

radino 32 WiFi

The In-Circuit radino 32 WiFi combines an STM32L151 with the ESP8266EX SoC WiFi in a small form-factor EMC-compliant module.

It's part of the radino-series, which provides full-Arduino-compatible wireless communication devices in a small form factor, all pin-compatible to each other.



Features

- Arduino-compatible
- Wifi ESP8266EX Chip, connected internally
<http://espressif.com/en/products/esp8266/>
- easy ESP8266EX Firmware Upgrade
- 802.11 b/g/n protocol
- Wi-Fi Direct (P2P), soft-AP
- +19.5dBm transmitter power in 802.11b mode
- STM32L151CC by STMicroelectronics with 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M3 CPU
- 256 kbyte Flash, 32 kbyte RAM, 8 kbyte EEPROM
- Low Power RTC
- 12 bit ADC and DAC
- Capacitive touch sensing supported
- 23 multifunctional GPIOs (14 PWM, 10 ADC IN, 1 DAC OUT)
- USB, I²C, SPI, 2xUSART
- Standby power consumption of <1mW (DTIM3),
- Arduino Demo Applications available in our library!

Applications

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Mobile communications
- Digital home network
- Mobile accessories
- Data logging
- Any Arduino project

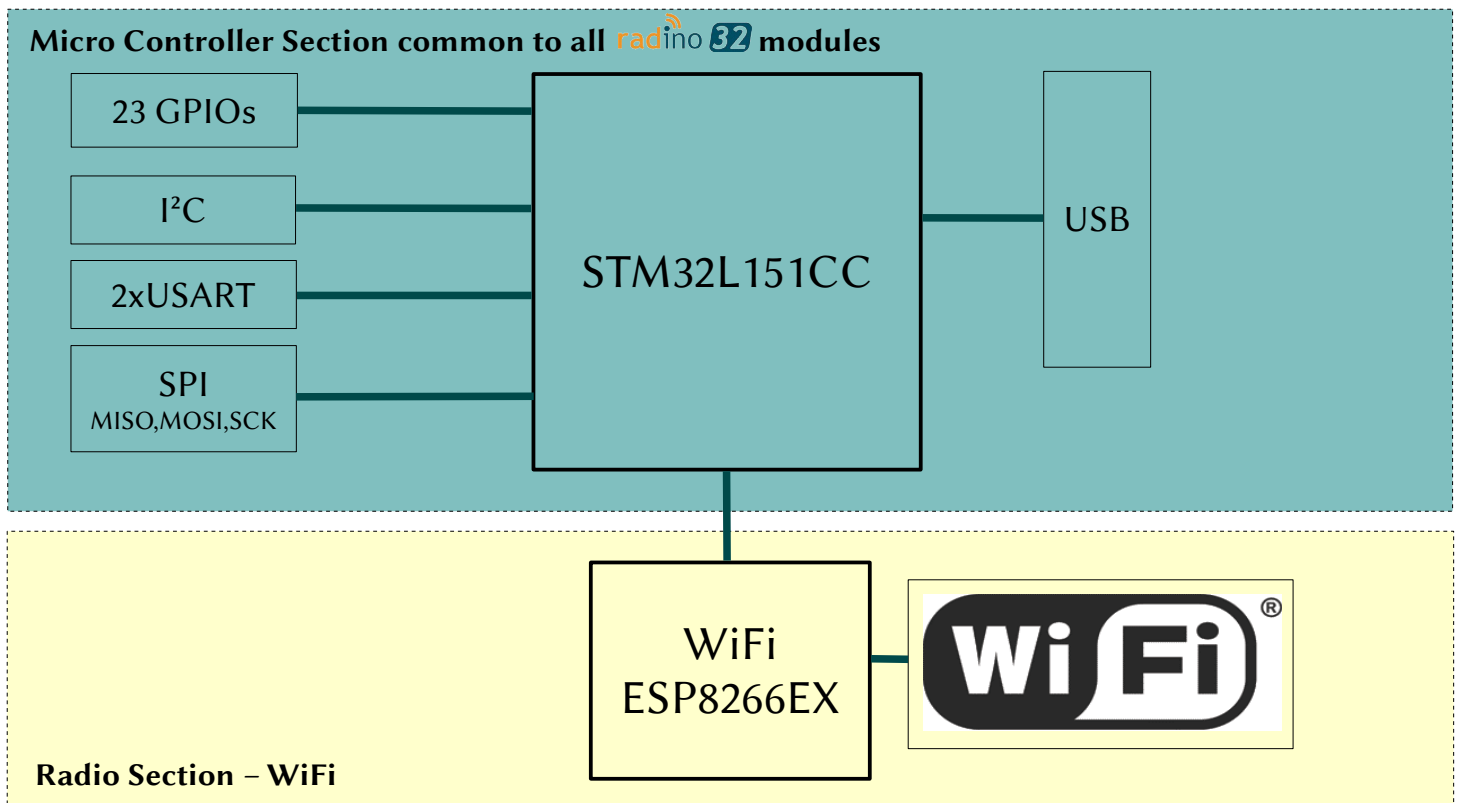
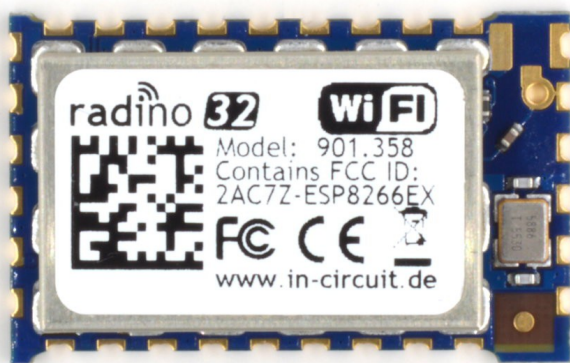


