

nRF24L01+

Single Chip 2.4GHz Transceiver

Preliminary Product Specification v1.0

Key Features

- Worldwide 2.4GHz ISM band operation
- 250kbps, 1Mbps and 2Mbps on air data rates
- Ultra low power operation
- 11.3mA TX at 0dBm output power
- 13.5mA RX at 2Mbps air data rate
- 900nA in power down
- 26µA in standby-I
- On chip voltage regulator
- 1.9 to 3.6V supply range
- Enhanced ShockBurst™
- Automatic packet handling
- Auto packet transaction handling
- 6 data pipe MultiCeiver™
- Drop-in compatibility with nRF24L01
- On-air compatible in 250kbps and 1Mbps with nRF2401A, nRF2402, nRF24E1 and nRF24E2
- Low cost BOM
- ±60ppm 16MHz crystal
- 5V tolerant inputs
- Compact 20-pin 4x4mm QFN package

Applications

- Wireless PC Peripherals
- Mouse, keyboards and remotes
- 3-in-1 desktop bundles
- Advanced Media center remote controls
- VoIP headsets
- Game controllers
- Sports watches and sensors
- RF remote controls for consumer electronics
- Home and commercial automation
- Ultra low power sensor networks
- Active RFID
- Asset tracking systems
- Toys

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| Objective product specification | This product specification contains target specifications for product development. |
| Preliminary product specification | This product specification contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published from Nordic Semiconductor ASA later. |
| Product specification | This product specification contains final product specifications. Nordic Semiconductor ASA reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design and supply the best possible product. |

Contact details

Visit www.nordicsemi.no for Nordic Semiconductor sales offices and distributors worldwide

Main office:

Otto Nielsens vei 12
7004 Trondheim
Phone: +47 72 89 89 00
Fax: +47 72 89 89 89
www.nordicsemi.no



Writing Conventions

This product specification follows a set of typographic rules that makes the document consistent and easy to read. The following writing conventions are used:

- Commands, bit state conditions, and register names are written in `Courier`.
- Pin names and pin signal conditions are written in `Courier bold`.
- Cross references are [underlined and highlighted in blue](#).

Revision History

| Date | Version | Description |
|------------|---------|-------------|
| March 2008 | 1.0 | |

Attention!

Observe precaution for handling
Electrostatic Sensitive Device.



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1 Introduction

The nRF24L01+ is a single chip 2.4GHz transceiver with an embedded baseband protocol engine (Enhanced ShockBurst™), suitable for ultra low power wireless applications. The nRF24L01+ is designed for operation in the world wide ISM frequency band at 2.400 - 2.4835GHz.

To design a radio system with the nRF24L01+, you simply need an MCU (microcontroller) and a few external passive components.

You can operate and configure the nRF24L01+ through a Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI). The register map, which is accessible through the SPI, contains all configuration registers in the nRF24L01+ and is accessible in all operation modes of the chip.

The embedded baseband protocol engine (Enhanced ShockBurst™) is based on packet communication and supports various modes from manual operation to advanced autonomous protocol operation. Internal FIFOs ensure a smooth data flow between the radio front end and the system's MCU. Enhanced ShockBurst™ reduces system cost by handling all the high speed link layer operations.

The radio front end uses GFSK modulation. It has user configurable parameters like frequency channel, output power and air data rate. nRF24L01+ supports an air data rate of 250 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2Mbps. The high air data rate combined with two power saving modes make the nRF24L01+ very suitable for ultra low power designs.

nRF24L01+ is drop-in compatible with nRF24L01 and on-air compatible with nRF2401A, nRF2402, nRF24E1 and nRF24E2. Intermodulation and wideband blocking values in nRF24L01+ are much improved in comparison to the nRF24L01 and the addition of internal filtering to nRF24L01+ has improved the margins for meeting RF regulatory standards.

Internal voltage regulators ensure a high Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) and a wide power supply range.

1.1 Features

Features of the nRF24L01+ include:

- Radio
 - ▶ Worldwide 2.4GHz ISM band operation
 - ▶ 126 RF channels
 - ▶ Common RX and TX interface
 - ▶ GFSK modulation
 - ▶ 250kbps, 1 and 2Mbps air data rate
 - ▶ 1MHz non-overlapping channel spacing at 1Mbps
 - ▶ 2MHz non-overlapping channel spacing at 2Mbps
- Transmitter
 - ▶ Programmable output power: 0, -6, -12 or -18dBm
 - ▶ 11.3mA at 0dBm output power
- Receiver
 - ▶ Fast AGC for improved dynamic range
 - ▶ Integrated channel filters
 - ▶ 13.5mA at 2Mbps
 - ▶ -82dBm sensitivity at 2Mbps
 - ▶ -85dBm sensitivity at 1Mbps
 - ▶ -94dBm sensitivity at 250kbps
- RF Synthesizer
 - ▶ Fully integrated synthesizer
 - ▶ No external loop filter, VCO varactor diode or resonator
 - ▶ Accepts low cost ± 60 ppm 16MHz crystal
- Enhanced ShockBurst™
 - ▶ 1 to 32 bytes dynamic payload length
 - ▶ Automatic packet handling
 - ▶ Auto packet transaction handling
 - ▶ 6 data pipe MultiCeiver™ for 1:6 star networks
- Power Management
 - ▶ Integrated voltage regulator
 - ▶ 1.9 to 3.6V supply range
 - ▶ Idle modes with fast start-up times for advanced power management
 - ▶ 26 μ A Standby-I mode, 900nA power down mode
 - ▶ Max 1.5ms start-up from power down mode
 - ▶ Max 130 μ s start-up from standby-I mode
- Host Interface
 - ▶ 4-pin hardware SPI
 - ▶ Max 10Mbps
 - ▶ 3 separate 32 bytes TX and RX FIFOs
 - ▶ 5V tolerant inputs
- Compact 20-pin 4x4mm QFN package

1.2 Block diagram

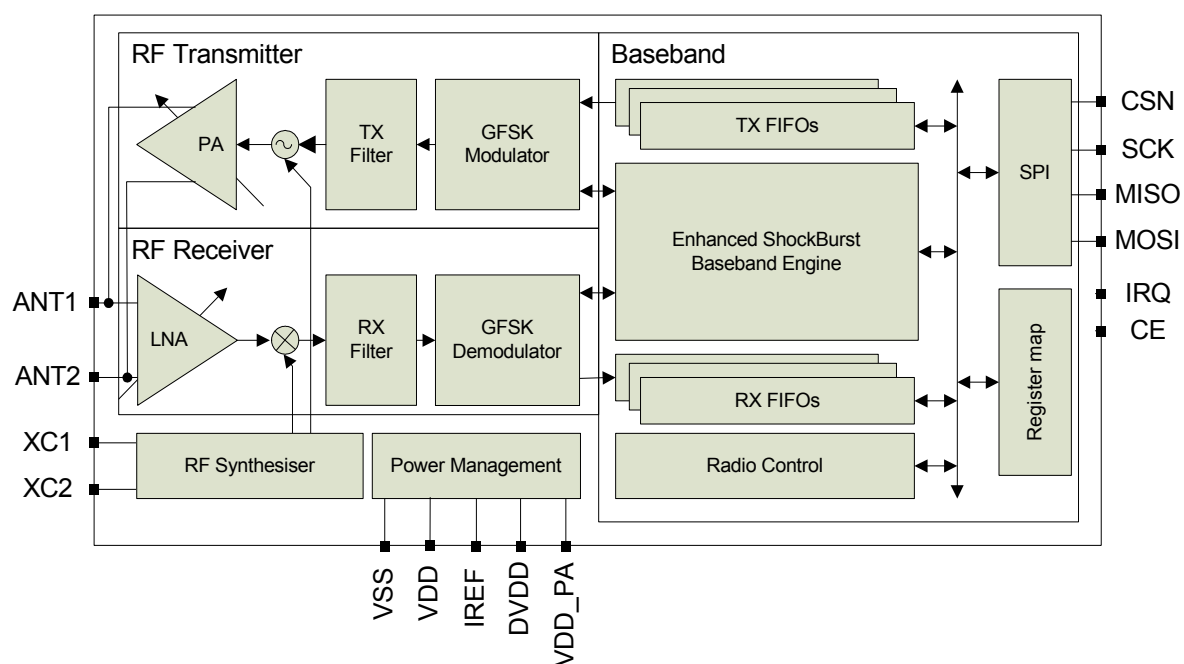


Figure 1. nRF24L01+ block diagram

2 Pin Information

2.1 Pin assignment

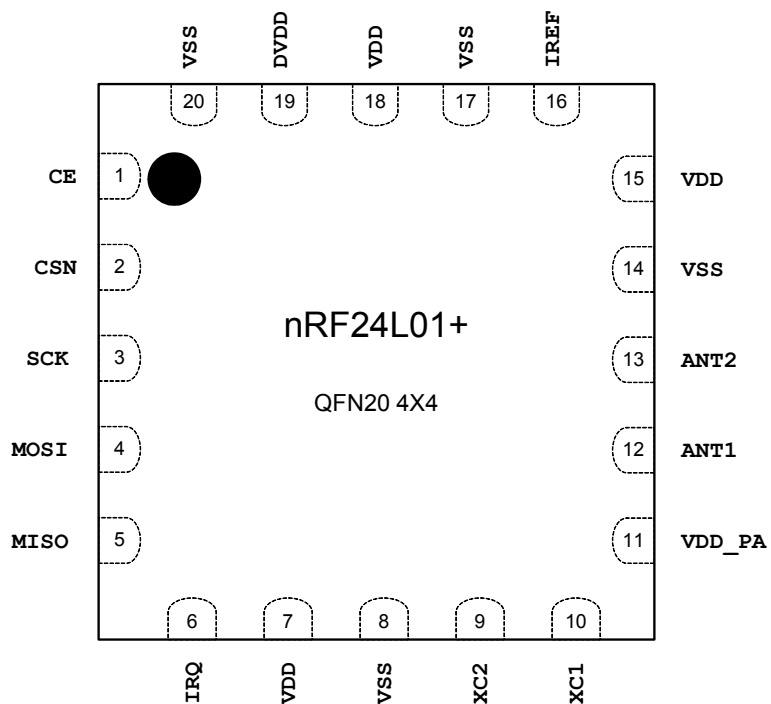


Figure 2. nRF24L01+ pin assignment (top view) for the QFN20 4x4 package

2.2 Pin functions

| Pin | Name | Pin function | Description |
|-----|--------|----------------|--|
| 1 | CE | Digital Input | Chip Enable Activates RX or TX mode |
| 2 | CSN | Digital Input | SPI Chip Select |
| 3 | SCK | Digital Input | SPI Clock |
| 4 | MOSI | Digital Input | SPI Slave Data Input |
| 5 | MISO | Digital Output | SPI Slave Data Output, with tri-state option |
| 6 | IRQ | Digital Output | Maskable interrupt pin. Active low |
| 7 | VDD | Power | Power Supply (+1.9V - +3.6V DC) |
| 8 | VSS | Power | Ground (0V) |
| 9 | XC2 | Analog Output | Crystal Pin 2 |
| 10 | XC1 | Analog Input | Crystal Pin 1 |
| 11 | VDD_PA | Power Output | Power Supply Output (+1.8V) for the internal nRF24L01+ Power Amplifier. Must be connected to ANT1 and ANT2 as shown in Figure 29 . |
| 12 | ANT1 | RF | Antenna interface 1 |
| 13 | ANT2 | RF | Antenna interface 2 |
| 14 | VSS | Power | Ground (0V) |
| 15 | VDD | Power | Power Supply (+1.9V - +3.6V DC) |
| 16 | IREF | Analog Input | Reference current. Connect a 22kΩ resistor to ground. See Figure 29 . |
| 17 | VSS | Power | Ground (0V) |
| 18 | VDD | Power | Power Supply (+1.9V - +3.6V DC) |
| 19 | DVDD | Power Output | Internal digital supply output for de-coupling purposes. See Figure 29 . |
| 20 | VSS | Power | Ground (0V) |

Table 1. nRF24L01+ pin function

3 Absolute maximum ratings

Note: Exceeding one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to nRF24L01+.

| Operating conditions | Minimum | Maximum | Units |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Supply voltages | | | |
| VDD | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| VSS | | 0 | V |
| Input voltage | | | |
| V _I | -0.3 | 5.25 | V |
| Output voltage | | | |
| V _O | VSS to VDD | VSS to VDD | |
| Total Power Dissipation | | | |
| P _D (T _A =85°C) | | 60 | mW |
| Temperatures | | | |
| Operating Temperature | -40 | +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | -40 | +125 | °C |

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

4 Operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| VDD | Supply voltage | | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| VDD | Supply voltage if input signals >3.6V | | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | V |
| TEMP | Operating Temperature | | -40 | +27 | +85 | °C |

Table 3. Operating conditions

5 Electrical specifications

Conditions: $V_{DD} = +3V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$

5.1 Power consumption

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|---------|
| Idle modes | | | | | | |
| I_{VDD_PD} | Supply current in power down | | | 900 | | nA |
| I_{VDD_ST1} | Supply current in standby-I mode | a | | 26 | | μA |
| I_{VDD_ST2} | Supply current in standby-II mode | | | 320 | | μA |
| I_{VDD_SU} | Average current during 1.5ms crystal oscillator startup | | | 400 | | μA |
| Transmit | | | | | | |
| I_{VDD_TX0} | Supply current @ 0dBm output power | b | | 11.3 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_TX6} | Supply current @ -6dBm output power | b | | 9.0 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_TX12} | Supply current @ -12dBm output power | b | | 7.5 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_TX18} | Supply current @ -18dBm output power | b | | 7.0 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_AVG} | Average Supply current @ -6dBm output power, ShockBurst™ | c | | 0.12 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_TXS} | Average current during TX settling | d | | 8.0 | | mA |
| Receive | | | | | | |
| I_{VDD_2M} | Supply current 2Mbps | | | 13.5 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_1M} | Supply current 1Mbps | | | 13.1 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_250} | Supply current 250kbps | | | 12.6 | | mA |
| I_{VDD_RXS} | Average current during RX settling | e | | 8.9 | | mA |

- a. This current is for a 12pF crystal. Current when using external clock is dependent on signal swing.
b. Antenna load impedance = $15\Omega + j88\Omega$.
c. Antenna load impedance = $15\Omega + j88\Omega$. Average data rate 10kbps and max. payload length packets.
d. Average current consumption during TX startup (130 μs) and when changing mode from RX to TX (130 μs).
e. Average current consumption during RX startup (130 μs) and when changing mode from TX to RX (130 μs).

Table 4. Power consumption

5.2 General RF conditions

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|
| f_{OP} | Operating frequency | a | 2400 | | 2525 | MHz |
| PLL_{res} | PLL Programming resolution | | | 1 | | MHz |
| f_{XTAL} | Crystal frequency | | | 16 | | MHz |
| Δf_{250} | Frequency deviation @ 250kbps | | | ± 160 | | kHz |
| Δf_{1M} | Frequency deviation @ 1Mbps | | | ± 160 | | kHz |
| Δf_{2M} | Frequency deviation @ 2Mbps | | | ± 320 | | kHz |
| R_{GFSK} | Air Data rate | b | 250 | | 2000 | kbps |
| $F_{CHANNEL\ 1M}$ | Non-overlapping channel spacing @ 250kbps/1Mbps | c | | 1 | | MHz |
| $F_{CHANNEL\ 2M}$ | Non-overlapping channel spacing @ 2Mbps | c | | 2 | | MHz |

a. Regulatory standards determine the band range you can use.

b. Data rate in each burst on-air

c. The minimum channel spacing is 1MHz

Table 5. General RF conditions

5.3 Transmitter operation

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---------------|--|-------|------|------|---------|-------|
| P_{RF} | Maximum Output Power | a | | 0 | +4 | dBm |
| P_{RFC} | RF Power Control Range | | 16 | 18 | 20 | dB |
| P_{RFCR} | RF Power Accuracy | | | | ± 4 | dB |
| P_{BW2} | 20dB Bandwidth for Modulated Carrier (2Mbps) | | | 1800 | 2000 | kHz |
| P_{BW1} | 20dB Bandwidth for Modulated Carrier (1Mbps) | | | 900 | 1000 | kHz |
| P_{BW250} | 20dB Bandwidth for Modulated Carrier (250kbps) | | | 700 | 800 | kHz |
| $P_{RF1.2}$ | 1 st Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 2MHz (2Mbps) | | | | -20 | dBc |
| $P_{RF2.2}$ | 2 nd Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 4MHz (2Mbps) | | | | -50 | dBc |
| $P_{RF1.1}$ | 1 st Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 1MHz (1Mbps) | | | | -20 | dBc |
| $P_{RF2.1}$ | 2 nd Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 2MHz (1Mbps) | | | | -45 | dBc |
| $P_{RF1.250}$ | 1 st Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 1MHz (250kbps) | | | | -30 | dBc |
| $P_{RF2.250}$ | 2 nd Adjacent Channel Transmit Power 2MHz (250kbps) | | | | -45 | dBc |

a. Antenna load impedance = $15\Omega + j88\Omega$

Table 6. Transmitter operation

5.4 Receiver operation

| Datarate | Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| | RX_{max} | Maximum received signal at <0.1% BER | | | 0 | | dBm |
| 2Mbps | RX_{SENS} | Sensitivity (0.1%BER) @2Mbps | | | -82 | | dBm |
| 1Mbps | RX_{SENS} | Sensitivity (0.1%BER) @1Mbps | | | -85 | | dBm |
| 250kbps | RX_{SENS} | Sensitivity (0.1%BER) @250kbps | | | -94 | | dBm |

Table 7. RX Sensitivity

| Datarate | Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|----------|-------------|---|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 2Mbps | C/I_{CO} | C/I Co-channel | | | 7 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{1ST} | 1 st ACS (Adjacent Channel Selectivity) C/I 2MHz | | | 3 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 4MHz | | | -17 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 6MHz | | | -21 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 12\text{MHz}$ | | | -40 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 36\text{MHz}$ | a | | -48 | | dBc |
| 1Mbps | C/I_{CO} | C/I Co-channel | | | 9 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{1ST} | 1 st ACS C/I 1MHz | | | 8 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 2MHz | | | -20 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 3MHz | | | -30 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 6\text{MHz}$ | | | -40 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 25\text{MHz}$ | a | | -47 | | dBc |
| 250kbps | C/I_{CO} | C/I Co-channel | | | 12 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{1ST} | 1 st ACS C/I 1MHz | | | -12 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 2MHz | | | -33 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 3MHz | | | -38 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 6\text{MHz}$ | | | -50 | | dBc |
| | C/I_{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 25\text{MHz}$ | a | | -60 | | dBc |

a. **Narrow Band (In Band) Blocking measurements:**

0 to $\pm 40\text{MHz}$; 1MHz step size

For Interferer frequency offsets $n \cdot 2 \cdot f_{xtal}$, blocking performance is degraded by approximately 5dB compared to adjacent figures.

