ANR016 RADIO MODULE MIGRATION GUIDE

ALWAYS BE UP TO DATE: REPLACING A RADIO MODULE BY ITS SUCCESSOR

VERSION 1.4

JULY 9, 2021
# Revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manual version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>• Initial version</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>• Added Proteus-III</td>
<td>February 2020</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>• Update &quot;Tarvos-I to Tarvos-III&quot; chapter due to Tarvos-III firmware</td>
<td>January 2021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>update affecting transparent mode</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Update &quot;Tarvos-II to Tarvos-III&quot; chapter due to Tarvos-III firmware</td>
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<td></td>
<td>update affecting transparent mode</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update &quot;Thebe-I to Thebe-II&quot; chapter due to Thebe-II firmware</td>
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<td></td>
<td>update affecting transparent mode</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.3</td>
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<td>January 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thebe-II&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>• Added chapter &quot;Thadeus to Tarvos-III&quot;</td>
<td>July 2021</td>
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## Abbreviations and abstract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>Radio packet send back to the transmitter to acknowledge the reception of data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blocking</td>
<td>The ability to receive the wanted radio signal with close radio noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRM</td>
<td>Long range mode</td>
<td>Special radio profile for large transmission ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>The intended message in a frame / package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Radio frequency</td>
<td>Describes wireless transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRD</td>
<td>Short Range Device</td>
<td>Unlicensed frequency bands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Introduction

The radio frequency spectrum is regulated by designated regulatory authorities that define how specific spectrum bands can be used. As each frequency band has its strength, Würth Elektronik eiSos provides for each frequency band proprietary radio modules, which allow energy efficient and fast data transmission.

With the evolution of radio chips, new proprietary radio modules have been developed, that are more energy efficient during data transmission and reception. Furthermore new coding and modulation techniques have been added, that allow higher transmission ranges (long range mode) and/or higher data rates.

Due to this natural evolution, when redesigning a device that is already using a proprietary radio module, it is recommended to use the latest member of the corresponding radio module family.

This application note describes the key factors to be considered, when replacing a proprietary Würth Elektronik eiSos radio module with its successor from the same family.

Due to changes in hardware platform and firmware when replacing a radio module with its successor, the end device’s radio certification becomes void. A new radio certification or declaration needs to be acquired by performing actions according to the local statutory requirements at the location of deployment.

If a switch from 868 MHz to 915 MHz is desired to serve also the North American market, the application note ANR015 "FROM 868 MHZ TO 915 MHZ" describes the necessary steps to be performed.
2 Thadeus to Tarvos-III

The Thadeus is a 434 MHz proprietary radio module. The Tarvos-III is a 868-MHz radio module of a later generation, that reduces the power consumption, improves the blocking capabilities and provides new modulation techniques to boost the transmission range.

Figure 1: Thadeus to Tarvos-III

2.1 Summary

In comparison to the Thadeus, the Tarvos-III has 4 additional pins. Since the size and the remaining footprint of the two modules are the same, the Thadeus can be replaced by the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the 4 new pins of the Tarvos-III.

Besides of this, a few pin functions changed, such that the sleep mode for example has to be triggered in a different way on the Tarvos-III. Due to this, and due to new firmware functions the host firmware must be adapted to communicate with the Tarvos-III.

Radio compatibility of both modules is not given as both operate in different frequency bands. Nevertheless, the radio features like addressing or acknowledgments remain the same.
2.2 Hardware adaption

2.2.1 Foot print

Both Thadeus and Tarvos-III have the same dimensions of $17 \times 27 \times 4$ mm with the pins located at the same positions. The only change in the footprint is the presence of 4 additional pins (i1-i4) of the JTAG interface on the Tarvos-III.

If a design has been made for Thadeus, the footprint matches the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the JTAG pins i1-i4 of the Tarvos-III.

In addition to the radio signal to an external antenna on pin 1, the Tarvos-III offers an alternative option to use the on-board PCB antenna. The order code for Tarvos-III with external antenna is 26090118100x. The integrated PCB antenna with reduced efficiency is available using order code 260901108100x.

Figure 2: Universal footprint
2.2.2 Pinout

Although the Thadeus and Tarvos-III share the same footprint, some of the pin functions differ on the new hardware platform. The main pin functions such as power supply and UART use the same footprint pin on both modules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Thadeus</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>Antenna pin connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>UART TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>UART RX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>UART /RTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>Reset pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Pins with same functions on both, Thadeus and Tarvos-III

But pins with special functions changed:
Table 2: Pins of the Thadeus and Tarvos-III that have different functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Thadeus</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>/CTS</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>/CTS function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DATA_IND</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_IND function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DATA_REQ</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_REQ function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td>The BOOT pin is used on the Tarvos-III to set the module into boot mode, where the module’s firmware can be updated using the ACC tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SLEEP</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Sleep function by pin no longer supported, as the Tarvos-III enters the sleep modes via command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TRX_DISABLE</td>
<td>WAKE-UP</td>
<td>Pin function changed. The WAKE-UP pin is used to wake-up the module from sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>/CONFIG</td>
<td>MODE_1</td>
<td>The MODE_1 pin is used on the Tarvos-III to determine the operating mode during boot. In contrast to the Thadeus, switching between transparent mode and command mode is not possible during runtime by using the MODE_1 pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Antenna

The Tarvos-III is available in two hardware variants. The first variant provides the radio signal at the ANT pin, the same as Thadeus. Using this variant an external antenna matched to 50 Ω can be connected at this pin. The second variant of the Tarvos-III offers an internal PCB antenna. Using this variant the ANT pin has no function and can be left open. No external antenna has to be connected.