For more information visit:
<http://www.in-circuit.de/>
<http://www.radino.cc/>

Overview

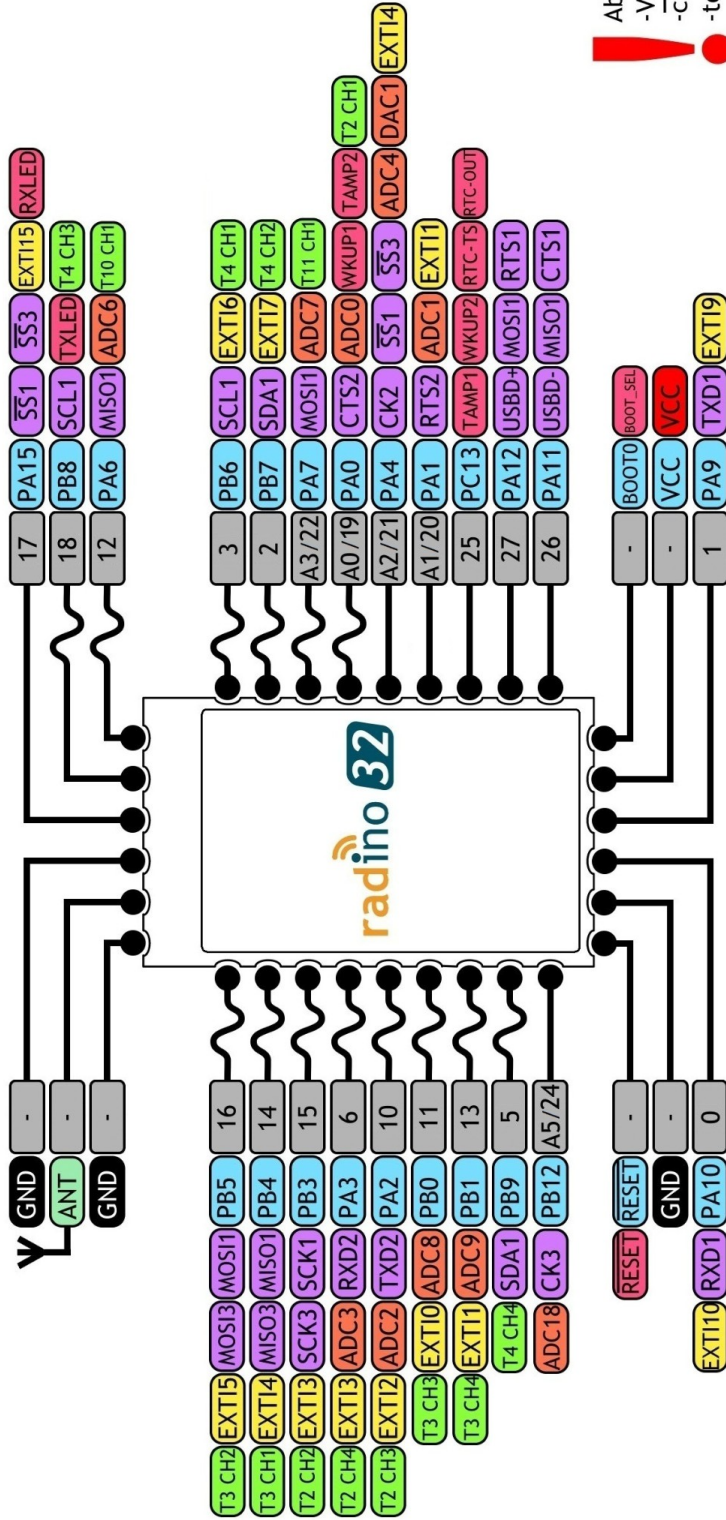
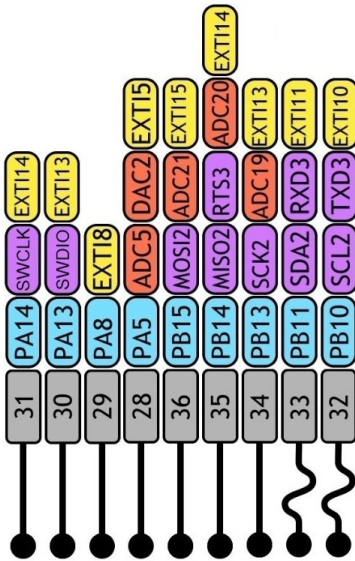
The In-Circuit radino 32 WiFi combines an STM32L151 with the ESP8266EX SoC WiFi. Despite its small form factor, the radino 32 WiFi offers great connectivity. Many GPIOs and interfaces (USB, I²C, SPI, 2xUSART) of the STM32L151 can be connected to external circuitry. This makes it the perfect core for any WiFi project.

