

RF-BM-2340B1 And RF-BM-2340B1I CC2340R5 BLE 5.3 or ZigBee 3.0 Wireless Module Hardware Specification

Version 1.1

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1 Device Overview

1.1 Description

RF-BM-2340B1 and RF-BM-2340B1I are RF modules based on TI lower-power CC2340R5 SoC. They are multiprotocol 2.4 GHz wireless modules supporting Thread, ZigBee®, Bluetooth® 5.3 Low Energy, IEEE 802.15.4, and proprietary 2.4 GHz. The modules integrate a 48 MHz crystal, 512 kB of in-system Programmable Flash, 12 kB ROM for bootloader, and 64 kB of ultra-low leakage SRAM. The ARM® Cortex®-M0+ core application processor can operate at an extremely low current at flexible power modes. And the modules enable long-range and low-power applications using 8 dBm high-power with best-in-class transmit current consumption at 12 mA. They feature a small size, robust connection distance, and rigid reliability. The 1.27-mm half-hole pitch stamp stick makes the module more convenient for application and development. RF-BM-2340B1 has a high-performance PCB antenna, while RF-BM-2340B1I has an IPEX connector or a half-hole RF out interface option for the different needs of external antennas. The UART serial port protocol can also enable you to start your development with a quick path.

1.2 Key Features

- RF Features
 - Bluetooth® 5.3 Low Energy
 - Bluetooth Mesh (Low power node)
 - ZigBee®
 - Thread
 - Proprietary
- TX power: up to +8 dBm with temperature compensation
- Excellent receiver sensitivity
 - -102 dBm for Bluetooth 125 kbps (LE coded PHY)
 - -99 dBm for Bluetooth 500 kbps (LE coded PHY)
 - -96.5 dBm for Bluetooth 1 Mbps
 - -92 dBm for Bluetooth 2 Mbps
- Wide Operation Range
 - Power supply:

 - ♦ DCDC mode: 2.2 V ~ 3.8 V, recommend to 3.3 V
 - Operating temperature: -40 °C to +85 °C
 - Storage temperature: -40 °C to +125 °C
 - Frequency range: 2360 MHz ~ 2510 MHz

- Microcontroller
- Powerful 48 MHz ARM® Cortex®-M0+ processor
- Integrated Balun
- Support OTA upgrade
- Memory
 - 512 kB of in-system programmable flash
 - 12 kB of ROM for bootloader and drivers
 - 64 kB of ultra-low leakage SRAM. Retained in standby mode
- Rich Peripherals
 - 24 IO Pads
 - ♦ 2 IO pads SWD, muxed with GPIOs
 - ♦ Up to 22 DIOs (analog or digital IOs)
 - 3 × 16-bit or 1 × 24-bit general-purpose timers,
 Quadrature decode mode support
 - 12-bit ADC, 1.2 Msps with external reference,
 267 kbps with internal reference, up to 12 external ADC inputs
 - 1× low power comparator
 - 1 × UART
 - 1 × SPI
 - 1 × I²C



- - Real-time clock (RTC)
 - Integrated temperature and battery monitor
 - Watchdog timer
- Security Enablers
 - AES 128-bit Crypto accelerator
 - Random number generator from on-chip analog noise

• Dimension:

- RF-BM-2340B1: 22.50 mm × 15.55 mm × 2.10 mm
- RF-BM-2340B1I: 22.50 mm × 15.55 mm × 2.10 mm
- RF-BM-2340B1 Certificates: BQB, SRRC, FCC,
 IC, CE, RoHS, Reach, TSCA

1.3 Applications

- Home healthcare
- Blood glucose monitors
- Blood pressure monitor
- CPAP machine
- Electronic thermometer
- Patient monitoring & diagnostics
- · Medical sensor patches
- Personal care & Fitness
- Electric toothbrush
- Wearable fitness & activity monitor
- Building automation
- Building security systems
- Motion detector
- Electronic smart lock
- Door and window sensor
- Garage door system
- Gateway
- HVAC
- Thermostat
- Wireless environmental sensor
- Fire safety system
- Smoke and heat detector

- Video surveillance
- IP network camera
- Lighting
- LED luminaire
- Lighting Control
- · Daylight sensor, lighting sensor
- Wireless control
- Factory automation and control
- Retail automation & payment
- Electronic point of sale
- Communication equipment
- Wired networking
- Personal electronics
- Connected peripherals
- Consumer wireless module
- Pointing devices
- Keyboards and keypads
- Gaming
- Electronic and robotic toys
- Wearables (non-medical)
- Smart trackers
- Smart clothing



1.4 Functional Block Diagram

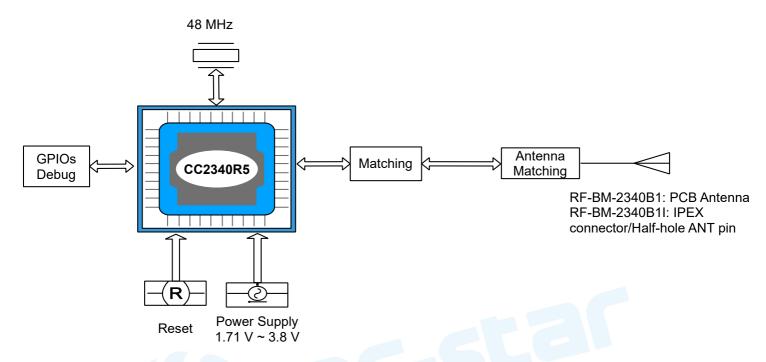


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

1.6 Part Number Conventions

The part numbers are of the form of RF-BM-2340B1(I) where the fields are defined as follows:

