1ZM M.2 Module - Datasheet

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**Document status: Preliminary** 

# 1ZM M.2 Module Datasheet (EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465)

- Wi-Fi 5, 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac
- Bluetooth 5.1 BR/EDR/LE
- SDIO 3.0 interface, SDR104@208MHz
- Chipset: NXP 88W8987





Get Up-and-Running Quickly and Start Developing Your Application On Day 1!



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## **1** Document Information

This document applies to the following products.

Product Name	Type Number	Murata Module	Chipset	Product Status
1ZM M.2 Module, rev B	EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465	LBEE5QD1ZM-572	NXP 88W8987	Production

This table below lists the product differences. All products are not stocked. Consult Embedded Artists for availability and lead time.

Type Number	Product Name	Antenna	Packaging
EAR00364	1ZM M.2 Module	On-board antenna	Individual packing for evaluation
EAR00442	1ZM M.2 Module, tray	On-board antenna	Tray packing
EAR00465	1ZM M.2 u.fl. Module, tray	External antenna via u.fl.connectors	Tray packing

#### 1.1 Revision History

Revision	Date	Description		
PA1	2020-06-23	First version.		
PA2	2021-04-13	Added information about current measurement.		
PA3	2021-10-05	Updated document format.		
PA4	2022-10-18	Corrected on-board antenna peak gains.		
PA5	2022-10-19	Corrected peak transmit power values.		
PA6	2023-03-04	Added information about orderable products.		

## 2 Introduction

This document is a datasheet that specifies and describes the *1ZM M.2 module* mainly from a hardware point of view.

The main component in the design is Murata's 1ZM module (full part number: LBEE5QD1ZM-572), which in turn is based on the NXP 88W8987 chipset. The 1ZM module enable Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy (LE) communication.

There are multiple application areas for the 1ZM M.2 Module:

- Industrial and building automation
- Asset management
- IoT applications
- Smart home: Voice assist device, smart printer, smart speaker, home automation gateway, and IP camera
- Retail/POS
- Healthcare and medical devices
- Smart city

#### 2.1 Benefits of Using an M.2 Module to get Wi-Fi/BT Connectivity

There are several benefit to use an *M.2 module* to add connectivity to an embedded design:

- Drop-in, certified solution!
- Modular and flexible approach to evaluate different Wi-Fi/BT solutions with different tradeoffs around performance, cost, power consumption, longevity, etc.
- Access to maintained software drivers (Linux and WICED) with responsive support from Murata.
- Supported by Embedded Artists' Developer's Kits for i.MX RT/6/7/8 development, including advanced debugging support on carrier boards
- One component to buy, instead of 40+
- No RF expertise is required
- Developed in close collaboration with Murata and NXP
- M.2 pinning defined in close cooperation with Murata, NXP, Infineon (former Cypress) and Embedded Artists

#### 2.2 More M.2 Related Information

For more information about the M.2 standard and Embedded Artists' adaptation, see: M.2 Primer For more general information about the M.2 standard, see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M.2 The official M.2 specification (PCI Express M.2 Specification) is available from: www.pcisig.com

#### 2.3 ESD Precaution and Handling

Please note that the M.2 module come without any case/box and all components are exposed for finger touches – and therefore extra attention must be paid to ESD (electrostatic discharge) precaution, for example use of static-free workstation and grounding strap. Only qualified personnel shall handle the product.



Make it a habit always to first touch the mounting hole (which is grounded) for a few seconds with both hands before touching any other parts of the boards. That way, you will have the same potential as the board and therefore minimize the risk for

ESD.

In general touch as little as possible on the boards in order to minimize the risk of ESD damage. The only reasons to touch the board are when mounting/unmounting it on a carrier board.

Note that Embedded Artists does not replace modules that have been damaged by ESD.

#### 2.4 Product Compliance

Visit Embedded Artists' website at https://www.embeddedartists.com/product\_compliance for up to date information about product compliances such as CE, RoHS2/3, Conflict Minerals, REACH, etc.

# 3 Specification

This chapter lists some of the more important characteristics of the M.2 module, but it is not a full specification of performance and timing. The main component in the design is Murata's 1ZM module (full part number: LBEE5QD1ZM), which in turn is based around NXP/Marvell 88W8987 chipset.