With our Arduino Library for radino 32 WiFi becomes fully Arduino-compatible, which enables easy programming, using the Arduino IDE (<http://www.arduino.cc/>).



radino 32 Pinout

Connected to internal radio section:



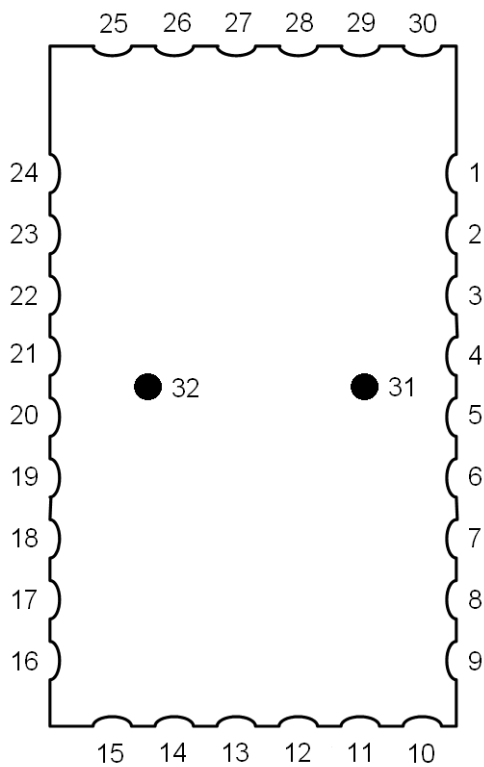
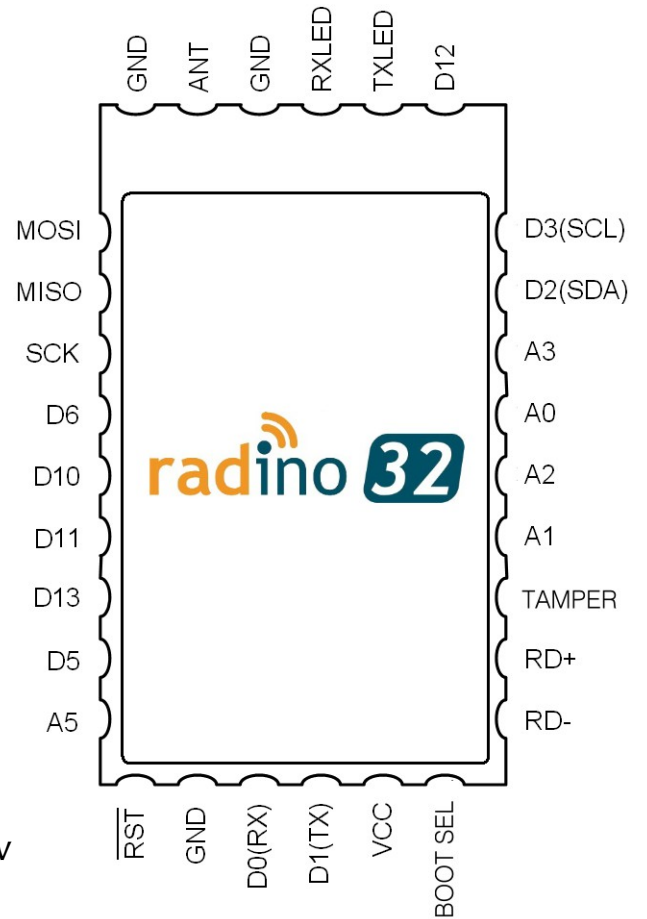
- Power
- GND
- Arduino Pin
- STM Port
- Timer Channel
- Serial Pin
- Analog Pin
- Interrupt Pin
- Control Pin
- Antenna
- PWM Pin

! Absolute max. ratings:
 -VCC: max. 3.6V
 -current per Pin max. 20mA
 -total I/O current max. 60mA

