

Transceiver Module
TCM 300 / TCM 300C
TCM 320 / TCM 320C

January 26, 2012



Observe precautions! Electrostatic sensitive devices!

Patent protected:

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WO 04/109236, WO 05/096482, WO 02/095707,
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REVISION HISTORY

The following major modifications and improvements have been made to the first version of this document:

| No | Major Changes |
|------|--|
| 1.01 | Tape running direction added in 3.8 |
| 1.02 | Dimension of TCM 320 corrected (width 18 mm instead of 19 mm) |
| 1.03 | Editorial changes |
| 1.10 | Timing information regarding serial protocol added in A.2, A.3. 0xFFFF_FFFF excluded from usable ID range, because this ID will be used as broadcast ID. |
| 1.20 | Error corrected in 3.2.1. and 4.1: Maximum gain of external antenna at 50Ohm output RF_50 is 0dBi! Error corrected in 2.2: WXODIO is configured as output and provides information on VON signal |
| 1.21 | Note added in 3.5 |
| 1.25 | Remarks added regarding use of IOVDD in 2.2.; Antenna specification in 3.3.1 extended. Updated information on conducted output power in 1.2; A.2.2 changed to point to EnOcean Alliance Website; A.2.3 and A.2.4 removed; editorial changes |
| 1.26 | Start-up time added in 1.2; Layout recommendations improved in 3.6 |
| 1.27 | Antenna recommendations removed and referred to application note AN102 and AN105; Maximum Rating for IOVDD modified (IOVDD may now exceed VDD); Chapter "Related Documents" added; figure added in 3.2.1; parameters for antenna requirements relaxed in 4.2.1.; pin numbers added in 3.2; Update of FCC grants in 5.2; TCM 320 drawing modified in 2.3. |

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Important!

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Components of the modules are considered and should be disposed of as hazardous waste. Local government regulations are to be observed.

Packing: Please use the recycling operators known to you.

TABLE OF CONTENT

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | RELATED DOCUMENTS | 5 |
| 2 | GENERAL DESCRIPTION | 5 |
| | 2.1 Basic functionality | 5 |
| | 2.2 Technical data | 6 |
| | 2.3 Physical dimensions | 6 |
| | 2.4 Environmental conditions | 7 |
| | 2.5 Ordering information..... | 7 |
| 3 | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION | 8 |
| | 3.1 Pin out | 8 |
| | 3.2 Pin description and operational characteristics..... | 9 |
| | 3.2.1 GPIO supply voltage - IOVDD..... | 11 |
| | 3.3 Absolute maximum ratings (non operating) | 12 |
| | 3.4 Maximum ratings (operating)..... | 12 |
| | 3.5 Operating modes..... | 13 |
| | 3.6 Mode selection | 14 |
| | 3.7 Repeater configuration | 15 |
| | 3.8 Teach-in procedure..... | 16 |
| | 3.8.1 Setting the receiver to learning mode | 16 |
| | 3.8.2 Confirmation of Learning Mode..... | 16 |
| | 3.8.3 Teaching in a transmitter..... | 16 |
| | 3.8.4 Confirmation of correct learning/deletion | 17 |
| | 3.8.5 Learning of further transmitters..... | 17 |
| | 3.8.6 Selecting the next channel..... | 17 |
| | 3.8.7 Leaving learning mode | 17 |
| | 3.8.8 Deleting a transmitter | 17 |
| | 3.9 Remote management..... | 18 |
| | 3.9.1 Remote Management Control Commands (RMCC)..... | 18 |
| | 3.9.2 Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)..... | 18 |
| | 3.10 Smart Acknowledge | 19 |
| | 3.11 Transmit timing..... | 19 |
| 4 | APPLICATIONS INFORMATION..... | 20 |
| | 4.1 Transmission range | 20 |
| | 4.2 Antenna options TCM 300 / TCM 300C | 21 |
| | 4.2.1 Overview | 21 |
| | 4.2.2 Whip antenna..... | 21 |
| | 4.3 Antenna options TCM 320 / 320C | 22 |
| | 4.3.1 Mounting the whip antenna..... | 22 |
| | 4.3.2 Mounting 50 Ω antennas..... | 23 |
| | 4.4 Recommendations for laying a whip antenna..... | 24 |
| | 4.5 Power supply requirements..... | 25 |
| | 4.6 Layout recommendations | 25 |
| | 4.6.1 TCM 300/300C recommended foot pattern..... | 26 |
| | 4.7 Soldering information..... | 29 |
| | 4.7.1 TCM 300 / TCM 300C | 29 |
| | 4.7.2 TCM 320 / TCM 320C | 30 |
| | 4.8 Tape & Reel specification TCM 300 / TCM 300C | 30 |
| | 4.9 Backward compatibility to TCM 220C | 31 |
| | 4.10 Using RVDD | 31 |



- 4.11 Voltage dips 31
- 5 AGENCY CERTIFICATIONS 32
 - 5.1 CE approval 32
 - 5.2 FCC (United States) Certification 33
 - 5.3 IC (Industry Canada) Certification 36
- A Serial Interface 38
 - A.1 EnOcean serial protocol 38
 - A.1.1 Message format (ESP2) 38
 - A.1.2 Byte signals and bit order 38
 - A.1.3 Description of serial data structure 39
 - A.2 Radio transmission/reception commands 40
 - A.2.1 Detailed description of ORG, DATA_BYTE, and STATUS fields 40
 - A.3 Command telegrams and messages 41
 - A.3.1 ID Range commands 41
 - A.3.2 Receiver sensitivity commands 41
 - A.3.3 Reset command 41
 - A.3.4 SW Version 41
 - A.3.5 Error messages 42
 - A.3.6 Command Encoding 43

1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

This document describes operation of TCM 300 / 300C and TCM 320 / 320C modules with their built-in firmware. If you want to write own firmware running on the integrated micro controller or need more detailed information on the Dolphin core please also refer to

- [Dolphin Core Description](#)
- Dolphin API Documentation

In addition we recommend following our [application notes](#), in particular

- AN101: Power Supply Layout – Layout considerations for Line-Power
- AN102: Antenna Basics – Basic Antenna Design Considerations for EnOcean based Products
- AN105: 315 MHz Internal Antenna Design – Considerations for EnOcean based Products
- AN403: Dolphin Migration - Replacing RCM 1xy / TCM 1x0 / TCM 2x0C by TCM 3xy(C)

2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Basic functionality

The transceiver modules TCM 300 / 300C and TCM 320 / 320C enable the realization of highly efficient RF repeaters and transceivers for the EnOcean 868 MHz and 315 MHz radio systems. The module provides several built-in operating modes. In addition repeater functionality (1 or 2 level) can be activated. Using the Dolphin API library it is possible to write custom software for the module. All module variants are in-system programmable.



Built-in operating modes

- Unidirectional serial communication
- Bidirectional serial communication
- 1-channel relay mode
- 4-channel relay mode
- 1-channel dimming mode

Product variants

- TCM 300/300C: SMD mountable module for use with external antenna (868/315 MHz)
- TCM 320/320C: Variant for vertical mounting with pin connector. Whip antenna. (868/315 MHz). TCM 320C is backward compatible to TCM 220C

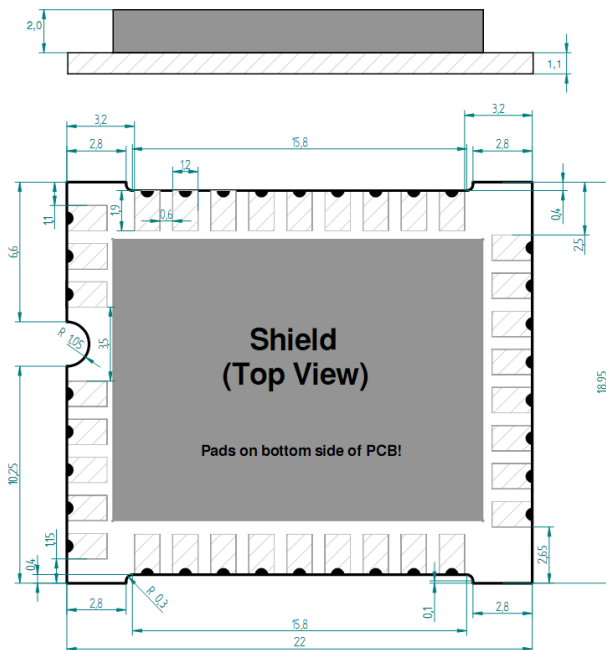
Features accessible via API:

- Integrated 16 MHz 8051 CPU with 32 KB FLASH and 2 kB SRAM
- Various power down and sleep modes
TCM 300/300C down to 0.2 μ A current consumption
TCM 320/320C down to 1.4 mA current consumption
- Up to 14 configurable I/Os (TCM 300/300C)
- 10 bit ADC, 8 bit DAC

2.2 Technical data

| | |
|--|--|
| Antenna | Pre-installed 8.6 cm/15 cm whip antenna (TCM 320/TCM 320C) External whip or 50 Ω antenna mountable (TCM 300/TCM 300C) |
| Frequency | 315.0 MHz (TCM 3X0C)/868.3 MHz (TCM 3X0) |
| Radio Standard | EnOcean 868 MHz/315 MHz |
| Data rate/Modulation type | 125 kbps/ASK |
| Receiver Sensitivity (at 25°C) | typ. -96 dBm ¹ (868 MHz) typ. -98 dBm ¹ (315 MHz) |
| Conducted Output Power @50Ω min / typ / max | TCM 300: 3.0 dBm / 5.7 dBm / 7.0 dBm TCM 300C: 5.5 dBm / 7.5 dBm / 9.5 dBm TCM 320: 1.2 dBm / 3.1 dBm / 5.2 dBm TCM 320C: 3.5 dBm / 5.5 dBm / 7.5 dBm |
| Power Supply | 2.6 V–3.3 V (TCM 320/320C), 2.6 V–4.5 V (TCM 300/300C) |
| Start-up time | <500 ms |
| Current Consumption | Receive mode: typ. 33 mA, max. 43 mA (RX) Transmit mode: typ. 24 mA, max. 33 mA (TX) |
| Radio Regulations | R&TTE EN 300 220 (TCM 300/TCM 320) FCC CFR-47 Part 15 (TCM 300C/TCM 320C) |

2.3 Physical dimensions



Unless otherwise specified dimensions are in mm.

Tolerances:

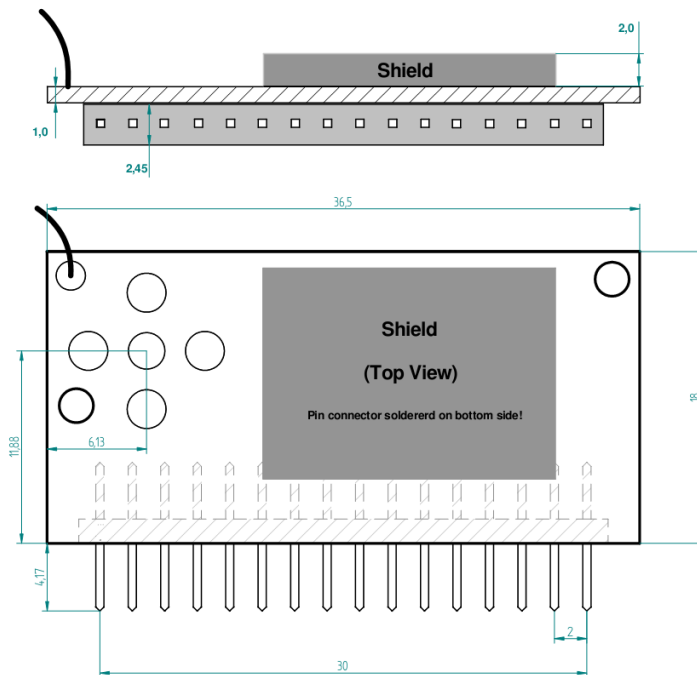
PCB outline dimensions ±0.2 mm

All other tolerances ±0.1 mm

TCM 300 / TCM 300C (pads on bottom side of PCB!)

¹ @ 0.1% telegram error rate (based on 3 transmitted sub-telegrams)

TCM 300 / 300C / 320 / 320C



Unless otherwise specified dimensions are in mm.