2.3 Host firmware adaption

2.3.1 Command Mode

If you are not already using command mode we recommend to switch over to using command mode whenever your application can be adopted.

2.3.2 UART interface

The Thadeus uses 9600 Baud 8n1 and Tarvos-III uses 115200 Baud 8n1 by default. The Thadeus provides the command and transparent mode on the UART (transparent mode by default). The Tarvos-III provides the command mode and, using firmware version 3.0.0 or higher, the transparent mode (command mode by default). The command interface ¹ on the UART uses of the same command structure. The UART command numbers itself and range of parameter values for a specific command may differ. Thus the command interface of the Tarvos-III must be updated in the host controller.

¹The source codes of the wireless connectivity SDK is available via: Wireless Connectivity SDK at GitHub can be used to apply the changes into the host software.
2.3.3 Radio interface

The radio interfaces of the Tarvos-III and Thadeus are not compatible as different radio profiles and radio channels (frequencies) are used. Nevertheless, both radio modules support radio features like addressing and acknowledgement.

2.3.4 Power saving modes

As the pins SLEEP and TRX_DISABLE of the Thadeus are no more available on the Tarvos-III, the low power modes are handled in a different way. The Tarvos-III does not enable the possibility to switch off the radio exclusively by a pin, but allows to enter into two different sleep modes via UART command. The Tarvos-III can be woken up again from any sleep mode using the WAKE-UP pin, which is at the location of the Thadeus TRX_DISABLE pin.

2.3.5 Boot mode

The Tarvos-III needs to be set to boot mode, if a firmware update is performed. To switch the boot mode on, the BOOT pin has to be handled by host controller. The firmware update uses the UART interface at the dedicated module UART pins. Both, Thadeus and Tarvos-III can be connected to the ACC PC tool to perform changes in user settings and a firmware update. Please refer to the product specific details for the firmware update.

2.3.6 Timings

Due to change of the underlying hardware, especially the CPU and radio IC, as well as the use of an RTOS (real time operating system) in the Tarvos-III, most of the timing parameters have slightly changed. Some were decreased, but others increased.

Due to the CPU change and the RTOS the UART RX of the module is now using a shift register of 32 bit instead of 8 bit, which will introduce (worst case) a latency of up to 3 additional byte durations (depending on the selected UART data rate) to each received UART message (command or transparent).

The host-application needs to take this changed timings into account to be able to use the Tarvos-III as replacement.

2.3.7 Transparent mode

Tarvos-III firmware 3.0.0 or newer is required for transparent mode support.
3 Tarvos-I to Tarvos-III

The Tarvos series is a family of 868 MHz proprietary radio modules. The Tarvos-I has been succeeded by the Tarvos-II (chapter 4), that scores with lower sleep, transmission and receptions currents, as well with a cleaner frequency spectrum. The Tarvos-II itself has been succeeded by the Tarvos-III, that further reduces the power consumption and provides new modulation techniques to boost the transmission range. Each generation also includes improvements in the blocking capabilities.

3.1 Summary

In comparison to the Tarvos-I, the Tarvos-III has 4 additional pins. Since the size and the remaining footprint of the two modules are the same, the Tarvos-I can be replaced by the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the 4 new pins of the Tarvos-III.

Besides of this, a few pin functions changed, such that the sleep mode for example has to be triggered in a different way on the Tarvos-III. Due to this, and due to new firmware functions the host firmware must be adapted to communicate with the Tarvos-III.

Radio compatibility of both modules is given in most operation modes.

If the host cannot be adopted it may not be possible to perform migration to a more recent product.
3.2 Hardware adaption

3.2.1 Foot print

Both Tarvos-I and Tarvos-III have the same dimensions of 17×27×4 mm with the pins located at the same positions. The only change in the footprint is the presence of 4 additional pins (i1-i4) of the JTAG interface on the Tarvos-III. If a design has been made for Tarvos-I, the footprint matches the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the JTAG pins i1-i4 of the Tarvos-III.

In addition to the radio signal to an external antenna on pin 1, the Tarvos-III offers an alternative option to use the on-board PCB antenna. In order to ensure a comparable radio performance to Tarvos-I, it is recommended to use the variant with antenna pin to connect to an external antenna. The order code for Tarvos-III with external antenna is 26090118100x. The integrated PCB antenna with reduced efficiency is available using order code 260901108100x.

