XBee™/XBee-PRO™ OEM RF Modules

Product Manual v1.x7C BETA
For OEM RF Module Part Numbers: XB24-...-001, XB24-...-002
XBP24-...-001, XBP24-...-002

ZigBee™/IEEE® 802.15.4 OEM RF Modules by MaxStream, Inc.

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1. XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules

XBee and XBee-PRO Modules were engineered to meet ZigBee/IEEE 802.15.4 standards and support the unique needs of low-cost, low-power wireless sensor networks. The modules require minimal power and provide reliable delivery of critical data between devices.

The modules operate within the ISM 2.4 GHz frequency band and are pin-for-pin compatible with each other.

1.1. Key Features

High Performance, Low Cost

XBee

- Indoor/Urban: up to 100' (30 m)
- Outdoor line-of-sight: up to 300' (100 m)
- Transmit Power: 1 mW (0 dBm)
- Receiver Sensitivity: -92 dBm

XBee-PRO

- Indoor/Urban: up to 300' (100 m)
- Outdoor line-of-sight: up to 1 mile (1500 m)
- Transmit Power: 100 mW (20 dBm) EIRP
- Receiver Sensitivity: -100 dBm

RF Data Rate: 250,000 bps

Advanced Networking & Security

Retries and Acknowledgements

DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum)

Each direct sequence channels has over 65,000 unique network addresses available

Point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and peer-to-peer topologies supported

128-bit Encryption (downloadable firmware version coming soon)

Self-routing/Self-healing mesh networking (downloadable firmware version coming soon)

Low Power

XBee

- TX Current: 45 mA (@3.3 V)
- RX Current: 50 mA (@3.3 V)
- Power-down Current: < 10 µA

XBee-PRO

- TX Current: 270 mA (@3.3 V)
- RX Current: 55 mA (@3.3 V)
- Power-down Current: < 10 µA

Easy-to-Use

No configuration necessary for out-of box RF communications

Free X-CTU Software (Testing and configuration software)

AT and API Command Modes for configuring module parameters

Small form factor

Network compatible with other ZigBee/802.15.4 devices

Free & Unlimited Technical Support

1.1.1. Worldwide Acceptance

FCC Approval (USA) Refer to Appendix A [p48] for FCC Requirements. Systems that include XBee/XBee-PRO Modules inherit MaxStream's Certifications.

ISM (Industrial, Scientific & Medical) 2.4 GHz frequency band

Manufactured under **ISO 9001:2000** registered standards

XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules are optimized for use in **US**, **Canada**, **Australia, Israel and Europe** (contact MaxStream for complete list of approvals).

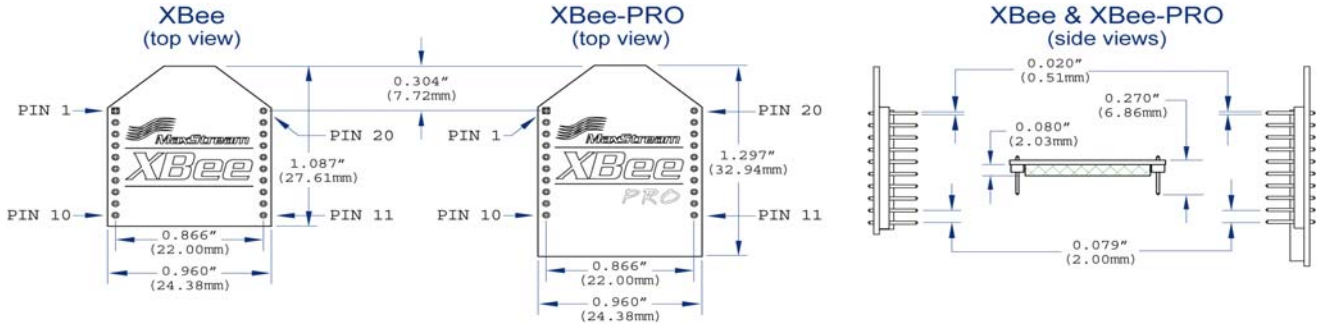
1.2. Specifications

Table 1-01. Specifications of the XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules

Specification	XBee	XBee-Pro
Performance		
Indoor/Urban Range	up to 100 ft. (30 m)	Up to 300' (100 m)
Outdoor RF line-of-sight Range	up to 300 ft. (100 m)	Up to 1 mile (1500 m)
Transmit Power Output	1mW (0 dBm)	60 mW (18 dBm) conducted, 100 mW (20 dBm) EIRP
RF Data Rate	250,000 bps	250,000 bps
Interface Data Rate (software selectable)	1200 - 115200 bps (non-standard baud rates also supported)	1200 - 115200 bps (non-standard baud rates also supported)
Receiver Sensitivity	-92 dBm (1% packet error rate)	-100 dBm (1% packet error rate)
Power Requirements		
Supply Voltage	2.8 – 3.4 V	2.8 – 3.4 V
Transmit Current (typical)	45 mA (@ 3.3 V)	270 mA (@ 3.3 V)
Receive Current (typical)	50 mA (@ 3.3 V)	55 mA (@ 3.3 V)
Power-down Current	< 10 µA	< 10 µA
General		
Operating Frequency	ISM 2.4 GHz	ISM 2.4 GHz
Dimensions	0.960" x 1.087" (2.438cm x 2.761cm)	0.960" x 1.297" (2.438cm x 3.294cm)
Operating Temperature	-40 to 85º C (industrial)	-40 to 85º C (industrial)
Antenna Options	U.FL Connector, Chip Antenna or Whip Antenna	U.FL Connector, Chip Antenna or Whip Antenna
Networking & Security		
Supported Network Topologies	Point-to-Point, Point-to-Multipoint, Peer-to-Peer and Mesh (coming soon)	Point-to-Point, Point-to-Multipoint, Peer-to-Peer and Mesh (coming soon)
Number of Channels (software selectable)	16 Direct Sequence Channels	13 Direct Sequence Channels
Filtration Options	PAN ID, Channel and Source/Destination Addresses	PAN ID, Channel and Source/Destination Addresses
Agency Approvals		
FCC Part 15.247	OUR-XBEE	pending
Industry Canada (IC)	pending	pending
Europe	pending	pending

1.3. Mechanical Drawings

Figure 1-01. Mechanical drawings of the XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules (antenna options not shown)
XBee and XBee-PRO RF Modules are pin-for-pin compatible.



1.4. Pin Signals

Figure 1-02. XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module Pin Number
(top sides shown - shields on bottom)

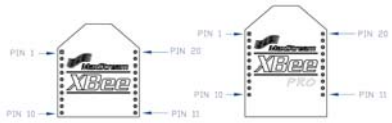


Table 1-02. Pin Assignments for the XBee and XBee-PRO Modules
(Low-asserted signals are distinguished with a horizontal line above signal name.)

Pin #	Name	Direction	Description
1	VCC	-	Power supply
2	DOUT	Output	UART Data Out
3	DIN / $\overline{\text{CONFIG}}$	Input	UART Data In
4	CD* / DOUT_EN* / DO8*	Output	Carrier Detect, TX_enable or Digital Output 8
5	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Input	Module Reset
6	PWM0 / RSSI	Output	PWM Output 0 or RX Signal Strength Indicator
7	[reserved]	-	Do not connect
8	[reserved]	-	Do not connect
9	$\overline{\text{DTR}}$ / SLEEP_RQ / DI8	Input	Pin Sleep Control Line or Digital Input 8
10	GND	-	Ground
11	RF_TX* / AD4* / DIO4*	Either	Transmission Indicator, Analog Input 4 or Digital I/O 4
12	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$ / DIO7*	Either	Clear-to-Send Flow Control or Digital I/O 7
13	ON / $\overline{\text{SLEEP}}$	Output	Module Status Indicator
14	VREF*	Input	Voltage Reference for A/D Inputs
15	Associate / AD5* / DIO5*	Either	Associated Indicator, Analog Input 5 or Digital I/O 5
16	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$ / AD6* / DIO6*	Either	Request-to-Send Flow Control, Analog Input 6 or Digital I/O 6
17	COORD_SEL* / AD3* / DIO3*	Either	Analog Input 3, Digital I/O 3 or Coordinator Select
18	AD2* / DIO2*	Either	Analog Input 2 or Digital I/O 2
19	AD1* / DIO1*	Either	Analog Input 1 or Digital I/O 1
20	AD0* / DIO0*	Either	Analog Input 0 or Digital I/O 0

* Functions not supported at the time of this release.

Design Notes:

- Minimum connections are: VCC, GND, DOUT and DIN.
- Signal Direction is specified with respect to the module
- Module includes a 50k Ω pull-up resistor attached to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$
- Several input pull-ups can be configured using the PE command
- Unused pins should be left disconnected

1.5. Electrical Characteristics

Table 1-03. DC Characteristics of the XBee & XBee-PRO (VCC = 2.8 - 3.4 VDC)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typical		Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	All Digital Inputs	-	-		0.35 * VCC	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	All Digital Inputs	0.7 * VCC	-		-	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 2 mA, VCC >= 2.7 V	-	-		0.5	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -2 mA, VCC >= 2.7 V	VCC - 0.5	-		-	V
II_{IN}	Input Leakage Current	V_{IN} = VCC or GND, all inputs, per pin	-	0.025		1	uA
II_{OZ}	High Impedance Leakage Current	V_{IN} = VCC or GND, all I/O High-Z, per pin	-	0.025		1	uA
TX	Transmit Current	VCC = 3.3 V	-	45 (XBee)	270 (PRO)	-	mA
RX	Receive Current	VCC = 3.3 V	-	50 (XBee)	55 (PRO)	-	mA
PWR-DWN	Power-down Current	SM parameter = 1	-	< 10		-	uA

2. RF Module Operation

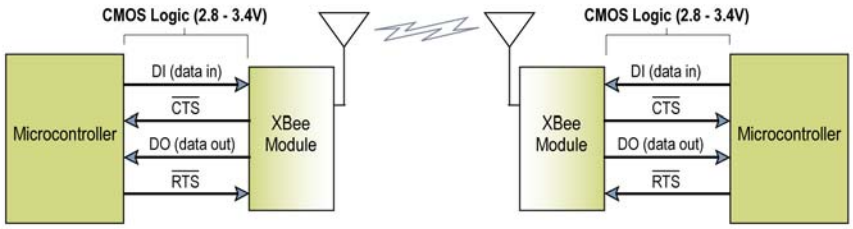
2.1. Serial Communications

The XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules interface to a host device through a logic-level asynchronous serial port. Through its serial port, the module can communicate with any logic and voltage compatible UART; or through a level translator to any serial device (For example: RS-232/485/422 or USB interface board).

2.1.1. UART Data Flow

Devices that have a UART interface can connect directly to the pins of the RF module as shown in the figure below.

Figure 2-01. System Data Flow Diagram in a UART-interfaced environment
(Low-asserted signals distinguished with horizontal line over signal name.)

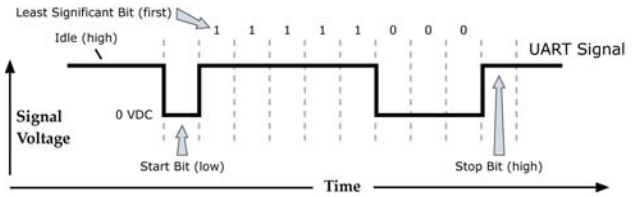


Serial Data

Data enters the module UART through the DI pin (pin 3) as an asynchronous serial signal. The signal should idle high when no data is being transmitted.

Each data byte consists of a start bit (low), 8 data bits (least significant bit first) and a stop bit (high). The following figure illustrates the serial bit pattern of data passing through the module.

Figure 2-02. UART data packet 0x1F (decimal number "31") as transmitted through the RF module
Example Data Format is 8-N-1 (bits - parity - # of stop bits)



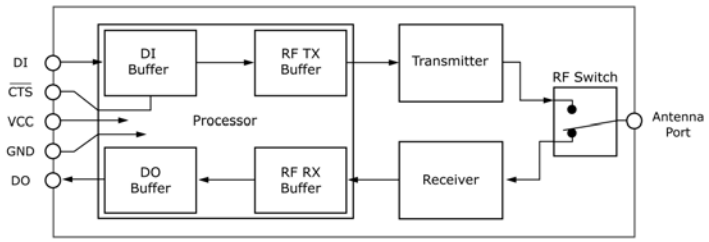
The module UART performs tasks, such as timing and parity checking, that are needed for data communications. Serial communications depend on the two UARTs to be configured with compatible settings (baud rate, parity, start bits, stop bits, data bits).

Both the module and host (PC) settings can be viewed and adjusted using MaxStream's proprietary X-CTU Software. Use the "PC Settings" tab to configure host settings. Use the "Terminal" or "RF Module Configuration" tab to configure the module settings.

NOTE: Failure to enter AT Command Mode is most commonly due to baud rate mismatch. Ensure the 'Baud' setting on the "PC Settings" tab matches the interface data rate of the RF module (by default, BD parameter = 3 (9600 bps)).

2.1.2. Flow Control

Figure 2-03. Internal Data Flow Diagram



DI (Data In) Buffer

When serial data enters the RF module through the DI pin (pin 3), the data is stored in the DI Buffer until it can be processed.

Hardware Flow Control ($\overline{\text{CTS}}$). When the DI buffer is 17 bytes away from being full; by default, the module de-asserts $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ (high) to signal to the host device to stop sending data [refer to D7 (DIO7 Configuration) parameter]. $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ is re-asserted after the DI Buffer has 34 bytes of memory available.

How to eliminate the need for flow control:

1. Send messages that are smaller than the DI buffer size.
2. Interface at a lower baud rate [BD (Interface Data Rate) parameter] than the throughput data rate.

Case in which the DI Buffer may become full and possibly overflow:

If the module is receiving a continuous stream of RF data, any serial data that arrives on the DI pin is placed in the DI Buffer. The data in the DI buffer will be transmitted over-the-air when the module is no longer receiving RF data in the network.

Refer to the RO (Packetization Timeout) [p38], BD (Baud Rate) [p30] and D7 (DIO7 Configuration) [p33] command descriptions for more information.

DO (Data Out) Buffer

When RF data is received, the data enters the DO buffer and is sent out the serial port to a host device. Once the DO Buffer reaches capacity, any additional incoming RF data is lost.

Hardware Flow Control ($\overline{\text{RTS}}$). If $\overline{\text{RTS}}$ is enabled for flow control (D6 (DIO6 Configuration) Parameter = 1), data will not be sent out the DO Buffer as long as $\overline{\text{RTS}}$ (pin 16) is de-asserted.

Two cases in which the DO Buffer may become full and possibly overflow:

1. If the RF data rate is set higher than the interface data rate of the module, the module will receive data from the transmitting module faster than it can send the data to the host.
2. If the host does not allow the module to transmit data out from the DO buffer because of being held off by hardware or software flow control.

Refer to the D6 (DIO6 Configuration) [p33] command description for more information.

2.1.3. Transparent Operation

By default, XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules operate in Transparent Mode. When operating in this mode, the modules act as a serial line replacement - all UART data received through the DI pin is queued up for RF transmission. When RF data is received, the data is sent out the DO pin.

When the RO (Packetization Timeout) parameter threshold is satisfied [refer to RO command description], the module attempts to initialize an RF transmission. If the module cannot immediately transmit (for instance, if it is already receiving RF data), the serial data continues to be stored in the DI Buffer. Data is packetized and sent at any RO timeout or when 100 bytes (maximum packet size) are received.

The module operates as described above unless the Command Mode Sequence is detected. The Command Mode Sequence consists of three copies of the command sequence character [CC parameter] surrounded by before and after guard times [GT parameter].

If the DI buffer becomes full, hardware or software flow control must be implemented in order to prevent overflow (loss of data between the host and module).

2.1.4. API Operation

API (Application Programming Interface) Operation is an alternative to the default Transparent Operation. The frame-based API extends the level to which a host application can interact with the networking capabilities of the module.

When in API mode, all data entering and leaving the module is contained in frames that define operations or events within the module.

Transmit Data Frames (received through the DI pin (pin 3)) include:

- RF Transmit Data Frame
- Command Frame (equivalent to AT commands)

Receive Data Frames (sent out the DO pin (pin 2)) include:

- Showing a received RF packet
- A response to a command
- Showing events such as reset, associate, disassociate, etc.

The API provides alternative means of configuring modules and routing data at the host application layer. A host application can send data frames to the module that contain address and payload information instead of using command mode to modify addresses. The module will send data frames to the application containing status packets; as well as source, RSSI and payload information from received data packets.

The API operation option facilitates many operations such as the examples cited below:

-> Change destination addresses without having to enter command mode
-> Receive success/failure status of each RF packet
-> Identify the source address of each received packet

To implement API operations, refer to API sections [p43].

2.2. Networking Systems

NonBeacon and Beacon-enabled systems require different firmware versions be loaded to the module. Both firmware versions can be loaded to the module using MaxStream's X-CTU Software. The available configurations operate within the following networking system types:

- NonBeacon
- NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator)*
- Beacon-enabled*

* Networking system types not supported at the time of this release (v1.x7C BETA)

The following terms will be used to explicate the networking system types:

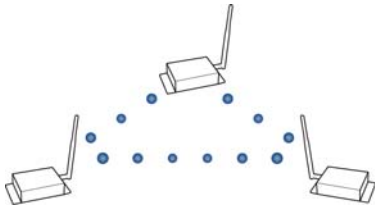
Table 2-01. Terms and definitions (Applicable networking system types are designated within <brackets>.)

Term	Definition
Active Period	<Beacon-enabled systems only> A period of time that follows a beacon in which wireless data communication can take place within a PAN.
Association	<Beacon-enabled and NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) systems only> The establishment of membership between End Devices and a Coordinator.
Beacon	<Beacon-enabled systems only> Transmissions used to synchronize networked RF modules, identify the PAN and describe the structure of the superframes.
Coordinator	<Beacon-enabled and NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) systems only> A central RF module that is configured to provide synchronization services through the transmission of beacons.
End Device	*When in the same network as a Coordinator* - RF modules that rely on a Coordinator for synchronization and can be put into states of sleep for low-power applications.
PAN	Personal Area Network - A data communication network that includes one or more End Devices and optionally a Coordinator.

2.2.1. NonBeacon

By default, XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules are configured to support NonBeacon (no Coordinator) communications. NonBeacon systems operate within a Peer-to-Peer network topology and are not dependent upon Master/Slave relationships. This means that modules remain synchronized without use of master/server configurations and each module in the network shares both roles of master and slave. MaxStream's peer-to-peer architecture features fast synchronization times and fast cold start times. This default configuration accommodates a wide range of RF data applications.

Figure 2-04. NonBeacon Peer-to-Peer Architecture



A peer-to-peer network can be established by configuring each module to operate as an End Device (CE = 0), disabling End Device Association on all modules (A1 = 0) and setting ID and CH parameters to be identical across the network.

