#### **Document information**

Info	Content
Keywords	JN5179, Zigbee, module
Abstract	JN5179-001-M1x modules user manual



## ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

#### **Revision history**

Rev	I	Date	Description
1.0	2	20160913	Initial version

# **Contact information**

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#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

# 1. General description

The JN5179-001-M1x (with x = 0, 3 or 6) module family provides designers with a ready-made component that provides a fully integrated solution for applications, using the IEEE802.15.4 standard in the 2.4 GHz - 2.5 GHz ISM frequency band, including ZigBee Smart Energy and Home Automation and can be quickly and easily included in product designs. The modules integrate all of the RF components required, removing the need to perform expensive RF design and test. Products can be designed by simply connecting sensors and switches to the module IO pins. The modules use NXP's single chip IEEE802.15.4 wireless microcontroller, allowing designers to make use of the extensive chip development support material. Hence, this range of modules allows designers to bring wireless applications to market in the minimum time with significantly reduced development effort and cost.

3 variants are available: JN5179-001-M10, JN5179-001-M13 and JN5179-001-M16. All modules have FCC modular approval. The JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M13 are also CE-compliant and subject to a Notified Body Opinion.

The variants available are described in the Table 2.

## 1.1 Regulatory Approvals

The JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M13 have been tested against the requirements of the following European standards.

- Radio EN 300 328 v 1.9.1
- EMC, EN 301 489-17 v 2.2.1, EN 62479 2010, EN 301 489-1 v 1.9.2
- Basic Safety Assessment (BSA) EN 60950-1:2006

A Notified Body statement of opinion for this standard is available on request.

The High-power module with M16 suffix is not approved for use in Europe.

Additionally, both module types have received FCC "Modular Approval", in compliance with CFR 47 FCC part 15 regulations and in accordance to FCC public notice DA00-1407. The modular approvals notice and test reports are available on request.

The JN5179-001-M16 module is subject to user proximity restrictions under FCC regulations; more specific information is available in <u>Section 12.2</u>.

#### 2. Features and benefits

#### 2.1 Benefits

- Microminiature module solutions
- Ready to use in products
- Minimizes product development time
- No RF test required for systems
- Compliant with:
  - FCC 47CFR Part 15C

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#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

- ETSI EN 300-328 V1.9
- EN 301-489-17 V2.2.1
- EN60950-1-2006
- Temperature range: -40 °C to +85 °C
- Lead-free and RoHS compliant

#### 2.2 Features: modules

- 2.4 GHz IEEE 802.15.4, ZigBee Smart Energy and Home Automation compatible
- JN5179-001-M10
  - Dimensions: 14.5 mm × 20.5 mm
  - Integrated printed antenna
  - TX power 8.5 dBm/10 dBm
  - Receiver sensitivity -96 dBm
  - TX current 26.2 mA at 10 dBm
  - TX current 22.6 mA at 8.5 dBm
  - RX current 16.6 mA at maximum input level -2 dBm
  - 2.0 V/3.6 V operation
- JN5179-001-M13
  - Dimensions: 14.5 mm × 20.5 mm
  - µFl connector
  - TX power 8.5 dBm/10 dBm
  - Receiver sensitivity -96 dBm
  - TX current 26.2 mA at 10 dBm
  - TX current 22.6 mA at 8.5 dBm
  - RX current 16.6 mA at maximum input level -2 dBm
  - 2.0 V/3.6 V operation
- JN5179-001-M16
  - Dimensions: 14.5 mm × 20.5 mm
  - Integrated printed antenna and μFI connector
  - Antenna diversity
  - TX power 21 dBm
  - Receiver sensitivity -100 dBm
  - TX current 125 mA at 21 dBm
  - RX current 21.42 mA at maximum input level -11 dBm
  - 2.0 V/3.6 V operation

#### 2.3 Features: microcontroller

- ARM Cortex-M3 CPU with debug support
- 512 kB/32 kB/4 kB (Flash/RAM/EEPROM)

UM11018

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

- OTA firmware upgrade capability
- 32 MHz clock selectable down to 1 MHz for low-power operation
- Dual PAN ID support
- Fail-safe I<sup>2</sup>C-bus interface. operates as either master or slave
- 9 × Timers (6 × PWM and 3 timer/counter)
- 2 low-power sleep counters
- 2 × UART supporting DALI and DMX512, one with flow control
- SPI-bus master and slave port, 2 simultaneous selects
- Variable instruction width for high coding efficiency
- Multi-stage instruction pipeline
- Data EEPROM with guaranteed 100 k write operations
- ZigBee PRO stack with Smart Home, Smart Lighting and Smart Energy profiles
- Supply voltage monitor with 8 programmable thresholds
- Battery voltage and temperature sensors
- 6-input 10-bit ADC
- Analog comparator
- Digital monitor for ADC
- Watchdog timer and POR
- Standby power controller
- Up to 18 Digital IO (DIO) and 2 digital outputs pins