For a full specification, see on Murata's 1MW Module (LBEE5QD1ZM) see Murata's 1ZM product page (https://www.murata.com/products/connectivitymodule/wi-fi-bluetooth/overview/lineup/type1zm) and the 1ZM datasheet (https://www.murata.com/products/products/productdata/8813652312094/type1zm.pdf).

Module / Chipset			
Murata module	LBEE5QD1ZM-572		
Chipset	NXP 88W8987		
Wi-Fi			
Standards	802.11a/b/g/n/ac SISO	, Wi-Fi 5	
Network	AP and STA dual mode	)	
Frequency	2.4GHz and 5 GHz ban	ld	
Data rates	11, 54, 72.2, 150, 433.3	3 Mbps	
Host interface	SDIO 3.0, SDR12@24I SDR104@208MHz, DD	MHz, SDR25@50MHz, SDR50@100MHz, DR50@50MHz	
Bluetooth			
Standards	5.1 BDR/EDR/LE 3MPHY		
Power Class	Class 1		
Host interface	4-wire UART@4MBaud		
Audio interface	PCM for audio		
Powering			
Supply voltage to M 2 module	Min	Typ Max	
Note: Do not exceed minimum or maximum voltage. Module will be permanently damaged above this limit!	3.0V operating and RF specification	Note that LBEE5QD1ZM module specification has higher maximum voltage (5.5V), but other components on the M.2 module limits the maximum voltage.	
Peak current	950 mA typical max	The power supply must be designed for this peak current, which typically happen during the startup calibration process.	
Receive mode current (WLAN)	114 mA typical max	Note that current consumption varies widely between different operational modes.	

Transmit mode current (WLAN)	626 mA typical max	Note that current consumption varies widely between different operational modes.
Environmental Specification		
Operational Temperature	-30 to +85 degrees Celsius	Functionally ok, but specification is derated at temperature extremes
Storage Temperature	-40 to +85 degrees Celsius	
Relative Humidity (RH), operating and storage	10 - 90% non-condensing	

#### 3.1 Power Up Sequence

The supply voltage shall not rise (10 - 90%) faster than 40 microseconds and not slower than 100 milliseconds.

Signals WL\_REG\_ON must be held low for at least 1 milliseconds after supply voltage has reached specification level before pulled high.

#### 3.2 External Sleep Clock

The sleep clock signals can be applied to a powered and unpowered M.2 module.

Clock Specification					
Frequency	32.768 kHz				
Slew rate limit	100ns maximum, 10-90%				
Frequency accuracy	±250 ppm				
Duty cycle	20 - 80%				
Clock jitter	1.5 ns RMS, typical				
Voltage level	3.3V logic, according to M.2 standard				

#### 3.3 Mechanical Dimensions

The M.2 module is of type: 2230-S3-E according to the M.2 nomenclature. This means width 22 mm, length 30mm (without trace antenna), top side component height 1.5 mm and key-E connector. The table below lists the different dimensions and weight.

M.2 Module Dimension	Value (±0.15 mm)	Unit
Width	22	mm
Height, with pcb trace antenna	44	mm
Height, without pcb trace antenna	30	mm
PCB thickness	0.8	mm
Maximum component height on top side	1.5	mm
Maximum component height on bottom side	0	mm
Ground hole diameter	3.5	mm
Plating around ground hole, diameter	5.5	mm
Module weight	1.5 ±0.5 gram	gram

Embedded Artists has added a non-standard feature to the 2230 M.2 modules designed together with Murata. The pictures below illustrates the how the standard module size has been extended by 14 mm in the length direction in order to include a pcb trace antenna.



Figure 1 – M.2 Module with, and without, PCB Trace Antenna



Figure 2 – M.2 Module, Antenna Connector Position

This section presents the pinning used for the M.2 module. It is M.2 Key-E compliant. The pin assignment for specific control and debug signals has been jointly defined by Embedded Artists, Murata, NXP and Infineon (former Cypress).

The picture below illustrates the edge pin numbering. It starts on the right edge and alternates between top and bottom side. The removed pads in the keying notch counts (but as obviously non-existing).



Figure 3 – M.2 Module Pin Numbering

The Wi-Fi interface uses the SDIO interface. The Bluetooth interface uses the UART interface for control and PCM interface for audio. The table below lists the pin usage for the 1ZM M.2 modules. The column "When is signal needed" signals four different categories:

- Always: These signals shall always be connected.
- Wi-Fi: These signals shall always be connected then the Wi-Fi interface is used.
- Bluetooth: These signals shall always be connected then the Bluetooth interface is used.
- Optional: These signals are optional to connect.

