



RF Module

Model: CIMX1PRO V3

Product Manual

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1 GETTING STARTED

1.1. Overview

This manual describes the key features, pin out, recommended operating conditions, working of RF module and operating instructions to test the module for FCC.

CIMCON RF modules are designed to operate within the ZigBee protocol and support the unique needs of low-cost, low-power wireless sensor networks. The modules require minimal power and provide reliable delivery of data between remote devices. The modules operate within the ISM 2.4 GHz frequency band work on ZigBee protocol.

1.2. Key Features

The key features of RF modules are as follows:

- Operates from wide 2.1VDC to 3.6VDC
- Maximum transmit current is 150mA (Typical at 3.3V)
- Maximum Receive current is 38mA
- Maximum transmit power is +20 DBM
- Receiver Sensitivity of -104dBm
- Various serial interfaces like UART, SPI (master/ slave), and TWI
- Six external ADC sources with 14-bit resolution
- Urban range of ~85m
- Line of sight range of ~1750m
- Network Type: Self-forming mesh network
- Network Fault Tolerance: Self-healing mesh
- Data Protection: 256-bit AES encrypt
- Hardware: IEEE 802.15.4-2003 CS MA-CA algorithm3
- Operational channel: Channel 11 to 25
- 2.4GHz Zigbee radio produces an O-QPSK-modulated signal using the analog front end and digital baseband.



1.3. FCC Warnings and Labeling

Warning:

This device is intended only for OEM integrator under the following conditions:

1. The antenna must be installed such that 20 cm is maintained between the antenna and users, and
2. The transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna,
3. For all products market in US, OEM has to limit the operation channels in CH11 to CH25 for 2.4G band by supplied firmware programming tool. OEM shall not supply any tool or info to the end-user regarding to Regulatory Domain change.

As long as the three conditions above are met, further transmitter testing will not be required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed.

Important Note:

In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for example certain laptop configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the FCC authorization is no longer considered valid and the FCC ID cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate FCC authorization.

End Product Labeling

This transmitter module is authorized only for use in device where the antenna may be installed such that 20 cm may be maintained between the antenna and users. The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following: Contains FCC ID: **S3Z-CIM35X2**.

Manual Information to the End User

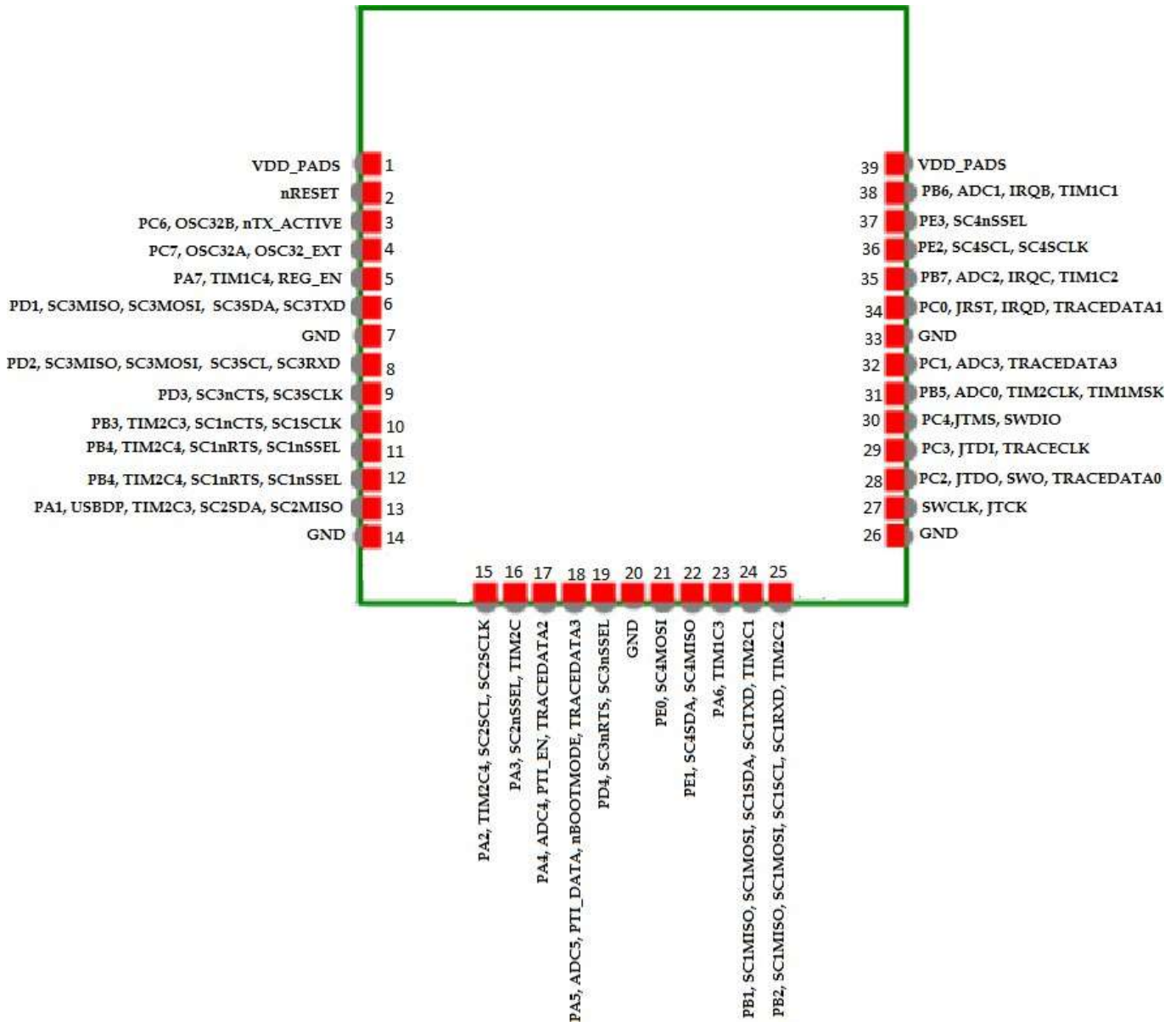
The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user's manual of the end product which integrates this module.