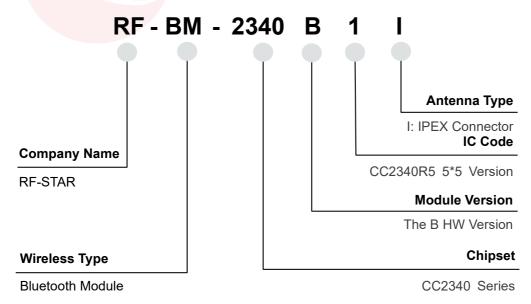


Figure 2. Part Number Conventions of RF-BM-2340B1(I)



Table of Contents

1.1 Description 1.2 Key Features 1.3 Applications 1.4 Functional Block Diagram 1.6 Part Number Conventions Table of Contents	2 4 5 7 7
1.3 Applications 1.4 Functional Block Diagram 1.6 Part Number Conventions	345778
1.4 Functional Block Diagram	4 5 7 7
1.6 Part Number Conventions	4 7 7 8
	5 7 8
Table of Contents	7 7 8
2 Module Configuration and Functions	8 8
2.1 Module Parameters	8
2.2 Module Pin Diagram	
2.3 Pin Functions	10
2.4 Pin Peripheral Singal Descriptions	10
3 Specifications	
3.1 Recommended Operating Conditions	13
3.2 Hand <mark>li</mark> ng Ratings	13
4 Internal 32.768 kHz Crystal Setting	14
5 Application, Implementation, and Layout	15
5.1 Module Photos	15
5.2 Recommended PCB Footprint	15
5.3 Schematic Diagram	16
5.4 Reference Design	17
5.5 Antenna	18
5.5.1 Antenna Design Recommendation	18
5.5.2 Antenna Output Mode Modification	19
5.5.3 External Antenna Design Recommendation of the Half-Hole ANT Pin	19
5.5.4 IPEX Connector Specification	21
5.6 Basic Operation of Hardware Design	21
5.7 Trouble Shooting	22
5.7.1 Unsatisfactory Transmission Distance	22
5.7.2 Vulnerable Module	23
5.7.3 High Bit Error Rate	23
5.8 Electrostatics Discharge Warnings	23



www.rfstariot.com

5.9 Soldering and Reflow Condition	23
6 Optional Package Specification	25
7 Certificate	27
7.1 FCC	27
7.2 CE	27
7.3 IC	28
7.4 Reach	28
7.5 RoHS	29
7.6 SRRC	29
7.7 TSCA	30
7.8 BQB	30
8 Revision History	31
9 Contact Us	32



2 Module Configuration and Functions

2.1 Module Parameters

Table 1. Parameters of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

	.,
Chipset	CC2340R5
Supply Power Voltage	DCDC mode: $2.2 \text{ V} \sim 3.8 \text{ V}$, 3.3 V is recommended GLDO mode: $1.71 \text{ V} \sim 3.8 \text{ V}$, 3.3 V is recommended Remark: When set to DCDC mode, if the supply voltage is lower than 2.2 V , it will automatically switch to GLDO mode.
Frequency	2360 MHz ~ 2510 MHz
Maximum Transmit Power	+8.0 dBm
Receiving Sensitivity	-102 dBm @ Bluetooth 125 kbps (LE Coded PHY) -99 dBm @ Bluetooth 500 kbps (LE Coded PHY) -96.5 dBm @ Bluetooth 1 Mbps -92 dBm @ Bluetooth 2 Mbps
GPIO	24
Flash	512 kB
ROM	12 kB for bootloader and drivers
SRAM	64 kB
Power Consumption	RX current: 5.3 mA TX current: 5.1 mA @ 0 dBm < 11.0 mA @ 8 dBm MCU (CoreMark): 2.6 mA @ active mode Standby: < 710 nA @RTC, 36 kB RAM Shutdown: 150 nA @ wake-up on pin
Support Protocol	Bluetooth 5.3 Low Energy, ZigBee, Proprietary, SimpleLink TI 15.4-stack
Crystal	48 MHz, 32.768 kHz
Package	SMT packaging (1.27-mm half-hole pitch stamp stick)
Dimension	22.50 mm × 15.55 mm × 2.1 mm
Type of Antenna	RF-BM-2340B1: PCB antenna RF-BM-2340B1I: IPEX connector or RF ANT pin
Operating Temperature	-40 °C ~ +85 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 °C ~ +125 °C



2.2 Module Pin Diagram

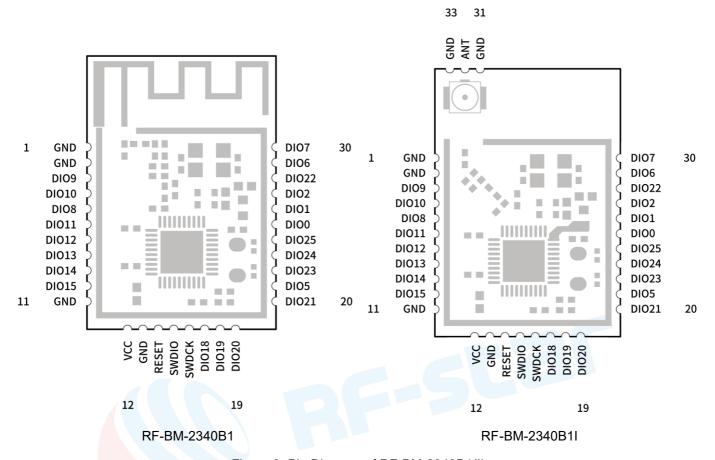


Figure 3. Pin Diagram of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

2.3 Pin Functions

Table 2. Pin Functions of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

Pin	Name	Chip Pin	Function	Description	
1	GND	GND	Ground	Ground	
2	GND	GND	Ground	Ground	
3	DIO9	DIO9	Digital	GPIO	
4	DIO10	DIO10	Digital	GPIO	
5	DIO8	DIO8	Digital	GPIO	
6	DIO11	DIO11	Digital	GPIO	
7	DIO12	DIO12	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability	
8	DIO13	DIO13	Digital	GPIO	
9	DIO14	DIO14	Digital	GPIO	
10	DIO15	DIO15	Digital	GPIO	
11	GND	GND	Ground	Ground	



