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iTAG Module
Operating Manual

Background.

The iTAG is 2.4GHz bi-directional radio transceiver that is integrated with a GPS receiver, motion detecting sensor, and non-volatile flash memory for data storage. A User may configure the device to operate as a Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) for tracking shipping containers in a worldwide supply chain using the Marine Asset Tag Tracking System (MATTS) communication protocol. An iTAG module utilizes a low power, wireless, radio operating in the 2.4 GHz band as its primary mode of communication. The wireless radio operates in compliance with IEEE Standard 802.15.4-2006. The iTAG GPS receiver is User configurable to periodically determine the iTAG's global location using data from the USAF GPS constellation. The module may operate as stand alone device or may be used as a radio and GPS receiver for communication devices that are apart of large systems or security devices.

The User interface for the module is via a twenty (20) pin connector on the bottom of the module.

iTAG Module

Integrated iTAG
With Enclosure

iTAG Reader utilizing an
Internal iTAG Module

Figure 1 iTAG Devices

iTAG Radio Operation.

The iTAG is controlled via a serial port interface for initial configuration and checkout. All commands for controlling the radio are identified in the iTAG Command List. Once a User as completed the initial iTAG configuration, complete control and operation of the iTAG can be accomplished through the radio link interface using the same commands available in the iTAG Command List.

The radio in the iTAG is nominally operated in a power saving mode with the receiver periodically enabled and "listening" for commands or data requests. A key element to the power saving mode is the principle of "tag-talks-last". In this mode, battery power is conserved by only responding to messages that are sent directly to the specific iTAG MAC address or mutual broadcast address. For a majority of iTAG operation, the iTAG is in a deep power saving mode (~98% of the time). The iTAG will only transmit when it receives a properly encrypted message during its receiver active period. The encrypted message directed to the iTAG may include information about which channel the iTAG should use for further transmissions. Once, the communication parameters are exchanged, there will typically be a period a several seconds of active radio transmission as the iTAG relays data. The data transmitted may either be security data destined for government servers, and/or commercial data destined for the end customer. This data may originate from internal flash storage or it may be received and relayed from another compatible device.

Other Components.

In addition to the wireless radio, several other electronic devices are used by the iTAG.

1. The low-power GPS receiver is powered periodically to receive GPS signals. The GPS receiver is typically powered for less than one minute per hour; however the frequency of GPS fixes is highly configurable to accommodate a variety of requirements and may vary based on other inputs.
2. A low-power MEMS accelerometer is used to detect motion. Using a patent pending process, the iTAG utilize the motion detection sensor to establish if a new GPS fix is required.
3. Analog signals may be monitored to detect security related information (e.g. temperature, enclosure breach, installation security etc.)
4. Two RS-232 serial UARTs are available for the User to communicate data to the module from secondary systems to transmit data via the radio transceiver.

Functional Block Diagram.

The iTAG module integrates a GPS receiver, a 2.4Ghz radio, and a low power microprocessor . The iTAG module also includes a software User interface that provides commands for controlling the radio functions, sending data, retrieving GPS location , and uploading stored data.

Note: Please refer to the ***iTAG Command List*** for a complete list of operating commands that control the iTAG module.

The iTAG module is equipped with an integrated trace antenna rated at 3.0 dBi. Most embedded mobile applications will utilize the integral antenna provided with the iTAG module.

Optionally, a micro coax connector may be utilized to connect external antenna to the iTAG module. iControl can provide iTAG modules with external antenna connectors that are certified and licensed for external antenna operations.

NOTE: Users may not modify the antenna or it's connection in anyway or risk violating radio law.

