

### **KNX-RF Multi Transceiver Module**

### **Product Description**

The RC1180-KNX2 RF Transceiver Module is a compact surface-mounted high performance module with embedded Wireless M-Bus protocol. The module has a UART interface for serial communication and configuration, and a one-pin antenna connection. The module is precertified for operation under the European radio regulations for license-free use and measures only 12.7 x 25.4 x 3.3 mm with shielding. When used with quarter-wave antennas a line-of-sight range of 500-600 meter can be achieved. The RC1180-KNX2 meets the KNX-RF specification 5 channels in the 868 MHz frequency band.

### Applications

- KNX-RF
- Automatic Meter Reading (AMR)
- Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- Electricity meters
- Gas and Water meters
- Heat meters, Heat cost allocators
- Readers and concentrators

### **Features**

- Embedded KNX-RF Multi protocol
- 12.7 x 25.4 x 3.7 mm compact module for SMD mounting
- Easy to use UART interface for communication and configuration
- Wide supply voltage range, 2.0 3.9 V
- Ultra low power modes for extended battery lifetime
- 5 channels (868.3, 868.95 MHz)
- No external components except antenna
- Configurable Manufacturer ID and serial number
- Conforms with EU RED directive (EN 300 220, EN 301 489, EN 60950)
- Designed for EX compliance

### **Quick Reference Data**

| Parameter                        | RC1180-KNX2    | Unit    |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Frequency bands                  | 868.0 - 870.0  | MHz     |
| Number of channels               | 5              |         |
| Data rate                        | 16.384, 32.768 | kchip/s |
| Max output power                 | 9              | dBm     |
| Sensitivity, S                   | -101           | dBm     |
| Supply voltage                   | 2.0 – 3.9      | Volt    |
| Current consumption, RX / TX     | 24 / 37        | mA      |
| Current consumption, SLEEP       | Тур 0.3        | uA      |
| Temperature range (S and T mode) | -40 to +85     | °C      |

### **RC1180-KNX2 Embedded Firmware Solutions**

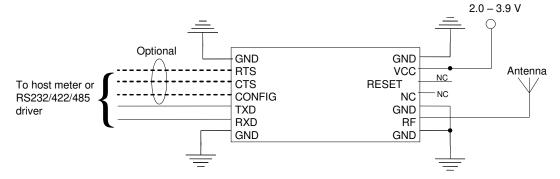
The RC1180-KNX2 module is available with different embedded firmware solutions, implementing specific feature sets on the same hardware. Detailed information on how to use





the different feature sets are described in the KNX2 User Manual. See the Radiocrafts' webpage for latest revision.

### **Typical application circuit**



See page 8 for additional schematic information regarding recommended Reset and Power supply filtering, and how to include a firmware upgrade connector.

### **KNX-RF Multi Modem**

The standard RC1180-KNX2 module acts like a KNX-RF Multi modem with a UART interface. The embedded protocol transmits and receives the KNX-RF data packets based on application messages from an external source (the meter or the concentrator). The module is configured through its UART interface using a simple command set. Configuration parameters are stored in non-volatile memory. The module can be set in Sleep mode with very low current consumption, and wake up on a UART command. See KNX User Manual for details about the embedded KNX-RF Multi protocol from Radiocrafts.



## **RC1180-KNX2**

### **RF Frequency, Output Power Levels and Data Rates**

The following table shows the available RF channels and their corresponding frequencies, nominal output power levels and available data rates. The combination of frequency and data rate is determined by the M-Bus mode. For R mode the RF channel selection must be selected between 1-10.

| Model       | RF channel | Output power   | Data rate         |
|-------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| RC1180-KNX2 |            | 1: -20 dBm<br>2: -10 dBm<br>3: 0 dBm<br>4: 5 dBm<br>5: 9 dBm | 2: 32.768 kchip/s |

For more details on changing the RF channel, output power or KNX2 mode, refer to the KNX2 User Manual.

