RYZ012

Multi-Standard Wireless Communication Module for Bluetooth[®] 5 Low Energy and 802.15.4

Description

The RYZ012 is a highly integrated multi-standard wireless communication module that provides a qualified solution for BLE 5 Bluetooth[®] 5 Low Energy (LE) and several IEEE 802.15.4 based communication standards. The integrated processor runs the network stack. The network stacks are executed inside the module, so there is no need for external stack operation.

The integrated multi-standard wireless solution combines the features and functions needed for 2.4-GHz IoT standards into a single module. The RYZ012 supports concurrent multi-standards, and for some use cases, the RYZ012 can concurrently run two standards. For example, stacks such as Bluetooth LE and 802.15.4 can run concurrently with one application state but with dual radio communication channels that are used to interact with different devices. Working in this mode, the end product can maintain active connections to smart phones or other Bluetooth LE devices while controlling and communicating with 802.15.4 or other 2.4-GHz devices. In this case, the end product complies with the Bluetooth standard, supports LE specification up to Bluetooth 5 and allows simple connectivity with Bluetooth LE mobile phones, tablets and laptops. The Bluetooth LE stack supports Bluetooth LE slave and master mode operation, including broadcast, encryption, connection updates, and channel map updates. Combining Bluetooth LE with IEEE 802.15.4-based standards such as ZigBee or Thread, creates an interoperable solution for use within the home.

The RYZ012 integrates hardware acceleration to support the complicated security operations. The module is available in two configurations (A and B) with or without a mounted antenna. This allows for implementation flexibility and the option for longer wireless range requirements.

Typical Applications

Typical applications of the RYZ012:

- Portable devices and equipment
- Smart lighting, smart home devices
- Remote equipment
- Building automation
- Smart grid
- Intelligent logistics, transportation, and tracking
- Industrial control
- Health care

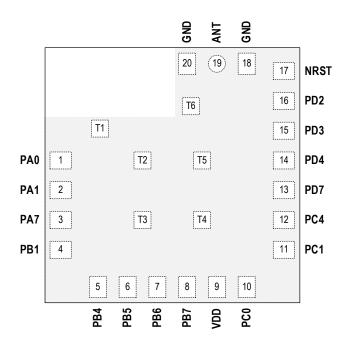


Features

Table 1. Specifications of RYZ012

| Feature | Functional description |
|--------------------|--|
| RF | Bluetooth LE/802.15.4/2.4-GHz RF transceiver embedded, working in worldwide 2.4-GHz ISM band |
| | Bluetooth 5 compliant, 1-Mbps, 2-Mbps, Long Range 125 kbps and 500 kbps |
| | IEEE802.15.4 compliant, 250 kbps |
| | 2.4-GHz proprietary 1-Mbps/2-Mbps/250-kbps/500-kbps mode with Adaptive Frequency Hopping feature support |
| | ANT mode |
| | Rx Sensitivity: |
| | —96dBm at Bluetooth LE 1-Mbps mode |
| | —99.5dBm at IEEE802.15.4 250-kbps mode |
| | —93dBm at Bluetooth LE 2-Mbps mode |
| | —99dBm at Bluetooth LE 500-kbps mode |
| | —101dBm at Bluetooth LE 125-kbps mode |
| | Tx output power: up to +10dBm |
| | Single-pin antenna interface |
| | RSSI monitoring with ±1dB resolution |
| | Auto acknowledgment, retransmission and flow control |
| Supported standard | Bluetooth 5 Low Energy |
| | Bluetooth Mesh |
| | • ZigBee |
| | Thread |
| | Concurrent operation |

Pin Arrangement



Pin Description

| | Nama | Toma | | iving ength | Netza | Input/Outp | out in used |
|---------|------|-------------|-------|----------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Pin No. | Name | Туре | High | Low | Notes | PB5 = Low (UART) | PB5 = High (SPI) |
| 1 | PA0 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | UART RX | Input (RX) | Open (Unused) |
| 2 | PA1 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 3 | PA7 | Digital I/O | 8 mA | 4 mA | SWS enabled after power on | Pull up | (SWS) |
| 4 | PB1 | Digital I/O | 8 mA | 4 mA | UART TX | Output (TX) | Open (Unused) |
| 5 | PB4 | Digital I/O | 16 mA | 12 mA | Interrupt | Ou | tput |
| 6 | PB5 | Digital I/O | 16 mA | 12 mA | UART/SPI Select (Set low for UART, set high for SPI) | Input (Low) | Input (High) |
| 7 | PB6 | Digital I/O | 16 mA | 12 mA | SPI DI | Open (Unused) | Input (DI) |
| 8 | PB7 | Digital I/O | 16 mA | 12 mA | SPI DO | Open (Unused) | Output (DO) |
| 9 | VDD | Supply | N/A | | Power supply input | VDD | |
| 10 | PC0 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 11 | PC1 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 12 | PC4 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 13 | PD7 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | SPI Clock | Open (Unused) | Input (SPI Clock) |
| 14 | PD4 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 15 | PD3 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | Unused | Open (l | Jnused) |
| 16 | PD2 | Digital I/O | 4 mA | 2 mA | SPI CN | Open (Unused) | Input (SPI CN) |
| 17 | NRST | Reset | N/A | • | Reset | Re | set |
| 18 | GND | Supply | N/A | | Ground | GI | ND |
| 19 | ANT | Analog | N/A | | No connection for RYZ012A | Open (RYZ012A) | |
| | | | | | 50-Ω Antenna for RYZ012B | Antenna (| RYZ012B) |
| 20 | GND | Supply | N/A | | Ground | GND | |
| T1 – T6 | GND | Supply | N/A | | Ground | GI | ND |

