



USER MANUAL

THYONE-I

2611011021000

VERSION 2.8

OCTOBER 8, 2024

WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK MORE THAN YOU EXPECT

MUST READ

Check for firmware updates

Before using the product, make sure you use the most recent firmware version, data sheet, and user manual. This is especially important for Wireless Connectivity products that were not purchased directly from Würth Elektronik eiSos. A firmware update on these respective products may be required.

We strongly recommend including the possibility of a firmware update in the customer system design.

Revision history

Manual version	FW version	HW version	Notes	Date
1.0	1.0	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial release 	February 2020
1.1	1.0	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> corrected capacitor number. C28 changed to C26 in section Trace design 	July 2020
1.2	1.0	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated section Trace design. Included figure On-board PCB antenna and External antenna connection. 	August 2020
1.3	1.2	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated known issues in chapter Firmware history Updated chapter Firmware update Improved chapters The command interface and User settings - Module configuration values 	September 2020
1.4	1.3	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated firmware version in chapter Firmware history Improved chapter Quick start 	September 2020
1.5	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated firmware version in chapter Firmware history Improved chapter Firmware update 	October 2020

1.6	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Declaration of EU conformity to latest Version of EN 300 328 after successfully passing corresponding delta test in chapter Regulatory compliance information. Added package name in chapter Footprint WE-FP-4+. 	October 2020
1.7	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrected typo for units in tables 22 and 23. 	November 2020
1.8	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Declaration of EU conformity in chapter Regulatory compliance information. 	December 2020
1.9	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Firmware history with a Known issues section. 	February 2021
2.0	1.4	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schematic is updated in chapter "evaluation board". 	February 2021
2.1	1.5	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the features of the new firmware version. See chapter Firmware history. 	May 2021
2.2	1.5	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrected CMD_GETSTATE_CNF and CMD_START_IND message. Corrected description of CCA level BusyThreshold_{dB} in chapter Clear Channel Assessment. 	December 2021

2.3	1.6	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added information concerning new firmware version 1.6.0, see chapter 16. • Added reference to helpful application notes. • Applied new document style. 	July 2022
2.4	1.6	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added chapter "radiation characteristics". 	November 2022
2.5	1.7	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added know issue KI-005 to chapter Firmware history. 	March 2023
2.6	1.7	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added new radio certification for UKCA in chapter 25.6 and India in chapter 25.11 	May 2023
2.7	1.7	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added certificates in addition to the required compliance statements in chapter Regulatory compliance information. 	June 2023
2.8	1.7	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview modes flowchart corrected. 	October 2024

★ For firmware history see chapter Firmware history

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name	Description
BDM	Business Development Manager	Support and sales contact person responsible for limited sales area.
CCA	Clear Channel Assessment	
CS	Checksum	Byte wise XOR combination of the preceding fields.
CSMA-CA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access - Collision Avoidance	
ETX	End-of-Text	Characters that signal end of a sequence.
FEC	Forward Error Correction	Technique to correct received erroneous radio messages.
GFSK	Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying	Modulation scheme.
I/O	Input/Output	Pinout description.
LPM	Low Power Mode	Mode for efficient power consumption.
LRM	Long Range Mode	Radio mode with higher range and lower throughput.
payload		The intended message in a frame / package.
PRBS	Pseudorandom Binary Sequence	Binary sequence generated by a deterministic random generator.
RF	Radio Frequency	Describes wireless transmission.
RSSI	Receive Signal Strength Indicator	The RSSI indicates the strength of the RF signal. Its value is always printed in two's complement notation.
User settings		Settings to configure the module. Any relation to a specific entry in the user settings is marked in a special font and can be found in chapter 9.
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter	Allows the serial communication with the module.
[HEX] 0xhh	Hexadecimal	All numbers beginning with 0x are hexadecimal numbers. All other numbers are decimal, unless stated otherwise.

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Overview of helpful application notes

Application note ANR008 - Wireless Connectivity Software Development Kit

<http://www.we-online.com/ANR008>

To ease the integration of the Würth Elektronik eiSos radio modules into an application, Würth Elektronik eiSos offers the corresponding Software Development Kit (SDK) for most commonly used host processors. This SDK contains drivers and examples in C-code to communicate with the corresponding radio module. This application note shows which SDKs are available and describes how to download and use them.

Application note ANR010 - Range estimation

<http://www.we-online.com/ANR010>

This application note presents the two most used mathematical range estimation models, Friis and two ray ground reflection, and its implementation in the range estimation tool of the RED-EXPERT.

Application note ANR030 - nRF Connect

<http://www.we-online.com/ANR030>

This application note gives a short overview about the options to create a custom firmware for Würth Elektronik eiSos radio modules by using the hardware platform and the embedded nRF5x system on chip. It presents options on firmware development environments and accessories (like SDKs) for the use within the nRF5 ecosystem. The reader is informed on how to access to a multitude of radio standards (like Bluetooth® LE, Bluetooth® MESH, Bluetooth® LE Audio, Matter, Zigbee, Thread, Wirepas) for custom firmware developments whilst the hardware platform can stay the same.

Application note ANR031 - Certification of custom modules

<http://www.we-online.com/ANR031>

This application note explains how certifications of a standard product can be used to gain the certification of a customized product. This is done for firmware, that has been adapted by Würth Elektronik eiSos, as well as for firmware written by customer.

1. Introduction

The Thyone-I module is a radio sub-module for wireless communication between devices such as control systems, remote controls, sensor nodes etc. Operating in the globally available 2.4 GHz license free band, Thyone-I offers a robust and secure data transmission in point-to-point as well as mesh configurations.

The Thyone-I is flashed with the WE-ProWare radio stack, which ensures high flexibility without compromising the reliability. Interfacing with the host system via serial UART, the module allows easy configuration and control of the radio using a simple command interface. To ensure ease-of-use for cable replacement applications, the module also offers a transparent mode to function as a serial-to-radio adapter. Small dimensions comparable to a nano-SIM card, including an on-board PCB antenna, makes Thyone-I ideal for small form factor design.

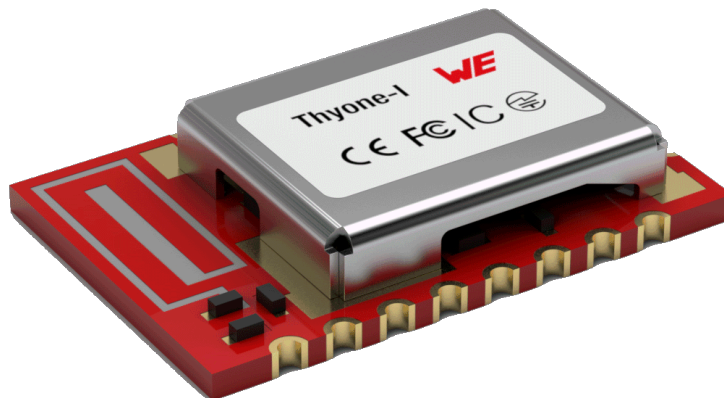


Figure 1: Thyone-I

1.1. Key features

The Thyone-I offers a wide range of configurable features to suit even the most sophisticated application designs. From low power long range to line-powered high throughput, the Thyone-I can be configured to cover a wide range of applications.

Extremely small dimensions: Owing to its small size (8 x 12 mm) the module can be easily designed-in to compact end devices.

Energy efficient: The Thyone-I has extremely low current consumption, especially in sleep mode ($< 0.4 \mu\text{A}$), making it suitable for battery-driven applications. More information can be found in section 2.3.

Globally available 2.4 GHz band: The Thyone-I operates in the 2.4 GHz license free band, allowing a global deployment of the end-device.

Smart antenna selection: The Thyone-I offers a choice of using the on-board PCB antenna for compact designs or connecting an external antenna for applications that require longer range.

Long range mode: A radio profile with channel coding allows a long range radio link with a data rate of 125 kbit/s.

High throughput mode: The Thyone-I offers a radio profile with 2 Mbit/s data transmission over the air, leading to an effective end-to-end throughput of around 400 kbit/s.

Fast serial interface: The Thyone-I offers a UART-interface to communicate with a host using a user-defined baud rate of up to 1 MBaud.

Embedded security on-module: The secure bootloader on the module verifies the image signature on boot-up offering tamper protection. The module also supports hardware accelerated end-to-end encryption.

Additional Local/Remote GPIOs: The Thyone-I firmware allows configuration and control of free digital I/O pins on the module via serial or radio interface. More information can be found in chapter 10.

Transparent mode: A transparent mode is available out-of-the-box, enabling easy serial cable replacement. More information can be found in chapter 8.

Network addressing: The Thyone-I implements network addressing to enable unicast, multi-cast as well as broadcast data transmission. Additionally, packet ACK is available with automatic retry mechanism, to ensure reliable data transmission.

Mesh network: The Thyone-I offers repeater functionality to enable the creation of a simple flooding mesh network. The repeater mode can also be used for range extension.

1.2. Block diagram

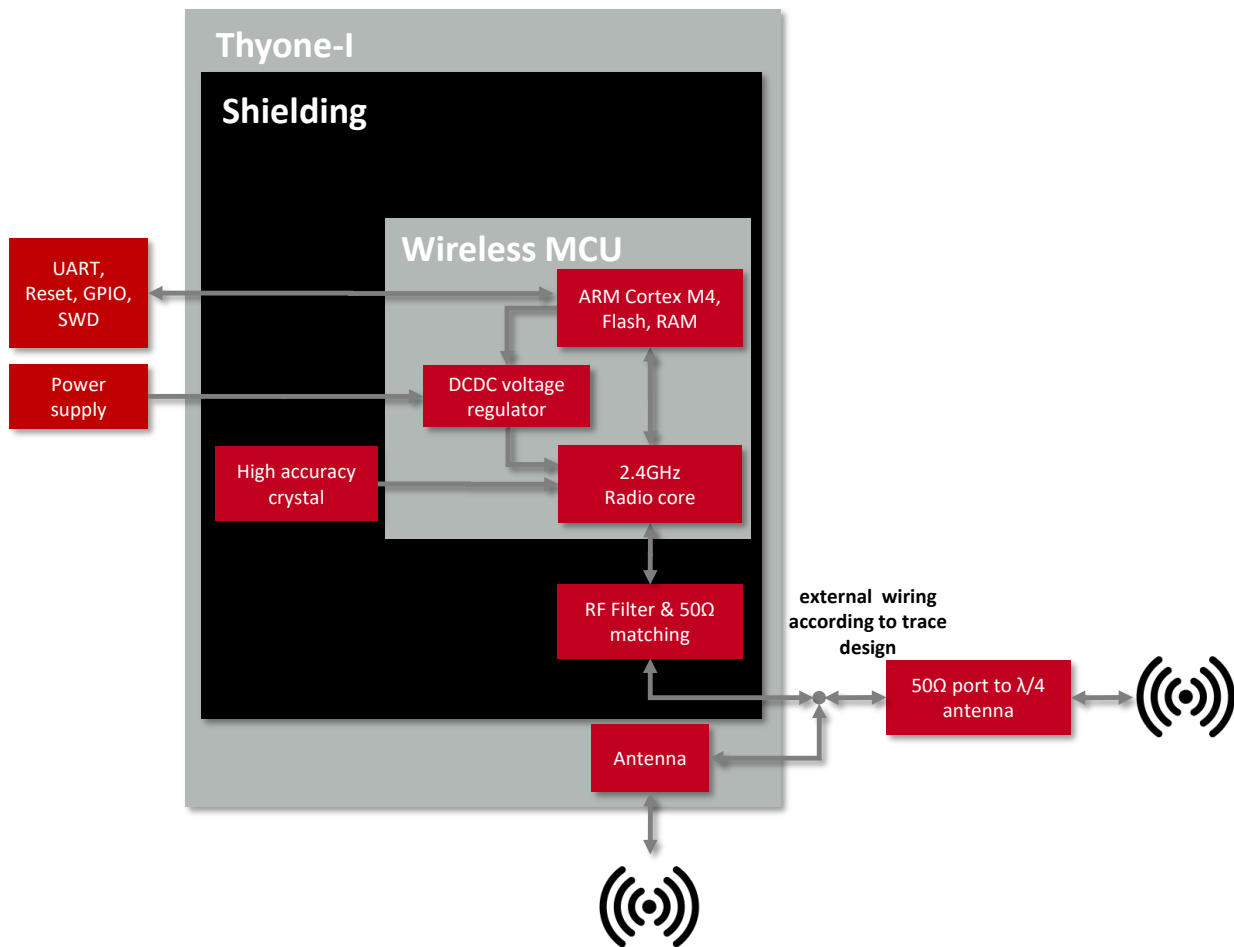


Figure 2: Block diagram of the module

1.3. Ordering information

WE order code	Description
2611011021000	Thyone-I Module, Tape & Reel
2611019021001	EV-Kit for Thyone-I with 2 Thyone-I evaluation boards and accessories
2611036021001	USB Dongle Thyone-I USB radio stick, integrated antenna

Table 1: Ordering information

2. Electrical specifications

Unless otherwise stated, the values specified are measured on the evaluation board, Thyone-I-EV with $T = 25\text{ °C}$, $VDD=3V$, $f=2.44GHz$, internal DC-DC converter in use.

2.1. Recommended operating conditions

Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Ambient temperature	-40	25	85	°C
Supply voltage (VDD)	1.8 ¹	3	3.6	V
Supply rise time (0V to $\geq 1.8V$)			60	ms

Table 2: Recommended operating conditions



The on-chip power-on reset circuitry may not function properly for rise times longer than the specified maximum.



A step in supply voltage of 300 mV or more, with rise time of 300 ms or less, within the valid supply range, may result in a system reset.



An unstable supply voltage may significantly decrease the radio performance and stability.



Flash erase/write is prohibited if the supply voltage is below 2.7 V and hence configuration of the module cannot be changed. This is done in order to prevent flash corruption when performing a write operation.

¹Power fail comparator is set to 1.8V to avoid flash fail due to voltage drop.

2.2. Absolute maximum ratings

Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage (VDD)	-0.3		+3.9	V
Voltage on any digital pin, $VDD < 3.6V$	-0.3		$VDD + 0.3$	V
Voltage on any digital pin, $VDD \geq 3.6V$	-0.3		3.9	V
Input RF level			10	dBm
Flash endurance	10000			Write/erase cycles

Table 3: Absolute maximum ratings

2.3. Power consumption

The specified values combine the consumption of the Cortex M4 (4.1 mA @ 64 MHz) application processor as well as the radio IC. The measurement was done on the evaluation board using the external antenna type "Himalia".

Continuous test mode	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
TX current consumption at RF_TX_POWER = 8		18.9		mA
TX current consumption at RF_TX_POWER = 0		8		mA
RX current consumption		7.7		mA
Sleep (system off mode)		0.4		μA

Table 4: Power consumption for 100% transmission/reception

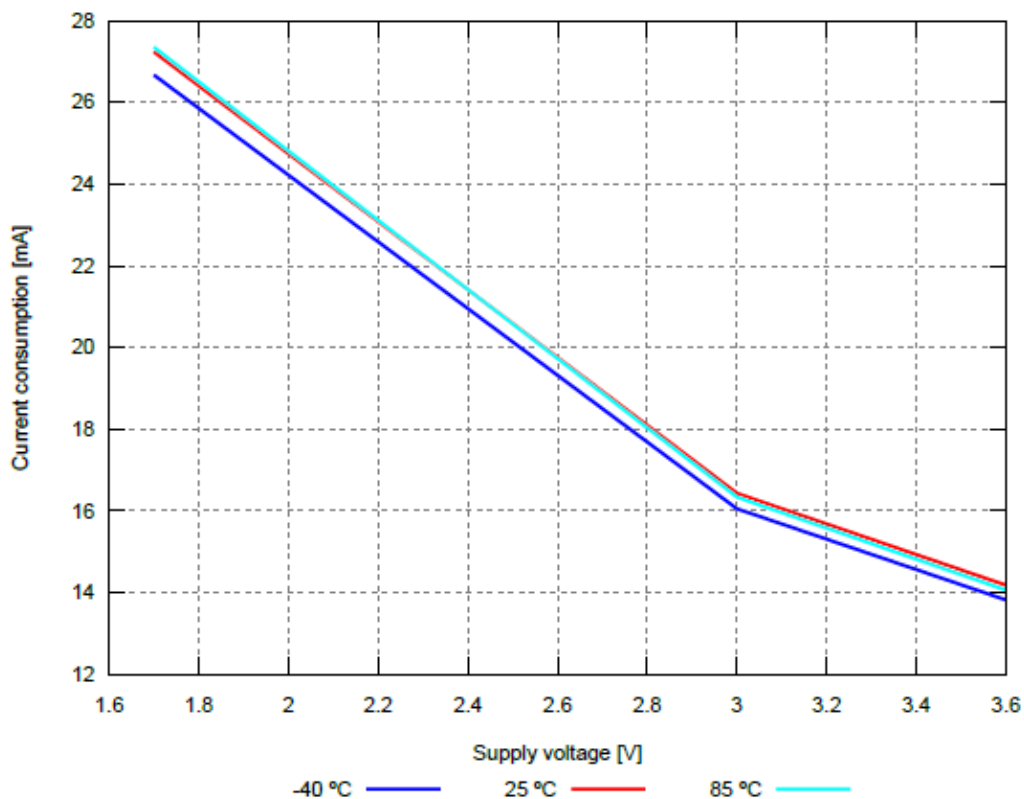


Figure 3: Radio transmitting @ 8 dBm output power, 1 Mbps radio profile, Clock = HFXO (typical)

2.4. Radio characteristics

Description	Typ.	Unit
Output power (RF_TX_POWER = 8, conducted)	+6	dBm
Output power integrated antenna (RF_TX_POWER = 8, e.r.p)	+4	dBm
Input sensitivity conducted (BER=1E-3, 1Mbps)	-92	dBm
Input sensitivity integrated antenna (BER=1E-3, 1Mbps)	-90	dBm

Table 5: Transmit and Receive Power

All transmit and receive power levels are measured on the evaluation board. The values already include losses of transitions from module to motherboard to SMA or modules PCB antenna. They are realistic values for the end application. Sensitivity in the table above is stated for the common used Bit error Rate of 0,1%. In the table below the sensitivity is stated for a packet error rate of 1% with a payload length of 38 byte at different data rates. The PER 1% is a harder criteria resulting in 2 dBm less sensitivity.

Data rate [kbit/s]	Typ.	Unit
1000 (PER 1%)	-90	dBm
2000 (PER 1%)	-87	dBm
500 (PER 1%)	-94	dBm
125 (PER 1%)	-98	dBm

Table 6: Sensitivity at different data rates

2.5. Pin characteristics for digital IO

When configured as digital pin output "standard drive" is used in the Thyone-I firmware.

Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input HIGH voltage	$0.7 \times VDD$		VDD	V
Input LOW voltage	0		$0.3 \times VDD$	V
Current at 0.4 V, output set LOW, standard drive, $VDD \geq 1.8V$	1	2	4	mA
Current at VDD - 0.4 V, output set HIGH, standard drive, $VCC \geq 1.8V$	1	2	4	mA
Internal pull-up resistance	11	13	16	k Ω
Internal pull-down resistance	11	13	16	k Ω
Digital Output, HIGH	$VDD - 0.4$		VDD	V
Digital Output, LOW	0		0.4	V

Table 7: Pin characteristics for digital IO

3. Pinout

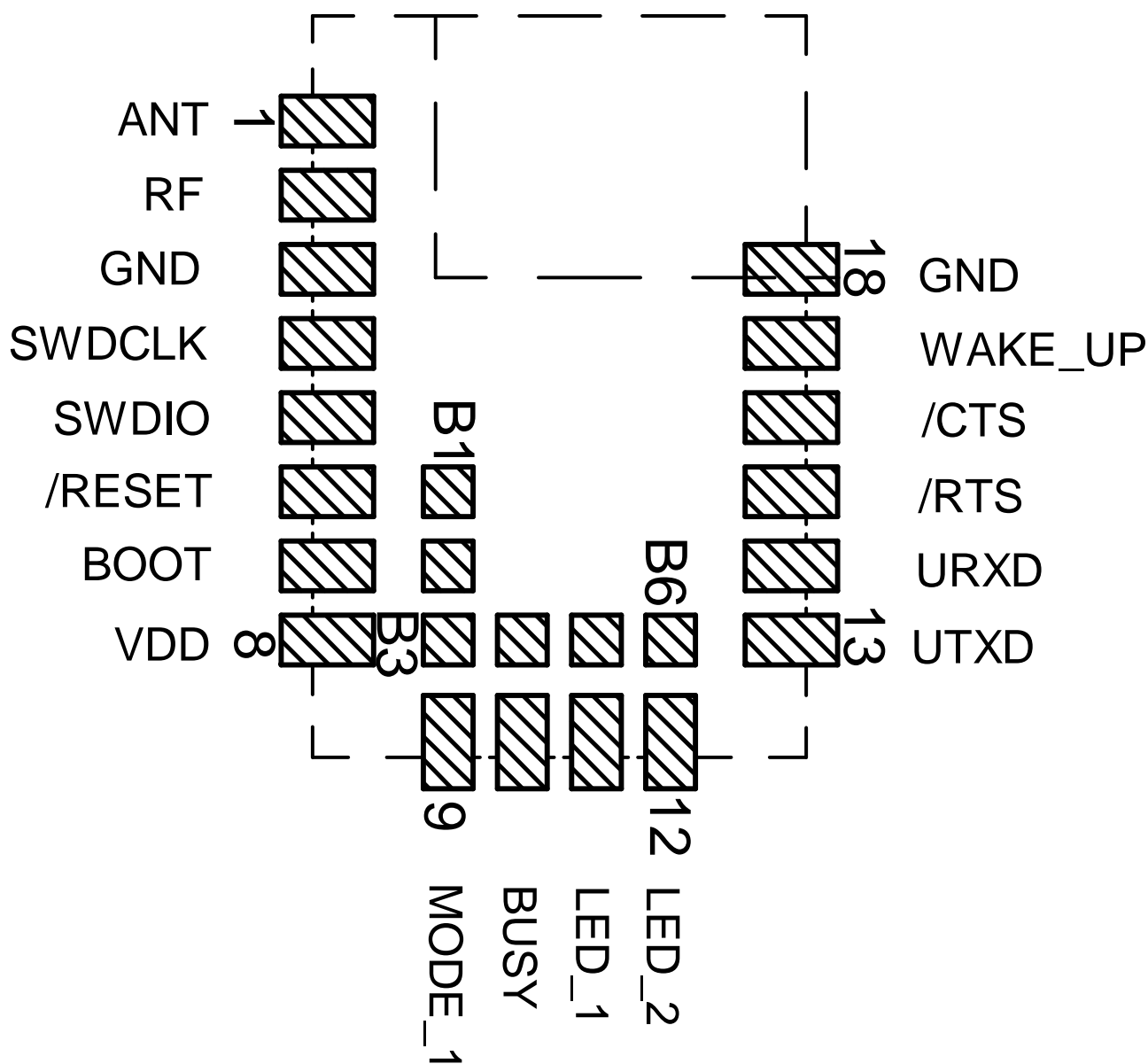


Figure 4: Pinout (top view)



All the essential features of Thyone-I can be accessed through pad 1 - 18 with edge castellation. This offers easy prototyping by hand soldering. Additional configurable GPIOs are accessible through the land grid pads B1 - B6 that can only be connected through reflow process.

No	µC Pin	Designation	I/O	Description
1		<i>ANT</i>	Input	RF connection to PCB antenna (see section 4.3)
2		<i>RF</i>	Output	50 Ω RF connection to the transceiver (see section 4.3)
3		<i>GND</i>	Supply	Ground
4		<i>SWDCLK</i>	Input	Serial wire clock (SWD Interface). Uses internal pull down resistor. Do not connect if not needed.
5		<i>SWDIO</i>	Input	Serial wire input/output (SWD Interface). Uses internal pull up resistor. Do not connect if not needed.
6	P0.18	<i>/RESET</i>	Input	Reset pin. A low signal resets the module. Uses internal pull up resistor ¹ .
7	P0.02	<i>BOOT</i> ²	Input	Boot pin. A low signal during and shortly after reset starts the module in firmware update bootloader mode. Uses internal pull up resistor. ¹ Do not connect if not needed.
8		<i>VDD</i>	Supply	Supply voltage
9	P0.19	<i>MODE_1</i>	Input	Operation mode pin with internal pull down resistor ¹ . This pin is checked during start-up to determine the mode of operation. LOW level or open: Command Mode. HIGH level: Transparent Mode. Do not connect if not needed.
10	P0.22	<i>BUSY</i>	Output	Indicates if module is busy with data transmission when using transparent mode (see chapter 8). Do not connect, if not needed.
11	P0.00/XL1 ³	<i>LED_1</i>	Output	Indicates RF transmission (active HIGH). Do not connect if not needed.
12	P0.01/XL2 ³	<i>LED_2</i>	Output	Indicates RF reception (active HIGH). Do not connect if not needed.
13	P1.08	<i>UTXD</i> ²	Output	UART Transmission to host.
14	P1.09	<i>URXD</i> ²	Input	UART Reception from host. Uses internal pull up resistor. ¹
15	P0.11	<i>/RTS</i> ²	Output	/RTS signal, if flow control is enabled. Static LOW, otherwise. Do not connect if not needed.
16	P0.12	<i>/CTS</i> ²	Input	/CTS signal, if flow control is enabled. Using internal pull down ¹ , otherwise. Do not connect if not needed.

17	P0.03	<i>WAKE_UP</i>	Input	Wake-up will allow leaving the sleep mode. Uses internal pull up resistor ¹ . Do not connect if not needed.
18		<i>GND</i>	Supply	Ground
B1	P0.09/NFC1 ⁴	<i>B1</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.
B2	P0.10/NFC2 ⁴	<i>B2</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.
B3	P0.23	<i>B3</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.
B4	P1.00	<i>B4</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.
B5	P0.21	<i>B5</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.
B6	P0.07	<i>B6</i>	GPIO	Pin for remote GPIO access. Do not connect, if not needed.

Table 8: Pin description

¹Internal pull ups or pull downs are configured at start-up by the firmware installed in the SoC. The pull up on the */RESET* pin cannot be disabled by firmware.

²Pin is (also) used for the UART firmware update interface.

³Pins available to connect an external crystal in custom firmware. The standard firmware of Thyone-I does not implement this function.

⁴Pin to connect NFC antenna. This feature is not implemented in the standard firmware. It can be made available with a custom firmware on request.

4. Quick start

The Thyone-I module comes pre-flashed, tested and ready to use out-of-the box. Additionally, the module is compliant with the several regulatory requirements, which makes it suitable for use in most parts of the world (see chapter 25). This chapter describes steps to quickly build a prototype system and test the capabilities of the module.

4.1. Minimal pin connections

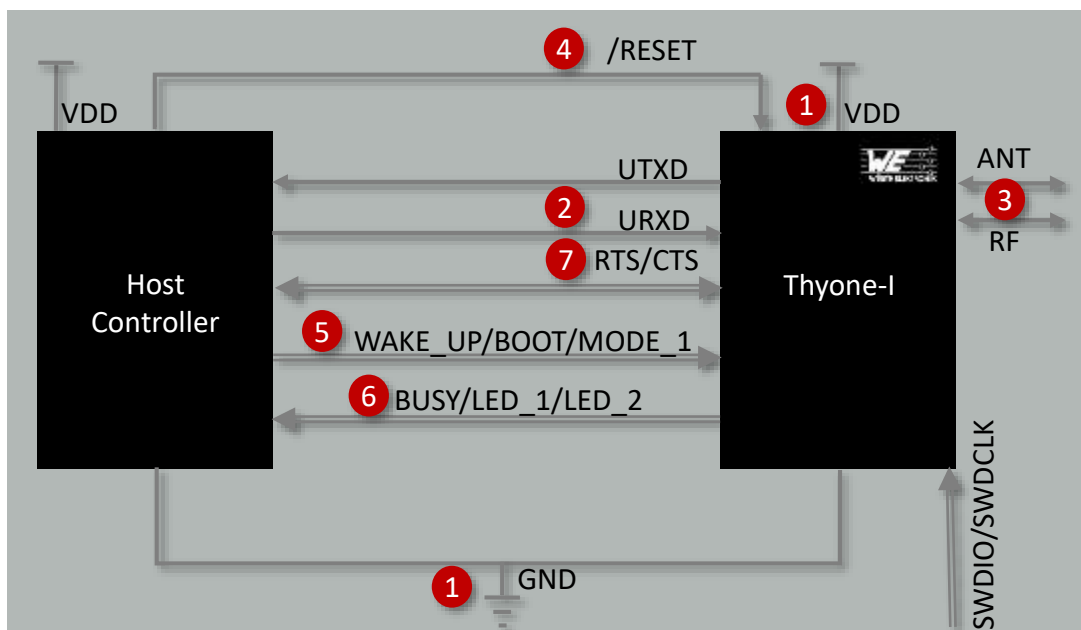


Figure 5: Minimal pin connections

The above image shows the bare minimum steps to be performed to integrate the Thyone-I into a custom end device.

1. Supply voltage and ground

Connect the *VDD* and *GND* pins to supply the radio module with power.

2. UART serial interface to the host

Connect the UART pins *UTXD* and *URXD* to the *UART RX* and *UART TX* pins of the host controller. Both UART lines are also required to be used for the firmware update procedure.

3. Antenna connection

Configure the antenna as per the requirement of the application. See section 4.3.

4. Reset

Connect the */RESET* pin to the host to allow a hard reset of the module.

5. (Optional) **Wakeup from sleep, firmware update and mode selection**

- Connect the *WAKE_UP* pin to a digital output pin of the host controller to enable triggering a wake-up from sleep.
- Connect the *BOOT* pin to a digital output pin of the host controller to set the module into boot mode to enable firmware updates via UART.
- Connect the *MODE_1* pin to a digital output pin of the host controller to switch between command and transparent mode.

6. (Optional) **Status indication**

Connect the *BUSY*, *LED_1* and *LED_2* pins to digital input pins of the host controller to allow easy status indication.

7. (Optional) **UART flow control**

In case baud rates higher than 115200 Baud are used, the UART flow control is activated automatically. In this case, the */RTS* and */CTS* pins must be connected to the */CTS* and */RTS* pins of the host controller.

The firmware update procedure requires the UART flow control lines to be connected to the host that performs the update.

If the module has to be connected to a PC, a converter (TTL to RS-232 or TTL to USB) has to be used. See chapter 3 for details on all pins. Furthermore, refer to chapter 18 for a reference design.



Implementing the firmware update connection in the customer's PCB is highly recommended.

For a secure firmware update via the UART interface, the module pins 13 to 16 (*URXD*, *UTXD* as well as */RTS* and */CTS*) shall be accessible. This allows the connection to a host PC for a UART firmware update. It is strongly recommended to consider this in the PCB layout of the final application.



The logic level of the module is based on 3 V. A 5 V logic level must not be connected directly to the module.

4.2. Recommended pin connections

Use the minimal pin connections including all "Optional" pins and include a possibility to connect an external host for firmware updates (DFU) via UART (*RX*, *TX*, */RTS*, */CTS*) instead of the normal host.

Refer to chapter 18 for a reference design.

4.3. Antenna connection

Thyone-I's smart antenna configuration enables the user to choose between two antenna options.

4.3.1. On-board PCB antenna

The Thyone-I has an on-board PCB antenna optimized for operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency band. A simple short between the pins *RF* and *ANT* feeds the RF output of the module to the on-board antenna of the Thyone-I. In this configuration, the module does not require any additional RF circuitry. For US and Canada, refer to the trace design in chapter 18.1.



The integrated antenna is ideal for compact designs where miniaturization is a priority. This configuration also enables re-use of module certifications for the end-application.

4.3.2. External antenna

For applications that use an external antenna, the Thyone-I provides a 50 Ω RF signal on pin *RF* of the module. In this configuration, pin *ANT* of the module has to be connected to ground and pin *RF* to the external antenna via 50 Ω feed line. Refer to chapter 18 for further information.



