The graph in Figure 8 has been calculated to show the current consumption of a NINA-B3 module in connected standby mode, waking up to transmit a 1 kB data packet at various intervals. The test case has been repeated using different Bluetooth Low Energy PHYs and output power configurations.

Mode	Condition	Typical	Peak
Active	USB interface active, current drawn from the VBUS supply	2.4 mA	
Suspended	USB interface suspended, the CPU is sleeping, current drawn from the VBUS supply	262 µA	

Table 15: USB VBUS current consumption

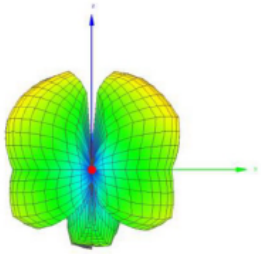
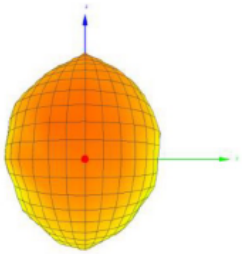
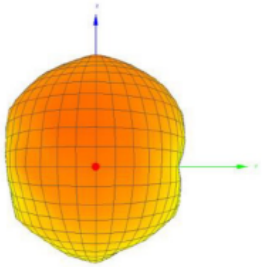
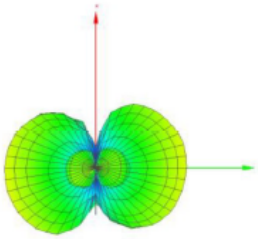
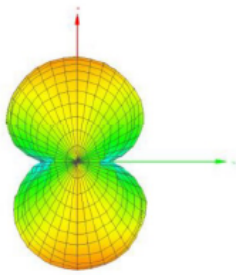
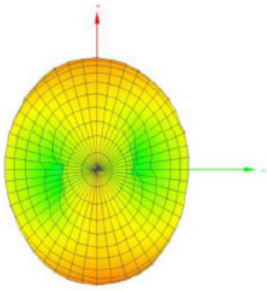
4.2.4 RF performance

Parameter	Test condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Receiver input sensitivity	Conducted at 25 °C, 1 Mbit/s Bluetooth Low Energy mode		-94		dBm
	Conducted at 25 °C, 2 Mbit/s Bluetooth Low Energy mode		-91		dBm
	Conducted at 25 °C, 500 kbit/s Bluetooth Low Energy mode		-97		dBm
	Conducted at 25 °C, 125 kbit/s Bluetooth Low Energy mode		-100		dBm
Maximum output power	Conducted at 25 °C		+8		dBm
NINA-B3x2 antenna gain	Mounted on an EVB-NINA-B3		+2		dBi
NINA-B3x6 antenna gain	Mounted on an EVB-NINA-B3		+2		dBi

Table 16: RF performance

4.2.5 Antenna radiation patterns

Table 17: NINA-B3x2 antenna radiation patterns

View	Vertical polarization	Horizontal polarization	Total (vertical + horizontal)
	Antenna Gain (dBi) -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5		
Top view, YZ plane positive X direction 			
Side view, XY plane negative Z direction 			

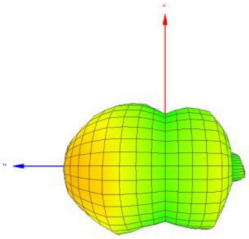
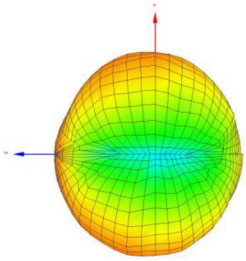
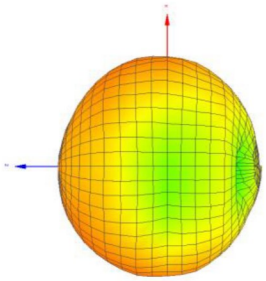
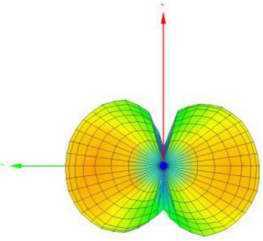
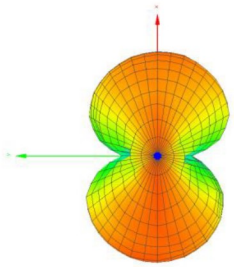
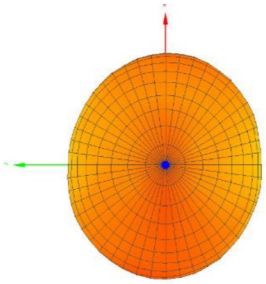
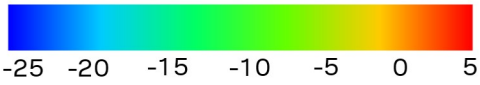
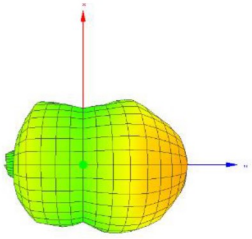
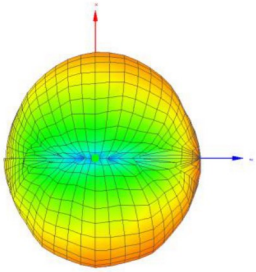
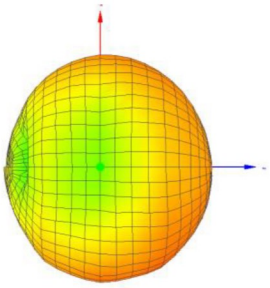
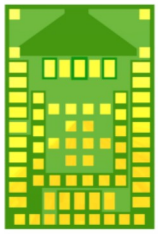
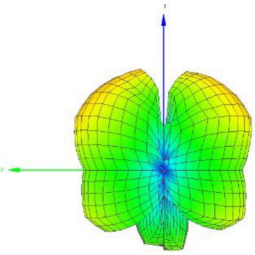
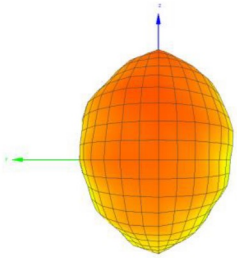
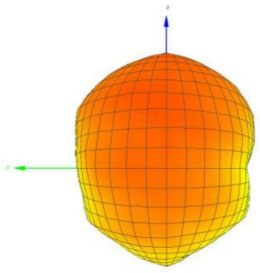
View	Vertical polarization	Horizontal polarization	Total (vertical + horizontal)
Side view, XZ plane negative Y direction 			
Side view, XY plane positive Z direction 			
Antenna Gain (dBi) 			
Side view, XZ plane positive Y direction 			
Bottom view, YZ plane negative X direction 			

Table 18: NINA-B3x6 antenna radiation patterns