Tolerances:

PCB outline dimensions ± 0.2 mm

All other tolerances ± 0.1 mm

TCM 320 / TCM 320C

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| PCB dimensions | TCM 320/TCM 320C (without pin connector): 36.5 x 18 x 5.5 mm TCM 300/TCM 300C: 22 x 19 x 3.1 mm |
| Pin connector | 16 pins, grid 2.0 mm (4.0 mm in length, 1 0.5 mm) |
| Weight | TCM 320/320C: 3.7 g TCM 300/300C: 1.9 g |

2.4 Environmental conditions

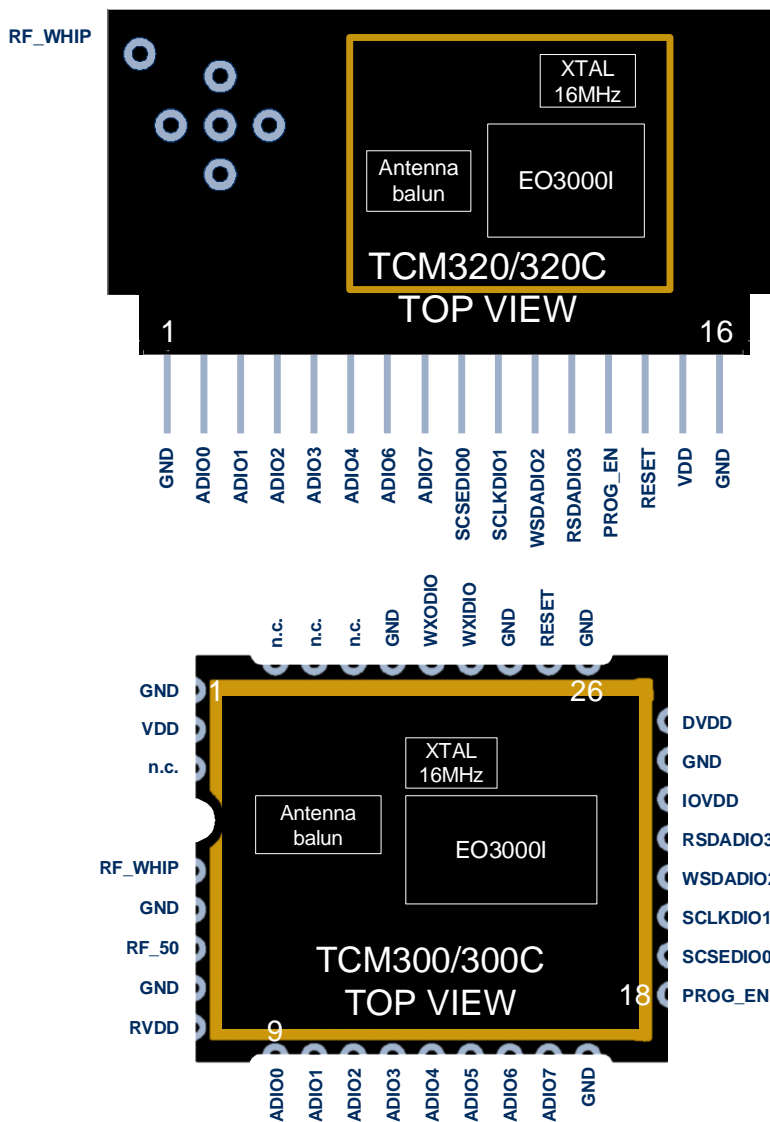
| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Operating temperature | -25 °C ... +85 °C |
| Storage temperature | -40 °C ... +85 °C |
| Storage temperature in tape & reel package | -20 °C ... +50 °C |
| Humidity | 0% ... 93% r.H., non-condensing |

2.5 Ordering information

| Type | Ordering Code | Frequency |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| TCM 300 | S3003-K300 | 868.3 MHz |
| TCM 320 | S3003-K320 | 868.3 MHz |
| TCM 300C | S3033-K300 | 315.0 MHz |
| TCM 320C | S3033-K320 | 315.0 MHz |

3 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Pin out



The figure above shows the pin out of the TCM 300 / TCM 320 hardware. The pins are named according to the naming of the EO3000I chip to simplify usage of the DOLPHIN API. The table in section 3.2 shows the translation of hardware pins to a naming that fits the functionality of the built-in firmware. When writing own firmware based on the DOLPHIN API please refer to the [Dolphin Core Description](#) and use this manual only for information regarding the module hardware, such as pin out, layout recommendations, power supply requirements, antenna options, and approvals.

3.2 Pin description and operational characteristics

| HW Symbol | TCM 300 pin # | TCM 320 pin # | Function | Characteristics |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| GND | 1, 5, 7, 17, 24, 26, 28, 31 | 1, 16 | Ground connection | Must be connected to GND; see 4.5 |
| VDD | 2 | 15 | Supply voltage | TCM 300/300C: 2.6 V – 4.5 V TCM 320/320C: 2.6 V – 3.3 V Max. ripple: see 3.4 |
| RVDD | 8 | | RF supply voltage regulator output | 1.8 V Output current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ max. 100 µA with built-in firmware (RX on) ■ max. 10 mA while not in RX/TX mode |
| DVDD | 25 | | Digital supply voltage regulator output | 1.8 V Output current: max. 5 mA |
| IOVDD | 23 | | GPIO supply voltage | TCM 320/320C: internally connected to VDD TCM 300/300C: Must be connected to desired interface supply voltage (see 3.4) See also 3.2.1. |
| RESET | 27 | 14 | Reset input Programming I/F | Active high reset (1.8 V). External 10 kΩ pull-down required. |
| PROG_EN | 18 | 13 | Programming I/F | HIGH: programming mode active LOW: operating mode Digital input, external 10 kΩ pull-down required. |
| ADIO0 | 9 | 2 | MODE_SEL | Analog input: At start-up input voltage is measured and mode is selected. See chapter 3.6. |
| ADIO1 | 10 | 3 | MODE 0: not used | In mode 0 the repeater level is 1 and cannot be modified. |
| | | | MODE 1-4: REP_LEVEL | Mode 1-4: At start-up the repeater level is selected: Repeater level 1: LOW Repeater level 2: HIGH Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| ADIO2 | 11 | 4 | REPEATER | At start-up the repeater can be switched on: Repeater on: LOW Repeater off: HIGH Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| ADIO3 | 12 | 5 | MODE 0: Sensitivity | Low sensitivity: LOW High sensitivity: HIGH |

| | | | | |
|----------|----|----|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| | | | MODE 1-4: LRN | Enter/leave teach-in mode. See chapter 3.8 Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| ADIO4 | 13 | 6 | MODE 0: not used | Internal pull-up active |
| | | | MODE 1-4: CLR | Clear ID memory. See chapter 3.8 Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| ADIO5 | 14 | | Not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |
| ADIO6 | 15 | 7 | MODE 0-1: SER_RX | UART input |
| | | | MODE 2-4: not used | Digital input, internal pull-up active |
| ADIO7 | 16 | 8 | MODE 0-1: SER_TX | UART output Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 2-3: CHANNEL0 | Digital output channel 0 Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 4: not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |
| | | | Programming I/F | |
| SCSEDIO0 | 19 | 9 | MODE 0, 2: not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |
| | | | MODE 1: LRN_TOGGLE | Digital output Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 3: CHANNEL1 | Digital output channel 1 Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 4: PWM | Dimmer output, 50 kHz |
| | | | Programming I/F | |
| SCLKDIO1 | 20 | 10 | MODE 0-2: not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |
| | | | MODE 3: CHANNEL2 | Digital output channel 2 Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 4: PWM_IND | Indicating if PWM is active. Digital output. Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | Programming I/F | |
| WSDADIO2 | 21 | 11 | MODE 0-2, 4: not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----|-------------------|--|
| | | | MODE 3: CHAN-NEL3 | Digital output channel 3 Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | Programming I/F | |
| RSDADIO3 | 22 | 12 | MODE 0: RMI | Normal operation: Digital output, internally set to LOW Remote Management: ACTION command indicator (see 3.9.1) Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | MODE 1-4: LMI | Normal operation: Learn mode indicator Remote Management: ACTION command indicator (see 3.9.1) Digital output Max. output current: 2 mA @ IOVDD=3.3 V 0.65 mA @ IOVDD=1.8 V |
| | | | Programming I/F | |
| WXIDIO | 29 | | Not used | Digital output, internally set to LOW |
| WXODIO | 30 | | Not used | Digital output, HIGH if VDD>VON, LOW if VDD<VON, see also 4.11 |
| RF_WHIP | 4 | | RF output | Output for whip antenna |
| RF_50 | 6 | | RF output | 50 Ohm output for external antenna |
| n.c. | 3, 32,33, 34 | | Not connected | Do not connect! |

For more details regarding I/Os please refer to [Dolphin Core Description](#).

3.2.1 GPIO supply voltage - IOVDD

For digital communication with other circuitry (peripherals) the digital I/O configured pins of the mixed signal sensor interface (ADIO0 to ADIO7) and the pins of the serial interface (SCSEDIO0, SCLKDIO1, WSDADIO2, RSDADIO3) may be operated from supply voltages different from DVDD. Therefore an interface voltage supply pin IOVDD is available which must be connected either to DVDD or to an external supply within the tolerated voltage range of IOVDD.



If DVDD=0 V (e.g. in any sleep mode or if VDD<VOFF) and IOVDD is supplied, there may be unpredictable and varying current from IOVDD caused by internal floating nodes. It must be taken care that the current into IOVDD does not exceed 10 mA while DVDD=0 V.

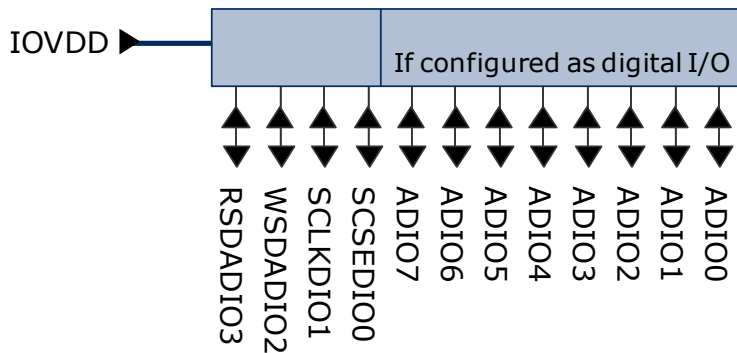
If DVDD=0 V and IOVDD is not supplied, do not apply voltage to any above mentioned pin. This may lead to unpredictable malfunction of the device.

In TCM 320/TCM 320C VDD is internally connected to IOVDD! Therefore the above

mentioned issues have to be considered when writing own firmware based on API.



For I/O pins configured as analog pins the IOVDD voltage level is not relevant! However it is important to connect IOVDD to a supply voltage as specified in 3.4.



3.3 Absolute maximum ratings (non operating)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|--------|--|------|-----|-------|
| VDD | Supply voltage at VDD TCM 300 | -0.5 | 5.5 | V |
| | TCM 320 (limitation due to internal VDD-IOVDD connection) | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| IOVDD | GPIO supply voltage | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| GND | Ground connection | 0 | 0 | V |
| VINA | Voltage at every analog input pin | -0.5 | 2 | V |
| VIND1 | Voltage at RESET, and every digital input pin except WXIDIO/WXODIO | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| VIND2 | Voltage at WXIDIO / WXODIO input pin | -0.5 | 2 | V |

3.4 Maximum ratings (operating)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Units |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-------|
| VDD | Supply voltage at VDD TCM 300 | 2.6 | 4.5 | V |
| | TCM 320 | 2.6 | 3.3 | V |
| IOVDD | GPIO supply voltage (see also 3.2.1) | 1.7 | 3.6 | V |
| GND | Ground connection | 0 | 0 | V |
| VINA | Voltage at every analog input pin | 0 | 2.0 | V |
| VIND1 | Voltage at RESET, and every digital input pin except WXIDIO / WXODIO | 0 | 3.6 | V |
| VIND2 | Voltage at WXIDIO / WXODIO input pin | 0 | 2.0 | V |
| VDDR | Max. ripple at VDD | | 50 | mVpp |

3.5 Operating modes

| Mode | Function | Output signal description | No. of channels |
|------|---|---|-----------------|
| 0 | Unidirectional serial interface compatible with TCM 220C, no teach-in capability | SER_TX: UART output, supplies standard data blocks of information from all received EnOcean radio telegrams (9600 bps; 8 data bits, no parity bit, one start bit, one stop bit). For further information see chapter A.1 | |
| 1 | Bidirectional serial interface, teach-in capability for up to 30 entries ² | SER_RX, SER_TX: Asynchronous bidirectional Interface, supplies standard data blocks of information from all received EnOcean radio telegrams (9600 bps; 8 data bits, no parity bit, one start bit, one stop bit). For further information see chapter A.1 LRN_TOGGLE: Learning mode status indicator | |
| 2 | Rocker Switch - 1 channel, teach-in capability for up to 30 entries ² | Supplies the desired logic switching state "on/off" at CHANNEL0 when pushing the switch rockers | 1 |
| 3 | Rocker Switch - 4 channels, teach-in capability for up to 30 entries ³ | Same as Mode 2 but operation of 4 receiver channels (CHANNEL0, CHANNEL1, CHANNEL2, CHANNEL3) | 4 |
| 4 | Dimming - 1 channel, teach-in capability for up to 30 entries ² | PWM is the PWM output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I-button pressed for shorter than 0.5 s: ON (Restore duty cycle stored before last switch-off). ■ O-button pressed for shorter than 0.5 s: OFF ■ O-/I-button pressed longer than 0.5 s: Duty cycle variation from 10% up to 100% (O=less, I=more; ~300 PWM steps, increment every 15 ms). Duty cycle variation stops when button is released. PWM_IND is active as long as duty cycle is not 0% | 1 |
| 5 | Reserved | | |

² Each rocker of a PTM transmitter is counted as 1 entry

³ Each rocker is counted as 1 entry. If the same rocker is teached into several channels, 1 entry per channel is needed.