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12	VCC	VCCS	VCC	Power supply: 1.71 V ~ 3.8 V, recommended to 3.3 V
13	GND	GND	GND	Ground
14	RESET	RSTN	Digital	Reset, active low. Internal pullup.
15	SWDIO ¹	DIO16_SWDIO	Digital	GPIO, SWD interface: mode select or SWDIO (JTAG_TMSC), high-drive capability, No floating
16	SWDCK ¹	DIO17_SWDCK	Digital	GPIO, SWD interface: clock(JTAG_TCKC), high-drive capability, No floating
17	DIO18	DIO18	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
18	DIO19	DIO19	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
19	DIO20	DIO20_A11	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
20	DIO21	DIO21_A10	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
21	DIO5	DIO5_A2	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
22	DIO23	DIO23_A8	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
23	DIO24	DIO24_A7	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability, high-drive capability
24	DIO25	DIO25_A6	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
25	DIO0	DIO0_A5	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
26	DIO1	DIO1_A4	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
27	DIO2	DIO2_A3	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
28	DIO22	DIO22_A9	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
29	DIO6	DIO6_A1	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
30	DIO7	DIO7_A0	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
31	GND	GND	Ground	Ground, for RF-BM-2340B1I only
32	ANT	ANT	RF	External ANT output pin, for RF-BM-2340B1I only
33	GND	GND	Ground	Ground, for RF-BM-2340B1I only

Remark 1: Floating is prohibited. SWDIO and SWDCK need to be internally or externally pulled up/down (our module does not have external pull-up/down resistors). Otherwise, leakage current may be caused, resulting in excessive power consumption.



2.4 Pin Peripheral Singal Descriptions

Table 3. Pin Peripheral Singal Description of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

Function	Singal Name	Module Pin	Chip Pin	Signal Direction	Description
		DIO13	DIO13		
		DIO17	DIO17_SWDCK		
	UART0TXD	DIO18	DIO18	0	UART0 TX data
		DIO20	DIO20_A11		
		DIO6	DIO6_A1		
		DIO12	DIO12		
UART		DIO15	DIO15		
UAKI	UART0RXD	DIO16	DIO16_SWDIO	l	UART0 RX data
		DIO20	DIO20_A11		
		DIO22	DIO22_A9		
	UART0CTS	DIO21	DIO21_A10	l	
	UARTOCIS	DIO2	DIO2_A3	I	UART0 clear-to-send input (active low)
	UART0RTS	DIO8	DIO8	0	LIADTO (1 L/ C L)
	UARTURIS	DIO1	DIO1_A4	0	UART0 request-to-send (active low)
	ADC11	DIO20	DIO20_A11		HP ADC channel 11 input
	ADC10/LPC+	DIO21	DIO21_A10		HP ADC channel 10 input
	ADC9	DIO22	DIO22_A9		HP ADC channel 9 input
	ADC8/LPC+/LPC-	DIO23	DIO23_A8		HP ADC channel 8 input
	ADC7/LPC+/LPC-	DIO24	DIO24_A7		HP ADC channel 7 input
ADC	ADC6	DIO25	DIO25_A6	· [ADC channel 6 input
ADO	ADC5	DIO0	DIO0_A5	<u>'</u>	ADC channel 5 input
	ADC4	DIO1	DIO1_A4		ADC channel 4 input
	ADC3	DIO2	DIO2_A3		ADC channel 3 input
	ADC2	DIO5	DIO5_A2		ADC channel 2 input
	ADC1	DIO6	DIO6_A1		HP ADC channel 1 input.
	ADC0	DIO7	DIO7_A0		HP ADC channel 0 input.
ADC	AREF+	DIO6	DIO6_A1	I	ADC external voltage reference, positive terminal



Reference	AREF-	DIO7	DIO7 A0	ADC	external	voltage	reference,
			_	negat	ive terminal		

Table 4. Pin Peripheral Singal Description of RF-BM-2340B1(I) (Continued 1)

Function	Singel Name	Module	Chin Din	Signal	Description	
Function	Singal Name	Pin	Chip Pin	Direction	Description	
		DIO8	DIO8			
	SPI0SCLK	DIO17	DIO17_SWDCK	I/O		
	SFIUSCER	DIO18	DIO18	1/0	SPI clock	
		DIO24	DIO24_A7			
		DIO11	DIO11			
		DIO12	DIO12			
	SPI0POCI	DIO13	DIO13	I/O	SPI POCI (MISO)	
SPI		DIO20	DIO20_A11			
SPI		DIO25	DIO25_A6			
		DIO11	DIO11			
	SPI0CSN	DIO0	DIO0_A5	I/O	SPI chip select	
		DIO6	DIO6_A1			
		DIO12	DIO12			
	SPI0PICO	DIO13	DIO13	I/O	ODI DIGO (MOOI)	
	SI 101 100	DIO16	DIO16_SWDIO	1/0	SPI PICO (MOSI)	
		DIO19	DIO19			
		DIO17	DIO17_SWDCK			
	I2C0SCL	DIO24	DIO24_A7	I/O	100 1 1 1	
	12003CL	DIO25	DIO25_A6	1/0	I2C clock data	
I ² C		DIO6	DIO6_A1			
10		DIO8	DIO8			
	I2C0SDA	DIO12	DIO12	I/O	100 1.4	
	12003DA	DIO16	DIO16_SWDIO	1/0	I2C data	
		DIO0	DIO0_A5			



