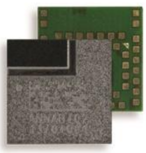
S

ANNA-B4 series

Stand-alone Bluetooth® Low Energy modules

System integration manual



Abstract

This manual provides a functional overview combined with best-practice design guidelines for integrating ANNA-B4 stand-alone Bluetooth® Low Energy modules in customer applications. ANNA-B402 provides an open CPU architecture with a powerful MCU for customer applications, while ANNA-B412 is delivered with pre-flashed u-connectXpress software. Targeted towards hardware and software application engineers, the document describes the hardware design-in, software, component handling, regulatory compliance, and testing of the module. It also includes list of approved external antennas for use with the module.

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Production Information	Document contains the final product specification.

This document applies to the following products:

Product name	Document status
ANNA-B402	Production Information
ANNA-B412	Production Information

☞ For information about the related hardware, software, and status of listed product types, see also the respective data sheets [5] [6].

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1 Functional description

1.1 Overview

The ANNA-B4 series offers small, stand-alone Bluetooth® Low Energy (LE) wireless modules that are packed into a System-in-Package (SiP) design and particularly suited for harsh professional environments.

Based on the Nordic Semiconductor nRF52833 chip that includes an integrated RF core and powerful Arm® Cortex®-M4 with FPU processor, ANNA-B4 operates in all Bluetooth 5.1 modes – as well as 802.15.4 (Thread and Zigbee) and Nordic proprietary modes (ANNA-B402 only).

Featuring Angle of Arrival (AoA) and Angle of Departure (AoD) transceivers, ANNA-B402 supports the Bluetooth 5.1 Direction Finding service. The service can for example be used for indoor positioning, wayfinding, and asset tracking.

ANNA-B4 modules need only a single supply voltage in the range of 1.7–3.6 V and, as the supply voltage level can also be used as the I/O reference level, can be easily integrated into simple, single voltage rail systems. The broad supply voltage range makes ANNA-B4 particularly useful in battery powered systems. To use the USB interface VBUS 5 V supply is required.

With the same physical size and mechanical design as the ANNA-B112 module, ANNA-B4 offers a natural upgrade path for existing ANNA-B1 applications. Four additional pins on ANNA-B4, included to increase the number of supported GPIOs module, can be conveniently accommodated within a common module footprint. ANNA-B4 also extends the operating temperature range to +105 °C, beyond the +85 °C specified for ANNA-B1.

Table 1 describes the various models in the ANNA-B4 series.

Model	Description
ANNA-B402	ANNA-B4 open CPU module that enables customer applications to run on the built-in Arm® Cortex®-M4 with FPU. Equipped with an integrated chip antenna but can also be used with an external antenna via the antenna pin.
ANNA-B412	ANNA-B4 module with pre-flashed u-connectXpress software application. Equipped with an integrated chip antenna but can also be used with an external antenna via the antenna pin.

Table 1: ANNA-B4 series models

See also the ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 data sheets [5] [6] and ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 product summaries [3] [4].

1.2 Example applications

The ANNA-B4 modules are applicable for a wide range of different applications:

- Industrial automation
- Smart buildings and cities
- Low power sensors
- Wireless-connected and configurable equipment
- Point-of-sales
- Health devices
- Real-time Location, RTLS
- Indoor positioning
- Asset tracking
- Wearables

1.3 Block diagrams

A block diagram of the ANNA-B4x2 module is shown in Figure 1.

☞ Not all interfaces are supported by the u-connectXpress software in ANNA-B412 variants. For information about the interfaces supported specifically in ANNA-B412, see also the ANNA-B412 data sheet [6].

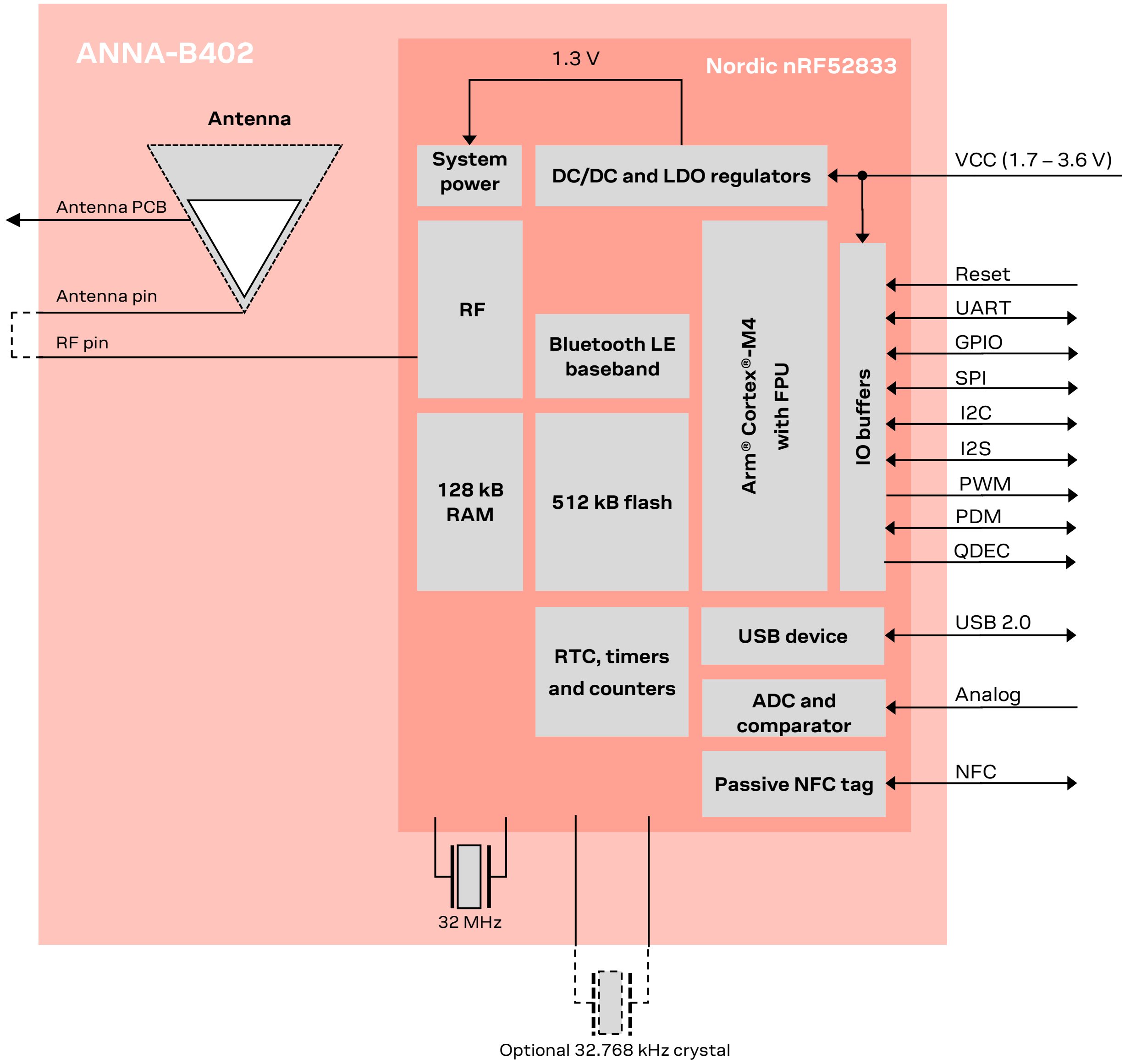


Figure 1: ANNA-B4x2 block diagram

The ANNA-B4 System in Package (SiP) module has an integrated antenna. The “RF pin” can either be connected directly to the adjacent “Antenna pin” to use the internal antenna. Otherwise, it can be routed to an external antenna or antenna connector. When using the internal antenna, a counterpoise trace must be routed on the main PCB and connected to “Antenna PCB” pin.

To achieve the lowest possible power consumption ANNA-B4 has the possibility to connect an optional external 32.768 kHz LPO crystal or oscillator.

1.4 Product description

☞ See the ANNA-B402 [5] and ANNA-B412 [6] datasheets for a complete characteristics summary that describes the RX sensitivity, supported radio modes, data rates, output power, and more for each module variant.

1.5 Hardware options

ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 modules have identical hardware architecture and design. Both module variants are based on the Nordic Semiconductor nRF52833 System on Chip (SoC).

1.6 Software options

ANNA-B4 modules are integrated with an Arm® Cortex®-M4 application processor with FPU, 512 kB flash memory and 128 kB RAM.

The structure of any software running on either ANNA-B4 module variant includes the following components:

- Radio stack
- Bootloader (optional)
- Application

The fundamental differences in the software implantation of the two module variants include:

- ANNA-B402 modules host the customer application and optional bootloader software, developed using the Nordic SDK, in an open-CPU configuration on the module. See also Open CPU.
- ANNA-B412 modules are pre-flashed with a secure bootloader and u-connectXpress software that interfaces through an AT command interpreter to control customer application software running on host MCUs. See also u-connectXpress software.
- Both module variants include the Nordic S140 SoftDevice Bluetooth Low Energy protocol stack that supports GATT server and client, central and peripheral roles, and multidrop connections.

Figure 2 shows the software architecture and implementation of software components for ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 modules.

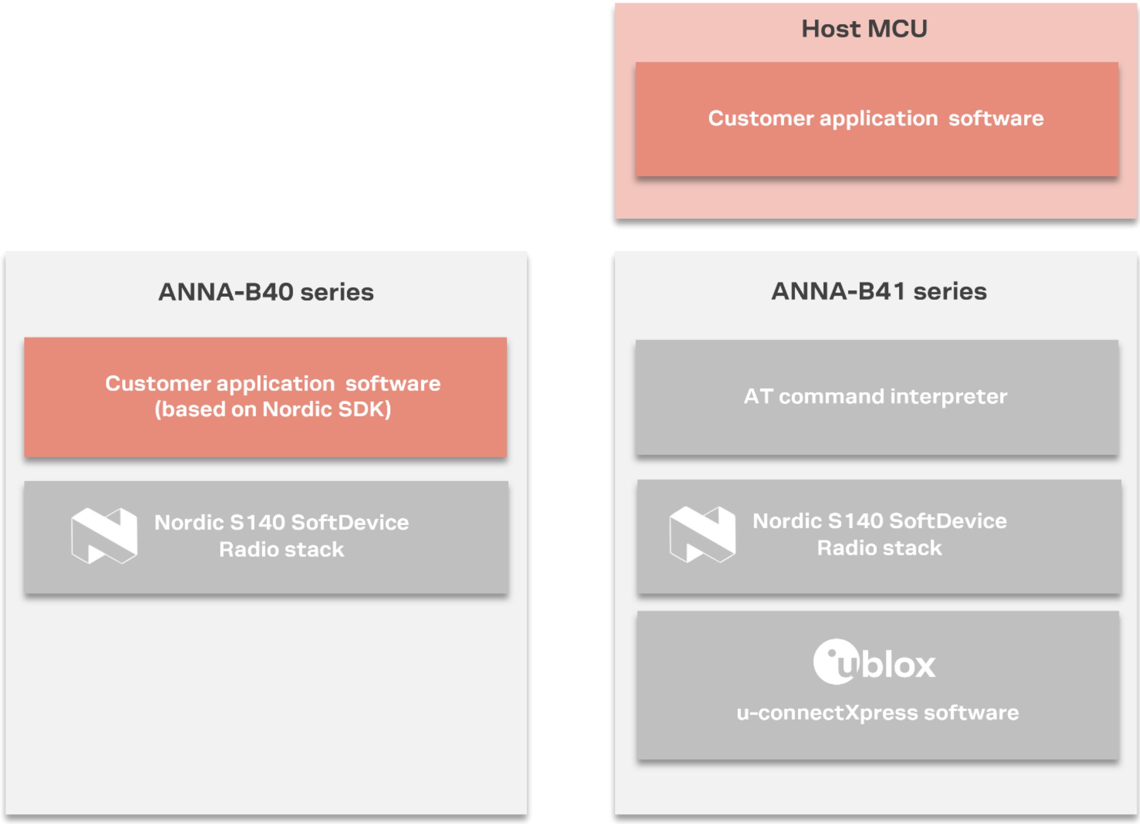


Figure 2: ANNA-B4 software structure

Other radio stacks may apply depending on the chosen target application.

1.6.1 Open CPU

The open CPU architecture of ANNA-B402 series modules allows module integrators to build their o wn applications. Table 2 describes the possible connectivity and application support for recommended Nordic SDK environments in ANNA-B40 hardware. See also Open CPU software.

Feature	Support
Development environment	Nordic SDK (including Bluetooth Mesh, HomeKit, AirFuel, IoT, Thread, Zigbee)
HW interfaces	2 x UART
	4 x SPI
	33 x GPIO pins
	8 x ADC channels
	1 x USB
	2 x I2C
	1 x I2S
	4 x PWM
	1 x QDEC
Security	Secure boot ready
	Secure Simple Pairing
	128-bit AES encryption
	Bluetooth Low Energy secure connections

Table 2: Open CPU software support

1.6.2 u-connectXpress software

ANNA-B412 modules are pre-flashed with u-connectXpress and bootloader software, which interfaces through an AT command interpreter to control customer application software running on host MCUs. Table 3 describes the feature support in the u-connectXpress software.

Feature	Support
Bluetooth	u-blox Low Energy Serial Port Service (SPS)
	GATT server and client using AT commands
	Beacons
	1 + 2 Mbit/s modulation
	125 Kbit/s modulation long range functionality
	Advertising extensions
Configuration over air	Wireless transmission of AT commands to control the module
Extended Data Mode™	For simultaneous AT commands and data, and multiple simultaneous data streams
HW interfaces	2 x UART, 19 x GPIO
Configuration	AT commands
Support tools	s-center
Operating modes	Central role (7 simultaneous links)
	Peripheral role (6 simultaneous links)
	Simultaneous central and peripheral roles
	(8 in total, where max 4 as peripheral and max 7 as central)
	LE 1M PHY
	LE 2M PHY
	LE CODED PHY
	Advertising extensions
	LE data length extension
	Bluetooth mesh (Available on request. Contact us.)
	Direction finding (AoA / AoD) (Available on request. Contact us.)
Security	Secure boot
	Secure Simple Pairing
	128-bit AES encryption
	Bluetooth low energy secure connections
Throughput over UART	780 Kbit/s

Table 3: u-connectXpress software support

See also u-connectXpress software.

1.7 Pin configurations and functions

For information about pin configuration and functions, see the ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 data sheets [5] [6].

2 System function interfaces

2.1 Main supply input

The power for ANNA-B4 modules is provided through the VCC pins. ANNA-B4 uses an integrated DC/DC converter to transform the supply voltage presented at the **VCC** pin into a stable system core voltage. This makes ANNA-B4 modules compatible for use in battery-powered designs.

The VCC supply can be taken from any of the following sources:

- Switched Mode Power Supply (SMPS)
- Low Drop Out (LDO) regulator
- Battery

When using ANNA-B4 with a battery, it is important that the chosen battery can handle the peak power of the module. In case of battery supply, consider adding extra capacitance on the supply line to avoid capacity degradation. For information about voltage supply requirement and current consumption, see also the respective ANNA-B402 [5] and ANNA-B412 data sheets [6].

2.1.1 Digital I/O interfaces reference voltage (VCC_IO)

On ANNA-B4 modules, the I/O voltage level is the same as the supply voltage and **VCC_IO** is internally connected to the supply input **VCC**.

When using ANNA-B4 with a battery, the I/O voltage level varies with battery output voltage. The battery voltage depends on the battery "state of charge". Level shifters might be needed to stabilize the voltage – depending on the I/O voltage of the host system and interfacing components.

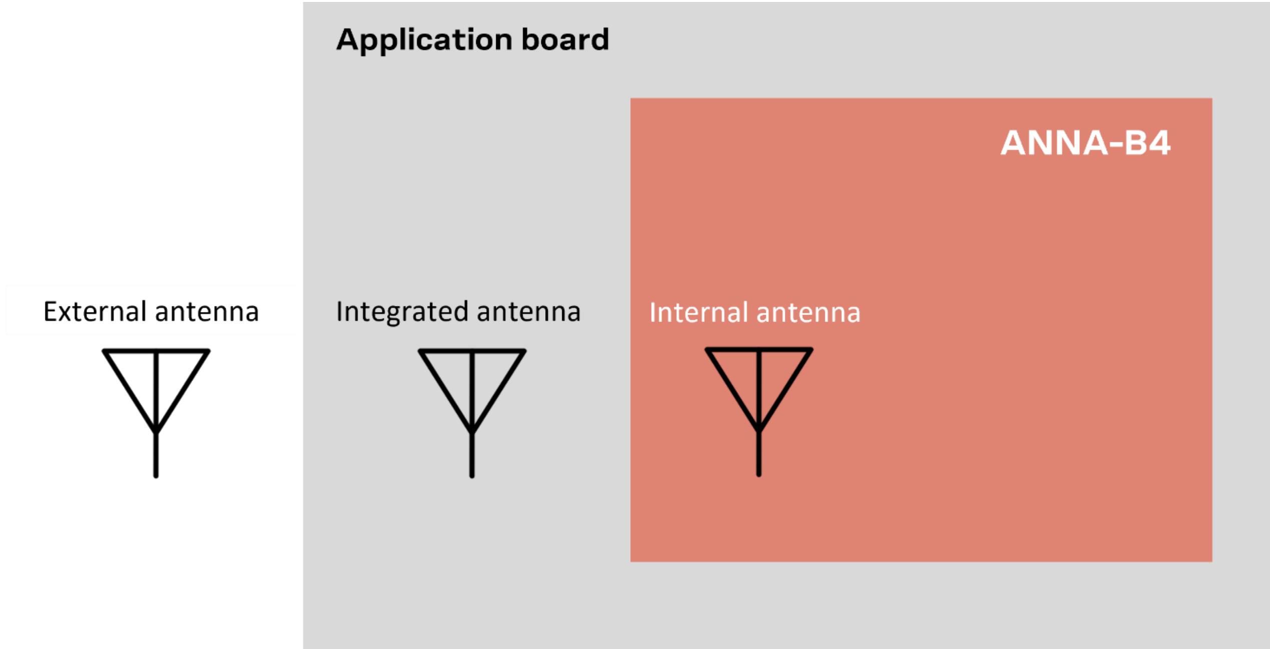
2.2 Antenna interface

ANNA-B4 is equipped with both an integrated chip antenna and an RF pin. The integrated chip antenna makes ANNA-B4 suitable for a minimally sized application product, and the RF pin enables the use of either an integrated or external antenna.

ANNA-B4 supports the following antenna types:

- Internal antenna included in ANNA-B4 SiP. To use the internal antenna in ANNA-B4 an external counterpoise trace/ GND pattern on the main PCB is required.
- Integrated antenna on the main PCB. Typically, an SMD antenna mounted on the main PCB, which is connected to the ANNA-B4 RF pin through a transmission line.
- External Antenna. Typically, a dipole antenna connected to the ANNA-B4 RF pin through a coaxial cable and U.FL connector on the main PCB.

Figure 3 summarizes each of the available antenna options.



External antenna

An external antenna of choice connects to the application board through the RF antenna pins, U.FL, or Reverse Polarity SMA connector on the module. Typically, a dipole antenna is connected to the module RF pins through a coaxial cable and U.FL connector on the main PCB.

Integrated antenna

A permanent antenna included into the PCB application design. Ideally, an SMD antenna mounted on the main application PCB that connects to the module RF pins (or U.FL connectors) through the RF transmission lines.

Internal "chip" antenna

ANNA-B4x2 supports an internal 2.4 GHz "chip" that is included in the module. For proper antenna performance the module must be placed on the main PCB, such that the edge containing the antenna is facing the main PCB edge. To utilize this antenna, an external counterpoise trace must be included in the application board design.

Figure 3: Antenna options

Table 4 describes how the related pins shall be connected for each antenna solution

Pin	External antenna, or integrated antenna on main PCB	ANNA-B4 internal antenna. ANNA-B4 placed in the corner of the main PCB	ANNA-B4 internal antenna. ANNA-B4 placed along the side of the main PCB
Pin 1 – ANT_PCB	GND*	GND pattern	NC
Pin 2 – ANT_GND	GND	NC	GND pattern
Pin 3 – ANT_GND	GND	NC	GND pattern
Pin 5 – ANT_INT	GND*	Connect to pin 6 – ANT	Connect to pin 6 – ANT
Pin 6 - ANT	Connect to antenna or antenna connector	Connect to pin 5 – ANT_INT	Connect to pin 5 – ANT_INT

*Connect to GND for better layout, not critical for function

Table 4: ANNA-B4 antenna options

⚠ When integrating the u-blox reference design into an end-product, the application designer is solely responsible for any unintentional emission levels produced by the end-product.

2.2.1 ANNA-B4 internal antenna

☞ ANNA-B4 is pre-certified with the internal antenna. To take advantage of this certification, the module must be integrated in strict accordance with the ANNA-B4 Antenna reference design.

When including ANNA-B4 with the internal antenna into the application design, the reference design must be followed precisely to reach full radiated performance. The reference design defines where to position ANNA-B4 on the main PCB and describes how to route the counterpoise antenna trace.

Although the ANNA-B4 with internal antenna can be placed in either the corner or along the edge of the main PCB, a corner location offers slightly better antenna performance.

2.2.2 Antenna connected to the antenna pin

This section describes the integration of any antenna connected to the RF pin, external antenna, or integrated antenna on the main PCB.

ANNA-B4 is equipped with an RF pin for connection of an antenna when the internal antenna in ANNA-B4 is not the preferred antenna option. The RF pin has a nominal characteristic impedance of 50 Ω and must be connected to the antenna through a 50 Ω transmission to reach full performance. In this way, the transmission of incoming and outgoing radio frequency (RF) signals is optimized in the 2.4 GHz frequency band.

Choose an antenna with optimal radiating characteristics for the best electrical performance and overall module functionality. Use either an antenna integrated on the main PCB or an external antenna connected to the main PCB through a 50 Ω connector.

When using an external antenna, the PCB-to-RF cable transition must be implemented using either a suitable 50 Ω connector or an RF-signal solder pad (including GND) that is optimized for 50 Ω characteristic impedance.

2.2.2.1 Approved antenna pin designs

ANNA-B4 module is pre-certified together with external antennas. The external antenna is in this design connected to the RF pin via a U.FL connector. The connection between the RF pin and U.FL connector is routed with a 50 Ω transmission line. It is advised to implement this reference design in the application product to save costs and time during the certification process when implementing an external antenna. See also the Pre-approved antennas list.

This reference design is described in Appendix B.3.

The module may be integrated with other antennas. In which case, the OEM installer must certify his design with respective regulatory agencies.

2.3 Module reset

ANNA-B4 series is reset by applying a low level on the **RESET_N** input pin, which is normally set high with an internal pull-up. A low logic level on this pin initiates an “external” or “hardware” reset of the module. The prevailing parameter settings at the time of the reset are not saved in the non-volatile memory of the module and a proper network detach is not performed.