System Control

Reset

The module supports different reset types, each with a different scope:

- Power-on-Reset On power-on the whole chip is reset. Consequently, all registers are set to their default values.
- Software Reset All serial interface software items to control the protocol stacks support aserial command to reset the module.

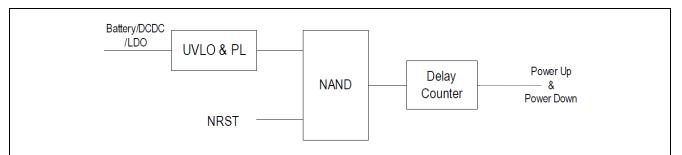
Power Supply

The device must be powered with an operating voltage between 1.8 V and 3.6 V. Internal DC/DC and LDO converters generate the internal supply voltages required for operation. The chip's embedded DCDC generates 1.8-V output voltage as power supply for the internal flash and generates 1.4-V output voltage as input to the LDO.

The embedded LDO regulator takes the 1.4-V voltage output from the DCDC and generates 1.2-V regulated voltage to supply power for 1.2-V digital core and analog modules.

Power-On-Reset (POR) and Brown-out Detect

The modules power supply status is controlled by the UVLO (Ultra-low Voltage Lockout), PL (Power Logic) module, and the external NRST pin through the logic shown in Figure 1. UVLO takes the external power supply as input and releases the lock only when the power supply voltage is higher than a predefined threshold. Typical values for these thresholds are shown in Table 2. The NRST pin has an internal pull-up resistor. An external capacitor can be connected on the NRST pin to control the POR delay.





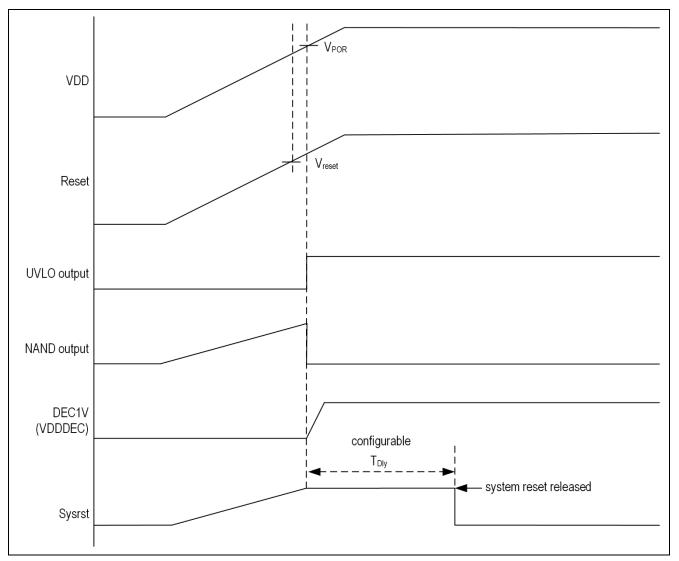


Figure 2. Power-up sequence



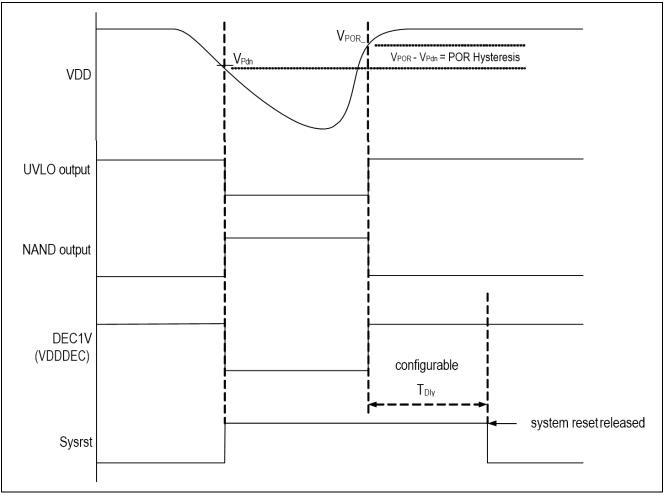


Figure 3. Power-down sequence

| Table 2. | Characteristics of the power control logic |
|----------|--|
|----------|--|

| Symbol | Parameter | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Unit |
|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Vpor | VDD voltage when VUVLO turns to high level | - | 1.62 | - | V |
| Vpdn | VDD voltage when VUVLO turns to low level | - | 1.55 | - | V |

Single Wire Interface

The RYZ012 supports the Single Wire interface (SWIRE). SWM (Single Wire Master) and SWS (Single Wire Slave) represent the master and slave device of the single wire communication system. The maximum data rate can be up to 2 Mbps.