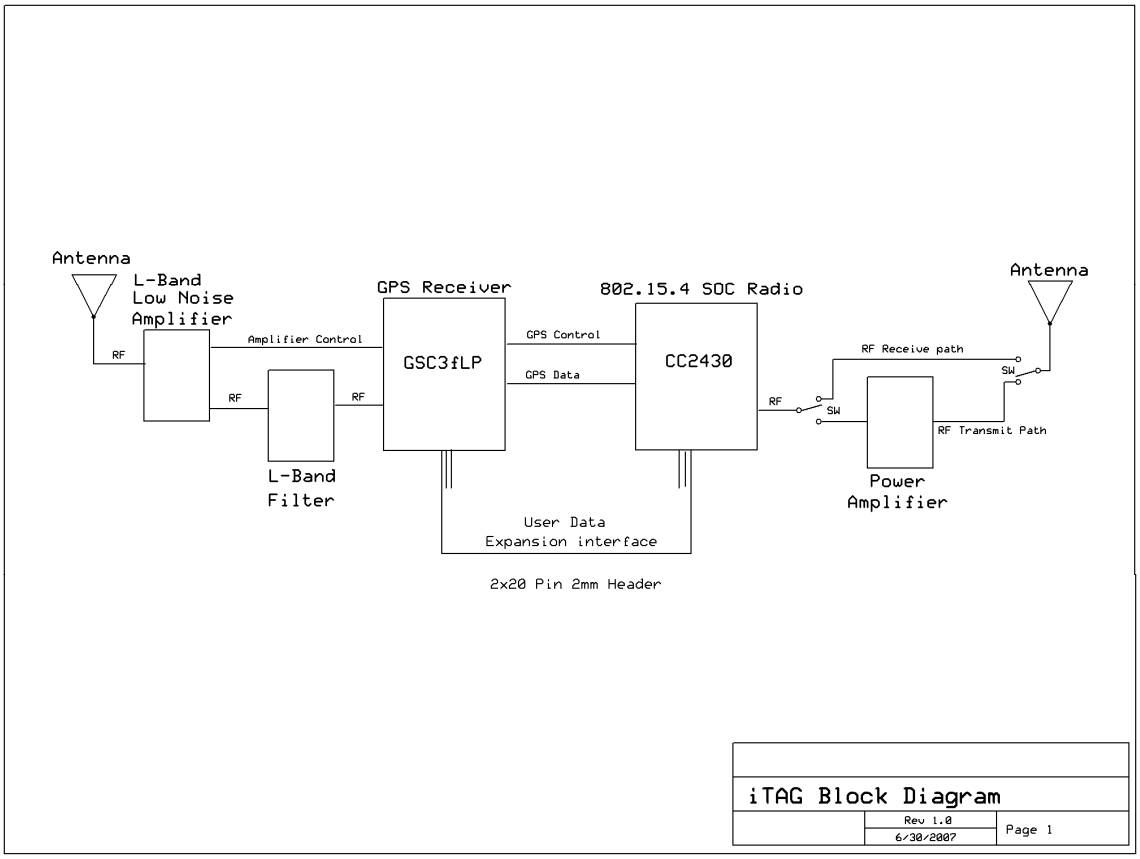

Figure 2 iTAG Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Under no circumstances must the absolute maximum ratings giving in this table be violated. Stress exceeding one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device.

Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Condition
Supply Voltage	-0.3	6.0	V	All supply pins must have same voltage
Voltage on any digital pin	-0.3	3.6	V	
Input RF level		10	dBm	
Storage temperature range	-50	150	C	
Operating ambient temperature	-40	85	C	

Figure 3 Maximum Ratings

Caution! *ESD sensitive device. Precaution should be used when handling the device in order to prevent permanent damage.*

General Characteristics.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition/Note
Wake-Up and Timing					
Power mode 1 → power mode 0		2		µs	Digital regulator on, High Speed RCOSC and crystal oscillator off. Start-up of High Speed RCOSC.
Power mode 2 or 3 → power mode 0		54		µs	Digital regulator off, High Speed RCOSC and crystal oscillator off. Start-up of regulator and High Speed RCOSC.
Active → RX 32MHz XOSC initially OFF. Voltage regulator initially OFF		450		µs	Time from enabling radio part in power mode 0, until RX starts. Includes start-up of voltage regulator and crystal oscillator. Crystal ESR=16Ω.
Active → TX 32MHz XOSC initially OFF. Voltage regulator initially OFF		525		µs	Time from enabling radio part in power mode 0, until TX starts. Includes start-up of voltage regulator and crystal oscillator. Crystal ESR=16Ω.
Active → RX Voltage regulator initially OFF		250		µs	Time from enabling radio part in power mode 0, until RX starts. Includes start-up of voltage regulator.
Active → TX Voltage regulator initially OFF		320		µs	Time from enabling radio part in power mode 0, until TX starts. Includes start-up of voltage regulator.
Active → RX or TX			192	µs	Radio part already enabled. Time until RX or TX starts.
RX/TX turnaround			192	µs	
Radio part					
RF Frequency Range	2400		2483.5	MHz	Programmable in 1 MHz steps, 5 MHz steps for compliance with [1]
Radio bit rate		250		kbps	As defined by [1]
Radio chip rate		2.0		MChip/s	As defined by [1]

iTAG Radio Specification (Transmit).