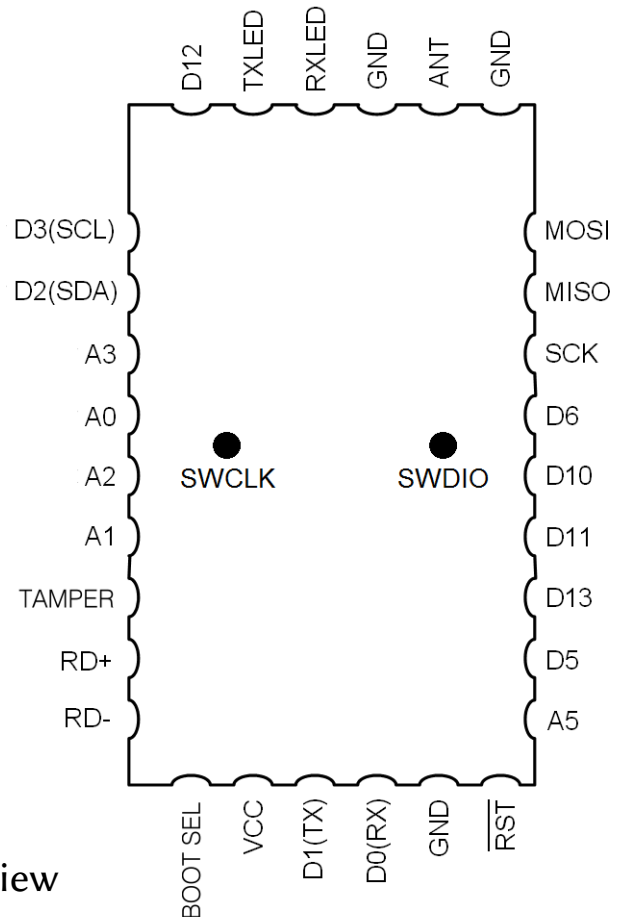
Pinout and Terminal Description



Top View



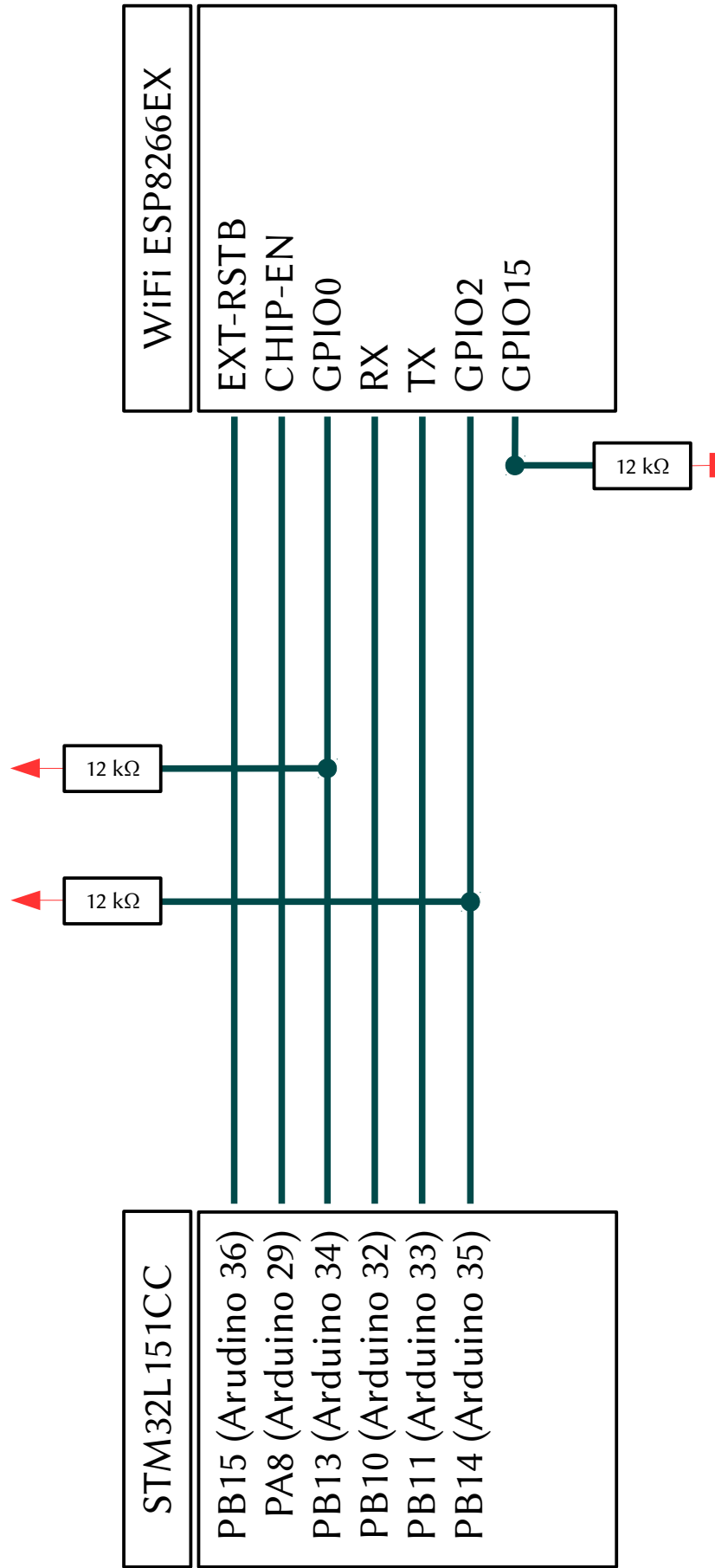
Bottom View



| radino Pin No. | Name | Arduino Pin No. | STM32L151 CC Port | Description / Function (bold = main function) |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | MOSI | 16 | PB5 | SPI1-MOSI SPI3-MOSI; I2C1-SMBA; PWM; TIM3-CH2; EXTI5; GPIO |
| 2 | MISO | 14 | PB4 | SPI1-MISO SPI3-MISO; PWM; TIM3-CH1; EXTI4(shared with P20); GPIO |
| 3 | SCK | 15 | PB3 | SPI1-SCK SPI3-SCK; PWM; TIM2-CH2; EXTI3 (shared with P4); GPIO |
| 4 | D6 | 6 | PA3 | GPIO; USART2-RX PWM; TIM2-CH4; ADC3; OPAMP1-VOUT; EXTI3 (shared with P3) |
| 5 | D10 | 10 | PA2 | GPIO; USART2-TX; PWM; TIM2-CH3; ADC2; OPAMP1-VINM; EXTI2 |
| 6 | D11 | 11 | PB0 | GPIO; PWM; TIM3-CH3; ADC8; OAMP2-VOUT; EXTI0 |
| 7 | D13 | 13 | PB1 | GPIO; PWM; TIM3-CH4; ADC9; EXTI1 (shared with P19) |
| 8 | D5 | 5 | PB9 | GPIO; I2C-SDA; PWM; TIM4-CH4; |
| 9 | A5 | A5 24 | PB12 | ADC18; USART3-CK; SPI2-NSS; GPIO; |
| 10 | Reset | - | NRST | Reset of STM32L151CC |
| 11 | GND | - | VSS | Ground |
| 12 | D0(RX) | 0 | PA10 | USART1-RX ; EXTI10; GPIO |
| 13 | D1(TX) | 1 | PA9 | USART1-TX ; EXTI9; GPIO |
| 14 | V _{CC} | - | VCC | Power supply |
| 15 | BOOT_SELECT | - | BOOT0 | Boot Select |
| 16 | RD- | 26 | PA11 | USB-D- ; USART1-CTS; SPI1-MISO; GPIO |
| 17 | RD+ | 27 | PA12 | USB-D+ ; USART1-RTS; SPI1-MOSI; GPIO |
| 18 | TAMPER | 25 | PC13-WKUP2 | RTC-TAMP1; WKUP2; RTC-TS; RTC-OUT; GPIO |
| 19 | A1 | A1 20 | PA1 | ADC1; USART2-RTS; OAMP1-VINP; EXTI1(shared with P7); GPIO |
| 20 | A2 | A2 21 | PA4 | ADC4; DAC1; USART2-CK; SPI1-NSS; SPI3-NSS; EXTI4(shared with P4); GPIO |
| 21 | A0 | A0 19 | PA0-WKUP1 | ADC0; USART2-CTS; WKUP1; RTC-TAMP2; PWM; TIM2-CH1; GPIO |
| 22 | A3 | A3 22 | PA7 | ADC7; SPI1-MOSI; PWM; TIM11-CH1; OPAMP2-VINM; GPIO |
| 23 | D2(SDA) | 2 | PB7 | I2C1-SDA ; USART1-RX; PWM; TIM4-CH2; EXTI7; GPIO |
| 24 | D3(SCL) | 3 | PB6 | I2C1-SCL ; USART1-TX; PWM; TIM4-CH1; EXTI6; GPIO |
| 25 | D12 | 12 | PA6 | GPIO; SPI1-MISO; PWM; TIM10-CH1; OPAMP2-VINP; ADC6 |

