

# 1MW M.2 Module (EAR00315) Datasheet

- Wi-Fi 5, 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac
- Bluetooth 5.0 BR/EDR/LE
- SDIO 3.0 interface, SDR100@200MHz
- Chipset: Infineon/Cypress CYW43455



*Get Up-and-Running Quickly and  
Start Developing Your Application On Day 1!*

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# 1 Document Information

This document applies to the following products.

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>Type Number</i>	<i>Murata Module</i>	<i>Chipset</i>	<i>Product Status</i>
1MW M.2 Module, rev B	EAR00315	LBEE5HY1MW-230	CYW43455	Production
1MW M.2 Module, rev A	EAR00315	LBEE5HY1MW-230	CYW43455	Obsolete
1MW M.2 Module, rev PA5	EAR00315	LBEE5HY1MW-230	CYW43455	Obsolete

## 1.1 Revision History

<i>Revision</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
PA1	2019-04-16	First version.
PA2	2019-08-29	Added some clarifications and corrected polarity of BT_DEV_WAKE (pin 42)
PA3	2019-10-04	Added information about BT_CLK errata
PA4	2021-01-03	Updated Figure 6 (using an external antenna)
PA5	2021-10-05	Updated document format

## 2 Introduction

This document is a datasheet that specifies and describes the *1MW M.2 module* mainly from a hardware point of view.

The main component in the design is Murata's 1MW module (full part number: LBEE5HY1MW-230), which in turn is based on the Infineon/Cypress CYW43455 chipset. The 1MW module enable Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy (LE) communication.

There are multiple application areas for the 1MW M.2 Module:

- Industrial and building automation
- Asset management
- IoT applications
- Smart home: Voice assist device, smart printer, smart speaker, home automation gateway, and IP camera
- Retail/POS
- Healthcare and medical devices
- Smart city

### 2.1 Benefits of Using an M.2 Module to get Wi-Fi/BT Connectivity

There are several benefit to use an *M.2 module* to add connectivity to an embedded design:

- Drop-in, certified solution!
- Modular and flexible approach to evaluate different Wi-Fi/BT solutions - with different trade-offs around performance, cost, power consumption, longevity, etc.
- Access to maintained software drivers (Linux and WICED) with responsive support from Murata.
- Supported by Embedded Artists' Developer's Kits for i.MX RT/6/7/8 development, including advanced debugging support on carrier boards
- One component to buy, instead of 40+
- No RF expertise is required
- Developed in close collaboration with Murata

### 2.2 More M.2 Related Information

For more information about the M.2 standard and Embedded Artists' adaptation, see: [M.2 Primer](#)

For more general information about the M.2 standard, see: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M.2>

The official M.2 specification (PCI Express M.2 Specification) is available from: [www.pcisig.com](http://www.pcisig.com)

### 2.3 ESD Precaution and Handling

Please note that the M.2 module come without any case/box and all components are exposed for finger touches – and therefore extra attention must be paid to ESD (electrostatic discharge) precaution, for example use of static-free workstation and grounding strap. Only qualified personnel shall handle the product.



***Make it a habit always to first touch the mounting hole (which is grounded) for a few seconds with both hands before touching any other parts of the boards.*** That way, you will have the same potential as the board and therefore minimize the risk for ESD.

In general touch as little as possible on the boards in order to minimize the risk of ESD damage. The only reasons to touch the board are when mounting/unmounting it on a carrier board.

***Note that Embedded Artists does not replace modules that have been damaged by ESD.***

### 2.4 Product Compliance

Visit Embedded Artists' website at [http://www.embeddedartists.com/product\\_compliance](http://www.embeddedartists.com/product_compliance) for up to date information about product compliances such as CE, RoHS2, Conflict Minerals, REACH, etc.

### 3 Specification

This chapter lists some of the more important characteristics of the M.2 module, but it is not a full specification of performance and timing. The main component in the design is Murata's 1MW module (full part number: LBEE5HY1MW), which in turn is based around Cypress CYW43455 chipset.

For a full specification, see Murata's 1MW Module (LBEE5HY1MW) product page: <https://wireless.murata.com/eng/type-1mw.html> and the LBEE5HY1MW datasheet: <https://wireless.murata.com/datasheet?/RFM/data/type1mw.pdf>

Module / Chipset	
Murata module	LBEE5HY1MW-230
Chipset	Infineon (former Cypress) CYW43455

Wi-Fi	
Standards	802.11a/b/g/n/ac, Wi-Fi 5
Network	AP and STA dual mode
Frequency	2.4GHz and 5 GHz band
Data rates	11, 54, 65, 150, 433 Mbps
Host interface	SDIO 3.0, SDR12@24MHz, SDR25@50MHz, SDR50@100MHz, SDR100@200MHz, DDR50@50MHz

Bluetooth	
Standards	5.0 BR/EDR/LE
Power Class	Class 1
Host interface	4-wire UART@3MBaud
Audio interface	PCM for audio

Powering			
Supply voltage to M.2 module	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Max</b>
	0.0V minimum	3.3V	3.6V
	3.1V operating		
	3.2V RF specification		
<b>Note: Do not exceed minimum or maximum voltage. Module will be permanently damaged above this limit!</b>			<b>Note</b> that LBEE5HY1MW module specification is 4.2V, but other components on the M.2 module limits the maximum voltage
Receive mode current (WLAN)	130 mA typical max		Note that current consumption varies widely between different operational modes.
Transmit mode current (WLAN)	420 mA typical max		Note that current consumption varies widely between different operational modes.

Environmental Specification		
Operational Temperature	-20 to +75 degrees Celsius	Functionally ok, but specification is derated at temperature extremes
Storage Temperature	-40 to +85 degrees Celsius	
Relative Humidity (RH), operating and storage	10 - 90% non-condensing	

### 3.1 Power Up Sequence

The supply voltage shall not rise (10 - 90%) faster than 40 microseconds and not slower than 100 milliseconds.

Signals WL\_REG\_ON or BT\_REG\_ON must be held low for at least 700 microseconds after supply voltage has reached specification level before pulled high. 2 clock cycles of the 32.678kHz clock must also have passed before any of the signals is pulled high. These clock cycles will typically occur during the 700 microseconds but if the clock signal has a long delay during power-up, the 700 microsecond period can be extended.

### 3.2 External Sleep Clock

The sleep clock signals can be applied to a powered and unpowered M.2 module.

Clock Specification	
Frequency	32.768 kHz
Frequency accuracy	±200 ppm
Duty cycle	30 - 70%
Clock jitter	<10000 ppm
Voltage level	3.3V logic, according to M.2 standard



### 3.3 Mechanical Dimensions

The M.2 module is of type: 2230-S3-E according to the M.2 nomenclature. This means width 22 mm, length 30mm (without trace antenna), top side component height 1.5 mm and key-E connector. The table below lists the different dimensions and weight.

M.2 Module Dimension	Value ( $\pm 0.15$ mm)	Unit
Width	22	mm
Height, with pcb trace antenna	44	mm
Height, without pcb trace antenna	30	mm
PCB thickness	0.8	mm
Maximum component height on top side	1.5	mm
Maximum component height on bottom side	0	mm
Ground hole diameter	3.5	mm
Plating around ground hole, diameter	5.5	mm
Module weight	1.5 $\pm$ 0.5 gram	gram

Embedded Artists has added a non-standard feature to the 2230 M.2 modules designed together with Murata and Cypress. The pictures below illustrates the how the standard module size has been extended by 14 mm in the length direction in order to include a pcb trace antenna.

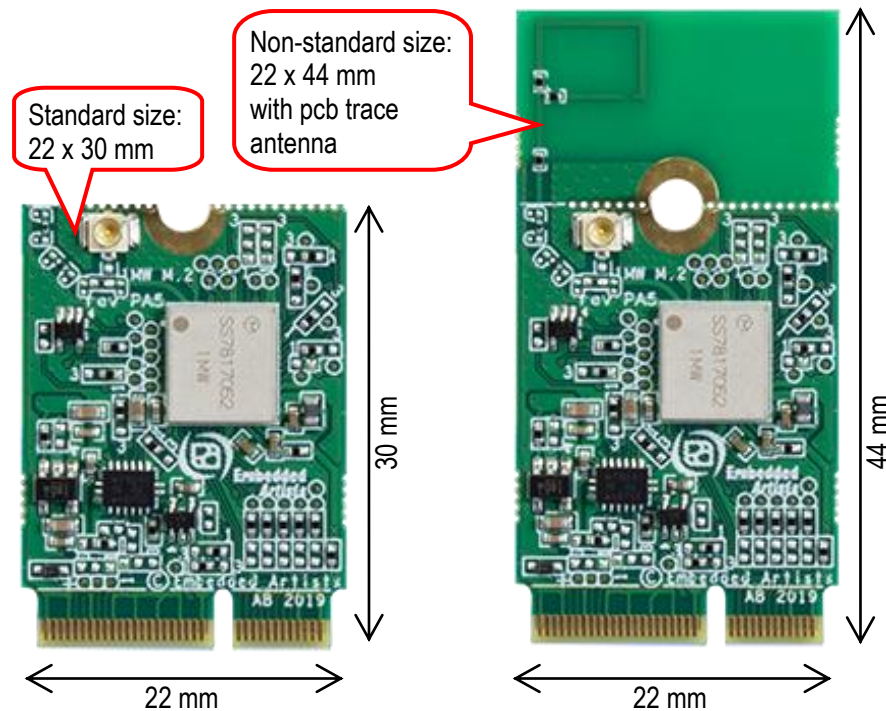


Figure 1 – M.2 Module with, and without, PCB Trace Antenna

The picture below gives dimensions for the grounded center (half) hole and the u.fl. antenna connector.