2.4 Internal temperature sensor

The radio chip in the ANNA-B4 series module contains a temperature sensor that is primarily used for over-temperature and under-temperature shutdown.

⚠ As the temperature sensor is embedded in the radio chip, any intensive processing can cause extra heat and impact the measurement accuracy. An external sensor is required if more accurate monitoring of the surrounding area is necessary.

2.5 Low power clock

ANNA-B4 uses a 32.768 kHz low power clock to enable different power modes. For further information about power modes, see also the ANNA-B412 and ANNA-B402 data sheets [6] [5].

The clock can be generated from either of the following internal or external clock sources:

- Internal oscillator
- External crystal
- External clock source, TCXO

The u-connectXpress software automatically senses the clock input and uses the source from the external crystal – if one is available. Otherwise, the software uses the source from the internal oscillator. See Low frequency clock and autosense for more information.

To get the lowest possible current consumption of the ANNA-B4 module, an external crystal or external clock source is needed. If an external crystal or external clock source is not connected, the internal oscillator must be used instead. The lower accuracy of the internal oscillator means that the module must perform a calibration at specific intervals, which causes the current consumption to increase.

For further information about the different hardware options for the low-power clock source and the implications those choices have on both the cost and performance of the ANNA-B4 module, see also Internal oscillator, External crystal, External clock source, TCXO, and Selecting clock source.

☞ For practical guidance on how to configure the oscillator on nRF5 open CPU modules, see the related application note [8].

☞ An external crystal is also required by some third-party software, like Wirepas Massive.

2.5.1 Internal oscillator

When using the internal oscillator, clock pins **XL_1** and **XL_2** should be connected to ground, as shown in Figure 4.

⚠ To ensure +/-250 ppm clock stability, open-CPU application software must be configured to check the calibration of the internal oscillator at least once every 8 seconds. This configuration is fixed in u-connectXpress software.

☞ The use of an internal oscillator with ANNA-B4 can minimize the Bill of Materials (BOM) and reduce the associated production costs of the end product, but it can also increase power consumption in standby mode.

2.5.2 External crystal

ANNA-B4 has two input pins for connecting an external crystal as the source for the low-power clock. The use of an external crystal allows ANNA-B4 to run with the lowest overall power consumption.

Figure 4 shows the low-power clock components used on the EVK-ANNA-B4 evaluation board.

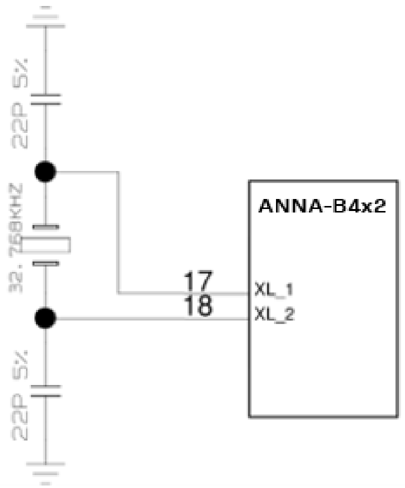


Figure 4: Connecting ANNA-B4 to an external crystal oscillator

Component	Value	Note
Crystal oscillator	32.768 kHz (20 ppm)	EPSON FC-12M used on ANNA-B4 EVK
Capacitors	22 pF	

Table 5: Components used on the EVK-ANNA-B4 EVK evaluation board

☞ u-connectXpress software requires a crystal oscillator of at least 20 ppm accuracy.

2.5.3 External clock source, TCXO

An external clock can be supplied from various sources, including a temperature-compensated crystal oscillator (TCXO) or host CPU. The clock signal can be either low-swing or full-swing.

The electrical parameters for a suitable low-swing clock are described in Table 6.

Pin name	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
XL1	Input characteristic: Peak to Peak amplitude	200		1000	mV	Input signal must not swing outside supply rails.
XL2	-	-		-	-	Connect to GND

Table 6: Electrical parameters for a low-swing clock

The electrical parameters for a suitable full-swing clock are described in Table 7.

Pin name	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
XL1	Input characteristic: Low-level input	0		0.3*VCC	V	
	Input characteristic: high-level input	0.7*VCC		VCC	V	
XL2	-	-	-	-	-	Connect to GND or leave unconnected

Table 7: Electrical parameters for a full-swing clock

2.5.4 Selecting clock source

☞ With reference to the electrical parameters described in Table 7, note that the choice of clock source is invariably a tradeoff between the current consumption and BOM count of the application design. When using an internal oscillator, the expected increase in current consumption is dependent on the software settings and the surrounding application environment.

Depending on the software settings, the internal oscillator itself adds ~400 nA to the current consumption and the calibration of the oscillator adds another ~1 µA. The standby current of ANNA-B4 then increases from 2.2 µA to 3.6 µA, which is an increase of ~60%. For information about the possible settings using open CPU software, see also the application note RC oscillator configuration for nRF5 open CPU modules [8].

☞ To understand if an external crystal is required to meet the power consumption targets for the application current estimates can be derived from the Nordic Semiconductor Power Profiler [27].

Table 8 shows the average current consumption for a beacon advertising at different intervals, when using an external crystal oscillator versus when using the internal oscillator. The use case shown here is based on an advertisement event (4.7 ms) that is broadcast with +4 dBm output power, 31 bytes, and 3.3 V payload.

Advertise interval	External crystal oscillator	Internal oscillator	Increase in current
1 s	18 µA	19.5 µA	8 %
10 s	3.8 µA	5.2 µA	37 %
60 s	2.4 µA	3.9 µA	63 %

Table 8: Average current consumption with/without external low power crystal (theoretical calculations)

2.6 Serial interfaces

The pin mapping of the supported interfaces is dependent on whether ANNA-B4 is used with u-connectXpress software or an open CPU based application. See also the ANNA-B402 [5] and ANNA-B412 [6] data sheets.

2.6.1 Universal asynchronous serial interface (UART)

ANNA-B4 series modules provide a Universal Asynchronous Serial Interface (UART) for data communication.

The following UART signals are available:

- Data lines (**RXD** as input, **TXD** as output)
- Hardware flow control lines (**CTS** as input, **RTS** as output)
- **DSR** and **DTR** are used to set and indicate system modes

The UART can be used as a 4-wire UART with hardware flow control or 2-wire UART with only **TXD** and **RXD**. In 2-wire mode, **CTS** should be connected to GND on the ANNA-B4 module.

The bootloader delivered with the product, either u-connectXpress bootloader or the Nordic DFU bootloader for open CPU modules, can be used to upgrade the software over the UART interface.

See also Flashing over the UART interface and Flashing ANNA-B412 u-connectXpress software.

The u-connectXpress software adds the **DSR** and **DTR** pins to the UART interface. These pins are not used as originally intended but are used instead to control the state of the ANNA-B412 module.

Depending on the configuration of u-connectXpress, the **DSR** can be used to:

- Enter command mode
- Disconnect and/or toggle connectable status
- Enable/disable the rest of the UART interface
- Enter/wake up from the sleep mode

For more information about the UART interface characteristics, see also the ANNA-B402 and ANNA-B412 data sheet [5] and [6].

Interface	Default configuration
COM port	115200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, hardware flow control

Table 9: Default settings for the COM port while using the u-connectXpress software

It is advisable to make the UART available as either test points or as available through a connected header for software upgrade.

The IO level of the UART follows the VCC voltage and can subsequently in the range of 1.8–3.6 V. If you are connecting the ANNA-B4 module to a host with a different voltage on the UART interface, a level shifter should be used.

2.6.2 Serial peripheral interface (open CPU only)

The ANNA-B4 series supports up to four serial peripheral interfaces that can operate in both *Main* and *Sub* modes with a maximum serial clock frequency of 8 MHz in both these modes.

The SPI interfaces use the four following signals:

- SCLK
- MOSI
- MISO
- CS

When using the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) in *Main* mode, it is possible to use GPIOs as additional Chip Select (CS) signals to allow addressing of multiple *Sub* nodes.

2.6.3 I2C interface (open CPU only)

The Inter-Integrated Circuit (I2C) interfaces can be used to transfer or receive data on a 2-wire bus network. The ANNA-B4 series contains up to two I2C bus interfaces and can operate as both *Controller* and *Target* nodes using both standard (100 kbps) and fast (400 kbps) transmission speeds. The interface uses the **SCL** signal to clock instructions and data on the **SDA** signal.

External pull up resistors are required for the I2C interface. The value of the pull-up resistor should be selected depending on the speed and capacitance of the bus.

2.7 GPIO pins

ANNA-B4 series modules can provide up to 33 pins, which can be configured as general-purpose input or output. Eight GPIO pins are capable of handling analog functionality. All pins are capable of handling interrupt.

Function	Description	Default ANNA-B4 pin	Configurable GPIOs
General purpose input	Digital input with configurable edge detection and interrupt generation.		Any
General purpose output	Digital output with configurable drive strength, pull-up, pull-down, open-source, open-drain and/or slew rate.		Any
Pin disabled	Pin is disconnected from input buffers and output drivers.	All*	Any
Timer/ counter	High precision time measurement between two pulses/ Pulse counting with interrupt/event generation.		Any
Interrupt/ Event trigger	Interrupt/event trigger to the software application/ Wake up event.		Any

Function	Description	Default ANNA-B4 pin	Configurable GPIOs
ADC input	8/10/12-bit analog to digital converter		Any analog
Analog comparator input	Compare two voltages, capable of generating wake-up events and interrupts		Any analog
PWM output	Output complex pulse width modulation waveforms		Any
Connection status indication	Indicates if a Bluetooth LE connection is maintained	BLUE**	Any

* = If left unconfigured ** = If using u-connectXpress software. For pin number, see also the ANNA-B412 data sheet [6].

Table 10: GPIO custom functions configuration

2.8 NFC interface

Figure 5 shows some important aspects of the NFC antenna design, where:

- The NFC antenna coil must be connected differentially between the **NFC1** and **NFC2** pins of the device.
- Two external capacitors should be used to tune the resonance of the antenna circuit to 13.56 MHz.

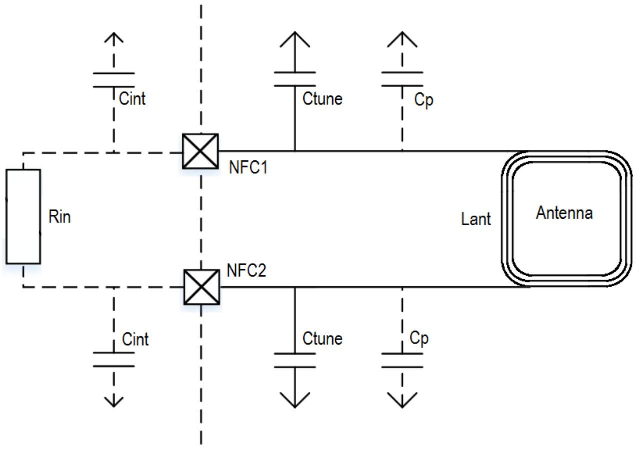


Figure 5: NFC antenna design

The value of the required tuning capacitors (C_{tune}) is calculated with the two equations shown below. An antenna inductance of L_{ant} = 2 µH gives tuning capacitors in the range of 130 pF on each pin. For good performance, match the total capacitance on NFC1 and NFC2.

$$C'_{tune} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 13.56\ MHz)^2 L_{ant}} \quad where\ C'_{tune} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(C_p + C_{int} + C_{tune}\right)$$

$$C_{tune} = \frac{2}{(2\pi \times 13.56\ MHz)^2 L_{ant}} - C_p - C_{int}$$

⚠ As the pins for the NFC interface in ANNA-B402 series modules can be used as normal GPIOs, it is important that all NFC pins are correctly configured in the software. Connecting an NFC antenna to pins that are configured for GPIO might damage the module. In ANNA-B412 series modules, NFC pins are always set to "NFC mode".

ANNA-B4 modules have been tested with a 3 x 3 cm PCB trace antenna, so it is advisable to keep these measurements as closely as possible to antenna design. You can still use a smaller or larger antenna if it is tuned to resonate at 13.56 MHz. To comply with European regulatory demands, the NFC antenna must be placed in such a way that the space between the ANNA-B4 module and the remote NFC transmitter is always within three meters during transmission.

2.8.1 Battery protection

If the antenna is exposed to a strong NFC field, parasitic diodes and unintended ESD structures can cause the current to flow in the opposite direction of the supply.

If the battery used does not tolerate a return current, protect the battery with a series diode placed between the battery and the device.

2.9 Debug interface (open CPU only)

ANNA-B402 modules support Serial Wire debug (SWD) and Serial Wire Viewer, but not JTAG debug.

When designing your application with the ANNA-B402, the SWD interface (pins **SWDCLK** and **SWDIO**) to the module should ideally be made available in the application design.

So that ANNA-B402 can be flashed over the UART or SWD interface, the module is preloaded with bootloader software that is without security. A debug connector to the module is also useful during the software development.

For security reasons, the debug interface should be disabled to prevent the upload or download of insecure software – or software that has not been validated.

Figure 6 shows the pinout of the 10-pin, 50 mil pitch connector used on the EVK-ANNA-B402. This compact debug header can also be used on a host board design. Keep in mind that the **GND** and **VDD_IO** references are needed for the SWD interface to work.

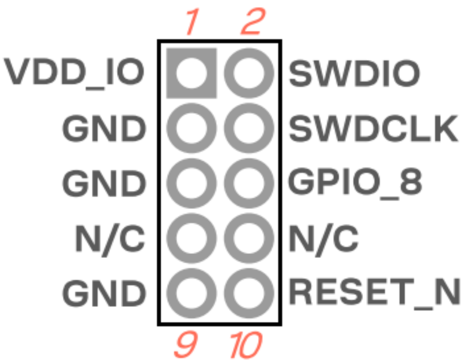


Figure 6: Cortex debug connector pin out for SWD

2.9.1 Thermal guidelines

ANNA-B4 series modules have been successfully tested from –40 °C to +105 °C. ANNA-B4 modules are low-power devices that generate only a small amount of heat during operation. A good grounding should nonetheless be observed for temperature relief during high ambient temperatures.

2.10 Reserved pins (RSVD)

Do not connect any reserved (**RSVD**) pins. The reserved pins can be allocated for future interfaces and functionality.

2.11 ANNA-B1 to ANNA-B4 migration

ANNA-B4 is pin compatible with ANNA-B1 and provides a simple migration path for upgrading applications with the extra features that ANNA-B4 modules deliver, including, increased memory, increased output power, coded physical layer (PHY), higher operating temperature range, and u-connectXpress secure-boot software.

Figure 7 shows the footprints of the u-connectXpress ANNA-B112 and ANNA-B412 modules. Although the pin assignments vary, the positioning of the pin are identical.

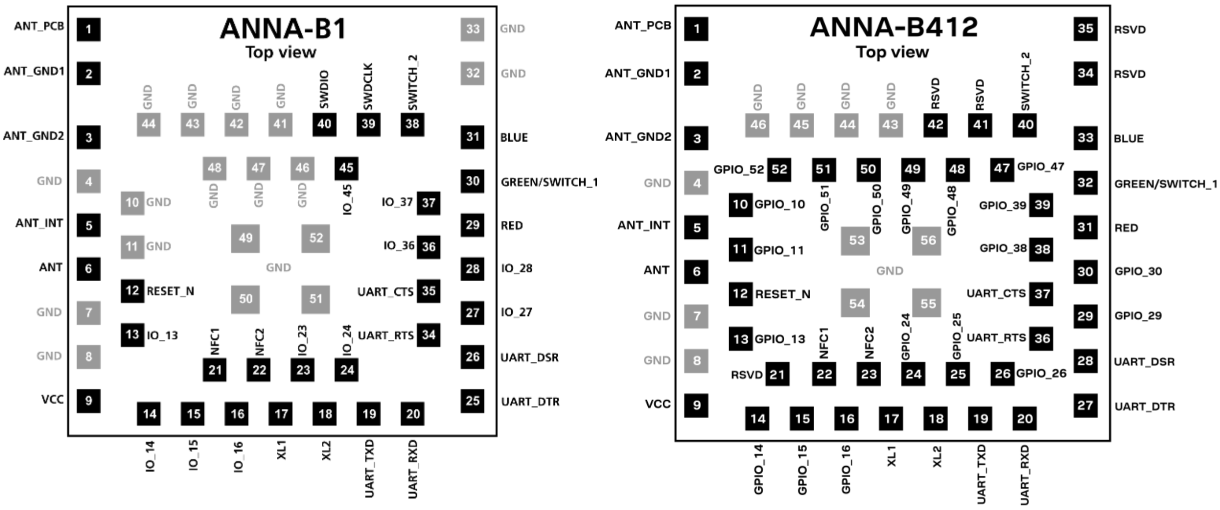
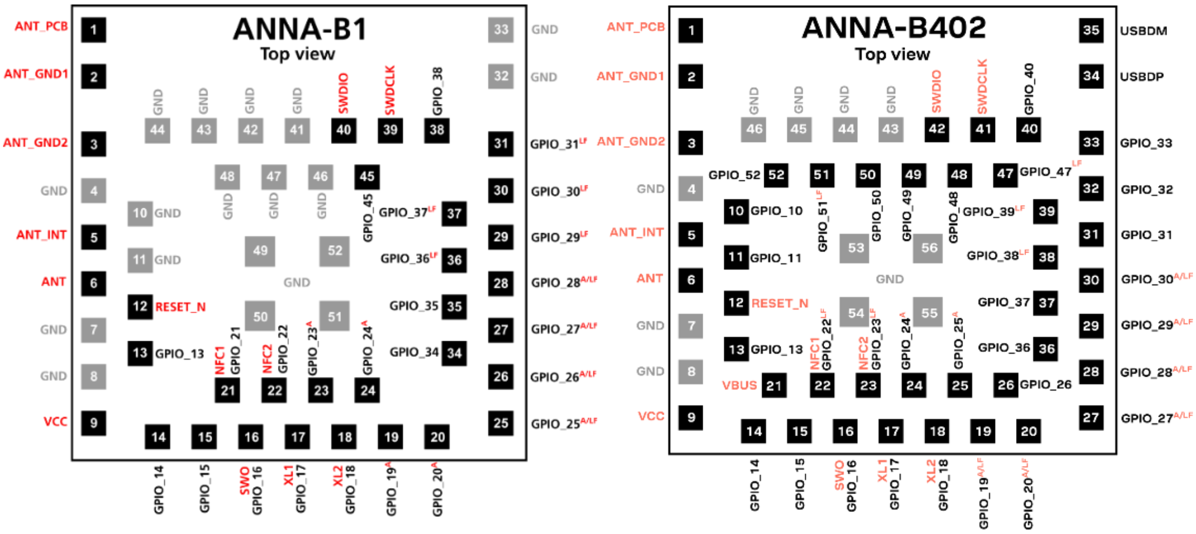


Figure 7: ANNA-B112 u-connectXpress footprint and ANNA-B412 u-connectXpress footprint

Figure 8 shows the footprints of the open CPU ANNA-B112 and ANNA-B402 modules. Although the pin assignments vary, the positioning of the pin are identical.



A = Analog function capable pin   LF = Low Frequency, low drive I/O only
Signals that are highlighted in red are locked to a specific pin, the grey pins are GND pins.

Figure 8: ANNA-B112 open CPU footprint and ANNA-B402 open CPU footprint

Consider the following when migrating from ANNA-B1 to ANNA-B4; that is, mounting an ANNA-B4 module onto a PCB originally designed for ANNA-B1:

- The USB interface on open CPU, ANNA-B40 modules is not accessible as **USBDP** and **USBDM** signals on pins 34 and 35 are both connected to GND.
- ANNA-B4 pins **GPIO_10**, **GPIO_11**, **GPIO_49**, **GPIO_50**, and **GPIO_51** cannot be used. These signals are connected to GND and must be configured as inputs.
- **VBUS** on pin 21 is an additional pad. It is unconnected.
- The Serial Wire Debug (SWD) signals **SWDIO** and **SWDCLK** available on the open CPU modules have the same physical location on ANNA-B4 as they do on ANNA-B1. However, the pin numbering of the two differs: On ANNA-B4 these signals are on pins 41 and 42. On ANNA-B1 they are on pins 39 and 40.
- Check that the power supply can meet the higher current requirements for ANNA-B4.
- Check the PCB to make sure that there is no risk for short circuits under the additional pins (21, 26, 47, and 52) on ANNA-B4. Remember that the solder mask is not a true insulator.

Consider the following when designing a PCB preprepared for the interchangeable placement of ANNA-B1 and ANNA-B4:

- All GND pins on ANNA-B1 and ANNA-B4 modules must be grounded regardless of whether these have another function on the other module (ANNA-B4). These pins must then be configured as inputs.
- The USB interface supported in ANNA-B402 open-CPU modules is not accessible since **USBDP** (D+) and **USBDM** (D-) are connected to GND.
- The SWD interface supported on ANNA-B102 and ANNA-B402 open CPU modules is connected to the same physical pins on both variants. Route this to a connector or test point (TP).
- Implement a power supply capable of sourcing the higher current requirements of ANNA-B4 modules.

☞ The u-connectXpress software supported on ANNA-B412 modules includes secure-boot functionality. The SWD interface is not available.

☞ When migrating open CPU software to ANNA-B402 it is necessary to recompile the software with the correct pin definition, base port and SoftDevice.

☞ Although the pin numbering for ANNA-B1 is different than that on ANNA-B4, the physical placement of all common pins is the same.

☞ Although ANNA-B1 and ANNA-B4 are pin compatible, it is advisable to revise the layout of the application PCB to match ANNA-B4 footprint. This ensures that all required pads for the migration upgrade to ANNA-B4 are available. If this for any reason is not viable, review the PCB layout to ensure that no top layer traces interfere with the additional pads included on ANNA-B4.

3 Design-in

3.1 Overview

All application circuits must be properly designed, but there are several points that require special attention during the application design. A list of these points, in order of importance, follows:

- Select appropriate antenna type and part.
- Antenna circuit affects the RF compliance of the device integrating the module with applicable certification schemes. Follow the schematic and layout reference design recommendations provided in this document.
- Select appropriate power supply source and bypass capacitors and carefully route the power supply nets.
- The power supply circuit might impact the performance of the module. Follow the schematic and layout design recommendations for Supply interfaces.
- Analog signals are sensitive to noise and should be routed away from high frequency signals.
- High speed interfaces might be a source of noise and can affect compliance with regulatory standards for radiated emissions. For correct schematic and layout design, see also Universal asynchronous serial interface (UART) and General layout guidelines.
- System functions like **RESET_N**, **I2C**, **GPIO**, and other system input and output pins, require an accurate design that can ensure that the voltage level is well defined during module boot.
- Other pins also require an accurate design to ensure proper functionality.
- Make sure not to exceed the electrical specification for any pin.
- When upgrading an existing application design for ANNA-B1 to ANNA-B4, follow the guidelines for ANNA-B1 to ANNA-B4 migration.

