

DUSTY

User's Guide

ITM-DYPA-B-01: Dusty PCB Ant. ITM-DYUF-B-01: Dusty U.FL Conn.

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Revisions

| REVISION | DATE | DESCRIPTION | STATUS | AUTHOR | REVISER |
|----------|------------|------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| Ver. 1.0 | 31/01/2017 | First release | Final | info@ioteam.it | |
| Ver. 1.1 | 04/07/2017 | FCC | Final | info@ioteam.it | SB |
| Ver. 1.4 | 13/07/2017 | Certificazioni | Final | info@ioteam.it | |
| Ver. 1.5 | 27/07/2017 | Radiation plot | Final | info@ioteam.it | |
| Ver. 1.6 | 09/11/2017 | Part num. update | Final | info@ioteam.it | |
| Ver. 1.7 | 08/01/2019 | Update Logo | Final | info@midatronics.com | ME |

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1. Introduction

1.1. Description

This document describes the Dusty module. Dusty is a SmartMesh IP™PCBA product incorporating the LTC5800-IPM SoC running Dust's embedded SmartMesh IP™™ networking software. The Dusty module comes complete with an onboard PCB antenna or U.FL antenna connector, crystals and modular RF certifications.

The Dusty module is produced in two flavors:

- Dusty PCB-Ant (On board PCB Antenna)
- Dusty U.LF Ant Conn (On board U.LF antenna connector)

Main features

- PCBA module with PCB antenna or U.FL connector
- Integrated 2.4 GHz, IEEE 802.15.4e System-on-Chip, complete with Embedded SmartMesh Networking Software
- >99.999% Network Reliability in the Most Challenging RF Environments
 Sub 50µA Routing Nodes
- Serves as either a Wireless Mote, Embedded Manager, or Access Point Mote in a SmartMesh IP™ network depending on the loaded firmware

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2. System overview

2.1. SmartMeshIP™ Technology overview

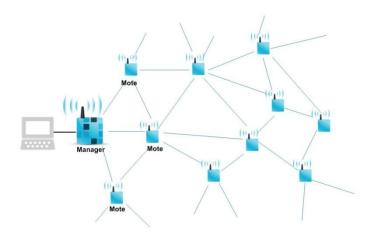


Figure 1 Mesh network

A SmartMesh IP^{TM} network consists of a highly scalable self-forming multi-hop mesh of wireless nodes, known as motes, and an Access Point mote that connects the motes to the Network Manager, monitoring and managing network performance and security, and acting as a bridge between the host application and the wireless network. Motes are capable of two way communication and they collect and relay data.

2.2. Dusty in a SmartMesh IP™ network

With SmartMesh IP^{TM} time-synchronized networks, all motes in the network may route, source or terminate data, while providing many years of battery powered operation. SmartMesh IP^{TM} is a highly flexible network with proven reliability and low power performance in an easy-to-integrate platform.

The Dusty's behavior in a SmartMesh IP^{TM} network is determined by the choice of SmartMesh IP^{TM} network software loaded: Wireless Mote, Embedded Manager, or Access Point Mote.

The SmartMesh IP™ software provided with the Dusty is fully tested and validated, and is readily configured via a software Application Programming Interface.

For more information on SmartMeshIP™TM visit the following site:

http://www.linear.com/products/smartmesh_ip

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2.3. SmartMeshIP™ Features

Ultra low-power network

The network can run on batteries, energy harvesting, or line power

High network reliability

>99.999% network reliability even in harsh RF environments

IPv6 addressability

Combines 6LoWPAN with IEEE 802.15.4e

Comprehensive security management

Allows you to configure NIST-certified AES-128 based security to meet your requirements

Flexible configuration

Network parameters can be selected to match specific system requirements (power / latency / bandwidth)

Fully tested network stack and manager software

Application programming interfaces are used to communicate with and to configure the product - no user networking code necessary.

2.4. LTC5800-IPM - SmartMesh IP™ Wireless 802.15.4e System-on-Chip

The Dusty module is based on Linear Technology Corp.'sLTC5800-IPMSmartMesh IP™ Wireless 802.15.4e System-on-Chip.