Table 8. RX selectivity according to ETSI EN 300 440-1 V1.3.1 (2001-09) page 27

| Datarate | Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|----------|--------------------|---|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 2Mbps | C/I _{CO} | C/I Co-channel (Modulated carrier) | | | 11 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{1ST} | 1 st ACS C/I 2MHz | | | 4 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 4MHz | | | -18 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 6MHz | | | -24 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 12\text{MHz}$ | | | -40 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 36\text{MHz}$ | a | | -48 | | dBc |
| 1Mbps | C/I _{CO} | C/I Co-channel | | | 12 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{1ST} | 1 st ACS C/I 1MHz | | | 8 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 2MHz | | | -21 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 3MHz | | | -30 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 6\text{MHz}$ | | | -40 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 25\text{MHz}$ | a | | -50 | | dBc |
| 250kbps | C/I _{CO} | C/I Co-channel | | | 7 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{1ST} | 1 st ACS C/I 1MHz | | | -12 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{2ND} | 2 nd ACS C/I 2MHz | | | -34 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{3RD} | 3 rd ACS C/I 3MHz | | | -39 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 6\text{MHz}$ | | | -50 | | dBc |
| | C/I _{Nth} | N th ACS C/I, $f_i > 25\text{MHz}$ | a | | -60 | | dBc |

a. **Narrow Band (In Band) Blocking measurements:**

0 to $\pm 40\text{MHz}$; 1MHz step size

Wide Band Blocking measurements:

30MHz to 2000MHz; 10MHz step size

2000MHz to 2399MHz; 3MHz step size

2484MHz to 3000MHz; 3MHz step size

3GHz to 12.75GHz; 25MHz step size

Wanted signal for wideband blocking measurements:

-67dBm in 1Mbps and 2Mbps mode

-77dBm in 250kbps mode

For Interferer frequency offsets $n \cdot 2 \cdot f_{xtal}$, blocking performance are degraded by approximately 5dB compared to adjacent figures.

If the wanted signal is 3dB or more above the sensitivity level then, the carrier/interferer ratio is independent of the wanted signal level for a given frequency offset.

Table 9. RX selectivity with nRF24L01+ equal modulation on interfering signal. Measured using $P_{in} = -67\text{dBm}$ for wanted signal.

| Datarate | Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|----------|----------|---|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 2Mbps | P_IM(6) | Input power of IM interferers at 6 and 12MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -42 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(8) | Input power of IM interferers at 8 and 16MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -38 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(10) | Input power of IM interferers at 10 and 20MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -37 | | dBm |
| 1Mbps | P_IM(3) | Input power of IM interferers at 3 and 6MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(4) | Input power of IM interferers at 4 and 8MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(5) | Input power of IM interferers at 5 and 10MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |
| 250kbps | P_IM(3) | Input power of IM interferers at 3 and 6MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(4) | Input power of IM interferers at 4 and 8MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |
| | P_IM(5) | Input power of IM interferers at 5 and 10MHz offset from wanted signal | | | -36 | | dBm |

Note: Wanted signal level at Pin = -64 dBm. Two interferers with equal input power are used. The interferer closest in frequency is unmodulated, the other interferer is modulated equal with the wanted signal. The input power of interferers where the sensitivity equals BER = 0.1% is presented.

Table 10. RX intermodulation test performed according to Bluetooth Specification version 2.0

5.5 Crystal specifications

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| F _{xo} | Crystal Frequency | | | 16 | | MHz |
| ΔF | Tolerance | a b | | | ±60 | ppm |
| C ₀ | Equivalent parallel capacitance | | | 1.5 | 7.0 | pF |
| C _L | Load capacitance | | 8 | 12 | 16 | pF |
| ESR | Equivalent Series Resistance | | | | 100 | Ω |

- a. Frequency accuracy including; tolerance at 25°C, temperature drift, aging and crystal loading.
b. Frequency regulations in certain regions set tighter requirements for frequency tolerance (For example, Japan and South Korea specify max. +/- 50ppm)

Table 11. Crystal specifications

5.6 DC characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|--------------------|-------|
| V _{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | 0.7V _{DD} | | 5.25 ^a | V |
| V _{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | V _{SS} | | 0.3V _{DD} | V |

- a. If the input signal >3.6V, the V_{DD} of the nRF24L01+ must be between 2.7V and 3.3V (3.0V±10%)

Table 12. Digital input pin

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------|--|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------|-------|
| V _{OH} | HIGH level output voltage (I _{OH} =-0.25mA) | | V _{DD} -0.3 | | V _{DD} | V |
| V _{OL} | LOW level output voltage (I _{OL} =0.25mA) | | | | 0.3 | V |

Table 13. Digital output pin

5.7 Power on reset

| Symbol | Parameter (condition) | Notes | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| T _{PUP} | Power ramp up time | a | | | 100 | ms |
| T _{POR} | Power on reset | b | 1 | | 100 | ms |

- a. From 0V to 1.9V.
b. Measured from when the V_{DD} reaches 1.9V to when the reset finishes.

Table 14. Power on reset

6 Radio Control

This chapter describes the nRF24L01+ radio transceiver's operating modes and the parameters used to control the radio.

The nRF24L01+ has a built-in state machine that controls the transitions between the chip's operating modes. The state machine takes input from user defined register values and internal signals.

6.1 Operational Modes

You can configure the nRF24L01+ in power down, standby, RX or TX mode. This section describes these modes in detail.

6.1.1 State diagram

The state diagram in [Figure 3](#) shows the operating modes and how they function. There are three types of distinct states highlighted in the state diagram:

- **Recommended operating mode:** is a recommended state used during normal operation.
- **Possible operating mode:** is a possible operating state, but is not used during normal operation.
- **Transition state:** is a time limited state used during start up of the oscillator and settling of the PLL.

When the V_{DD} reaches 1.9V or higher nRF24L01+ enters the Power on reset state where it remains in reset until entering the Power Down mode.

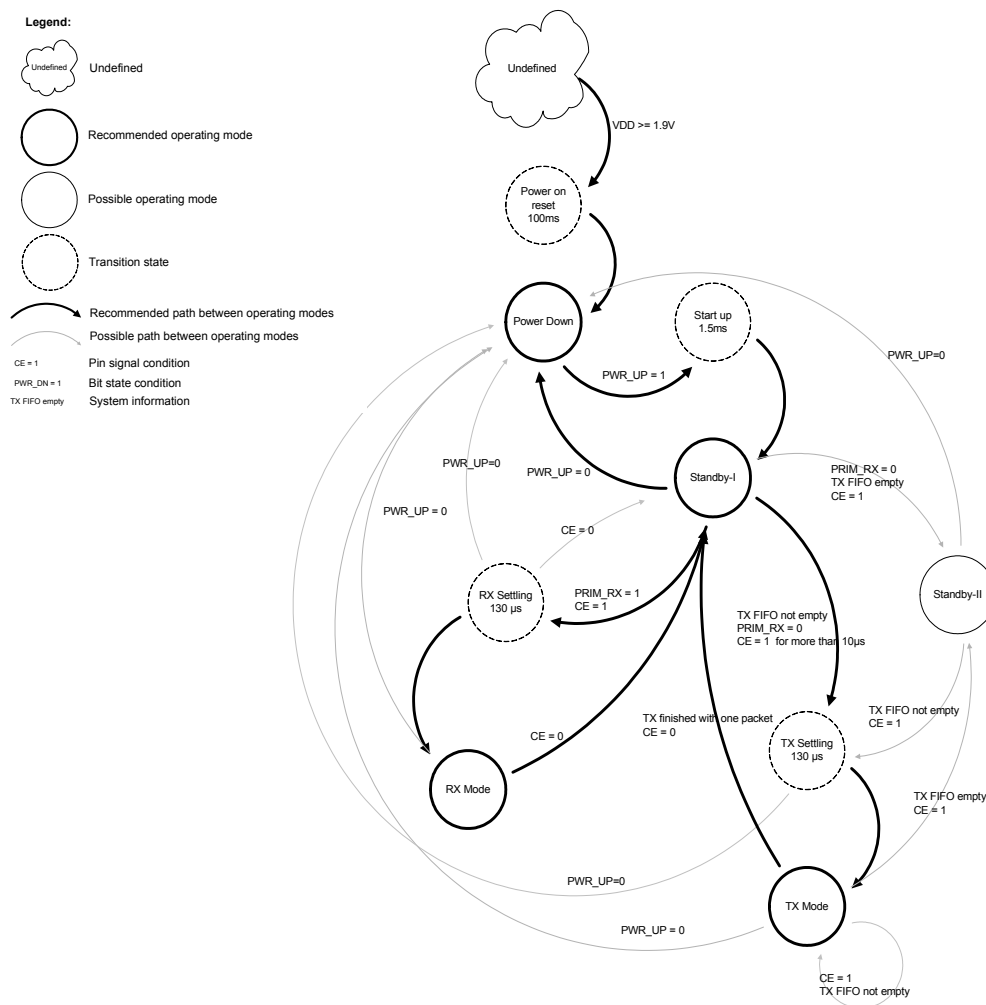


Figure 3. Radio control state diagram

6.1.2 Power Down Mode

In power down mode nRF24L01+ is disabled using minimal current consumption. All register values available are maintained and the SPI is kept active, enabling change of configuration and the uploading/downloading of data registers. For start up times see [Table 16. on page 23](#). Power down mode is entered by setting the PWR_UP bit in the CONFIG register low.

6.1.3 Standby Modes

6.1.3.1 Standby-I mode

By setting the `PWR_UP` bit in the `CONFIG` register to 1, the device enters standby-I mode. Standby-I mode is used to minimize average current consumption while maintaining short start up times. In this mode only part of the crystal oscillator is active. Change to active modes only happens if `CE` is set high and when `CE` is set low, the nRF24L01 returns to standby-I mode from both the TX and RX modes.

6.1.3.2 Standby-II mode

In standby-II mode extra clock buffers are active and more current is used compared to standby-I mode. nRF24L01+ enters standby-II mode if `CE` is held high on a PTX device with an empty TX FIFO. If a new packet is uploaded to the TX FIFO, the PLL immediately starts and the packet is transmitted after the normal PLL settling delay (130µs).

Register values are maintained and the SPI can be activated during both standby modes. For start up times see [Table 16. on page 23](#).

6.1.4 RX mode

The RX mode is an active mode where the nRF24L01+ radio is used as a receiver. To enter this mode, the nRF24L01+ must have the `PWR_UP` bit, `PRIM_RX` bit and the `CE` pin set high.

In RX mode the receiver demodulates the signals from the RF channel, constantly presenting the demodulated data to the baseband protocol engine. The baseband protocol engine constantly searches for a valid packet. If a valid packet is found (by a matching address and a valid CRC) the payload of the packet is presented in a vacant slot in the RX FIFOs. If the RX FIFOs are full, the received packet is discarded.

The nRF24L01+ remains in RX mode until the MCU configures it to standby-I mode or power down mode. However, if the automatic protocol features (Enhanced ShockBurst™) in the baseband protocol engine are enabled, the nRF24L01+ can enter other modes in order to execute the protocol.

In RX mode a Received Power Detector (RPD) signal is available. The RPD is a signal that is set high when a RF signal higher than -64 dBm is detected inside the receiving frequency channel. The internal RPD signal is filtered before presented to the `RPD` register. The RF signal must be present for at least 40µs before the `RPD` is set high. How to use the RPD is described in [Section 6.4 on page 24](#).

6.1.5 TX mode

The TX mode is an active mode for transmitting packets. To enter this mode, the nRF24L01+ must have the `PWR_UP` bit set high, `PRIM_RX` bit set low, a payload in the TX FIFO and a high pulse on the `CE` for more than 10µs.

The nRF24L01+ stays in TX mode until it finishes transmitting a packet. If `CE` = 0, nRF24L01+ returns to standby-I mode. If `CE` = 1, the status of the TX FIFO determines the next action. If the TX FIFO is not empty the nRF24L01+ remains in TX mode and transmits the next packet. If the TX FIFO is empty the nRF24L01+ goes into standby-II mode. The nRF24L01+ transmitter PLL operates in open loop when in TX mode. It is important never to keep the nRF24L01+ in TX mode for more than 4ms at a time. If the Enhanced ShockBurst™ features are enabled, nRF24L01+ is never in TX mode longer than 4ms.

6.1.6 Operational modes configuration

The following table ([Table 15.](#)) describes how to configure the operational modes.

| Mode | PWR_UP register | PRIM_RX register | CE input pin | FIFO state |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| RX mode | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| TX mode | 1 | 0 | 1 | Data in TX FIFOs. Will empty all levels in TX FIFOs ^a . |
| TX mode | 1 | 0 | Minimum 10µs high pulse | Data in TX FIFOs. Will empty one level in TX FIFOs ^b . |
| Standby-II | 1 | 0 | 1 | TX FIFO empty. |
| Standby-I | 1 | - | 0 | No ongoing packet transmission. |
| Power Down | 0 | - | - | - |

- If **CE** is held high all TX FIFOs are emptied and all necessary ACK and possible retransmits are carried out. The transmission continues as long as the TX FIFO is refilled. If the TX FIFO is empty when the **CE** is still high, nRF24L01+ enters standby-II mode. In this mode the transmission of a packet is started as soon as the **CSN** is set high after an upload (UL) of a packet to TX FIFO.
- This operating mode pulses the **CE** high for at least 10µs. This allows one packet to be transmitted. This is the normal operating mode. After the packet is transmitted, the nRF24L01+ enters standby-I mode.

Table 15. nRF24L01+ main modes

6.1.7 Timing Information

The timing information in this section relates to the transitions between modes and the timing for the **CE** pin. The transition from TX mode to RX mode or vice versa is the same as the transition from the standby modes to TX mode or RX mode (max. 130µs), as described in [Table 16.](#)

| Name | nRF24L01+ | Max. | Min. | Comments |
|-----------|--|-------|------|-----------------------------|
| Tpd2stby | Power Down → Standby mode | 1.5ms | | Internal crystal oscillator |
| Tpd2stby | Power Down → Standby mode | 150µs | | With external clock |
| Tstby2a | Standby modes → TX/RX mode | 130µs | | |
| Thce | Minimum CE high | | 10µs | |
| Tpece2csn | Delay from CE positive edge to CSN low | | 4µs | |

Table 16. Operational timing of nRF24L01+

When nRF24L01+ is in power down mode it must settle for 1.5ms before it can enter the TX or RX modes. If an external clock is used this delay is reduced to 150µs, see [Table 16.](#) The settling time must be controlled by the MCU.

Note: If **VDD** is turned off the register value is lost and you must configure nRF24L01+ before entering the TX or RX modes.

6.2 Air data rate

The air data rate is the modulated signaling rate the nRF24L01+ uses when transmitting and receiving data. It can be 250kbps, 1Mbps or 2Mbps. Using lower air data rate gives better receiver sensitivity than higher air data rate. But, high air data rate gives lower average current consumption and reduced probability of on-air collisions.

The air data rate is set by the `RF_DR` bit in the `RF_SETUP` register. A transmitter and a receiver must be programmed with the same air data rate to communicate with each other.

nRF24L01+ is fully compatible with nRF24L01. For compatibility with nRF2401A, nRF2402, nRF24E1, and nRF24E2 the air data rate must be set to 250kbps or 1Mbps.

6.3 RF channel frequency

The RF channel frequency determines the center of the channel used by the nRF24L01+. The channel occupies a bandwidth of less than 1MHz at 250kbps and 1Mbps and a bandwidth of less than 2MHz at 2Mbps. nRF24L01+ can operate on frequencies from 2.400GHz to 2.525GHz. The programming resolution of the RF channel frequency setting is 1MHz.

At 2Mbps the channel occupies a bandwidth wider than the resolution of the RF channel frequency setting. To ensure non-overlapping channels in 2Mbps mode, the channel spacing must be 2MHz or more. At 1Mbps and 250kbps the channel bandwidth is the same or lower than the resolution of the RF frequency.

The RF channel frequency is set by the `RF_CH` register according to the following formula:

$$F_0 = 2400 + RF_CH [MHz]$$

You must program a transmitter and a receiver with the same RF channel frequency to communicate with each other.

6.4 Received Power Detector measurements

Received Power Detector (RPD), located in register 09, bit 0, triggers at received power levels above -64 dBm that are present in the RF channel you receive on. If the received power is less than -64 dBm, RDP = 0.

The RPD can be read out at any time while nRF24L01+ is in receive mode. This offers a snapshot of the current received power level in the channel. The RPD status is latched when a valid packet is received which then indicates signal strength from your own transmitter. If no packets are received the RPD is latched at the end of a receive period as a result of host MCU setting CE low or RX time out controlled by Enhanced ShockBurst™.

The status of RPD is correct when RX mode is enabled and after a wait time of $T_{stby2a} + T_{delay_AGC} = 130\mu s + 40\mu s$. The RX gain varies over temperature which means that the RPD threshold also varies over temperature. The RPD threshold value is reduced by -5dB at $T = -40^{\circ}C$ and increased by +5dB at $85^{\circ}C$.

6.5 PA control

The PA (Power Amplifier) control is used to set the output power from the nRF24L01+ power amplifier. In TX mode PA control has four programmable steps, see [Table 17](#).

The PA control is set by the `RF_PWR` bits in the `RF_SETUP` register.

| SPI RF-SETUP (RF_PWR) | RF output power | DC current consumption |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 11 | 0dBm | 11.3mA |
| 10 | -6dBm | 9.0mA |
| 01 | -12dBm | 7.5mA |
| 00 | -18dBm | 7.0mA |

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.0V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = 27^{\circ}C$, Load impedance = $15\Omega + j88\Omega$.

