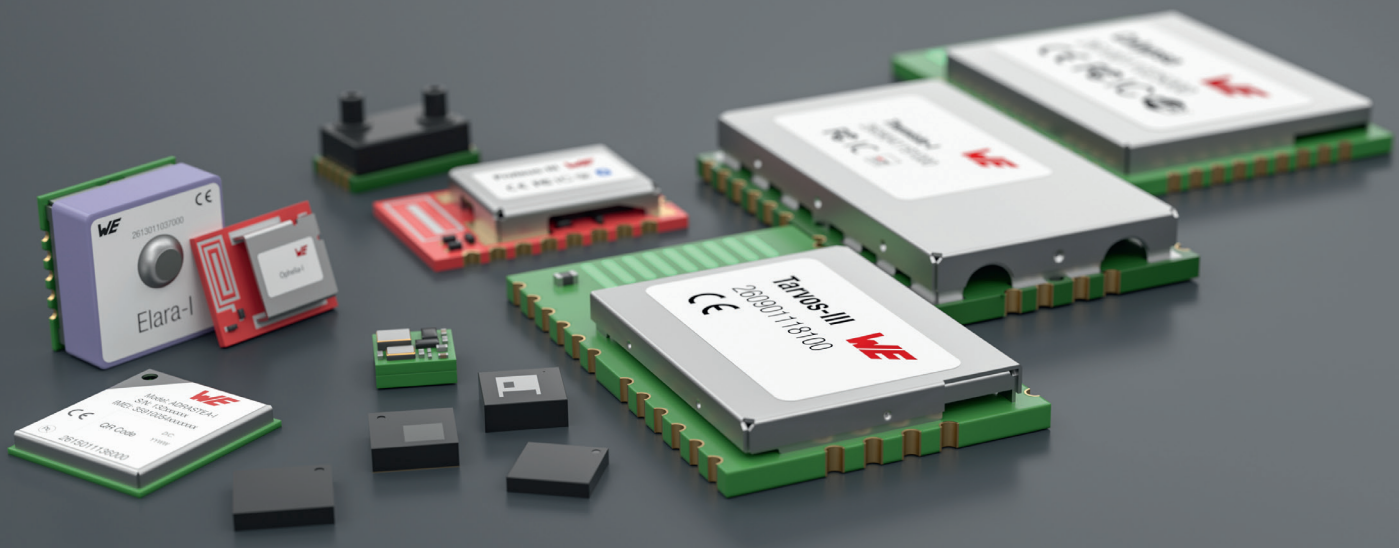


ANR022

Radio module cross migration guide

Tarvos-III/Telesto-III/Thebe-II/Themisto-I to Thyone-I, Tarvos-e, Thyone-e

Version 1.2

August 18, 2025

WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK MORE THAN YOU EXPECT

Contents

1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name	Description
ACK	Acknowledgement	Radio packet sent back to the transmitter to acknowledge the reception of data
CE	Conformité Européene	CE conformity indicates that a product has been assessed by the manufacturer and deemed to meet EU requirements. For radio modules this means beside safety, health and EMC also spectrum requirements
CTS	Clear-to-Send	UART flow control signal line
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	FCC regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable in U.S. territories
IC	Industry Canada	Canadian Authority regulating and approving wireless products certification
ID	Identity document	An official document used for identification
I/O	Input/Output	
LRM	Long range mode	Special radio profile for large transmission ranges
PCB	Printed Circuit Board	
RF	Radio frequency	Describes wireless transmission
RTS	Request-to-Send	UART flow control signal line
RX	Receive	UART data signal line
SRD	Short Range Device	Unlicensed frequency bands
SWD	Serial Wire Debug	Flash und debug interface
TELEC	Telecom Engineering Center	TELEC is the main registered certification body for radio equipment conformity certification in Japan
TX	Transmit	UART data signal line
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter allows communicating with the module of a specific interface

2 Revision history

Manual version	Notes	Date
1.0	• Initial version	January 2023
1.1	• Updated `Important notes` and meta data	July 2023
1.2	• Added Tarvos-e and Thyone-e	August 2025

3 Introduction

The radio frequency spectrum is regulated by designated regulatory authorities that define how specific spectrum bands can be used. As each frequency band has its strength, Würth Elektronik eiSos provides for each frequency band proprietary and standardized radio modules, which allow the user to decide the best module for the end application. The most common characteristics to choose radio modules are frequency, energy efficiency, data transmission rate and transmission protocols.

With the evolution of radio chips, new proprietary and standardized radio modules have been developed, that are more energy efficient during data transmission and reception. Furthermore new coding and modulation techniques have been added, that allow higher transmission ranges (long range mode) and/or higher data rates.

Due to the worldwide operation the interest of using the 2.4 GHz frequency band increases. Beside an overview of the proprietary Würth Elektronik eiSos radio modules and its cross migration this application note describes an adapter board, that is used to place a 2.4 GHz Thyone-I radio module on the footprint of a Tarvos-III/Telesto-III/Thebe-II/Themisto-I radio module.

Furthermore, the steps for hardware and firmware integration to replace an existing Tarvos-III/Telesto-III/Thebe-II/Themisto-I radio module by a Thyone-I radio module are described.

For reasons of simplicity, in the whole document we use the term **Tarvos-3-family** instead of listing the modules Tarvos-III, Telesto-III, Thebe-II and Themisto-I.

Due to changes in hardware platform and firmware when replacing a radio module, the end device's radio certification becomes void. A new radio certification or declaration needs to be acquired by performing actions according to the local statutory requirements at the location of deployment. It is advised to go through the relevant modules to get detailed information on radio certification and declaration.

To evaluate the migration to Thyone-I, the gerber data can be downloaded here `https://www.we-online.com/res/wco/Tarvos_to_Thyone_Adapter/designFiles_v2.zip`

4 Supported radio modules

This application note focuses on **Thyone-I** as 2.4 GHz Würth Elektronik eiSos radio module and how to integrate it on a **Tarvos-3-family** footprint. Beside compatibility / incompatibility is shown.

Module	Form factor [mm^2]	Freq. band [MHz]	Antenna	Protocol	Certification
Tarvos-III	27x17	868	50 Ω pad or integrated antenna	Proprietary	CE
Telesto-III	27x17	915	50 Ω pad or integrated antenna	Proprietary	IC FCC
Thebe-II	27x17	868	50 Ω pad	Proprietary	CE
Themisto-I	27x17	915	50 Ω pad	Proprietary	FCC IC
Thyone-I	12x8	2440	Smart antenna	Proprietary	CE FCC IC TELEC ETA
Thyone-e	9x7	2440	Smart antenna	Proprietary	CE FCC IC ETA
Tarvos-e	12x8	868	50 Ω pad	Proprietary	CE

Table 3: Comparison: Features

Smart antenna connection gives the possibility to either connect the module's internal antenna or to use 50 Ohm connection toward an external antenna.

