

NINA-W15 series

Stand-alone multiradio modules with Wi-Fi and Bluetooth

Data sheet



Abstract

This technical data sheet describes the NINA-W15 series stand-alone multiradio modules. NINA-W15 modules come with pre-flashed application software, Wi-Fi (802.11b/g/n) and Bluetooth dual-mode (Bluetooth BR/EDR and Bluetooth Low Energy). NINA-W15 has several important embedded security features, including secure boot which ensures that only authenticated software can run on the module. The modules are ideal for critical IoT applications where security is important.

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This document applies to the following products:

| Product name | Type number | u-connectXpress software version | Hardware version | PCN reference | Product status |
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Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Document information | 2 |
| Contents | 3 |
| 1 Functional description | 6 |
| 1.1 Overview | 6 |
| 1.2 Applications | 6 |
| 1.3 Block diagram | 7 |
| 1.4 Product variants | 7 |
| 1.4.1 NINA-W151 | 7 |
| 1.4.2 NINA-W152 | 7 |
| 1.4.3 NINA-W156 | 7 |
| 1.5 Radio performance | 8 |
| 1.6 Software options | 8 |
| 1.6.1 AT command support | 8 |
| 1.6.2 Software upgrade | 8 |
| 1.7 IEEE 802.11d and additional regulatory domains | 9 |
| 1.7.1 NINA-W15 IEEE 802.11d implementation description | 9 |
| 1.8 MAC addresses | 10 |
| 2 Interfaces | 11 |
| 2.1 Power supply | 11 |
| 2.1.1 Module supply input (VCC) | 11 |
| 2.1.2 Digital I/O interfaces reference voltage (VCC_IO) | 11 |
| 2.2 Low Power Clock | 11 |
| 2.3 System functions | 11 |
| 2.3.1 Module power on | 11 |
| 2.3.2 Module power off | 12 |
| 2.3.3 Module reset | 12 |
| 2.3.4 ACTIVE mode | 12 |
| 2.3.5 STANDBY mode | 12 |
| 2.3.6 SLEEP mode | 12 |
| 2.3.7 STOP mode | 13 |
| 2.4 Boot strapping pins | 13 |
| 2.5 RF antenna interface | 14 |
| 2.5.1 Internal antenna | 14 |
| 2.5.2 External RF antenna interface | 14 |
| 2.6 IO signals | 15 |
| 2.6.1 Drive capability | 15 |
| 2.6.2 System status IO signals | 15 |
| 2.6.3 System control IO signals | 15 |
| 2.6.4 UART IO signals | 15 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 2.7 | Data and command interfaces..... | 16 |
| 2.7.1 | UART | 17 |
| 2.7.2 | RMII | 17 |
| 2.7.3 | SPI | 18 |
| 3 | Pin definition..... | 19 |
| 3.1 | Pin assignment | 19 |
| 4 | Electrical specifications | 22 |
| 4.1 | Absolute maximum ratings..... | 22 |
| 4.1.1 | Maximum ESD ratings..... | 22 |
| 4.2 | Operating conditions..... | 22 |
| 4.2.1 | Operating temperature range..... | 23 |
| 4.2.2 | Supply/Power pins | 23 |
| 4.2.3 | RESET_N pin | 23 |
| 4.2.4 | Digital pins..... | 24 |
| 4.2.5 | Current consumption | 24 |
| 4.2.6 | Wi-Fi radio characteristics..... | 25 |
| 4.2.7 | Bluetooth radio characteristics..... | 26 |
| 4.2.8 | Bluetooth low energy characteristics..... | 26 |
| 4.2.9 | Antenna radiation patterns..... | 26 |
| 5 | Mechanical specifications..... | 30 |
| 5.1 | NINA-W151 mechanical specification | 30 |
| 5.2 | NINA-W152 mechanical specification | 31 |
| 5.3 | NINA-W156 mechanical specification | 32 |
| 6 | Qualification and approvals | 33 |
| 6.1 | Country approvals | 33 |
| 6.2 | European Union regulatory compliance..... | 33 |
| 6.2.1 | Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU | 33 |
| 6.2.2 | Compliance with the RoHS directive | 33 |
| 6.3 | Great Britain regulatory compliance..... | 33 |
| 6.3.1 | UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA) | 33 |
| 6.4 | FCC/IC compliance | 33 |
| 6.4.1 | FCC compliance..... | 34 |
| 6.4.2 | FCC statement..... | 34 |
| 6.4.3 | RF exposure statement | 34 |
| 6.4.4 | End-product user manual instructions..... | 35 |
| 6.4.5 | End-product labeling requirements | 35 |
| 6.4.6 | End product compliance | 37 |
| 6.5 | Japan radio equipment compliance | 37 |
| 6.5.1 | Compliance statement | 37 |
| 6.5.2 | End product labelling requirement..... | 37 |
| 6.5.3 | End product user manual requirement | 37 |
| 6.6 | NCC Taiwan compliance..... | 38 |

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 6.6.1 | Taiwan NCC warning statement..... | 38 |
| 6.6.2 | NINA-W151 labeling requirements for end product | 38 |
| 6.6.3 | NINA-W152 labeling requirements for end product | 38 |
| 6.6.4 | NINA-W156 labeling requirements for end product | 38 |
| 6.7 | KCC South Korea compliance..... | 39 |
| 6.8 | Brazil compliance..... | 39 |
| 6.9 | Australia and New Zealand regulatory compliance | 40 |
| 6.10 | South Africa regulatory compliance..... | 40 |
| 6.11 | Safety compliance..... | 41 |
| 6.12 | Bluetooth qualification information..... | 41 |
| 6.13 | Wi-Fi Alliance information | 41 |
| 7 | Antennas | 43 |
| 7.1 | Antenna accessories | 44 |
| 7.2 | Approved antennas..... | 44 |
| 7.2.1 | Single band antennas..... | 44 |
| 7.2.2 | Dual-band antennas | 47 |
| 8 | Product handling..... | 49 |
| 8.1 | Packaging | 49 |
| 8.1.1 | Reels | 49 |
| 8.1.2 | Tapes..... | 49 |
| 8.2 | Moisture sensitivity levels | 51 |
| 8.3 | Reflow soldering..... | 51 |
| 8.4 | ESD precautions | 51 |
| 9 | Labeling and ordering information | 52 |
| 9.1 | Product labeling | 52 |
| 9.2 | Product identifiers | 53 |
| 9.3 | Identification codes | 53 |
| 9.4 | Ordering information..... | 53 |
| | Appendix | 54 |
| | A Glossary..... | 54 |
| | Related documents | 56 |
| | Revision history | 57 |
| | Contact..... | 58 |

1 Functional description

1.1 Overview

NINA-W15 series stand-alone multiradio modules integrate Wi-Fi, Bluetooth BR/EDR and Bluetooth low energy in a compact form factor. The modules support simultaneous operation on Wi-Fi and Bluetooth dual-mode and can therefore serve as a gateway between Bluetooth and Wi-Fi or Ethernet.

NINA-W15 modules come with pre-flashed application software, supporting Wi-Fi 802.11b/g/n and dual-mode Bluetooth (Bluetooth BR/EDR v4.2+EDR and Bluetooth Low Energy v4.2) in the 2.4 GHz ISM band. The host system can set up and control the module through the AT command interface.

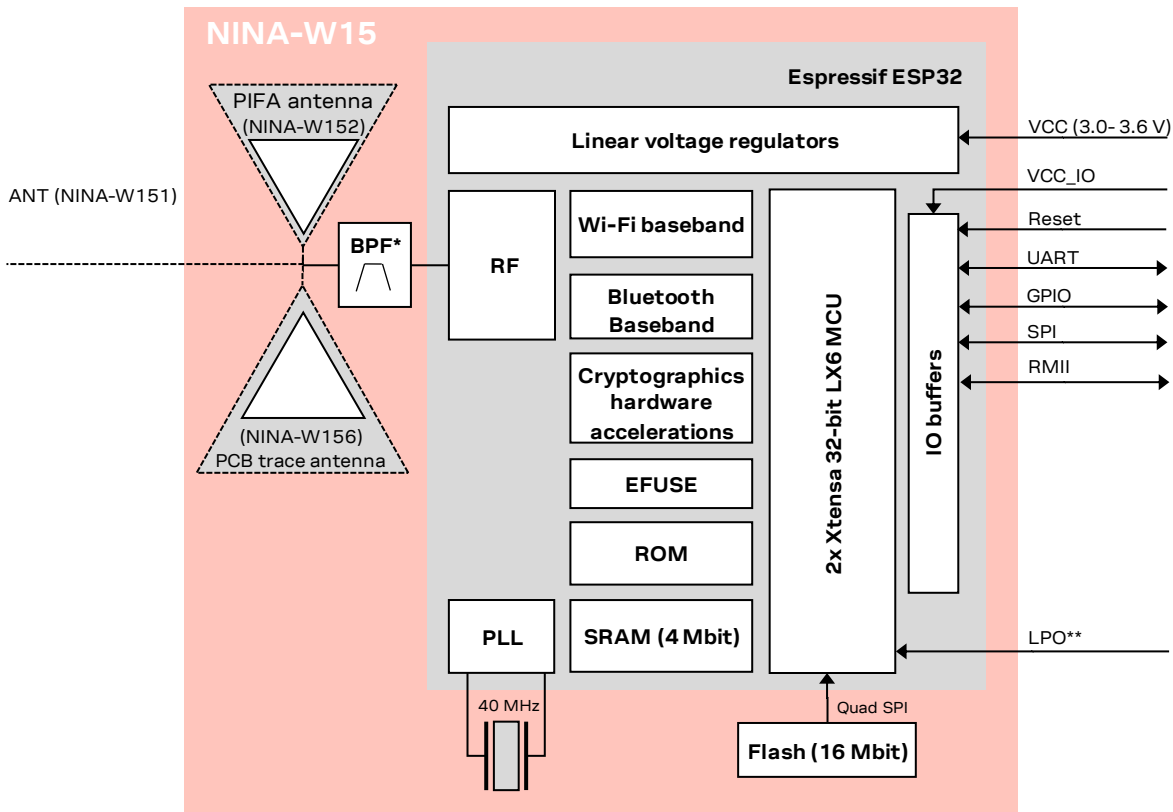
Intended applications include telematics, industrial automation, connected buildings, wireless sensors, point-of-sales, and medical devices.

NINA-W15 is assessed to comply with RED and is certified in the following countries: Great Britain (UKCA), US (FCC), Canada (IC / ISED RSS), Japan (MIC), Taiwan (NCC), South Korea (KCC), Australia / New Zealand (ACMA), Brazil (Anatel), and South Africa (ICASA). The modules are qualified for professional grade operation, supporting an extended temperature range of $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1.2 Applications

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth networks
- Telematics
- Point-of-sales
- Medical and industrial networking
- Access to laptops, mobile phones, and similar consumer devices
- Home/building automation
- Ethernet/Wireless Gateway

1.3 Block diagram



* Only on NINA-W151 and NINA-W152

** Only on NINA-W156

Figure 1: Block diagram of NINA-W15 series

External LPO is a planned feature for NINA-W156 and is not supported in the current software.

1.4 Product variants

NINA-W15 series modules come with pre-flashed application software, supporting Wi-Fi 802.11b/g/n, Bluetooth BR/EDR and Bluetooth Low Energy v4.2 in the 2.4 GHz ISM band. The host system can set up and control the module through the AT command interface. See also the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3].

1.4.1 NINA-W151

NINA-W151 has no internal antenna. Instead, the RF signal is available at a module pin for routing to an external antenna or antenna connector. The module outline is smaller compared to the module variants with antenna, only 10.0 x 10.6 mm. The module height is 2.2 mm.

1.4.2 NINA-W152

NINA-W152 has an internal PIFA antenna mounted on the module. The RF signal is not connected to any module pin. The module outline is 10.0 x 14.0 mm and the height 3.8 mm.

1.4.3 NINA-W156

NINA-W156 has an internal PCB trace antenna, using antenna technology licensed from Abracon. The RF signal is not connected to any module pin. The module outline is 10.0 x 14.0 mm and the height 2.2 mm.

1.5 Radio performance

NINA-W15 modules support Wi-Fi and conform to IEEE 802.11b/g/n single-band 2.4 GHz operation, Bluetooth BR/EDR and Bluetooth Low Energy, as explained in [Table 1](#).

| Wi-Fi | Bluetooth BR/EDR | Bluetooth Low Energy |
|--|---|---|
| IEEE 802.11b/g/n IEEE 802.11d | Bluetooth v4.2+EDR Maximum number of Peripherals: 5 | Bluetooth 4.2 Bluetooth LE dual-mode |
| Band support Station mode: 2.4 GHz, channel 1-13* Access Point mode: 2.4 GHz, channel 1-11 | Band support 2.4 GHz, 79 channels | Band support 2.4 GHz, 40 channels |
| Typical conducted output power 15 dBm | Typical conducted output power - 1 Mbit/s: 5 dBm - 2/3 Mbit/s: 5 dBm | Typical conducted output power 5 dBm |
| Typical radiated output power 18 dBm EIRP** | Typical radiated output power - 1 Mbit/s: 8 dBm EIRP** - 2/3 Mbit/s: 8 dBm EIRP** | Typical radiated output power 8 dBm EIRP** |
| Conducted sensitivity -96 dBm | Conducted sensitivity -88 dBm | Conducted sensitivity -88 dBm |
| Data rates: IEEE 802.11b: 1 / 2 / 5.5 / 11 Mbit/s IEEE 802.11g: 6 / 9 / 12 / 18 / 24 / 36 / 48 / 54 Mbit/s IEEE 802.11n: MCS 0-7, HT20 (6.5-72 Mbit/s) | Data rates: 1 / 2 / 3 Mbit/s | Data rates: 1 Mbit/s |

* Maximum support for 802.11d depends on the region.

** RF power including maximum antenna gain (3 dBi).

Table 1: NINA-W15 series Wi-Fi and Bluetooth characteristics

1.6 Software options

NINA-W15 series modules come with the pre-flashed application software, supporting IEEE 802.11b/g/n single-band 2.4 GHz operation, Bluetooth BR/EDR and dual-mode Bluetooth. The host system can set up and control the module through the AT command interface. NINA-W15 modules provide top grade security, thanks to secure boot, which ensures the module boots up only with original u-blox software. The modules additionally provide end-to-end security on the wireless link with the latest 802.11i (WPA2/WPA3) standard and enterprise security that provides a secure connection to the infrastructure. This makes NINA-W15 ideal for critical IoT applications where security is important.

1.6.1 AT command support

You configure the NINA-W151, NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 modules with the u-blox s-center toolbox software using AT commands. See also the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [\[3\]](#).

The s-center evaluation software supporting the AT commands is available free of charge and can be downloaded from the u-blox website.

1.6.2 Software upgrade

Information on how to upgrade the software for the NINA-W15 series is provided in the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [\[1\]](#).

1.7 IEEE 802.11d and additional regulatory domains

NINA-W15 series modules support the IEEE 802.11d wireless network standard, which extends the original IEEE 802.11 specification to include support for “additional regulatory domains”.

NINA-W15-based devices configure automatically to operate in accordance regulatory domains.

By passively scanning (listening) for beacons available wireless networks, NINA-W15 modules identify the channels supported by each network and determine the best access point with which to connect. The modules configure automatically to operate in accordance with the policies and regulations of the regional domain in which they operate.

Passive scans are performed once on startup and then once every hour. After the first passive scan the channel list is filtered to according to 802.11d.

1.7.1 NINA-W15 IEEE 802.11d implementation description

When used as Wi-Fi stations, NINA-W1 modules passively scan access point (AP) beacons at start-up. A new scan is performed every hour to update the regulatory domain. The algorithm is restarted when the module is turned on or reset. It is not possible to override the algorithm described by reconfiguring the device.

The beacons include information elements that describe the country name, data rates, channel quantity, signal strength, and maximum transmission level of the wireless network that they represent. Based on the information received from the beacons, the modules compare APs and choose which one to use. NINA-W1 modules configure automatically to operate on all bands supported in the regulatory domain of the chosen AP, as shown in [Table 2](#).