The external antenna configuration enables optimization of radio range at the cost of additional space on the PCB. This configuration is ideal in situations where a specialized antenna is necessary. For example, when metal housings are used.

4.4. Power up

After powering up the module, the */RESET* pin shall be held LOW for another Δt of 1 ms after the *VDD* is stable, to ensure a safe start-up. In the command mode, the module sends a *CMD_START_IND* on the */UTXD* to indicated "ready for operation". This indication is done with *BUSY* pin pulled to LOW in the transparent mode. See section 13.1 for more details regarding the start-up sequence.

4.5. Quick start example

This section is intended to help the user set-up and test the exchange data between two Thyone-I modules. Minimal pin and antenna connections have to be done on both the modules, as described in sections 4.1 and 4.3. It is recommended to use the Thyone-I EV-Kit for quick tests. Alternatively, the Thyone-I USB radio stick (USB dongle) can be used.

4.5.1. Prerequisites

The following hardware is required to go through the quick start example.

1. Two Thyone-I EV-Boards
2. Computer with WE UART Terminal PC tool or any other a serial terminal emulator.

4.5.2. Hardware configuration

The Thyone-I EV-Board can be used in its default configuration to go through this example. Refer to the Thyone-I EV-Board specific manual for a complete hardware description.

4.5.3. Set-up description

In this example, the Thyone-I EV-Boards are connected to the PC with WE UART Terminal tool installed (Figure 6).

4.5.4. Start-up

1. Connect the Thyone-I EV-Boards to the laptop/PC via USB.
2. The power LED indicates that supply voltage is active.



The FTDI driver [1] for the converter IC on the EV-Board has to be installed and/or updated. On correct driver installation, the EV-Board appears as a virtual COM port.

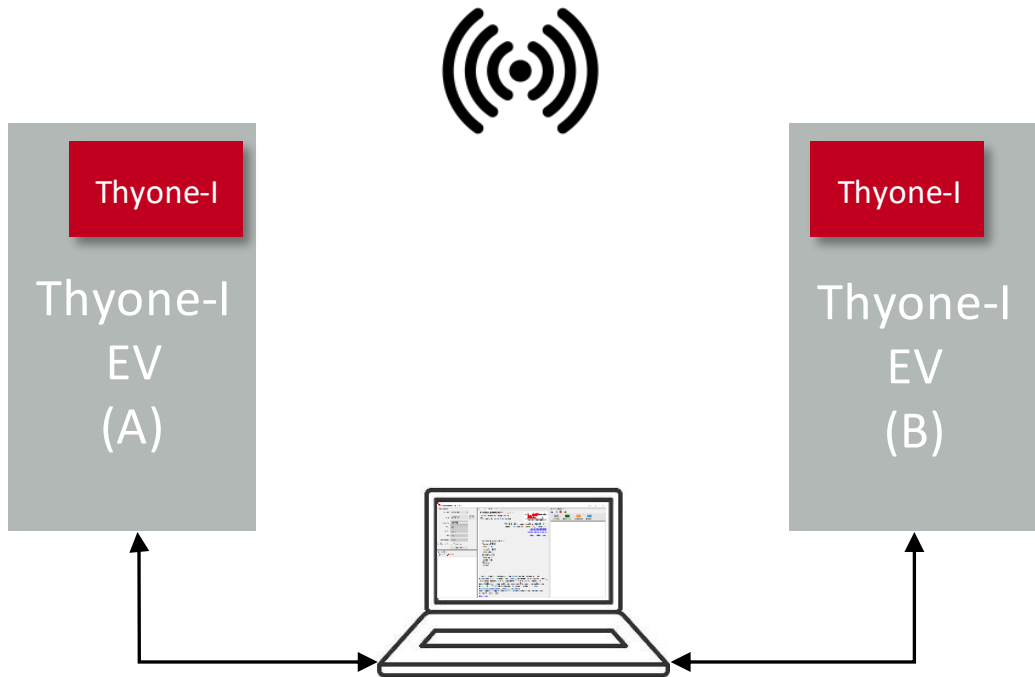


Figure 6: Set-up quick start

- 3. Open two instances of the WE UART Terminal [2].
- 4. Open an instance of the serial port with COM port settings 115200 Baud, 8n1 for each Thyone-I EV-Board in the WE UART Terminal instances.
- 5. By pressing the Reset button, the CMD_START_IND appears on the command window of the WE UART Terminal.

Info	Module A	Module B
⌅ Response CMD_START_IND: Module A started in command mode. Reset reason: Reset pin	02 73 03 00 00 02 01 71	
⌅ Response CMD_START_IND: Module B started in command mode. Reset reason: Reset pin		02 73 03 00 00 02 01 71

4.5.5. Transmit and receive data

1. On the WE UART Terminal connected to Thyone-I-EV A, enter hex-equivalent of "hello world", "0x68 0x65 0x6C 0x6C 0x6F 0x20 0x77 0x6F 0x72 0x6C 0x64" in the data transmission text box.
2. Click the CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ button to trigger transmission.
3. The module acknowledges with a CMD_DATA_CNF and sends a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP indicating successful transmission of data.
4. On the WE UART Terminal connected to Thyone-I-EV B, a CMD_DATA_IND message appears containing the same data that was transmitted.
5. Repeat the above steps from Thyone-I-EV B to test data transmission from B to A.
6. Note that the TX and RX LEDs blink to indicate data transmission and reception, respectively.

Info	Module A	Module B
⇒ Request CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ: Send "hello world"	02 06 0B 00 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64 2F	
⇐ Response CMD_DATA_CNF: Request received, sending data now.	02 44 01 00 00 47	
⇐ Response CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP: Data transmitted successfully.	02 C4 01 00 00 C7	
⇐ Indication CMD_DATA_IND: Received "hello world" from a module with address 6C000001 with RSSI 0xC8(-56 dBm)		02 84 10 00 01 00 00 6C C8 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64 13
⇒ Request CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ: Send "hello world"		02 06 0B 00 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64 2F
⇐ Response CMD_DATA_CNF: Request received, sending data now.		02 44 01 00 00 47
⇐ Response CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP: Data transmitted successfully.		02 C4 01 00 00 C7
⇐ Indication CMD_DATA_IND: Received "hello world" from a module with address 6C000002 with RSSI 0xC7(-57 dBm)	02 84 10 00 02 00 00 6C C7 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64 1F	



The RSSI values will differ based on the distance between the modules.

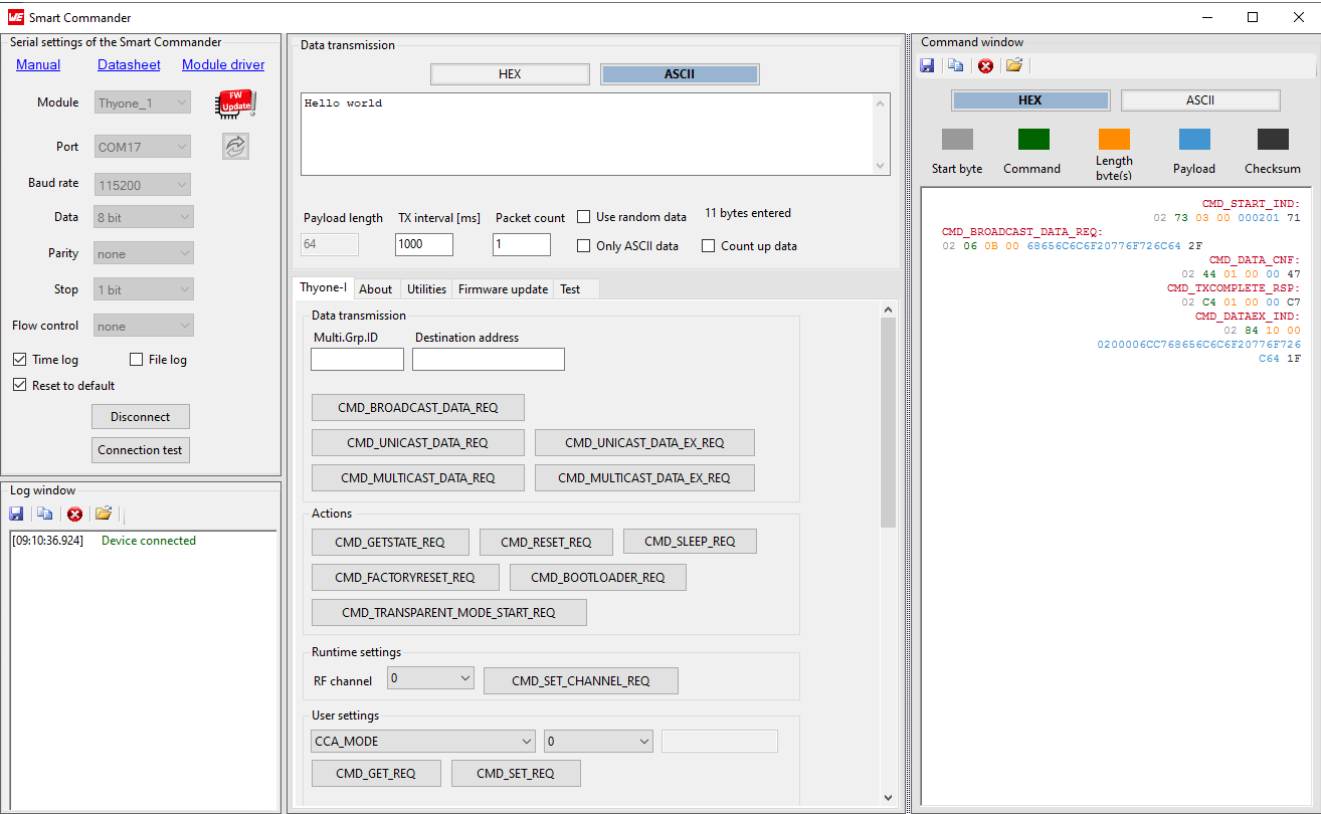


Figure 7: Module A command sequence

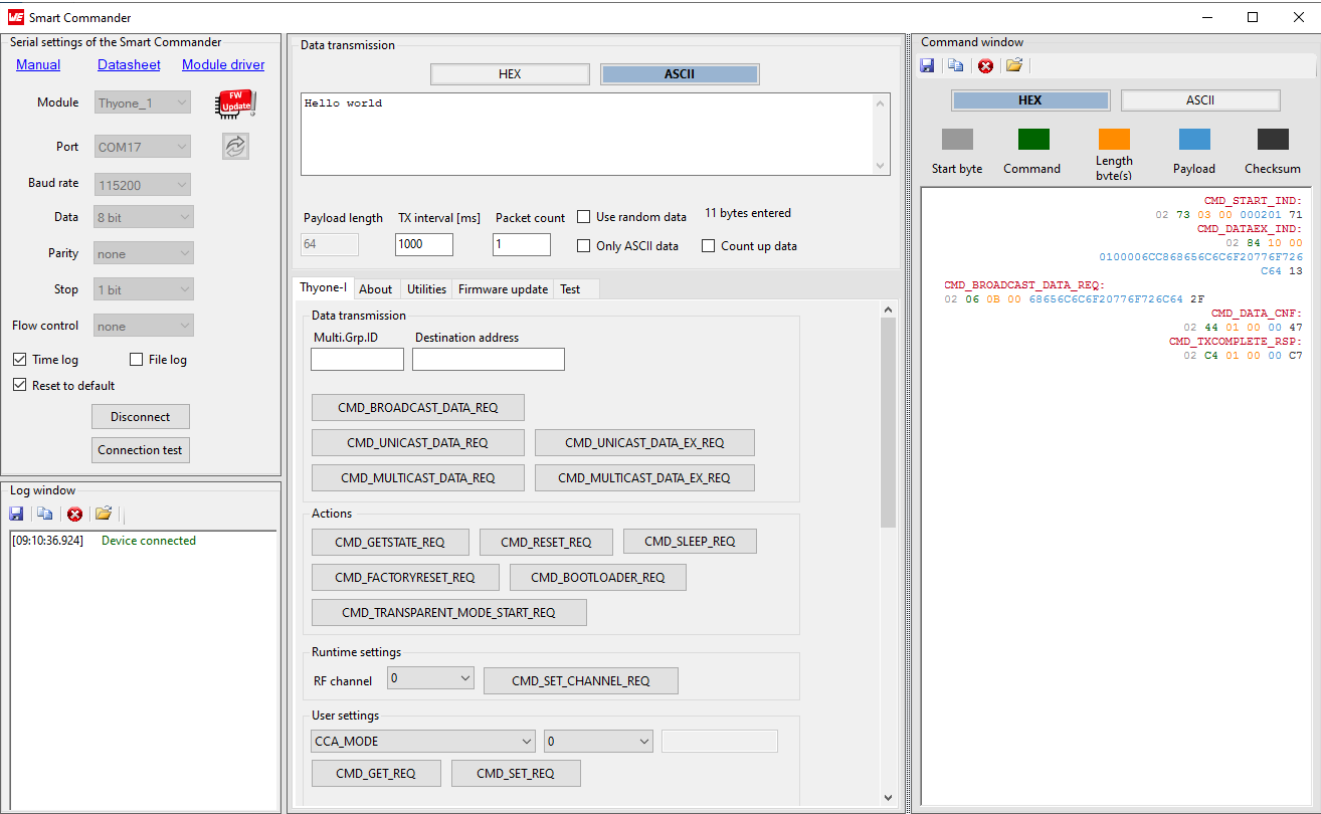


Figure 8: Module B command sequence

5. Functional description

The Thyone-I module is a radio sub-module operating in the globally available 2.4 GHz license free band. Interfacing with the host system via serial UART, the module allows easy configuration and control of the radio using a simple command interface. The module offers a range of features including:

- Long range mode
- Clear channel assessment
- Secure firmware update over UART
- High throughput mode
- Low energy consumption
- Flexible network addressing
- Point-to-point communication with ACK and retries
- Flooding mesh network using the repeater function
- Encrypted radio communication
- Local/Remote digital I/O control
- Transparent mode
- Test modes for radio conformity/certification tests.

In this chapter, a detailed description of various functional features of the module is presented.

5.1. Radio

Thyone-I uses 39 different 1 MHz channels in the license free 2.4 GHz band (2403-2479 MHz). The data is GFSK modulated without frequency hopping. A CCA can be optionally configured to minimize packet collisions.

5.1.1. Radio profiles

The radio profile determines the modulation and coding scheme used in the physical layer. The choice of the radio profile directly influences the achievable range and throughput. Thyone-I can be configured to use one of the radio profiles listed in table 9. All radio profiles support a packet size of maximum 224 bytes.

Radio profile	Data rate (gross) [kbit/s]	Throughput (end-to-end) ¹ [kbit/s]	Range ² [m]
0	125	90	530
1	500	240	450
2	1000	340	350
3	2000	400	300

Table 9: Radio profiles

Long range mode The radio profile 0 uses Forward Error Correction (FEC) coded transmission that ensures higher radio receive sensitivity resulting in longer range. By default, the Thyone-I module is configured to use the radio profile 0 and hence in long range mode.

5.1.2. Clear channel assessment

The 2.4 GHz ISM band is heavily used and hence radio transmissions are prone to collisions. In order to achieve a reliable channel access, Thyone-I offers CSMA-CA based CCA mechanism (also known as "listen before talk"). Chapter 11 describes this mechanism in detail.

5.1.3. RF channel

Thyone-I operates in the 2.4 GHz band and can be configured to use one of the 39 channels from 2403 MHz to 2479 MHz.

- The bandwidth of each of the channels is 1 MHz.
- The distance between two adjacent channels is 2 MHz.
- The parameter `RF_CHANNEL` can be used to set the default channel for radio transmission and reception.
- The command `CMD_SETCCHANNEL_REQ` (section 7.5.8) can be used to change the channel in runtime. This setting is however lost after a reset.

5.1.4. RF transmit power

The transmit power of the Thyone-I module can be configured from -40 dBm to +8 dBm using the parameter `RF_TX_POWER`. Transmit power has a direct influence on the achievable radio range and the current consumption of the module.

5.2. Low power mode

The Thyone-I module is optimized to minimize the energy consumption, in order to be used in a battery-driven application. A sleep mode is available, in which the module draws a current less

¹Maximum rate of transfer of data from host micro-controller on the transmit side over UART to the module and further via radio link and UART to the host micro-controller on the receive side.

²Calculated using the two-way ground reflection model with a transmission power of 6 dBm, external antenna placed 2 m above the ground, 1% PER (packet error rate), 0 dB antenna gain and a reserve of 6 dB.

than 1 μ A. The module can be sent to sleep using the command `CMD_SLEEP_REQ`. In this mode, the UART is disabled and the module does not transmit or receive any data over the radio. In order to prevent any leakage current, the host has to pull the *URXD* to LOW level. The GPIOs *B1-B6* are set to input during the sleep period.

To leave this state, a LOW signal has to be applied on the *WAKE_UP* pin for at least 5 ms. The module restarts and all the volatile settings are lost.

5.3. Network addressing

In order to build a network on interconnected devices and send data to specific devices, an addressing mechanism is necessary. Thyone-I implements addressing mechanism to support unicast, multicast and broadcast transmission of data.

- Every module can be configured to have a unique 4-byte address. By default, the source address of the module is configured to be the serial number of the module.
- Additionally, the module can be configured to transmit to a group using a 1-byte group-ID. This feature enables creation of multicast groups.
- Data commands are available to send unicast/multicast or broadcast data (see section 7.3).
- Automatic address resolution is implemented to filter out the packets that are not addressed to the module's configured address.
- Network addressing is also available in the transparent mode (see chapter 8).
- The parameters `MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS`, `MAC_GROUP_ID`, `MAC_DEST_ADDRESS` and `MAC_TRANSPARENT_ADDR_MODE` can be used to set the network settings. See chapter 9 for further details.

5.4. Acknowledgment and retries

In order to improve reliability in communication, the module can be configured to use the radio acknowledgment and retry mechanism. It can be activated setting the parameter `RF_NUM_RETRIES` accordingly. Retries are not performed for broadcast messages.

5.5. Repeater mode

Thyone-I can be run as repeater to extend the transmission range. A module configured as a repeater, simply retransmits the received packet after a random back-off time. A time-to-live (TTL) parameter (`MAC_TTL`) can be used to set the hop limit. This mode allows building a flooding mesh network, as described in chapter 12.

5.6. Packet sniffer mode

The module can be configured to be used as a sniffer by setting the parameter `MODULE_MODE`. In this mode, the address resolution is disabled and the module accepts all the packets (irrespective of the target address) and forwards it over the UART. In this mode, the ACKs are

disabled. This mode cannot be used along with the repeater mode. If a sniffer receives an encrypted packet, it forwards the packet only when the packet can be decrypted (the correct key is present).

5.7. Encryption/decryption

In order to establish a secure wireless link, the Thyone-I supports encryption and decryption of transmitted payload.

- The Thyone-I implements a symmetric 128 bit AES encryption.
- Encryption is disabled by default.
- Encryption/decryption of data cannot be enabled without setting the `MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY`.
- The 128 bit key can be written on to the flash using the parameter `MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY`.
- The parameter `ENCRYPTION_MODE` can be used to configure the level of security desired (see table 10).
- See chapter 9 for details on the configuration of the encryption parameters.

ENCRYPTION_MODE	Transmission	Reception
0x00	Unencrypted	Unencrypted and encrypted packets (with matching key)
0x01	Encrypted	Unencrypted and encrypted packets (with matching key)
0x02	Unencrypted	Encrypted packets only (unencrypted and non-decryptable packets are discarded)
0x03	Encrypted	Encrypted packets only (unencrypted and non-decryptable packets are discarded)

Table 10: Security levels



Security warning: The 128 bit AES key is write-only and cannot be read over UART. However, physical access to the flash may enable malicious users to access the key. Hence, leading to a potential vulnerability. It is recommended to use secure storage for user keys in applications with high security requirements.

5.8. Local/remote digital I/O control

Thyone-I offers several programmable digital I/O pins for use in end applications. These pins can be configured and controlled directly by the local host over UART or by a remote host over the radio link. Chapter 10 explains the options available to configure and control the digital I/O pins in detail.

5.9. Secure firmware update

It is possible to perform a firmware update on the module over the UART. The bootloader checks for the image signature and version before overwriting the exiting image. Refer to chapter 15 for further details.

5.10. Transparent mode

Often, legacy systems using a serial cable for communications need to be upgraded to use a wireless link. In order to support such applications and other applications where simplicity is preferred over versatility, Thyone-I offers the transparent mode. In this mode, the data sent over the UART is not interpreted by the module (as command). It is blindly forwarded over the radio link. Similarly, all data received over the radio link are forwarded over the UART. For details regarding the configuration of transparent mode, refer to chapter 8.

5.11. Radio test mode

In order to test the RF performance of the module after integration into a custom design, the Thyone-I offers radio test modes. Thyone-I implements essential test features out-of-the-box.

- Transmit carrier on a specific channel at a specific transmit power.
- Transmit a random or predefined packet on a specific channel with a given transmit power.
- Receive on a specific channel

Test features come in handy when performing radio compliance tests. Section 7.8 describes the test mode commands in detail.



This mode is intended for design verification and compliance tests only. It should not be used under normal operation.

5.12. Modes of operation

When powered on, the Thyone-I can be in one of the following modes of operations:

- **Reset** A state where the */RESET* is held LOW.
- **Bootloader** In this mode, the module is waiting for a firmware update. (See chapter 15)
- **Command mode** This is the standard mode of operation for Thyone-I. In this mode, the module can be configured and controlled using the command interface (see chapter 7).
- **Transparent mode** In this mode, the module acts as a transparent UART-radio bridge (see chapter 8).
- **Radio test mode** This is a mode meant for radio performance and compliance testing (see chapter 7.8).

- **Sleep** The state of lowest power consumption where the module is waiting for a wake-up trigger.

Figure 9 illustrates various modes of operation and transitions to/from each of the above states.

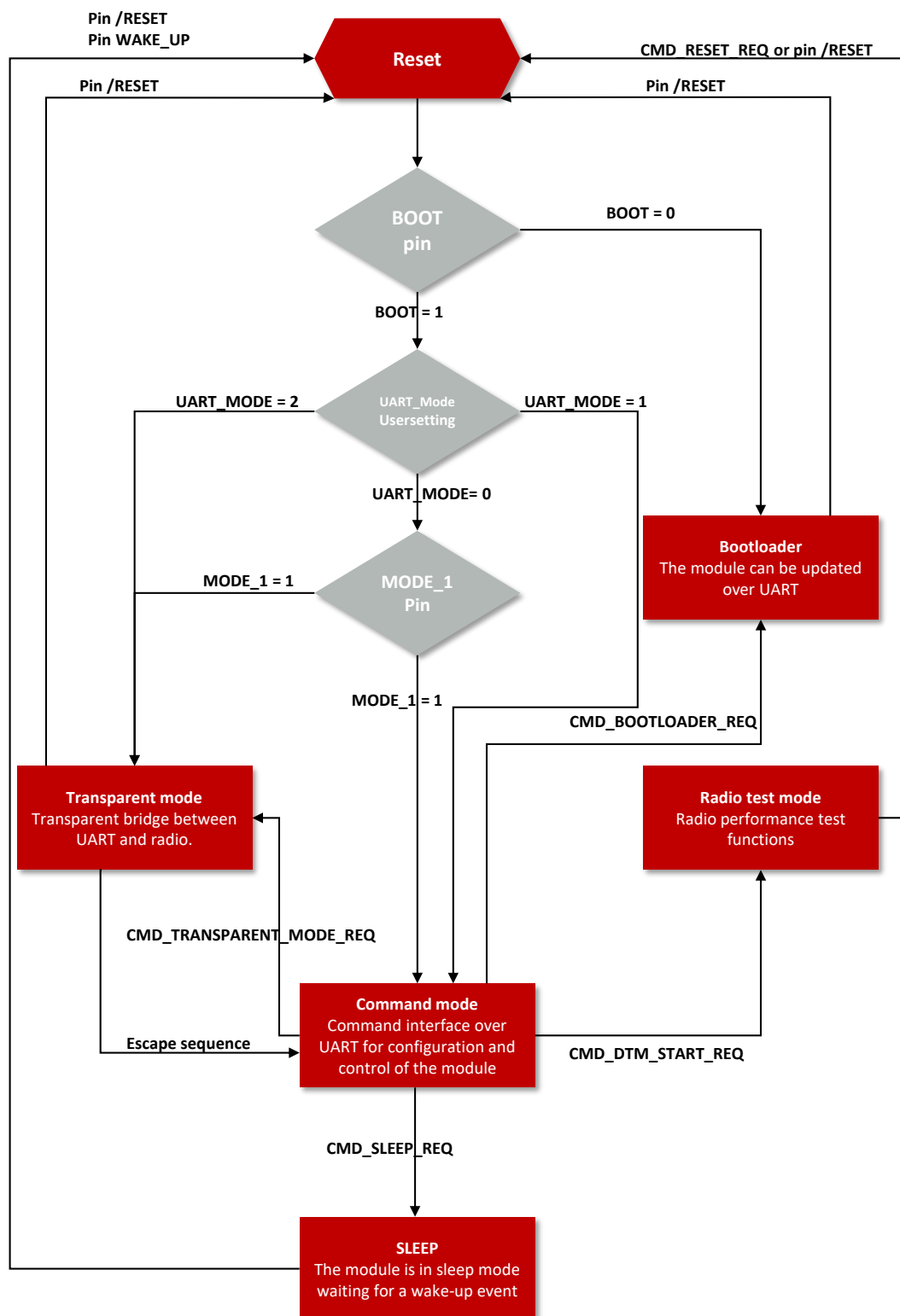


Figure 9: Overview modes

6. Host connection

The Thyone-I is intended to be used as a radio module in a system interfaced with a host micro-controller. The use of an industry standard UART as the primary interface, ensures a very minimal requirement set on the host MCU. As a result of this, the module can be designed in with most host controllers: from an 8051 to the more advanced ARM core architectures.

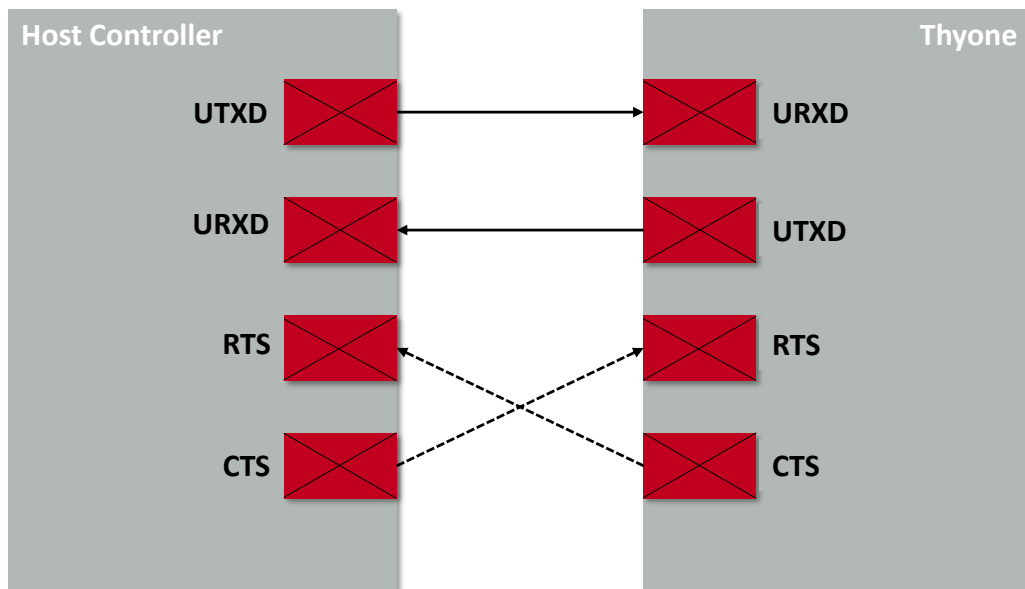


Figure 10: Host interface

6.1. Serial interface: UART

The Thyone-I implements the standard UART interface with the following parameters.

Parameter	Range	Standard
Baud	1200 to 1000000	115200
Data bits	8	8
Stop bits	1	1
Parity	none, even	none
Flow control	none, RTS/CTS	none

Table 11: UART parameters

The baud rate, parity and flow control of the UART can be configured by means of the user setting `UART_CONFIG`.

6.1.1. Timing and reset behaviour

The output of characters on the serial interface runs with secondary priority. For this reason, short interruptions may occur between the outputs of individual successive bytes. The host must not implement too strict timeouts between two bytes to be able to receive packets that have interruptions in between.

When holding the module's */RESET* pin LOW, the radio chip states are undefined. In this case, the module's *UTXD* pin may be pulled LOW by the radio module, such that the connected host controller's UART may detect a 0x00-byte with frame error.

To guarantee a clean UART communication, the host controller may not accept bytes with frame errors and flush its RX buffer, after pulling the module's */RESET* pin LOW.

7. The command interface

The Thyone-I is interfaced with a host micro-controller using the serial UART interface. The configuration as well as the operation of the module can be managed by predefined commands that are sent as packets over this UART interface.

7.1. Command categories

The commands of the command interface can be divided into 3 groups:

- **Requests:** The host requests the module to trigger an action, e.g. the request CMD_RESET_REQ asks the module to perform a reset.
- **Confirmations:** On each request, the module answers with a confirmation message to give a feedback on the requested operation status. In case of a CMD_RESET_REQ, the module answers with a CMD_RESET_CNF. Every response message contains a status byte indicating status of the issued request. Table 12 lists the status byte values and corresponding status messages.
- **Indications and Responses:** The module indicates spontaneously when a special event has occurred. For example, the CMD_DATA_IND indicates that a packet was received over the radio.

7.2. Command structure

The structure of the command request/indicate packet is as shown below.

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	1 Byte	2 Byte, LSB first	Length Bytes	1 Byte

The structure of the command confirmation/response packet is as shown below.

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	Payload	CS
0x02	1 Byte	2 Byte, LSB first	Status byte	Length Bytes	1 Byte

Start signal: 0x02 (1 Byte)

Command: One of the predefined commands (1 Byte).

Length: Specifies the length of the data that follows. Length is a 16 Bit field with LSB first.

Status: Present only in Confirmations and Responses. Indicates the status of previous request message. (see table 12)

Payload: Variable number (defined by the length field) of data or parameters.

Checksum: Byte wise XOR combination of all preceding Bytes including the start signal, i.e.
 $0x02 \wedge \text{Command} \wedge \text{Length} \wedge (\text{Status}) \wedge \text{Payload} = \text{CS}$

Status byte	Description
0x00	Requested action success
0x01	Requested action failed ("Parameter(s) out of bound", "Invalid request packet" or "Ack not received")
0x02	Module is busy with an on-going RF operation. Request cannot be processed
0x03	Error occurred while triggering the requested operation
0x04	Key not found
0x05	Supply voltage below 1.8 V ($\pm 5\%$)
0xFF	Operation not permitted in the current state

Table 12: Confirmation status byte



Host integration example codes for checksum calculation and command frame structure can be found in annex A and B, as well as in the Wireless Connectivity SDK [3].



If the transmission of the UART command has not finished within the packet transmission duration (depending on the currently selected UART baud rate + 5 ms after having received the start signal), the module will discard the received bytes and wait for a new command. This means that the delay between two successive bytes in a frame must be kept as low as possible.

7.3. User data commands

In this section, the commands available to transmit and receive user data are described in detail.

7.3.1. CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ

This command provides the simple broadcast data transmission. A payload length of maximum 224 bytes can be transmitted per packet.

When the data is processed by the module a CMD_DATA_CNF is output on the UART. Additionally a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP will follow as soon as the data has been transmitted over the air.

The receiving Thyone-I will get a CMD_DATA_IND message containing the transmitted payload data.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	0x06	2 Bytes	Length Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.2. CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_REQ

This command provides the multicast data transmission to a group of modules configured with the same MAC_GROUP_ID. The module uses the default multicast group ID stored in the user settings parameter, MAC_GROUP_ID. A payload length of maximum 224 bytes can be transmitted per packet.

When the data is processed by the module a CMD_DATA_CNF is output on the UART. Additionally a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP will follow as soon as the data has been transmitted over the air.