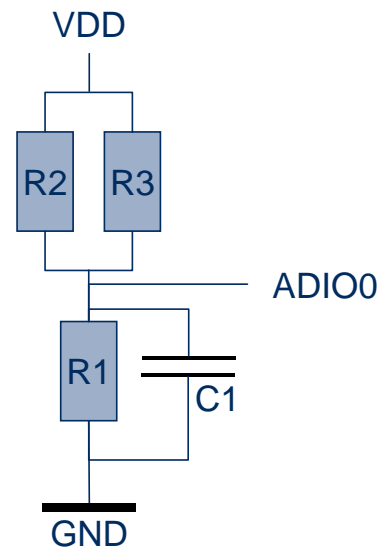
3.6 Mode selection

The operating mode is defined at start-up of the module via a measurement of the voltage at ADIO0.



As long as IDs are stored in ID memory, the operating mode can only be changed after deleting all IDs from memory, e.g. via CLR!

| Mode | ADIO0 (MODE_SEL) input voltage range | Proposed component values |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 0% to 3.99% VDD | R1: 0 Ohm R2: leave open R3: leave open C1: leave open |
| 1 | 4% to 11.99% VDD | R1: 1k2 ±1% R2: 15k ±1% R3: 150k ±1% C1: 100p |
| 2 | 12% to 19.99% VDD | R1: 2k2 ±1% R2: 12k ±1% R3: 270k ±1% C1: 100p |
| 3 | 20% to 27.99% VDD | R1: 3k9 ±1% R2: 15k ±1% R3: 68k ±1% C1: 100p |
| 4 | 28% to 35.99% VDD | R1: 4k7 ±1% R2: 12k ±1% R3: 56k ±1% C1: 100p |
| 5 | 36% to 39.99% VDD | R1: 5k6 ±1% R2: 10k ±1% R3: 56k ±1% C1: 100p |



3.7 Repeater configuration

TCM 3x0 provides the option to activate a one or two-level repeater for EnOcean radio telegrams.

1-level repeater: If a received telegram is a valid and original (not yet repeated), the telegram is repeated after a random delay.

2-level repeater: If a received telegram is valid and original or repeated once, the telegram is repeated after a random delay.



2-level repeating function should only be activated if really needed! Otherwise the system function can be compromised by collisions of telegrams.

The repeated telegram is marked as "repeated" by an increased repeater counter.

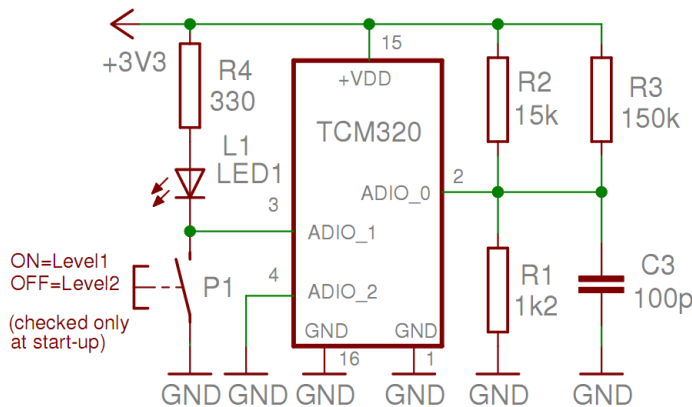
Setting the repeater level:

At start-up of the module repeater on/off and repeater level are determined. Please refer to the table in 3.2 regarding the configuration options.



Please note that in Mode 0 2-level repeating is not possible (for backward compatibility to TCM 220C)!

The figure below shows the basic circuit for a repeater.



3.8 Teach-in procedure

Modes 1 to 4 support teach-in of transmitters.



Please make sure not to remove supply voltage while in LRN mode! The flash content could get corrupted!

3.8.1 Setting the receiver to learning mode

- **Via CLR Pin (ADIO4):** Contact to GND longer than $t = 2$ seconds. Learning Mode LRN is entered after clearing ID memory.
- **Via LRN Pin (ADIO3):** Contact to GND longer than $t = 0.5$ seconds. In multi-channel receiver mode, the pin has to be contacted several times until the desired channel number is selected (the number of channels is given by the selected operating mode).
- **Via Remote Config Control:** Please refer to documentation of remote management.

3.8.2 Confirmation of Learning Mode

| Mode | Confirmation |
|------|--|
| 0 | No Learn capability |
| 1 | LMI HIGH continuously, LRN_TOGGLE toggling every 1 s. |
| 2 | LMI HIGH continuously, CHANNEL0 toggling every 1 s. |
| 3 | LMI HIGH continuously, current CHANNELx toggling every 1 s. |
| 4 | LMI HIGH continuously, DIM IND HIGH, and PWM toggling every 1 s between 10% and 100% |
| 5 | Reserved for future use |

3.8.3 Teaching in a transmitter

In learning mode LRN, the sensitivity of the module is limited to in-room operations and learning of repeater powered signals is disabled (to avoid unintentional learning). Therefore ensure that the associated radio transmitter will be in a distance less than 5 m to the receiver (not necessary within Remote Learn Mode).

Trigger the telegram of the associated radio transmitter within 30 seconds:

- Operate the switch radio transmitter (RPS or HRC) at least once (press I-button or O-button of the rocker that is to be assigned to the selected receiver channel). If the same rocker is operated again within 4 seconds it will still be learned. If the same rocker is operated again after more than 4 seconds it will be deleted again. Please note that teach-in without rocker information is not possible! Please note that scene switches (HRC and last 3 ID bits 0B111) cannot be teach-in!
- Or activate the sensor radio transmitter (1BS, 4BS) least once with active LRN bit (DI_3=0, please refer to "Standardization EnOcean Communication Profiles"). If the same transmitter is operated again after more than 4 seconds with active LRN bit it will be deleted again.



Please note that in modes 2, 3, and 4 only RPS or HRC telegrams can be learned!

3.8.4 Confirmation of correct learning/deletion

The output which is toggling every second while in teach-in mode (see above) will stay switched high for 4 seconds to signal that a transmitter has been learned. In case a transmitter ID has been deleted it will stay 4 seconds low.

3.8.5 Learning of further transmitters

After confirmation, the receiver changes again to readiness for learning. Further transmitters can be learned immediately. If available the next receiver channel can be entered by connecting the LRN pin to GND longer than $t = 0.5$ seconds. A maximum of 30 radio transmitters can be learned (further attempts will be ignored; instead of learning confirmation, operating mode is entered). Each rocker of a radio transmitter is counted as one transmitter.

3.8.6 Selecting the next channel

By fresh contacting of the LRN pin to GND the next remaining channel is selected. In one-channel mode or after the last channel, the operating mode is entered again.

3.8.7 Leaving learning mode

LRN mode is left in either one of the following events:

- Output of last available channel is toggling and a fresh contacting of the LRN pin to GND for 0.5 seconds is performed
- No ID has been added/deleted during the last 30 seconds.
- Memory was full and another ID was sent to be learnt

3.8.8 Deleting a transmitter

Deletion of one specific transmitter: Use the same procedure as learning the associated transmitter.

As transmitter delete confirmation, the corresponding function outputs remain in inactive state for 4 seconds while LMI keeps active. After that, a wrongly deleted transmitter can be learned again immediately.



In order to delete a PTM transmitter the same rocker as during learn has to be operated. If several rockers of a PTM transmitter have been learned, all have to be deleted separately.

Deletion of all learned transmitters: Connect the CLR pin longer than 2 seconds to GND

All learned transmitters on all channels are deleted at the same time. After this, the receiver enters Learning Mode.

3.9 Remote management

TCM 300 supports the remote management specification which is available from EnOcean upon request. This allows controlling the teach-in procedure via a Remote Config Control device.

3.9.1 Remote Management Control Commands (RMCC)

All RMCCs supported.

| Mode | Reaction to ACTION COMMAND (Function code 0x005) |
|------|---|
| 0 | RMI HIGH for 1 s. |
| 1 | LMI HIGH, and LRN_TOGGLE on for 1 s. |
| 2 | LMI HIGH, and CHANNEL0 invert for 1 s. |
| 3 | LMI HIGH, and all CHANNELx inverted for 1 s. |
| 4 | LMI HIGH, DIM IND inverted, and PWM inverted for 1 s. |
| 5 | Reserved for future use |

3.9.2 Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)

Supported RPCs:

- Remote learn command, function code 0x201
- Smart ACK: Read mailbox settings, function code 0x205, settings type 0x01
- Smart ACK: Delete mailbox, function code 0x206, operation type 0x02

REMOTE LEARN COMMAND:

EEP: 0x000000

| Mode | Flag in command | Reaction |
|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | n.a. | No reaction, no Learn Mode available |
| 1 | 0x01 | Start Remote Learn Mode |
| | 0x03 | Stop Remote Learn Mode |
| 2 | 0x01 | Start Remote Learn Mode |
| | 0x03 | Stop Remote Learn Mode |
| 3 | 0x01 | Start Remote Learn Mode |
| | 0x02 | Next channel |
| | 0x03 | Stop Remote Learn Mode |
| 4 | 0x01 | Start Remote Learn Mode |
| | 0x03 | Stop Remote Learn Mode |
| 5 | n.a. | No reaction, reserved for future use |

The signalling is the same as described above in 3.8.

Differences between remote learn mode and normal learn mode:

- In remote learn mode also repeated telegrams will be accepted
- 3 transmissions within 2 seconds are required, instead of 1 transmission

For detailed information on remote management please refer to the Remote Management system specification.

3.10 Smart Acknowledge

TCM 3x0 provides a post master function with 15 mail boxes for systems using EnOcean smart acknowledge technology. This functionality is switched on in all operating modes. For detailed information on smart acknowledge please refer to the Smart Acknowledge system specification.



When teaching-in a device using Smart Acknowledge please take care to switch off all TCM 3xy devices which are not continuously powered. Otherwise these TCM 3xy modules could be declared postmaster. As soon as the power supply is switched off a postmaster would be missing and Smart Acknowledge would not work any longer!

3.11 Transmit timing

The setup of the transmission timing allows avoiding possible collisions with data packages of other EnOcean transmitters as well as disturbances from the environment. With each transmission cycle, 3 identical subtelegrams are transmitted within 40 ms. The transmission of a subtelegram lasts approximately 1.2 ms. The delay between the three transmission bursts is affected at random.

4 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

4.1 Transmission range

The main factors that influence the system transmission range are type and location of the antennas of the receiver and the transmitter, type of terrain and degree of obstruction of the link path, sources of interference affecting the receiver, and “dead” spots caused by signal reflections from nearby conductive objects. Since the expected transmission range strongly depends on this system conditions, range tests should categorically be performed before notification of a particular range that will be attainable by a certain application.

The following figures for expected transmission range are considered by using a PTM, a STM or a TCM radio transmitter device and the TCM radio receiver device with preinstalled whip antenna and may be used as a rough guide only:

- Line-of-sight connections: Typically 30 m range in corridors, up to 100 m in halls
- Plasterboard walls / dry wood: Typically 30 m range, through max. 5 walls
- Line-of-sight connections: Typically 30 m range in corridors, up to 100 m in halls
- Ferro concrete walls / ceilings: Typically 10 m range, through max. 1 ceiling
- Fire-safety walls, elevator shafts, staircases and supply areas should be considered as screening.

The angle at which the transmitted signal hits the wall is very important. The effective wall thickness – and with it the signal attenuation – varies according to this angle. Signals should be transmitted as directly as possible through the wall. Wall niches should be avoided. Other factors restricting transmission range:

- Switch mounted on metal surfaces (up to 30% loss of transmission range)
- Hollow lightweight walls filled with insulating wool on metal foil
- False ceilings with panels of metal or carbon fibre
- Lead glass or glass with metal coating, steel furniture

The distance between EnOcean receivers and other transmitting devices such as computers, audio and video equipment that also emit high-frequency signals should be at least 0.5 m

A summarized application note to determine the transmission range within buildings is available as download from www.enocean.com.

