

TR-85G

RF Transceiver Module

Data Sheet

Preliminary

Description

TR-85G is a family of IQRF transceiver modules operating in the 868 MHz and 916 MHz license free ISM (Industry, Scientific, and Medical) frequency band. Its highly integrated ready-to-use design containing RF circuitry, MCU, serial EEPROM, and on-board antenna requires no external components. Vertical mounting and very small dimensions allow space saving. Extra low power consumption fits for battery powered applications. Enhanced RF IC enables higher receiver sensitivity and RF output power. Flexible MCU pins enable extended functionality and simpler application circuitry and PCB. Extended MCU memories include built-in operating system which significantly reduces application development time. Optional DPA framework supports mesh network applications.

Key features

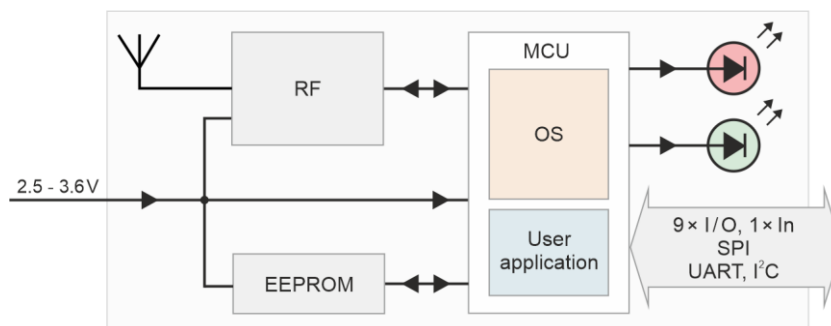
- Operating system (upgradeable at the user), easy to use
- DPA framework for mesh network applications
- GFSK modulation
- Selectable RF band 868 / 916 MHz, multiple channel
- Effective radiated power 6.3 mW (8 dBm) with on-board antenna
- Enhanced RF sensitivity
- MCU with significantly extended memories for program and data
- Extended MCU resources (interrupt capability and programmable internal pull-ups on all I/O pins, remappable digital peripherals, ...)
- Extra low power consumption, power management modes
- SPI interface supported by OS in background
- Serial EEPROM 256 Kb
- Multiple PWM output
- Extended programmable HW timer options
- Power supply monitoring
- 2 LEDs
- 12 pins (9 I/O pins, 1 input only pin)
- A/D converter (multiple channels)
- Analog comparator
- Vertical mounting, compatible with SIM card connector without metallic holder (KON-SIM-02)
- Optional shielding can
- Small dimensions



Applications

- Bidirectional RF communication
- Point-to-point or network wireless connectivity
- Telemetry, AMR (automatic meter reading)
- WSN (wireless sensor network)
- Building automation
- Street lighting control
- Wireless monitoring, control and regulation
- Remote data acquisition
- RF connectivity in many other fields
- Also for municipal and indoor areas
- Internet of Things

Block diagram



The information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is provided only for your convenience and may be superseded by updates. It is your responsibility to ensure that your application meets your specifications.

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Technical specifications	Typical values unless otherwise stated
Supply voltage (Vcc) ¹	3.0 V typ., 2.5 V min., 3.6 V max., stabilized, 50 mA min.
Operating temperature ²	-40 °C to +85 °C
Supply current	
Deep sleep mode	< 300 nA (all peripherals disabled ⁴ , RF IC in Standby mode)
Sleep mode	< 1 µA (all peripherals disabled ⁴ , RF IC in Sleep mode)
Run mode	
RF sleep	1.8 mA
RF ready	3.3 mA
RX mode	
STD	12.5 mA
LP ⁵	190 µA
XLP ⁵	13 µA
TX mode	8 mA – 25 mA (according to RF output power)
Additional LED supply current	About 2 mA per LED. Rough value for brief guidance only.
RF band	868 MHz or 916 MHz (software configurable)
RF channels	See IQRF OS User's guide, Appendix <i>Channel maps</i>
RF data modulation	GFSK (Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying)
RF data transmission bit rate	19.8 kb/s
RF receiver category	1.5 (according to ETSI EN 300 220-1 V3.1.1)
RF sensitivity	-103 dBm (STD RX mode, <code>checkRF(0)</code>). See Diagram 3 .
Effective radiated power	Up to 2.0 dBm (868 MHz band), 0.0 to 2.0 dBm (916 MHz band). See Table 1 .
Antenna	PCB meander line, linear polarization, omnidirectional. See Diagram 1 .
RF range ³	500 m
Input voltage on I/O pins	0 V to VCC
A/D converter	10-bit, multiple inputs. Refer to the MCU datasheet.
Size (L x W x H)	27.5 mm x 14.9 mm x 3.3 mm
Storage environment	Temperature +16 °C to +24 °C, relative humidity 65 % max., chemically indifferent

Note 1: RF power and other parameters depend on the supply voltage. Refer to datasheets of MCU and RF IC used. Test your application with respect to required supply voltage range.