# 3. Applications

- Robust and secure low-power wireless applications
- ZigBee Home Automation networks
- Toys and gaming peripherals
- Energy harvesting for example, self-powered light switch

#### 4. Overview

The JN5179-001-M1x family is a range of ultra-low power, high performance surface mount modules targeted at IEEE 802.15.4, ZigBee Home Automation networking applications, enabling users to realize products with minimum time to market and at the lowest cost. They remove the need for expensive and lengthy development of custom RF board designs and test suites. The modules use NXP's JN5179 wireless microcontroller to provide a comprehensive solution with large memory, high CPU and radio performance and all RF components included. All that is required to develop and manufacture wireless control or sensing products is to connect a power supply and peripherals such as switches, actuators and sensors, considerably simplifying product development.

3 module variants are available: JN5179-001-M10 with an integrated printed antenna, JN5179-001-M13 with a  $\mu FL$  antenna connector and JN5179-001-M16 with a power amplifier, LNA for extended range and antenna diversity, thanks to the integrated antenna and  $\mu FL$  antenna connector.

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

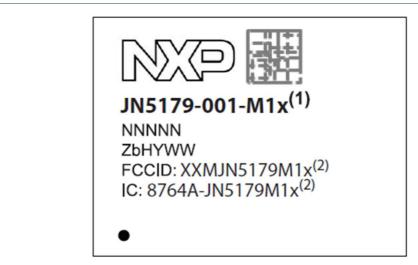
The dimensions of the 3 module variants are: 14.5 x 20.5 mm.

# 5. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Description	FCCID
JN5179-001-M10	standard power, integrated printed antenna	XXMJN5179M1X
JN5179-001-M13	standard power, µFL antenna connector	XXMJN5179M1X
	high power, LNA, antenna diversity (integrated printed antenna and μFL antenna connector)	XXMJN5179M16

## 6. Marking



- (1) With x = 0, 3 or 6.
- (2) x = X for JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M13 and x = 6 for JN5179-001-M16.

Fig 1. UM11018 package marking (top view)

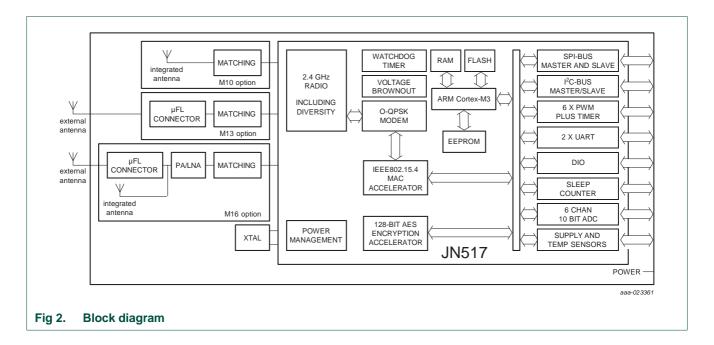
Table 2. Marking code

Line number	Marking code
Line 1	NXP Logo: B&W outline logo - 2D barcode (internal NXP usage)
Line 2	part ID: JN5179-001-M1x, with x the module type 0, 3 or 6
Line 3	serial number: NNNNN
Line 4	• Z: SSMC
	• b: SPIL
	H: halogen free
	Y: year
	WW: week code
Line 5	FFC ID = FCCID: XXMJN5179M1x, with x = X for JN5179-001-M10 and
	JN5179-001-M13 and $x = 6$ for JN5179-001-M16
Line 6	IC ID = IC: 8764A-JN5179M1x, with x = X for JN5179-001-M10 and
	JN5179-001-M13 and $x = 6$ for JN5179-001-M16

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

JN5179-001-M1x modules meet the requirements of Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS) and of the Chinese RoHS requirements SJ/T11363-2006 which came into force on 1 March 2007.