Figure 4: Universal footprint
3.2.2 Pinout

Although the Tarvos-I and Tarvos-III share the same footprint, some of the pin functions differ on the new hardware platform. The main pin functions such as power supply and UART use the same footprint pin on both modules:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tarvos-I</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>Antenna pin connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
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<td>/RTS</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>UART /RTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>Reset pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Pins with same functions on both, Tarvos-I and Tarvos-III

But pins with special functions changed:
### Table 4: Pins of the Tarvos-I and Tarvos-III that have different functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Tarvos-I</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>/CTS</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>/CTS function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DATA_IND</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_IND function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DATA_REQ</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_REQ function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td>The <strong>BOOT</strong> pin is used on the Tarvos-III to set the module into boot mode, where the module's firmware can be updated using the ACC tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SLEEP</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Sleep function by pin no longer supported, as the Tarvos-III enters the sleep modes via command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TRX_DISABLE</td>
<td>WAKE-UP</td>
<td>Pin function changed. The <strong>WAKE-UP</strong> pin is used to wake-up the module from sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>/CONFIG</td>
<td>MODE_1</td>
<td>The <strong>MODE_1</strong> pin is used on the Tarvos-III to determine the operating mode during boot. In contrast to the Tarvos-I, switching between transparent mode and command mode is not possible during runtime by using the <strong>MODE_1</strong> pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.3 Antenna

The Tarvos-III is available in two hardware variants. The first variant provides the radio signal at the **ANT** pin, the same as Tarvos-I. Using this variant an external antenna matched to 50 Ω can be connected at this pin.

The second variant of the Tarvos-III offers an internal PCB antenna. Using this variant the **ANT** pin has no function and can be left open. No external antenna has to be connected.

### 3.3 Host firmware adaption

#### 3.3.1 Command Mode

If you are not already using command mode we recommend to switch over to using command mode whenever your application can be adopted.

#### 3.3.2 UART interface

The Tarvos-I uses 9600 Baud 8n1 and Tarvos-III uses 115200 Baud 8n1 by default. The Tarvos-I provides the command and transparent mode on the UART (transparent mode by default). The Tarvos-III provides the command mode and, using firmware version 3.0.0 or higher, the transparent mode (command mode by default).

The command interface \(^1\) on the UART uses of the same command structure. The UART command numbers itself and range of parameter values for a specific command may differ. Thus the command interface of the Tarvos-III must be updated in the host controller.

---

\(^1\) The source codes of the wireless connectivity SDK is available via: Wireless Connectivity SDK at GitHub can be used to apply the changes into the host software.
3.3.3 Radio interface

The radio interface of the Tarvos-III is compatible to that of Tarvos-I provided that the Tarvos-III is configured to use the 38.4 kbps or the 100 kbps profile with the radio settings as described in section 3.3.3.1. Using these radio settings, a higher radio range can be achieved compared to Tarvos-I owing to the higher default transmission power of Tarvos-III. The new radio profiles of the Tarvos-III are incompatible to the previous Tarvos generations, but offer various advantages. The radio profiles 3 and 4 allow a higher transmission range, where radio profile 5 provides a fast data transmission due to the increased data-rate. Furthermore, all the radio channels, that are used by the Tarvos-I, are also supported by the Tarvos-III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>128^2</td>
<td>101 - 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>128^2</td>
<td>101 - 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128^2</td>
<td>101 - 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>128^2</td>
<td>101 - 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128^2</td>
<td>101 - 111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Radio profiles of the Tarvos-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (LRM)</td>
<td>10 (=0.625 kbps net)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (LRM)</td>
<td>20 (=2.5 kbps net)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Radio profiles of the Tarvos-III

3.3.3.1 Radio compatibility settings

**General:** Tarvos-I firmware must be of version 2.1.0 or later.

**Address mode:** Tarvos-I supports only address mode 0 and 1.

**Addresses:** The Tarvos-III uses broadcast addresses by default, whereas the Tarvos-I uses 0 as default destination address and network ID.

**Timings:** The ACK timeouts must be adjusted to ensure interoperability between Tarvos-III and Tarvos-I, when using acknowledgments.

^2The maximum payload size depends on the selected address mode.
3.3.4 Power saving modes

As the pins SLEEP and TRX_DISABLE of the Tarvos-I are no more available on the Tarvos-III, the low power modes are handled in a different way. The Tarvos-III does not enable the possibility to switch off the radio exclusively by a pin, but allows to enter into two different sleep modes via UART command. The Tarvos-III can be woken up again from any sleep mode using the WAKE-UP pin, which is at the location of the Tarvos-I TRX_DISABLE pin.

3.3.5 Boot mode

The Tarvos-III needs to be set to boot mode, if a firmware update is performed. To switch the boot mode on, the BOOT pin has to be handled by host controller. The firmware update uses the UART interface at the dedicated module UART pins. Both, Tarvos-I and Tarvos-III can be connected to the ACC PC tool to perform changes in user settings and a firmware update. Please refer to the product specific details for the firmware update.

3.3.6 Timings

Due to change of the underlying hardware, especially the CPU and radio IC, as well as the use of an RTOS (real time operating system) in the Tarvos-III, most of the timing parameters have slightly changed. Some were decreased, but others increased. Due to the CPU change and the RTOS the UART RX of the module is now using a shift register of 32 bit instead of 8 bit, which will introduce (worst case) a latency of up to 3 additional byte durations (depending on the selected UART data rate) to each received UART message (command or transparent).