The receiving Thyone-I will get a CMD_DATA_IND message containing the transmitted payload data.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	0x05	2 Bytes	Length Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.3. CMD_UNICAST_DATA_REQ

This command can be used for unicast data transmission. The module sends data to the default destination address stored in the user settings parameter MAC_DEST_ADDRESS. A payload length of maximum 224 bytes can be transmitted per packet.

When the data is processed by the module a CMD_DATA_CNF is output on the UART. Additionally a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP will follow as soon as the data has been transmitted over the air.

The receiving Thyone-I will get a CMD_DATA_IND message containing the transmitted payload data.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	0x04	2 Bytes	Length Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.4. CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_EX_REQ

This command can be used to multicast data to a group ID specified in the packet. A payload length of maximum 224 bytes can be transmitted per packet.

When the data is processed by the module a CMD_DATA_CNF is output on the UART. Additionally a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP will follow as soon as the data has been transmitted over the air.

The receiving Thyone-I will get a CMD_DATA_IND message containing the transmitted payload data.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Grp ID	Payload	CS
0x02	0x08	2 Bytes	1 Byte	(Length - 1) Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.5. CMD_UNICAST_DATA_EX_REQ

This command can be used to transmit data to the destination address sent along with the packet. The destination address in the message is in LSB first format. A payload length of maximum 224 bytes can be transmitted per packet.

When the data is processed by the module a CMD_DATA_CNF is output on the UART. Additionally a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP will follow as soon as the data has been transmitted over the air.

The receiving Thyone-I will get a CMD_DATA_IND message containing the transmitted payload data.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Dest Addr	Payload	CS
0x02	0x07	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	(Length - 4) Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.6. CMD_DATA_CNF

This message is sent by the module in response to any of the data transmit request messages.

Format:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x44	2 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.3.7. CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP

This command is output on the UART as soon as the data transmission is complete.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0xC4	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

In case of broadcast or multicast messages the Status byte is 0x00, which indicates that the message has been transmitted successfully.

For unicast messages, the radio module waits for the acknowledgement of the receiver, and thus outputs 0x00 (in case of successful data reception) or 0x01 (in case of no acknowledgement) as Status byte.

7.3.8. CMD_DATA_IND

This message indicates the reception of a valid data packet on the radio. The CMD_DATA_IND returns the MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS of the sending device, the RSSI value of the received data packet and the data received via the RF-interface. The RSSI value is output in two's complement notation.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Src Addr	RSSI	Payload	CS
0x02	0x84	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	(Length - 5) Bytes	1 Byte

7.3.9. CMD_SNIFFER_IND

This message indicates the reception of a valid data packet on the radio in sniffer mode. The CMD_SNIFFER_IND returns the MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS of the sending device, the RSSI value of the received data packet and the data received via the RF-interface. The RSSI value is output in two's complement notation.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Src Addr	RSSI	DATA_IND	Payload	CS
0x02	0x99	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	0x84	(Length - 6) Bytes	1 Byte

7.4. Configuring the module

The module's parameters, also called "User settings", are stored in flash. A local copy of the user settings also known as "Runtime settings" are stored in the RAM. The flash parameters can be modified by the `CMD_SET_REQ`, read by the `CMD_GET_REQ`. The values stored in the flash are retained even after a power cycle.

It is possible to get modules pre-flashed with custom settings out-of-the-box. This prevents in-field configuration and enables direct use in the desired mode of operation. See Chapter 14 for details regarding firmware individualization.

7.4.1. `CMD_SET_REQ`

This command enables direct manipulation of the parameters in the module's settings in flash. The respective parameters are accessed by means of the corresponding settings index, which can be found in Table 19.

Parameters of 2 or more bytes have to be transferred (both to and from the module) with the LSB first unless noted differently in the corresponding description.



The modified parameters only take effect after a restart of the module. This may be done by a `CMD_RESET_REQ` if the module does not restart automatically.



The flash memory used to store these settings has a limited count of write cycles. Try to avoid performing periodic `CMD_SET_REQ` as each command will use one write cycle.



The validity of the specified parameters is not verified. Incorrect values can result in device malfunction!



To save the parameters in the flash memory of the module, the particular memory segment must first be flushed entirely and then restored from RAM. If a reset occurs during this procedure, the entire memory area may be corrupted (e.g. due to supply voltage fluctuations).

Recommendation: First, verify the configuration of the module with `CMD_GET_REQ` and only then apply a `CMD_SET_REQ` if required to avoid unnecessary flash cycles.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	2 Bytes	1 Byte	(Length - 1) Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_SET_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.4.1.1. Example 1

Setting the RF channel to channel 10.

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x07	0xA	1C

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

Setting was set successfully. The module restarts automatically after the confirm message.

7.4.2. CMD_GET_REQ

This command can be used to query individual setting parameters in flash. The respective parameters are accessed by means of the corresponding settings index, which can be found in Table 19.

Parameters of 2 or more bytes have to be transferred with the LSB first unless noted differently in the corresponding description.

Read access to the memory area outside the setting is blocked.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GET_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	2 Bytes	1 Byte	(Length - 1) Bytes	1 Byte

7.4.2.1. Example 1

Request the serial number of the module.

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x01	0x12

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x05 0x00	0x00	0x01 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x3A

Setting was read successfully.

7.5. Manage the device state

7.5.1. CMD_START_IND

This is an indication message that the module sends to the host micro-controller on boot-up in command mode. This message indicates that the module has successfully booted-up and is ready to receive commands from the host.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	Reset reason	Module mode	CS
0x02	0x73	0x03 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte

Reset reason:

0x01: Power on or wake up from sleep

0x02: Pin reset

0x04: Soft reset

Others: Reserved

Module mode:

0x01: Application

0x05: Test mode

Other: Reserved

7.5.2. CMD_GETSTATE_REQ

This command returns the current state of the module.



Refer to chapter 5.12 for details on the states of the module.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x01	0x00 0x00	0x03

Response (CMD_GETSTATE_CNF):

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	Module mode	CS
0x02	0x41	0x02 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte

Module mode:

0x01: Application

0x05: Test mode

Other: Reserved

7.5.3. CMD_RESET_REQ

This command triggers a software reset of the module.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x02

Response (CMD_RESET_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x40	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.5.4. CMD_SLEEP_REQ

This command is used to start the system-off mode. After entering this mode, the module has to be woken up using the *WAKE_UP* pin (apply a LOW signal at this pin for at least 5 ms and release it to HIGH again) before any other action can be performed. The UART interface as well as the radio interface are shut down in this mode. The GPIOs *B1-B6* are set to input during the sleep period. For more details, refer to chapter 5.2.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x02	0x00 0x00	0x00

Response (CMD_SLEEP_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x42	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.5.5. CMD_FACTORY_RESET_REQ

This command triggers a factory reset of the module. First, the default user settings are re-stored, then the module is reset.



Note that the GPIO configuration specified in chapter 10 is also reset to default.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x1C	0x00 0x00	0x1E

Response (CMD_FACTORY_RESET_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x5C	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte



To save the parameters in the flash memory of the module, the particular memory segment must first be flushed entirely and then restored from RAM. If a reset occurs during this procedure (e.g. due to supply voltage fluctuations), the entire memory area may be destroyed.



During start-up of the device, the user settings memory is checked for consistency. In case of inconsistency (e.g. the memory was erased) the device will perform a factory reset.

7.5.6. CMD_BOOTLOADER_REQ

This command restarts the module into the bootloader. In this state a secure firmware update of the module can be performed over the UART. See chapter 15 for further details.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x1F	0x00 0x00	0x1D

Response (CMD_BOOTLOADER_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x5F	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.5.7. CMD_TRANSPARENT_MODE_REQ

This command restarts the module in transparent mode. In this mode, the module acts as a transparent bridge between UART and the radio interface. See chapter 8 for further details.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x1B	0x00 0x00	0x19

Response (CMD_TRANSPARENT_MODE_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x5B	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.5.8. CMD_SETCHANNEL_REQ

In order to change the radio channel on the fly, a CMD_SETCHANNEL_REQ can be used. This command modifies the volatile setting of the channel currently in use. The channel is set to the value in the user setting after a reset. Refer to table 17 for the frequency values corresponding to the channel index.

Start signal	Command	Length	Channel Index	CS
0x02	0x09	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

Response (CMD_SETCHANNEL_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x49	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.6. Digital I/O control

This chapter contains the commands to use the GPIO feature of the Thyone-I. Refer to chapter 10 for a detailed description.

7.6.1. CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ

This command configures the free GPIOs of the radio module. This is necessary to allow local and remote GPIO control. As the configuration is stored in flash, it is retained after restarting the device.



The flash memory used to store these settings has a limited count of write cycles. Try to avoid performing repeated CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ as each command will use one write cycle. When the configuration of the I/O pins is known in advance, an individualized firmware can be used to prevent in-field configuration (see chapter 14).

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x25	2 Bytes	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x65	2 Bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Function	Values
1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	(Length - 2) Bytes

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Function:

- 0x00:** GPIO disconnected
- 0x01:** GPIO works as input
- 0x02:** GPIO works as output
- 0x03:** GPIO works as PWM

Values:

- if **Function** is disconnected, Length is 0x03:
0x00: value field must use 0x00.
- if **Function** is input, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO has no pull resistor
0x01: GPIO has internal pull down resistor
0x02: GPIO has internal pull up resistor
- if **Function** is output, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO is output LOW
0x01: GPIO is output HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM, Length is 0x05 (see chapter 10.1):
Byte 0 and 1: LSB first uint16 PWM period in ms (1 - 500 ms)
Byte 2: Ratio (0x00=0%, ..., 0xFE=100%)

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_CNF block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Status
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Status:

0x00: Success

0x01: Failed

7.6.1.1. Example: Configure two GPIOs to output high

Configure the GPIOs with ID **0x01** and **0x02** to output HIGH:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0x25	0x08 0x00	0x03 0x01 0x02 0x01	0x03 0x02 0x02 0x01	0x2C

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0x65	0x07 0x00	0x00	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x02 0x02 0x00	0x63

Configured both GPIOs with success.

7.6.2. CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_REQ

This command reads the current configuration of the free GPIOs of the radio module.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x26	0x00 0x00	0x24

Response (CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_CNF):

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x66	2 Bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_CNF block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Function	Values
1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	(Length - 2) Bytes

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Function:

- 0x00:** GPIO disconnected
- 0x01:** GPIO works as input
- 0x02:** GPIO works as output
- 0x03:** GPIO works as PWM

Values:

- if **Function** is disconnected, Length is 0x02:
value field is not used in this block
- if **Function** is input, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO has no pull resistor
0x01: GPIO has pull down resistor
0x02: GPIO has pull up resistor
- if **Function** is output, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO is output LOW
0x01: GPIO is output HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM, Length is 0x05 (see chapter 10.1):
Byte 0 and 1: LSB first uint16 PWM period in ms (1 - 500 ms)
Byte 2: Ratio (0x00=0%,... , 0xFE=100%)

7.6.2.1. Example: Read the current GPIO configuration

Read the current configuration:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x26	0x00 0x00	0x24

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Blocks	CS
0x02	0x66	0x15 0x00	0x00	0x03 0x01 0x02 0x01 0x03 0x02 0x02 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x00 0x02 0x04 0x00 0x02 0x05 0x00 0x02 0x06 0x00	0x76

The GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** and **0x02** are output high. The remaining GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x03**, **0x04**, **0x05** and **0x06** are disconnected.

7.6.3. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ

This command configures the free GPIOs of the addressed remote device. This is necessary to allow remote GPIO control. As the configuration is stored in flash, it is retained after restarting the device. This command has to be addressed to a specific remote device with the 4-byte destination address.



The flash memory used to store these settings has a limited count of write cycles. Try to avoid performing periodic CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ as each command will use one write cycle. When the configuration of the I/O pins is known in advance, an individualized firmware can be used to prevent in-field configuration (see chapter 14).

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x29	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

Response from local Thyone-I module (CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x69	2 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte

This response is followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate the completion of the packet transmission. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_RSP:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xE9	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Function	Values
1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	(Length - 2) Bytes

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Function:

- 0x00:** GPIO disconnected
- 0x01:** GPIO works as input
- 0x02:** GPIO works as output
- 0x03:** GPIO works as PWM

Values:

- if **Function** is disconnected, Length is 0x03:
0x00: value field must use 0x00
- if **Function** is input, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO has no pull resistor
0x01: GPIO has pull down resistor
0x02: GPIO has pull up resistor
- if **Function** is output, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO is output LOW
0x01: GPIO is output HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM, Length is 0x05 (see chapter 10.1):
Byte 0 and 1: LSB first uint16 PWM period in ms (1 - 500 ms)
Byte 2: Ratio (0x00=0%, . . . , 0xFE=100%)

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_RSP block structure

Each **Block**, except Block 1, has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Status
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte



Block 1 is always 2 byte long containing only the GPIO_ID and the status byte. The leading length byte is not present.

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Status:

- 0x00:** Success
- 0x01:** Failed
- 0xFF:** Remote configuration not allowed (blocked by the user setting GPIO_BLOCK_REMOTE_GPIO_CONFIG of the remote device)

7.6.3.1. Example: Configure two GPIOs of the remote device to output HIGH

Configure the GPIOs with ID **0x01** and **0x02** of device with address 0x6C000002 to output HIGH:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0x29	0x0C 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x03 0x01 0x02 0x01	0x03 0x02 0x02 0x01	0x4A

The local module responds with a CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_CNF and CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate receipt of packet on the UART and transmission over radio respectively. On obtaining a response from the remote module, the host sends the following response CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_RSP:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Status	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0xE9	2 Bytes	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xC7	0x00	0x01 0x00	0x01 0x02 0x00	0x4D

Configured both GPIOs with success.

7.6.4. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_REQ

This command reads the current configuration of the free GPIOs of the addressed remote device.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	CS
0x02	0x2A	0x04 0x00	4 Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x6A	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

This response is followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate the completion of the packet transmission. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message containing the GPIO configurations. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_RSP:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xEA	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_RSP block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Function	Values
1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	(Length - 2) Bytes

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Function:

- 0x00:** GPIO disconnected
- 0x01:** GPIO works as input
- 0x02:** GPIO works as output
- 0x03:** GPIO works as PWM

Values:

- if **Function** is disconnected, Length is 0x02:
value field is not used in this block

- if **Function** is input, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO has no pull resistor
0x01: GPIO has pull down resistor
0x02: GPIO has pull up resistor
- if **Function** is output, Length is 0x03:
0x00: GPIO is output LOW
0x01: GPIO is output HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM, Length is 0x05 (see chapter 10.1):
Byte 0 and 1: LSB first uint16 PWM period in ms (1 - 500 ms)
Byte 2: Ratio (0x00=0%,... , 0xFE=100%)

7.6.4.1. Example: Read the current GPIO configuration of the remote device

Read the current GPIO configuration of the remote device with address 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	CS
0x02	0x2A	0x04 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x2E

The local module responds with a CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_CNF followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate receipt of the packet over UART and transmission over the radio respectively. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message containing the GPIO configurations. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_RSP:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Blocks	CS
0x02	0xEA	0x1A	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xCD	0x03 0x01 0x02 0x01 0x03 0x02 0x02 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x00 0x02 0x04 0x00 0x02 0x05 0x00 0x02 0x06 0x00	0x54

The GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** and **0x02** are output high. The remaining GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x03**, **0x04**, **0x05** and **0x06** are disconnected.

7.6.5. CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_REQ

This command writes the free GPIOs of the local device. This command can be only run successfully if the respective pins of the local device have been configured correctly before.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x27	2 Bytes	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x67	2 Bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_REQ block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Value
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Value:

- if **Function** is output
 - 0x00:** Set GPIO to LOW
 - 0x01:** Set GPIO to HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM
 - Byte 0:** Ratio (0x00=0%, ..., 0xFE=100%)

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_CNF block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Status
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Status:**0x00:** Success**0x01:** Failed**7.6.5.1. Example: Set a local output GPIO to LOW**Set the output GPIO (GPIO_ID **0x01**) of the local device to LOW:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x27	0x03 0x00	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x25

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x67	0x04 0x00	0x00	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x62

Successfully set GPIO with GPIO_ID **0x01** to LOW.

7.6.6. CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_REQ

This command reads the free GPIOs of the local device. This command can only be run successfully if the respective pins of the local device have been configured as output or input pins before.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x28	2 Bytes	x Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_CNF):

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x68	2 Bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_REQ block structure

The **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID ₁	...	GPIO_ID _n
1 Bytes	1 Byte		1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_CNF block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Value
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Value:

- if **Function** is output or input
 - 0x00:** The remote GPIO is LOW.
 - 0x01:** The remote GPIO is HIGH.
 - 0xFF:** Failed reading local GPIO value.
- if **Function** is PWM
 - 0xFF:** Failed reading local GPIO value.
 - Other:** Ratio (0x00=0%, ..., 0xFE=100%)

7.6.6.1. Example: Read the values of local GPIOs

Read the value of the GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** and **0x02** of the local device:

Start signal	Command	Length	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x28	0x03 0x00	0x02 0x01 0x02	0x27

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0x68	0x07 0x00	0x00	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x02 0x02 0x01	0x6F

Successfully read the values of the local GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** (GPIO is LOW) and **0x02** (GPIO is high).

7.6.7. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ

This command writes the free GPIOs of the remote device addressed in the packet. This command can only be run successfully if the respective pins of the remote device have been configured as output pins before.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0x2B	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x6B	2 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte

This response is followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate the completion of the packet transmission. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_RSP:

Start signal	Command 0xC0	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xEB	2 Bytes	4 Byte	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Value
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Value:

- if **Function** is output
 - 0x00:** Set GPIO to LOW
 - 0x01:** Set GPIO to HIGH
- if **Function** is PWM
 - Byte 0:** Ratio (0x00=0%, ..., 0xFE=100%)

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_RSP block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Status
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Status:

0x00: Success

0x01: Failed

7.6.7.1. Example: Set a remote output GPIO to LOW

Set the output GPIO (GPIO_ID **0x01**) of remote device with address 0x6C000002 to LOW:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x2B	0x07 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x43

The local module responds with a CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_CNF followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate reception over UART and transmission over the radio. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_RSP

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0xEB	0x08 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xD0	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x5C

Successfully set GPIO with GPIO_ID **0x01** to LOW.

7.6.8. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_REQ

This command reads the free GPIOs of the remote device. This command can only be run successfully if the respective pins of the remote device have been configured as output or input pins before.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x2C	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	x Bytes	1 Byte

Response (CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x6C	2 Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte

This response is followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate the completion of the packet transmission. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message containing the GPIO values. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_RSP:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xEC	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_REQ block structure

The **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID ₁	...	GPIO_ID _n
1 Bytes	1 Byte		1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_RSP block structure

Each **Block** has the following format:

Length	GPIO_ID	Value
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte

Length: Length of the subsequent bytes in this block

GPIO_ID: ID of the GPIO, see chapter 10.2

Value:

- if **Function** is output or input
 - 0x00:** The remote GPIO is LOW.
 - 0x01:** The remote GPIO is HIGH.
 - 0xFF:** Failed reading remote GPIO value.
- if **Function** is PWM
 - 0xFF:** Failed reading remote GPIO value.
 - Other:** Ratio (0x00=0%,... , 0xFE=100%)

7.6.8.1. Example: Read the values of remote GPIOs

Read the value of the GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** and **0x02** of the remote device with address 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	Block ₁	CS
0x02	0x2C	0x07 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x02 0x01 0x02	0x46

The local module responds with a CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_CNF followed by a CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP to indicate receipt of the packet over UART and completed transmission, respectively. If the packet was correctly received by the remote module, it responds with a confirmation message containing the GPIO values. The response from the remote module is forwarded to the host as CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_RSP:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0xEC	0x07 0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xCE	0x02 0x01 0x00	0x02 0x02 0x01	0x47

Successfully read the values of the remote GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** (GPIO is LOW) and **0x02** (GPIO is HIGH).

7.6.9. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_IND

This command indicates that the remote device has configured the free GPIOs of the radio module.



Note that only the GPIOs are part of this message, that have been configured successfully. Failed attempts of GPIO configurations will not be indicated by this message.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xA9	2 Bytes	4 bytes	1 Byte	x Bytes		x Bytes	1 Byte

The **Block** structure is as defined in CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ block structure.

7.6.9.1. Example: Two GPIOs have been configured by the remote device 0x6C000001 to output HIGH

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0xA9	0x0D 0x00	0x01 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xCF	0x03 0x01 0x02 0x01	0x03 0x02 0x02 0x01	07

The two GPIOs with ID **0x01** and **0x02** have been configured by the connected remote device to output HIGH.

7.6.10. CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_IND

This command indicates that the remote device has written the free GPIOs of the radio module.



Note that only the GPIOs are part of this message, that have been updated successfully. Failed attempts of GPIO updates will not be indicated by this message.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	...	Block _n	CS
0x02	0xAB	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	3 Bytes		3 Bytes	1 Byte

The **Block** structure is as defined in CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ block structure.



Note that the first byte of each block has a value of 0x03 although only two bytes follow.

7.6.10.1. Example: GPIOs have been written via remote access

Start signal	Command	Length	Remote address	RSSI	Block ₁	Block ₂	CS
0x02	0xAB	0x0B 0x00	0x01 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0xD1	0x03 0x01 0x00	0x03 0x02 0x01	0xAE

The remote device has written the GPIOs with GPIO_ID **0x01** (GPIO is LOW) and **0x02** (GPIO is HIGH).

7.7. Other messages

7.7.1. CMD_ERROR_IND

This indication is shown when the module entered an error state. In case of an error, all the bytes present in the buffer are discarded.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0xA2	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

Status:

0x01: UART_COMMUNICATION_ERROR The UART had a buffer overflow. Thus, UART TX and RX were aborted and UART has restarted. Restart the module, if the UART is still malfunctioning.

7.8. Run the radio test modes

The following commands describe configuration of the module in various test modes.



The commands for the test mode are solely intended for design verification and compliance tests. They should not be used under normal operation.

7.8.1. CMD_DTM_START_REQ

This command restarts the module in radio test mode. When starting in test mode, a CMD_START_IND message follows which indicates that the test mode has been enabled successfully. Now the CMD_DTM_REQ can be used to start and stop various test modes.

As soon as the module is reset, the module leaves the test mode and normal operations can be performed.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	CS
0x02	0x1D	0x00 0x00	0x1F

Response (CMD_DTM_START_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x5D	0x01 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte

7.8.2. CMD_DTM_REQ

This command starts and stops various test modes. To be able to run these test modes, the module has to be switched to the test mode using the CMD_DTM_START_REQ. After a test has been started, it has to be stopped first before a next test can be run.

Format:

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte

Command code:

0x00: DTM setup

Vendor option	Vendor command	Payload
0x00: Reset DTM	0x00	0x00
0x02: Set phy	New phy 1. 0x01: 1 Mbit/s 2. 0x02: 2 Mbit/s 3. 0x03: Long range mode	0x00

0x01: Start RX test

Channel	Length	Payload
Frequency = (2403 + Channel * 2) MHz to be used for RX	0x00	0x00

0x02: Start TX test

Channel	Length	Payload
Frequency = (2403 + Channel * 2) MHz to be used for TX	Length of the packet to send	Bit pattern 0x00: PRBS9 0x01: 0x0F 0x02: 0x55

Vendor option	Vendor command	Payload
Frequency = (2403 + Channel * 2) MHz to be used for TX	0x00: Carrier test	0x03: Vendor specific
TX power -40 up to +8 dBm (see chapter 9.10 for valid TX power values)	0x02: Set TX power	0x03: Vendor specific

0x03: Stop last test

Channel	Length	Payload
0x00	0x00	0x00

Response (CMD_DTM_CNF):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	2 Bytes	1 Byte	0-2 Bytes	1 Byte

Status:

0x00: Request received

0x01: Operation failed

0x03: Busy

0xFF: Operation not permitted

Result:

0x0000: Test successful

0x0001: Test failed

0x8000 + n: Received n packets during RX test

7.8.2.1. Example: Transmission, 16 times 0x0F, channel 0

Start the transmission test on channel 0 (2403 MHz). The packets consist of 16 times 0x0F:

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x02	0x00	0x10	0x01	0x0B

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x5F

Test started successfully. Now stop the test again.

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x03	0x00	0x00	0x01	0x1A

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x80 0x00	0xDF

Test stopped successfully and received 0 packets.

7.8.2.2. Example: Receiver, channel 0

Start the reception test on channel 0 (2403 MHz):

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x01	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x19

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x5F

Test started successfully. In between we started the transmission test on a second module. When we stop RX test now, we can count the received packets from the transmitting module.

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x03	0x00	0x00	0x01	0x0B

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x8E 0x67	0xB6

Test stopped successfully and received 0x0E67 (3687) packets.

7.8.2.3. Example: Transmission, carrier test, channel 0

Start the carrier test on channel 0 (2403 MHz). We need to use a vendor specific command:

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x02	0x00	0x00	0x03	0x19

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x5F

See the previous example to stop the test again.

7.8.2.4. Example: Set TX power to -4 dBm

Set the TX power to -4 dBm (0xFC in two's complement notation (see chapter 9.10)):

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x02	0xFC	0x02	0x03	0xE7

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x5F

7.8.2.5. Example: Set PHY to 2 Mbit/s mode

Set the phy to 2 Mbit/s mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Command code	Channel / Vendor option	Length / Vendor command	Payload	CS
0x02	0x1E	0x04 0x00	0x00	0x02	0x02	0x00	0x18

Response:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Result	CS
0x02	0x5E	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00	0x5F

7.9. Messages Overview

Command bytes not shown in this table shall be considered RESERVED (internal use only).

CMD	Message name	Description
0x00	CMD_RESET_REQ	Reset the module
0x01	CMD_GETSTATE_REQ	Get the mode of operation
0x02	CMD_SLEEP_REQ	Go to sleep
0x04	CMD_UNICAST_DATA_REQ	Send unicast message to default destination address
0x05	CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_REQ	Send multicast message to default group ID
0x06	CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ	Send broadcast message
0x07	CMD_UNICAST_DATA_EX_REQ	Send unicast message to the specified address
0x08	CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_EX_REQ	Send multicast message to the specified group ID
0x09	CMD_SETCHANNEL_REQ	Switch RF channel to the specified value (volatile)
0x10	CMD_GET_REQ	Get user setting
0x11	CMD_SET_REQ	Set user setting
0x1B	CMD_TRANSPARENT_MODE_REQ	Set radio test
0x1C	CMD_FACTORY_RESET_REQ	Restore factory settings
0x1D	CMD_DTM_START_REQ	Retart in radio test mode
0x1E	CMD_DTM_REQ	Set radio test
0x1F	CMD_BOOTLOADER_REQ	Restart in bootloader mode
0x25	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ	Configure local GPIO
0x26	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_REQ	Get local GPIO configuration
0x27	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_REQ	Write value of a local GPIO pin
0x28	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_REQ	Read value of a local GPIO pin
0x29	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ	Configure remote GPIO
0x2A	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_REQ	Get remote GPIO configuration
0x2B	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ	Write value of a remote GPIO pin
0x2C	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_REQ	Read value of a remote GPIO pin

Table 13: Requests

CMD	Message name	Description
0x40	CMD_RESET_CNF	Reset request received

0x41	CMD_GETSTATE_CNF	Mode requested
0x42	CMD_SLEEP_CNF	Sleep request received
0x44	CMD_DATA_CNF	Send data received
0x49	CMD_SETCCHANNEL_CNF	Set channel received
0x50	CMD_GET_CNF	User setting get received
0x51	CMD_SET_CNF	User setting set received
0x5B	CMD_TRANSPARENT_MODE_CNF	Restart in transparent mode received
0x5C	CMD_FACTORY_RESET_CNF	Factory reset received
0x5D	CMD_DTM_START_CNF	Restart in radio test mode received
0x5E	CMD_DTM_CNF	Set radio test received
0x5F	CMD_BOOTLOADER_CNF	Restart in bootloader mode received
0x65	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_CNF	Local GPIO config set received
0x66	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_CNF	Local GPIO config get received
0x67	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_CNF	Local GPIO write received
0x68	CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_CNF	Local GPIO read received
0x69	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_CNF	Remote GPIO config set received
0x6A	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_CNF	Remote GPIO config get received
0x6B	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_CNF	Remote GPIO write received
0x6C	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_CNF	Remote GPIO read received

Table 14: Confirmations

CMD	Message name	Description
0x73	CMD_START_IND	Module ready to receive commands
0x84	CMD_DATA_IND	Data received over radio
0x99	CMD_SNIFFER_IND	Received radio messages in sniffer mode
0xA2	CMD_ERROR_IND	Error indication message
0xA9	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_IND	Local GPIO config modified by remote host
0xAB	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_IND	Local GPIO state by remote host
0xC4	CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP	Data Transmit complete
0xE9	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_RSP	Remote module responded for GPIO set config request

0xEA	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_RSP	Remote module responded for GPIO get config request
0xEB	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_RSP	Remote module responded for GPIO write request
0xEC	CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_RSP	Remote module responded for GPIO read request

Table 15: Indications

8. The transparent interface

In this mode, the Thyone-I acts as a radio bridge. Any data received on the UART will be sent via radio. The receiver may operate in command mode or in transparent mode. The main application for the transparent mode is a serial cable replacement.



For new system designs, we highly recommend using the command mode.

8.1. Entering the transparent mode

The transparent mode can be entered using one of the following methods:

- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x00` and `MODE_1` pin is HIGH during boot-up.
- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x01` using the command `CMD_TRANSPARENT_MODE_REQ`.
- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x02`.

8.2. Leaving the transparent mode

The transparent mode can be left using one of the following methods:

- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x00`: performing a module reset and holding `MODE_1` pin to LOW during boot-up.
- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x01`: performing a module reset.
- when `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x02` and `UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE` is enabled (default), by using the escape sequence `UART_TRANSP_ESC` (default: `"+++"`).

8.2.1. Transparent mode escape sequence

The transparent mode escape sequence requires a pause of > 50 ms before and after the configured 3 byte sequence (default `"+++"`) to be accepted.

A pause in between two consecutive bytes of the escape sequence shall not be larger than a byte duration or 5 ms - whichever is smaller.



Figure 11: Transparent mode escape sequence timing

The corresponding parameters are `UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE` for enabling and disabling this sequence and `UART_TRANSP_ESC` for the byte sequence itself.



When `UART_MODE` is configured to `0x02`, make sure that the parameter `UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE` is enabled and that a triplet of escape characters is configured. Otherwise, there is no possibility to leave the transparent mode.

8.3. Transparent mode configuration

In addition to the escape sequence, the following parameters can be configured to control the operation of the module in transparent mode. See chapter 9 for details.

- **Flow control:** The Thyone-I implements additional *BUSY* pin to indicate that the module is busy doing radio tasks and hence cannot accept any more data on the UART. It is mandatory to implement the Thyone-I *BUSY* pin and enable the UART flow control on the host and Thyone-I, in order to prevent data loss on the UART (Figure 12). In the absence of this flow control scheme, the application must be able to accept/handle loss of data.

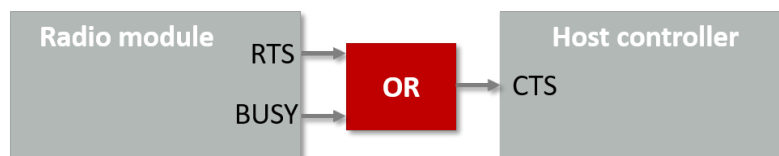


Figure 12: Transparent mode flow control

- **Timeout:** The parameter determines the time until which the module has to wait on data from the UART, before triggering a data transmission.(see `UART_TRANSPARENT_TIMEOUT`).
- **End of transmission characters:** The radio transmission of the data in the UART buffer can also be triggered on reception of a pre-configured set of ETX characters. The parameters `UART_TRANSP_ETX_CONFIG` and `UART_TRANSP_ETX` have to be configured to use this feature.
- **Addressing:** The network addressing is also available in transparent mode. The module can be pre-configured to broadcast, multicast to a pre-defined Group-ID or unicast to a specific address, by configuring the parameter `MAC_TRANSPARENT_ADDR_MODE`

8.4. Restrictions in transparent mode

The transparent mode can only provide a basic set of functionalities due to the lack of control commands.