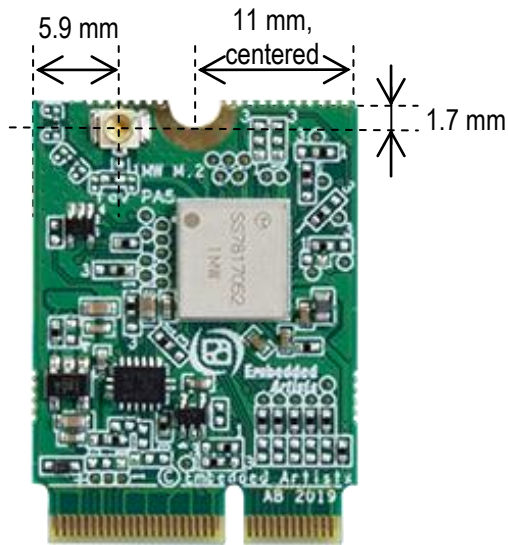


Figure 2 – M.2 Module With, and Without, Trace Antenna

### 3.4 M.2 Pinning

This section presents the pinning used for the M.2 module. It is essentially M.2 Key-E compliant with enhancements to support additional debug signals and 3.3V VDDIO override. The pin assignment for specific control and debug signals has been jointly defined by Embedded Artists, Murata and Cypress.

The picture below illustrates the edge pin numbering. It starts on the right edge and alternates between top and bottom side. The removed pads in the keying notch counts (but as obviously non-existing).

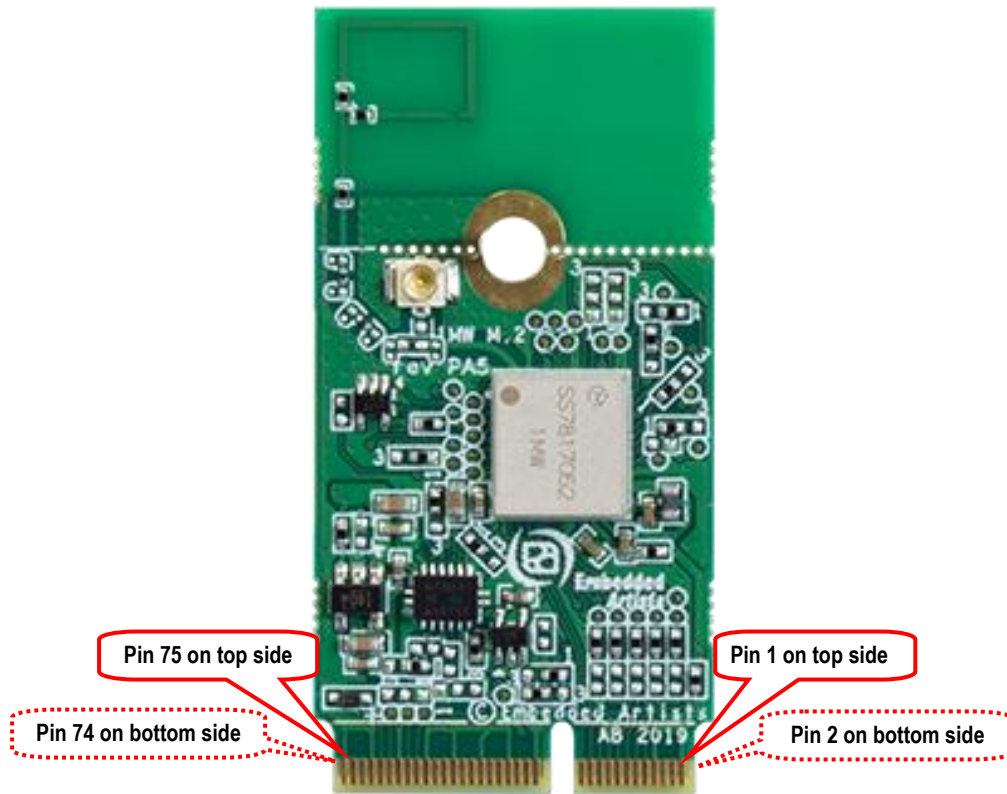


Figure 3 – M.2 Module Pin Numbering

The Wi-Fi interface uses the SDIO interface. The Bluetooth interface uses the UART interface for control and PCM interface for audio. The table below lists the pin usage for the 1MW M.2 modules. The column "When is signal needed" signals four different categories:

- Always: These signals shall always be connected.
- Wi-Fi: These signals shall always be connected then the Wi-Fi interface is used.
- Bluetooth: These signals shall always be connected then the Bluetooth interface is used.
- Optional: These signals are optional to connect.

Pin #	Side of pcb	M.2 Name	Voltage Level and Signal Direction	When is signal needed	Note
1	Top	GND	GND	Always	Connect to ground
2	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
3	Top	USB_D+			Not connected.
4	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
5	Top	USB_D-			Not connected.
6	Bottom	LED_1#			Not connected.
7	Top	GND	GND	Always	Connect to ground.
8	Bottom	PCM_CLK	1.8V I/O	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_CLK Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_PCM_CLK, pin 35
9	Top	SDIO_CLK	1.8V Input to M.2	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_CLK Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_CLK, pin 20

10	Bottom	PCM_SYNC	1.8V I/O	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_SYNC Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_PCM_SYNC, pin 33
11	Top	SDIO_CMD	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_CMD Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_CMD, pin 15 Note: 10-100K ohm pullup required
12	Bottom	PCM_OUT	1.8V output from M.2	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_OUT Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_PCM_OUT, pin 34
13	Top	SDIO_DATA0	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D0 Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_DATA0, pin 14 Note: 10-100K ohm pullup required
14	Bottom	PCM_IN	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth audio	For Bluetooth audio interface: BT_PCM_IN Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_PCM_IN, pin 32
15	Top	SDIO_DATA1	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D1 Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_DATA1, pin 16 Note: 10-100K ohm pullup required
16	Bottom	LED_2#			Not connected.
17	Top	SDIO_DATA2	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D2 Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_DATA2, pin 17 Note: 10-100K ohm pullup required
18	Bottom	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
19	Top	SDIO_DATA3	1.8V I/O	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: SDIO_D3 Connected to 1MW module, signal SDIO_DATA3, pin 18 Note: 10-100K ohm pullup required
20	Bottom	UART_WAKE#	3.3V OD output from M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1MW module, via open drain buffer, pin 41 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 3.3V.
21	Top	SDIO_WAKE#	1.8V OD output from M.2	Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface: WL_HOST_WAKE_L Connected to 1MW module, via open drain buffer, signal GPIO0, pin 2 Require an external 10K pullup resistor to 1.8V.
22	Bottom	UART_TXD	1.8V output from M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_TXD Connected to 1MW module, pin 46
23	Top	SDIO_RESET#			Not connected.  The Wi-Fi SDIO interface is controlled by pin 56, W_DISABLE1#, which is a 3.3V logic level signal.
24	Key, non existing				
25	Key, non existing				
26	Key, non existing				
27	Key, non existing				
28	Key, non existing				
29	Key, non existing				
30	Key, non existing				
31	Key, non existing				
32	Bottom	UART_RXD	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_RXD