NINA-W15 supports the following three domains:

- **FCC:** This is the regulatory body for products used in the US. If the scan results include country information pertaining solely to the FCC the regulatory domain is set to FCC.
- **ETSI and UKCA:** This is the regulatory domain for the products sold primarily in Europe and Great Britain. If at least three scan results contain country information pertaining to non-FCC countries, and no other contrary information is received, the regulatory domain is set to ETSI and UKCA.
- **WORLD:** In this domain, NINA-W1 modules operate on all channels supported both by FCC, ETSI, UKCA, and most other countries in the world. This is the initial regulatory domain. If subsequent scans contain country information for both FCC and non-FCC countries, the regulatory domain is always set to WORLD. In [Figure 2](#) this state is shown as WORLD-FINAL. This state is not exited until the device is reset.

The state transition diagram shown in [Figure 2](#) describes the algorithm for selecting the current regulatory domain.

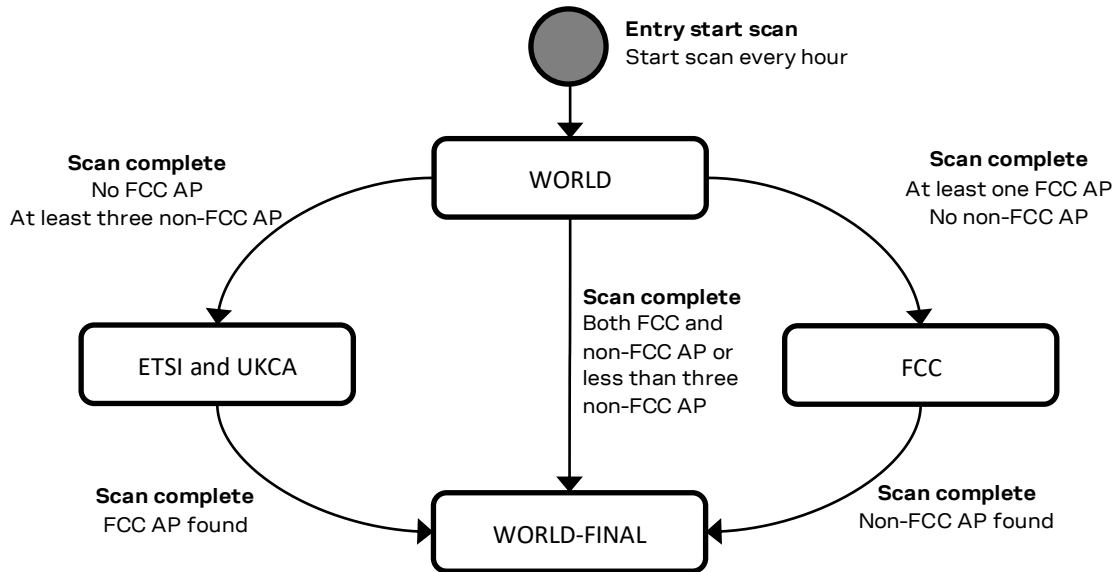


Figure 2: NINA-W15 series IEEE 802.11d state transition diagram

[Table 2](#) shows the channels that are supported in the different regulatory domains.

| Regulatory domain | Band | Tx channels |
|-------------------|---------|---|
| WORLD | 2.4 GHz | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 |
| ETSI and UKCA | 2.4 GHz | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| FCC | 2.4 GHz | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 |

Table 2 Channel list for supported regulatory domains

Channels 12 and 13 are not allowed in Taiwan. A device placed on the Taiwanese market must make these channels unavailable to an end-user. This is done by forcing the module to operate in WORLD mode using the `AT+UWCFG=11,1` command.

The maximum output power is reduced on some channels depending on regulatory requirements. For example, frequency band edge requirements can limit the output power on channels close to band edges.

1.8 MAC addresses

The NINA-W15 module series has four unique consecutive MAC addresses reserved for each module and the addresses are stored in the configuration memory during production. The first Wi-Fi MAC address is available in the Data Matrix on the label. See also [Product labeling](#).


| MAC address | Assignment | Last bits of MAC address | Example |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Module 1, address 1 | Wi-Fi | 00 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:90 |
| Module 1, address 2 | RMII/Ethernet | 01 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:91 |
| Module 1, address 3 | Bluetooth | 10 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:92 |
| Module 1, address 4 | Reserved | 11 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:93 |
| Module 2, address 1 | Wi-Fi | 00 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:94 |
| Module 2, address 2 | RMII/Ethernet | 01 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:95 |
| Module 2, address 3 | Bluetooth | 10 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:96 |
| Module 2, address 4 | Reserved | 11 | D4:CA:6E:90:04:97 |

Table 3: Example MAC addresses assignment for two modules

2 Interfaces

2.1 Power supply

The power for NINA-W15 series modules is supplied through **VCC** and **VCC_IO** pins by DC voltage.

 The system power supply circuit must be able to support peak power as during operation, the current drawn from **VCC** and **VCC_IO** can vary significantly based on the power consumption profile of the Wi-Fi technology.


2.1.1 Module supply input (VCC)

NINA-W15 series modules use an integrated Linear Voltage converter to transform the supply voltage presented at the **VCC** pin into a stable system voltage.

2.1.2 Digital I/O interfaces reference voltage (VCC_IO)

All modules in the NINA-W15 series provide an additional voltage supply input for setting the I/O voltage level. The separate **VCC_IO** pin enables integration of the module in many applications with different voltage levels (for example, 1.8 V or 3.3 V) without any level converters. NINA-W15 modules support only 3.3 V as IO voltage level currently.

2.2 Low Power Clock

 External LPO is a planned feature not supported in the current software.

NINA-W15 does not have an internal low power oscillator (LPO), which is required for lowest power modes. An external 32.768 kHz LPO signal can be supplied externally via the **LPO_CLK** pin of the NINA-W156 module if low power modes are required. NINA-W152 and NINA-W151 do not support an external LPO clock.

2.3 System functions

NINA-W15 series modules are power efficient devices capable of operating in different power saving modes and configurations. Different sections of the modules can be powered off when they are not needed, and complex wake up events can be generated from different external and internal inputs.

Sections [2.3.1](#) to [2.3.7](#) describe the system power modes, power-on/off, reset behavior, and boot strapping options.

The following system power modes are available:

- Automatic:
 - ACTIVE mode
 - STANDBY mode
- Manual:
 - SLEEP mode
 - STOP mode

2.3.1 Module power on

You can switch on or reboot the NINA-W15 series modules in one of the following ways:

- Rising edge on the VCC pin to a valid supply voltage
- Issuing a reset of the module. See also [Module reset](#).

If the u-connectXpress software has been configured to start in AT mode, `+STARTUP` is sent over the UART interface when the software has booted and is ready to accept commands.

2.3.2 Module power off

There is no dedicated pin to power down the NINA-W15 series modules. Instead, the “STOP” power mode can be used to keep the module in the deepest power save mode. STOP mode is more power efficient than holding the module in reset.

2.3.3 Module reset

NINA-W15 series modules can be reset (rebooted) in any of the following ways:

- **RESET_N** low. Normally set high by an internal pull-up, a logical low state on this signal low causes a “hardware reset” of the module. **RESET_N** should be driven by an open drain, open collector, or contact switch.
- NINA-W15 modules can be reset using the `AT+CPWROFF` command.

Holding the module in reset does not result in the lowest power consumption. For optimal power reduction, set the module in [STOP mode](#).

2.3.4 ACTIVE mode

In this mode the module is actively transmitting or receiving data over one or more of its interfaces; 2.4 GHz radio, UART, and so on. The module CPU is operating at its highest clock speed. The module seamlessly switches between ACTIVE mode and STANDBY automatically without user involvement.



2.3.5 STANDBY mode

In this mode the module “idles” and performs only background activities. As radio and physical connections are maintained, no packets are lost in this mode. When necessary, the module automatically enters ACTIVE mode without delay.

The user can further decrease current consumption in STANDBY mode by:

- Enabling Automatic Frequency Adaption (AFA)
- Increasing the Bluetooth low energy connection interval
- Increase the DTIM listen interval (Wi-Fi Station mode only)
- Storing and sending data in concentrated bursts

Automatic Frequency Adaption (AFA) allows the internal clocks to be automatically reduced whenever possible. AFA is configured using the `AT+UPWRMNG` command.

-  Enabling AFA limits the maximum baud rate of the UART interface to 1 Mbaud.
-  For more information about the AT commands for configuring u-connectXpress software, see also the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [\[3\]](#) and u-connectXpress software user guide [\[6\]](#).

2.3.6 SLEEP mode

For radio modes that support SLEEP mode, the module operates with even lower power consumption than that required in STANDBY mode.

As the module functionality is limited in this mode, it must be activated manually by the host.

In SLEEP mode, radio and peer connections are maintained, but incoming data or URCs are not sent over the UART until SLEEP mode is deactivated, hence incoming data or URCs may be lost.

Enable SLEEP mode control using command `AT&D3` and toggle the UART **DSR** pin to enter/leave SLEEP mode.

SLEEP mode is supported in the following radio modes:

- Wi-Fi Station
- Radio turned off

To further decrease power consumption in SLEEP mode, the following software settings can be used:

- Enabling Automatic Frequency Adaption (AFA)
- Increasing the Bluetooth Low Energy connection interval
- Increase the DTIM listen interval (Wi-Fi Station mode only)

Enabling AFA can put limits on certain module functions, maximum UART baud rate, and so on. Check the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3] to determine which clock speeds are appropriate for your application.

See the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3] and u-connectXpress software user guide [6] for more information on how to use AT commands for configuring the u-connectXpress software.

2.3.7 STOP mode

STOP mode is the deepest power saving mode of NINA-W15 modules. To ensure minimum power consumption during STOP mode, all functionality is stopped and all existing connections are dropped. The system RAM is not retained. The module always reboots during the wake up from STOP mode.

The user must manually enter the STOP mode with one of the following methods:

- Enable STOP mode control using command `AT&D4` and toggle the UART **DSR** pin to enter/leave STOP mode.
- Use command `AT+USTOP` to configure which GPIO pin is used to enter/leave STOP mode. The GPIOs capable of controlling STOP mode are shown in Table 6.
- Use command `AT+USTOP` to configure a timer to automatically wake up after a delay set by the user.

If the u-connectXpress software is configured to start in AT mode, the `+STARTUP` command is sent over the UART interface when the module is ready to accept commands.

For more information on how to use AT commands to configure the u-connectXpress software, see the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3] and u-connectXpress software user guide [6].

2.4 Boot strapping pins

Table 4 shows boot configuration pins on the module that must be set correctly during boot.

Boot strap pins are configured to their default state internally on the module and generally must NOT be set externally. Exceptionally, pin 32 can be connected to GND to turn off printouts during start-up. After the system has booted, pin 32 is reconfigured to the SPI chip-select signal **SPI_CS**.

Pin 27 is a boot strap pin but is also the RMI clock line. For more information about how to use the RMI interface, see the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1].

Pin 36 controls the voltage level of the internal flash during startup. After the system has booted this pin is reconfigured as the SPI slave data output signal **SPI_MISO**. This signal must NOT be pulled down by an external MCU or circuitry. After the module has booted, the **RMI_CLK**, **UART_RXD**, **SPI_DRDY** and **SPI_SCLK** are used to determine which command interfaces to activate. See also [Data and command interfaces](#).

| Pin | State during boot | Default | Behavior | Description |
|-----|-------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 27 | 0 | | ESP boot mode (factory boot) | ESP Factory boot Mode/RMI clock line. |
| | 1 | Pull-up* | Normal boot from internal flash | |
| 32 | 0 | | Silent | Printout on U0TXD during boot |

| Pin | State during boot | Default | Behavior | Description |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | | Pull-up* | U0TXD toggling | |
| 36 | 0 | | VDD_SDIO=3.3 V (not allowed) | Internal flash voltage |
| | 1 | 10 kΩ pull-up | VDD_SDIO=1.8 V (VDD_SDIO should always be at 1.8 V) | |

*About 45 kΩ

Table 4: NINA-W15 series boot strapping pins

2.5 RF antenna interface

The RF antenna interface of the NINA-W15 series supports Wi-Fi, Bluetooth BR/EDR and Bluetooth Low Energy on the same antenna. The different communication protocols are time divided on the antenna to switch between the Bluetooth and Wi-Fi data. Although communication using these different protocols are generally transparent in the application, these protocols are never active in the module antenna at exactly the same time.

NINA-W15 series modules support either an internal antenna (NINA-W152 and NINA-W156) or an external antenna connected through a dedicated antenna pin (NINA-W151).

2.5.1 Internal antenna

Both NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 have internal antennas specifically designed and optimized for the NINA module. The NINA-W152 module has a 2.4 GHz PIFA antenna and the NINA-W156 module has a 2.4 GHz PCB trace antenna.

It is recommended to place the NINA-W152 modules in such a way that the internal antenna is in the corner of the host PCB (the corner closest to Pin 16 should be in the corner). The antenna side (with the short side closest to the antenna) positioned along one side of the host PCB ground plane is the second-best option.

For the NINA-W156 module, place it in such a way that the PCB trace antenna is placed on the side edge of the host PCB and in the middle of the side.

For both NINA-W152 and NINA-W156, keep a minimum clearance of 5 mm between the antenna and the casing. Keep a minimum of 10 mm free space from the metal around the antenna including the area below. If a metal enclosure is required, use NINA-W151 and an external antenna. It is beneficial to have a large solid ground plane on the host PCB and have a good grounding on the module. Minimum ground plane size is 24x30 mm but recommended is more than 50x50 mm.

See the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1] for more information about antenna related design.

 The **ANT** signal solder pin is unavailable on NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 modules.

2.5.2 External RF antenna interface

NINA-W151 modules have an antenna signal (**ANT**) pin for use with an external antenna.

An external SMD antenna (or PCB integrated antenna) can be used on the host board, and an antenna connector for using an external antenna through a coaxial cable could also be implemented. A cable antenna might be necessary if the module is mounted in a shielded enclosure such as a metal box or cabinet.

The signal has a characteristic impedance of 50 Ω and supports both Tx and Rx.

An external antenna connector (U.FL. connector) reference design (see NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1]) is available and must be followed to comply with the NINA-W1 FCC/IC modular approvals. See also [Approved antennas](#).

A reference design for use with an external antenna connector (U.FL. connector) is described in NINA W1 system integration manual [1]. The design must be followed to comply with the NINA-W1 FCC/IC modular approvals.

2.6 IO signals

NINA-W15 series modules have a versatile pin-out. Overall, there are up to 16 GPIO pins for NINA-W151/W152 and 18 for NINA-W156.

2.6.1 Drive capability

All GPIO pins are normally configured for medium current consumption. Using this standard drive capability, a pin configured as output can source and an input sink a certain amount of current. See also [Digital pins](#).

2.6.2 System status IO signals

The **RED**, **GREEN** and **BLUE** pins are used to signal the status. They are active low and are intended to be routed to an RGB LED. See the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3] for more information about connectivity software signals IOs.

| Mode | Status | RGB LED color | GREEN | BLUE | RED |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------|------|
| Data mode | IDLE | Green | LOW | HIGH | HIGH |
| Command mode | IDLE | Orange | LOW | HIGH | LOW |
| Data mode, Command mode | CONNECTING* | Purple | HIGH | LOW | LOW |
| Data mode, Command mode | CONNECTED* | Blue | HIGH | LOW | HIGH |

* = LED flashes on data activity

Table 5: System status indication

The **RED**, **GREEN** and **BLUE** signals are disabled when the RMII interface is enabled.

2.6.3 System control IO signals

The following input signals are used to control the system. For more information about connectivity software IO signals, see also the u-connectXpress AT commands manual [3].

- **RESET_N** is used to reset the system. See also [System control IO signals](#).
- If **SWITCH_1** is driven low during start up, the UART serial settings are restored to their default values.
- **SWITCH_2** can be used to open a connection to a peripheral device.
- If both **SWITCH_1** and **SWITCH_2** are driven low during start up, the system will enter the bootloader mode.
- If both **SWITCH_1** and **SWITCH_2** are driven low during start up and held low for 10 seconds, the system will exit the bootloader mode and restore all settings to their factory defaults.

