

1. INTRODUCTION:

Remote control unit which makes use of the radio frequency signals to control various electrical appliances. This remote control unit has 4 channels which can be easily extended to 12. This circuit differs from similar circuits in view of its simplicity and a totally different concept of generating the control signals. Usually remote control circuits make use of infrared light to transmit control signals. Here we make use of DTMF (dual tone multi frequency) signals (used in telephones to dial the digits) as the control codes. The DTMF tones are used for frequency modulation of the carrier. At the receiver unit, these frequency modulated signals are intercepted to obtain DTMF tones at the speaker terminals. This DTMF signal is connected to a DTMF-to-BCD converter whose BCD output is used to switch-on and switch-off various electrical appliances (4 in this case).

We have designed the circuit by taking the features of the ICs which we have used, means we have used the IC UM 91214B for generating control signals to the circuit, as it can generate DTMF tones.

We used the IC KT 3170 for conversion of DTMF tones to BCD outputs. And the IC CD 4013 for toggling the output from the converter.

2. LIST OF COMPONENTS:

1. RESISTORS (1k, 10k, 100k, 330k, 1M)

2. CAPACITORS (100nf, 10nf, 1nf)

3. IC'S

1. UM91214B

2. KT3170

3. CD 4013

4. DIODES

1. Zenar diode 3.3V

2. 1N 4007

5. TRANSISTORS

1. BF 494

2. BC 548

6. TRIMMER (22Pf)

7. QUARTZ CRYSTAL (3.58MHZ)