Pin #	Side of pcb	M.2 Name	Voltage Level and Signal Direction	When is signal needed	Note
1	Тор	GND	GND	Always	Connect to ground
2	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
3	Тор	USB_D+			Not connected.
4	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
5	Тор	USB_D-			Not connected.
6	Bottom	LED_1#			Not connected.
7	Тор	GND	GND	Always	Connect to ground.

8	Bottom	PCM_CLK	1.8V I/O	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_CLK
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal BT_PCM_CLK, pin 9
9	Тор	SDIO CLK	1.8V Input to M.2	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_CLK
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_CLK, pin 59
10	Bottom	PCM_SYNC	1.8V I/O	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_SYNC
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal BT_PCM_SYNC, pin 7
11	Тор	SDIO CMD	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_CMD
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_CMD, pin 57
					Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup
12	Bottom	PCM_OUT	1.8V output from M.2	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_OUT
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal BT_PCM_OUT, pin 10
13	Тор	SDIO DATA0	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D0
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT0, pin 56
					Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup
14	Bottom	PCM_IN	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_IN
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal BT_PCM_IN, pin 11
15	Тор	SDIO DATA1	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D1
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT1, pin 55
					Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup
16	Bottom	LED_2#			Not connected.
17	Тор	SDIO DATA2	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D2
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT2, pin 53
					Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup
18	Bottom	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
18 19	Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3	1.8V I/O	Always Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3
18	Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3	1.8V I/O	Always Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54
18	Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3	1.8V I/O	Always Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup
18 19 20	Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L
18 19 20	Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30
18 19 20	Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V.
18 19 20 21	Bottom Top Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2 1.8V OD output from	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L
18       19       20       21	Bottom Top Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2 1.8V OD output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27
18 19 20 21	Bottom Top Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2 1.8V OD output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V
18         19         20         21         22	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2 1.8V OD output from M.2 1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD
18         19         20         21         22	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49
18         19         20         21         22         23	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD SDIO RESET#	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPI01, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected.
18         19         20         21         22         23	Bottom Bottom Top Bottom Top	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD SDIO RESET#	1.8V I/O 3.3V OD output from M.2 1.8V OD output from M.2 1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected. The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.
18         19         20         21         22         23         24	Bottom Top Bottom Top Top Key, non	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD SDIO RESET# existing	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected. The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.
18         19         20         21         22         23         24         25	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom Top Key, non	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD SDIO RESET# existing existing	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected. The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.
18         19         20         21         22         23         24         25         26	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom Top Key, non Key, non	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD UART TXD SDIO RESET# existing existing existing	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected. The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.
18         19         20         21         22         23         24         25         26         27	Bottom Top Bottom Top Bottom Top Key, non Key, non Key, non	GND SDIO DATA3 UART WAKE# SDIO WAKE# UART TXD SDIO RESET# existing existing existing existing	1.8V I/O         3.3V OD output from         M.2         1.8V OD output from         M.2         1.8V output from M.2	Always Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth Wi-Fi SDIO Bluetooth	Connect to ground. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1ZM module, signal SDIO_DAT3, pin 54 Note: Require an external 10-100K ohm pullup For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO20, pin 30 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1ZM module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO1, pin 27 Note: Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO8, pin 49 Not connected. The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.