3.2 Antenna integration guidelines

When deciding which antenna concept to implement it is advisable to consider the following guidelines:

- The antenna design process should begin at the start of the whole product design process. Self-made PCBs and antenna assembly are useful in estimating overall efficiency and radiation pattern of the intended design.
- Use antennas designed by an antenna manufacturer providing the best possible return loss (or VSWR).
- Provide a ground plane large enough according to the related integrated antenna requirements. The ground plane of the application PCB may be reduced to a minimum size not smaller than one quarter of wavelength of the minimum frequency the applicable frequency band, however overall antenna efficiency may benefit from larger ground planes.
  Proper placement of the antenna and its surroundings is critical for antenna performance. Avoid placing the antenna close to conductive or RF-absorbing parts such as metal objects, ferrite sheets and so on as they may absorb part of the radiated power or shift the resonant frequency of the antenna or affect the antenna radiation pattern.
- It is highly recommended to strictly follow the detailed and specific guidelines provided by the antenna manufacturer regarding correct installation and deployment of the antenna system, including PCB layout and matching circuitry.
- Further to the custom PCB and product restrictions, antennas may require tuning/matching to comply with all the applicable required certification schemes. It is recommended to consult the antenna manufacturer for the design-in guidelines and plan the validation activities on the final prototypes like tuning/matching and performance measures. See Table 11.

- RF section may be affected by noise sources like hi-speed digital buses. Avoid placing the antenna close to high buses or consider taking specific countermeasures like metal shields or ferrite sheets to reduce the interference.
- External antennas, such as linear monopole antennas:
  - Choose a module integration that supports an external antenna if the product includes a metal product enclosure.
  - External antennas do not impose any physical restrictions on the design of the PCB where the module is mounted.
  - Radiation performance depends mostly on the type of antenna used in the application product. Choose antennas that provide an optimal radiating performance in each operating band.
  - RF cables must be carefully selected to keep insertion losses to an absolute minimum. Low-quality or long cables introduce additional insertion losses. Large insertion losses reduce the radiation performance.
  - A high quality 50 Ω coaxial connector provides proper PCB-to-RF-cable transition.

⚠ For information describing the integration of the internal antenna, see Antenna interface.

⚠ Take care of interaction between co-located RF systems like LTE sidebands on 2.4 GHz band. Transmitted power may interfere or disturb the performance of the module.

⚠ To avoid invalidating the compliance and pre-certification of u-blox modules with the various regulatory bodies, use only external antennas included in the Pre-approved antennas list. Reference design source files are available from u-blox on request.

3.3 Antenna connected through the RF pin

Follow the guidelines when selecting either an external antenna or an internal antenna mounted on the main PCB.

Table 11 summarizes the requirements for the antenna RF interface.

Item	Requirements	Remarks
Impedance	50 Ω nominal characteristic impedance	The impedance of the antenna RF connection must match the 50 Ω impedance of the Antenna pin.
Frequency Range	2400 - 2500 MHz	Bluetooth low energy.
Return Loss	S_{11} < -10 dB (VSWR < 2:1) recommended S_{11} < -6 dB (VSWR < 3:1) acceptable	The return loss or S_{11}. As a parameter of the of the standing waves ratio (VSWR) measurement, S_{11} refers to the amount of reflected power. This parameter indicates how well the primary antenna RF connection matches the 50 Ω characteristic impedance of the ANT pin.
Efficiency	> -1.5 dB (> 70%) recommended > -3.0 dB (> 50%) acceptable	The radiation efficiency is the ratio of the radiated power to the power delivered to the antenna input; the efficiency is a measure of how well an antenna receives or transmits.
Maximum Gain	Refer to Section 7	The maximum antenna gain must not exceed the value specified in type approval documentation to comply with the radiation exposure limits specified by regulatory agencies. Although higher gain antennas can be used, these must be evaluated and/or certified. See also Pre-approved antennas list.

Table 11: Summary of antenna interface (ANT) requirements

When selecting antennas, the following recommendations should be observed:

- Select antennas that provide optimal return loss (or VSWR) over all operating frequencies.
- Select antennas that provide optimal efficiency over all operating frequencies.
- Select antennas that provide an appropriate gain (that is, combined antenna directivity and efficiency), so that the electromagnetic field radiation intensity does not exceed the regulatory limits specified in some countries (like the FCC in the United States for example).

- Connect the antenna through proper RF coaxial cable or RF Transmission line and RF connector.
- It is advisable to implement a Pi-filter for impedance matching of antenna load.

3.3.1 RF transmission line design

RF transmission lines, such as those that connect from the RF pin to the antenna or antenna connector, must be designed with a characteristic impedance of 50 Ω.

Figure 9 shows the design options for implementing a transmission line, namely:
- Microstrip – track separated with dielectric material and coupled to a single ground plane.
- Coplanar microstrip – track separated with dielectric material and coupled to both the ground plane and side conductor. This in the most common transmission line implementation.
- Stripline – track separated by dielectric material and sandwiched between two parallel ground planes.

The parameters shown in the cross-sectional area of each trace design include:

- Width (W) – shows the width of the microstrip or stripline trace.
- Distance (S) – shows the distance between the coplanar microstrip trace and the adjacent GND.
- Dielectric substrate thickness (H, H1, and H2) – shows the distance between the microstrip or stripline to GND reference copper layer.
- Thickness of the copper layer (T) – can also be represented by "Base Copper Weight", which is commonly used as the parameter for PCB stack-up.
- Dielectric constant (ε_r) defines the ratio between the electric permeability of the material against the electric permeability of free space.

☞ The width of a 50 Ω microstrip or stripline depends on "ε_r" and "H", and must be calculated for each PCB material type and layer stack-up.

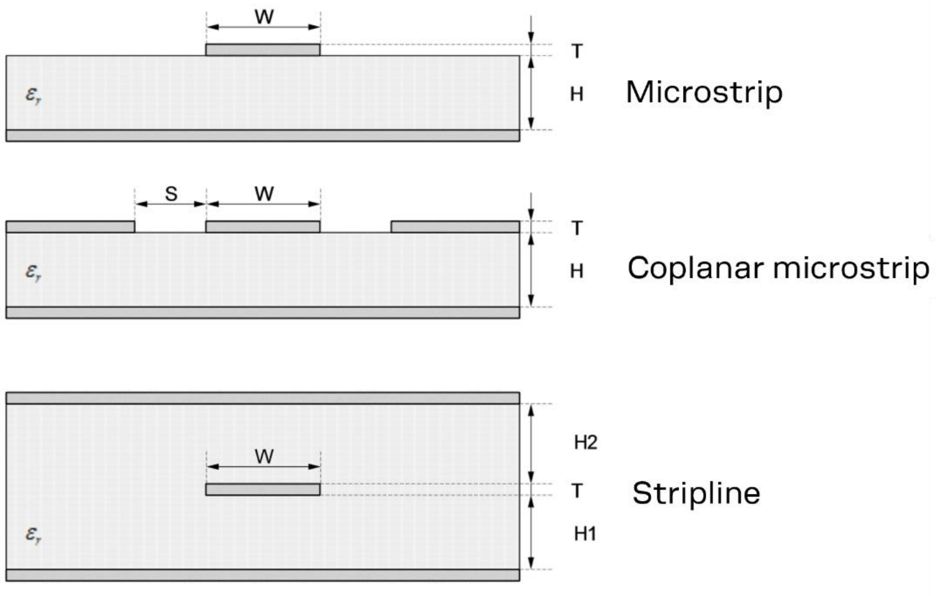


Figure 9: Transmission line trace design

Follow these recommendations to design a 50 Ω transmission line correctly:

- Designers must provide enough clearance from surrounding traces and ground in the same layer. In general, the trace to ground clearance should be at least twice that of the trace width. The transmission line should also be "guarded" by the ground plane area on each side.

- In the first iteration, calculate the characteristic impedance using tools provided by the layout software. Ask the PCB manufacturer to provide the final values usually calculated using dedicated software and production stack-ups. It is sometimes possible to request an impedance test coupon on side of the panel to measure the real impedance of the traces.
- Although FR-4 dielectric material can result in high losses at high frequencies, it can still be an appropriate choice for RF designs. In which case, aim to:
  - Minimize RF trace lengths to reduce dielectric losses.
  - If traces longer than few centimeters are needed, use a coaxial connector and cable to reduce losses.
  - For good impedance control over the PCB manufacturing process, design the stack-up with wide 50 Ω traces with width of at least 200 µm.
  - To make the trace less lossy and to have better impedance control the trace shall be made wide. This is achieved by increasing the distance to reference GND by clearing copper in the inner layers closest under the trace.
  - Contact the PCB manufacturer for specific tolerance of controlled impedance traces. As FR-4 material exhibits poor thickness stability it gives less control of impedance over the trace width.
- For PCBs with components larger than 0402 and dielectric thickness below 200 µm, add a keep-out; that is, some clearance (void area) on the ground reference layer below any pin on the RF transmission lines. This helps to reduce the parasitic capacitance to ground.
- Route RF traces with smooth shapes try not to exceed 45 ° bends and avoid acute angles. The transmission lines width and spacing to GND must be uniform.
- Add GND stitching vias around transmission lines.
- Provide a sufficient number of vias on the adjacent metal layer. Include a solid metal connection between the adjacent metal layer on the PCB stack-up to the main ground layer.
- To avoid crosstalk between RF traces and Hi-impedance or analog signals, route RF transmission lines as far from noise sources (like switching supplies and digital lines) and any other sensitive circuit.
- Avoid stubs on the transmission lines. Any component on the transmission line should be placed with the connected pin located over the trace. Also avoid any unnecessary components on RF traces.

3.3.2 RF connector design

If an external antenna is required, the designer should consider using a proper RF connector. The designer must verify the compatibility between plugs and receptacles used in the design.

Based on the declarations of the respective manufacturers, Table 12 suggests some RF connector plugs that can be used by designers to connect RF coaxial cables.

Manufacturer	Series	Remarks
Hirose	U.FL® Ultra Small Surface Mount Coaxial Connector	Recommended
I-PEX	MHF® Micro Coaxial Connector	
Tyco	UMCC® Ultra-Miniature Coax Connector	
Amphenol RF	AMC® Amphenol Micro Coaxial	
Lighthorse Technologies, Inc.	IPX ultra micro-miniature RF connector	

Table 12: U.FL compatible plug connector

The Hirose U.FL-R-SMT RF receptacles (or similar parts) require a suitably mated RF plug from the same connector series. Due to wide usage of this connector, several manufacturers offer compatible equivalents. The RF plug is normally available as a cable assembly. Different types of cable assembly are available; the user should select the cable assembly best suited to the application.

The key characteristics of the cable assembly include:

- RF plug type: select U.FL or equivalent
- Nominal impedance: 50 Ω
- Cable thickness: Typically, 0.8 mm to 1.37 mm. Select thicker cables to minimize insertion loss.
- Cable length: Standard length is typically 100 mm or 200 mm; custom lengths may be available on request. Select shorter cables to minimize insertion loss.
- RF connector on the other side of the cable: for example another U.FL (for board-to-board connection) or SMA (for panel mounting)

Note that SMT connectors are typically rated for a limited number of insertion cycles. In addition, the RF coaxial cable may be relatively fragile compared to other types of cables. To increase application ruggedness, connect U.FL connector to a more robust connector such as SMA fixed on panel.

☞ A de-facto standard for SMA connectors suggests that the use of reverse polarity connectors (RP-SMA) on Wi-Fi and Bluetooth end products can deter end users from replacing the antenna with higher gain types that exceed regulatory limits.

Observe the following recommendations for a proper layout of the connector:

- Strictly follow the connector layout recommended by the manufacturer.
- SMA Pin-Through-Hole connectors require GND keep-out (void clearance area) on all layers around the central pin up to the annular pads of the four GND posts.
- U.FL surface mounted connectors require non-conductive traces (void clearance area) in the area below the connector between the GND land pads.
- If the RF pad size of the connector is wider than the microstrip, remove the GND layer beneath the RF connector to minimize the stray capacitance and retain a 50 Ω RF line resistance. To reduce the parasitic capacitance to ground for example, the active pad of the UF.L connector must include, at the very least, a GND keep-out (void clearance area) on the first inner layer.

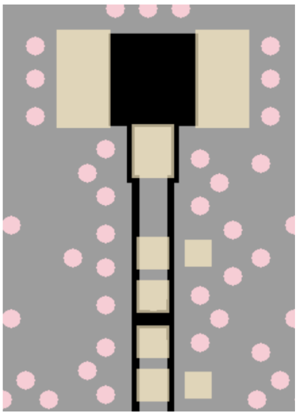


Figure 10: U.FL connector layout example with pi-matching components placed on top of microstrip

3.4 Supply interfaces

3.4.1 VCC application circuits

The SMPS is the ideal choice when the available primary supply source has a more than moderately higher voltage than the operating supply of the module. The use of SMPS provides the best power efficiency for the overall application and minimizes current drawn from the main supply source. Customers are advised to perform power and thermal budgets to find the solution that is best suited for their full application.

⚠ When using SMPS, ensure that AC voltage ripple at switching frequency is kept as low as possible. The layout shall be implemented to minimize impact of high frequency ringing.

The use of an LDO linear regulator is convenient for a main supply with a relatively low voltage, where the typical 85-90% efficiency of the switching regulator only provides minimal current saving. As linear regulators dissipate a considerable amount of energy, these are not recommended for stepping down high voltages. The benefit of an LDO source over SMPS is that an LDO is simpler to integrate and does not generate switching noise. However, with a larger voltage difference the superior efficiency of an SMPS converter provides less heat dissipation and longer operating time in battery-powered products.

The overall DC/DC efficiency of an SMPS depends on the current consumption during the active and idle states of the specific application. Although some DC/DC converters provide high efficiency with extremely light loads, their efficiency typically worsens when idle current drops below a few mA and reduces the battery life.

As a contingency against "latch up", include an over-current limiter to protect the module from electrical over stress (EOS). An LDO or SMPS will serve this purpose.

3.4.1.1 Battery

In battery powered devices ensure that the battery capacity match the application and that it can deliver the peak current required by the module.

For further information about current consumption and other performance data, see also the electrical specifications provided in the respective data sheet [5] [6].

3.5 GND pins

Good connection of the module GND pins, with a solid ground layer on the main PCB, is required for module stability and correct RF performance. A good ground connection significantly reduces EMC issues and provides a thermal heat sink for the module.

3.6 General layout guidelines

Best schematic and layout practices are described in this section.

3.6.1 Considerations for schematic design and PCB floor-planning

- Low frequency signals are generally not critical to the layout and designers should focus on the higher speed buses. One exception to this general rule is when high impedance traces, such as signals driven by weak pull resistors, might be affected by crosstalk. For these and similar traces, a supplementary isolation of 4w (four times the line width) from other buses is recommended.
- Verify which interface bus requires termination and add series resistor terminations to these buses.
- Carefully consider the placement of the module with respect to antenna position and host processor.
- Verify the controlled impedance dimensions of the selected PCB stack-up. The PCB manufacturer might be able to provide test coupons.
- Verify that the power supply design and power sequence are compliant with module specifications, as described in the module's data sheet.

⚠ Take particular care not to place components close to the antenna area and follow the recommendations from the antenna manufacturer to determine the safe distance between the antenna and any other part of the system. Designers should also maximize the distance between the antenna and high-frequency buses, like DDRs and related components, or consider the use of an optional metal shield to reduce the potential interference picked up by the module antenna.

3.6.2 Layout and manufacturing

- An optimized module placement provides for better RF performance.
- The application PCB shall have a reference ground area in which all routing is included.
- Route the power supply with low impedance traces or power planes.
- Avoid loop structures when routing the power supply.
- Bypass capacitors should be placed as close as possible to the module. Prioritize the placement of capacitors with the least capacitance so that these are closest to module pads. The supply rails must be routed through the capacitors from the power supply to the supply pad on the module.
- Avoid stubs and through-hole vias on high-speed signals which might adversely affect signal quality.
- Verify the recommended maximum signal skew for differential pairs and length matching of buses.
- Minimize the routing length. Ensure that the maximum allowable length for high-speed buses is not exceeded. Longer traces generally degrade signal performance.
- Track impedance matched traces. Consult with your PCB manufacturer early in the project for proper stack-up definition.
- Separate the RF and digital sections of the board.
- Ground splitting is not allowed under the module.
- Minimize the bus length to reduce potential EMI issues from digital buses.
- All traces (including low speed or DC traces) must couple with a reference plane (GND or power); Hi-speed buses should be referenced against the ground plane. If any ground reference needs to be changed, an adequate number of GND vias must be added in the area that the layer is switched. This is necessary to provide a low impedance path between the two GND layers for the return current.
- Hi-Speed buses are not allowed to change reference plane. If changes in the reference plane are unavoidable, capacitors must be added in the transition area of the reference planes. This is necessary to ensure that a low impedance return path exists through the different reference planes.
- Following the “3w rule”, keep traces at a distance no less than three times that of its own width from the routing edge of the ground plane.
- For EMC purposes and the need to shield against any potential radiation, it is advisable to add GND stitching vias around the edge of the PCB. Traces on the PCB peripheral are not recommended.

3.6.3 ESD guidelines

Device immunity against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) is a requirement for Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) conformance and use of the CE marking for products intended for sale in Europe. To bear the CE mark, all application products integrating u-blox modules must be conformance tested in accordance with the R&TTE Directive (99/5/EC), EMC Directive (89/336/EEC), and Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC) issued by the Commission of the European Community.

Compliance with the above directives also implies conformity to the following European norms for device ESD immunity: ESD testing standard CENELEC EN 61000-4-2 and radio equipment standards ETSI EN 301 489-1, ETSI EN 301 489-7, ETSI EN 301 489-24. The ESD immunity requirements for each of these standards are summarized in Table 13.

The ESD immunity test is performed at the enclosure port, which is defined by ETSI EN 301 489-1 as the physical boundary through which the electromagnetic field radiates. If the device implements an integral antenna, the enclosure port is seen as all-insulating and includes conductive surfaces to house the device. If the device implements a removable antenna, the antenna port can be separated from the enclosure port. The antenna port includes the antenna element and its interconnecting cable surfaces.

Any extension of the ESD immunity test to the whole device is dependent on the device classification, as defined by ETSI EN 301 489-1. Applicability of the ESD immunity test to the related device ports, or the interconnecting cables to auxiliary equipment, depends on the device-accessible interfaces and manufacturer requirements, as defined by ETSI EN 301 489-1.

Contact discharges are performed on conductive surfaces, while air discharges are performed on insulating surfaces. Indirect contact discharges are performed on the measurement setup horizontal and vertical coupling planes as defined in CENELEC EN 61000-4-2.

☞ The terms “integral antenna”, “removable antenna”, “antenna port”, “device classification” used in the context of this guideline are defined in ETSI EN 301 489-1. The terms “contact discharge” and “air discharge” are defined in CENELEC EN 61000 4-2.

Table 13 describes the ESD immunity requirements as defined by CENELEC EN 61000-4-2, ETSI EN 301 489-1, ETSI EN 301 489-7, ETSI EN 301 489-24.

Application	Category	Immunity level
All exposed surfaces of the radio equipment and ancillary equipment in a representative configuration	Indirect Contact Discharge	* ±8 kV

*Tested on ANNA-B4 evaluation board.

Table 13: Electromagnetic Compatibility ESD immunity requirements

ANNA-B4 is manufactured with consideration to specific standards that minimize the occurrence of ESD events; the highly automated process complies with IEC61340-5-1 (STM5.2-1999 Class M1 devices) standard, and designers should subsequently implement proper measures to protect any pin that might be exposed to the end user from ESD events.

Compliance with the standard protection level specified in EN61000-4-2 is achieved by including ESD protection close to any areas that are accessible to the end user.

3.7 Design-in checklists

3.7.1 Schematic checklist

☐ Module pins are properly numbered and designated on the schematic, as shown in the pin list of the data sheet [5] [6].
☐ Power supply design complies with the voltage supply requirements in the data sheet [5] [6].
☐ Adequate bypassing is present in front of the power pins, as described in the data sheet [6].
☐ Each signal group is consistent with its own power rail supply or proper signal translation has been provided, as described in datasheet [5] [6].
☐ When using an external antenna provide a pi-filter in front of it for final matching, as described in Antenna connected through the RF pin.

3.7.2 Layout checklist

☐ PCB stack-up and controlled impedance traces follow the recommendations given by the PCB manufacturer. See RF transmission line design.
☐ All pins are properly connected, and the footprint follows u-blox recommendations for pin design. See the solder mask information in the datasheet [5] [6].
☐ Separate the RF and digital sections of the board and provide proper clearance between each section, as described in Layout and manufacturing.
☐ Proper isolation is provided between Antennas for co-located RF systems.
☐ Bypass capacitors are placed close to the module, as described in Layout and manufacturing.
☐ Power supply routing uses low impedance trace or power plane. See Layout and manufacturing.
☐ Controlled impedance traces follow the PCB manufacturer's recommendations and are properly implemented on the layout (both RF and digital), as described in RF transmission line design.
☐ 50 Ω RF traces and connectors follow the rules described in Antenna interface.
☐ Antenna design has been reviewed by the antenna manufacturer. See integration guidelines.
☐ Proper grounding is provided for low impedance return path. See Layout and manufacturing.
☐ Avoid changing reference plane for high-frequency busses. See also Layout and manufacturing.
☐ All traces and planes are routed inside the main ground plane. See also Layout and manufacturing.
☐ u-blox has reviewed and approved the PCB[1]

[1] This is applicable only for end-products based on u-blox reference designs.

4 Open CPU software

ANNA-B40 series modules are used in an open CPU configuration allows customer applications to be developed in a Nordic SDK environment in the ANNA-B4 module.

4.1 Zephyr

Zephyr [20] is a widely adopted open-source Real Time Operating System (RTOS) that is supported on a multitude of chipsets, including the nRF52833 chip in the ANNA-B4 module. The Zephyr project is supported by the Linux Foundation.

Nordic Semiconductor provides the nRF Connect SDK for development using the Zephyr OS, but it is also possible to use a command-line environment.

4.1.1 Installation

To get started with nRF Connect SDK:

1. Install the Toolchain Manager from the *nRF Connect for Desktop* application
2. From the Toolchain Manager, install the selected version of the nRF Connect SDK. For more information, see the nRF Connect SDK documentation [24].

4.1.2 Defining a board configuration in Zephyr

The Zephyr OS is in many aspects similar to Linux and uses a similar structure of `make` files and config files as the Linux. It also uses a device tree file to set up the pin mapping for your board.

An example configuration for EVK-ANNA-B402 is available from the u-blox open CPU GitHub repository [25], or possibly from the Zephyr distribution.

If not already present copy the configuration to the **`<install directory>/zephyr/boards/arm`** folder and build the project from your preferred environment.