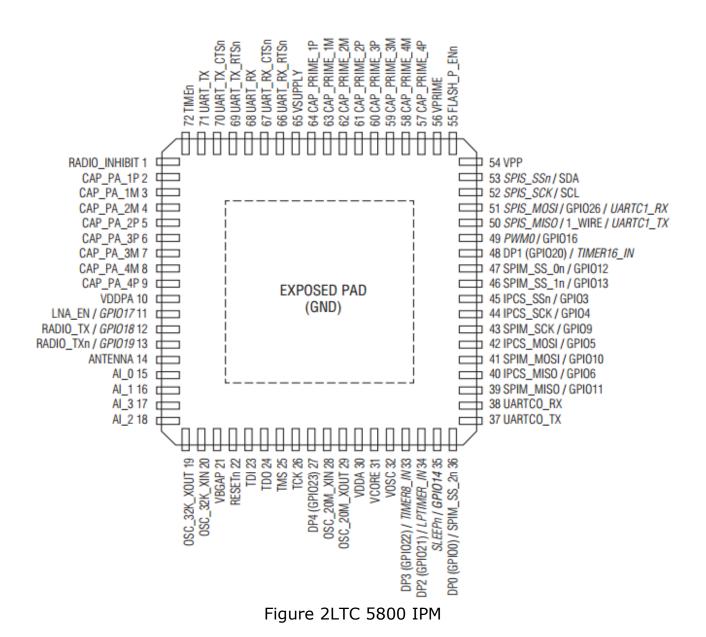
The LTC5800-IPM provides a highly integrated, low power radio design as well as an ARM Cortex-M3 32-bit microprocessor running SmartMesh IP^{TM} embedded networking software.

For more information on LTC5800-IPMvisit the following

site:http://www.linear.com/product/LTC5800-IPM

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2.5. Blockdiagram

An overview of the functions of the DUSTYmodule is shown in the figure below:

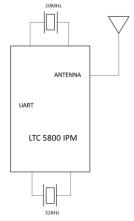


Figure 3Dusty Block diagram

2.6. ModuleSpecifications

For a more detailed specification refer to the original LTC5800 datasheet: <u>SmartMesh IP Node 2.4GHz802.15.4e Wireless Mote-on-Chip</u>http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/datasheet/5800ipmfa.pdf

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3. Connectors

The following picture shows the Dusty module pinout. The module is seen from the top (top view) but the two Power Supply pads are on the bottom side of the module. The pins and the pads position is the same for both module types.

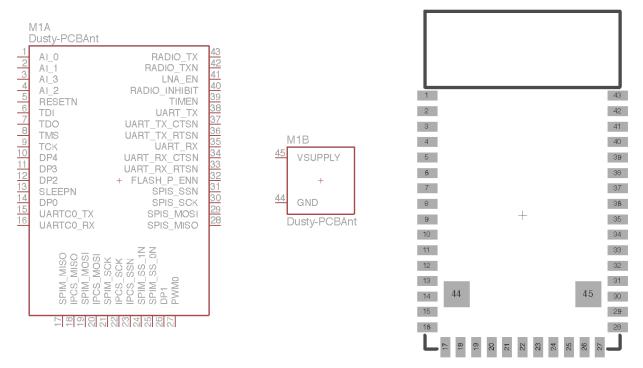


Figure 4Dusty pinout TOP View

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The signals of the pins depend on the firmware loaded on the module.

