

SPZB250

ZigBee[®] module

Features

- Integrated 2.4GHz, IEEE 802.15.4-compliant transceiver
 - 0 dBm nominal TX output power
 - 92 dBm RX sensitivity
 - + 2 dBm in boost mode
 - RX filtering for co-existence with IEEE 802.11g and Bluetooth devices
 - Integrated VCO and loop filter
- Integrated IEEE 802.15.4 PHY and MAC
- 128 kB Embedded Flash and 5 kB integrated SRAM for program and data storage
- 17 GPIO with alternate functions:
 - GPIOs
 - UART
 - I²C
 - SPI
 - ADC
- 2 16-bit general purpose timers; one 16-bit sleep timer
- ADC, sigma-delta converter with 12 bit resolution
- On board 24 MHz stable crystal
- Selectable integrated RC oscillator (typ 10 kHz) or 32.768 kHz crystal for low power operation
- 1 μA power consumption in deep sleep mode
- Watchdog timer and power on reset
- Pins available for Non-intrusive debug interface (SIF)
- Single supply voltage 2.1 to 3.6 Vdc
- CE compliant
- FCC compliant FCC ID:S9NZB250A

Applications

- Industrial controls
- Sensor networking
- Monitoring of remote systems
- Home applications
- Security systems
- Lighting controls

October 2007



Description

SPZB250 is a low power consumption ZigBee[®] module based on SN250 ZigBee[®] Network Processor which integrates a 2.4GHz, IEEE 802.15.4-compliant transceiver as well as IEEE 802.15.4 PHY and MAC. It enables OEMs to easily add wireless networking capability to any electronic device. Such a module is a very comprehensive solution to build sensors with meshing and self healing capability as required in a WSN scenario.

24 MHz high stability crystal is available aboard the module to perform the timing requirements as per ZigBee[®] specifications. An additional 32.768 kHz crystal is provided for low power operation. A single supply voltage is requested to power the module. An integrated 2.5 GHz specific Murata antenna is aboard. The voltage supply also determines the I/O ports level allowing an easy interface with the host system.

128 kB Flash and 5 kB of static RAM are available for data and program storage.

To support user defined applications, a number of peripherals such as GPIO, UART, I2C, ADC and general purpose timers are available and user selectable.

The deep sleep mode with power consumption less than 1 μ A allows applications where the battery life is a key point.

For other information and details, please refer to SN250 datasheet available at www.st.com

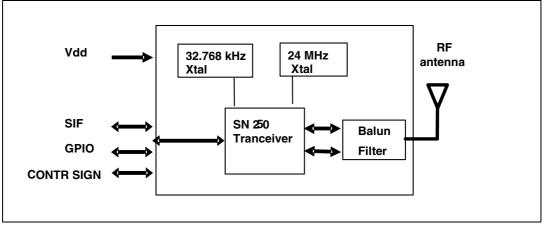
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1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram



2 Pin settings

2.1 Pin connections

Figure 2. Pin connection diagram

	Antenna		
GP106 GP105 GP104 GP103 RSTB GP1011 GP1012 GP100 GP101 GP102 GND VDD	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12	24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13	 GPI013 GPI014 GPI015 GPI016 SIF_L0ADB SIF_M0SI SIF_MIS0 SIF_CLK GPI010 GPI09 GPI08 GPI07
	TOP VIEW		