- No access to user settings and runtime settings: The module configuration, such as UART settings (baud rate, hardware flow control), radio profile and radio channel, addressing and encrypting information, are taken from the non-volatile user settings. The settings can only be modified in command mode.
- A start in transparent mode does not maintain previously configured volatile values ("Runtime settings"). Any volatile configuration is lost when toggling to or starting in transparent mode.
- No status information via the communication interface. The user does not get any status, error or confirmation messages from the Thyone-I.
- Data streaming: when the host does not implement hardware flow control and adheres to the Thyone-I BUSY pin, data on the UART towards the module may be lost.

9. User settings - Module configuration values

The settings described in this chapter are stored permanently in the module's flash memory. Depending on their corresponding permissions, their current values can be read out by the `CMD_GET_REQ` command or modified by the `CMD_SET_REQ` command. To do so the corresponding settings index is used, which can be found in the primary table of each setting description.



The validity of the specified parameters is not verified. Incorrect values can result in device malfunction.



After the modification of the non-volatile parameters, a reset will be necessary for the changes to be applied.



When the configuration settings of the module are known in advance, an individualized firmware can be used to prevent in-field configuration. See chapter 14 for more information regarding firmware individualization.

9.1. SERIAL_NUMBER: Read the serial number of the module

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
1	SERIAL_NUMBER	-	-	read	4

This setting contains the serial number of the module.

9.1.1. Example 1

Request the serial number of the module using `CMD_GET_REQ` with settings index 01:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x01	0x12

Response `CMD_GET_CNF`: Successfully read out the serial number, it is 0x6C000001:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x05 0x00	0x00	0x01 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x3A

9.2. FW_Version: Read the firmware version

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
2	FW_VERSION	-	-	read	3

This setting contains the firmware version of the module.

9.2.1. Example 1

Request the firmware version of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 1:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x02	0x11

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the firmware version, for this example it is 0x000001 so "1.0.0" (with the parameter reverted to LSB first):

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x04 0x00	0x00	0x00 0x00 0x01	0x57

9.3. UART_CONFIG: Modify the UART speed

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
4	UART_CONFIG	See description	22	read/write	1

This parameter defines the baud rate used by the module's UART. The permissible values are listed in the following table. If flow control is enabled, the pins */RTS* and */CTS* are used.

UART_CONFIG	Rate [Baud]	Real rate [Baud]	Flow control	Parity
0	1200	1205	no	none
1	1200	1205	yes	none
2	2400	2396	no	none
3	2400	2396	yes	none
4	4800	4808	no	none
5	4800	4808	yes	none
6	9600	9598	no	none
7	9600	9598	yes	none
8	14400	14414	no	none
9	14400	14414	yes	none
10	19200	19208	no	none
11	19200	19208	yes	none
12	28800	28829	no	none
13	28800	28829	yes	none
14	38400	38462	no	none
15	38400	38462	yes	none
16	56000	55944	no	none
17	56000	55944	yes	none
18	57600	57762	no	none
19	57600	57762	yes	none
20	76800	76923	no	none
21	76800	76923	yes	none
22	115200	115942	no	none
23	115200	115942	yes	none
25	230400	231884	yes	none
27	250000	250000	yes	none
29	460800	470588	yes	none
31	921600	941176	yes	none

33	1000000	1000000	yes	none
64	1200	1205	no	even
65	1200	1205	yes	even
66	2400	2396	no	even
67	2400	2396	yes	even
68	4800	4808	no	even
69	4800	4808	yes	even
70	9600	9598	no	even
71	9600	9598	yes	even
72	14400	14414	no	even
73	14400	14414	yes	even
74	19200	19208	no	even
75	19200	19208	yes	even
76	28800	28829	no	even
77	28800	28829	yes	even
78	38400	38462	no	even
79	38400	38462	yes	even
80	56000	55944	no	even
81	56000	55944	yes	even
82	57600	57762	no	even
83	57600	57762	yes	even
84	76800	76923	no	even
85	76800	76923	yes	even
86	115200	115942	no	even
87	115200	115942	yes	even
89	230400	231884	yes	even
91	250000	250000	yes	even
93	460800	470588	yes	even
95	921600	941176	yes	even
97	1000000	1000000	yes	even



After changing the baud rate using the `CMD_SET_REQ`, the module restarts using the new baud rate. Therefore don't forget to update the baud rate of the connected host to be able to further use the module's UART.



As can be seen in table above, a higher baud rate than 230400 baud is not available without the usage of UART flow control. This is to avoid data loss with fast baud rates due to high HF-activity of the chip. Should the end user experience loss of bytes with a lower baud rate than 230400, activating UART flow control might be an option.

9.3.1. Example 1

Set the baud rate index to 0x0F (38400 Baud with flow control and parity none) using CMD_SET_REQ with settings index 4:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x04	0x0F	0x1A

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.3.2. Example 2

Request the baud rate index of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 4:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x04	0x17

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 0x16, which equals 115200 Baud without flow control and parity none:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x16	0x46

9.4. UART_MODE: Mode of UART operation

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
5	UART_MODE	See description	0	read/write	1

This parameter defines the mode of operation of the module's UART.

Value	Mode
0	Pin <i>MODE_1</i> determines the mode of operation. (0 = command mode, 1 = Transparent mode).
1	Command mode (see chapter 7).
2	Transparent mode (see chapter 8).

9.4.1. Example 1

Set the UART mode to pin based switch:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x05	0x00	0x14

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.4.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of the UART mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x05	0x16

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 0x00, UART mode determined by the level of *MODE_1* on boot-up:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x00	0x50

9.5. UART_TRANSPARENT_TIMEOUT: Mode of UART operation

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
6	UART_TRANSPARENT_TIMEOUT	2-255	10	read/write	1

In the transparent mode, this parameter defines the duration (in ms) after the last received byte over UART, for which the module waits before triggering a transmit of the data in the buffer over the radio.

9.5.1. Example 1

Set the UART transparent timeout to 10 ms:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x06	0x0A	0x1D

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.5.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of the UART mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x06	0x15

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 10 ms:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x0A	0x5A

9.6. RF_CHANNEL: Channel (Frequency) of operation

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
7	RF_CHANNEL	0-38	21	read/write	1

This parameter defines the radio channel and hence the frequency of operation of the radio module (Table 17).

Index	Operating frequency [MHz]	Index	Operating frequency [MHz]
0	2403	20	2443
1	2405	21	2445
2	2407	22	2447
3	2409	23	2449
4	2411	24	2451
5	2413	25	2453
6	2415	26	2455
7	2417	27	2457
8	2419	28	2459
9	2421	29	2461
10	2423	30	2463
11	2425	31	2465
12	2427	32	2467
13	2429	33	2469
14	2431	34	2471
15	2433	35	2473
16	2435	36	2475
17	2437	37	2477
18	2439	38	2479
19	2441		

Table 17: Channel index and Frequency of operation

9.6.1. Example 1

Set the RF channel to channel 10:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x07	0x0A	0x1C

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.6.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of RF channel:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x07	0x14

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the default RF channel index, 21:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x15	0x45

9.7. ENCRYPTION_MODE: Set encryption mode

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
8	ENCRYPTION_MODE	0-3	0	read/write	1

This parameter determines the level of encryption on the module. The table below contains possible values as well as a description of the transmission and reception behavior in each mode.

ENCRYPTION_MODE	Transmission	Reception
0x00	Unencrypted	Unencrypted and encrypted packets (with matching key).
0x01	Encrypted	Unencrypted and encrypted packets (with matching key).
0x02	Unencrypted	Encrypted packets only (unencrypted and non-decryptable packets are discarded).
0x03	Encrypted	Encrypted packets only (unencrypted and non-decryptable packets are discarded).

9.7.1. Example 1

Set the encryption mode to encrypt all transmit messages:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x08	0x01	0x18

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.7.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of RF encryption mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x08	0x1B

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the encryption mode, 00:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x00	0x50

9.8. RF_PROFILE: Modify the radio profile

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
9	RF_PROFILE	0-3	0	read/write	1

This setting determines the modulation and coding used on the physical layer of the module. The available radio profile are listed in the following table.

Radio profile	Description
0	125 kbit/s long range mode.
1	500 kbit/s mode.
2	1000 kbit/s mode.
3	2000 kbit/s mode.

9.8.1. Example 1

Set the module in high throughput 2 Mbps mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x09	0x03	0x1B

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.8.2. Example 2

Request the current radio profile of the module:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x09	0x1A

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 2 = 1 Mbps long range mode:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x02	0x52

9.9. RF_NUM_RETRIES: Number of retries

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
10	RF_NUM_RETRIES	0-255	3	read/write	1

This value determines the number of times the module tries to transmit an RF packet before dropping it. A value greater than 0 automatically prompts the receiver to send an "ACK". The transmitter retries transmission up to a maximum of RF_NUM_RETRIES times until it receives an ACK.



Choosing a value greater than 0 prompts an ACK from the receiver, which will increase the overall traffic on the radio channel. The number of retries has to be chosen prudently to avoid blocking the channel.

9.9.1. Example 1

Set the number of retries to 1:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x0A	0x01	0x1A

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.9.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of the number of retries:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x0A	0x19

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 3:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x03	0x53

9.10. RF_TX_POWER: Modify the output power

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
11	RF_TX_POWER	See description	8	read/write	1

This setting determines the output power in dBm of the module. The value has to be entered in hexadecimal and as two's complement. The permissible values are listed in the following table:

Permissible values									
Decimal [dBm]	-40	-20	-16	-12	-8	-4	0	4	8
Two's complement, hexadecimal	0xD8	0xEC	0xF0	0xF4	0xF8	0xFC	0x00	0x04	0x08

9.10.1. Example 1

Set the output power of the module to -8 dBm, which is 0xF8 in two's complement notation, using CMD_SET_REQ with settings index 11:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x0B	0xF8	0xE2

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.10.2. Example 2

Request the output power of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 11:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x0B	0x18

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 0x04 = 4 dBm:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x04	0x54

9.11. RF_REPEATER_THRESHOLD: Modify the repeater threshold

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
29	RF_REPEATER_THRESHOLD	-100 - 8	8	read/write	1

This setting determines the threshold used, when the repeater mode is enabled. The value has to be entered in hexadecimal and as two's complement. In case the repeater is enabled, the radio frame is only relayed if its RSSI value is below this threshold. Otherwise, the message is discarded.

9.11.1. Example 1

Set the threshold of the module to -50 dBm, which is 0xCE in two's complement notation, using CMD_SET_REQ with settings index 29:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x1D	0xCE	0xC2

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.11.2. Example 2

Request the threshold of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 29:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x1D	0x0E

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 0x08 = 8 dBm:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x08	0x58

9.12. RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS: Number of retries

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
12	RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS	1-255	32	read/write	1

This value contains the number of time slots to be used for the packet repetition. When using several repeater devices in a single network, repeated data packets may collide on the radio channel, when all repeater devices send the received packet at the same time. To avoid this, the frequency channel is divided in RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS time slots, where each repeater chooses a certain slot randomly.



This calculation assumes exactly one radio frame over the whole duration of the repeating, i.e. a low throughput scenario. With higher throughput requirements, the Poisson distribution of frames together with the selected channel access scheme, needs to be included in the calculation.

The smallest number of time slots that is needed, depends on the network structure and the number of repeaters used. Assuming there are NumRP repeater devices in the range of a sending device and there is only one radio packet present over the entire duration of all repeating, the probability of at least two of the same repeated packet collides can be calculated by:

$$1 - \frac{RP_NumSlots!}{RP_NumSlots^{NumRP} \times (RP_NumSlots - NumRP)!}$$

Common values are:

NumRP	RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS	Collision probability
2	32	3.1%
3	32	9.2%
4	32	17.7%
5	64	14.8%
6	64	21.5%
7	128	15.4%

In the example network shown in figure 24, there are only two repeaters that can conflict with each other. Repeater 2 and 3 are forwarding the packet received from Sender 1 "at the same time". Thus, NumRP equal 2 and RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS equal 32 is sufficient to have a collision probability of less than 5 %. The time delay used by the repeater device can be determined as the time needed to send one packet (see table 9) times a random number between one and RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS.

Example:

In RF_PROFILE 2, the maximum send time for one packet is about 3 ms. If we use 32 RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS, the packet is forwarded at the latest after 96 ms (32 × 3 ms).

9.12.1. Example 1

Set the number of repeater slots to 32:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x0C	0x20	0x3D

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.12.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of the number of repeater slots:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x0C	0x1F

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 32:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x20	0x70

9.13. MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS: Modify the source address of the module

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
16	MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS	-	0xFF 0xFF 0xFF 0xFF	read/write	4

This setting contains the source address of the radio module. The address is included in the radio packets transmitted by the module and has to be unique in a network of devices. If not configured (i.e. if set to the default value), the module uses its SERIAL_NUMBER as its source address. The address has to be specified in LSB first format.

9.13.1. Example 1

Set the source address of the module to 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x05 0x00	0x10	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x68

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.13.2. Example 2

Request the source address of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 16:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x10	0x03

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the source address, it is 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x05 0x00	0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x39

9.14. MAC_DEST_ADDRESS: Modify the default destination address

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
17	MAC_DEST_ADDRESS	-	0xFF 0xFF 0xFF 0xFF	read/write	4

This setting contains the default destination address of the radio module. The address is used by default as the destination address, when sending data using the CMD_UNICAST_DATA_REQ. The address has to be specified in LSB first format.

9.14.1. Example 1

Set the destination address of the module to 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x05 0x00	0x11	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x69

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.14.2. Example 2

Request the destination address of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 17:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x11	0x02

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the default destination address, it is 0x6C000002:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x05 0x00	0x00	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x6C	0x39

9.15. MAC_GROUP_ID: Modify the default group ID

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
18	MAC_GROUP_ID	-	0x00	read/write	1

This setting contains the default destination group ID of the radio module. This group ID is used by default as the multicast address, when sending data using the CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_REQ.

9.15.1. Example 1

Set the group ID of the module to 0xAA:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x12 0xAA	0xA9

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.15.2. Example 2

Request the multicast group ID of the module using CMD_GET_REQ with settings index 18:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x12	0x01

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the multicast group ID, it is 0xAA:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0xAA	0xFA

9.16. MAC_TRANSPARENT_ADDR_MODE: Modify the addressing mode used in transparent mode

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
19	MAC_TRANSPARENT_ADDR_MODE	0-2	0	read/write	1

This setting determines the addressing mode used in the transparent mode. The following table describes the permissible values:

value	Description
0	Broadcast.
1	Multicast to MAC_GROUP_ID.
2	Unicast to MAC_DEST_ADDRESS.

9.16.1. Example 1

Set the transparent mode addressing to broadcast:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x13	0x00	0x02

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.16.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the setting:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x13	0x00

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value 0 = broadcast addressing:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x00	0x50

9.17. MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY: Set the key used for encryption/decryption

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
20	MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY	-	0	write	16

This setting contains the key used for encryption/decryption of the user payload. This is a write-only parameter and cannot be read-out over the UART.

A key consisting of 16 times 0x00 is considered as "no key set". Thus, write 16 times 0x00 to delete your key.



Security warning: The key is stored on the flash of the module and can be potentially compromised when physical access to the module is possible.

9.17.1. Example 1

Set the encryption key to 0x11223344556677889900112233445566:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x11 0x00	0x14	0x1122334455667788 9900112233445566	0x70

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.18. MAC_TTL: Time to live

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
21	MAC_TTL	0-255	3	read/write	1

This defines the time-to-live value of the packets transmitted over the radio. The time-to-live packet defines the maximum number of hops that a packet can make before being discarded. A limited number of hops prevents indefinite forwarding of a packet over a network with multiple repeaters.

9.18.1. Example 1

Set the time-to-live value to 3:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x15	0x03	0x07

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.18.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of time-to-live:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x15	0x06

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 3:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x03	0x53

9.19. CCA_MODE: Clear channel assessment mode

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
22	CCA_MODE	0/1	0	read/write	1

This value determines if the clear channel assessment is enabled or disabled. Enabling the CCA after setting the corresponding CCA_THRESHOLD makes the module perform a channel assessment (busy/free) before transmission. Refer to chapter 11 for further details.

Value	Mode
0	CCA disabled (default value).
1	CCA enabled.

9.19.1. Example 1

Enable CCA on the module:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x16	0x01	0x06

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.19.2. Example 2

Request the current CCA configuration:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x16	0x05

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 1:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x01	0x51

9.20. CCA_THRESHOLD: Threshold for clear channel assessment

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
23	CCA_THRESHOLD	15-40	20	read/write	1

This values determines the level above the noise floor (-95 dB) at which the channel will be considered as busy. This parameter defines the strictness of the CCA mechanism and can be used to adapt the same according to the radio conditions and the application. Refer to chapter 11 for further details.

9.20.1. Example 1

Set the threshold value to 20:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x17	0x14	0x12

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.20.2. Example 2

Request the current configuration of the CCA threshold:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x17	0x04

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 20:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x14	0x44

9.21. GPIO_BLOCK_REMOTE_GPIO_CONFIG

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
24	GPIO_BLOCK_REMOTE_GPIO_CONFIG	0/1	0	read/write	1

The Thyone-I module allows configuration and control of some of its digital I/O pins remotely. This parameter, when enabled, blocks remote configuration of these digital I/O pins.

Value	Mode
0	Allow remote configuration (default value).
1	Disable remote configuration.

9.21.1. Example 1

Disable remote I/O configuration on the module:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x18	0x01	0x08

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.21.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 24:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x18	0x0B

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 1:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x01	0x51

9.22. UART_TRANSP_ETX_CONFIG: Trigger radio transmit on ETX characters

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
25	UART_TRANSP_ETX_CONFIG	See description	0	read/write	1

The Thyone-I supports a transparent mode where the module acts as transparent radio bridge. This parameter enables triggering of a radio transmission in the transparent mode when a (set of) pre-configured ETX (end of transmission) character(s) are received over the UART. The parameter UART_TRANSP_ETX contains the characters to trigger transmission. Refer to chapter 8 for further details.

Bit no.	Description		
1 : 0	Configuration whether 1 byte or 2 byte ETX is used.		
	0x0	No trigger	ETX trigger is disabled.
	0x1	1 byte ETX.	Received UART data is handled when ETX matches first byte of UART_TRANSP_ETX.
	0x2	2 byte ETX.	Received UART data is handled when ETX matches both bytes of UART_TRANSP_ETX.
7 : 2	Reserved.		

Table 18: ETX configuration flags

9.22.1. Example 1

Set the ETX mode to 2 byte:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x19	0x02	0x08

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.22.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 25.

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x19	0x0A

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 2.

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x02	0x52

9.23. UART_TRANSP_ETX: ETX characters

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
26	UART_TRANSP_ETX	-	0x0A 0x0D	read/write	2

This parameter defines the characters on which transmission can be triggered in transparent mode. Based on the value of the parameter UART_TRANSP_ETX_CONFIG, 1 or 2 byte ETX can be used. Refer to chapter 8 for further details.

9.23.1. Example 1

Set the ETX characters to 0x0A0D:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x03 0x00	0x1A	0x0A 0x0D	0x0D

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.23.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 26:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x1A	0x09

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 0x0A0D:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x03 0x00	0x00	0x0A 0x0D	0x52

9.24. UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE: Enable switch to command mode on escape sequence

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
27	UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE	0/1	1	read/write	1

This parameter enables/disables switching from transparent mode to command mode on receiving an escape sequence over the UART. Refer to chapter 8 for further details.

Value	Mode
0	Disable switch on ESC.
1	Enable switch on ESC (default value).

9.24.1. Example 1

Enable escape from transparent mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x1B	0x01	0x0B

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.24.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 27:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x1B	0x08

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 1:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x01	0x51

9.25. UART_TRANSP_ESC: Escape sequence

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
28	UART_TRANSP_ESC	-	0x2B 0x2B 0x2B	read/write	3

This parameter defines the set of three characters on which the module is switched from transparent mode to command mode. The parameter UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE has to be set to activate this feature. Refer to chapter 8 for further details.

9.25.1. Example 1

Set the ETX characters to 0x2B2B2B ("+++"):

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x04 0x00	0x1C	0x2B 0x2B 0x2B	0x20

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.25.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 28:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x1C	0x0F

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 0x0A0D:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x04 0x00	0x00	0x2B 0x2B 0x2B	0x52

9.26. MODULE_MODE: Mode of radio operation

Settings index	Designation	Permissible values	Default value	Permissions	Number of bytes
32	MODULE_MODE	0,1,2	0	read/write	1

This parameter defines the mode of operation of the module's radio. The table below contains the permissible values and descriptions for the same:

Value	Mode
0	Normal mode (Default).
1	Sniffer mode.
2	Repeater mode.

9.26.1. Example 1

Configure the module in repeater mode:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x11	0x02 0x00	0x20	0x02	0x33

Response CMD_SET_CNF: Successfully modified the setting:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	CS
0x02	0x51	0x01 0x00	0x00	0x52

9.26.2. Example 2

Request the current value of the parameter at index 32:

Start signal	Command	Length	Settings index	CS
0x02	0x10	0x01 0x00	0x20	0x33

Response CMD_GET_CNF: Successfully read out the value = 2:

Start signal	Command 0x40	Length	Status	Parameter	CS
0x02	0x50	0x02 0x00	0x00	0x02	0x52

Index	Designation	Summary	Permissible values	Default value	Permission	Size (bytes)
1	SERIAL_NUMBER	Serial number	-	-	read	4
2	FW_VERSION	Firmware version	-	-	read	4
4	UART_CONFIG	Baud rate of the UART	See description	22	write / read	1
5	UART_MODE	UART mode of the module	0-2	0	write / read	1
6	UART_TRANSPARENT_TIMEOUT	Time out in transparent mode	2 - 255	10	read / write	1
7	RF_CHANNEL	RF channel	0 - 38	21	read / write	1
8	ENCRYPTION_MODE	Set encryption mode	0 - 3	0	read / write	1
9	RF_PROFILE	RF profiles	0-3	0	read / write	1
10	RF_NUM_RETRIES	Number of retries	0-255	3	read / write	1
11	RF_TX_POWER	Transmit power	See description	8	read / write	1
12	RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS		See description	32	read / write	1
16	MAC_SOURCE_ADDRESS	Source address	-	0xFF 0xFF 0xFF 0xFF	read / write	4
17	MAC_DEST_ADDRESS	Destination address	-	0xFF 0xFF 0xFF 0xFF	read / write	4
18	MAC_GROUP_ID	Group ID	-	0x00	read / write	1
19	MAC_TRANSPARENT_ADDR_MODE		0-2	0	read / write	1
20	MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY	16 byte key	See description	0	write	16
21	MAC_TTL	Time to live	0 - 255	3	read / write	1
22	CCA_MODE	Enable/disable CCA	0/1	0	read / write	1

23	CCA_THRESHOLD	Offset from noise	15-40	20	read / write	1
24	GPIO_BLOCK_REMOTE_GPIO_CONFIG	Block GPIO remote access	0/1	0	read / write	1
25	UART_TRANSP_ETX_CONFIG	Enable/disable ETX	See description	0	read / write	1
26	UART_TRANSP_ETX	ETX characters	See description	0A 0D	read / write	2
27	UART_TRANSP_ESC_ENABLE	Escape to CMD	0/1	0	read / write	1
28	UART_TRANSP_ESC	Escape character	See description	0x2B 0x2B 0x2B	read / write	3
29	RF_REPEATER_THRESHOLD	Threshold for packet relay	-100 - 8	8	read / write	1
32	MODULE_MODE	mode	0,1,2	0	read / write	1

Table 19: Table of settings

10. Remote GPIO control

The Thyone-I allows to configure and control special GPIOs via remote and local access. Chapter 7.6 contains the description of the necessary commands.

To use the remote GPIO control feature of the Thyone-I, the GPIOs of interest must be configured first. This can be done in two ways. Either by the local host (see figure 13), or via a remote device (see figure 14).

In case of the local host, it must send a `CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ` command to the radio module via UART. In case of the remote device, it must send a unicast message `CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ` command to the radio module that shall be configured.

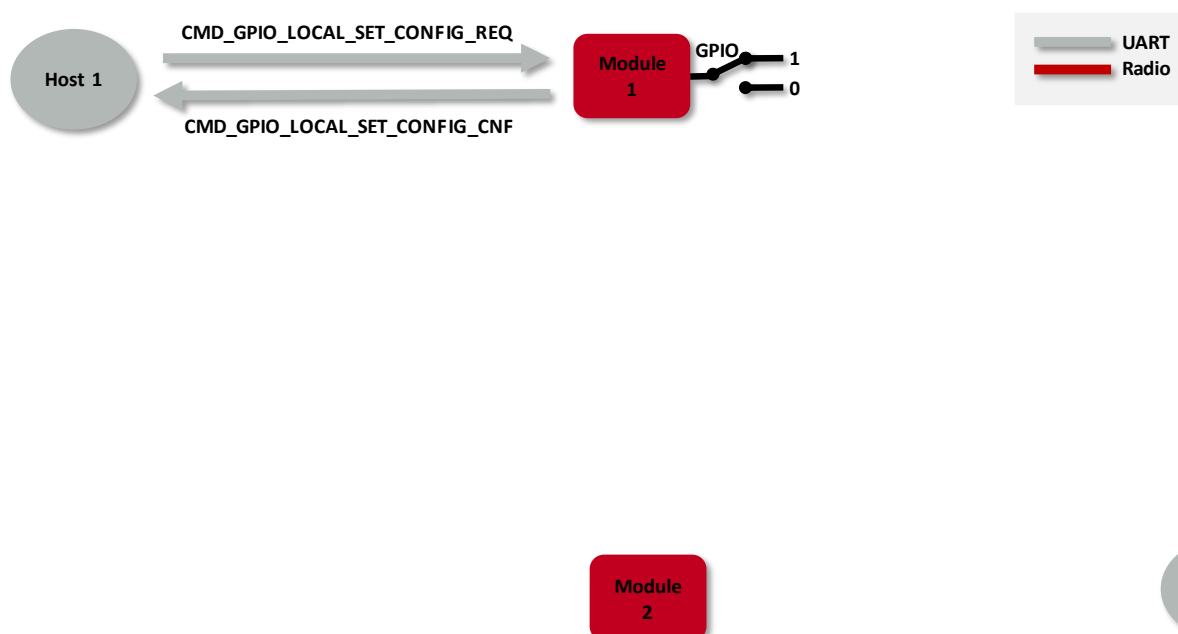


Figure 13: Configure the local GPIOs via local host

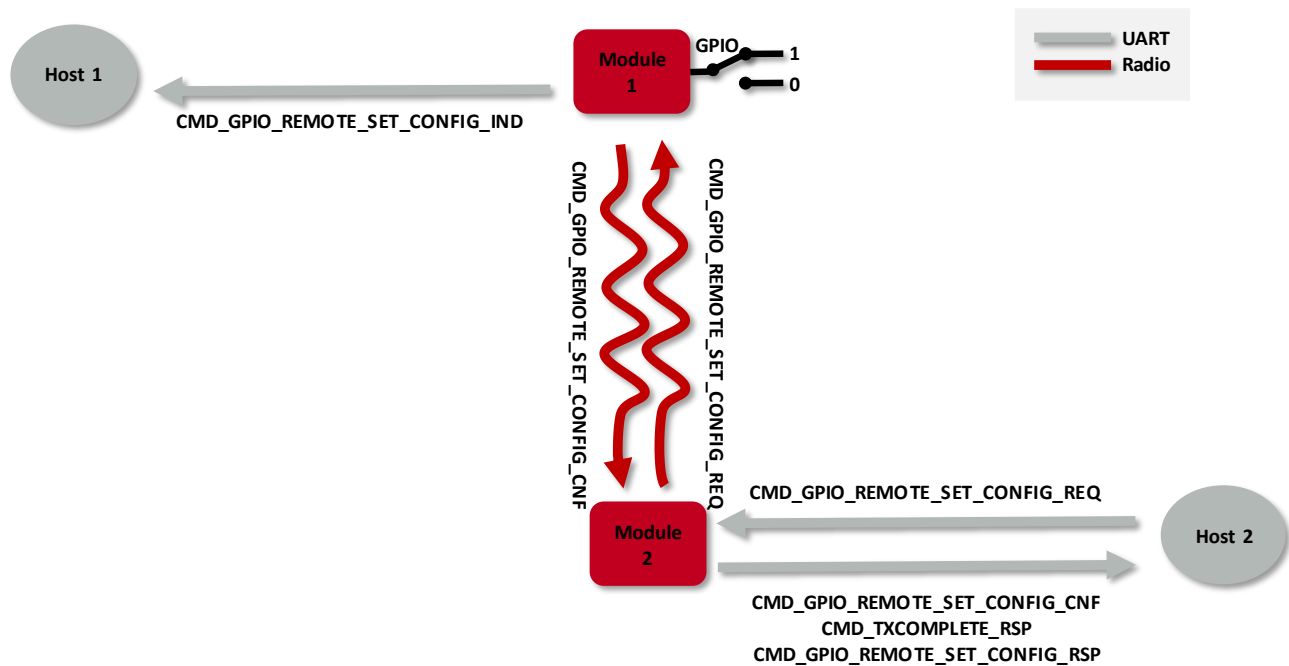


Figure 14: Configure the local GPIOs via remote device host

The configuration is stored in flash memory, such that it is retained also after a device restart. It can be reset to default by using the `CMD_FACTORY_RESET_REQ` command.

The currently active configuration can be also requested using the respective commands, `CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_REQ` via local host or `CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_REQ` via remote device (see figures 15 and 16).