4.2 Antenna options TCM 300 / TCM 300C

4.2.1 Overview

Several antenna types have been investigated by EnOcean. Please refer to our application notes AN102, and AN105 which give an overview on our recommendations.

The modules have been approved with whip antenna.

868 MHz modules used in Europe do not need additional approval if the external antenna fulfils the following requirements:

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Frequency band | 868 MHz ISM | Antenna must be suited for this band |
| Antenna type | Passive | Mandatory for radio approval |
| Impedance | ~50 Ohm | Mandatory for radio approval |
| Maximum gain | ≤ 0 dBd | Mandatory for radio approval |

In addition it is important to fulfill the following requirements in order to achieve compatibility with other EnOcean products and to ensure excellent EMI robustness:

| | | |
|-------------|----------|--|
| VSWR | ≤ 3:1 | Important for compatibility with EnOcean protocol |
| Return Loss | > 6 dB | Important for compatibility with EnOcean protocol |
| Bandwidth | ≤ 20 MHz | Important if 10 V/m EMI robustness required for device |



For 315 MHz modules (STM 300C and TCM 3X0C) please note that a full approval is needed if modules are used with antennas other than the specified whip antenna.

4.2.2 Whip antenna

315 MHz

Antenna: 150 mm wire, connect to RF_WHIP

Minimum GND plane: 50 mm x 50 mm

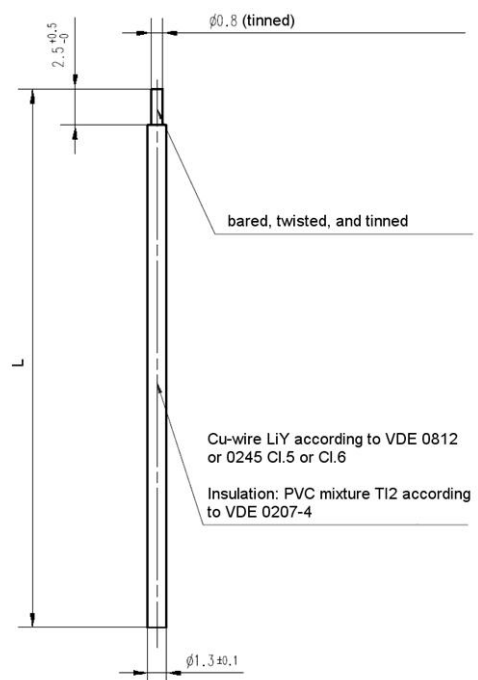
Minimum distance space: 10 mm

868 MHz

Antenna: 86 mm wire, connect to RF_WHIP

Minimum GND plane: 38 mm x 18 mm

Minimum distance space: 10 mm



4.3 Antenna options TCM 320 / 320C

Positioning and choice of receiver and transmitter antennas are the most important factors in determining system transmission range.

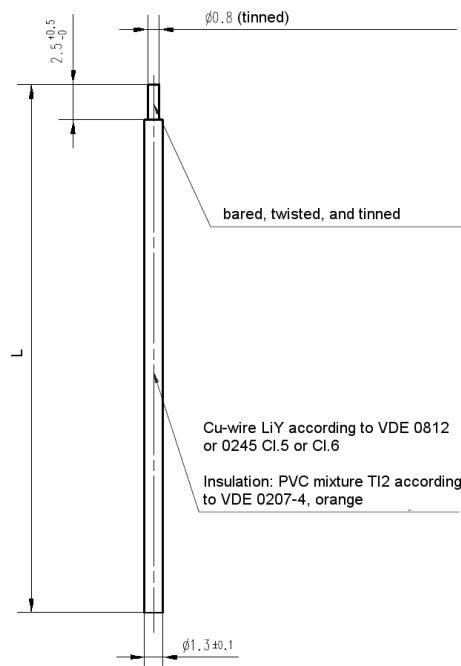
4.3.1 Mounting the whip antenna

For good receiver performance, great care must be taken about the space immediately around the antenna since this has a strong influence on screening and detuning the antenna. The antenna should be drawn out as far as possible and must never be cut off. Mainly the far end of the wire should be mounted as far away as possible (at least 15 mm) from all metal parts, ground planes, PCB strip lines and fast logic components (e.g. microprocessors).

Do not roll up or twist the whip antenna!

Radio frequency hash from the motherboard desensitizes the receiver. Therefore:

- PCB strip lines on the user board should be designed as short as possible
- A PCB ground plane layer with sufficient ground vias is strongly recommended
- See also section 4.5 for power supply requirements. Problems may especially occur with switching power supplies!



Specification of the TCM whip antenna:

- L=150 mm @ 315 MHz, L=86 mm @ 868 MHz
- AWG24 wire composed of 7 strands of AWG32 wire
- Material is PVC according to DIN VDE 0207
- Self-extinguishing and flame retardant according to EN 50265-2-1 / IEC 60332-1

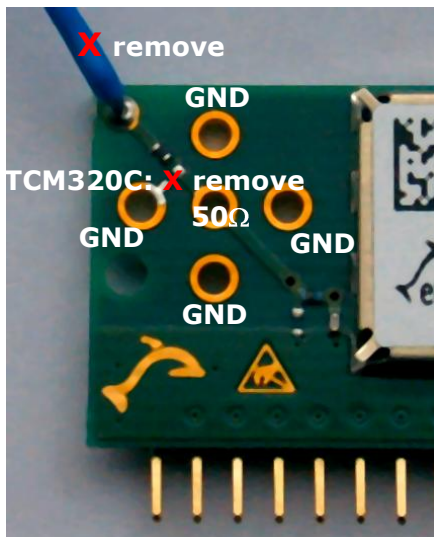


Isolation material may brake at temperatures below -15 °C.
Please take care to fix the antenna cable in case vibrations are expected.

4.3.2 Mounting 50 Ω antennas

For mounting the receiver at bad RF locations (e.g. within a metal cabinet), an external 50 Ω antenna may be connected. The whip antenna must be removed in this case!

TCM 320 provides soldering pads for an SMA connector, e.g. from Tyco Electronics:



Modification procedure:

- TCM 320: Remove whip antenna and mount SMA connector
- TCM 320C: Remove whip antenna and 12 pF capacitor (see figure above). Then mount SMA connector

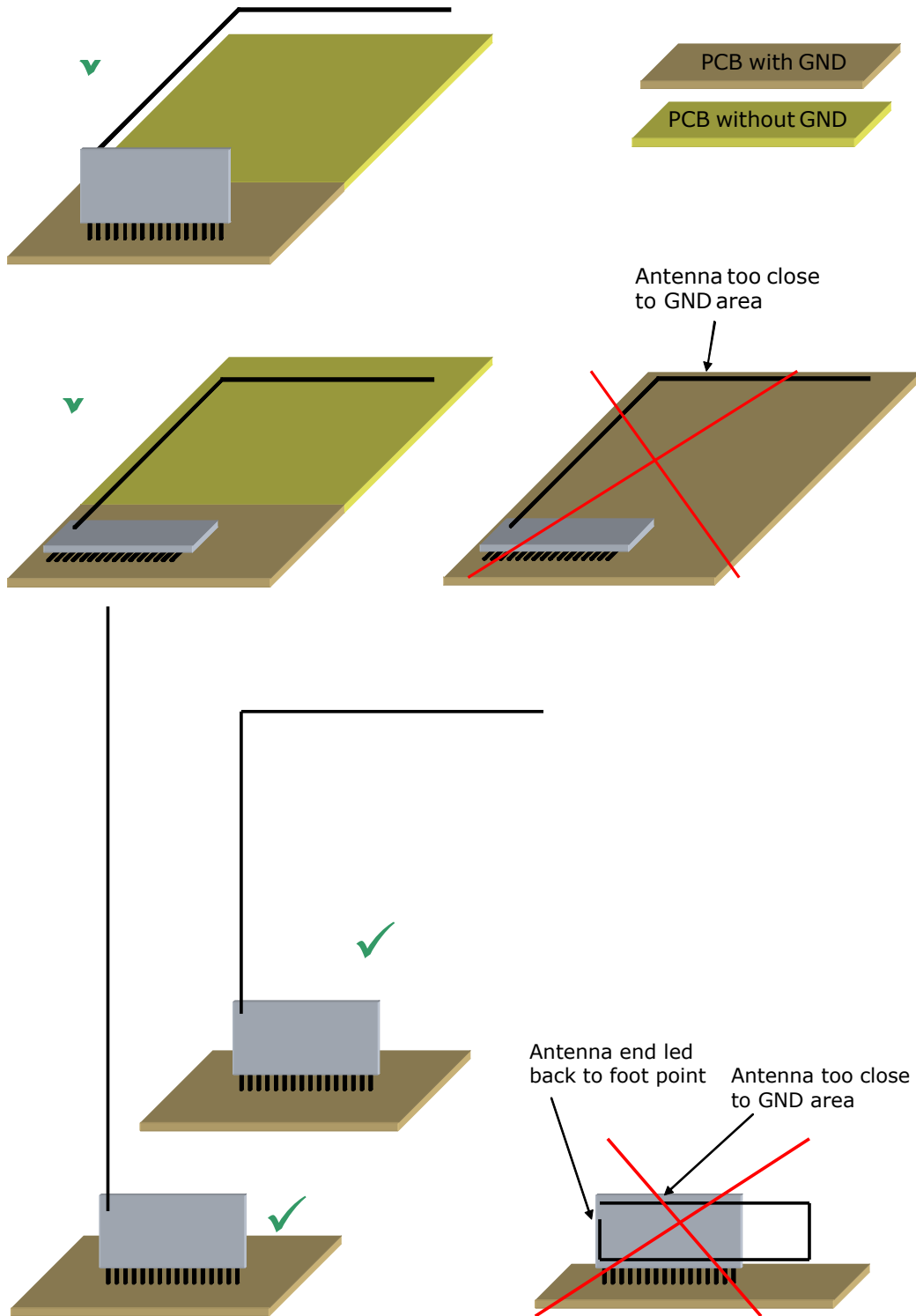


For 315 MHz modules (TCM 300C and TCM 320C) please note that a full approval is needed if modules are used with external antennas other than the pre-installed whip antenna.



When using the SMA connector pads please make sure no mechanical forces are exerted on the 16-pin connector! It is recommended to use a strain relief for that purpose.

4.4 Recommendations for laying a whip antenna



4.5 Power supply requirements

In order to provide a good radio performance, great attention must be paid to the power supply and a correct layout and shielding. It is recommended to place a 22 μ F ceramic capacitor between VDD and GND close to the module (material: X5R, X7R, min 6.3 V to avoid derating effects). In addition a 470 nH coil shall be inserted (Murata LQW18A, 0603) in the power supply line.

For best performance it is recommended to keep the ripple on the power supply rail below 10 mVpp (see 3.4).



All GND pins must be connected to GND. Be careful not to create loops! The ground must be realized ideally on both sides of the PCB board with many vias. At least there must be a short star connection. Otherwise RF performance can be reduced!

4.6 Layout recommendations



The length of lines connected to I/Os should not exceed 5 cm.



It is recommended to have a complete GND layer in the application PCB, at least in the area below the module and directly connected components (e.g. mid-layer of your application PCB).

Due to unisolated test points there are live signals accessible on the bottom side of the module.