Module	VDD [V]	I_{TX} [mA]	I_{RX} [mA]	I_{Sleep} [µA]	$Power_{TX}$ [dBm]
Tarvos-III	2.2 to 3.8	26	8	0.2	14
Telesto-III	2.2 to 3.8	26	8	0.2	14
Thebe-II	2.2 to 3.7	500	12	0.9	27
Themisto-I	2.2 to 3.7	400	12	0.9	25
Thyone-I	1.8 to 3.6	18.9	7.7	0.4	6
Thyone-e	1.8 to 3.6	18.9	7.7	0.4	6
Tarvos-e	2.2 to 3.8	18.9	7.7	0.4	6

Table 4: Comparison: Electrical characteristics

Due to the form factor and pin compatibility, an adapter board is necessary to use a 2.4 GHz module in the place of **Tarvos-3-family**. An adapter board Thyone-I to Tarvos-III is presented.

Footprint compatibility does not mean pin-to-pin compatibility.

Module	Tarvos-III	Telesto-III	Thebe-II	Themisto I	Thyone-I	Thyone-e	Tarvos-e
Tarvos-III	x	x	x	x			
Telesto-III	x	x	x	x			
Thebe-II	x	x	x	x			
Themisto-I	x	x	x	x			
Thyone-I					x		x
Thyone-e						x	
Tarvos-e					x		x

Table 5: Footprint compatibility

5 Replacing a Sub-GHz proprietary radio module by a 2.4 GHz radio module

The Tarvos-III, Telesto-III, Thebe-II and Themisto-I is a family of sub-GHz proprietary radio modules that share the same footprint. This chapter describes how to use the adapter board mentioned in chapter 6 to replace one of the mentioned Tarvos-3-family modules by a Thyone-I 2.4 GHz module.

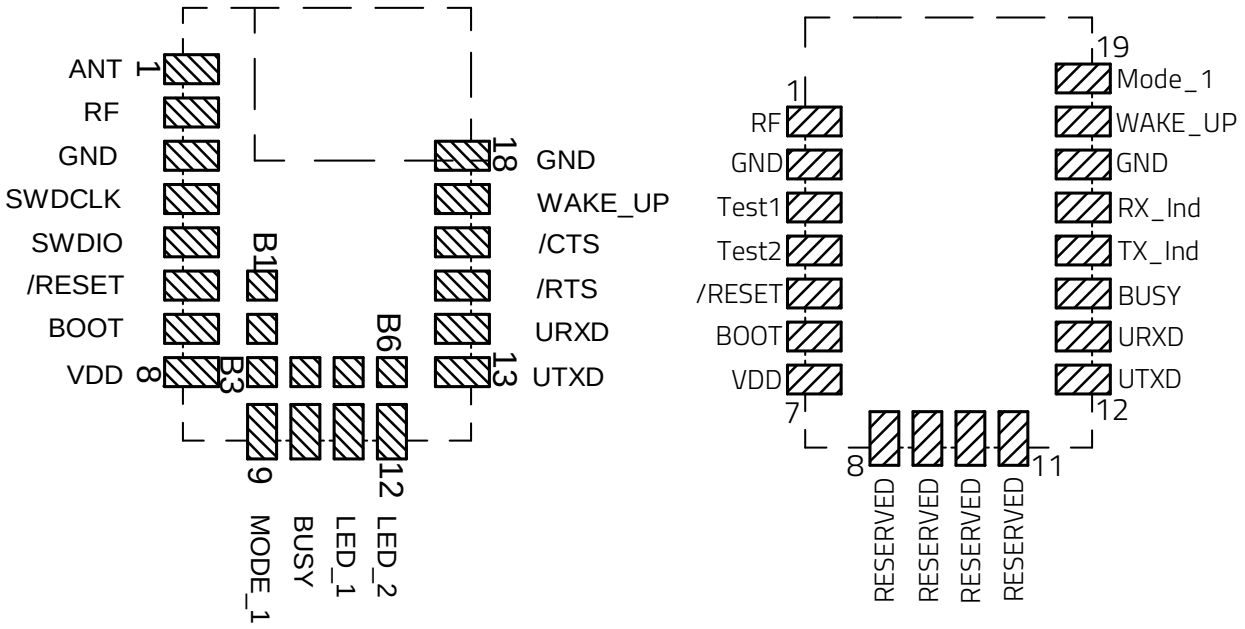
The adapter board allows the user to test the possibility of migrating from **Tarvos-3-family** to Thyone-I. The user shall modify the adapter board design according to the existing host or application if needed.

5.1 Hardware adaption

5.1.1 Thyone-e

There is no pin compatibility or adapter board available to replace one of the other radiomodules by Thyone-e or vice versa.

5.1.2 Tarvos-e to Thyone-I



a) Thyone-I

b) Tarvos-e

5.1.2.1 Pinout

Table 6 lists the pin mapping of the Tarvos-e to the Thyone-I. The base functions like power supply, UART and radio port are on the same Pins. If all pin functionality is required, or the Thyone-I internal antenna is used, different designs are needed.

Pin No.	Thyone-I	Pin No.	Tarvos-e	Description
1	*ANT*	-	n.a.	Connection to integrated antenna, not available on Tarvos-e
2	*RF*	1	*RF*	Radio port of the module, 50 Ω
3	*GND*	2	*GND*	Negativ supply voltage
4	*SWDCLK*	3	*Test1*	Debug pin
5	*SWDIO*	4	*Test2*	Debug pin
6	*/RESET*	5	*/Reset*	Reset pin, active low
7	*Boot*	6	*Boot*	A low signal on *BOOT* pin during and shortly after reset starts the module in firmware up date bootloader mode. Uses internal pull up resistor. Do not connect if not needed.
8	*VDD*	7	*VDD*	Positive supply voltage. Compatible voltage range is 2.2 to 3.6 V
9	*MODE_1*	8	*RESERVED*	Switch between transparent and command mode. Tarvos-e uses Pin 19 for this function.
10	*BUSY*	9	*RESERVED*	
11	*LED1*	10	*RESERVED*	
12	*LED2*	11	*RESERVED*	
13	*UTXD*	12	*UTXD*	UART transmission
14	*URXD*	13	*URXD*	UART reception
15	*/RTS*	14	*BUSY*	.
16	*CTS*	15	*TX_Ind*	
17	*WAKE_UP*	16	*RX_Ind*	
18	*GND*	17	*GND*	
-	n.a.	18	*WAKE_UP*	
-	n.a.	19	*Mode_1*	see Pin 9 of Thyone-I
B1 - B6	*Remote GPIO*	-	n.a.	