Note 2: RF range may change with lower temperature. Frost, condensation, or humidity over 85% may disable module functionality. Module suitability should be tested in the final application at real conditions before volume use.

Note 3: Since the radiated power and the RF sensitivity of the TR-85GA and TR-72GA are the same, under the same installation conditions the TR-85GA has the same RF range as the TR-72GA.

Note 4: Additional current is consumed when a peripheral (e.g. watchdog, Brown-out detection, etc.) is enabled.

Note 5: Depends on interferences.

The TR-85GxF (with metal shielding of RF circuitry) must be used in countries where FCC regulations apply.

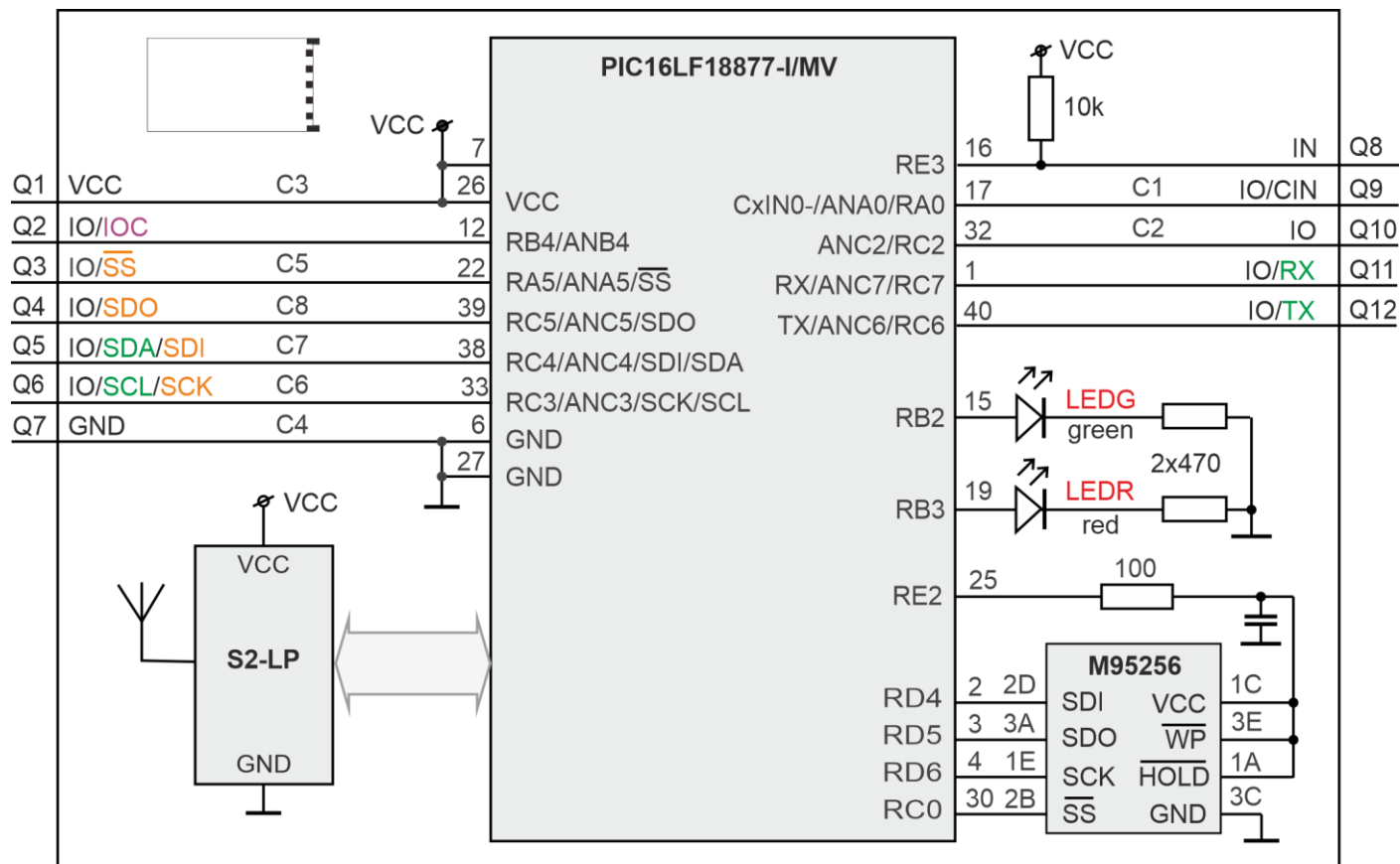
Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above the listed maximum values may cause permanent damage to the device and affect device reliability. Functional operation under these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not supported.

