# ZigBit™ 700/800/900 MHz Wireless Modules

## ATZB-900-B0

## Datasheet



8227C–MCU Wireless–06/09

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# Section 1

# Introduction

## 1.1 Summary

ZigBit™ 900 is an ultra-compact, extended range, low-power, high-sensitivity 784/868/915 MHz IEEE 802.15.4/ZigBee® OEM module, based on the innovative Atmel's mixed-signal hardware platform. It is designed for wireless sensing, control and data acquisition applications. ZigBit modules eliminate the need for costly and time-consuming RF development, and shortens time to market for a wide range of wireless applications.

This module is the latest addition to the ZigBit family also represented by 2.4 GHz modules ATZB-24-A2/B0 [1], and ATZB-A24-UFL/U0 [3].

## 1.2 Applications

ZigBit 900 module is compatible with robust IEEE 802.15.4/ZigBee stack that supports a self-healing, self-organizing mesh network, while optimizing network traffic and minimizing power consumption. Atmel offers two stack configurations: BitCloud and SerialNet. BitCloud is a ZigBee PRO certified software development platform supporting reliable, scalable, and secure wireless applications running on Atmel's ZigBit modules. SerialNet allows programming of the module via serial AT-command interface.

The applications include, but are not limited to:

- **Building automation & monitoring**
  - **Lighting controls**
  - **Wireless smoke and CO detectors**
  - **Structural integrity monitoring**
- **HVAC monitoring & control**
- **Inventory management**
- **Environmental monitoring**
- **Security**
- **Water metering**
- **Industrial monitoring**
  - **Machinery condition and performance monitoring**
  - **Monitoring of plant system parameters such as temperature, pressure, flow, tank level, humidity, vibration, etc.**
- **Automated meter reading (AMR)**

## 1.3 Key Features

- **Ultra compact size (18.8 x 13.5 mm)**
- **High RX sensitivity (-110 dBm)**
- **Outperforming link budget (120 dB)**
- **Up to 11 dBm output power**
- **Very low power consumption (< 6 µA in Sleep mode)**
- **Ample memory resources (128K bytes of flash memory, 8K bytes RAM, 4K bytes EEPROM)**
- **Wide range of interfaces (both analog and digital):**
  - **9 spare GPIO, 2 spare IRQ lines**
  - **4 ADC lines + 1 line for supply voltage control (up to 9 lines with JTAG disabled)**
  - **UART with CTS/RTS control**
  - **USART**
  - **$I^2C$**
  - **SPI**
  - **1-Wire**
  - **Up to 30 lines configurable as GPIO**
- **Capability to write own MAC address into the EEPROM**
- **Optional antenna reference designs**
- **IEEE 802.15.4 compliant transceiver**
- **868 / 915 MHz band**
- **784 MHz Chinese band**
- **BitCloud embedded software, including serial bootloader and AT command set**

## 1.4 Benefits

- **Over 6 km (4 miles) outdoor line-of-sight range**
- **Small physical footprint and low profile for optimum fit in even the smallest of devices**(1)
- **Extended battery life**
- **Mesh networking capability**
- **Easy-to-use low cost Evaluation Kit**
- **Single source of support for HW and SW**

Note: 1. The module is to be certified

## 1.5 Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ADC | Analog-to -Digital Converter |
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| BPSK | Binary Phase-Shift Keying modulation scheme |
| DC | Direct Current |
| DTR | Data Terminal Ready |
| EEPROM | Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge |

| | |
|---|---|
| GPIO | General Purpose Input/Output |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning |
| HW | Hardware |
| $I^2C$ | Inter-Integrated Circuit |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| IRQ | Interrupt Request |
| ISM | Industrial, Scientific and Medical radio band |
| JTAG | Digital interface for debugging of embedded device, also known as IEEE 1149.1 standard interface |
| MAC | Medium Access Control layer |
| MCU | Microcontroller Unit. In this document it also means the processor, which is the core of ZigBit module |
| O-QPSK | Offset Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying modulation scheme |
| OEM | Original Equipment Manufacturer |
| OTA | Over-The-Air upgrade |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| PER | Package Error Ratio |
| RAM | Random Access Memory |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| RTS/CTS | Request to Send/ Clear to Send |
| RX | Receiver |
| SMA | Surface Mount Assembly |
| SPI | Serial Peripheral Interface |
| SW | Software |
| TTM | Time To Market |
| TX | Transmitter |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter |
| USART | Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| ZDK | ZigBit Development Kit |
| ZigBee, ZigBee PRO | Wireless networking standards targeted at low-power applications |
| 802.15.4 | The IEEE 802.15.4-2006 standard applicable to low-rate wireless Personal Area Network |