Table 17. RF output power setting for the nRF24L01+

6.6 RX/TX control

The RX/TX control is set by `PRIM_RX` bit in the `CONFIG` register and sets the nRF24L01+ in transmit/receive mode.

7 Enhanced ShockBurst™

Enhanced ShockBurst™ is a packet based data link layer that features automatic packet assembly and timing, automatic acknowledgement and retransmissions of packets. Enhanced ShockBurst™ enables the implementation of ultra low power and high performance communication with low cost host microcontrollers. The Enhanced ShockBurst™ features enable significant improvements of power efficiency for bi-directional and uni-directional systems, without adding complexity on the host controller side.

7.1 Features

The main features of Enhanced ShockBurst™ are:

- 1 to 32 bytes dynamic payload length
- Automatic packet handling
- Automatic packet transaction handling
 - ▶ Auto Acknowledgement with payload
 - ▶ Auto retransmit
- 6 data pipe MultiCeiver™ for 1:6 star networks

7.2 Enhanced ShockBurst™ overview

Enhanced ShockBurst™ uses ShockBurst™ for automatic packet handling and timing. During transmit, ShockBurst™ assembles the packet and clocks the bits in the data packet for transmission. During receive, ShockBurst™ constantly searches for a valid address in the demodulated signal. When ShockBurst™ finds a valid address, it processes the rest of the packet and validates it by CRC. If the packet is valid the payload is moved into a vacant slot in the RX FIFOs. All high speed bit handling and timing is controlled by ShockBurst™.

Enhanced ShockBurst™ features automatic packet transaction handling for the easy implementation of a reliable bi-directional data link. An Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet transaction is a packet exchange between two transceivers, with one transceiver acting as the Primary Receiver (PRX) and the other transceiver acting as the Primary Transmitter (PTX). An Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet transaction is always initiated by a packet transmission from the PTX, the transaction is complete when the PTX has received an acknowledgment packet (ACK packet) from the PRX. The PRX can attach user data to the ACK packet enabling a bi-directional data link.

The automatic packet transaction handling works as follows:

1. You begin the transaction by transmitting a data packet from the PTX to the PRX. Enhanced ShockBurst™ automatically sets the PTX in receive mode to wait for the ACK packet.
2. If the packet is received by the PRX, Enhanced ShockBurst™ automatically assembles and transmits an acknowledgment packet (ACK packet) to the PTX before returning to receive mode.
3. If the PTX does not receive the ACK packet immediately, Enhanced ShockBurst™ automatically retransmits the original data packet after a programmable delay and sets the PTX in receive mode to wait for the ACK packet.

In Enhanced ShockBurst™ it is possible to configure parameters such as the maximum number of retransmits and the delay from one transmission to the next retransmission. All automatic handling is done without the involvement of the MCU.

7.3 Enhanced Shockburst™ packet format

The format of the Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet is described in this section. The Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet contains a preamble, address, packet control, payload and CRC field. [Figure 4](#), shows the packet format with MSB to the left.

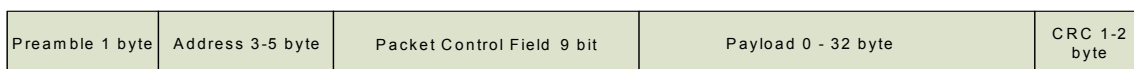


Figure 4. An Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet with payload (0-32 bytes)

7.3.1 Preamble

The preamble is a bit sequence used to synchronize the receivers demodulator to the incoming bit stream. The preamble is one byte long and is either 01010101 or 10101010. If the first bit in the address is 1 the preamble is automatically set to 10101010 and if the first bit is 0 the preamble is automatically set to 01010101. This is done to ensure there are enough transitions in the preamble to stabilize the receiver.

7.3.2 Address

This is the address for the receiver. An address ensures that the packet is detected and received by the correct receiver, preventing accidental cross talk between multiple nRF24L01+ systems. You can configure the address field width in the AW register to be 3, 4 or 5 bytes, see [Table 27. on page 60](#).

Note: Addresses where the level shifts only one time (that is, 000FFFFFFF) can often be detected in noise and can give a false detection, which may give a raised Packet Error Rate. Addresses as a continuation of the preamble (hi-low toggling) also raises the Packet Error Rate.

7.3.3 Packet Control Field

[Figure 5](#), shows the format of the 9 bit packet control field, MSB to the left.

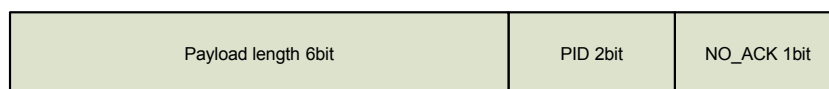


Figure 5. Packet control field

The packet control field contains a 6 bit payload length field, a 2 bit PID (Packet Identity) field and a 1 bit NO_ACK flag.

7.3.3.1 Payload length

This 6 bit field specifies the length of the payload in bytes. The length of the payload can be from 0 to 32 bytes.

Coding: 000000 = 0 byte (only used in empty ACK packets.) 100000 = 32 byte, 100001 = Don't care.

This field is only used if the Dynamic Payload Length function is enabled.

7.3.3.2 PID (Packet identification)

The 2 bit PID field is used to detect if the received packet is new or retransmitted. PID prevents the PRX device from presenting the same payload more than once to the receiving host MCU. The PID field is incremented at the TX side for each new packet received through the SPI. The PID and CRC fields (see [section 7.3.5 on page 28](#)) are used by the PRX device to determine if a packet is retransmitted or new. When several data packets are lost on the link, the PID fields may become equal to the last received PID. If a packet has the same PID as the previous packet, nRF24L01+ compares the CRC sums from both packets. If the CRC sums are also equal, the last received packet is considered a copy of the previously received packet and discarded.

7.3.3.3 No Acknowledgment flag (NO_ACK)

The Selective Auto Acknowledgement feature controls the NO_ACK flag.

This flag is only used when the auto acknowledgement feature is used. Setting the flag high tells the receiver that the packet is not to be auto acknowledged.

7.3.4 Payload

The payload is the user defined content of the packet. It can be 0 to 32 bytes wide and is transmitted on-air when it is uploaded to nRF24L01+.

7.3.5 CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check)

The CRC is the mandatory error detection mechanism in the packet. It is either 1 or 2 bytes and is calculated over the address, Packet Control Field and Payload.

The polynomial for 1 byte CRC is $X^8 + X^2 + X + 1$. Initial value 0xFF.

The polynomial for 2 byte CRC is $X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$. Initial value 0xFFFF.

No packet is accepted by Enhanced ShockBurst™ if the CRC fails.

7.4 Automatic packet handling

Enhanced ShockBurst™ uses ShockBurst™ for automatic packet handling, which has the following features:

- Static and dynamic payload length, see [section 7.4.1 on page 29](#).
- Automatic packet assembly, see [section 7.4.2 on page 29](#).
- Automatic packet validation, see [section 7.4.3 on page 30](#).
- Automatic packet disassembly, see [section 7.4.4 on page 30](#).

7.4.1 Static and Dynamic Payload Length

Enhanced ShockBurst™ provides two alternatives for handling payload lengths; static and dynamic.

The default is static payload length. With static payload length all packets between a transmitter and a receiver have the same length. Static payload length is set by the `RX_PW_Px` registers on the receiver side. The payload length on the transmitter side is set by the number of bytes clocked into the `TX_FIFO` and must equal the value in the `RX_PW_Px` register on the receiver side.

Dynamic Payload Length (DPL) is an alternative to static payload length. DPL enables the transmitter to send packets with variable payload length to the receiver. This means that for a system with different payload lengths it is not necessary to scale the packet length to the longest payload.

With the DPL feature the nRF24L01+ can decode the payload length of the received packet automatically instead of using the `RX_PW_Px` registers. The MCU can read the length of the received payload by using the `R_RX_PL_WID` command.

In order to enable DPL the `EN_DPL` bit in the `FEATURE` register must be enabled. In RX mode the `DYNPD` register must be set. A PTX that transmits to a PRX with DPL enabled must have the `DPL_P0` bit in `DYNPD` set.

7.4.2 Automatic packet assembly

The automatic packet assembly assembles the preamble, address, packet control field, payload and CRC to make a complete packet before it is transmitted.

7.4.2.1 Preamble

The preamble is automatically generated based on the address field.

7.4.2.2 Address

The address is fetched from the `TX_ADDR` register. The address field can be configured to be 3, 4 or 5 bytes long with the `AW` register.

7.4.2.3 Packet control field

For the static packet length option the payload length field is not used. With DPL enabled, the value in the payload length field is automatically set to the number of bytes in the payload clocked into the TX FIFO.

The transmitter increments the PID field each time it generates a new packet and uses the same PID on packets that are retransmitted. Refer to the left flow chart in [Figure 6. on page 30](#).

The PTX can set the `NO_ACK` flag bit in the Packet Control Field with this command:

```
W_TX_PAYLOAD_NOACK
```

However, the function must first be enabled in the `FEATURE` register by setting the `EN_DYN_ACK` bit. When you use this option the PTX goes directly to standby-I mode after transmitting the packet. The PRX does not transmit an ACK packet when it receives the packet.

7.4.2.4 Payload

The payload is fetched from the TX FIFO.

7.4.2.5 CRC

The CRC is automatically calculated based on the packet content with the polynomials in [section 7.3.5 on page 28](#). The number of bytes in the CRC is set by the `CRCO` bit in the `CONFIG` register.

7.4.3 Automatic packet validation

In receive mode the nRF24L01+ is constantly searching for a valid address (given in the `RX_ADDR` registers). If a valid address is detected, Enhanced ShockBurst™ starts to validate the packet.

With static packet length the Enhanced ShockBurst™ captures the packet according to the length given by the `RX_PW` register. With DPL, Enhanced ShockBurst™ captures the packet according to the payload length field in the packet control field. After capturing the packet, Enhanced ShockBurst™ performs CRC.

If the CRC is valid, Enhanced ShockBurst™ checks PID. The received PID is compared with the previous received PID. If the PID fields are different, the packet is considered new. If the PID fields are equal the receiver must check if the received CRC is equal to the previous CRC. If the CRCs are equal, the packet is defined as equal to the previous packet and is discarded. Refer to the right flow chart in [Figure 6](#).

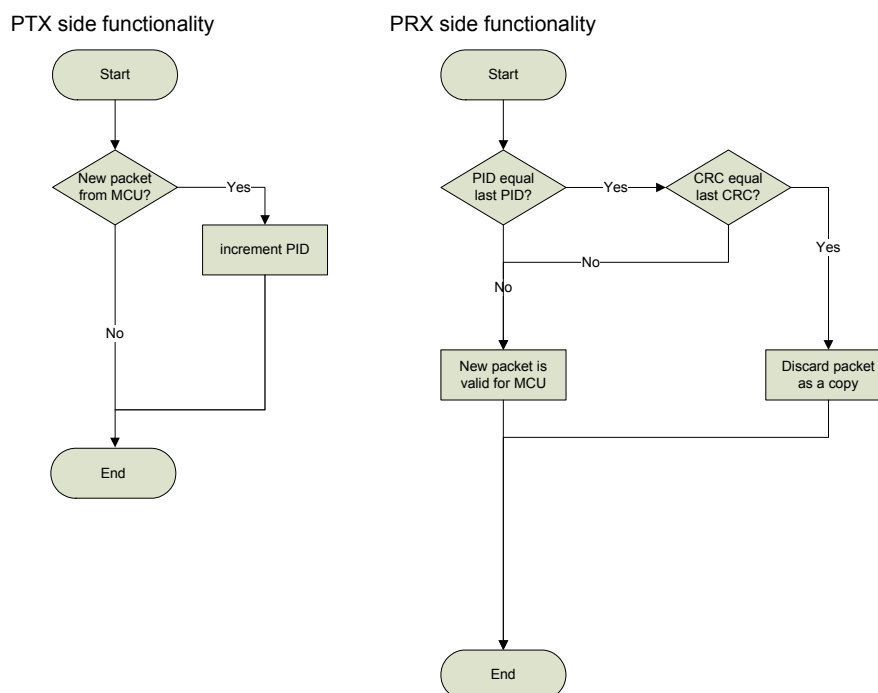


Figure 6. PID generation/detection

7.4.4 Automatic packet disassembly

After the packet is validated, Enhanced ShockBurst™ disassembles the packet and loads the payload into the RX FIFO, and asserts the `RX_DR` IRQ.

7.5 Automatic packet transaction handling

Enhanced ShockBurst™ has two functions for automatic packet transaction handling; auto acknowledgement and auto re-transmit.

7.5.1 Auto Acknowledgement

Auto acknowledgement is a function that automatically transmits an ACK packet to the PTX after it has received and validated a packet. The auto acknowledgement function reduces the load of the system MCU and can remove the need for dedicated SPI hardware. This also reduces cost and average current consumption. The Auto Acknowledgement feature is enabled by setting the `EN_AA` register.

Note: If the received packet has the `NO_ACK` flag set, auto acknowledgement is not executed.

An ACK packet can contain an optional payload from PRX to PTX. In order to use this feature, the Dynamic Payload Length (DPL) feature must be enabled. The MCU on the PRX side has to upload the payload by clocking it into the TX FIFO by using the `W_ACK_PAYLOAD` command. The payload is pending in the TX FIFO (PRX) until a new packet is received from the PTX. nRF24L01+ can have three ACK packet payloads pending in the TX FIFO (PRX) at the same time.

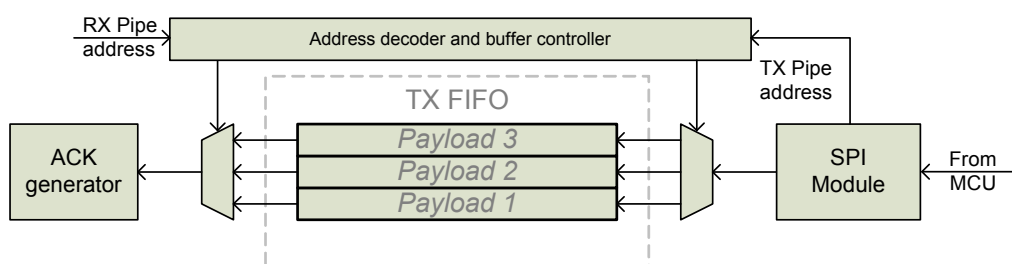


Figure 7. TX FIFO (PRX) with pending payloads

Figure 7. shows how the TX FIFO (PRX) is operated when handling pending ACK packet payloads. From the MCU the payload is clocked in with the `W_ACK_PAYLOAD` command. The address decoder and buffer controller ensure that the payload is stored in a vacant slot in the TX FIFO (PRX). When a packet is received, the address decoder and buffer controller are notified with the PTX address. This ensures that the right payload is presented to the ACK generator.

If the TX FIFO (PRX) contains more than one payload to a PTX, payloads are handled using the first in – first out principle. The TX FIFO (PRX) is blocked if all pending payloads are addressed to a PTX where the link is lost. In this case, the MCU can flush the TX FIFO (PRX) by using the `FLUSH_TX` command.

In order to enable Auto Acknowledgement with payload the `EN_ACK_PAY` bit in the `FEATURE` register must be set.

7.5.2 Auto Retransmission (ART)

The auto retransmission is a function that retransmits a packet if an ACK packet is not received. It is used in an auto acknowledgement system on the PTX. When a packet is not acknowledged, you can set the number of times it is allowed to retransmit by setting the `ARC` bits in the `SETUP_RETR` register. PTX enters RX mode and waits a time period for an ACK packet each time a packet is transmitted. The amount of time the PTX is in RX mode is based on the following conditions:

- Auto Retransmit Delay (ARD) elapsed.
- No address match within 250µs.
- After received packet (CRC correct or not) if address match within 250µs.

nRF24L01+ asserts the `TX_DS` IRQ when the ACK packet is received.

nRF24L01+ enters standby-I mode if there is no more untransmitted data in the TX FIFO and the `CE` pin is low. If the ACK packet is not received, nRF24L01+ goes back to TX mode after a delay defined by ARD and retransmits the data. This continues until acknowledgment is received, or the maximum number of retransmits is reached.

Two packet loss counters are incremented each time a packet is lost, `ARC_CNT` and `PLOS_CNT` in the `OBSERVE_TX` register. The `ARC_CNT` counts the number of retransmissions for the current transaction. You reset `ARC_CNT` by initiating a new transaction. The `PLOS_CNT` counts the total number of retransmissions since the last channel change. You reset `PLOS_CNT` by writing to the `RF_CH` register. It is possible to use the information in the `OBSERVE_TX` register to make an overall assessment of the channel quality.

The ARD defines the time from the end of a transmitted packet to when a retransmit starts on the PTX. ARD is set in `SETUP_RETR` register in steps of 250µs. A retransmit is made if no ACK packet is received by the PTX.

There is a restriction on the length of ARD when using ACK packets with payload. The ARD time must never be shorter than the sum of the startup time and the time on-air for the ACK packet.

For 1Mbps data rate and 5 byte address; 5 byte is maximum ACK packet payload length for ARD=250µs (reset value).

For 2Mbps data rate and 5 byte address; 15 byte is maximum ACK packet payload length for ARD=250µs (reset value).

ARD=500µs is long enough for any ACK payload length.