It can also be wise to check the u-blox shortrange open CPU GitHub repository [25] for updated versions not yet included in the Zephyr distribution.

4.1.3 Building for the EVK-ANNA-B4 using nRF Connect SDK

To build the Blinky sample using the nRF Connect SDK plugin in Visual Studio Code open the sample and define a build configuration using the `ubx_evkannab4_nrf52833` board as shown in Figure 11. You can then build and flash from within the graphical interface.

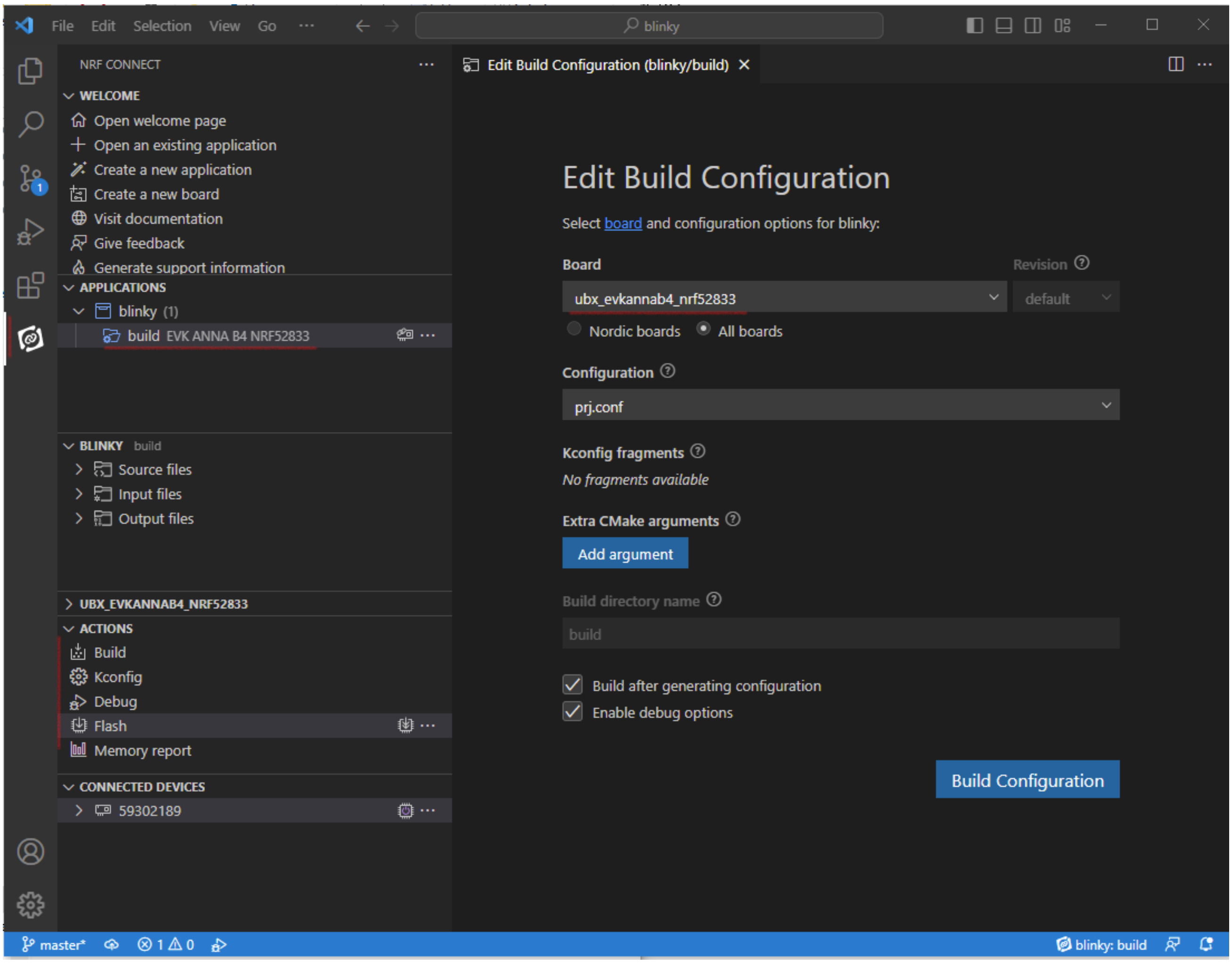


Figure 11: Building blinky sample for EVK-ANNA-B402

4.1.4 Building for ANNA-B402 EVK using the command-line environment

To build and flash the Zephyr “blinky” example for the ANNA-B4 EVK, move to the Zephyr folder in your installation on the shell prompt and enter:

```
~/zephyrproject/zephyr$ west build -b ubx_evkannab4_nrf52833 samples/basic/blinky
~/zephyrproject/zephyr$ west flash
```

4.2 Nordic nRF5 SDK

The Nordic nRF5 SDK includes a broad selection of drivers and libraries that provide a rich development environment for a broad range of devices and applications. The SDK is delivered in zip container file for easy installation.

The SDK comes with support for the SEGGER Embedded Studio, Keil microcontroller development kit, IAR embedded workbench IDE, as well as a GCC compiler that supports many platforms and languages.

☞ The nRF5 SDK is in maintenance mode by Nordic Semiconductor and will receive updates as needed. For new projects Nordic Semiconductor recommend using nRF Connect SDK. See also Zephyr.

4.2.1 Getting started with the Nordic nRF5 SDK

When working with the Nordic nRF5 SDK on the ANNA-B4 series module, follow the procedure below to get started with the Nordic Semiconductor toolchain and examples:

1. Download and install the nRF Connect that includes an embedded Programmer app for programming over SWD
2. Download and install the latest SEGGER embedded studio.
3. Download and extract the latest nRF5-SDK.

☞ When installing the SDK, be sure not to include any space characters in the file path. Keep the folder structure intact. The examples in the SDK use relative folder references.

4. Read SDK release notes and check the nRF5 SDK documentation available from the Nordic Semiconductor Infocenter.

4.2.1.1 Nordic tools

For further information and links to all Nordic tools, as well as the supported compilers, see Nordic software and tools.

4.2.1.2 Support – Nordic development forum

For support on questions related to the development of software using the Nordic nRF5 DK, check out the Nordic DevZone forum.

4.2.2 Create a custom board support file for Nordic nRF5 SDK

The predefined hardware boards included in the Nordic nRF5 SDK are designed for Nordic development boards only. To add support for a custom board, create a support file with the name `custom_board.h` and save this to one of the folders:

- `<SDK folder>/components/boards` to be valid for all examples, or
- `<SDK folder>/examples/<project>/pca10100/<softdevice>/config` (valid for this project only).

☞ Given folder paths are consistent with the file structure for the Nordic nRF5 SDK version 17.0.0.

An example of what a custom board support file could look like for the EVK-ANNA-B402 can be found in the u-blox short range GitHub repository [17].

The custom board can then be selected by adding a define of the symbol `BOARD_CUSTOM` to your build.

Follow the procedure outlined below to add the `BOARD_CUSTOM` define statement in SEGGER Embedded Studio:

1. Right-click the Project in “Project Explorer”.
2. Select **Options**…

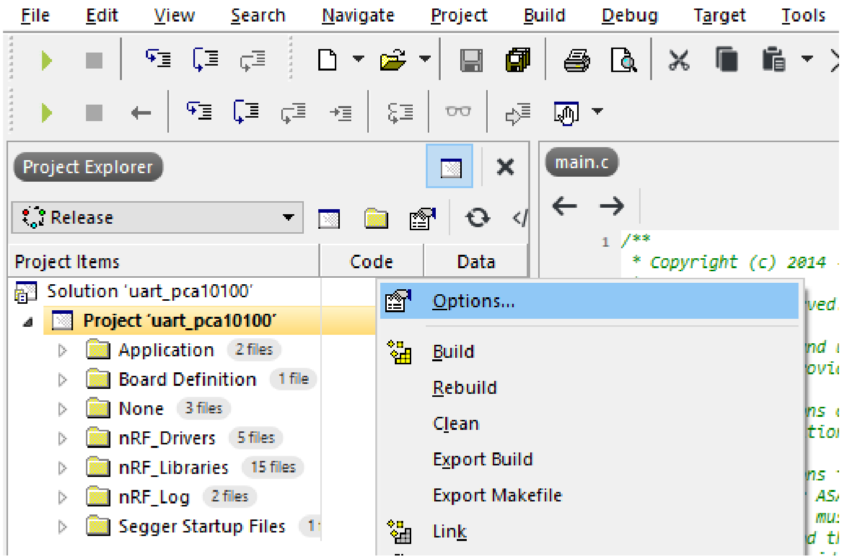


Figure 12: Selecting project options for modifying the Define statement in SEGGER Embedded Studio

3. Select the **Common** configuration.
4. Select the **Code** / **Preprocessor**.
5. Select the **Preprocessor Definitions**.

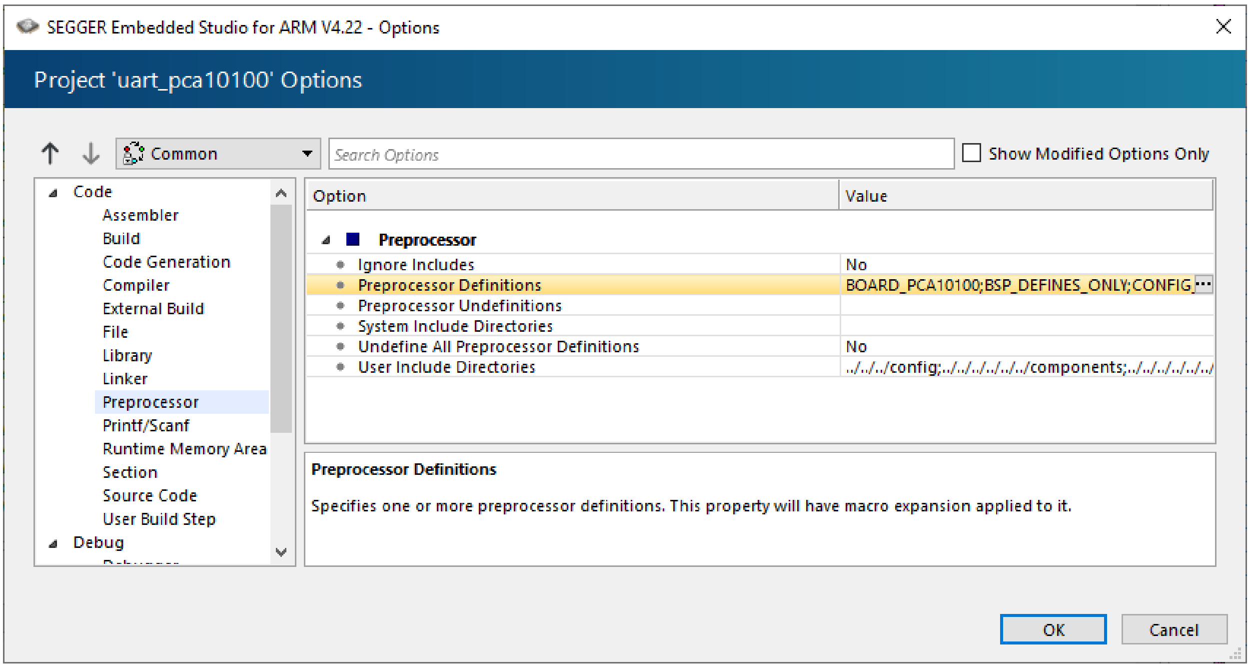


Figure 13: Project options for modifying the Define statement in SEGGER Embedded Studio

6. Modify the "`BOARD_`" definition to define the `BOARD_CUSTOM`.

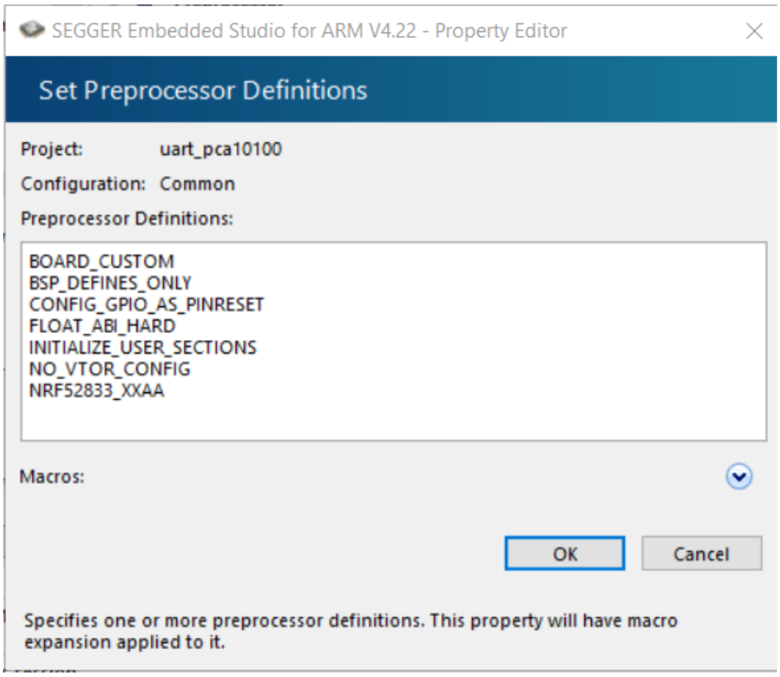


Figure 14: Pre-processor options for modifying the Define statement in SEGGER Embedded Studio

4.2.3 Adding a board configuration to your project

Another flexible way of adding a board to your project can be to add a new build configuration to your Segger Studio project and then use this to select the correct board file for your build. By adding several configurations, you can build for several targets from the same Segger Studio project. For example, your custom board and a u-blox EVK for testing your code on different platforms.

1. Add a build configuration in the Segger Studio project.

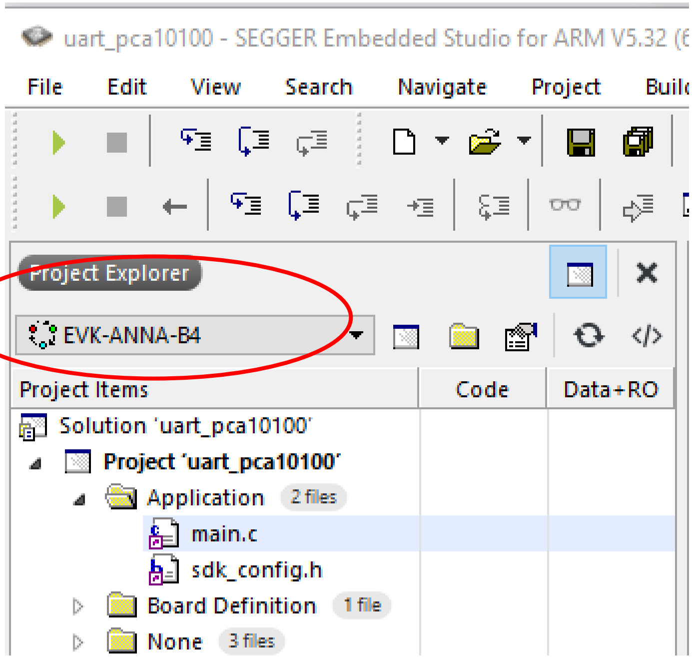


Figure 15: Add a build configuration to Segger Studio

2. Configure the build configuration to use your board definition. Remember to undefine the configuration for the original board, assuming you are basing your project on an example from the Nordic nRF5 SDK.

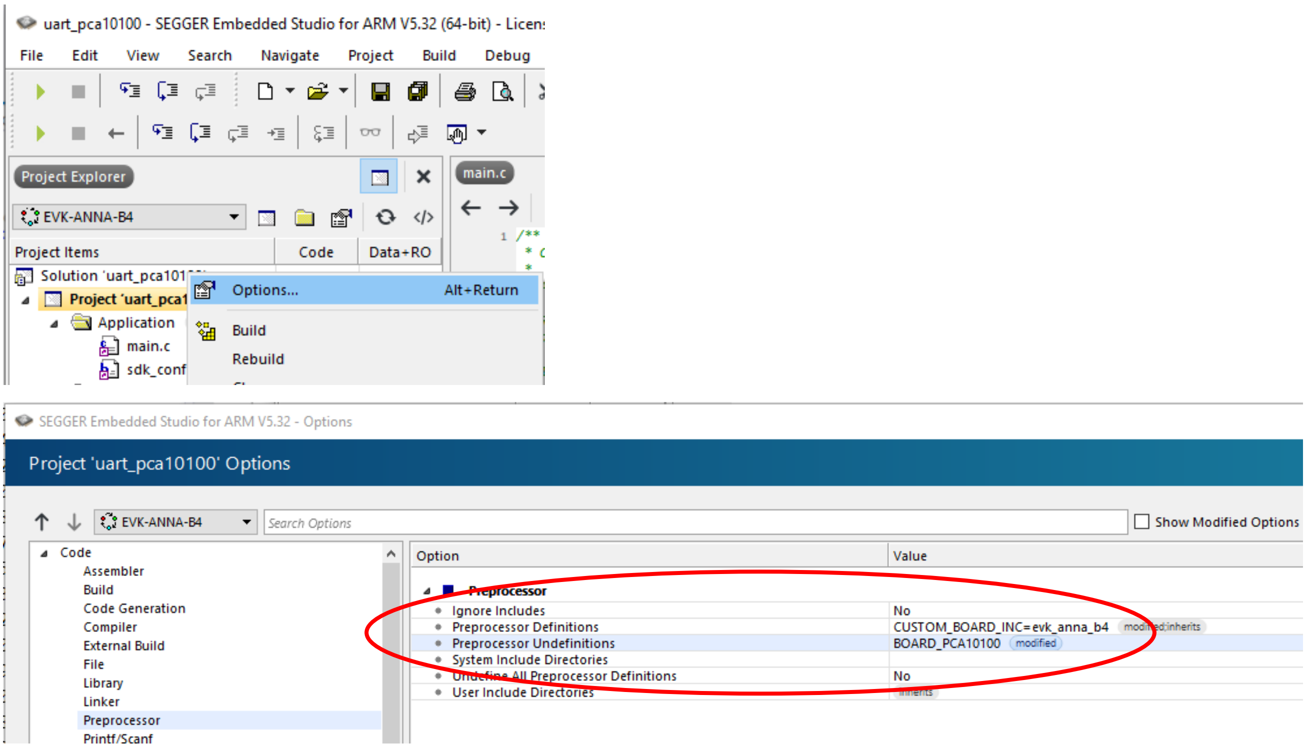


Figure 16: Configure the build configuration

The build is now configured for use with your custom board file.

4.3 Definition of Low Frequency clock source

ANNA-B4 modules are delivered without an external low frequency crystal oscillator (LFXO). To configure the software correctly for your configuration, follow the steps in the RC oscillator configuration application note [8].

EVK-ANNA-B402 is delivered with an external low frequency crystal oscillator mounted.

4.4 Bluetooth device (MAC) address and other production data

The open CPU (ANNA-B402) variant of the ANNA-B4 modules are provided with a unique, public Bluetooth device (MAC) address programmed. If required, this address can be used by the customer application.

The MAC address is programmed in the `CUSTOMER[0]` and `CUSTOMER[1]` registers in the UICR of the nRF52833 chip. The address can be read and written for example, using Segger J-Link utilities or the `nrfjprog` utility from Nordic.

```
$ nrfjprog.exe --memrd 0x10001080 --n 8
```

The memory area can be saved. If the flash is erased, the memory can also be reinstated using the `savebin` and `loadbin` utilities in the Segger J-link tool suite.

The UICR memory area also holds serial number and other information that can be valuable to save.

Use the following `nrfjprog` command options to save the whole memory area:

```
$ nrfjprog.exe --readuicr uicr.hex
...
$ nrfjprog.exe --program uicr.hex
```

☞ If the bootloader supplied with the module is not used for open CPU development, the UICR register cannot be saved this way. This is because the UICR registers that hold the start address of the bootloader confuse the boot process. In these instances, the MAC address must be written separately.

For additional information about saving and using the public Bluetooth device address, see also the application note [16].

Also refer to Access port protection for information about debugger access.

4.5 Flashing Open CPU software

ANNA-B402 open CPU modules can be flashed using various utility programs over the SWD or UART interface.

4.5.1 Flashing over the SWD interface

To flash ANNA-B402 modules over the Serial Wire Debug (SWD) interface an external debugger must be connected to the SWD interface of the module. Third-party tools, like J-Link Commander, J-Flash, nRF Command Line Utilities or nRF Connect Programmer, are used to flash the module.

☞ SEGGER J-Link BASE external debugger works with ANNA-B402 modules.

☞ EVK-ANNA-B402 incorporates an onboard debugger, which means that it can be flashed without an external debugger.

⚠ Always make a note of your Bluetooth device address before starting the flashing procedure. As flashing the software can erase the original u-blox Bluetooth device address, this address might need to be reinstated. The Bluetooth device address can be re-written manually or with the use of a script. See also Bluetooth device (MAC) address and other production data.

4.5.2 Access port protection

The ANNA-B402 module is built using the nRF52833 chip with build code Bxx. This means that the access port protection in the chip is enabled by default.

To flash SW over SWD, the chip needs to be recovered using the Nordic Semiconductor flashing tools, resulting in a complete erasing of the chip. An application needs to be flashed that holds the access port open if desired.

Refer to the nRF52833 product specification [26] for details.

The embedded boot loader on the ANNA-B402, refer to Flashing over the UART interface, gives the possibility to flash an application over the UART that unlocks the access port protection. This can be useful if for example the u-blox supplied MAC address in the UICR needs to be maintained, as described in Bluetooth device (MAC) address and other production data.

4.5.3 Flashing over the UART interface

To be able to flash ANNA-B402 over the UART interface, the module is pre-loaded with the bootloader based on DFU examples included in the Nordic Semiconductor nRF5 SDK. The bootloader is accessed using Nordic Semiconductor flash tools like nRF util.

☞ The pre-loaded bootloader is a simple example that uses default keys. It is mainly intended for testing and is not suitable for production.

Table 14 shows the memory layout of the module as delivered from factory. The memory regions that are shaded are flashed in the factory.

Usage	S140 SoftDevice version 7.0.x
Bootloader settings	0x0007F000 -0x80000
MBR parameter storage	0x7E000-0x7F000
Bootloader	0x72000-0x7E000
Application	0x27000 – 0x72000
SoftDevice	0x1000 – 0x27000
MBR	0x0 – 0x1000

Table 14: Flash layout of the ANNA-B402 that includes the S140 SoftDevice

Memory sizes can vary depending on the SoftDevice radio stack software running on the module. In the nRF Connect Programmer, drag and drop the hex files you want to program into the GUI and then flash them to the module using the GUI.