The end user manual shall include all required regulatory information/warning as show in this manual.



2. Zigbee MODULE PIN-OUT

Following is the pin out of CIMCON **RF module** with description of each pin





Pin Descriptions:

PIN	SIGNAL	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
1	3.3V	Power	Used to power the CIMCON RF module.
2	nReset	I	Active Low chip reset (Internal pull up)
3	PC6	I/O	Digital I/O
	OSC32B	I/O	32.768 KHZ CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR
	nTX_ACTIVE	O	Inverted TX_ACTIVE signal
4	PC7	I/O	Digital I/O
	OSC32A	I/O	32.768 KHZ CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR
	OSC32_EXT	I	Digital 32.768 kHz clock input source
5	PA7	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM1C4	O	Timer 1 Channel 4 output
	TIM1C4	I	Timer 1 Channel 4 input
	REG_EN	O	External regulator open drain output
6	PD1	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC3MISO	I	SPI slave data out of Serial Controller 3
	SC3MOSI	O	SPI master data out of Serial Controller 3
	SC3SDA	I/O	TWI data of Serial Controller 3
	SC3TXD	O	UART transmit data of Serial Controller 3
7	GND	Power	Ground pin of RF module.
8	PD2	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC3MISO	I	SPI master data in of Serial Controller 3
	SC3MOSI	O	SPI slave data in of Serial Controller 3
	SC3SCL	I/O	TWI clock of Serial Controller 3
	SC3RXD	I	UART receive data of Serial Controller 3
9	PD3	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC3nCTS	I	UART CTS handshake of Serial Controller 3
	SC3SCLK	O	SPI master clock of Serial Controller 3
	SC3SCLK	I	SPI slave clock of Serial Controller 3
10	PB3	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM2C3	O	Timer 2 channel 3 output
	TIM2C3	I	Timer 2 channel 3 input
	SC1nCTS	I	UART CTS handshake of Serial Controller 1
	SC1SCLK	O	SPI master clock of Serial Controller 1
	SC1SCLK	I	SPI slave clock of Serial Controller 1
11	PB4	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM2C4	O	Timer 2 channel 4 output
	TIM2C4	I	Timer 2 channel 4 input
	SC1NRTS	O	UART RTS handshake of Serial Controller 1
	SC1NSSEL	I	SPI slave select of Serial Controller 1
12	PA0	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM2C1	O	Timer 2 channel 1 output
	TIM2C1	I	Timer 2 channel 1 input
	SC2MOSI	O	SPI master data out of Serial Controller 2
	SC2MOSI	I	SPI slave data in of Serial Controller 2
13	PA1	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM2C3	O	Timer 2 channel 3 output
	TIM2C3	I	Timer 2 channel 3 input