The host-application needs to take this changed timings into account to be able to use the Tarvos-III as replacement.

3.3.7 Transparent mode

Tarvos-III firmware 3.0.0 or newer is required for transparent mode support.
4 Tarvos-II to Tarvos-III

The Tarvos series is a family of 868 MHz proprietary radio modules. The Tarvos-II has been succeeded by the Tarvos-III, that reduces the power consumption, improves the blocking capabilities and provides new modulation techniques to boost the transmission range.

![Figure 5: Tarvos-II to Tarvos-III](image)

4.1 Summary

In comparison to the Tarvos-II, the Tarvos-III has 4 additional pins. Since the size and the remaining footprint of the two modules are the same, the Tarvos-II can be replaced by the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the 4 new pins of the Tarvos-III.

Besides of this, a few pin functions changed, such that the sleep mode for example has to be triggered in a different way on the Tarvos-III. Due to this, and due to new firmware functions the host firmware must be adapted to communicate with the Tarvos-III. Radio compatibility of both modules is given in most operation modes.

⚠️ If the host cannot be adopted it may not be possible to perform migration to a more recent product.
4.2 Hardware adaption

4.2.1 Foot print

Both Tarvos-II and Tarvos-III have the same dimensions of $17 \times 27 \times 4$ mm with the pins located at the same positions. The only change in the footprint is the presence of 4 additional pins (i1-i4) of the JTAG interface on the Tarvos-III.

If a design has been made for Tarvos-II, the footprint matches the Tarvos-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the JTAG pins i1-i4 of the Tarvos-III.

In addition to the radio signal to an external antenna on pin 1, the Tarvos-III offers an alternative option to use the on-board PCB antenna. In order to ensure a comparable radio performance to Tarvos-I, it is recommended to use the variant with antenna pin to connect to an external antenna. The order code for Tarvos-III with external antenna is 26090118100x. The integrated PCB antenna with reduced efficiency is available using order code 260901108100x.

![Figure 6: Universal footprint](image)

4.2.2 Pinout

Although the Tarvos-II and Tarvos-III share the same footprint, some of the pin functions differ on the new hardware platform. The main pin functions such as power supply and UART use the same footprint pin on both modules:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Tarvos-II</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>Antenna pin connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>UART TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>UART RX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>UART /RTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TRX_DISABLE</td>
<td>WAKE-UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>MODE_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>Reset pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>/TX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>/RX_IND</td>
<td>Pin indicating when a radio packet is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Pins with same functions on both, Tarvos-II and Tarvos-III

But pins with special functions changed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Tarvos-II</th>
<th>Tarvos-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>/CTS</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>/CTS function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DATA_IND</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_IND function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DATA_REQ</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>DATA_REQ function no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td>The BOOT pin is used on the Tarvos-III to set the module into boot mode, where the module’s firmware can be updated using the ACC tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TRX_DISABLE</td>
<td>WAKE-UP</td>
<td>Pin function changed. The WAKE-UP pin is used to wake-up the module from sleep mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>/CONFIG</td>
<td>MODE_1</td>
<td>The MODE_1 pin is used on the Tarvos-III to determine the operating mode during boot. In contrast to the Tarvos-II, switching between transparent mode and command mode is not possible during runtime by using the MODE_1 pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Pins of the Tarvos-II and Tarvos-III that have different functions
4.2.3 Antenna

The Tarvos-III is available in two hardware variants. The first variant provides the radio signal at the $\text{ANT}$ pin, the same as Tarvos-II. Using this variant an external antenna matched to 50 $\Omega$ can be connected at this pin.

The second variant of the Tarvos-III offers an internal PCB antenna. Using this variant the $\text{ANT}$ pin has no function and can be left open. No external antenna has to be connected.

4.3 Host firmware adaption

4.3.1 Command Mode

If you are not already using command mode we recommend to switch over to using command mode whenever your application can be adopted.

4.3.2 UART interface

The Tarvos-II uses 9600 Baud 8n1 and Tarvos-III uses 115200 Baud 8n1 by default. The Tarvos-II provides the command and transparent mode on the UART (transparent mode by default). The Tarvos-III provides the command mode and, using firmware version 3.0.0 or higher, the transparent mode (command mode by default).

The command interface 1 on the UART uses of the same command structure. The UART command numbers itself and range of parameter values for a specific command may differ. Thus the command interface of the Tarvos-III must be updated in the host controller.

4.3.3 Radio interface

The radio interface of the Tarvos-III is compatible to that of Tarvos-II provided that the Tarvos-III is configured to use the 38.4 kbps or the 100 kbps profile with the radio settings as described in section 4.3.3.1. Using these radio settings, a higher radio range can be achieved compared to Tarvos-I owing to the higher default transmission power of Tarvos-III. The new radio profiles of the Tarvos-III are incompatible to the previous Tarvos generations, but offer various advantages. The radio profiles 3 and 4 allow a higher transmission range, where radio profile 5 provides a fast data transmission due to the increased data-rate.