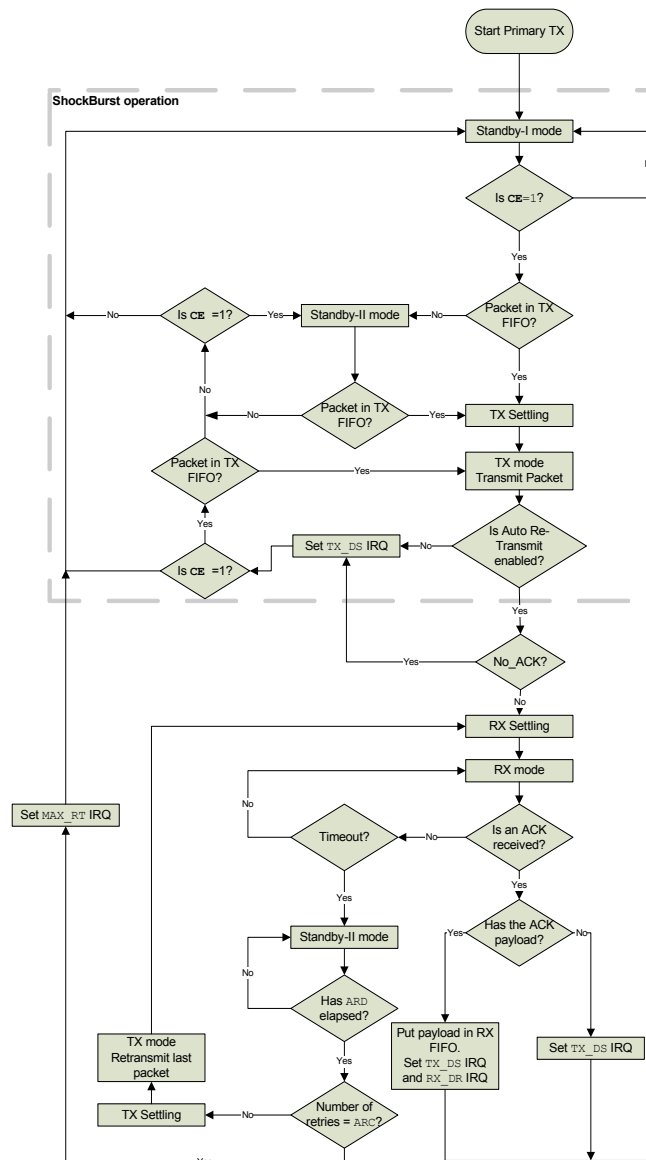
As an alternative to Auto Retransmit it is possible to manually set the nRF24L01+ to retransmit a packet a number of times. This is done by the `REUSE_TX_PL` command. The MCU must initiate each transmission of the packet with a pulse on the `CE` pin when this command is used.

7.6 Enhanced ShockBurst flowcharts

This section contains flowcharts outlining PTX and PRX operation in Enhanced ShockBurst™.

7.6.1 PTX operation

The flowchart in [Figure 8](#) outlines how a nRF24L01+ configured as a PTX behaves after entering standby-I mode.



Note: ShockBurst™ operation is outlined with a dashed square.

Figure 8. PTX operations in Enhanced ShockBurst™

Activate PTX mode by setting the `CE` pin high. If there is a packet present in the TX FIFO the nRF24L01+ enters TX mode and transmits the packet. If Auto Retransmit is enabled, the state machine checks if the `NO_ACK` flag is set. If it is not set, the nRF24L01+ enters RX mode to receive an ACK packet. If the received ACK packet is empty, only the `TX_DS` IRQ is asserted. If the ACK packet contains a payload, both `TX_DS` IRQ and `RX_DR` IRQ are asserted simultaneously before nRF24L01+ returns to standby-I mode.

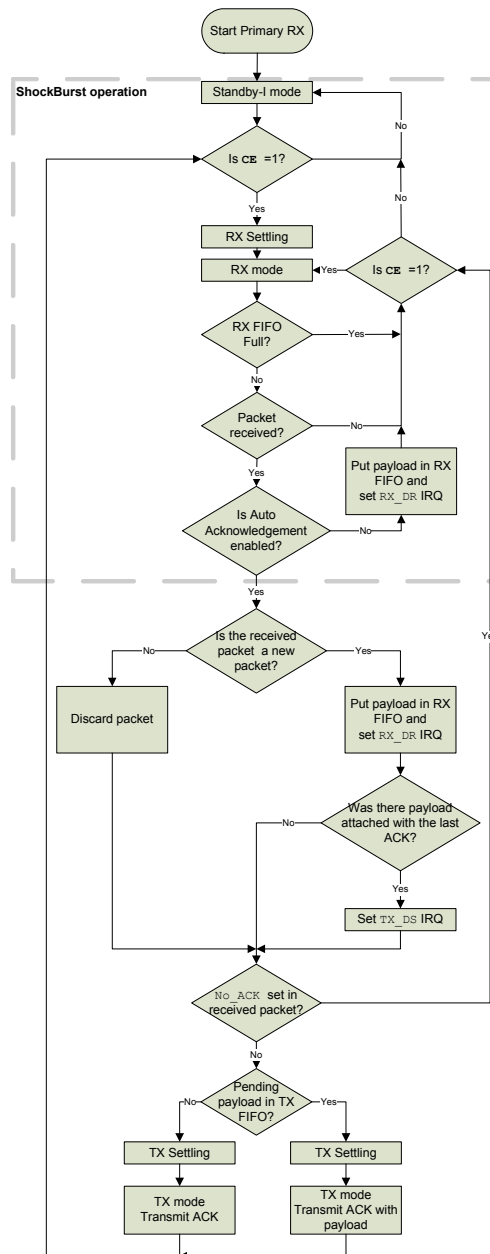
If the ACK packet is not received before timeout occurs, the nRF24L01+ returns to standby-II mode. It stays in standby-II mode until the ARD has elapsed. If the number of retransmits has not reached the ARC, the nRF24L01+ enters TX mode and transmits the last packet once more.

While executing the Auto Retransmit feature, the number of retransmits can reach the maximum number defined in `ARC`. If this happens, the nRF24L01+ asserts the `MAX_RT` IRQ and returns to standby-I mode.

If the `CE` is high and the TX FIFO is empty, the nRF24L01+ enters Standby-II mode.

7.6.2 PRX operation

The flowchart in [Figure 9](#) outlines how a nRF24L01+ configured as a PRX behaves after entering standby-I mode.



Note: ShockBurst™ operation is outlined with a dashed square.

Figure 9. PRX operations in Enhanced ShockBurst™

Activate PRX mode by setting the **CE** pin high. The nRF24L01+ enters RX mode and starts searching for packets. If a packet is received and Auto Acknowledgement is enabled, nRF24L01+ decides if the packet is new or a copy of a previously received packet. If the packet is new the payload is made available in the

RX FIFO and the `RX_DR` IRQ is asserted. If the last received packet from the transmitter is acknowledged with an ACK packet with payload, the `TX_DS` IRQ indicates that the PTX received the ACK packet with payload. If the `NO_ACK` flag is not set in the received packet, the PRX enters TX mode. If there is a pending payload in the TX FIFO it is attached to the ACK packet. After the ACK packet is transmitted, the nRF24L01+ returns to RX mode.

A copy of a previously received packet might be received if the ACK packet is lost. In this case, the PRX discards the received packet and transmits an ACK packet before it returns to RX mode.

7.7 MultiCeiver™

MultiCeiver™ is a feature used in RX mode that contains a set of six parallel data pipes with unique addresses. A data pipe is a logical channel in the physical RF channel. Each data pipe has its own physical address (data pipe address) decoding in the nRF24L01+.

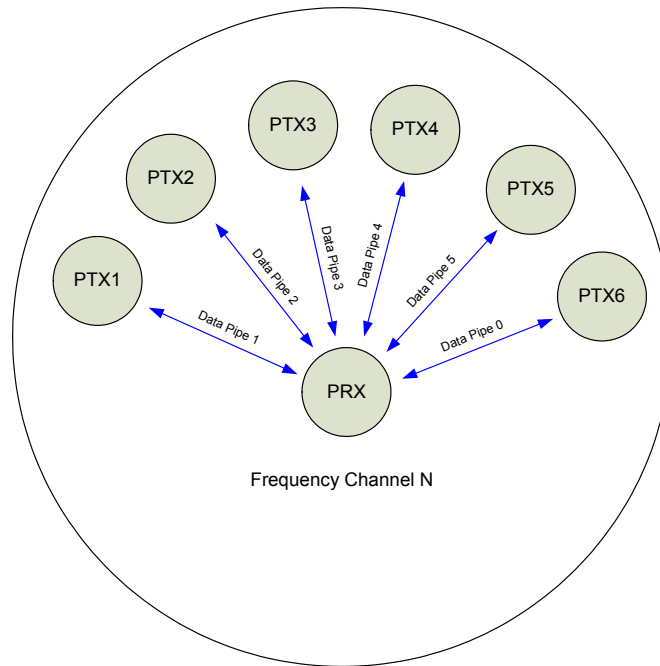


Figure 10. PRX using MultiCeiver™

nRF24L01+ configured as PRX (primary receiver) can receive data addressed to six different data pipes in one frequency channel as shown in [Figure 10](#). Each data pipe has its own unique address and can be configured for individual behavior.

Up to six nRF24L01+s configured as PTX can communicate with one nRF24L01+ configured as a PRX. All data pipe addresses are searched for simultaneously. Only one data pipe can receive a packet at a time. All data pipes can perform Enhanced ShockBurst™ functionality.

The following settings are common to all data pipes:

- CRC enabled/disabled (CRC always enabled when Enhanced ShockBurst™ is enabled)
- CRC encoding scheme
- RX address width
- Frequency channel
- Air data rate
- LNA gain

The data pipes are enabled with the bits in the `EN_RXADDR` register. By default only data pipe 0 and 1 are enabled. Each data pipe address is configured in the `RX_ADDR_PX` registers.

Note: Always ensure that none of the data pipes have the same address.

Each pipe can have up to a 5 byte configurable address. Data pipe 0 has a unique 5 byte address. Data pipes 1-5 share the four most significant address bytes. The LSB byte must be unique for all six pipes. [Figure 11](#) is an example of how data pipes 0-5 are addressed.

| | Byte 4 | Byte 3 | Byte 2 | Byte 1 | Byte 0 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Data pipe 0 (RX_ADDR_P0) | 0xE7 | 0xD3 | 0xF0 | 0x35 | 0x77 |
| Data pipe 1 (RX_ADDR_P1) | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 |
| Data pipe 2 (RX_ADDR_P2) | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC3 |
| Data pipe 3 (RX_ADDR_P3) | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC4 |
| Data pipe 4 (RX_ADDR_P4) | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC5 |
| Data pipe 5 (RX_ADDR_P5) | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC2 | 0xC6 |

Figure 11. Addressing data pipes 0-5

The PRX, using MultiCeiver™ and Enhanced ShockBurst™, receives packets from more than one PTX. To ensure that the ACK packet from the PRX is transmitted to the correct PTX, the PRX takes the data pipe address where it received the packet and uses it as the TX address when transmitting the ACK packet. [Figure 12](#), is an example of an address configuration for the PRX and PTX. On the PRX the RX_ADDR_Pn, defined as the pipe address, must be unique. On the PTX the TX_ADDR must be the same as the RX_ADDR_P0 and as the pipe address for the designated pipe.

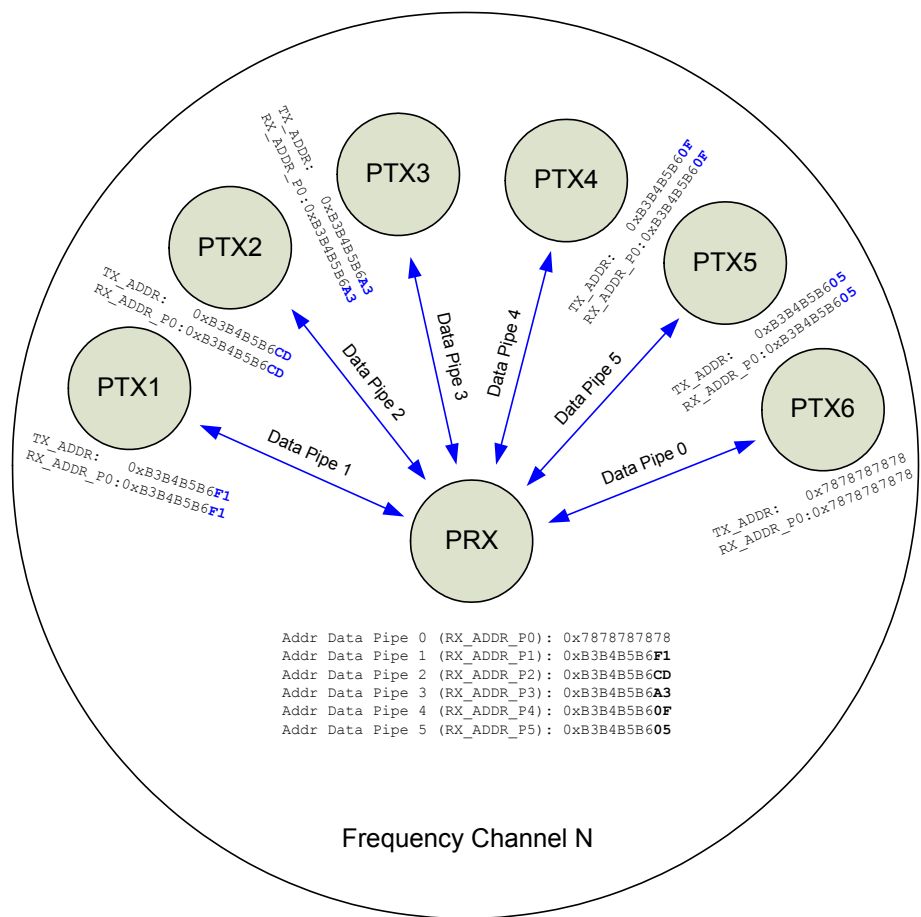
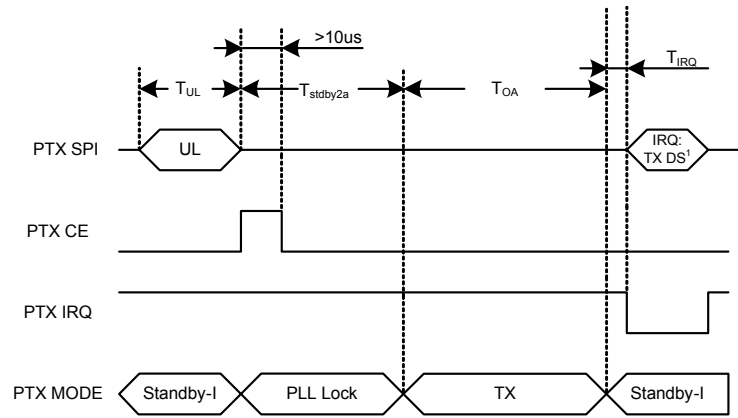


Figure 12. Example of data pipe addressing in MultiCeiver™

Only when a data pipe receives a complete packet can other data pipes begin to receive data. When multiple PTXs are transmitting to a PRX, the ARD can be used to skew the auto retransmission so that they only block each other once.

7.8 Enhanced ShockBurst™ timing

This section describes the timing sequence of Enhanced ShockBurst™ and how all modes are initiated and operated. The Enhanced ShockBurst™ timing is controlled through the Data and Control interface. The nRF24L01+ can be set to static modes or autonomous modes where the internal state machine controls the events. Each autonomous mode/sequence ends with an interrupt at the **IRQ** pin. All the interrupts are indicated as IRQ events in the timing diagrams.



1 IRQ if No Ack is on.

$T_{IRQ} = 8.2\mu s$ @ 1Mbps, $T_{IRQ} = 6.0\mu s$ @ 2Mbps, $T_{stdby2a} = 130\mu s$

Figure 13. Transmitting one packet with NO_ACK on

The following equations calculate various timing measurements:

| Symbol | Description | Equation |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|
| T_{OA} | Time on-air | $T_{OA} = \frac{\text{packet length}}{\text{air data rate}} = \frac{8 \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{byte}} \right] \cdot \left(1 \left[\text{byte} \right]_{\text{preamble}} + 3, 4 \text{ or } 5 \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{address}} + N \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{payload}} + 1 \text{ or } 2 \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{CRC}} \right) + 9 \left[\text{bit} \right]_{\text{packet control field}}}{\text{air data rate} \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}} \right]}$ |
| T_{ACK} | Time on-air Ack | $T_{ACK} = \frac{\text{packet length}}{\text{air data rate}} = \frac{8 \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{byte}} \right] \cdot \left(1 \left[\text{byte} \right]_{\text{preamble}} + 3, 4 \text{ or } 5 \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{address}} + N \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{payload}} + 1 \text{ or } 2 \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{CRC}} \right) + 9 \left[\text{bit} \right]_{\text{packet control field}}}{\text{air data rate} \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}} \right]}$ |
| T_{UL} | Time Upload | $T_{UL} = \frac{\text{payload length}}{\text{SPI data rate}} = \frac{8 \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{byte}} \right] \cdot N \left[\text{bytes} \right]_{\text{payload}}}{\text{SPI data rate} \left[\frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}} \right]}$ |
| T_{ESB} | Time Enhanced Shock-Burst™ cycle | $T_{ESB} = T_{UL} + 2 \cdot T_{stdby2a} + T_{OA} + T_{ACK} + T_{IRQ}$ |

Table 18. Timing equations

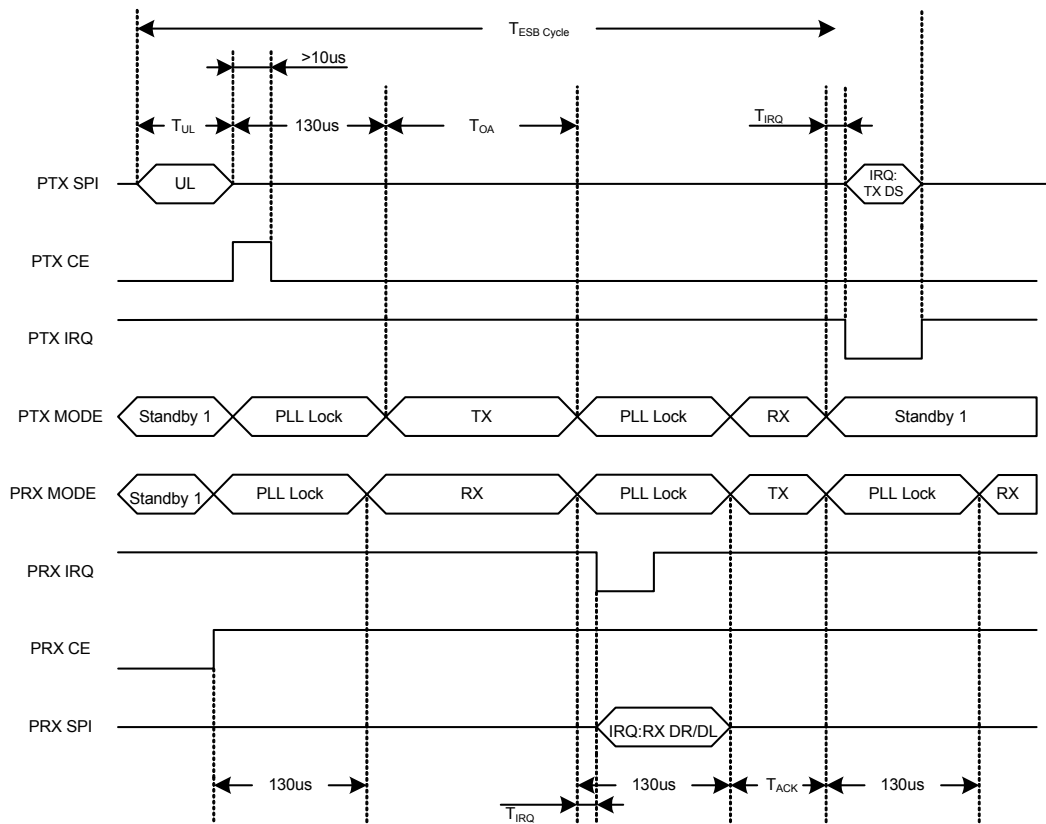


Figure 14. Timing of Enhanced ShockBurst™ for one packet upload (2Mbps)

In [Figure 14](#), the transmission and acknowledgement of a packet is shown. The PRX device activates RX mode ($CE=1$), and the PTX device is activated in TX mode ($CE=1$ for minimum 10μs). After 130μs the transmission starts and finishes after the elapse of T_{OA} .