8. DPDT SWITCH

9. INDUCTOR

10. ANTENNA (4-6 INCHES)

11. FM CIRCUIT

12. LED

13. RELAY 6V 100Ohm

14. POWER SUPPLY

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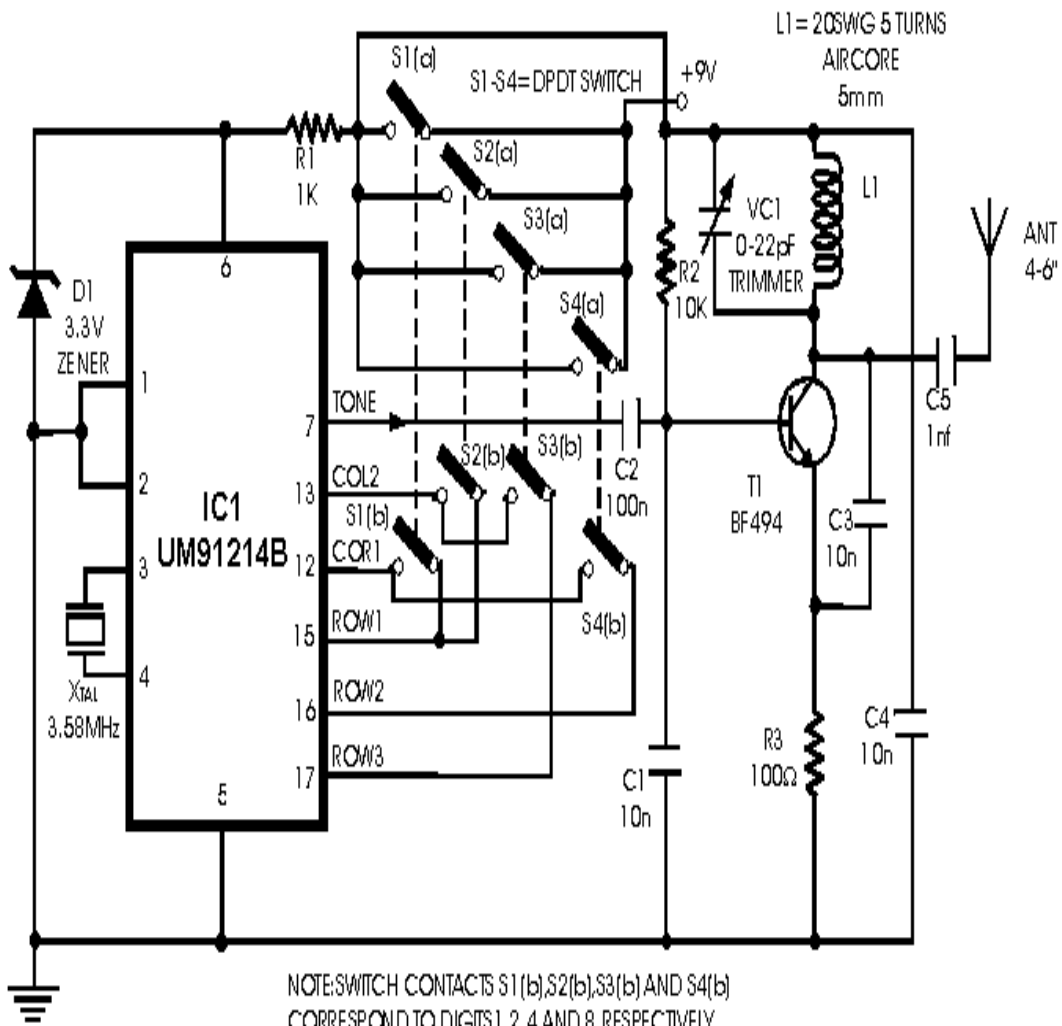
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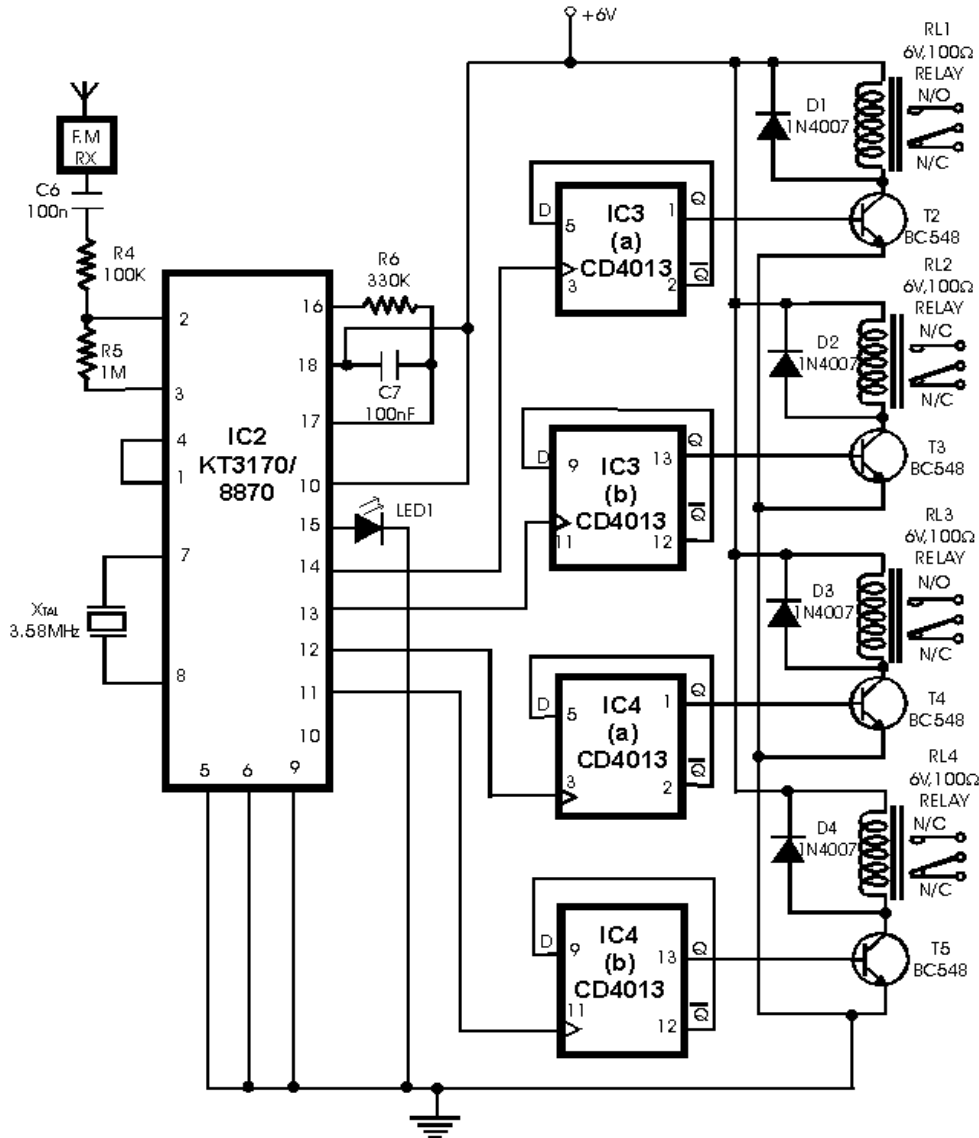
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3. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:

3.1 TRANSMITTER CIRCUIT:



3.2 RECEIVER CIRCUIT:



4. CIRCUIT OPERATION:

Here is a circuit of a remote control unit which makes use of the radio frequency signals to control various electrical appliances. This circuit differs from similar circuits in view of its simplicity and a totally different concept of generating the control signals. Usually remote control circuits make use of infrared light to transmit control signals. Their use is thus limited to a very confined area and line-of-sight. However, this circuit makes use of radio frequency to transmit the control signals and hence it can be used for control from almost anywhere in the house. Here we make use of DTMF (dual-tone multi frequency) signals as the control codes. The DTMF tones are used for frequency modulation of the carrier. At the receiver unit, these frequency modulated signals are intercepted to obtain DTMF tones at the speaker terminals. This DTMF signal is connected to a DTMF-to-BCD converter whose BCD output is used to switch-on and switch-off various electrical appliances.