2.6.4 UART IO signals

In addition to the normal **RXD**, **TXD**, **CTS**, and **RTS** signals, the NINA-W15 software adds the **DSR** and **DTR** pins to the UART interface. Although not used as they were originally intended, these pins control the state of the NINA-W15 module.

Depending on the prevailing configuration, the **DSR pin** can be used to:

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

- Enter/leave SLEEP mode
- Enter/leave STOP mode

If CTS/RTS flow control is disabled, those pins can be used as GPIOs.

2.7 Data and command interfaces

Although there are three data interfaces available on a NINA-W15 module (UART, RMII, and SPI), these cannot be used at the same time. AT commands are used to enable or disable the interfaces manually.

After the module has booted, the module checks for activity on each interface to determine which one should be used. Figure 3 shows the startup and interface selection procedure.

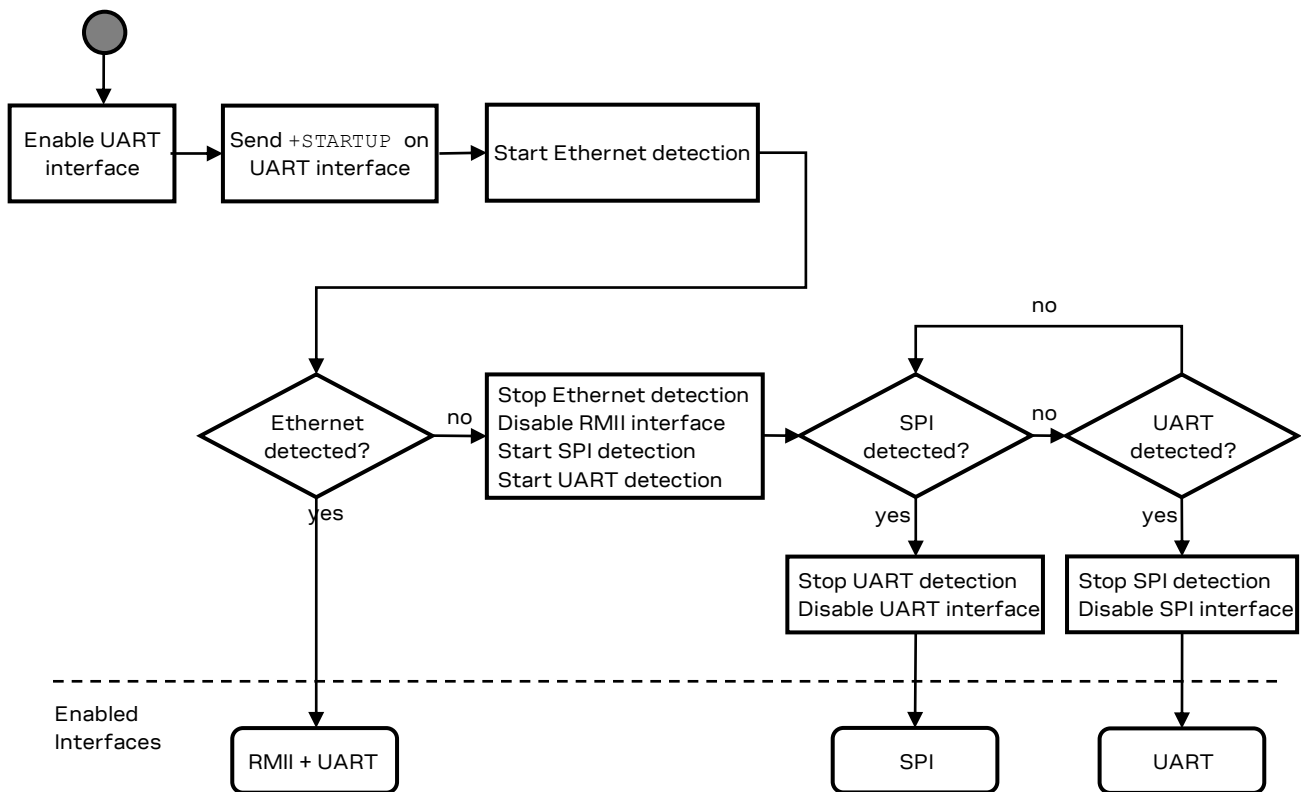


Figure 3: Interface detection flow chart

This process is active until an interface is successfully detected.

+STARTUP is always printed on the UART TXD line.

During Ethernet detection, the NINA-W15 module looks for a clock signal on **RMII_CLK**. If Ethernet is detected, only the **UART_RXD** and **UART_TXD** signals are available on the UART interface.

If SPI detection is started, the NINA-W15 module toggles the **SPI_DRDY** signal periodically. Once the SPI master has sent eight clock signals on the **SPI_SCLK** line, the SPI interface is considered active and the UART interface is subsequently disabled.

If an AT command is sent to the NINA-W15 module over the UART interface, the **SPI_DRDY** signal stops toggling, and the SPI interface is disabled.

For more information about these data and command interfaces, see also the u-connectXpress software user guide [6].

2.7.1 UART

NINA-W15 modules include a 6-wire UART for communication with an application host processor (AT commands, data communication, and software upgrades).

The following UART signals are available:

- Data lines (**RXD** as input, **TXD** as output)
- Hardware flow control lines (**CTS** as input, **RTS** as output)
- Link status (**DTR** as output, **DSR** as input). **DTR/DSR** signal behavior is adapted to the u-connectXpress software functionality and differs from the UART standard. For more information about this, see [UART IO signals](#).
- Programmable baud-rate generator allows most industry standard rates, as well as non-standard rates up to 3 Mbit/s.
- Frame format configuration:
 - 8 data bits
 - Even or no-parity bit
 - 1 stop bit
- Default frame configuration is 8N1 means eight (8) data bits, no (N) parity bit, and one (1) stop bit.

2.7.2 RMII

The RMII (Reduced Media Independent Interface) Ethernet interface is intended for connecting to an external PHY. The following signals are used:

- **RMII_TXD0, RMII_TXD1** – Transmit data output bits 0 and 1.
- **RMII_TXEN** – Output signal used to indicate when data is being transmitted.
- **RMII_RXD0, RMII_RXD1** – Receive data input bits 0 and 1.
- **RMII_CRSDV** – Carrier sense and RX data valid in signals, multiplexed on alternate clock cycles.
- **RMII_CLK** – 50 MHz clock input signal that must be supplied by an external oscillator or the Ethernet PHY chip.

An MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) interface used for controlling the external PHY is also available:

- **RMII_MDCLK** – Management interface clock output signal
- **RMII_MDIO** – Management interface data input and output signal

The flow control (**RTS** and **CTS**) of the UART interface is multiplexed with the RMII interface and cannot be used simultaneously. The **RED**, **GREEN** and **BLUE** signals are also disabled when the RMII interface is enabled because the **BLUE** signal is multiplexed with the RMII interface.

See NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1] for more information about how to use the RMII interface.

2.7.3 SPI

The serial peripheral interface of NINA-W15 only runs in “SPI slave mode”, meaning a host controller running in “SPI master mode” is intended to send commands to the NINA module.

The following signals are used:

- **SPI_SCLK** – Serial clock input signal
- **SPI_MOSI** – Serial data input signal
- **SPI_MISO** – Serial data output signal
- **SPI_CS** – Chip Select input, enable control signal
- **SPI_DRDY** – (optional) Additional “Data Ready” output signal, used to indicate to the controller when data is available. This signal can be disabled but is enabled by default.
- **SPI_NORX** – (optional) Additional flow control output signal used to indicate when the NINA module cannot receive any more data. This signal is not enabled by default.

An SPI master must comply with the following:

- 10 MHz maximum clock speed
- SPI mode 1 or 3
- The SPI master must clock at least 8 bytes minimum and 4096 bytes maximum per transaction, and transaction lengths must be on 4 byte boundary

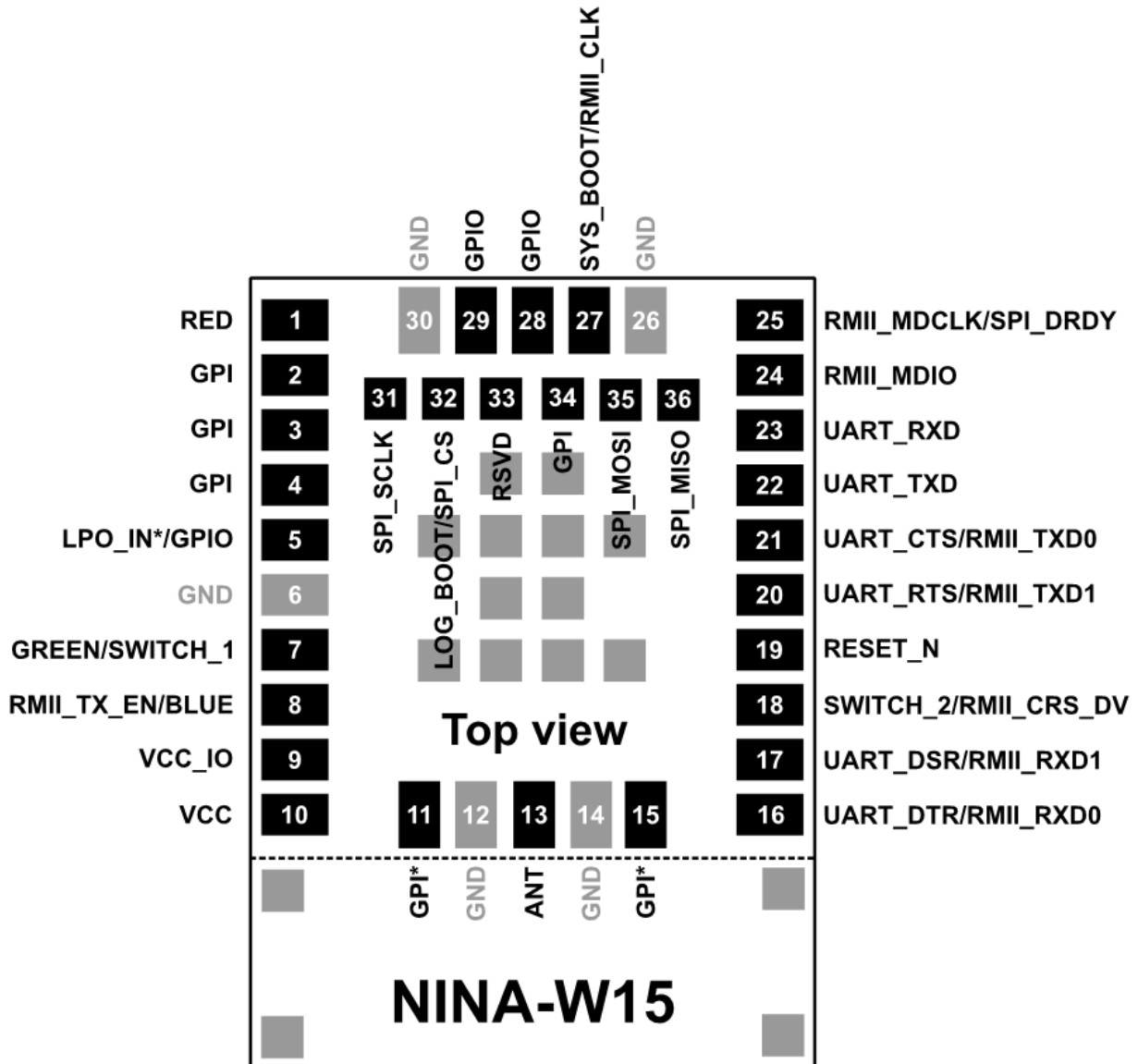


See the following application note for more information on how to use the SPI interface [\[7\]](#).

3 Pin definition

3.1 Pin assignment

Figure 4 shows the pin configuration used in the NINA-W15 series u-connectXpress modules.



*Only for NINA-W156

Figure 4: NINA-W15 pin assignment (top view)

The grey pins in the center of the modules are GND pins. The outline of NINA-W151 is limited by the dotted line. The lower part is the antenna area of NINA-W152/W156. The four grey pins in the antenna area are only present on NINA-W156.

Some of the signals are bootstrap signals, as described in Table 6. It is important that these signals are in the correct state during startup. See also IO signals.

External LPO (LPO_IN) is a planned feature not supported in the current software.

| Pin | Name | I/O | Description | Alt. function | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| 1 | RED | O | Logic Red LED Signal | | See also System status IO signals |
| 2 | GPI_2 | I | General Purpose Input | WKUP_2 | Can control STOP mode |
| 3 | GPI_3 | I | General Purpose Input | WKUP_3 | Can control STOP mode |
| 4 | GPI_4 | I | General Purpose Input | WKUP_4 | Can control STOP mode |
| 5 | LPO_IN/ GPIO_5 | I I/O | Low Power Oscillator Input General Purpose Input/Output | | LPO_IN is only supported on NINA-W156. |
| 6 | GND | | Ground | | |
| 7 | GREEN/ SWITCH_1 | I/O | GREEN: System status signal / SWITCH_1: Multiple functions | | Active low. See also System status IO signals , System control IO signals and RMII . |
| 8 | BLUE/ RMII_TXEN | O | Logic Blue LED Signal/ RMII Transmit Enable output | | See also System status IO signals and RMII . |
| 9 | VCC_IO | I | Module I/O level voltage input | | IO voltage supply |
| 10 | VCC | I | Module supply voltage input | | Module voltage supply |
| 11 | GPI_11 | I | General Purpose Input | | GPI only for NINA-W156. For NINA-W151/W152 do not connect. |
| 12 | GND | | Ground | | |
| 13 | ANT | I/O | Antenna Tx/Rx interface | | 50 Ω nominal characteristic impedance, only used with NINA-W151 modules. For NINA-W152 and NINA-W156, this pin can be left unconnected or connected to GND. |
| 14 | GND | | Ground | | |
| 15 | GPI_15 | I | General Purpose Input | | GPI only for NINA-W156. For NINA-W151/W152 do not connect. |
| 16 | UART_DTR/ RMII_RXD0 | I/O | UART Data Terminal Ready/ RMII Receive Data input 0 | | The DTR signaling is not according to UART standard. See also UART IO signals and RMII . |
| 17 | UART_DSR/ RMII_RXD1 | I | UART Data Set Ready/ RMII Receive Data input 1 | | The DSR signaling is not according to UART standard. See also UART IO signals and RMII . |
| 18 | SWITCH_2/ RMII_CRSDV | I | SWITCH_2: Multiple functions RMII_CRSDV: Carrier Sense/Receive Data Valid input | WKUP_18 | Active low. Can control STOP mode. See also System control IO signals and RMII . |
| 19 | RESET_N | I | External system reset input | | Active low |
| 20 | UART_RTS/ RMII_TXD1 | O | UART request to send/ RMII Transmit Data output 1 | GPIO_20 | Active low See also UART IO signals and RMII . |
| 21 | UART_CTS/ RMII_TXD0 | I/O | UART clear to send/ RMII Transmit Data output 0 | GPIO_21 | Active low See also UART IO signals and RMII . |
| 22 | UART_TXD | O | UART data output | | See also UART |
| 23 | UART_RXD | I | UART data input | | See also UART |
| 24 | RMII_MDIO | I/O | RMII Management data | GPIO_24 | See also RMII |
| 25 | RMII_MDCLK/ SPI_DRDY | O | RMII Management data Clock/ SPI data ready output | GPO_25 | See also RMII |
| 26 | GND | | Ground | | |
| 27 | RMII_CLK/ SYS_BOOT | I/O | RMII clock input/ Boot Mode | GPO_27 | Default pulled-up. Bootstrap pin. See also Boot strapping pins and RMII . |
| 28 | GPIO_28 | I/O | General Purpose Input/Output | | |
| 29 | GPIO_29 | I/O | General Purpose Input/Output | | DBG_TXD |
| 30 | GND | | Ground | | |
| 31 | SPI_SCLK | I | SPI clock input signal | GPIO_31 WKUP_31 | Can control STOP mode. See also SPI . |

| Pin | Name | I/O | Description | Alt. function | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------|-----|--|--------------------|--|
| 32 | LOG_BOOT/ SPI_CS | I/O | Debug printout on UART enable/ SPI chip select signal | GPIO_32 | Default pulled-up. Bootstrap pin. See also Boot strapping pins and SPI . |
| 33 | RSVD | | Reserved for future use | | Do not connect |
| 34 | GPI_34 | I | General Purpose Input | WKUP_34 | Can control Stop mode. |
| 35 | SPI_MOSI | I | SPI serial data in signal | GPIO_35 WKUP_35 | Can control Stop mode. See also SPI . |
| 36 | SPI_MISO | O | SPI serial data out signal | GPO_36 | Default pulled-up. Bootstrap pin. See also Boot strapping pins and SPI . |

Table 6: NINA-W151/NINA-W152/NINA-W156 pinout

4 Electrical specifications

Stressing the device above one or more of the [Absolute maximum ratings](#) can cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only. Operating the module at these or any conditions other than those specified in the [Operating conditions](#) should be avoided. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

All given application information is only advisory and does not form part of the specification.