PIN	SIGNAL	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
	SC2SDA	I/O	TWI data of Serial Controller 2
	SC2MISO	O	SPI slave data out of Serial Controller 2
	SC2MISO	I	SPI master data in of Serial Controller 2
14	GND	Power	Ground pin of RF module.
15	PA2	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM2C4	O	Timer 2 channel 4 output
	TIM2C4	I	Timer 2 channel 4 input Disable remap with TIM2_OR[7]
	SC2SCL	I/O	TWI clock of Serial Controller 2
	SC2SCLK	O	SPI master clock of Serial Controller 2
	SC2SCLK	I	SPI slave clock of Serial Controller 2
16	PA3	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC2nSSEL	I	SPI slave select of Serial Controller 2
	TIM2C2	O	Timer 2 channel 2 output
	TIM2C2	I	Timer 2 channel 2 input
17	PA4	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC4	Analog	ADC Input 4
	PTI_EN	O	Frame signal of Packet Trace Interface (PTI)
	TRACEDATA2	O	Synchronous CPU trace data bit 2
18	PA5	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC5	Analog	ADC Input 5
	PTI_DATA	O	Data signal of Packet Trace Interface (PTI)
	nBOOTMODE	I	Embedded serial bootloader activation out of reset
	TRACEDATA3	O	Synchronous CPU trace data bit 3
19	PD4	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC3nRTS	O	UART RTS handshake of Serial Controller 3
	SC3nSSEL	I	SPI slave select of Serial Controller 3
20	GND	Power	Ground pin of RF module.
21	PE0	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC4MOSI	O	SPI master data out of Serial Controller 4
	SC4MOSI	I	SPI slave data in of Serial Controller 4
22	PE1	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC4SDA	I/O	TWI data of Serial Controller 4
	SC4MISO	O	SPI slave data out of Serial Controller 4
	SC4MISO	I	SPI master data in of Serial Controller 4
23	PA6	I/O	Digital I/O
	TIM1C3	O	Timer 1 channel 3 output
	TIM1C3	I	Timer 1 channel 3 input
24	PB1	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC1MISO	O	SPI slave data out of Serial Controller 1
	SC1MOSI	O	SPI master data out of Serial Controller 1
	SC1SDA	I/O	TWI data of Serial Controller 1
	SC1TXD	O	UART transmit data of Serial Controller 1
	TIM2C1	O	Timer 2 channel 1 output
	TIM2C1	I	Timer 2 channel 1 input
25	PB2	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC1MISO	I	SPI master data in of Serial Controller 1
	SC1MOSI	I	SPI slave data in of Serial Controller 1



PIN	SIGNAL	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
	SC1SCL	I/O	TWI clock of Serial Controller 1
	SC1RXD	I	UART receive data of Serial Controller 1
	TIM2C2	O	Timer 2 channel 2 output
	TIM2C2	I	Timer 2 channel 2 input
26	GND	Power	Ground pin of RF module.
27	SWCLK	I/O	Serial Wire clock input/output with debugger
	JTCK	I	JTAG clock input from debugger
28	PC2	I/O	Digital I/O
	JTDO	O	JTAG data out to debugger
	SWO	O	Serial Wire Output asynchronous trace output to debugger
	TRACEDATA0	O	Synchronous CPU trace data bit 3
29	PC3	I/O	Digital I/O
	JTDI	I	JTAG data in from debugger
	TRACECLK	O	Synchronous CPU trace clock
30	PC4	I/O	Digital I/O
	JTMS	I	JTAG mode select from debugger
	SWDIO	I/O	Serial Wire bidirectional data to/from debugger
31	PB5	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC0	Analog	ADC Input 0
	TIM2CLK	I	Timer 2 external clock input
	TIM1MSK	I	Timer 1 external clock mask input
32	PC1	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC3	Analog	ADC Input 3
	TRACEDATA3	O	Synchronous CPU trace data bit 0
33	GND	Power	Ground pin of RF module.
34	PC0	I/O	Digital I/O
	JRST	I	JTAG reset input from debugger
	IRQD	I	Default external interrupt source D
	TRACEDATA1	O	Synchronous CPU trace data bit 1
35	PB7	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC2	Analog	ADC Input 2
	IRQC	I	Default external interrupt source C
	TIM1C2	O	Timer 1 channel 2 output
	TIM1C2	I	Timer 1 channel 2 input
36	PE2	I/O	TWI clock of Serial Controller 4
	SC4SCL	I/O	TWI clock of Serial Controller 4
	SC4SCLK	O	SPI master clock of Serial Controller 4
	SC4SCLK	I	SPI slave clock of Serial Controller 4
37	PE3	I/O	Digital I/O
	SC4nSSEL	I	SPI slave select of Serial Controller 4
38	PB6	I/O	Digital I/O
	ADC1	Analog	ADC Input 1
	IRQB	I	External interrupt source B
	TIM1C1	O	Timer 1 channel 1 output
	TIM1C1	I	Timer 1 channel 1 input
39	3.3V	Power	Used to power the CIMCON RF module.