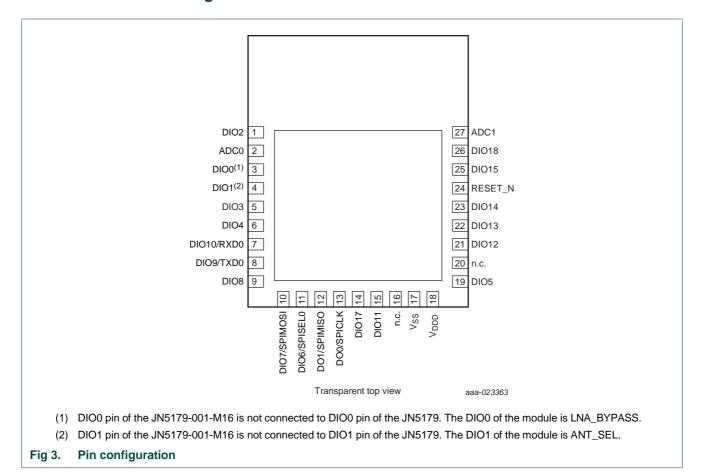
# 7. Block diagram



#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

# 8. Pinning information

## 8.1 Pinning



## 8.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
DIO2	1	Ю	DIO2 — digital input/output 2
			ADC5 — ADC input 5
			SDA — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus master/slave SDA input/output (push-pull output)
			RXD1 — UART 1 receive data input
			TIM0CAP — Timer0 capture input
			RFRX — radios receiver control output
ADC0	2	I	ADC0 — ADC input 0

Table 3. Pin description ... continued

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
DIO0[2]	3		DIO0 — digital input/output 0
			ADC4 — ADC input 4
			SPISEL0 — SPI-bus master select output 0
			RFRX — radio receiver control output
			FLICK_CTRL — flicker control output
			ADO — antenna diversity odd output
DIO1[2]	4	Ю	DIO1 — digital input/output 1
			ADC3 — ADC input 3
			RFTX — radio transmitter control input
			PC0 — pulse counter 0 input
			ADE — antenna diversity even output
DIO3	5	IO	DIO3 — digital input/output 3
			ADC2 — ADC input 2
			PWM4 — PWM4 output
			SCL — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus master/slave SCL input/output (push-pull output)
			TXD1 — UART 1 transmit data output
			TIM0OUT — Timer0 output
			RFTX — radio transmit control input
			FLICK_CTRL — flicker control output
DIO4	6	Ю	DIO4 — digital input/output 4
			SCL — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus master/slave SCL input/output (open-drain)
			RXD0 — UART 0 receive data input
			TIM0CK_GT — Timer0 clock/gate input
			ADO — antenna diversity odd output
DIO10/RXD0	7	Ю	DIO10 — digital input/output 10
			JTAG_TDI — JTAG TDI data input
			RXD0 — UART 0 receive data input
DIO9/TXD0	8	Ю	DIO9 — digital input/output 9
			JTAG_TDO — JTAG TDO data output
			TXD0 — UART 0 transmit data output
			TRACESWV — ARM trace serial wire viewer output
DIO8	9	Ю	DIO8 — digital input/output 8
			PWM5 — PWM5 output
			TIM0OUT — Timer0 output
			TRACECLK — trace clock output
			32KXTALIN — 32 kHz clock input

 Table 3.
 Pin description ...continued

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
DIO7/SPIMOSI	10	IO	DIO7 — digital input/output 7
			SPIMOSI — SPI-bus master data output
			JTAG_TDI — JTAG TDI data input
			SPISEL2 — SPI-bus master select output 2
			SPISSEL — SPI-bus slave select input
			CMP_OUT — comparator output
			32KIN — 32 kHz External clock input
			32KXTALOUT — 32 kHz clock output
DIO6/SPISEL0	11	Ю	DIO6 — digital input/output 6
			SPISEL0 — SPI-bus master select output 0
			CTS0 — UART 0 clear to send input
			RXD1 — UART 1 receive data input
			JTAG_TCK — JTAG TCK input
			SWCK — Serial Wire Debugger Clock input
			SPISCLK — SPI-bus slave clock input
			TIM1CAP — Timer1 capture input
DO1/SPIMISO[3]	12	Ю	DO1 — digital output 1
20 1/01 11/100 <u> </u>			SPIMISO — SPI-bus master data input
			SPISMISO — SPI-bus slave data output
			ADO — antenna diversity odd output
DO0/SPICLK[4]	13	0	DO0 — digital output 0
DOG/OF TOER			SPICLK — SPI-bus master clock output
			ADE — antenna diversity even output
DIO17	14	Ю	DIO17 — digital input/output 17
5.617			JTAG_TCK — JTAG TCK input
			SWCK — Serial Wire Debugger Clock input
			SPISEL0 — SPI-bus master select output 0
			TIM1CAP — Timer1 capture input
			COMP1P — comparator plus input
			SPISMISO — SPI-bus slave data output
DIO11	15	Ю	DIO11 — digital input/output 11
			JTAG_TMS — JTAG TMS input
			SWD — serial wire debugger input
			RTS0 — UART 0 request to send output
			TXD1 — UART 1 transmit data output
			SPICLK — SPI-bus master clock output
			SPISMOSI — SPI-bus slave data input
			TIM1OUT — Timer1 output
			TRACED0 — ARM trace data0 output
n.c.	16	_	not connected; keep floating or ground
V <sub>SS</sub>	17	G	V <sub>SS</sub> — ground
* 55	''		-33 g. 34114