The Single Wire Interface is used for device programming.

Bluetooth LE/802.15.4/2.4-GHz RF Transceiver

The RYZ012 integrates an advanced Bluetooth LE/802.15.4/2.4GHz RF transceiver. The RF transceiver works in the worldwide 2.4-GHz ISM (Industrial Scientific Medical) band.

The transceiver consists of a fully integrated RF synthesizer, a Power Amplifier (PA), a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA), a TX filter, an RX filter, a TX DAC, an ADC, a modulator, and a demodulator. The transceiver can be configured to work in standard-compliant 1-Mbps Bluetooth LE mode, 2-Mbps enhancement Bluetooth LE mode, 125-kbps Bluetooth LE long-range mode (S8), 500-kbps Bluetooth LE long-range mode (S2), IEEE 802.15.4 standard-compliant 250-kbps mode, and Proprietary 1-Mbps, 2-Mbps, 250-kbps, and 500-kbps mode. The internal PA can deliver a maximum 10dBm output power, avoiding the need for an external RF PA.

Figure 4 shows a block diagram of the RF transceiver.



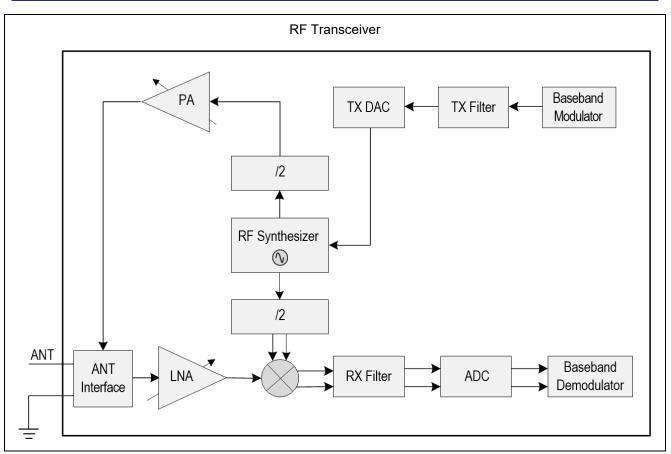


Figure 4. Block diagram of RF transceiver

Baseband

The baseband contains dedicated hardware logic to perform fast AGC control, access code correlation, CRC checking, data whitening, encryption/decryption, and frequency hopping logic.

The baseband supports all features required by Bluetooth 5 and 802.15.4 specification.

Packet Format

Packet format in standard 1-Mbps Bluetooth LE mode is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Packet format in standard 1-Mbps Bluetooth LE mode

| LSB | Preamble (1 octet) | Access Address | PDU | CRC | MSB |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----|
| | | (4 octets) | (2-257 octets) | (3 octets) | |

Packet length 80 bit–2120 bit (80–2120 µs at 1 Mbps).

Packet format in standard 2-Mbps Bluetooth LE mode is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Packet format in standard 2-Mbps Bluetooth LE mode

| LSB | Preamble | Access Address | PDU | CRC | MSB |
|-----|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----|
| | (2 octets) | (4 octets) | (2-257 octets) | (3 octets) | |

Packet format in standard 500-kbps/125-kbps Bluetooth LE mode is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Packet format in standard 500-kbps/125-kbps Bluetooth LE mode

| LSB | Preamble | Access | CI | TERM1 | PDU (2- | PDU (2- | CRC | TERM2 | MSB |
|-----|-------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----|
| | (10 octets) | Address | (2 bits) | (3 bits) | 257 | 257 | (3 | (3 bits) | |
| | | (4 octets) | | | octets) | octets) | octets) | | |

Packet format in 250-kbps 802.15.4 mode is shown in Table 6.



Table 6. Packet format in 802.15.4 mode

| L | SB | Preamble (4-16 octets) | SFD (1 octet) | Frame length (1 octet) | PSDU (variable 0- 127 octets) | CRC (2 octets) | MSB |
|---|----|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| | | PHR | | PHY payload | | | |

RSSI and Frequency Offset

The RYZ012 provides accurate RSSI (Receiver Signal Strength Indicator) and frequency offset indication.

- RSSI can be read from the one byte at the tail of each received data packet.
- If no data packet is received (for example to perform channel energy measurementwhen no desired signal is present), real-time RSSI can also be read from specific registers which will be updated automatically.
- RSSI monitoring resolution can reach ±1dB.