					Connected to 1MW module, pin 45
33	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
34	Bottom	UART_RTS	1.8V output from M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_RTS Connected to 1MW module, pin 47
35	Top	PERp0			Not connected.
36	Bottom	UART_CTS	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_UART_CTS Connected to 1MW module, pin 48
37	Top	PERn0			Not connected.
38	Bottom	VENDOR DEFINED	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_5, pin 4
39	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
40	Bottom	VENDOR DEFINED	1.8V input to M.2	Optional for Wi-Fi SDIO	For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_DEV_WAKE_L, also called HOST_WL_WAKE  Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_1, pin 5  <b>Note:</b> On rev A/PA5 boards, signal WL_GPIO_4 was connected to this pin.
41	Top	PETp0			Not connected.
42	Bottom	VENDOR DEFINED	1.8V input to M.2	Bluetooth	For Bluetooth UART interface: BT_DEV_WAKE_L, also called HOST_BT_WAKE  Connected to 1MW module, pin 40
43	Top	PETn0			Not connected.
44	Bottom	COEX3	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_4, pin 6  <b>Note:</b> On rev A/PA5 boards, signal WL_GPIO_6 was connected to this pin.
45	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
46	Bottom	COEX_TXD	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_2, pin 7
47	Top	REFCLKp0			Not connected.
48	Bottom	COEX_RXD	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_3, pin 3
49	Top	REFCLKn0			Not connected.
50	Bottom	SUSCLK	3.3V input to M.2	Always	External sleep clock input (32.768kHz)  Connected to 1MW module, via buffer, signal LPO_IN, pin 30
51	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
52	Bottom	PERST0#			Not connected.
53	Top	CLKREQ0#			Not connected.
54	Bottom	W_DISABLE2#	3.3V input to M.2	Always	Connected to 1MW module, via buffer, signal BT_REG_ON, pin 8 BT_REG_ON, High = BT part of module enabled/internally powered, Low = BT disabled/powered down
55	Top	PEWAKE0#			Not connected.
56	Bottom	W_DISABLE1#	3.3V input to M.2	Always	Connected to 1MW module, via buffer, signal WL_REG_ON, pin 9 WL_REG_ON, High = Wi-Fi part of module enabled/internally powered, Low = Wi-Fi disabled/powered down
57	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
58	Bottom	I2C_SDA			Not connected.
59	Top	Reserved	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_GPIO_2, pin 64
60	Bottom	I2C_CLK			Not connected.

61	Top	Reserved	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_GPIO_3, pin 63
62	Bottom	ALERT#			Not connected.
63	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
64	Bottom	RESERVED		Optional	Optional supply voltage input for control and data signal voltage level. Apply a stable, low-noise, 3.3V 100mA supply to set 3.3V voltage level on all signals.  <b>Note</b> that VDD-SDIO control resistor (10Kohm 0201/0402) must be mounted for 3.3V SDIO voltage, see Figure 4 for details.
65	Top	Reserved	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_GPIO_4, pin 62
66	Bottom	UIM_SWP	1.8V input to M.2	Optional for Wi-Fi SDIO	Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_1, pin 5. For Wi-Fi SDIO interface WL_DEV_WAKE_L, also called HOST_WL_WAKE  <b>Note:</b> On rev B boards, this signal (WL_GPIO_1) is connected both to this pin and to pin 40.
67	Top	Reserved	1.8V I/O	Optional	Connected to 1MW module, signal BT_GPIO_5, pin 65
68	Bottom	UIM_POWER_SNK			Not connected.
69	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.
70	Bottom	UIM_POWER_SRC/GPIO_1			Not connected.
71	Top	Reserved	1.8V I/O		Connected to 1MW module, signal WL_GPIO_6, pin 1
72	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
73	Top	Reserved			Not connected.
74	Bottom	3.3 V		Always	Power supply input. Connect to stable, low-noise 3.3V supply.
75	Top	GND		Always	Connect to ground.

### 3.5 VDDIO Override Feature

The M.2 standard specifies 1.8V logic level on several of the data and control signals. It is possible to override the voltage level for the 1.8V signals via pin 64. Apply a 3.3V / 100 mA supply to pin 64 in order to get 3.3V voltage level on all data and control signals.

**Note** that it is not enough to connect a 3.3V supply to pin 64. The VDD-SDIO control resistor must also be mounted (10Kohm, 5%, 0201/0402 resistor), see Figure 4 below in the next section for the location of this resistor.

**Note** that using the 3.3V VIO option will limit SDIO clock to 50 MHz, thereby limiting throughput. Running at 1.8V VIO will support up to 200 MHz SDIO clock which is ultimately needed for maximum 802.11ac throughput.

### 3.6 VDD-SDIO and JTAG Interface Control

To set SDIO signaling level to 3.3V, a 10Kohm, 5%, 0201/0402 resistor must be mounted at the location illustrated in the picture below. On rev B and PA5 boards, the resistor size is 0402. On rev A boards, the resistor size is 0201.

The picture also illustrates where to enable the JTAG interface (only relevant for debugging the internal firmware).

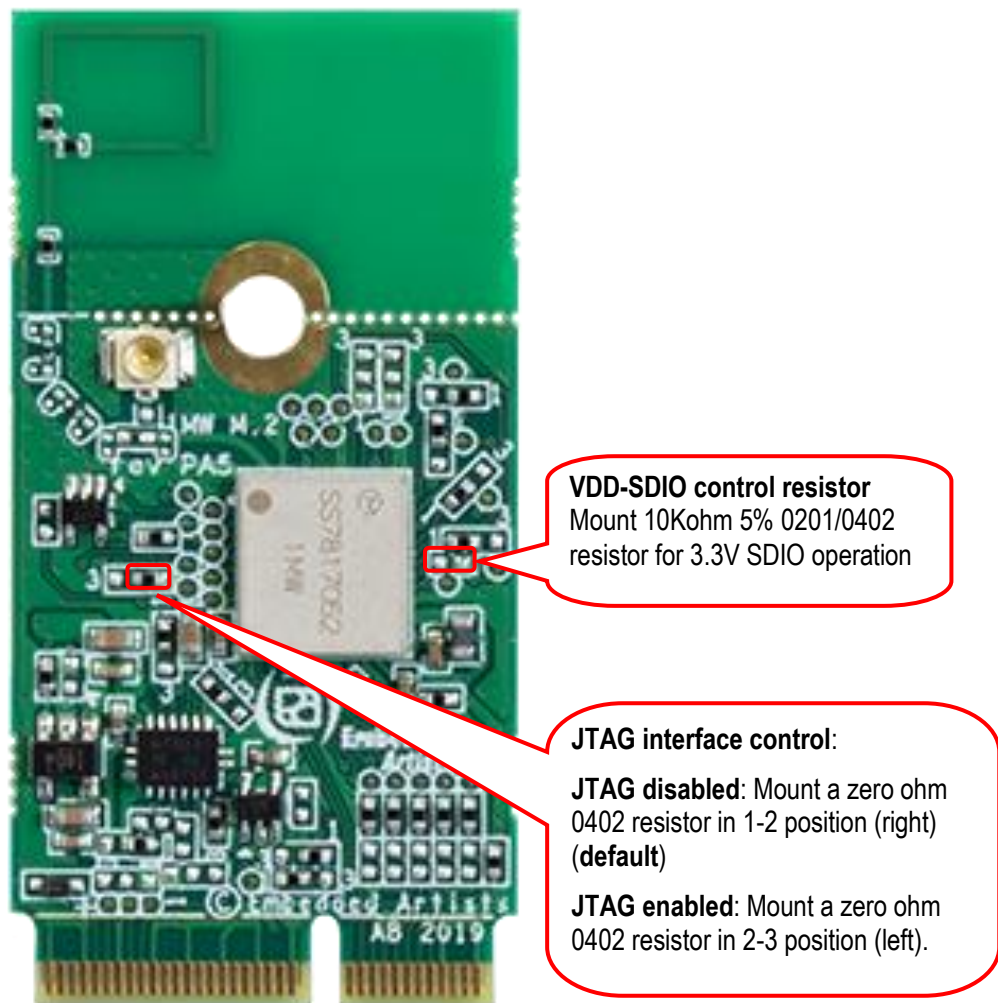


Figure 4 – 1MW M.2 Module VDD-SDIO and JTAG Interface Control

### 3.7 SDIO Interface

The SDIO interface conforms to the SDIO v3.0 specification, including the UHS-I modes, and is backward compatible with SDIO v2.0.

SDIO bus speed modes	Max SDIO clock frequency	Max bus speed	Signaling voltage according to M.2 specification	Supported in 3.3V VDDIO Override Mode
DS (Default speed)	25 MHz	12.5 MByte/s	1.8 V	Yes
HS (High speed)	50 MHz	25 MByte/s	1.8 V	Yes
SDR12	25 MHz	12.5 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR25	50 MHz	25 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR50	100 MHz	50 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
SDR104	208 MHz	104 MByte/s	1.8 V	No
DDR50	50 MHz	50 MByte/s	1.8 V	No



### 3.8 Test Points

There are some test points that can be of interest to probe for debugging purposes, as illustrated in the picture below.