## 1.6 Related Documents

[1] ZigBit™ 2.4 GHz Wireless Modules ATZB-24-A2/B0 Datasheet. Atmel's doc8226.pdf

[2] ZigBit™ Development Kit. User Guide. MeshNetics Doc. S-ZDK-451 - TBD

[3] ZigBit™ Amplified 2.4 GHz Wireless Modules datasheet. Atmel's doc8228.pdf

[4] Atmel 8-bit AVR Microcontroller with 64K/128K/256K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash. 2549F AVR 04/06

[5] Atmel AT86RF212 Low Power 800/900 MHz Transceiver for IEEE 802.15.4b, Zigbee, and ISM Applications. Preliminary specification

[6] Ultra Small Surface Mount Coaxial Connectors - Low Profile 1.9mm or 2.4mm Mated Height. http://www.hirose.co.jp/cataloge_hp/e32119372.pdf

[7] ZigBit 900 Development Kit. User's Guide. MeshNetics Doc. S-ZDK-451~03 TBD

[8] IEEE Std 802.15.4-2006 IEEE Standard for Information technology - Part 15.4 Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (LR-WPANs)

[9] ZigBee Specification. ZigBee Document 053474r17, October 19, 2007

[10] BitCloud™ IEEE 802.15.4/ZigBee Software. AVR2050: BitCloud User Guide. Atmel’s doc8199.pdf

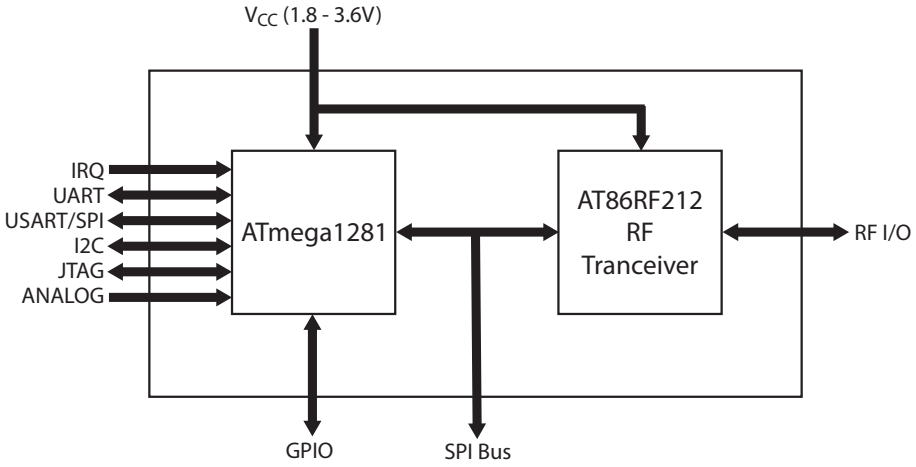
# Section 2

# Zigbit™ 700/800/900 MHz Wireless Modules Overview

## 2.1 Overview

ZigBit 900 is an extended-range low-power, a low-power, high-sensitivity IEEE 802.15.4/ ZigBee-compliant OEM module, which occupies less than a square inch. Based on a solid combination of Atmel's latest MCU Wireless hardware platform [5], power amplifier and low-noise amplifier, the ZigBit 900 offers superior radio performance, ultra-low power consumption and exceptional ease of integration.

***Figure 2-1.*** ATZB-900-B0 Block Diagram




ZigBit 900 contains Atmel's ATmega1281V Microcontroller [4] and AT86RF212 RF Transceiver [5]. The module features 128 Kbytes flash memory and 8 Kbytes RAM.

The ZigBit 900 already contains a complete RF/MCU-related design with all the necessary passive components included. The module can be easily mounted on a simple 2-layer PCB with a minimum of required external connection. Compared to a custom RF/MCU design, a module-based solution offers considerable savings in development time and NRE cost per unit during the design, prototyping, and mass production phases of product development.