| radino Pin No | Name | Arduino Pin No. | STM32L151 CC Port | Description / Function (bold = main function) |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 26 | TXLED | 18 | PB8 | TXLED ; I2C1-SCL; PWM; TIM4-CH3; GPIO |
| 27 | RXLED | 17 | PA15 | RXLED ; SPI1-NSS; SPI3-NSS; EXTI15; GPIO |
| 28 | GND | - | VSS | Ground |
| 29 | ANTENNA | - | - | Antenna pin |
| 30 | GND | - | VSS | Ground |
| 31 | SWDIO | 30 | PA13 | SWDIO of STM32L151CC (pad on bottom) |
| 32 | SWCLK | 31 | PA14 | SWCLK of STM32L151CC (pad on bottom) |
| - | RF_EN | 29 | PA8 | connected to internal radio section Signal: $\overline{\text{CHIP-EN}}$ |
| - | RF_GPIO0 | 34 | PB13 | connected to internal radio section Signal: $\overline{\text{GPIO0}}$ |
| - | RF_GPIO2 | 35 | PB14 | connected to internal radio section Signal: $\overline{\text{GPIO2}}$ |
| - | RF_RST | 36 | PB15 | connected to internal radio section Signal: $\overline{\text{Reset}}$ |
| - | RF_URXD | 33 | PB11 | connected to internal radio section Signal: RF_RXD |
| - | RF_UTXD | 32 | PB10 | connected to internal radio section Signal: RF_TXD |

Detailed Interconnection diagram



Electrical Characteristics

Absolut Maximum Ratings

Note: These are absolute maximum ratings beyond which the module can be permanently damaged. These are not maximum operating conditions.

| Rating | Min | Max | Unit |
|---------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Storage Temperature | -20 | 100 | °C |
| V_{CC} | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Current per IO | | 20 | mA |
| Total Current by sum of all IOs | | 60 | mA |

Recommended Operating Conditions

Environmental conditions

| Rating | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| Operating Temperature | -20 | | 85 | °C |
| V_{CC} | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| V_{CC} (single use of STM32L1; ESP8266EX not working below 2.7V) | 1.8 | | 3.6 | V |

DC Characteristics

$T_A = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C , $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$ to 3.6V (unless otherwise noted)

| Symbol | Rating | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-----------|---|-------------|------|----------------|------|
| V_{BS} | BOOT_SELECT Voltage | 0 | | 5.5 | V |
| V_{IL} | Input Low Voltage, | -0.3 | | $0.2V_{CC}$ | V |
| V_{IH1} | Input High Voltage, Pins: P4, P6, P7, P20 | $0.9V_{CC}$ | | $V_{CC} + 0.3$ | V |
| V_{IH2} | Input High Voltage, all other Pins | $0.9V_{CC}$ | | 5.25 | V |
| V_{OL} | Output Low Voltage | | | 0.5 | V |
| V_{OH} | Output High Voltage | $0.9V_{CC}$ | | | V |

Current consumption parameters

STMicroelectronics STM32L151CC

DC Current per I/O Pin: 25 mA
 DC Current over all I/O Pins: 60 mA

Operation conditions: $V_{CC}=3.3V$, $T_A=25^{\circ}C$

The STMicroelectronics STM32L151CC at radino32 works with HSE = 24 MHz.

At running mode: up to 10 mA
 At stop mode: down to 1.5 μA

For details view manufacturers datasheet.

Espressif ESP8266EX

Operation conditions: $V_{CC}=3.3V$, $T=25^{\circ}C$.