 Table 3.
 Pin description ...continued

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
$V_{DDD}$	18	Р	V <sub>DDD</sub> — digital supply voltage
DIO5[5]	19	Ю	DIO5 — digital input/output 5
			SDA — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus master/slave SDA input/output
			(open-drain)
			TXD0 — UART 0 transmit data output
			PC1 — pulse counter 1 input
			TIM0CAP — Timer0 capture input
n.c.	20	-	not connected; keep floating or ground
DIO12	21	Ю	DIO12 — digital input/output 12
			PWM1 — PWM1 output
			TXD0 — UART 0 transmit data output
			TRACED3 — ARM trace data3 output
DIO13	22	Ю	DIO13 — digital input/output 13
			PWM2 — PWM2 output
			RXD0 — UART 0 receive data input
			PC0 — pulse counter 0 input
			TRACED2 — ARM trace data2 output
DIO14	23	Ю	DIO14 — digital input/output 14
			PWM3 — PWM3 output
			PC1 — pulse counter 1 input
			CMP_OUT — comparator output
			TRACED1 — ARM trace data1 output
			SPISMOSI — SPI-bus slave data input
RESET_N	24	Ю	RESET_N — reset input
DIO15	25	Ю	DIO15 — digital input/output 15
			PWM6 — PWM6 output
			JTAG_TDO — JTAG TDO data output
			SPIMOSI — SPI-bus master data output
			SPISEL1 — SPI-bus master select output 1
			TIM0CK_GT — Timer0 - clock gate input
			TRACESWV — ARM trace Serial Wire Viewer output
			SPISSEL — SPI-bus slave select input
DIO18	26	Ю	DIO18 — digital input/output 18
			JTAG_TMS — JTAG TMS input
			SWD — Serial Wire Debugger input
			SPIMISO — SPI-bus master data input
			TIM1OUT — Timer1 output
			COMP1M — comparator minus input
			SPISCLK — SPI-bus slave clock input
ADC1	27	I	VREF — analog peripheral reference voltage
			ADC1 — ADC input 1

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

- [1] P = power supply; G = ground; I = input, O = output; IO = input/output.
- [2] Not available on the JN5179-001-M16 since they are used to control the front-end module. DIO0 of the module is LNA\_BYPASS and the DIO1 of the module is ANT\_SEL.
- [3] UART programming mode: leave pin floating high during reset to avoid entering UART programming mode or hold it low to program.
- [4] JTAG programming mode: must be left floating high during reset to avoid entering JTAG programming mode.
- [5] Open-drain.

# 9. Functional description

## 9.1 JN5179 single chip wireless microcontroller

The JN5179-001-M1x series is constructed around the JN5179-001 single chip wireless microcontroller, which includes the radio system, an ARM Cortex-M3 CPU, Flash, RAM and EEPROM memory and a range of analog and digital peripherals.

The chip is described fully in JN5179 Wireless Microcontroller Datasheet (see Ref. 2).

## 9.2 Peripherals

Table 4. Peripherals description

Peripherals	JN5179-001-M10	JN5179-001-M13	JN5179-001-M16	Notes
Master SPI-bus port	3 selects	3 selects	3 selects	250 kHz - 16 MHz
Slave SPI-bus port	1	1	1	250 kHz - 4 MHz
UART	2	2	2	16550 compatible
Two-wire serial I/F (compatible with SMbus and I <sup>2</sup> C-bus)	1	1	1	Up to 400 kHz
PWM				16 MHz clock
timer	4	4	4	
timer/counter	1	1	1	
Programmable Sleep Timers	2	2	2	32 kHz clock
Digital IO lines (multiplexed with UARTs, timers and SPI-bus selects)	20	20	18	DIO2 and DIO3 are not available on JN5179-001-M16 modules
Analog-to-Digital converter	4	4	4	10 bit, up to 100 ks/s
Programmable analog comparator	1	1	1	ultra low-power mode for sleep
Internal temperature sensor	1	1	1	
Internal battery sensor	1	1	1	

The performance of all peripherals is defined in the JN5179 Wireless Microcontroller Datasheet (see Ref. 2).

NXP supplies all the development tools and networking stacks needed to enable end-product development to occur quickly and efficiently. These are all freely available from the NXP Wireless Connectivity TechZone (see <a href="Ref.3">Ref. 3</a>). A range of evaluation/developer kits is also available, allowing products to be quickly bread boarded.

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Efficient development of software applications is enabled by the provision of a complete, unlimited, software developer kit. Together with the available libraries for the IEEE802.15.4 MAC and ZigBee PRO network stacks, this package provides everything required to develop application code and to trial it with hardware representative of the final module.