2.2.2. NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator)

A device is configured as a Coordinator by setting the CE (Coordinator Enable) parameter to "1". Coordinator power-up is governed by the A2 (Coordinator Association) command.

In a NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) system, the Coordinator can be configured to use direct or indirect transmissions. If the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter is set to "0", the Coordinator will send data immediately. Otherwise, the SP parameter determines the length of time the Coordinator will retain the data before discarding it. Generally, SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) and ST (Time before Sleep) parameters should be set to match the SP and ST settings of the End Devices.

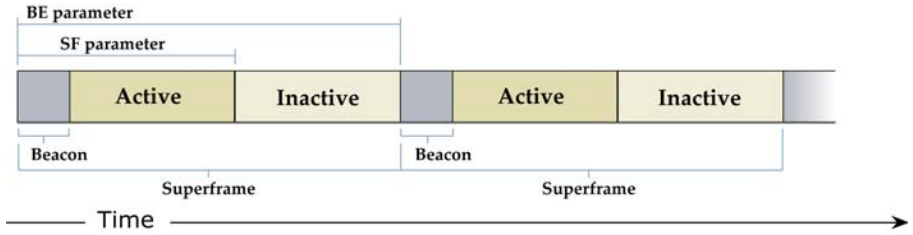
Association plays a critical role in the implementation of a NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) system. Refer to the Association section [p12] for more information.

2.2.3. Beacon-enabled

A Beacon-enabled network relies upon a Coordinator that sends a periodic beacon to all devices in the network. The beacon is used to synchronize communications with End Devices and determine wake periods.

Beacon-enabled networks are governed by the Beacon Order and active Superframe Order (BE and SF parameters respectively) as defined by the Coordinator. All transmissions between the Coordinator and End Device(s) must occur during the active portion of the Superframe.

Figure 2-05. Beacon & Superframe Order (relative to time)



The period between successive beacons is bound by a Superframe. Each superframe period contains an Active and Inactive period. The SF command specifies the Active portion of the Superframe. If SF = BE, there is no Inactive period. If SF < BE, an Inactive period exists.

Durations of time are determined by the following formulas:

- Actual time is calculated from BE as: Time (msec) = (2 ^ BE) * 15.36 ms
- Actual Active Period time is calculated from SF as: Time (msec) = (2 ^ SF) * 15.36 ms.

Proper settings of the BE and SF parameters are application specific.

For example: A sensor may need to relay a few bytes of information every 4 minutes. A proper configuration for such a scenario would set BE = 14 (4.19 min), SF = 1 (30.7 ms). Thus, after each periodic beacon, transmissions may occur in a 30.7ms window; then the radios are silent.

Beacon-enabled communications are contention-based. This means a module will only transmit if it first detects that no other transmissions are present.

End devices always use indirect messaging [refer to “Indirect Transmission” section, p16] and End devices will always sleep during inactive periods.

For more information, refer to the BE and SF command descriptions ([p31] and [p40] respectively).

In Relation to Cyclic Sleep Configurations

End Devices can be configured to sleep during the Inactive period of the Superframe. This requires the End Device be configured to operate as a Cyclic Sleep Remote [SM (Sleep Mode) parameter = 4) and SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) = 0].

In this scenario, the End Device will wake for each beacon to determine if the Coordinator is holding a message for it. If a message exists, it will poll the Coordinator to extract the data. Alternatively, End Devices can sleep through multiple beacons. For example, with BE = 4 (245 ms), and SF = 1 (30.7 ms), an End Device could be configured to wake every 9th beacon (2.2 sec) by setting SP = 9. Note that SP on the Coordinator should match the highest SP on any End Device since the Coordinator’s SP parameter determines the number of beacons that a Coordinator will hold a message for an End Device to poll it. If sleeping through multiple beacons, the End Device will be awake for at least one full beacon period before returning to sleep.

Sleep Modes and Association play critical roles in the implementation of a Beacon–enabled system. Refer to the Sleep Mode [p18] and Association [following paragraph] sections for more information.

2.2.4. Association

Association is the establishment of membership between End Devices and a Coordinator. It is only applicable in Beacon-enabled and NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) systems. The establishment of membership is useful in scenarios that require a central unit (Coordinator) to relay messages to or gather messages from several remote units (End Devices), assign channels or assign PAN IDs.

An RF data network that consists of one Coordinator and one or more End Devices forms a PAN (Personal Area Network). Each device in a PAN has a PAN Identifier [ID (PAN ID) parameter]. PAN IDs must be unique to prevent miscommunication between PANs. The Coordinator PAN ID is set using the ID (PAN ID) and A2 (Coordinator Association) commands.

An End Device can associate to a Coordinator without knowing the address, PAN ID or channel of the Coordinator. The A1 (End Device Association) parameter bit fields determine the flexibility of an End Device during association. The A1 parameter can be used for an End Device to dynamically set its destination address, PAN ID and/or channel.

For example: If the PAN ID of a Coordinator is known, but the operating channel is not; the A1 command on the End Device should be set to enable the 'Auto_Associate' and 'Reassign_Channel' bits. Additionally, the ID parameter should be set to match the PAN ID of the associated Coordinator.

Coordinator and End Device Setup and Operation

To configure a module to operate as a Coordinator, set the CE (Coordinator Enable) parameter to '1'. Set the CE parameter of End Devices to '0' (default). Coordinator and End Devices should contain matching firmware versions (Beacon-enabled or NonBeacon).

Beacon-enabled Systems

If an End Device contains Beacon-enabled firmware and the AutoAssociate bit of the A1 (End Device Association Options) parameter is set, the End Device will attempt to associate to a beaconing Coordinator. To ensure the Coordinator is detected, set the SD (Scan Duration) parameter to be equal to or greater than the BE (Beacon Order) parameter of the Coordinator.

The frequency of beacons is determined by the BE (Beacon Order) parameter. End Devices can be configured to sleep through multiple beacons or wake on every beacon. An 'active period' exists after each beacon where communications can take place throughout the PAN. Communication cannot take place outside of this active period. The active period after each beacon is determined by the SF (Superframe) parameter. For example, if BE = 8 and SF = 2, beacons will be sent out every 3.93 seconds and an active period of 61 ms exists after every beacon.

When a beaconing Coordinator receives data for an End Device, it will retain the message until the End Device requests the data. This is called an 'indirect transmission'. The beaconing Coordinator will add the destination address of the message to the pending addresses field of the beacon. If an End Device receives the beacon and finds its address included in the beacon, it will request the data from the Coordinator. The Coordinator will only retain an indirect message for SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) beacons. Refer to the Sleep Mode sections for more information [p18].

Consider the following guidelines when configuring a beaconing Coordinator:

- Set the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter to the largest SP setting of any End Device in the PAN. (SP parameter determines the number of beacons that an End Device will sleep through and thus, the number of beacons the Coordinator should retain an Indirect Message.)
- The ID (PAN ID) and CH (Channel) settings should be configured in conjunction with the A2 (Coordinator Association) parameter setting.
- If multiple Coordinators exist, the CD (Scan Duration) parameter should be set at least to the largest BE value of any Coordinator that is expected to be operating in the area of the coordinator that is being configured.

NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) Systems

In a NonBeacon (w/ Coordinator) system, the Coordinator can be configured to use direct or indirect transmissions. If the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter is set to '0', the Coordinator will send data immediately. Otherwise, the SP parameter determines the length of time the Coordinator will retain the data before discarding it. Generally, SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) and ST (Time before Sleep) parameters should be set to match the SP and ST settings of the End Devices.

Coordinator Power-up

Coordinator power-up is governed by the A2 (Coordinator Association) command. On power up, the Coordinator undergoes the following sequence of events:

1. Check A2 - Reassign_PANID Flag

Set - The Coordinator issues an Active Scan. The Active Scan selects one channel and transmits a beacon request command to the broadcast address (0xFFFF) and broadcast PAN ID (0xFFFF). It then listens on that channel for beacons from any Coordinator operating on that channel. The listen time on each channel is determined by the SD (Scan Duraction) Parameter value. (To ensure detection of all operating PANs, it is essential that SD be equal to the highest beacon order (BE) of any beaconing Coordinators expected to be found.) Once the time expires on that channel, the Active Scan selects another channel and again transmits the beacon request command as before. This process continues until all channels have been scanned, or until 5 PANs have been discovered. When the Active Scan is complete, the results include a list of PAN IDs and Channels that are being used by other PANs. This list is used to assign an unique PAN ID to the new Coordinator. The ID parameter will be retained if it is not found in the Active Scan results. Otherwise, the ID (PAN ID) parameter setting will be updated to a PAN ID that was not detected.

Not Set - The Coordinator retains its ID setting. No active scan is performed.

2. Check A2 - Reassign_Channel Flag

Set - The Coordinator issues an Energy Scan. The Energy Scan selects one channel and scans for energy on that channel. The duration of the scan is specified by SD. Once the scan is completed on a channel, the Energy Scan selects the next channel and begins a new scan on that channel. This process continues until all channels have been scanned. When the Energy Scan is complete, the results include the maximal energy values detected on each channel. This list is used to determine a channel where the least energy was detected. If an Active Scan was performed (Reassign_PANID Flag set), the channels used by the detected PANs are eliminated as possible channels. Thus, the results of the Energy Scan and the Active Scan (if performed) are used to find the best channel (channel with the least energy that is not used by any detected PAN). Once the best channel has been selected, the CH (Channel) parameter value is updated to that channel.

Not Set - The Coordinator retains its CH setting. No energy scan is performed.

3. Start Coordinator

The Coordinator starts on the specified channel (CH) and PAN ID (ID). Note, these may be selected in steps 1 and/or 2 above. If Beaconing code is used, the Coordinator will start with the specified Beacon Order (BE) and Superframe Order (SF). The Coordinator will only allow End Devices to associate to it if the A2 - Allow_Association flag is set. Once the Coordinator has successfully started, the Associate LED will blink 1x per second. (The LED is solid if the Coordinator has not started.)

4. Coordinator Changes

Once a Coordinator has started, changing A2 (Reassign_Channel or Reassign_PANID bits), ID, CH, MY, or BE/SF (for Beaconing Coordinator) will cause the Coordinator to restart. Changing the A2 Allow_Association bit will not restart the Coordinator. In a non-beaconing system, any End Devices that associated to the Coordinator prior to a Restart will not be alerted to the Coordinator restart. Thus, if the Coordinator were to change its ID, CH, or MY settings, the End Devices would no longer be able to communicate with the non-beacon Coordinator. Once a Coordinator has started, the ID, CH, MY, or A2 (Reassign_Channel or Reassign_PANID bits) should not be changed.

End Device Power-up

On power-up, the End Device undergoes the following sequence:

1. Check A1 - Auto-Associate Bit

Set - The End Device will attempt to associate to a Coordinator. (See steps 2-3).

Not Set - The End Device will not attempt to associate to a Coordinator. The End Device will operate as specified by ID, CH, MY, etc. Association is considered complete, and the Associate LED will blink quickly (5x per second). In this case, the remaining steps (2-3) do not apply.

2. Discover Coordinator (if Auto-Associate Bit Set)

The End Device issues an Active Scan. The Active Scan selects one channel and transmits a beacon request command to the broadcast address (0xFFFF) and broadcast PAN ID (0xFFFF). It then listens on that channel for beacons from any Coordinator operating on that channel. The listen time on each channel is determined by SD. (To ensure detection of all operating PANs, it is essential that SD be equal to the highest beacon order (BE) of any beaconing Coordinators.) Once the time expires on that channel, the Active Scan selects another channel and again transmits the beacon request command as before. This process continues until all channels have been scanned, or until 5 PANs have been discovered. When the Active Scan is complete, the results include a list of PAN IDs and Channels that are being used by detected PANs. The End Device selects a Coordinator to associate with according to the A1 Reassign_PANID and Reassign_Channel flags:

- Reassign_PANID Bit Set- The End Device can associate with a PAN with any ID value.
- Reassign_PANID Bit Not Set- The End Device will only associate with a PAN whose ID setting matches the ID setting of the End Device.
- Reassign_Channel Bit Set- The End Device can associate with a PAN with any CH value.
- Reassign_Channel Bit Not Set- The End Device will only associate with a PAN whose CH setting matches the CH setting of the End Device.

After applying these filters to the discovered Coordinators, if multiple candidate PANs exist, the End Device will select the PAN whose transmission link quality is the strongest. If no valid Coordinator is found, the End Device will wait for a random delay (value between 0 and AR hundredths of a second) and then retry association. Note - an End Device will also disqualify Coordinators if they are not allowing association (A2 - Allow Association bit), or, if the Coordinator is not using the same Beacon/Non-Beacon scheme as the End Device. (They must both be programmed with beaconing code, or both programmed with non-beaconing code.)

3. Associate to Valid Coordinator

Once a valid Coordinator is found (step 2), the End Device sends an Association Request message to the Coordinator. It then waits for an Association Confirmation to be sent from the Coordinator. Once the Confirmation is received, the End Device is Associated and the Associate LED will blink rapidly (2x per second). (The LED is solid if the End Device has not associated.)

4. End Device Changes Once an End Device has associated

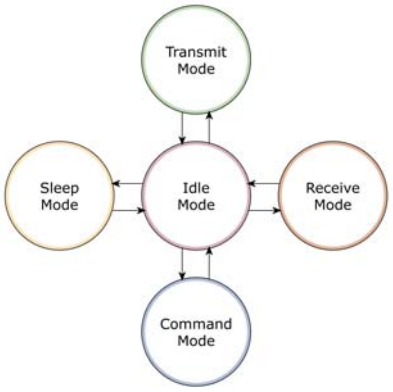
Changing A1, ID, or CH will cause the End Device to disassociate and restart the Association procedure.

If the End Device fails to associate, the AI command can give some indication of the failure.

2.3. Modes of Operation

XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules operate in five modes.

Figure 2-06. XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module Modes of Operation



2.3.1. Idle Mode

When not receiving or transmitting data, the RF module is in Idle Mode. The RF module shifts into the other modes of operation under the following conditions:

- Transmit Mode: Serial data is received in the DI Buffer
- Receive Mode: Valid RF data is received through the antenna
- Sleep Mode: Sleep Mode condition is met
- Command Mode: Command Mode Sequence is issued

2.3.2. Transmit & Receive Modes

RF Data Packets

Each transmitted data packet contains a <Source Address> and <Destination Address> field. The <Source Address> matches the address of the transmitting radio as specified by either the MY (Source Address) parameter (if MY >= 0xFFFE), the SH (Serial Number High) and SL (Serial Number Low) parameters. The <Destination Address> field is created from the DH and DL parameter values. The <Source Address> and/or <Destination Address> fields will either contain a short 16-bit or long 64-bit address.

The RF data packet structure follows the 802.15.4 specification.

[Refer to the Addressing section [p16] for more information]

Direct and Indirect Transmission

There are two methods to transmit data. The first method, Direct Transmission, transmits data immediately to the <Destination Address>. The second method, Indirect Transmission, retains a packet for a period of time and transmits the data only after the destination module (<RF Module Source Address> = <Data Destination Address>) requests the data. Indirect Transmissions can only occur on a Coordinator. Thus, if all devices in a network are End Devices, only Direct Transmissions will occur. Indirect Transmissions are useful to ensure packet delivery to a sleeping device. The Coordinator currently is able to retain up to 2 indirect messages.

Note: A Beaconing Coordinator uses Indirect Transmission for all transmissions.

Direct Transmission

A NonBeaconing Coordinator can be configured to only use Direct Transmission by setting the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter to "0". Also, a NonBeaconing Coordinator using indirect transmissions will revert to direct transmission if it knows the destination module is awake.

To enable this behavior, the ST (Time before Sleep) value of the Coordinator must be set to match the ST value of the End Device. Once the End Device either transmits data to the Coordinator or polls the Coordinator for data, the Coordinator will use direct transmission for all subsequent data transmissions to that module address until ST time (or number of beacons) occurs with no activity (at which point it will revert to using indirect transmissions for that module address). "No activity" means no transmission or reception of messages with a specific address. Global messages will not reset the ST timer.

Indirect Transmission

To configure Indirect Transmissions in a PAN (Personal Area Network), the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter value on the Coordinator must be set to match the longest sleep value of any End Device. The SP parameter represents time in NonBeacon systems and beacons in Beacon-enabled systems. The sleep period value on the Coordinator determines how long (time or number of beacons) the Coordinator will retain an indirect message before discarding it.

In a Beacon-enabled network, the Coordinator transmits the destination addresses of all pending indirect messages with each beacon. When an End Device receives the beacon, it will automatically poll the Coordinator and request the data (if it finds its address in the beacon).

In a NonBeacon network, an End Device must poll the Coordinator once it wakes from Sleep to determine if the Coordinator has an indirect message for it. For cyclic sleep modes, this is done automatically every time the radio wakes (after SP time). For pin sleep modes, the A1 (End Device Association) parameter value must be set to enable Coordinator polling on pin wake-up. Alternatively, an End Device can use the FP (Force Poll) command to poll the Coordinator as needed.

Transmission Algorithm

Prior to transmitting a packet, a CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) is performed on the channel to determine if the channel is available for transmission. The detected energy on the channel is compared with the CA (Clear Channel Assessment) parameter value. If the detected energy exceeds the CA parameter value, the packet is not transmitted. Also, before transmission a delay is inserted before a transmission takes place. This delay is settable using the RN (Backoff Exponent) parameter. If RN is set to "0", then there is no delay before the first CCA is performed. The RN is equivalent of the "minBE" parameter in the 802.15.4 specification. The transmit sequence in both beacon and NonBeacon modes follow the 802.15.4 specification.

Acknowledgement

If the transmission is not a broadcast message, the radio will expect to receive an acknowledgement from the destination device. If an acknowledgement is not received, the packet will be resent up to 3 more times. If the acknowledgement is not received after all transmissions, an ACK failure is recorded.

Addressing

When communication occurs between two networked devices, each data packet contains a <Source Address> and a <Destination Address> field. The XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module conforms to the 802.15.4 specification and supports both short 16-bit addresses and long 64-bit addresses. A unique 64-bit IEEE source address is assigned at the factory and can be read with the SL (Serial Number Low) and SH (Serial Number High) parameters. Short addressing must be configured manually. An RF module will use its unique 64-bit address as its Source Address if its MY value is "0xFFFF" or "0xFFFE".

To send a packet to a specific RF module using 64-bit addressing, set the Destination Address (DL + DH) to match the Source Address (SL + SH) of the intended destination RF module. To send a packet to a specific RF module using 16-bit addressing, set the DL (Destination Address Low) parameter to the MY (Source Address) parameter and set the DH (Destination Address High) parameter to "0".

Unicast Mode

Unicast Mode enables acknowledged communications. While in this mode, receiving modules send an ACK (acknowledgement) of RF packet reception to the transmitter. If the transmitting module does not receive the ACK, the transmitter will re-send the packet up to three times until the ACK is received.