| Dusty Pin | SoC Pin | I/O | Pull | Description |
|------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | LTC5800-IPR | LTC5800-IPM | LTC5800-IPA |
| | | Embedded Manager | Moto on chip | Access Point Mote |
| 1 | 15 | AI_0 | AI_0 | RESERVED |
| 2 | 16 | Al_1 | AI_1 | RESERVED |
| 3 | 17 | AI_3 | AI_3 | RESERVED |
| 4 | 18 | Al_2 | AI_2 | RESERVED |
| 5 | 22 | RESETn | RESETn | RESETn |
| 6 | 23 | TDI | TDI | TDI |
| 7 | 24 | TDO | TDO | TDO |
| 8 | 25 | TMS | TMS | TMS |
| 9 | 26 | TCK | TCK | TCK |
| 10 | 27 | DP4 | DP4 / GPIO23 / TIMER8_EXT | DP4 |
| 11 | 33 | DP3 | DP3 / GPIO22 / TIMER8_EXT | RESERVED |
| 12 | 34 | DP2 | DP2/ GPIO21 / LPTIMER_EXT | RESERVED |
| 13 | 35 | SLEEPN | SLEEPn / GPIO14 | RESERVED |
| 14 | 36 | DP0 | DP0 / GPIO0 / SPIM_SS_2n | RESERVED |
| 15 | 37 | UARTC0_TX / EB_IO_LE0 | UARTCO_TX | UARTC0_TX |
| 16 | 38 | UARTC0_RX / EB_DATA_1 | UARTC0_RX | UARTC0_TX |
| 17 | 39 | SPIM_MISO | SPIM_MISO / GPIO11 | SPIM_MISO |
| 18 | 40 | IPCS_MISO | IPCS_MISO / TIMER16_OUT / GPIO6 | IPCS_MISO |
| 19 | 41 | SPIM_MOSI | SPIM_MOSI / GPIO10 | SPIM_MOSI |
| 20 | 42 | IPCS_MOSI | IPCS_MOSI / TIMER16_EXT / GPIO5 | IPCS_MOSI |
| 21 | 43 | SPIM_SCK | SPIM_SCK / GPIO9 | SPIM_SCK |
| 22 | 44 | IPCS_SCK | IPCS_SCK / TIMER8_EXT / GPIO4 | IPCS_SCK |
| 23 | 45 | IPCS_SSn | IPCS_Ssn / LPTIMER_EXT / GPIO3 | IPCS_SSn |
| 24 | 46 | SPIM_SS_1n | SPIM_SS_1n / GPIO13 | SPIM_SS_1n |
| 25 | 47 | SPIM_SS_0n | SPIM_SS_0n / GPIO12 | SPIM_SS_0n |
| 26 | 48 | DP1 | DP1 / GPIO20 / TIMER16_EXT | RESERVED |
| 27 | 49 | PWM0 | PWM0 / TIMER16_OUT / GPIO16 | PWM0 |
| 28 | 50 | UARTC1_TX | SPIS_MISO / UARTC1_TX / 1_WIRE | RESERVED |
| 29 | 51 | UARTC1_RX | SPIS_MOSI / UARTC1_RX / GPIO26 | RESERVED |
| 30 | 52 | EB_IO_WEn | SPIS_SCK / SCL | RESERVED |
| 31 | 53 | EB_IO_OEn | SPIS_Ssn / SDA | RESERVED |
| 32 | 55 | FLASH_P_Enn / EB_IO_LE1 | FLASH_P_ENn | FLASH_P_ENn |
| 33 | 66 | UART_RX_RTSn | UART_RX_RTSn | RESERVED |
| 34 | 67 | UART_RX_CTSn | UART_RX_CTSn | RESERVED |
| 35 | 68 | UART_RX | UART_RX | UART_RX |
| 36 | 69 | UART_TX_RTSn | UART_TX_RTSn | RESERVED |
| 37 | 70 | UART_TX_CTSn | UART_TX_CTSn | RESERVED |
| 38 | 71 | UART_TX | UART_TX | UART_TX |
| 39 | 72 | TIMEn | TIMEn | TIMEn |
| 40 | 1 | RADIO_INHIBIT | RADIO_INHIBIT | RESERVED |
| 41 | 11 | LNA_EN | LNA_EN / GPIO17 | LNA_EN |
| 42 | 13 | RADIO_TXn | RADIO_Txn / GPIO19 | RADIO_TXn |
| 43 | 12 | RADIO_TX | RADIO_TX / GPIO18 | RADIO_TX |
| 44 | EP | GND | GND | GND |
| 45 | 65 | VSUPPLY | VSUPPLY | VSUPPLY |

