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1.4. Document Organization

This document contains the following chapters:

[Chapter 1: Introduction](#) provides a scope for this document, target audience, contact and support information, and text conventions.

[Chapter 2: Product Description](#) gives an overview of the features of the product.

[Chapter 3: Mechanics and Connections](#) describes in details the characteristics of the product.

[Chapter 4: Annexes](#) : installation procedure, applicable regulations overview, and other useful information.

[Chapter 5: Declaration of Conformity](#) shows conformity assessment documentation for European Directive 1999/05/EC (R&TTE).

[Chapter 6: Safety Recommendations](#) provides some safety recommendations that must be follow by the customer in the design of the application that makes use of the LT70-868.

[Chapter 7: Document History](#) describes the history of the present product.

1.5. Text Conventions



Danger – This information MUST be followed or catastrophic equipment failure or bodily injury may occur.



Caution or Warning – Alerts the user to important points about integrating the module, if these points are not followed, the module and end user equipment may fail or malfunction.



Tip or Information – Provides advice and suggestions that may be useful when integrating the module.

All dates are in ISO 8601 format, i.e. YYYY-MM-DD.



1.6. Related Documents

- [1] **EN 300 220-2 v2.4.1:** ETSI Standards for SRD , May 2012
- [2] **ERC Rec 70-03** ERC Recommendation for SRD, October 2012
- [3] **2002/95/EC** Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council, 27 January 2003
- [4] **LE70-868 module : User Manual**
1vv0301037_Telit_xE70_868_RF_Module_User_Guide
- [5] **Star Network Protocol : User Manual**
1vv0300873_Telit_Star_Network_Protocol_Stack_User_Guide
- [6] **SR Manager Tool: User Guide**
1vv0300899_Telit_SR_Manager_Tool_User_Guide



2.5. Functional Characteristics

ERC Rec 70-03 Frequency band	Band g3: 869.400 MHz – 869.650 MHz						
RF datarates	1.2 kbps	2.4 kbps	4.8 kbps	9.6 kbps	19.2 kbps	38.4 kbps	57.6 kbps
Number of channels	1						
Channel width	250 kHz						
Channel 0	869.525 MHz						
Total Bandwidth	250 kHz						
Transmission							
Duty cycle	≤ 10%						
Modulation format	2GFSK						
Deviation	±0.6 kHz	±1.2 kHz	±7 kHz	±7 kHz	±10 kHz	±20 kHz	±30 kHz
Frequency tolerance at 25 °C	± 2.5 kHz						
RF output power at 3.6 V	Selectable by software (see Protocol Stack User Guide [5]) From + 15dBm to + 27dBm						



ERC Rec 70-03 Frequency band	Band g3: 869.400 MHz – 869.650 MHz (channelized operation)
RF datarate	4.8 kbps
Number of channels	10
Channel width	25 kHz
Channel 0	869.4125 MHz
Total Bandwidth	250 kHz
Transmission	
Duty cycle	≤ 10%
Modulation format	2GFSK
Deviation	2.4 kHz
Frequency tolerance at 25 °C	± 2.5 kHz
RF output power at 3.6 V	Selectable by software (see Protocol Stack User Guide [5]) From + 15dBm to + 23dBm
Reception	
Rx filter BW	15 kHz
Sensitivity for PER < 0.8, CH1/CH5/CH10	-117 dBm / -117 dBm / -117 dBm
Total Isotropic Sensitivity for PER<0.8(*) CH1/CH5/CH10	-115 dBm / -115 dBm / -115 dBm

(*) Estimated value based on the antenna efficiency value



2.6. Digital Characteristics

Funtion	Characteristics
<p style="text-align: center;">μC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 128 kB + 8kB in system programmable flash • 8 kB RAM • 2 kB EEPROM
<p style="text-align: center;">Serial link</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RS-232 TTL Full Duplex • 1200 to 115200 bps • 7 or 8 bits • Parity management • Flow control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hardware (RTS/CTS)
<p style="text-align: center;">Embedded software functionality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-flashed ○ Customization capability ○ Embedded bootloader for firmware download through serial link or over-the-air



The following table gives a description for each signal:

Pin Name	Description
TxD, RxD	Serial link signals in RS232 format. TxD is for the data going out of the Terminal while RxD is for the data coming into the Terminal. The logic '1' is represented by signal between -3 and -15V
CTS	Clear To Send: signal into the Terminal. Indicates if the Terminal can send serial data to the User (Active on '0', +3V to +15V) or not (Inactive on '1', -15V to -3V).
RTS	Request To Send: signal going out of the Terminal. Indicates that the user can transmit serial data (Active on '0', +3V to +15V) or not (Inactive on '1', -15V to -3V).
DTR	Stand-By signal into the Terminal. Switches the Terminal in Low-Power Mode ('1', -15V to -3V) or in Normal Mode ('0', +3V to +15V).
RS-232/485	Used with the S215 Register, selects the type of serial link: open for RS232 (default, internal pull up 100 K Ω), GND for RS422 or RS485. Can be also made by RS232/485 switch. Note: by default, the supplied cable is cabled to work in RS232 protocol, if you want communicate in RS422/485 protocol, change the cable in according with the pin-out listed in Cap.3.3.
A, B, Y, Z	RS422/RS485 signals. For RS422 use A (or Rx+), B (or Rx-), Y (or Tx+) and Z (or Tx-). For RS485, use only A (or D+) and B (or D-).
6-40V	6 to 40 VDC power supply. There is no internal ON/OFF switch for the power supply. The switch off capability should be external