To jumpstart evaluation and development, Atmel also offers a complete set of evaluation and development tools. The new ZigBit 900 Development Kit [7] comes with everything you need to create custom applications featuring ZigBit 900 module.

The kit features MeshBean development boards (ATZB-EVB-900-SMA) with an easy-to-access extension connector for attaching third party sensors and other peripherals, and a JTAG connector for easy application uploading and debugging.

The kit also includes reference applications to speed up application development, source code for hardware interface layer and reference drivers for the all the module interfaces, intuitive development environment from Atmel, and comprehensive set of application notes and product documentation.

ZigBit 900 modules come bundled with BitCloud, a 2nd generation embedded software stack from Atmel. BitCloud is fully compliant with ZigBee PRO and ZigBee standards for wireless sensing and control [8], [9], [10] and it provides an augmented set of APIs which, while maintaining 100% compliance with the standard, offer extended functionality designed with developer's convenience and ease-of-use in mind.

Depending on end-user design requirements, ZigBit 900 can operate as a self-contained sensor node, where it would function as a single MCU, or it can be paired with a host processor driving the module over a serial interface. In the former case, a user application may be used with the BitCloud software allowing customization of embedded applications through BitCloud's C API.

In the latter case, the host processor controls data transmission and manages module peripherals via an extensive set of SerialNet AT commands. Thus, no firmware customization is required for a successful module design-in. Additionally, third-party sensors can be connected directly to the module, thus expanding the existing set of peripheral interfaces.

# Section 3

# Specifications

## 3.1 Electrical Characteristics

### 3.1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

***Table 3-1.*** Absolute Maximum Ratings[1][2]

| Parameters | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|
| Voltage on any pin, except RESET with respect to Ground | -0.5V | $V_{CC}$ + 0.5V |
| DC Current per I/O Pin | | 40 mA |
| DC Current DVCC and DGND pins | | 300 mA |
| Input RF Level | | +5 dBm |

Notes: 1. **Absolute Maximum Ratings** are the values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Under no circumstances must the absolute maximum ratings given in this table be violated. Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device.

This is a stress rating only. Functional operation of the device at these or other conditions, beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2. **Attention!** ZigBit 900 is an ESD-sensitive device. Precaution should be taken when handling the device in order to prevent permanent damage.

### 3.1.2 Test Conditions

***Table 3-2.*** Test conditions (unless otherwise stated), $V_{CC}$ = 3V, $T_{amb}$ = 25°C

| Parameters | Condition | Range | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ | | 1.8 to 3.6 | V |
| Current Consumption: RX mode[1] | | 15 | mA |
| Current Consumption: TX mode[1] | PTX = 5 dBm | 20 | mA |
| Current Consumption: Power-save mode[1] | | 6 | µA |

Note: 1. Preliminary data

Current consumption actually depends on multiple factors, including but not limited to, the board design and materials, BitCloud settings, network activity, EEPROM read/write operations. It also depends on MCU load and/or peripherals used by an application.

### 3.1.3 RF Characteristics

***Table 3-3.*** RF Characteristics

| Parameters | Condition | Range | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frequency Band | | 779 to 787<br>868 to 868.6<br>902 to 928 | MHz |
| Number of Channels | | 15 | |
| Channel Spacing | | 2 | MHz |
| Transmitter Output Power | | -11 to +11 | dBm |
| Receiver Sensitivity | AWGN channel, PER = 1% | | |
| 20 kbit/s(2) | PSDU length of 20 octets | -110 | dBm |
| 40 kbit/s(2) | | -108 | |
| 100 kbit/s(2) | | -101 | |
| 250 kbit/s(2) | | -100 | |
| 200 kbit/s | PSDU length of 127 octets | -97 | |
| 400 kbit/s | | -90 | |
| 500 kbit/s | | -97 | |
| 1000 kbit/s | | -92 | |
| On-Air Data Rate | BPSK modulation | 20 (at 868 MHz),<br>40 (at 915 MHz) | kbps |
| | O-QPSK modulation | 100 (at 868 MHz)<br>250 (at 915 MHz and 784 MHz) | |
| TX Output/ RX Input Nominal Impedance | For balanced output | 100 | Ω |
| Range, outdoors(1) | For balanced output | 6 | km |