Supply voltage (V _{CC})	3.9 V
Voltage on I/O pins (configured as inputs) vs. GND	-0.3 V to (V _{CC} + 0.3 V)
Storage temperature	-40 °C to +85 °C
Ambient temperature under bias	-40 °C to +85 °C

Caution: Electrostatic sensitive device. Observe appropriate precautions for handling.

Simplified circuit diagram



The colors indicate the constraints on the MCU digital peripheral pin remapping using PPS with respect to IQRF OS and DPA. See [Note 2](#) below and the Application note [AN015 - IQRF HW design](#), chapter *PPS*.

Basic components

Part	Type	Manufacturer	Note
MCU	PIC16LF18877-I/MV	Microchip	
RF IC	S2-LP	STMicroelectronics	
RF balun	BALF-SPI2-01D3	STMicroelectronics	
EEPROM	M95256-DFCS6	STMicroelectronics	256 Kb
Shielding can		IQRF Tech	Optional. Required for FCC certification.

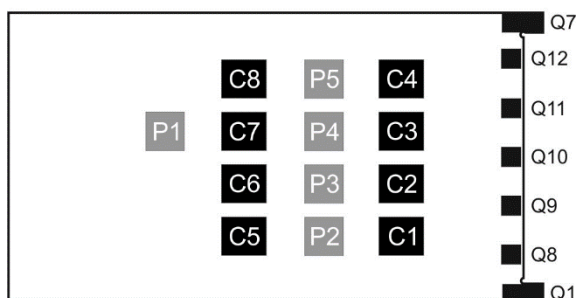
For more information refer to the datasheets of ICs used.

Pin	Name	Description
Q1, C3	V_{cc}	Power supply voltage
Q2	IO	
	RB4	General I/O pin Interrupt/Wake-up on change (IOC) supported by IQRF OS and DPA. RFPGM / (X)LP mode termination. Dedicated to DPA menu (for DPA v4.30 or higher)
	ANB4	Analog A/D input
Q3, C5	IO / -SS	
	RA5	General I/O pin
	-SS ²	SPI Slave select
	ANA5	Analog A/D input
Q4 ¹ , C8	IO / SDO	
	RC5	General I/O pin
	SDO ²	SPI data output
	ANC5	Analog A/D input
Q5 ¹ , C7	IO / SDI / SDA	
	RC4	General I/O pin
	SDI ²	SPI data input
	SDA ²	I ² C data
	ANC4	Analog A/D input
Q6, C6	IO / SCK / SCL	
	RC3	General I/O pin
	SCK ²	SPI clock input
	SCL ²	I ² C clock
	ANC3	Analog A/D input
Q7, C4	GND	Ground
Q8	IN	
	RE3	General input only pin
Q9, C1	IO / C-IN	
	RA0	General I/O pin
	ANA0	Analog A/D input
	CxIN0-	Comparator –input
Q10, C2	IO	
	RC2	General I/O pin
	ANC2	Analog A/D input
Q11	IO / RX	
	RC7	General I/O pin
	RX ²	UART RX
	ANC7	Analog A/D input
Q12	IO / TX / PWM	
	RC6	General I/O pin
	TX ²	UART TX
	ANC6	Analog A/D input
P1–P5	For manufacturer only	

Top view



Bottom view

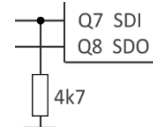


All MCU pins connected to TR I/O pins (Q2 to Q12) are equipped with the interrupt on change capability (except Q8), programmable pull-up resistor, and (except Q8) can be used as analog inputs for A/D converter.