Unicast Mode is the only mode that supports retries.

Short 16-bit addresses. The module can be configured to use short 16-bit addresses as the Source Address by setting (MY < 0xFFFE). Setting the DH parameter (DH = 0) will configure the Destination Address to be a short 16-bit address (if DL < 0xFFFE). For two modules to communicate using short addressing, the Destination Address of the transmitter module must match the MY parameter of the receiver.

The following table shows a sample network configuration that would enable Unicast Mode communications using 16-bit short addresses.

Table 2-02. Sample Unicast Configuration (using 16-bit addressing)

Parameter	RF Module 1	RF Module 2
MY (Source Address)	0x01	0x02
DH (Destination Address High)	0	0
DL (Destination Address Low)	0x02	0x01

Long 64-bit addresses. The RF module's serial number (SL parameter concatenated to the SH parameter) can be used as a 64-bit source address when the MY (16-bit Source Address) parameter is disabled. When the MY parameter is disabled (set MY = 0xFFFF or 0xFFFE), the module's source address is set to the 64-bit IEEE address stored in the SH and SL parameters.

When an End Device associates to a Coordinator, its MY parameter is set to 0xFFFE to enable 64-bit addressing. The 64-bit address of the module is stored as SH and SL parameters. To send a packet to a specific module, the Destination Address (DL + DH) on one module must match the Source Address (SL + SH) of the other.

Broadcast Mode

Any RF module will accept a packet that contains a broadcast address. When configured to operate in Broadcast Mode, receiving modules do not send ACKs (Acknowledgements) and transmitting RF modules do not automatically re-send packets as is the case in Unicast Mode.

To send a broadcast packet to all modules regardless of 16-bit or 64-bit addressing, set destination addresses of all the modules as shown below.

Sample Configuration (All modules in the network):

- DL (Destination Low Address) = 0x0000FFFF
- DH (Destination High Address) = 0x00000000

NOTE: When programming the module, parameters are entered in hexadecimal notation (without the "0x" prefix). Leading zeros may be omitted.

2.3.3. Sleep Mode

Sleep Modes enable the RF module to enter states of low-power consumption when not in use. In order to enter Sleep Mode, one of the following conditions must be met (in addition to the module having a non-zero SM parameter value):

- Sleep_RQ (pin 9) is asserted.
- The module is idle (no data transmission or reception) for the amount of time defined by the ST (Time before Sleep) parameter. [NOTE: ST is only active when SM = 4-5.]

Table 2-03. Sleep Mode Configurations

Sleep Mode Setting	Transition into Sleep Mode	Transition out of Sleep Mode (wake)	Characteristics	Related Commands	Power Consumption
Pin Hibernate (SM = 1)	Assert (high) Sleep_RQ (pin 9)	De-assert (low) Sleep_RQ	Pin/Host-controlled / NonBeacon systems only / Lowest Power	(SM)	< 10 µA (@3.0 VCC)
Pin Doze (SM = 2)	Assert (high) Sleep_RQ (pin 9	De-assert (low) Sleep_RQ	Pin/Host-controlled / NonBeacon systems only / Fastest Wake-up	(SM)	< 50 µA
Cyclic Sleep (SM = 4 - 5)	Automatic transition to Sleep Mode as defined by the SM (Sleep Mode) and ST (Time before Sleep) parameters.	Transition occurs after the cyclic sleep time interval elapses. The time interval is defined by the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter.	RF Module wakes in pre-determined time intervals to detect if RF data is present / When SM = 5, NonBeacon systems only	(SM), SP, ST	< 50 µA when sleeping

The SM command is central to setting Sleep Mode configurations. By default, Sleep Modes are disabled (SM = 0) and the module remains in Idle/Receive Mode. When in this state, the module is constantly ready to respond to serial or RF activity.

Pin/Host-controlled Sleep Modes

Pin Hibernate (SM = 1)

- Pin/Host-controlled
- Typical power-down current: < 10 µA (@3.0 VCC)
- Wake-up time: 13.2 msec

Pin Hibernate Mode minimizes quiescent power (power consumed when in a state of rest or inactivity). This mode is voltage level-activated; when Sleep_RQ is asserted, the module will finish any transmit, receive or association activities, enter Idle Mode and then enter a state of sleep. The module will not respond to either serial or RF activity while in pin sleep.

To wake a sleeping module operating in Pin Hibernate Mode, de-assert Sleep_RQ (pin 9). The module will wake when Sleep_RQ is de-asserted and is ready to transmit or receive when the $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ line is low. When waking the module, the pin must be de-asserted at least two 'byte times' after $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ goes low. This assures that there is time for the data to enter the DI buffer.

Pin Doze (SM = 2)

- Pin/Host-controlled
- Typical power-down current: < 50 µA
- Wake-up time: 2 msec

Pin Doze Mode functions as does Pin Hibernate Mode; however, Pin Doze features faster wake-up time and higher power consumption.

To wake a sleeping module operating in Pin Doze Mode, de-assert Sleep_RQ (pin 9). The module will wake when Sleep_RQ is de-asserted and is ready to transmit or receive when the $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ line is low. When waking the module, the pin must be de-asserted at least two 'byte times' after $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ goes low. This assures that there is time for the data to enter the DI buffer.

Cyclic Sleep Modes

Cyclic Sleep Remote (SM = 4)

- Typical Power-down Current: < 50 µA (when asleep)
- Wake-up time: 2 msec

The Cyclic Sleep Modes allow modules to periodically check for RF data. When the SM parameter is set to '4', the module is configured to sleep, then wakes once a cycle to check for data from a module configured as a Cyclic Sleep Coordinator (SM = 0, CE = 1). The Cyclic Sleep Remote sends a poll request to the coordinator at a specific interval set by the SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter. The coordinator will transmit any queued data addressed to that specific remote upon receiving the poll request.

If no data is queued for the remote, the coordinator will not transmit and the remote will return to sleep for another cycle. If queued data is transmitted back to the remote, it will stay awake to allow for back and forth communication until the ST (Time before Sleep) timer expires.

Also note that $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ will go low each time the remote wakes, allowing for communication initiated by the remote host if desired.

Cyclic Sleep Remote with Pin Wake-up (SM = 5)

Use this mode to wake a sleeping remote module through either the RF interface or by the de-assertion of Sleep_RQ for event-driven communications. The cyclic sleep mode works as described above (Cyclic Sleep Remote) with the addition of a pin-controlled wake-up at the remote module. The Sleep_RQ pin is edge-triggered, not level-triggered. The module will wake when a low is detected then set $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ low as soon as it is ready to transmit or receive.

Any activity will reset the ST (Time before Sleep) timer so the module will go back to sleep only after Sleep_RQ is asserted and there is no activity for the duration of the timer. Once the module wakes (pin-controlled), further pin activity is ignored. The module transitions back into sleep according to the ST time regardless of the state of the pin.

2.3.4. Command Mode

To modify or read RF Module parameters, the module must first enter into Command Mode - a state in which incoming characters are interpreted as commands. Two command modes are supported: AT Command Mode and ATI Command Mode.

A robust set of AT Commands is available for programming and customizing the module.

AT Command Mode

To Enter AT Command Mode:

Send the 3-character command sequence "+++" and observe guard times before and after the command characters. [Refer to the "Default AT Command Mode Sequence" below.]

Default AT Command Mode Sequence (for transition to Command Mode):

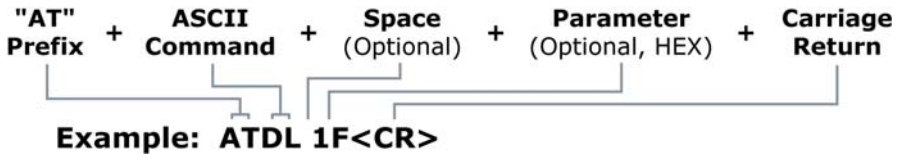
- No characters sent for one second [GT (Guard Times) parameter = 0x3E8]
- Input three plus characters ("+++") within one second [CC (Command Sequence Character) parameter = 0x2B.]
- No characters sent for one second [GT (Guard Times) parameter = 0x3E8]

All of the parameter values in the sequence can be modified to reflect user preferences.

To Send AT Commands:

Send AT commands and parameters using the syntax shown below.

Figure 2-07. Syntax for sending AT Commands



To read a parameter value stored in the RF module's register, leave the parameter field blank.

The preceding example would change the RF module Destination Address (Low) to "0x1F". To store the new value to non-volatile (long term) memory, subsequently send the WR (Write) command.

For modified parameter values to persist in the module's registry, changes must be saved to non-volatile memory using the WR (Write) Command. Otherwise, parameters are restored to previously saved values after the module is powered off and then on again (or re-booted).

System Response. When a command is sent to the RF module, the module will parse and execute the command. Upon successful execution of a command, the module returns an "OK" message. If execution of a command results in an error, the module returns an "ERROR" message.

To Exit AT Command Mode:

1. Send ATCN (Exit Command Mode) Command.

   [OR]

2. If no valid AT Commands are received within the time specified by CT (Command Mode Timeout) Command, the RF module automatically returns to Idle Mode.

For an example of programming the RF module using AT Commands and descriptions of each configurable parameter, refer to the "RF Module Configuration" chapter [p21].

3. RF Module Configuration

3.1. Programming the RF Module

Refer to the “Command Mode” section [p20] for more information about entering Command Mode, sending AT commands and exiting Command Mode.

3.1.1. Programming Examples

Setup

The programming examples in this section require the installation of MaxStream's X-CTU Software and a serial connection to a PC. (MaxStream stocks RS-232 and USB boards to facilitate interfacing to a PC.)

1. Install MaxStream's X-CTU Software to a PC by double-clicking the "setup_X-CTU.exe" file. (The file is located on the MaxStream CD and under the 'Software' section of the following web page: www.maxstream.net/helpdesk/download.php)
2. Mount the RF module to an interface board, then connect the module assembly to a PC.
3. Launch the X-CTU Software and select the 'PC Settings' tab. Verify the baud and parity settings of the Com Port match those of the RF module.

NOTE: Failure to enter AT Command Mode is most commonly due to baud rate mismatch. Ensure the ‘Baud’ setting on the ‘PC Settings’ tab matches the interface data rate of the RF module (by default, BD parameter = 3 (which corresponds to 9600 bps)).

Sample Configuration: Modify RF Module Destination Address

Example: Utilize the 'Terminal' tab of the X-CTU Software to change the RF module's DL (Destination Address Low) parameter and save the new address to non-volatile memory.

After establishing a serial connection between the RF module and a PC [refer to the 'Setup' section above], select the ‘Terminal’ tab of the X-CTU Software and enter the following command lines (‘CR’ stands for carriage return):

Method 1 (One line per command)

Send AT Command	System Response
+++	OK <CR> (Enter into Command Mode)
ATDL <Enter>	{current value} <CR> (Read Destination Address Low)
ATDL1A0D <Enter>	OK <CR> (Modify Destination Address Low)
ATWR <Enter>	OK <CR> (Write to non-volatile memory)
ATCN <Enter>	OK <CR> (Exit Command Mode)

Method 2 (Multiple commands on one line)

Send AT Command	System Response
+++	OK <CR> (Enter into Command Mode)
ATDL <Enter>	{current value} <CR> (Read Destination Address Low)
ATDL1A0D,WR,CN <Enter>	OK <CR> (Execute commands)

Sample Configuration: Restore RF Module Defaults

Example: Utilize the 'Modem Configuration' tab of the X-CTU Software to restore default parameter values of the RF module.

After establishing a connection between the RF module and a PC [refer to the 'Setup' section above], select the 'Modem Configuration' tab of the X-CTU Software.

1. Select the 'Read' button.
2. Select the 'Restore' button.

3.2. Command Reference Tables

RF modems expect numerical values in hexadecimal. Hexadecimal values are designated by the "0x" prefix. Decimal equivalents are designated by the "d" suffix. Table rows are sorted by command category, then by logic of most commonly used.

Special

Table 3-01. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Special

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
FR	Special	Software Reset. Responds immediately with an OK then performs a hard reset ~100ms later.	-	-
RE	Special	Restore Defaults. Restore module parameters to factory defaults.	-	-
WR	Special	Write. Write parameter values to non-volatile memory so that parameter modifications persist through subsequent power-up or reset. Note: Once WR is issued, no additional characters should be sent to the module until after the response "OK\r" is received.	-	-

Networking

Table 3-02. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Networking (Sub-categories designated within {brackets})

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
CH	Networking {Addressing}	Channel. Set/Read the channel number used for transmitting and receiving between RF modules. Uses 802.15.4 protocol channel numbers.	0x0B - 0x1A (XBee) 0x0C - 0x18 (XBee-PRO)	0x0C (12d)
ID	Networking {Addressing}	PAN ID. Set/Read the PAN (Personal Area Network) ID. Use 0xFFFF to send messages to all PANs.	0xFFFF	0x3332 (13106d)
DH	Networking {Addressing}	Destination Address High. Set/Read the upper 32 bits of the 64-bit destination address. When combined with DL, it defines the destination address used for transmission. To transmit using a 16-bit address, set DH parameter to zero and DL less than 0xFFFF. 0x000000000000FFFF is the broadcast address for the PAN.	0 - 0xFFFFFFFF	0
DL	Networking {Addressing}	Destination Address Low. Set/Read the lower 32 bits of the 64-bit destination address. When combined with DH, DL defines the destination address used for transmission. To transmit using a 16-bit address, set DH parameter to zero and DL less than 0xFFFF. 0x000000000000FFFF is the broadcast address for the PAN.	0 - 0xFFFFFFFF	0
MY	Networking {Addressing}	16-bit Source Address. Set/Read the RF module 16-bit source address. Set MY = 0xFFFF to disable reception of packets with 16-bit addresses. 64-bit source address (serial number) and broadcast address (0x000000000000FFFF) is always enabled.	0 - 0xFFFF	0
SH	Networking {Addressing}	Serial Number High. Read high 32 bits of the RF module's unique IEEE 64-bit address. 64-bit source address is always enabled.	0 - 0xFFFFFFFF [read-only]	Factory-set
SL	Networking {Addressing}	Serial Number Low. Read low 32 bits of the RF module's unique IEEE 64-bit address. 64-bit source address is always enabled.	0 - 0xFFFFFFFF [read-only]	Factory-set
RN	Networking {Addressing}	Random Delay Slots. Set/Read the minimum value of the back-off exponent in the CSMA-CA algorithm that is used for collision avoidance. If RN = 0, collision avoidance is disabled during the first iteration of the algorithm (802.15.4 - macMinBE).	0 - 3 [exponent]	0
MI	Networking {Identification}	Modem Identifier. Stores a string identifier. The register only accepts printable ASCII data. A string can not start with a space. Carriage return ends command. Command will automatically end when maximum bytes for the string have been entered. This string is returned as part of the MD (Modem Discover) command. This identifier is also used with the DM (Destination Modem) command.	20 byte ACII string	-
MD	Networking {Identification}	Modem Discover. Discovers and reports all XBee Modems found. The following information is reported for each modem discovered (refer to long command description regarding differences between Transparent and API operation). MY<CR> SH<CR> SL<CR> MI<CR><CR> After 500 msec, the command ends by returning a <CR> (carriage return). MD also accepts a Modem Identifier as a parameter. In this case only a modem matching the supplied identifier will respond.	optional - MI	
DM	Networking {Identification}	Destination Modem. Resolves a Modem Identifier string to a physical address. The following events occur upon successful command execution: 1. DL and DH are set to the address of the modem with the matching Modem Identifier. 2. OK is returned. If there is no response from a modem within 200 msec or a parameter is not specified (left blank), the command is terminated and ERROR is returned.	20 byte ACII string	

Table 3-02. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Networking (Sub-categories designated within {brackets})

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
CE	Networking {Association}	Coordinator Enable. Set/Read the coordinator setting.	0 - 1 0 = End Device 1 = Coordinator	0
SD	Networking {Association}	Scan Duration. Set/Read the scan duration exponent. *End Device* - Duration of Active Scan during Association. On beacon system, set SD = BE of coordinator. SD must be set at least to the highest BE parameter of any Beaconing Coordinator with which an End Device or Coordinator wish to discover. *Coordinator* - If 'ReassignPANID' option is set on Coordinator [refer to A2 parameter], SD determines the length of time the Coordinator will scan channels to locate existing PANs. If 'ReassignChannel' option is set, SD determines how long the Coordinator will perform an Energy Scan to determine which channel it will operate on. 'Scan Time' is measured as (# of channels to scan] * (2 ^ SD) * 15.36ms). The number of channels to scan is set by the SC command. The XBee can scan up to 16 channels (SC = 0xFFFF). The XBee PRO can scan up to 13 channels (SC = 0x3FFE). Example: The values below show results for a 13 channel scan: If SD = 0, time = 0.246 sec — SD = 8, time = 62.91 sec SD = 2, time = 0.983 sec — SD = 10, time = 4.19 min SD = 4, time = 3.93 sec — SD = 12, time = 16.77 min SD = 6, time = 15.73 sec — SD = 14, time = 67.07 min	0-0x0F [exponent]	4
BE	Networking {Association}	Beacon Order. <Beacon Firmware Only> Set/Read the exponent used in calculating beacon order. Beacon order specifies how often the coordinator transmits a beacon. The actual time (msec) is calculated from BE as: Time = ((2 ^ BE) * 15.36 ms) End devices automatically update their BE to match the coordinator upon association.	0-0x0E [exponent]	2
SF	Networking {Association}	Superframe Order. <Beacon Firmware Only> Set/Read the exponent used in calculating superframe order. The superframe order specifies the length of the active portion of the superframe (including the beacon frame). The SF parameter should be set less than or equal to the BE parameter or upon exiting command mode, SF will be set to equal BE. The actual Active Period time (ms) is calculated from SF as: Time = (2 ^ SF) * 15.36 ms.	0-0x0E [exponent]	2
SA	Networking {Association}	Resync Attempts. <Beacon Firmware Only> Set/Read the number of times an End Device will attempt to reacquire a lost beacon before disassociating from a Beaconing Coordinator.	0-0x0F [# of attempts]	0
A1	Networking {Association}	End Device Association. Set/Read End Device association options. bit 0 - ReassignPanID 0 - Will only associate with Coordinator operating on PAN ID that matches modem ID 1 - May associate with Coordinator operating on any PAN ID bit 1 - ReassignChannel 0 - Will only associate with Coordinator operating on Channel that matches CH setting 1 - May associate with Coordinator operating on any Channel bit 2 - AutoAssociate 0 - Device will not attempt Association 1 - Device attempts Association until success Note: This bit is used only for Non-Beacon systems. End Devices in Beacon-enabled system must always associate to a Coordinator bit 3 - PollCoordOnPinWake 0 - Pin Wake will not poll the Coordinator for indirect (pending) data 1 - Pin Wake will send Poll Request to Coordinator to extract any pending data bits 4 - 7 are reserved	0 - 0x0F [bit field]	0
A2	Networking {Association}	Coordinator Association. Set/Read Coordinator association options. bit 0 - ReassignPanID 0 - Coordinator will not perform Active Scan to locate available PAN ID. It will operate on ID (PAN ID). 1 - Coordinator will perform Active Scan to determine an available ID (PAN ID). If a PAN ID conflict is found, the ID parameter will change. bit 1 - ReassignChannel - 0 - Coordinator will not perform Energy Scan to determine free channel. It will operate on the channel determined by the CH parameter. 1 - Coordinator will perform Energy Scan to find a free channel, then operate on that channel. bit 2 - AllowAssociation - 0 - Coordinator will not allow any devices to associate to it. 1 - Coordinator will allow devices to associate to it. bits 3 - 7 are reserved	0 - 7 [bit field]	6