When the transmission ends the PTX device automatically switches to RX mode to wait for the ACK packet from the PRX device. When the PRX device receives the packet it sets the interrupt for the host MCU and switches to TX mode to send an ACK. After the PTX device receives the ACK packet it sets the interrupt to the MCU and clears the packet from the TX FIFO.

7.9 Enhanced ShockBurst™ transaction diagram

This section describes several scenarios for the Enhanced ShockBurst™ automatic transaction handling. The call outs in this section's figures indicate the IRQs and other events. For MCU activity the event may be placed at a different timeframe.

Note: The figures in this section indicate the earliest possible download (DL) of the packet to the MCU and the latest possible upload (UL) of payload to the transmitter.

7.9.1 Single transaction with ACK packet and interrupts

In [Figure 15](#), the basic auto acknowledgement is shown. After the packet is transmitted by the PTX and received by the PRX the ACK packet is transmitted from the PRX to the PTX. The `RX_DR` IRQ is asserted after the packet is received by the PRX, whereas the `TX_DS` IRQ is asserted when the packet is acknowledged and the ACK packet is received by the PTX.

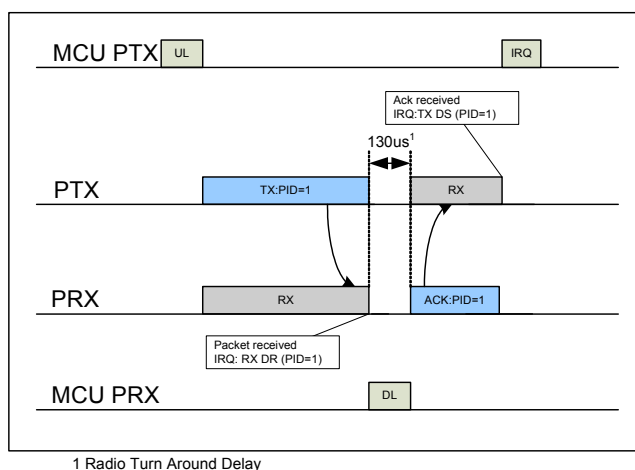


Figure 15. TX/RX cycles with ACK and the according interrupts

7.9.4 Single transaction with ACK payload packet

Figure 18. is a scenario of the basic auto acknowledgement with payload. After the packet is transmitted by the PTX and received by the PRX the ACK packet with payload is transmitted from the PRX to the PTX. The `RX_DR` IRQ is asserted after the packet is received by the PRX, whereas on the PTX side the `TX_DS` IRQ is asserted when the ACK packet is received by the PTX. On the PRX side, the `TX_DS` IRQ for the ACK packet payload is asserted after a new packet from PTX is received. The position of the IRQ in Figure 18. shows where the MCU can respond to the interrupt.

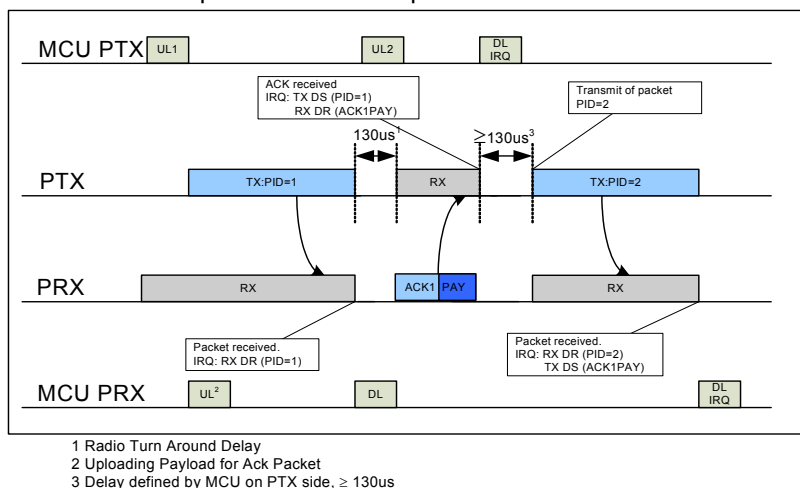


Figure 18. TX/RX cycles with ACK Payload and the according interrupts

7.9.5 Single transaction with ACK payload packet and lost packet

Figure 19. is a scenario where the first packet is lost and a retransmission is needed before the `RX_DR` IRQ on the PRX side is asserted. For the PTX both the `TX_DS` and `RX_DR` IRQ are asserted after the ACK packet is received. After the second packet (PID=2) is received on the PRX side both the `RX_DR` (PID=2) and `TX_DS` (ACK packet payload) IRQ are asserted.

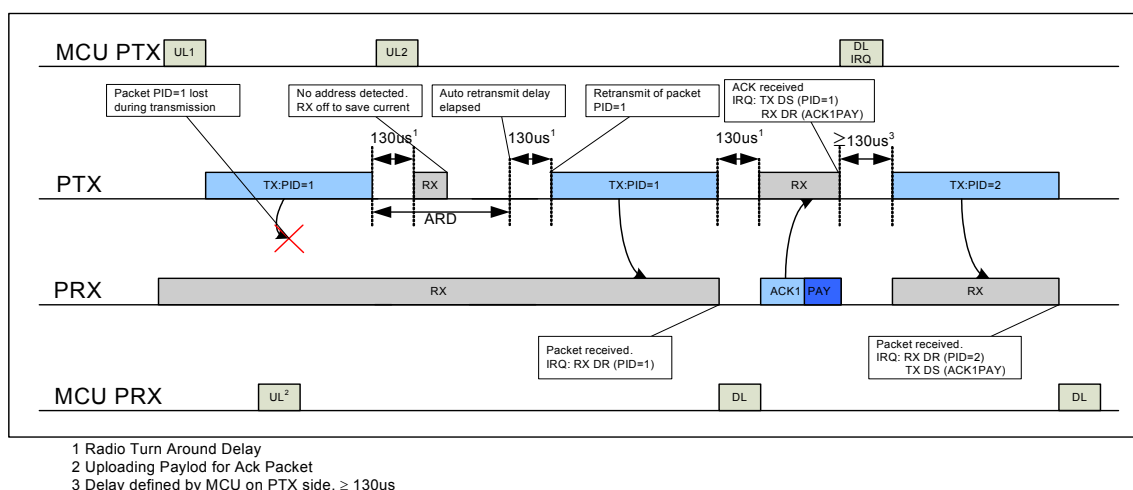


Figure 19. TX/RX cycles and the according interrupts when the packet transmission fails

7.9.6 Two transactions with ACK payload packet and the first ACK packet lost

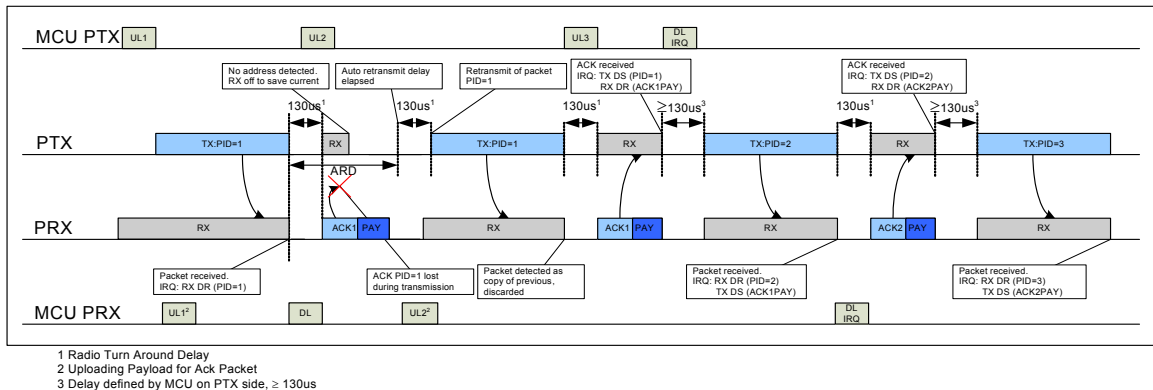


Figure 20. TX/RX cycles with ACK Payload and the according interrupts when the ACK packet fails

In [Figure 20](#), the ACK packet is lost and a retransmission is needed before the TX_DS IRQ is asserted, but the RX_DR IRQ is asserted immediately. The retransmission of the packet (PID=1) results in a discarded packet. For the PTX both the TX_DS and RX_DR IRQ are asserted after the second transmission of ACK, which is received. After the second packet (PID=2) is received on the PRX both the RX_DR (PID=2) and TX_DS (ACK1PAY) IRQ is asserted. The callouts explain the different events and interrupts.

7.9.7 Two transactions where max retransmissions is reached

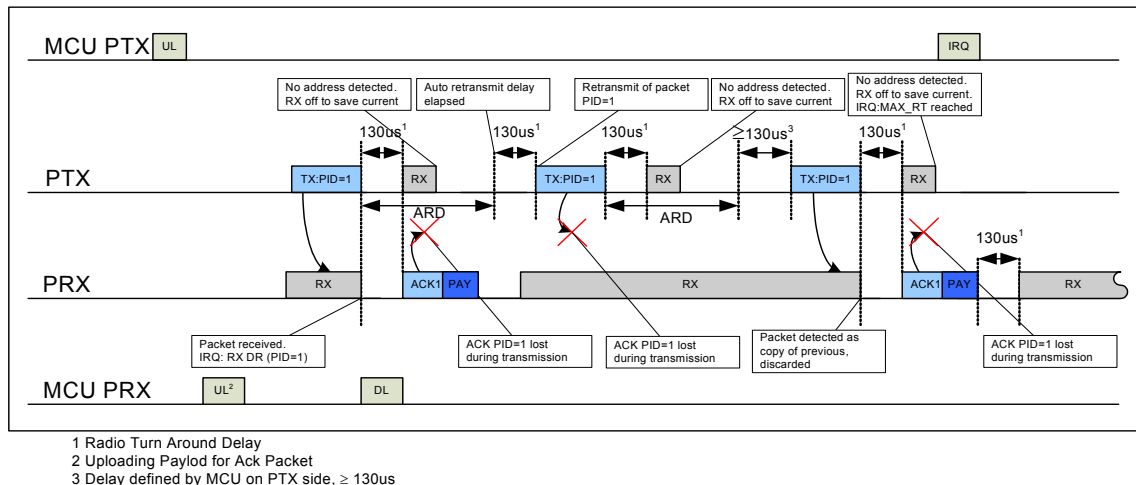


Figure 21. TX/RX cycles with ACK Payload and the according interrupts when the transmission fails. ARC is set to 2.

MAX_RT IRQ is asserted if the auto retransmit counter (ARC_CNT) exceeds the programmed maximum limit (ARC). In [Figure 21](#), the packet transmission ends with a MAX_RT IRQ. The payload in TX FIFO is NOT removed and the MCU decides the next step in the protocol. A toggle of the CE starts a new transmitting sequence of the same packet. The payload can be removed from the TX FIFO using the FLUSH_TX command.

7.10 Compatibility with ShockBurst™

You must disable Enhanced ShockBurst™ for backward compatibility with the nRF2401A, nRF2402, nRF24E1 and nRF24E2. Set the register `EN_AA` = 0x00 and `ARC` = 0 to disable Enhanced ShockBurst™. In addition, the nRF24L01+ air data rate must be set to 1Mbps or 250kbps.

7.10.1 ShockBurst™ packet format

[Figure 22](#) shows the packet format with MSB to the left.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Preamble 1 byte | Address 3-5 byte | Payload 1 - 32 byte | CRC 1-2 byte |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|

Figure 22. A ShockBurst™ packet compatible with nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2 devices.

The ShockBurst™ packet format has a preamble, address, payload and CRC field that are the same as the Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet format described in [section 7.3 on page 27](#).

The differences between the ShockBurst™ packet and the Enhanced ShockBurst™ packet are:

- The 9 bit Packet Control Field is not present in the ShockBurst™ packet format.
- The CRC is optional in the ShockBurst™ packet format and is controlled by the `EN_CRC` bit in the `CONFIG` register.

8 Data and Control Interface

The data and control interface gives you access to all the features in the nRF24L01+. The data and control interface consists of the following six 5Volt tolerant digital signals:

- **IRQ** (this signal is active low and controlled by three maskable interrupt sources)
- **CE** (this signal is active high and used to activate the chip in RX or TX mode)
- **CSN** (SPI signal)
- **SCK** (SPI signal)
- **MOSI** (SPI signal)
- **MISO** (SPI signal)

Using 1 byte SPI commands, you can activate the nRF24L01+ data FIFOs or the register map during all modes of operation.

8.1 Features

- Special SPI commands for quick access to the most frequently used features
- 0-10Mbps 4-wire SPI
- 8 bit command set
- Easily configurable register map
- Full three level FIFO for both TX and RX direction

8.2 Functional description

The SPI is a standard SPI with a maximum data rate of 10Mbps.

8.3 SPI operation

This section describes the SPI commands and timing.

8.3.1 SPI Commands

The SPI commands are shown in [Table 19](#). Every new command must be started by a high to low transition on **CSN**.

The **STATUS** register is serially shifted out on the **MISO** pin simultaneously to the SPI command word shifting to the **MOSI** pin.

The serial shifting SPI commands is in the following format:

<**Command word**: MSBit to LSBit (one byte)>

<**Data bytes**: LSByte to MSByte, MSBit in each byte first>

See [Figure 23. on page 49](#) and [Figure 24. on page 49](#) for timing information.



| Command name | Command word (binary) | # Data bytes | Operation |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| R_REGISTER | 000A AAAA | 1 to 5 LSByte first | Read command and status registers. AAAAA = 5 bit Register Map Address |
| W_REGISTER | 001A AAAA | 1 to 5 LSByte first | Write command and status registers. AAAAA = 5 bit Register Map Address Executable in power down or standby modes only. |
| R_RX_PAYLOAD | 0110 0001 | 1 to 32 LSByte first | Read RX-payload: 1 – 32 bytes. A read operation always starts at byte 0. Payload is deleted from FIFO after it is read. Used in RX mode. |
| W_TX_PAYLOAD | 1010 0000 | 1 to 32 LSByte first | Write TX-payload: 1 – 32 bytes. A write operation always starts at byte 0 used in TX payload. |
| FLUSH_TX | 1110 0001 | 0 | Flush TX FIFO, used in TX mode |
| FLUSH_RX | 1110 0010 | 0 | Flush RX FIFO, used in RX mode Should not be executed during transmission of acknowledge, that is, acknowledge package will not be completed. |
| REUSE_TX_PL | 1110 0011 | 0 | Used for a PTX device Reuse last transmitted payload. TX payload reuse is active until W_TX_PAYLOAD or FLUSH_TX is executed. TX payload reuse must not be activated or deactivated during package transmission. |
| R_RX_PL_WID ^a | 0110 0000 | 1 | Read RX payload width for the top R_RX_PAYLOAD in the RX FIFO. |
| W_ACK_PAYLOAD ^a | 1010 1PPP | 1 to 32 LSByte first | Used in RX mode. Write Payload to be transmitted together with ACK packet on PIPE PPP. (PPP valid in the range from 000 to 101). Maximum three ACK packet payloads can be pending. Payloads with same PPP are handled using first in - first out principle. Write payload: 1– 32 bytes. A write operation always starts at byte 0. |
| W_TX_PAYLOAD_NO_ACK ^a | 1011 0000 | 1 to 32 LSByte first | Used in TX mode. Disables AUTOACK on this specific packet. |
| NOP | 1111 1111 | 0 | No Operation. Might be used to read the STATUS register |

a. The bits in the FEATURE register shown in [Table 27. on page 60](#) have to be set.

Table 19. Command set for the nRF24L01+ SPI

The W_REGISTER and R_REGISTER commands operate on single or multi-byte registers. When accessing multi-byte registers read or write to the MSBit of LSByte first. You can terminate the writing before all bytes in a multi-byte register are written, leaving the unwritten MSByte(s) unchanged. For example, the LSByte of RX_ADDR_P0 can be modified by writing only one byte to the RX_ADDR_P0 register. The content of the status register is always read to MISO after a high to low transition on CSN.

Note: The 3 bit pipe information in the STATUS register is updated during the IRQ pin high to low transition. The pipe information is unreliable if the STATUS register is read during an IRQ pin high to low transition.

8.3.2 SPI timing

SPI operation and timing is shown in [Figure 23.](#) to [Figure 25.](#) and in [Table 21.](#) to [Table 26.](#) nRF24L01+ must be in a standby or power down mode before writing to the configuration registers.