Table 5. Pin Peripheral Singal Description of RF-BM-2340B1(I) (Continued 2)

Eurotion	Cingal Name	Module	Chin Bin	Signal	Description	
Function	Singal Name	Pin	Chip Pin	Direction	Description	
	GPIO8	DIO8	DIO8			
	GPIO9	DIO9	DIO9			
	GPIO10	DIO10	DIO10			
	GPIO11	DIO11	DIO11			
	GPIO12	DIO12	DIO12			
	GPIO13	DIO13	DIO13			
	GPIO14	DIO14	DIO14			
	GPIO15	DIO15	DIO15			
	GPIO16	DIO16	DIO16_SWDIO			
	GPIO17	DIO17	DIO17_SWDCK			
	GPIO18	DIO18	DIO18			
GPIO	GPIO19	DIO19	DIO19	I/O		
GPIO	GPIO20	DIO20	DIO20_A11	1/0	General-purpose input or output	
	GPIO21	DIO21	DIO21_A10			
	GPIO22	DIO22	DIO22_A9			
	GPIO23	DIO23	DIO23_A8			
	GPIO24	DIO24	DIO24_A7			
	GPIO25	DIO25	DIO25_A6			
	GPIO0	DIO0	DIO0_A5			
	GPIO1	DIO1	DIO1_A4			
	GPIO2	DIO2	DIO2_A3			
	GPIO5	DIO5	DIO5_A2			
	GPIO6	DIO6	DIO6_A1			
	GPIO7	DIO7	DIO7_A0			



3 Specifications

3.1 Recommended Operating Conditions

The functional operation does not guarantee performance beyond the limits of the conditional parameter values in the table below. Long-term work beyond this limit will affect the reliability of the module more or less.

Table 6. Recommended Operating Conditions of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

Items	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Operating Supply Voltage	1	1.71	3.3	3.8	V
Operating Temperature	1	-40	+25	+85	°C

3.2 Handling Ratings

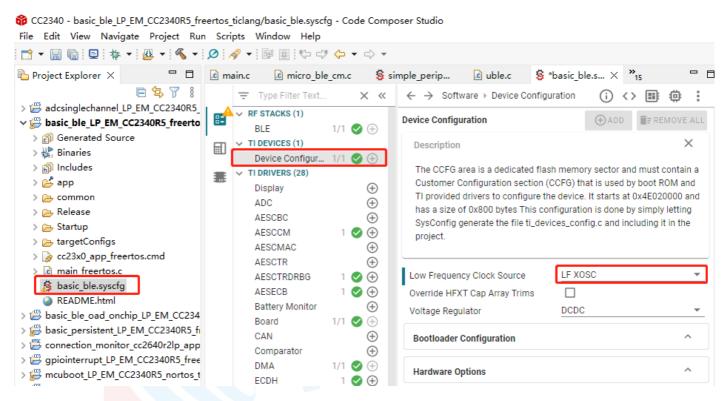
Table 7. Handling Ratings of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

Items	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40	+25	+125	$^{\circ}$ C
Human Body Model	НВМ		±1000		V
Moisture Sensitivity Level			3		
Charged Device Model			±500		V



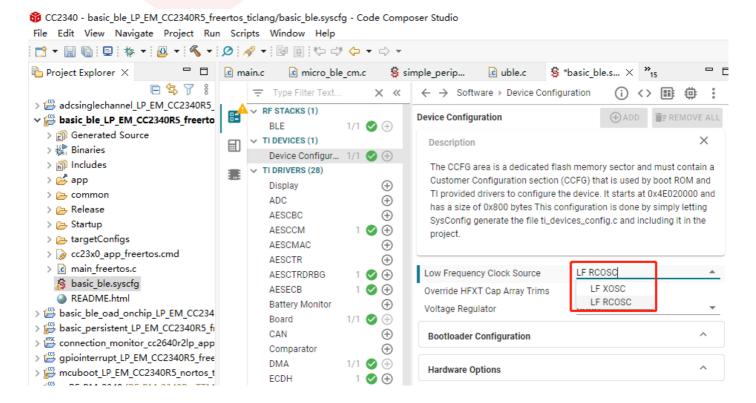
4 Internal 32.768 kHz Crystal Setting

The module hardware is without an external 32.768 kHz crystal by default. However, the SDK adopts the external 32.768 kHz crystal by default, pls see the details below:



Therefore, in or<mark>der no problem during debugging, pls modify the default crystal setting to the internal crystal LF</mark>

RCOSC as follows:





5 Application, Implementation, and Layout

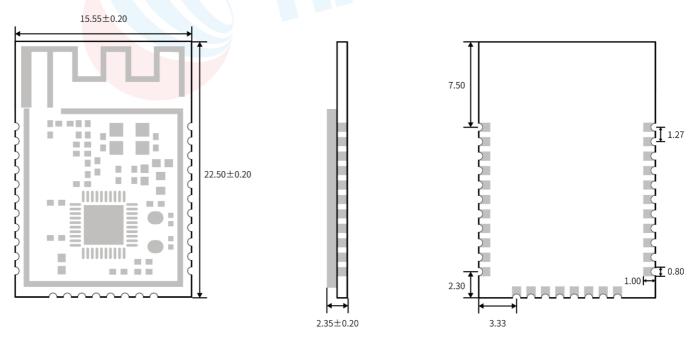
5.1 Module Photos



RF-BM-2340B1 RF-BM-2340B1I

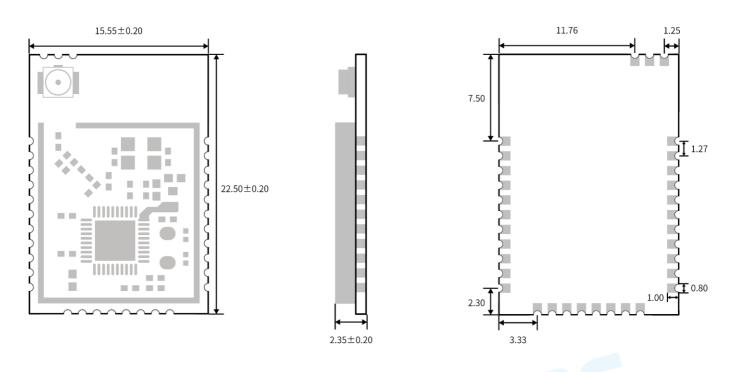
Figure 3. Photos of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

5.2 Recommended PCB Footprint



RF-BM-2340B1

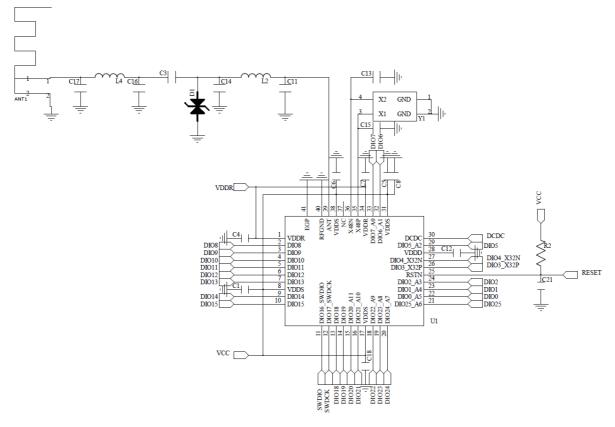




RF-BM-2340B1I

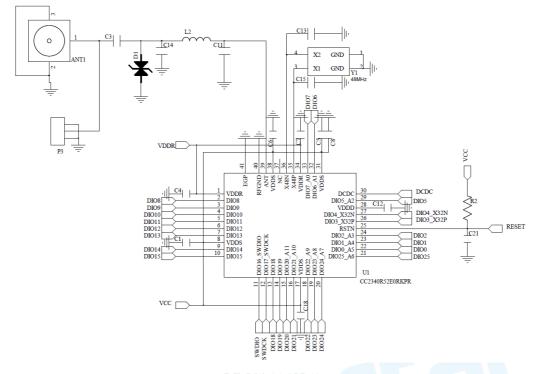
Figure 4. Recommended PCB Footprint of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

5.3 Schematic Diagram



RF-BM-2340B1

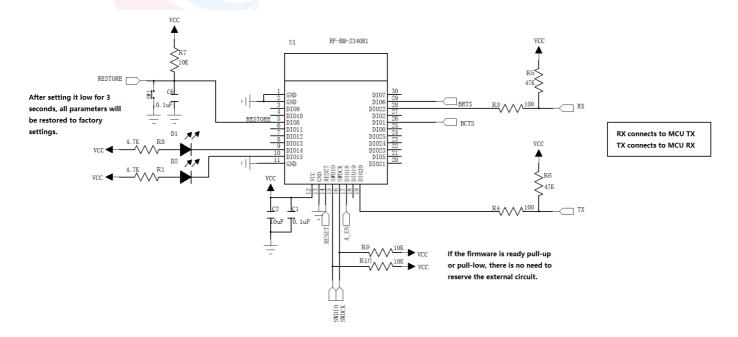




RF-BM-2340B1I

Figure 5. Schematic Diagram of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

5.4 Reference Design



RF-BM-2340B1



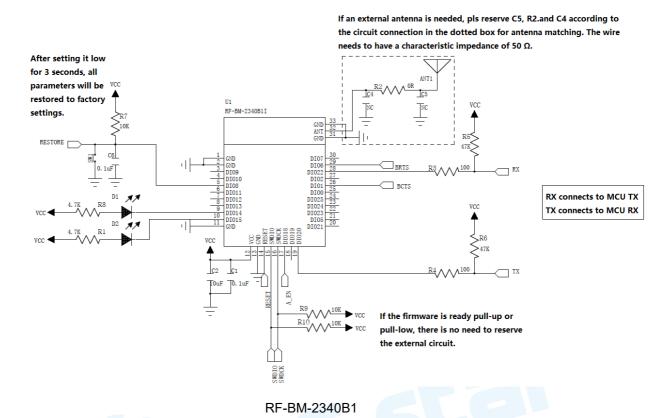


Figure 5. Reference Design of RF-BM-2340B1(I)

5.5 Antenna

5.5.1 Antenna Design Recommendation

- 1. The antenna installation structure has a great influence on the module performance. It is necessary to ensure the antenna is exposed and preferably vertically upward. When the module is installed inside of the case, a high-quality antenna extension wire can be used to extend the antenna to the outside of the case.
- 2. The antenna must not be installed inside the metal case, which will cause the transmission distance to be greatly weakened.
- 3. The recommendation of antenna layout.

The inverted-F antenna position on PCB is free-space electromagnetic radiation. The location and layout of the antenna are key factors to increase the data rate and transmission range.

Therefore, the layout of the module antenna location and routing is recommended as follows:

- (1) Place the antenna on the edge (corner) of the PCB.
- (2) Make sure that there is no signal line or copper foil in each layer below the antenna.
- (3) It is best to hollow out the antenna position in the following figure to ensure that the S11 of the module is minimally affected.