Table 3-02. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Networking (Sub-categories designated within {brackets})

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
AI	Networking {Association}	Association Indication. Read errors with the last association request: 0x00 - Successful Completion - Coordinator successfully started or End Device association complete 0x01 - Active Scan Timeout 0x02 - Active Scan found no PANs 0x03 - Active Scan found PAN, but the CoordinatorAllowAssociation bit is not set 0x04 - Active Scan found PAN, but Coordinator and End Device are not configured to support beacons 0x05 - Active Scan found PAN, but the Coordinator ID parameter does not match the ID parameter of the End Device 0x06 - Active Scan found PAN, but the Coordinator CH parameter does not match the CH parameter of the End Device 0x07 - Energy Scan Timeout 0x08 - Coordinator start request failed 0x09 - Coordinator could not start due to invalid parameter 0x0A - Coordinator Realignment is in progress 0x0B - Association Request not sent 0x0C - Association Request timed out - no reply was received 0x0D - Association Request had an Invalid Parameter 0x0E - Association Request Channel Access Failure. Request was not transmitted - CCA failure 0x0F - Remote Coordinator did not send an ACK after Association Request was sent 0x10 - Remote Coordinator did not reply to the Association Request, but an ACK was received after sending the request 0x11 - [reserved] 0x12 - Sync-Loss - Lost synchronization with a Beaconing Coordinator 0x13 - Disassociated - No longer associated to Coordinator	0 - 0x13 [read-only]	-
DA	Networking {Association}	Force Disassociation. End Device will immediately disassociate from a Coordinator (if associated) and reattempt to associate.	-	-
FP	Networking {Association}	Force Poll. Request indirect messages being held by a coordinator.	-	-
AS	Networking {Association}	Active Scan. Sends Beacon Request to Broadcast Address (0xFFFF) and Broadcast PAN (0xFFFF) on every channel. The parameter determines the time the radio will listen for Beacons on each channel. A PanDescriptor is created and returned for every Beacon received from the scan. Each PanDescriptor contains the following information: CoordAddress (SH, SL)<CR> CoordPanID (ID)<CR> CoordAddrMode <CR> 0x02 = 16-bit Short Address 0x03 = 64-bit Long Address Channel (CH parameter) <CR> SecurityUse<CR> ACLEntry<CR> SecurityFailure<CR> SuperFrameSpec<CR> (2 bytes): bit 15 - Association Permitted (MSB) bit 14 - PAN Coordinator bit 13 - Reserved bit 12 - Battery Life Extension bits 8-11 - Final CAP Slot bits 4-7 - Superframe Order bits 0-3 - Beacon Order GtsPermit<CR> RSSI<CR> (RSSI is returned as -dBm) TimeStamp<CR> (3 bytes) <CR> A carriage return <CR> is sent at the end of the AS command. The Active Scan is capable of returning up to 5 PanDescriptors in a scan. The actual scan time on each channel is measured as Time = [(2 ^ PARAM) * 15.36] ms. Note the total scan time is this time multiplied by the number of channels to be scanned (!6 for the XBee and 13 for the XBee-PRO). Also refer to SD command description.	-	-
ED	Networking {Association}	Energy Scan. Sends Energy Detect Scan. The parameter determines length of scan on each channel. The maximal energy on each channel is returned, each value is followed by a carriage return. An additional carriage return is sent at the end of the command. The values returned represent the detected energy level in units of -dBm. The actual scan time on each channel is measured as Time = [(2 ^ PARAM) * 15.36] ms. Note the total scan time is this time multiplied by the number of channels to be scanned. Refer to SD parameter.	0 - 7	-

RF Interfacing

Table 3-03. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - RF Interfacing

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
PL	RF Interfacing	Power Level. Select/Read the power level at which the RF module transmits conducted power.	0 - 4	4
SC	RF Interfacing	Scan Channel. Set/Read list of channels to scan for all Active and Energy Scans as bit field. This affects scans initiated in command mode (AS, ED) and during End Device Association and Coordinator startup: bit 0 - 0x0B bit 1 - 0x0C bit 2 - 0x0D bit 3 - 0x0E bit 4 - 0x0F bit 5 - 0x10 bit 6 - 0x11 bit 7 - 0x12 bit 8 - 0x13 bit 9 - 0x14 bit 10 - 0x15 bit 11 - 0x16 bit 12 - 0x17 bit 13 - 0x18 bit 14 - 0x19 bit 15 - 0x1A	0-0xFFFF (bit field)	0x3FFE (all XBee-PRO Channels)
CA	RF Interfacing	CCA Threshold. Set/read the CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) threshold. Prior to transmitting a packet, a CCA is performed to detect energy on the transmit channel. If the detected energy is above the CCA Threshold, the radio will not transmit the packet.	0-0x50 [-dBm]	0x4B (-75d dBm)

Serial Interfacing

Table 3-04. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Serial Interfacing

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
AP	Serial Interfacing	API Enable. Enable API Mode.	0 - 2 0 = Disabled 1 = API enabled 2 = API enabled (w/escaped control characters)	0
BD	Serial Interfacing	Interface Data Rate. Set/Read the serial interface data rate for communications between the RF module serial port and host.	0 - 7 0 = 1200 bps 1 = 2400 2 = 4800 3 = 9600 4 = 19200 5 = 38400 6 = 57600 7 = 115200 (custom rates also supported)	3
RO	Serial Interfacing	Packetization Timeout. Set/Read number of character times of inter-character delay required before transmission. Set to zero to transmit characters as they arrive instead of buffering them into one RF packet.	0 - 0xFF [x character times]	3
D7	Serial Interfacing	DIO7 Configuration. Select/Read options for the DIO7 line of the module.	0 - 1 0 = Disabled 1 = CTS Flow Control	1
D6	Serial Interfacing	DIO6 Configuration. Select/Read options for the DIO6 line of the module. Options include: RTS flow control.	0 - 1 0 = Disabled 1 = RTS flow control	0
D5	Serial Interfacing	DIO5 Configuration. Configure options for the DIO5 line of the module. Options include: Associated LED indicator (blinks when associated).	0 - 1 0 = Disabled 1 = Associated indicator	1
P0	Serial Interfacing	PWM0 Configuration. Select/Read function for PWM0.	0 - 1 0 = Disabled 1 = RSSI	1
PE	Serial Interfacing	Pull-up Resistor Enable. Set/Read bitfield to configure internal pull-up resistor status for I/O lines. bit 0 - AD4/DIO4/RF_TX bit 1 - COORD bit 2 - AD2/DIO2 bit 3 - AD1/DIO1 bit 4 - AD0/DIO0 bit 5 - RTS bit 6 - SLEEP_RQ bit 7 - DIN/CONFIG "1" specifies pull-up enabled, "0" specifies no pull-up	0 - 0xFF	0xFF

Sleep (Low Power)

XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Sleep (Low Power)

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
SM	Sleep {NonBeacon}	Sleep Mode. <NonBeacon firmware> Set/Read Sleep Mode configurations.	0 - 5 0 = No Sleep 1 = Pin Hibernate 2 = Pin Sleep 3 = Reserved 4 = Cyclic sleep remote 5 = Cyclic sleep remote w/ pin wake-up	0
	Sleep {Beacon-enabled}	Sleep Mode. <Beacon-enabled firmware> Set/Read Sleep Mode configurations.	0 - 5 0 = No Sleep 1 = n/a 2 = n/a 3 = Reserved 4 = Cyclic sleep remote 5 = n/a	0
SP	Sleep {NonBeacon}	Cyclic Sleep Period. <NonBeacon firmware> Set/Read sleep period for cyclic sleeping remotes. Coordinator and End Device SP values should always be equal. To send Direct Messages, set SP = 0. *End Device* - SP determines the sleep period for cyclic sleeping remotes. Maximum sleep period is 268 seconds (0x68B0). *Coordinator* - If non-zero, SP determines the time to hold an indirect message before discarding it. A Coordinator will discard indirect messages after a period of (2.5 * SP).	0 - 0x68B0 [x 10 ms]	0
	Sleep {Beacon-enabled}	Cyclic Sleep Period. <Beacon-enabled firmware> Set/Read sleep period for cyclic sleeping remotes. Coordinator and End Device SP values should always be equal. To send Direct Messages, set SP = 0. *End Device* - SP determines the number of beacons a cyclic sleeping remote will sleep through. Because the maximum sleep period is 268 (decimal) seconds, SP must be selected such that the equation (2^BE * (0.01536 seconds) * SP) < 268 seconds. *Coordinator* - SP determines the number of beacons to retain an indirect message before discarding it. A Coordinator will discard indirect messages after 2 * SP beacons.	0 - 0x68B0 [beacons]	0x0A (10d)
DP	Sleep (Low Power)	Disassociated Cyclic Sleep Period. <NonBeacon firmware> *End Device* - Set/Read time period of sleep for cyclic sleeping remotes that are configured for Association but are not associated to a Coordinator. (i.e. If a device is configured to associate, configured as a Cyclic Sleep remote, but does not find a Coordinator, it will sleep for DP time before reattempting association.) Maximum sleep period is 268 seconds (0x68B0). DP should be > 0 for NonBeacon systems.	1 - 0x68B0 [x 10 ms]	0x3E8 (1000d)
	Sleep {Beacon-enabled}	Disassociated Cyclic Sleep Period. <Beacon-enabled firmware> *End Device* - Set/Read the number of beacons the cyclic sleeping remote will sleep through on a failed association attempt before reattempting association. (i.e. If a device is configured for Association, configured as a Cyclic Sleep remote, and unable to find a Coordinator; it will sleep for DP beacon times prior to reattempting association.)	1 - 0x68B0 [beacons]	0x14 (20d)
ST	Sleep {NonBeacon}	Time before Sleep. <NonBeacon firmware> Set/Read time period of inactivity (no serial or RF data is sent or received) before activating Sleep Mode. ST parameter is only valid with Cyclic Sleep settings (SM = 4 - 5). Coordinator and End Device ST values must be equal. Also note, the GT parameter value must always be less than the ST value. (If GT > ST, the configuration will render the module unable to enter into command mode.) If the ST parameter is modified, also modify the GT parameter accordingly.	1 - 0xFFFF [x 1 ms]	0x1388 (5000d)
	Sleep {Beacon-enabled}	Time before Sleep. <Beacon-enabled firmware> Set/Read the number of beacons received with no activity (no serial or RF data is sent or received) before activating Sleep Mode. ST parameter is only valid with the Cyclic Sleep setting (SM = 4). The ST parameter is not used by a Beacon-enabled Coordinator.	1 - 0xFFFF [beacons]	0

Diagnostics

Table 3-05. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - Diagnostics

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
EC	Diagnostics	CCA Failures. Reset/Read count of CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) failures. This parameter value increments when the module does not transmit a packet because it detected energy above the CCA threshold level set with CA command. This count saturates at its maximum value. Set count to "0" to reset count.	0 - 0xFFFF	-
EA	Diagnostics	ACK Failures. Reset/Read count of acknowledgment failures. This parameter value increments when the module expires its transmission retries without receiving an ACK on a packet transmission. This count saturates at its maximum value. Set the parameter to "0" to reset count.	0 - 0xFFFF	-
EH	Diagnostics	Echo. Sends command parameter as RF packet to remote modem which 'echoes' back the data to the transmitting modem. This command uses the current setting of DL and DH when transmitting the parameter. The command ends by sending a <CR> (Carriage Return).	1 to 20 bytes	-
VR	Diagnostics	Firmware Version. Read firmware version of the RF module.	0 - 0xFFFF [read-only]	Factory-set
HV	Diagnostics	Hardware Version. Read hardware version of the RF modem.	0 - 0xFFFF [read-only]	Factory-set
RP	Diagnostics	RSSI PWM Timer. Enable a PWM (pulse width modulation) output (on pin 3 of the RF modules) which shows RX signal strength.	0 - 0xFF [x 100 ms]	0x28 (40d)
DB	Diagnostics	Received Signal Strength. Read signal level [in dB] of last good packet received (RSSI). Absolute value is reported. (For example: 0x58 = -88 dBm) Reported value is accurate between -40 dBm and RX sensitivity.	0 - 0x64 [read-only]	-
VL	Diagnostics	Verbose Version. Read detailed version information including application build date, MAC, PHY and bootloader versions and build dates.	-	-
ED	Diagnostics	Energy Scan. Send an "Energy Detect Scan". This parameter determines the length of scan on each channel. The maximal energy on each channel is returned and each value is followed by a carriage return. The values returned represent the detected energy level in units of -dBm. The actual scan time on each channel is measured as Time = [(2 ^ PARAM) * 15.36]ms.	0 - 7	-

AT Command Options

Table 3-06. XBee/XBee-PRO Commands - AT Command Options

AT Command	Command Category	Name and Description	Parameter Range	Default
CT	AT Command Mode Options	Command Mode Timeout. Set/Read the period of inactivity (no valid commands received) after which the RF module automatically exits AT Command Mode and returns to Idle Mode.	2 - 0xFFFF [x 100 ms]	0x64 (100d)
GT	AT Command Mode Options	Guard Times. Set required period of silence before and after the Command Sequence Characters of the AT Command Mode Sequence (GT+ CC + GT). The period of silence is used to prevent inadvertent entrance into AT Command Mode.	0x02 - 0xFFFF [x 1 ms]	0x3E8 (1000d)
CC	AT Command Mode Options	Command Sequence Character. Set/Read the ASCII character value to be used between Guard Times of the AT Command Mode Sequence (GT+CC+GT). The AT Command Mode Sequence enters the RF Module into AT Command Mode.	0 - 0xFF	0x2B ('+' ASCII)

3.3. Command Descriptions

Command descriptions in this section are listed alphabetically. Command categories are designated within "< >" symbols that follow each command title. XBee-PRO RF modules expect parameter values in hexadecimal (designated by the "0x" prefix).

A1 (End Device Association) Command

<Networking {Association}> The A1 command is used to set and read End Device association options.

AT Command: ATA1

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x0F

Default Parameter Value: 0

Use the table below to determine End Device behavior in relation to the A1 parameter.

Bit number	End Device Association Option
0 - ReassignPanID	0 - Will only associate with Coordinator operating on PAN ID that matches modem ID
	1 - May associate with Coordinator operating on any PAN ID
1 - ReassignChannel	0 - Will only associate with Coordinator operating on Channel that matches CH setting
	1 - May associate with Coordinator operating on any Channel
2 - AutoAssociate	0 - Device will not attempt Association
	1 - Device attempts Association until success Note: This bit is used only for Non-Beacon systems. End Devices in a Beaconing system must always associate to a Coordinator
3 - PollCoordOnPinWake	0 - Pin Wake will not poll the Coordinator for pending (indirect) Data
	1 - Pin Wake will send Poll Request to Coordinator to extract any pending data
4 - 7	[reserved]

A2 (Coordinator Association) Command

<Networking {Association}> The A2 command is used to set and read Coordinator association options.

AT Command: ATA2

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x07

Default Parameter Value: 0x06

Use the table below to determine Coordinator behavior in relation to the A2 parameter.

Bit number	End Device Association Option
0 - ReassignPanID	0 - Coordinator will not perform Active Scan to locate available PAN ID. It will operate on ID (PAN ID).
	1 - Coordinator will perform Active Scan to determine an available ID (PAN ID). If a PAN ID conflict is found, the ID parameter will change.
1 - ReassignChannel	0 - Coordinator will not perform Energy Scan to determine free channel. It will operate on the channel determined by the CH parameter.
	1 - Coordinator will perform Energy Scan to find a free channel, then operate on that channel.
2 - AllowAssociate	0 - Coordinator will not allow any devices to associate to it.
	1 - Coordinator will allow devices to associate to it.
3 - 7	[reserved]

The binary equivalent of the default value (0x06) is 00000110. 'Bit 0' is the last digit of the sequence.

AI (Association Indication) Command

<Networking {Association}> The AI command is used to indicate occurrences of errors during the last association request.

AT Command: ATAI

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x13 [read-only]

Use the table below to determine meaning of the returned values.

Returned Value (Hex)	Association Indication
0x00	Successful Completion - Coordinator successfully started or End Device association complete
0x01	Active Scan Timeout
0x02	Active Scan found no PANs
0x03	Active Scan found PAN, but the Coordinator Allow Association bit is not set
0x04	Active Scan found PAN, but Coordinator and End Device are not configured to support beacons
0x05	Active Scan found PAN, but the Coordinator ID (PAN ID) parameter does not match the ID parameter of the End Device
0x06	Active Scan found PAN, but the Coordinator CH (Channel) parameter does not match the CH parameter of the End Device
0x07	Energy Scan Timeout
0x08	Coordinator start request failed
0x09	Coordinator could not start due to Invalid Parameter
0x0A	Coordinator Realignment is in progress
0x0B	Association Request not sent
0x0C	Association Request timed out - no reply was received
0x0D	Association Request had an Invalid Parameter
0x0E	Association Request Channel Access Failure - Request was not transmitted - CCA failure
0x0F	Remote Coordinator did not send an ACK after Association Request was sent
0x10	Remote Coordinator did not reply to the Association Request, but an ACK was received after sending the request
0x11	[reserved]
0x12	Sync-Loss - Lost synchronization with a Beaconing Coordinator
0x13	Disassociated - No longer associated to Coordinator

AP (API Enable) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The AP command is used to enable the RF module to operate using frame-based API operation.

AT Command: ATAP

Parameter Range: 0 – 2

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled (UART operation)
1	API enabled (w/out escaped characters)
2	API enabled (with escaped characters)

Default Parameter Value: 0

Refer to the "API Operation" section [p43] when API operation is enabled (AP = 2 or 3).