The modules can be user programmed both in development and in production using software supplied by NXP. Access to the on-chip peripherals, MAC and network stack software is provided through specific APIs. This information is available on the NXP support website, together with many example applications, user guides, reference manuals and application notes.

## 9.3 JN5179-001-M16 Antenna diversity

ANT\_SEL is used to select between the two antennas on the M16 module. Leaving ANT\_SEL unconnected or connecting to  $V_{CC}$  selects the printed antenna. Tying ANT\_SEL to ground selects the  $\mu$ FL connector. The module can also be used in antenna diversity solutions where the module will automatically swap between the two antennas in order to achieve the best radio performance. This can be done connecting ANT\_SEL to DIO4, DIO5, DO0 or DO1 depend upon your application. The antenna diversity functionality can be enabled by calling vAHI\_AntennaDiversityEnable. The DIO can be selected using vAHI\_SetDIOpinMultiplexValue. Please see JN-UG-3118-JN517x-Integrated-Peripherals-API for more details.

The LNA bypass signal can be used to switch off the LNA in the frontend. This can be useful when in the presence of strong Wifi signals that can overload the frontend. If the pin is left unconnected or tied to  $V_{CC}$  then the LNA is enabled. If the signal is tied to ground then the LNA will be bypassed during RX. The signal can be connected to a DIO to give software control over the LNA if required.

# 10. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DD}$	supply voltage		-0.3	+3.6	V
$V_{ADC0}$	voltage on pin ADC0		-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V	V
V <sub>ADC1</sub>	voltage on pin ADC1		-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V	V
$V_{IO(dig)}$	digital input/output voltage		-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V	V
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-40	+150	°C

# 11. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DD}$	supply voltage	[1]	2	3.6	٧
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature	standard range	-40	+85	°C

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#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

[1] To reach the maximum TX power, 2.8 V is the minimum.

## 12. Characteristics

#### 12.1 DC current

Table 7. Active processing

 $V_{DD}$  = 2 V to 3.6 V;  $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>DD</sub>	supply current	M10					
		radio in receive mode; maximum input level at -2 dBm		-	16.6	-	mA
		radio in transmit mode 10 dBm	[1]	-	26.2	-	mA
		radio in transmit mode 8.5 dBm	<u>[1]</u>	-	22.6	-	mA
		M13					
		radio in receive mode; maximum input level at -2 dBm		-	16.6	-	mA
		radio in transmit mode 10 dBm	[1]	-	26.2	-	mA
		radio in transmit mode 8.5 dBm	[1]	-	22.6	-	mA
		M16					
		radio in receive mode		-	16.6	-	mA
		radio in transmit mode	[1]	-	125	-	mA

<sup>[1]</sup> To reach the maximum TX power, 2.8 V is the minimum.

#### Table 8. Sleep mode

 $V_{DD} = 2$  V to 3.6 V;  $T_{amb} = -40$  °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$I_{DD(IO)}$	input/output supply	in sleep mode; with I/O and RC oscillator	-	0.73	-	μΑ
, ,	current	timer wake-up; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C				

#### Table 9. Deep sleep mode

 $V_{DD}$  = 2 V to 3.6 V;  $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>DD</sub>	supply current	deep sleep mode; measured at 25 °C and $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	80	-	nA

<sup>[1]</sup> Waiting on chip RESET or I/O event.

#### 12.2 AC characteristics

#### 12.2.1 Radio transceiver

These modules meet all the requirements of the IEEE802.15.4 standard over 2.0 V to 3.6 V and offers the improved RF characteristics shown in <u>Table 10</u>. All RF characteristics are measured single ended.

#### Table 10. RF port characteristics

Single-ended; Impedance = 50  $\Omega^{(1)}$ ;  $V_{DD}$  = 2 V to 3.6 V;  $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f <sub>range</sub>	frequency range		2.4	-	2.485	GHz

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#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

[1] With external matching inductors and assuming PCB layout.