2.2 Pin description

Pin n	Pin name	Direction	Description		
	GPIO6	I/O	Digital I/O		
1	ADC2	Analog	ADC input 2		
1	TMR2CLK	I	External clock input of timer 2		
	TMR1ENMSK	I	External enable mask of timer1		
	GPIO5	I/O	Digital I/O		
2	ADC1	Analog	ADC Input 1		
	PTI_DATA	0	Frame signal of PTI (Packet Trace Interface)		
	GPIO4	I/O	Digital I/O		
3	ADC0	Analog	ADC Input 0		
	PTI_EN	0	Frame signal of PTI (Packet Trace Interface)		
	GPIO3 I/O Digital I/O				
4	SSEL	I	SPI Master clock of Serial Controller SC2		
	TMR2IB.1	I	Capture of Input B of timer 1		
5	RSTB	I	Active low reset (an internal pull-up of 30 kohm typ is provided)		
	GPIO11	I/O	Digital I/O		
6	CTS	I	UART CTS handshake of serial controller SC1		
0	MCLK	0	SPI master clock of serial controller SC1		
	TMR2IA.1	I	Capture of Input A of timer 2		
	GPIO12	I/O	Digital I/O		
7	RTS	0	UART RTS handshake of serial controller SC1		
	TMR2IB.1	I	Capture of Input B of timer 2		
	GPIO0	I/O	Digital I/O		
8	MOSI	0	SPI master data out of serial controller SC2		
0	MOSI	I	SPI slave data in of serial controller SC2		
	TMR1IA.1	I	Capture of input A of timer 1		
	GPIO1	I/O	Digital I/O		
	MISO	I	SPI master data in of serial controller SC2		
9	MISO	0	SPI slave data out of serial controller SC2		
	SDA	I/O	I2C data of serial controller SC2		
	TMR2IA.2	I	Capture of input A of timer 2		

Pin n	Pin name	Direction	Continued)
			Description
	GPIO2	I/O	Digital I/O
	MSCLK	0	SPI master clock of serial controller SC2
10	MSCLK	I	SPI slave clock of serial controller SC2
	SCL	I/O	I2C clock of serial controller SC2
	TMR2IA.2	Ι	Capture of Input B of timer 2
11	GND		Ground
12	VDD	Power	Input power supply
	GPIO7	I/O	Digital I/O
13	ADC3	Analog	ADC Input 3
	REG_EN	0	External regulator open collector output
	GPIO8	I/O	Digital I/O
	VREF_OUT	Analog	ADC reference output
14	TMR1CLK	I	External clock input of timer 1
	TMR2ENMSK	I	External enable mask of timer 2
	IRQA	I	External interrupt source A
	GPIO9	I/O	Digital I/O
	TXD	0	UART transmit data of serial controller SC1
15	МО	0	SPI master data out of serial controller SC1
	MSDA	I/O	I2C data of serial controller SC1
	TMR1IA.2	I	Capture of input A of timer 2
	GPIO10	I/O	Digital I/O
	RXD	I	UART receive data of serial controller SC1
16	MI	I	SPI master data in of serial controller SC1
	MSCL	I/O	I2C clock of serial controller SC1
	TMR1IB.2	I	Capture of Input B of timer 2
17	SIF_CLK	I	Non-intrusive debug Interface
		•	Serial interface clock signal (internal pulldown)
18	SIF_MISO	Ο	Non-intrusive debug Interface Serial interface master IN/ Slave Out
19	SIF_MOSI	I	Non-intrusive debug Interface Serial interface master Out/ Slave In To guarantee a proper signal level when in deep sleep mode connect a $10k\Omega$ resistor to GND
20	SIF_LOADB	I/O	Non-intrusive debug Interface Serial interface load strobe (Open collector with internal pull-up) To improve noise immunity connect a $10k\Omega$ resistor to V _{DD}

Table 1. Pin description (continued)



Pin n	Pin name	Direction	Description
	GPIO16	I/O	Digital I/O
21	TMR10B	0	Waveform output B of timer 1
21	TMR2IB.3	I	Capture of Input B of timer 2
	IRQD	I	External interrupt source D
	GPIO15	I/O	Digital I/O
22	TMR1OA	0	Waveform output A of timer 1
22	TMR2IA.3	I	Capture of Input A of timer 2
	IRQC	I	External interrupt source C
	GPIO14	I/O	Digital I/O
23	TMR2OB	0	Waveform output B of timer 2
23	TMR1IB.3	I	Capture of Input B of timer 1
	IRQB	I	External interrupt source B
	GPIO13	I/O	Digital I/O
24	TMR2OA	0	Waveform output A of timer 2
	TMR1IA.3	I	Capture of Input A of timer 1