AS (Active Scan) Command

AT Command: ATAS

<AT Command Mode Options> The AS command is used to send a Beacon Request to a Broadcast Address (0xFFFF) on every channel. The AS parameter determines the amount of time the module will listen for Beacons on each channel. A PanDescriptor is created and returned for every Beacon received from the scan. Each PanDescriptor contains the following information:

CoordAddress (SH + SL parameters)<CR>
CoordPanID (ID parameter)<CR>
CoordAddrMode <CR>
  0x02 = 16-bit Short Address
  0x03 = 64-bit Long Address
Channel (CH parameter) <CR>
SecurityUse<CR>
ACLEntry<CR>
SecurityFailure<CR>
SuperFrameSpec<CR> (2 bytes):
  bit 15 - Association Permitted (MSB)
  bit 14 - PAN Coordinator
  bit 13 - Reserved
  bit 12 - Battery Life Extension
  bits 8-11 - Final CAP Slot
  bits 4-7 - Superframe Order
  bits 0-3 - Beacon Order
GtsPermit<CR>
RSSI<CR> (- RSSI is returned as -dBm)
TimeStamp<CR> (3 bytes)
<CR>

The carriage return <CR> is sent at the end of the AS command. The Active Scan is capable of returning up to 5 PanDescriptors in a scan. The actual scan time on each channel is measured as Time = [(2 ^ PARAM) * 15.36] ms. Note the total scan time is this time multiplied by the number of channels to be scanned (16 for the XBee and 13 for the XBee-PRO). Refer to the SD command description for more information.

BD (Interface Data Rate) Command

AT Command: ATBD

Parameter Range: 0 – 7 (standard rates)

Parameter	Configuration (bps)
0	1200
1	2400
2	4800
3	9600
4	19200
5	38400
6	57600
7	115200

Default Parameter Value: 3

<Serial Interfacing> The BD command is used to set and read the serial interface data rate (baud rate) used between the RF modem and host. This parameter determines the rate at which serial data is sent to the RF modem from the host. Modified interface data rates do not take effect until the CN (Exit AT Command Mode) command is issued and the system returns the 'OK' response.

When parameters 0-7 are sent to the RF modem, the respective interface data rates are used (as shown in the table on the right).

The RF data rate is not affected by the BD parameter. If the interface data rate is set higher than the RF data rate, a flow control configuration may need to be implemented.

Non-standard Interface Data Rates:
When parameter values outside the range of standard baud rates are sent, the closest interface data rate represented by the number is stored in the BD register. For example, a rate of 19200 bps can be set by sending the following command line "ATBD4B00". NOTE: When using MaxStream's X-CTU Software, non-standard interface data rates can only be set and read using the X-CTU 'Terminal' tab. Non-standard rates are not accessible through the 'Modem Configuration' tab.

When the BD command is sent with a non-standard interface data rate, the UART will adjust to accommodate the requested interface rate. In most cases, the clock resolution will cause the stored BD parameter to vary from the parameter that was sent (refer to the table below). Reading the BD command (send "ATBD" command without an associated parameter value) will return the value that was actually stored to the BD register.

Table 3-07. Parameters Sent Versus Parameters Stored

BD Parameter Sent (HEX)	Interface Data Rate (bps)	BD Parameter Stored (HEX)
0	1200	0
4	19,200	4
7	115,200	7
12C	300	12B
1C200	115,200	1B207

BE (Beacon Order) Command

<Networking {Association} - Beacon-enabled Firmware Only> The BE command is used to set and read the exponent used in the formula that determines beacon order. The beacon order specifies how often the coordinator transmits a beacon.

AT Command: ATBE

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x0E [exponent]

Default Parameter Value: 2

The actual time is calculated from BE as:

Time (msec) = (2 ^ BE) * 15.36 ms.

Table 3-08. Beacon Interval Times

BE Parameter Value	Time
0	15.36 milliseconds
2	61.44 milliseconds
4	245.80 milliseconds
6	983.00 milliseconds
8	3.93 seconds
10	15.73 seconds
12	62.91 seconds
14	4.19 minutes

End devices automatically update their BE parameter values to match the coordinator upon association.

CA (CCA Threshold) Command

<RF Interfacing> The CA command is used to set and read the CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) threshold.

Prior to transmitting a packet, a CCA is performed to detect energy on the transmit channel. If the detected energy is above the CCA Threshold, the radio will not transmit the packet.

AT Command: ATCA

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x50 [–dBm]

Default Parameter Value: 0x4B (–75 dBm (decimal))

CC (Command Sequence Character) Command

<AT Command Mode Options> The CC command is used to set and read the ASCII character used between guard times of the AT Command Mode Sequence (GT + CC + GT). This sequence enters the RF module into AT Command Mode so that data entering the modem from the host is recognized as commands instead of payload.

AT Command: ATCC

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFF

Default Parameter Value: 0x2B (ASCII “+”)

Related Commands: GT (Guard Times)

Refer to the Command Mode section [p20] for more information regarding the AT Command Mode Sequence.

CE (Coordinator Enable) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The CE command is used to set and read the behavior (End Device vs. Coordinator) of the module.

AT Command: ATCE

Parameter Range: 0 – 1

Parameter	Configuration
0	End Device
1	Coordinator

Default Parameter Value: 0

CH (Channel) Command

<Networking {Addressing}> The CH command is used to set and read the channel on which RF connections are made between RF modules. The channel is one of three filtration layers available to the RF module. The other layers are the PAN ID (ID command) and destination addresses (DL & DH commands).

AT Command: ATCH

Parameter Range: 0x0B – 0x1A (XBee)
0x0C – 0x18 (XBee-PRO)

Default Parameter Value: 0x0C (12 decimal)

Related Commands: ID (PAN ID), DL (Destination Address Low, DH (Destination Address High)

In order for RF modules to communicate with each other, the RF modules must share the same channel number. Different channels can be used to prevent RF modules in one network from listening to transmissions of another.

The RF module uses channel numbers of the 802.15.4 standard.

*Center Frequency = 2.405 + (CH - 11d) * 5 MHz (d = decimal)*

Refer to the "Addressing" section [p16] for more information.

CN (Exit AT Command Mode) Command

<AT Command Mode Options> The CN command is used to explicitly exit the RF module from AT Command Mode.

AT Command: ATCN

CT (Command Mode Timeout) Command

<AT Command Mode Options> The CT command is used to set and read the amount of inactive time that elapses before the RF module automatically exits from AT Command Mode and returns to Idle Mode.

Use the CN (Exit AT Command Mode) command to exit AT Command Mode manually.

AT Command: ATCT

Parameter Range: 2 – 0xFFFF
[x 100 milliseconds]

Default Parameter Value: 0x64 (100 decimal, which equals 10 decimal seconds)

Number of bytes returned: 2

Related Command: CN (Exit AT Command Mode)

D5 (DIO5 Configuration) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The D5 command is used to configure options for the DIO5 line of the RF module. When the D5 parameter is set to "1", the D5 line is used to indicate "Association (membership with another RF module)" by causing the LED indicator to blink.

AT Command: ATD5

Parameter Range: 0 – 1

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled
1	RSSI

Default Parameter Value: 1

D6 (DIO6 Configuration) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The D6 command is used to set and read the behavior of the DIO6 line. This line can be configured to enable RTS flow control.

AT Command: ATD6

Parameter Range: 0 – 1

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled
1	RTS Flow Control

Default Parameter Value: 0

D7 (DIO7 Configuration) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The D7 command is used to set and read the behavior of the DIO7 line. CTS flow control is enabled by default.

AT Command: ATD7

Parameter Range: 0 – 1

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled
1	CTS Flow Control

Default Parameter Value: 1

DA (Force Disassociation) Command

<(Special)> The DA command is used to immediately disassociate an End Device from a Coordinator and reattempt to associate.

AT Command: ATDA

DB (Received Signal Strength) Command

<Diagnostics> DB parameter is used to read the received signal strength (in dBm) of the last RF packet received. Reported values are accurate between -40 dBm and the RF module's receiver sensitivity.

AT Command: ATDB

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x64 [read-only]

Absolute values are reported. For example: 0x58 = -88 dBm (decimal). If no packets have been received (since last reset, power cycle or sleep event), “0” will be reported.

DH (Destination Address High) Command

<Networking {Addressing}> The DH command is used to set and read the upper 32 bits of the RF module's 64-bit destination address. When combined with the DL (Destination Address Low) parameter, it defines the destination address used for transmission.

AT Command: ATDH

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFFFFFF

Default Parameter Value: 0

Related Commands: DL (Destination Address Low), CH (Channel), ID (PAN VID), MY (Source Address)

An RF module will only communicate with other RF modules having the same channel (CH parameter), PAN ID (ID parameter) and destination address (DH + DL parameters).

To transmit using a 16-bit address, set the DH parameter to zero and the DL parameter less than 0xFFFF. 0x000000000000FFFF (DL concatenated to DH) is the broadcast address for the PAN.

Refer to the “Addressing” section [p16] for more information.

DL (Destination Address Low) Command

<Networking {Addressing}> The DL command is used to set and read the lower 32 bits of the RF module's 64-bit destination address. When combined with the DH (Destination Address High) parameter, it defines the destination address used for transmission.

AT Command: ATDL
Parameter Range: 0 - 0xFFFFFFFF
Default Parameter Value: 0
Related Commands: DH (Destination Address High), CH (Channel), ID (PAN VID), MY (Source Address)

An RF module will only communicate with other RF modules having the same channel (CH parameter), PAN ID (ID parameter) and destination address (DH + DL parameters).

To transmit using a 16-bit address, set the DH parameter to zero and the DL parameter less than 0xFFFF. 0x000000000000FFFF (DL concatenated to DH) is the broadcast address for the PAN.

Refer to the “Addressing” section [p16] for more information.

DM (Destination Modem) Command

<Networking {Identification}> The DM command is used to resolve a MI (Modem Identifier) string to a physical address. The following events occur upon successful command execution:

AT Command: ATDM
Parameter Range: 20 Byte ASCII String

1. DL and DH are set to the address of the modem with the matching Modem Identifier.
2. ‘OK’ is returned.

If there is no response from a modem within 200 msec or a parameter is not specified (left blank), the command is terminated and an ‘ERROR’ message is returned.

DP (Disassociation Cyclic Sleep Period) Command

<Sleep Mode (Low Power)>

NonBeacon Firmware

End Device - The DP command is used to set and read the time period of sleep for cyclic sleeping remotes that are configured for Association but are not associated to a Coordinator. (i.e. If a device is configured to associate, configured as a Cyclic Sleep remote, but does not find a Coordinator, it will sleep for DP time before reattempting association.) Maximum sleep period is 268 seconds (0x68B0).

DP should be > 0 for NonBeacon systems.

AT Command: ATDP	
Parameter Range:	NonBeacon Firmware: 1 – 0x68B0 [x 10 milliseconds]
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 1 – 0x68B0 [beacons]
Default Parameter Value:	NonBeacon Firmware: 0x3E8 (1000 decimal)
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 0x14 (20 decimal)
Related Commands: SM (Sleep Mode), SP (Cyclic Sleep Period), ST (Time before Sleep)	

Beacon-enabled Firmware

End Device - The DP command is used to set and read the number of beacons the cyclic sleeping remote will sleep through on a failed association attempt before reattempting association. (i.e. If a device is configured for Association, configured as a Cyclic Sleep remote, and unable to find a Coordinator; it will sleep for DP beacon times prior to reattempting association.)

SD is used to determine the beacon time since the device, in this mode, is not associated to a Coordinator. This command may help reduce power consumption if a Coordinator is not found, or if the Coordinator beacons are not detected for an extended period of time. Maximum sleep period is 268 seconds. Therefore, DP must be selected such that the equation (2^SD * (0.01536 seconds) * DP) < 268 seconds.

EA (ACK Failures) Command

<Diagnostics> The EA command is used to reset and read the count of ACK (acknowledgement) failures. This parameter value increments when the module expires its transmission retries without receiving an ACK on a packet transmission. This count saturates at its maximum value.

AT Command: ATEA

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF

Set the parameter to "0" to reset count.

EC (CCA Failures) Command

<Diagnostics> The EC command is used to read and reset the count of CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) failures. This parameter value increments when the module does not transmit a packet because it detected energy above the CCA threshold level (set with CA command). This count saturates at its maximum value.

AT Command: ATEC

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF

Set the EC parameter to "0" to reset count.

ED (Energy Scan) Command

<Networking {Association}> The ED command is used to send an "Energy Detect Scan". This parameter determines the length of scan on each channel. The maximal energy on each channel is returned and each value is followed by a carriage return. An additional carriage return is sent at the end of the command.

AT Command: ATED

Parameter Range: 0 – 7

The values returned represent the detected energy level in units of -dBm. The actual scan time on each channel is measured as Time = [(2 ^ PARAM) * 15.36] ms.

Note the total scan time is this time multiplied by the number of channels to be scanned. Also refer to the SD (Scan Duration) table.

EH (Echo) Command

<Diagnostics> The EH command is used to send command parameter as RF packet to remote modem which 'echoes' back the data to the transmitting modem. This command uses the current setting of DL and DH when transmitting the parameter.

AT Command: ATEH

Parameter Range: 1 – 20 bytes

The command ends by sending a <CR> (Carriage Return).

FP (Force Poll) Command

<(Special)> The FP command is used to request indirect messages being held by a coordinator.

AT Command: ATFP

FR (Software Reset) Command

<Special> The FR command is used to force a software reset on the module. The reset simulates powering off and then on again the module.

AT Command: ATFR

GT (Guard Times) Command

<AT Command Mode Options> GT Command is used to set the DI (data in from host) time-of-silence that surrounds the AT command sequence character (CC Command) of the AT Command Mode sequence (GT + CC + GT).

The DI time-of-silence is used to prevent inadvertent entrance into AT Command Mode.

Refer to the Command Mode section [p20] for more information regarding the AT Command Mode Sequence.

AT Command: ATGT
Parameter Range: 2 – 0xFFFF [x 1 millisecond]
Default Parameter Value: 0x3E8 (1000 decimal)
Related Command: CC (Command Sequence Character)

HV (Hardware Version) Command

<Diagnostics> The HV command is used to read the hardware version of the module.

AT Command: ATHV
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF [Read-only]

ID (Pan ID) Command

<Networking {Addressing}> The ID command is used to set and read the PAN (Personal Area Network) ID of the RF module. Only RF modules with matching PAN IDs can communicate with each other. RF modems with non-matching PAN IDs will not receive unintended data transmission.

AT Command: ATID
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF
Default Parameter Value:0x3332 (13106 decimal)

Setting the ID parameter to 0xFFFF indicates a global message for all PANs.

Refer to the “Addressing” section [p16] for more information.

MD (Modem Discover) Command

<Networking {Identification}> The MD command is used to discover and report all modems found. MD also accepts a Modem Identifier as a parameter. In this case, only a modem matching the supplied identifier will respond.

AT Command: ATMD
Parameter Range: optional – MI

The MD command causes a modem to transmit a globally addressed MD command packet. This modem will allow responses within a 750 millisecond window. The 750 msec window is large enough to receive all responses.

In AT Command mode, command completion is designated by a carriage return (0x0D). Since two carriage returns end a command response, the application will receive three carriage returns at the end of the command. If no responses are received, then only one carriage return should be received by the application. When operating in API mode, a frame with no data and status set to ‘OK’ at the end of the command should be received. When the MD command packet is received, the remote modem sets up a random time delay of up to 500 milliseconds before replying with a MD response as follows:

Modem Discover Response (AT command mode format):
MY (Source Address) value<CR>
SH (Serial Number High) value<CR>
SL (Serial Number Low) value<CR>
MI (Modem Identifier) value<CR>
<CR> <- This is part of the response and not the end of command indicator.

Modem Discover Response (API format - data is binary (except for MI)):
2 bytes for MY (Source Address) value
4 bytes for SH (Serial Number High) value
4 bytes for SL (Serial Number Low) value
NULL-terminated string for MI (Modem Identifier) value (max 20 bytes w/out NULL terminator)

MI (Modem Identifier) Command

<Networking {Identification}> The MI command is used to set and read a string that identifies a particular module.

AT Command: ATMI
Parameter Range: 20 Byte ASCII string

Rules:

- The register only accepts printable ASCII data.
- A string can not start with a space.
- A carriage return ends command
- Command will automatically end when maximum bytes for the string have been entered.

This string is returned as part of the MD (Modem Discover) command. This identifier is also used with the DM (Destination Modem) command.

MY (16-bit Source Address) Command

<Networking {Addressing}> The MY command is used to set and read the 16-bit source address of the RF module.

By setting MY to 0xFFFF, the reception of RF packets having a 16-bit address is disabled. The 64-bit address is the module serial number and is always enabled.

AT Command: ATMY
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF
Default Parameter Value: 0
Related Commands: DH (Destination Address High), DL (Destination Address Low), CH (Channel), ID (PAN ID)

Refer to the “Addressing” section [p16] for more information.

PE (Pull-up Resistor Enable) Command

<Serial Interfacing> The PE command is used to set/read the bitfield to configure internal pull-up resistor status for I/O lines. “1” specifies the pull-up resistor is enabled. “0” specifies no pull-up.

AT Command: ATPE
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFF
Default Parameter Value: 0xFF (all pull –up resistors are enabled)

bit 0 - AD4/DIO4/RF_TX
bit 1 - COORD
bit 2 - AD2/DIO2
bit 3 - AD1/DIO1
bit 4 - AD0/DIO0
bit 5 - RTS
bit 6 - SLEEP_RQ
bit 7 - DIN/CONFIG

For example: Sending the command “ATPE 6F” will turn bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ON; and bits 4 & 7 will be turned OFF. (The binary equivalent of “0x6F” is “01101111”. Note that ‘bit 0’ is the last digit in the bitfield.

P0 (PWM0 Configuration) Command

<Diagnostics> The P0 command is used to select and read the function for PWM0 (Pulse Width Modulation output 0 - pin 6).

Note: The second character in the command is a zero (“0”), not the letter “O”.

AT Command: ATP0

Parameter Range: 0 – 1

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled
1	RSSI PWM0 enabled

Default Parameter Value: 1

PL (Power Level) Command

<RF Interfacing> The PL command is used to select and read the power level at which the RF module transmits conducted power.

AT Command: ATPL

Parameter Range: 0 – 4

Parameter	XBee	XBee-Pro
0	-10 dBm	10 dBm
1	-6 dBm	12 dBm
2	-4 dBm	14 dBm
3	-2 dBm	16 dBm
4	0 dBm	18 dBm

Default Parameter Value: 4

RE (Restore Defaults) Command

<(Special)> The RE command is used to restore all configurable parameters to their factory default settings. The RE command does not write restored values to non-volatile (persistent) memory. Issue the WR (Write) command subsequent to issuing the RE command to save restored parameter values to non-volatile memory.

AT Command: ATRE

RN (Random Delay Slots) Command

<Networking & Security> The RN command is used to set and read the minimum value of the back-off exponent in the CSMA-CA algorithm. The CSMA-CA algorithm was engineered for collision avoidance (random delays are inserted to prevent data loss caused by data collisions).