Table1 Pinout Description

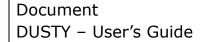
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| Name | I/O | Pull | Description |
|---------------|----------|------|--|
| | 1/0 | Full | · |
| Al_n | 1/0 | - | Analog Input n General Purpose Digital I/O n |
| DPn | I/O | - | JTAG Test Data In |
| TDI | l I | UP | |
| TDO | ! | - | JTAG Test Data Out |
| TMS | <u> </u> | UP | JTAG Test Mode Select |
| TCK | 1 | | JTAG Test Clock |
| UARTCn_TX | 0 | - | CLI UART n Transmit |
| UARTCn_RX | ! | UP | CLI UART n Receive |
| SPIM_MISO | I | - | SPI Master (MISO) Master In Slave Out Port |
| SPIM_MOSI | 0 | - | SPI Master (MOSI) Master Out Slave In Port |
| SPIM_SCK | 0 | - | SPI Master (SCK) Serial Clock Port |
| SPIM_SS_1n | 0 | - | SPI Master Slave Select 1, Active Low |
| SPIM_SS_0n | 0 | - | SPI Master Slave Select 0, Active Low |
| RESETn | l | UP | Reset Input, Active Low |
| SLEEPN | l I | - | Deep Sleep, Active Low |
| IPCS_MISO | 0 | - | SPI Flash Emulation (MISO) Master In Slave Out Port |
| IPCS_MOSI | <u> </u> | - | SPI Flash Emulation (MOSI) Master Out Slave In Port |
| IPCS_SCK | ı | - | SPI Flash Emulation (SCK) Serial Clock Port |
| IPCS_SSN | ı | - | SPI Flash Emulation Slave Select, Active Low |
| SPIS_MISO | 0 | - | SPI Slave (MISO) Master In Slave Out Port |
| SPIS_MOSI | I | - | SPI Slave (MOSI) Master Out Slave In Port |
| SPIS_SCK | I | - | SPI Slave (SCK) Serial Clock Port |
| SPIS_SSN | l | - | SPI Slave Select, Active Low |
| UART_RX | I | - | UART Receive |
| UART_TX | 0 | - | UART Transmit |
| UART_TX_RTSn | 0 | - | UART Transmit (RTS) Request to Send, Active Low |
| UART_TX_CTSn | ı | - | UART Transmit (CTS) Clear to Send, Active Low |
| UART_RX_RTSn | | - | UART Receive (RTS) Request to Send, Active Low |
| UART_RX_CTSn | 0 | - | UART Receive (CTS) Clear to Send, Active Low |
| FLASH_P_ENn | l | UP | Flash Program Enable, Active Low |
| | I/O | - | External Bus Data Bit n |
| EB_IO_LE0 | 0 | - | External Bus I/O Latch Enable 0 for External Address Bits A[25:18] |
| EB_IO_LE1 | 0 | - | External Bus I/O Latch Enable 1 for External Address Bits A[17:10] |
| EB_IO_LE2 | 0 | - | External Bus I/O Latch Enable 2 for External Address Bits A[9:2] |
| EB_ADDR_x | 0 | - | External Bus Address Bit x (0 or 1) |
| EB_IO_CS0n | l | - | External Bus Chip Select 0 |
| EB_IO_WEn | 0 | - | External Bus Write Enable Strobe |
| EB_IO_OEn | 0 | - | External Bus Output Enable Strobe |
| GPIO_n | I/O | - | General Purpose Input Output n |
| PWM0 | 0 | - | Pulse Width Modulator 0 |
| TIMER8_EXT | l | - | External Input to 8-Bit Timer/Counter |
| TIMER8_OUT | 0 | - | 8-Bit Timer/Counter Match Output |
| TIMER16_EXT | l | - | External Input to 16-Bit Timer/Counter |
| TIMER16_OUT | 0 | - | 16-Bit Timer/Counter Match Output/PWM Output |
| 1_WIRE | I/O | - | 1 Wire Master |
| LPTIMER_EXT | I | - | External Input to Low Power Timer/Counter |
| TIMEn | I | - | Time Capture Request, Active Low |
| RADIO_INHIBIT | I | - | Radio Inhibit |
| LNA_EN | 0 | - | External LNA Enable |
| RADIO_TXN | 0 | - | Radio TX Active (External PA Enable/Switch Control), Active Low |
| RADIO_TX | 0 | - | Radio TX Active (External PA Enable/Switch Control) |

Table2 Signal short Description

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4. Usage

This chapter describes how to connect, configure and interact with the Dustymodule.