Please follow the following advices to prevent interference with your application circuit:

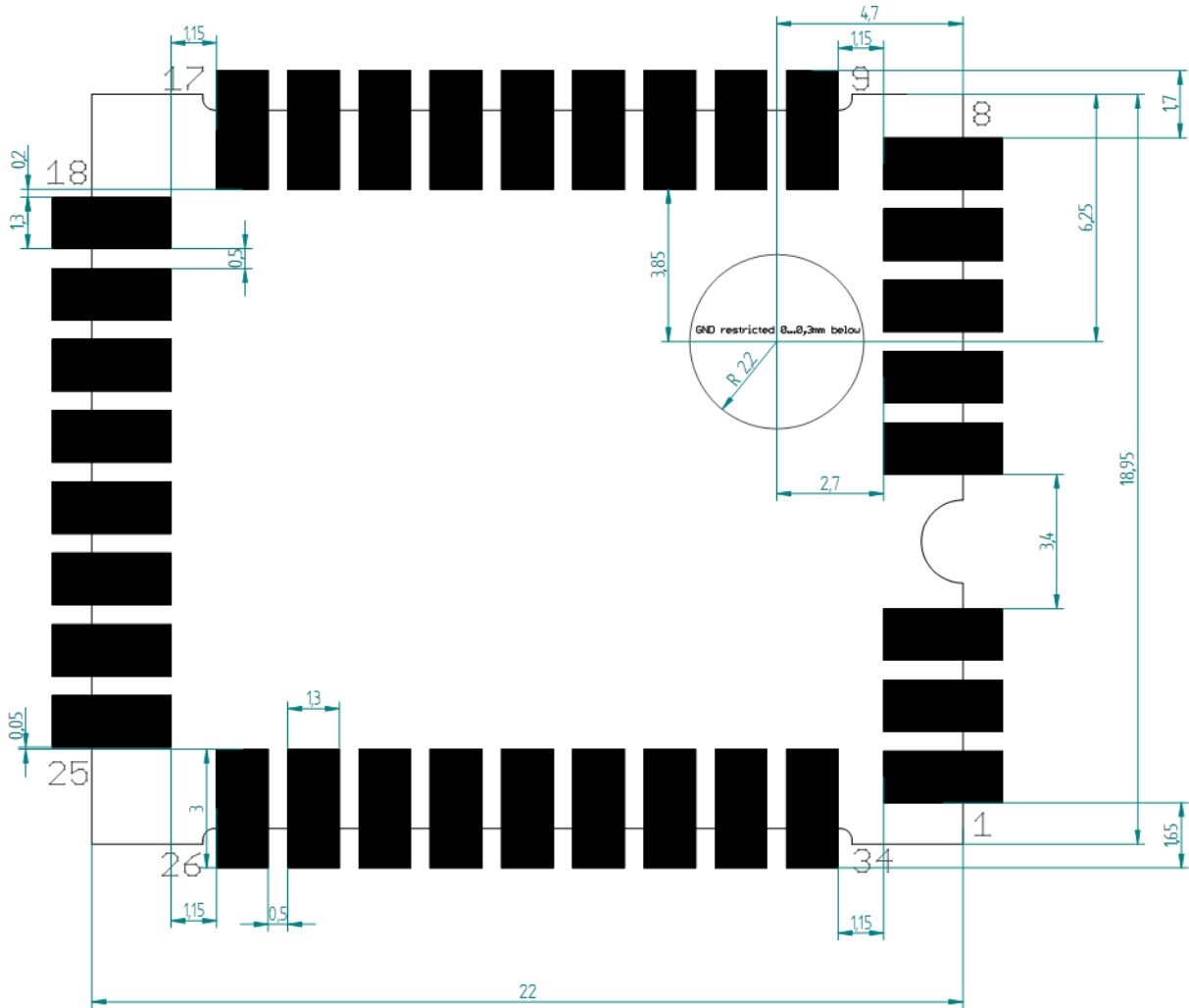
- We suggest avoiding any copper structure in the area directly underneath the module (top-layer layout of your application PCB). If this is not possible in your design, please provide coating on top of your PCB to prevent short circuits to the module. All bare metal surfaces including vias have to be covered (e.g. adequate layout of solder resist).
- It is mandatory that the area marked by the circle in the figure below is kept clear of any conductive structures in the top layer and 0.3mm below. Otherwise RF performance will be degraded!
- Furthermore, any distortive signals (e.g. bus signals or power lines) should not be routed underneath the module. If such signals are present in your design, we suggest separating them by using a ground plane between module and these signal lines.



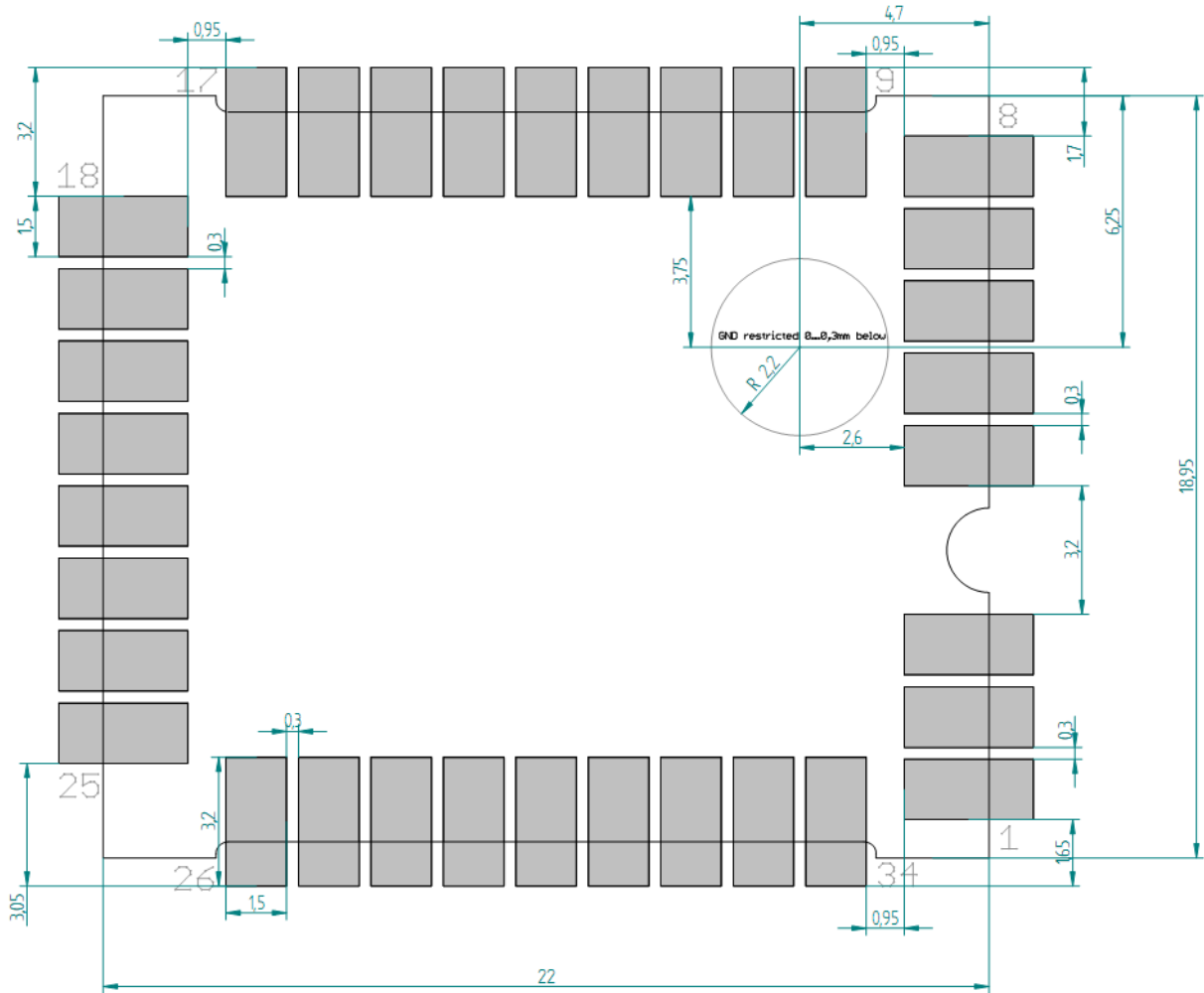
The RVDD line should be kept as short as possible. Please consider recommendations in section 4.10.

4.6.1 TCM 300/300C recommended foot pattern

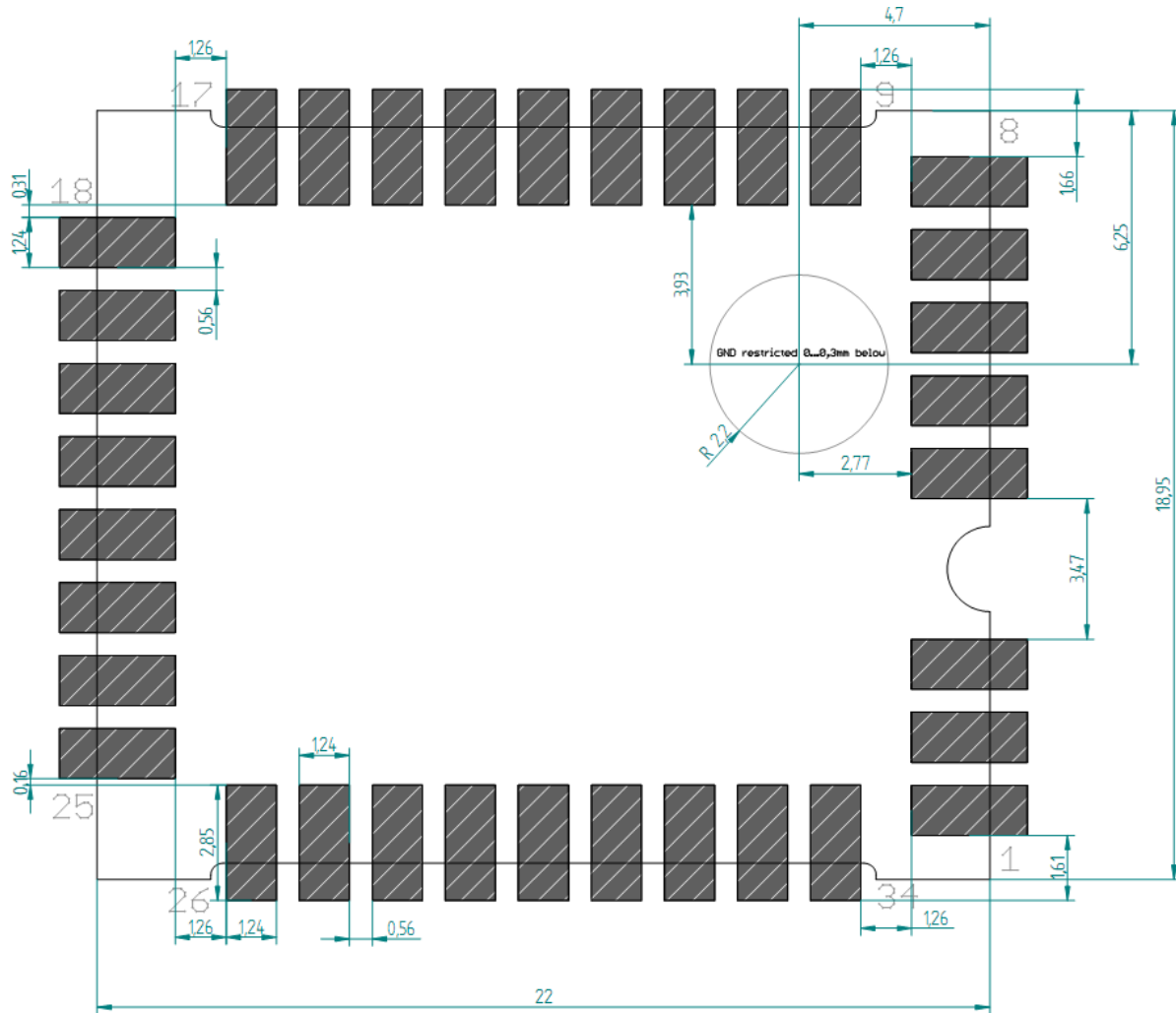
Top layer



Solder resist top layer



Solder paste top layer



The data above is also available as EAGLE library.

In order to ensure good solder quality a solder mask thickness of 150 µm is recommended.

In case a 120 µm solder mask is used, it is recommended to enlarge the solder print. The pads on the solder print should then be 0.1 mm larger than the pad dimensions of the module as specified in chapter 2.3. (not relative to the above drawing).

Nevertheless an application and production specific test regarding the amount of soldering paste should be performed to find optimum parameters.