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition / Note
Overall					
RF Frequency Range	2400		2483.5	MHz	Programmable in 1 MHz steps, 5 MHz steps for compliance with [1]
Transmit Section					
Transmit bit rate	250		250	kbps	As defined by [1]
Transmit chip rate	2000		2000	kChips/s	As defined by [1]
Nominal output power	7	10		dBm	Delivered to a single ended 50 Ω load through a balun. [1] requires minimum –3 dBm
Programmable output power range		0		dB	Output power is not user programmable
Harmonics 2nd harmonic 3rd harmonic		 -37 -51		 dBm dBm	At max output power delivered to a single ended 50 Ω load through a balun. See page 53.
Spurious emission 30 - 1000 MHz 1– 12.75 GHz 1.8 – 1.9 GHz 5.15 – 5.3 GHz			 -36 -30 -47 -47	 dBm dBm dBm dBm	Maximum output power. Complies with EN 300 328, EN 300 440, CFR47 Part 15 and ARIB STD-T-66
Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)			20	%	Measured as defined by [1] [1] requires max. 35 %
Optimum load impedance **Receive Section**		115 + j160		Ω	Differential impedance as seen from the RF-port (RF_P and RF_N) towards the antenna. For matching details see the Input / Output Matching section on page 53.
Receiver Sensitivity	-90	-94		dBm	PER = 1%, as specified by [1] Measured in 50 Ω single endedly through a balun. [1] requires –85 dBm

iTAG Radio Specification (Receive).

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition / Note
Saturation (maximum input level)	0	10		dBm	PER = 1%, as specified by [1] Measured in 50 Ω single endedly through a balun. [1] requires –20 dBm
Adjacent channel rejection + 5 MHz channel spacing		46		dB	Wanted signal @ -82 dBm, adjacent modulated channel at +5 MHz, PER = 1 %, as specified by [1]. [1] requires 0 dB
Adjacent channel rejection - 5 MHz channel spacing		39		dB	Wanted signal @ -82 dBm, adjacent modulated channel at -5 MHz, PER = 1 %, as specified by [1]. [1] requires 0 dB
Alternate channel rejection + 10 MHz channel spacing		58		dB	Wanted signal @ -82 dBm, adjacent modulated channel at +10 MHz, PER = 1 %, as specified by [1] [1] requires 30 dB
Alternate channel rejection - 10 MHz channel spacing		55		dB	Wanted signal @ -82 dBm, adjacent modulated channel at -10 MHz, PER = 1 %, as specified by [1] [1] requires 30 dB
Channel rejection ≥ + 15 MHz ≤ - 15 MHz	39			dB	Wanted signal @ -82 dBm. Undesired signal is a 802.15.4 modulated channel, stepped through all channels from 2405 to 2480 MHz. Signal level for PER = 1%.
Blocking / Desensitisation +/- 5 MHz from channel centre +/- 10 MHz from channel centre +/- 20 MHz from channel centre +/- 50 MHz from channel centre		 -24 -24 -24 -23	 -50 -45 -40 -30	 dBm dBm dBm dBm	Wanted signal 3 dB above the sensitivity level, CW jammer, PER = 1%. Maximum values according to EN 300 440 class 2.
Spurious emission 30 – 1000 MHz 1 – 12.75 GHz			 −57 −47	 dBm dBm	Complies with EN 300 328, EN 300 440 class 2, CFR47, Part 15 and ARIB STD-T-66
Frequency error tolerance	-300		300	kHz	Difference between centre frequency of the received RF signal and local oscillator frequency [1] requires 200 kHz
Symbol rate error tolerance			120	ppm	Difference between incoming symbol rate and the internally generated symbol rate [1] requires 80 ppm