Frequency offset can be read from the two bytes at the tail of the data packet. Valid bits of actual frequency offset may be less than 16 bits, and different valid bits correspond to a different tolerance range.

Ordering Information

Table 7. Ordering information

| | | | Shipping | Ambient |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Orderable Part Number | Package | MSL Rating | Packaging | Temperature |
| RYZ012A100FZ00#BD0 | Module with internal antenna | 3 | Tray | -40°C to +85°C |
| RYZ012A100FZ00#HD0 | Module with internal antenna | 3 | Tape & Reel | -40°C to +85°C |
| RYZ012B100FZ00#BD0 | Module needing external antenna | 3 | Tray | -40°C to +85°C |
| RYZ012B100FZ00#HD0 | Module needing external antenna | 3 | Tape & Reel | -40°C to +85°C |

Marking Diagram

| Pin 1 Pin 1 RYZ012A1 | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Model Number | — Lot Sequence Nr. |
| FCC ID: COR-RYZ012X1 | — Date Code: Week |
| IC: 24477-RYZ012X1 | — Date Code: Year |
| R 202-SMJ030 | — Device Step |

Figure 5. Marking diagram

Regulatory Information

This section contains general regulatory information.

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.
- 2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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 an industrial or residential installation. This equipment generates and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference. 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 the 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.

Caution: Any changes or modification not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This transmitter must be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna and transmitter.

EU Declaration of Conformity

Integrated Device Technology, a Renesas Corporation company declares that the RYZ012 complies with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU. A copy of the Declaration of Conformity is available on request.

Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance

This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法).

This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid)

The host product should provide the statement below on its housing:

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当該機器には電波法に基づく、技術基準適合証明等を受けた特定無線設備を装着している
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(Translation: "This equipment contains specified radio equipment that has been certified to the Technical Regulation Conformity Certification under the Radio Law.")

Absolute Maximum Ratings

The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only. Stresses greater than those listed below can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the RYZ012 at absolute maximum ratings is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions can affect device reliability.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| Vdd | Supply voltage | All AVDD, DVDD and VDD_IO pins must have the same voltage | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Vin | Voltage on input pin | - | -0.3 | V _{DD} + 0.3 | V |
| Vout | Output voltage | - | 0 | V _{DD} | V |
| V _{Str} | Storage temperature range | - | -65 | 150 | °C |
| Vsld | Soldering temperature | - | - | 260 | °C |

Table 8. Absolute maximum ratings

Caution: Stresses above those listed in Table 8 can cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress-only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.



Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 9. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| V_{DD} | Power supply voltage | - | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| t _R | Supply Rise Time (from 1.6 V to 1.8 V) | - | - | - | 10 | ms |
| t _{Opr} | Operating Temperature Range | - | -40 | - | 85 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics

Table 10. Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IRx | RX current | Whole chip | | 5.3 | - | mA |
| ITx | TX current | Whole chip at 0dBm with DCDC | | 4.8 | - | mA |
| IDeep1 | Deep sleep with 8-kB SRAM retention | - | - | 1 | 3.1 | uA |
| | Deep sleep with 16-kB SRAM retention | - | - | 1.2 | 3.3 | uA |
| | Deep sleep with 32-kB SRAM retention | - | - | 1.4 | 3.5 | uA |
| IDeep2 | Deep sleep without SRAM retention | - | - | 0.4 | - | uA |

Table 11. AC Characteristics (VDD = 3.3V, TA = 25°C) (1 of 2)

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Typical | Units | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|--|
| | | Inputs/Out | tputs | | | • | |
| V _{IH} | Input High Voltage | - | 0.7V _{DD} | - | V _{DD} | V | |
| V _{IL} Digital | Input Low Voltage | - | V _{SS} | - | 0.3V _{DD} | V | |
| | | Digital Inputs | /Outputs | · | | | |
| V _{OH} | Output High Voltage | - | 0.9V _{DD} | - | V _{DD} | V | |
| V _{OL} | Output Low Voltage | - | V _{SS} | - | 0.1V _{DD} | V | |
| | | RF Param | eters | • | | | |
| - | RF Frequency Range | Programmable in 1MHz step | 2380 | - | 2500 | MHz | |
| | Data Rate | Bluetooth LE/2.4G | Proprietary 1 M | 1bps, ±250-kH | z deviation | • | |
| | | Bluetooth LE/2.4G | Proprietary 2 M | 1bps, ±500-kH | z deviation | | |
| | | Bluetooth LE 125 kbps, ±250-kHz deviation | | | | | |
| | | Bluetooth LE 500 kt | ops, ±250-kHz | deviation | | | |
| | | 802.15.4 250 kbps, | ±500-kHz dev | iation | | | |
| | | 2.4G Proprietary 50 | 0 kbps, ±125-ł | Hz deviation | | | |
| | | 2.4G Proprietary 250 kbps, ±62.5-kHz deviation | | | | | |
| | | RSSI | | | | | |
| | RSSI Range | - | -100 | | 10 | dBm | |
| | Resolution | - | - | 1 | - | dB | |