29	Key, non	existing			
30	Key, non	existing			
31	Key, non	existing			
32	Bottom	UART_RXD	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_RXD
					Connected to 1ZM module, pin 48
33	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
34	Bottom	UART_RTS	1.8V output from M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_RTS
					Connected to 1ZM module, pin 46
35	Тор	PERp0			Not connected.
36	Bottom	UART_CTS	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_CTS
					Connected to 1ZM module, pin 47
37	Тор	PERn0			Not connected.
38	Bottom	VENDOR	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO17, pin 5
		DEFINED			Note: Signal can be JTAG_TDO
39	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
40	Bottom	VENDOR DEFINED	1.8V input to M.2	Optional for Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_DEV_WAKE_L, also called HOST_WL_WAKE
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO13, pin 40
					<b>Note:</b> On rev A boards, signal GPIO16 was connected to this pin.
41	Тор	PETp0			Not connected.
42	Bottom	VENDOR DEFINED	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_DEV_WAKE_L, also called HOST_BT_WAKE
					Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO12, pin 41
43	Тор	PETn0			Not connected.
44	Bottom	COEX3	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO16, pin 6
					Note: Signal can be JTAG_TDI
					<b>Note:</b> On rev A boards, signal GPIO2 was connected to this pin.
45	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
46	Bottom	COEX_TXD	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO14, pin 39
					Note: Signal can be JTAG_TCK
47	Тор	REFCLKp0			Not connected.
48	Bottom	COEX_RXD	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO15, pin 38
					Note: Signal can be JTAG_TMS
49	Тор	REFCLKn0			Not connected.
50	Bottom	SUSCLK	3.3V input to M.2	Always	External sleep clock input (32.768kHz)
					Connected to 1ZM module, via buffer, signal LPO_IN, pin 61
51	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
52	Bottom	PERST0#			Not connected.
53	Тор	CLKREQ0#			Not connected.
54	Bottom	W_DISABLE2#			Not connected.
55	Тор	PEWAKE0#			Not connected.
56	Bottom	W_DISABLE1#	3.3V input to M.2	Always	Connected to 1ZM module, via buffer, signal PMIC_EN, pin 42 Signal High = module enabled/internally powered, Low =

					module disabled/powered down
57	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
58	Bottom	I2C_SDA			Not connected.
59	Тор	Reserved			
60	Bottom	I2C_CLK			Not connected.
61	Тор	Reserved			
62	Bottom	ALERT#	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO3, pin 29
63	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
64	Bottom	RESERVED		Optional	Not connected.
65	Тор	Reserved			
66	Bottom	UIM_SWP	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	Not connected.
					<b>Note:</b> On rev A boards, signal GPIO13 was connected to this pin. Can now be found on pin 40.
67	Тор	Reserved			
68	Bottom	UIM_POWER_ SNK	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO18, pin 4
69	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
70	Bottom	UIM_POWER_ SRC/GPIO_1	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1ZM module, signal GPIO0, pin 8
71	Тор	Reserved			
72	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
73	Тор	Reserved			
74	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
75	Тор	GND		Always	Connect to ground.

#### 3.5 VDDIO Override Feature Does Not Exists

The M.2 standard specify 1.8V logic level on several of the data and control signals. Other M.2 modules in the Embedded Artists' family supports VDDIO override to 3.3V instead.

**Note** that the 1ZM M.2 module does not support this feature because of limitations in the NXP 88W8987 chipset. The control signals that are 1.8V according to the M.2 standard must be 1.8V. This is also true for the SDIO voltage level. It must be 1.8V.

#### 3.6 SDIO Interface

The SDIO interface conforms to the SDIO v3.0 specification, including the UHS-I modes, and is backward compatible with SDIO v2.0.

SDIO bus speed modes	Max SDIO clock frequency	Max bus speed	Signaling voltage according to M.2 specification	Supported in 3.3V VDDIO Override Mode
DS (Default speed)	25 MHz	12.5 MByte/s	1.8 V	Yes
HS (High speed)	50 MHz	25 MByte/s	1.8 V	Yes
SDR12	25 MHz	12.5 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR25	50 MHz	25 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR50	100 MHz	50 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR104	208 MHz	104 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
DDR50	50 MHz	50 MByte/s	1.8 V	No

#### 3.7 Test Points

There are some test points that can be of interest to probe for debugging purposes, as illustrated in the picture below.



Figure 4 – 1ZM M.2 Module Test Points

#### 3.8 Current Consumption Measurements

It is possible to measure the currents of the power supplies to the 1ZM module, VBAT and VIO. VBAT is the 3.3V the is supplied to the M.2 interface and VIO is an on-board generated 1.8V. VIO is generated from the supplied 3.3V. If the supply voltage (3.3V) to the M.2 module is measured it will be both the VBAT and VIO currents that is measured. By measuring currents at the illustrated points below it is possible to measure VBAT and VIO independently.

Note that zero ohm resistors are mounted by default. Select a series resistor with as low resistance as possible to keep the voltage drop to a minimum. Keep the drop below 100mV. VBAT can be about 1 Amp in peak which means that maximum series resistance is 100 milliOhm for the VBAT resistor. For VIO the current is lower so a 1 ohm resistor can be a suitable value.