In [Figure 23.](#) to [Figure 25.](#) the following abbreviations are used:

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|--|
| Cn | SPI command bit |
| Sn | STATUS register bit |
| Dn | Data Bit (Note: LSBByte to MSByte, MSBit in each byte first) |

Table 20. Abbreviations used in Figure 23. to Figure 25.

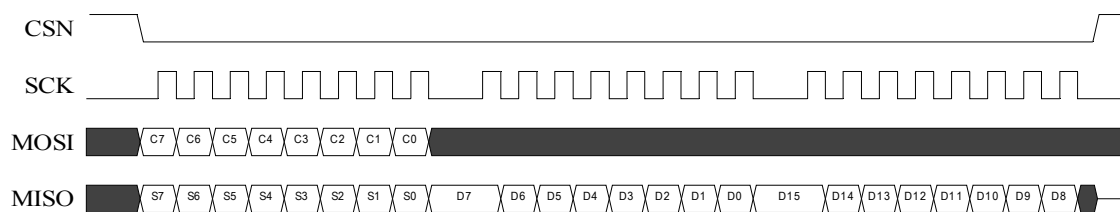


Figure 23. SPI read operation

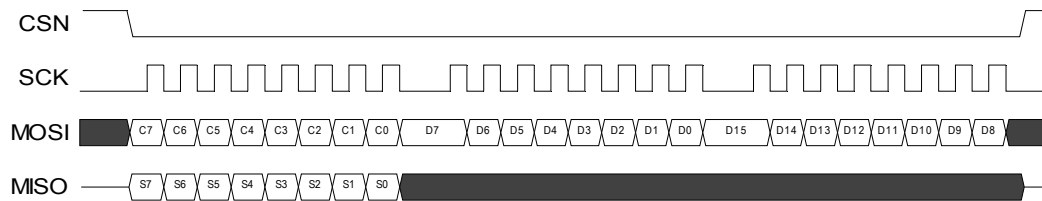


Figure 24. SPI write operation

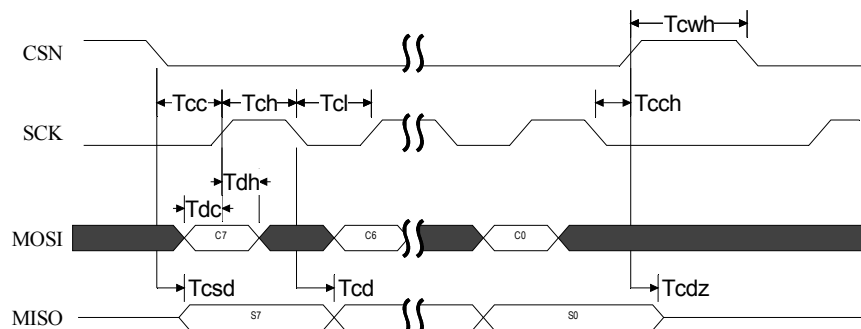


Figure 25. SPI NOP timing diagram

Figure 26. shows the R_{pull} and C_{load} that are referenced in Table 21. to Table 26.

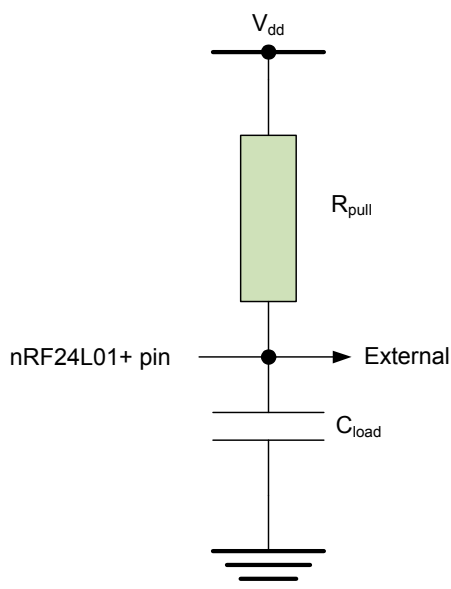


Figure 26. R_{pull} and C_{load}

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csn to Data Valid | | 38 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 55 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 10 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csn to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tcch | sck to csn Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csn Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csn to Output High Z | | 38 | ns |

Table 21. SPI timing parameters ($C_{load} = 5pF$)

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|-------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csn to Data Valid | | 42 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 58 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 8 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csn to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tcch | sck to csN Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csN Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csN to Output High Z | | 42 | ns |

Table 22. SPI timing parameters ($C_{load} = 10pF$)

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csN to Data Valid | | 75 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 86 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 5 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csN to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tcch | sck to csN Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csN Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csN to Output High Z | | 75 | ns |

Table 23. SPI timing parameters ($R_{pull} = 10k\Omega$, $C_{load} = 50pF$)

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csN to Data Valid | | 116 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 123 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 4 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csN to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tcch | sck to csN Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csN Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csN to Output High Z | | 116 | ns |

Table 24. SPI timing parameters ($R_{pull} = 10k\Omega$, $C_{load} = 100pF$)

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csn to Data Valid | | 75 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 85 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 5 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csn to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tcch | sck to csn Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csn Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csn to Output High Z | | 75 | ns |

Table 25. SPI timing parameters ($R_{pull} = 50k\Omega$, $C_{load} = 50pF$)

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Max | Units |
|--------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Tdc | Data to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tdh | sck to Data Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcsd | csn to Data Valid | | 116 | ns |
| Tcd | sck to Data Valid | | 121 | ns |
| Tcl | sck Low Time | 40 | | ns |
| Tch | sck High Time | 40 | | ns |
| Fsck | sck Frequency | 0 | 4 | MHz |
| Tr,Tf | sck Rise and Fall | | 100 | ns |
| Tcc | csn to sck Setup | 2 | | ns |
| Tcch | sck to csn Hold | 2 | | ns |
| Tcwh | csn Inactive time | 50 | | ns |
| Tcdz | csn to Output High Z | | 116 | ns |

Table 26. SPI timing parameters ($R_{pull} = 50k\Omega$, $C_{load} = 100pF$)

8.4 Data FIFO

The data FIFOs store transmitted payloads (TX FIFO) or received payloads that are ready to be clocked out (RX FIFO). The FIFOs are accessible in both PTX mode and PRX mode.

The following FIFOs are present in nRF24L01+:

- TX three level, 32 byte FIFO
- RX three level, 32 byte FIFO

Both FIFOs have a controller and are accessible through the SPI by using dedicated SPI commands. A TX FIFO in PRX can store payloads for ACK packets to three different PTX devices. If the TX FIFO contains more than one payload to a pipe, payloads are handled using the first in - first out principle. The TX FIFO in a PRX is blocked if all pending payloads are addressed to pipes where the link to the PTX is lost. In this case, the MCU can flush the TX FIFO using the `FLUSH_TX` command.

The RX FIFO in PRX can contain payloads from up to three different PTX devices and a TX FIFO in PTX can have up to three payloads stored.

You can write to the TX FIFO using these three commands; `W_TX_PAYLOAD` and `W_TX_PAYLOAD_NO_ACK` in PTX mode and `W_ACK_PAYLOAD` in PRX mode. All three commands provide access to the `TX_PLD` register (see [Table 27. on page 60.](#) for details of this register).

The RX FIFO can be read by the command `R_RX_PAYLOAD` in PTX and PRX mode. This command provides access to the `RX_PLD` register.

The payload in TX FIFO in a PTX is not removed if the `MAX_RT` IRQ is asserted.

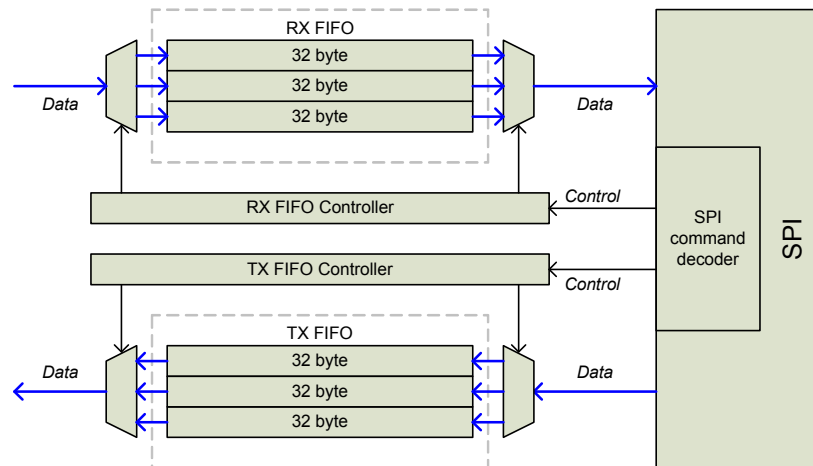


Figure 27. FIFO (RX and TX) block diagram

You can read if the TX and RX FIFO are full or empty in the `FIFO_STATUS` register.

8.5 Interrupt

The nRF24L01+ has an active low interrupt (`IRQ`) pin. The `IRQ` pin is activated when `TX_DS` IRQ, `RX_DR` IRQ or `MAX_RT` IRQ are set high by the state machine in the `STATUS` register. The `IRQ` pin resets when MCU writes '1' to the IRQ source bit in the `STATUS` register. The IRQ mask in the `CONFIG` register is used to select the IRQ sources that are allowed to assert the `IRQ` pin. By setting one of the MASK bits high, the corresponding IRQ source is disabled. By default all IRQ sources are enabled.

Note: The 3 bit pipe information in the `STATUS` register is updated during the `IRQ` pin high to low transition. The pipe information is unreliable if the `STATUS` register is read during an `IRQ` pin high to low transition.

9 Register Map

You can configure and control the radio by accessing the register map through the SPI.

9.1 Register map table

All undefined bits in the table below are redundant. They are read out as '0'.

Note: Addresses 18 to 1B are reserved for test purposes, altering them makes the chip malfunction.

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|------|--|
| 00 | CONFIG | | | | Configuration Register |
| | Reserved | 7 | 0 | R/W | Only '0' allowed |
| | MASK_RX_DR | 6 | 0 | R/W | Mask interrupt caused by RX_DR 1: Interrupt not reflected on the IRQ pin 0: Reflect RX_DR as active low interrupt on the IRQ pin |
| | MASK_TX_DS | 5 | 0 | R/W | Mask interrupt caused by TX_DS 1: Interrupt not reflected on the IRQ pin 0: Reflect TX_DS as active low interrupt on the IRQ pin |
| | MASK_MAX_RT | 4 | 0 | R/W | Mask interrupt caused by MAX_RT 1: Interrupt not reflected on the IRQ pin 0: Reflect MAX_RT as active low interrupt on the IRQ pin |
| | EN_CRC | 3 | 1 | R/W | Enable CRC. Forced high if one of the bits in the EN_AA is high |
| | CRCO | 2 | 0 | R/W | CRC encoding scheme '0' - 1 byte '1' - 2 bytes |
| | PWR_UP | 1 | 0 | R/W | 1: POWER UP, 0: POWER DOWN |
| | PRIM_RX | 0 | 0 | R/W | RX/TX control 1: PRX, 0: PTX |
| 01 | EN_AA Enhanced ShockBurst™ | | | | Enable 'Auto Acknowledgment' Function Disable this functionality to be compatible with nRF2401, see page 72 |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | ENAA_P5 | 5 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 5 |
| | ENAA_P4 | 4 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 4 |
| | ENAA_P3 | 3 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 3 |
| | ENAA_P2 | 2 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 2 |
| | ENAA_P1 | 1 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 1 |
| | ENAA_P0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | Enable auto acknowledgement data pipe 0 |
| 02 | EN_RXADDR | | | | Enabled RX Addresses |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | ERX_P5 | 5 | 0 | R/W | Enable data pipe 5. |
| | ERX_P4 | 4 | 0 | R/W | Enable data pipe 4. |
| | ERX_P3 | 3 | 0 | R/W | Enable data pipe 3. |
| | ERX_P2 | 2 | 0 | R/W | Enable data pipe 2. |

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|------------------|-----|-------------|------|--|
| | ERX_P1 | 1 | 1 | R/W | Enable data pipe 1. |
| | ERX_P0 | 0 | 1 | R/W | Enable data pipe 0. |
| 03 | SETUP_AW | | | | Setup of Address Widths (common for all data pipes) |
| | Reserved | 7:2 | 000000 | R/W | Only '000000' allowed |
| | AW | 1:0 | 11 | R/W | RX/TX Address field width '00' - Illegal '01' - 3 bytes '10' - 4 bytes '11' - 5 bytes LSByte is used if address width is below 5 bytes |
| 04 | SETUP_RETR | | | | Setup of Automatic Retransmission |
| | ARD ^a | 7:4 | 0000 | R/W | Auto Retransmit Delay '0000' – Wait 250µS '0001' – Wait 500µS '0010' – Wait 750µS '1111' – Wait 4000µS (Delay defined from end of transmission to start of next transmission) ^b |
| | ARC | 3:0 | 0011 | R/W | Auto Retransmit Count '0000' – Re-Transmit disabled '0001' – Up to 1 Re-Transmit on fail of AA '1111' – Up to 15 Re-Transmit on fail of AA |
| 05 | RF_CH | | | | RF Channel |
| | Reserved | 7 | 0 | R/W | Only '0' allowed |
| | RF_CH | 6:0 | 0000010 | R/W | Sets the frequency channel nRF24L01+ operates on |
| 06 | RF_SETUP | | | | RF Setup Register |
| | CONT_WAVE | 7 | 0 | R/W | Enables continuous carrier transmit when high. |
| | Reserved | 6 | 0 | R/W | Only '0' allowed |
| | RF_DR_LOW | 5 | 0 | R/W | Set RF Data Rate to 250kbps. See RF_DR_HIGH for encoding. |
| | PLL_LOCK | 4 | 0 | R/W | Force PLL lock signal. Only used in test |
| | RF_DR_HIGH | 3 | 1 | R/W | Select between the high speed data rates. This bit is don't care if RF_DR_LOW is set. Encoding: [RF_DR_LOW, RF_DR_HIGH]: '00' – 1Mbps '01' – 2Mbps '10' – 250kbps '11' – Reserved |

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|------------|------|--------------|------|--|
| | RF_PWR | 2:1 | 11 | R/W | Set RF output power in TX mode '00' – -18dBm '01' – -12dBm '10' – -6dBm '11' – 0dBm |
| | Obsolete | 0 | | | Don't care |
| 07 | STATUS | | | | Status Register (In parallel to the SPI command word applied on the MOSI pin, the STATUS register is shifted serially out on the MISO pin) |
| | Reserved | 7 | 0 | R/W | Only '0' allowed |
| | RX_DR | 6 | 0 | R/W | Data Ready RX FIFO interrupt. Asserted when new data arrives RX FIFO ^c . Write 1 to clear bit. |
| | TX_DS | 5 | 0 | R/W | Data Sent TX FIFO interrupt. Asserted when packet transmitted on TX. If AUTO_ACK is activated, this bit is set high only when ACK is received. Write 1 to clear bit. |
| | MAX_RT | 4 | 0 | R/W | Maximum number of TX retransmits interrupt Write 1 to clear bit. If MAX_RT is asserted it must be cleared to enable further communication. |
| | RX_P_NO | 3:1 | 111 | R | Data pipe number for the payload available for reading from RX_FIFO 000-101: Data Pipe Number 110: Not Used 111: RX FIFO Empty |
| | TX_FULL | 0 | 0 | R | TX FIFO full flag. 1: TX FIFO full. 0: Available locations in TX FIFO. |
| 08 | OBSERVE_TX | | | | Transmit observe register |
| | PLOS_CNT | 7:4 | 0 | R | Count lost packets. The counter is overflow protected to 15, and discontinues at max until reset. The counter is reset by writing to RF_CH. See page 72 . |
| | ARC_CNT | 3:0 | 0 | R | Count retransmitted packets. The counter is reset when transmission of a new packet starts. See page 72 . |
| 09 | RPD | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:1 | 000000 | R | |
| | RPD | 0 | 0 | R | Received Power Detector. This register is called CD (Carrier Detect) in the nRF24L01. The name is different in nRF24L01+ due to the different input power level threshold for this bit. See section 6.4 on page 24 . |
| 0A | RX_ADDR_P0 | 39:0 | 0xE7E7E7E7E7 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 0. 5 Bytes maximum length. (LSByte is written first. Write the number of bytes defined by SETUP_AW) |