Table 6: Pin mapping between Thyone-I and Tarvos-e

5.1.3 Tarvos-3-family to Thyone-I

An adapter board with the same dimensions as the **Tarvos-3-family** can be used to replace Tarvos-3-family by Thyone-I. Furthermore, it is pin compatible.

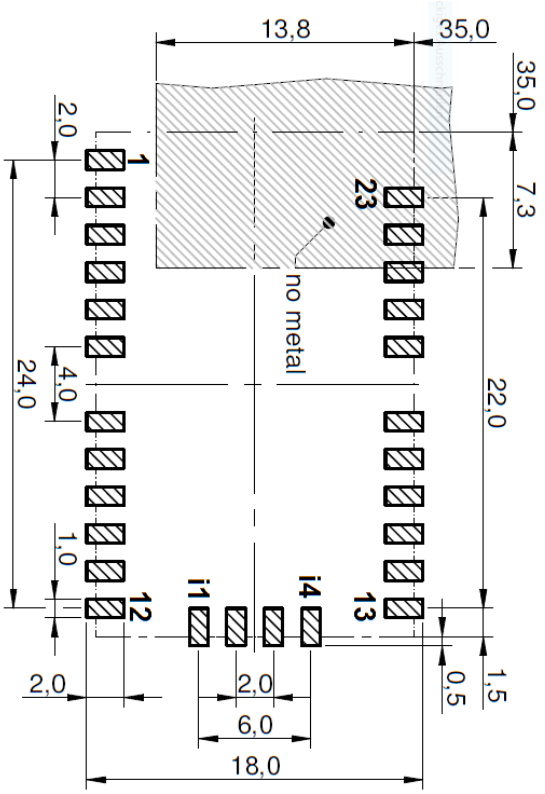


Figure 2: Footprint (Top view)

The internal PCB antenna of Thyone-I module on adapter board can be used only if the no metal area in footprint is implemented on the host PCB.

The Tarvos-III and Telesto-III are available in two hardware variants. The first variant provides the radio signal at the *ANT* pin. In this variants 2609011**1**81000 (Tarvos-III) and 2609011**1**91000 (Telesto-III) an external antenna matched to 50 Ω can be connected at this pin.

The second variants 2609011**0**81000 (Tarvos-III) and 2609011**0**91000 (Telesto-III) offers an integrated PCB antenna. The integrated PCB antenna is strongly miniaturized and therefore supports reduced efficiency and range. Using this variant the *ANT* pin has no function and can be left open. No external antenna has to be connected. The explanation how to use the different connection variant is described in chapter 5.1.3.2

5.1.3.1 Pinout

Table 7 lists the pin mapping of the **Tarvos-3-family** to the Thyone-I in the adapter board presented in figure 5:

Pin No.	Thyone-I	**Tarvos-3-family**	Description
1	*ANT & RF*	*ANT*	Antenna pin connection
2	*GND*	*GND*	Ground
3	*VCC*	*VCC*	Supply voltage
4	*UTXD*	*UTXD*	UART TX
5	*URXD*	*URXD*	UART RX
6	*/RTS*	*/RTS*	UART */RTS*
7	*/CTS*	*RESERVED*	
8	*B1*	*RESERVED*	
9	*B2*	*RESERVED*	
10	Not connected	*RESERVED*	
11	*BUSY*	*RESERVED*	
12	*BOOT*	*BOOT*	The *BOOT* pin is used to enable the bootloader for firmware updates. Boot pin operation is inverted between the modules, please look into the section 5.2.6.
13	*B3*	*RESERVED*	
14	*WAKE_UP*	*WAKE-UP*	Pin function changed. The *WAKE-UP* pin is used to wake-up the module from sleep mode.
15	*MODE_1*	*MODE_1*	The *MODE_1* pin is used on the **Tarvos-3-family** module and **Thyone-I** module to determine the mode of operation during boot up.
16	*B5*	*RESERVED*	
17	*B4*	*RESERVED*	
18	*B6*	*RESERVED*	
19	*/RESET*	*/RESET*	Reset pin
20	*LED1*	*/TX_IND*	
21	*LED2*	*/RX_IND*	

Pin No.	Thyone-I	**Tarvos-3-family**	Description
22	Not connected	*RESERVED* on Tarvos-3-family **ANT-CTRL** on Adapter board	ANT-CTRL *Pin 22* of the adapter board controls RF switch to change between antenna
23	*GND*	*GND*	Ground
i1	SWDIO	*TEST*	Debug Interface
i2	SWDCLK	*TEST*	Debug Interface
i3	Not connected	*TEST*	
i4	Not connected	*TEST*	

Table 7: Pin mapping between Thyone-I and **Tarvos-3-family**

5.1.3.2 Antenna

Using the adapter board along with Thyone-I module, the option to switch between internal and external antenna connection is available. The *ANT* pin (No.1, Ext_ANT in the schematic) of the adapter board is used for an external antenna connection matched to 50 Ω.

The *ANT-CTRL* pin (No.22) is used to switch between Thyone-I on-board PCB antenna and the external antenna pin *Ext_ANT* of the adapter board.

The *ANT-CTRL* pin (No.22) has an internal pull-down resistor and selects internal PCB antenna by default. An external pull-up resistor on this pin shall be avoided.

By applying a high logic level to the *ANT-CTRL* pin, the *ANT* Pin of the adapter board can be used for external antenna connection. If *Pin 22* is left open or a low level is applied, the Thyone-I on-board PCB antenna is used.

5.1.3.3 Trace design

Thyone-I Module itself complies with FCC and IC certification. For evaluation purpose, the adapter board uses an IC to switch between the on-board PCB-antenna of the Thyone-I module and the external RF PAD connection. Due to which the adapter board differs from the trace design and is not approved to be FCC and IC compliant.

To reference the end device to the Würth Elektronik eiSos' FCC ID it is mandatory to use the trace design. Based on the end application and antenna option needed, the user can implement one of the two variants of the trace designs. The adapter board presented here cannot be used to inherit the FCC ID of Thyone-I.