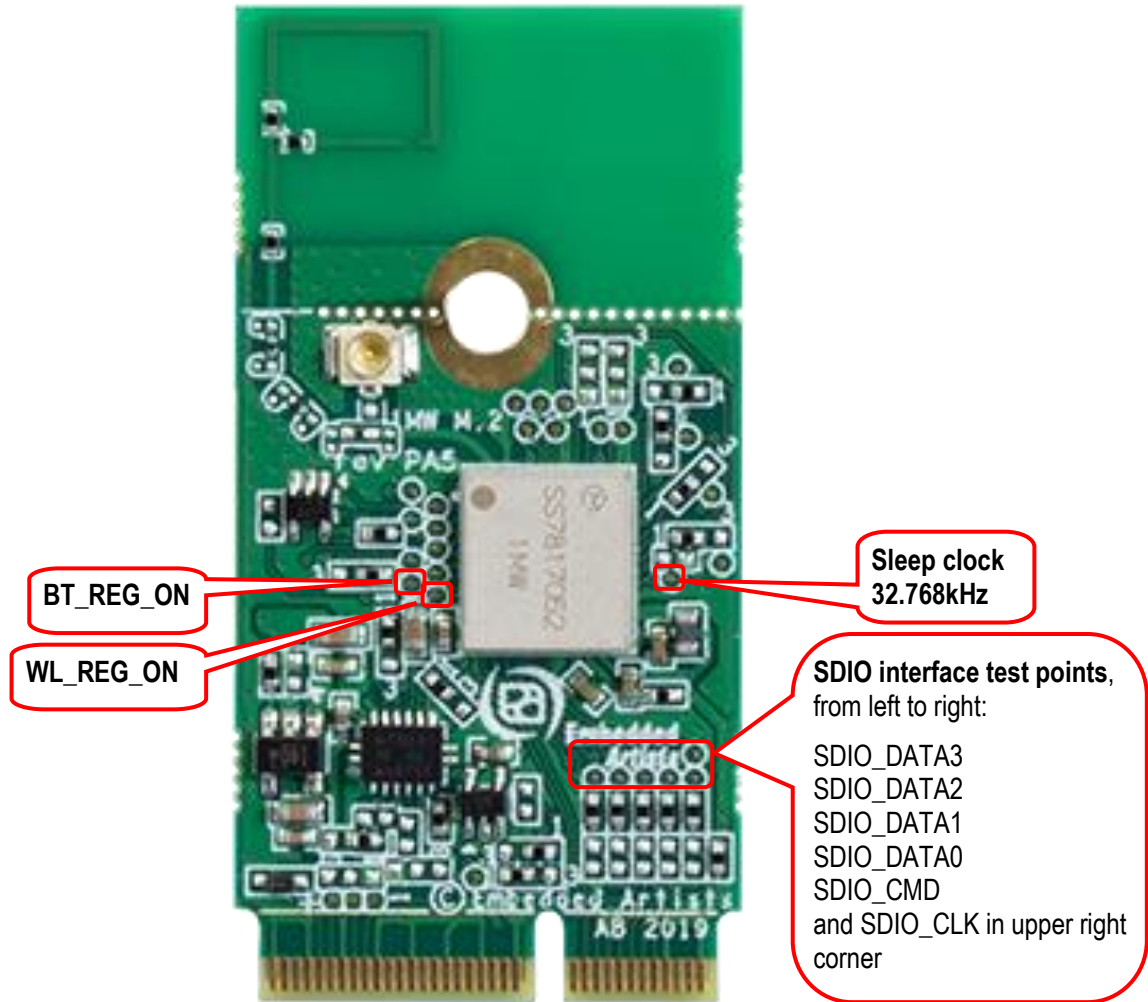


Figure 5 – 1MW M.2 Module Test Points

### 3.9 Current Consumption Measurements

It is possible to measure the currents of the power supplies to the 1MW module, VBAT and VDDIO. VBAT is the 3.3V that is supplied to the M.2 interface and VDDIO is an on-board generated 1.8V. VDDIO is generated from the supplied 3.3V. If the supply voltage (3.3V) to the M.2 module is measured it will be both the VBAT and VDDIO currents that is measured. By measuring currents at the illustrated points below it is possible to measure VBAT and VDDIO independently.

Note that zero ohm resistors are mounted by default. Select a series resistor with as low resistance as possible to keep the voltage drop to a minimum. Keep the drop below 100mV. VBAT can be slightly above 1 Amp in peak which means that maximum series resistance is 100 milliOhm for the VBAT resistor. For VDDIO the current is lower so a 1 ohm resistor can be a suitable value.

Note that the current measurement possibility only exist on rev A and B boards (not on rev PA5 boards).

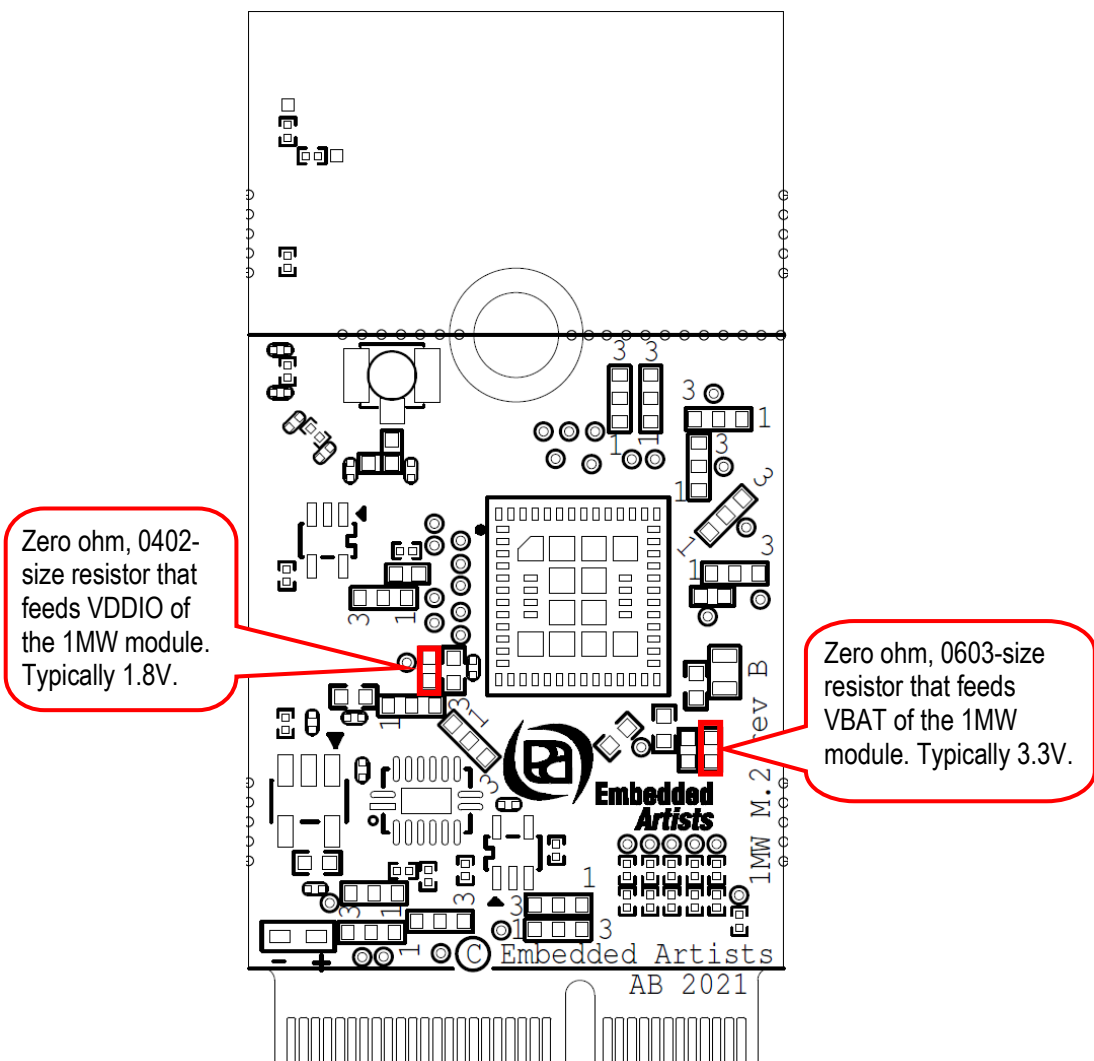


Figure 6 – Current Measurement on rev A and B Boards

## 4 Antenna

This chapter addresses the antenna side of the module. There is an on-board, reference certified pcb trace antenna. This can be used for testing/evaluation purposes, but also for the final product. Also, for testing and evaluation purposes, it is possible to disconnect the on-board antenna and instead use an u.fl. connector to connect an external antenna.