4.1 Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Description | Condition | Min | Max | Unit |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------|-----|------|
| VCC/ VCC_IO | Module supply voltage | Input DC voltage at VCC and VCC_IO pins | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| I_{VCC_MAX} + $I_{VCC_IO_MAX}$ | Absolute maximum power consumption | | | 500 | mA |
| DPV | Digital pin voltage | Input DC voltage at any digital I/O pin | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| P_ANT | Maximum power at receiver | Input RF power at antenna pin | | 0 | dBm |
| Tstr | Storage temperature | | -40 | +85 | °C |

Table 7: Absolute maximum ratings

The product is not protected against overvoltage or reversed voltages. If necessary, voltage spikes exceeding the power supply voltage specification, given in table above, must be limited to values within the specified boundaries by using appropriate protection devices.

4.1.1 Maximum ESD ratings

| Parameter | Min. | Typical | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
|--|------|---------|------|------|---|
| ESD immunity | | | ±8* | kV | Indirect discharge according to IEC 61000-4-2 |
| ESD sensitivity, tested for all pins except GPI or RSVD and ANT pins #11, #15, #13 | | | 2.0 | kV | Human body model according to JEDEC JS001 |

* Tested on EVK-NINA-W1 evaluation board.

Table 8: Maximum ESD ratings

NINA-W15 series modules are Electrostatic Sensitive Devices and require special precautions while handling. See also [ESD precautions](#).

4.2 Operating conditions

Operation beyond the specified operating conditions is not recommended and extended exposure beyond them may affect device reliability.

Unless otherwise specified, all operating condition specifications are at an ambient temperature of 25 °C and at a supply voltage of 3.3 V.

4.2.1 Operating temperature range

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|------|-----|------|
| Operating temperature | -40* | +85 | °C |

* See also the voltage supply conditions for the lowest temperature range of [Supply/Power pins](#).

Table 9: Temperature range

4.2.2 Supply/Power pins

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| VCC | Input supply voltage | Ambient temperature -20 °C to +85 °C | 3.00 | 3.30 | 3.60 | V |
| | | Ambient temperature -40 °C to +85 °C | 3.00 | 3.30 | 3.45 | V |
| VCC_IO | I/O reference voltage | Ambient temperature -20 °C to +85 °C | 3.00 | 3.30 | 3.60 | V |
| | | Ambient temperature -40 °C to +85 °C | 3.00 | 3.30 | 3.45 | V |

Table 10: Input characteristics of voltage supply pins

4.2.3 RESET_N pin

The conditions for **VCC** and **RESET_N** timing during start-up and reset duration, are shown in [Figure 5](#). The parameters shown in the timing diagram are described in [Table 11](#).

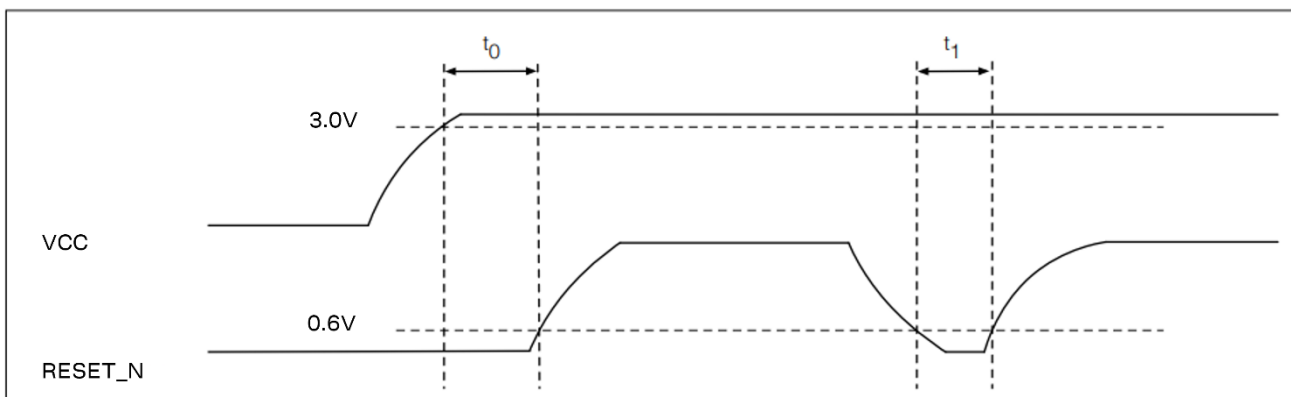


Figure 5: Module power-up and reset timing

| Pin name | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--|-----|------|---------|------|
| RESET_N | Low-level input | 0 | | 0.3*VCC | V |
| | Internal pull-up resistance | | 100 | | kΩ |
| | Internal capacitance | | 10 | | nF |
| t ₀ | Time from VCC valid input level 3.0 V to RESET_N release reaches 0.6 V | 50 | 1000 | | μs |
| t ₁ | Duration of RESET_N pin < low level input 0.6 V, to trigger hardware reset | 50 | | | μs |
| t_Startup | Startup time after release of reset | | 2.6 | | s |

Table 11: RESET_N pin characteristics

In case of slow ramp-up, frequent power cycling, or unstable power supply (e.g., battery charging and photovoltaic systems), consider using an external reset chip or a watchdog timer IC (set to around 3.0 V) to rectify the boot sequencing.

4.2.4 Digital pins

| Pin name | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Remarks |
|-----------------|---|------------|-----|------------|------|-------------|
| Any digital pin | Input characteristic: Low-level input | 0 | | 0.3*VCC_IO | V | |
| | Input characteristic: high-level input | 0.7*VCC_IO | | VCC_IO | V | |
| | Output characteristic: Low-level output | 0 | | 0.4 | V | |
| | Output characteristic: High-level output | VCC_IO-0.4 | | VCC_IO | V | |
| | Drive capability | | | 12 | mA | Source/Sink |
| | Pull-up/pull-down resistance | | | 45 | kΩ | |

Table 12: Digital pin characteristics

4.2.5 Current consumption

Table 13 shows the typical current consumption for NINA-W15 modules using u-connectXpress v4.0.0 software. Unless stated otherwise, the module is powered at 3.3 V and uses factory default configurations.

| Radio mode | Activity | Power mode | Role | Typ | Unit | Remarks |
|---|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----|------|-----------------------------|
| Wi-Fi to UART | Transmitting | ACTIVE | AP | 120 | mA | Data throughput 1 Mbit/s |
| | | | Station | 120 | mA | Data throughput 1 Mbit/s |
| | Receiving | ACTIVE | AP | 110 | mA | Data throughput 1 Mbit/s |
| | | | Station | 110 | mA | Data throughput 1 Mbit/s |
| | Connected | STANDBY* | AP | 100 | mA | |
| | | | Station | 30 | mA | |
| | SLEEP* | AP | 100 | mA | | |
| | | Station | 3.5 | mA | | |
| Wi-Fi to RMII | Transmitting (15 dBm) | ACTIVE | AP | 170 | mA | |
| | | | Station | 130 | mA | |
| | Receiving | ACTIVE | AP | 125 | mA | |
| | | | Station | 115 | mA | |
| Connected | STANDBY | AP | 115 | mA | | |
| | | Station | 40 | mA | | |
| Bluetooth BR/EDR (Bluetooth LE disabled) | Transmitting | ACTIVE | Peripheral/Central | 150 | mA | Data throughput 1.25 Mbit/s |
| | Receiving | ACTIVE | Peripheral/Central | 110 | mA | Data throughput 1.25 Mbit/s |
| | Connected | STANDBY** | Peripheral/Central | 100 | mA | |
| | Inquiry | ACTIVE | - | 100 | mA | |
| Bluetooth LE | Transmitting | ACTIVE | Peripheral/Central | 60 | mA | Data throughput 30 kbit/s |
| | | | | 80 | mA | Data throughput 180 kbit/s |
| | Receiving | ACTIVE | Peripheral/Central | 50 | mA | Data throughput 30 kbit/s |
| | | | | 60 | mA | Data throughput 180 kbit/s |
| Connected | STANDBY** | Peripheral | 35 | mA | | |

| Radio mode | Activity | Power mode | Role | Typ | Unit | Remarks |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----|------|----------------------|
| | | | Central | 35 | mA | |
| | Advertising | STANDBY** | Peripheral | 30 | mA | |
| | Discovery | ACTIVE | Central | 100 | mA | |
| | Idle | STANDBY** | Central | 60 | mA | Not connected |
| Disabled | None | STANDBY* | - | 30 | mA | |
| | | SLEEP* | - | 1.5 | mA | |
| | | STOP* | - | 5 | uA | |
| | Reset | Reset | - | 35 | uA | Module held in reset |

Table 13: Current consumption during typical use cases

*AFA enabled, minimum allowed clock speed set to 80 MHz, and Wi-Fi Station beacon listen interval set to 10.

**AFA enabled, minimum allowed clock speed set to 80 MHz.

- Make sure that the configured output power of your application product does not exceed the maximum allowed limits for your intended target market(s).
- In some modes of operation, NINA-W15 modules upgraded with v5.2.1 software display a noticeable deviation in current consumption compared with the measured values for v4.0.0 shown in [Table 13](#).

4.2.6 Wi-Fi radio characteristics

| Parameter | Operation mode | | Specification | Unit | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------|-----|
| RF Frequency Range | 802.11b/g/n | | 2.400 – 2.4835 | GHz | |
| Channels | | | 1-13* | | |
| Modulation | 802.11b | | CCK and DSSS | | |
| | 802.11g/n | | OFDM | | |
| Supported Data Rates | 802.11b | | 1, 2, 5.5, 11 | Mbit/s | |
| | 802.11g | | 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54 | Mbit/s | |
| | 802.11n | | MCS0 – MCS7 | | |
| Supported Bandwidth | 802.11n | | 20 | MHz | |
| Supported Guard Interval | 802.11n | | 400, 800 | ns | |
| Conducted Transmit Power (typical) | 802.11b | Channel 6 | 1 Mbit/s | 13** ± 1 | dBm |
| | | | 11 Mbit/s | 13** ± 1 | dBm |
| | 802.11g | Channel 6 | 6 Mbit/s | 15** ± 1 | dBm |
| | | | 54 Mbit/s | 12** ± 1 | dBm |
| | 802.11n | Channel 6 | MCS0 | 15** ± 1 | dBm |
| | | | MCS7 | 11** ± 1 | dBm |
| Receiver Sensitivity (typical) | 802.11b | | 1 Mbit/s | -96 ± 2 | dBm |
| | | | 11 Mbit/s | -88 ± 2 | dBm |
| | 802.11g | | 6 Mbit/s | -92 ± 2 | dBm |
| | | | 54 Mbit/s | -74 ± 2 | dBm |
| | 802.11n | 20 MHz | MCS0 | -91 ± 2 | dBm |
| | | | MCS7 | -72 ± 2 | dBm |

Characteristics assume VCC = 3.3 V, Tamb = 25 °C

* Maximum support for 802.11d depends on the region.

** There is lower output power on band edge channels and also on the highest data rates.

Table 14: Wi-Fi radio characteristics

4.2.7 Bluetooth radio characteristics

| Parameter | Operation mode | Specification | Unit |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------|
| RF Frequency Range | | 2.400 – 2.4835 | GHz |
| Supported Modes | | Bluetooth v4.2+EDR | |
| Number of channels | | 79 | |
| Modulation | 1 Mbit/s | GFSK (BDR) | |
| | 2 Mbit/s | $\pi/4$ -DQPSK (EDR) | |
| | 3 Mbit/s | 8-DPSK (EDR) | |
| Conducted Transmit Power (typical) | 1 Mbit/s | 5 ± 1 | dBm |
| | 2 / 3 Mbit/s | 5 ± 1 | dBm |
| Receiver Sensitivity (typical) | 1 Mbit/s | -88 ± 2 | dBm |
| | 2 Mbit/s | -86 ± 2 | dBm |
| | 3 Mbit/s | -80 ± 2 | dBm |

Characteristics assume VCC = 3.3 V, Tamb = 25 °C

Table 15: Bluetooth radio characteristics

4.2.8 Bluetooth low energy characteristics

V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C

| Parameter | Specification | Unit |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| RF Frequency Range | 2.400 – 2.4835 | GHz |
| Supported Modes | Bluetooth v4.2 | |
| Number of channels | 40 | |
| Modulation | GFSK | |
| Transmit Power (typical) | 5 ± 1 | dBm |
| Receiver Sensitivity (typical) | -88 ± 2 | dBm |

Table 16: Bluetooth Low Energy characteristics

4.2.9 Antenna radiation patterns

The radiation patterns displayed in [Table 17](#) and [Table 18](#) show the radiation patterns of the NINA-W152 with internal PIFA antenna and the NINA-W156 with internal PCB trace antenna.

[Figure 6](#) gives an overview of the measurement procedure, and how the NINA-W152/NINA-W156 module is aligned to the XYZ-coordinate system. The procedure requires measurements to be taken in all positions shown as dots (left), with the subsequent measurements represented as grid points in the radiation pattern (right).

