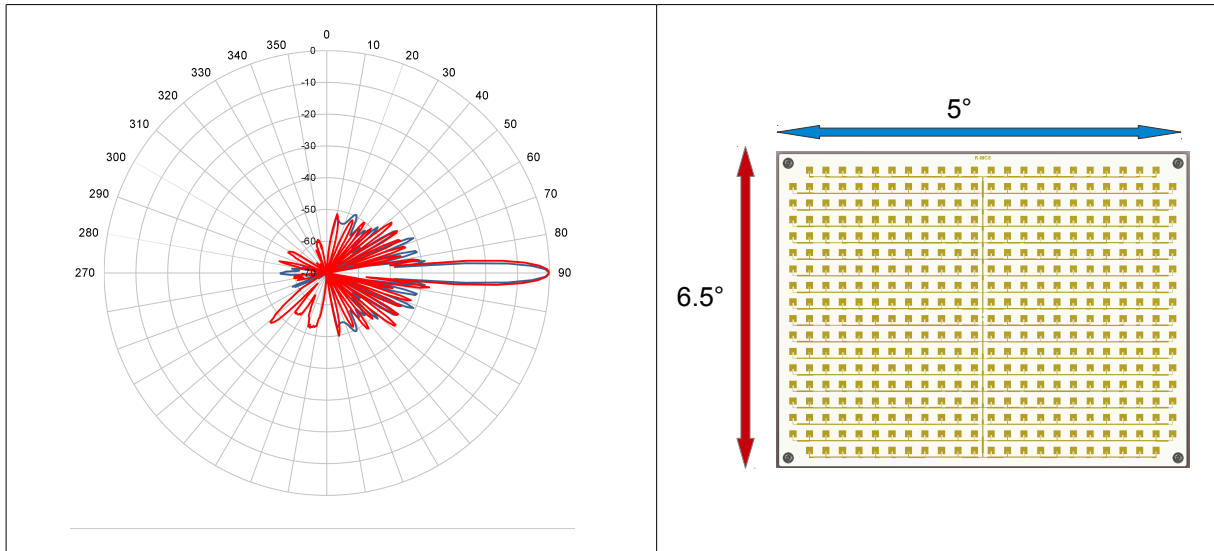


Fig. 2: Antenna system diagram

Pin Configuration

| Pin | Description | Typical Value |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | nc | |
| 2 | VCC | 3.3V..5V supply |
| 3 | GND | 0V supply |
| 4 | IF output Q | |
| 5 | IF output I | |
| 6 | nc | |
| 7 | nc | |
| 8 | nc | |

Outline Dimensions

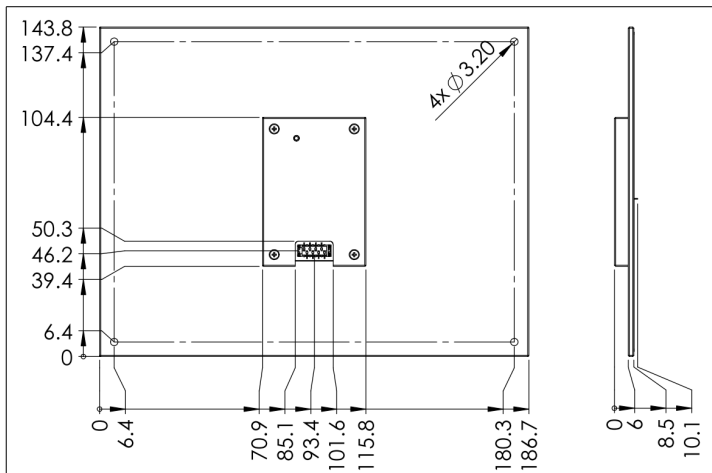


Fig. 3: Mechanical dimensions

Application Notes

Sensitivity and Maximum Range

The values indicated here are intended to give you a 'feeling' of the attainable detection range with this module. It is not possible to define an exact RCS (radar cross section) value of real objects because reflectivity depends on many parameters. The RCS variations however influence the maximum range only by $\sqrt[4]{\sigma}$.

Maximum range for Doppler movement depends mainly on:

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| - Module sensitivity | S: | -135dBc (@1kHz IF Bandwidth) |
| - Carrier frequency | f ₀ : | 24.125GHz |
| - Radar cross section RCS ("reflectivity") of the object | σ ¹⁾ : | 1m ² approx. for a moving person >50m ² for a moving car |

¹⁾ RCS indications are very inaccurate and may vary by factors of 10 and more.

The famous "Radar Equation" may be reduced for our K-band module to the following relation:

$$r = 0.0167 \cdot 10^{\frac{-s}{40}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\sigma}$$

Using this formula, you get an indicative detection range of
> 38 meters for a moving person
> 100 meters for a moving car

Please note, that range values also highly depend on the performance of signal processing, environment conditions (i.e. rain), housing of the module and other factors.

Datasheet Revision History

| | Date | Changes |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|
| 0.9 | 27-Oct-2014 | preliminary release |