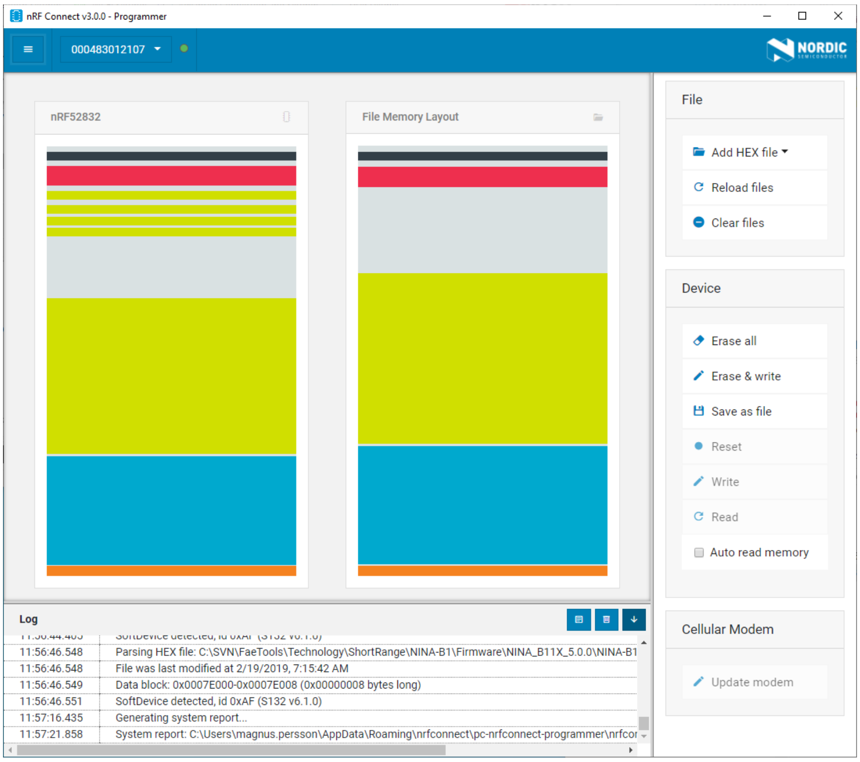


Figure 17: Selecting hex files in nRF Connect Programmer

4.5.3.1 Building applications to be flashed using the bootloader

To flash an application to the module without destroying the main boot record (MBR) pre-flashed in the factory, the start address in flash must be revised to `0x27000` (for applications with S140 SoftDevice) or `0x1000` (applications without SoftDevice). In a similar way to how the `BOARD_CUSTOM` flag was set in Create a custom board support file for Nordic SDK, the start address can be changed by modifying the `FLASH_START` macro in the nRF5 SDK. In **Project Options**, select `FLASH_START` placement macro to revise the address, as shown in Figure 18.

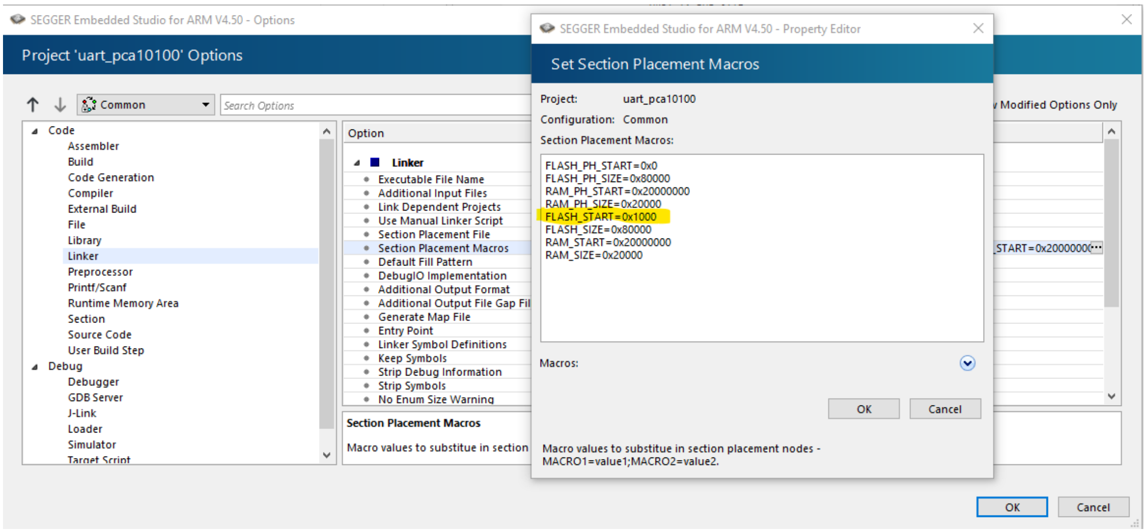


Figure 18: Setting the FLASH_START macro

☞ Also reduce the `FLASH_SIZE` to fit the application below the bootloader.

4.5.3.2 Preparing the Device Firmware Update (DFU) package

The package has a special DFU package format. You use `nrfutil` to generate the DFU package.

Use the following command options for an application that does not use SoftDevice:

```
nrfutil pkg generate --hw-version 52 --sd-req 0x00 --application-version 0 --application
app.hex app.zip
```

Use the following command options for an application with SoftDevice:

```
nrfutil pkg generate --hw-version 52 --sd-req 0xCA --sd-id 0xCA --softdevice
s140_nrf52_7.0.1_softdevice.hex --application-version 0 --application app.hex sd_app.zip
```

4.5.3.3 Flashing the DFU package

The generated DFU package is flashed to the module using the following `nrfutil` command options:

```
nrfutil dfu serial -pkg app.zip -p COM95 -b 115200 -fc 1
```

☞ When the DFU package is flashed for the first time there is no application to boot, which causes the bootloader to automatically stop in DFU mode. On subsequent reboots, you need to stop the bootloader in DFU mode by driving **SWITCH_2** low during startup.

4.5.3.4 Hardware prerequisites for using the bootloader

To use the pre-flashed bootloader the hardware pins for **UART** and **SWITCH_2** must be mapped according to Table 15. This is the same pin mapping that is used on the EVK-ANNA-B4 and used in the u-connectXpress software.

Signal	Pin mapping (nRF pin number)
UART_RX	IO_20 (P0.02)
UART_TX	IO_19 (P0.03)
UART_CTS (optional)	IO_37 (P0.22)
UART_RTS (optional)	IO_36 (P0.16)
SWITCH_2	IO_40 (P0.15)

Table 15: Pin mapping used by bootloader

The **UART_CTS** and **UART_RTS** (flow control signals) are optional but u-blox recommends using flow control over the UART.

5 u-connectXpress software

5.1 General

ANNA-B412 modules come pre-flashed with u-connectXpress and secure bootloader software.

To ensure that the module only boots with the original u-blox software, the secure bootloader initiates a signature verification on the flashed software binary before it is booted.

ANNA-B412 u-connectXpress software can be re-flashed over the UART interface, using AT commands or the s-center client software available from the u-blox website.

For more information about u-connectXpress software, see the u-connectXpress user guide [15] and the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [1].

5.2 Flashing ANNA-B412 u-connectXpress software

New versions of ANNA-B41 u-connectXpress software can be flashed to the module over the UART interface. See also Updating software with s-center and Updating software with AT commands.

The following pins should be made available as either headers or test points to flash the module:

- **UART** (RX, TX)
- **RESET_N**
- **SWITCH_1** and **SWITCH_2**

5.2.1 Updating over UART

ANNA-B41 u-connectXpress software includes the bootloader for flashing ANNA-B4 over the UART interface. The software is available for download at www.u-blox.com.

Distributed in a single ZIP container, the software includes two separate binary files and one JSON file that includes the software label, software description, file name, version, flash address, image size, image id, file permissions, and signature file reference for the SoftDevice and ConnectivitySoftware applications:

- Java Script Object Notation:
  `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json`. For example: `ANNA-B41X-CF-1.0.json`
- ConnectivitySoftware:
  `ANNA-B41X-SW-x.y.z-<build>.bin`. For example: `ANNA-B41X-SW-1.0.0-001.bin`
- SoftDevice:
  `ANNA-S140-SD-a.b.c.bin`. For example, `ANNA-S140-SD-7.2.0.bin`

Signature files (`ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` and `ANNA-S140-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt`) for each of the binaries are also included in the container.

5.2.1.1 Updating software with s-center

⚠ To update ANNA-B41 u-connectXpress requires s-center software version 6.0.0 or later. See also the s-center user guide [19].

Procedure

1. Connect the supplied serial cable from the J8 connector on EVK-ANNA-B41 to the USB port your computer. For further information about setting up EVK-ANNA-B41, see also EVK-ANNA-B4 user guide [7].
2. Download the latest version of the s-center and u-connectXpress software from u-blox Product Resources.

3. Start s-center and choose "USB Serial Port (COMx)" in the drop-down “COM Port” menu. All other dialog settings are set to default.
4. Select **Open Port**. A series of AT commands and response are shown in the “Console Window”.
5. Select **Tools** > **Software Update**.

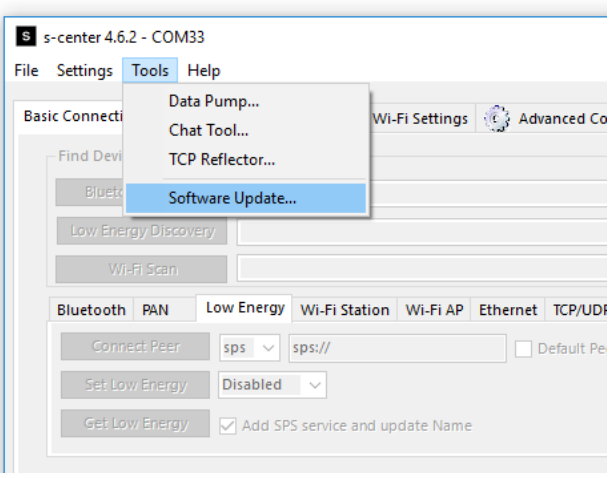


Figure 19: Software update

6. Check that the correct COM port is shown in “Settings”. **Select File** and choose the `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json` file from the unzipped u-connectXpress container.

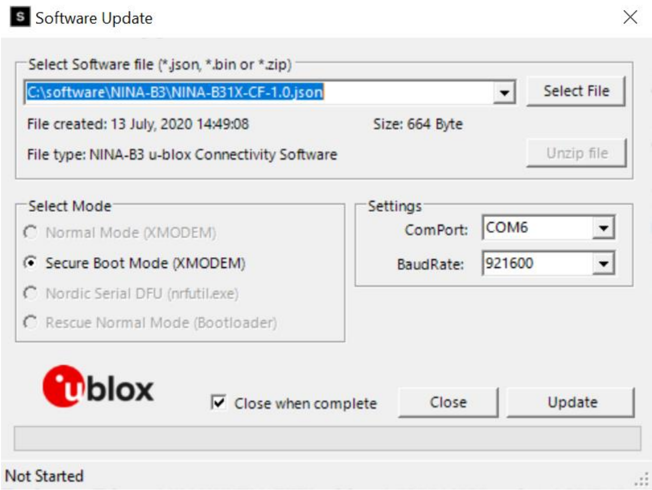


Figure 20: Select software file

7. Select **Update**. The module then reboots using the secure bootloader and flashing of both the SoftDevice and application starts automatically.

5.2.1.2 Updating software with AT commands

☞ You can send AT commands to ANNA-B41 to execute certain tasks over the serial interface, using open-source terminal emulator software that supports XMODEM, like TeraTerm or ExtraPuTTy. Alternatively, you can send all AT commands described in this section using the s-center software in AT mode. The examples given in this procedure have been created and tested on EVK-ANNA-B41 using TeraTerm. See also the u-connectXpress AT command manual [1] and Bootloader protocol specification [18].

The bootloader must be running when the software is “sent” to the module. You start the bootloader using either:

- AT commands
- Pressing the SW1 and SW2 buttons simultaneously during a module reset (initiated by setting **RESET_N** low). See also Module reset.

☞ In contrast to the s-center configuration, UART hardware flow is not used for updating software using AT commands. The file download uses standard XMODEM-CRC16 protocol and 128 bytes packets.

Prerequisites

As a prerequisite to updating software using AT commands, you must open the JSON file included in the download container and make note of the defined values to be parsed with the update command. You also need to copy the signatures given in the related txt files, as shown in Figure 22. This information is needed during the install. The defined values to include in the command, together with the signature file (`ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt`), are shown in Figure 22.


```
[
  {
    "Label": "ConnectivitySoftware",
    "Description": "ANNA-B41X u-blox connectivity software",
    "File": "ANNA-B41X-SW-1.0.0-003.bin",
    "Version": "ANNA-B41X-SW-1.0.0-003",
    "Address": "0x27000",
    "Size": "0x37AC0",
    "Id": "0x0",
    "Permissions": "rwx",
    "SignatureFile": "ANNA-B41X-SI-1.0.0-003.txt"
  },
  {
    "Label": "SoftDevice",
    "Description": "S140 softdevice from Nordic for ANNA-NRF",
    "File": "ANNA-S140-SD-7.2.0.bin",
    "Version": "ANNA-S140-SD-7.2.0",
    "Address": "0x0",
    "Size": "0x26634",
    "Id": "0x1",
    "Permissions": "rw",
    "SignatureFile": "ANNA-S140-SI-7.2.0.txt"
  }
]
```


Figure 21: Defined values for ConnectivitySoftware and SoftDevice as shown in the JSON file


```
VuxKhg6iB9eApM6g/PLVc4QwpxUDR9D8Ea8zVss2Jn6Y6vz2hQB8mfGwmxRZS9EoAZdkwO7ClKCoMcKC/baB/HnA
DDQo5oS/Z9TdmfBoQMN+AvJCirAe6AUW9M8jAQsc7w7mpANDqBJZslAjm1Qs+6uhSBItWZlMxBq7JsvBK6EMgEyu
Zv4DjBePQHxQJgA+5KUoLSwi4jvBdwSKoAZXzE1CgTDFPIybwjNz1k2yuBg2VjmyHUVblcGGa1zoJR5CaB6xb6vP
QOntKmuVtycQz4wIZUs+xKFtC+W4btjxNghjmNJ3cbj+YmiWgy5qBPEBizX/oUqhfjAHm4rfz7JK6Q==
```


Figure 22: Typical ConnectivitySoftware and SoftDevice signature file

Command syntax

You use the software update command `AT+UFWUPD` with following syntax to update both the u-connectXpress and SoftDevice software.

```
AT+UFWUPD=<mode>,<baud_rate>[,<id>,<size>,<signature>,<name>,<flags>]
```

The defined values for each parameter are shown in Table 16.

Parameter	Type	Description
`<mode>`	Enumerator	Download mode: 0: Update mode for the ConnectivitySoftware through the serial port 1: Bootloader mode for update of the SoftDevice through the serial port.
`<baud rate>`	Enumerator	Baud rate in bits per second: 115200 (default), 230400, 460800, or 921600
`<id>`	Integer	ID number of the software image.
`<size>`	Integer	Size of the firmware image. Enter the size integer for the respective software as defined in the `ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` file. Shown in hex format in the JSON file but must entered as bytes in decimal notation in the command.
`<signature>`	String	RSA signature of the firmware image as base64-encoded string. Enter the 344-character text string defined in the `ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` file.
`<name>`	String	The name of the firmware. Maximum string length is 22.
`<flags>`	String	Permissions for using the firmware image. Permission flags are marked in UNIX style: "`rwx`" is the default flag for the u-connectXpress software. "`rw`" is the default flag for other binary images.

Table 16: Defined values for update parameters

5.2.1.2.1 Setting up the serial port

☞ You can send AT text commands to ANNA-B41 to execute tasks using open-source terminal emulator software that supports XMODEM like Tera Term or ExtraPuTTy. Alternatively, you can send all AT commands described in this section using the s-center software in AT mode. See also the s-center user guide [19].

Procedure

The examples in this procedure have been created and tested on EVK-ANNA-B41 using TeraTerm.

1. Connect the supplied serial cable from the J8 connector on EVK-ANNA-B41 to the USB port your computer. For further information about setting up EVK-ANNA-B41, see also EVK-ANNA-B4 user guide [7].
2. Download and unzip the latest u-connectXpress software from u-blox Product Resources.
3. Discover the COM port number for the USB Serial Port on your computer (MS Windows: **Start>Device Manager>Ports**). See also “Setting up the evaluation board” in the EVK-ANNA-B4 user guide [7].
4. Start your chosen terminal emulator and open the connection to the USB serial port (COMx).

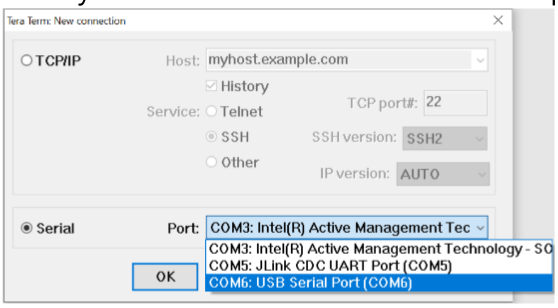


Figure 23: New connection

5. Setup the serial port and connection. Set “Speed” to 115200 with all other parameters set to default. Select **New setting**.

Figure 24: Serial port setup and connection

5.2.1.2.2 Updating u-connectXpress connectivity software only

☞ You can send AT text commands to ANNA-B41 to execute tasks using open-source terminal emulator software that supports XMODEM, like TeraTerm or ExtraPuTTy. Alternatively, you can send all AT commands described in this section using the s-center software in AT mode. See also the s-center user guide [19].

Procedure

The examples in this procedure have example parameters, please check your SW for appropriate values.

1. Setup the serial port connection. See also Setting up the serial port.
2. Enter Software version identification `AT+GMR` command to find out the current version of your u-connectXpress software.

```
AT+GMR
"1.0.0-003"
OK
```

3. Prepare the module to accept a binary file for download and start the bootloader at the appropriate baud rate. Enter the Update software **`AT+UFWUPD`** command together with the ConnectivitySoftware values defined in the `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json` file and the signature in the `ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` file. The bootloader must be running when the software is “sent” to the module in the next step. Note particularly that `<mode>=0`, `<name>=ConnectivitySoftware`, and `<flags>=rwx`. See also Prerequisites and Command syntax.

```
AT+UFWUPD=0,115200,0,228032,
VuxKhg6iB9eApM6g/PLVc4QwpxUDR9D8Ea8zVss2Jn6Y6vz2hQB8mfGwmxRZS9EoAZdkwO7ClKCoMcKC/baB
/HnADDQo5oS/Z9TdmfBoQMN+AvJCirAe6AUW9M8jAQsc7w7mpANDqBJZslAjm1Qs+6uhSBItWZlMxBq7JsvB
K6EMgEyuZv4DjBePQHxQJgA+5KUoLSwi4jvBdwSKoAZXzE1CgTDFPIybwjNz1k2yuBg2VjmyHUVblcGGa1zo
JR5CaB6xb6vPQOntKmuVtycQz4wIZUs+xKFtC+W4btjxNghjmNJ3cbj+YmiWgy5qBPEBizX/oUqhfjAHm4rf
z7JK6Q==,ConnectivitySoftware,rwx
```

ANNA-B4 returns a series of “`C`” characters for as long as the bootloader is running.

```
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
```

4. While the bootloader is running, send the u-connectXpress `ANNA-B41X-SW-1.0.0-0.003.bin` file to ANNA-B4. The file is sent using XMODEM protocol.

5. Once the binary file has been sent, ANNA-B41 displays the greeting text `+STARTUP`. Enter the Software version identification `AT+GMR` command again to make sure that the latest software version is now installed.

```
+STARTUP
AT+GMR
"3.0.0-005"
OK
```

5.2.1.2.3 Updating both the SoftDevice and u-connectXpress connectivity software

The SoftDevice is updated with AT commands using dual-banked approach, and as a SoftDevice update overwrites the application currently flashed in the module it is also necessary to flash the ConnectivitySoftware application after the SoftDevice update.

☞ You can send AT text commands to ANNA-B41 to execute tasks using open-source terminal emulator software that supports XMODEM, like Tera Term or ExtraPuTTy. Alternatively, you can send all AT commands described in this section using the s-center software in AT mode. See also the s-center user guide [19].

Procedure

1. Setup the serial port connection. See also Setting up the serial port.
2. Prepare ANNA-B41 to accept the SoftDevice binary file for download at the defined baud rate. Enter the Update software `AT+UFWUPD` command together with the SoftDevice values <mode> and `<baudrate>` defined in the ANNA-B41X-CF-`<version>.json` file. Note particularly that `<mode>`=1.

```
AT+UFWUPD=1,115200
>
```

3. Enter the configuration action command "`l`" to list all firmware images and check the current version of your SoftDevice.

```
> l

image_id                00
image_name              ConnectivitySoftware
image_addr              00027000
size                    00037AC0
permissions             rwx-----
signature
         JmpKUQY4DUjZ3n2+8n4U3BIic6epNvLf5g6/XBIArr7G3F+vhXEo+TDz1mlTodjpWrQXrAQz

eWScw+2siBk9NQ68FEUx4yfonQA8vNzFkhsr94HEE+oEFiq0zRda9UffOyxybr7nKThyaJvI

WGhIBPdsh9+hWmKgGBuLRAEfmKTKzWFvYcYhOBR/NydD/xA9bDVcZVzNRAbdhaf1+L4JVkXr

roSSUCT+q0PF4NtyWelSXDPBdHHsd5lOCbQ/epWW0NJF/7OcJrRw7pi7w/Hrq8+3VdZGFbpS

C8o9pGWVjTuhTh+bYD6Ex0sGkR/zdMYz/g+lTfZ/UmQBB0clZ0lSsQ==

image_id                01
image_name              SoftDevice
image_addr              00000000
size                    00026634
permissions             rw------
signature
```

```
        hvp9N/xYu2l89lbe4fPjEHG1FEqthNQicxnnSHWRw4sKXFus8dPB4sx0PmHhrvcTSXwAySlt

5trpmpQ90u6BmXTdj4k/ReBB8afFlS8RxDqDRvji8rifhxprzJK2I9yfYsbVL4ptpD+XJQv+

NPRvncpxcixJ/+HuLA1ggkfwbLeFsd2LQUL/9kbEEbqD61SzM+/q3eiNI8Bhj/mXuu28VVCs

EpX0qO2kmodFfrWoLaqXUs7VUGbXYP0KsnYxQneaw96svj1xClv85TdPLgdR2pKERLpOsbK0

1QPhYxN3wpn63W8Fz7uNFMvIxk9aYI3yHPHr9WSLzevMPfcJ0gsjAg==

OK>
```

4. Store the SoftDevice signature. Enter the configuration action command `s` together with the SoftDevice values for `<imageid> <signature>` defined in the `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json` file and `ANNA-B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` signature file. Note particularly that the `<image id>` of the SoftDevice is 1.

```
> s 1
hvp9N/xYu2l89lbe4fPjEHG1FEqthNQicxnnSHWRw4sKXFus8dPB4sx0PmHhrvcTSXwAySlt5trpmpQ90u6B
mXTdj4k/ReBB8afFlS8RxDqDRvji8rifhxprzJK2I9yfYsbVL4ptpD+XJQv+NPRvncpxcixJ/+HuLA1ggkfw
bLeFsd2LQUL/9kbEEbqD61SzM+/q3eiNI8Bhj/mXuu28VVCsEpX0qO2kmodFfrWoLaqXUs7VUGbXYP0KsnYx
Qneaw96svj1xClv85TdPLgdR2pKERLpOsbK01QPhYxN3wpn63W8Fz7uNFMvIxk9aYI3yHPHr9WSLzevMPfcJ
0gsjAg==

OK
>
```

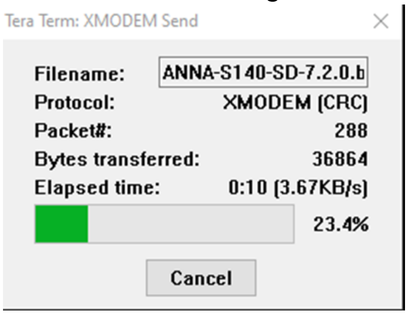
5. Prepare the bootloader to accept a file transfer using XMODEM protocol. Enter the configuration action command “`x`” together with the SoftDevice values `<imageaddress>`, `<imagesize> <imagename>, <permissions> and <imageid>` defined in the `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json` file.

```
> x 0 0x26634 SoftDevice rw 1
```

ANNA-B41 returns a series of ‘C’ characters for as long as the bootloader is running.

```
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
```

6. While the bootloader is running, send the SoftDevice `ANNA-S140-SD-x.x.bin` file to ANNA-B4. The file is sent using XMODEM protocol.