Note 1: Pin Q4 is used as output and pin Q5 as input during the initial approximately 200 ms boot-up (after TR reset) to detect a possible request to enter the programming mode (PGM - wired upload via SPI). After reset, the OS generates a determinate sequence on the Q4 pin. If this sequence is copied to the Q5, the OS jumps to the PGM bootloader. (The PGM mode is indicated by the short red LED flashing every 2 s.)

This must be taken into account to avoid collisions with application circuitry connected to these pins.

The Q5 pin must not be interconnected to Q4 or left unconnected or without a **defined level** on its input. This level must be arranged **by application hardware**. If the application circuitry ensures no such level, a **pull-down resistor on the Q5 pin** must be used otherwise a **cross-talk** between Q4 and Q5 may cause an unintentional switching to PGM.

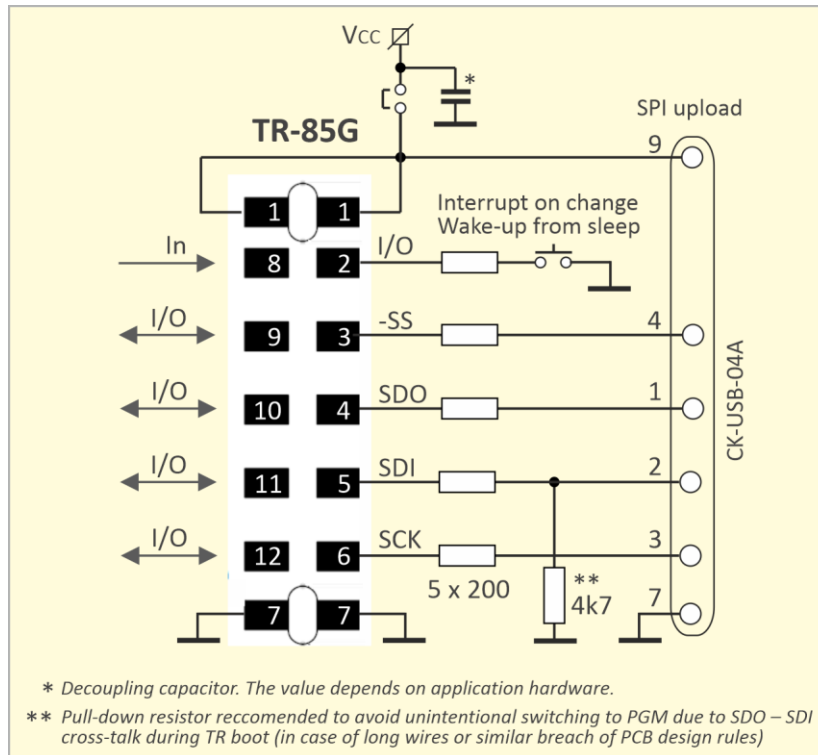


Note 2: All MCU pins dedicated to internal digital peripherals (e.g. UART, I²C, SPI, PWM, timers, analog comparator output, etc.) are remappable in SW. See the [MCU datasheet](#), chapter *Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)* and the application note [AN015 - IQRF HW design](#), chapter *PPS*. The list above denotes only the pins assigned to UART, I²C, and SPI by default. Other remappable peripherals (e.g. PWM or analog comparator output) are not denoted there.

There are no on-board protection series resistors on I/O pins. It is recommended to use 200 Ω series resistors on each pin.

See the application note [AN015 - IQRF HW design](#).

Recommended circuit for development



For development, it is recommended to implement the following arrangement:

- A decoupling capacitor on V_{CC} to filter the supply voltage. The type and the value should be selected with respect to general rules observed in electronic design, according to the given application hardware and power source.
- Serial protective resistors on each I/O pin used.
- Pin Q2 configured as an input with the internal pull-up resistor and equipped with a pushbutton connected to the ground. Then pressing the button can generate an interrupt on pin change, wake up the transceiver from sleep, terminate RFPGM mode, initiate bonding, DPA menu control, etc.
- A pull-down resistor on pin Q5 is recommended to avoid unintentional switching to PGM mode due to SDO - SDI cross-talk during TR boot.
- SPI interface for wired upload of application code into the transceiver using an IQRF programmer, e.g. CK-USB-04A.

Depending on the actual user application and power supply range, it may be required to isolate interface pins and/or power supply from user circuitry during uploading. For details refer to the CK-USB-04A User's guide, chapter *Application/In-circuit upload*.