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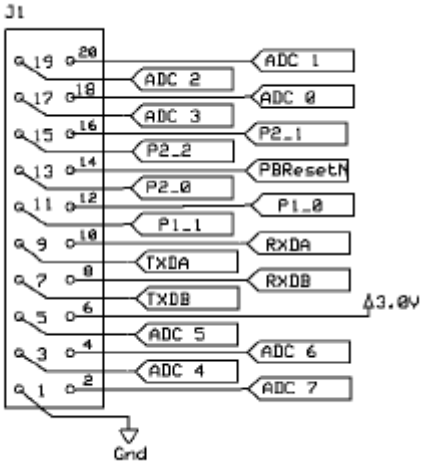
OEM Installation Instruction:

An OEM integrator utilizes the 2x10 x2mm pin header connector on the bottom of the iCHIME. To apply power, utilize serial data, and connect to analog interfaces, the OEM must provide a 2x10 x 2mm pin socket on their integrating electronics.

Interface Specification.

The interface diagram noted below is for the mating connector on the User's electronics. All interfaces to the radio are buffered to prevent User interface electronics from interfering with the operation of the radio.

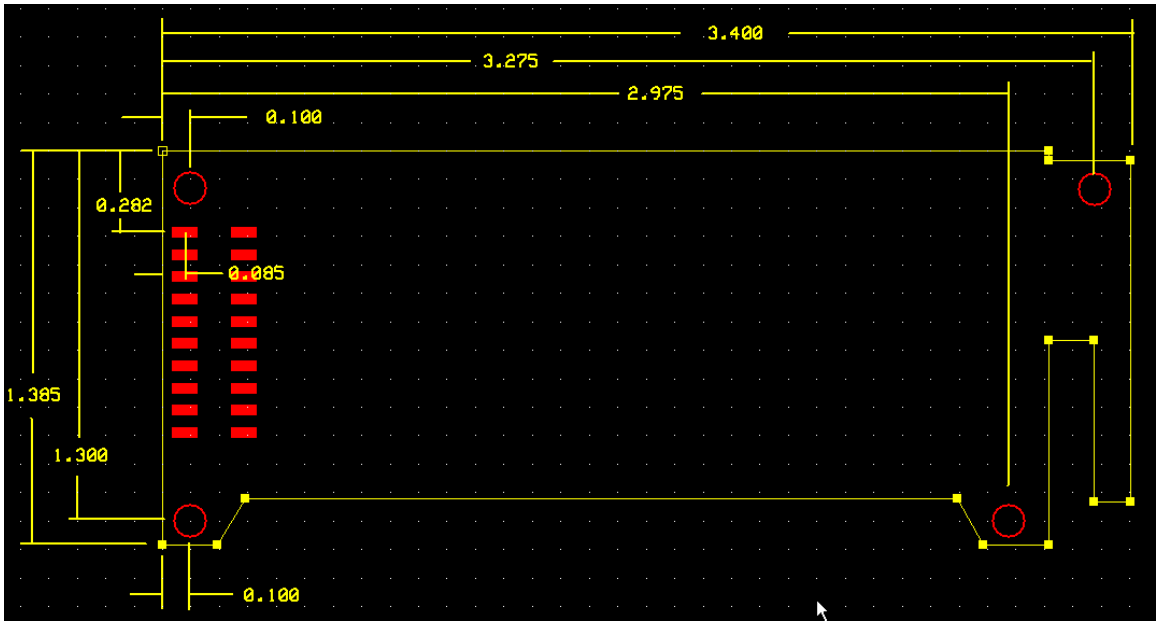
(Top View) Users Mating Connector for iTAG Module



PIN	Name	Type	Description
1	GND	PWR	Ground
2	Analog 7	I	Analog Channel 7 (0-3.3 V input)
3	Analog 4	I	Analog Channel 4 (0-3.3 V input)
4	Analog 6	I	Analog Channel 6 (0-3.3 V input)
5	Analog 5	I	Analog Channel 5 (0-3.3 V input)
6	VIN	PWR	3.3-6.0 V input
7	TXDB	Output	Serial Port B transmit output (0-3.3V)
8	RXDB	Input	Serial Port B receive input (0-3.3V)
9	TXDA	Output	Serial Port A transmit output (0-3.3V)
10	RXDA	Input	Serial Port A receive input (0-3.3V)
11	P1_1	I/O	General Purpose I/O (0-3.3 V input)
12	P1_0	I/O	General Purpose I/O (0-3.3 V input)
13	P2_0	I/O	General Purpose I/O (0-3.3 V input)
14	PBReset	Input	Reset Pin, Active low, if not used keep float
15	P2_2	I/O	General Purpose I/O (0-3.3 V input)
16	P2_1	I/O	General Purpose I/O (0-3.3 V input)
17	Analog 3	I	Analog Channel 3 (0-3.3 V input)
18	Analog 0	I	Analog Channel 0 (0-3.3 V input)
19	Analog 2	I	Analog Channel 2 (0-3.3 V input)
20	Analog 1	I	Analog Channel 2 (0-3.3 V input)

Module Mechanical Specification.