All radio channels, that can be used by the Tarvos-II, are supported by the Tarvos-III, too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Radio profiles of the Tarvos-II

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1The source codes of the wireless connectivity SDK is available via: Wireless Connectivity SDK at GitHub can be used to apply the changes into the host software.
### Table 10: Radio profiles of the Tarvos-III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (LRM)</td>
<td>10 (=0.625 kbps net)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (LRM)</td>
<td>20 (=2.5 kbps net)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>101 - 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.3.1 Radio compatibility settings

**General:** Tarvos-II firmware must be of version 3.5.0 or later.

**Address mode:** Tarvos-II supports only address mode 0, 1 and 2.

**Addresses:** The Tarvos-III uses broadcast addresses by default, whereas the Tarvos-II uses 0 as default destination address and network ID.

**Timings:** The ACK timeouts must be adjusted to ensure interoperability between Tarvos-III and Tarvos-II, when using acknowledgments.

#### 4.3.4 Power saving modes

As the pin `TRX_DISABLE` of the Tarvos-II is no more available on the Tarvos-III, the low power modes are handled in a different way. The Tarvos-III does not enable the possibility to switch off the radio exclusively by a pin, but allows to enter into two different sleep modes via UART command. The Tarvos-III can be woken up again from any sleep mode using the `WAKE-UP` pin, which is at the location of the Tarvos-II `TRX_DISABLE` pin.

#### 4.3.5 Boot mode

The Tarvos-III needs to be set to boot mode, if a firmware update is performed. To switch the boot mode on, the `BOOT` pin has to be handled by host controller. The firmware update uses the UART interface at the dedicated module UART pins. Both, Tarvos-II and Tarvos-III can be connected to the ACC PC tool to perform changes in user settings and a firmware update. Please refer to the product specific details for the firmware update.

#### 4.3.6 Timings

Due to change of the underlying hardware, especially the CPU and radio IC, as well as the use of an RTOS (real time operating system) in the Tarvos-III, most of the timing parameters have slightly changed. Some were decreased, but others increased.

Due to the CPU change and the RTOS the UART RX of the module is now using a shift register of 32 bit instead of 8 bit, which will introduce (worst case) a latency of up to 3 additional byte durations (depending on the selected UART data rate) to each received UART message (command or transparent).

The host-application needs to take this changed timings into account to be able to use the Tarvos-III as replacement.
4.3.7 Transparent mode

Tarvos-III firmware 3.0.0 or newer is required for transparent mode support.
5 Tarvos-III to Thebe-II

The Tarvos-III is a 868 MHz proprietary radio module with 14 dBm output power. For some applications the transmission range of it may not be sufficient. Therefore the 500 mW variant of it, the so called Thebe-II radio module, provides a high transmission range caused by its increased output power.

![Tarvos-III to Thebe-II](image)

Figure 7: Tarvos-III to Thebe-II

5.1 Summary

Only the hardware variant of the Tarvos-III with external antenna pad can be replaced by the Thebe-II without any layout modification of the underlying PCB. However the power supply used on the PCB must be suited for the peaks in current during transmission caused by Thebe-II.

The radio settings (radio power, channel and profile) differ in both radio modules. Thus, if backward compatibility is required, matching radio settings must be configured by the host controller to allow radio compatible replacement of the Tarvos-III with an Thebe-II.

5.2 Hardware adaption

5.2.1 Foot print

The Tarvos-III and Thebe-II have the same footprint and size. Only the height increases from 3.2 to 3.8mm.

5.2.2 Pinout

There are two hardware variants of the Tarvos-III radio module available. One with an antenna pad \textit{ANT} providing the radio signal for 50 \(\Omega\) matched external antenna connection, and one with integrated PCB antenna. The antenna pad of the variant with integrated PCB antenna does not have any function.

The Thebe-II radio module itself has only one hardware variant, the one with the antenna pad \textit{ANT}.

Thus only the hardware variant of the Tarvos-III using an external antenna can be replaced by an Thebe-II without any redesign of the layout.

In case a Tarvos-III with integrated PCB antenna has been used, the RF path on the underlying PCB must be created first to solder an Thebe-II on it.
5.2.3 Power supply
As the Thebe-II has a higher power demand than Tarvos-III, please check how much power the power supply circuit can provide. Thebe-II needs up to 500 mA at 3.3 V when transmitting data with maximum transmission power.

5.3 Host firmware adaption
Both, the Tarvos-III and Thebe-II provide the same functions. Both use the same command set to control the radio module. Solely, the provided radio profiles, allowed radio channels and output powers differ.

5.3.1 Radio interface

The following points must be only considered, if backward compatibility of the radio is required.

The radio profiles and allowed radio channels differ in some points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kcps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2 - 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (LRM)</td>
<td>10 (=0.625 kbps net)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (LRM)</td>
<td>20 (=2.5 kbps net)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1 - 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>46 - 94, 106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Radio profiles of the Tarvos-III
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (LRM)</td>
<td>10 (= 0.625 kbps net)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (LRM)</td>
<td>20 (= 2.5 kbps net)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12: Radio profiles of the Thebe-II

Caused by the high output power, the Thebe-II provides only a few radio channels in the so called "band P". To be radio compatible after a replacement of a Tarvos-III by an Thebe-II, the user’s application must use a radio profile (i.e. 0, 2, 3 or 4) and radio channel (i.e. in the range of 129 to 132, with further restrictions by the radio profile itself) that is provided by both radio modules.