## **RC1180-KNX2**

### Full wireless M-Bus application (optional custom specific version)

As an option, a full wireless KNX2 application layer can be integrated in the module *based on customer specification*. In this case all the application layer protocol and timing will be handled internally by the module. An S0 (1-pin) pulse interface and/or a serial interface can be used to read out values from any meter. Since the protocol for reading out meter information may differ from meter to meter, the embedded firmware is customized for each different meter and application.

These are some of the features that can be used in a customized application:

- 4 kB EEPROM for storing meter data
- 32 kHz oscillator for real time clock time stamps
- AES-128 encryption
- Sleep timers
- Message acknowledgement and re-transmissions
- Digital I/O pins for tamper detection, alarms and installation
- A/D converter for analogue sensors

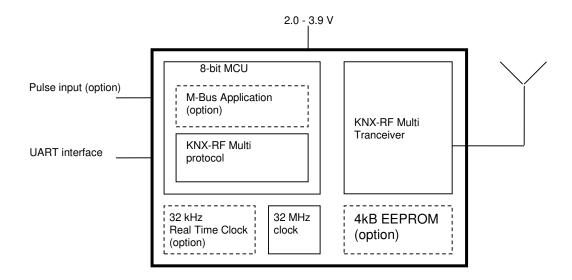
Please see chapter "Programming Interface" for a description of how to include a programming connector in your PCB layout to be able to receive updated firmware code from Radiocrafts in a pilot product phase.

### **One-Button Installation (optional custom specific version)**

Please contact Radiocrafts for custom specific requests.

# RC1180-KNX2

### **Block Diagram**



### **Circuit Description**

The module contains a communication controller with embedded KNX2 protocol software and a high performance RF transceiver. As an option the module can support a real time clock oscillator and EEPROM memory.

The communication controller handles the radio packet protocol, the UART interface and controls the RF transceiver. Data to be sent by the host is received at the RXD pin and buffered in the communication controller. The data packet is then assembled with preamble, start-of-frame delimited (SOF), manufacturer ID, unique address information and CRC check sums before it is transmitted on RF.

The RF transceiver modulates the data to be transmitted on RF frequency, and demodulates data that are received. Digital signal processing technology is used to enhance sensitivity and selectivity.

Received data are checked for correct CRC by the communication controller. If no CRC errors were detected, the data packet is sent to the host on the TXD line. The data format is configurable, and optionally an RSSI value (signal strength of received packet) can be added to the message.

The asynchronous UART interface consists of RXD and TXD. Optionally CTS or RTS can be used for hardware handshake flow control.

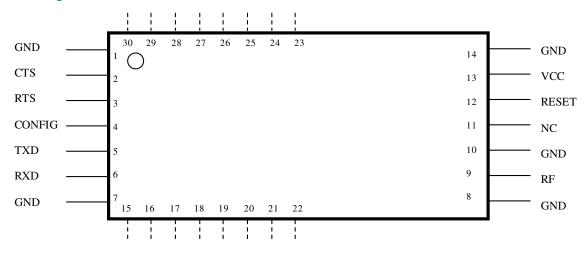
When a 00h value is sent as the first byte (replacing the Length byte), or the CONFIG pin is asserted, the module enters configuration mode and the communication controller interprets data received on the RXD pin as configuration commands. There are commands to change the radio channel, the output power, etc. Permanent changes of the configuration is also possible and are then stored in internal non-volatile memory (Flash).

The supply voltage is connected to the VCC pin. The module contains an internal voltage regulator for the RF transceiver and can therefore operate over a wide supply voltage range.

The module can be set in Sleep mode by UART commands to reduce the power consumption to a minimum.