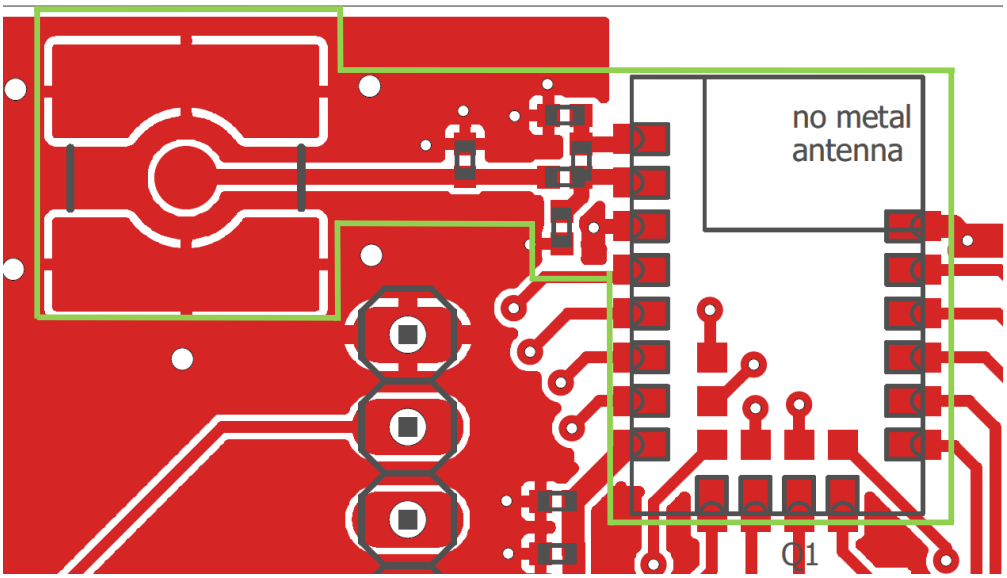


Figure 3: Trace design: Layout

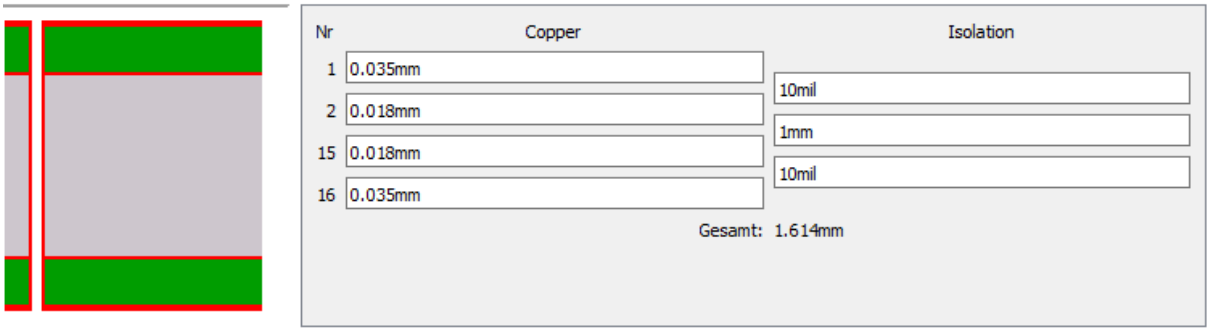


Figure 4: Reference design: Stack-up

- Top layer is used for routing, filled with ground plane except area under the module and antenna free area.
- Second layer is filled with ground plane, except the antenna free area.
- Third layer is the supply layer, except antenna free area. Some routing is allowed, not dividing the supply layer in to many or too small parts.

- Bottom layer is used for routing and filled with ground.

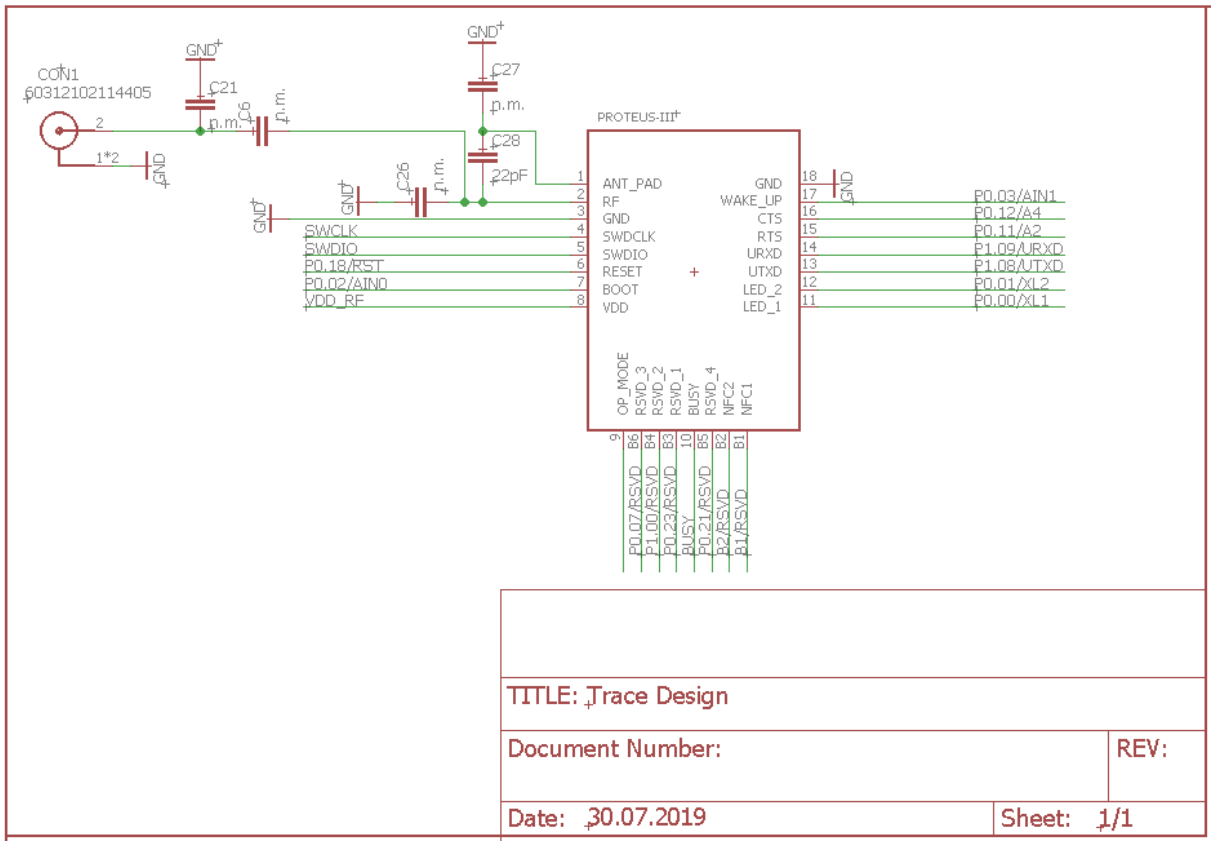


Figure 5: Trace design: Schematic

The RF pin of module can be coupled to the modules on-board PCB antenna or an external antenna.
Two variants of the Thyone-I module are certified:

- For the modules on-board PCB antenna: 22 pF shall be assembled on C28.
  - If additional tuning is needed in the end application, C27 and C26 can be assembled.
  - The exact values of C27 and C26 shall be specified in the end application corresponding to the individual need.