### 4.1 Mounting and Clearance

Ideally, arrange the M.2 module so that the antenna is located at a corner of the product. Keep plastic case (i.e., non-metallic) away from the antenna area with at least 5 mm clearance (in all directions). Also keep any metal elements (e.g., connectors, battery, etc.) away from the antenna area with at least 5 mm clearance (in all directions). Keep a clearance area under and above the antenna area of at least 7.5mm, both under and over the PCB.

Human hands or body parts should be kept away (in the normal use case) from the antenna area.

The ground hole in the middle shall be grounded. Use a metal stand-off according to M.2 standard (height suitable for selected M.2 connector) and use metal screw to create a proper ground connection.

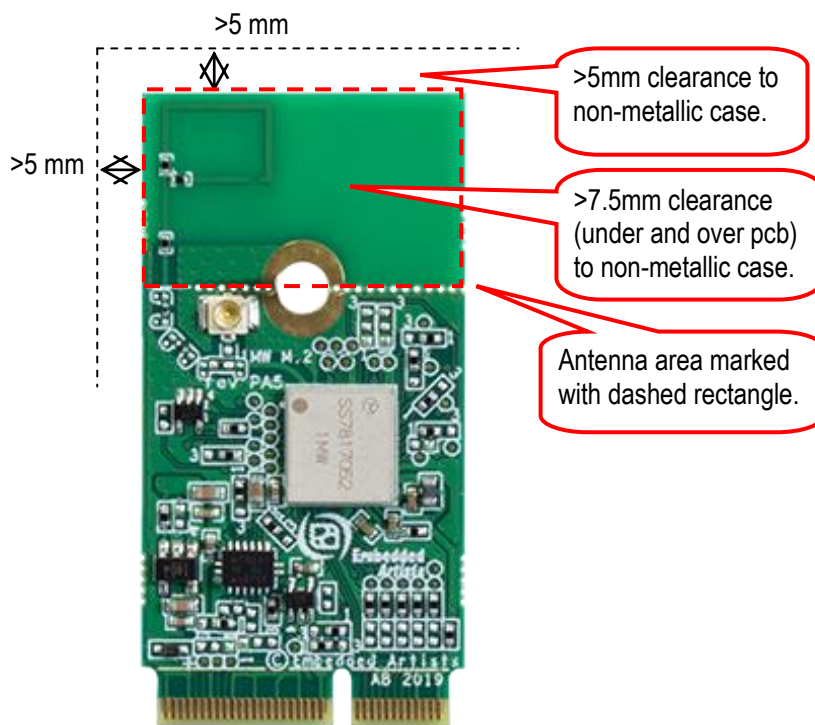


Figure 7 – M.2 Module Clearance Area

## 4.2 Overriding PCB Trace Antenna

The antenna connection from the 1MW module be redirected to the u.fl. connector by just moving one zero ohm 0402 resistor and one capacitor, see illustration below. The on-board trace antenna can be left as-is, or the antenna can be snapped-off.

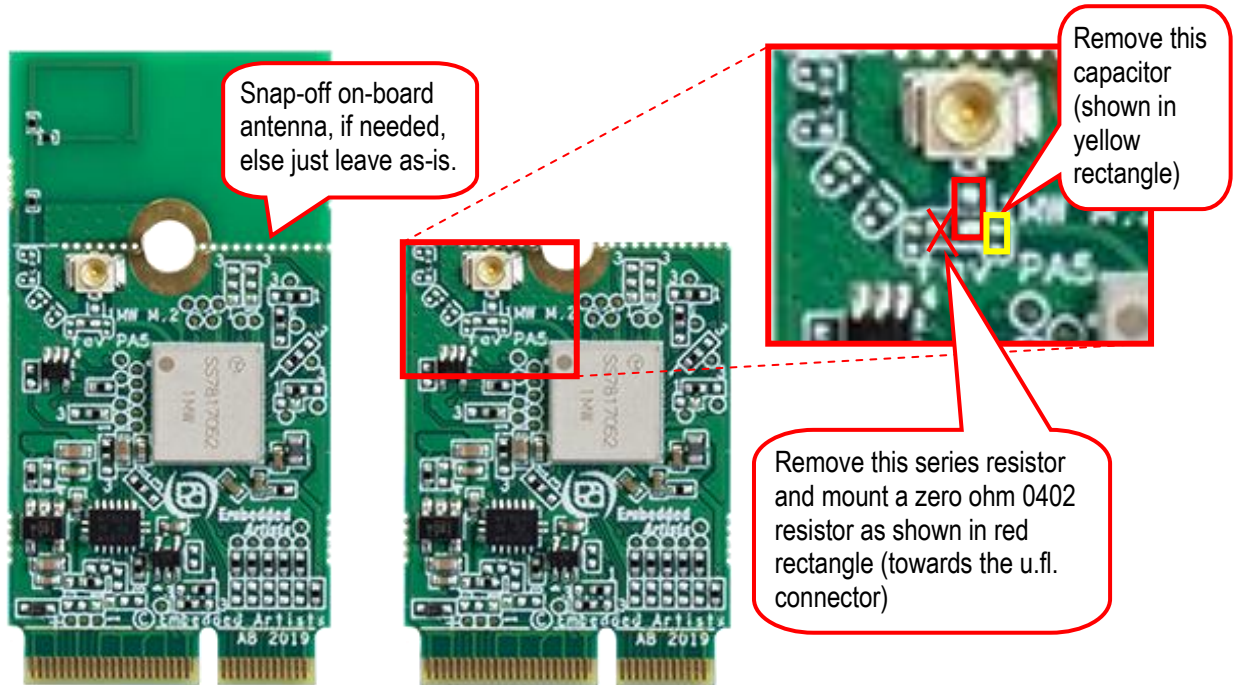


Figure 8 – Rework to Connect U.FL Connector

### 4.3 On-board Trace Antenna Performance

The on-board pcb trace antenna type is monopole. The 1MW M.2 module has been measured both standalone and mounted on the iMX OEM Carrier Board (which is a typical carrier board design).

The table below lists total efficiency:

Measurement condition	Frequency MHz						Total Efficiency in dB		Total Efficiency in %	
	2400	2442	2484	5150	5500	5850	Average 2 GHz band	Average 5 GHz band	Average 2 GHz band	Average 5 GHz band
1MW M.2 module mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board	-5.5	-5.3	-5.2	-6.3	-5.7	-6.5	-5.3	-6.1	29.2	24.3
1MW M.2 module standalone	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2	-4.6	-5.3	34.6	29.7

The table below lists peak gain:

Measurement condition	Frequency MHz						Max dBi	
	2400	2442	2484	5150	5500	5850	Max 2 GHz band	Max 5 GHz band
1MW M.2 module mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board	-2.3	-2.0	-1.7	-2.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.7	-1.2
1MW M.2 module standalone	-1.7	-1.5	-1.5	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	-1.5	-2.5

#### 4.3.1 1MW M.2 Module Mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board

The 3D directivity measurements are presented below for the 2 GHz and 5GHz bands when the 1MW M.2 module is mounted on the iMX OEM Carrier Board.