| Symbol | Parameter | Condition s | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | RX Perfor | rmance*1 (±2 | 50kHz Deviat | ion) | | |
| 1 Mbps | Sensitivity | - | - | -96 | - | dBm |
| - | Frequency Offset Tolerance | - | -250 | - | +300 | kHz |
| - | Co-channel Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | 11 | - | dB |
| +1/-1 MHz offset | In-band Blocking Rejection (Equal Modulation Interference) | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -1/-3 | - | dB |
| +2/-2 MHz offset | | | - | -37/-39 | - | dB |
| >=3 MHz offset | In-band Blocking Rejection (Equal Modulation Interference) | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -42 | - | dB |
| - | Image Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -37 | - | dB |
| | | TX Perform | nance | | | ÷ |
| - | Output Power, Maximum Setting | - | - | 10 | 12 | dBm |
| - | Output power, Minimum Setting | - | - | -45 | | dBm |
| - | Programmable Output Power range | - | 55 | dB | | |
| - | Modulation 20dB Bandwidth | - | - | 1.4 | - | MHz |

Table 12. Bluetooth LE, 1-Mbps Mode

Note 1. For actual sensitivity level of Bluetooth LE 1-Mbps mode, see Bluetooth 5 specification.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | RX perf | ormance*1 (±50 | 0kHz Deviatio | n) | | • |
| 2Mbps | Sensitivity | - | - | -93 | - | dBm |
| - | Frequency Offset Tolerance | - | -300 | - | +200 | kHz |
| - | Co-channel Rejection | Wanted signal at - 67dBm | - | 10 | - | dB |
| +2/-2 MHz offset | In-band | Wanted | - | -6/-6 | - | dB |
| +4/-4 MHz offset | • | signal at | - | -39/-38 | - | dB |
| >4MHz offset | Rejection | - 67dBm | - | -42 | - | dB |
| - | Image Rejection | Wanted signal at - 67dBm | - | -25 | | dB |
| | | TX Perforn | nance | | | |
| - | Output Power, Maximum Setting | - | - | 10 | 12 | dBm |
| - | Output Power, Minimum Setting | - | - | -45 | - | dBm |
| - | Programmable Output Power Range | - | 55 | dB | | |
| - | Modulation 20dB Bandwidth | - | - | 2.5 | - | MHz |

Table 13. Bluetooth LE, 2 Mbps Mode

Note 1. For actual sensitivity level of Bluetooth LE 2Mbps mode, see Bluetooth 5 specification.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition s | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | RX Perfor | mance*1 (±25 | 50-kHz Deviat | ion) | | 1 |
| 500 kbps | Sensitivity | - | - | -99 | - | dBm |
| - | Frequency Offset Tolerance | - | -150 | - | +50 | kHz |
| - | Co-channel Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | 1 | - | dB |
| +1/-1 MHz offset | In-band Blocking Rejection (Equal Modulation | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -34/-36 | - | dB |
| +2/-2 MHz offset | Interference) | | - | -42/-42 | - | dB |
| >3MHz offset | | | - | -42 | - | dB |
| | Image Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -42 | - | dB |
| | | TX Perform | nance | | • | |
| - | Output Power, Maximum Setting | - | - | 10 | 12 | dBm |
| - | Output Power, Minimum Setting | - | - | -45 | - | dBm |
| - | Programmable Output Power Range | - | 55 | dB | | |
| - | Modulation 20dB Bandwidth | - | - | 1.4 | - | MHz |

Table 14. Bluetooth LE, 500-kbps Mode

Note 1. For actual sensitivity level of Bluetooth LE 500-kbps mode, see Bluetooth 5 specification.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition s | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | RX Perfor | _ | 50kHz Deviati | ion) | | |
| 125 kbps | Sensitivity | - | - | -101 | - | dBm |
| - | Frequency Offset Tolerance | - | -150 | - | +50 | kHz |
| - | Co-channel Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | 3 | - | dB |
| +1/-1 MHz offset | In-band Blocking | Wanted | - | -32/-34 | - | dB |
| +2/-2 MHz offset | Modulation at 67dB | - | - | -42/-42 | - | dB |
| >=3 MHz offset | | at -67dBm | - | -42 | - | dB |
| - | Image Rejection | Wanted signal at -67dBm | - | -42 | - | dB |
| | | TX Perform | nance | | | |
| - | Output Power, Maximum Setting | - | - | 10 | 12 | dBm |
| - | Output Power, Minimum Setting | - | - | -45 | - | dBm |
| - | Programmable Output Power Range | - | 55 | dB | | |
| - | Modulation 20dB Bandwidth | - | - | 1.4 | - | MHz |

Table 15. BLE, 125-kbps Mode

Note 1. For actual sensitivity level of Bluetooth LE 125-kbps mode, see Bluetooth 5 specification.