Zero ohm, 0402-size resistor that feeds VDDIO of the 1ZM module. Typically 1.8V. The yellow circles illustrates suitable measuring points.

Figure 5 – Current Measurement

## 4 Antenna

This chapter address the antenna side of the module. There is an on-board, reference certified pcb trace antenna. This can be used for testing/evaluation purposes, but also for the final product. Also, for testing and evaluation purposes, it is possible to disconnect the on-board antenna and instead use an u.fl. connector to connect an external antenna.

#### 4.1 Mounting and Clearance

Ideally, arrange the M.2 module so that the antenna is located at a corner of the product. Keep plastic case (i.e., non-metallic) away from the antenna area with at least 5 mm clearance (in all directions). Also keep any metal elements (e.g., connectors, battery, etc.) away from the antenna area with at least 5 mm clearance (in all directions). Keep a clearance area under and above the antenna area of at least 7.5mm, both under and over the PCB.

Human hands or body parts should be kept away (in the normal use case) from the antenna area.

The ground hole in the middle shall be grounded. Use a metal stand-off according to M.2 standard (height suitable for selected M.2 connector) and use metal screw to create a proper ground connection.



Figure 6 – M.2 Module Clearance Area

#### 4.2 Antenna Connector

The M.2 standard specifies a 1.5 mm outer ring diameter male connector, which is compatible with the Murata MSC and IPEX MHF4 connector specifications. This connector is not used since our M.2 modules also targets industrial users, where the Hirose U.FL. connector standard is more commonly used. U.FL. is compatible with the IPEX MHF1 connector specification.

#### 4.3 Overriding PCB Trace Antenna

Per default, the on-board PCB trace antenna is used for the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth interface. The antenna connection from the 2AE module can be redirected to the U.FL. connector by just moving one zero ohm 0201 series resistor, see illustration below. The on-board trace antenna can be left as-is, or the antenna part can be snapped-off.



Figure 7 – Rework to Connect U.FL. Connector

#### 4.4 On-board Trace Antenna Performance

The on-board pcb trace antenna type is monopole, certified by Murata.

The table below lists total efficiency:

Measurement condition	Frequency MHz				Total Efficiency in dB		Total Efficiency in %			
	2400	2442	2484	5150	5500	5850	Average 2 GHz band	Average 5 GHz band	Average 2 GHz band	Average 5 GHz band
Certified trace antenna	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-1.5	80.1	71.5

The table below lists peak gain:

Measurement			Frequer	ncy MHz			Мах	dBi
condition	2400	2442	2484	5150	5500	5850	Max 2 GHz band	Max 5 GHz band
Certified trace antenna	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.6

The pictures below illustrate the return loss and efficiency.



Figure 8 – Return Loss for Certified Trace Antenna

### <Efficiency>

2							[dBi]	[dB]
LINEAR		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total
POLARIZAT	POLARIZATION		ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	Efficiency
2400 MH-	MAX.	-1.6	-0.9	2.6	-16.3	-2.2	1.0	
2400 IVIHZ	AVE.	-4.9	-4.6	-2.0	-20.4	-8.3	-0.9	-1.0
2442 MH7	MAX.	-1.6	-0.8	2.4	-15.0	<mark>-2.0</mark>	1.1	
2442 10112	AVE.	-5.1	- <mark>4.6</mark>	-1.9	-19.5	-8.3	-0.7	-1.0
2484 MHz	MAX.	-1.7	-0.7	2.5	- <mark>13.</mark> 6	-1.7	1.6	
	AVE.	-5.2	-4.5	-1.6	-18.7	-8.2	-0.5	-0.9

							[dBi]	[dB]
LINEAR		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total
POLARIZATION		hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	Efficiency
5150 MHz	MAX.	2.3	0.1	2.2	- <mark>11.4</mark>	3.5	-0.2	
	AVE.	-4.1	-4.5	-2.0	-19.2	-3.9	-3.9	-1.3
5500 MHz	MAX.	2.3	-0.6	1.0	-12.7	3.6	-1.8	
	AVE.	-4.3	-5.0	-2.4	-20.0	-4.3	-5.1	-1.6
5850 MHz	MAX.	2.3	-0.7	1.0	-12.9	3.5	- <mark>1</mark> .6	
	AVE.	-4.1	-5.4	-2.4	-19.8	-4.2	-5.5	-1.5

Figure 9 – Efficiency for Certified Trace Antenna

The directivity measurements are presented below for the 2 GHz and 5GHz bands with the orientation as illustrated below.