### @2442MHz

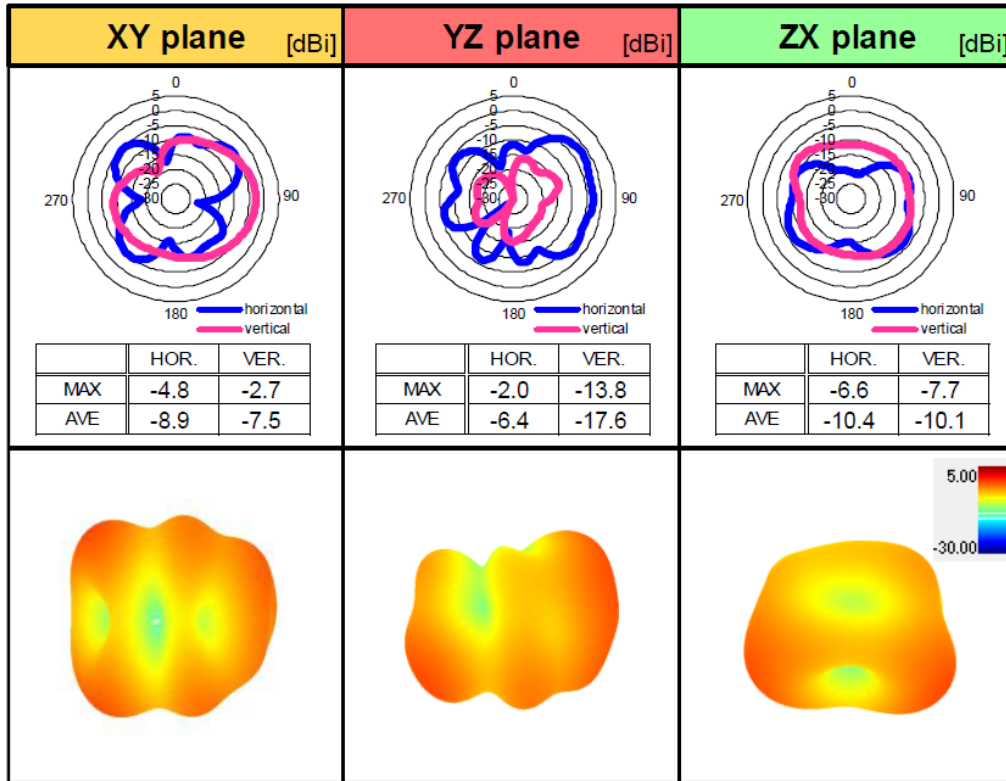


Figure 9 – 3D Directivity Measurements in 2 GHz Band

### @5500MHz

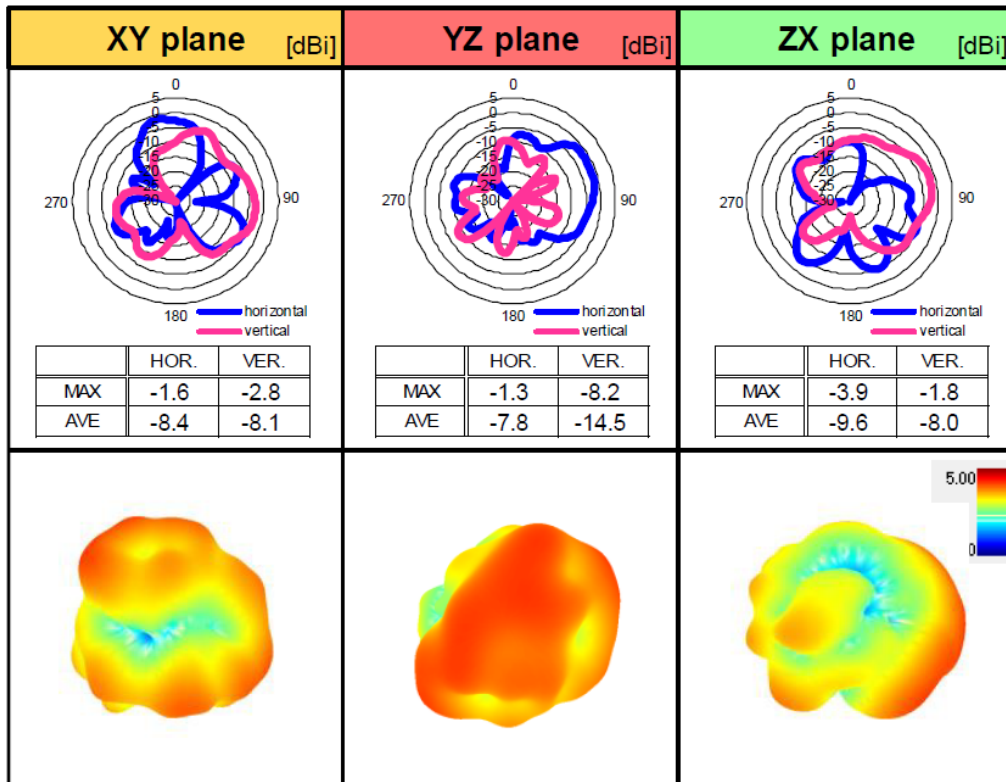


Figure 10 – 3D Directivity Measurements in 5 GHz Band

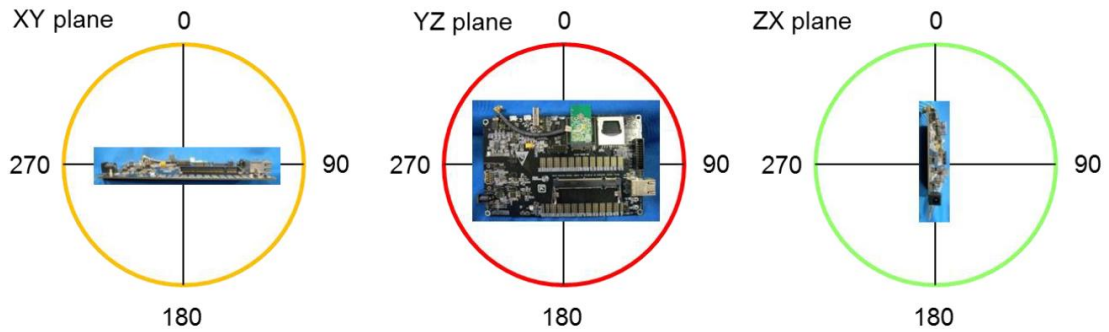


Figure 11 – 3D Directivity Measurements Plane Orientations

The pictures below illustrates the return loss, efficiency and directivity when the 1MW M.2 module is mounted on the iMX OEM Carrier Board.

### <Return Loss>

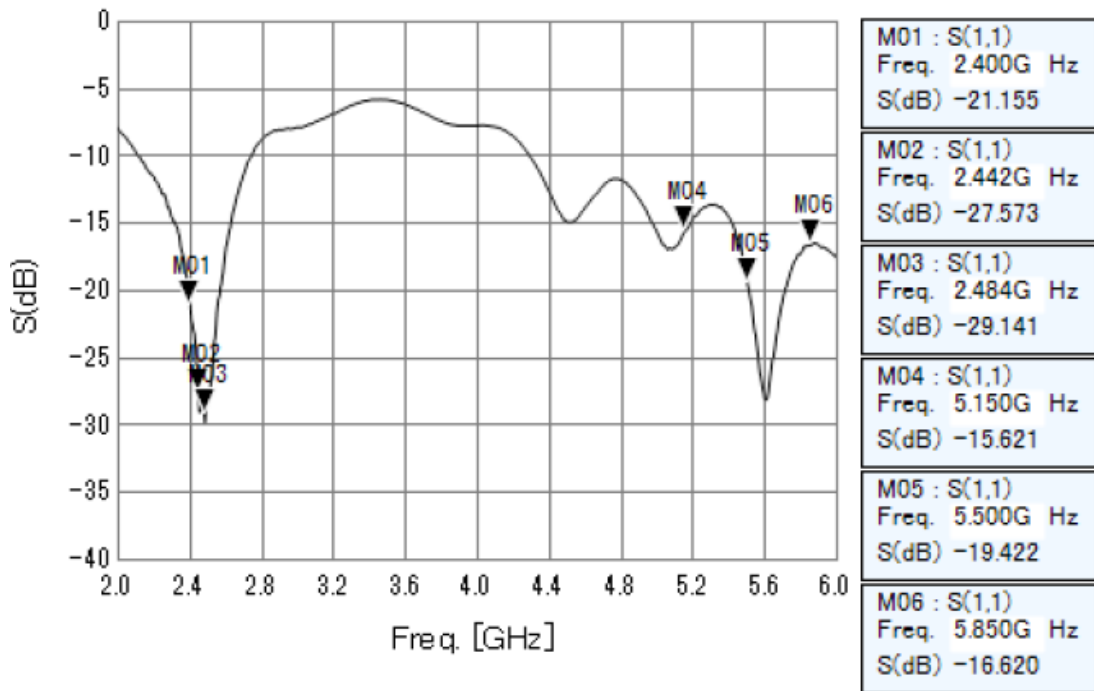


Figure 12 – Return Loss for 1MW M.2 Module Mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board

### <Efficiency>

LINEAR POLARIZATION		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total Efficiency
		hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	
2400 MHz	MAX.	-5.2	-2.8	-2.3	-13.9	-7.6	-7.7	-5.5
	AVE.	-9.1	-7.5	-6.5	-17.5	-11.0	-10.0	
<b>2442 MHz</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
	<b>AVE.</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	
2484 MHz	MAX.	-4.7	-2.9	-1.7	-14.2	-6.0	-7.9	-5.2
	AVE.	-8.9	-7.6	-6.4	-18.0	-10.1	-10.3	

LINEAR POLARIZATION		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total Efficiency
		hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	
5150 MHz	MAX.	-3.2	-3.6	-2.7	-7.4	-4.4	-2.7	-6.3
	AVE.	-9.3	-7.9	-8.9	-14.4	-9.8	-8.0	
<b>5500 MHz</b>	<b>MAX.</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
	<b>AVE.</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	
5850 MHz	MAX.	-1.2	-5.0	-3.7	-8.6	-7.6	-2.2	-6.5
	AVE.	-8.6	-9.9	-9.8	-15.0	-12.5	-8.0	