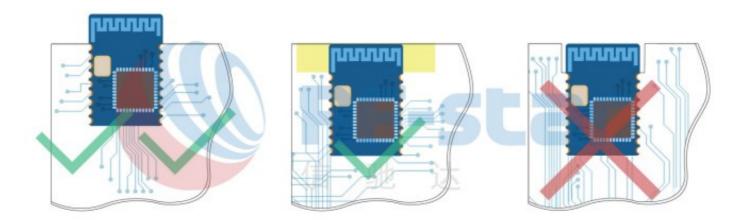


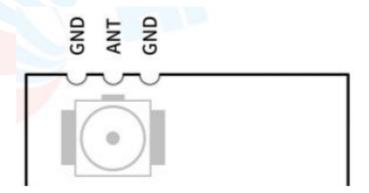
Figure 4. Recommendation of Antenna Layout

Note: The hollow-out position is based on the antenna used.

5.5.2 Antenna Output Mode Modification

RF-BM-2340B1I has two antenna output modes. One is an IPEX connector and the other is a stamp half-hole output (ANT pin, see pin function table for details).

The default delivery is the **IPEX connector**, and the capacitor connected to the IPEX is welded. If you want to use the external antenna by the ANT pin, just connect the external antenna to the ANT pin. Pls kindly refer to the reference design as above.



5.5.3 External Antenna Design Recommendation of the Half-Hole ANT Pin

1. A Π -type matching circuit is reserved for the antenna, and 50 Ω impedance control is performed on the RF traces. The traces are as short as possible, and 135° or arc traces are used as much as possible. No vias are used to change layers. More GND vias are placed around the RF traces.



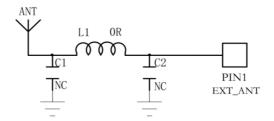


Figure 5. Reference Design of the External Antenna

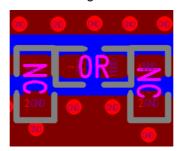


Figure 6. Reference Design of the External Antenna Traces

2. The RF trace width and copper-clad spacing can be calculated by SI9000 software, and the impedance is controlled to 50 Ω according to the actual board thickness, number of layers, plate, dielectric thickness, dielectric constant, copper thickness, line width, line spacing, and solder mask thickness.

Example: FR4 is a double-layer board with a thickness of 1.0 mm. Through calculation, the width of the trace is 0.8254 mm, and the spacing between traces and copper is 0.22 mm.

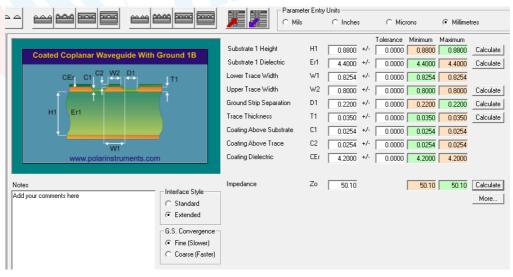


Figure 7. SI9000 Impedance Calculation Diagram



5.5.4 IPEX Connector Specification

RF-BM-2340B1I module is integrated with the IPEX version 1 antenna seat, the specification of the antenna seat is as follows:

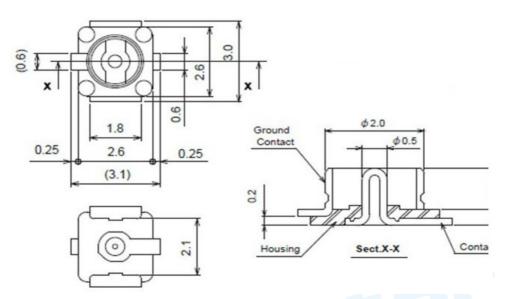


Figure 8. Specification of Antenna Seat

The specification of the IPEX wire end is as follows:

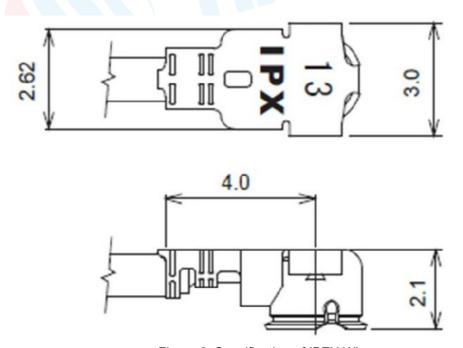


Figure 9. Specification of IPEX Wire

5.6 Basic Operation of Hardware Design

1. It is recommended to offer the module a DC stabilized power supply, a tiny power supply ripple coefficient, and reliable ground. Please pay attention to the correct connection between the positive and negative poles of the power



- supply. Otherwise, the reverse connection may cause permanent damage to the module.
- 2. Please ensure the supply voltage is between the recommended values. The module will be permanently damaged if the voltage exceeds the maximum value. Please ensure a stable power supply and no frequently fluctuating voltage.
- 3. When designing the power supply circuit for the module, it is recommended to reserve more than 30% of the margin, which is beneficial to the long-term stable operation of the whole machine. The module should be far away from the power electromagnetic, transformer, high-frequency wiring, and other parts with large electromagnetic interference.
- 4. The bottom of the module should avoid high-frequency digital routing, high-frequency analog routing, and power routing. If it has to route the wire on the bottom of the module, for example, it is assumed that the module is soldered to the Top Layer, the copper must be spread on the connection part of the top layer and the module, and be close to the digital part of the module and routed in the Bottom Layer (all copper is well-grounded).
- 5. Assuming that the module is soldered or placed in the Top Layer, it is also wrong to randomly route the Bottom Layer or other layers, which will affect the spurs and receiving sensitivity of the module to some degree.
- 6. Assuming that there are devices with large electromagnetic interference around the module, which will greatly affect the module performance. It is recommended to stay away from the module according to the strength of the interference. If circumstances permit, appropriate isolation and shielding can be done.
- 7. Assuming that there are routings of large electromagnetic interference around the module (high-frequency digital, high-frequency analog, power routings), which will also greatly affect the module performance. It is recommended to stay away from the module according to the strength of the interference. If circumstances permit, appropriate isolation and shielding can be done.
- 8. It is recommended to stay away from the devices whose TTL protocol is the same 2.4 GHz physical layer, for example, USB 3.0.