Notes: 1. Preliminary data
2. IEEE 802.15.4-2006 compliant

### 3.1.4 ATmega1281V Microcontroller Characteristics

***Table 3-4.*** ATmega1281V Characteristics

| Parameters | Condition | Range | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| On-chip Flash Memory size | | 128 | Kbytes |
| On-chip RAM size | | 8 | Kbytes |
| On-chip EEPROM size | | 4 | Kbytes |
| Operation Frequency | | 4 | MHz |

### 3.1.5 Module Interfaces characteristics

***Table 3-5.*** Module Interfaces characteristics

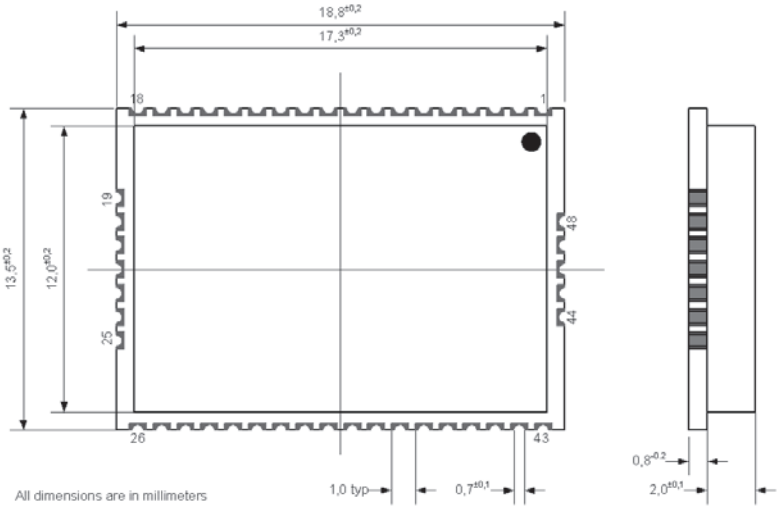
| Parameters | Condition | Range | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| UART Maximum Baud Rate | | 38.4 | kbps |
| ADC Resolution/ Conversion Time | In the single conversion mode | 10/200 | Bits/µs |
| ADC Input Resistance | | >1 | MΩ |
| ADC Reference Voltage (VREF) | | 1.0 to $V_{CC}$ - 3 | V |
| ADC Input Voltage | | 0 - VREF | V |
| $I^2C$ Maximum Clock | | 222 | kHz |
| GPIO Output Voltage (High/Low) | -10/ 5 mA, $V_{CC}$=3V | 2.3/ 0.5 | V |
| Real Time Oscillator Frequency | | 32.768 | kHz |

## 3.2 Physical/Environmental Characteristics and Outline

| Parameters | Value | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| Size | 18.8 x 13.5 x 2.0 mm | ATZB-900-B0 |
| Operating Temperature Range | -20°C to +70°C | -40°C to +85°C operational(1) |
| Operating Relative Humidity Range | no more than 80% | |

Note: 1. Minor degration of clock stability may occur.

