





This scanning principle is comparable with the correlation principle and therefore results in a powerful filter effect. In this way even extreme low power emitted pulses are sufficient for the level measurement with high accuracy.

Summary of the electrical characteristics values of the S / E part:

Emitting frequency	6.3	GHz
Emission pulse clock frequency	3.579545	MHz
Scanning pulse clock frequency	3.57952315	MHz
Frame frequency of the PN-generator	27.96	kHz
Emitting pulse with 6 dB app.	1.2	ns
Emitting pulse peak envelope power	< -9	dBm
Antenna gain	< 24	dBi

#### Calculation of pulse spectrum:

$$f_{\text{centre}} = 6.3\text{GHz} \quad \text{centre frequency}$$
$$T_{\text{pulse}} = 1.2 \text{ nsec} \quad \text{pulse length}$$

$$B = 2/T_{\text{pulse}} \quad \text{band width}$$

$$f_{\text{min}} = f_{\text{centre}} - 1/T_{\text{pulse}} = 6.3 \text{ GHz} - 0.83 \text{ GHz} = 5.47 \text{ GHz} = >5.46 \text{ GHz}$$

#### Assembly:

A Radar Module II.2 consists of a multilayer printed circuit board built in a plastic housing. The surface of the housing is electrically conductive.

One face of the printed circuit board of the Radar Module II.2 is the HF Front end according to the schematic 960402-3057 called "Radar- Module II.2"; the other face of the printed circuit board contains the frequency treatment stage according to the schematic 960402-3056 called "Radar Module II.x frequency excitation".

#### Inputs / Outputs:

The electrical connection from the Radar Module II.2 to the evaluation stage of the Micropilot FMR53x is made via connector.

The Radar Module has following input / output ports ( see drawing n° 960402-3056 / -3057):

- Supply
- Standby input
- Intermediate frequency output
- Trigger output signal
- GND

The microwave signals are led to the antenna systems of the Micropilot series by a coaxial cable.

#### Operating data:

Supply voltage. 3,5V