5.7 Trouble Shooting

5.7.1 Unsatisfactory Transmission Distance

- When there is a linear communication obstacle, the communication distance will be correspondingly weakened.
 Temperature, humidity, and co-channel interference will lead to an increase in the communication packet loss rate.
 The performances of ground absorption and reflection of radio waves will be poor when the module is tested close to the ground.
- 2. Seawater has a strong ability to absorb radio waves, so the test results by the seaside are poor.
- The signal attenuation will be very obvious if there is metal near the antenna or if the module is placed inside the metal shell.
- 4. The incorrect power register set or the high data rate in the open air may shorten the communication distance. The higher the data rate, the closer the distance.



- 5. The low voltage of the power supply is lower than the recommended value at ambient temperature, and the lower the voltage, the smaller the power is.
- 6. The unmatchable antennas and modules or the poor quality of antenna will affect the communication distance.

5.7.2 Vulnerable Module

- Please ensure the supply voltage is between the recommended values. The module will be permanently damaged
 if the voltage exceeds the maximum value. Please ensure a stable power supply and no frequently fluctuating
 voltage.
- 2. Please ensure the anti-static installation and the electrostatic sensitivity of high-frequency devices.
- 3. Due to some humidity-sensitive components, please ensure the suitable humidity during installation and application.

 If there is no special demand, it is not recommended to use at too high or too low temperature.

5.7.3 High Bit Error Rate

- There are co-channel signal interferences nearby. It is recommended to be away from the interference sources or modify the frequency and channel to avoid interferences.
- 2. The unsatisfactory power supply may also cause garbled. It is necessary to ensure the power supply's reliability.
- 3. If the extension wire or feeder wire is of poor quality or too long, the bit error rate will be high.

5.8 Electrostatics Discharge Warnings

The module will be damaged by the discharge of static. RF-star suggests that all modules should follow the 3 precautions below:

- 1. According to the anti-static measures, bare hands are not allowed to touch modules.
- 2. Modules must be placed in anti-static areas.
- 3. Take the anti-static circuitry (when inputting HV or VHF) into consideration in product design. Static may result in the degradation in performance of the module, even causing failure.

5.9 Soldering and Reflow Condition

- 1. Heating method: Conventional Convection or IR/convection.
- 2. Solder paste composition: Sn96.5/Ag3.0/Cu0.5
- 3. Allowable reflow soldering times: 2 times based on the following reflow soldering profile.
- 4. Temperature profile: Reflow soldering shall be done according to the following temperature profile.
- 5. Peak temperature: 245 ℃.

Table 8. Temperature Table of Soldering and Reflow

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
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Solder Paste	Sn63 / Pb37	Sn96.5 / Ag3.0 / Cu0.5
Min. Preheating Temperature (T _{min})	100 ℃	150 ℃
Max. Preheating Temperature (T _{max})	150 ℃	200 °C
Preheating Time (T _{min} to T _{max}) (t ₁)	60 s ~ 120 s	60 s ~ 120 s
Average Ascend Rate (T _{max} to T _p)	Max. 3 °C/s	Max. 3 °C/s
Liquid Temperature (T _L)	183 ℃	217 ℃
Time above Liquidus (t _L)	60 s ~ 90 s	30 s ~ 90 s
Peak Temperature (T _p)	220 ℃ ~235 ℃	230 ℃ ~250 ℃
Average Descend Rate (T _p to T _{max})	Max. 6 ℃/s	Max. 6 °C/s
Time from 25 ℃ to Peak Temperature (t₂)	Max. 6 minutes	Max. 8 minutes
Time of Soldering Zone (t _P)	20±10 s	20±10 s

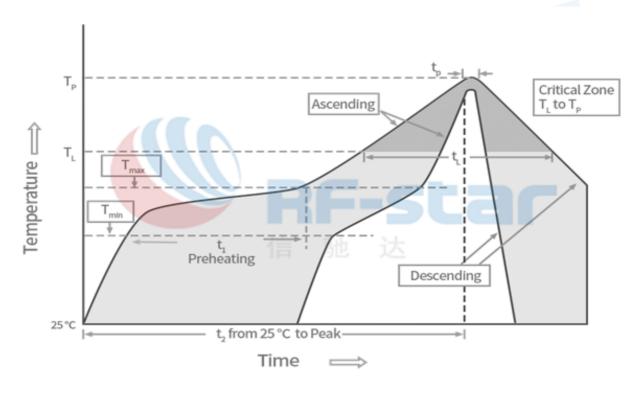


Figure 10. Recommended Reflow for Lead-Free Solder



6 Optional Package Specification

The default package method is **by tray**. If you need the modules to be shipped by tape & reel, pls contact us in advance.