***Figure 3-1.*** ATZB-900-B0 Mechanical drawing



## 3.3 Pin Configuration

***Figure 3-2.*** ATZB-900-B0 Pinout

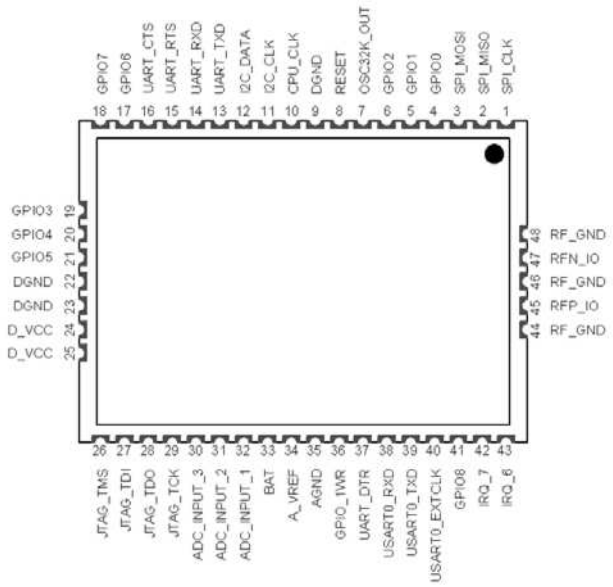



***Table 3-6.*** Pin descriptions

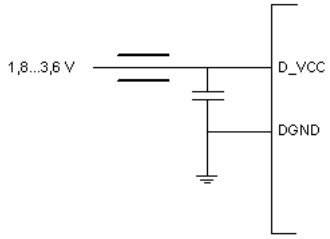
| Connector Pin | Pin Name | Description | I/O | Default State after Power on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SPI_CLK | Reserved for stack operation[4] | O | |
| 2 | SPI_MISO | Reserved for stack operation[4] | I/O | |
| 3 | SPI_MOSI | Reserved for stack operation[4] | I/O | |
| 4 | GPIO0 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 0[2][3][4][7] | I/O | tri-state |
| 5 | GPIO1 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 1[2][3][4][7] | I/O | tri-state |
| 6 | GPIO2 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 2[2][3][4][7] | I/O | tri-state |
| 7 | OSC32K_OUT | 32.768 kHz clock output[4][5] | O | |
| 8 | RESET | Reset input (active low)[4] | | |
| 9,22,23 | DGND | Digital Ground | | |
| 10 | CPU_CLK | RF clock output. When module is in active state, 4 MHz signal is present on this line. While module is in the sleeping state, clock generation is also stopped[4]. | O | |
| 11 | I2C_CLK | $I^2C$ serial clock output[2][3][4][7] | O | tri-state |
| 12 | I2C_DATA | $I^2C$ serial clock input/output[2][3][4][7] | I/O | tri-state |
| 13 | UART_TXD | UART transmit output[1][2][3][4][7] | O | tri-state |
| 14 | UART_RXD | UART receive input[1][2][3][4][7] | I | tri-state |
| 15 | UART_RTS | RTS input (Request To send) for UART hardware flow control. Active low[2][3][4][7] | I | tri-state |

***Table 3-6.*** Pin descriptions (Continued)

| Connector Pin | Pin Name | Description | I/O | Default State after Power on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | UART_CTS | CTS output (Clear To send) for UART hardware flow control. Active low(2)(3)(4)(7) | O | tri-state |
| 17 | GPIO6 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 6(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 18 | GPIO7 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 7(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 19 | GPIO3 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 3(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 20 | GPIO4 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 4(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 21 | GPIO5 | General Purpose digital Input/Output 5(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 24,25 | D_VCC | Digital Supply Voltage ($V_{CC}$)(9) | | |
| 26 | JTAG_TMS | JTAG Test Mode Select(2)(3)(4)(6) | I | |
| 27 | JTAG_TDI | JTAG Test Data Input(2)(3)(4)(6) | I | |
| 28 | JTAG_TDO | JTAG Test Data Output(2)(3)(4)(6) | O | |
| 29 | JTAG_TCK | JTAG Test Clock(2)(3)(4)(6) | I | |
| 30 | ADC_INPUT_3 | ADC Input Channel 3(2)(3)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 31 | ADC_INPUT_2 | ADC Input Channel 2(2)(3)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 32 | ADC_INPUT_1 | ADC Input Channel 1(2)(3)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 33 | BAT | ADC Input Channel 0, used for battery level measurement. This pin equals $V_{CC}/3$.(2)(3)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 34 | A_VREF | Input/Output reference voltage for ADC | I/O | tri-state |
| 35 | AGND | Analog ground | | |
| 36 | GPIO_1WR | 1-wire interface(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | |
| 37 | UART_DTR | DTR input (Data Terminal Ready) for UART. Active low(2)(3)(4)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 38 | USART0_RXD | USART/SPI Receive pin(2)(3)(4)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 39 | USART0_TXD | USART /SPI Transmit pin(2)(3)(4)(7) | O | tri-state |
| 40 | USART0_EXTCLK | USART/SPI External Clock(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 41 | GPIO8 | General Purpose Digital Input/Output 8(2)(3)(4)(7) | I/O | tri-state |
| 42 | IRQ_7 | Digital Input Interrupt request 7(2)(3)(4)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 43 | IRQ_6 | Digital Input Interrupt request 6(2)(3)(4)(7) | I | tri-state |
| 44,46,48 | RF GND | RF Analog Ground | | |
| 45 | RFP_IO | Differential RF Input/Output | I/O | |
| 47 | RFN_IO | Differential RF Input/Output | I/O | |