4.1. Power supply

Dusty is powered from a single pin, VSUPPLY, whichpowers the I/O cells and is also used to generate internalsupplies. Eterna®'s two on-chip DC/DC converters minimizeenergy consumption while the device is awake. Toconserve power the DC/DC converters are disabled whenthe device is in low-power state. Integrated power supplyconditioning, including the two integrated DC/DC converters and three integrated low-dropout regulators, provides excellent rejection of supply noise. Eterna®'s operating supply voltage range is high enough to support direct connection to lithium-thionyl chloride (Li-SOCI2) sources and wide enough to support battery operation over a broadtemperature range.

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5. Board layout

The following picture shows the dimensions of the two Dusty types: Dusty PCB-Ant (integrated PCB Antenna) and Dusty U.FL Ant Conn (integrated U.FL antenna connector)

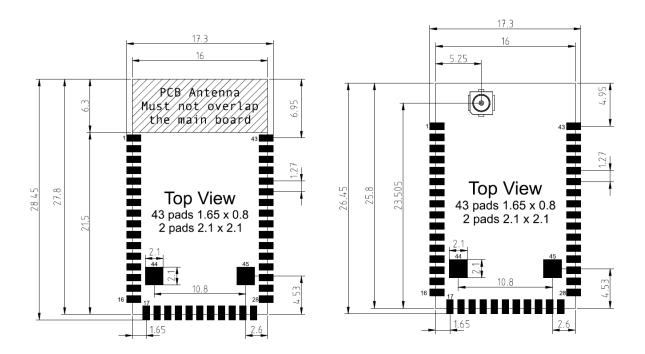


Figure 5Dusty dimensions

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5.1. Dusty PCB-Ant mountingsuggestion

The Dusty PCB-Ant provides an integrated PCB Antenna, therefore it is really important that the module is mounted on the hosting board in the proper way. No other components should be mounted around the antenna.

The following picture provides an example of how the module should be mounted on a hosting board.

Note how the antenna juts out of the hosting board.



Figure 6 Dusty mounting sample

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6. Radiation pattern plots of the Dusty PCB-Ant module

The following figures show the radiation pattern of the Dusty PCB-Ant module mounted on the Dusty WiFoxboard of Figure 6.

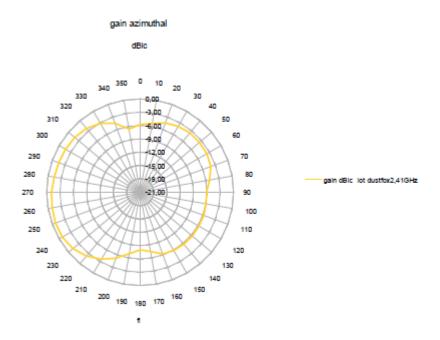


Figure 7Dusty PCB Ant. Radiation pattern: gain azimuthal

| Max | -0,7 | dBic |
|-----|------|------|
| Min | -0,8 | dBic |
| Avg | -3,8 | dBic |
| Mdn | -4,2 | dBic |
| Eff | -0,1 | dB |

Table3Radiation gain azimuthal

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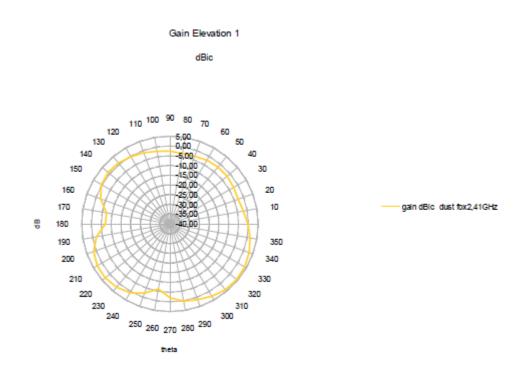


Figure 8Dusty PCB Ant. Radiation pattern: gain elevation

| Max | -4,4 | dBic |
|-----|------|------|
| Min | -7,2 | dBic |
| Avg | -0,1 | dBic |
| Mdn | -0,7 | dBic |

Table4Radiation gai elevation

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7. Firmware Upload

Dusty's behavior in a SmartMesh IP™ network is determined by the choice of SmartMesh IP™ network Firmware loaded:

- Wireless Mote
- Emanager
- Access Point Mote.

By default Dusty will have the Wireless Mote firmware preloaded with some predefined characteristics.