Table 1. Pin description (continued)



3 Maximum ratings

3.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Val	Unit	
	Falameter	Min	Max	Onit
V _{DD}	Module supply voltage	-0.3	3.6	V
V _{IN}	Input voltage on any digital pin	-0.3	Vdd+0.3	V
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	-40	+85	°C
T _{sold}	Soldering temperature < 10s		240	

3.2 Operating ranges

Table 3.Operating ranges

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Values			Unit
	Falameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Onit
V _{DD}	Module supply voltage	- 20°C < T < 70 °C	3.1	3.3	3.6	V
T _{stg}	Operating ambient temperature		-20		+70	°C



4 Electrical characteristics

4.1 DC electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Values			Unit
	Falameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Onit
IRX	RX current (boost mode)	Vdd = 3.0 V, T = 25 °C		38		mA
IRX	RX current (normal mode)	Vdd = 3.0 V, T = 25 °C		36		mA
ITX	TX current (boost mode)	Vdd = 3.0 V, T = 25 °C		42		mA
ITX	TX current (normal mode)	Vdd = 3.0 V, T = 25 °C		36		mA
IDS	Deep sleep current (RC oscillator)	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V T = 25°C			4	μA
IDS	Deep sleep current (32.768 kHz oscillator)	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V T = 25°C			4.5	μA

Table 4. DC electrical characteristics

4.2 DC I/O specification

Table 5. DC Input / Output specification

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Unit		
	Falameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
VIL	Low Level Input Voltage	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V	0		0.2 x Vdd	V
VIH	High level input voltage	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V	0.8 x Vdd		Vdd	V
lil	Input current for logic 0	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V			-0.5	mA
lih	Input current for logic 1	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V			0.5	mA
Ripu	Input pull-up resistor			30		kW
Ripd	Input pull-down resistor			30		kW
VOL	Low level output voltage		0		0.18 x Vdd	V
VOH	High level output voltage		0.82 x Vdd		Vdd	V
IOHS	Output source current (GPIO 12:0)				4	mA
IOLS	Output sink current (GPIO 12:0)				4	mA
IOHH	Output source current (GPIO 16:13)				8	mA
IOLH	Output sink current (GPIO 16 : 13)				8	mA
IOTot	Total output current for I/O				40	mA



4.3 **RF electrical characteristics**

Table 6.	RF	electrical	characteristics
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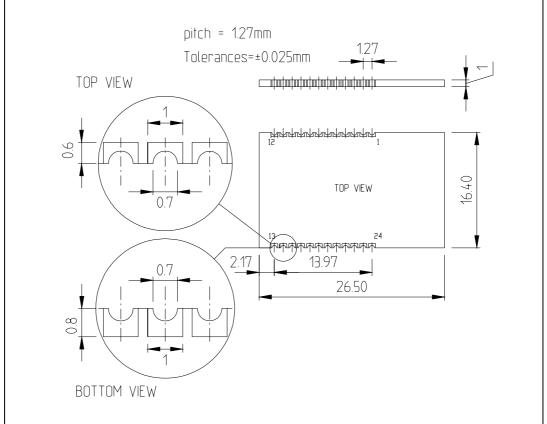
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Values			Unit
Symbol	Falameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	Frequency range	2.1 < Vdd < 3.6 V	2405		2480	MHz
ТХ	Output power			0		dBm
RX	Sensitivity	Vdd = 3.0V, 1% PER		-92		dBm
CFE	Carrier frequency error	Vdd=3.0V -20 / + 70 °C	-40		40	ppm
	Error Vector magnitude	Normal / boost mode		15	25	%
	Adjacent channel rejection	+/- 5 MHz +/- 10 MHZ		35 40		dBm



5 Mechanical dimensions

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a Lead-free second level interconnect . The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com.