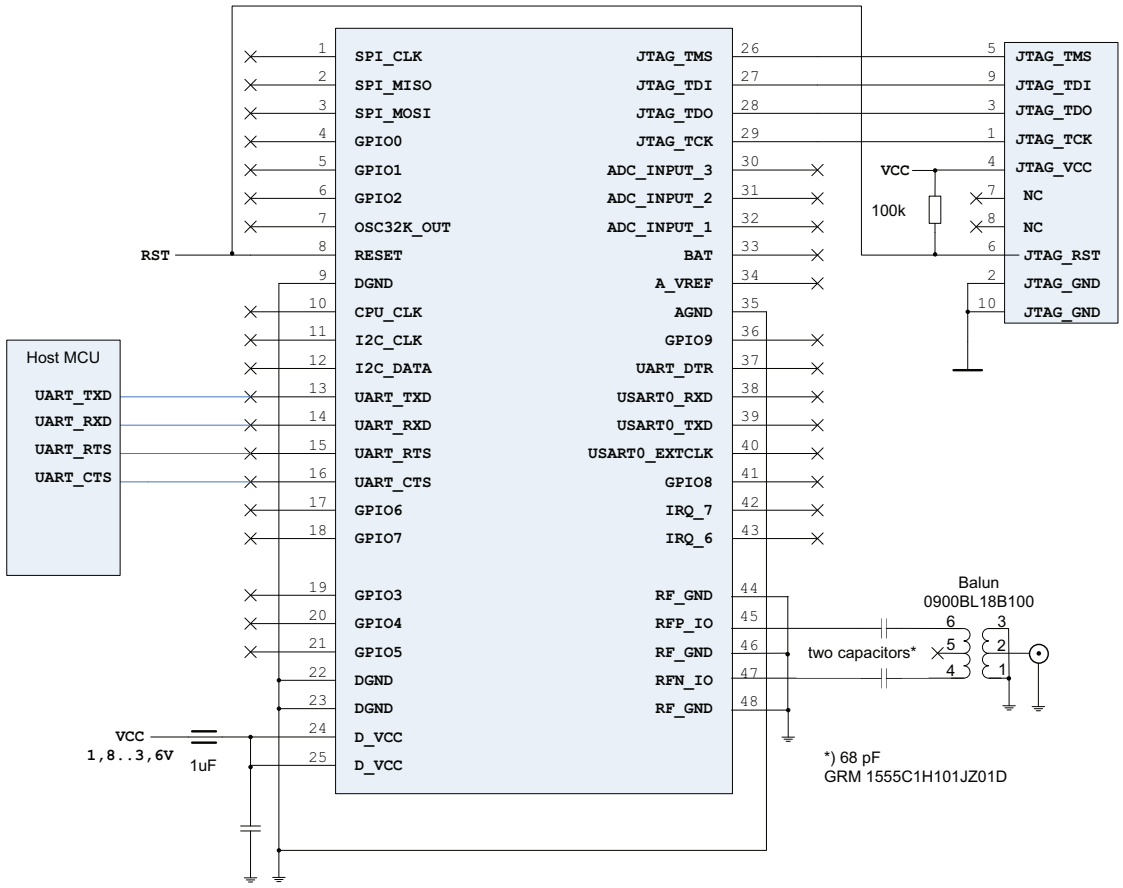
Notes:
1. The UART_TXD pin is intended for input (i.e. its designation as "TXD" implies some complex system containing ZigBit 900 as its RF terminal unit), while UART_RXD pin, vice versa, is for output.
2. Most of pins can be configured for general purpose I/O or for some alternate functions as described in details in the ATmega1281V Datasheet [1].
3. GPIO pins can be programmed either for output, or for input with/without pull-up resistors. Output pin drivers are strong enough to drive LED displays directly (refer to figures on pages 387-388, [1]).
4. All digital pins are provided with protection diodes to D_VCC and DGND