Figure 13 – Efficiency for 1MW M.2 Module Mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board

### <Directivity>

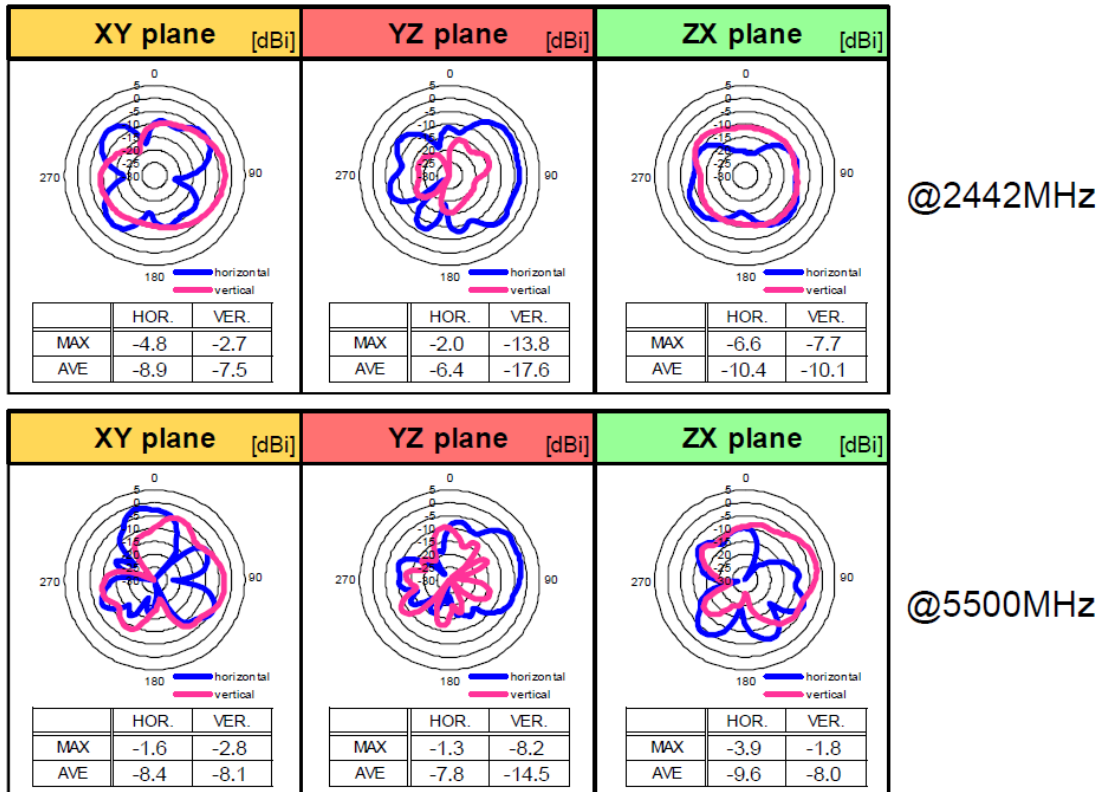


Figure 14 – Directivity for 1MW M.2 Module Mounted on iMX OEM Carrier Board



### 4.3.2 1MW M.2 Module Standalone

The pictures below illustrate the return loss, efficiency and directivity when the 1MW M.2 module is mounted on the iMX OEM Carrier Board.

## <Return Loss>

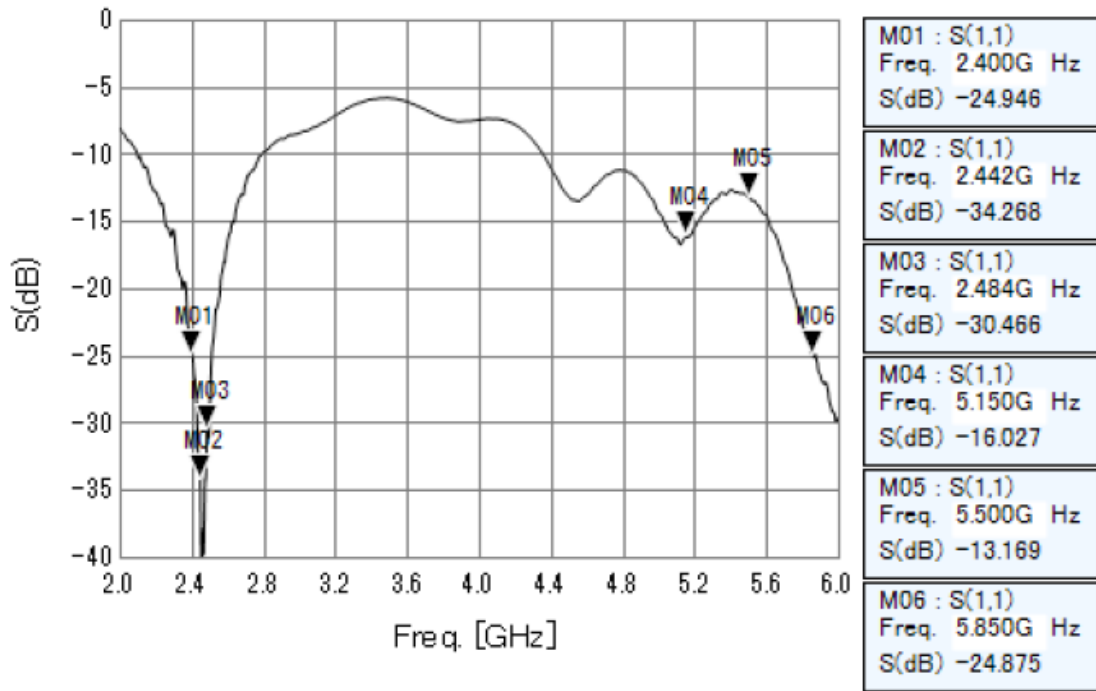


Figure 15 – Return Loss for 1MW M.2 Module Standalone

## <Efficiency>

LINEAR POLARIZATION		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total Efficiency
		hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	
2400 MHz	MAX.	-14.9	-1.7	-2.1	-21.1	-2.7	-11.8	-4.6
	AVE.	-19.1	-2.9	-6.0	-27.8	-6.3	-13.4	
2442 MHz	MAX.	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
	AVE.	<b>-18.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-28.8</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	
2484 MHz	MAX.	-14.9	-1.5	-2.5	-23.0	-2.4	-11.7	-4.6
	AVE.	-19.0	-2.8	-6.1	-29.3	-6.1	-13.4	

LINEAR POLARIZATION		XY-plane		YZ-plane		ZX-plane		Total Efficiency
		hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	hor.	ver.	
5150 MHz	MAX.	-3.5	-3.0	-3.1	-10.5	-5.2	-3.8	-5.4
	AVE.	-9.0	-8.0	-6.8	-15.9	-10.1	-6.5	
5500 MHz	MAX.	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
	AVE.	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-24.2</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	
5850 MHz	MAX.	-4.6	-3.2	-2.8	-17.2	-4.3	-3.5	-5.2
	AVE.	-9.7	-8.1	-6.4	-23.7	-9.9	-5.7	