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|------------|------|----------------|------|--|
| 0B | RX_ADDR_P1 | 39:0 | 0xC2C2C2C2C2C2 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 1. 5 Bytes maximum length. (LSByte is written first. Write the number of bytes defined by SETUP_AW) |
| 0C | RX_ADDR_P2 | 7:0 | 0xC3 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 2. Only LSB. MSBytes are equal to RX_ADDR_P1[39:8] |
| 0D | RX_ADDR_P3 | 7:0 | 0xC4 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 3. Only LSB. MSBytes are equal to RX_ADDR_P1[39:8] |
| 0E | RX_ADDR_P4 | 7:0 | 0xC5 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 4. Only LSB. MSBytes are equal to RX_ADDR_P1[39:8] |
| 0F | RX_ADDR_P5 | 7:0 | 0xC6 | R/W | Receive address data pipe 5. Only LSB. MSBytes are equal to RX_ADDR_P1[39:8] |
| 10 | TX_ADDR | 39:0 | 0xE7E7E7E7E7E7 | R/W | Transmit address. Used for a PTX device only. (LSByte is written first) Set RX_ADDR_P0 equal to this address to handle automatic acknowledge if this is a PTX device with Enhanced ShockBurst™ enabled. See page 72 . |
| 11 | RX_PW_P0 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_PW_P0 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 0 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 12 | RX_PW_P1 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_PW_P1 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 1 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 13 | RX_PW_P2 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_PW_P2 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 2 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 14 | RX_PW_P3 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|--|
| | RX_PW_P3 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 3 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 15 | RX_PW_P4 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_PW_P4 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 4 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 16 | RX_PW_P5 | | | | |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_PW_P5 | 5:0 | 0 | R/W | Number of bytes in RX payload in data pipe 5 (1 to 32 bytes). 0 Pipe not used 1 = 1 byte ... 32 = 32 bytes |
| 17 | FIFO_STATUS | | | | FIFO Status Register |
| | Reserved | 7 | 0 | R/W | Only '0' allowed |
| | TX_REUSE | 6 | 0 | R | Used for a PTX device Pulse the <code>rfce</code> high for at least 10µs to Reuse last transmitted payload. TX payload reuse is active until <code>W_TX_PAYLOAD</code> or <code>FLUSH_TX</code> is executed. <code>TX_REUSE</code> is set by the SPI command <code>REUSE_TX_PL</code> , and is reset by the SPI commands <code>W_TX_PAYLOAD</code> or <code>FLUSH_TX</code> |
| | TX_FULL | 5 | 0 | R | TX FIFO full flag. 1: TX FIFO full. 0: Available locations in TX FIFO. |
| | TX_EMPTY | 4 | 1 | R | TX FIFO empty flag. 1: TX FIFO empty. 0: Data in TX FIFO. |
| | Reserved | 3:2 | 00 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | RX_FULL | 1 | 0 | R | RX FIFO full flag. 1: RX FIFO full. 0: Available locations in RX FIFO. |
| | RX_EMPTY | 0 | 1 | R | RX FIFO empty flag. 1: RX FIFO empty. 0: Data in RX FIFO. |

| Address (Hex) | Mnemonic | Bit | Reset Value | Type | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|------|--|
| N/A | ACK_PLD | 255:0 | X | W | Written by separate SPI command ACK packet payload to data pipe number PPP given in SPI command. Used in RX mode only. Maximum three ACK packet payloads can be pending. Payloads with same PPP are handled first in first out. |
| N/A | TX_PLD | 255:0 | X | W | Written by separate SPI command TX data payload register 1 - 32 bytes. This register is implemented as a FIFO with three levels. Used in TX mode only. |
| N/A | RX_PLD | 255:0 | X | R | Read by separate SPI command. RX data payload register. 1 - 32 bytes. This register is implemented as a FIFO with three levels. All RX channels share the same FIFO. |
| | | | | | |
| 1C | DYNPD | | | | Enable dynamic payload length |
| | Reserved | 7:6 | 0 | R/W | Only '00' allowed |
| | DPL_P5 | 5 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 5. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P5) |
| | DPL_P4 | 4 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 4. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P4) |
| | DPL_P3 | 3 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 3. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P3) |
| | DPL_P2 | 2 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 2. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P2) |
| | DPL_P1 | 1 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 1. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P1) |
| | DPL_P0 | 0 | 0 | R/W | Enable dynamic payload length data pipe 0. (Requires EN_DPL and ENAA_P0) |
| | | | | | |
| 1D | FEATURE | | | R/W | Feature Register |
| | Reserved | 7:3 | 0 | R/W | Only '00000' allowed |
| | EN_DPL | 2 | 0 | R/W | Enables Dynamic Payload Length |
| | EN_ACK_PAY ^d | 1 | 0 | R/W | Enables Payload with ACK |
| | EN_DYN_ACK | 0 | 0 | R/W | Enables the W_TX_PAYLOAD_NOACK command |

- Please take care when setting this parameter. If the ACK payload is more than 15 byte in 2Mbps mode the ARD must be 500µs or more, if the ACK payload is more than 5byte in 1Mbps mode the ARD must be 500µs or more. In 250kbps mode (even when the payload is not in ACK) the ARD must be 500µs or more.
- This is the time the PTX is waiting for an ACK packet before a retransmit is made. The PTX is in RX mode for a minimum of 250µs, but it stays in RX mode to the end of the packet if that is longer than 250µs. Then it goes to standby-I mode for the rest of the specified ARD. After the ARD goes to TX mode and then retransmits the packet.
- The RX_DR IRQ is asserted by a new packet arrival event. The procedure for handling this interrupt should be: 1) read payload through SPI, 2) clear RX_DR IRQ, 3) read FIFO_STATUS to check if there are more payloads available in RX FIFO, 4) if there are more data in RX FIFO, repeat from step 1).

- d. If ACK packet payload is activated, ACK packets have dynamic payload lengths and the Dynamic Payload Length feature should be enabled for pipe 0 on the PTX and PRX. This is to ensure that they receive the ACK packets with payloads. If the ACK payload is more than 15 byte in 2Mbps mode the ARD must be 500µS or more, and if the ACK payload is more than 5 byte in 1Mbps mode the ARD must be 500µS or more. In 250kbps mode (even when the payload is not in ACK) the ARD must be 500µS or more.

Table 27. Register map of nRF24L01+

10 Peripheral RF Information

This chapter describes peripheral circuitry and PCB layout requirements that are important for achieving optimum RF performance from the nRF24L01+.

10.1 Antenna output

The **ANT1** and **ANT2** output pins provide a balanced RF output to the antenna. The pins must have a DC path to **VDD_PA**, either through a RF choke or through the center point in a balanced dipole antenna. A load of $15\Omega + j88\Omega$ is recommended for maximum output power (0dBm). Lower load impedance (for instance, 50Ω) can be obtained by fitting a simple matching network between the load and **ANT1** and **ANT2**. A recommended matching network for 50Ω load impedance is described in [chapter 11 on page 63](#).

10.2 Crystal oscillator

A crystal used with the nRF24L01+ must fulfil the specifications in [Table 11. on page 19](#).

To achieve a crystal oscillator solution with low power consumption and fast start up time use a crystal with a low load capacitance specification. A lower C_0 also gives lower current consumption and faster start up time, but can increase the cost of the crystal. Typically $C_0 = 1.5\text{pF}$ at a crystal specified for $C_{0\text{max}} = 7.0\text{pF}$.

The crystal load capacitance, C_L , is given by:

$$C_L = \frac{C_1' \cdot C_2'}{C_1' + C_2'}, \text{ where } C_1' = C_1 + C_{\text{PCB1}} + C_{\text{I1}} \text{ and } C_2' = C_2 + C_{\text{PCB2}} + C_{\text{I2}}$$

C_1 and C_2 are SMD capacitors, see the application schematics in [Figure 29. on page 63](#). C_{PCB1} and C_{PCB2} are the layout parasitic on the circuit board. C_{I1} and C_{I2} are the internal capacitance load of the **xc1** and **xc2** pins respectively; the value is typically 1pF for both these pins.

10.3 nRF24L01+ crystal sharing with an MCU

Follow the rules described in sections [10.3.1](#) and [10.3.2](#) when using an MCU to drive the crystal reference input **xc1** of the nRF24L01+ transceiver.

10.3.1 Crystal parameters

The MCU sets the requirement of load capacitance C_L when it is driving the nRF24L01+ clock input. A frequency accuracy of $\pm 60\text{ppm}$ is required to get a functional radio link. The nRF24L01+ loads the crystal by 1pF in addition to the PCB routing.

10.3.2 Input crystal amplitude and current consumption

The input signal should not have amplitudes exceeding any rail voltage. Exceeding rail voltage excites the ESD structure and consequently, the radio performance degrades below specification. You must use an external DC block if you are testing the nRF24L01+ with a reference source that has no DC offset (which is usual with a RF source).

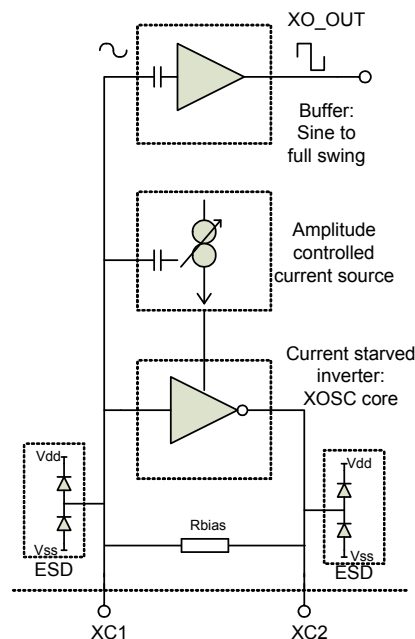


Figure 28. Principle of crystal oscillator

The nRF24L01+ crystal oscillator is amplitude regulated. It is recommended to use an input signal larger than 0.4V-peak to achieve low current consumption and good signal-to-noise ratio when using an external clock. **xc2** is not used and can be left as an open pin when clocked externally.

10.4 PCB layout and decoupling guidelines

A well designed PCB is necessary to achieve good RF performance. A poor layout can lead to loss of performance or functionality. You can download a fully qualified RF layout for the nRF24L01+ and its surrounding components, including matching networks, from www.nordicsemi.no.

A PCB with a minimum of two layers including a ground plane is recommended for optimum performance. The nRF24L01+ DC supply voltage should be decoupled as close as possible to the **VDD** pins with high performance RF capacitors, see [Table 28. on page 64](#). Mounting a large surface mount capacitor (for example, 4.7μF ceramic) in parallel with the smaller value capacitors is recommended. The nRF24L01+ supply voltage should be filtered and routed separately from the supply voltages of any digital circuitry.

Avoid long power supply lines on the PCB. All device grounds, **VDD** connections and **VDD** bypass capacitors must be connected as close as possible to the nRF24L01+ IC. The **VSS** pins should be connected directly to the ground plane for a PCB with a topside RF ground plane. We recommend having via holes as close as possible to the **VSS** pads for a PCB with a bottom ground plane. A minimum of one via hole should be used for each **VSS** pin.

Full swing digital data or control signals should not be routed close to the crystal or the power supply lines. The exposed die attach pad is a ground pad connected to the IC substrate die ground and is intentionally not used in our layouts. We recommend to keep it unconnected.

11 Application example

nRF24L01+ with single ended matching network crystal, bias resistor, and decoupling capacitors.

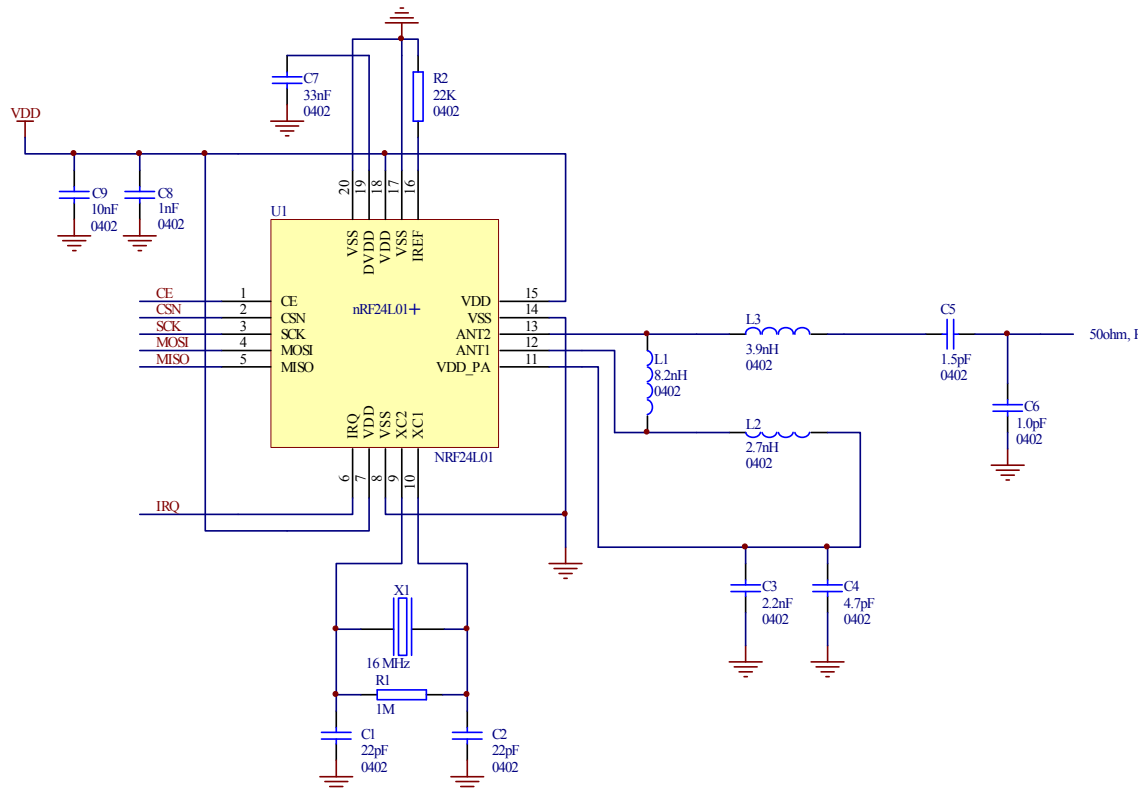


Figure 29. nRF24L01+ schematic for RF layouts with single ended 50Ω RF output

| Part | Designator | Footprint | Description |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 22pF ^a | C1 | 0402 | NPO, +/- 2% |
| 22pF ^a | C2 | 0402 | NPO, +/- 2% |
| 2.2nF | C3 | 0402 | X7R, +/- 10% |
| 4.7pF | C4 | 0402 | NPO, +/- 0.25pF |
| 1.5pF | C5 | 0402 | NPO, +/- 0.1pF |
| 1.0pF | C6 | 0402 | NPO, +/- 0.1pF |
| 33nF | C7 | 0402 | X7R, +/- 10% |
| 1nF | C8 | 0402 | X7R, +/- 10% |
| 10nF | C9 | 0402 | X7R, +/- 10% |
| 8.2nH | L1 | 0402 | chip inductor +/- 5% |
| 2.7nH | L2 | 0402 | chip inductor +/- 5% |
| 3.9nH | L3 | 0402 | chip inductor +/- 5% |
| Not mounted ^b | R1 | 0402 | |
| 22k Ω | R2 | 0402 | +/-1% |
| nRF24L01+ | U1 | QFN20 4x4 | |
| 16MHz | X1 | | +/-60ppm, C _L =12pF |

- a. C1 and C2 must have values that match the crystals load capacitance, C_L.
- b. The nRF24L01+ and nRF24L01 application example and BOM are the same with the exception of R1. R1 can be mounted for backward compatibility with nRF24L01. The use of a 1Mohm resistor externally does not have any impact on crystal performance.

Table 28. Recommended components (BOM) in nRF24L01+ with antenna matching network

11.1 PCB layout examples

[Figure 30.](#), [Figure 31.](#) and [Figure 32.](#) show a PCB layout example for the application schematic in [Figure 29.](#)

A double-sided FR-4 board of 1.6mm thickness is used. This PCB has a ground plane on the bottom layer. Additionally, there are ground areas on the component side of the board to ensure sufficient grounding of critical components. A large number of via holes connect the top layer ground areas to the bottom layer ground plane.

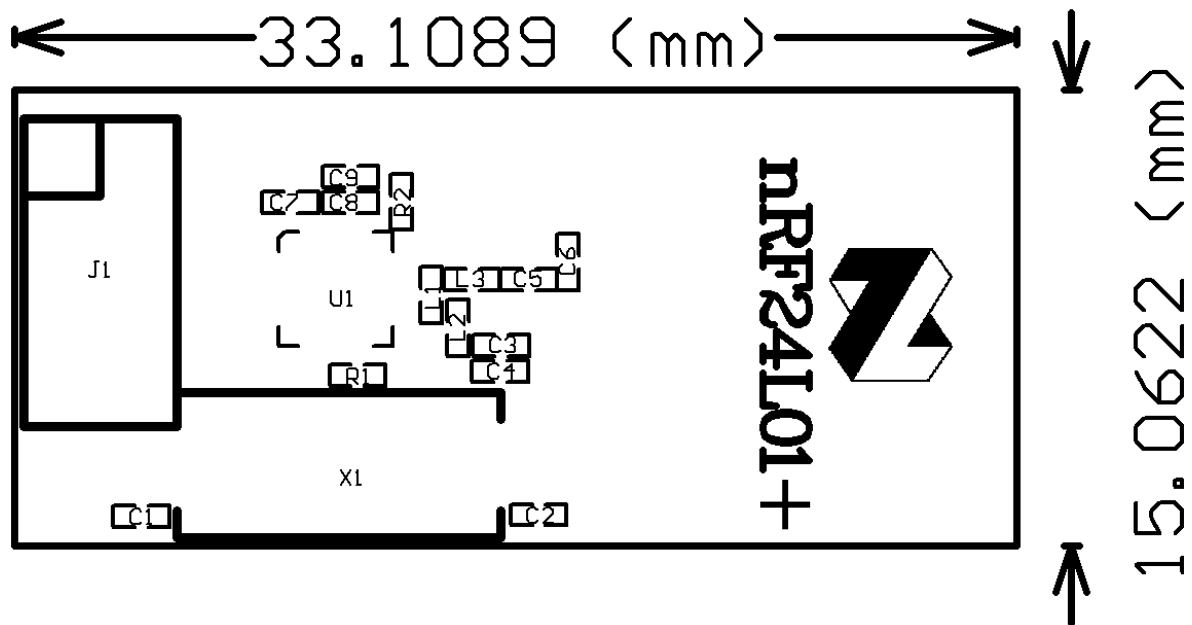


Figure 30. Top overlay (nRF24L01+ RF layout with single ended connection to PCB antenna and 0402 size passive components)

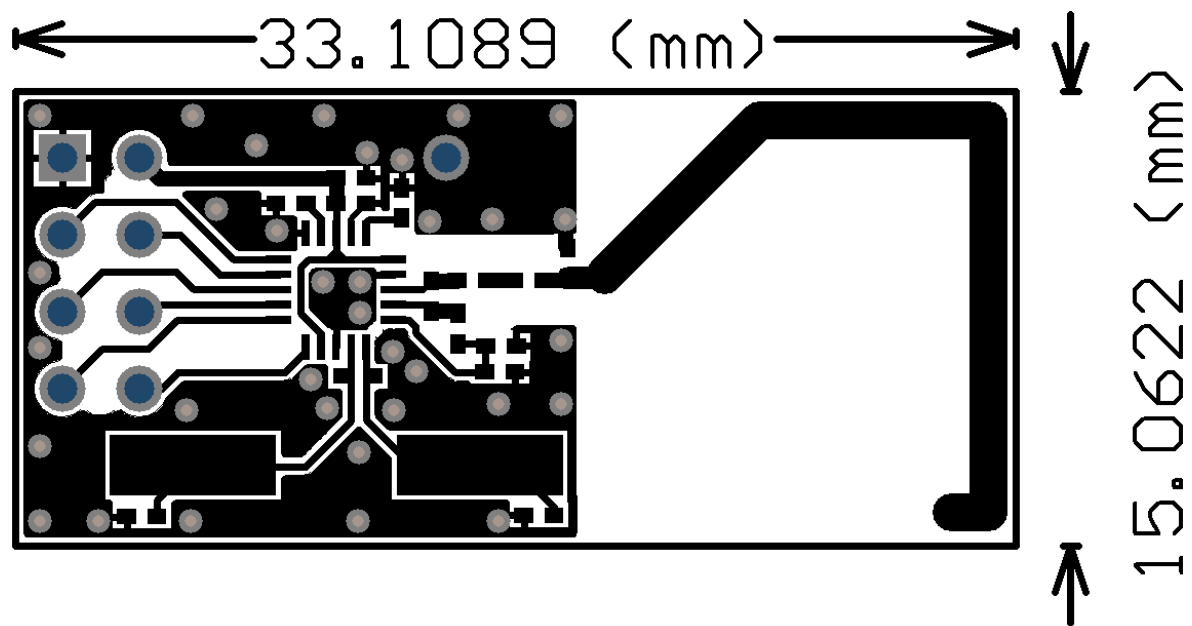


Figure 31. Top layer (nRF24L01+ RF layout with single ended connection to PCB antenna and 0402 size passive components)