The remote control transmitter consists of DTMF generator and an FM transmitter circuit. For generating the DTMF frequencies, a dedicated IC UM91214B (which is used as a dialer IC in telephone instruments) is used here. This IC requires 3 volts for its operation. This is provided by a simple Zenar diode voltage regulator which converts 9 volts into 3 volts for use by this IC. For its time base, it requires a quartz crystal of 3.58 MHz. Pins 1 and 2 are used as chip select and DTMF mode select pins respectively. When the row and column pins (12 and 15) are shorted to each other, DTMF tones corresponding to digit 1 are output from its pin 7. Similarly, pins 13, 16 and 17 are additionally required to dial digits 2, 4 and 8. Rest of the pins of this IC may be left as they are. The output of IC1 is given to the input of this transmitter circuit which effectively frequency modulates the carrier and transmits it in the air. The carrier frequency is determined by coil L1 and trimmer capacitor VC1 (which may be adjusted for around 100 MHz operations). An antenna of 10 to 15 cms (4 to 6 inches) length will be sufficient to provide adequate range. The antenna is also necessary because the transmitter unit has to be housed in a metallic cabinet to protect the frequency drift caused due to stray EM fields. Four key switches (DPST push-to-on spring loaded) are required to transmit the desired DTMF tones. The switches when pressed generate the specific tone pairs as well as provide power to the transmitter circuit simultaneously. This way when the transmitter unit is not in use it consumes no power at all and the battery lasts much longer.

The receiver unit consists of an FM receiver a DTMF-to-BCD converter and a flip-flop toggling latch section. The frequency modulated DTMF signals are received by the FM receiver and the output (DTMF tones) is fed to the dedicated IC KT3170 which is a DTMF-to-BCD converter. This IC when fed with the DTMF tones gives corresponding BCD output; for example, when digit 1 is pressed, the output is 0001 and when digit 4 is pressed the output is 0100. This IC also requires a 3.58MHz crystal for its operation. The tone input is connected to its pin 2 and the BCD outputs are taken from pins 11 to 14 respectively. These outputs are fed to 4 individual D flip-flop latches which have been converted into toggle flip-flops built around two CD4013B ICs. Whenever a digit is pressed, the receiver decodes it and

gives a clock pulse which is used to toggle the corresponding flip-flop to the alternate state. The flip-flop output is used to drive a relay which in turn can latch or unlatch any electrical appliance

6. MERITS & DE MERITS:

The equipment we designed can eliminate the drawback of Infrared remote switch, where line of sight plays a key role.

The radio frequency based remote switch can send the control signals through the walls.

The entire equipment can easily extended to 12 and even high simply by using a decoder.

The equipment can be used for long range applications by adjusting high frequency rates in the transmitter circuit and in the receiver circuit.

It is very advantageous compared to Bluetooth particularly in the range of transmission.

The most important is that the equipment consumes less power, means it consumes power when only the user passes control signals from the transmitter circuit. Otherwise the circuit becomes idle.

The equipment can be operated by any one, it may leads to security problems as we are using radio frequencies in our project. It may be the disadvantage of this equipment.

7. CONCLUSION:

Basically our circuit uses Radio frequency signals to control various home appliances. This circuit differs from similar circuits in view of its simplicity and a totally different concept of generating the control signal . However, this circuit makes use of radio frequency to transmit the control signals and hence it can be used for control from almost anywhere in the house. The switches when pressed generate the specific tone pairs as well as provide power to the transmitter circuit simultaneously. This way when the transmitter unit is not in use it consumes no power at all and the battery lasts much longer. We can upgrade the circuit to control as many as 12 channels since IC UM91214B can generates 12 DTMF tones.