AT Command: ATRN

Parameter Range: 0 – 3 [exponent]

Default Parameter Value: 0

If RN = 0, collision avoidance is disabled during the first iteration of the algorithm (802.15.4 - macMinBE).

CSMA-CA stands for "Carrier Sense Multiple Access - Collision Avoidance". Unlike CSMA-CD (reacts to network transmissions after collisions have been detected), CSMA-CA acts to prevent data collisions before they occur. As soon as a modem receives a packet that is to be transmitted, it checks if the channel is clear (no other modem is transmitting). If the channel is clear, the packet is sent over-the-air. If the channel is not clear, the RF module waits for a randomly selected period of time, then checks again to see if the channel is clear. After a time, the process ends and the data is lost.

RO (Packetization Timeout) Command

<Serial Interfacing> RO command is used to set and read the number of character times of inter-character delay required before transmission.

RF transmission commences when data is detected in the DI (data in from host) buffer and RO character times of silence are detected on the UART receive lines (after receiving at least 1 byte).

AT Command: ATRO

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFF [x character times]

Default Parameter Value: 3

RF transmission will also commence after 100 bytes (maximum packet size) are received in the DI buffer.

Set the RO parameter to '0' to transmit characters as they arrive instead of buffering them into one RF packet.

RP (RSSI PWM Timer) Command

AT Command: ATRP

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFF [x 100 milliseconds]

Default Parameter Value: 0x28 (40 decimal)

<Diagnostics> The RP command is used to enable PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) output on the RF module. The output is calibrated to show the level a received RF signal is above the sensitivity level of the RF module. The PWM pulses vary from zero to 95 percent. Zero to twenty-nine percent means the received RF signal is at or below the published sensitivity level of the RF module. The following table shows levels above sensitivity and PWM values.

The total period of the PWM output is 8.32 ms. Because there are 40 steps in the PWM output, the minimum step size is 0.208 ms.

Table 3-09. PWM Percentages

dB above Sensitivity	PWM percentage* (high period / total period)
10	46.0%
20	63.0%
30	80.1%

* PWM% = (295 + (17.5 * dBm above sensitivity)) / 10.24

A non-zero value defines the time that the PWM output will be active with the RSSI value of the last received RF packet. After the set time when no RF packets are received, the PWM output will be set low (0 percent PWM) until another RF packet is received. The PWM output will also be set low at power-up until the first RF packet is received. A parameter value of 0xFF permanently enables the PWM output and it will always reflect the value of the last received RF packet.

SA (Resynch Attempts) Command

AT Command: ATSA

Parameter Range: 0 – 0x0F [# of attempts]

Default Parameter Value: 0

<Networking {Addressing} Beacon Firmware Only> The SA command is used to set and read the number of times an End Device will attempt to reacquire a lost beacon before disassociating from a Beaconing Coordinator.

SC (Scan Channel) Command

AT Command: ATSC

Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF [Bit Field]

Default Parameter Value: 0x3FFE (all XBee-PRO channels)

<RF Interfacing> The SC command is used to set and read the list of channels to scan for all Active and Energy Scans as a bit field.

This affects scans initiated in command mode [AS (Active Scan) and ED (Energy Scan) commands] and during End Device Association and Coordinator startup:

bit 0 - 0x0B	bit 8 - 0x13
bit 1 - 0x0C	bit 9 - 0x14
bit 2 - 0x0D	bit 10 - 0x15
bit 3 - 0x0E	bit 11 - 0x16
bit 4 - 0x0F	bit 12 - 0x17
bit 5 - 0x10	bit 13 - 0x18
bit 6 - 0x11	bit 14 - 0x19
bit 7 - 0x12	bit 15 - 0x1A

SD (Scan Duration) Command

<Networking {Association}> The SD command is used to set and read the exponent value that determines the duration (in time) of a scan.

AT Command: ATSD
Parameter Range: 0 – 0x0F
Default Parameter Value: 4

End Device - Duration of Active Scan during Association. On beacon system, set SD = BE of coordinator. SD must be set at least to the highest BE parameter of any Beaconing Coordinator with which an End Device or Coordinator wish to discover.

Coordinator - If the 'ReassignPANID' option is set on the Coordinator [refer to A2 parameter], the SD parameter determines the length of time the Coordinator will scan channels to locate existing PANs. If the 'ReassignChannel' option is set, SD determines how long the Coordinator will perform an Energy Scan to determine which channel it will operate on.

Scan Time is measured as (# of Channels to Scan] * (2 ^ SD) * 15.36ms). The number of channels to scan is set by the SC command. The XBee module can scan up to 16 channels (SC = 0xFFFF). The XBee PRO module can scan up to 13 channels (SC = 0x3FFE).

Examples: The values below show results for a 13 channel scan:

If SD = 0, time = 0.246 sec	SD = 8, time = 62.91 sec
SD = 2, time = 0.983 sec	SD = 10, time = 4.19 min
SD = 4, time = 3.93 sec	SD = 12, time = 16.77 min
SD = 6, time = 15.73 sec	SD = 14, time = 67.07 min

SF (Superframe Order) Command

<Networking {Association} Beacon Firmware Only> The SF command is used to set and read the exponent used in calculating superframe order. The superframe order specifies the length of the active portion of the superframe (including the beacon frame). The SF parameter should be set less than or equal to the BE parameter or upon exiting command mode; SF will be set to equal BE.

AT Command: ATSF
Parameter Range: 0 – 0x0E [exponent]
Default Parameter Value: 2

The actual Active Period time (msec) is calculated from SF as: Time = (2 ^ SF) * 15.36 ms.

SH (Serial Number High) Command

<Diagnostics> The SH command is used to read the high 32 bits of the RF module's unique IEEE 64-bit address.

The RF module serial number is set at the factory and is read-only.

AT Command: ATSH
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFFFFFF [read-only]
Related Commands: SL (Serial Number Low), MY (Source Address)

SL (Serial Number Low) Command

<Diagnostics> The SL command is used to read the low 32 bits of the RF module's unique IEEE 64-bit address.

The RF module serial number is set at the factory and is read-only.

AT Command: ATSL
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFFFFFF [read-only]
Related Commands: SH (Serial Number High), MY (Source Address)

SM (Sleep Mode) Command

<Sleep Mode (Low Power)> The SM command is used to set and read Sleep Mode settings. By default, Sleep Modes are disabled (SM = 0) and the RF module remains in Idle/Receive Mode. When in this state, the RF module is constantly ready to respond to either serial or RF activity.

SM command options vary according to the networking system type. By default, the module is configured to operate in a NonBeacon system.

* Parameter options (1, 2, 3 & 5) are not supported when operating using Beacon-enabled firmware.

AT Command: ATSM

Parameter Range: 0 – 5

Parameter	Configuration
0	Disabled
1*	Pin Hibernate
2*	Pin Doze
3*	(reserved)
4	Cyclic Sleep Remote
5*	Cyclic Sleep Remote (with Pin Wake-up)

Default Parameter Value: 0

Related Commands: SP (Cyclic Sleep Period), ST (Time before Sleep)

SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) Command

<Sleep Mode (Low Power)> The SP command is used to set and read the duration of time in which a remote RF module sleeps. After the cyclic sleep period is over, the RF module wakes and checks for data. If data is not present, the RF module goes back to sleep. The maximum sleep period is 268 seconds (SP = 0x68B0).

The SP parameter is only valid if the RF module is configured to operate in Cyclic Sleep (SM = 4-6). Coordinator and End Device SP values should always be equal.

To send Direct Messages, set SP = 0.

AT Command: ATSP

Parameter Range:	NonBeacon Firmware: 1 – 0x68B0 [x 10 milliseconds]
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 1 – 0x68B0 [beacons]
Default Parameter Value:	NonBeacon Firmware: 0
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 0x0A (10 decimal)

Related Commands: SM (Sleep Mode), ST (Time before Sleep), DP (Disassociation Cyclic Sleep Period, BE (Beacon Order)

NonBeacon Firmware

End Device - SP determines the sleep period for cyclic sleeping remotes. Maximum sleep period is 268 seconds (0x68B0).

Coordinator - If non-zero, SP determines the time to hold an indirect message before discarding it. A Coordinator will discard indirect messages after a period of (2.5 * SP).

Beacon-enabled Firmware

End Device - SP determines the number of beacons a cyclic sleeping remote will sleep through. Because the maximum sleep period is 268 (decimal) seconds, SP must be selected such that the equation (2^BE * (0.01536 seconds) * SP) < 268 seconds.

Coordinator - SP determines the number of beacons to retain an indirect message before discarding it. A Coordinator will discard indirect messages after 2 * SP beacons.

ST (Time before Sleep) Command

<Sleep Mode (Low Power)> The ST command is used to set and read the period of inactivity (no serial or RF data is sent or received) before activating Sleep Mode.

AT Command: ATST	
Parameter Range:	NonBeacon Firmware: 1 – 0xFFFF [x 1 millisecond]
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 1 – 0xFFFF [beacons]
Default Parameter Value:	NonBeacon Firmware: 0x1388 (5000 decimal)
	Beacon-enabled Firmware: 0
Related Commands: SM (Sleep Mode), ST (Time before Sleep)	

NonBeacon Firmware

Set/Read time period of inactivity (no serial or RF data is sent or received) before activating Sleep Mode. ST parameter is only valid with Cyclic Sleep settings (SM = 4 - 5).

Coordinator and End Device ST values must be equal.

Beacon-enabled Firmware

Set/Read the number of beacons received with no activity (no serial or RF data is sent or received) before activating Sleep Mode. ST parameter is only valid with the Cyclic Sleep setting (SM = 4).

The ST parameter is not used by a Beacon-enabled Coordinator.

VL (Verbose Version)

<Diagnostics> The VL command is used to read detailed version information about the module. The information includes: application build date; MAC, PHY and bootloader versions; and build dates.

AT Command: ATVL	
Parameter Range:	0 – 0xFF [x 100 milliseconds]
Default Parameter Value: 0x28 (40 decimal)	

VR (Firmware Version) Command

<Diagnostics> The VR command is used to read which firmware version is stored in the RF module.

AT Command: ATVR
Parameter Range: 0 – 0xFFFF [read only]

XBee version numbers will have four significant digits. The reported number will show three or four numbers and is stated in hexadecimal notation. A version can be reported as "ABC" or "ABCD". Digits ABC are the main release number and D is the revision number from the main release. "D" is not required and if it is not present, a zero is assumed for D. "B" is a variant designator. The following variants exist:

- "0" - Non-Beacon Enabled 802.15.4 Code
- "1" - Beacon Enabled 802.15.4 Code

WR (Write) Command

<(Special)> The WR command is used to write configurable parameters to the RF module's non-volatile memory (Parameter values remain in RF module's memory until overwritten by subsequent use of the WR Command).

AT Command: ATWR

If changes are made without writing them to non-volatile memory, the RF module reverts back to previously saved parameters the next time the RF module is powered-on.

NOTE: Once the WR command is sent to the RF module, no additional characters should be sent until after the “OK/r” response is received.

3.4. API Operation

By default, XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules act as a serial line replacement (Transparent Operation) - all UART data received through the DI pin is queued up for RF transmission. When the module receives an RF packet, the data is sent out the DO pin with no additional information.

Inherent to Transparent Operation are the following behaviors:

- If module parameter registers are to be set or queried, a special operation is required for transitioning the module into Command Mode [refer to p20].
- In point-to-multipoint systems, the application must send extra information so that the receiving module(s) can distinguish between data coming from different remotes.

As an alternative to the default Transparent Operation, API (Application Programming Interface) Operations are available. API operation requires that communication with the module be done through a structured interface (data is communicated in frames in a defined order). The API specifies how commands, command responses and module status messages are sent and received from the module using a UART Data Frame.

3.4.1. API Frame Specifications

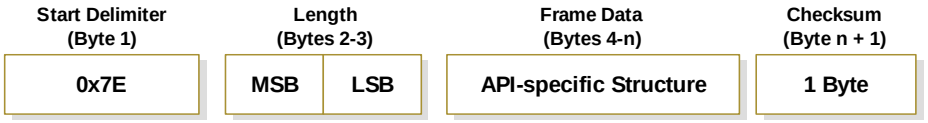
Two API modes are supported and both can be enabled using the AP (API Enable) command. Use the following AP parameter values to configure the module to operate in a particular mode:

- AP = 0 (default): Transparent Operation (UART Serial line replacement)
  API modes are disabled.
- AP = 1: API Operation
- AP = 2: API Operation (with escaped characters)

API Operation (AP parameter = 1)

When this API mode is enabled (AP = 1), the UART data frame structure is defined as follows:

Figure 3-01. UART Data Frame Structure:



MSB = Most Significant Byte, LSB = Least Significant Byte

Any data received prior to the start delimiter is silently discarded. If the frame is not received correctly or if the checksum fails, the module will reply with a module status frame indicating the nature of the failure.

API Operation - with Escape Characters (AP parameter = 2)

When this API mode is enabled (AP = 2), the UART data frame structure is defined as follows:

Figure 3-02. UART Data Frame Structure - with escape control characters:

MSB = Most Significant Byte, LSB = Least Significant Byte

Escape characters. When sending or receiving a UART data frame, specific data values must be escaped (flagged) so they do not interfere with the UART or UART data frame operation. To escape an interfering data byte, insert 0x7D and follow it with the byte to be escaped XOR'd with 0x20.

Data bytes that need to be escaped:

- 0x7E – Frame Delimiter
- 0x7D – Escape
- 0x11 – XON
- 0x13 – XOFF

Example - Raw UART Data Frame (before escaping interfering bytes):
0x7E 0x00 0x02 0x23 0x11 0xCB

0x11 needs to be escaped which results in the following frame:
0x7E 0x00 0x02 0x23 0x7D 0x31 0xCB

Note: In the above example, the length of the raw data (excluding the checksum) is 0x0002 and the checksum of the non-escaped data (excluding frame delimiter and length) is calculated as: 0xFF - (0x23 + 0x11) = (0xFF - 0x34) = 0xCB.

Checksum

To test data integrity, a checksum is calculated and verified on non-escaped data.

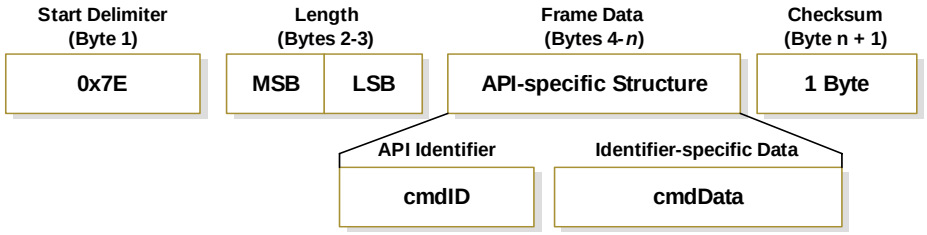
To calculate: Not including frame delimiters and length, add all bytes keeping only the lowest 8 bits of the result and subtract from 0xFF.

To verify: Add all bytes (include checksum, but not the delimiter and length). If the checksum is correct, the sum will equal 0xFF.

3.4.2. API Types

Frame data of the UART data frame forms an API-specific structure as follows:

Figure 3-03. UART Data Frame & API-specific Structure:



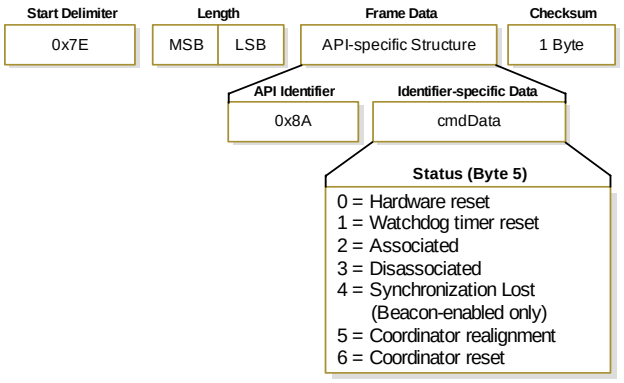
The cmdID frame (API-identifier) indicates which API messages will be contained in the cmdData frame (Identifier-specific data). Refer to the sections that follow for more information regarding the supported API types. Note that multi-byte values are sent big endian.

Modem Status

API Identifier: 0x8A

RF Module status messages are sent from the module in response to specific conditions.

Figure 3-04. Modem Status Frames



AT Command

API Identifier Value: 0x08

Allows for module parameter registers to be queried or set.

Figure 3-05. AT Command Frames

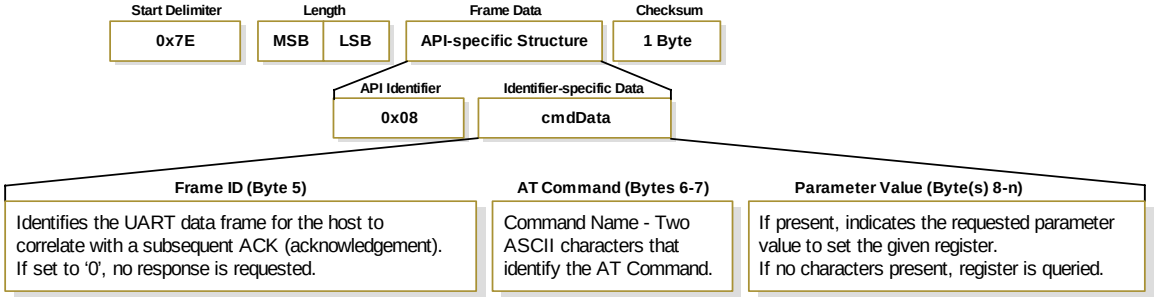
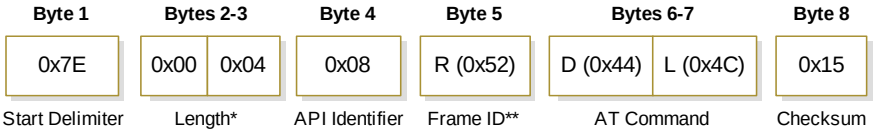


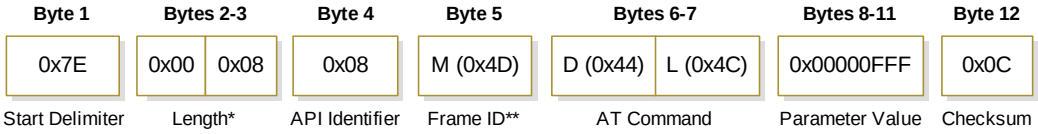
Figure 3-06. Example: API frames when reading the DL parameter value of the module.



** Length [Bytes] = API Identifier + Frame ID + AT Command*

*** "R" value was arbitrarily selected.*

Figure 3-07. Example: API frames when modifying the DL parameter value of the module.