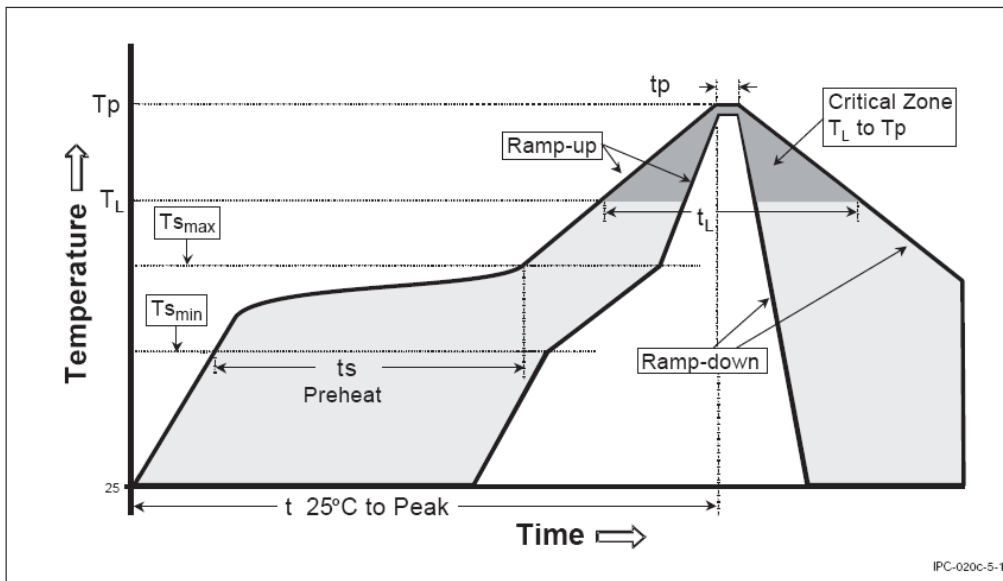
4.7 Soldering information

4.7.1 TCM 300 / TCM 300C

TCM 300 has to be soldered according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C standard.

| Profile Feature | Pb-Free Assembly |
|--|------------------|
| Average Ramp-Up Rate (TS _{max} to Tp) | 3° C/second max. |
| Preheat | |
| – Temperature Min (TS _{min}) | 150 °C |
| – Temperature Max (TS _{max}) | 200 °C |
| – Time (ts _{min} to ts _{max}) | 60-180 seconds |
| Time maintained above: | |
| – Temperature (TL) | 217 °C |
| – Time (tL) | 60-150 seconds |
| Peak/Classification Temperature (Tp) | 260 °C |
| Time within 5 °C of actual Peak Temperature (tp) | 20-40 seconds |
| Ramp-Down Rate | 6 °C/second max. |
| Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature | 8 minutes max. |

Note 1: All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.



TCM 300 shall be handled according to Moisture Sensitivity Level MSL4 which means a floor time of 72 h. TCM 300 may be soldered only once, since one time is already consumed at production of the module itself.

Once the dry pack bag is opened, the desired quantity of units should be removed and the bag resealed within two hours. If the bag is left open longer than 30 minutes the desiccant should be replaced with dry desiccant. If devices have exceeded the specified floor life time of 72 h, they may be baked according IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033B at max. 90 °C for less than 60 h.

Devices packaged in moisture-proof packaging should be stored in ambient conditions not exceeding temperatures of 40 °C or humidity levels of 90% r.H.

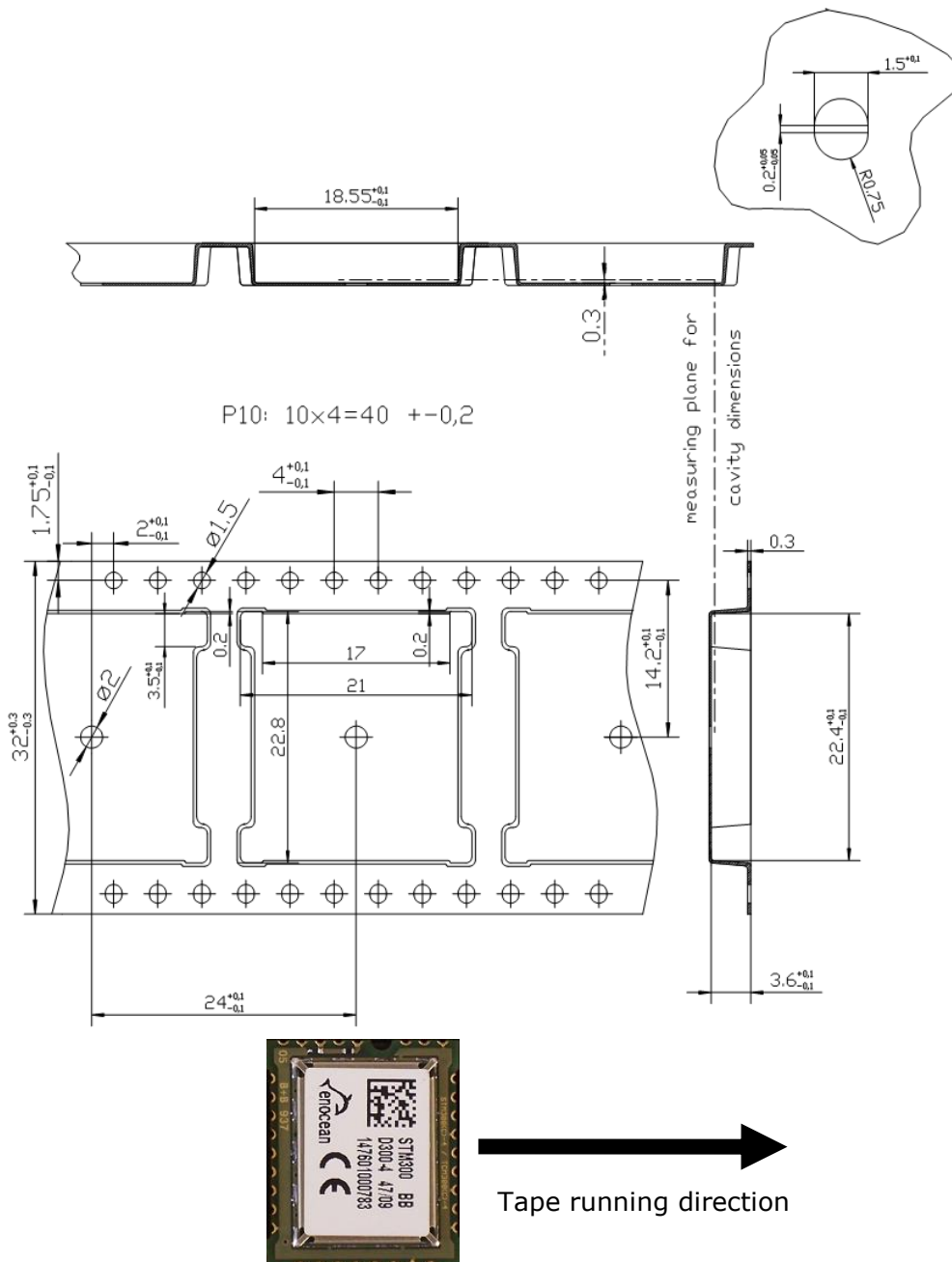
TCM 300 modules have to be soldered within 6 months after delivery!

4.7.2 TCM 320 / TCM 320C



The EO3000I chip inside the module is a moisture sensitive device. In case of wave soldering the modules should be baked in advance.

4.8 Tape & Reel specification TCM 300 / TCM 300C



4.9 Backward compatibility to TCM 220C

In Mode 0 TCM 320C is backward compatible to its predecessor TCM 220C.

There are a few minor restrictions of compatibility which are listed here:

| Parameter | TCM 220C | TCM 320C |
|---|----------|--|
| Maximum current consumption | 34 mA | 43 mA |
| Maximum output current of outputs | 25 mA | 2 mA (external driver transistor may be needed) |
| Thickness of module | 4.6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| Maximum voltage rating at pin7 (TCM 320C: ADIO6; TCM 220C: IN_5) | 6 V | 3.6 V |
| Minimum HIGH voltage level at input pins | 1.55 V | 2.0 V |
| Post master function for systems with smart acknowledge | No | Yes, 15 mail boxes |
| Pull-down 10 kΩ required at Pin 13, 14 | No | Yes |

4.10 Using RVDD

If RVDD is used in an application circuit a serial ferrite bead shall be used and wire length should be as short as possible (<3 cm). The following ferrite beads have been tested: 74279266 (0603), 74279205 (0805) from Würth. During radio transmission and reception only small currents may be drawn ($I < 100 \mu\text{A}$).

Pulsed current drawn from RVDD has to be avoided. If pulsed currents are necessary, sufficient blocking has to be provided.

4.11 Voltage dips

The modules are supporting the handling of supply voltage dips (as requested e.g. by EN60669-2-1). As soon as the supply voltage drops below the V_{ON}^4 threshold level the current consumption is reduced. TCM 300 will enter short term sleep mode (worst case 35 μA), TCM 320 will enter standby mode (1.8 mA) for 200 ms. As long as the voltage at VDD does not drop below V_{OFF} during that phase the module will restore the output state as set before the voltage dip. The minimal difference between V_{ON} and V_{OFF} is 0.35 V.

The electric charge needed to bridge this interval is:

$$1.8 \text{ mA} \times 200 \text{ ms} = 360 \mu\text{C} \text{ for TCM 320}$$

$$0.035 \text{ mA} \times 200 \text{ ms} = 7 \mu\text{C} \text{ for TCM 300}$$

This electric charge can be stored in an external capacitor. The required capacity (do not forget to add component specific tolerances and some extra margin) calculates as:

$$360 \mu\text{C} / 0.35 \text{ V} = 1028 \mu\text{F} \text{ for TCM 320}$$

$$7 \mu\text{C} / 0.35 \text{ V} = 20 \mu\text{F} \text{ for TCM 300}$$

If other external circuitry has to be supplied the calculations have to be done accordingly, using the total current consumption of module and external circuitry.

⁴ For a detailed definition of V_{ON} and V_{OFF} please refer to „Dolphin Core Description“.

5 AGENCY CERTIFICATIONS

The modules have been tested to fulfil the approval requirements for CE (TCM 3x0) and FCC/IC (TCM 3x0C) based on the built-in firmware.



When developing customer specific firmware based on the API for this module, special care must be taken not to exceed the specified regulatory limits, e.g. the duty cycle limitations!

5.1 CE approval

The modules bear the EC conformity marking CE and conform to the R&TTE EU-directive on radio equipment. The assembly conforms to the European and national requirements of electromagnetic compatibility. The conformity has been proven and the according documentation has been deposited at EnOcean. The modules can be operated without notification and free of charge in the area of the European Union, and in Switzerland. The following provisos apply:

- EnOcean RF modules must not be modified or used outside their specification limits.
- EnOcean RF modules may only be used to transfer digital or digitized data. Analog speech and/or music are not permitted.
- The final product incorporating EnOcean RF modules must itself meet the essential requirement of the R&TTE Directive and a CE marking must be affixed on the final product and on the sales packaging each. Operating instructions containing a Declaration of Conformity has to be attached.
- If the transmitter is used according to the regulations of the 868.3 MHz band, a so-called "Duty Cycle" of 1% per hour must not be exceeded. Permanent transmitters such as radio earphones are not allowed.
- The module must be used with only the following approved antenna(s).

| Type | Parameter | Value |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Wire/Monopole at RF_WHIP | Maximum gain | 1.0 dBi |
| External antenna at RF_50 | Antenna type | Passive |
| | Impedance | ~50 Ohm |
| | Maximum gain | ≤ 0 dBd |

5.2 FCC (United States) Certification

TCM 300C and TCM 320C LIMITED MODULAR APPROVAL

This is an RF module approved for Limited Modular use operating as an intentional transmitting device with respect to 47 CFR 15.231(a-c) and is limited to OEM installation. The module is optimized to operate using small amounts of energy, and may be powered by a battery. The module transmits short radio packets comprised of control signals, (in some cases the control signal may be accompanied with data) such as those used with alarm systems, door openers, remote switches, and the like. The module does not support continuous streaming of voice, video, or any other forms of streaming data; it sends only short packets containing control signals and possibly data. The module is designed to comply with, has been tested according to 15.231(a-c), and has been found to comply with each requirement. Thus, a finished device containing the TCM 300C/TCM 320C radio module can be operated in the United States without additional Part 15 FCC approval (approval(s) for unintentional radiators may be required for the OEM's finished product), under EnOcean's FCC ID number. This greatly simplifies and shortens the design cycle and development costs for OEM integrators. The module can be triggered manually or automatically, which cases are described below.

Manual Activation

The radio module can be configured to transmit a short packetized control signal if triggered manually. The module can be triggered, by pressing a switch, for example. The packet contains one (or more) control signals that is(are) intended to control something at the receiving end. The packet may also contain data. Depending on how much energy is available from the energy source, subsequent manual triggers can initiate the transmission of additional control signals. This may be necessary if prior packet(s) was(were) lost to fading or interference. Subsequent triggers can also be initiated as a precaution if any doubt exists that the first packet didn't arrive at the receiver. Each packet that is transmitted, regardless of whether it was the first one or a subsequent one, will only be transmitted if enough energy is available from the energy source.

Automatic Activation

The radio module also can be configured to transmit a short packetized control signal if triggered automatically, by a relevant change of its inputs or in response to receiving a signal from another transmitter, for example. Again, the packet contains a control signal that is intended to control something at the receiving end and may also contain data. As above, it is possible for the packet to get lost and never reach the receiver. However, if enough energy is available from the energy source, and the module has been configured to do so, then another packet or packets containing the control signal may be transmitted at a later time.