ANNA-B41 displays the greeting text `+STARTUP` once the binary file has been sent.

7. Having flashed the SoftDevice, you now flash the connectivity software in the same way. To initially store the signature of the connectivity software, enter the configuration action command “`s`” together with the ConnectivitySoftware values `<imageid> <signature>` defined in the `ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json file` and signature in the `ANNA B41X-SI-x.x.x-xxx.txt` file.

```
s 0
JmpKUQY4DUjZ3n2+8n4U3BIic6epNvLf5g6/XBIArr7G3F+vhXEo+TDz1mlTodjpWrQXrAQzeWScw+2siBk9
NQ68FEUx4yfonQA8vNzFkhsr94HEE+oEFiq0zRda9UffOyxybr7nKThyaJvIWGhIBPdsh9+hWmKgGBuLRAEf
mKTKzWFvYcYhOBR/NydD/xA9bDVcZVzNRAbdhaf1+L4JVkXrroSSUCT+q0PF4NtyWelSXDPBdHHsd5lOCbQ/
epWW0NJF/7OcJrRw7pi7w/Hrq8+3VdZGFbpSC8o9pGWVjTuhTh+bYD6Ex0sGkR/zdMYz/g+lTfZ/UmQBB0cl
Z0lSsQ==
>
```

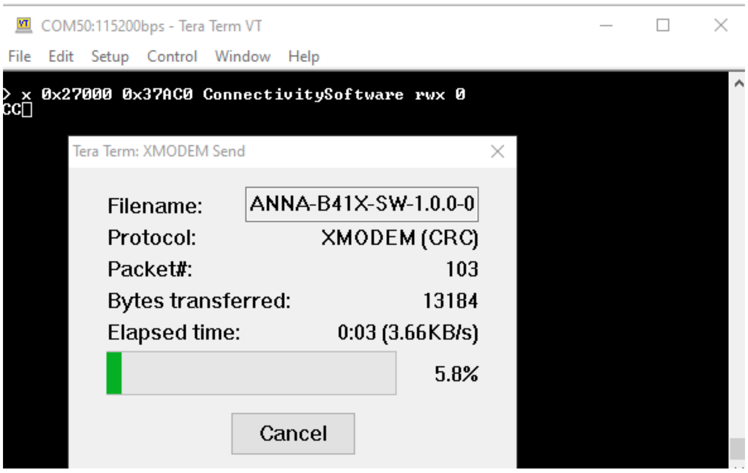
8. Prepare the bootloader to accept a file transfer using XMODEM protocol. Enter the configuration action command “x” with the ConnectivitySoftware values <imageaddress>, <imagesize>, <imagename> <permissions>, and <imageid> defined in the ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json file.

```
> x 0x27000 0x37AC0 ConnectivitySoftware rwx 0
```

ANNA-B41 returns a series of ‘C’ characters for as long as the bootloader is running.

```
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
```

9. While the bootloader is running, send the u-connectXpress ANNA-B41X-SW-1.0.0-0.001.bin file to ANNA-B41. The file is sent using XMODEM protocol.



10. Set the connectivity software as the startup image. Once the binary file has been sent, enter the configuration action command “f” with the ConnectivitySoftware value <imageid> defined in the ANNA-B41X-CF-<version>.json file.

```
> f 0
OK
>
```

11. Enter the configuration action command “q” to reset and start the module with the newly flashed software.

```
> q
+STARTUP
```

For further information about bootloader commands and their parameter syntax, see also the u-connectXpress bootloader protocol specification [18] and u-connectXpress AT commands manual [1].

5.3 Low frequency clock and autosense

A low frequency clock is required by the radio block and is used for power saving. The low frequency clock can be provided internally by an RC oscillator, synthesized from the fast clock, or sourced externally by a 32.768 kHz crystal. ANNA-B41 u-connectXpress software has an autosense functionality to detect whether an external low frequency crystal oscillator is mounted on the host board. This automatic sense functionality adds some additional time during startup (~1 s).

For more information, see also the ANNA-B412 data sheet [6].

☞ EVK ANNA-B4 is delivered with a mounted external low frequency crystal oscillator. For more information, see also the EVK-ANNA-B4 user guide [7].

☞ If an external crystal or TCXO is mounted, the u-connectXpress software settings require a crystal accuracy of 20 ppm or better.

☞ If no external crystal or TCXO is mounted, the u-connectXpress software uses the internal RC oscillator with the calibration timer set to an interval of 4 s and the minimum calibration defined as two calibration intervals. This ensures that a calibration is performed at least once every 8 seconds and for changes of temperature above 0.5 °C every 4 seconds. See also the nRF52833 product specification [26].

6 Handling and soldering

⚠ ANNA-B4 series modules are Electrostatic Sensitive Devices that demand the observance of special handling precautions against static damage. Failure to observe these precautions can result in severe damage to the product.

6.1 ESD handling precautions

⚠ As the risk of electrostatic discharge in the RF transceivers and patch antennas of the module is of particular concern, standard ESD safety practices are prerequisite. See also Figure 25.

Consider also:

- When connecting test equipment or any other electronics to the module (as a standalone or PCB-mounted device), the first point of contact must always be to local GND.
- Before mounting an antenna patch, connect the device to ground.
- When handling the RF pin, do not touch any charged capacitors. Be especially careful when handling materials like patch antennas (~10 pF), coaxial cables (~50-80 pF/m), soldering irons, or any other materials that can develop charges.
- To prevent electrostatic discharge through the RF input, do not touch any exposed antenna area. If there is any risk of the exposed antenna being touched in an unprotected ESD work area, be sure to implement proper ESD protection measures in the design.
- When soldering RF connectors and patch antennas to the RF pin on the receiver, be sure to use an ESD-safe soldering iron (tip).

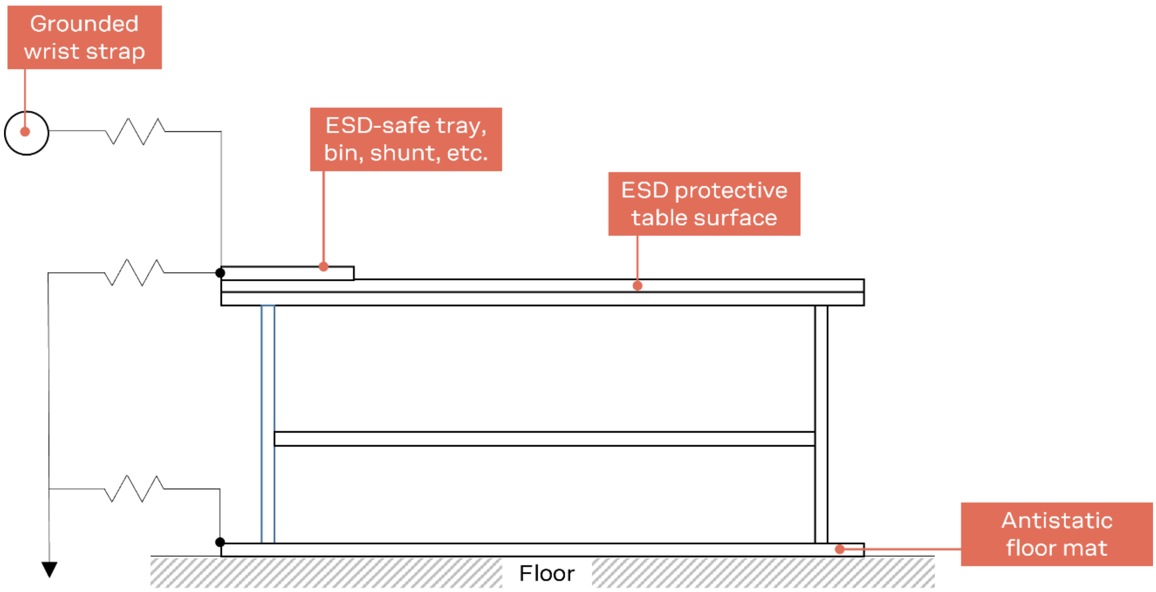


Figure 25: Standard workstation setup for safe handling of ESD-sensitive devices

6.2 Packaging, shipping, storage, and moisture preconditioning

For information pertaining to reels, tapes or trays, moisture sensitivity levels (MSL), shipment and storage, as well as drying for preconditioning, refer to the ANNA-B4 data sheet [5][6] and Packaging information reference guide [22].

6.3 Soldering

☞ No natural rubbers, hygroscopic materials, or materials containing asbestos are employed.

6.3.1 Reflow soldering process

ANNA-B4 modules are surface mounted devices supplied in a Land Grid Array (LGA) package with gold-plated solder lands. The modules are manufactured in a lead-free process with lead-free soldering paste.

The thickness of solder resist between the top side of host PCB and the bottom side of ANNA-B4 must be considered for the soldering process.

ANNA-B4 modules are compatible with the industrial reflow profile for common SAC type RoHS solders. No-clean soldering paste is strongly recommended.

The reflow profile is dependent on the thermal mass of the fully populated host PCB, the heat transfer efficiency of the oven, and the type of solder paste that is used. The optimal soldering profile that is used must be trimmed for each case depending on the specific soldering process and layout of the host PCB.

⚠ The target parameter values shown in Table 17 are only general guidelines for a Pb-free process. For further information, see also the JEDEC J-STD-020C standard [9].

Process parameter		Unit	Value
Pre-heat	Ramp up rate to $\mathbf{T_{SMIN}}$	K/s	3
	$\mathbf{T_{SMIN}}$	°C	150
	$\mathbf{T_{SMAX}}$	°C	200
	$\mathbf{t_S}$ (from 25 °C)	s	110
	$\mathbf{t_S}$ (Pre-heat)	s	60
Peak	$\mathbf{T_L}$	°C	217
	$\mathbf{t_L}$ (time above $\mathbf{T_L}$)	s	60
	$\mathbf{T_P}$ (absolute max)	°C	245
	$\mathbf{t_P}$ (time above $\mathbf{T_P}$-5 °C)	s	10
Cooling	Ramp-down from $\mathbf{T_L}$ (absolute max)	K/s	6
General	$\mathbf{T_{to\ peak}}$	s	300
	Allowed reflow soldering cycles	-	2

Table 17: Recommended reflow profiles

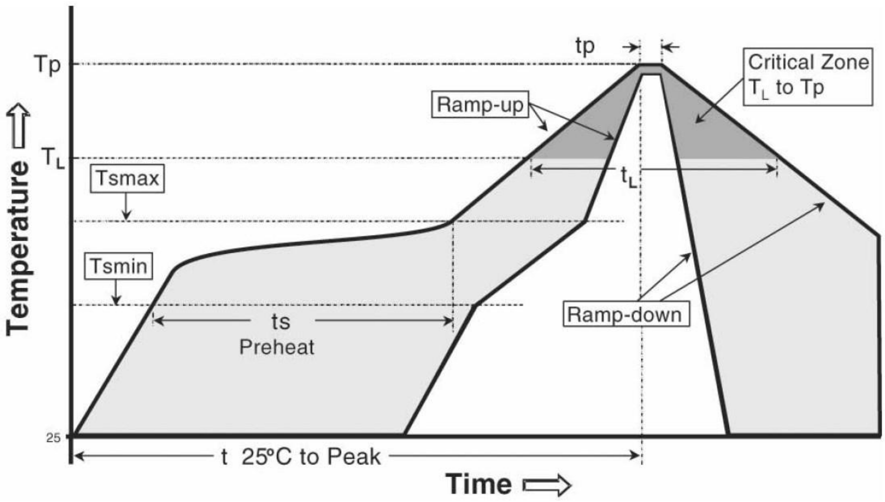


Figure 26: Reflow profile

☞ The lower value of T_P and slower ramp down rate (2–3 °C/sec) is preferred.

6.3.2 Repeated reflow soldering

For application boards with components on both sides, a two-reflow process may be required. In such cases, ANNA-B4 can be mounted in both reflow cycles. To reduce the risk of detachment due to its relatively higher weight compared to other components on the board, it is advisable to place the module on the side of the board that undergoes the final cycle. This reduces the risk of detachment due to its relatively higher weight compared to other components.

Mounting the module in an upside-down position (with the module on the underside of the board during reflow) is not recommended, as this increases the likelihood of detachment.

⚠ u-blox does not provide warranty coverage for damages to ANNA-B4 modules caused by performing more than two total reflow soldering processes (one for mounting the module and one for mounting other components).

6.3.3 Cleaning

Cleaning the module is not recommended.

Residues underneath the module cannot be easily removed with a washing process.

- Cleaning with water will lead to capillary effects where water is absorbed in the gap between the baseboard and the module. The combination of residues of soldering flux and encapsulated water leads to short circuits or resistor-like interconnections between neighboring pads. Water will also damage the label and the ink-jet printed text.
- Cleaning with alcohol or other organic solvents can result in soldering flux residues flooding into areas that are not accessible for post-wash inspections. The solvent will also damage the label and the ink-jet printed text.
- Ultrasonic cleaning will permanently damage the module and the crystal oscillators in particular. For best results use a "no clean" soldering paste and circumvent the need for a cleaning stage after the soldering process.

6.3.4 Potting and conformal coating

If potting or conformal coating is required, the ANNA-B4 mold characteristics in Table 18 should be considered. If the antenna and/or antenna trace is covered by the potting or coating, it may affect the RF characteristics of the module. This might also affect the certification of the module, and the antenna will most likely be classified as a new antenna requiring recertification. The customer is strongly advised to qualify the potting / coating process in combination with the u-blox module.

⚠ Hardware failure analysis requires that it is possible to remove the potting / coating.

⚠ Failures related to the use of potting / coating are not covered by warranty.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Shrinkage	%	0.17
Modulus (25 °C)	MPa	20000
Modulus (260 °C)	MPa	500

Table 18: ANNA-B4 mold parameters

6.3.5 Other remarks

- Only a single wave soldering process is allowed for boards populated with the module.
- Boards with combined through-hole technology (THT) components and surface-mount technology (SMT) devices might require THT components to be wave soldered.
- Miniature Wave Selective Solder processes are preferred over traditional wave soldering processes.
- Hand soldering is not recommended.
- Rework is not recommended.
- The modules contain components that are sensitive to Ultrasonic Waves. Use of any ultrasonic processes, like cleaning and welding, might damage the module. Use of ultrasonic processes on an end product integrating this module will void the warranty.

7 Qualifications and approvals

7.1 Country approvals

The ANNA-B4 module series is certified for use in the following countries/regions:

- Europe (RED)
- Great Britain (UKCA)
- USA (FCC)
- Canada (ISED)
- Japan (MIC)
- Taiwan (NCC)
- South Korea (KCC)
- Brazil (ANATEL)
- Australia and New Zeeland (ACMA)
- South Africa (ICASA)

7.2 European Union regulatory compliance

For information about the regulatory compliance of ANNA-B4 series modules against requirements and provisions in the European Union, see also the ANNA-B4 Declaration of Conformity [23].

7.2.1 Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU

The ANNA-B4 series modules comply with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU.

7.2.2 Compliance with the RoHS directive

The ANNA-B4 series modules comply with the Directive 2011/65/EU (EU RoHS 2) and its amendment Directive (EU) 2015/863 (EU RoHS 3).

7.3 Great Britain regulatory compliance

For information about the regulatory compliance of ANNA-B4 series modules against requirements and provisions in Great Britain, see also the ANNA-B4 UKCA Declaration of Conformity [23]

7.3.1 UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA)

☞ The United Kingdom is made up of the Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales) and the Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland continues to accept the CE marking. The following notice is applicable to Great Britain only.

ANNA-B4 series modules have been evaluated against the essential requirements of the Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No. 1206, as amended by SI 2019 No. 696).

Guidance about using the UKCA marking: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking

7.4 FCC and ISED compliance

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and with ISED license-exempt RSS standard(s).

⚠ Any changes or modification NOT explicitly APPROVED by u-blox AG may invalidate the module compliance against FCC rules part 15 and consequently void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

7.4.1 FCC compliance

ANNA-B4 modules are for OEM integrations only. The end product must be professionally installed in such manner that only the authorized antennas can be used.

Three variants of antenna reference designs are available for ANNA-B4 and one of these must be followed for compliance with the ANNA-B4 FCC/ISED modular approval (see Appendix B for details). Two of the reference designs show different variants of implementing internal antenna and one describes how to implement external antenna connector (U.FL. connector).

⚠ ANNA-B4 series modules are intended for OEM integrators only. End-products that include u-blox modules must be professionally installed in such a way that only the authorized antennas included in the Pre-approved antennas list can be used.

⚠ If the antenna connector is easily accessible to the end-user, only Reversed Polarity SMA connectors are allowed in the final end user product.

⚠ The details of the module implementation in the host device (end-product) should remain confidential. Integrators are reminded not to share the module installation instructions to the end-user of the end-product (host device).

⚠ Any changes or modifications NOT explicitly APPROVED by u-blox AG may invalidate compliance with FCC rules part 15 and subsequently void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

⚠ Any changes to hardware, hosts, or co-location configuration may require new radiated emission and SAR evaluation and/or testing.

⚠ The end-product manufacturer (OEM integrator) is responsible for verifying the end-product compliance with FCC Part 15, subpart B limits for unintentional radiators through an accredited test facility.

7.4.1.1 FCC statement

This 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.

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 the 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 correct the interference using either one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver

- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

7.4.2 RF-exposure statement

7.4.2.1 ISED compliance

This equipment complies with the requirements of IC RSS-102 issue 5 radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment.

☞ Having a separation distance of minimum 20 mm between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and /or radiating element ensures that the output power (EIRP) of ANNA-B4 is below the SAR evaluation Exemption limits defined in RSS-102 issue 5 (Canadian market limits).

7.4.2.2 FCC compliance

This device complies with the FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment.

☞ The maximum output power of ANNA-B4 is below the SAR test exclusion limits presented in KDB 447498 D01v06 applicable for separation distances between 0 mm and 5 mm. Therefore, SAR evaluation is not needed.

7.4.3 Antenna selection

KDB 996369 D03 section 2.5 [31] (trace antenna designs) is not applicable to the ANNA-B4 series modules.

When an external antenna connector (U.FL connector) is used with ANNA-B4, the antenna reference design layout specified in Appendix B.3 must be followed to comply with the ANNA-B4 FCC/ISED modular approval. Use only those antennas that have been authorized for use with ANNA-B4. See also Pre-approved antennas.

☞ u-blox has provided these pre-approved antennas and reference design to enable quick time to market, but it is possible and encouraged for customers to add their own antennas and connector designs. These must be approved by u-blox and in some cases tested. Contact your local u-blox support for more information about this process.

☞

7.4.4 End product user manual instructions

7.4.4.1 ISED compliance

The ANNA-B4 module is certified for use in Canada under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) Radio Standards Specification (RSS) RSS-247 Issue 2 and RSSGen. The host product shall be properly labelled to identify the modules within the host product.

☞ The final host device, into which this RF Module is integrated" has to be labeled with an auxiliary label stating the IC of the RF Module, such as" Contains transmitter module IC: 8595A-ANNAB4

☞ Le périphériquehôte final, danslequelce module RF estintégré "doitêtreétiqueté avec uneétiquetteauxiliaireindiquant le CI du module RF, tel que" Contient le module émetteur IC: 8595A-ANNAB4

☞ This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's license-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause interference.

(2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

☞ L'émetteur/récepteur exempt de licencecontenudans le présentappareilestconforme aux CNR d'Innovation, Sciences et Développementéconomique Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitationestautorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

(1) L' appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;

(2) L' appareildoit accepter tout brouillageradioélectriquesubi, mêmesi le brouillageest susceptible d' encompromettre le fonctionnement.

7.4.5 End product labeling requirements

7.4.5.1 ISED compliance

The host product shall be properly labelled to identify the modules within the host product.
The Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada certification label of a module shall be clearly visible at all times when installed in the host product; otherwise, the host product must be labelled to display the IC of the module, preceded by the word "Contains" or similar wording expressing the same meaning, as shown in Figure 27.

Le produit hôte devra être correctement étiqueté, de façon à permettre l'identification des modules qui s'y trouvent.
L'étiquette d'homologation d'un module d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada devra être posée sur le produit hôte à un endroit bien en vue, en tout temps. En l'absence d'étiquette, le produit hôte doit porter une étiquette sur laquelle figure le numéro d'homologation du module d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada, précédé du mot « contient », ou d'une formulation similaire allant dans le même sens et qui va comme suit:

This device contains IC : 8595A-ANNAB4

Figure 27: Example of an ISED end product label

7.4.5.2 FCC compliance

For an end product that uses ANNA-B4 modules, there must be a label containing, at least, the information shown in Figure 28.

This device contains FCC ID: XPYANNAB4

Figure 28: Example of an FCC end product label

The label must be affixed on an exterior surface of the end product such that it will be visible upon inspection in compliance with the modular approval guidelines developed by the FCC.

☞ In accordance with 47 CFR § 15.19, the end product shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

"This 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."

When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement above on it, the information shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed.
In case, where the final product will be installed in locations where the end-user is not able to see the FCC ID and/or this statement, the FCC ID and the statement shall also be included in the end product manual.