All the transmitter's measurements are based on 90% duty cycle, continuous transmit mode.

| Parameter | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|---|-----|------|-----|---------|
| Tx802.11b, CCK 11Mbps, P OUT=+17dBm | --- | 170 | --- | mA |
| Tx 802.11g, OFDM 54Mbps, P OUT =+15dBm | --- | 140 | --- | mA |
| Tx 802.11g, OFDM 54Mbps, P OUT =+15dBm | --- | 120 | --- | mA |
| Rx 802.11b, 1024 bytes packet length , -80dBm | --- | 50 | --- | mA |
| Rx 802.11g, 1024 bytes packet length, -70dBm | --- | 56 | --- | mA |
| Rx 802.11n, 1024 bytes packet length, -65dBm | --- | 56 | --- | mA |
| Modem-Sleep ^① | --- | 15 | --- | mA |
| Light-Sleep ^② | --- | 0.9 | --- | mA |
| Deep-Sleep ^③ | --- | 10 | --- | μA |
| Power Off | --- | 0.5 | --- | μA |

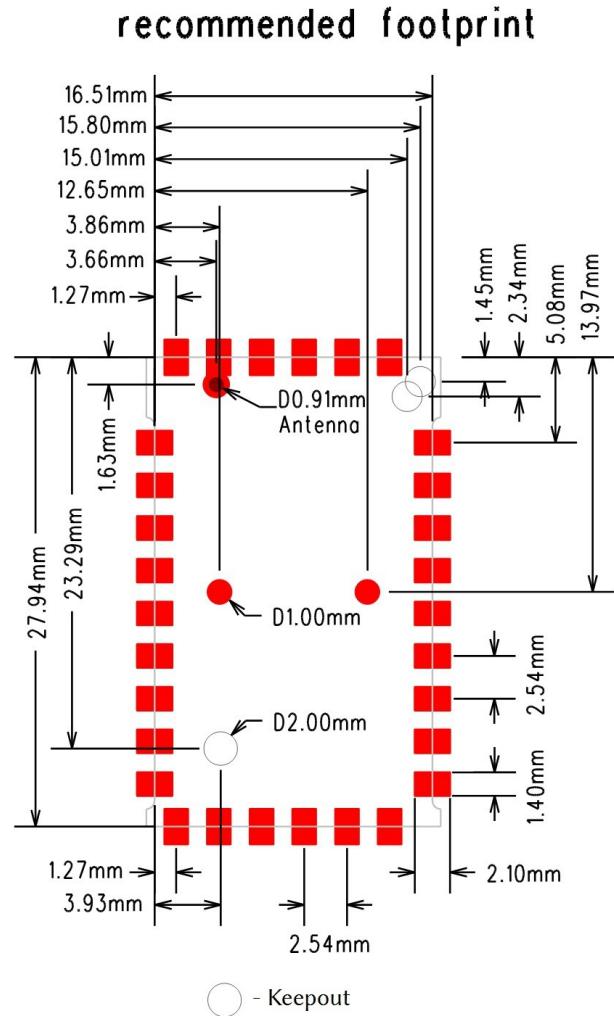
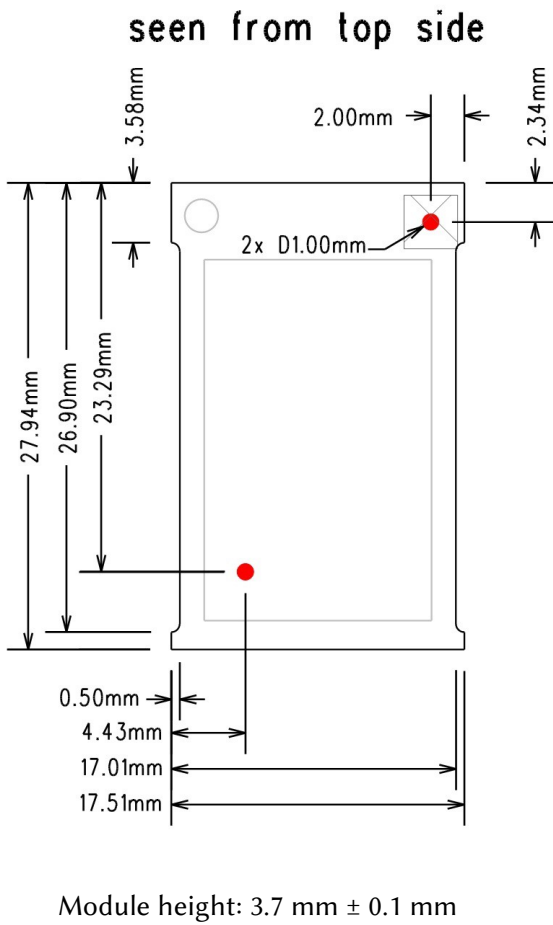
①: Modem-Sleep requires the CPU to be working, as in PWM or I2S applications. According to 802.11 standards (like U-APSD), it saves power to shut down the WiFi Modem circuit while maintaining a WiFi connection with no data transmission. E.g. in DTIM3, to maintain a sleep 300ms-wake 3ms cycle to receive AP's Beacon packages, the current is about 15mA.

②: During Light-Sleep, the CPU may be suspended in applications like WiFi switch. Without data transmission, the WiFi Modem circuit can be turned off and CPU suspended to save power according to the 802.11 standard (U-APSD). E.g. in DTIM3, to maintain a sleep 300ms-wake 3ms cycle to receive AP's Beacon packages, the current is about 0.9mA.

③: Deep-Sleep does not require WiFi connection to be maintained. For application with long time lags between data transmission, e.g. a temperature sensor that checks the temperature every 100s, sleep 300s and waking up to connect to the AP (taking about 0.3~1s), the overall average current is less than 1mA.

Values from manufacturers datasheet.