For example, if radio profile 0 with radio channel 129 are used, the Thebe-II and Tarvos-III are radio compatible.

Besides of that, the Thebe-II allows to use 12-26 dBm output power, where the Tarvos-III allows 0-14 dBm. Both are set to their maximum by default.

Due to EU laws (radio equipment directive, EN300220-2 annex B) the application must ensure to maintain the duty cycle for devices in band P (500 mW, around 869 MHz) at under 10 %. 
6 Thebe-I to Thebe-II

The Thebe series is a family of 868 MHz proprietary radio modules with 500 mW output power to achieve high transmission ranges. The Thebe-I has been succeeded by the Thebe-II, that is significantly smaller in size and provides new modulation techniques to boost the transmission range.

![Thebe-I to Thebe-II](image)

Figure 8: Thebe-I to Thebe-II

6.1 Summary

The Thebe-I and Thebe-II have different sizes and footprints. Thus, when replacing the Thebe-I by a Thebe-II, a redesign of the hardware is needed. Due to new firmware functions the host firmware must be adapted to communicate with the Thebe-II. The radio compatibility in between both modules is not given.

6.2 Hardware adaption

6.2.1 Foot print

The Thebe-I and Thebe-II have different footprints. Besides the number of pins, the size has been reduced significantly. The Thebe-I has dimensions of 33.5×76×14.5mm whereas the Thebe-II has a significantly smaller form factor of 17×27×3.8 mm.

6.2.2 Pinout

Although the Thebe-I and Thebe-II have different footprints, the main pin functions such as power supply, reset and UART are retained. Only the following pin functions have changed. On Thebe-II:

- the pins \(/\text{CTS}, \text{DATA}_\text{IND}, \text{DATA}_\text{REQ}, \text{TRX}_\text{DISABLE}\) and \(/\text{CONFIG}\) are no longer supported.
- the pin \(\text{BOOT}\) has been added, that can be used to set the Thebe-II into boot mode.
- the pin \(\text{WAKE-UP}\) has been added to wake-up the module from sleep mode.
- the pin \(\text{ANT}\) has been added to attach an external 50 Ω antenna.
6.2.3 Antenna

The Thebe-I has a SMA antenna connector integrated on the module to attach an external antenna. The Thebe-II on the other hand provides a module pin to connect any 50 Ω matched external antenna on the customer PCB.

6.3 Host firmware adaption

6.3.1 UART interface

The Thebe-I uses 9600 Baud 8n1 and Thebe-II uses 115200 Baud 8n1 by default. The Thebe-I provides the command and transparent mode on the UART (transparent mode by default). The Thebe-II provides the command mode and, using firmware version 3.0.0 or higher, the transparent mode (command mode by default).

The command interface on the UART uses of the same command structure. The UART command numbers itself and range of parameter values for a specific command may differ. Thus the command interface of the Thebe-II must be updated in the host controller.

6.3.2 Radio interface

The radio profiles of the Thebe-I and Thebe-II are not compatible. Therefore it is not possible to have a communication from a Thebe-I to a Thebe-II or vice versa.

The radio profiles and channel frequencies differ. The new radio profiles of the Thebe-II offer various advantages. The radio profiles 3 and 4 allow a higher transmission range, where radio profile 2 provides a fast data transmission due to the increased data-rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0 - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: Radio profiles of the Thebe-I

1The source codes of the wireless connectivity SDK is available via: Wireless Connectivity SDK at GitHub can be used to apply the changes into the host software.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (LRM)</td>
<td>10 (= 0.625 kbps net)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (LRM)</td>
<td>20 (= 2.5 kbps net)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>129 - 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14: Radio profiles of the Thebe-II

6.3.3 Power saving modes

As the pin TRX_DISABLE of the Thebe-I is no more available on the Thebe-II, the low power modes are handled in a different way. The Thebe-II does not enable the possibility to switch off the radio exclusively by a pin, but offers the possibility to enter into two different sleep modes via UART command. The Thebe-II can be woken up again from any sleep mode using the WAKE-UP pin.

6.3.4 Boot mode

The Thebe-II needs to be set to boot mode, if a firmware update is performed. To switch the boot mode on, the BOOT pin has to be handled by host controller. The firmware update uses the UART interface at the dedicated module UART pins. Both, Thebe-I and Thebe-II can be connected to the ACC PC tool to perform changes in user settings and a firmware update. Please refer to the product specific details for the firmware update.

6.3.5 Transparent mode

Thebe-II firmware 3.0.0 or newer is required for transparent mode support.
7 Telesto-III to Themisto-I

The Telesto-III is a 915 MHz proprietary radio module with 14 dBm output power. For some applications the transmission range of it may not be sufficient. Therefore the 25 dBm variant of it, the so called Themisto-I radio module, provides a high transmission range caused by its increased output power.

![Figure 9: Telesto-III to Themisto-I](image)

7.1 Summary

Only the hardware variant of the Telesto-III with external antenna pad can be replaced by the Themisto-I without any layout modification of the underlying PCB. However the power supply used on the PCB must be suited for the peaks in current during transmission caused by Themisto-I.