3 CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

A. Absolute Maximum Ratings of RF Module

The following table provides maximum ratings of RF Module:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Symbol	Absolute Maximum ratings	Unit
1	Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.3 to +3.6	VDC
2	Voltage on any GPIO including nReset and JCLK	VIN	-0.3 to Vcc+0.3	VDC
3	Voltage on any GPIO [PA4, PA5, PB5, PB6, PB7, PC1] when used as input to ADC	VIN	-0.3 to +2.0	VDC
4	Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40 to +105	°C
5	Operating Temperature Range	Top	-40 to +85	°C
6	ESD on any pin (HBM)	Vhbm	+/-2	KV
7	ESD on RF port (CDM)	Vcdm	+/-225	V
8	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)		MSL3	
9	Reflow Temperature	Treflow	Refer in next pages	

B. Recommended Operating Conditions

Sr. No	Parameter	Symbol	Recommended Operating Conditions	Unit
1	Supply Voltage	Vcc	2.1 to 3.6	VDC
2	Operating frequency	Fin	2405 to 2475	MHz
3	Operating Temperature	Top	-40 to +85	°C

C. DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typical	Max	Unit
Voltage supply		2.1		3.6	VDC
Low Schmitt switching threshold	VSWIL Schmitt input threshold going from high to low	0.42 x VDD_PADS	-	0.50 x VDD_PADS	
High Schmitt switching threshold	VSWIH Schmitt input threshold going from low to high	0.62 x VDD_PADS	-	0.80 x VDD_PADS	V
Input current for logic 0	IIL	-	-	-0.5	uA
Input current for logic 1	IIH	-	-	+0.5	uA



Input pull-up resistor value	RIPU	24	29	34	k Ω
Input pull-down resistor value	RIPD	24	29	34	k Ω
Output voltage for logic 0	VOL (IOL = 4 mA for standard pads, 8 mA for high current pads)	0		0.18 x VDD_PADS	V
Output voltage for logic 1	VOH (IOH = 4 mA for standard pads, 8 mA for high current pads)	0.82 x VDD_PADS		VDD_PADS	V
Output source current (standard current pad)	IOHS			4	mA
Output sink current (standard current pad)	IOLS			4	mA
Output source current high current pad: PA6, PA7, PB6, PB7, PC0	IOHH			8	mA
Output sink current high current pad: PA6, PA7, PB6, PB7, PC0	IOLH			8	mA
Total output current (for I/O Pads)	IOH + IOL			40	mA



D.Power Settings for Regulatory Compliance

Because of the high gain of the frontend module output power of up to 24dBm can be achieved. When the antenna gain is included then the output power of the EM3597 transceivers needs to be reduced for regulatory compliance. The following tables list the maximum permitted power setting for the different antenna types listed. This is the power out of the EM3597 chip, and the power delivered to the antenna will be higher by the gain of the PA.

settxpower P (set the channel power)

UFL Antenna Unit

- Channel 11 TO Channel 24: P = -5 [dBm]
- Channel 25: P = -10 [dBm]

Fixed Antenna Unit

- Channel 11 to Channel 24: P = -3 [dBm]
- Channel 25: P = -10 [dBm]