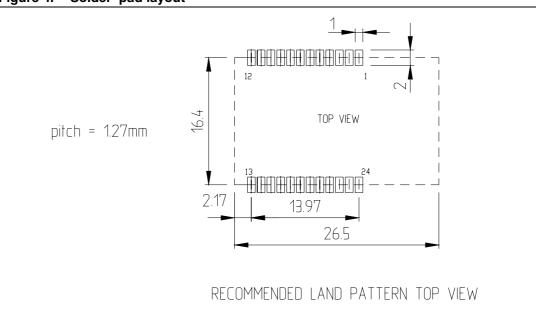


Figure 4. Solder pad layout



Appendix A FCC statement

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.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected

Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Antenna

Our module type SPZB250 is for OEM integrations only. The end-user product will be professionally installed in such a manner that only the authorized antennas are used.

Caution

Any changes or modifications not expressed approved by the part responsible for compliance could cause the module to cease to comply with FCC rules part 15, and thus void the user's authority to operate the equipment.



A.1 Label instruction

Instruction manual for FCC ID labeling

Module type:	ZigBee [®] module	SPZB250
FCC-ID:	S9NZB250A	

This intends to inform you how to specify the FCC ID of our ZigBee[®] module SPZB250 on your final product.

Based on the Public Notice from FCC, the product into which our transmitter module is installed must display a label referring to the enclosed module.

The label should use wording such as "Contains Transmitter module FCC ID: S9NZB250A or "Contains FCC ID: S9NZB250A, any similar wording that expressed the same meaning may be use.

It shows an example below

Contains FCC ID: S9NZB250A

A.2 Special requirement for Modular application

The following requirements are fulfilled:

- The modular transmitter must have its own RF shielding: The RF module used on the board fulfils the emission requirements of the FCC rules without additional shielding.
- 2. The modular transmitter must have buffered modulation/data inputs: The module has a memory management unit inside of the IC. The processor interfacing with the external application by means general purpose I/O (GPIO), Uart, SPI. The processor interfaces also the RF part of the module exchanging data and command with it. Inside the processor a Flash memory is available to download the customer application and the ZigBee[®] profiles.
- The modular transmitter must have its own power supply regulation: The IC contains an own voltage regulation. In case of changes in the supply voltage VCC (for example caused by temperature changes or other effects), the internal voltage will be stabilized.
- 4. The modular transmitter must comply with the antenna requirements of Section 15.203 and 15.204: The RF module is for OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) integration only. The end-user product will be professionally installed in such a manner that only the authorized antenna is used.
- 5. The modular transmitter must be tested in a stand-alone configuration: The RF module was tested in a stand-alone configuration.
- 6. The modular transmitter must be labelled with its own FCC ID number: The RF module will be labelled with its own FCC ID number. When the module is installed inside the end-product, the label is not visible. The OEM manufacturer is instructed how to apply the exterior label.



- 7. The modular transmitter must comply with any specific rule or operating requirements applicable to the transmitter and the manufacturer must provide adequate instructions along with the module to explain any such requirements: The EUT is compliant with all applicable FCC rules. Detail instructions are given in the product Users Guide.
- 8. The modular transmitter must comply with any applicable RF exposure requirements.
- Maximum measured power output: 3,08 mW
- Maximum antenna gain: 0,6 dBi = numeric gain 1,148 (see also FCC test report)

Maximum permissible exposure defined in 47 CFR 1.1310: 1 mW/cm².

The RF module operates at low power level so it does not exceed the Commission's RF exposure guidelines limits; furthermore, Spread spectrum transmitters operate according to the Section 15.247 are categorically excluded from routine environmental evaluation.



6 Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
08-Oct-2007	1	First release



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