The device is capable to operate as a repeater, which can receive signals from the following list of FCC/IC approved transmitters, and retransmit the signals.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ■ PTM 200C | FCC ID:SZV-PTM200C | IC:5713A-PTM200C |
| ■ STM 110C | FCC ID:SZV-STM110C | IC:5713A-STM110C |
| ■ TCM 200C | FCC ID:SZV-TCM2XXC | IC:5713A-TCM2XXC |
| ■ TCM 220C | FCC ID:SZV-TCM2XXC | IC:5713A-TCM2XXC |
| ■ TCM 300C | FCC ID:SZV-STM300C | IC:5713A-STM300C |
| ■ STM 300C | FCC ID:SZV-STM300C | IC:5713A-STM300C |
| ■ TCM 320C | FCC ID:SZV-TCM320C | IC:5713A-TCM320C |



OEM Requirements

In order to use EnOcean’s FCC ID number, the OEM must ensure that the following conditions are met:

- End users of products, which contain the module, must not have the ability to alter the firmware that governs the operation of the module. The agency grant is valid only when the module is incorporated into a final product by OEM integrators.
- The end-user must not be provided with instructions to remove, adjust or install the module.
- The Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) must ensure that FCC labeling requirements are met. This includes a clearly visible label on the outside of the final product. Attaching a label to a removable portion of the final product, such as a battery cover, is not permitted. The label must include the following text:

TCM 300C:

Contains FCC ID: SZV-STM300C

The enclosed device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (i.) this device may not cause harmful interference and (ii.) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

TCM 320C:

Contains FCC ID: SZV-TCM320C

The enclosed device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (i.) this device may not cause harmful interference and (ii.) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement above on it, the information required by this paragraph shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed. However, the FCC identifier or the unique identifier, as appropriate, must be displayed on the device.

The user manual for the end product must also contain the text given above.

- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by EnOcean could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
- The module must be used with only the following approved antenna(s).

| Part Number | Type | Gain |
|-------------|---------------|---------|
| N.A. | Wire/Monopole | 1.0 dBi |

- The OEM must ensure that timing requirements according to 47 CFR 15.231(a-c) are met.
- The OEM must sign the OEM Limited Modular Approval Agreement with EnOcean

TCM 300 / 300C / 320 / 320C

TCB

GRANT OF EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION
 Certification
 Issued Under the Authority of the
 Federal Communications Commission
 By:

TCB

PHOENIX TESTLAB GmbH
 Koenigswinkel 10
 D-32825 Blomberg,
 Germany

Date of Grant: 04/07/2010
 Application Dated: 04/07/2010

EnOcean GmbH
 Kolpingring 18a
 Oberhaching, 82041
 Germany

Attention: Armin Anders , Director Product Marketing

NOT TRANSFERABLE

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION is hereby issued to the named GRANTEE, and is VALID ONLY for the equipment identified hereon for use under the Commission's Rules and Regulations listed below.

FCC IDENTIFIER: SZV-STM300C
 Name of Grantee: EnOcean GmbH
 Equipment Class: Part 15 Remote Control/Security Device
 Transceiver
 Notes: Transceiver Module
 Modular Type: Limited Single Modular

| Grant Notes | FCC Rule Parts | Frequency Range (MHz) | Output Watts | Frequency Tolerance | Emission Designator |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 15.231 | 315.0 - 315.0 | | | |

The only antennas approved for use with this module are those documented in the filing, and must be installed in the manner specified therein.



TCB

GRANT OF EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION
 Certification
 Issued Under the Authority of the
 Federal Communications Commission
 By:

TCB

PHOENIX TESTLAB GmbH
 Koenigswinkel 10
 D-32825 Blomberg,
 Germany

Date of Grant: 04/07/2010
 Application Dated: 04/07/2010

EnOcean GmbH
 Kolpingring 18a
 Oberhaching, 82041
 Germany

Attention: Armin Anders , Director Product Marketing

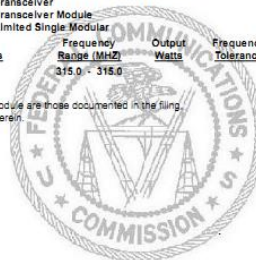
NOT TRANSFERABLE

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION is hereby issued to the named GRANTEE, and is VALID ONLY for the equipment identified hereon for use under the Commission's Rules and Regulations listed below.

FCC IDENTIFIER: SZV-TCM320C
 Name of Grantee: EnOcean GmbH
 Equipment Class: Part 15 Remote Control/Security Device
 Transceiver
 Notes: Transceiver Module
 Modular Type: Limited Single Modular

| Grant Notes | FCC Rule Parts | Frequency Range (MHz) | Output Watts | Frequency Tolerance | Emission Designator |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 15.231 | 315.0 - 315.0 | | | |

The only antennas approved for use with this module are those documented in the filing, and must be installed in the manner specified therein.



5.3 IC (Industry Canada) Certification

In order to use EnOcean’s IC number, the OEM must ensure that the following conditions are met:

- Labeling requirements for Industry Canada are similar to those required by the FCC. The Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) must ensure that IC labeling requirements are met. A clearly visible label on the outside of a non-removable part of the final product must include the following text:

TCM 300C:

Contains IC: 5713A-STM300C

TCM 320C:

Contains IC: 5713A-TCM320C

- The OEM must sign the OEM Limited Modular Approval Agreement with EnOcean

PHOENIX TESTLAB

TESTLAB

TECHNICAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

based on the Agreement on Mutual Recognition between the European Community and Canada

CERTIFICAT D'APPROBATION TECHNIQUE

en se basant l'accord de reconnaissance mutuelle entre la Communauté Européenne et le Canada

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CERTIFICATE NUMBER <small>NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT</small> | 10-110676 | |
| CERTIFICATION NUMBER <small>NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICATION</small> | IC: 5713A-STM300C | |
| TYPE OF SERVICE <small>TYPE DE SERVICE</small> | NEW FAMILY CERTIFICATION / LIMITED MODULAR APPROVAL | |
| CERTIFICATE HOLDER <small>TITULAIRE DU CERTIFICAT</small> | EnOcean GmbH Kolpingring 18a 82041 Oberhaching Germany | |
| TYPE OF EQUIPMENT <small>GENRE DE MATÉRIEL</small> | Transceiver Module | |
| TRADE NAME AND MODEL NUMBER <small>MARQUE ET NUMÉRO DE MODÈLE</small> | EnOcean | TCM300C / STM300C |
| FREQUENCY RANGE <small>BANDE DE FRÉQUENCES</small> | 315MHz | |
| EMISSION DESIGNATION (TRC-43) <small>DÉSIGNATION D'ÉMISSION (CRT-43)</small> | 373KA1D | |
| R.F. POWER RATING (WATT) <small>PUISSANCE NOMINALE H.F. (WATT)</small> | / | |
| ANTENNA INFORMATION <small>INFORMATION D'ANTENNE</small> | Wire Antenna 15cm | |
| CONTACT INFORMATION OF TESTING LABORATORY <small>COORDONNÉES DU LABORATOIRE D'ESSAI</small> | Pkm electronic GmbH Olmstrasse 1 84160 Frontenhausen Germany | |
| CERTIFIED TO <small>CERTIFIÉ SELON LE</small> | SPECIFICATION / ISSUE <small>CAHIER DES CHARGES / ÉDITION</small> | RSS-210 Issue 7, RSS-GEN Issue 2 RSS-102 Issue 4 |

Certification of equipment means only that the equipment has met the requirements of the above noted specification. License applications, where applicable to use certified equipment, are acted on accordingly by the issuing office and will depend on the existing radio environment, service and location of operation. This certificate is issued on condition that the holder complies and will continue to comply with the requirements of the radio standard specifications and procedures issued by the Department.
 La certification du matériel signifie seulement que le matériel a satisfait aux exigences de la norme indiquée ci-dessus. Les demandes de licences nécessaires pour l'utilisation du matériel certifié sont traitées en conséquence par le bureau de délivrance et dépendent des conditions radio ambiantes, du service et de l'emplacement d'exploitation. Le présent certificat est délivré à la condition que le titulaire satisfasse et continue de satisfaire aux exigences aux procédures d'Industry Canada.
 Labelling of Certified Radio Equipment: Equipment that has received certification but is not labelled with the applicant's name, model number and the certification number as outlined above is not considered certified.
 Étiquetage du matériel radio homologué: Le matériel pour lequel une certification a été obtenue mais qui n'est pas étiqueté conformément aux exigences ci-dessus (nom du requérant, numéro de modèle et numéro de certification) n'est pas considéré comme certifié.

Certification Body Code: DE0003

Blomberg, 07 April 2010

recognised by
Bundesnetzagentur

Signed by / Signataire Uwe Dollitz

Foreign Certification Body (FCB)

PHOENIX TESTLAB GmbH • Königswinkel 10 D-32825 Blomberg, Germany • Phone: +49 (0)5235-9500-0 • Fax: +49 (0) 5235-9500-10
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TCM 300 / 300C / 320 / 320C



**TECHNICAL APPROVAL
CERTIFICATE**

based on the Agreement on Mutual Recognition
between the European Community and Canada

**CERTIFICAT D'APPROBATION
TECHNIQUE**

en se basant l'accord de reconnaissance mutuelle
entre la Communauté Européenne et le Canada

| | |
|--|---|
| CERTIFICATE NUMBER <i>NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT</i> | 10-110677 |
| CERTIFICATION NUMBER <i>NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICATION</i> | IC: 5713A-TCM320C |
| TYPE OF SERVICE <i>TYPE DE SERVICE</i> | NEW SINGLE CERTIFICATION / LIMITED MODULAR APPROVAL |
| CERTIFICATE HOLDER <i>TITULAIRE DU CERTIFICAT</i> | EnOcean GmbH Kolpingring 18a 82041 Oberhaching Germany |
| TYPE OF EQUIPMENT <i>GÈNRE DE MATÉRIEL</i> | Transceiver Module |
| TRADE NAME AND MODEL NUMBER <i>MARQUE ET NUMÉRO DE MODÈLE</i> | EnOcean TCM320C |
| FREQUENCY RANGE <i>BANDE DE FRÉQUENCES</i> | 315MHz |
| EMISSION DESIGNATION (TRC-43) <i>DÉSIGNATION D'ÉMISSION (CRT-43)</i> | 377KA1D |
| R.F. POWER RATING (WATT) <i>PUISSANCE NOMINALE H.F. (WATT)</i> | / |
| ANTENNA INFORMATION <i>INFORMATION D'ANTENNE</i> | Wire Antenna 15cm |
| CONTACT INFORMATION OF TESTING LABORATORY <i>COORDONNÉES DU LABORATOIRE D'ESSAI</i> | Pkm electronic GmbH Ohmstrasse 1 84160 Frontenhausen Germany |
| CERTIFIED TO <i>CERTIFIÉ SELON/LE</i> | RSS-210 Issue 7, RSS-GEN Issue 2 RSS-102 Issue 4 |
| SPECIFICATION / ISSUE <i>CAHIER DES CHARGES / ÉDITION</i> | |

Certification of equipment means only that the equipment has met the requirements of the above noted specification. License applications, where applicable to use certified equipment, are issued on accordingly by the issuing office and will depend on the existing radio environment, service and location of operation. This certificate is issued on condition that the holder complies and will continue to comply with the requirements of the radio standards, specifications and procedures issued by the Department.

La certification du matériel signifie seulement que le matériel a satisfait aux exigences de la norme indiquée ci-dessus. Les demandes de licences nécessaires pour l'utilisation du matériel certifié sont traitées en conséquence par le bureau de délivrance et dépendent des conditions radio ambiantes, du service et de l'emplacement d'exploitation. Le présent certificat est délivré à la condition que le titulaire satisfasse et continue de satisfaire aux exigences aux procédures d'Industry Canada.

Labelling of Certified Radio Equipment: Equipment that has received certification but is not labelled with the applicant's name, model number and the certification number as outlined above is not considered certified.
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Certification Body Code: DE0003



Uwe Dollitz
Signed by / Signataire Uwe Dollitz

Blomberg, 07 April 2010

Foreign Certification Body (FCB)

A Serial Interface

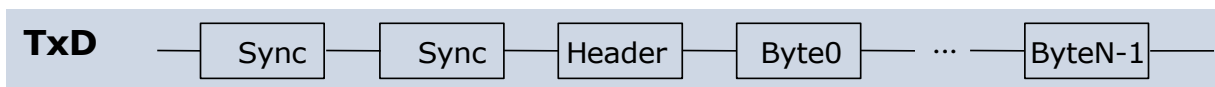
TCM 300 provides operating modes for unidirectional (mode 0) and bidirectional (mode 1) communication. In mode 0 all received radio messages are provided at the serial interface as described in annex A.1. In mode 1 it is also possible to feed telegrams via the serial interface into the module which will subsequently be transmitted. In addition control commands can be sent and control messages can be received. This is described in annex A.2 and A.3.