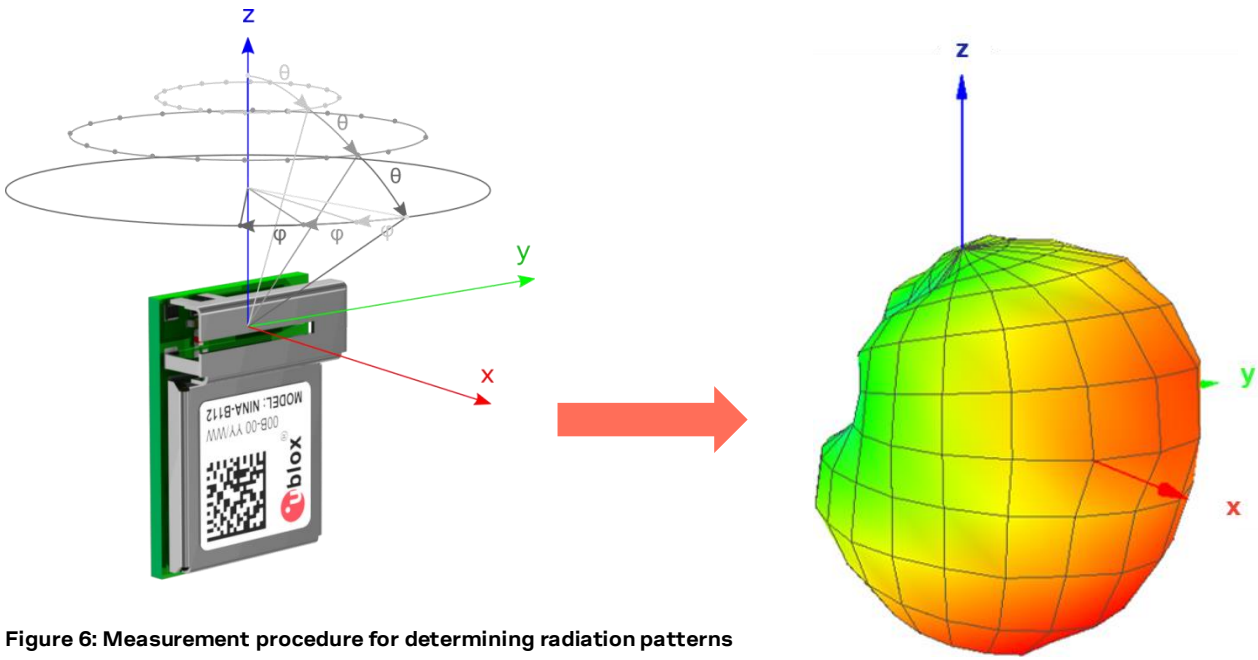
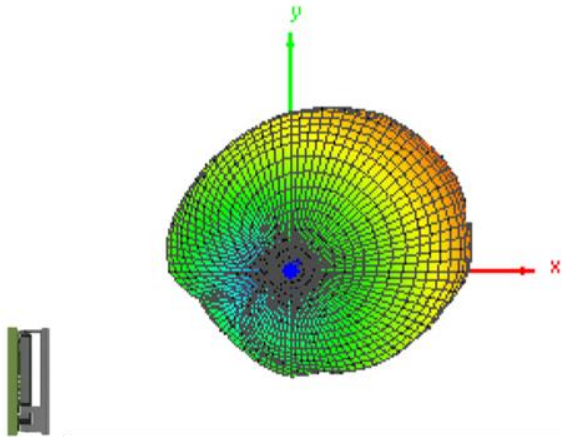
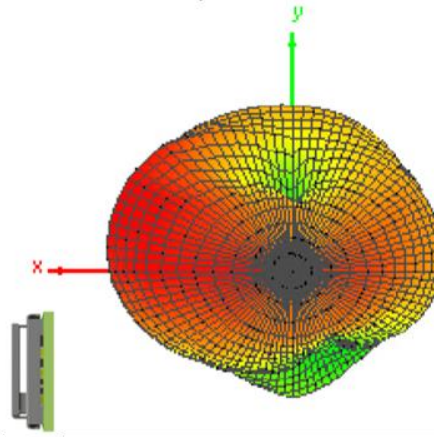


Figure 6: Measurement procedure for determining radiation patterns

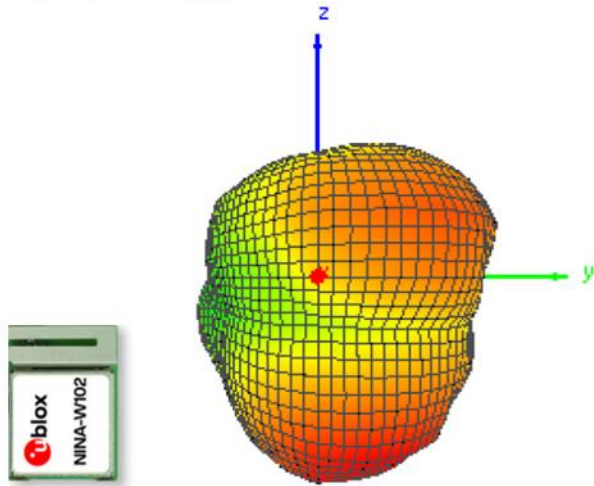
Theta = 0, Phi = 0



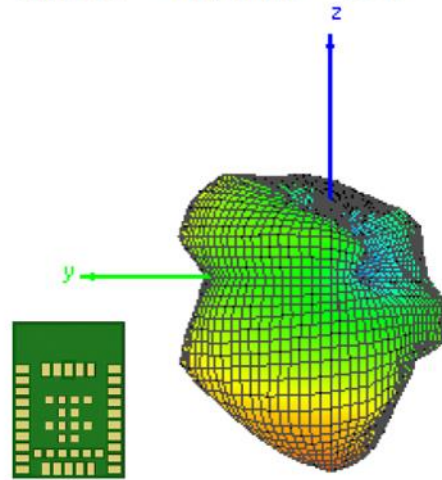
Theta = 180, Phi = 0



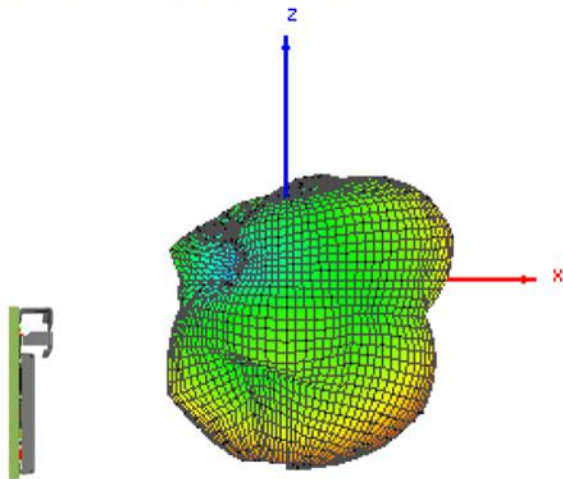
Theta = 90, Phi = 0



Theta = 90, Phi = 180



Theta = 90, Phi = 270



Theta = 90, Phi = 90

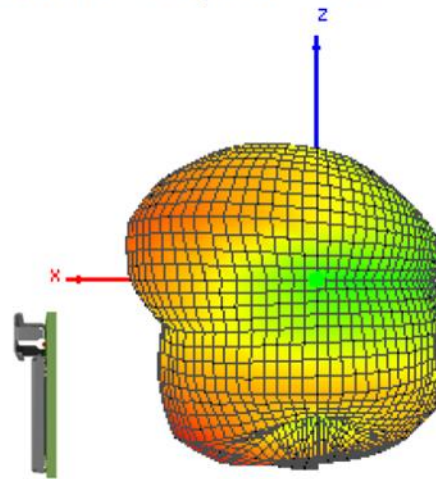
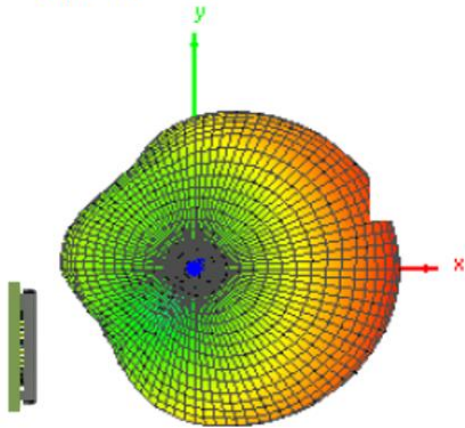
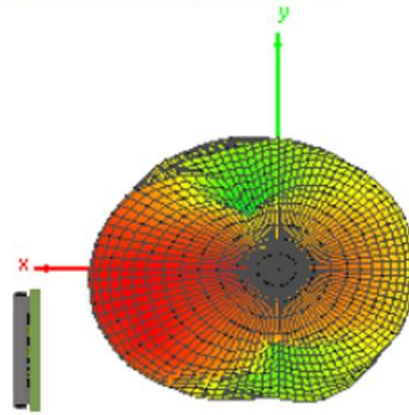


Table 17: NINA-W152 antenna radiation patterns

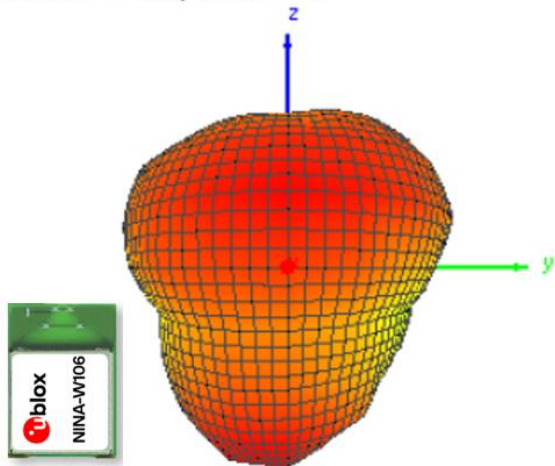
Theta = 0, Phi = 0



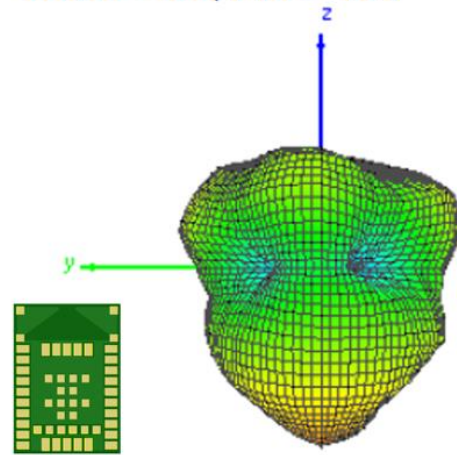
Theta = 180, Phi = 0



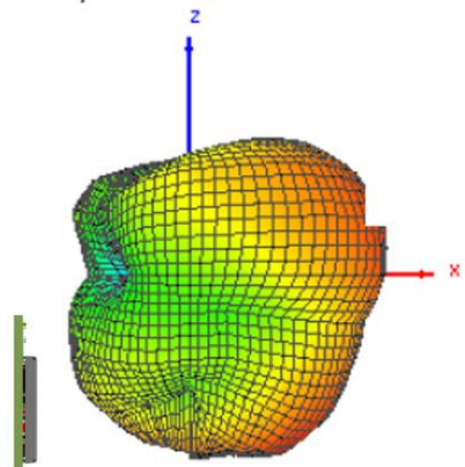
Theta = 90, Phi = 0



Theta = 90, Phi = 180



Theta = 90, Phi = 270



Theta = 90, Phi = 90

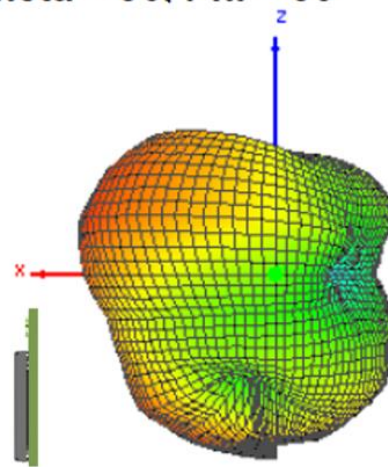


Table 18: NINA-W156 antenna radiation patterns

5 Mechanical specifications

5.1 NINA-W151 mechanical specification

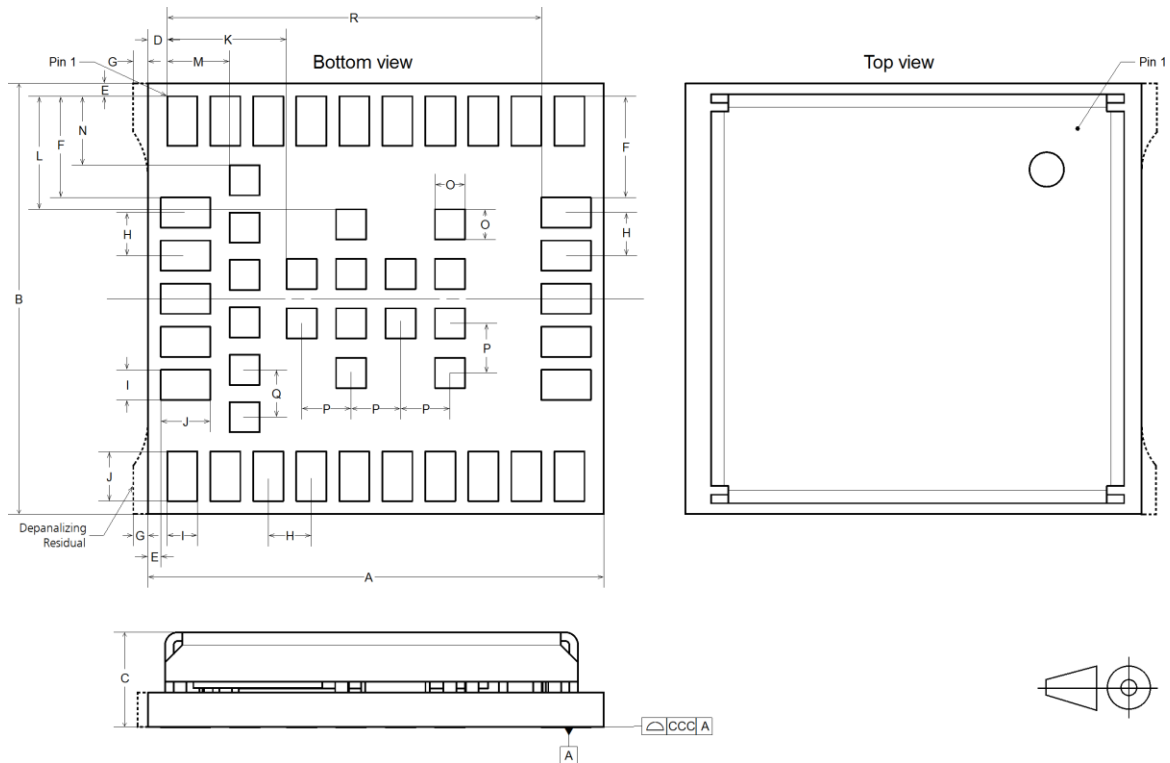


Figure 7: NINA-W151 mechanical outline

| Parameter | Description | Typical | Tolerance |
|-----------|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| A | Module PCB length [mm] | 10.6 (417.3 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| B | Module PCB width [mm] | 10.0 (393.7 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| C | Module thickness [mm] | 2.2 (86.6 mil) | +0.40/-0.20 (+15.8/-7.9 mil) |
| ccc | Seating plane coplanarity [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.02/-0.10 (+0.8/-3.9 mil) |
| D | Horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge [mm] | 0.45 (17.7 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| E | Vertical and horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge [mm] | 0.30 (11.8 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| F | Vertical pin no1 edge to lateral pin edge [mm] | 2.35 (92.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| G | Depanalizing residual [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.25/-0.10 (+9.8/-3.9 mil) |
| H | Lateral and antenna row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.0 (39.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| I | Lateral and antenna row pin width [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| J | Lateral and antenna row pin height [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| K | Horizontal pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.78 (109.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| L | Vertical pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.63 (103.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| M | Horizontal pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.45 (57.1 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| N | Vertical pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.6 (63.0 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| O | Central pin and inner row width and height [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| P | Central pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| Q | Inner row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.1 (43.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| R | Horizontal pin no1 edge to antenna row pin edge [mm] | 8.7 (342.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| | Module weight [g] | <1.0 | |