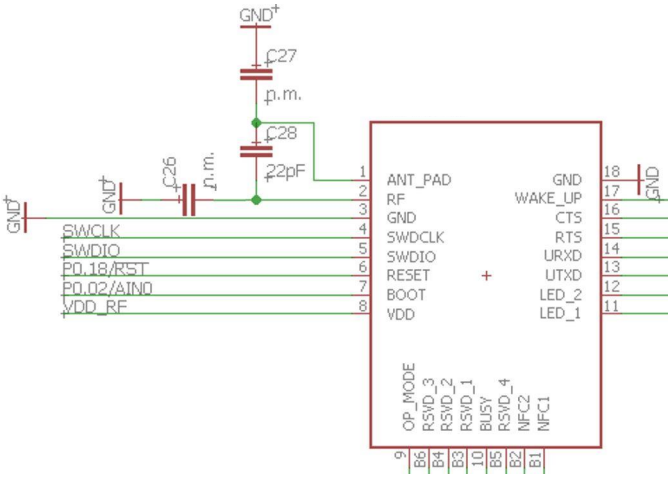


Figure 6: On-board PCB antenna

- For the external antenna: 22 pF shall be assembled on C6.
  - If additional tuning is needed in the end application, C21 and C26 can be assembled.
  - The exact values of C21 and C26 shall be specified in the end application corresponding to the individual need.

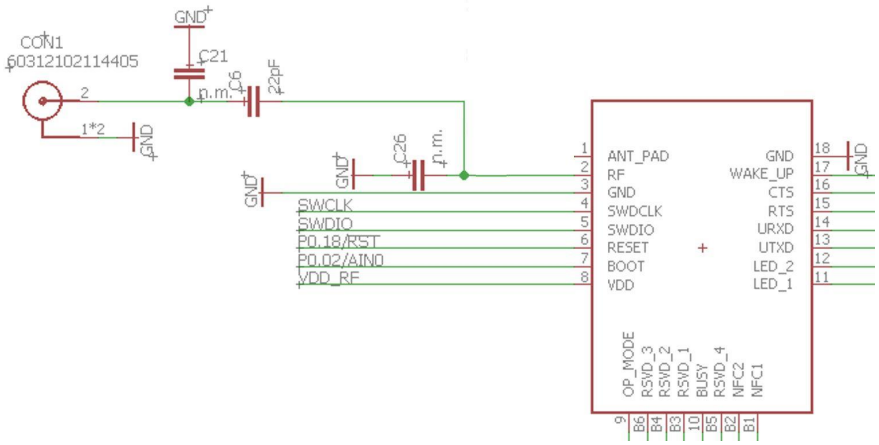


Figure 7: External antenna connection

5.2 Host firmware adaption

5.2.1 Overall behavior

As the **Tarvos-3-family** and the Thyone-I are both proprietary radio modules, both are similar w.r.t. their behavior. This means that the same network topologies are supported and the same data transmission can be used.
Due to this, the application's behavior must not be changed when replacing a **Tarvos-3-family** by a Thyone-I radio module.

5.2.2 UART interface

Both, the Thyone-I as well as the **Tarvos-3-family**, use an UART interface. It is configured as 115200 Baud 8n1 by default.
The **Tarvos-3-family** supports all baud rates between 9600 and 921600 Baud, where the Thyone-I supports only distinct baud rates between 1200 and 1000000 Baud. Furthermore, for baud rates higher than 115200 Baud, the flow control must be used at Thyone-I. Both module types, due to different clocks and prescalers, will show a different jitter on the UART baudrate and communication. This change in behavior makes a communication check with your host highly recommended before mass production and release.

For Thyone-I the flow control of the UART is enabled when running a firmware update via the UART interface.

For higher UART baudrates flow control may be mandatory and active per default, i.e. in case of Thyone-I with baudrates above 115200 Baud.

Both, the Thyone-I as well as the **Tarvos-3-family**, provide a transparent mode and command mode:

Transparent mode: All bytes sent to the radio module are transmitted via radio. All bytes received via radio are output by the UART without any protocol (header and footer). See chapter 5.2.2.1.

Command mode: Hexadecimal commands of pre-defined structure are used to control the radio module, like triggering a transmission or going into sleep mode. See chapter 5.2.2.2.

On both modules, the operation mode can be chosen in the same way:

- Applying a low signal to the *MODE_1* pin during the reset till the module is booted up, starts the command mode.
- Applying a high signal to the *MODE_1* pin during the reset till the module is booted up, starts the transparent mode.

5.2.2.1 Transparent mode

The transparent modes on both modules have the same function. Only the trigger that starts the radio transmission of data may differ. There are several options such as:

- Transmit radio data after timeout
- Transmit radio data after ETX character has been received via UART

5.2.2.2 Command mode

As described above, in command mode hexadecimal commands are used to control the radio module. Both, the **Tarvos-3-family** and the Thyone-I, use a similar command structure, whereas the Thyone-I uses a 2-byte length field and the **Tarvos-3-family** uses a 1-byte length field:

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	1 Byte	2 Bytes	Length Bytes	1 Byte

Table 8: Command structure of the Thyone-I

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	CS
0x02	1 Byte	1 Byte	Length Bytes	1 Byte

Table 9: Command structure of the **Tarvos-3-family**

Furthermore, the commands themselves differ. See the `CMD_DATA_IND` command for example, that outputs the radio data on the UART:

Start signal	Command	Length	Src Addr	RSSI	Payload	CS
0x02	0x84	2 Bytes	4 Bytes	1 Byte	(Length - 5) Bytes	1 Byte

Table 10: `CMD_DATA_IND` command of the Thyone-I

Start signal	Command	Length	Payload	RSSI	CS
0x02	0x81	1 Byte	(Length - 1) Bytes	1 Byte	1 Byte

Table 11: `CMD_DATA_IND` command of the **Tarvos-3-family**

Besides the length of the Length field as already described, the Command byte itself (`0x81` vs. `0x84`) as well as the location of the remaining fields changed.
As consequence of this all commands must be updated to the new commands.