Intenal LEDs:

- Green LED: it is switched on when the terminal is transmitting data
- Red LED: it is switched on when the terminal is receiving data



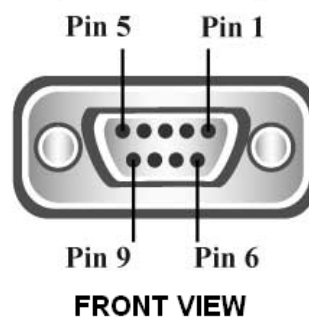
3.3. Cables description

The associated cable is connected to the matching connector of the mother board and goes out of the terminal through a cable gland. The cable must be shielded and have an external diameter between 3.5 and 7mm. The conductors must have a cross section of 0.22mm² (24AWG).

By default, the supplied cable is set up to work in RS232 protocol:

Case of RS-232				
Connector (8 pins)	Name Terminal side	Color	Name PC/Automate side	Sub-D connector (9 pins)
1	TxD (Trasnmit Data)	Blue	RxD (Receive Data)	2
2	RxD (Receive Data)	White	TxD (Transmit Data)	3
3	CTS (Clear To Send)	Brown	RTS (Request To Send)	7
4	RTS (Request To Send)	Yellow	CTS (Clear To Send)	8
5	DTR (Data Terminal Ready)	Green	DTR (Data Terminal Ready)	4
6	RS-232/422/485	Orange	Open	N.C.
7	GND (Ground)	Black	GND (Ground)	5
8	VCC (6 to 40 V)	Red	VCC (6 to 40 V)	N.C.

RS232 Pinout (9 Pin Female)



In order to communicate in RS422/485 protocol, change the supplied cable according to the pin-out listed below:

Case of RS-422/485 FULL DUPLEX				
Connector (8 pins)	Name Terminal side	Color	Name Automate side	Connector Sub-D (9 points)
1	Z or TX-	Blue	B or RX-	2
2	A or RX+	White	Z or TX+	3
3	B or RX-	Brown	Y or TX-	7
4	Y or TX+	Yellow	A or RX+	8
5	DTR	Green	Open	N.C.
6	RS-232/422/485	Orange	GND (Ground) and: S215=1 (RS422) or S215=3 (RS485)	5 if RS232/485 switch is not used, else N.C.
7	GND(Ground)	Black	GND (Ground)	5
8	VCC (6 to 40 V)	Red	VCC (6 to 40 V)	N.C.



Case of RS-485 HALF DUPLEX				
Connector (8 pins)	Name Terminal side	Color	Name Automate side	Connector Sub-D (9 points)
1	B (Data-)	Blue	B (Data-)	2
2	Open	White	Open	N.C.
3	Open	Brown	Open	N.C.
4	A (Data+)	Yellow	A (Data+)	8
5	DTR	Green	Open	N.C.
6	RS-232/422/485	Orange	GND (Ground) and S215=2	5 if RS232/485 switch is not used, else N.C.
7	GND(Ground)	Black	GND (Ground)	5
8	VCC (6 to 40 V)	Red	VCC (6 to 40 V)	N.C.



4.2. Connection to a RS-422 or RS-485 Interface

LT70-868 terminal is configured in RS232 mode by default (S215=0): it allows connect it directly on a PC serial port.

To configure the terminal in RS422 or RS485 mode:

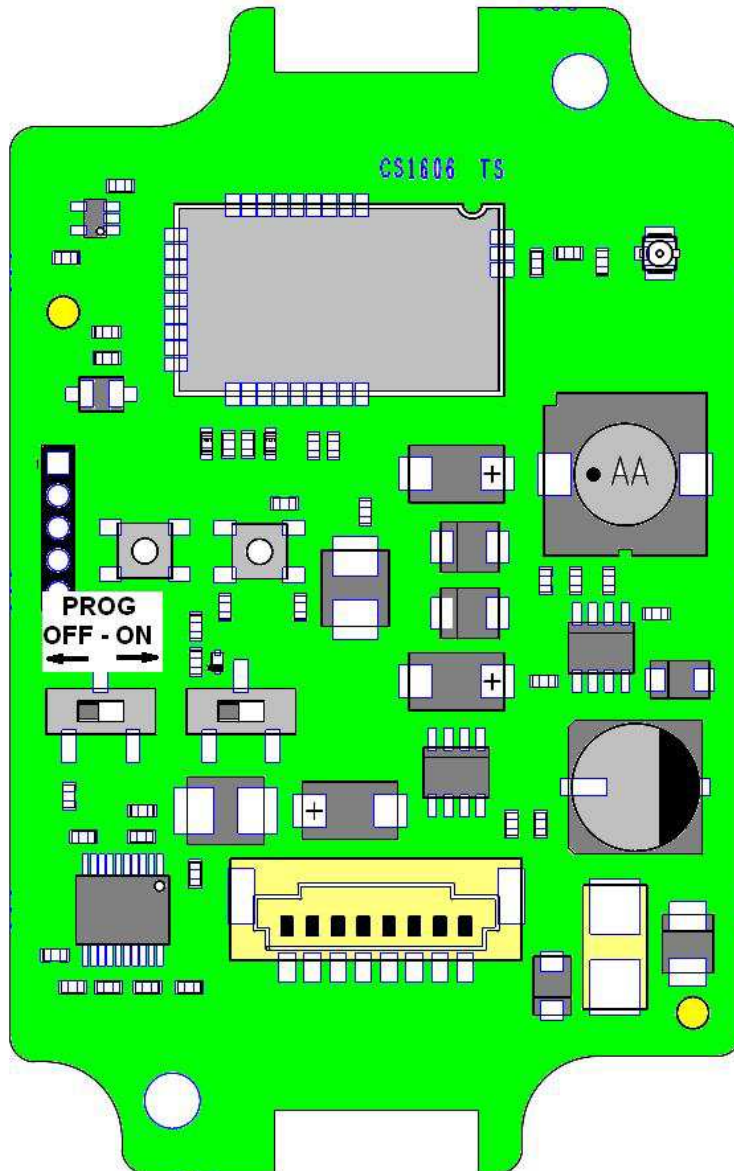
- Go to Hayes Mode and configure the S215 register
 - Set to '1' for RS-422
 - Set to '2' for RS-485 Half Duplex
 - Set to '3' for RS-485 Full Duplex
- Power OFF the Terminal
- Connect the RS-845 or RS-422 serial link to the Terminal
- Connect the RS232-485 pin to GND or set the RS232/485 switch to RS485 side
- Power ON the Terminal



4.3. Terminal reflashing

LT70-868 terminals are re-flashable through the serial link.

In order to re-flash the terminal, switch off the power supply, open the casing, put the “PROG” switch on “ON” position, and switch on the power supply. Refer to its SR Manager Tool User Guide ([6]) for detailed explanation



4.4. ETSI 300 220-2 version 2.4.1 standards (summary)

Limits allowed by ETSI standard				
Transmission				
Frequency error	$\leq \pm 12.5 \text{ kHz @ } 25 \text{ kHz channelization}$ $\pm 87 \text{ kHz } (\pm 100 \text{ ppm}) > 25 \text{ kHz channelization } 10\%$			
ACP for channels $\leq 25 \text{ kHz}$	- 37 dBm in 16 kHz "receiver" filter BW under normal test conditions - 32 dBm in 16 kHz "receiver" filter BW under extreme test conditions			
Modulation BW	Reference BW	Limit	Lower envelope point Minimum frequency	Upper envelope point Maximum frequency
	1 kHz	- 30 dBm (1 μW)	fe, lower	fe, upper
	1 kHz	- 36 dBm (250 nW)	(fe, lower - 200 kHz)	(fe, upper + 200 kHz)
	10 kHz	- 36 dBm (250 nW)	(fe, lower - 400 kHz)	(fe, upper + 400 kHz)
	100 kHz	- 36 dBm (250 nW)	(fe, lower - 1 MHz)	(fe, upper + 1 MHz)
Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Frequency	47 MHz to 74 MHz 7,5 MHz to 118 MHz 174 MHz to 230 MHz 470 MHz to 862 MHz	Other frequencies below 1 000 MHz	Frequencies above 1 000 MHz
	State			
	Operating	- 54 dBm (4 nW)	- 36 dBm (250 nW)	- 30 dBm (1 μW)
	Standby	- 57 dBm (2 nW)	- 57 dBm (2 nW)	- 47 dBm (20 nW)



4.5. Examples of propagation attenuation

Environment	433 MHz		868 MHz		2.4 GHz	
	Loss	Attenuation	Loss	Attenuation	Loss	Attenuation
Open space	0%	0 dB	0%	0 dB	0%	0 dB
Window	< 5%	<1 dB	15%	1-2 dB	30%	3 dB
Thin wall (plaster)	25 %	3 dB	35 %	3 – 4 dB	50 %	5 – 8 dB
Medium wall (wood)	40 %	4 – 6 dB	50 %	5 – 8 dB	70 %	10 – 12 dB
Thick wall (concrete)	50 %	5 – 8 dB	60 %	9 – 11 dB	85 %	15 – 20 dB
Armoured wall (reinforced concrete)	70 %	10 – 12 dB	80 %	12 – 15 dB	90 %	20 – 25 dB
Floor or ceiling	50 %	5 – 8 dB	60 %	9 – 11 dB	85 %	15 – 20 dB
Armoured floor or ceiling	70 %	10 – 12 dB	80 %	12 – 15 dB	90 %	20 – 25 dB
Rain and/or Fog	90 %	20 – 25 dB	95 %	25 – 30 dB	?? *	?? *

* : Attenuation increases along with frequency. In some cases, it is therefore difficult to determine loss and attenuation value.



Please note: the table above is only indicative. The real values will depend on the installation environment.