Table 19: NINA-W151 mechanical outline data

5.2 NINA-W152 mechanical specification

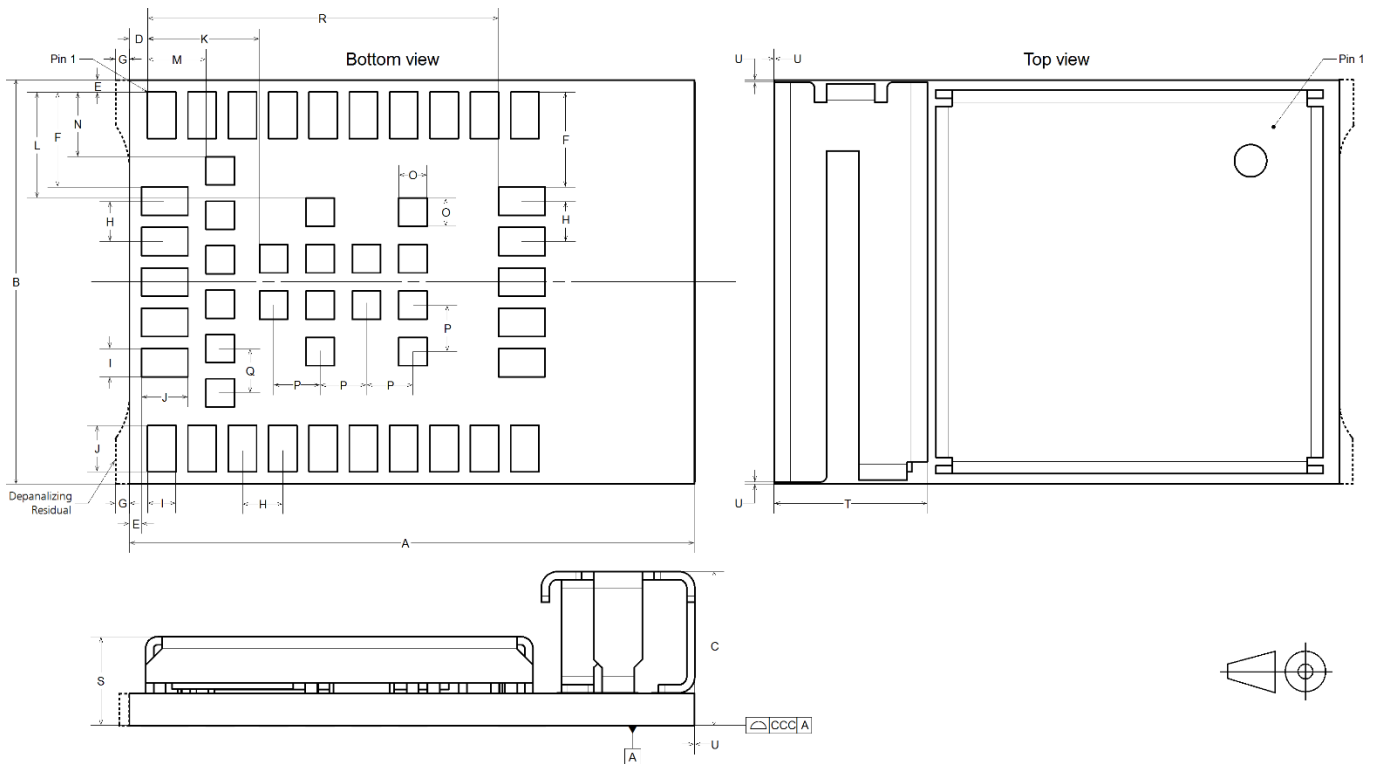


Figure 8: NINA-W152 mechanical outline

| Parameter | Description | Typical | Tolerance |
|-----------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | Module PCB length [mm] | 14.0 (551.2 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| B | Module PCB width [mm] | 10.0 (393.7 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| C | Module thickness [mm] | 3.8 (149.6 mil) | +0.40/-0.20 (+15.8/-7.9) |
| ccc | Seating plane coplanarity [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.02/-0.10 (+0.8/-3.9 mil) |
| D | Horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge [mm] | 0.45 (17.7 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| E | Vertical and horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge | 0.30 (11.8 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| F | Vertical pin no1 edge to lateral pin edge [mm] | 2.35 (92.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| G | Depanaling residual [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.25/-0.10 (+9.8/-3.9 mil) |
| H | Lateral and antenna row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.0 (39.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| I | Lateral and antenna row pin width [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| J | Lateral and antenna row pin height [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| K | Horizontal pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.78 (109.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| L | Vertical pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.63 (103.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| M | Horizontal pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.45 (57.1 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| N | Vertical pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.6 (63.0 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| O | Central pin and inner row width and height [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| P | Central pin to central pin pitch [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| Q | Inner row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.1 (43.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| R | Horizontal pin no1 edge to antenna row pin edge [mm] | 8.7 (342.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| S | PCB and shield cover thickness [mm] | 2.2 (86.6 mil) | +0.40/-0.20 (+15.8/-7.9) |
| T | Module antenna width [mm] | 3.8 (149.6 mil) | +0.20/-0.20 (+7.9/-7.9 mil) |
| U | Antenna overhang outside module outline on any side | 0.0 (0.0 mil) | +0.60 (+23.6 mil) |
| | module weight [g] | <1.0 | |

Table 20: NINA-W152 mechanical outline data

5.3 NINA-W156 mechanical specification

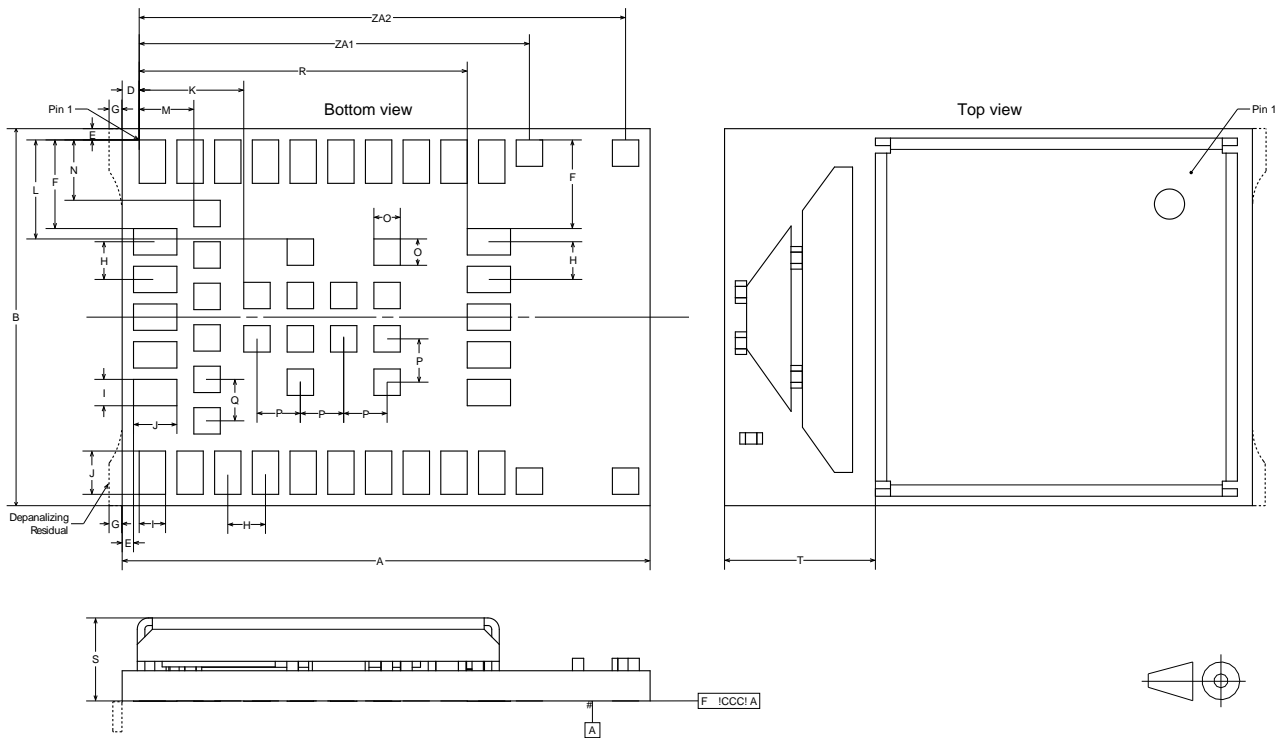


Figure 9: NINA-W156 mechanical outline

| Parameter | Description | Typical | Tolerance |
|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | Module PCB length [mm] | 14.0 (551.2 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| B | Module PCB width [mm] | 10.0 (393.7 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| ccc | Seating plane coplanarity [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.02/-0.10 (+0.8/-3.9 mil) |
| D | Horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge [mm] | 0.45 (17.7 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| E | Vertical and horizontal edge to lateral pin no 1 edge [mm] | 0.30 (11.8 mil) | +0.10/-0.10 (+3.9/-3.9 mil) |
| F | Vertical pin no1 edge to lateral pin edge [mm] | 2.35 (92.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| G | Depanaling residual [mm] | 0.10 (3.9 mil) | +0.25/-0.10 (+9.8/-3.9 mil) |
| H | Lateral and antenna row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.0 (39.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| I | Lateral and antenna row pin width [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| J | Lateral and antenna row pin height [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| K | Horizontal pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.78 (109.4 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| L | Vertical pin no1 edge to central pin edge [mm] | 2.63 (103.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| M | Horizontal pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.45 (57.1 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| N | Vertical pin no1 edge to inner row pin edge [mm] | 1.6 (63.0 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| O | Central pin and inner row width and height [mm] | 0.70 (27.6 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| P | Central pin to central pin pitch [mm] | 1.15 (45.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| Q | Inner row pin to pin pitch [mm] | 1.1 (43.3 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| R | Horizontal pin no1 edge to antenna row pin edge [mm] | 8.7 (342.5 mil) | +0.05/-0.05 (+2.0/-2.0 mil) |
| S | PCB and shield cover thickness [mm] | 2.2 (86.6 mil) | +0.40/-0.20 (+15.8/-7.9) |
| T | Module PCB antenna width [mm] | 4.0 (157.5 mil) | +0.20/-0.20 (+7.9/-7.9 mil) |
| ZA1 | Horizontal pin no. 1 corner to first set of antenna GND pins pin center [mm] | 10.35 (407.8 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| ZA2 | Horizontal pin no. 1 corner to second set of antenna GND pins pin center [mm] | 12.90 (507.9 mil) | +0.20/-0.10 (+7.9/-3.9 mil) |
| | Module weight [g] | <1.0 | |

Table 21: NINA-W156 mechanical outline data

6 Qualification and approvals

6.1 Country approvals

The NINA-W15 module series is certified for use in the following countries/regions:

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

6.2 European Union regulatory compliance

Information about regulatory compliance of the European Union for NINA-W15 series modules is available in the NINA-W15 EU Declaration of Conformity [5].

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

NINA-W15 series modules comply with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU.


6.2.2 Compliance with the RoHS directive

NINA-W15 series modules comply with the Directive 2011/65/EU (EU RoHS 2) and its amendment Directive (EU) 2015/863 (EU RoHS 3).

6.3 Great Britain regulatory compliance

For information about the regulatory compliance of NINA-W15 series modules against requirements and provisions in Great Britain, see also the NINA-W15 UKCA Declaration of Conformity [8].

6.3.1 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.

NINA-W15 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>

6.4 FCC/IC compliance

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

 Any changes or modifications NOT explicitly APPROVED by u-blox AG may cause the module to not comply with the FCC rules part 15 thus void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

6.4.1 FCC compliance

NINA-W15 modules are for OEM integrations only. The end-product will be professionally installed in such manner that only the authorized antennas can be used.

For NINA-W151, an external antenna connector (U.FL. connector) reference design (see the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1]) is available and must be followed to comply with the NINA-W15 FCC/IC modular approval.

6.4.2 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 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 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.

6.4.3 RF exposure statement

6.4.3.1 IC compliance

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

To ensure that the output power remains below the SAR evaluation Exemption limits defined in RSS-102 issue 5, customer applications integrating NINA-W156 must include a separation distance of at least 40 mm between the user (or bystander) and the antenna (or radiating element). For applications integrating NINA-W151 and NINA-W152 the separation distance of 30 mm is needed.

6.4.3.2 FCC compliance

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

To ensure that the output power remains below the SAR evaluation Exemption limits defined in SAR test exclusion limits in KDB 447498 D01v06, customer applications integrating NINA-W156 must include a separation distance of at least 45 mm between the user (or bystander) and the antenna (or radiating element). For applications integrating NINA-W151 and NINA-W152 the separation distance of 25 mm is needed.

6.4.4 End-product user manual instructions


6.4.4.1 IC compliance

User manuals for license-exempt radio apparatus shall contain the following text, or an equivalent notice that shall be displayed in a conspicuous location, either in the user manual or on the device, or both:

This device complies with Industry Canada's license-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause interference; and*
- (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.*

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter can only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be chosen in such a way that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that is necessary for successful communication.

 Le manuel d'utilisation des appareils radio exempts de licence doit contenir l'énoncé qui suit, ou l'équivalent, à un endroit bien en vue dans le manuel d'utilisation ou sur l'appareil, ou encore aux deux endroits.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;*
- (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.*

Conformément aux réglementations d'Industry Canada, cet émetteur radio ne peut fonctionner qu'à l'aide d'une antenne dont le type et le gain maximal (ou minimal) ont été approuvés pour cet émetteur par Industry Canada. Pour réduire le risque d'interférences avec d'autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de telle sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e) ne soit pas supérieure à celle requise pour obtenir une communication satisfaisante.

6.4.5 End-product labeling requirements

6.4.5.1 IC 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 Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada certification number for the module, preceded by the word "Contains" or similar wording expressing the same meaning, as shown in [Figure 10](#).

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:

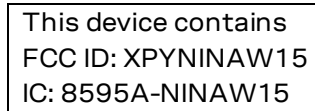


Figure 10 Example of an end product label

NINA-W156 has other IDs, as described in [Table 21](#).

6.4.5.2 FCC compliance

For an end product that uses the NINA-W151, NINA-W152 or NINA-W156 modules, there must be a label containing, at least, the information shown in [Figure 10](#):

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 unable to see the FCC ID and/or this statement, the FCC ID and the statement shall also be included in the end product manual.

| Model | FCC ID | IC Certification Number |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| NINA-W151 | XPNINAW15 | 8595A-NINAW15 |
| NINA-W152 | XPNINAW15 | 8595A-NINAW15 |
| NINA-W156 | XPNINAW106 | 8595A-NINAW106 |

Table 22: FCC and IC IDs for the NINA-W15 series modules

6.4.6 End product compliance

6.4.6.1 General requirements

- Any changes to hardware, hosts or co-location configuration may require new radiated emission and SAR evaluation and/or testing.
- The regulatory compliance of NINA-W151 and NINA-W152 does not exempt the end product from being evaluated against applicable regulatory demands; for example, FCC Part 15B criteria for unintentional radiators.
- 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.

6.4.6.2 Co-location (simultaneous transmission)

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

6.5 Japan radio equipment compliance

6.5.1 Compliance statement

NINA-W15 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".

6.5.2 End product labelling requirement

End products based on NINA-W15 series modules and targeted for distribution in Japan must be affixed with a label with the "Giteki" marking, as shown in [Figure 11](#). The marking must be visible for inspection.

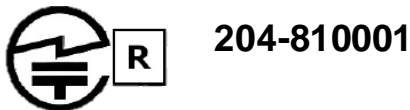



Figure 11: Giteki mark,  and the NINA-W151/NINA-W152 MIC certification number

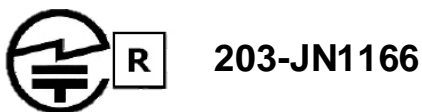


Figure 12: Giteki mark,  and the NINA-W156 MIC certification number

6.5.3 End product user manual requirement

As the MIC ID is not included on the NINA-W15 marking, the end product manufacturer must include a copy of the NINA-B4 Japan Radio Certificate in the end product technical documentation.

6.6 NCC Taiwan compliance

6.6.1 Taiwan NCC warning statement

- 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，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。
- 低功率射頻電機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。前項合法通信，指依電信法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻電機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。

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 devices.
- The low power radio frequency devices shall not influence aircraft security and interfere legal communications; if found, the user shall cease operating immediately until no interference is achieved. The said legal communications means radio communications is operated in compliance with the Telecommunications Act. The low power radio frequency devices must be susceptible with the interference from legal communications or ISM radio wave radiated devices.

6.6.2 NINA-W151 labeling requirements for end product

When a product integrated with a NINA-W151 module is placed on the Taiwan market, the product must be affixed with a label marking as shown below. The label can use wording such as the following:

Contains Transmitter Module

內含發射器模組:  **CCAJ18LP0B43T4**

Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used. The marking must be visible for inspection.

6.6.3 NINA-W152 labeling requirements for end product

When a product integrated with a NINA-W152 module is placed on the Taiwan market, the product must be affixed with a label marking as shown below. The label can use wording such as the following:

Contains Transmitter Module

內含發射器模組:  **CCAJ18LP0B53T7**

Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used. The marking must be visible for inspection.

6.6.4 NINA-W156 labeling requirements for end product

When a product integrated with a NINA-W156 module is placed on the Taiwan market, the product must be affixed with a label marking as shown below. The label can use wording such as the following:

Contains Transmitter Module

內含發射器模組:  **CCAI21Y1009AT3**

Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used. The marking must be visible for inspection.

6.7 KCC South Korea compliance

NINA-W15 series modules are certified by the Korea Communications Commission (KCC).

When a product containing a NINA-W15 module is placed on the South Korean market, the product must be affixed with a label or marking containing the KCC logo and certification number as shown in the figures below. This information must also be included in the product user manuals.