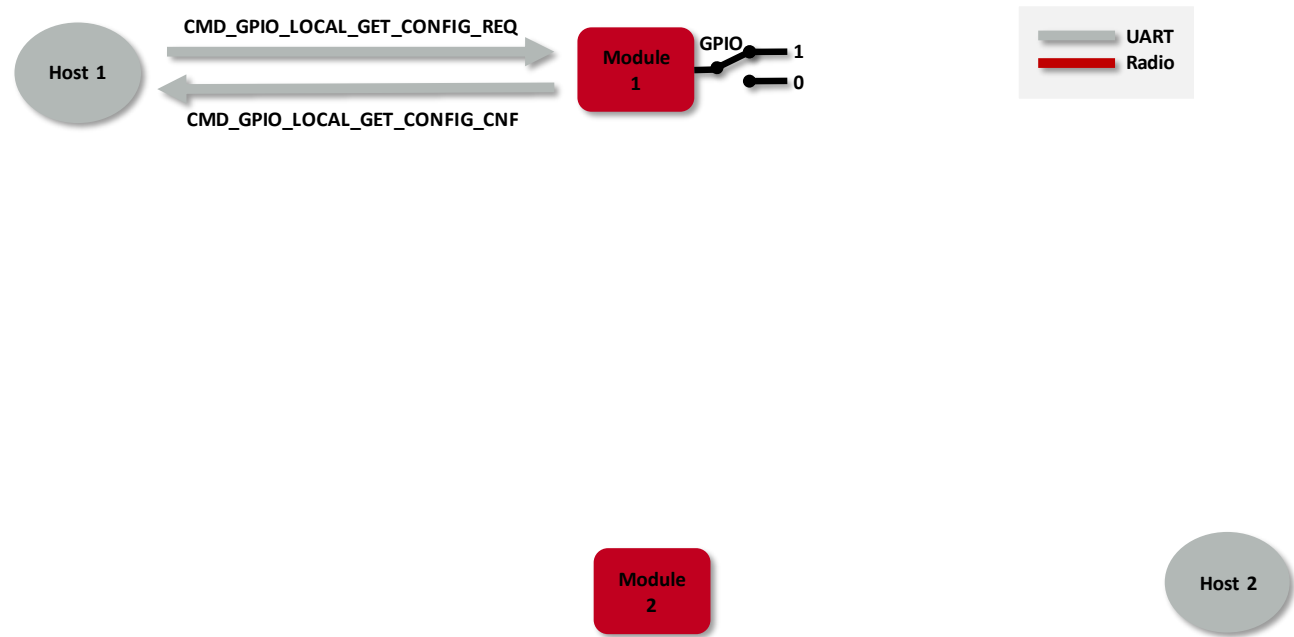


Figure 15: Read the configuration of the local GPIOs via local host

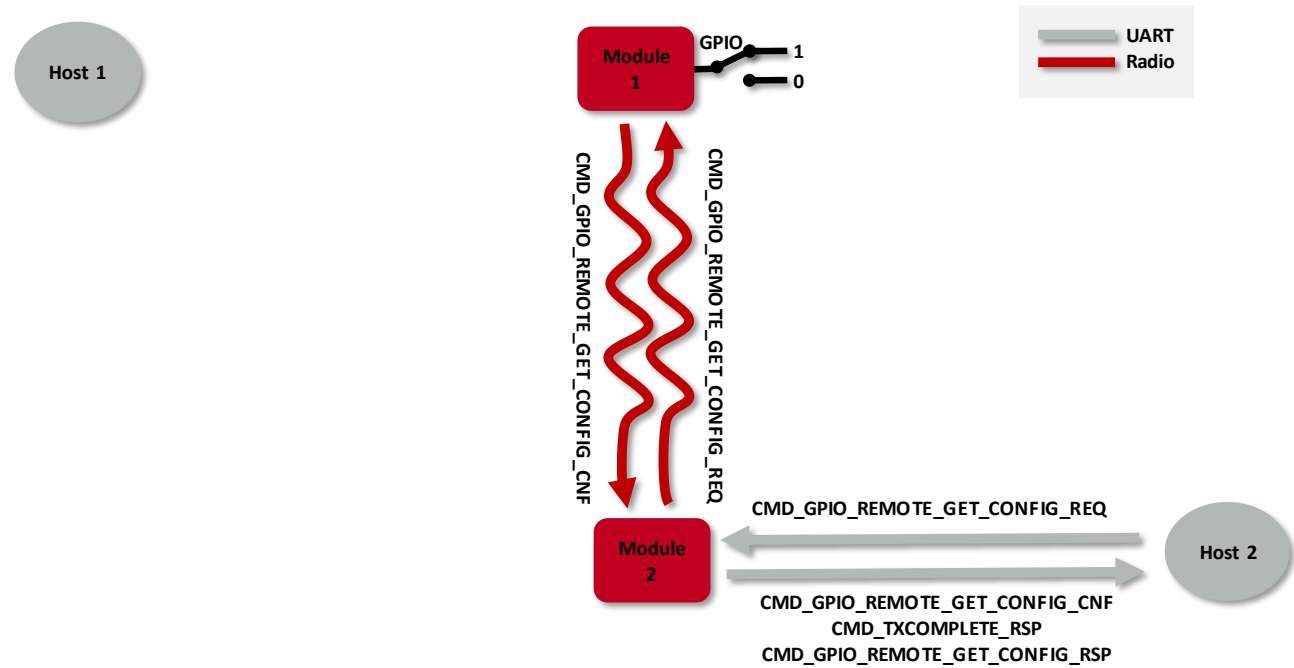


Figure 16: Read the configuration of the local GPIOs via remote device host



The SET_CONFIG command will consume a flash cycle in the device that is subject to the change. It is recommended to perform a CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_GET_CONFIG_REQ or CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_GET_CONFIG_REQ first and check if a change is required before performing the SET_CONFIG command.

For security reasons the remote configuration and remote access can be locked by using the GPIO_BLOCK_REMOTE_GPIO_CONFIG parameter in the user settings (default: allow remote access and configuration). If the encryption functionality ENCRYPTION_MODE is active, the remote host needs to use the same symmetric MAC_ENCRYPTION_KEY as configured in the client to access configuration as well as SET and GET the pin level.

If the configuration has been done, the configured GPIOs can be controlled by the local host controller or by any remote device.

To control a GPIO via local host controller just send the respective commands, CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_REQ for setting GPIO output values (see figure 17), or CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_REQ for reading GPIO values (see figure 18).

To control a GPIO via remote device, send the respective commands, CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ for setting GPIO output values (see figure 19), or CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_REQ for reading GPIO values (see figure 20).

Each time the GPIOs are written via remote connection, the local host is informed using a CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_IND message.

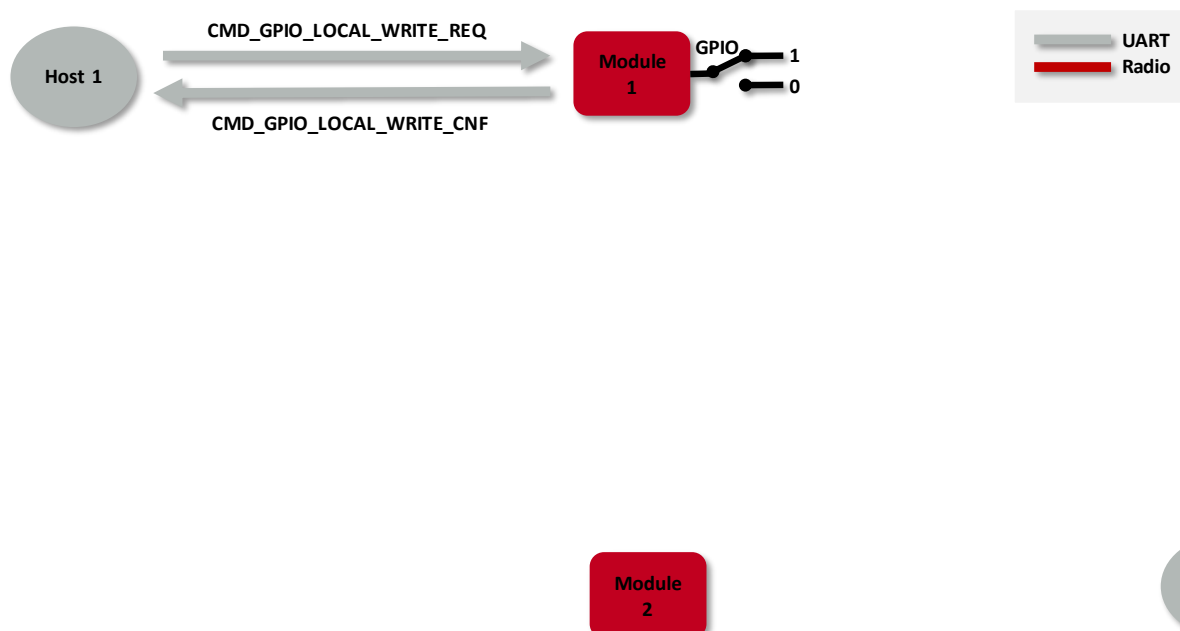


Figure 17: Set the output value of a GPIO via host controller

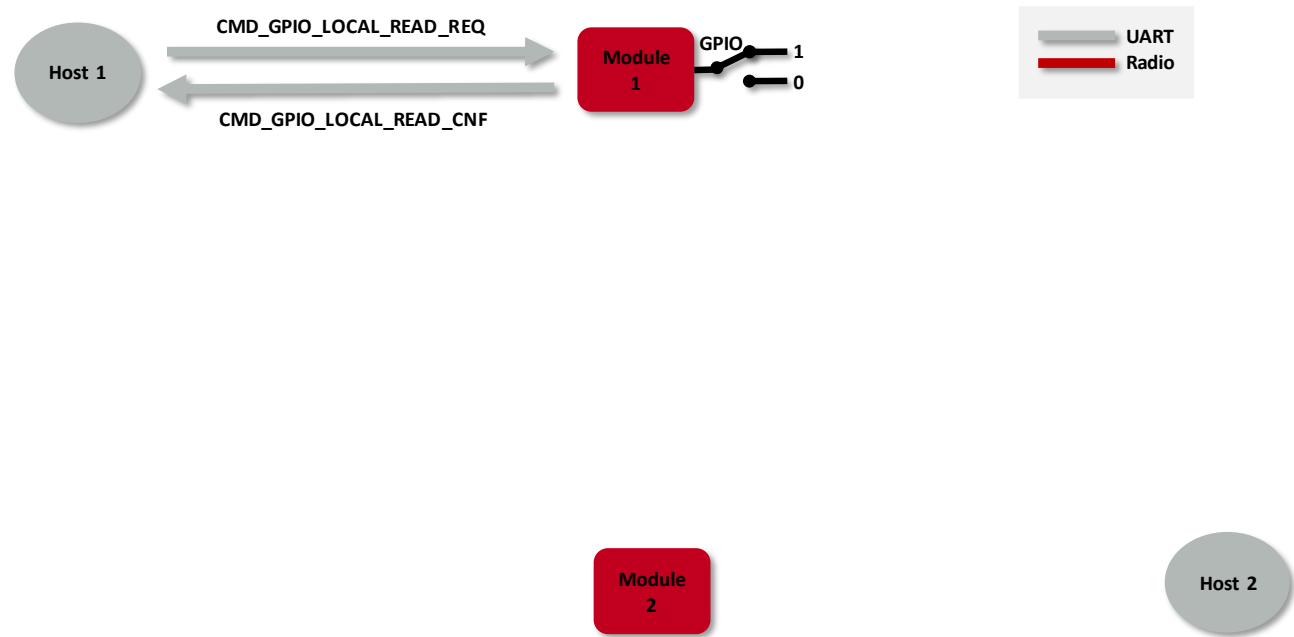


Figure 18: Read the input value of a GPIO via host controller

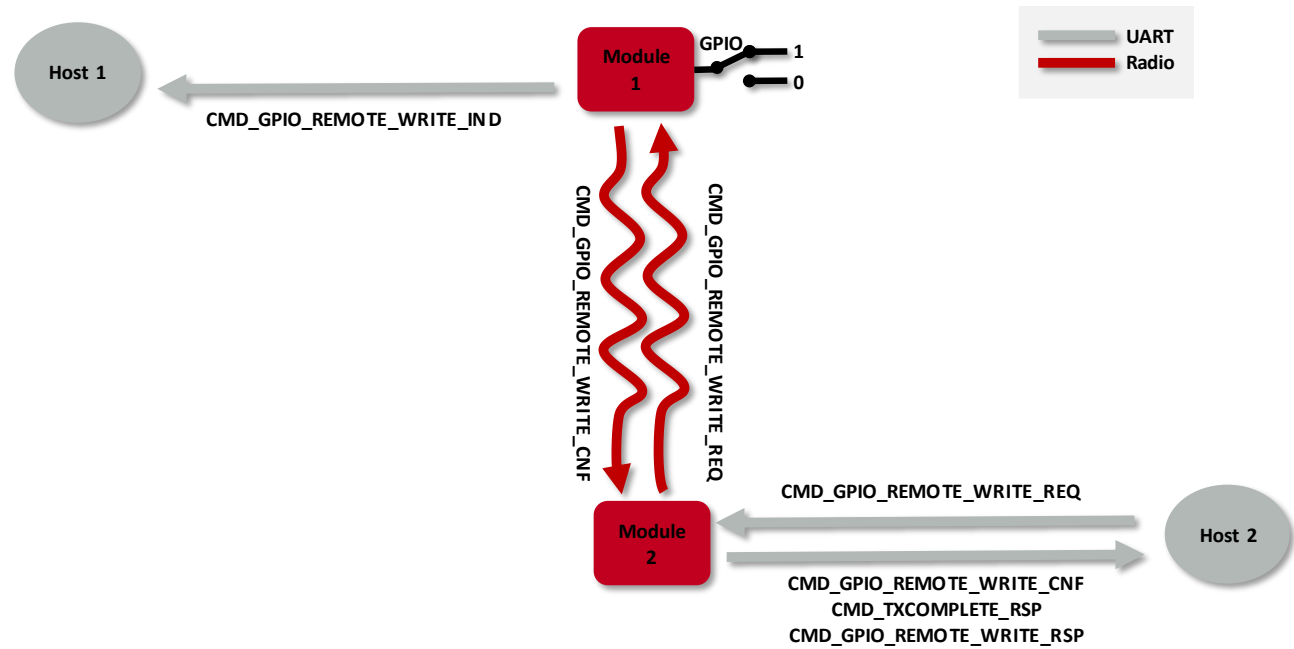


Figure 19: Set the output value of a GPIO via remote device

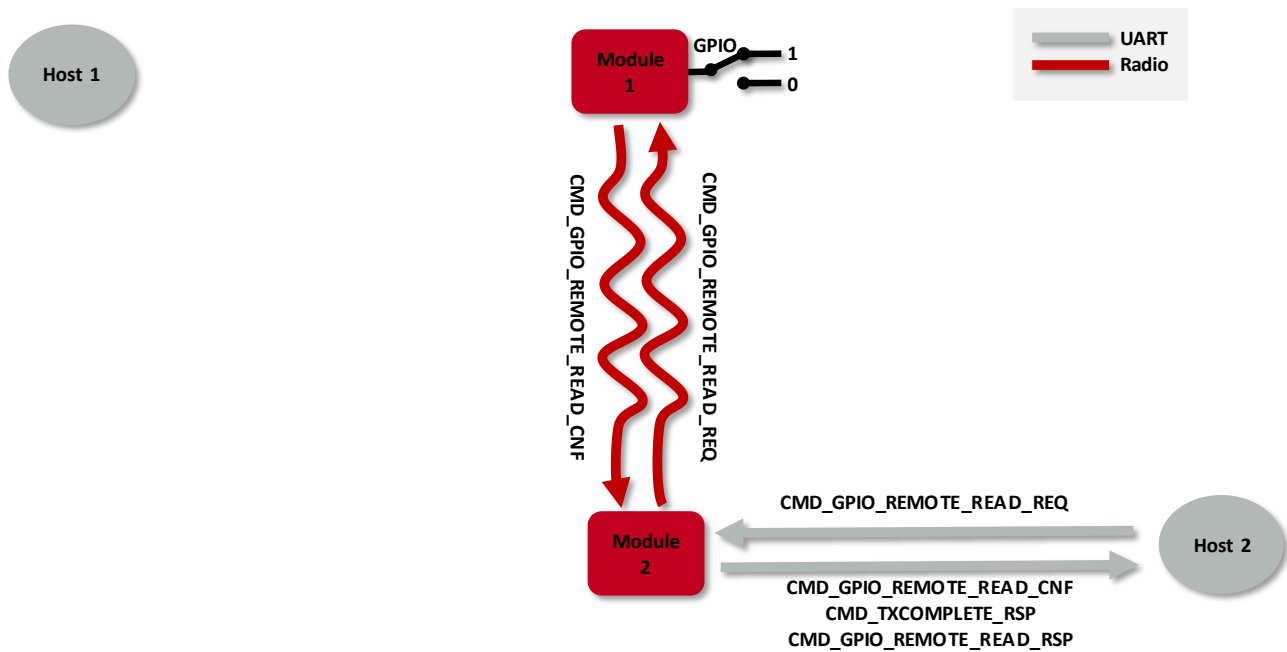


Figure 20: Read the input value of a GPIO via remote device

10.1. PWM

In case a GPIO shall run as PWM, the parameters "ratio" and "period" define its behavior. The parameter "period" defines the period of the PWM signal. The parameter "ratio" defines the ratio between on- and off-time. As an example, a ratio of 0x40 corresponds to 25% on-time and 75% off-time.

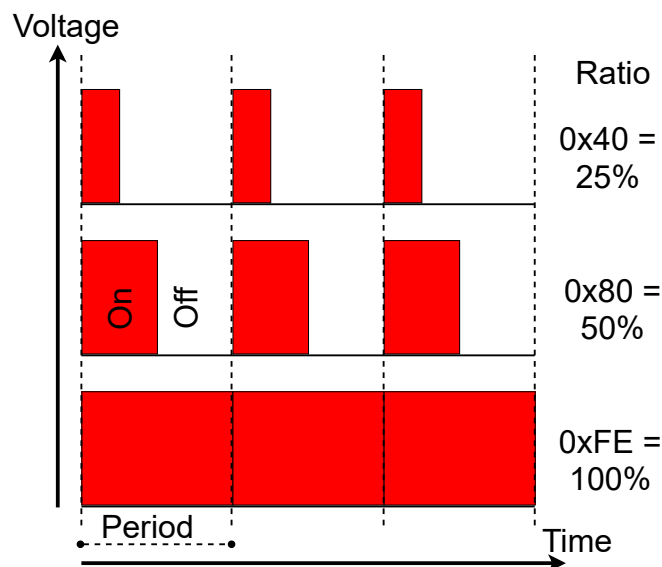
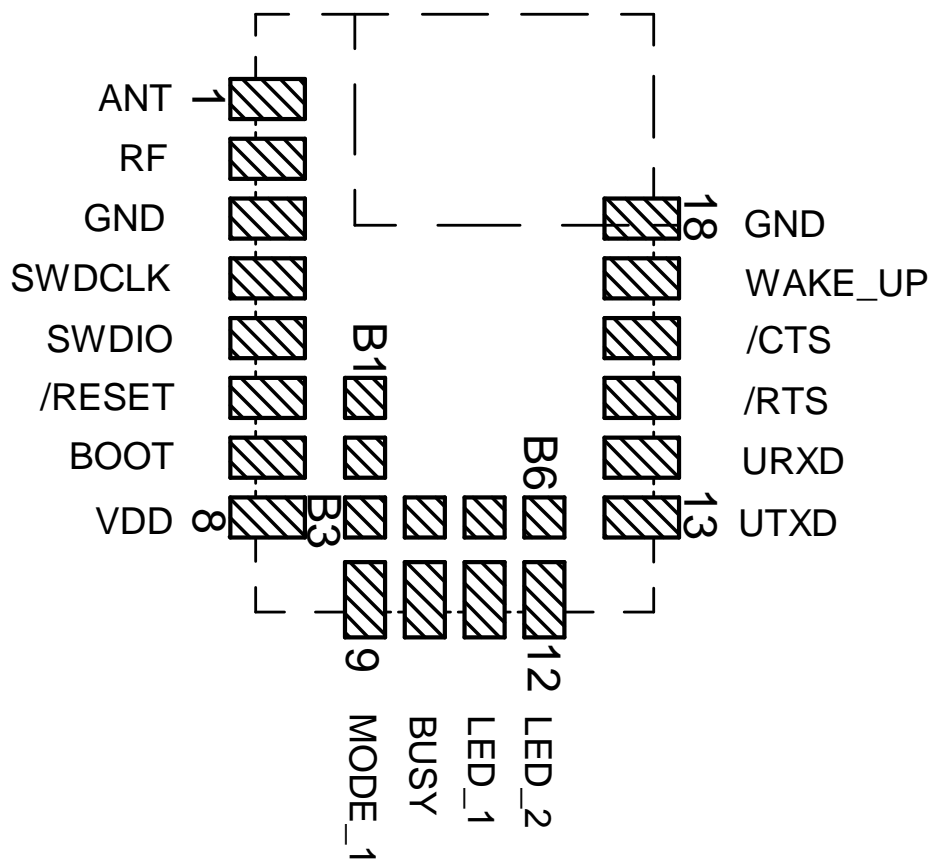


Figure 21: PWM behaviour

10.2. Supported GPIOs for remote and local control

The following GPIOs of the Thyone-I are supported for remote and local access.



Pad No	GPIO_ID	Supported functions
B1	1	Input (with and without pull resistor) or output
B2	2	Input (with and without pull resistor) or output
B3	3	Input (with and without pull resistor), output or PWM
B4	4	Input (with and without pull resistor), output or PWM
B5	5	Input (with and without pull resistor), output or PWM
B6	6	Input (with and without pull resistor), output or PWM

Table 20: Supported GPIOs

11. Clear Channel Assessment

This section describes the Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) feature, often also called Listen Before Talk. A radio transmitter performing a CCA assesses the channel and proceeds with transmission only when the channel is free. This method provides a means for collision avoidance at the cost of latency and throughput.

This function is disabled by default in the Thyone-I module meaning that the radio channel access is performed using the so called ALOHA method. This means, send whenever you have data to send resulting in a Poisson distribution for collision probability.

In addition to this, a CCA can be enabled which uses a channel access scheme called CSMA-CA (carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance). In this method, the transmitter with data to send performs an energy measurement on the configured channel. If the measured energy is below a certain threshold, the channel is found to be free and the packet is transmitted. In case the energy detected is beyond a certain threshold, the channel is found to be busy. In this case, the module implements random back-offs and retries several times. If all the retries fail, the host gets a channel busy status indicated.

To enable and configure this feature two parameters are used. First of all `CCA_MODE` which is used to enable or disable the feature, where '1' means feature is enabled.

In addition to this a threshold `CCA_THRESHOLD` can be configured, which is used for deciding either "channel is free" or "channel is busy". The `CCA_THRESHOLD` is defined as follows:

$$BusyThreshold_{dB} = ThresholdBase_{dB} + CCA_THRESHOLD_{dB}$$

Where $ThresholdBase_{dB}$ is a constant of -95 dB.

In the figure 22 below, level L1 indicates the noise floor. The level L2 represents the energy level where the channel is still detected as free. $L2 + 1$ dB is the minimum energy level strong enough to be detected as busy.

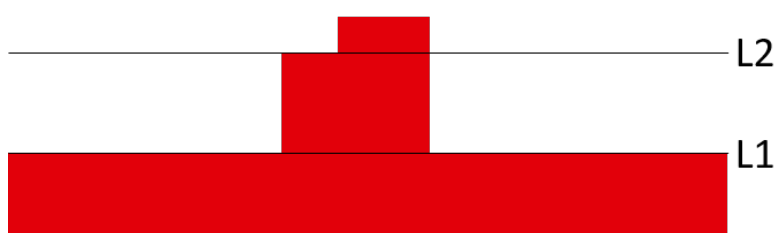


Figure 22: Channel busy thresholds

By default the value of `CCA_THRESHOLD` is "20" (0x14). This results in a $BusyThreshold_{dB}$ level of -75dB. When the energy measurement of the radio module results in a level of more than -75dB (i.e. -74dB and higher), the channel is considered as busy and the module will not send the radio frame instantly.

12. Flooding mesh: Using the repeater functionality

The module can be run as a repeater, to artificially extend the range of sending devices in an existing network.

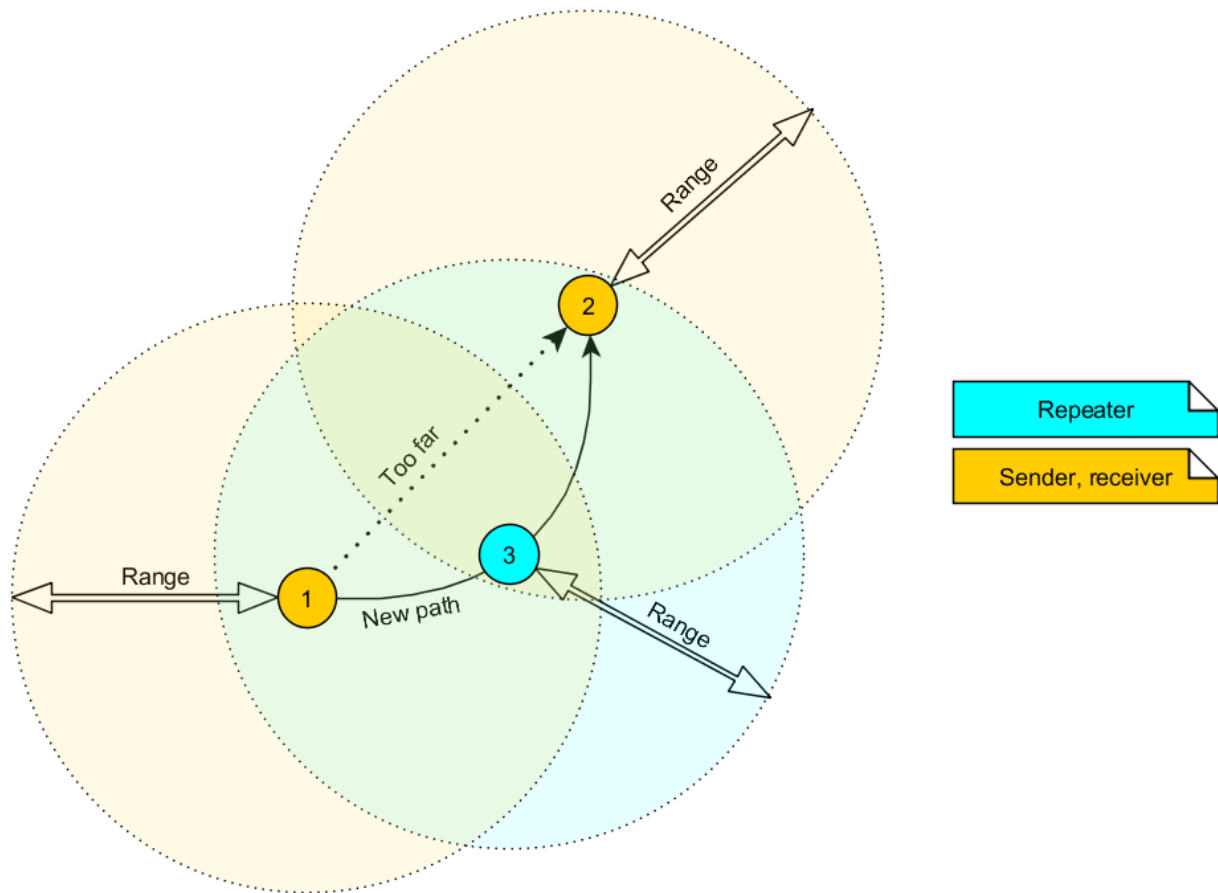


Figure 23: Range extension using several repeaters

If the module is configured as repeater, it can be simply added to an existing wireless network consisting of compatible modules. With this, the newly generated mesh network uses the so-called "flooding technique" to deliver data packets from their source to their destination device.

The repeater module itself simply listens to the configured channel and forwards all received packets except the ones addressed to itself. In case the RSSI value of the received packet is higher than the threshold `RF_REPEATER_THRESHOLD`, the radio packet will not be relayed.

A random delay is used to avoid RF packet collision. To reduce traffic on the frequency channel, each repeater device checks before repetition, if the channel is free and whether it has already sent this packet before or not. Thus, every repeater sends each packet only once. Furthermore, a time-to-live parameter can be set on the radio packet in order to restrict the number of hops.

In a network with `NumRP` repeater devices, each data packet is repeated `NumRP` times. Therefore,

each packet that is sent from node A to node B forces a traffic of $\text{NumRP}+1$ data packets in total on the frequency channel.



A module which is configured as repeater, simultaneously also supports also the functions of a standard module. Thus, it can receive data and can initiate the data transmission to other modules.

12.1. Setup of the network and repeater device

The repeater mode can be enabled by setting the `MODULE_MODE` parameter to 2.
If the module is configured as repeater, the following notes have to be considered:

1. Requirements on the network:

- a) The repeater devices have to be line-powered (no battery).
- b) Depending on the data rate, each repeater should repeat a maximum of 2-5 packets per second to give a good chance that the repeater is not busy with repeating when already a new packet arrives for repetition. More packets per second will result in more packet loss, as the collision probability is increased.
- c) If the network consists of several layers of repeaters, each layer adds additional delays to the packet transmission.
- d) To set-up the network, all participants have to use the same `RF_CHANNEL` and `RF_PROFILE`.

2. Information for the repeater device:

- a) Acknowledgements (ACK) of successfully received packets are blocked. If an ACK is requested by the sending module, the request is ignored. Furthermore, the repeater does not request any ACK, when repeating a packet.
- b) The "packet sniffer" mode cannot be run at the same time as the module is in repeater mode.
- c) A time-to-live parameter is present in every packet. The repeater decrements the TTL by one before forwarding the packet. The packet with a TTL value of zero is not repeated.

3. Information for the sending and receiving devices:

- a) The senders should send less frequently to avoid packet collision on the frequency channel.
- b) The repeater devices do not support the feature of ACKs for the successful reception of the packets. Thus, the sender will never receive ACKs, if requested.
- c) Every repeater sends each packet only once. However, receivers can receive each packet several times (sent by different repeaters), if there are packets of different content in the network temporarily close to each other. Thus, on the side of the receiving device, a mechanism that detects and filters double packets shall be implemented.

12.2. Example network

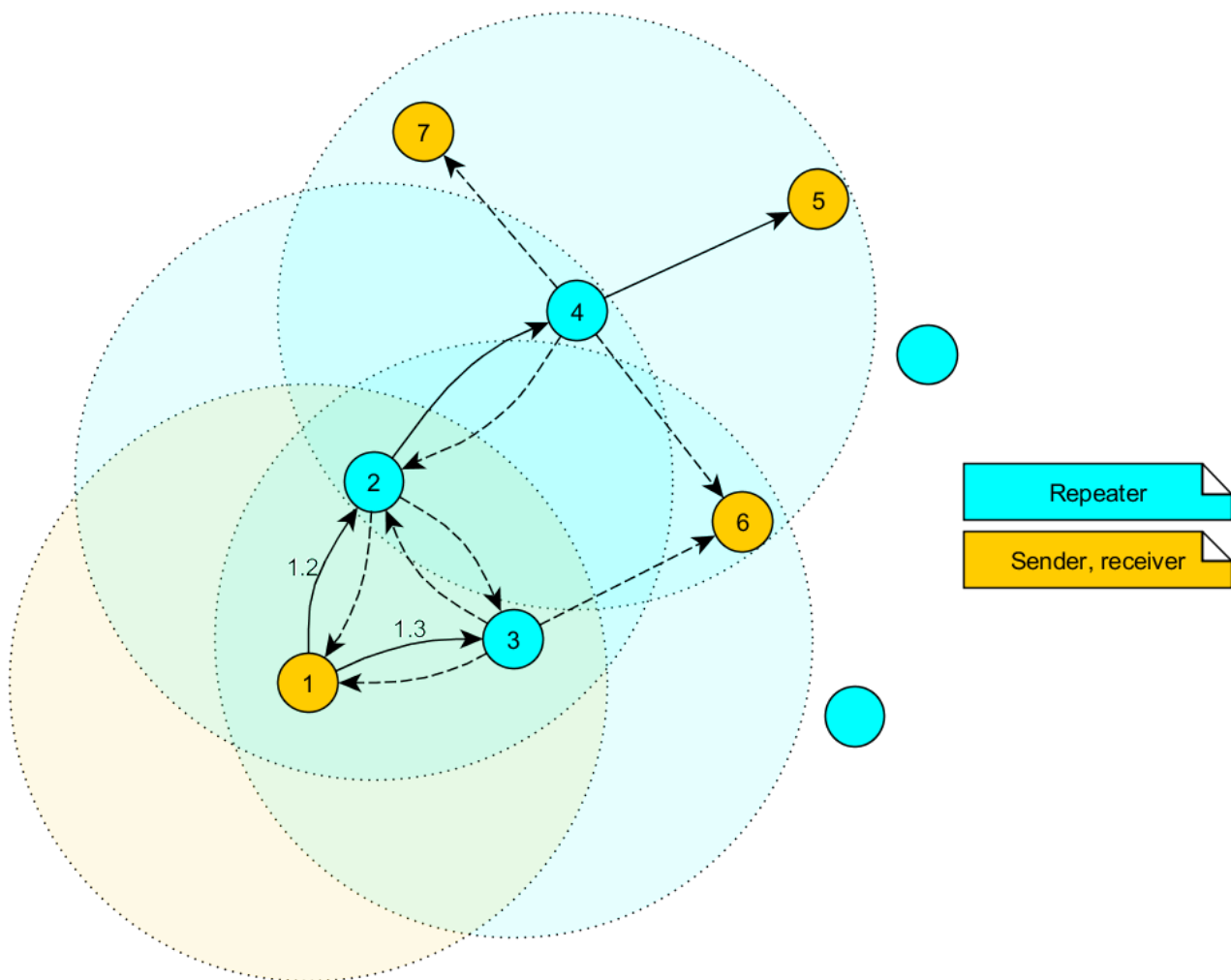


Figure 24: Example network

In the example network shown above, the goal is to send a packet from device 1 to 5. Without the repeater devices, this would be impossible. The steps are as follows:

1. Sender 1 sends a packet.
 - a) Repeater 2 and 3 receive and accept it at the same time.
2. Device 2 and 3 delay the packet.
 - a) Repeater 3 sends the packet.
 - i. Sender 1 and 6 do not accept it, since their addresses are wrong (unequal 5).
 - ii. Repeater 2 does not accept it, since it has been already received before (1.2).
 - b) Repeater 2 sends the packet.
 - i. Repeater 3 does not accept it, since it has been already received before (1.3).
 - ii. Sender 1 does not accept it, since its address is wrong (unequal 5).