7.4.6 FCC and ISED IDs

Model	FCC ID	ISED certification number
ANNA-B402	XPYANNAB4	IC: 8595A-ANNAB4
ANNA-B412	XPYANNAB4	IC: 8595A-ANNAB4

Table 19: FCC and ISED certification number for the ANNA-B4 modules

7.4.7 End product compliance

7.4.7.1 General requirements

- Any changes to hardware, hosts or co-location configuration may require new radiated emission and SAR evaluation and/or testing.
- Only authorized antenna(s) may be used.
- Any notification to the end user about how to install or remove the integrated radio module is NOT allowed.
- The modular transmitter approval of ANNA-B4 does not exempt the end product from being evaluated against applicable regulatory demands. The evaluation of the end product shall be performed with the ANNA-B4 module installed and operating in a way that reflects the intended end product use case. The upper frequency measurement range of the end product evaluation is the 5th harmonic of 2.4 GHz as declared in 47 CFR Part 15.33 (b)(1).
- The following requirements apply to all products that integrate a radio module:
  - Subpart B - UNINTENTIONAL RADIATORS
    To verify that the composite device of host and module complies with the requirements of FCC part 15B the integrator shall perform sufficient measurements using ANSI 63.4-2014.
  - Subpart C - INTENTIONAL RADIATORS
    It is required that the integrator carry out sufficient verification measurements using ANSI 63.10-2013 to validate that the fundamental and out of band emissions of the transmitter part of the composite device complies with the requirements of FCC part 15C.
- When the items listed above are fulfilled the host manufacturer can use the authorization procedures presented in Table 1 of 47 CFR Part 15.101.

7.4.7.2 Co-location (simultaneous transmission)

If the module is to be co-located with another transmitter, additional measurements for simultaneous transmission are required.

7.5 Japan radio equipment compliance

7.5.1 Compliance statement

ANNA-B4 series modules comply with the Japanese Technical Regulation Conformity Certification of Specified Radio Equipment (ordinance of MPT N°. 37, 1981), Article 2, Paragraph 1:

- Item 19 "2.4 GHz band wide band low power data communication system".

7.5.2 End product labelling requirement

End products based on ANNA-B4 series modules and targeted for distribution in Japan must be affixed with a label with the “Giteki” marking, as shown in Figure 29. The marking must be visible for inspection.

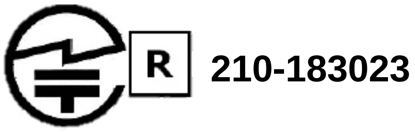


Figure 29: Giteki mark R and ANNA-B4 MIC certification number

7.5.3 End product user manual requirement

As the MIC ID is not included on the ANNA-B4 marking, the end product manufacturer must include a copy of the ANNA-B4 Japan Radio Certificate in the end product technical documentation.

7.6 NCC Taiwan compliance

7.6.1 Taiwan NCC warning statement

取得審驗證明之低功率射頻器材，非經核准，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。

低功率射頻器材之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前述合法通信，指依電信管理法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻器材須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

系統廠商應於平台上標示「本產品內含射頻模組： XXXyyyLPDzzzz-x」字樣。

Statement translation:

- Without permission granted by the NCC, any company, enterprise, or user is not allowed to change frequency, enhance transmitting power, or alter original characteristic as well as performance to an approved low power radio-frequency device.
- The low power radio-frequency devices shall not influence aircraft security and interfere legal communications; If any interference is found or suspected, the user shall immediately cease operating the equipment until the interference has been prevented. The said legal communications means radio communications is operated in compliance with the Telecommunications Act. The low power radio-frequency devices must accept interference from legal communications or ISM radio wave radiated devices.

7.6.2 Labeling requirements for end product

End products based on ANNA-B4 series modules and targeted for distribution in Taiwan must carry labels with the textual and graphical elements shown below.

ANNA-B402:

Contains Transmitter Module

內含發射器模組: CCAJ23Y100E0T2

ANNA-B412:

Contains Transmitter Module

內含發射器模組: CCAJ23Y100E1T4

Other wording can be used, but only if the meaning of original messaging remains unchanged. The label must be physically attached to the product and made clearly visible for inspection.

7.7 KCC South Korea compliance

ANNA-B4 series modules are certified by the Korea Communications Commission (KCC).

End products based on ANNA-B4 series modules and targeted for distribution in South Korea must carry labels containing the KCC logo and certification number, as shown below. This information must

R-C-ULX-ANNA-B402

Figure 30: Sample label of an end product that includes ANNA-B402

R-C-ULX-ANNA-B412

Figure 31: Sample label of an end product that includes ANNA-B412

The height of the KCC logo must be at least 5 mm.

7.8 Brazil compliance

End products based on ANNA-B4 series modules and targeted for distribution in Brazil must carry labels that include the Anatel logo, ANNA-B4 Homologation number 11149-22-05903 and a statement claiming that the device may not cause harmful interference but must accept it (Resolution No 506).

11149-22-05903

"Este equipamento opera em caráter secundário, isto é, não tem direito a proteção contra interferência prejudicial, mesmo de estações do mesmo tipo, e não pode causar interferência a sistemas operando em caráter primário."

Statement translation:

"This equipment operates on a secondary basis and, consequently, must accept harmful interference, including from stations of the same kind, and may not cause harmful interference to systems operating on a primary basis."

When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement above on the label, the information shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the packaging in which the device is marketed.

In cases where the final product is to be installed in locations where the end user is unable to see the Anatel logo, ANNA-B4 Homologation number and/or statement, these graphical and textual elements must be included in the end product manual.

7.9 Australia and New Zealand regulatory compliance

ANNA-B4 modules are compliant with the standards made by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA).

The modules are compliant with AS/NZS 4268:2012 standard – Radio equipment and systems – Short range devices – Limits and methods of standard measurement. The test reports for ANNA-B4 modules can be used as part of the product certification and compliance folder. Contact your local support team for more information.

To meet the overall Australian and/or New Zealand end product compliance standards, the integrator must create a compliance folder containing all the relevant compliance test reports such as RF, EMC, electrical safety and DoC (Declaration of Conformity). It is the responsibility of the integrator to know what is required in the compliance folder for ACMA compliance.

For more information on Australia compliance, refer to the Australian Communications and Media Authority web site http://www.acma.gov.au/.

For more information on New Zealand compliance, refer to the New Zealand Radio Spectrum Management Group web site www.rsm.govt.nz.

7.10 South Africa regulatory compliance

ANNA-B4 series modules are compliant and certified by the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA). End products that are made available for sale or lease or supplied in any other manner in South Africa shall have a legible label permanently affixed to its exterior surface. The label shall include the ICASA logo and the ICASA issued license number, as shown in the figure below. The minimum width and height of the ICASA logo shall be 3 mm. The approval labels must be purchased by the customer's local representative directly from the approval authority ICASA.

A sample of an ANNA-B4 ICASA label is shown below:

More information on registration as a Responsible Integrator and labeling requirements can be found at the following website:

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) web site - https://www.icasa.org.za

8 Pre-approved antennas

This chapter lists the external antennas that are pre-approved for use together with ANNA-B4 series modules.

☞ Note that not all antennas are approved for use in all markets/regions.

☞ This radio transmitter [IC: 8595A-ANNAB4] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Cet émetteur radio [IC: 8595A-ANNAB4] a été approuvé par Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés ci-dessous, avec le gain maximal admissible indiqué. Les types d'antenne non inclus dans cette liste qui ont un gain supérieur au gain maximum indiqué pour tout type répertorié sont strictement interdits pour une utilisation avec cet appareil.

8.1 Approved antennas

ANNA-B4 internal antenna		
Gain	+0.5 dBi	
Comment	Internal antenna on ANNA-B4. The intenal antenna should not be mounted inside a metal enclosure.	
Approval	FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA	

FXP75.07.0045B		
Manufacturer	Taoglas	
Gain	+2.5 dBi	
Impedance	50 Ω	
Size	5.9 x 4.1 x 0.24 mm	
Type	Patch, Flexfilm	
Connector	U.FL.	
Cable length	45 mm	
Comment	For best performance, this antenna should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part. It should be mounted on a U.FL connector and not inside a metal enclosure. For more information, see antenna data sheet.	
Approval	FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA	

FXP74.07.0100A	
Manufacturer	Taoglas
Gain	+4.0 dBi
Impedance	50 Ω
Size	47.0 x 7.0 x 0.1 mm
Type	Patch, Flexfilm
Connector	U.FL.
Cable length	100 mm
Comment	Should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part for best performance. For more information, see antenna data sheet. Should not be mounted inside a metal enclosure. To be mounted on a U.FL connector.
Approval	FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA

PC17.07.0070A	
Manufacturer	Taoglas
Gain	+1.0 dBi
Impedance	50 Ω
Size	24.0 x11.0x 0.8 mm
Type	Patch, PCB
Connector	U.FL.
Cable length	70 mm
Comment	For best performance, this antenna should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part. It should be mounted on a U.FL connector and not inside a metal enclosure. For more information, see antenna data sheet.
Approval	FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA

FXP72.07.0053A	
Manufacturer	Taoglas
Gain	+5.0 dBi
Impedance	50 Ω
Size	31.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 mm
Type	Patch, Flexfilm
Connector	U.FL.
Cable length	53 mm
Comment	For best performance, this antenna should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part. It should be mounted on a U.FL connector and not inside a metal enclosure. For more information, see antenna data sheet.
Approval	FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA

9 Product testing

9.1 u-blox in-line production testing

As part of our focus on high quality products, u-blox maintain stringent quality controls throughout the production process. This means that all units in our manufacturing facilities are fully tested and that any identified defects are carefully analyzed to improve future production quality.

The Automatic test equipment (ATE) deployed in u-blox production lines logs all production and measurement data – from which a detailed test report for each unit can be generated. Figure 32 shows the ATE typically used during u-blox production.

u-blox in-line production testing includes:

- Digital self-tests (firmware download, MAC address programming)
- Measurement of voltages and currents
- Functional tests (host interface communication)
- Digital I/O tests
- Measurement and calibration of RF characteristics in all supported bands, including RSSI calibration, frequency tuning of reference clock, calibration of transmitter power levels, etc.
- Verification of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth RF characteristics after calibration, like modulation accuracy, power levels, and spectrum, are checked to ensure that all characteristics are within tolerance when the calibration parameters are applied.

Figure 32: Automatic test equipment for module test

9.2 OEM manufacturer production test

As all u-blox products undergo thorough in-series production testing prior to delivery, OEM manufacturers do not need to repeat any firmware tests or measurements that might otherwise be necessary to confirm RF performance. Testing over analog and digital interfaces is also unnecessary during an OEM production test.

OEM manufacturer testing should ideally focus on:

- Module assembly on the device; it should be verified that:
  - Soldering and handling process did not damage the module components
  - All module pins are well soldered on application board
  - There are no short circuits between pins
- Component assembly on the device; it should be verified that:
  - Communication with host controller can be established
  - The interfaces between module and device are working
  - Overall RF performance test of the device including antenna

In addition to this testing, OEMs can also perform other dedicated tests to check the device. For example, the measurement of module current consumption in a specified operating state can identify a short circuit if the test result deviates that from that taken against a "Golden Device".

The standard operational module firmware and test software on the host can be used to perform functional tests (communication with the host controller, check interfaces) and perform basic RF performance testing. Special manufacturing firmware can also be used to perform more advanced RF performance tests.

9.2.1 "Go/No go" tests for integrated devices

A "Go/No go" test compares the signal quality of the Device under Test (DUT) with that of "Golden Device" in a location with a known signal quality. This test can be performed after establishing a connection with an external device.

A very simple test can be performed by just scanning for a known Bluetooth low energy device and checking that the signal level (Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) is acceptable.

☞ Tests of this kind may be useful as a "go/no go" test but are not appropriate for RF performance measurements.

Go/No go tests are suitable for checking communication between the host controller and the power supply. The tests can also confirm that all components on the DUT are well soldered.

A basic RF functional test of the device that includes the antenna can be performed with standard Bluetooth low energy devices configured as remote stations. In this scenario, the device containing ANNA-B4 and the antennas should be arranged in a fixed position inside an RF shield box. The shielding prevents interference from other possible radio devices to ensure stable test results.

Appendix

A Glossary

Abbreviation	Definition
ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
LE	Bluetooth Low Energy
CTS	Clear To Send
DCX	Data/Command Signal
DFU	Device Firmware Update
DDR	Dual-Data Rate
DUT	Device Under Test
EMC	Electro Magnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference
ESD	Electro Static Discharge
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GATT	Generic ATTribute profile
GND	Ground
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
I2S	Inter-IC sound interface
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
LDO	Low Drop Out
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
MAC	Media Access Control
MISO	Main In, Sub Out
MOSI	Main Out, Sub In
MSL	Moisture Sensitivity Level
NFC	Near Field Communication
NSMD	Non-Solder Mask Defined
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PIFA	Planar Inverted-F Antenna
PC	Polycarbonate
QDEC	Quadrature DECoder
QSPI	Quad Serial Peripheral Interface
RF	Radio Frequency
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RTS	Request to Send
RXD	Receive Data
SCL	Signal Clock
SWD	Serial Wire Debug
SDL	Specification and Description Language

Abbreviation	Definition
SMA	SubMiniature version A
SMD	Solder Mask Defined
SMPS	Switching Mode Power Supply
SMT	Surface-Mount Technology
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SWD	Serial Wire Debug
Thread	Networking protocol for Internet of Things (IoT) "smart" home automation devices to communicate on a local wireless mesh network
THT	Through-Hole Technology
TRP	Total Radio Power
TXD	Transmit Data
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
UICR	User Information Configuration Registers
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VCC	IC power-supply pin
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
Zigbee	Open standard protocol, full-stack solution for a majority of large smart home ecosystem providers

Table 20: Explanation of the abbreviations and terms used

B Antenna reference designs

Designers can take full advantage of the ANNA-B4 Single-Modular Transmitter certification approval by integrating the u-blox reference design into their products. This approach requires compliance with the following rules:

- Only listed antennas can be used. For the list of approved antennas, see section Approved antennas.
- Schematics and parts used in the design must be identical to those used in the u-blox reference design. RF components may show different behavior at the frequencies of interest due to different construction and parasitic; use only parts validated by u-blox for the antenna matching.
- PCB layout must be identical to that provided by u-blox. Implement one of the reference designs included in this section or contact u-blox.
- The designer must use the stack-up provided by u-blox. RF traces on the carrier PCB are part of the certified design.

Three different reference designs are available:

- Design the internal antenna with the module in the corner of the PCB
- Design the internal antenna with the module along the edge of the PCB
- Include an external antenna into the design with a short trace to a U.FL connector

B.1 Internal antenna reference design with module at PCB corner

When using the ANNA-B4 together with this antenna reference design, the circuit trace layout must be made in strict compliance with the instructions below.

This section describes where the critical copper traces are positioned on the reference design. It is important not to route any traces in any layer in the antenna strip clearance area.

Figure 33 shows the top-layer for the corner version of the internal antenna reference design. Traces and vias for other signals not present.

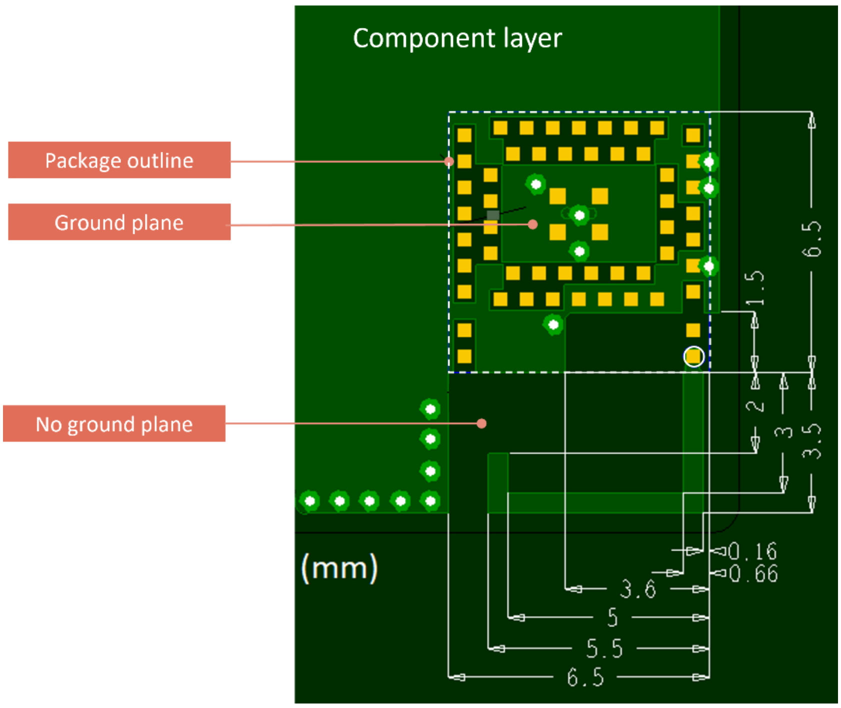


Figure 33: Reference design for internal antenna, corner version, top layer

Figure 34 shows the other layers for the corner version of the internal antenna reference design. Trace vias for other signals are not present.

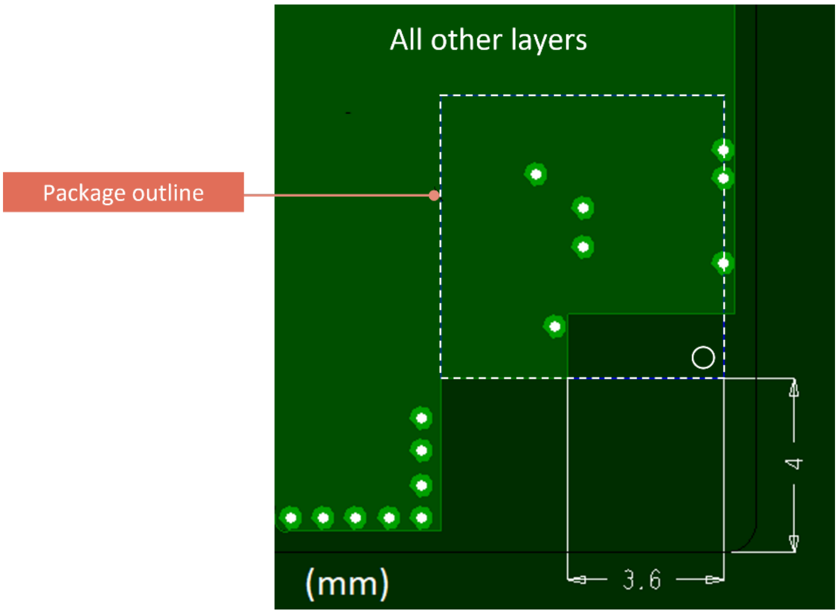


Figure 34: Reference design for internal antenna, corner version, other layer

B.2 Internal antenna reference design with module along PCB edge

When using the ANNA-B4 together with this antenna reference design, the circuit trace layout must be made in strict compliance with the instructions below. This section describes where the critical copper traces are positioned on the reference design.

Figure 35 shows the top layer for the edge version of the internal antenna reference design.

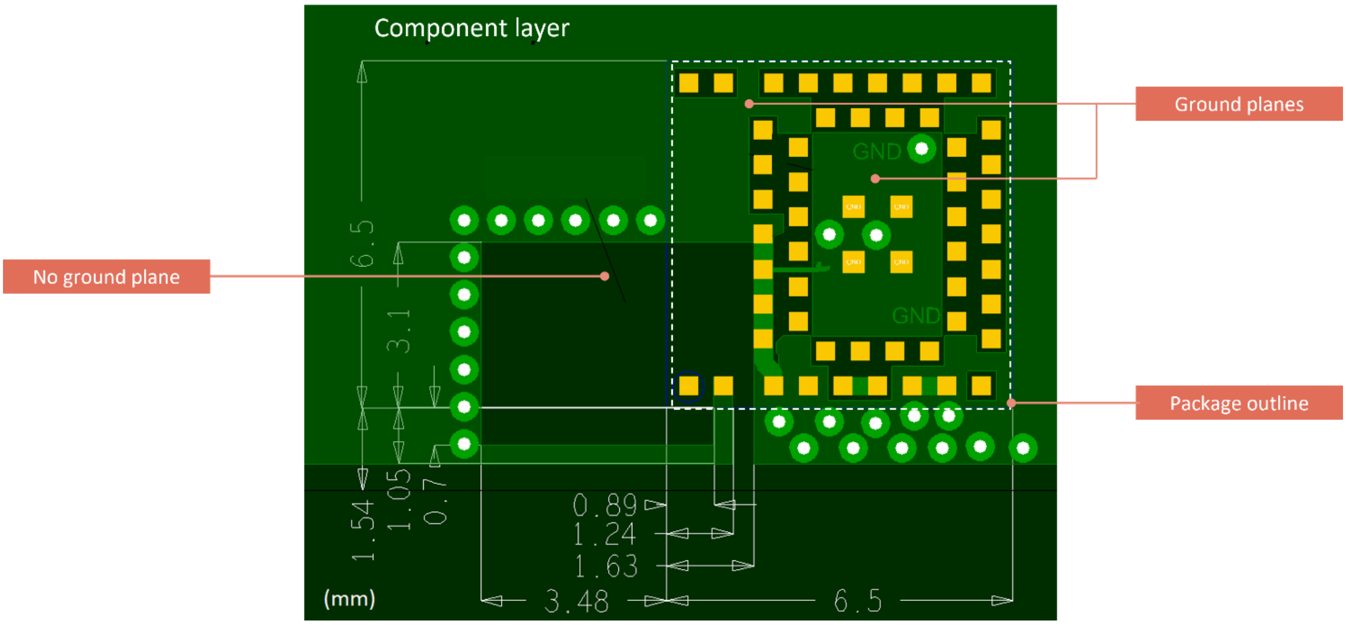


Figure 35: Reference design for internal antenna, edge version, top layer

Figure 36 shows the GND layers for the edge version of the internal antenna reference design.

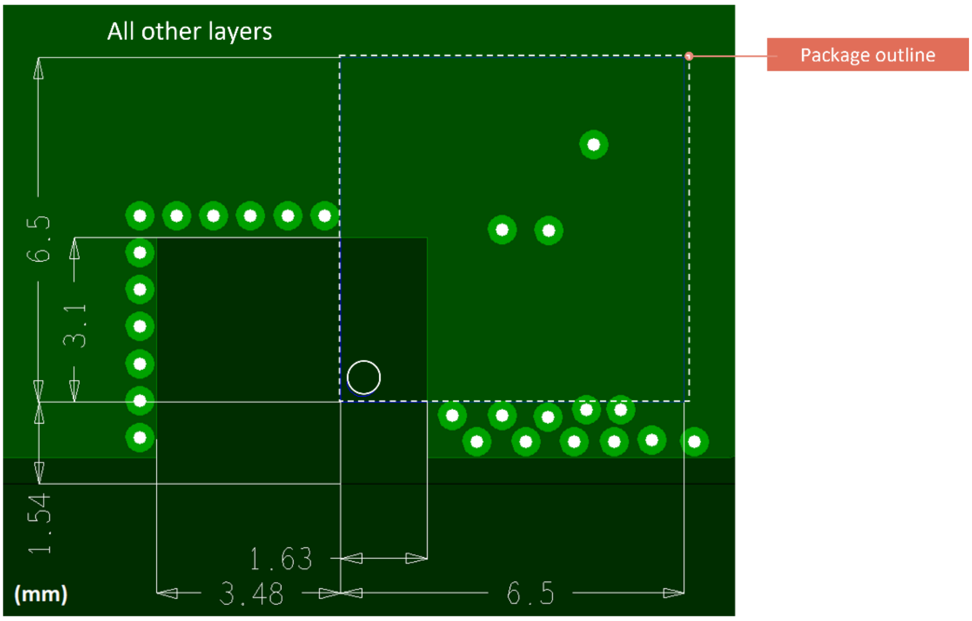


Figure 36: Reference design for internal antenna, edge version, GND layers

B.3 Reference design for external antennas (U.FL connector)

When using the ANNA-B4 together with this antenna reference design, the circuit trace layout must be made in strict compliance with the instructions below. This section describes where the critical components and copper traces are positioned on the reference design.