Please note that the Wireless Connectivity SDK [1, 2] implements all these commands. Thus, only the driver of the **Tarvos-3-family** must be replaced by the Thyone-I driver to update the application to the new commands.

5.2.3 Radio interface

5.2.3.1 Network and mesh

Both, the **Tarvos-3-family** and Thyone-I, provide several network topologies. Data can be transmitted from point to point (unicast), point to a sub net (multicast) or point to the whole network (broadcast). Furthermore, both radio modules provide the repeater function, that allows to setup a flooding mesh network, where all messages are distributed throughout the whole network.
In the **Tarvos-3-family** a so called "address mode" is configured to define which network structure is used. The Thyone-I always runs a star network, but provides several commands for the radio transmission of broadcast, multicast and unicast messages.

5.2.3.2 Radio settings

The radios of the **Tarvos-3-family** and Thyone-I are different, but have the same options. Both contain

- The so called "radio profiles" that allow to define the radio data rate and the resulting transmission range.
- The radio channels that define the frequencies that are used to transmit data via radio.
- The TX power that define the transmission range and current consumption when transmitting.

Thus, the behavior of both radios is the same, except of the used channel and data rate, and the resulting range and current consumption.

5.2.4 Timing

Due to the higher data rate of the Thyone-I radio profiles, the time to transmit radio data is shortened w.r.t. the **Tarvos-3-family**. Thus, the accelerated timing behavior must be considered in the application.

5.2.5 Power saving modes

Both radio modules provide at least one sleep mode. It can be enabled by sending the respective command to the radio module. On both modules, the *WAKE-UP* pin is used to leave the sleep mode again and enable the normal operation.

5.2.6 Boot mode

Both radio modules provide a so called "boot mode", that must be entered to enable the firmware update via the UART interface. The boot mode is started by pulling the *BOOT* pin of the radio module to the respective pin level during the reset. To do so, the level of the *BOOT* pin must be

- LOW on the Thyone-I.
- HIGH on the **Tarvos-3-family**.

In case, the *BOOT* pin is hardwired to ground on the **Tarvos-3-family**, a replacement by the Thyone-I is not possible, as the Thyone-I would always start in boot mode.

If the Boot pin is hardwired on the Host PCB, adapter board design shall be modified by integrating an inverter IC on the BOOT pin of the Thyone-I module.