### **Pin Assignment**



### **Pin Description**

| Pin no | Pin name | Description   | Equivalent circuit |
|--------|----------|---|--------------------|
| 1      | GND      | System ground   | GND O              |
| 2      | CTS      | UART Clear to Send  | VCC                |
| 3      | RTS      | UART Request to Send  | Input:             |
| 4      | CONFIG   | Configuration Enable. Active low.<br>Should normally be set high  | 20k 🗛              |
| 5      | TXD      | UART TX Data  |                    |
| 6      | RXD      | UART RX Data<br>Use external max 8k2 kohm pull-<br>up resistor if connected to an<br>open collector output from a host<br>MCU or other high impedance<br>circuitry like level shifters. | Output:            |
| 7      | GND      | System ground   | GND O              |
| 8      | GND      | System ground   |                    |



| 9     | RF       | RF I/O connection to antenna  | RF 0  |
|-------|----------|---|-------|
|       |          |   | 10k   |
|       |          |   |       |
| 10    | GND      | System ground   |       |
| 11    | NC       | Not connected   |       |
| 12    | RESET    | Main reset (active low). Should<br>normally be left open. Internal<br>12 kΩ pull-up resistor. |       |
| 13    | VCC      | Supply voltage input. Internally regulated.   |       |
| 14    | GND      | System ground   | GND O |
| 15-22 | RESERVED | Test pins or pins reserved for future use. <i>Do not connect!</i>                             |       |
| 23-28 | RESERVED | Test pins or pins reserved for future use. <i>Do not connect!</i>                             |       |
| 29    | LED1     | LED output using<br>LED_CONTROL. If not used, do<br>not connect.                              |       |
| 30    | LED0     | LED output using<br>LED_CONTROL. If not used, do<br>not connect.                              |       |

Note 1: For UART communication the TXD and RXD are used for serial data, and CTS and RTS for flow control (optional). RXD should be high when not sending data to the module.

Note 2: The CONFIG pin can be used to enter configuration mode (change of default settings) as an alternative to the 0x00 command. Active low.

Note 3: Other digital interfaces may be specified upon request.

## RC1180-KNX2

### **Power Supply**

Noisy external circuitry may under certain scenarios affect the transmitted signal on RC1180-KNX2 and precaution should be taken for EU R&TTE conformity. Example of circuits that can generate noise on the RC1180-KNX2 transmitted spectrum may be DC/DC converters and some level converters like RS232 and RS485. To increase spectrum margin it is important to add an EMI filter bead on the VCC pin of the RC1180-MBUS module. Alternatively the RC1180-KNX2 may be powered form a separate voltage regulator. This will ensure that potential switching noise is filtered out from the power supply to the RC1180-MBUS. A block diagram of a typical PC serial port interface is illustrated below.

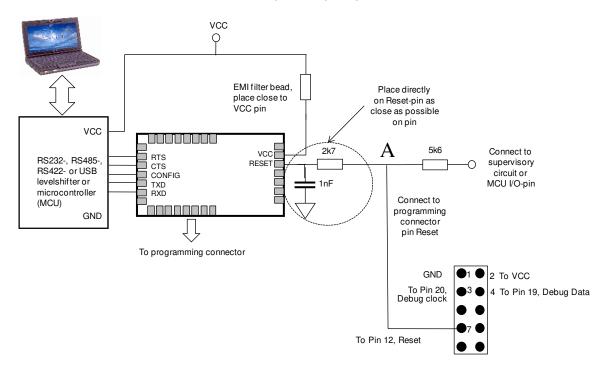
| Component       | Manufacturer | Part number                                 |
|-----------------|--------------|---|
| EMI filter bead | Murata       | BLM11A102S, ordering code<br>BLM18xx102xN1D |

### **Programming Interface**

For future firmware updates and possible custom variants it is recommended to include a 2x5 pins programming connector to the module programming pins. The connector should be a 2.54 mm pitch pin-row (same pitch in both directions), SMD or through-hole version, with the connections shown below.

### **Reset connection**

To minimize effect of noise on the Reset-line, the Reset pin on the module (pin 12) must be connected to external circuitry via an RC-network. It is recommended to connect Reset to either a supervisory circuit or microcontroller I/O-pin. If the Reset is driven by a push-pull output, an additional series resistor of 5k6 shall be inserted as shown in the figure, to allow an external programmer used for firmware upgrade to assert Reset low. In noisy surroundings and where Reset is not driven by a push-pull output, it is recommended that the connection 'A' below is pulled to VCC via one or more resistors where the equivalent pull-up resistor is close to 5k6.