5. It is strongly recommended to avoid assigning an alternate function for OSC32K_OUT pin because it is used by BitCloud. However, this signal can be used if another peripheral or host processor requires 32.768 kHz clock, otherwise this pin can be disconnected.
6. Normally, JTAG_TMS, JTAG_TDI, JTAG_TDO, JTAG_TCK pins are used for on-chip debugging and flash burning. They can be used for A/D conversion if JTAGEN fuse is disabled.
7. The following pins can be configured with the BitCloud software to be general-purpose I/O lines: GPIO0, GPIO1, GPIO2, GPIO3, GPIO4, GPIO5, GPIO6, GPIO7, GPIO8, GPIO_1WR, I2C_CLK, I2C_DATA, UART_TXD, UART_RXD, UART_RTS, UART_CTS, ADC_INPUT_3, ADC_INPUT_2, ADC_INPUT_1, BAT, UART_DTR, USART0_RXD, USART0_TXD, USART0_EXTCLK, IRQ_7, IRQ_6. Additionally, four JTAG lines can be programmed with software as GPIO as well, but this requires changing the fuse bits and will disable JTAG debugging.
8. With BitCloud, CTS pin can be configured to indicate sleep/active condition of the module thus providing mechanism for power management of host processor. If this function is necessary, connection of this pin to external pull-down resistor is recommended to prevent the undesirable transients during module reset process.
9. Using ferrite bead and 1 µF capacitor located closely to the power supply pin is recommended, as shown below.




10. In SPI mode, USART0_EXTCLK is output. In USART mode, this pin can be configured as either input or output pin.

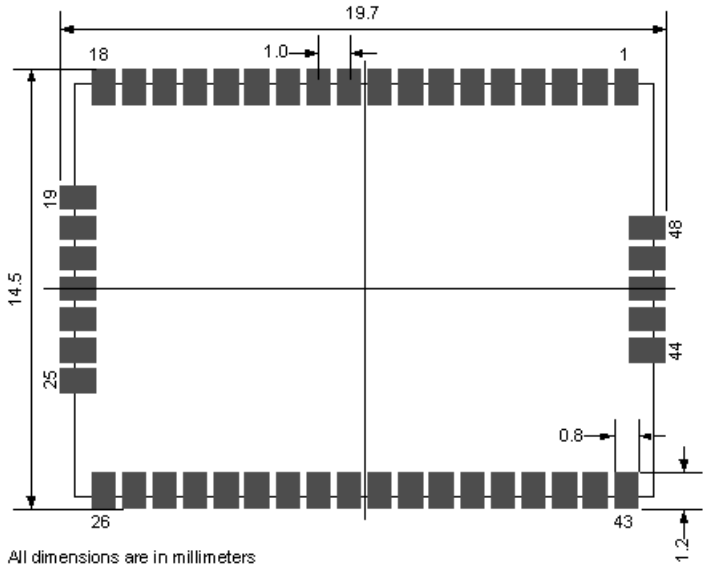
***Figure 3-3.*** Typical Reference Schematic




## 3.4 Mounting Information

The below diagrams show the PCB layout recommended for ZigBit 900 module. Neither via-holes nor wires are allowed on the PCB upper layer in area occupied by the module. As a critical requirement, RF_GND pins should be grounded via several holes to be located right next to the pins thus minimizing inductance and preventing both mismatch and losses.

***Figure 3-4.*** ATZB-900-B0 PCB Recommended Layout, Top View




## 3.5 Soldering Profile

The J-STD-020C-compliant soldering profile is recommended, as given below.