RF range

Refer to the Application note [AN014 – RF range](#). RF range strongly depends on the following design aspects:

- Hardware:
 - Construction of the devices (especially TR location within the device, PCB layout, ground planes, conductive areas, and bulk objects such as metallic parts and batteries in the nearest surroundings, with respect to possible reflections and counterpoise effect). To achieve an efficient range and reliable connectivity, no parts impacting the range must be placed close to the built-in meander antenna. Even non-conductive parts can significantly impact the range.
 - Physical arrangement of devices (especially mutual orientations of antennas with respect to polarizations and radiation patterns)
- Application software:
 - RF output power is selectable from 8 levels
 - To increase immunity to RF noise, incoming RF signals can be filtered according to signal strength. See the *IQRF OS Reference guide*, function `checkRF`, and configuration parameter *RX filter*.

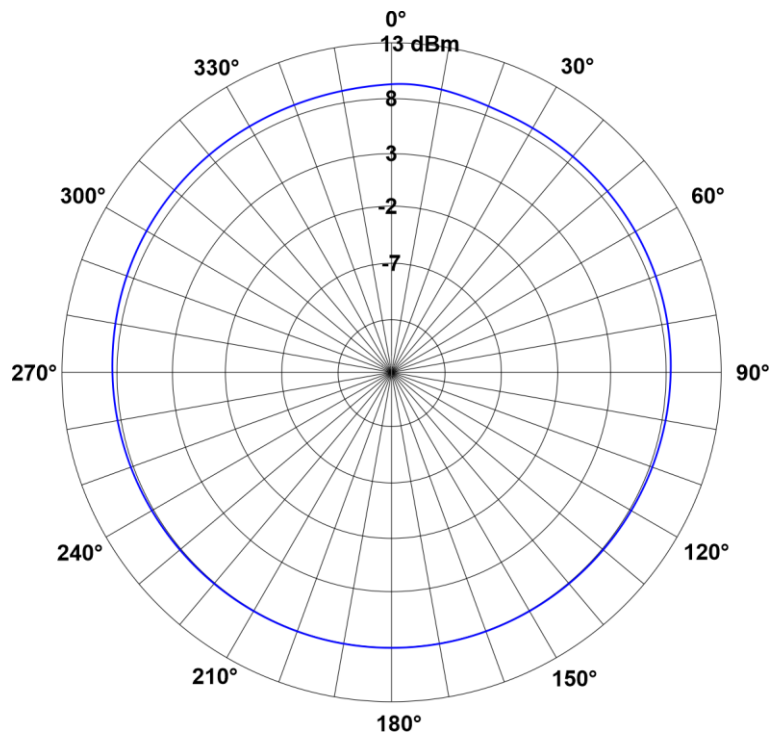
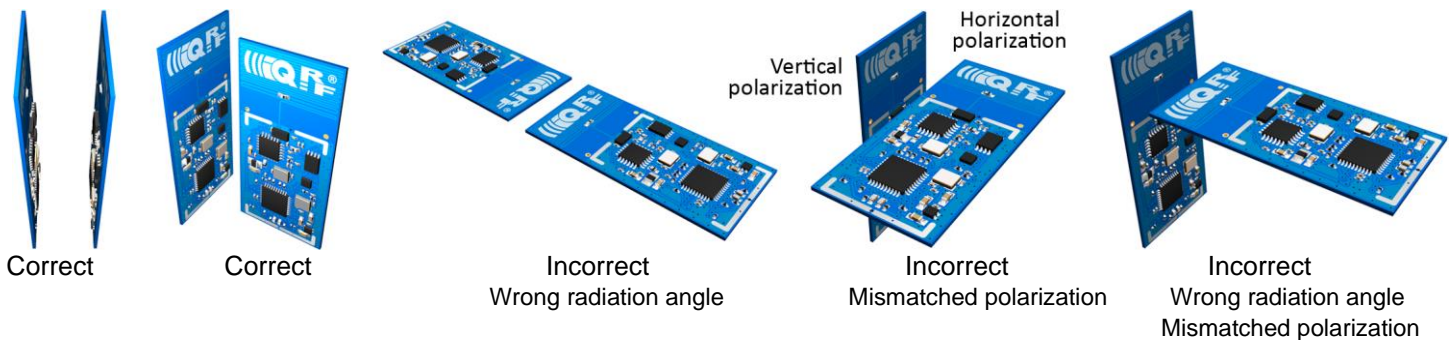


Diagram 1: TR-85GA RF output power [in dBm] vs. antenna orientation (radiation patterns) in the horizontal plane, when the antenna is oriented vertically.