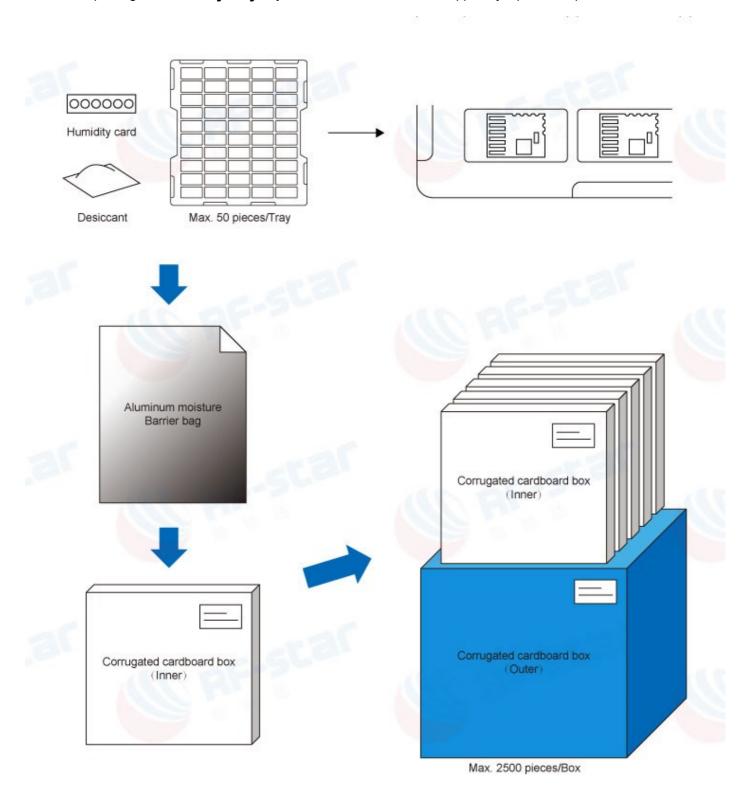


Figure 11. Default Package by Tray



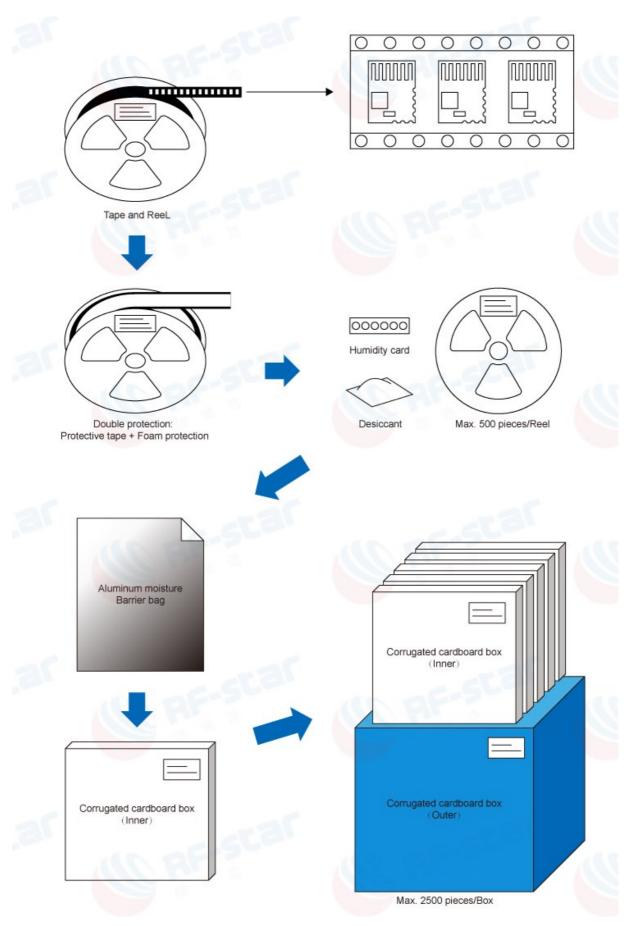


Figure 12. Package by Tape & Reel



7 Certificate

7.1 FCC

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.

FCC ID: 2ABN2-2340B1

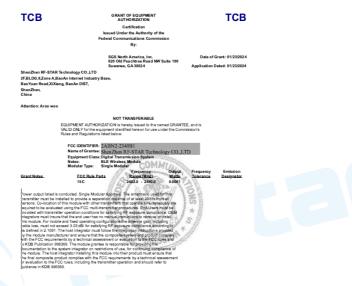


Figure 13. FCC certificate of RF-BM-2340B1

7.2 CE



Figure 14. CE certificate of RF-BM-2340B1



7.3 IC



Figure 15. IC certificate of RF-BM-2340B1

7.4 Reach



Figure 16. Reach of RF-BM-2340B1



7.5 RoHS

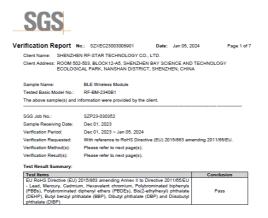




Figure 17. RoHS of RF-BM-2340B1

7.6 SRRC



Figure 18. SRRC certificate of RF-BM-2340B1



7.7 TSCA





Figure 19. TSCA of RF-BM-2340B1

7.8 BQB



Figure 20. BQB of RF-BM-2340B1



8 Revision History

Date	Version No.	Description
2023.09.01	V1.0	The initial version is released.
2023.12.20	V1.0	Update the recommended PCB footprint.
2024.05.20	V1.0	Add the certificates. Update the Recommended PCB Footprint of RF-BM-2340B1(I). Update the Photo of RF-BM-2340B1.
2024.06.06	V1.1	Add the no floating specification of the debugging IOs. Update the reference design.

Note:

- 1. The document will be optimized and updated from time to time. Before using this document, please make sure it is the latest version.
- 2. To obtain the latest document, please download it from the official website: www.szrfstar.com and www.szrfstar.com.



9 Contact Us

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