

Figure 116: Transmit sequence using shortcuts to avoid delays

RADIO is able to send multiple packets one after the other without having to disable and re-enable RADIO between packets, as illustrated in the following figure.

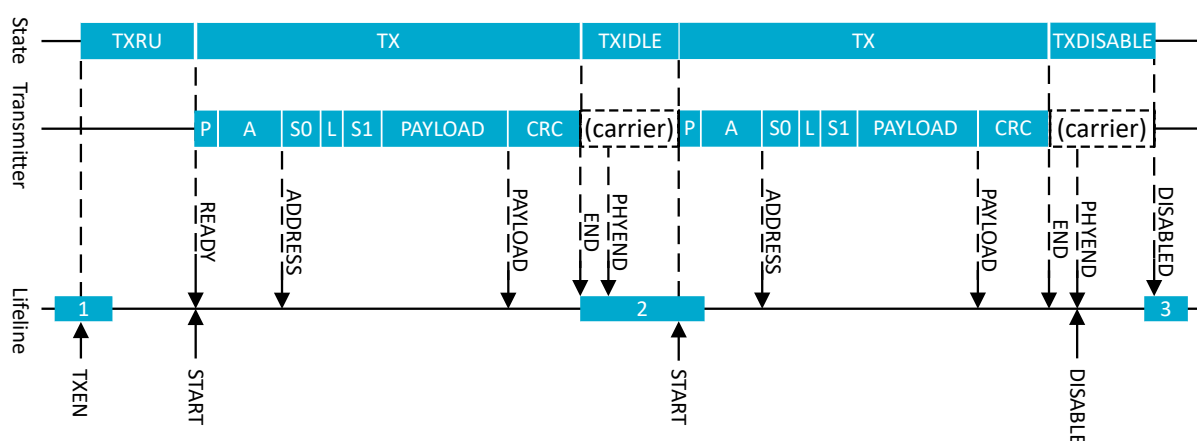


Figure 117: Transmission of multiple packets

### 8.17.7 Receive sequence

Before RADIO is able to receive a packet, it must first ramp up in RX mode. See RXRU in [Radio states](#) on page 469 and [Receive sequence](#) on page 472 for more information.

An RXRU ramp-up sequence is initiated when the [RXEN](#) task is triggered. After RADIO has successfully ramped up, it will generate the [READY](#) event indicating that a packet reception can be initiated. A packet reception is initiated by triggering the [START](#) task. As illustrated in [Radio states](#) on page 469, the [START](#) task can first be triggered after RADIO has entered the RXIDLE state.

The following figure shows a single packet reception where the CPU manually triggers the tasks needed to control the flow of RADIO, meaning no shortcuts are used. If shortcuts are not used, a certain amount of delay caused by CPU execution is expected between [READY](#) and [START](#), and between [PHYEND](#) and [DISABLE](#). RADIO will be listening and possibly receiving undefined data, represented with an **X**, from [START](#) and until a packet with valid preamble (P) is received.