Table 11. Radio transceiver characteristics: +25 °C

 $V_{DD} = 2 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V; unless otherwise specified.}$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Receiver					<u> </u>		
M10							
S <sub>RX</sub>	receiver sensitivity	nominal for 1 % PER, as per 802.15.4		-	-96	-	dBm
P <sub>i(RX)(max)</sub>	maximum receiver input power	1 % PER, measured as sensitivity; supply current at 16.6 mA	s sensitivity; supply  available through eripherals API  as per 802.15.4 s sensitivity; supply  available through eripherals API  as per 802.15.4 s sensitivity  as per 802.15.4 s sensitivity  - 4 s sensitivity  - 7 s sensitivity - 7		-2	-	dBm
$\Delta \alpha_{RSSI}$	RSSI variation	−95 dBm to −10 dBm; available through UM11018 Integrated Peripherals API		-4	-	+4	dB
M13			,			'	
S <sub>RX</sub>	receiver sensitivity	nominal for 1 % PER, as per 802.15.4		-	-96	-	dBm
$P_{i(RX)(max)} \\$	maximum receiver input power	1 % PER, measured as sensitivity; supply current at 16.6 mA		-	-2	-	dBm
$\Delta \alpha_{RSSI}$	RSSI variation	-95 dBm to −10 dBm; available through UM11018 Integrated Peripherals API			-	+4	dB
M16			,			'	
S <sub>RX</sub>	receiver sensitivity	nominal for 1 % PER, as per 802.15.4		-	-100	-	dBm
P <sub>i(RX)(max)</sub>	maximum receiver input power	1 % PER, measured as sensitivity	sensitivity -		-11	-	dBm
$\Delta \alpha_{RSSI}$	RSSI variation	-100 dBm to -25 dBm; available through UM11018 Integrated Peripherals API			-	+4	dB
Transmitte	r					<b>"</b>	l .
M10							
Po	output power	I <sub>DD</sub> = 26.2 mA	<u>[1]</u>	-	10	-	dBm
		$I_{DD} = 22.6 \text{ mA}$	<u>[1]</u>	-	8.5	-	dBm
P <sub>o(cr)</sub>	control range output power	in 6 major steps and then 4 fine steps	[2]	-	-42	-	dB
M13			,			'	
Po	output power	I <sub>DD</sub> = 26.2 mA	<u>[1]</u>	-	10	-	dBm
		I <sub>DD</sub> = 22.6 mA	<u>[1]</u>	-	8.5	-	dBm
P <sub>o(cr)</sub>	control range output power	in 6 major steps and then 4 fine steps			-42	-	dB
M16		•	I.		1		-
Po	output power	I <sub>DD</sub> = 125 mA	<u>[1]</u>	-	21	-	dBm
	_1	II.					

<sup>[1]</sup> To reach the maximum TX power, 2.8 V is the minimum on  $V_{DD}$ .

## 13. Federal Communication Commission Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B
digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules see Ref. 4. These limits are
designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a
residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio

<sup>[2]</sup> Up to an extra 2.5 dB of attenuation is available if required.

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help
- OEM integrators instructions
  - The OEM integrators are responsible for ensuring that the end-user has no manual instructions to remove or install module
  - The module is limited to installation in mobile or fixed applications, according to CFR 47 Part 2.1091(b)
  - Separate approval is required for all other operating configurations, including portable configurations with respect to CFR 47 Part 2.1093 and different antenna configurations
- User guide mandatory statements
  - User's instructions of the host device must contain the following statements in addition to operation instructions:
    - \* "This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
    - (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
    - (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation"
    - \* "Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment"
- FCC RF Exposure requirements
  - User's instructions of the host device must contain the following instructions in addition to operation instructions:
    - Avoid direct contact to the antenna, or keep it to a 20 cm minimum distance while using this equipment. This device must not be collocated or operating in conjunction with another antenna or transmitter.

This module has been designed to operate with antennas having a maximum gain of 2 dBi. Antennas having a gain greater than 2 dBi are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

## 13.1 FCC end product labelling

The final 'end product' should be labelled in a visible area with the following:

Contains TX FCC ID: XXMJN5179M1X or XXMJN5179M16 to reflect the version of the module being used inside the product.

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#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

## 13.2 European R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC statement

JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M13 are compliant with ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9, EMC, EN 301 489-17 v2.1.1 (2009-02) and the Basic Safety Assessment (BSA) EN 60950-1:2006 (2006-06) and are subject to a Notified Body Opinion.

These modules are approved for use with the antennas listed in the following table. The JN5179-001-M16 module is not approved for use in Europe.

Alternative vertical antennas may be used provided that the gain does not exceed 2 dBi.

Table 12. Antennas description (R&TTE)

	Brand	Model Number	Description	Gain (dBi)	Connector type
1	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-0005-AC	vertical- flying lead	2	RP-SMA
2	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2411-GC	vertical - swivel	2	RP-SMA
3	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2410-CA	vertical - bulkhead- flying lead	2	μFL
4	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2410-HA	vertical- flying lead	2	μFL
5	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2410-GC	vertical - swivel	2	RP-SMA
6	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2820-CA	vertical - bulkhead- flying lead	2	μFL
7	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-2820-GC	vertical - swivel	2	RP-SMA
8	Embedded Antenna Design	FBKR35068-RS-KR	vertical - knuckle antenna	2	RP-SMA
9	Nearson	S131CL-L-PX-2450S	vertical - knuckle-flying lead	2	μFL
10	Laird Technologies	WRR2400-IP04	vertical - knuckle-flying lead	1.5	μFL
11	Laird Technologies	WRR2400-RPSMA	vertical - knuckle-flying lead	1.3	RP-SMA
12	Aveslink Technology, Inc	E-6170-DA	Vertical - right angle	1	μFL
13	Laird Technologies	WCR2400-SMRP	Vertical - knuckle antenna	1	RP-SMA