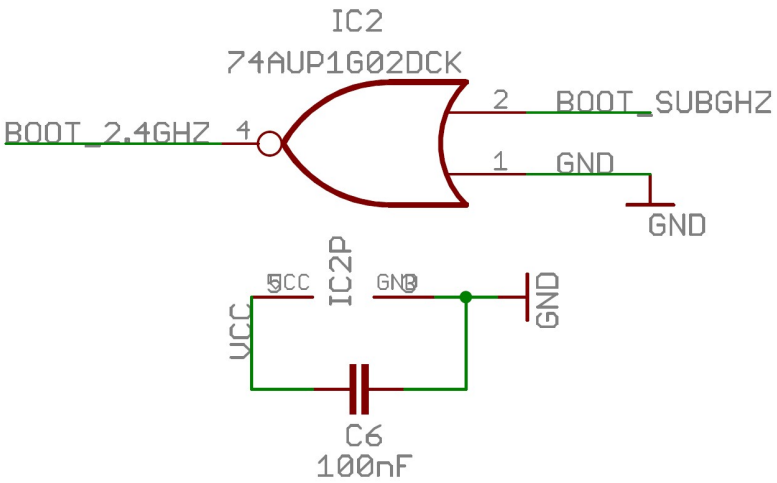


Figure 8: Boot pin modification

6 Adapter board

6.1 Schematic

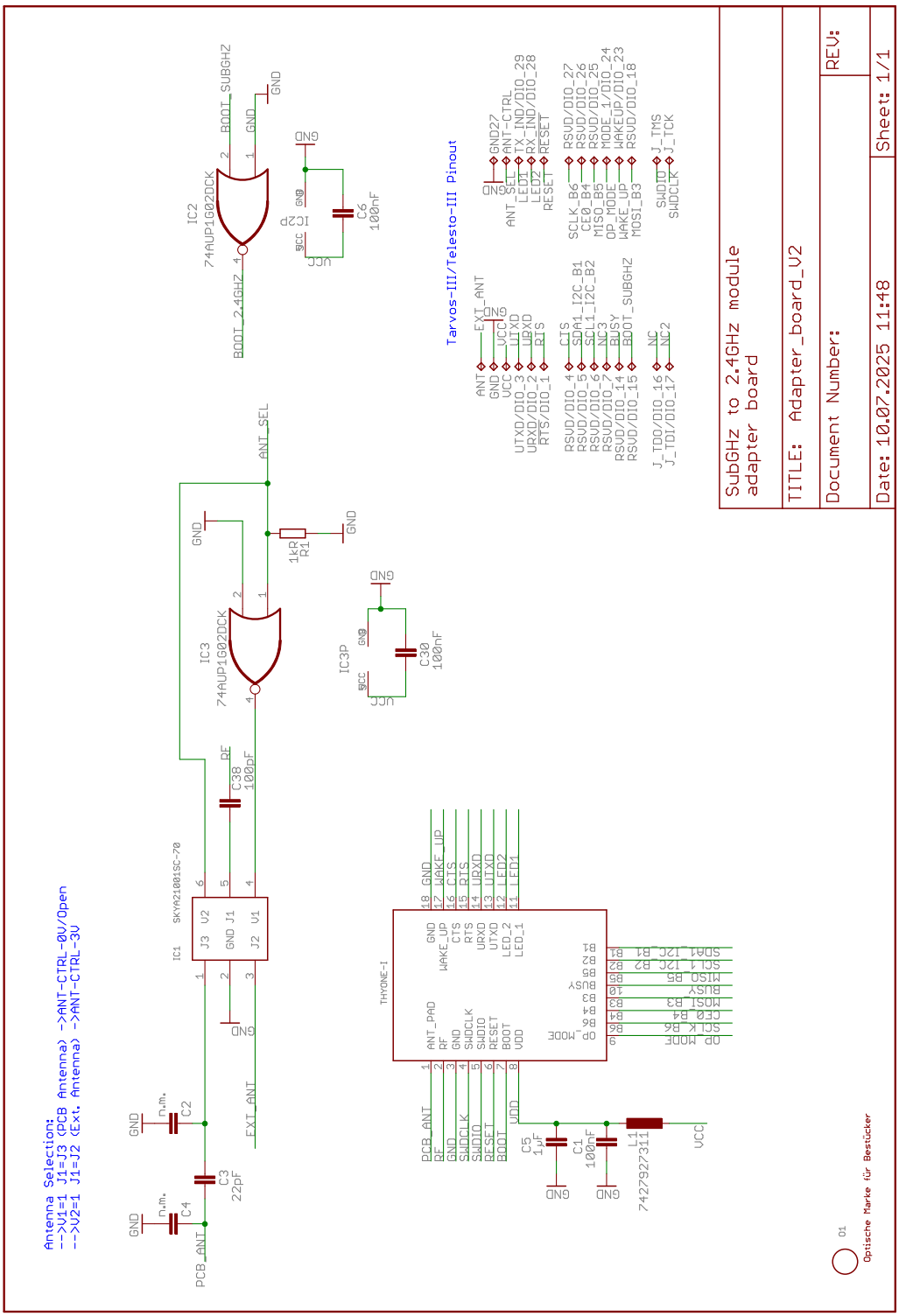


Figure 9: Adapter board schematic

6.2 Board

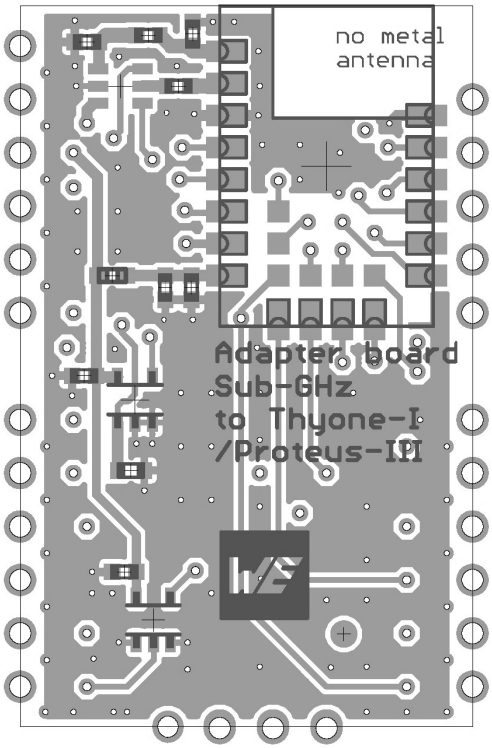


Figure 10: Adapter board layout

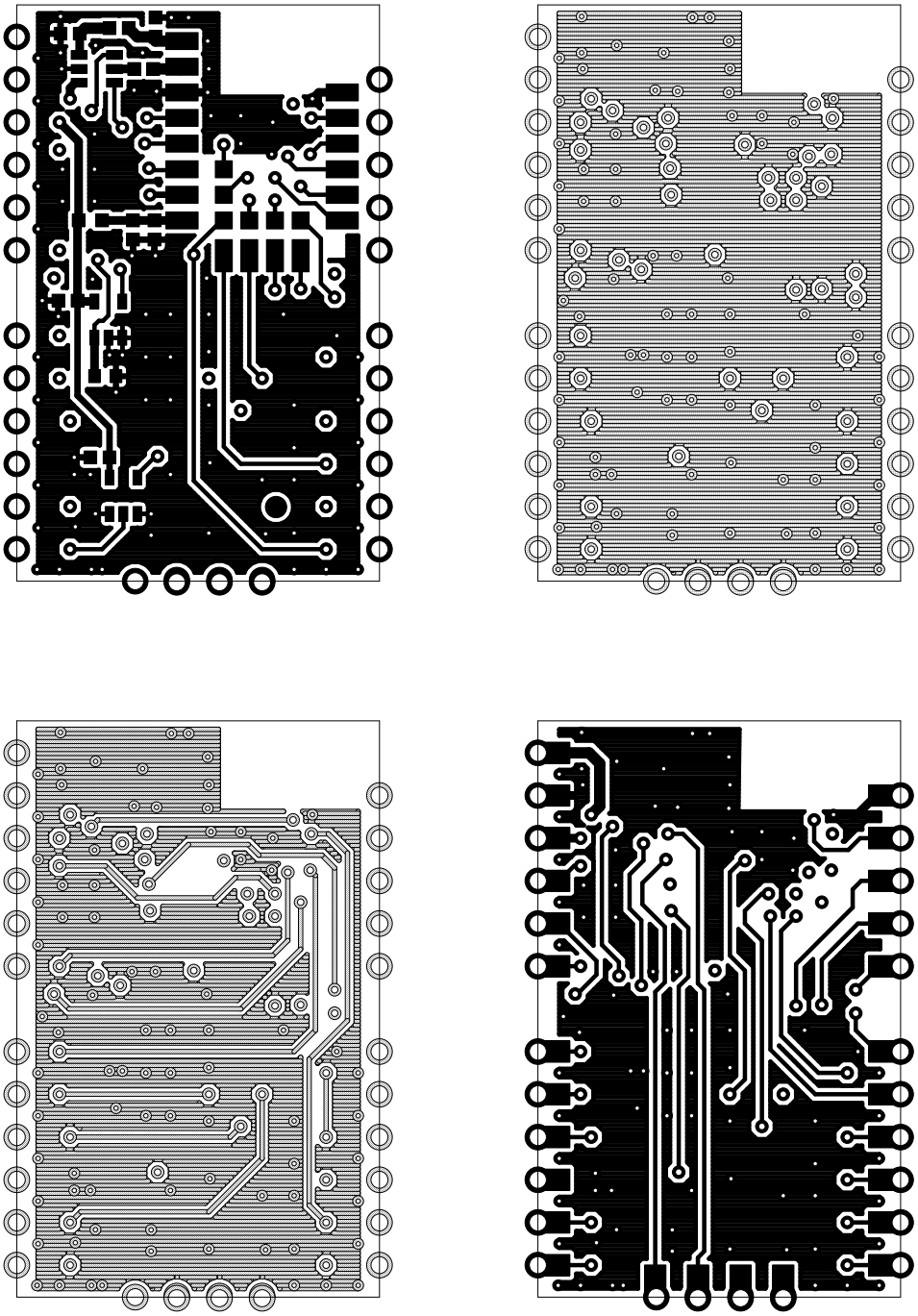


Figure 11: Top, bottom & internal layers

6.3 Assembly

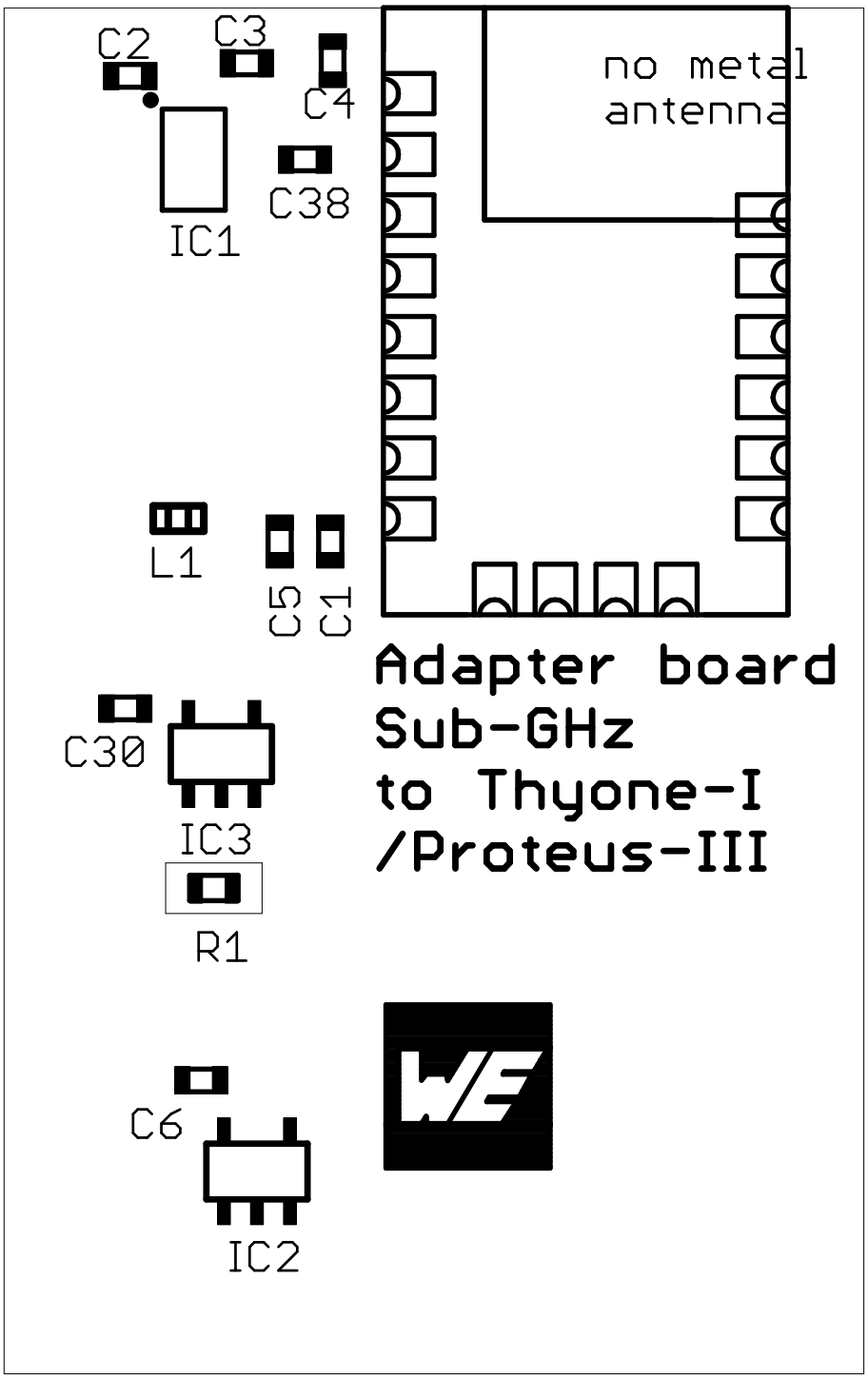


Figure 12: Assembly

6.4 Bill of materials

Part	Value	Package	MANUFACTURER	NR
C1	100nF	0402	Würth Elektronik	885012205037
C2	n.m.	0402		
C3	22pF	0402	Würth Elektronik	885012005027
C4	n.m.	0402		
C5	1µF	0402	Samsung	CL05A105KP5NNNC
C6	100nF	0402	Würth Elektronik	885012205037
C30	100nF	0402	Würth Elektronik	885012205037

Figure 13: Bill of materials

7 References

[1] Würth Elektronik. Wireless Connectivity SDK for Raspberry Pi - Radio module drivers in C-code. https://github.com/WurthElektronik/WirelessConnectivity-SDK.

[2] Würth Elektronik. Wireless Connectivity SDK for STM32 - Radio module drivers in C-code. https://github.com/WurthElektronik/WirelessConnectivity-SDK_STM32.

8 Important notes

The Application Note and its containing information ("Information") is based on Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG and its subsidiaries and affiliates ("WE eiSos") knowledge and experience of typical requirements concerning these areas. It serves as general guidance and shall not be construed as a commitment for the suitability for customer applications by WE eiSos. While WE eiSos has used reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the Information, WE eiSos does not guarantee that the Information is error-free, nor makes any other representation, warranty or guarantee that the Information is completely accurate or up-to-date. The Information is subject to change without notice. To the extent permitted by law, the Information shall not be reproduced or copied without WE eiSos' prior written permission. In any case, the Information, in full or in parts, may not be altered, falsified or distorted nor be used for any unauthorized purpose.

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If customer determines that the components are valid and suitable for a particular design and wants to order the corresponding components, customer acknowledges to minimize the risk of loss and harm to individuals and bears the risk for failure leading to personal injury or death due to customers usage of the components. The components have been designed and developed for usage in general electronic equipment only. The components are not authorized for use in equipment where a higher safety standard and reliability standard is especially required or where a failure of the components is reasonably expected to cause severe personal injury or death, unless WE eiSos and customer have executed an agreement specifically governing such use. Moreover WE eiSos components are neither designed nor intended for use in areas such as military, aerospace, aviation, nuclear control, submarine, transportation, transportation signal, disaster prevention, medical, public information network etc. WE eiSos must be informed about the intent of such usage before the design-in stage. In addition, sufficient reliability evaluation checks for safety must be performed on every component which is used in electrical circuits that require high safety and reliability functions or performance. COSTUMER SHALL INDEMNIFY WE EISOS AGAINST ANY DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THE COMPONENTS IN SUCH SAFETY-CRITICAL APPLICATIONS.

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