When compared to all the applications and merits from the equipment, the security may not be the disadvantage. Because we have designed it for home appliances.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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APPENDIX:

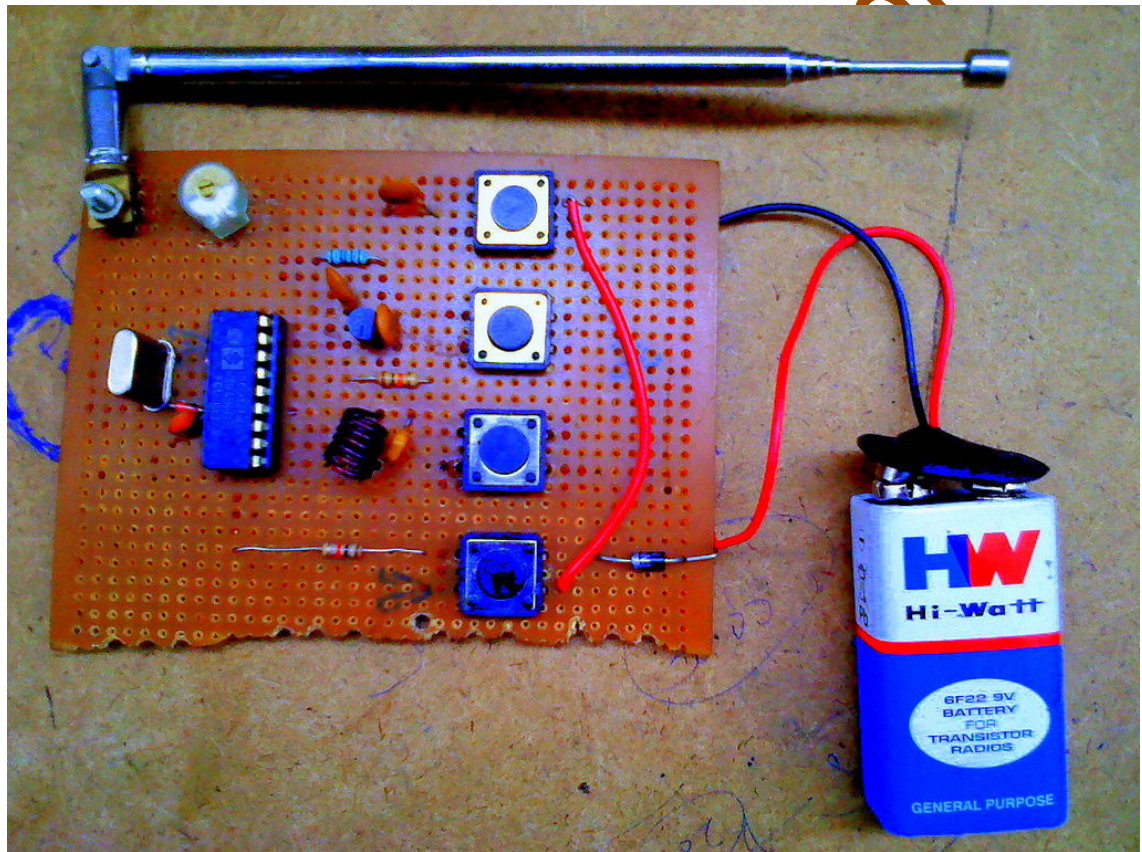


Image1. Transmitter Circuit.