KCC certification number for NINA-W151 and NINA-W152:



KCC certification number for NINA-W156:



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

6.8 Brazil compliance

When a product containing a NINA-W15 module is placed on the Brazilian market, the product must be affixed with a label or marking containing the Anatel logo, NINA-W151/ NINA-W152 Homologation number: 06870-18-05903 or NINA-W156: 05099-21-01056 and a statement claiming that the device may not cause harmful interference but must accept it (Resolution No 506).



Anatel logo and NINA-W151/
NINA-W152 Homologation number: 06870-18-05903



Anatel logo and NINA-W156 and Homologation number: NINA-W156: 05099-21-01056

“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 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 cases, where the final product will be installed in locations where the end user is unable to see the Anatel logo, NINA-W15 Homologation number and/or this statement, the Anatel logo, NINA-W15 Homologation number, and the statement shall also be included in the end product manual.

6.9 Australia and New Zealand regulatory compliance



NINA-W151, NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 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 NINA-W151, NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 modules test reports can be used as part of the product certification and compliance folder. For more information on the test reports, [contact](#) your support team.

To meet overall Australian and/or New Zealand end product compliance, 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) and so on. 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.

6.10 South Africa regulatory compliance

NINA-W151, NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 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 is supplied in any other manner in South Africa shall have a legible label permanently affixed to its exterior surface. The label shall have 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 a NINA-W151/NINA-W152/NINA-W156 ICASA label is included below:



Sample of NINA-W151 and NINA-W152 ICASA label



Sample of NINA-W156 ICASA label

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>

6.11 Safety compliance

In order to fulfill the safety standard EN 60950-1, the NINA-W15 series modules must be supplied with a Class-2 Limited Power Source.

6.12 Bluetooth qualification information



End products are required to be qualified and listed for the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (SIG). Product declarations are submitted through the SIG [Bluetooth Launch Studio website](#).

Product declarations are submitted through the [Bluetooth Launch Studio website](#)

NINA-W151, NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 modules are qualified as a Controller Subsystem in accordance with the Bluetooth 4.2 specification and are registered with the SIG Qualified Design IDs (QDID) shown in [Table 23](#).

To list your product that integrates NINA-W151, NINA-W152, or NINA-W156 as an End product (with no additional testing required), combine the QDID for the Bluetooth stack implemented in the Host Subsystem with the QDID of the pre-qualified Controller Subsystem, as shown in [Table 23](#). Note that the QDIDs for each product variant and software version are different

| Model | Product type | QD ID | Listing date | u-connectXpress software version |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| NINA-W151, NINA-W152 | Controller Subsystem | 107058 | 14-Mar-2018 | All versions |
| NINA-W156 | Controller Subsystem | 152314 | 17-Dec-2020 | All versions |
| NINA-W151, NINA-W152, NINA-W156 | Host Subsystem | 110883 | 30-Apr-2018 | 1.0.0 to 4.0.0 |
| NINA-W151, NINA-W152, NINA-W156 | Host Subsystem | 166433 | 25-May-2021 | 5.0.0 or later |

Table 23: NINA-W151/NINA-W152/NINA-W156 Bluetooth QD ID

6.13 Wi-Fi Alliance information



u-blox has attained Wi-Fi Alliance certifications for the NINA-W15 series. Users can transfer the certificates to the end-product under the Wi-Fi Alliance derivative certification policy. See [Table 24](#) for products certified as source products. For more information how to certify a derivative product, please refer to [9].

| Product name | Product model variant | Wi-Fi CID | Programs certified |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| NINA-W156 | NINA-W151 | WFA117537 | Wi-Fi Certified b/g/n, station role, 2.4 GHz WMM® Protected Management Frames Security Vulnerability Detection WPA™/WPA2™/WPA3™-Personal |
| NINA-W156 | NINA-W152 | WFA117537 | Wi-Fi Certified b/g/n, station role, 2.4 GHz WMM® Protected Management Frames Security Vulnerability Detection WPA™/WPA2™/WPA3™-Personal |

| Product name | Product model variant | Wi-Fi CID | Programs certified |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| NINA-W156 | NINA-W156 | WFA117537 | Wi-Fi Certified b/g/n, station role, 2.4 GHz WMM® Protected Management Frames Security Vulnerability Detection WPA™/WPA2™/WPA3™-Personal |

Table 24: NINA-W151/NINA-W152/NINA-W156 WFA CID

7 Antennas

This chapter gives an overview of the different external antennas that can be used together with the module.

- ⚠ This radio transmitter IC: 8595A-NINAW15 has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.
- ⚠ Cet émetteur radio IC: 8595A-NINAW15 été approuvé par Industry Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés ci-dessous avec le gain maximum autorisé et l'impédance nécessaire pour chaque type d'antenne indiqué. Les types d'antenne ne figurant pas dans cette liste et ayant un gain supérieur au gain maximum indiqué pour ce type-là sont strictement interdits d'utilisation avec cet appareil.

For each antenna, the "Approvals" field defines in which test reports the antenna is included. Definitions of the «Approvals» field are:

- FCC - The antenna is included in the FCC test reports and thus approved for use in countries that accept the FCC radio approvals, primarily US.
- IC - The antenna is included in the IC (Industrie Canada) test reports and thus approved for use in countries that accept the IC radio approvals, primarily Canada.
- RED - The antenna is included in the ETSI test reports and thus approved for use in countries that accept the Radio Equipment Directive, primarily the European countries.
- UKCA – The antenna is included in the UKCA test reports and thus approved for use in Great Britain.
- MIC - The antenna is included in the Japanese government affiliated MIC test reports and thus approved for use in the Japanese market.
- NCC - The antenna is included in the Taiwan NCC test reports and thus approved for use in Taiwan.
- KCC - The antenna is included in the Korea KCC test reports and thus approved for use in Korea.
- ANATEL – The antenna is included in the Brazil Anatel test reports and thus approved for use in Brazil.
- ACMA – The antenna is included in the Australia and New Zealand test reports and thus approved for use in Australia and New Zealand.
- ICASA – The antenna is included in the South Africa ICASA test reports and thus approved for use in South Africa.

In general, antennas with SMD connection, Reverse Polarity SMA connector or U.FL connector are included in FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA radio tests. The antennas with SMA connector are included in RED, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA radio tests but not in the FCC or IC due to FCC/IC regulations.

The external antennas are connected to the board through U.FL connectors. Some antennas are connected directly to the U.FL connector of the board while some are connected using an SMA or reversed polarity SMA connector through a short U.FL to SMA or reversed polarity SMA adapter cable.

7.1 Antenna accessories

| Name | U.FL to SMA adapter cable |
|--------------------|---|
| Connector | U.FL and SMA jack (outer thread and pin receptacle) |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Minimum cable loss | 0.5 dB. The cable loss must be above the minimum cable loss to meet the regulatory requirements. Minimum cable length 100 mm. |
| Comment | The SMA connector can be mounted in a panel. For information about integration the U.FL connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1] . |
| Approval | RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA |



| Name | U.FL to Reverse Polarity SMA adapter cable |
|--------------------|---|
| Connector | U.FL and Reverse Polarity SMA jack (outer thread and pin) |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Minimum cable loss | 0.5 dB, The cable loss must be above the minimum cable loss to meet the regulatory requirements. Minimum cable length 100 mm. |
| Comment | The Reverse Polarity SMA connector can be mounted in a panel. For information about integration the U.FL connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1] . It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA-W15 FCC/IC modular approvals. |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA and ICASA |



7.2 Approved antennas

7.2.1 Single band antennas

| NINA-W152 | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Gain | +3 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size (HxWxL) | 3.0 x 3.8 x 9.9 mm |
| Type | PIFA |
| Comment | SMD PIFA antenna on NINA-W152. The antenna should not be mounted inside a metal enclosure. See also Internal antenna . |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



| NINA-W156 | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Gain | +3 dBi |
| Impedance | N/A |
| Size (HxWxL) | 1.1 x 3.4 x 10 mm |
| Type | PCB trace |
| Comment | PCB antenna on NINA-W156. The antenna should not be mounted inside a metal enclosure. See also Internal antenna . |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL and ACMA |



2.4 GHz miniature screw-mount monopole antenna, GW.26.0111

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Taoglas |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +2.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 7.9 x 30.0 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Connector | SMA (M) . |
| Comment | To be mounted with a U.FL to SMA adapter cable. |
| Approval | RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



2.45 GHz Reduced-height helical whip antenna, ANT-2.4-CW-RH-RPS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Linx |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | -1.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 7.4 x 27.0 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Connector | Reverse Polarity SMA plug (inner thread and pin receptacle). |
| Comment | To be mounted with a U.FL to SMA adapter cable. An SMA version antenna is also available but not recommended for use (ANT-2.4-CW-RH-SMA). |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



Wi-Fi external antenna, PN PRO-EX-348

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 12.0 x 28.0 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Connector | Reverse Polarity SMA plug (inner thread and pin receptacle). |
| Comment | The antenna adapter cable U.F.L part must be mounted on a metal ground plane for best performance. To be mounted with a U.FL to SMA adapter cable. An SMA version antenna is also available but not recommended for use(PN PRO-EX-347). |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA Original part number at certification: Ex-IT 2400 RP-SMA 28-001) |



Wi-Fi/Bluetooth external antenna, PN PRO-EX-296

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +2.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 12.0 x 28.0 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Cable length | 100 mm |
| Connector | U.FL. connector |
| Comment | <p>For best performance, the U.F.L part of the antenna adapter cable must be mounted on a metal ground plane.</p> <p>To be mounted with a U.F.L connector.</p> <p>For information about integration the U.F.L. connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1].</p> <p>It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA -W15 FCC/IC modular approvals.</p> |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, ICASA Original part number at certification: Ex-IT 2400 MHF 28) |


Wi-Fi/Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE external whip antenna, PN PRO-EX-333

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 10 x 83 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Connector | Reverse Polarity SMA plug (inner thread and pin receptacle) |
| Comment | To be mounted with a U.FL to SMA adapter cable. An SMA version antenna is also available but is not recommended for use (PN PRO-EX 332). |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA Original part number at certification: Ex-IT 2400 RP-SMA 70-002) |


Wi-Fi/Bluetooth external whip antenna, PN PRO-EX-327

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | \varnothing 9.4 x 70.5 mm |
| Type | Monopole |
| Cable length | 100 mm |
| Connector | U.FL. connector |
| Comment | <p>To be mounted with a U.F.L connector.</p> <p>For information about integration the U.F.L connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1].</p> <p>It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA-W1 FCC/IC modular approvals.</p> |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA Original part number at certification: Ex-IT 2400 MHF 70-001) |



Wi-Fi/Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE board antenna, PN PRO-IS-237

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | 27 x 12 mm (triangular) |
| Type | Patch |
| Cable length | 100 mm |
| Connector | U.FL. connector |
| Comment | <p>Should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part for best performance.</p> <p>To be mounted with a U.FL connector.</p> <p>For information about integration the U.FL connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1]. It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA-W15 FCC/IC modular approvals.</p> |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



7.2.2 Dual-band antennas

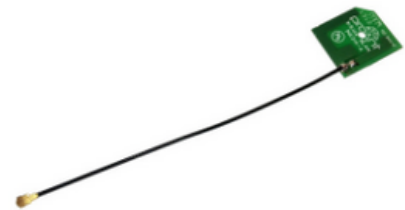
Wi-Fi/Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE board antenna, PN PRO-IS-299

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | 27 x 12 mm (triangular) |
| Type | Patch |
| Cable length | 100 mm |
| Connector | U.FL. connector |
| Comment | <p>Should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part for best performance. Dual-band (2.4 GHz / 5 GHz) antenna to be mounted with a U.FL connector.</p> <p>For information about integration the U.FL connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1]. It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA-W15 FCC/IC modular approvals.</p> |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



Wi-Fi/Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE board antenna, PN PRO-IS-432

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Gain | +3.0 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | 24x22x1 mm with mounting hole |
| Type | Patch |
| Cable length | 100 mm |
| Connector | U.FL. connector |
| Comment | <p>Should be attached to a plastic enclosure or part for best performance. Dual-band (2.4 GHz / 5 GHz) antenna to be mounted with a U.FL connector.</p> <p>For information about integration the U.FL connector, see also the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [1]. It is necessary to follow this reference design to comply with the NINA-W15 FCC/IC modular approvals.</p> |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, and ICASA |



Wi-Fi/Bluetooth external whip antenna, PN PRO-EX-286

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Manufacturer | Abracon |
| Type | ½ wave dipole dual-band antenna |
| Polarization | Vertical |
| Gain | +3 dBi |
| Impedance | 50 Ω |
| Size | 107 mm (Straight) |
| Type | Monopole |
| Connector | Reverse Polarity SMA plug (inner thread and pin receptacle) |
| Comment | To be mounted with a U.FL to SMA adapter cable. |
| Approval | FCC, IC, RED, UKCA, MIC, NCC, KCC, ANATEL, ACMA, ICASA Original part number at certification: Ex-IT WLAN RPSMA) |



8 Product handling

8.1 Packaging

NINA-W15 modules are delivered as hermetically sealed, reeled tapes that enable efficient production, production lot set-up, and tear-down. For more information about packaging, see also the Packaging information reference [2].

8.1.1 Reels

NINA-W15 modules are deliverable in quantities of 500 pieces on a reel. Table 25 describes the reel types for each module variant.

| Model | Reel type |
|-----------|-----------|
| NINA-W151 | B |
| NINA-W152 | A |
| NINA-W156 | A |

Table 25: Reel types for NINA-W15 module variants

For further information about the reel types, see also the u-blox package information guide [2].

8.1.2 Tapes

Figure 13 shows the position and orientation of the NINA-W15 modules as they are delivered on tape.