Table 16. IEEE 802.15.4, 250-kbps mode

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|-------|
| | | Rx performa | nce*1 (±500-kHz | Deviation) | | |
| 250 kbps | Sensitivity | - | - | -99.5 | - | dBm |
| - | Frequency Offset Tolerance | - | -300 | - | +300 | kHz |
| - | Adjacent Channel Rejection (-1/+1 Channel) | Wanted signal at -82dBm | - | -42/-42 | - | dB |
| - | Adjacent Channel Rejection (-2/+2 Channel) | Wanted signal at -82dBm | - | -42/-42 | - | dB |
| EVM | Error vector magnitude | Max (10dBm) power output | - | - | 2% | - |
| | | Г | x Performance | | | |
| - | Output Power, Maximum Setting | - | - | 10 | 12 | dBm |
| - | Output Power, Minimum Setting | - | - | -45 | - | dBm |
| - | Programmable Output | - | 55 | dB | | |
| - | Power Range | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | Modulation 20dB Bandwidth | - | - | 2.7 | - | MHz |

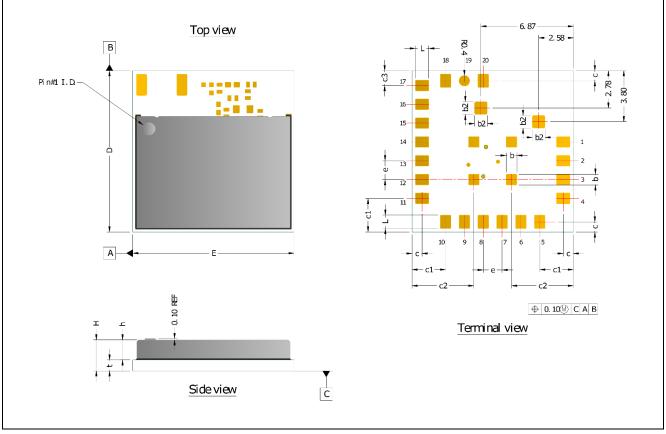


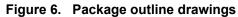
| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | | Module i | nternal 24-MHz | Crystal | | |
| f _{NOM} | Nominal Frequency | - | - | 24 | - | MHz |
| f _{TOL} | Frequency Tolerance | - | -20 | - | +20 | ppm |
| | | Module int | ternal 32.768-kH | z Crystal | | |
| f _{NOM} | Nominal Frequency | - | - | 32.768 | - | kHz |
| ftol | Frequency Tolerance | - | -30 | - | +30 | ppm |
| | | 24-I | MHz RC Oscillat | or | | • |
| f _{NOM} | Nominal Frequency | - | - | 24 | - | MHz |
| f _{TOL} | Frequency Tolerance | On chip calibration | - | 1 | - | % |
| | | 32- | kHz RC Oscillat | or | | |
| f _{NOM} | Nominal Frequency | - | - | 32 | - | kHz |
| ftol | Frequency Tolerance | On chip calibration | - | 0.03 | - | % |
| - | Calibration Time | - | - | 3 | - | ms |
| | | | ADC | | | |
| DNL | Differential Nonlinearity | 10-bit resolution mode | - | - | 1 | LSB |
| INL | Integral Nonlinearity | 10-bit resolution mode | - | - | 2 | LSB |
| SINAD | Signal-to-Noise and Distortion Ratio | F _{in} = 1kHz, fS = 16kHz | 70 | - | - | dB |
| ENOB | Effective Number of Bits | - | - | 10.5 | - | bits |
| Fs | Sampling Frequency | - | - | 200 | - | ksps |

Note 1. For actual sensitivity level of IEEE802.15.4 mode, see 802.15.4 specification.

Package Dimensions

Package Outline Drawings







| In mm | Min. | Nom. | Мах |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| D | 11.85 | 12.00 | 12.15 |
| E | 11.85 | 12.00 | 12.15 |
| b | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| b2 | 0.96 | | |
| L | 0.9 | 1.00 | 1.1 |
| е | 1.4 | | |
| С | 0.75 | | |
| c1 | 2.5 | | |
| c2 | 4.6 | | |
| c3 | 1.1 | | |
| Н | 2.16 | 2.31 | 2.46 |
| t | 0.71 | 0.81 | 0.91 |



Soldering Information

The recommended soldering profile for a lead-free (RoHS-compliant) process is shown in Figure 7.

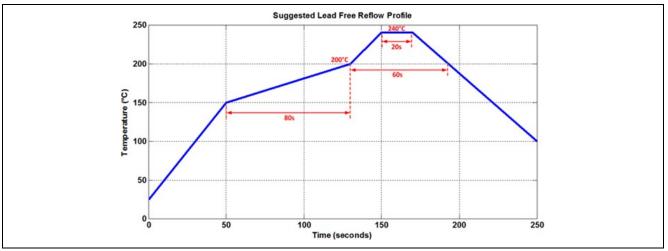


Figure 7. Recommended soldering profile

It is important to ensure this temperature profile is measured at the sensor itself. Measuring the profile at a larger component with a higher thermal mass results in the temperature at the small sensor measuring higher than expected. For manual soldering, the contact time must be limited to 5 seconds with a maximum iron temperature of 350°C. It is strongly recommended that a no-clean solder paste is used to avoid the need to wash the PCB.