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### **Antenna Connection**

The antenna should be connected to the RF pin. The RF pin is matched to 50 Ohm. If the antenna connector is placed away from the module at the motherboard, the track between the RF pin and the connector should be a 50 Ohm transmission line.

On a two layer board made of FR4 the width of a microstrip transmission line should be 1.8 times the thickness of the board, assuming a dielectric constant of 4.8. The line should be run at the top of the board, and the bottom side should be a ground plane.

Example: For a 1.6 mm thick FR4 board, the width of the trace on the top side should be  $1.8 \times 1.6 \text{ mm} = 2.88 \text{ mm}.$ 

The simplest antenna to use is the quarter wave whip antenna. A quarter wave whip antenna above a ground plane yields 37 Ohm impedance and a matching circuit for 50 Ohm are usually not required.

A PCB antenna can be made as a copper track where the ground plane is removed on the back side. The rest of the PCB board should have a ground plane as large as possible, preferably as large as the antenna itself, to make it act as a counterweight to the antenna. If the track is shorter than a quarter of a wavelength, the antenna should be matched to 50 ohms.

The lengths of a quarter wave antenna for different operational frequencies are given in the table below.

| Frequency | Length |
|-----------|--------|
| [MHz]     | [cm]   |
| 868       | 8.2    |

### **Regulatory Compliance Information**

The use of RF frequencies and maximum allowed RF power is limited by national regulations. The RC1180-KNX2 has been designed to comply with the R&TTE directive 1999/5/EC.

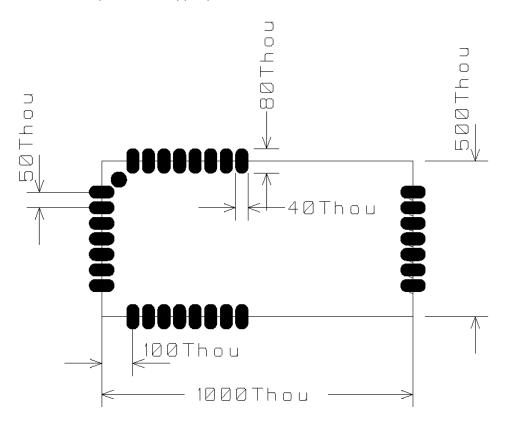
According to R&TTE directives, it is the responsibility of Radiocrafts' customers (i.e. RC1180-KNX2 end user) to check that the host product (i.e. final product) is compliant with R&TTE essential requirements. The use of a CE marked radio module can avoid re-certification of the final product, provided that the end user respects the recommendations given by Radiocrafts. A Declaration of Conformity is available from Radiocrafts on request.

The relevant regulations are subject to change. Radiocrafts AS do not take responsibility for the validity and accuracy of the understanding of the regulations referred above. Radiocrafts only guarantee that this product meets the specifications in this document. Radiocrafts is exempt from any responsibilities related to regulatory compliance.

## **RC1180-KNX2**

### **PCB Layout Recommendations**

The recommended layout pads for the module are shown in the figure below. All dimensions are in thousands of an inch (mil). The circle in upper left corner is an orientation mark only, and should not be a part of the copper pattern.



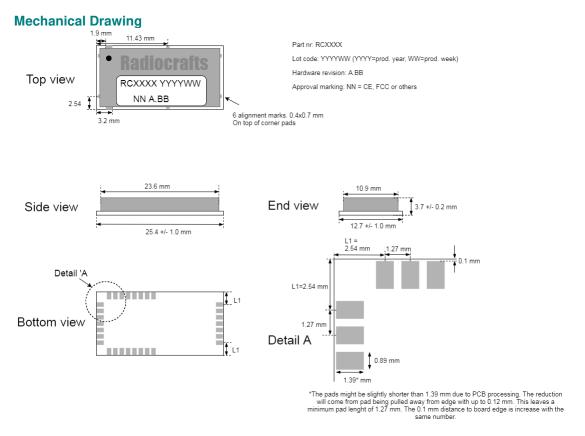
A PCB with two or more layers and with a solid ground plane in one of the inner- or bottom layer(s) is recommended. All GND-pins of the module shall be connected to this ground plane with vias with shortest possible routing, one via per GND-pin.