The iTAG module is manufactured on a 0.062" thick FR4 PCB substrate. There are four 0.10" diameter mounting holes which may be used to secure the module in an enclosure or to a host motherboard. All radio components are integrated under a mechanically secure, tamperproof RF shield. The GPS antenna for the iTAG module is a ceramic patch antenna that is located on the top of the module. For normal GPS operations, the module should be oriented so that the GPS patch antenna is pointed skyward.



iTAG Module Mechanical Dimensions (in inches)

Module Unique Address Identification.

Each iTAG module is assigned a unique 8 byte MAC address by iControl Incorporated. The MAC address is used for radio network address identification. The MAC address can not be modified by the User and is located in protected flash memory. Figure 5 depicts the communication protocol between iControl iTAG and the iGATE reader. The communication protocol utilizes a unique 8 byte MAC address defined by the IEEE 802.15.4 standard.

In Figure 5,

The iTAG address is (0x0035A923000000002).

The iGATE address is (0x0035A9230A010203)

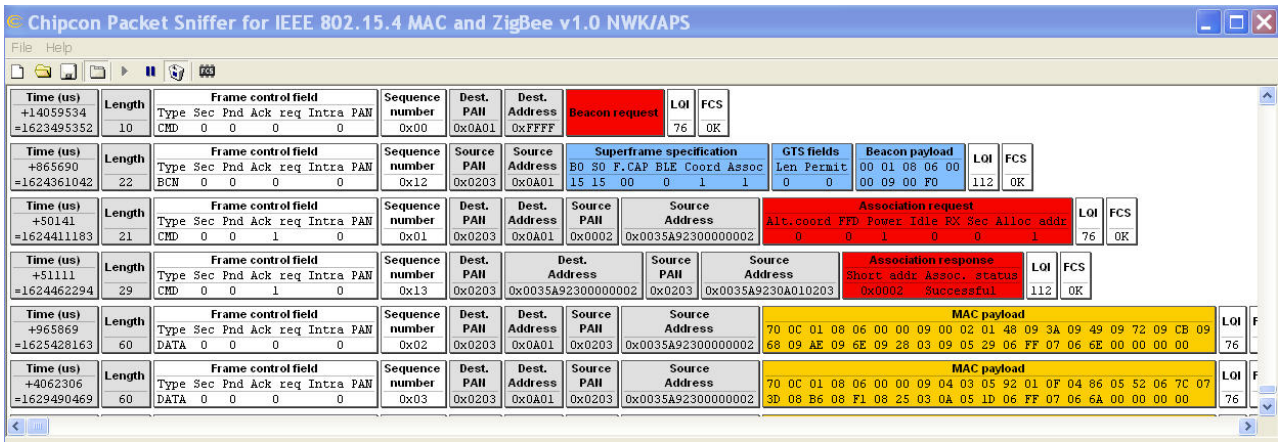


Figure 10

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FCC Compliance:

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

Troubleshooting:

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

1. Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
2. Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
3. Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
4. Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician.

Conditions:

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
1. This device may not cause harmful interference
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Markings:

To satisfy FCC exterior labeling requirements the following text must be placed on the exterior of the product.

Contains Module FCC ID: **FCC ID: W2E-ITAGV16**

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FCC Warnings:

Modifications: Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment under FCC Rules.

Radio Frequency Exposure:

Notes:

1) For mobile or fixed location transmitters the minimum separation distance is 20cm, even if calculators indicate the MPE distance is less.

2) This equipment has been evaluated in accordance with the FCC bulletin 56 "Hazards of radio frequency and electromagnetic fields" and bulletin 65 " Human exposure to radio frequency and electromagnetic fields.

3) Safe operation in an uncontrolled environment will result if the following distances from the device are maintained as a minimum.