Integration Instructions

Module integrators must adhere to the integration guidelines given to maintain compliance with the certification requirements while providing the maximum performance.

Note: Any modifications to the RYZ012 modules are not allowed and may void the user's permission to operate the module.

List of applicable FCC / ISED rules

| FCC | ISED |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C §15.247 | RSS-247, Issue 2, February 2017 |

Specific Operational Use Conditions

North America (FCC)

The module must not be operated at power levels above 10.0 dBm. Host devices that need higher output power may not be marketed without prior re-certification.

Europe (RED)

The module must not be operated at power levels above 8.4 dBm. Host devices that need higher output power may not be marketed in regions covered by RED regulation without prior re-certification.

Japan (MIC)

The module must be operated at power level 4.5 dBm. Host devices that need change output power may not be marketed without prior re-certification.



Layout Guidelines

RYZ012A1

Place the module close to the board corner. Do not place any metal in the keep-out area (no traces, planes, components, batteries, screws ...). Ensure that the module is properly connected to ground (for example, ground plane)

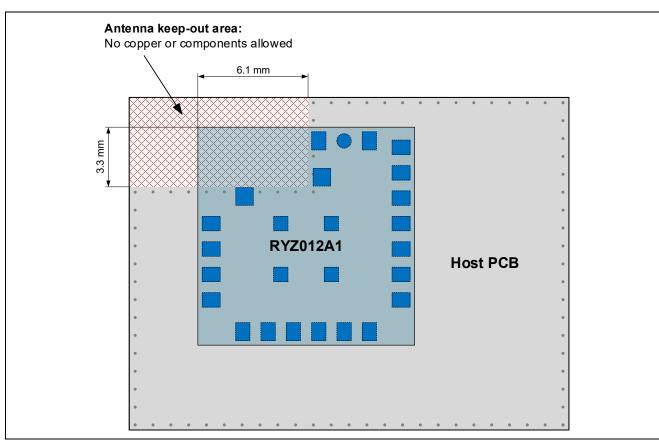


Figure 8. RYZ012A1 Layout Guideline



RZY012B1

Do not place any metal in the keep-out area (no traces, planes, components, batteries, screws ...).Ensure the module is properly connected to ground (for example, ground plane). Ensure the antenna connection trace is 500hms matched to achieve proper antenna performance.

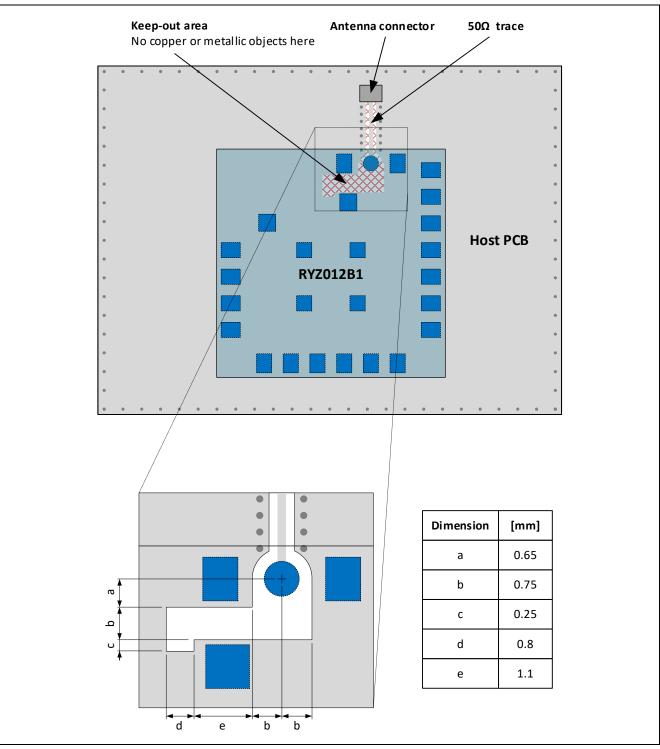


Figure 9. RYZ012B1 Layout Guideline

Antenna Trace Design

The antenna trace connecting the modules RF pad with the antenna connector must be designed to have 50 Ohms impedance. The impedance of the trace depends on different parameters such as the dielectric constant, trace width and height and distances to ground planes. The integrator should use a calculator such as AWR TXLine to compute the exact geometry of the antenna trace. The picture below shows an exemplary configuration for a Coplanar Wave Guide antenna trace with $\varepsilon r = 4.7$ and 1 mm substrate height.