***Table 3-7.*** Soldering Profile[1]

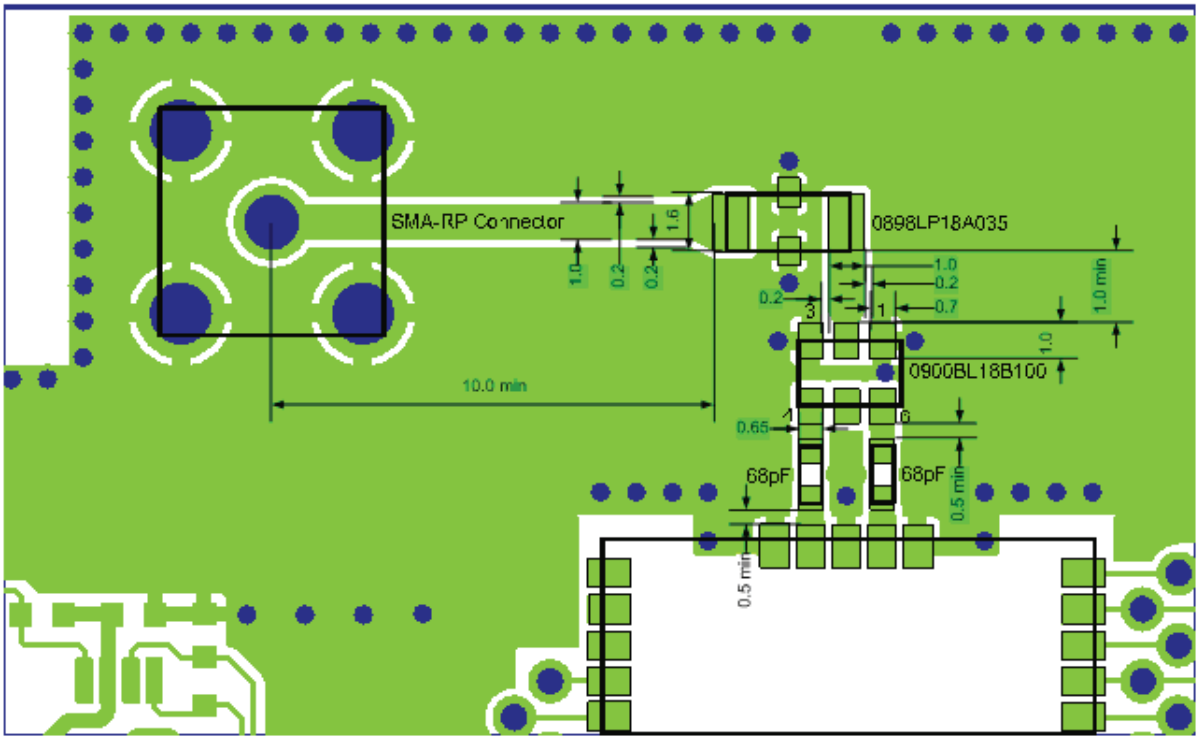
| Profile Feature | Green Package |
|---|---|
| Average ramp-up rate (217 °C to peak) | 3 °C/s max. |
| Preheat temperature 175 °C ± 25 °C | 180 s max. |
| Temperature maintained above 217 °C | 60 s to 150 s |
| Time within 5 °C of actual peak temperature | 20 s to 40 s |
| Peak temperature range | 6 °C/s max. |
| Ramp-down rate | 8 minutes max. |

Note: 1. The package is backward compatible with Pb/Sn soldering profile

## 3.6 Antenna Reference Design

This section presents PCB design which may be used to combine ZigBit 900 with an external antenna This antenna reference designs is recommended for successful design-in.

***Figure 3-5.*** FCC/CE compliant RF reference design with RP-SMA connector recommended for ATZB-900-B0




Multiple factors affect proper antenna match, hence, affecting the antenna pattern. The particular factors are the board material and thickness, shields, the material used for enclosure, the board neighborhood, and other components adjacent to antenna.

### 3.6.1 General recommendations

- Metal enclosure should not be used. Using low profile enclosure might also affect antenna tuning.
- Placing high profile components next to antenna should be avoided.
- Having holes punched around the periphery of the board eliminates parasitic radiation from the board edges also distorting antenna pattern.
- ZigBit 900 module should not be placed next to the consumer electronics which might interfere with ZigBit 900's RF frequency band.

The board design should prevent propagation of microwave field inside the board material. Electromagnetic waves of high frequency may penetrate the board thus making the edges of the board radiate, which may distort the antenna pattern. To eliminate this effect, metalized and grounded holes must be placed around the board's edges.

# Section 4

# Ordering Information

## 4.1 Ordering Information

| Part Number | Description |
|---|---|
| ATZB-900-B0R[1] | 783/868/915 MHz IEEE802.15.4/ZigBee Wireless Module w/ Balanced RF Port |

Note: 1. Tape and Reel quantity: 200

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