Examples of the correct and incorrect arrangement of TR-8xGA pairs:



The **Effective radiated power** (ERP) in the 868 MHz band is constant for all channels. The ERP in the 916 MHz band decreases to higher channels. The ERP drop on channel 255 relative to the power on channel 0 is 2 dBm.

level	ERP [dBm]			
	868 MHz	916 MHz		
	Channels 0 to 67	Channel 0	Channel 104	Channel 255
7	8	8	7	6
6	5	5	4	3
5	0	0	-1	-2
4	-4	-4	-5	-6
3	-10	-10	-11	-12
2	-16	-16	-17	-18
1	-28	-28	-29	-30
0	-36	-36	-37	-38

Table 1: TR-85GA effective radiated power (ERP) vs. level in the `setRfpower(level)` function.

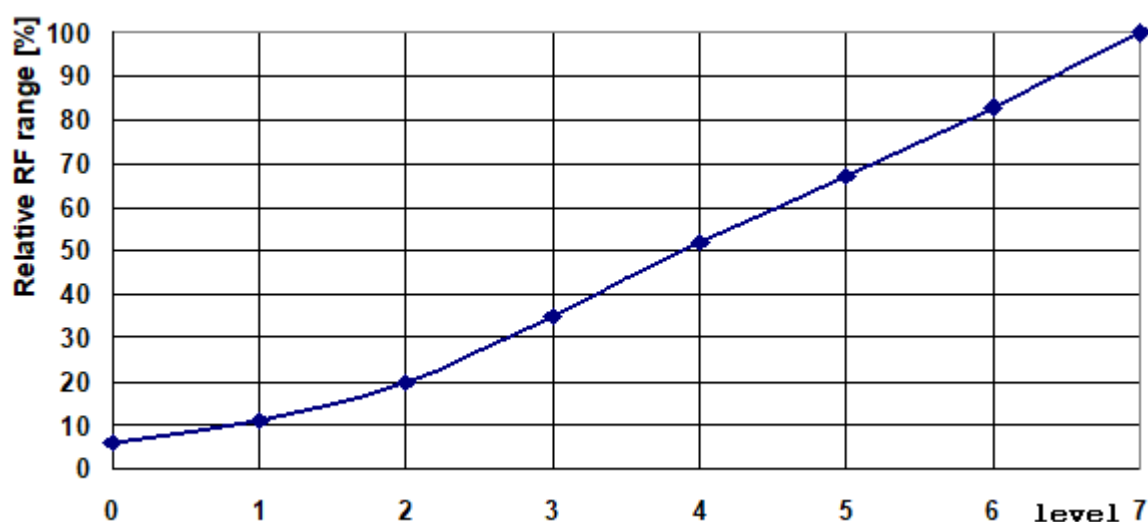


Diagram 2: TR-85GA relative RF range vs. level in the `setRfpower(level)` function.

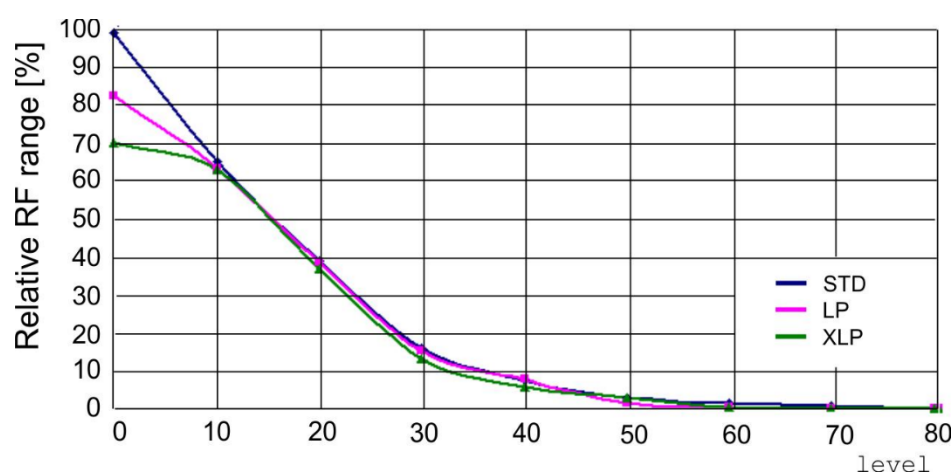


Diagram 3: Relative RF range vs. level in the `checkRF(level)` function in STD, LP, and XLP RX modes.