The radio settings (radio power and profile) differ in both radio modules. Thus, if backward compatibility is required, matching radio settings must be configured by the host controller to allow radio compatible replacement of the Telesto-III with a Themisto-I.

7.2 Hardware adaption

7.2.1 Foot print

The Telesto-III and Themisto-I have the same footprint and size. Only the height increases from 3.2 to 3.8mm.

7.2.2 Pinout

There are two hardware variants of the Telesto-III radio module available. One with an antenna pad ANT providing the radio signal for 50 Ω matched external antenna connection, and one with integrated PCB antenna. The antenna pad of the variant with integrated PCB antenna does not have any function.

The Themisto-I radio module itself has only one hardware variant, the one with the antenna pad ANT.

Thus only the hardware variant of the Telesto-III using an external antenna can be replaced by a Themisto-I without any redesign of the layout.

In case a Telesto-III with integrated PCB antenna has been used, the RF path on the underlying PCB must be created first to solder a Themisto-I on it.
7.2.3 Power supply

As the Themisto-I has a higher power demand than Telesto-III, please check how much power the power supply circuit can provide. Themisto-I needs up to 400 mA at 3.3 V when transmitting data with maximum transmission power.

7.3 Host firmware adaption

Both, the Telesto-III and Themisto-I provide the same functions. Both use the same command set to control the radio module. Solely, the provided radio profiles and output powers differ.

7.3.1 Radio interface

The following points must be only considered, if backward compatibility of the radio is required.

Telesto-III does not provide radio profile 8 and 9, so far. Thus if radio profile 6 is used, both, Telesto-III and Themisto-I are radio compatible. The profiles 8 and 9 are long range profiles that provide much higher range at the cost of throughput.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kcps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>201-251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Radio profiles of the Telesto-III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio profile</th>
<th>Data rate (gross) [kbps]</th>
<th>Max payload size [Byte]</th>
<th>Radio channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>201-251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (LRM)</td>
<td>480 (= 240 kbps net)</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>201-251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (LRM)</td>
<td>480 (= 30 kbps net)</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>201-251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: Radio profiles of the Themisto-I

Besides of that, the Themisto-I allows to use 12-25 dBm output power, where the Telesto-III allows 0-14 dBm. Both are set to their maximum by default.
8 Metis-I to Metis-II

The Metis series is a family of 868 MHz wireless M-BUS radio modules. The Metis-I has been succeeded by the Metis-II, that scores with lower sleep, transmission and receptions currents, as well with a cleaner frequency spectrum and better blocking capabilities.

Figure 10: Metis-I to Metis-II

8.1 Summary

As the footprint, pinout and firmware functions coincide, the Metis-I can be replaced by Metis-II without any modification to the hardware design or the host controller firmware.
9 Proteus-I to Proteus-II

The Proteus series is a family of Bluetooth® LE radio modules. The Proteus-I has been succeeded by the Proteus-II, that scores with additional Bluetooth® 5.0 related features.

![Proteus-I to Proteus-II](image)

*Figure 11: Proteus-I to Proteus-II*

9.1 Summary

As the footprints and pinouts coincide and the Proteus-II includes all features of Proteus-I, the Proteus-I can be replaced by Proteus-II without any change in the hardware design. If needed, the host controller firmware can be extended by including the following new Bluetooth® 5.0 functions of the Proteus-II:

- Option to enable the high throughput mode with 4 times the original throughput and data packets of 964 bytes.

- New commands to set up the radio to 2 Mbit data rate mode.

Both, the Proteus-I and Proteus-II are available with integrated PCB-antenna or antenna pin to connect an external antenna. Depending on the Proteus-I variant, the right Proteus-II variant shall be chosen to achieve same ranges.

⚠️ As the Bluetooth® module is replaced, a new Bluetooth® listing is mandatory.
10 Proteus-II to Proteus-III

The Proteus series is a family of Bluetooth® LE radio modules. The Proteus-I has been succeeded by the Proteus-II, that scores with additional Bluetooth® 5.0 related features. Both are succeeded by the Bluetooth® 5.1 radio module Proteus-III.

Figure 12: Proteus-II to Proteus-III

10.1 Summary

The Proteus-III has been designed in a way that the footprint and pinout matches the one of the Proteus-II. Under certain conditions the Proteus-II can be replaced by the Proteus-III without hardware modification of the base PCB. The firmware of the Proteus-III includes additional features and improvement of existing features. Therefore, the host firmware shall be updated if new or improved functions of the Proteus-III shall be used. Some default parameters have been adjusted. Further some timings may change due to the chipset and Bluetooth® stack update.

As the Bluetooth® module is replaced, a new Bluetooth® listing is mandatory.
10.2 Hardware adaption

10.2.1 Foot print

In comparison to the Proteus-II, the Proteus-III has one additional pin on the left edge, which increases the length to 12×8×2 mm. Six more additional pins have been added on the bottom side of the Proteus-III.

If a design has been made for Proteus-II, the footprint matches the Proteus-III, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the new B1-B6 and ANT pins of the Proteus-III. Further this match is only positive for the Proteus-I/-II with external antenna.