# 14. Industry Canada statement

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

This device complies with Industry Canada RF radiation exposure limits set forth for general population (uncontrolled exposure). This device must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be collocated or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) il ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur du dispositif doit être prêt a accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique reçu, même si ce brouillage est susceptible de compromettre le fonctionnement du dispositif.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux niveaux limites d'exigences d'exposition RF aux personnes définies par Industrie Canada. Cet appareil doit être installé afin d'offrir une distance de séparation d'au moins 20 cm avec l'utilisateur, et ne doit pas être installé à proximité ou être utilisé en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou un autre émetteur.

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that permitted for successful communication.

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

This module has been designed to operate with antennas having a maximum gain of 2 dBi. Antennas having a gain greater than 2 dBi are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

As long as the above condition is 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 (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc).

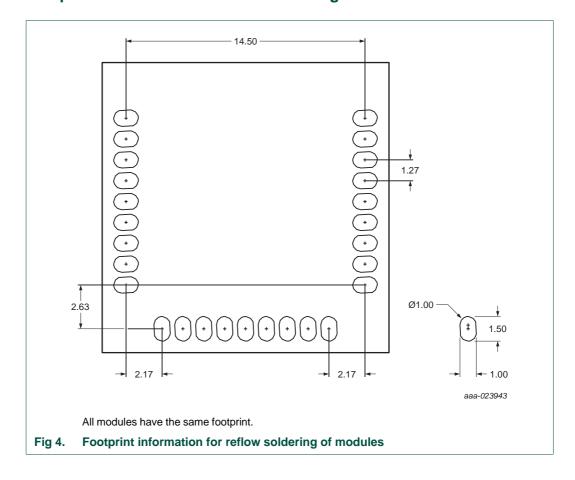
## 14.1 Industry Canada end product labelling

For Industry Canada purposes the following should be used: Contains

Industry Canada ID IC: 8764A-JN5179M1x (with x = X or 6).

## 15. Footprint and PCB placement

## 15.1 Footprint information for reflow soldering



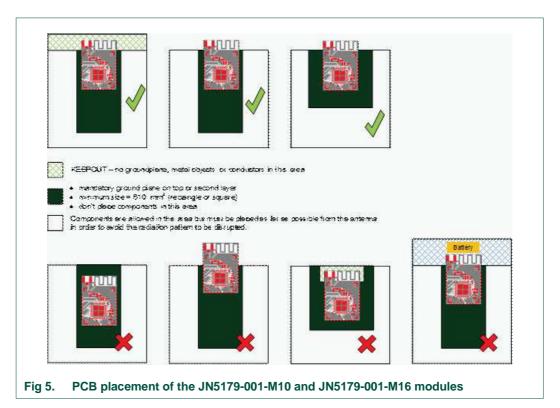
# 15.2 Optimal PCB placement of JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M16 modules

The JN5179-001-M10 and JN5179-001-M16 modules feature an optimised, low-cost, integrated, inverted F, printed PCB antenna. For size reduction no ground plane has been added between the antenna and the JN5179 chip. So an additional ground plane must be added on the main PCB beneath the module in order to ensure a good antenna efficiency. This ground plane can be a rectangle or a square with respect to 2 conditions: it must be as wide as the module (14.5 mm) and the area must be equal or greater than 610 mm<sup>2</sup>. See Figure 5 below for correct placement of the module.

The antenna has a vertically polarised near omnidirectional radiation pattern and up to 1.8 dBi of peak gain. On the antenna side the ground plane of the module must be vertically aligned with the ground plane of the main PCB. The area around the antenna must be kept clear of conductors or other metal objects by a minimum distance of 20 mm except the mandatory ground plane as indicated above. This is true for all layers of the PCB and not just the top layer. Any conductive objects close to the antenna could severely disrupt the antenna pattern resulting in deep nulls and high directivity in some directions.

The <u>Figure 5</u> show various possible scenarios. The top 3 scenarios are correct - the ground plane must be placed beneath the JN5179-001-M10 or M16 module but it does not protrude beyond the edge of the top layer ground plane on the module PCB.

The bottom fours scenarios are incorrect – in the left-hand side there is ground plane underneath the antenna, in the middle-left example the ground planes of the main PCB and the module are not vertically aligned, in the middle-right there is insufficient clearance around the antenna, and in the right-hand example a battery's metal casing is in the recommended 'keep out' area.