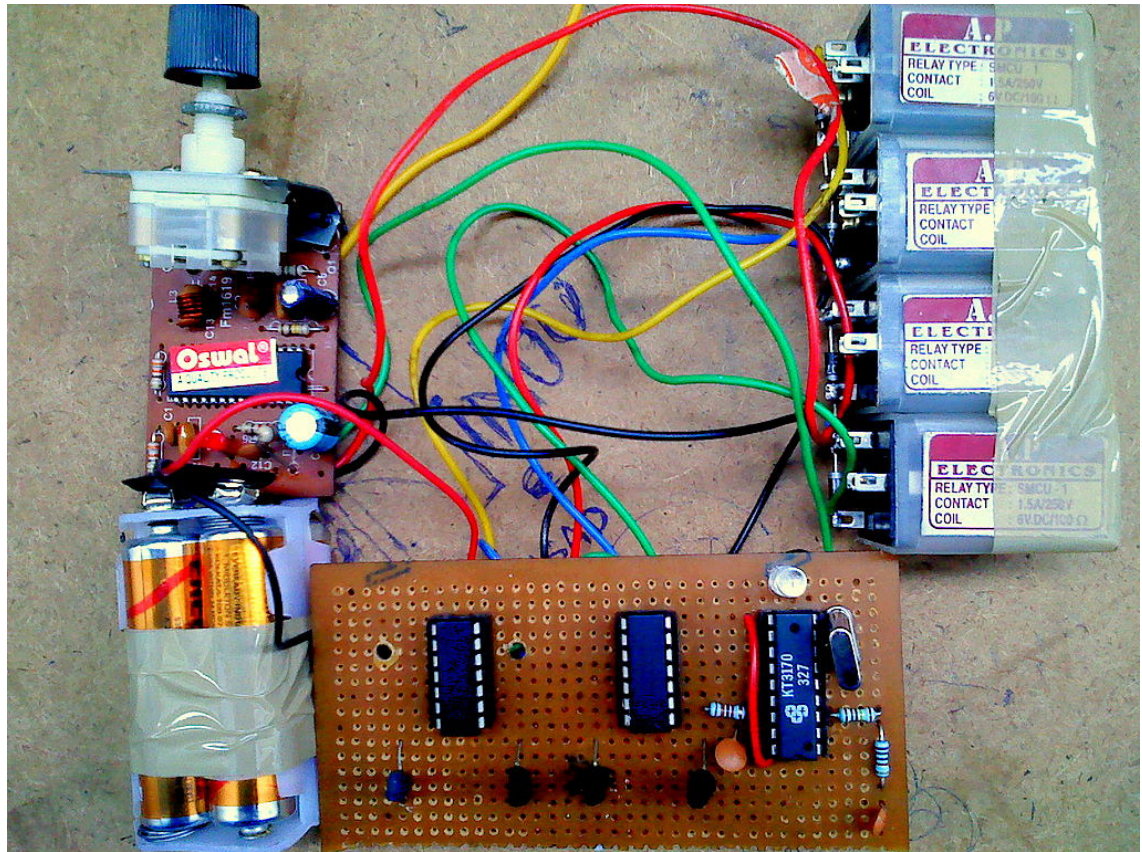


Image 2: Receiver Circuit.

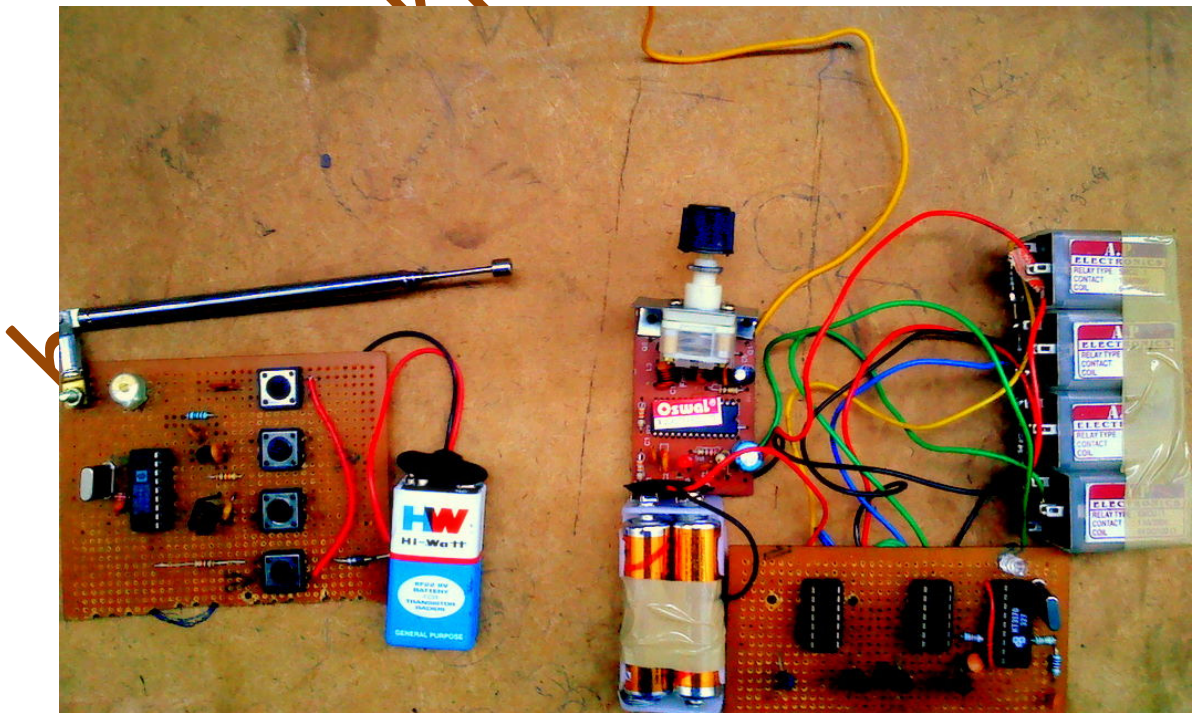


Image 3: Radio Frequency based remote switching circuit.