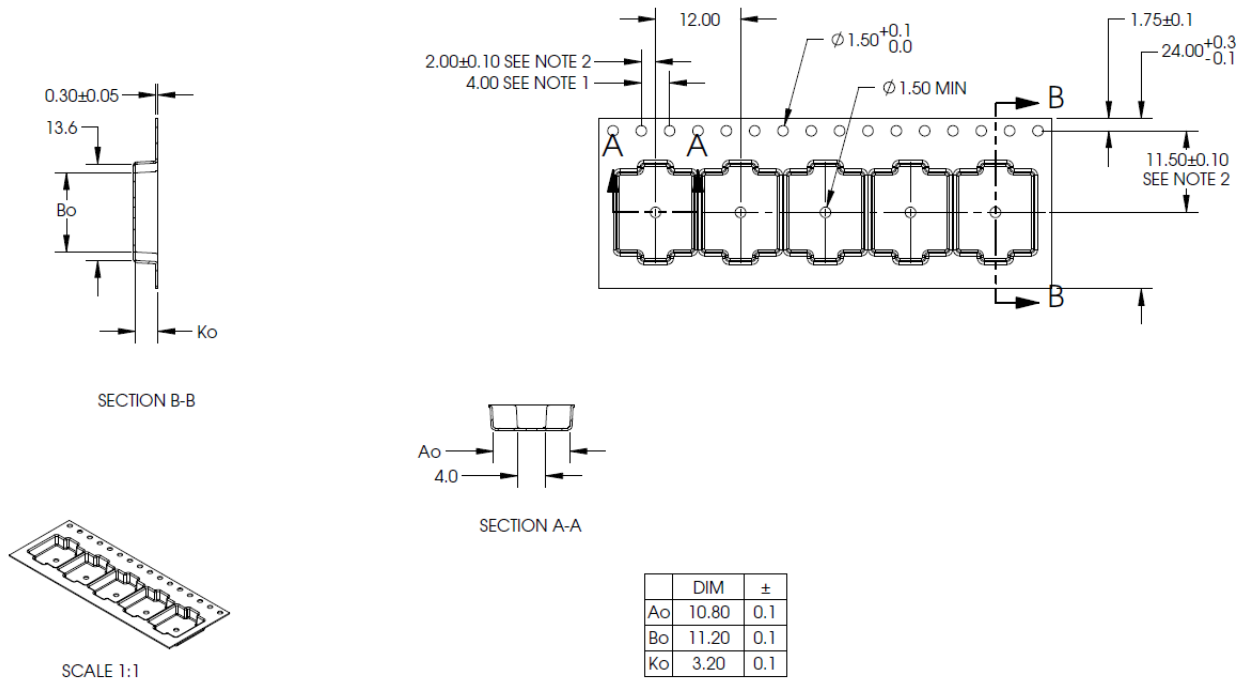


Figure 13: Orientation of NINA-W151 module on tape



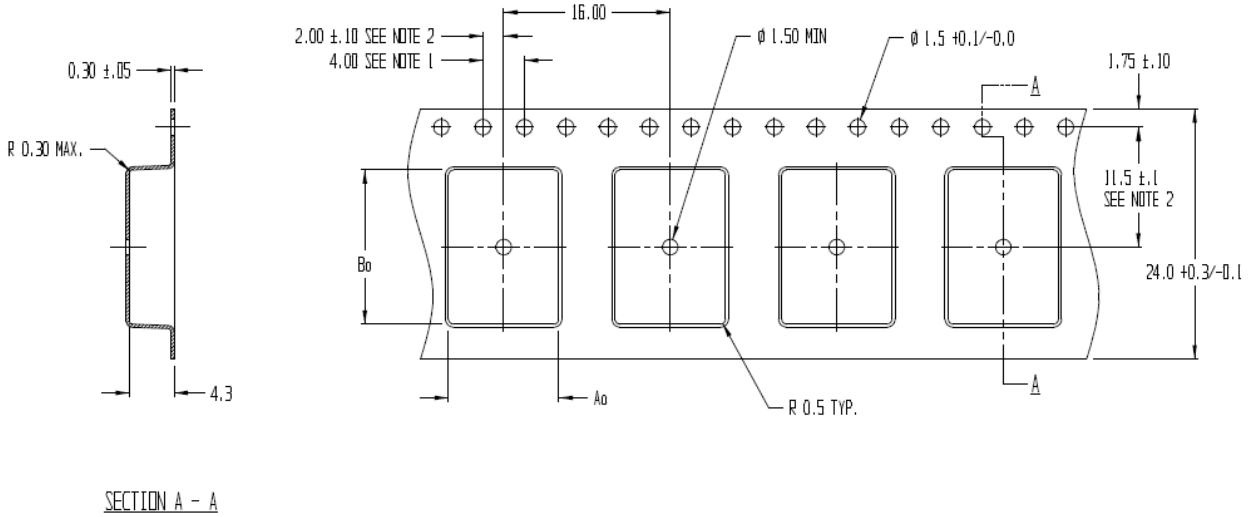
Figure 14: Orientation of NINA-W152/NINA-W156 module on tape

The dimensions of the tapes for the various module variants are specified in [Figure 15](#) and [Figure 16](#).



- NOTES:
1. TO SPROCKET HOLE PITCH CUMULATIVE TOLERANCE ± 0.2
 2. POCKET POSITION RELATIVE TO SPROCKET HOLE MEASURED AS TRUE POSITION OF POCKET, NOT POCKET HOLE.
 3. Ao AND Bo ARE MEASURED ON A PLANE AT A DISTANCE "R" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET.


Figure 15: NINA-W151 tape dimension



- NOTES:
1. TO SPROCKET HOLE PITCH CUMULATIVE TOLERANCE ± 0.2
 2. POCKET POSITION RELATIVE TO SPROCKET HOLE MEASURED AS TRUE POSITION OF POCKET, NOT POCKET HOLE
 3. Ao AND Bo ARE CALCULATED ON A PLANE AT A DISTANCE "R" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET.

Figure 16: NINA-W152 tape dimension

8.2 Moisture sensitivity levels


-  NINA-W15 modules are rated as MSL Level 4 devices in accordance with the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 standard. For detailed information, see the moisture sensitive warning label on the MBB (Moisture Barrier Bag).

After opening the dry pack, the modules must be mounted within 72 hours in factory conditions of maximum 30 °C/60%RH or must be stored at less than 10%RH. The modules require baking if the humidity indicator card shows more than 10% when read at 23±5 °C or if the conditions mentioned above are not met. For information about the bake procedure, see also the J-STD-033B standard.


For more information regarding MSL (Moisture Sensitivity Level), labeling, and storage, see also the Packaging information guide [\[2\]](#).

8.3 Reflow soldering

NINA-W15 modules are approved for two-time reflow processes.

-  Reflow soldering profiles must be selected in accordance with u-blox soldering recommendations described in the NINA-W1 series system integration manual [\[1\]](#). Failure to observe these recommendations can result in severe damage to the product.

8.4 ESD precautions

-  NINA-W15 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. See also [Maximum ESD ratings](#).

Proper ESD handling and packaging procedures must be applied throughout the processing, handling, and operation of any application that incorporates the NINA-W15 series module. ESD precautions are particularly relevant when handling the application board on which the module is mounted.

For further information about the handling of NINA-W15 modules, see also the NINA-W15 series system integration manual.

9 Labeling and ordering information

9.1 Product labeling

The (7.5 x 7.5 mm) labels on NINA-W15 series modules include important product information.

Figure 17 shows the label applied to NINA-W15 series modules. Each of the given label references are described in Table 26.



Figure 17: Location of product type number on the NINA-W15 series module label

| Reference | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | Date of unit production encoded YY/WW (year, week) |
| 2 | Major and minor product version information |
| 3 | Product model name (NINA-W151, NINA-W152 or NINA-W156) |
| 4 | Data Matrix with unique serial number comprising 19 alphanumeric symbols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first 3 symbols are used for production tracking and are an abbreviated representation of the Type number that is unique to each module variant. - The following 12 symbols represent the unique hexadecimal Bluetooth address of the module AABBCDDEEFF, and - The last 4 symbols represent the hardware and firmware version encoded HHFF. See also MAC addresses . |
| 5 | u-blox logo with the red dot to indicate the position of pin 1. |

Table 26: NINA-W15 series label description

9.2 Product identifiers

Table 28 describes the three product identifiers, namely the Type number, Model name and Ordering code.

| Format | Description | Nomenclature |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Model name | Describes the form factor, platform technology and platform variant. Used mostly in product documentation like this data sheet, the model name represents the most common identity for all u-blox products | PPPP-TGVV |
| Ordering code | Comprises the model name – with additional identifiers to describe the major product version and quality grade | PPPP-TGVV-TTQ |
| Type number | Comprises the model name and ordering code – with additional identifiers to describe minor product versions. | PPPP-TGVV-TTQ-XX |

Table 27: Product code formats

9.3 Identification codes

Table 28 explains the parts of the product code.

| Code | Meaning | Example |
|------|--|---|
| PPPP | Form factor | NINA |
| TG | Platform (Technology and Generation) T – Dominant technology, For example, W: Wi-Fi, B: Bluetooth G - Generation | W1: Wi-Fi Generation 1 |
| VV | Variant based on the same platform; range [00...99] | 51: u-connectXpress software product with antenna pin |
| TT | Major Product Version | 00: first revision |
| Q | Quality grade A: Automotive B: Professional C: Standard | B: professional grade |
| XX | Minor product version (not relevant for certification) | Default value is 00 |

Table 28: Part identification code

9.4 Ordering information

| Ordering Code | Product |
|---------------|---|
| NINA-W151-00B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with antenna pin. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6. |
| NINA-W151-02B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with antenna pin. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6-V3. |
| NINA-W151-03B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with antenna pin. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6-V3. |
| NINA-W152-00B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with internal PIFA antenna. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6. |
| NINA-W152-02B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with internal PIFA antenna. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6-V3. |
| NINA-W152-03B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with internal PIFA antenna. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WDQ6-V3 |
| NINA-W156-03B | Wi-Fi IEEE802.11b/g/n module with internal PCB trace antenna. Includes u-connectXpress software with secure boot. Uses ESP32-D0WD-V3. |

Table 29: Product ordering codes

Appendix

A Glossary


| Abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------|--|
| ADC | Analog to Digital Converter |
| AFA | Automatic Frequency Adaptation |
| BLE | Bluetooth Low Energy |
| BPF | Band Pass Filter |
| CTS | Clear To Send |
| DAC | Digital to Analog Converter |
| DC | Direct Current |
| DSR | Data Set Ready |
| DTR | Data Terminal Ready |
| EOL | End Of Life |
| ESD | Electro Static Discharge |
| FCC | Federal Communications Commission |
| GND | Ground |
| GPIO | General Purpose Input/Output |
| I | Input (means that this is an input port of the module) |
| I2C | Inter-Integrated Circuit |
| IC | Industry Canada |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| IoT | Internet of Things |
| L | Low |
| LPO | Low Power Oscillator |
| MCU | Micro Controller Unit |
| MDIO | Management Data Input / Output |
| MII | Media-Independent Interface |
| MISO | Master In Slave Out (data output from slave) |
| MOSI | Master Out Slave In (data output from master) |
| MRD | Market Requirement Document |
| MSD | Moisture Sensitive Device |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| O | Output (means that this is an output port of the module) |
| PCN | Product Change Notification |
| PIFA | Planar Inverted F Antenna |
| PD | Pull-Down |
| PU | Pull-Up |
| QSPI | Quad Serial Peripheral Interface |
| RMII | Reduced Media Independent Interface |
| RTS | Request To Send |
| RXD | Receive Data |
| SDIO | Secure Digital Input Output |
| SDK | Software Development Kit |
| SPI | Serial Peripheral Interface |

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------|---|
| TBD | To Be Defined |
| TXD | Transmit Data |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter |
| WFA | Wi-Fi Alliance |
| WKUP | Wake Up |

Table 30: Explanation of the abbreviations and terms used

Related documents

- [1] NINA-W1 series system integration manual, [UBX-17005730](#)
- [2] Packaging information reference, [UBX-14001652](#)
- [3] u-connectXpress AT commands manual, [UBX-14044127](#)
- [4] NINA-W15 series product summary, [UBX-18052290](#)
- [5] NINA-W15 EU Declaration of Conformity, [UBX-19027744](#)
- [6] u-connectXpress software user guide, [UBX-16024251](#)
- [7] u-connectXpress SPI peripheral protocol specification, [UBX-20028725](#)
- [8] NINA-W15 UKCA Declaration of Conformity, [UBX-22035020](#)
- [9] WFA Derivative Certification Policy, [WFA Governing Documents](#)

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Revision history

| Revision | Date | Name | Comments |
|----------|-------------|-------------|---|
| R01 | 11-Dec-2018 | mwej, kgom | Initial release. |
| R02 | 4-Jan-2019 | mwej, kgom | Removed LPO functionality. Updated the information for pin 5 (Table 6). Modified the ordering code (Table 29). |
| R03 | 12-Jul-2019 | mwej | <p>Modified the product status to Initial Production. Corrected information about restoring UART setting to default (section 2.6.3). Updated description of DSR signal usage in section 2.6.4. Updated voltage supply range (section 4.2.2) and Absolute maximum module supply voltage and maximum RF input ratings (section 4.1). Updated maximum ESD ratings (section 4.1.1). Updated current consumption (section 4.2.5). Updated Bluetooth output power and sensitivity (section 4.2.7 and 4.2.8).</p> <p>Included RoHS 3 compliance (section 6.2.2). Added certification information for Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa (sections 6.8 to 6.10). Updated information about approved antennas (chapter 7).</p> |
| R04 | 14-Aug-2019 | mwej | Corrected information about BLUE signal in connected mode (Table 5). Added information that the RED, GREEN and BLUE signals are disabled when using the RMII interface (sections 2.6.2 and 2.7.2). |
| R05 | 09-Jan-2020 | miju, mwej, | Updated type numbers in the second table on page 2 with NINA-W15x-00B-01. Clarified that Wi-Fi and Bluetooth are time divided on the antenna and not active at the same time (section 2.5). |
| R06 | 17 Apr-2020 | hekf | Added IEEE 802.11d and additional regulatory domains in chapter 1.7. Included product NINA-W156 and new variants of NINA-W151 and W152. Antenna radiation pattern is added in Chapter 4.2.9. Boot strap information is changed in chapter 2.4. Note that pins 25, 32 and 36 have ceased to be boot strap and GPIO pins. Pins 32 and 36 must be left unconnected. ESD ratings in chapter 4.1.1 is changed, GPIO drive capability current in chapter 4.2.4 is added. Access Point Mode added in chapter 1.6 Radio Performance. Changed the number of available GPIOs. |
| R07 | 29-Sep-2020 | hekf, ajoh | Added footnote in ESD section 4.1.1. Added SPI support in sections 1.3, 2.4, 2.7, and 3.1. Changed the number of GPIOs for NINA-W156 product variant in section 3.1. Revised IEEE 802.11d statements. Updated module pinouts to include SPI and RMII. Added information on power modes, section 2.3. Added information on interface selection at module startup, section 2.7. Prepared for external LPO on NINA-W156 (section 2.2). |
| R08 | 18-Mar-2021 | mape, hekf | Updated Bluetooth terminology. Removed Product features table in section 1, added two GPIOs for NINA-W156 in section 3. Updated Current consumption in Table 13, changed pull-up/pull-down resistance in section 4.2.4. Approved in EU/USA/Ca/Japan/Au/NZ. Bluetooth qualified. New RF Frequency Range in section 4.2.6. NINA-W156 changed status to Engineering Sample. Removed products NINA-W151-00B-00, NINA-W152-00B-00. Including RMII in the block diagram in section 1.3. A U.FL to SMA adapter cable now approved by NATEL, ACMA and ICASA in section 7.1. New GPIO clarifications in Table 6. Changed Table 12. Clarified pin 25, 27 and 36 may be configured to GPO. Adding product variants NINA-W151-03B and NINA-W132-03B in section 9.4. |
| R09 | 16-Apr-2021 | | Included minor changes to the document formatting and revised the FCC RF exposure statement. |
| R10 | 14-May-2021 | hekf, fkru | Product status changed for NINA-W151-03B/W152-03B to Initial Production. u-connectXpress SW 4.0.0 introduced. Added certification information for NINA-W156 for South Korea and Japan. |
| R11 | 23-Jun-2021 | hekf | Updated names for ProAnt Ex-It series antennas in section 7.2. |
| R12 | 20-Sep-2021 | hekf | Declared the FlatWhip antenna as EOL and updated comments in the Approved antennas list . Updated NINA-W156-03B to Initial production and hardware revisions in Document information . |

| Revision | Date | Name | Comments |
|----------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| R13 | 09-Nov-2021 | mhan, hekf, cche | Added information on how to disable channel 12 and 13 for Taiwan in the NINA-W15 IEEE 802.11d implementation description . Added new products NINA-W151/W152-03B-01 and removed NINA-W151/W152-00B-01, NINA-W151/W152-02B-00, and NINA-W151/W152-03B-00 in the Document information . Removed ambiguous description of operating condition ranges in Electrical specifications . Updated information describing Moisture sensitivity levels , Reflow soldering , and ESD precautions . Revised Maximum ESD ratings . |
| R14 | 25-Aug-2022 | ldas, fkru, cche, ctur | DBG_TXD. Updated Bluetooth listing details and added ICASA certification for NINA-W156. Revised former Proant antenna references with updated part numbers from Abracon and removed obsolete antennas (EOL) from the list of Approved antennas . Corrected the mount time for MSL4 rated modules in Moisture sensitivity levels . Revised Bluetooth qualification information . Updated disclaimer and contact information. |
| R15 | 16-Nov-2022 | ecar | Updated product status in Document information . |
| R16 | 16-Dec-2022 | hekf, ctur | Added data for the RESET_N pin characteristics in Table 11 . Added Great Britain regulatory compliance statement and NINA-W15 IEEE 802.11d implementation description . |
| R17 | 21-Jul-2023 | mwej, hekf, ftor | Clarified usage of ANT pin 13 for NINA-W152 and NINA-W156 in Table 6 . Included Wi-Fi Alliance information and new product variants in Document information . Added a note to RESET_N pin . Added the firmware release 5.2.1 for NINA-W15 in Document information . Added a note about the current consumption for NINA-W15 using the firmware v5.2.1 (section Current consumption). Updated contact information. |

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