** Length [Bytes] = API Identifier + Frame ID + AT Command + Parameter Value*

*** "M" value was arbitrarily selected.*

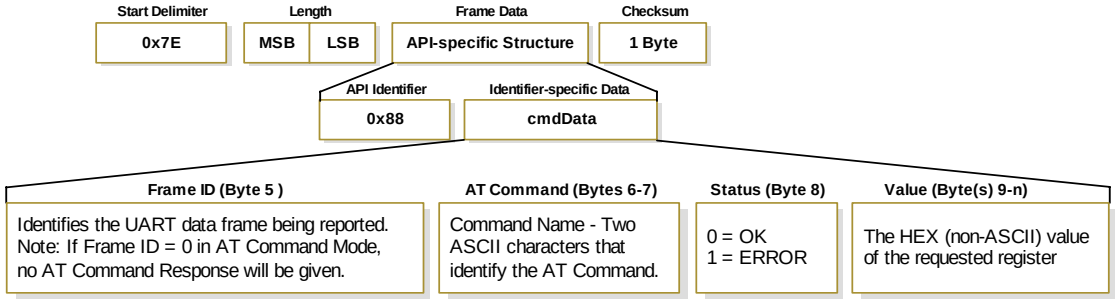
AT Command Response

API Identifier Value: 0x88

Response to previous command.

In response to an AT Command message, the module will send an AT Command Response message. Some commands will send back multiple frames (for example, the MD (Modem Discover) and AS (Active Scan) commands). These commands will end by sending a frame with a status of ATCMD_OK and no cmdData.

Figure 3-08. AT Command Response Frames.

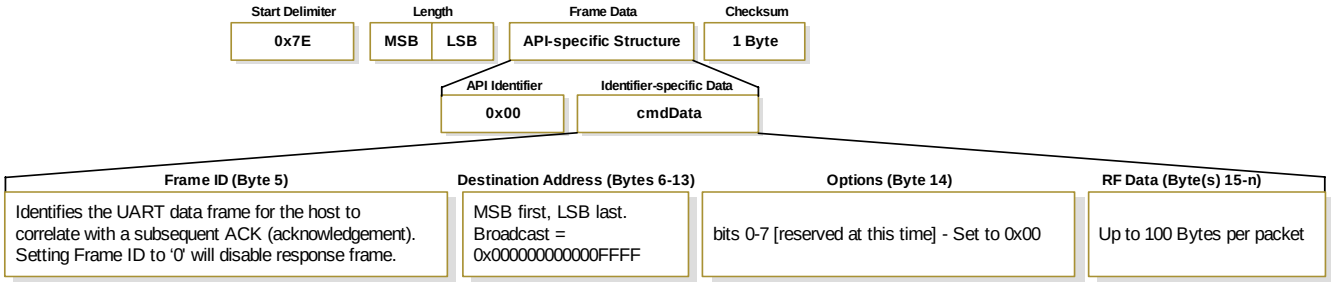


TX (Transmit) Request: 64-bit address

API Identifier Value: 0x00

A TX Request message will cause the module to send RF Data as an RF Packet.

Figure 3-09. TX Packet (64-bit address) Frames

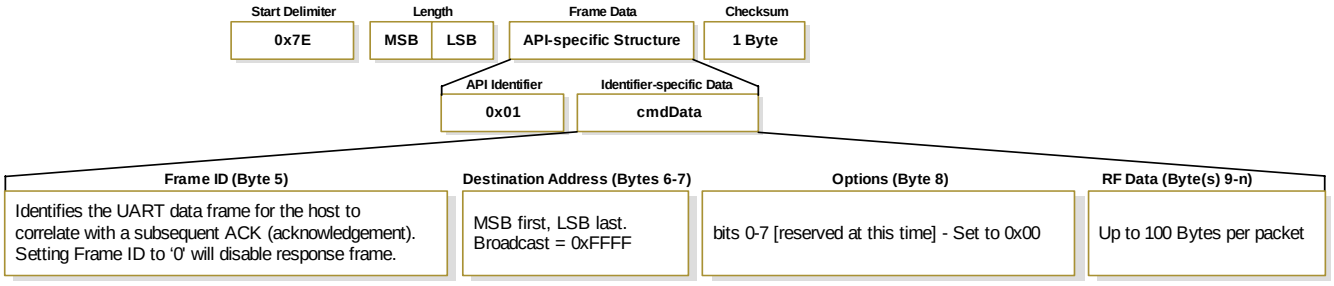


TX (Transmit) Request: 16-bit address

API Identifier Value: 0x01

A TX Request message will cause the module to send RF Data as an RF Packet.

Figure 3-10. TX Packet (16-bit address) Frames

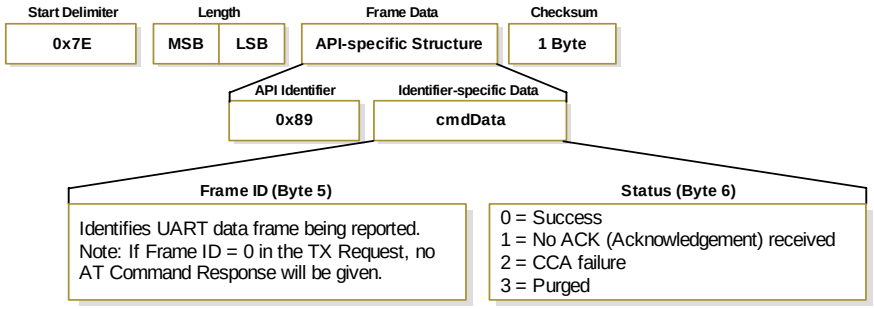


TX (Transmit) Status

API Identifier Value: 0x89

When a TX Request is completed, the module sends a TX Status message. This message will indicate if the packet was transmitted successfully or if there was a failure.

Figure 3-11. TX Status Frames



NOTES:

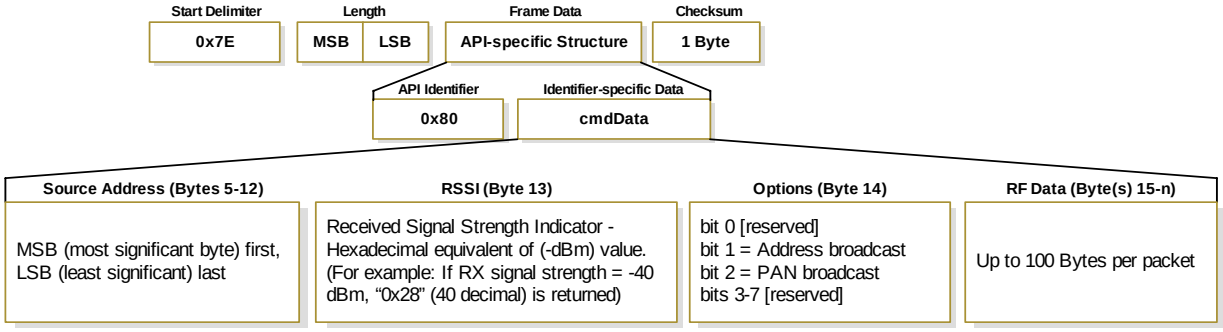
- "STATUS = 1" occurs when all retries are expired and no ACK is received.
- If transmitter broadcasts (destination address = 0x000000000000FFFF), only "STATUS = 0 or 2" will be returned.
- "STATUS = 3" occurs when Coordinator times out of an indirect transmission. Timeout is defined as (2.5 x SP (Cyclic Sleep Period) parameter value).

RX (Receive) Packet: 64-bit address

API Identifier Value: 0x80

When the module receives an RF packet, it is sent out the UART using this message type.

Figure 3-12. RX Packet (64-bit address) Frames

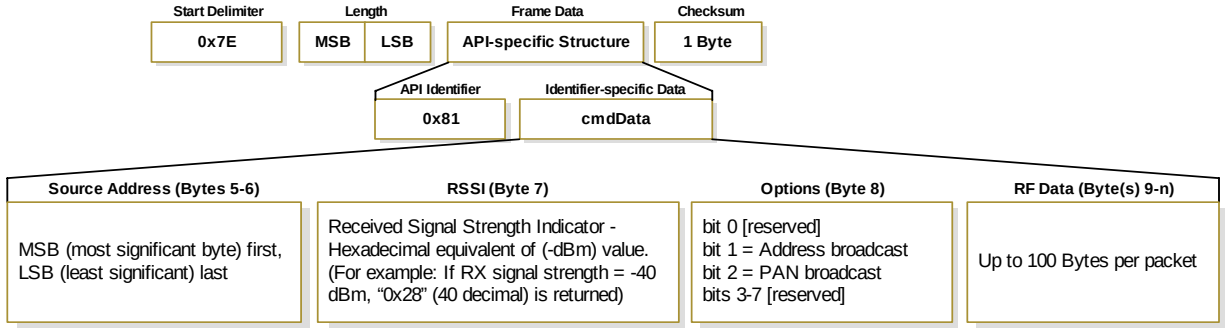


RX (Receive) Packet: 16-bit address

API Identifier Value: 0x81

When the module receives an RF packet, it is sent out the UART using this message type.

Figure 3-13. RX Packet (16-bit address) Frames



Appendix A: Agency Certifications

FCC Certification

The XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules and regulations. Compliance with the labeling requirements, FCC notices and antenna usage guidelines is required.

To fulfill FCC Certification requirements, the OEM must comply with the following regulations:

1. The system integrator must ensure that the text on the external label provided with this device is placed on the outside of the final product [Figure A-01].
2. The XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module may be used only with approved antennas that have been tested with this modem.

OEM Labeling Requirements

WARNING: 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 enclosure that displays the contents shown in the figure below.

Figure A-01. Required FCC Label for OEM products containing the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module

Contains FCC ID: OUR-XBEE / OUR-XBEEPRO*

The enclosed device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

* The FCC ID for the XBee is "OUR-XBEE". The FCC ID for the XBee-PRO is "OUR-XBEEPRO".

FCC Notices

IMPORTANT: The XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Module has been certified by the FCC for use with other products without any further certification (as per FCC section 2.1091). Modifications not expressly approved by MaxStream could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

IMPORTANT: OEMs must test final product to comply with unintentional radiators (FCC section 15.107 & 15.109) before declaring compliance of their final product to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

IMPORTANT: The RF module has been certified for remote and base radio applications. If the module will be used for portable applications, the device must undergo SAR testing.

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.

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: Re-orient or relocate the receiving antenna, Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver, Connect equipment and receiver to outlets on different circuits, or Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC-Approved Antennas (2.4 GHz)

The XBee/XBee-Pro OEM RF Module can be installed utilizing antennas and cables constructed with standard connectors (Type-N, SMA, TNC, etc.) if the installation is performed professionally and according to FCC guidelines. For installations not performed by a professional, non-standard connectors (RPSMA, RPTNC, etc.) must be used.

The modules are pre-FCC approved for fixed base station and mobile applications on channels 0x0B - 0x18. As long as the antenna is mounted at least 20cm (8 in.) from nearby persons, the application is considered a mobile application. Antennas not listed in the table must be tested to comply with FCC Section 15.203 (unique antenna connectors) and Section 15.247 (emissions).

Table A-01. Antennas approved for use with the XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules (Channels 0x0B - 0x18)

Part Number	Type (Description)	Gain	Application*	Min. Separation	Required Cable Loss**
A24-HSM-450	Dipole (Half-wave articulated RPSMA - 4.5")	2.1 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	4.2 dB
A24-HABSM	Dipole (Articulated RPSMA)	2.1 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	4.2 dB
A24-C1	Surface Mount	-1.5 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	-
A24-Y4NF	Yagi (4-element)	6.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	8.1 dB
A24-Y6NF	Yagi (6-element)	8.8 dBi	Fixed	2 m	10.9 dB
A24-Y7NF	Yagi (7-element)	9.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	11.1 dB
A24-Y9NF	Yagi (9-element)	10.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	12.1 dB
A24-Y10NF	Yagi (10-element)	11.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	13.1 dB
A24-Y12NF	Yagi (12-element)	12.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	14.1 dB
A24-Y13NF	Yagi (13-element)	12.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	14.1 dB
A24-Y15NF	Yagi (15-element)	12.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	14.6 dB
A24-Y16NF	Yagi (16-element)	13.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	15.6 dB
A24-Y16RM	Yagi (16-element, RPSMA connector)	13.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	15.6 dB
A24-Y18NF	Yagi (18-element)	15.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	17.1 dB
A24-F2NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	2.1 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	4.2 dB
A24-F3NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	3.0 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	5.1 dB
A24-F5NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	5.0 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm	7.1 dB
A24-F8NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	8.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	10.1 dB
A24-F9NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	9.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	11.6 dB
A24-F10NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	10.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	12.1 dB
A24-F12NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	12.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	14.1 dB
A24-F15NF	Omni-directional (Fiberglass base station)	15.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	17.1 dB
A24-W7NF	Omni-directional (Base station)	7.2 dBi	Fixed	2 m	9.3 dB
A24-M7NF	Omni-directional (Mag-mount base station)	7.2 dBi	Fixed	2 m	9.3 dB
A24-P8SF	Flat Panel	8.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	8.6 dB
A24-P8NF	Flat Panel	8.5 dBi	Fixed	2 m	8.6 dB
A24-P13NF	Flat Panel	13.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	13.1 dB
A24-P14NF	Flat Panel	14.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	14.1 dB
A24-P15NF	Flat Panel	15.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	15.1 dB
A24-P16NF	Flat Panel	16.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	16.1 dB
A24-P19NF	Flat Panel	19.0 dBi	Fixed	2 m	19.1 dB

Table A-02. Antennas approved for use with the XBee/XBee-PRO OEM RF Modules (Channels 0x0B - 0x17)

Part Number	Type (Description)	Gain	Application*	Min. Separation
A24-HSM-450	Dipole (Half-wave articulated RPSMA - 4.5")	2.1 dBi	Fixed/Mobile	20 cm
A24-HABSM	Dipole (Articulated RPSMA)	2.1 dBi	Fixed	20 cm
A24-HABUF-P5I	Dipole (Half-wave articulated bulkhead mount U.FL. w/ 5" pigtail)	2.1 dBi	Fixed	20 cm
A24-QI	Monopole (Integrated whip - XBee 0x0B-0x18, XBee-PRO 0x0B-0x17)	1.5 dBi	Fixed	20 cm

* **If using the module in a portable application** (For example - If the module is used in a handheld device and the antenna is less than 20cm from the human body when the device is operation): The integrator is responsible for passing additional SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) testing based on FCC rules 2.1091 and FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, OET Bulletin and Supplement C. The testing results will be submitted to the FCC for approval prior to selling the integrated unit. The required SAR testing measures emissions from the module and how they affect the person.

** Required cable loss only applies to the higher power output "XBee-PRO" modules and not to the "XBee" modules.

RF Exposure

WARNING: To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance of 20 cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

The preceding statement must be included as a CAUTION statement in manuals for OEM products to alert users on FCC RF Exposure compliance.

European Certification

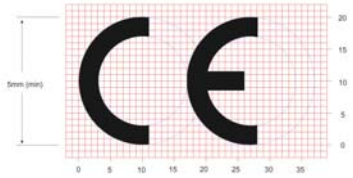
The XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module has been certified for use in several European countries. For a complete list, refer to www.maxstream.net.

If the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules are incorporated into a product, the manufacturer must ensure compliance of the final product to the European harmonized EMC and low-voltage/safety standards. A Declaration of Conformity must be issued for each of these standards and kept on file as described in Annex II of the R&TTE Directive. Furthermore, the manufacturer must maintain a copy of the XBee/XBee-PRO user manual documentation and ensure the final product does not exceed the specified power ratings, antenna specifications, and/or installation requirements as specified in the user manual. If any of these specifications are exceeded in the final product, a submission must be made to a notified body for compliance testing to all required standards.

OEM Labeling Requirements

The 'CE' marking must be affixed to a visible location on the OEM product.

Figure A-02. CE Labeling Requirements



The CE mark shall consist of the initials "CE" taking the following form:

- If the CE marking is reduced or enlarged, the proportions given in the above graduated drawing must be respected.
- The CE marking must have a height of at least 5mm except where this is not possible on account of the nature of the apparatus.
- The CE marking must be affixed visibly, legibly, and indelibly.

Restrictions

France - France imposes restrictions on the 2.4 GHz band. Go to www.art-telecom.Fr or contact MaxStream for more information.

Norway - Norway prohibits operation near Ny-Alesund in Svalbard. More information can be found at the Norway Posts and Telecommunications site (www.npt.no).

Declarations of Conformity

MaxStream has issued Declarations of Conformity for the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules concerning emissions, EMC and safety. Files are located in the 'documentation' folder of the MaxStream CD.

Important Note

MaxStream does not list the entire set of standards that must be met for each country. MaxStream customers assume full responsibility for learning and meeting the required guidelines for each country in their distribution market. For more information relating to European compliance of an OEM product incorporating the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module, contact MaxStream, or refer to the following web sites:

CEPT ERC 70-03E - Technical Requirements, European restrictions and general requirements: Available at www.ero.dk/.

R&TTE Directive - Equipment requirements, placement on market: Available at www.ero.dk/.

Appendix B: Development Guide

Development Kit Contents

The XBee Development Kit includes the hardware and software needed to rapidly create long range wireless links between devices.

Table B-01. Items Included in the Development Kit

Item	Qty.	Description	Part #
XBee-PRO Module	2	(1) OEM RF Module w/ U.FL antenna connector (1) OEM RF Module w/ attached wire antenna	XBP24-...UI-... XBP24-...WI-...
XBee Module	3	(1) OEM RF Module w/ U.FL antenna connector (1) OEM RF Module w/ attached wire antenna (1) OEM RF Module w/ chip antenna	XB24-...UI-... XB24-...WI-... XB24-...CI-...
RS-232 Interface Board	1	Board for interfacing between modules and RS-232 devices (Converts signal levels, displays diagnostic info, & more)	XBIB-R
USB Interface Board	1	Board for interfacing between modules & USB devices (Converts signal levels, displays diagnostic info, & more)	XBIB-U
RS-232 Cable (6', straight-through)	1	Cable for connecting RS-232 interface board with DTE devices (devices that have a male serial DB-9 port - such as most PCs)	JD2D3-CDS-6F
USB Cable (6')	1	Cable for connecting USB interface board to USB devices	JU1U2-CSB-6F
Serial Loopback Adapter	1	[Red] Adapter for configuring the module assembly (module + RS-232 interface board) to function as a repeater for range testing	JD2D3-CDL-A
NULL Modem Adapter (male-to-male)	1	[Black] Adapter for connecting the module assembly (module + RS-232 interface board) to other DCE (female DB-9) devices	JD2D2-CDN-A
NULL Modem Adapter (female-to-female)	1	[Gray] Adapter for connecting serial devices. It allows users to bypass the radios to verify serial cabling is functioning properly.	JD3D3-CDN-A
9VDC Power Adapter	1	Adapter for powering the RS-232 interface board	JP5P2-9V11-6F
9V Battery Clip	1	Clip for remotely powering the RS-232 board w/ a 9V battery	JP2P3-C2C-4I
RPSMA Antenna	1	RPSMA half-wave dipole antenna (2.4 GHz, 2.1 dB)	A24-HASM-525
RF Cable Assembly	1	Adapter for connecting RPSMA antenna to U.FL connector	JF1R6-CR3-4I
CD	1	Documentation and Software	MD0010
Quick Start Guide	1	Step-by-step instruction on how to create wireless links & test range capabilities of the modules	MD0026

Interfacing Options

The development kit includes an RS-232 and a USB interface board. Both boards provide a direct connection to many serial devices and therefore provide access to the RF module registries. Parameters stored in the registry allow OEMs and integrators to customize the modules to suite the needs of their data radio systems.