#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

#### 15.3 Reflow Profile

For reflow soldering, it is recommended to follow the reflow profile in <u>Figure 6</u> as a guide, as well as the paste manufacturer's guidelines on peak flow temperature, soak times, time above liquid and ramp rates.

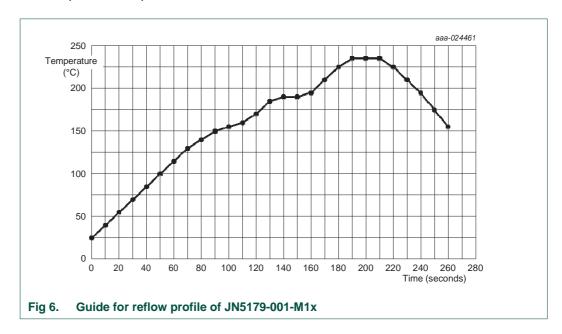


Table 13. Recommended solder reflow profile

Temperature range (°C)	Target time range (s)
from 25 to ~160	between 90 and ~130
from 160 to ~220	between 30 and ~60
from 220 to ~230	between 20 and ~50
from 230 to ~peak	between 10 and ~20
from 25 to ~peak	between 150 and ~260

## 15.4 Soldering paste and cleaning

NXP does not recommend use of a solder paste that requires the module and PCB assembly to be cleaned (rinsed in water) for the following reasons:

 Solder flux residues and water can be trapped by the PCB, can or components and result in short circuits

NXP recommends use of a 'no clean' solder paste for all its module products.

## ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

# 16. Package outline

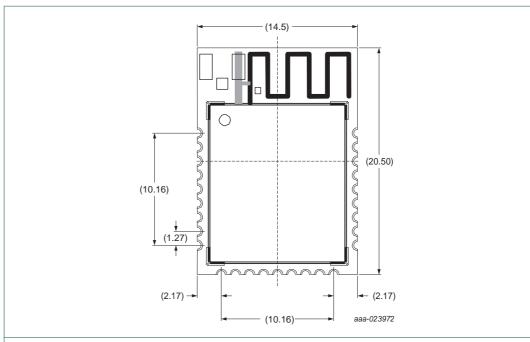
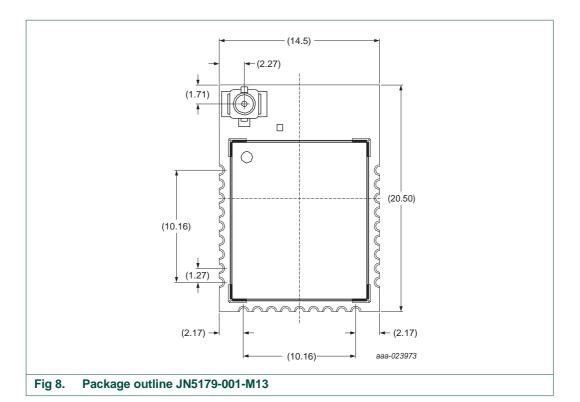
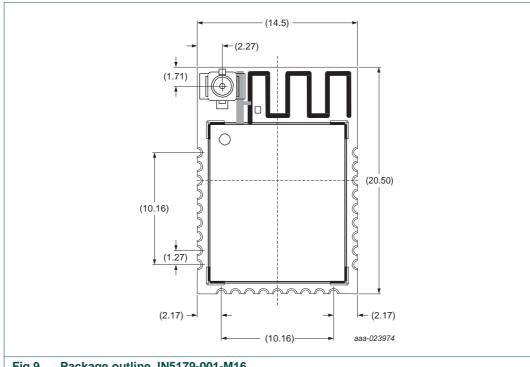


Fig 7. Package outline JN5179-001-M10



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## ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

# 17. Abbreviations

Table 14. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AC	Alternating Current
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
API	Application Program Interface
CE	Conformity European
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DC	Direct Current
DIO	Digital Input Output
EEPROM	Electrically-Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
FCC	Federal Communication Commission
ID	IDentification
IO	Input Output
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical radio bands
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
MAC	Media Access Control
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PC	Pulse Counter
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
PER	Packet Error Rate
PRO	PROtocol
PWM	Pulse-Width Modulation
TX	Transmit
R&TTE	Radio And Terminal Telecommunication Equipment
RAM	Random Access Memory
RC	Resistance-Capacitance
RF	Radio Frequency
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computing
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substance
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RX	Receive
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter

## ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

## 18. References

- [1] IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003 IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003 IEEE Standard for Information Technology – Part 15.4 Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (LR-WPANs).
- [2] JN5179 JN5179 wireless microcontroller data sheet.

#### ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

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## ZigBee 3.0, ZigBee PRO and IEEE802.15.4 modules

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