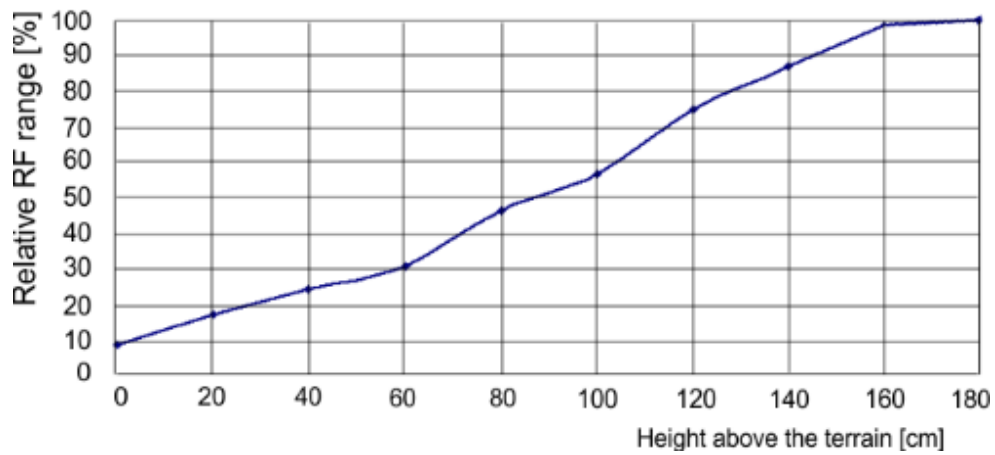
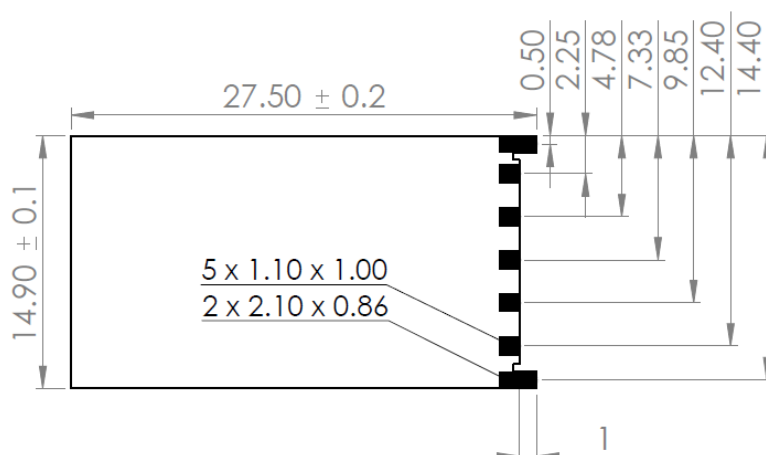


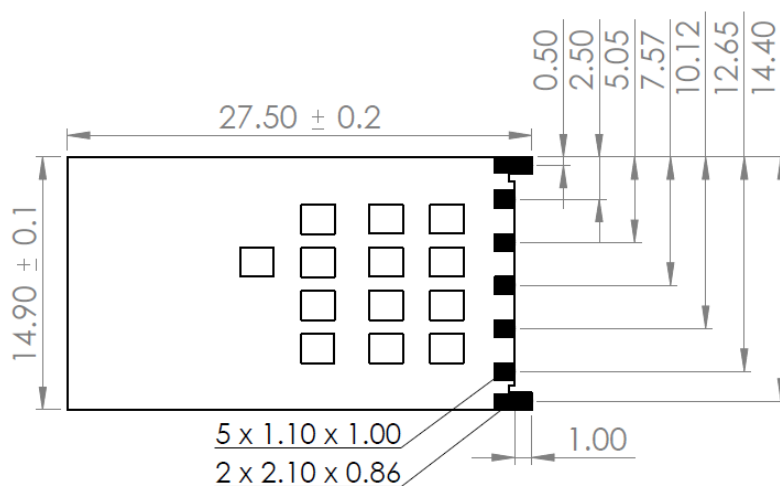
Diagram 4: TR-85GA relative RF range vs. antenna height above the ground, 868 MHz and 916 MHz bands.

Mechanical drawings

Top



Bottom



Units: mm.