Figure 10 –Plane Orientations

### <Directivity>

@2442MHz

XY pla	ne [dBi]	Y	Z plar	ne [	[dBi]	Z	ZX plan	e [dBi]
270	90 horizon tal	270		e horizon	0 stal	270	0 10 2 2 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	90 horizontal vertical
HOR.	VER.		HOR.	VER.			HOR.	VER.
MAX -1.6	-0.8	MAX	2.4	-15.0		MAX	-2.0	1.1
AVE -5.1	-4.6	AVE	-1.9	-19.5		AVE	-8.3	-0.7

#### @5500MHz

XY plane [dBi]	YZ plane [dBi]	ZX plane [dBi]
270 180 horizon tal vertical	270 180 horizon tal vertical	270 180 horizontal vertical
HOR. VER.	HOR. VER.	HOR. VER.
MAX 2.3 -0.6	MAX 1.0 -12.7	MAX 3.6 -1.8
AVE -4.3 -5.0	AVE -2.4 -20.0	AVE -4.3 -5.1

Figure 11 – Directivity for Certified Trace Antenna

### 5 Software and Support

This chapter contains information about software and support.

#### 5.1 Software Driver

The 88W8987 chipset do not contain any persistent software. A firmware image must be downloaded by the host at start-up. This is the responsibility of the operating system driver.

There are three different cases, depending on which host processor is used:

 Embedded Artists' Computer-on-Modules, (u)COM, as host processor Embedded Artists' Linux BSPs and SDKs for the different (u)COM board contains all drivers available and pre-configured. Everything has been tested and works out-of-the-box on the different iMX Developer's Kits.

iMX Developer's Kit	1ZM M.2 support
iMX8M Mini uCOM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX8M Nano uCOM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX8M COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX7 Dual COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX7 Dual uCOM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX7ULP uCOM	No
iMX 6 Quad COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX 6 DualLite COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX 6 SoloX COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX 6 UltraLite/ULL COM	Yes, from Linux BSP v5.4.47
iMX RT1176 uCOM	Not yet available
iMX RT1166 uCOM	Not yet available
iMX RT1064 uCOM	Not yet available
iMX RT1062 OEM	Not yet available

#### 2. Other i.MX based, for example NXP's EVKs

Murata has created documentation how to compile the Linux kernel for the NXP EVKs https://wireless.murata.com/products/rf-modules-1/wi-fi-bluetooth-for-nxp-i-mx.html#Linux

#### 3. Non-i.MX host processor

There is no ready-to-go driver exist. Contact Murata to check driver availability on the hardware platform used.

#### 5.2 Support

Embedded Artists supports customers that use our M.2 module in combination with Embedded Artists' Computer-on-Modules, (u)COM, based on NXP's i.MX RT/6/7/8 families.

For other platforms, support is provided by Murata via their Community Support Forum: https://community.murata.com/s/topic/0TO5F0000002TLWWA2/connectivity-modules

# 6 Regulatory

The Murata 1ZM module is reference certified. See the LBEE5QD1ZM datasheet from Murata for details.

#### 6.1 European Union Regulatory Compliance

**EUROPEAN DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY** (Simplified DoC per Article 10.9 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU)

This apparatus, namely 1ZM M.2 module (pn EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465) conforms to the Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU. The full EU Declaration of Conformity for this apparatus can be found at this location: https://www.embeddedartists.com/products/1zm-m-2-module/, see document 1ZM M.2 module Declaration of Conformity.

The following information is provided per Article 10.8 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU:

(a) Frequency bands in which the equipment operates.

(b) The maximum RF power transmitted.

PN	RF Technology	(a) Frequency Ranges (EU)	(b) Max Transmitted Power
EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465	Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE	2400 MHz – 2484 MHz	6.0 dBm
EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465	Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11b/g/n	2400 MHz – 2484 MHz	19.0 dBm
EAR00364 / EAR00442 / EAR00465	Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11a/n/ac	5150 MHz – 5850 MHz	17.0 dBm

The 1ZM M.2 module comply with the Directive 2011/65/EU (EU RoHS 2) and its amendment Directive (EU) 2015/863 (EU RoHS 3).

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