- iii. Repeater 4 receives and accepts the packet.
- 3. Repeater 4 delays and sends the packet.
 - a) Senders 6 and 7 do not accept it, since their addresses are wrong (unequal 5).
 - b) Repeater 2 does not accept it, since it has been already received before (1.2).
 - c) Receiver 5 accepts it and its successfully delivered (address equals 5).

Note that the packet forwarded by repeater 2 and 3 would collide in the frequency channel, if they wouldn't be randomly delayed (see RF_RP_NUM_SLOTS).

12.2.1. Application in parallel networks

As described above, a repeater device forwards all packets that are received before. If a network needs to have a bigger throughput of data, a parallel network can be set up, that relaxes the stress of the primary network. To do so, all sending, receiving and repeater devices of the parallel network are configured to use a new non-overlapping channel, such that the primary network is not affected at all by the traffic of the parallel network.

13. Timing parameters

In this chapter, the timing parameters of the module are listed and described in detail.

13.1. Start-up

After powering the module, the */RESET* pin shall be held LOW for another $\Delta t = t_1 - t_0$ of 1 ms after the *VDD* is stable, to ensure a safe start-up. In the command mode, the module sends a *CMD_START_IND* on the */UTXD* to indicated "ready for operation". This indication is done with *BUSY* pin pulled to LOW in the transparent mode. The timing behaviour is the same in case of wake-up from sleep. Table 21 shows timing parameters for the start-up sequence.



Applying a reset (e.g. a host temporarily pulling the */RESET* pin down for at least 1 ms and releasing it again) after the *VCC* is stable, will also be sufficient.

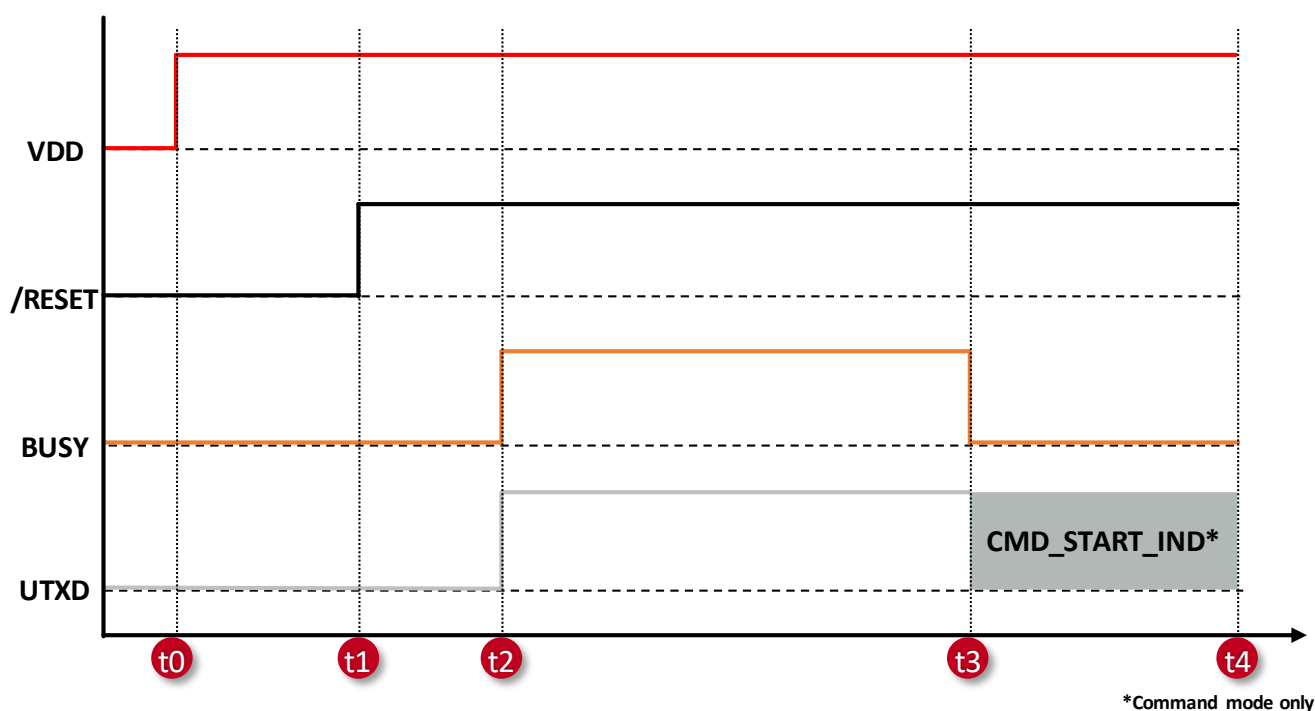


Figure 25: Power up

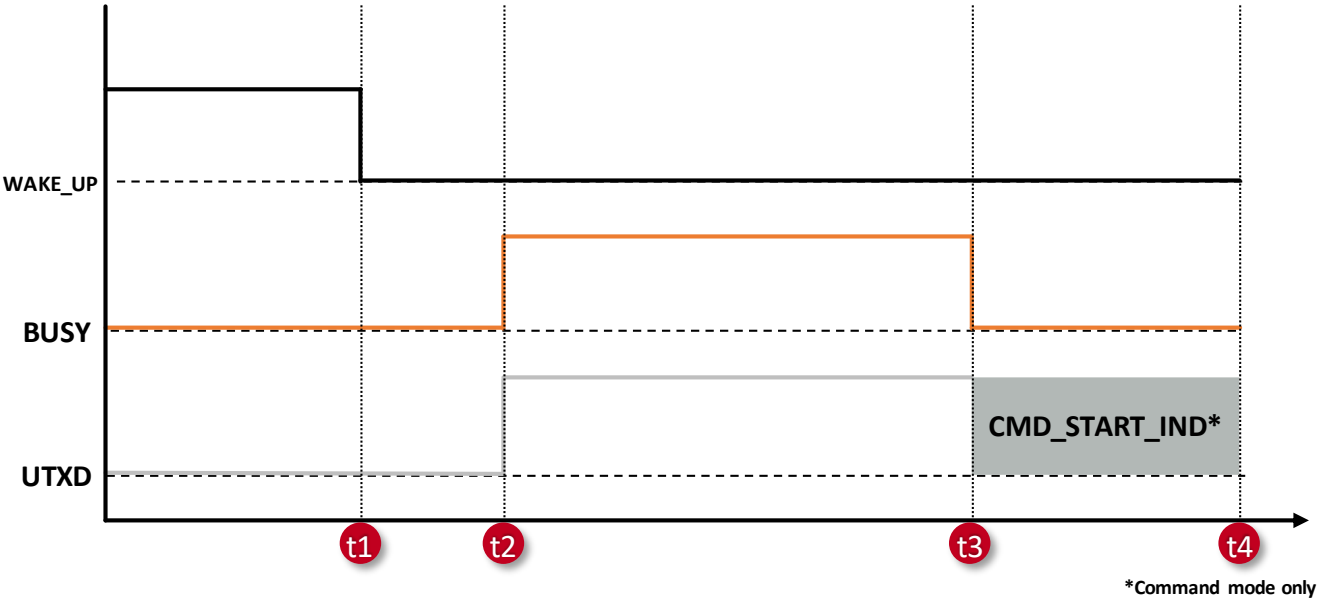


Figure 26: Wake up

Interval	Value [ms]	Description
t1-t0	1	VDD ramp-up.
t2-t1	7.2	Bootloader.
t3-t2	27.8	Application initialization.
t4-t3	X ¹	CMD_START_IND.
t3-t0	36	Module ready for (Transparent mode).
t4-t0	36 + X	Module ready for operation(command mode).

Table 21: Start up timing

¹Time taken to send 8 bytes of the start indication packet in the configured baud rate.

13.2. Data transmission and throughput measurements

13.2.1. Command mode

In the command mode, the host micro-controller sends a data transmit request with one of the following commands, `CMD_UNICAST_DATA_REQ`, `CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_REQ`, `CMD_BROADCAST_DATA_REQ`, `CMD_UNICAST_DATA_EX_REQ` or `CMD_MULTICAST_DATA_EX_REQ`. The module buffers the data and acknowledges the same over UART with a `CMD_DATA_CNF` message. A data transmit is triggered on completion of which the host receives a `CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP`. The figure 27 shows the sequence of data transmission in this mode.

The table 22 lists the timings for throughput measurement done with an STM32 Nucleo-L073RZ micro-controller as host with an UART baud rate of 1000000 Baud.

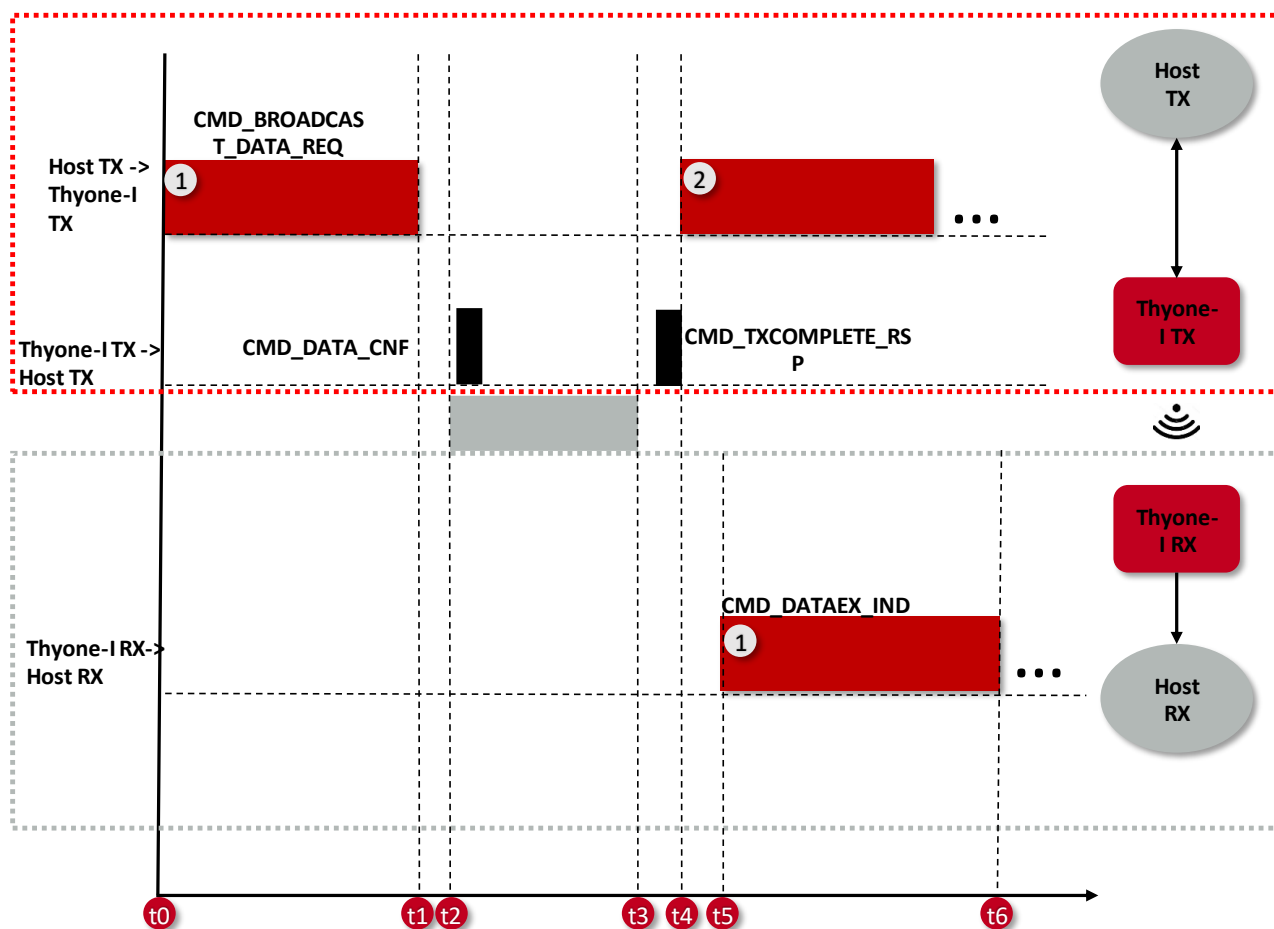


Figure 27: Command sequence when transmitting data

Radio mode	t1-t0 [ms] (UART RX)	t4-t0 [ms] (Host TX Period)	t6-t5 [ms] (UART TX)	t6-t0 [ms] (End-to-end delay)	Throughput [kBit/s]
125 kb/s	2.33	18.50	2.57	21.18	96.19
500 kb/s	2.33	7.05	2.57	9.70	252.00
1 Mb/s	2.33	4.77	2.57	7.43	367.40
2 Mb/s	2.33	3.85	2.57	6.47	456.50

Table 22: Maximum throughput timings, packet error rate = 0%

13.2.2. Transparent mode

In the transparent mode, the module acts as a bridge forwarding all the data received on the UART over the radio. The figure 28 shows the sequence of data transmission in this mode. The table 23 lists the timings for throughput measurement done with an STM32 Nucleo-L073RZ micro-controller as host with an UART baud rate of 1000000 Baud.

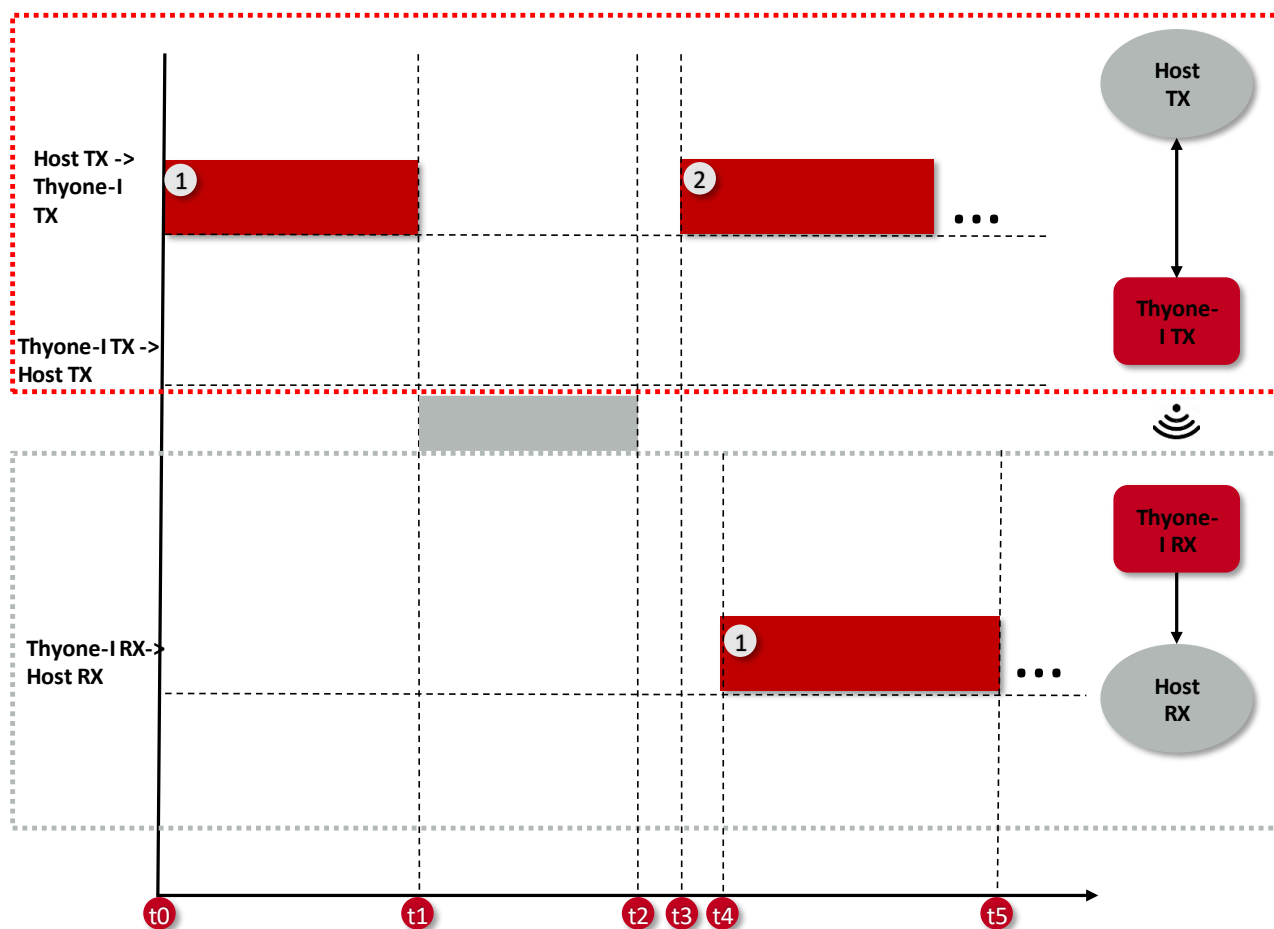


Figure 28: Transmitting data in transparent mode

Radio mode	$t_1 - t_0$ [ms] (UART RX)	$t_3 - t_0$ [ms] (Host TX Period)	$t_5 - t_4$ [ms] (UART TX)	$t_5 - t_0$ [ms] (End-to-end delay)	Throughput [kBit/s]
125 kb/s	2.24	18.32	2.46	20.97	97.80
500 kb/s	2.24	6.84	2.46	9.47	262.10
1 Mb/s	2.24	4.62	2.46	7.25	388.50
2 Mb/s	2.24	3.67	2.46	6.30	488.00

Table 23: Maximum throughput timings, packet error rate = 0%

14. Custom firmware

14.1. Custom configuration of standard firmware

The configuration of the standard firmware includes adoption of the non-volatile user settings (see chapter 9) to customer requirements and creating a customized product based on the standard product.

This variant will result in a customer exclusive module with a unique ordering number. It will also freeze the firmware version to a specific and customer tested version and thus results in a customer exclusive module with a unique ordering number.

Further scheduled firmware updates of the standard firmware will not be applied to this variant automatically. Applying updates or further functions require a customer request and release procedure.

14.2. Customer specific firmware

A customer specific firmware may include "Custom configuration of standard firmware" plus additional options or functions and tasks that are customer specific and not part of the standard firmware.

Further scheduled firmware updates of the standard firmware will not be applied to this variant automatically. Applying updates or further functions require a customer request and release procedure.

This also results in a customer exclusive module with a unique ordering number.

An example for this level of customization are functions like host-less operation where the module will perform data generation (e.g. by reading a SPI or I²C sensor) and cyclic transmission of this data to a data collector, while sleeping or being passive most of the time.

Also replacing UART with SPI as host communication interface is classified such a custom specific option.

Certification critical changes need to be re-evaluated by an external qualified measurement laboratory. These critical changes may occur when e.g. changing radio parameters, the channel access method, the duty-cycle or in case of various other functions and options possibly used or changed by a customer specific firmware.

14.3. Customer firmware

A customer firmware is a firmware written and tested by the customer himself or a 3rd party as a customer representative specifically for the hardware platform provided by a module.

This customer firmware (e.g. in form of a Intel hex file) will be implemented into the module's production process at our production site.

This also results in a customer exclusive module with a unique ordering number.

The additional information needed for this type of customer firmware, such as hardware specific details and details towards the development of such firmware are not available for the public and can only be made available to qualified customers.



The qualification(s) and certification(s) of the standard firmware cannot be applied to this customer firmware solution without a review and verification.

14.4. Contact for firmware requests

Please contact your Business Development Engineer (BDM) or WCS@we-online.com for quotes regarding these topics.

15. Firmware update

The firmware on the Thyone-I consists of two components:

- The bootloader that implements the secure firmware update over UART.
- The application firmware that provides the module functionality.

It is possible to update both the components of the firmware separately. Applications may require a certain minimum version of the bootloader. There are two possibilities of updating its firmware:

- Firmware update over the UART interface (see section 15.1)
- Firmware update of Thyone-I firmware over the SWD interface (not available for customers)

15.1. Firmware update using the Thyone-I UART bootloader

The firmware update of the module over the UART interface is managed by the secure bootloader implemented as a part of the standard firmware. The update process can only be performed in the bootloader mode and is repeatable. If interrupted the module will be restored into the bootloader mode allowing a restart of the update process. A connection of UART RX and TX as well as UART flow control /RTS and /CTS over a suiting level and/or interface converter (e.g. FTDI cable or converter) is required. As these pins are shared with the application host for UART communication the application host must support a state where it does not block these 4 lines (e.g. by holding them HIGH or LOW as an output). As an alternative a jumper block can be implemented in the customer hardware as done in the reference design.



The firmware update process requires exclusive access on the following pins of the Thyone-I: UART (RX, TX, /RTS, /CTS).
The user is required to use the BOOT pin and /RESET pin during this process.



A stable power supply is assumed to be available during any firmware update process. Battery operated firmware updates are not recommended.

15.1.1. The UART bootloader mode

The module can be switched in to the bootloader mode using one of the following methods:

- The *BOOT* pin must be held LOW during the boot-up process to activate the secure UART bootloader.
- When in command mode, the *CMD_BOOTLOADER_REQ* can be performed to start into the secure UART bootloader.

The *LED_2* will be lit permanently indicating that the module is in the bootloader mode. The secure UART bootloader runs at a fixed baudrate of 115200 Baud. Hardware flow control using */RTS* and */CTS* is mandatory for a UART firmware update.

Once in the bootloader mode, two Windows based PC tools are available for performing a firmware update on the Thyone-I.

15.1.2. Update using Thyone-I updater tool for Windows PC

It is recommended to download the update package from the Thyone-I homepage in the *Thyone-I specific area for software downloads*.

This package includes the following parts in one zip file:

- The GUI executable, with graphical user interface.
- The application firmware package (zip file) for the specific firmware version.
- The bootloader firmware package (zip file) if a bootloader update is essential for the specific firmware version.
- A console tool optimized for Thyone-I UART update. (UartSecureDFU.exe). This tool is based on the tool <https://github.com/jimmywong2003/nrf-slim-serial-uart-dfu-host-c-code> but was adopted and improved for the use with Thyone-I and will be used by the GUI component.

Requirements for running the PC tool:

- Windows 10
- .NET framework 4.7.2 or newer (download available via Microsoft Homepage and in the Windows Features section)
- A folder with write and read access for the current user.

Unzip the contents of the basic zip package to any folder on your hard drive with read and write access. The zip files of the Application and Bootloader must not be unzipped. Network paths are not allowed.

After unzipping check that you have the following 3 files in the same folder on your hard drive. Do not rename or change the contents of any of the files.

- Thyone-I_FW_Updater_GUI.exe
- thyone-I_rel-X-Y-0.zip (X = Major firmware version, Y = Minor version)
- thyone-I_bootloader_release_vX.zip (X = Major bootloader version)
- UartSecureDFU.exe

The tool will create a logfile (log.txt) and append logs of the update process. The logfile can be safely erased or renamed, but only when the tool is not running.

Perform the steps as advised by the tool. In case that the update package contains a new bootloader package, make sure to update the bootloader before updating the application firmware.



The update package for the firmware version 1.4.0 and 1.5.0 contain a bootloader package v2. It is mandatory to update the bootloader before updating the application firmware.



Patience required: The update will take some time. Make sure the command window stays topmost and is in focus during the entire update procedure. Watch carefully for any message displayed in the log window of the tool and keep the log file in case of errors or if you require support.



The zip packages used for this update process needs to be signed by Würth Elektronik eiSos. Unsigned update packages, packages not suitable for Thyone-I or packages signed by a third party will be discarded.



The secure UART bootloader will not allow downgrading to old firmware versions. It will also not allow installing a Bluetooth Low Energy (i.e. Proteus-III) firmware on the Thyone-I.



A firmware update will revert to the default the factory settings of Thyone-I.

The process and tools described here were tested and verified on a 64 bit Windows 10 (build 1909) machine using a Thyone-I EV-Board.

User manual Thyone-I

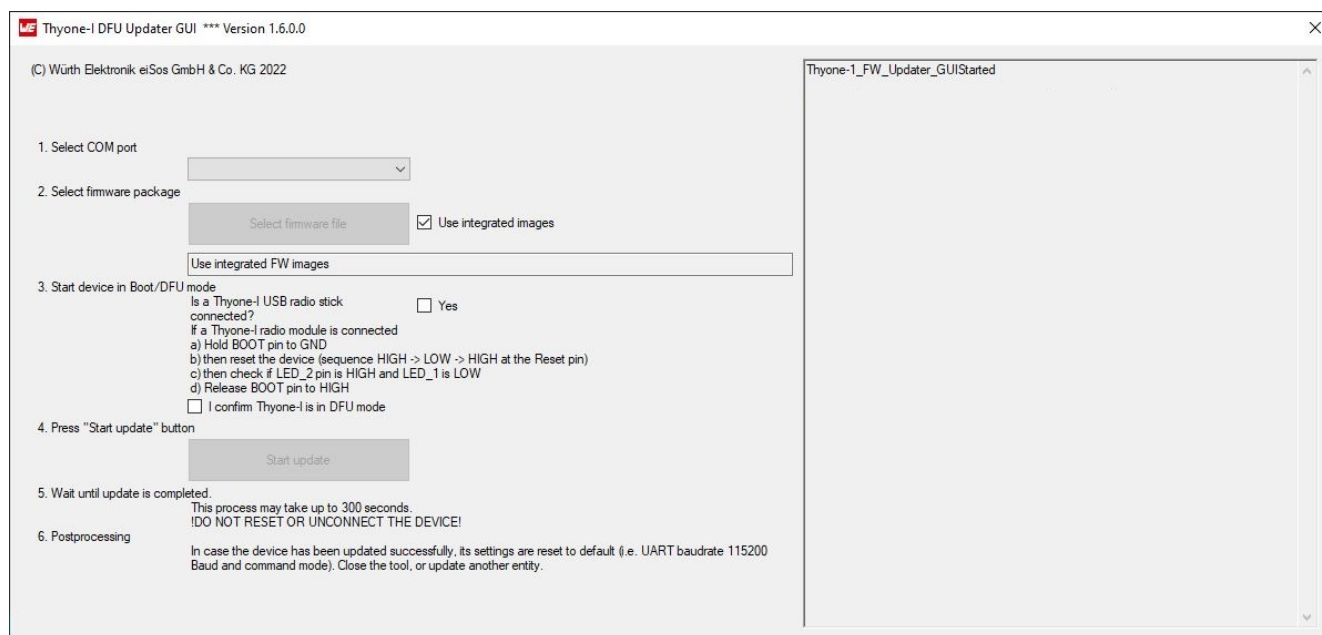


Figure 29: Firmware Update GUI

15.1.3. Update using Nordic nrfutil tool

Download "nrfutil.exe" from: <https://github.com/NordicSemiconductor/pc-nrfutil/releases>

The Thyone-I was tested successfully with version 6.1.0 of nrfutil.exe on a 64 bit Windows 10 (build 1909) machine. Source codes written in python language are also available from this GitHub project.



Patience required: The update tool will not show any progress in the first 60 seconds. Make sure the command window stays topmost and is in focus during the entire update procedure.

The process for a firmware update using a Windows 10 PC is as follows:

- Download and install nrfutil.exe from GitHub
- Add nrfutil.exe to the global PATH environment variable of Windows, reboot the PC
- If an update is available, download the most recent firmware zip package from the *Thyone-I specific area for Software Downloads*
- Open a command line and execute "nrfutil.exe version" and check for version 6.1.0
- Connect Thyone-I to the PC, install required drivers and reboot the PC
- Check the Windows device manager for the COM port assigned to Thyone-I, make sure only exactly one Thyone-I is connected to your PC
- Close any active foreground programs and services
- Perform secure UART bootloader enter sequence described above
- In case where a bootloader update is necessary, Open a command line and execute the command:
"nrfutil.exe dfu serial -pkg thyone-I_bootloader_release_v2.zip -p COM6 -b 115200", where the zip package version, name and the COM6 parameter may need to be adopted to your PC
- Open a command line and execute the command:
"nrfutil.exe dfu serial -pkg thyone-I_application_release_X_Y_0.zip -p COM6 -b 115200", where the zip package version, name and the COM6 parameter may need to be adopted to your PC
- Wait for the update to finish. A firmware update of Thyone-I Application or bootloader usually takes up to 120 seconds. The command line will not show any activity during the first half of the update procedure.
- Check command line status message for success or failure
- Reboot Thyone-I



The zip packages used for this update process needs to be signed by Würth Elektronik eiSos. Unsigned update packages, packages not suitable for Thyone-I or packages signed by a third party will be discarded.



The secure UART bootloader will not allow downgrading to old firmware versions. It will also not allow installing a Bluetooth Low Energy (i.e. Proteus-III) firmware on the Thyone-I.



A firmware update will revert to the default the factory settings of Thyone-I.

15.1.4. Update via host

In case you want to enable your own host to perform UART firmware updates, refer to the documentation and source codes available from Nordic Semiconductors. Tools supplied by 3rd party providers are not guaranteed to be working with Thyone-I.

There is no generic host firmware updater for Thyone-I available. In case of an update via host, customers are required to refer to the DFU example and documentation of the Nordic SDK for an own implementation.

The firmware update package of Thyone-I itself may take up to 1 MB of memory in the host. Source codes for pc-nrfutil are available from Nordic Semiconductors in Python only. Any other programming language is currently not available or not supported directly by Nordic Semiconductors.

15.2. SWD interface

This method is for production and development purposes only. Using this interface will invalidate any certificates, declarations and qualifications of the module.

16. Firmware history

16.1. Release notes

Version 0.x.x "Engineering"

- Pre-release for test run

Version 1.0.0 "Release"

- First production release.

Version 1.1.0 "Internal use only"

Version 1.2.0 "Internal use only"

- Added feature to allow GPIOs that are not required by the application to be configured as not used (recommended) in order to prevent leakage current. The configuration of the GPIO can be done remotely or via the UART interface.
- Selected updates from the nRF SDK version 17.0.0 were implemented.

Version 1.3.0 "Release"

- Fixed issue with the CMD_SETCHANNEL_REQ



In case the **firmware is updated from version 1.3.0 or older to version 1.4.0 or newer**, it is mandatory to update the bootloader to the version v2.0 before updating the firmware (refer to chapter 15).

Version 1.4.0 "Release"

- New bootloader with version 2.0

Version 1.5.0 "Release"

- New user setting RF_REPEATER_THRESHOLD that defines below which RSSI level radio packets are relayed in case the repeater feature has been enabled.
- The GPIOs B3 - B6 are equipped with an PWM.
- In case the radio module is set to sleep mode using the CMD_SLEEP_REQ, the GPIOs B1-B6 are set to input during the sleep period, to consume lowest power.

Version 1.6.0 "Release"

- For GPIO pins that support PWM, the maximum PWM ratio 100% has been mapped to 0xFE. When using 0xFF as ratio in CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_SET_CONFIG_REQ, CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_SET_CONFIG_REQ, CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_WRITE_REQ or CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_WRITE_REQ command, the value is internally replaced with 0xFE to guarantee backwards compatibility.
- For GPIO pins that are configured as PWM, the commands CMD_GPIO_REMOTE_READ_REQ and CMD_GPIO_LOCAL_READ_REQ can be used to read the current PWM ratio value.
- Reduced pause between single bytes transmitted via UART.

- Improved duplicate packet detection functionality.
- Maximum back-off time used for clear channel assessment (CCA) changed from 255 ms to 64 ms.

Version 1.7.0 "Release" August 13th 2023

- Enabled encrypted control of remote GPIOs (see user setting `ENCRYPTION_MODE`).