Hardware revision

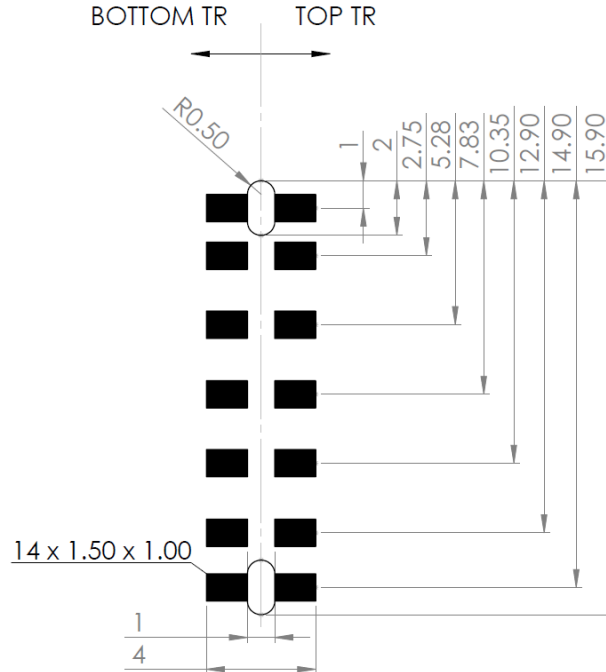
- TR-85GA v1.00 First release.

Application

Users have to ensure observing local provisions and restrictions relating to the use of short-range devices **by software**, e.g. the CEPT ERC/REC 70-03 Recommendation and subsequent amendments in EU.

See the Application notes [AN015 - IQRF HW design](#) and [AN014 – RF range](#), and [IQRF video tutorial set](#).

Recommended PCB layout



This pattern is for reference purposes only. Consult your producer to ensure that its manufacturing guidelines are met.

Sealing

In case of sealing or protecting TR modules against a harsh environment by coating, encapsulating, or potting using a lacquer, gel, or other filling matter, refer to the *Application note* [AN015 - IQRF HW design](#), chapter *Sealing*.

Operating system

See IQRF OS User's guide and IQRF OS Reference guide.

DPA framework

See the DPA Framework technical guide.

Application software

See IQRF Quick start guide and IQRF application examples.

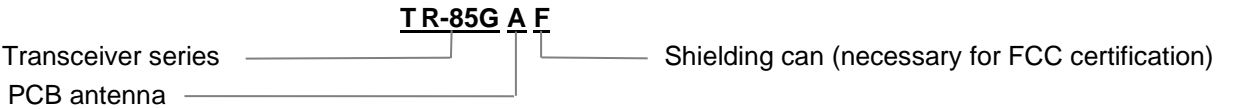
Programming (upload)

There are the following possibilities to upload an application program in TR-85Gx transceivers:

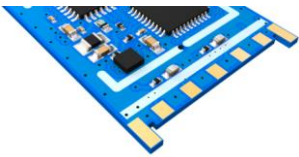
- Wired upload with TR-85Gx plugged via the SIM connector in the CK-USB-04A programmer.
- For TR-85Gx modules populated in an application:
 - Wired upload
 - Using the CK-USB-04A programmer. See the CK-USB-04A User's guide.
 - Using the CK-USB-04 programmer and the KON-TR-01P adapter. See the KON-TR-01P User's guide.
 - Completely arranged by user application. See the *IQRF SPI Technical guide*, chapter *Programming mode*.
 - Wireless upload: See the IQRF OS User's guide, Appendix *RFPGM – RF programming™*.

Product information

Ordering codes



Type	Antenna option	Shielding can	FCC compliant
TR-85GA	PCB antenna	–	–
TR-85GAF	PCB antenna	Yes	Yes



TR-85GA



TR-85GAF

Document history

240425 Preliminary.

Sales and Service

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Technology and development

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E-mail (technical matters): support@iqrf.org

Partners and distribution

www.iqrf.org/partners

Quality management

ISO 9001 : 2016 certified

The product complies with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of directives 2004/108/EC (EMC), 2014/53/EU (RED), 2018/738/EU (ROHS), when used under the conditions of use specified by the manufacturer.



Harmonized standards or other relevant technical specifications used on the basis of which conformity is declared:

Radio spectrum: ČSN ETSI EN 301 489-3 V2.1.1

FCC directives Part 15 Low Power Communication Device Transmitter. FCC ID: R24-TR8xGx.

EMC: ČSN ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3

ČSN EN 55032 ed. 2

ČSN EN 55035

Safety: ČSN EN IEC 62368-1 ed. 2+A11

RoHS: ČSN EN IEC 63000

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