4 BOARD LAYOUT

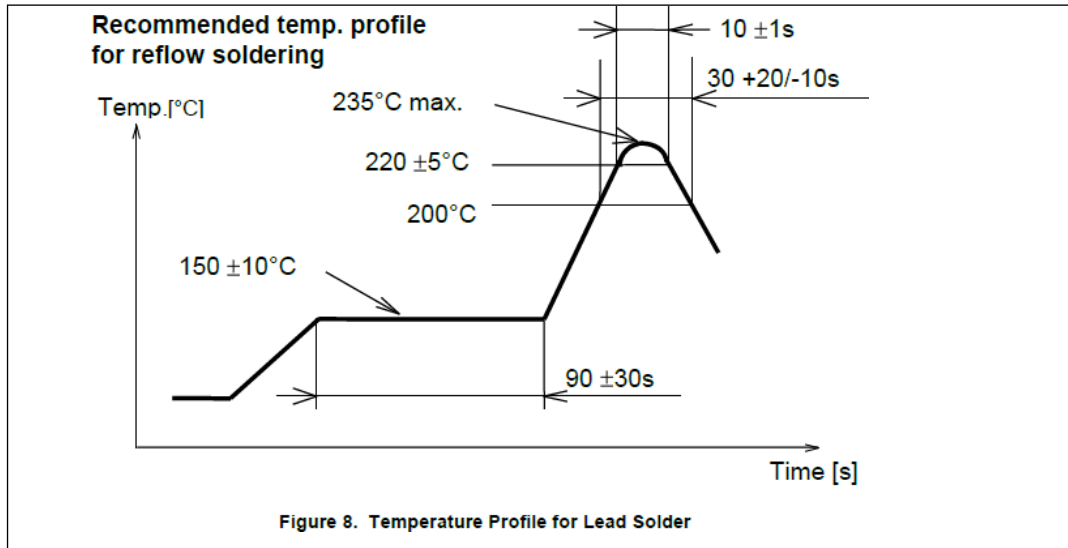
CIMCON RF modules do not have any specific sensitivity to nearby processors, crystals or other PCB components. Other than mechanical considerations, no special PCB placement is required for integrating CIMCON RF radios. In general, Power and GND traces should be thicker than signal traces and be able to comfortably support the maximum currents.

The radios are also designed to be self-sufficient and work with wire whip and external antennas without the need for additional ground planes on the host PCB. However, considerations should be taken on the choice of antenna and antenna location. Metal objects that are near an antenna cause reflections and may reduce the ability for an antenna to efficiently radiate. Using an integral antenna (like a wire whip antenna) in an enclosed metal box will greatly reduce the range of a radio. For this type of application an external antenna would be a better choice. External antennas should be positioned away from metal objects as much as possible. Metal objects next to the antenna or between transmitting and receiving antennas can often block or reduce the transmission distance. Some objects that are often overlooked are metal poles, metal studs or beams in structures, concrete (it is usually reinforced with metal rods), metal enclosures, vehicles, elevators, ventilation ducts, refrigerators and microwave ovens.

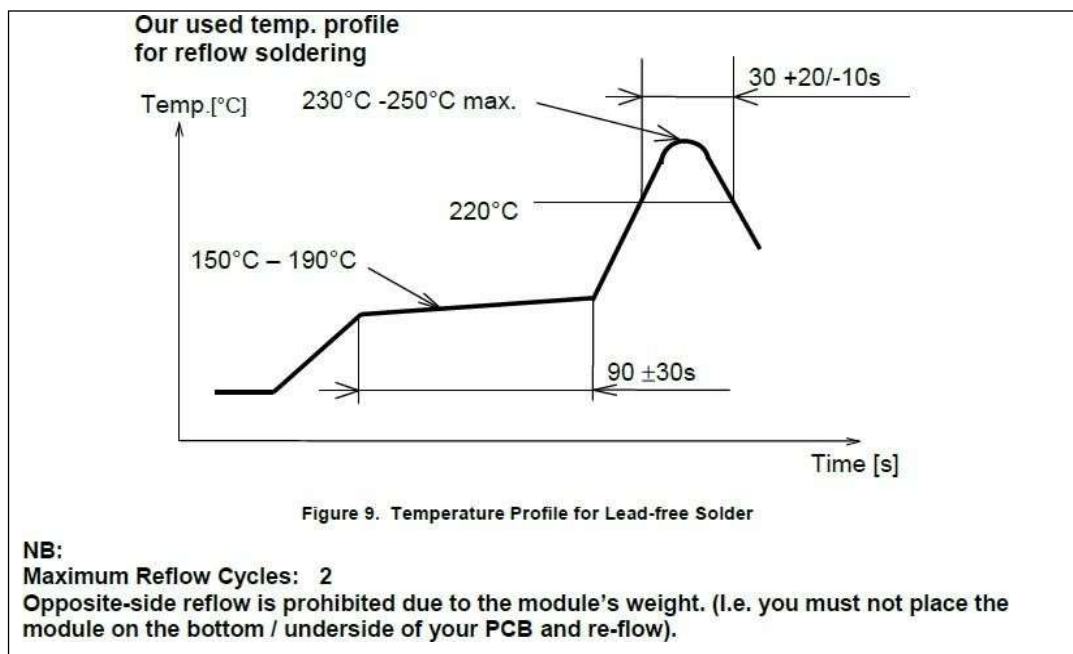
The *Wire Whip Antenna* should be straight and perpendicular to the ground plane and/or chassis. It should reside above or away from any metal objects like batteries, tall electrolytic capacitors or metal enclosures. If the antenna is bent to fit into a tight space, it should be bent so that as much of the antenna as possible is away from metal. Caution should be used when bending the antenna, since this will weaken the solder joint where the antenna connects to the module. Antenna elements radiate perpendicular to the direction they point. Thus a vertical antenna emits across the horizon