Due to the increase size of the Proteus-III by 1 mm, the base PCB must be large enough to solder the new module.

10.2.2 Pinout

Although the Proteus-II and Proteus-III share the same footprint, some of the pin functions differ on the new hardware platform.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Proteus-II</th>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Proteus-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SWDCLK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SWDCLK</td>
<td>Serial wire clock (SWD Interface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SWDIO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SWDIO</td>
<td>Serial wire input/output (SWD Interface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>/RESET</td>
<td>Reset pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>BOOT</td>
<td>Boot pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>OP_MODE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>MODE_1</td>
<td>Operation mode pin to switch between Command Mode and Peripheral only Mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LED_1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>LED_1</td>
<td>Indicates the module state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>LED_2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>LED_2</td>
<td>Indicates the module state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UTXD</td>
<td>UART Transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>URXD</td>
<td>UART Reception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>/RTS</td>
<td>UART /RTS signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>/CTS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>/CTS</td>
<td>UART /CTS signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WAKE_UP</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>WAKE_UP</td>
<td>Wake-up will allow leaving the system-off mode or re-enabling the UART.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17: Pins with same functions on both, Proteus-II and Proteus-III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Proteus-II</th>
<th>Pin No</th>
<th>Proteus-III</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>Connection to the internal PCB antenna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Pin providing the radio signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>BUSY</td>
<td>Indicates on the Proteus-III if module is busy with data transmission when using Peripheral only Mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B4</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B5</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B6</td>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Pin for remote GPIO access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18: Pins of the Proteus-II and Proteus-III, that have different functions

Besides the differences in the antenna configuration that is addressed in the following chapter, the only function change is the presence of the BUSY pin on the Proteus-III. This pin indicates, when the module is ready for radio transmission. If the pin level is high, the radio module is busy.

In Proteus-II the pin number of the BUSY pin has been marked as "reserved, do not con-
nect". Thus, it's possible to replace a Proteus-II by Proteus-III without forcing an increased current consumption at this pin.

10.2.3 Antenna

The Proteus-II has been available in two variants. Variant one is providing the radio signal on the ANT pin to connect an external antenna. Variant two uses the internal PCB antenna, where the ANT pin has no function. In contrast, the Proteus-III combines both variants. The RF pin provides the radio signal, where the ANT pin can be used to access the internal PCB antenna. This means, that either an external antenna can be connected to the RF pin, or a shortcut between the RF and ANT pin must be created on the base PCB to use the internal PCB antenna.

For using the Proteus-III integrated PCB antenna, please refer to the reference design in the Proteus-III user manual.

10.3 Host firmware adaption

In comparison to the firmware of the Proteus-II, the Proteus-III contains new Bluetooth® features as well as improved features, that already existed on Proteus-II.

New features are:

- Commands to switch Proteus-III GPIOs via remote access.
- Option to enable connection setup and data transmission in long range mode (LE Coded).
- Option to receive beacons (iBeacon, Eddystone beacon) from other devices than Proteus radio modules.
- Option to choose between different contents of the advertising packet.
- Additional security modes for pairing: LescPasskey mode (enter a secure generated pass key) and LescNumComp mode (compare two secure generated pass keys).

The following features changed:

- Extended user setting RF_ConnectionTiming to allow finer selection of the timing behavior.
- Extended user setting RF_ScanTiming to allow finer selection of the timing behavior.
- Replaced the user settings UART_Flags and UART_BaudrateIndex by UART_ConfigIndex.

In case one of the above features is used in host controller firmware, it must be updated.
11 AMB2520 to Thalassa

The AMB2520 is a 2.4 GHz proprietary radio module. It has been replaced by the Thalassa, that is still conform with the current radio regulations.

![Figure 14: AMB2520 to Thalassa](image)

11.1 Summary

In comparison to the AMB2520, the Thalassa contains one additional pin i1. If this pin does not touch any underlying non-insulated copper area, the AMB2520 can be exchanged by the Thalassa without any modification.

11.2 Hardware adaption

11.2.1 Foot print

Both, the AMB2520 and Thalassa have the same dimensions of 16×27.5×3.2 mm with the pins located at the same positions. The only change in the footprint is the presence of one additional pin (i1) of the JTAG interface on the Thalassa.

If a design has been made for AMB2520, the footprint matches the Thalassa, if no underlying non-insulated copper area touches the JTAG pin i1 of the Thalassa.
11.2.2 Pinout

The pinout of both, the AMB2520 and Thalassa is the same.

11.2.3 Antenna

The Thalassa is available in two hardware variants. The first variant provides the radio signal at the ANT pin, the same as the AMB2520. Using this variant an external antenna matched to 50 Ω can be connected at this pin.

The second variant of the Thalassa offers an internal PCB antenna. Using this variant the ANT pin has no function and can be left open. No external antenna has to be connected.

11.3 Host firmware adaption

The firmware of both, the AMB2520 and Thalassa is the same. Thus there is no need to update the host controller’s firmware.
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14.9 Miscellaneous

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By ordering a wireless connectivity product, you accept this license terms in all terms.
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