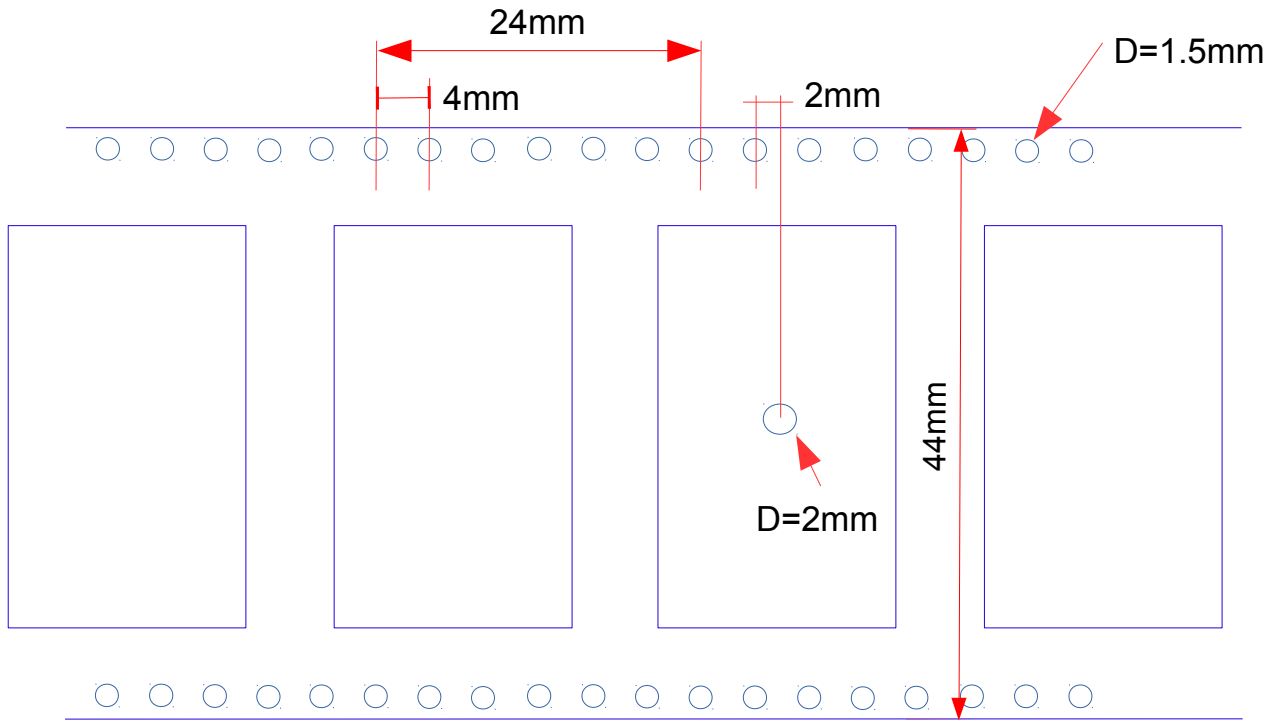
Package Dimensions and recommended PCB Footprint



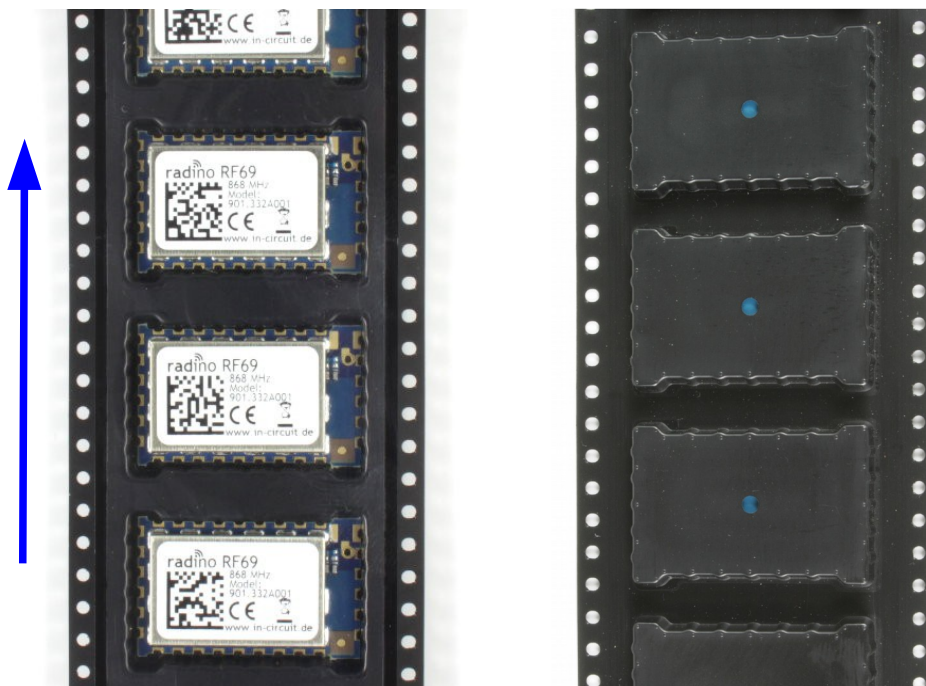
Packaging: tape & reel specification

All radino modules come in a tape & reel package suitable for pick and place machines. Small quantities are delivered as cut-tape. There are 2 kinds of reels available with 100pcs and 500pcs per reel (see section ordering information)
 Except the number of modules, all parameters are same to both reel sizes:

- 13" reel size
- 44mm tape width
- tape pocket dimensions 29mm x 19mm x 4mm
- module spacing 24mm
- 2mm hole in the middle of the module body
- 1.5mm tape holes for transport



Transport direction
 (Antenna connector
 to the right)

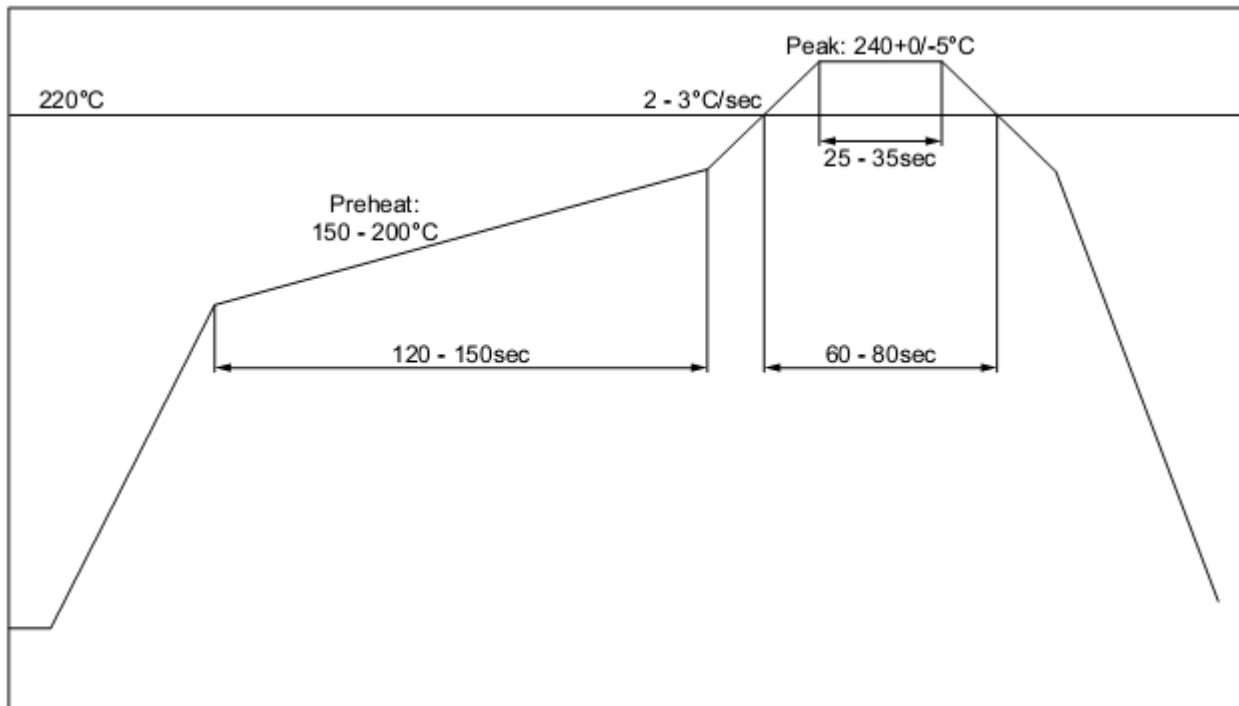


Reflow temperature profile

The single most critical stage in the automated assembly process is the reflow stage. The reflow profile shall not exceed the following maximum ratings:

- heating gradients <math>< 3^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{sec}</math>
- peak zone temperature of the module <math>< 245^{\circ}\text{C}</math>
- time in peak zone <math>< 40\text{ sec.}</math>
- time above 220°C <math>< 80\text{ sec.}</math>

Excessive temperatures, transport times and shocks during the reflow process **MUST** not be applied to the module.



Recommended reflow temperature profile

Washability

The radino modules are wash-resistant, but are not sealed. In-Circuit recommends manufacturing without washing. If washing is needed make sure that a drying time is provided to the modules before applying electrical power. The drying time should be sufficient to allow any moisture that may have migrated into the module to evaporate, thus eliminating the potential for shorting damage during power-up or testing.

If the wash contains contaminants, the performance may be adversely affected, even after drying.

Ordering Information

| Part | Ordering Code | MOQ | Package |
|---------------|---------------|-----|-------------------------|
| radino32 WiFi | 901.358 | 1 | Cut Tape, Reels 100/500 |

All radino modules are available online: <http://www.radino.cc/>

Certifications



European R&TTE Directive Statements

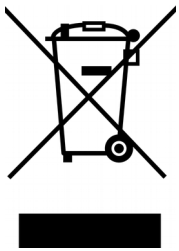
The radino32 WiFi module has been tested and found to comply with Annex IV of the R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC and is subject of a notified body opinion. The module has been approved for Antennas with gains of 2 dBi or less.



Federal Communication Commission Certification Statements

In order to retain compliance with the FCC certification requirements, the following conditions must be met:

1. Modules must be installed by original equipment manufacturers (OEM) only.
2. The module must only be operated with antennas at a gain of 2 dBi max.
3. The OEM must place a clearly visible text label on the outside of the end-product containing the text "Contains FCC ID: 2AC7Z-ESP8266EX"



RoHS / WEEE compliant

WEEE-Reg.-Nr. DE 17225017

Revision history:

| Version | Date | Changes | Editor |
|---------|------------|----------------------------|--------|
| A | 2015/04/09 | | Klause |
| | 2017/01/23 | Major Update | Grünig |
| | 2017/06/02 | Update current consumption | Grünig |