| TXLINE 2003 - CPV | N | | | | _ | | × |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Microstrip Stripline C | Microstrip Stripline CPW CPW Ground Round Coaxial Slotline Coupled MSLine Coupled Stripline | | | | | | |
| Material Parameters Dielectric Air Dielectric Constant Loss Tangent | ▼ 4.7 0 | Conductor Conductivity | Copper 5.88E+07 | S/m - | | ew→l ↓ ↑ ε _r Τ | |
| Electrical Characteristic Impedance Frequency Electrical Length Phase Constant Effective Diel. Const. Loss | 49.9982 2.45 512.298 4956.94 2.83877 1.41232 | Ohms ▼ GHz ▼ deg ▼ deg/m ▼ | | Physical Characterist <u>Physical Length (L)</u> <u>Width (W)</u> Gap (G) Height (H) Thickness (T) | ic 103.35 1.00644 0.25 1 35 | mm mm mm mm um | • • • |

Figure 10. AWR TXLine Tool for Antenna Trace Impedance Calculation

Antennas

RYZ012A1

The RYZ012A1 has an integrated antenna. The host integrator should follow the instructions from to ensure best antenna performance.

RYZ012B1

The RYZ012B1 does not have an own antenna, but comes with an antenna pad instead. The antenna must be provided by the host device. Please strictly follow the integration instructions given to ensure proper antenna performance.

RYZ012B1 has been certified in all regions with antenna model

PulseLarsen W1095K

Which is a monopole antenna with 1 dBi gain.

FCC/ISED (North America)

FCC/ISED covered regions allow the use of other monopole antennas with less than 1dBi gain. Antennas which do not fulfill both requirements must be tested before they may be used with the module. Please contact Renesas for further information.

Important Notice: If the antenna is not fixed to the device, the antenna connector must be unique (non-standard). One type of antenna connector that fulfils this requirement is the Reverse SMA connector.



RED (Europe)

Any design should undergo radiated RF measurements, regardless of the antenna being used (including the original antenna). It is recommended to use a professional test house for these measurements.

MIC (Japan)

The antenna noted may be used without any further measurements. Any other antenna requires antenna pattern measurements and listing with the MIC. Please contact Renesas for further information.

RF Exposure Considerations

This product complies with the FCC/IC RF exposure limits set for mobile applications. That means, the product may be used in applications that have more than 20cm distance from the human body.

Labeling Requirements

FCC (US)

Host devices integrating the RYZ012 should indicate the use of this module on a label on the host device by the following statement:

Contains FCC-ID: COR-RYZ012X1

In addition, the host device should include the following text on the label (if possible):

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

(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Caution: Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

If above statement cannot be included on the host device label, this statement must be included in the user's manual of the host device.

ISED (Canada)

Host devices integrating the RYZ012 should indicate the use of this module on a label on the host device by the following statement:

Contains IC: 24477-RYZ012X1

In addition, the host device should include the following text on the label (if possible):

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause interference, and

(2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

(1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et

(2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

If above statement cannot be included on the host device label, this statement must be included in the user's manual of the host device.



MIC(Japan)

Host devices integrating the RYZ012 should indicate the use of this module on a label on the host device by the following statement:

当該機器には電波法に基づく、技術基準適合証明等を受けた特定無線設備を装着している

(Translation: "This equipment contains specified radio equipment that has been certified to the Technical Regulation Conformity Certification under the Radio Law.")

Information on test modes and additional testing requirements

The module can provide RF signals required for additional regulatory testing through a dedicated firmware. This firmware may be obtained from Renesas upon request.

Additional testing, Part 15 Subpart B disclaimer

Not applicable.



| Component | Document Type | Description |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Microcontrollers | Datasheet | Features, overview, and electrical characteristics of the MCU |
| | User's Manual: Hardware | MCU specifications such as pin assignments, memory maps, peripheral functions, electrical characteristics, timing diagrams, and operation descriptions |
| | Application Notes | Technical notes, board design guidelines, and software migration information |
| | Technical Update (TU) | Preliminary reports on product specifications such as restrictions and errata |
| Software | User's Manual: Software | Command set, API reference, and programming information |
| | Application Notes | Project files, guidelines for software programming, and application examples to develop embedded software applications |
| Tools & Kits, Solutions | User's Manual: Development Tools Quick Start Guide | User's manuals and quick start guides for developing embedded software applications with Software Packages, Development Kits, Starter Kits, Promotion Kits, Product Examples, and Application Examples |
| | Application Notes | Project files, guidelines for software programming, and application examples for developing embedded software applications |

Appendix 1. Related Documents



Revision History

| | | Description | |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rev. | Date | Page | Summary |
| 1.00 | Jul.15.2021 | — | Initial version (RYZ012A1/RYZ012B1) |



General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power is supplied until the power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a systemevaluation test for the given product.

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Corporate Headquarters

TOYOSU FORESIA, 3-2-24 Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0061, Japan

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