If the user wants to change the firmware or change some parameters it is necessary to upload the firmware. The firmware can be downloaded from: https://www.linear.com/mylinear/login.php

In order to download the firmware, the customer must sign in and ask the local sales team the firmware. They'll postthe file to be downloaded from the Mylinearweb site and uploaded to Dusty.

The firmware upload requires the following tools:

- Firmware to be uploaded
- Eterna®DC9010 Serial Programmer
- Dusty connector used to connect the module to the Eterna® Serial Programmer
- PC running Windows and USB 2.0 or USB 3.02 port
- ESP software (downloadable from <u>http://www.linear.com/dust_programmer</u>)

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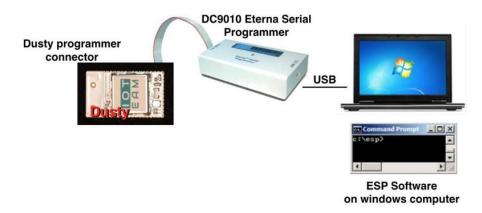


Figure 9Required tools to upload firmware

For the detailed procedure and more detailed information see the following document: http://www.linear.com/docs/en/software-and-simulation/Eterna Serial Programmer Guide.pdf

8. Software Development

The ARM Cortex-M332-bitmicroprocessor, inside the LTC® 5800-

IPMSoC,normallyruns the provided SmartMesh IP^{TM} network software, but it can be customized and allows the user to develop their own software and add functionality to themodule.

The On-Chip Software Development Kit (OCSDK) allows you to write applications directly on the LTC5800-IP SoC on top of the SmartMesh IP^{TM} network protocol stack.

The SmartMesh IP^{TM} stack and the device drivers are provided as pre-compiled libraries. Your mote application links against them, and can then be loaded into the Dusty board.

In order to develop a custom firmware to be uploaded to the Dusty module, the following tools are necessary:

- A Windows PC
- IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM. Note that the kickstart addition will not work with the OCSDK
- On-Chip Software Development Kit (OCSDK) downloadable from Github (https://github.com/dustcloud/onchipsdk)
- Library files from Linear to be copied into the OCSDK
- Python installed on the PC

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Programming and debugging tools (optional)

All the details and instructions about the development of custom firmware for the LTC5800-IPM SoC embedded in the Dusty module may be found at the following link: https://dustcloud.atlassian.net/wiki/display/OCSDK/

9. References and Useful Links

9.1. Data sheets anddocuments

- http://www.linear.com/products/smartmesh ip
- http://www.linear.com/product/LTC5800-IPM
- http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/datasheet/5800ipmfa.pdf(Moteonchip)
- http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/datasheet/5800ipaf.pdf(AccessPointMote)
- http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/datasheet/5800iprfa.pdf (EmbeddedManageronchip)

9.2. Tools

- http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/software-andsimulation/Eterna Serial Programmer Guide.pdf
- https://dustcloud.atlassian.net/wiki/display/OCSDK/
- https://www.iar.com/iar-embedded-workbench/arm/

9.3. WebSites

- http://www.midatronics.com
- <u>Linear Technology www.linear.com</u>

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10. FCC Statement:

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

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.

Note: Modifications to this product will void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

10.1. RF RadiationExposure Statement:

- 1. This Transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
- 2. This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.

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10.2. FCC Information to OEM integrator

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user manual of the end product.

The user manual which is provided by OEM integrators for end users must include the following information in a prominent location.

- To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, the antenna used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter, except in accordance with FCC multi-transmitter product procedures.
- 2. Only those antennas with same type and lesser gain filed under this FCC ID number can be used with this device.
- The regulatory label on the final system must include the statement: "Contains FCC ID: 2AL5T - DUSTY" or using electronic labeling method as documented in KDB 784748.
- 4. The final system integrator must ensure there is no instruction provided in the user manual or customer documentation indicating how to install or remove the transmitter module except such device has implemented two-ways authentication between module and the host system.

11. Certifications

ETSIEN 301 489-1 V2.1.1 (Europe)

ETSI EN 301 489-17V3.1.1 (Europe)

EN 61000-3-2:2014 (Europe)

EN 61000-3-3:2013 (Europe)

ETSI EN 300328V2.1.1 (Europe)

FCC CFR47 Part 15 (/US)

RoHS 2011/65/EU

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