16.2. Known issues

Index	Details	Affected versions
KI-001	<p>Description: Acknowledgements (ACKs) will not work in radio profiles 1, 2 and 3. The receiver of a message with ACK flag set will stop the radio before sending out the acknowledgement. No further radio operations can be performed.</p> <p>Affected functions: <code>CMD_UNICAST_DATA_REQ</code>, <code>CMD_UNICAST_DATA_EX_REQ</code> for unicast messages in command mode. Unicast transmission in transparent mode.</p> <p>Workaround: Do not use messages with ACK in radio profiles 1, 2 and 3 or firmware update to \geq v1.2.0</p>	$\leq 1.1.0$
KI-002	<p>Description: An active write protection in the Bootloader of Thyone-1 products, that were produced with firmware 1.3.0, prevents the correct work flow of the whole command group <code>CMD_SET_REQ</code> for configuring user settings (non-volatile settings).</p> <p>Affected functions: Configuration of the non-volatile User settings of the module using <code>CMD_SET_REQ</code></p> <p>Workaround: Update to firmware version $\geq 1.4.0$.</p>	$\leq 1.3.0$
KI-003	<p>Description: Unicast transmission of radio packets with ACK request can result in false positive acknowledgements (<code>CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP</code> with status 0x00). This behaviour can be observed in about 0.4% of packet transmissions.</p> <p>Affected functions: Data transmission in unicast modes.</p> <p>Workaround: In applications where loss of data packets have critical consequences, it is recommended to add redundancy by adding retries at the application level.</p>	$\leq 1.4.0$

KI-004	<p>Description: Unicast transmission of radio packets with ACK request can result in loss of the radio link.</p> <p>Affected functions: Data transmission in unicast modes using 125 kb/s radio.</p> <p>Workaround: Radio must be restarted by a module reset, a radio data transmission or setting a new radio channel.</p>	$\leq 1.4.0$
KI-005	<p>Description: Remote GPIO functions not supported when radio encryption is enabled (see user setting <code>ENCRYPTION_MODE</code>).</p> <p>Affected functions: Remote GPIO functions.</p> <p>Workaround: None.</p>	$\leq 1.6.0$

17. Design in guide

17.1. Advice for schematic and layout

For users with less RF experience it is advisable to closely copy the relating EV-Board with respect to schematic and layout, as it is a proven design. The layout should be conducted with particular care, because even small deficiencies could affect the radio performance and its range or even the conformity.

The following general advice should be taken into consideration:

- A clean, stable power supply is strongly recommended. Interference, especially oscillation can severely restrain range and conformity.
- Variations in voltage level should be avoided.
- LDOs, properly designed in, usually deliver a proper regulated voltage.
- Blocking capacitors and a ferrite bead in the power supply line can be included to filter and smoothen the supply voltage when necessary.



No fixed values can be recommended, as these depend on the circumstances of the application (main power source, interferences etc.).



The use of an external reset IC should be considered if one of the following points is relevant:



- The slew rate of the power supply exceeds the electrical specifications.
- The effect of different current consumptions on the voltage level of batteries or voltage regulators should be considered. The module draws higher currents in certain scenarios like start-up or radio transmit which may lead to a voltage drop on the supply. A restart under such circumstances should be prevented by ensuring that the supply voltage does not drop below the minimum specifications.
- Voltage levels below the minimum recommended voltage level may lead to malfunction. The reset pin of the module shall be held on LOW logic level whenever the VDD is not stable or below the minimum operating Voltage.
- Special care must be taken in case of battery powered systems.

- Elements for ESD protection should be placed on all pins that are accessible from the outside and should be placed close to the accessible area. For example, the RF-pin is accessible when using an external antenna and should be protected.
- ESD protection for the antenna connection must be chosen such as to have a minimum effect on the RF signal. For example, a protection diode with low capacitance such as the 8231606A or a 68 nH air-core coil connecting the RF-line to ground give good results.
- Placeholders for optional antenna matching or additional filtering are recommended.
- The antenna path should be kept as short as possible.



Again, no fixed values can be recommended, as they depend on the influencing circumstances of the application (antenna, interferences etc.).

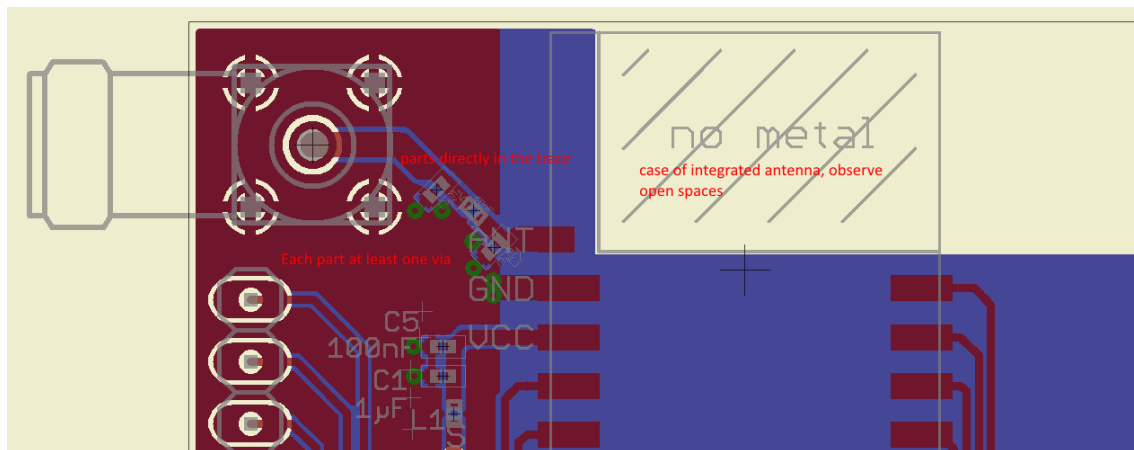


Figure 30: Layout

- To avoid the risk of short circuits and interference there should be no routing underneath the module on the top layer of the baseboard.
- On the second layer, a ground plane is recommended, to provide good grounding and shielding to any following layers and application environment.
- In case of integrated antennas it is required to have areas free from ground. This area should be copied from the EV-Board.
- The area with the integrated antenna must overlap with the carrier board and should not protrude, as it is matched to sitting directly on top of a PCB.
- Modules with integrated antennas should be placed with the antenna at the edge of the main board. It should not be placed in the middle of the main board or far away from the edge. This is to avoid tracks beside the antenna.

- Filter and blocking capacitors should be placed directly in the tracks without stubs, to achieve the best effect.
- Antenna matching elements should be placed close to the antenna / connector, blocking capacitors close to the module.
- Ground connections for the module and the capacitors should be kept as short as possible and with at least one separate through hole connection to the ground layer.
- ESD protection elements should be placed as close as possible to the exposed areas.

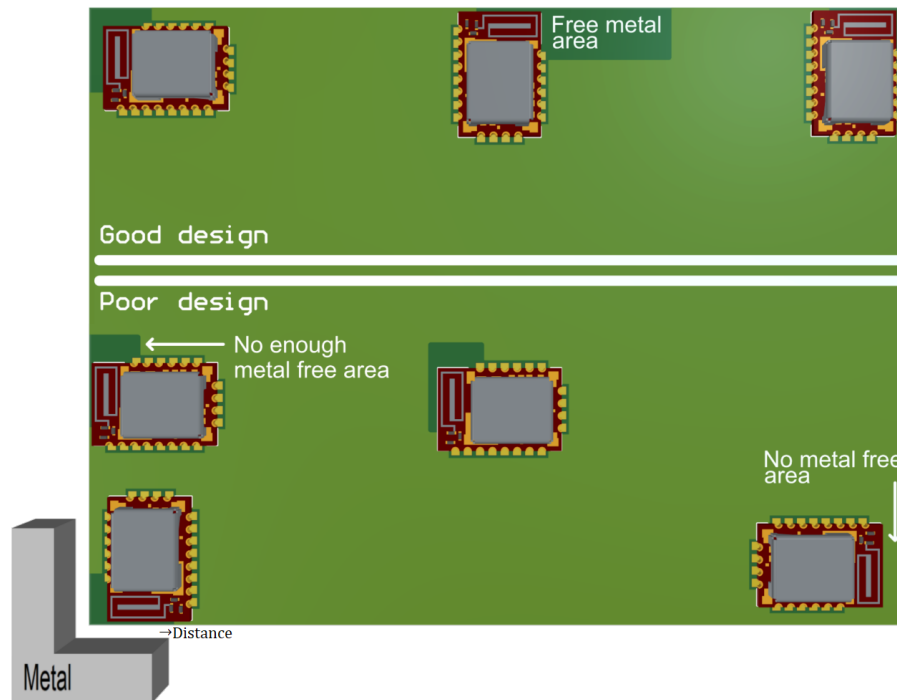


Figure 31: Placement of the module with integrated antenna

17.2. Designing the antenna connection

The antenna should be connected with a $50\ \Omega$ line. This is needed to obtain impedance matching to the module and avoids reflections. Here we show as an example how to calculate the dimensions of a $50\ \Omega$ line in form of a micro strip above ground, as this is easiest to calculate. Other connections like coplanar or strip line are more complicated to calculate but can offer more robustness to EMC. There are free calculation tools available in the internet.

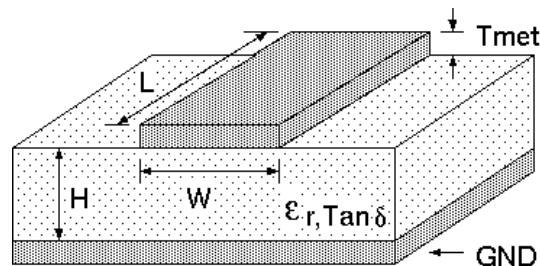


Figure 32: Dimensioning the antenna connection as micro strip

The width W for a micro strip can be calculated using the following equation:

$$W = 1.25 \times \left(\frac{5.98 \times H}{e^{\frac{50 \times \sqrt{\epsilon_r + 1.41}}{87}}} - T_{met} \right) \quad (1)$$

Example:

A FR4 material with $\epsilon_r = 4.3$, a height $H = 1000 \mu\text{m}$ and a copper thickness of $T_{met} = 18 \mu\text{m}$ will lead to a trace width of $W \sim 1.9 \text{ mm}$. To ease the calculation of the micro strip line (or e.g. a coplanar) many calculators can be found in the internet.

- As rule of thumb a distance of about $3 \times W$ should be observed between the micro strip and other traces / ground.
- The micro strip refers to ground, therefore there has to be the ground plane underneath the trace.
- Keep the feeding line as short as possible.

17.3. Antenna solutions

There exist several kinds of antennas, which are optimized for different needs. Chip antennas are optimized for minimal size requirements but at the expense of range, PCB antennas are optimized for minimal costs, and are generally a compromise between size and range. Both usually fit inside a housing.

Range optimization in general is at the expense of space. Antennas that are bigger in size, so that they would probably not fit in a small housing, are usually equipped with a RF connector. A benefit of this connector may be to use it to lead the RF signal through a metal plate (e.g. metal housing, cabinet).

As a rule of thumb a minimum distance of $\lambda / 10$ (which is 3.5 cm @ 868 MHz and 1.2 cm @ 2.44 GHz) from the antenna to any other metal should be kept. Metal placed further away will not directly influence the behavior of the antenna, but will anyway produce shadowing.



Keep the antenna as far as possible from large metal objects to avoid electro-magnetic field blocking.

In the following chapters, some special types of antenna are described.

17.3.1. Wire antenna

An effective antenna is a $\lambda/4$ radiator with a suiting ground plane. The simplest realization is a piece of wire. It's length is depending on the used radio frequency, so for example 8.6 cm 868.0 MHz and 3.1 cm for 2.440 GHz as frequency. This radiator needs a ground plane at its feeding point. Ideally, it is placed vertically in the middle of the ground plane. As this is often not possible because of space requirements, a suitable compromise is to bend the wire away from the PCB respective to the ground plane. The $\lambda/4$ radiator has approximately 40 Ω input impedance. Therefore, matching is not required.

17.3.2. Chip antenna

There are many chip antennas from various manufacturers. The benefit of a chip antenna is obviously the minimal space required and reasonable costs. However, this is often at the expense of range. For the chip antennas, reference designs should be followed as closely as possible, because only in this constellation can the stated performance be achieved.

17.3.3. PCB antenna

PCB antenna designs can be very different. The special attention can be on the miniaturization or on the performance. The benefits of the PCB antenna are their small / not existing (if PCB space is available) costs, however the EV of a PCB antenna holds more risk of failure than the use of a finished antenna. Most PCB antenna designs are a compromise of range and space between chip antennas and connector antennas.

17.3.4. Antennas provided by Würth Elektronik eiSos

17.3.4.1. 2600130021 - Himalia dipole antenna



Figure 33: Himalia dipole antenna

Due to the fact that the antenna has dipole topology, there is no need for an additional ground plane. Nevertheless, the specification was measured edge mounted and 90 ° bent on a 100 x 100 mm ground plane.

Specification	Value
Frequency range [GHz]	2.4 – 2.5
Impedance [Ω]	50
VSWR	$\leq 2:1$
Polarization	Linear
Radiation	Omni-Directional
Peak Gain [dBi]	2.8
Average Gain [dBi]	-0.6
Efficiency	85 %
Dimensions (L x d) [mm]	83.1 x 10
Weight [g]	7.4
Connector	SMA plug
Operating temp. [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]	-40 – +80

Special care must be taken for FCC certification when using this external antenna to fulfill the requirement of permanently attached antenna or unique coupling, for example by using the certified dipole antenna in a closed housing, so that it is possible to remove it only through professional installation.

18. Reference design

¹Radiation characteristic shown is valid for the module on the EV-Board. It is important to be aware that size of groundplane and placement of module has influence on the radiation pattern.

18.1. Trace design

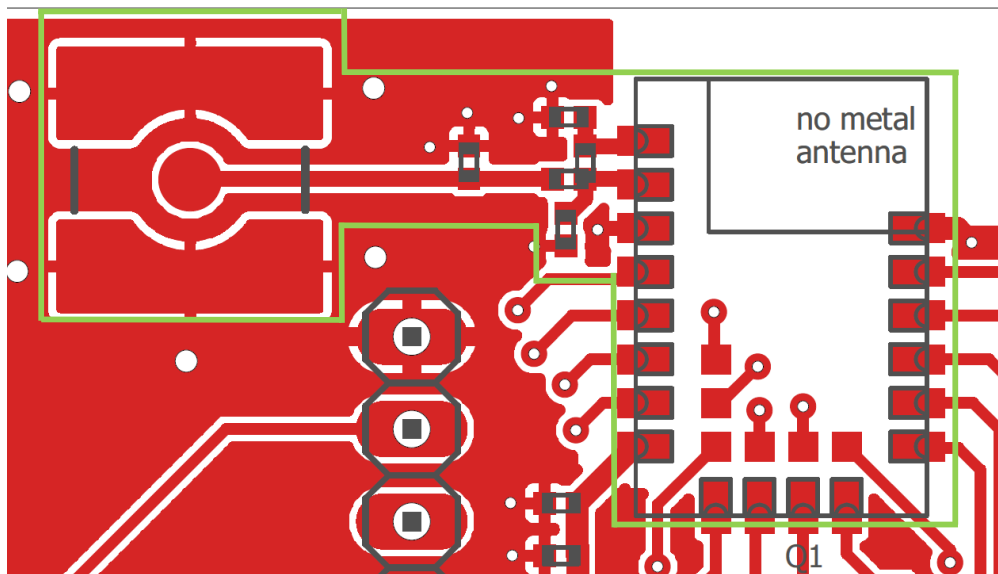


Figure 34: Trace design: Layout

Nr	Copper		Isolation	
1	0.035mm		10mil	
2	0.018mm		1mm	
15	0.018mm		10mil	
16	0.035mm			
Gesamt: 1.614mm				

Figure 35: Reference design: Stack-up

- Top layer is used for routing, filled with ground plane except area under the module and antenna free area.
- Second layer is filled with ground plane, except the antenna free area.
- Third layer is the supply layer, except antenna free area. Some routing is allowed, not dividing the supply layer into many or too small parts.
- Bottom layer is used for routing and filled with ground.

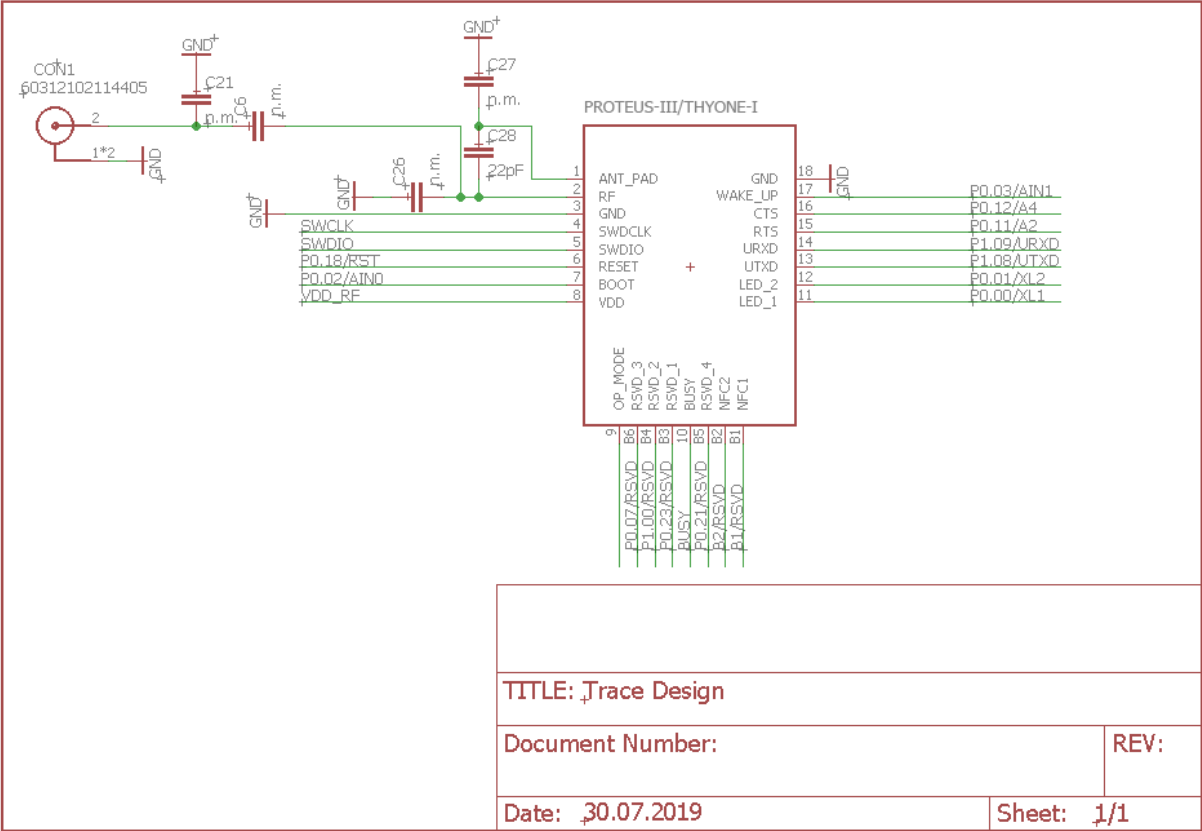


Figure 36: Trace design: Schematic

The RF pin of module can be coupled to on-board PCB antenna or an external antenna. Two variants of the Thyone-I are certified:

- For the on-board PCB antenna: 22pF shall be assembled on C28.
 - If additional tuning is needed in the end application, C27 and C26 can be assembled.
 - The exact values of C27 and C26 shall be specified in the end application corresponding to the individual need.

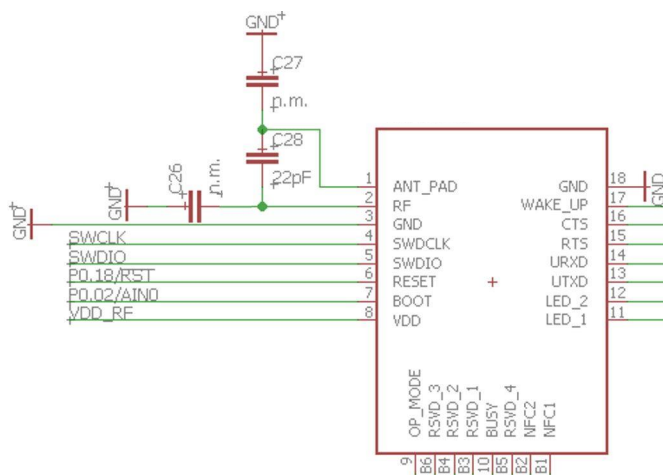


Figure 37: On-board PCB antenna

- For the external antenna: 22pF shall be assembled on C6.
 - If additional tuning is needed in the end application, C21 and C26 can be assembled.
 - The exact values of C21 and C26 shall be specified in the end application corresponding to the individual need.

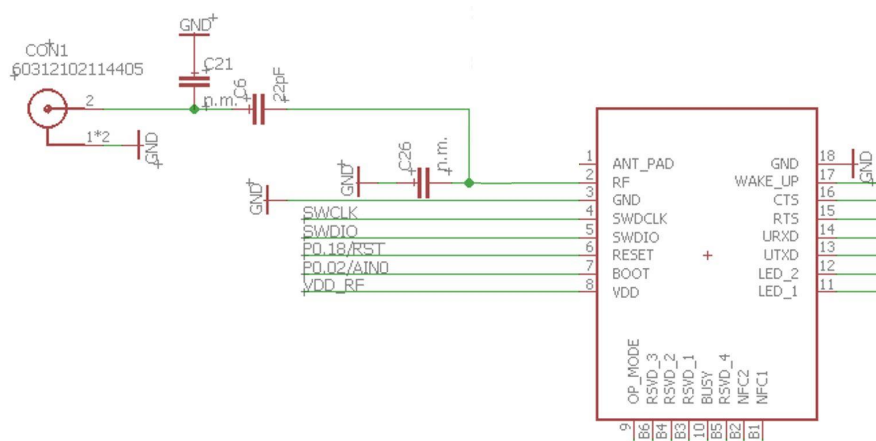


Figure 38: External antenna connection



To reference to the Würth Elektronik eiSos' FCC ID it is mandatory to use the trace design.

19. Manufacturing information

19.1. Moisture sensitivity level

This wireless connectivity product is categorized as JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level 3 (MSL3), which requires special handling.

More information regarding the MSL requirements can be found in the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 standard on www.jedec.org.

More information about the handling, picking, shipping and the usage of moisture/reflow and/or process sensitive products can be found in the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033 standard on www.jedec.org.

19.2. Soldering

19.2.1. Reflow soldering

Attention must be paid on the thickness of the solder resist between the host PCB top side and the modules bottom side. Only lead-free assembly is recommended according to JEDEC J-STD020.

Profile feature		Value
Preheat temperature Min	$T_{S \text{ Min}}$	150 °C
Preheat temperature Max	$T_{S \text{ Max}}$	200 °C
Preheat time from $T_{S \text{ Min}}$ to $T_{S \text{ Max}}$	t_S	60 - 120 seconds
Ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)		3 °C / second max.
Liquidous temperature	T_L	217 °C
Time t_L maintained above T_L	t_L	60 - 150 seconds
Peak package body temperature	T_P	260 °C
Time within 5 °C of actual peak temperature	t_P	20 - 30 seconds
Ramp-down Rate (T_P to T_L)		6 °C / second max.
Time 20 °C to T_P		8 minutes max.

Table 25: Classification reflow soldering profile, Note: refer to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E

It is recommended to solder this module on the last reflow cycle of the PCB. For solder paste use a LFM-48W or Indium based SAC 305 alloy (Sn 96.5 / Ag 3.0 / Cu 0.5 / Indium 8.9HF / Type 3 / 89%) type 3 or higher.

The reflow profile must be adjusted based on the thermal mass of the entire populated PCB, heat transfer efficiency of the reflow oven and the specific type of solder paste used. Based on the specific process and PCB layout the optimal soldering profile must be adjusted and verified. Other soldering methods (e.g. vapor phase) have not been verified and have to be validated

by the customer at their own risk. Rework is not recommended.

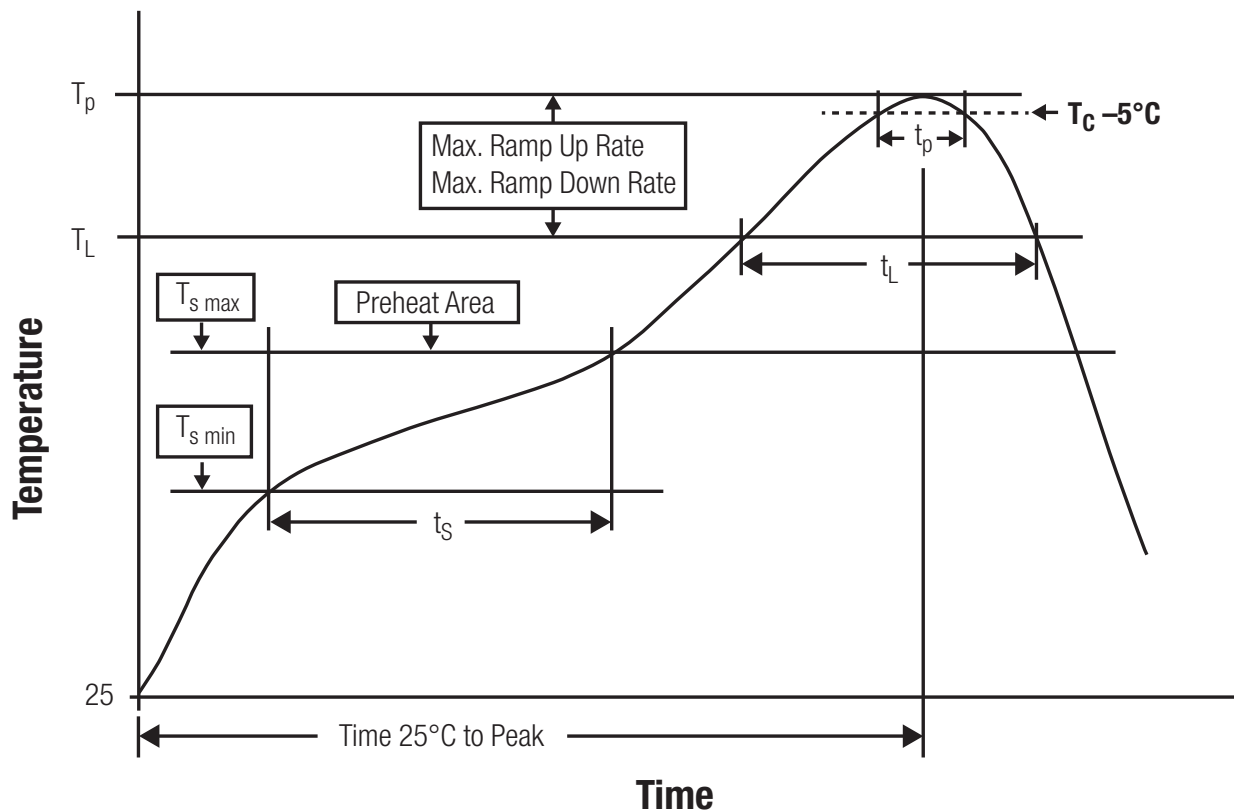


Figure 39: Reflow soldering profile

After reflow soldering, visually inspect the board to confirm proper alignment

19.2.2. Cleaning

Do not clean the product. Any residue cannot be easily removed by washing. Use a "no clean" soldering paste and do not clean the board after soldering.

- Do not clean the product with water. Capillary effects can draw water into the gap between the host PCB and the module, absorbing water underneath it. If water is trapped inside, it may short-circuit adjoining pads. The water may also destroy the label and ink-jet printed text on it.
- Cleaning processes using alcohol or other organic solvents may draw solder flux residues into the housing, which won't be detected in a post-wash inspection. The solvent may also destroy the label and ink-jet printed text on it.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning as it will permanently damage the part, particularly the crystal oscillators.

19.2.3. Potting and coating

- If the product is potted in the customer application, the potting material might shrink or expand during and after hardening. Shrinking could lead to an incomplete seal, allowing contaminants into the component. Expansion could damage components. We recommend a manual inspection after potting to avoid these effects.
- Conformal coating or potting results in loss of warranty.
- The RF shield will not protect the part from low-viscosity coatings and potting. An undefined amount of coating and potting will enter inside the shielding.
- Conformal coating and potting will influence the parts of the radio front end and consequently influence the radio performance.
- Potting will influence the temperature behaviour of the device. This might be critical for components with high power.

19.2.4. Other notations

- Do not attempt to improve the grounding by forming metal strips directly to the EMI covers or soldering on ground cables, as it may damage the part and will void the warranty.
- Always solder every pad to the host PCB even if some are unused, to improve the mechanical strength of the module.
- The part is sensitive to ultrasonic waves, as such do not use ultrasonic cleaning, welding or other processing. Any ultrasonic processing will void the warranty.

19.3. ESD handling

This product is highly sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). As such, always use proper ESD precautions when handling. Make sure to handle the part properly throughout all stages of production, including on the host PCB where the module is installed. For ESD ratings, refer to the module series' maximum ESD section. For more information, refer to the relevant chapter 2. Failing to follow the aforementioned recommendations can result in severe damage to the part.

- the first contact point when handling the PCB is always between the local GND and the host PCB GND, unless there is a galvanic coupling between the local GND (for example work table) and the host PCB GND.
- Before assembling an antenna patch, connect the grounds.
- While handling the RF pin, avoid contact with any charged capacitors and be careful when contacting any materials that can develop charges (for example coaxial cable with around 50-80 pF/m, patch antenna with around 10 pF, soldering iron etc.)
- Do not touch any exposed area of the antenna to avoid electrostatic discharge. Do not let the antenna area be touched in a non ESD-safe manner.
- When soldering, use an ESD-safe soldering iron.

19.4. Safety recommendations

It is your duty to ensure that the product is allowed to be used in the destination country and within the required environment. Usage of the product can be dangerous and must be tested and verified by the end user. Be especially careful of:

- Use in areas with risk of explosion (for example oil refineries, gas stations).
- Use in areas such as airports, aircraft, hospitals, etc., where the product may interfere with other electronic components.

It is the customer's responsibility to ensure compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements as well as applicable environmental regulations. Disassembling the product is not allowed. Evidence of tampering will void the warranty.

- Compliance with the instructions in the product manual is recommended for correct product set-up.
- The product must be provided with a consolidated voltage source. The wiring must meet all applicable fire and security prevention standards.
- Handle with care. Avoid touching the pins as there could be ESD damage.

Be careful when working with any external components. When in doubt consult the technical documentation and relevant standards. Always use an antenna with the proper characteristics.



Würth Elektronik eiSos radio modules with high output power of up to 500 mW generate a large amount of heat while transmitting. The manufacturer of the end device must take care of potentially necessary actions for his application.

20. Product testing

20.1. Würth Elektronik eiSos in-house production tests

To achieve a high quality standard, Würth Elektronik eiSos follows a philosophy of supplying fully tested radio modules. At the end of the production process, every unit undergoes an optical inspection. Here the quality of soldering, edge castellation and edge milling is monitored.

If this has been passed, the radio modules are handed over to the automatic test equipment for the electrical characterization. This includes:

- Voltage and current tests to ensure proper electrical performance
- RF characteristics (frequency, spectrum, TX power) measurement and calibration
- Radio communication tests
- Firmware and serial number programming
- Host interface communication tests

The automated testing process is logged for internal quality control. The gained measurement data of each unit is analysed to detect defective parts and investigate the corresponding root cause. Defective radio modules are discarded, in order to guarantee a 100% failure-free delivery to customers.

20.2. EMS production tests

The rigorous in-series production testing ensures that EMS don't need to duplicate firmware tests or measurements. This streamlines the process and eliminates the need for additional testing over analogue and digital interfaces during device production. When it comes to device testing, the ideal focus should be on module assembly quality:

- All module pins are soldered properly on the base PCB
- There are no short circuits
- The mounting process did not damage the module
- The communication between host and radio module is working
- The antenna is connected properly

Simple "Go/No go" tests, like checking the RSSI value, give already a hint if the power supply and antenna have been connected properly.