Figure 16 – Efficiency for 1MW M.2 Module Standalone

### <Directivity>

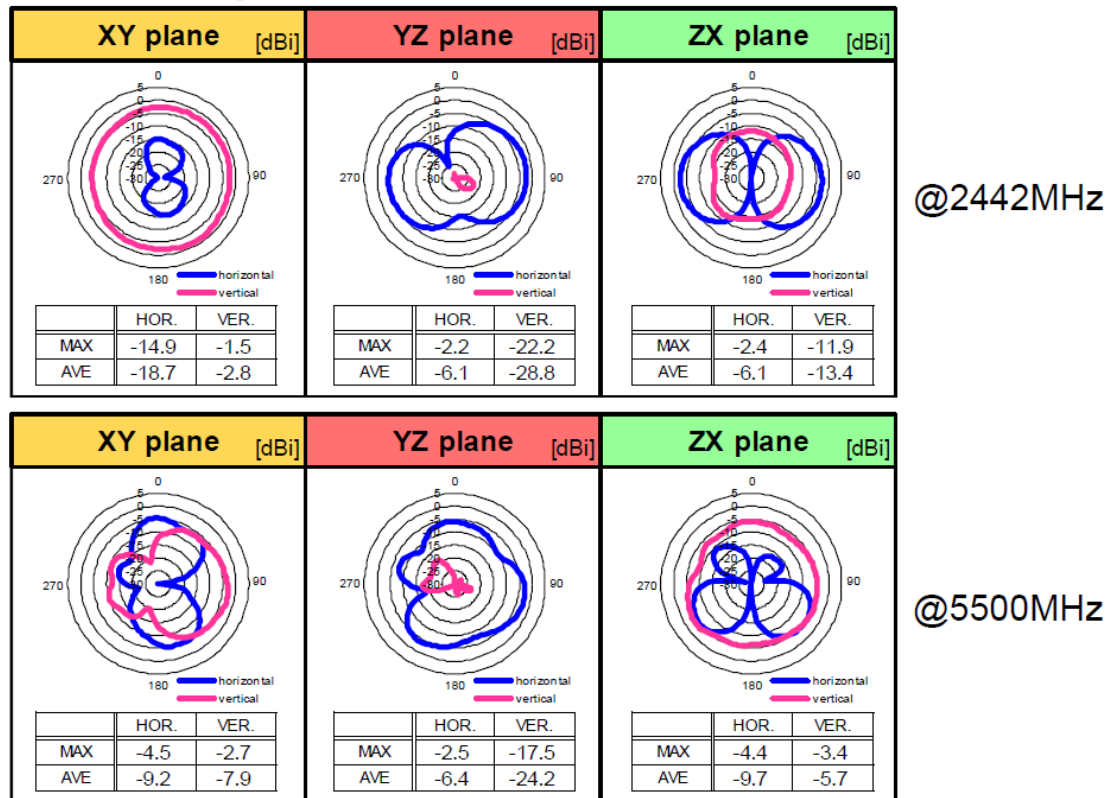


Figure 17 – Directivity for 1MW M.2 Module Standalone

## 5 Errata

### 5.1 Audio Interface - PCM CLK Not Connected Correctly

Signal PCM\_CLK (on pin 8) is incorrectly routed to pin BT\_I2S\_CLK (pad 37 on the 1MW) instead of the correct pin BT\_PCM\_CLK (pad 35 on the 1MW).

The error only exist on board revision PA5. The picture below illustrates where to find the board revision identifier. The picture also show how to correct the error - mount a 0402 size zero ohm resistor (or solder bump) in the lower position of SJ12.

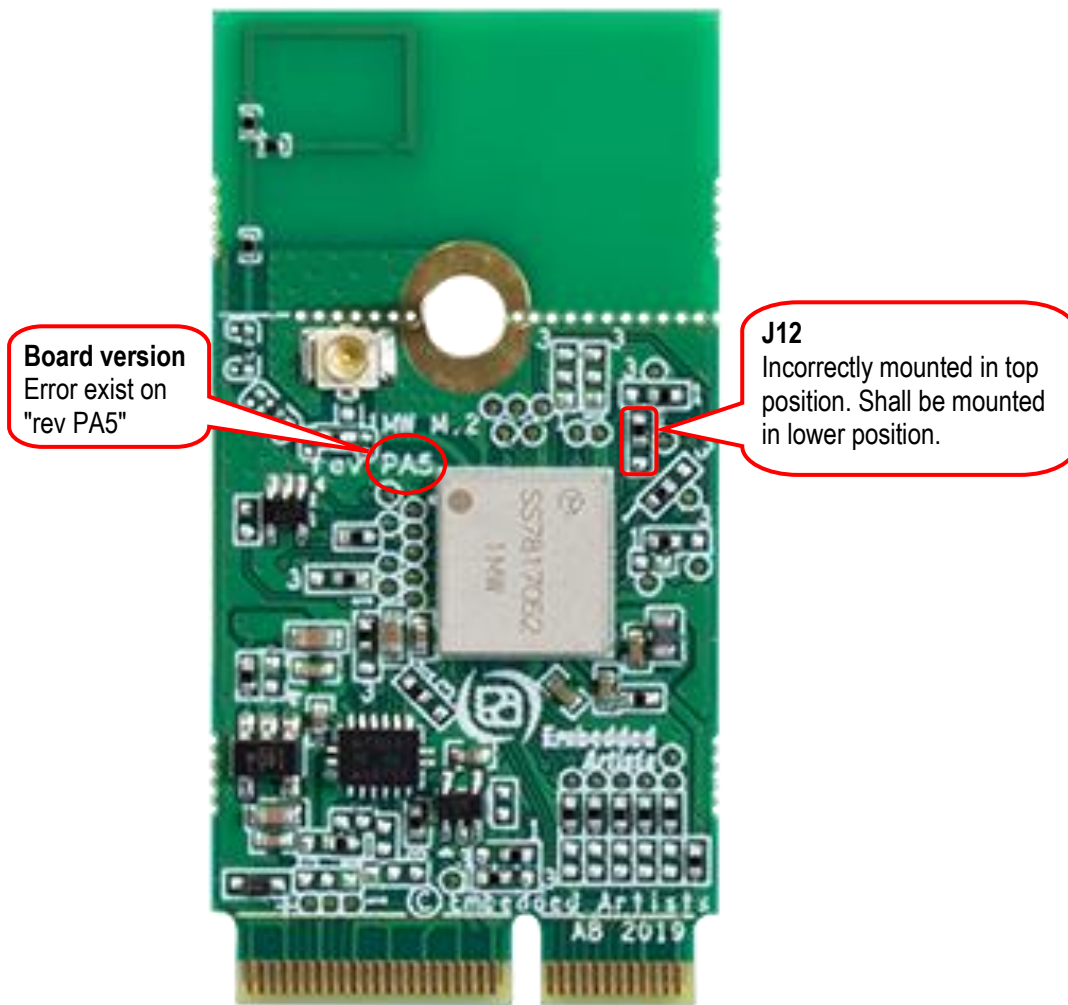


Figure 18 – 1MW M.2 Module J12 Location

## 6 Software and Support

This chapter contains information about software and support.

### 6.1 Software Driver

The CYW43455 chipset do not contain any persistent software. A firmware image must be downloaded by the host at start-up. This is the responsibility of the operating system driver.

There are three different cases, depending on which host processor is used:

1. **Embedded Artists' Computer-on-Modules, (u)COM, as host processor**

Embedded Artists' Linux BSPs and SDKs for the different (u)COM board contains all drivers available and pre-configured. Everything has been tested and works out-of-the-box on the different iMX Developer's Kits.

iMX Developer's Kit	1MW M.2 support
iMX8M Mini uCOM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX8M Nano uCOM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX8M COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX7 Dual COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX7 Dual uCOM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX7ULP uCOM	Not available
iMX 6 Quad COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX 6 DualLite COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX 6 SoloX COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX 6 UltraLite/ULL COM	From Linux BSP v4.14.98
iMX RT1176 uCOM	SDK v2.9.2
iMX RT1166 uCOM	Not available
iMX RT1064 uCOM	Not available
iMX RT1062 OEM	SDK v2.9.2

2. **Other i.MX based, for example NXP's EVKs**

Murata has created documentation how to compile the Linux kernel for the NXP EVKs  
<https://wireless.murata.com/products/rf-modules-1/wi-fi-bluetooth-for-nxp-i-mx.html#Linux>

3. **Non-i.MX host processor**

There is no ready-to-go driver exist. Contact Murata to check driver availability on the hardware platform used.

### 6.2 Support

Embedded Artists supports customers that use our M.2 module in combination with Embedded Artists' Computer-on-Modules, (u)COM, based on NXP's i.MX RT/6/7/8 families.

For other platforms, support is provided by Murata via their Community Support Forum:

<https://community.murata.com/s/topic/0TO5F0000002TLWWA2/connectivity-modules>

## 7 Regulatory

The Murata 1MW module is reference certified. See the LBEE5HY1MW datasheet from Murata for details.

### 7.1 European Union Regulatory Compliance

**EUROPEAN DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY** (Simplified DoC per Article 10.9 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU)

This apparatus, namely 1MW M.2 module (pn EAR00315) conforms to the Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU. The full EU Declaration of Conformity for this apparatus can be found at this location: <https://www.embeddedartists.com/products/1mw-m-2-module/>, see document *1MW M.2 module Declaration of Conformity*.

The following information is provided per Article 10.8 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU:

- (a) Frequency bands in which the equipment operates.
- (b) The maximum RF power transmitted.

PN	RF Technology	(a) Frequency Ranges (EU)	(b) Max Transmitted Power
EAR00315	Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE	2400 MHz – 2484 MHz	-1.5 dBm
EAR00315	Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11b/g/n	2400 MHz – 2484 MHz	-1.5 dBm
EAR00315	Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11a/n/ac	5150 MHz – 5850 MHz	-1.2 dBm

The 1MW M.2 module comply with the Directive 2011/65/EU (EU RoHS 2) and its amendment Directive (EU) 2015/863 (EU RoHS 3).

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