5 SOLDERING TEMPERATURE PROFILE

a. Leaded Process



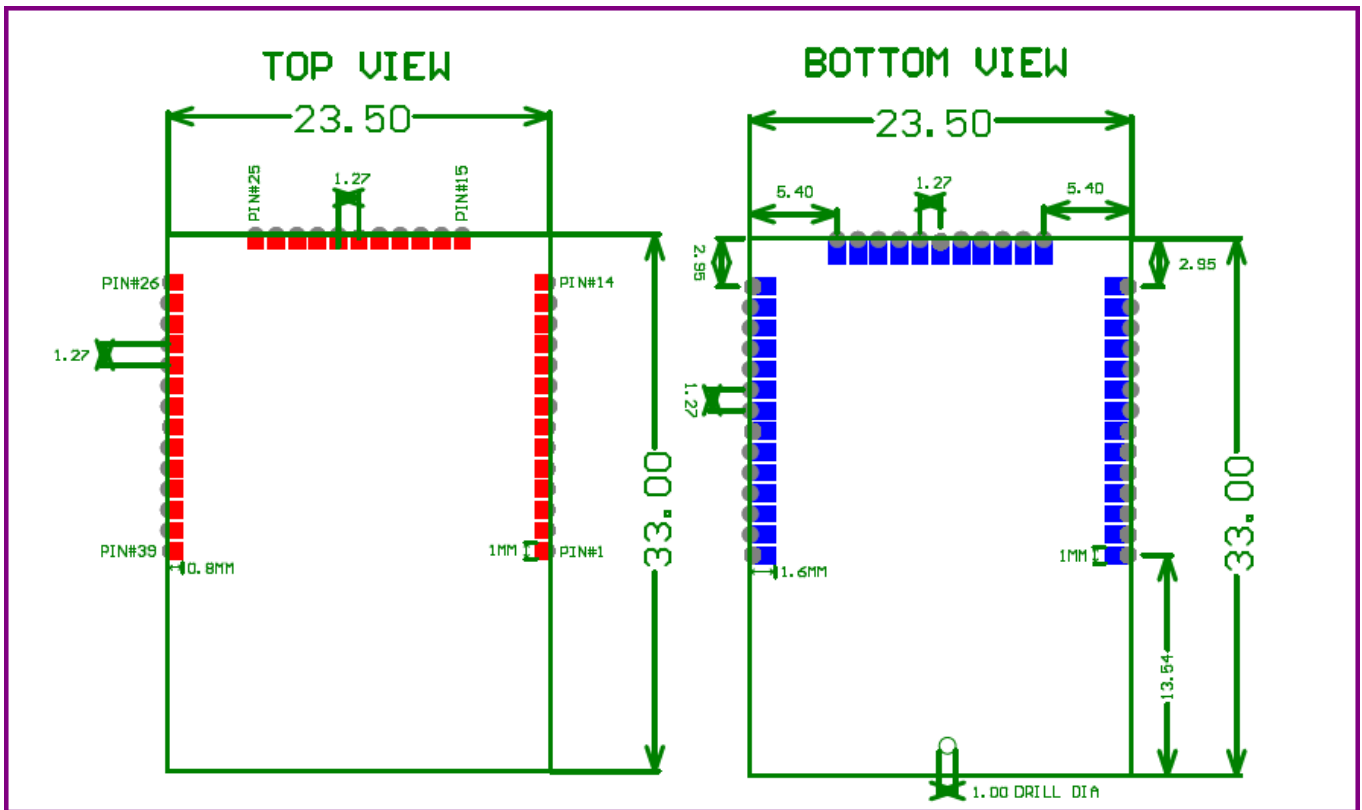
b. Lead Free Process





6 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE SMT MODULES

a. Dimensions



b. FOOTPRINT of the Module