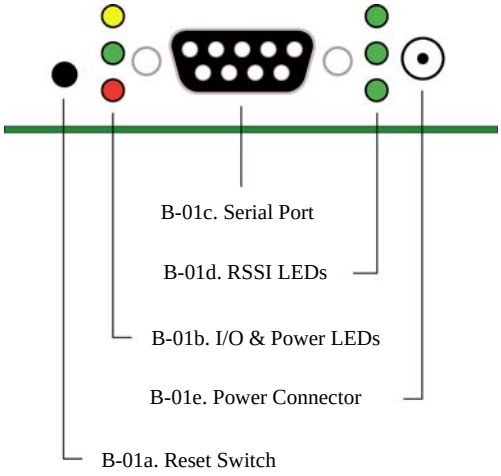
The following sections illustrate how to use the interface boards for development purposes. The MaxStream Interface board provides means for connecting the module to any node that has an available RS-232 or USB connector. Since the module requires signals to enter at TTL voltages, one of the main functions of the interface board is to convert signals between TTL levels and RS-232 and USB levels.

Note: In the following sections, an OEM RF Module mounted to an interface board will be referred to as a "Module Assembly".

RS-232 Interface Board

Physical Interface

Figure B-01. Front View



B-01a. Reset Switch

The Reset Switch is used to reset (re-boot) the RF module. This switch only applies when using the configuration tabs of MaxStream's X-CTU Software.

B-01b. I/O & Power LEDs

LEDs indicate RF module activity as follows:

Yellow (top LED) = Serial Data Out (to host)
Green (middle) = Serial Data In (from host)
Red (bottom) = Power/TX Indicator (LED is on when module assembly is powered)

B-01c. Serial Port

Standard female DB-9 (RS-232) connector.

B-01d. RSSI LEDs

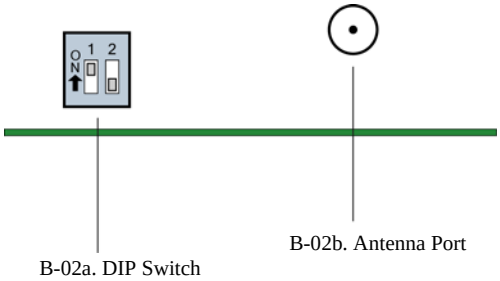
RSSI LEDs indicate the amount of fade margin present in an active wireless link. Fade margin is defined as the difference between the incoming signal strength and the modem's receiver sensitivity.

3 LEDs ON = Very Strong Signal (> 30 dB fade margin)
2 LEDs ON = Strong Signal (> 20 dB fade margin)
1 LED ON = Moderate Signal (> 10 dB fade margin)
0 LED ON = Weak Signal (< 10 dB fade margin)

B-01e. Power Connector

5-14 VDC power connector

Figure B-02. Back View



B-02a. DIP Switch

DIP Switch functions are not supported in this release. Future downloadable firmware versions will support DIP Switch configurations.

B-02b. Antenna Port

Port is a 50Ω RF signal connector for connecting to an external antenna. The connector type is RPSMA (Reverse Polarity SMA) female. The connector has threads on the outside of a barrel and a male center conductor.

RS-232 Pin Signals

Figure B-03. Pins used on the female RS-232 (DB-9) Serial Connector

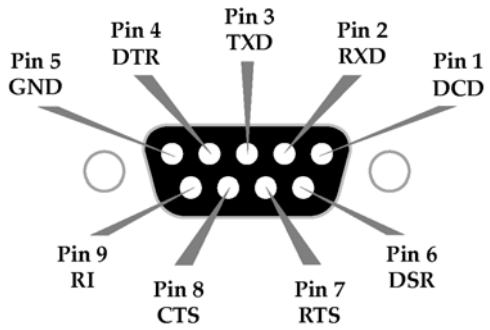


Table B-02. Pin Assignments and Implementations

DB-9 Pin	RS-232 Name	Description	Implementation*
1	DCD	Data-Carrier-Detect	Connected to DSR (pin6)
2	RXD	Receive Data	Serial data exiting the module assembly (to host)
3	TXD	Transmit Data	Serial data entering into the module assembly (from host)
4	DTR	Data-Terminal-Ready	Can enable Power-Down on the module assembly
5	GND	Ground Signal	Ground
6	DSR	Data-Set-Ready	Connected to DCD (pin1)
7	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$ / CMD	Request-to-Send / Command Mode	Provides $\overline{\text{RTS}}$ flow control or enables Command Mode
8	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$	Clear-to-Send	Provides $\overline{\text{CTS}}$ flow control
9	RI	Ring Indicator	Optional power input that is connected internally to the positive lead of the front power connector

* Functions listed in the implementation column may not be available at the time of release.

Wiring Diagrams

Figure B-04. DTE Device (RS-232, male DB-9 connector) wired to a DCE Module Assembly (female DB-9)

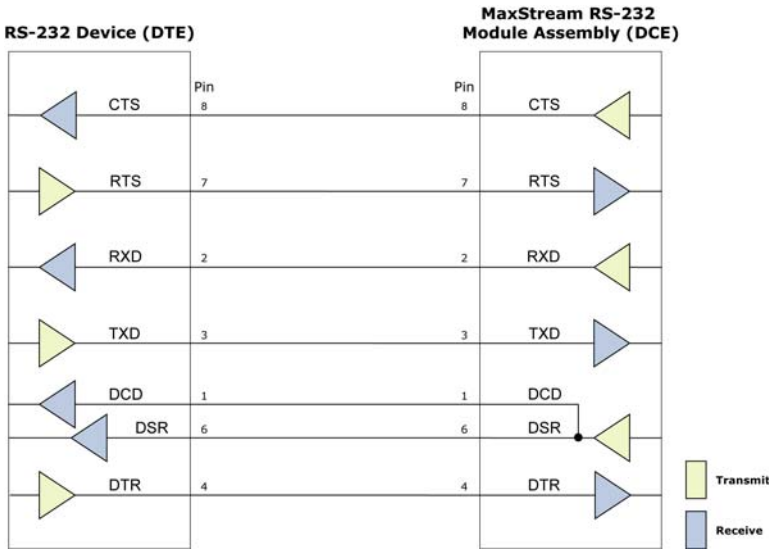
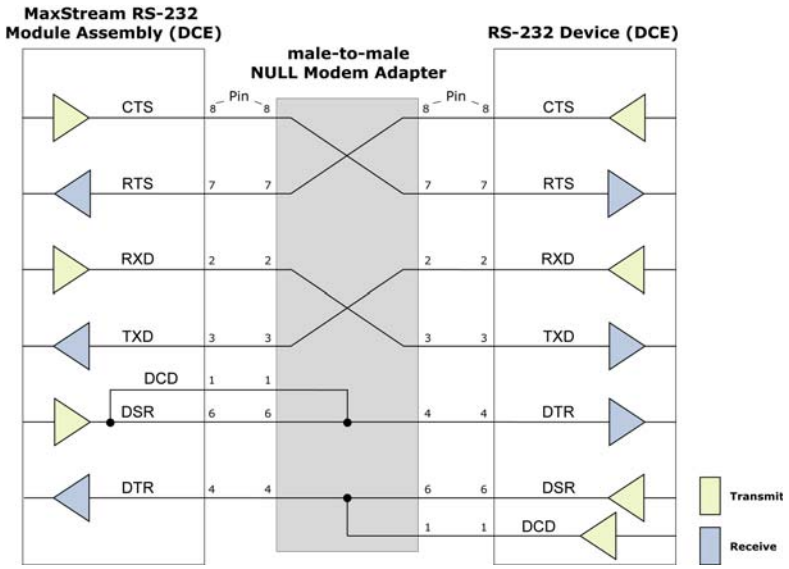
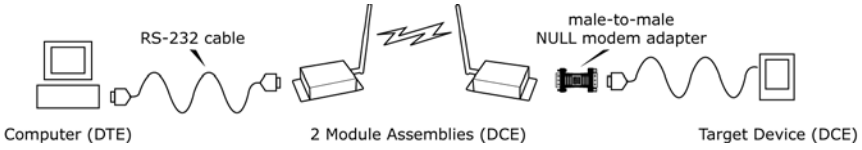


Figure B-05. DCE Module Assembly (female DB-9 connector) wired to a DCE Device (RS-232, male DB-9)



Sample Wireless Connection: DTE <--> DCE <--> DCE <--> DCE

Figure B-06. Typical wireless link between DTE and DCE devices



Adapters

The development kit includes several adapters that support the following functions:

- Performing Range Tests
- Testing Cables
- Connecting to other RS-232 DCE and DTE devices
- Connecting to terminal blocks or RJ-45 (for RS-485/422 devices)

NULL Modem Adapter (male-to-male)

Part Number: JD2D2-CDN-A (Black, DB-9 M-M) The male-to-male NULL modem adapter is used to connect two DCE devices. A DCE device connects with a straight-through cable to the male serial port of a computer (DTE).

Figure B-07. Male NULL modem adapter and pinouts

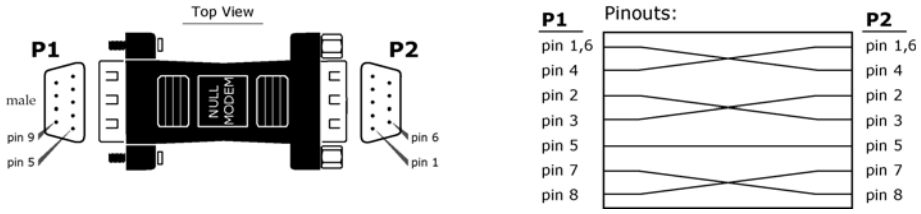
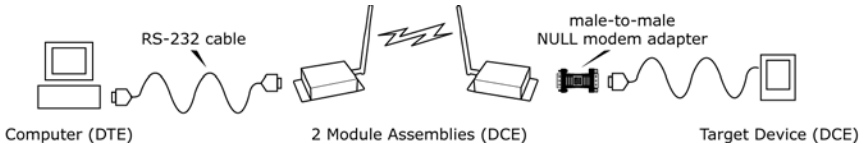


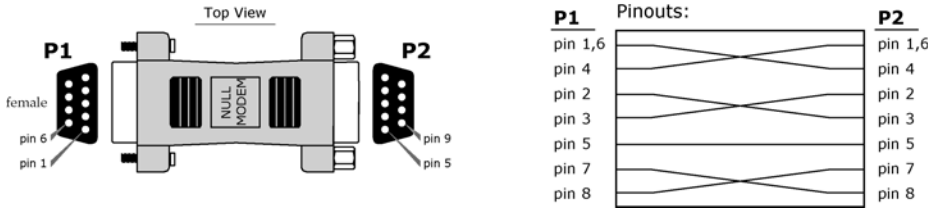
Figure B-08. Example of a MaxStream Radio Modem (DCE Device) connecting to another DCE device)



NULL Modem Adapter (female-to-female)

Part Number: JD3D3-CDN-A (Gray, DB-9 F-F) The female-to-female NULL modem adapter is used to verify serial cabling is functioning properly. To test cables, insert the female-to-female NULL modem adapter in place of a pair of module assemblies (RS-232 interface board + XTend Module) and test the connection without radio modules in the connection.

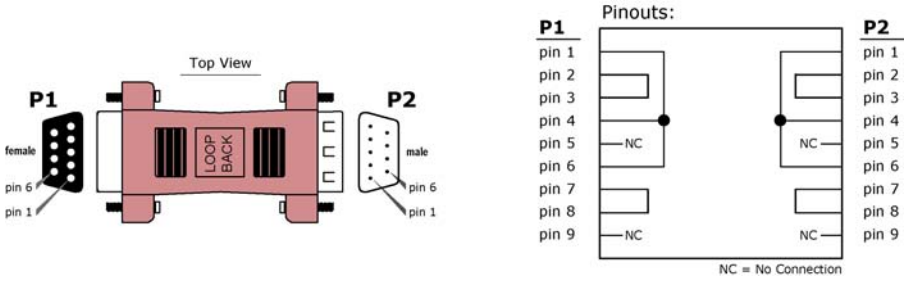
Figure B-09. Female NULL modem adapter and pinouts



Serial Loopback Adapter

Part Number: JD2D3-CDL-A (Red, DB-9 M-F) The serial loopback adapter is used for range testing. During a range test, the serial loopback adapter configures the module to function as a repeater by looping serial data back into the radio for retransmission.

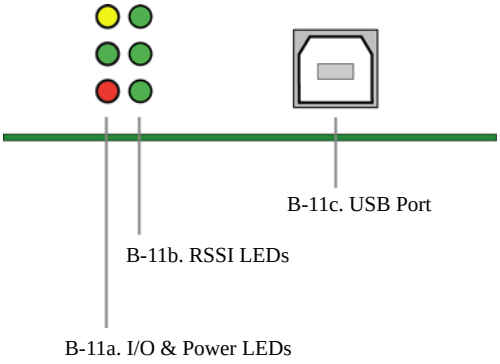
Figure B-10. Serial loopback adapter and pinouts



USB Interface Board

Physical Interface

Figure B-11. Front View



B-11a. I/O & Power LEDs

LEDs indicate RF module activity as follows:

Yellow (top LED) = Serial Data Out (to host)
Green (middle) = Serial Data In (from host)
Red (bottom) = Power/TX Indicator (Red LED is illuminated when RF module is powered)

B-11b. RSSI LEDs

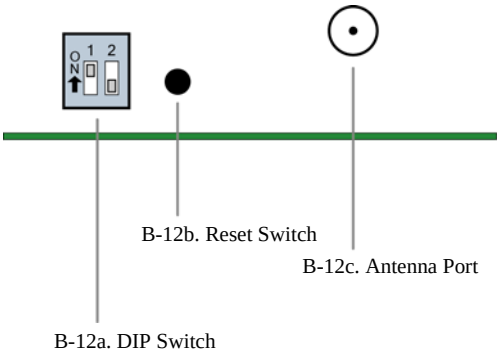
RSSI LEDs indicate the amount of fade margin present in an active wireless link. Fade margin is defined as the difference between the incoming signal strength and the module's receiver sensitivity.

3 LEDs ON = Very Strong Signal (> 30 dB fade margin)
2 LEDs ON = Strong Signal (> 20 dB fade margin)
1 LED ON = Moderate Signal (> 10 dB fade margin)
0 LED ON = Weak Signal (< 10 dB fade margin)

B-11c. USB Port

Standard Type-B OEM connector is used to communicate with OEM host and power the RF module.

Figure B-12. Back View



B-12a. DIP Switch

DIP Switch functions are not supported in this release. Future downloadable firmware versions will support the DIP Switch configurations.

B-12b Reset Switch

The Reset Switch is used to reset (re-boot) the RF module.

B-12c. Antenna Port

Port is a 50Ω RF signal connector for connecting to an external antenna. The connector type is RPSMA (Reverse Polarity SMA) female. The connector has threads on the outside of a barrel and a male center conductor.

USB Pin Signals

Table B-03. USB signals and their implantations on the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module

Pin	Name	Description	Implementation
1	VBUS	Power	Power the RF module
2	D-	Transmitted & Received Data	Transmit data to and from the RF module
3	D+	Transmitted & Received Data	Transmit data to and from the RF module
4	GND	Ground Signal	Ground

Appendix C: Additional Information

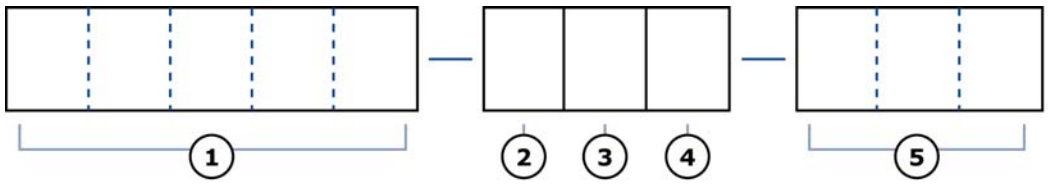
1-Year Warranty

XBee/XBee-PRO RF Modules from MaxStream, Inc. (the "Product") are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship under normal use, for a period of 1-year from the date of purchase. In the event of a product failure due to materials or workmanship, MaxStream will repair or replace the defective product. For warranty service, return the defective product to MaxStream, shipping prepaid, for prompt repair or replacement.

The foregoing sets forth the full extent of MaxStream's warranties regarding the Product. Repair or replacement at MaxStream's option is the exclusive remedy. THIS WARRANTY IS GIVEN IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND MAXSTREAM SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL MAXSTREAM, ITS SUPPLIERS OR LICENSORS BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES IN EXCESS OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, FOR ANY LOSS OF USE, LOSS OF TIME, INCONVENIENCE, COMMERCIAL LOSS, LOST PROFITS OR SAVINGS, OR OTHER INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT, TO THE FULL EXTENT SUCH MAY BE DISCLAIMED BY LAW. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. THEREFORE, THE FOREGOING EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT APPLY IN ALL CASES. This warranty provides specific legal rights. Other rights which vary from state to state may also apply.

Ordering Information

Figure C-01. Divisions of the XBee/XBee-PRO RF Module Part Numbers



1 MaxStream Product Family
XB24 = XBee 2.4 GHz
XBP24 = XBee-PRO 2.4 GHz

2 Reserved for internal use

3 Antenna Option
C = Chip Antenna
U = U.FL RF Connector
W = Attached Wire Antenna

4 Rating
I = Industrial (-40 to 85° C)
D = Class I, Division 2

5 Protocol
001 = 802.15.4
002 = ZigBee

For example:

XBP24-AWI-001 = XBee-PRO OEM RF Module, 2.4 GHz, attached wire antenna, Industrial temperature rating, IEEE 802.15.4 standard

Contact MaxStream

Free and unlimited technical support is included with every MaxStream Radio Modem sold. For the best in wireless data solutions and support, please use the following resources:

Documentation:	www.maxstream.net/helpdesk/download.php	
Technical Support:	Phone.	(866) 765-9885 toll-free U.S.A. & Canada (801) 765-9885 Worldwide
	Live Chat.	www.maxstream.net
	E-Mail.	rf-xperts@maxstream.net

MaxStream office hours are 8:00 am - 5:00 pm [U.S. Mountain Standard Time]