In addition to such standard testing procedures, radio module integrators have the flexibility to perform additional dedicated tests to thoroughly evaluate the device. Specific tests they can consider are:

- Measure module current consumption in a specified operating state. Deviations from expected results (compared to a "Golden Device") can signal potential issues.

- Perform functional tests, including communication checks with the host controller and verification of interfaces.
- Assess fundamental RF characteristics (modulation accuracy, power levels, spectrum). Verify that the device meets expected performance standards.

21. Physical specifications

21.1. Dimensions

Dimensions
12 x 8 x 2 mm

Table 26: Dimensions

21.2. Weight

Weight
< 1 g

Table 27: Weight

21.3. Module drawing

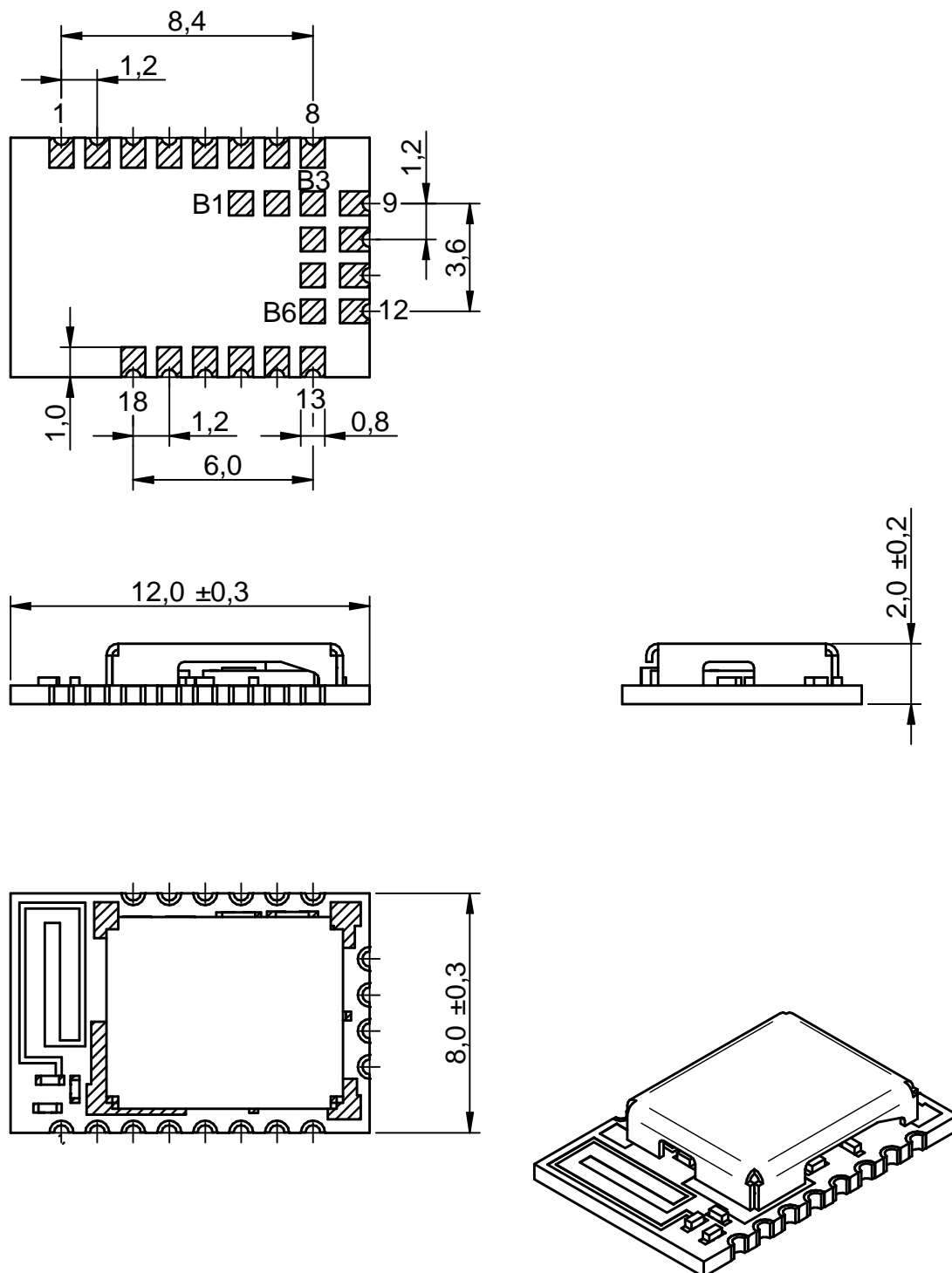


Figure 40: Module dimensions [mm]

21.4. Footprint WE-FP-4+

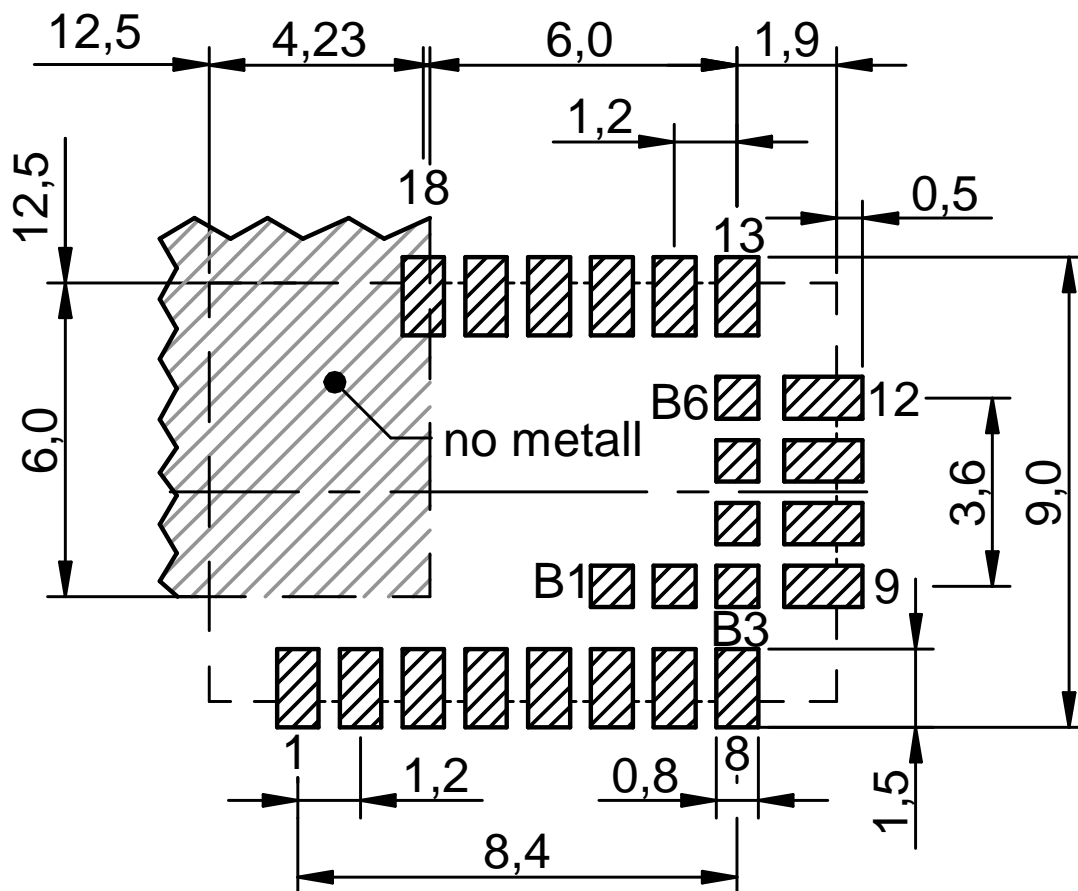


Figure 41: Footprint WE-FP-4+ [mm]

21.5. Antenna free area

To avoid influence and mismatching of the antenna, the recommended free area around the antenna should be maintained. As rule of thumb, a minimum distance of metal parts to the antenna of $\lambda/10$ should be kept (see figure 41). Even though metal parts would influence the characteristic of the antenna, but the direct influence and matching keep an acceptable level.

22. Marking

22.1. Lot number

The 15 digit lot number is printed in numerical digits as well as in form of a machine readable bar code. It is divided into 5 blocks as shown in the following picture and can be translated according to the following table.

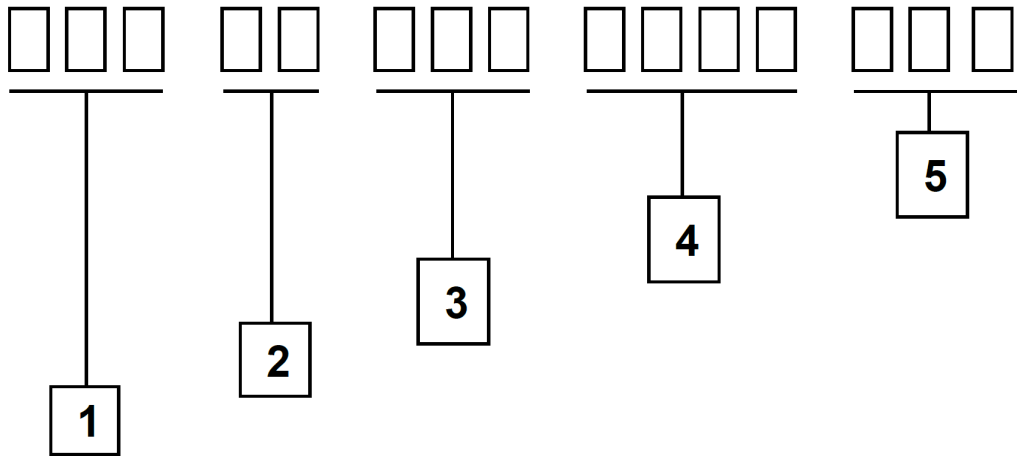


Figure 42: Lot number structure

Block	Information	Example(s)
1	eiSos internal, 3 digits	438
2	eiSos internal, 2 digits	01
3	Radio module hardware version, 3 digits	V2.4 = 024, V12.2 = 122
4	Date code, 4 digits	1703 = week 03 in year 2017, 1816 = week 16 in year 2018
5	Radio module firmware version, 3 digits	V3.2 = 302, V5.13 = 513

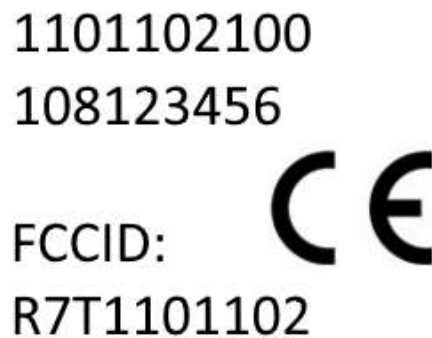
Table 28: Lot number details

As the user can perform a firmware update the printed lot number only shows the factory delivery state. The currently installed firmware can be requested from the module using the corresponding product specific command. The firmware version as well as the hardware version are restricted to show only major and minor version not the patch identifier.

22.2. General labeling information

Labels of Würth Elektronik eiSos radio modules include several fields. Besides the manufacturer identification, the product's *WE* order code, serial number and certification information are placed on the label. In case of small labels, additional certification marks are placed on the label of the reel.

The information on the label are fixed. Only the serial number changes with each entity of the radio module. For Thyone-I the label is as follows:




1101102100
108123456
FCCID: 
R7T1101102

Figure 43: Label of the Thyone-I

23. Information for explosion protection

In case the end product should be used in explosion protection areas, the following information can be used:

- The module itself is unfused.
- The maximum output power of the module is 6 dBm for external antenna and 4 dBm for internal antenna.
- The total capacitance of all capacitors is 7.2 μF .
- The total inductance of all inductors is 10.025 μH .
- A DC/DC regulator is included in the chipset and used to obtain low power functionality.

24. References

- [1] FTDI virtual COM port driver. <https://ftdichip.com/drivers/vcp-drivers/>.
- [2] Würth Elektronik. WE UART Terminal PC tool (Smart Commander). <https://www.we-online.de/wcs-software>.
- [3] Würth Elektronik. Wireless Connectivity SDK for STM32 - Radio module drivers in C-code. https://github.com/WurthElektronik/WirelessConnectivity-SDK_STM32.

25. Regulatory compliance information

25.1. Important notice EU

The use of RF frequencies is limited by national regulations. The Thyone-I has been designed to comply with the RED directive 2014/53/EU of the European Union (EU).

The Thyone-I can be operated without notification and free of charge in the area of the European Union. However, according to the RED directive, restrictions (e.g. in terms of duty cycle or maximum allowed RF power) may apply.



Since the module itself is not fused the voltage supply shall be fed from a power source which is class PS2 according to EN 62368-1.

25.2. Important notice FCC

The use of RF frequencies is limited by national regulations. The Thyone-I has been designed to comply with the FCC Part 15.

The Thyone-I can be operated without notification and free of charge in the area of the United States of America. However, according to the FCC Part 15, restrictions (e.g. in terms of maximum allowed RF power and antenna) may apply.

25.3. Conformity assessment of the final product

The Thyone-I is a subassembly. It is designed to be embedded into other products (products incorporating the Thyone-I are henceforward referred to as "final products").

It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of the final product to ensure that the final product is in compliance with the essential requirements of the underlying national radio regulations.

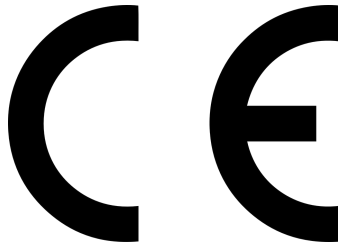
The conformity assessment of the subassembly Thyone-I carried out by Würth Elektronik eiSos does not replace the required conformity assessment of the final product.

25.4. Exemption clause

Relevant regulation requirements are subject to change. Würth Elektronik eiSos does not guarantee the accuracy of the before mentioned information. Directives, technical standards, procedural descriptions and the like may be interpreted differently by the national authorities. Equally, the national laws and restrictions may vary with the country. In case of doubt or uncertainty, we recommend that you consult with the authorities or official certification organizations of the relevant countries. Würth Elektronik eiSos is exempt from any responsibilities or liabilities related to regulatory compliance.

Notwithstanding the above, Würth Elektronik eiSos makes no representations and warranties of any kind related to their accuracy, correctness, completeness and/or usability for customer applications. No responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies or incompleteness.

25.5. EU Declaration of conformity



EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Radio equipment: 2611011021000

The manufacturer: Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG
Max-Eyth-Straße 1
74638 Waldenburg

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

Object of the declaration: 2611011021000

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation Directive 2014/53/EU and 2011/65/EU with its amending Annex II EU 2015/863 . Following harmonised norms or technical specifications have been applied:

EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)
EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 (2019-11)
EN 301 489-17 V3.2.4 (2020-09)
EN 62479 : 2010
EN 62368-1:2014 + AC:2015 +A11:2019

i.A. G. Exler

Trier, 18th of December 2020

Place and date of issue

25.6. UK Declaration of conformity



DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Product: Thyone-I Radio Module
Model/type: 2611011021000

The manufacturer: Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG
Max-Eyth-Straße 1
74638 Waldenburg

The importer: Würth Electronics UK Limited
8th Floor, 8 Exchange Quay, Salford Quays
Manchester GB - M5 3EJ

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

Object of the declaration: 2611011021000

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant UK Statutory Instruments: The Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017 No. 1206) & The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012 No.3032) .

References to the relevant designated standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:

EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)
EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 (2019-11)
EN 301 489-17 V3.2.4 (2020-09)
EN 62479 : 2010
EN 62368-1:2014 + AC:2015 +A11:2019

i.A. G. Eckhardt

Gudrun Eckhardt, Teamleader Hardware Development, Trier, 28th of April 2023
Name, Function, Place and date of issue


25.7. FCC Compliance Statement (US)

FCC ID: R7T1101102

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.
(FCC 15.19)

Modifications (FCC 15.21)
Caution: Changes or modifications for this equipment not expressly approved by Würth Elektronik eiSos may void the FCC authorization to operate this equipment.

25.7.1. FCC certificate



TCB

GRANT OF EQUIPMENT
AUTHORIZATION
Certification
Issued Under the Authority of the
Federal Communications Commission
By:

TCB

Telefication B.V.
Edisonstraat 12a
Zevenaar, NL-6902 PK
Netherlands

Date of Grant: 11/27/2019
Application
Dated: 11/06/2019

Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co KG
Max-Eyth-Strasse 1
Waldenburger, 74638
Germany
Attention: Gudrun Eckhardt, Manager

NOT TRANSFERABLE

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION is hereby issued to the named
GRANTEE, and is VALID ONLY for the equipment identified hereon for
use under the Commission's Rules and Regulations listed below.

FCC IDENTIFIER: R7T1101102
Name of Grantee: Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co KG
Equipment Class: Digital Transmission System
Notes: Radio module HVIN 1101102
Modular Type: Single Modular

Grant Notes	FCC Rule Parts	Frequency Range (MHz)	Output Watts	Frequency Emission Tolerance Designator
CC	15C	2402.0 - 2480.0	0.0042	

Output power listed is conducted. Single modular approval for portable RF Exposure conditions.
Approval is limited to OEM installations only. OEM integrators must be provided with antenna installation
instructions. OEM integrators and end users must be provided with transmitter operating conditions for satisfying
RF exposure compliance. This grant is valid only when the device is sold to OEM integrators and the OEM
integrators are instructed to ensure that the end user has no manual instructions to remove or install the device.
Only those antenna(s) tested with the device or similar antenna(s) with equal or lesser gain may be used with this
transmitter.

CC: This device is certified pursuant to two different Part 15 rules sections.


Certificate No.: 192180963/AA/00	Gürhan Vural Product Assessor	
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Figure 44: FCC certificate

25.8. IC Compliance Statement (Canada)


Certification Number: 5136A-1101102
HVIN: 1101102

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 harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

25.8.1. IC certificate

telefication bv
The Netherlands
Chamber of Commerce
51565536
www.telefication.com



telefication

TECHNICAL ACCEPTANCE
CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICAT D'ACCEPTABILITÉ
TECHNIQUE

CERTIFICATION No. No. DE CERTIFICATION	5136A-1101102			
TELEFICATION No. No. DE TELEFICATION	192170345/AA/00			
TEST SITE No. No. DE LABORATOIRE	3699A			
ISSUED TO DÉLIVRÉ À				
TYPE OF EQUIPMENT GENRE DE MATÉRIEL	SPREAD SPECTRUM DEVICE (2400-2483.5 MHz)			
TRADE NAME AND MODEL MARQUE ET MODÈLE	Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG / 1101102			
CERTIFIED TO CERTIFIÉ SELON LE	SPECIFICATION CAHIER DES CHARGES	RSS-102 RSS-247	ISSUE ÉDITION	5 2

Certification of equipment means only that the equipment has met the requirements of the above-noted specification. Licence applications, where applicable to use certified equipment, are acted on accordingly by the ISDE issuing office and will depend on the existing radio environment, service and location of operation. This certificate is issued on condition that the holder complies and will continue to comply with the requirements and procedures issued by ISDE. The equipment for which this certificate is issued shall not be manufactured, imported, distributed, leased, offered for sale or sold unless the equipment complies with the applicable technical specifications and procedures issued by ISDE.

La certification du matériel signifie seulement que le matériel a satisfait aux exigences de la norme indiquée ci-dessus. Les demandes de licences nécessaires pour l'utilisation du matériel certifié sont traitées en conséquence par le bureau de délivrance d'ISDE et dépendent des conditions radio ambiantes, du service et de l'emplacement d'exploitation. Le présent certificat est délivré à la condition que le titulaire satisfasse et continue de satisfaire aux exigences et aux procédures d'ISDE. Le matériel à l'égard duquel le présent certificat est délivré ne doit pas être fabriqué, importé, distribué, loué, mis en vente ou vendu à moins d'être conforme aux procédures et aux spécifications techniques applicables publiées par ISDE.


ISSUED BY TELEFICATION BV (NL0001), RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATION BODY BY INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CANADA
DÉLIVRÉ PAR TELEFICATION BV (NL0001), ORGANISME DE CERTIFICATION RECONNU PAR INNOVATION, SCIENCES ET DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE CANADA


I hereby attest that the subject equipment was tested and found in compliance with the above-noted specification.
J'atteste, par la présente, que le matériel a fait l'objet d'essai et a été jugé conforme à la spécification ci-dessus

DATE 02 Dec 2019 BY
Gürhan Vural
Product Assessor

This certificate has one annex.





 laboratory

 certification


 approvals

Figure 45: IC certificate

25.9. FCC and IC requirements to OEM integrators

This module has been granted modular approval. OEM integrators for host products may use the module in their final products without additional FCC/IC (Industry Canada) certification if they meet the following conditions. Otherwise, additional FCC/IC approvals must be obtained. The host product with the module installed must be evaluated for simultaneous transmission requirements.

- The users manual for the host product must clearly indicate the operating requirements and conditions that must be observed to ensure compliance with current FCC/IC RF exposure guidelines.
- To comply with FCC/IC regulations limiting both maximum RF output power and human exposure to RF radiation, the maximum antenna gain including cable loss in a mobile-only exposure condition must not exceed 6 dBi.
- A label must be affixed to the outside of the host product with the following statements:
This device contains FCCID: R7T1101102
This equipment contains equipment certified under ICID: 5136A-1101102
- The final host / module combination may also need to be evaluated against the FCC Part 15B criteria for unintentional radiators in order to be properly authorized for operation as a Part 15 digital device.
- If the final host / module combination is intended for use as a portable device (see classifications below) the host manufacturer is responsible for separate approvals for the SAR requirements from FCC Part 2.1093 and RSS-102.

OEM requirements:

The OEM must ensure that the following conditions are met.

- The Thyone-I will be used at a distance of at least 10 mm.
- End users of products, which contain the module, must not have the ability to alter the firmware that governs the operation of the module. The agency grant is valid only when the module is incorporated into a final product by OEM integrators.
- The end-user must not be provided with instructions to remove, adjust or install the module.
- The Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) must ensure that FCC labeling requirements are met. This includes a clearly visible label on the outside of the final product. Attaching a label to a removable portion of the final product, such as a battery cover, is not permitted.
- The label must include the following text:
Contains FCC ID: R7T1101102
The enclosed device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(i.) this device may not cause harmful interference and
(ii.) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may

cause undesired operation.

When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement above on it, the information required by this paragraph shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed. However, the FCC identifier or the unique identifier, as appropriate, must be displayed on the device.

- The user manual for the end product must also contain the text given above.
 - Changes or modifications not expressly approved could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment.
 - The OEM must ensure that timing requirements according to 47 CFR 15.231(a-c) are met.
 - The OEM must sign the OEM Modular Approval Agreement.
 - The module must be used with only the following approved antenna(s).

25.9.1. Pre-certified antennas

The Thyone-I is pre-certified with the following antennas.

Product	Certified antenna
Thyone-I (2611011021000)	PCB antenna included in the Thyone-I

25.10. TELEC radio law approval (Japan)

Japanese Radio Law Compliance



ID-Code
(Interference
provision)

This device has passed the Radio Law approval for Japan through the registered certification body TELEC. The corresponding ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses) standard has been applied. Accordingly, the market approval is given by the MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications).

This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid)

The MAC address of the radio device maintains the format 00:18:DA:xx:xx:xx. The latter part xx:xx:xx of the MAC address coincides with the serial number of the device.

25.10.1. Label

Due to the size of the Thyone-I label, the certification label of the Thyone-I is not placed onto the module label.

2611011021000:



After integration of the Thyone-I in the end device, the corresponding certification label must be recognized from the outside. Otherwise this information must be referenced on the housing as well as in the user manual. E labeling is allowed.

25.10.2. Certified antennas

The Thyone-I is pre-certified with the following antennas.

Product	Certified antenna
Thyone-I (2611011021000)	PCB antenna included in the Thyone-I

¹ Additional, not yet certified, antennas must be re-certified without retesting. Only antenna gain and antenna characteristic diagrams must be specified. Contact your Business Development Manager (BDM) to get support in certifying your own antenna.

25.10.3. TELEC certificate

telefication bv
The Netherlands
Chamber of Commerce
51565536
www.telefication.com



telefication

Certificate
of
Radio Equipment in JAPAN
No: 201-190950 / 00

Telefication, operating as Conformity Assessment Body (CAB ID Number: 201) with respect to Japan, declares that the listed product complies with the Technical Regulations Conformity Certification of Specified Radio equipment (ordinance of MPT N° 37,1981)

Product description: **Radio module HVIN 1101102**
 Trademark: **Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG**
 Type designation: **2611011024000 and 2611011021000**
 Serial No.: -
 Hardware / Software version: **HW-V1.2 / 1.0**

Manufacturer: **Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG**
 Address: **Max-Eyth-Strasse 1**
 City: **74638 Waldenburg**
 Country: **Germany**

This certificate is granted to:
 Name: **Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG**
 Address: **Max-Eyth-Strasse 1**
 City: **74638 Waldenburg**
 Country: **Germany**

This certificate has THREE Annexes.

Zevenaar, 14 January 2020

CAB


 David Chen
Product Assessor





laboratory



certification



approvals

Figure 46: TELEC certificate

The Thyone-I complies with the provisions on the Equipment Type Approval WPC Wing for India.

25.11.1. ETA-WPC certificate

**Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications
WPC Wing
Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.**

[Generation of Equipment Type Approval (ETA) through self-declaration issued under O.M. No. ETA-WPC /Policy/2018-19 dated 26 February, 2019].

THIS ETA IS ISSUED FOR A SINGLE MODEL WITH MODEL NAME Thyone-I

Registration No: ETA-SD-20230302060

Date: 06-04-2023

I). Details of Applicant and Parameters of Equipment:

1.	Name & Address of the first Applicant. (Indian Manufacturer/ Authorised Indian representative for foreign manufacturer)	WURTH ELECTRONICS SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, Ground and 1st Floor, No. 3, Prestige Sterling Square, Madras Bank Road, Next to Airlines Hotel, Banglore, Bengaluru Bangalore Urban, Karnataka, 560001, Bangalore Urban,KARNATAKA,560001
2.	Equipment category	WE-ProWare Module
3.	Make	Wurth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG,Germany
4.	Model	Thyone-I
5.	Frequency range(s) of Equipment	1. 2403-2479 MHz
6.	Max output power/Field strength/PSD	1. E.I.R.P. (dBm). 4

1 / 2

Figure 47: ETA-WPC certificate page 1

7.	Applicable Gazette Notification(s)	1. 45 (E) Dated 28-01-2005	
8.	RF Test Report details:-		
	Name&Address /Country of accredited laboratory issuing the RF test report	Accreditation Certificate Reference/Number	Test Report No. and Date
	CTC advanced GmbH & Untertuerkheimer Strasse 6 10 66117 Saarbruecken / Germany	D-PL-12076-01-01	1-9813/20-03-02 & 12-10-2020

II). Terms and Conditions

- (i). This certificate will not be valid in case any change in the above parameters and not conforming to the Gazette Notification mentioned in sl.no 7 above.
- (ii). Use of such equipment has been exempted from licensing requirement vide Gazette Notification mentioned in sl. no. 7, on Non-interference,Non-protectionand sharing (non-exclusive) basis.
- (iii). Use of such equipment in case not conforming to above notification will require a specific wireless operating license, as applicable from this Ministry.
- (iv). Field units of WPC Wing reserve the right for sample check/audit carried out for the purpose of RF analysis/spectrum monitoring in view to avoid interference to other wireless users and ensure compliance of technical parameters mentioned in sl no. 5,6&7.
- (v). This certificate is valid only for equipment which are exempted from import licensing requirements as per the Import Policy of DGFT and for import of such device, a self-declaration based, system generated (Saralsanchar) Import undertaking/ permission is required.
- (vi). The applicant is liable for prosecution under Indian Law in case of any wrong declaration/ submission of ingenuine RF test report(s) for issue of ETA through Self-Declaration.

Note:

1. Once ETA through self-declaration is generated for a model, subsequently it may be utilized by other person(s) for import/usage purpose in India.
2. The importers of above model shall comply with other import related requirements, if any, with Customs.

This is Self-generated certificate. Hence, no signature is required. It may be downloaded/verified from the website <https://saralsanchar.gov.in>.

Figure 48: ETA-WPC certificate page 2

26. Important notes

The following conditions apply to all goods within the wireless connectivity and sensors product range of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG:

General customer responsibility

Some goods within the product range of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG contain statements regarding general suitability for certain application areas. These statements about suitability are based on our knowledge and experience of typical requirements concerning the areas, serve as general guidance and cannot be estimated as binding statements about the suitability for a customer application. The responsibility for the applicability and use in a particular customer design is always solely within the authority of the customer. Due to this fact, it is up to the customer to evaluate, where appropriate to investigate and to decide whether the device with the specific product characteristics described in the product specification is valid and suitable for the respective customer application or not. Accordingly, the customer is cautioned to verify that the documentation is current before placing orders.

Customer responsibility related to specific, in particular safety-relevant applications

It has to be clearly pointed out that the possibility of a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of the usual lifetime cannot be completely eliminated in the current state of the art, even if the products are operated within the range of the specifications. The same statement is valid for all software source code and firmware parts contained in or used with or for products in the wireless connectivity and sensor product range of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG. In certain customer applications requiring a high level of safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health, it must be ensured by most advanced technological aid of suitable design of the customer application that no injury or damage is caused to third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.

Best care and attention

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User manual Thyone-I

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A. Additional CRC8 Information

This Annex gives an example CRC8 implementation and test vectors.

A.1. Example CRC8 Implementation

```
#include <stdint.h>

uint8_t Get_CRC8(uint8_t * bufP, uint16_t len)
{
    uint8_t crc = 0x00;
    for (uint16_t i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        crc ^= bufP[i];
    }
    return crc;
}
```

Code 1: Example CRC8 Implementation

A.2. CRC8 Test Vectors

Input data	Data length	Resulting CRC8
Null	0	0x00
0x02 0x01 0x00 0x00	4	0x03
0x02 0x87 0x01 0x00 0x16	5	0x92
0x02 0x04 0x04 0x00 0x41 0x42 0x43 0x44	8	0x06
0x02 0x88 0x07 0x00 0x00 0x55 0x00 0x00 0xDA 0x18 0x00	11	0x1A

Table 29: CRC8 Test Vectors

B. Example code for host integration

The following code is an example implementation of a function to transmit data using a 2 byte length field in the command frame. For demonstration reasons, the Proteus-III has been taken. The full function codes of all radio modules are available in the Wireless Connectivity SDK (www.we-online.com/wco-SDK).

```
#define CMD_PAYLOAD_MAX 964
typedef struct {
    uint8_t Stx;
    uint8_t Cmd;
    uint16_t Length;           /* LSB first */
    uint8_t Data[CMD_PAYLOAD_MAX+1]; /* +1 for CRC8 */
} CMD_Frame_t;

#define CMD_OFFSET_TO_DATAFIELD 4
#define CMD_OVERHEAD (CMD_OFFSET_TO_DATAFIELD+1)

bool ProteusIII_Transmit(uint8_t *PayloadP, uint16_t length)
{
    /* fill request message with STX, command byte and length field */
    CMD_Frame_t CMD_Frame;
    CMD_Frame.Stx = CMD_STX; /* 0x02 */
    CMD_Frame.Cmd = ProteusIII_CMD_DATA_REQ; /* 0x04 */
    CMD_Frame.Length = length;

    /* fill request message with user payload */
    memcpy(CMD_Frame.Data, PayloadP, length);

    /* fill request message with CRC8 */
    CMD_Frame.Data[CMD_Frame.Length] = Get_CRC8(&CMD_Frame, CMD_Frame.Length +
        CMD_OFFSET_TO_DATAFIELD);

    /* transmit full message via UART to radio module */
    UART_SendBytes(&CMD_Frame, (CMD_Frame.Length + CMD_OVERHEAD));

    /* wait for response message from radio module */
    return UART_Wait_for_Response(CMD_WAIT_TIME, ProteusIII_CMD_TXCOMPLETE_RSP,
        CMD_Status_Success, true);
}
```

Code 2: Example function implementation for radio modules with 2 byte length field

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