

Transmitter Block Diagram

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graph LR; Power[POWER DC+6V] --> RFmod[RF modulation]; Power --> EEPROM[EEPROM]; Power --> MUC[MUC controller]; Crystal[Crystal 16MHz] --> RFmod; Crystal --> MUC; RFmod --> RFamp[RF Amplifiers]; RFamp --> Ant[transmitter antenna<br/>Ant. 2403.5~2479.5MHz]; MUC <--> EEPROM; MUC <--> SI[Signal input]; MUC --> VD[Voltage Detection];
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The diagram illustrates the architecture of a transmitter. It features a central **MUC controller** (Microcontroller) that manages the system. Power is supplied by a **POWER DC+6V** source, which feeds into the **RF modulation** block, the **EEPROM** (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory), and the **MUC controller**. A **Crystal 16MHz** provides a clock signal to both the **RF modulation** block and the **MUC controller**. The **RF modulation** block outputs to the **RF Amplifiers**, which are connected to a **transmitter antenna** (Ant. 2403.5~2479.5MHz). The **MUC controller** is bidirectionally connected to the **EEPROM** and receives input from a **Signal input** block. Additionally, the **MUC controller** outputs to a **Voltage Detection** block.

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