A.1 EnOcean serial protocol

When the module is in "Serial Interface" mode, it transfers out data blocks of information from the received RF telegrams. As long as no transmitter has been learned, all received EnOcean radio telegrams are transferred. As soon as at least one transmitter has been learned only telegrams of transmitters learned by the receiver are transmitted via the serial interface. Telegrams can be shown on the PC using EnOcean WinEtel or DolphinView software.

A.1.1 Message format (ESP2)

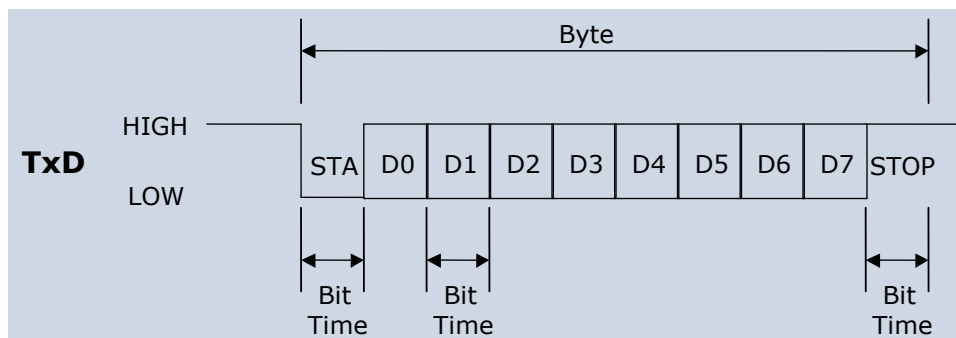
The following figure shows the message format. A block is composed of 2 synchronization bytes, 1 byte for the header and N bytes for the message data.



Message format for asynchronous serial communication

A.1.2 Byte signals and bit order

- 9600 bps; 8 data bits, no parity bit, one start bit, one stop bit
- Line idle is binary 1 (standard)
- Each character has one start bit (binary 0), 8 information bits (least significant bit first) and one stop bit (binary 1)



Signals and bit order sending a byte

There are 4 types of ESP2 telegrams:

- RRT - Receive Radio telegrams (from AIR to Serial)
- TRT - Transmit Radio telegrams (from serial to air)
- RCT – Receive Command Telegram (between module and host only serial)
- TCT – Transmit Command Telegram (between module and host only serial)

A.1.3 Description of serial data structure

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Bit 7 | Bit 0 |
| SYNC_BYTE1 (A5 Hex) | |
| SYNC_BYTE0 (5A Hex) | |
| H_SEQ | LENGTH |
| ORG | |
| DATA_BYTE3 | |
| DATA_BYTE2 | |
| DATA_BYTE1 | |
| DATA_BYTE0 | |
| ID_BYTE3 | |
| ID_BYTE2 | |
| ID_BYTE1 | |
| ID_BYTE0 | |
| STATUS | |
| CHECKSUM | |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|--|
| SYNC_BYTE 0..1 | (8 bit each) | Synchronization Bytes |
| H_SEQ | (3 bit) | Header identification (see table below) |
| LENGTH | (5 bit) | Number of octets following the header octet (11 dec) |
| ORG | (8 bit) | Type of telegram (see detailed description below) |
| DATA_BYTE 0..3 | (8 bit each) | Data bytes 0..3 (see detailed description below) |
| ID_BYTE 0..3 | (8 bit each) | 32-bit transmitter ID ⁵ |
| | | For transmission of unique ID enter 0x0000_0000 |
| STATUS | (8 bit) | Status field (see detailed description below) |
| CHECKSUM | (8 bit) | Checksum (Last LSB from addition of all octets except sync bytes and checksum) |

| H_SEQ | Meaning | Mode |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 0b000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown transmitter ID received (serial telegram only if no ID has been learned so far!) • For RPS also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Known transmitter ID and unknown rocker ○ U-message from known transmitter ID received • For HRC also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Known transmitter ID and unknown rocker ○ Scene switch command (last three bits of ID 0b111) from known transmitter ID (only first 29 bits are compared!) | Operating Mode |
| 0b001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 1BS and 4BS: Known transmitter ID received • For RPS: Known transmitter ID and at least 1 known rocker (1 or 2 rockers operated) • For HRC: Known transmitter ID and known rocker | Operating Mode |
| 0b010 | New transmitter learned (If a switch telegram is received (RPS or HRC), the rocker code (RID) is stored together with the ID.) | Learn Mode |

⁵ This module allows using a unique ID or one of 128 IDs starting from BaseID. See A.3.1.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 0b110 | Transmitter just deleted (If a switch telegram is received (RPS or HRC), the rocker code (RID) and module ID are checked. The entry is only deleted if module ID and rocker are known.) | Learn Mode |
| 0b011 | Transmit radio Telegram (TRT) Host -> Module -> Air | Operating Mode |
| 0b100 | Receive Command Telegram (RCT) Module -> Host | Operating Mode |
| 0b101 | Transmit Command Telegram (TCT) Host -> Module | Operating Mode |

A.2 Radio transmission/reception commands

The following commands are used to transmit and receive radio telegrams.

| Command | Response (RCT) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| TX_TELEGRAM (TRT) | OK, ERR, ERR_TX_IDRANGE |
| RX_TELEGRAM (RRT) | |

The TX_TELEGRAM and RX_TELEGRAM telegrams have the same structure. The only difference is in the H_SEQ code, TX_TELEGRAM is identified by "3". RX_Telegrams are identified by the H_SEQ codes according to table in A.1.3.



Before sending commands via the serial interface please always wait for the response to the previous command from the module. The reaction time is below 5ms. Be aware that an already received radio telegram might (concurrently to the command) be sent through the serial port before the command gets processed.

A.2.1 Detailed description of ORG, DATA_BYTE, and STATUS fields

Interoperability of different end-products based on EnOcean technology is an important success factor for establishment of the technology on the market. For this reason EnOcean Alliance pursues standardization of communication profiles, ensuring that sensors from one manufacturer can communicate with receiver gateways of another, for example.

End-users thus have the entire product portfolio - enabled by EnOcean - at their disposal. And product manufacturers can focus on their own special field.

Profiles of existing and upcoming types of equipment are defined in the following download document. Refer back to EnOcean Alliance about adding other profiles.

http://www.enocean-alliance.org/en/enocean_standard/

A.3 Command telegrams and messages



Before sending the next command via serial interface please always wait for the response to the previous command from the module. The reaction time is below 5ms. Be aware that an already received radio telegram might (concurrently to the command) be sent through the serial port before the command gets processed.

A.3.1 ID Range commands

Every TCM 300 supports a unique 32 bit ID and in addition a range of 128 IDs starting at an BaseID address. At production, every TCM 300 is programmed with a unique ID and a BaseID address. The BaseID number can be read via the serial interface. In order to allow a replacement of one unit with another unit (without having to go through the learning procedure with every receiver), the ID range can be changed via the serial interface. The allowed ID range is from 0xFF80_0000 to 0xFFFF_FFFE.

BaseID 32 0

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 most significant bits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|



0xFFFF_FFFF cannot be used. This address is reserved as broadcast ID.

In order to prevent misuse, this feature can only be used 10 times!
Please note: The unique ID cannot be changed.

| Command (TCT) | Response (RCT) |
|---------------|----------------------|
| SET_BASEID | OK, ERR, ERR_IDRANGE |
| RD_BASEID | INF_BASEID |

A.3.2 Receiver sensitivity commands

The receiver sensitivity can be changed by the following commands. In LOW sensitivity mode, only transmitters in the vicinity of the module are received.

| Command (TCT) | Response (RCT) |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| SET_RX_SENSITIVITY | OK |
| RD_RX_SENSITIVITY | INF_RX_SENSITIVITY |

A.3.3 Reset command

| Command (TCT) | Response (RCT) |
|---------------|----------------|
| RESET | |

A.3.4 SW Version

| Command (TCT) | Response (RCT) |
|---------------|----------------|
| RD_SW_VER | INF_SW_VER |

A.3.5 Error messages

| Error Messages (RCT) |
|----------------------|
| ERR |
| ERR_TX_IDRANGE |
| ERR_IDRANGE |
| ERR_SYNTAX |

A.3.6 Command Encoding

OK

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x58 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

Standard message used to confirm that an action was performed correctly by the TCM.

In case of full duplex communication it may happen that serial telegrams get corrupted and lost. Therefore it is recommended to check for "OK" where applicable.

ERR

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x19 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

Standard error message response if after a TCT command the operation could not be carried out successfully by the TCM.

SET_BASEID

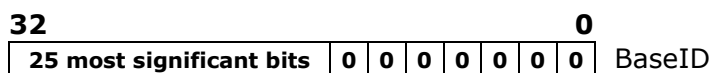
Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|--------------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x18 |
| BaseIDByte3 |
| BaseIDByte2 |
| BaseIDByte1 |
| BaseIDByte0 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

With this command the user can rewrite its ID range base number. The most significant ID byte is BaseIDByte3. The information of the 25 most significant bits is stored in FLASH.

The allowed ID range is from 0xFF80_0000 to 0xFFFF_FFFE.



This command can only be used a maximum number of 10 times. After successfully ID range reprogramming, the TCM answers with an OK telegram. If reprogramming was not successful, the TCM answers sending an ERR telegram if the maximum number of 10 times is exceeded or an ERR_IDRANGE telegram if the

BaseID is not within the allowed range.

RD_BASEID

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x58 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

When this command is sent to the TCM, the base ID range number is retrieved though an INF_BASEID telegram.

INF_BASEID

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|--------------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x98 |
| BaseIDByte3 |
| BaseIDByte2 |
| BaseIDByte1 |
| BaseIDByte0 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This message informs the user about the ID range base number.

BaseIDByte3 is the most significant byte.

SET_RX_SENSITIVITY

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|--------------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x08 |
| Sensitivity |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This command is used to set the TCM radio sensitivity.

In LOW radio sensitivity, signals from remote transmitters are not detected by the TCM receiver. This feature is useful when only information from transmitters in the vicinity should be processed. An OK confirmation telegram is generated after TCM sensitivity has been changed.

Sensitivity=0x00 Low sensitivity
Sensitivity=0x01 High sensitivity

RD_RX_SENSITIVITY

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x48 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This command is sent to the TCM to retrieve the current radio sensitivity mode (HIGH or LOW). This information is sent via a INF_RX_SENSITIVITY command.

INF_RX_SENSITIVITY

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|--------------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x88 |
| Sensitivity |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This message informs the user about the current TCM radio sensitivity.
Sensitivity= 0x00 Low sensitivity
Sensitivity= 0x01 High sensitivity

RESET

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x0A |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

Performs a reset of the TCM microcontroller.

RD_SW_VER

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0xAB |
| 0x4B |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This command requests the TCM to send its current software version number. This information is provided via an INF_SW_VER telegram by the TCM.

INF_SW_VER

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|-----------------------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x8C |
| TCM SW Version Pos.1 |
| TCM SW Version Pos.2 |
| TCM SW Version Pos.3 |
| TCM SW Version Pos.4 |
| API Version Pos.1 |
| API Version Pos.2 |
| API Version Pos.3 |
| API Version Pos.4 |
| X |
| ChkSum |

Informs the user about the current software version of the TCM. Example: Version 1.0.1.16
 TCM SW Version Pos.1 = 1
 TCM SW Version Pos.2 = 0
 TCM SW Version Pos.3 = 1
 TCM SW Version Pos.4 = 16

ERR_SYNTAX

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| Field |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This telegram is sent automatically through the serial port after the TCM has detected a syntax error in a TCT telegram. Errors can occur in the H_SEQ, LENGTH, ORG or CHKSUM fields/bytes.

Field code:
 H_SEQ=0x08 ORG=0x0B
 LENGTH=0x09 CHKSUM=0x0A

ERR_TX_IDRANGE

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x22 |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

When a radio telegram intended to be sent has an ID number outside the ID range, this error message is generated. The radio telegram is not delivered.

ERR_IDRANGE

Bit 7

Bit 0

| |
|---------------|
| 0xA5 |
| 0x5A |
| 0x8B |
| 0x1A |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| X |
| ChkSum |

This message is generated when the user tries to change the ID range base using the SET_BASEID command to a value outside the allowed range from 0xFF80_0000 to 0xFFFF_FFFE.