On the back side of the module there are several test pads. These test pads shall not be connected, and the area underneath the module should be covered with solder resist. If any routing or vias is required under the module, the routing and vias must be covered with solder resist to prevent short circuiting of the test pads. It is recommended that vias are tented.

Reserved pins should be soldered to the pads but the pads must be left floating.

Note that Radiocrafts technical support team is available for schematic and layout review of your design.

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### **Mechanical Dimensions**

The module size is  $12.7 \times 25.4 \times 3.7$  mm.

### **Carrier Tape and Reel Specification**

Carrier tape and reel is in accordance with EIA Specification 481.

| Tape width | Component pitch |      | Reel<br>diameter | Units per reel |
|------------|-----------------|------|------------------|----------------|
| 44 mm      | 16 mm           | 4 mm | 13"              | Max 1000       |

### Soldering Profile Recommendation

JEDEC standard IEC/JEDEC J-STD-020B (page 11 and 12), Pb-Free Assembly is recommended.

The standard requires that the heat dissipated in the "surroundings" on the PCB is taken into account. The peak temperature should be adjusted so that it is within the window specified in the standard for the actual motherboard.

Aperture for paste stencil is normally area-reduced by 20-35%, please consult your production facility for best experience aperture reduction.



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter             | Min  | Max      | Unit |
|-----------------------|------|----------|------|
| Supply voltage, VCC   | -0.3 | 3.9      | V    |
| Voltage on any pin    | -0.3 | VCC+0.3V | V    |
| Input RF level        |      | 10       | dBm  |
| Storage temperature   | -50  | 150      | °C   |
| Operating temperature | -40  | 85       | °C   |



**Caution !** ESD sensitive device. Precaution should be used when handling the device in order to prevent permanent damage.

Under no circumstances the absolute maximum ratings given above should be violated. Stress exceeding one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device.

### **Electrical Specifications**

T=25°C, VCC = 3.0V if nothing else stated.

| T=25°C, VCC = 3.0V if nothing e<br>Parameter               | Min   | Тур.             | Max            | Unit     | Condition / Note   |
|--|-------|------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Operating frequency  | 868.0 |                  | 870.0          | MHz      |  |
| Number of channels   |       | 5                |                |          |  |
| Input/output impedance                                     |       | 50               |                | Ohm      |  |
| Chip rate<br>Fast Channels F1,F2,F3<br>Slow Channels S1,S2 |       | 32.768<br>16.384 |                | kchip/s  |  |
| Data rate<br>Fast Channels F1,F2,F3<br>Slow Channels S1,S2 |       | 16.384<br>8.192  |                | kbit/s   | Both Fast and slow<br>channels use Manchester<br>coding.                     |
| Frequency stability  |       |                  | +/-40<br>+/-20 | ppm      | Including 10 years of aging.<br>TBD limited temperature<br>range for R2 mode |
| Frequency stability aging                                  |       |                  | 1              | ppm/year | Starting after 10 years  |
| Transmit power   | -20   | 9                | 10             | dBm      | Typical values are for<br>default settings                                   |
| FSK deviation  |       | +/- 50           |                | kHz      |  |
| Adjacent channel power                                     |       | TBD              |                | dBc      |  |
| Occupied bandwidth   |       | TBD              |                | kHz      | 99.5%  |
| Spurious emission, TX                                      |       |                  |                |          |  |
| < 1 GHz<br>> 1 GHz   |       |                  | -36<br>-30     | dBm      |  |
| Sensitivity  | -100  | -102             |                | dBm      | Measured at BER 10(-3)   |
| Adjacent channel rejection                                 |       | 29               |                | dB       |  |
| Alternate channel selectivity                              |       | 53               |                | dB       |  |
| Image channel rejection                                    |       | 28               |                | dB       |  |
| Blocking / Interferer rejection /                          |       |                  |                |          |  |