All the components placed on each RF trace must be kept as shown in the reference design. The reference design uses a micro coaxial connector that is connected to the external antenna using a 50 Ω pigtail cable.

Part	Manufacturer	Description
U.FL-R-SMT-1(10)	Hirose	Coaxial Connector, 0 – 6 GHz, for external antenna

Table 21: U.FL connector used in the ANNA-B4 reference design

Figure 37 shows the top layer of the external antenna reference design. Note that the top left-hand pads, pins 34 and 35 (USBDP and USBDM), should not be connected to GND on ANNA-B4.

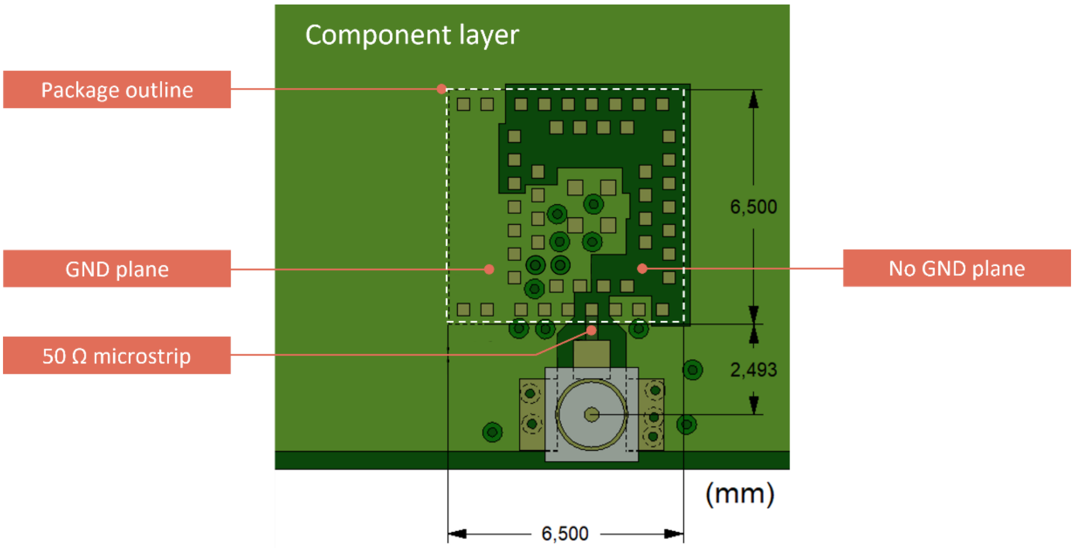


Figure 37: Top-layer reference design for external antenna

Figure 38 shows the GND layer of the external antenna reference design.

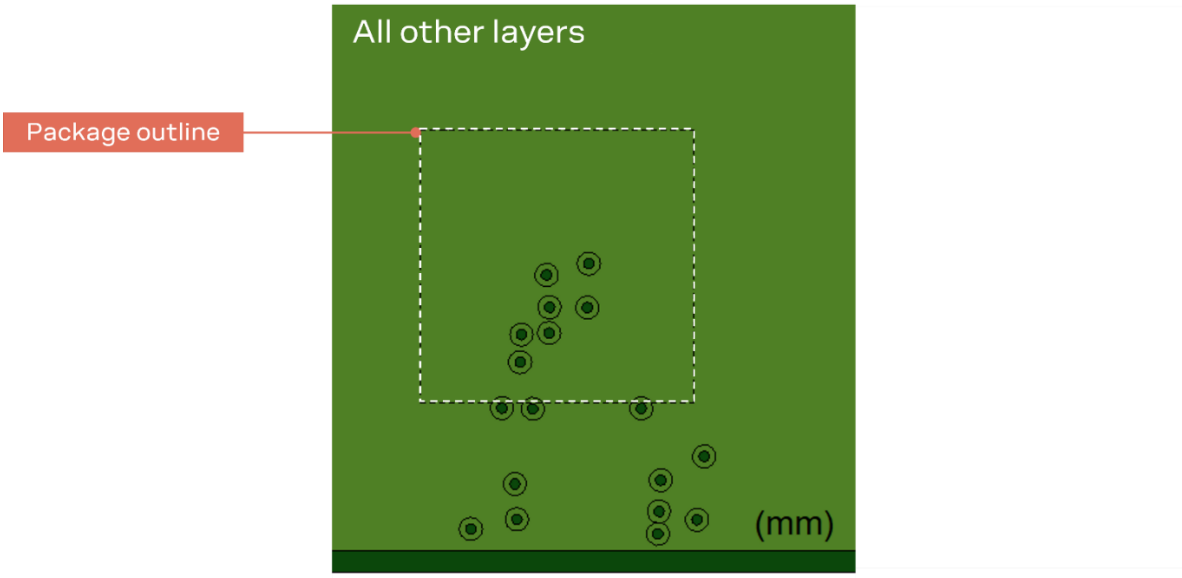


Figure 38: GND layer reference design for external antenna

The 50 Ω coplanar microstrip dimensions used in the reference design are described in Figure 39 and Table 22. The GND plane beneath the RF trace must be filled.

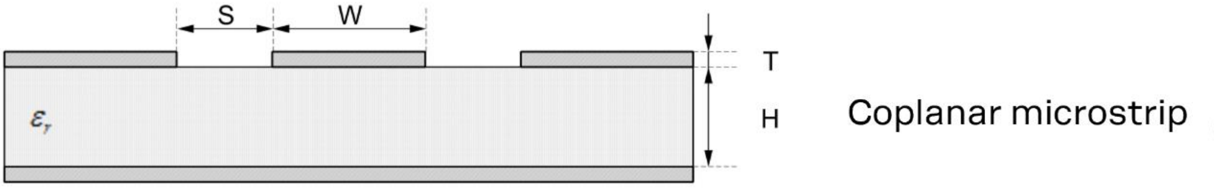


Figure 39: Coplanar microstrip dimension specification

Item	Value
T	Solder mask: 20 +/- 10 µm Copper film and plating/surface coating: 35 +/- 15 µm
ε_r	3.77 +/- 0.5

Table 22: Coplanar micro-strip specification

B.4 Examples of application ground plane miniaturizations

As the antenna characteristics are dependent on the dimensions of the PCB, especicially for small-sized PCBs, the physical size of the PCB must be carefully considered to ensure a sufficient antenna performance for each application.

The following examples show the achievable antenna performance for reduced PCB sizes. The antenna is ideally characterized with a full 3D test in an RF diagnostic chamber. If this is not feasible, an in-door test of the application in a multipath faded environment is often sufficient to confirm the performance and behavior of the product. Optional range measurements can also be taken with an open-field, line of sight, to confirm the antenna gain and efficiency.

In most cases, a spheric 3D antenna radiation pattern is ideal for products operating in environments where multipath fading occurs.

ANNA-B4 has an identical antenna integration as ANNA-B1 and the below study of antenna gain is also applicable on ANNA-B4. However, the higher output power (+8 dBm) of ANNA-B4 needs to be added to the TRP measurements shown in Figure 41 and Table 23 and also considered when comparing operating range which are based on ANNA-B1 (+4 dBm).

B.4.1 Example application 1

Figure 40 provides an example of what can be achieved by shrinking the board size. The an ANNA-B1 module mounted in the left corner of the C8_1 board.

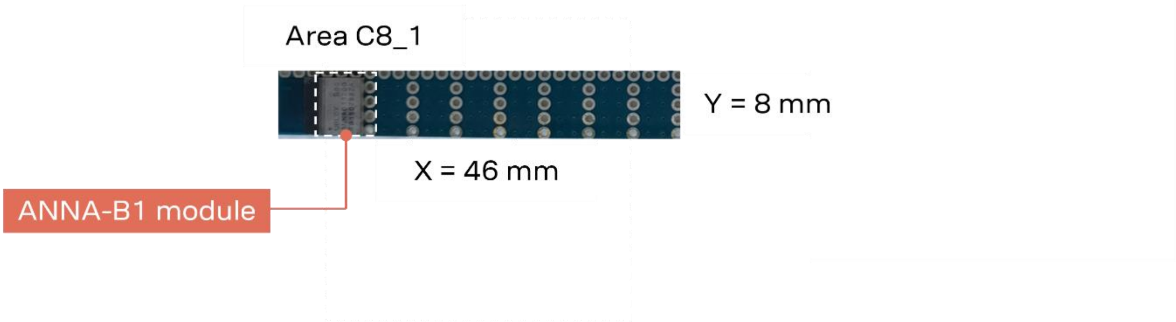


Figure 40: Ground plane miniaturization example

Figure 41 shows the correlation between the total radiated power (TRP) and PCB length in wavelengths (x). The C8_1 board radiates a peak power of -5.67 dBm when it has a length is 0.75 wavelengths and width of 0.14 wavelengths, which corresponds to a physical size of 46 mm and 8 mm respectively. Additionally, the TRP patterns of the C8_1 board illustrates a nice round even shape as shown in Table 23.

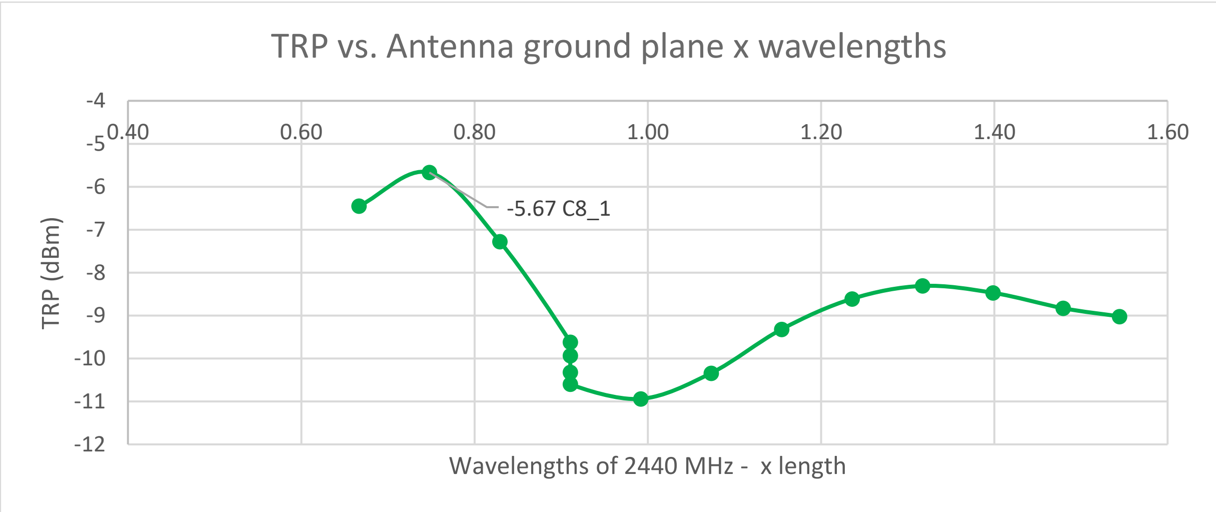
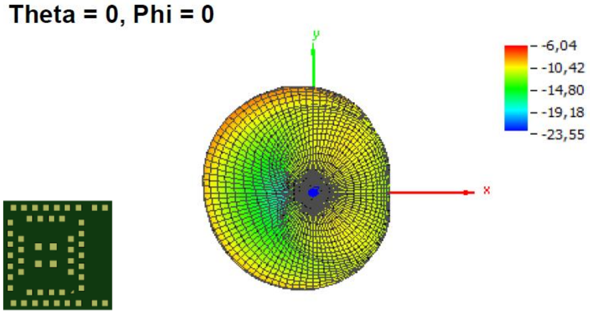


Figure 41: ANNA-B1 peak TRP is reached with the C8_1 PCB with a length equal to ~0.75 wavelengths

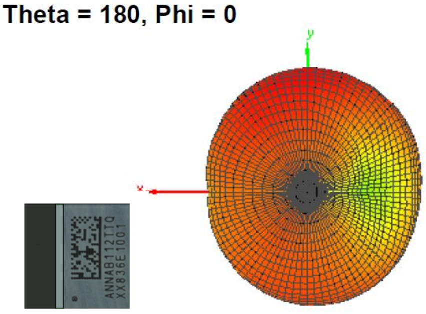
Figure 41 shows the total radiated power (TRP) patterns for the PCB. The operating range achieved with this board is ~250 m with ANNA-B1.

Table 23 shows the 3D antenna radiation patterns of the C8_1 PCB. By integrating the graph the Total Radio Power (TRP) is achieved; in this case, -5.67 dBm.

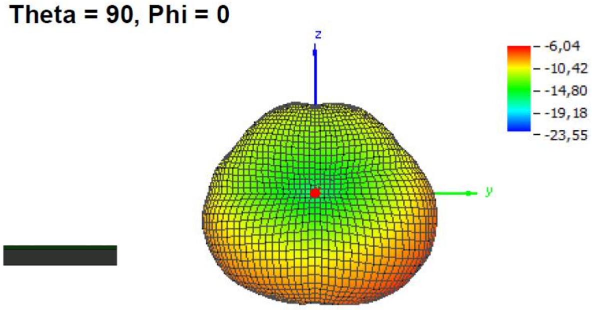
Theta = 0, Phi = 0



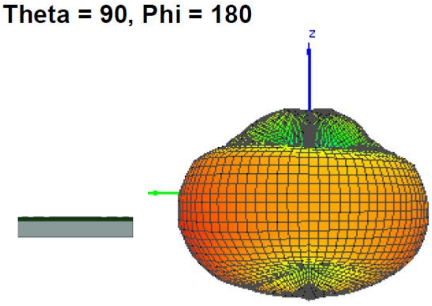
Theta = 180, Phi = 0



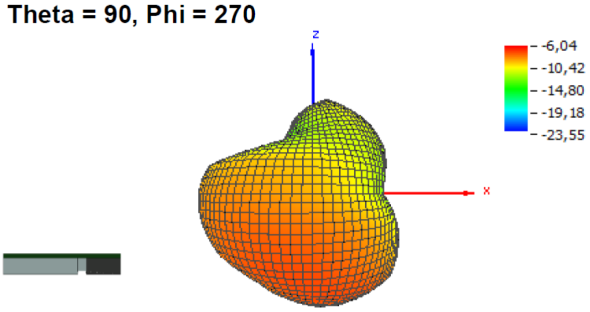
Theta = 90, Phi = 0



Theta = 90, Phi = 180



Theta = 90, Phi = 270



Theta = 90, Phi = 90

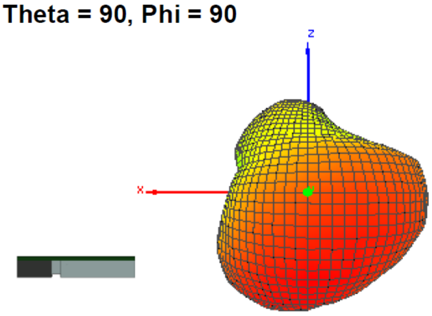


Table 23: 3D antenna radiation patterns for the C8_1 PCB

B.4.2 Example application 2

Figure 42 shows a miniaturized application design used for evaluation of TRP and range. This tiny design with a 7.5 x 12 mm PCB size gives with ANNA-B1 a TRP of -8.4 dBm and ~100 m range. The antenna radiation characteristic of ANNA-B4 and ANNA-B1 is the same. However, the higher power of ANNA-B4 shall be considered when comparing absolute levels of TRP and range. The 4 dB higher output level of ANNA-B4 will in theory give roughly a bit more than ~150 m range.

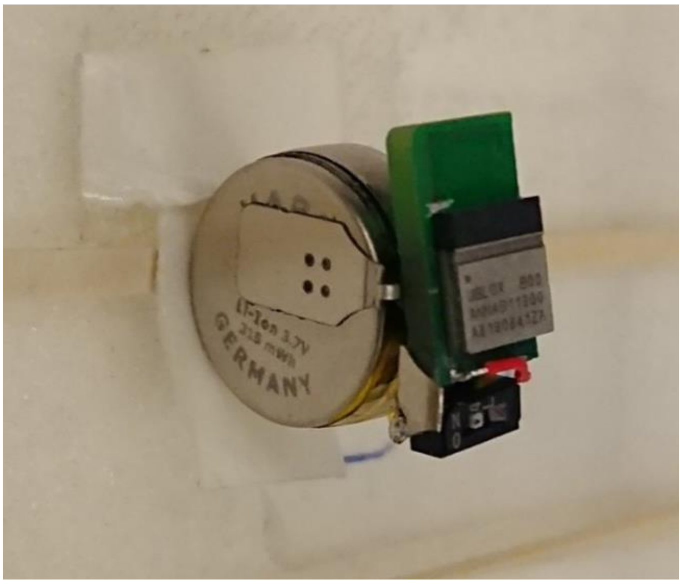


Figure 42: A tiny ANNA-B1 application including coin cell battery

Table 24 shows the antenna radiation patterns for the tiny ANNA-B1 module.

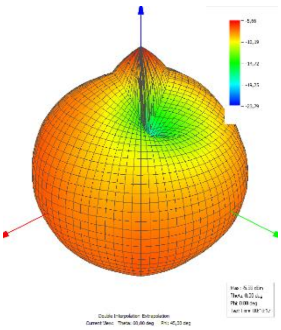
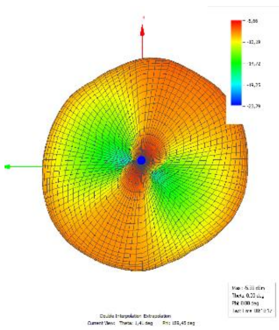
Theta = 60, Phi = 45	Theta = 1.4, Phi = 189.5
	

Table 24: Antenna radiation patterns of the tiny ANNA-B1

Related documentation

[1] u-connectXpress AT commands manual, UBX-14044127
[2] u-connectXpress software user guide, UBX-16024251
[3] ANNA-B402 product summary, UBX-20017979
[4] ANNA-B412 product summary, UBX-21025292
[5] ANNA-B402 data sheet, UBX-20032372
[6] ANNA-B412 data sheet, UBX-21028698
[7] EVK-ANNA-B4 user guide, UBX-21008123
[8] RC oscillator configuration for nRF5 open CPU modules, UBX-20009242
[9] JEDEC J-STD-020C - Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Non Hermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices
[10] IEC EN 61000-4-2 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test
[11] ETSI EN 301 489-1 - Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements
[12] IEC61340-5-1 - Protection of electronic devices from electrostatic phenomena – General requirements
[13] ETSI: Audio/video, information, and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements, IEC 62368-1:2018
[14] JESD51 – Overview of methodology for thermal testing of single semiconductor devices
[15] u-connectXpress user guide, UBX-16024251
[16] Using the public IEEE address from UICR, application note UBX-19055303
[17] u-blox shortrange open CPU GitHub repository, https://github.com/u-blox/u-blox-sho-OpenCPU
[18] u-connectXpress bootloader protocol specification, UBX-17065404
[19] s-center user guide, UBX-16012261
[20] Zephyr Project, https://www.zephyrproject.org/
[21] Zephyr Project Documentation, https://docs.zephyrproject.org
[22] Packaging information reference guide, UBX-14001652
[23] ANNA-B4 Declaration of Conformity, UBX-21051032
[24] nRF Connect SDK page at Nordic Semiconductor, https://www.nordicsemi.com/Software-and-tools/Software/nRF-Connect-SDK
[25] u-blox shortrange open CPU GitHub repository, https://github.com/u-blox/u-blox-sho-OpenCPU
[26] nRF52833 SoC Product Specification: https://docs.nordicsemi.com/bundle/ps_nrf52833/page/keyfeatures_html5.html
[27] Nordic Semiconductor online Power Profiler, https://devzone.nordicsemi.com/power/w/opp/2/online-power-profiler-for-bluetooth-le
[28] ANNA-B4 UKCA Declaration of Conformity, UBX-22025630
[29] Bluetooth® qualification process – u-connectXpress and nRF5 SDK, UBX-20009220
[30] Bluetooth® qualification process – nRF Connect SDK, UBX-21040374
[31] FCC KDB 996369 Modular Approval

☞ For product change notifications and regular updates of u-blox documentation, register on our website, www.u-blox.com.

Revision history

Revision	Date	Name	Comments
R01	19-Oct-2021	mape, lber	Initial release
R02	22-Dec-2021	lber	Restructuring of antenna section. Removed redundant voltage regulator information. Added new chapter to describe ANNA-B1 to ANNA-B4 migration. Revised Product features summary, Design-in checklists, Handling and soldering chapter.
R03	28-Jan-2022	mape	Product specifications updated according to Data Sheet R04 (Internal antenna gain, max radiated output power with external antenna, RX sensitivity). Added Zephyr section. Added Low frequency clock autosense information for u-connectXpress.
R04	22-Sept-2022	fkru, mape, lber	Document status updated to “Early Production Information”. Added Bluetooth SIG listing details in Bluetooth qualification. Added CE, UKCA, FCC, ISED, Japan, Australia, Brazil, South Korea, and New Zealand certification details in Qualifications and approvals. Revised Antenna interface section and added antenna options in Figure 3. Revised contact information. Revised obsolete Features section maintained in the Product summary. Included other minor updates throughout the document.
R05	13-Mar-2024	mape, hisa	Updated documentation status to “Production information”. Updated South Africa regulatory compliance and NCC Taiwan compliance as ICASA and NCC approvals have been completed. Removed Bluetooth qualification information from Qualifications and approvals information (now maintained in data sheet). Included minor updates to Zephyr section. Improved information/readability in RF transmission line design section. Added ubxlib quick start guide. Added note describing use of the pre-loaded bootloader in Flashing over the UART interface.
R06	4-Oct-2024	mape	Updated security information in Access port protection.
R07	19-Mar-2025	ctur, mape	Updated safety standard from EN 60950 to EN 62368. Removed ubxlib chapter.

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