| desensitization<br>+/- 1 MHz<br>+/- 2 MHz<br>+/- 5 MHz<br>+/- 10 MHz   | 30<br>35<br>50<br>60 | 43<br>49<br>68<br>72       |                    | dB  | Wanted signal 3 dB above<br>sensitivity level, CW<br>interferer.<br>Minimum numbers<br>corresponds to class 2<br>receiver requirements in<br>EN300220. |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----|--|
| Saturation   |                      | -14                        |                    | dBm |  |
| Input IP3  |                      | TBD                        |                    | dBm |  |
| Spurious emission, RX  |                      |                            | -57                | dBm |  |
| Supply voltage   | 2.0                  |                            | 3.9                | V   |  |
| Current consumption, RX/IDLE   |                      | TBD                        |                    | mA  | Apply over entire supply voltage range   |
| Current consumption, TX<br>RF_POWER=5, 9 dBm<br>RF_POWER=4, 5 dBm<br>RF_POWER=3, 1 dBm<br>RF_POWER=2, -10 dBm<br>RF_POWER=1, -20 dBm |                      | 37<br>32<br>24<br>19<br>18 |                    | mA  | Apply over entire supply voltage range   |
| Current consumption, SLEEP   |                      | 0.1                        | 1.0                | uA  |  |
| Digital I/O<br>Input logic level, low<br>Input logic level, high<br>Output logic level, low (1µA)<br>Output logic level, high(-1µA)  | 70 %<br>0<br>TBD     |                            | 30 %<br>TBD<br>VCC | V   | Of VCC<br>Of VCC   |
| RESET pin<br>Input logic level, low<br>Input logic level, high   | 70 %                 |                            | 30 %               | V   | Minimum 250 ns pulse<br>width  |
| UART Baud Rate tolerance   |                      | +/- 2                      |                    | %   | UART receiver and transmitter  |
| Configuration memory write cycles  | 1000                 |                            |                    |     | The guaranteed number of<br>write cycles using the 'M'<br>command is limited   |

### **Document Revision History**

| Document Revision | Changes  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1.0               | First release  |
| 1.01              | <ul> <li>Corrected some typo in text</li> <li>Updated Mechanical drawing and height information. Please refer to<br/>Hardware PCN for revision history.</li> <li>Updated regulatory compliance</li> <li>Updated MBUS compliance</li> </ul> |

### Product Status and Definitions

| Current<br>Status | Data Sheet Identification | Product Status                                 | Definition  |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
|                   | Advance Information       | Planned or under development                   | This data sheet contains the design<br>specifications for product<br>development. Specifications may<br>change in any manner without notice.  |
| x                 | Preliminary               | Engineering<br>Samples and First<br>Production | This data sheet contains<br>preliminary data, and<br>supplementary data will be<br>published at a later date.<br>Radiocrafts reserves the right to<br>make changes at any time without<br>notice in order to improve design<br>and supply the best possible<br>product. |
|                   | No Identification Noted   | Full Production                                | This data sheet contains final<br>specifications. Radiocrafts reserves<br>the right to make changes at any time<br>without notice in order to improve<br>design and supply the best possible<br>product.  |
|                   | Obsolete                  | Not in Production                              | This data sheet contains<br>specifications on a product that has<br>been discontinued by Radiocrafts.<br>The data sheet is printed for<br>reference information only.   |

## **RC1180-KNX2**

#### **Disclaimer**

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As far as possible, major changes of product specifications and functionality, will be stated in product specific Errata Notes published at the Radiocrafts website. Customers are encouraged to check regularly for the most recent updates on products and support tools.

#### **Trademarks**

RC232<sup>™</sup> is a trademark of Radiocrafts AS. The RC232<sup>™</sup> Embedded RF Protocol is used in a range of products from Radiocrafts. The protocol handles host communication, data buffering, error check, addressing and broadcasting. It supports point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and peer-to-peer network topologies.

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