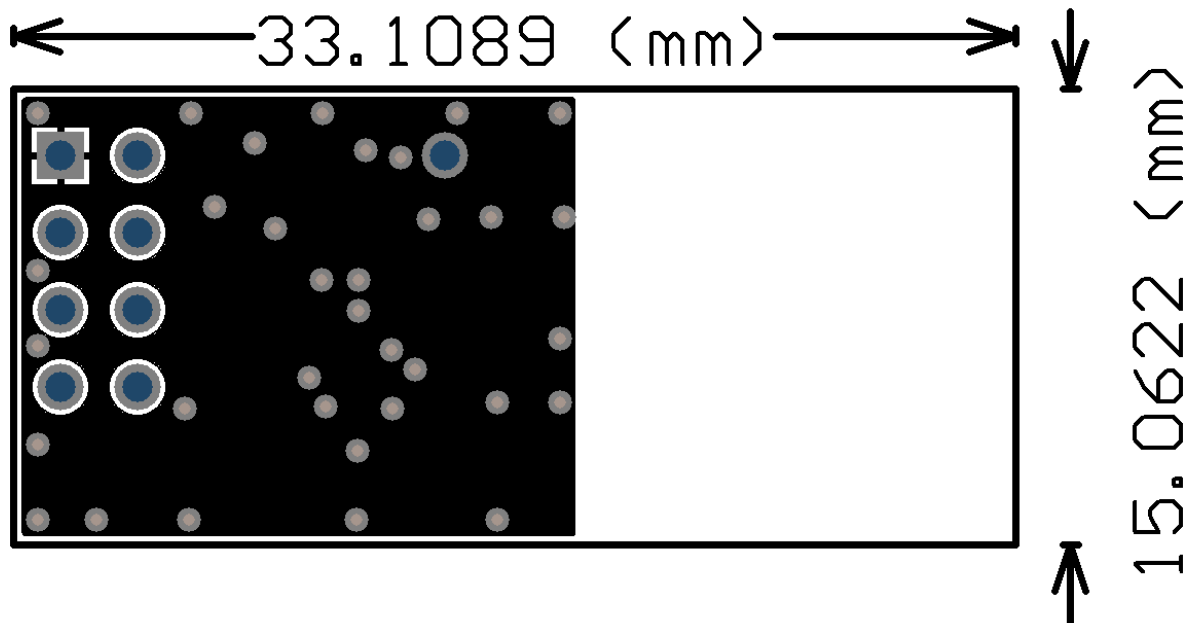


Figure 32. Bottom layer (nRF24L01+ RF layout with single ended connection to PCB antenna and 0402 size passive components)

The next figure ([Figure 33.](#), [Figure 34.](#) and [Figure 35.](#)) is for the SMA output to have a board for direct measurements at a 50Ω SMA connector.

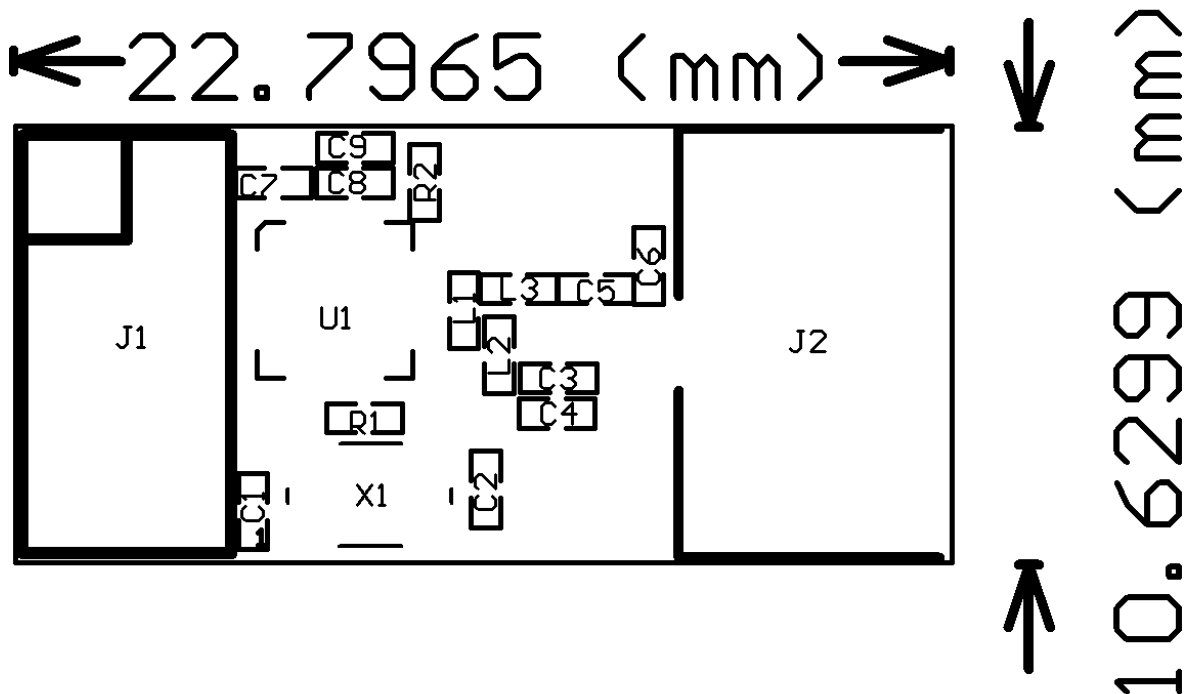


Figure 33. Top Overlay (Module with OFM crystal and SMA connector)

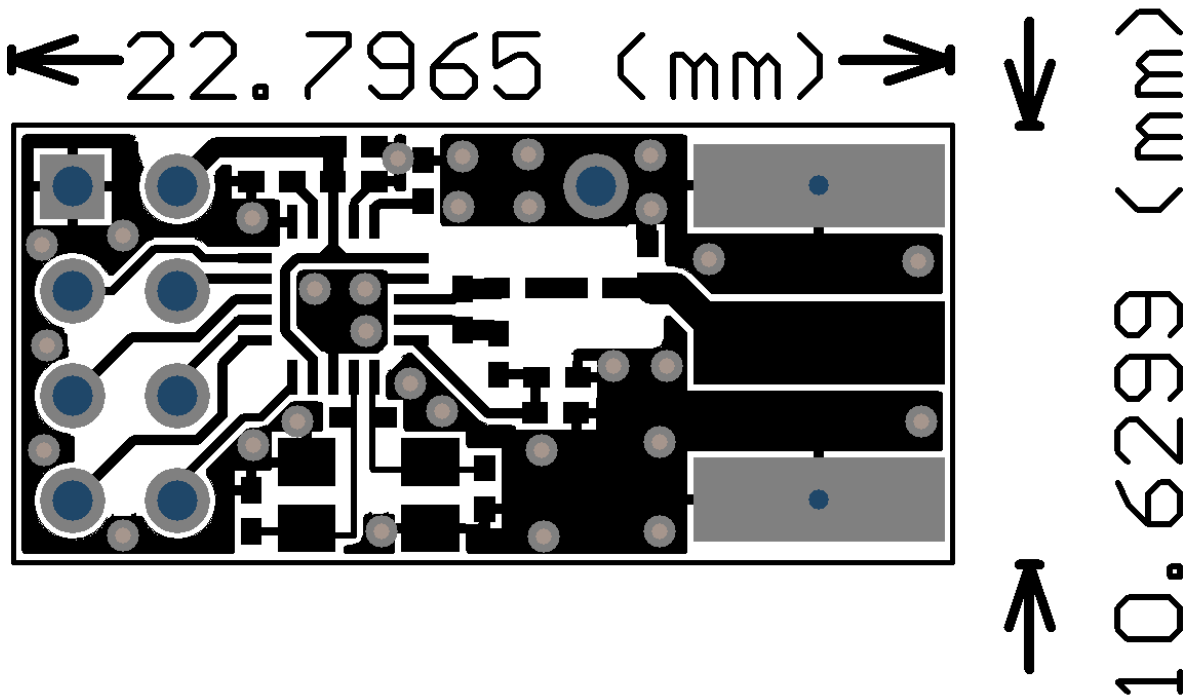


Figure 34. Top Layer (Module with OFM crystal and SMA connector)

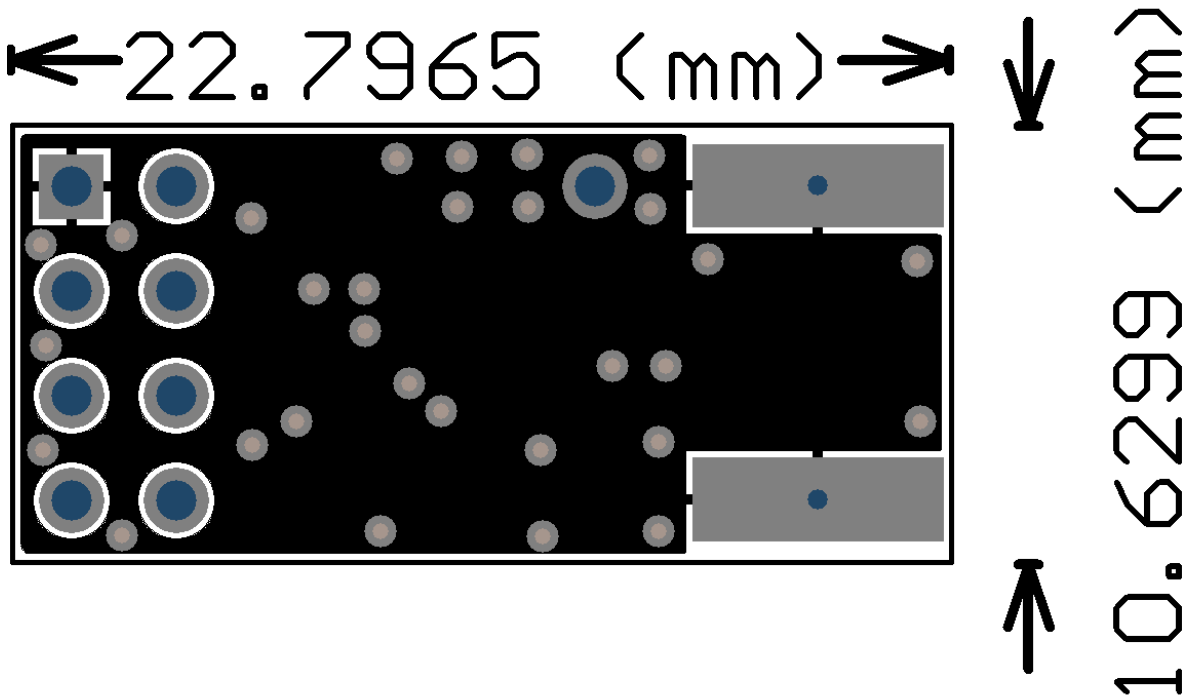
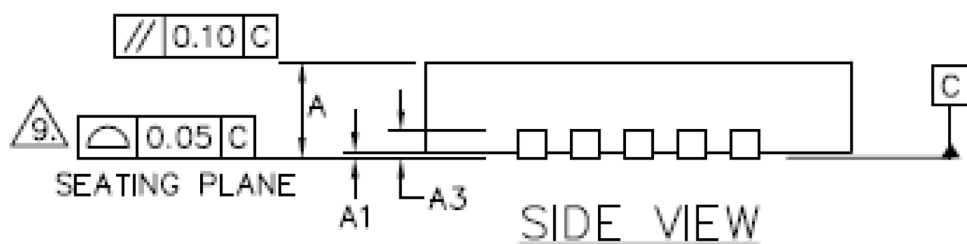
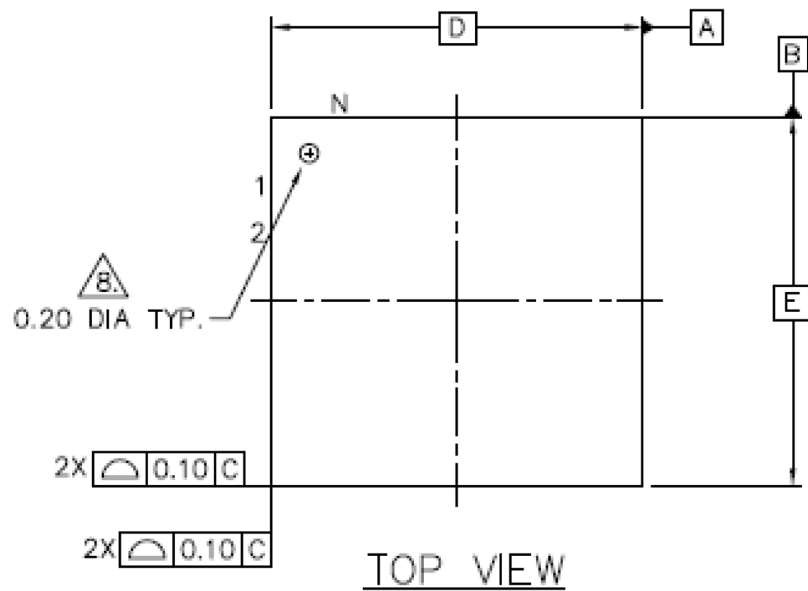
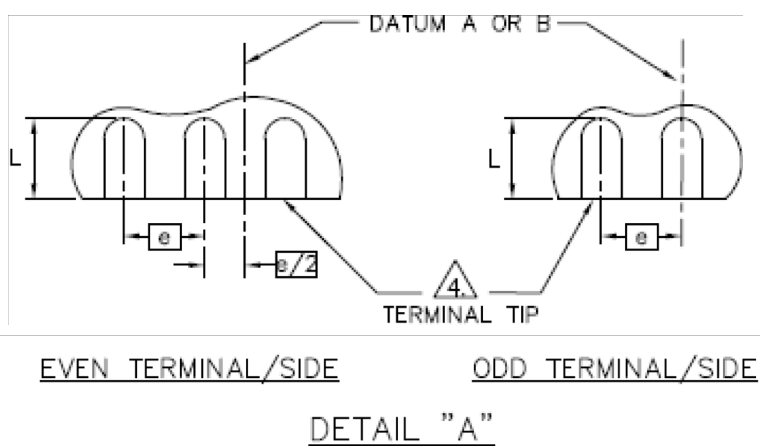


Figure 35. Bottom Layer (Module with OFM crystal and SMA connector)

12 Mechanical specifications

nRF24L01+ uses the QFN20 4x4 package, with matt tin plating.





| Package Type | | A | A1 | A3 | K | D/E | e | D2/E2 | L | L1 | b |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------------------|---------|-------|------|------|------|
| Saw QFN20 (4x4 mm) | Min. | 0.80 | 0.00 | | | | | 2.50 | 0.35 | | 0.18 |
| | Typ. | 0.85 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 4.0 | 0.5 BSC | 2.60 | 0.40 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| | Max | 0.95 | 0.05 | REF. | min. | BSC ^a | | 2.70 | 0.45 | max | 0.30 |

Figure 36. nRF24L01+ Package Outline

13 Ordering information

13.1 Package marking

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | R | F | | A | X |
| 2 | 4 | L | 0 | 1 | + |
| Y | Y | W | W | L | L |

13.2 Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------|--|
| nRF | Fixed text |
| A | Variable Build Code, that is, unique code for production sites, package type and test platform |
| X | "X" grade, that is, Engineering Samples (optional) |
| YY | 2 digit Year number |
| WW | 2 digit Week number |
| LL | 2 letter wafer lot number code |

13.3 Product options

13.3.1 RF silicon

| Ordering code | Package | Container | MOQ ^a |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| nRF24L01P-SAMPLE | 4x4mm 20-pin QFN, lead free (green) | Sample box | 5 |
| nRF24L01P-T | 4x4mm 20-pin QFN, lead free (green) | Tray | 490 |
| nRF24L01P-R | 4x4mm 20-pin QFN, lead free (green) | Tape and reel | 4000 |
| nRF24L01P-R7 | 4x4mm 20-pin QFN, lead free (green) | Tape and reel | 1500 |

a. Minimum Order Quantity

Table 29. nRF24L01+ RF silicon options

13.3.2 Development tools

| Type Number | Description | Version |
|----------------------|--|---------|
| nRF24L01P-EVKIT | nRF24L01+ Evaluation kit | |
| nRF24L01P-UPGRADE | nRF24L01+ Upgrade kit for owners of nRF24L01-EVKIT | |
| nRF24L01P-MODULE-SMA | nRF24L01+ Evaluation kit module with SMA antenna | |
| nRF24L01P-MODULE-PCB | nRF24L01+ Evaluation kit module with PCB antenna | |

Table 30. nRF24L01+ solution options

14 Glossary of Terms

| Term | Description |
|---------|--|
| ACK | Acknowledgement |
| ACS | Adjacent Channel Selectivity |
| AGC | Automatic Gain Control |
| ART | Auto Re-Transmit |
| CD | Carrier Detect |
| CE | Chip Enable |
| CLK | Clock |
| CRC | Cyclic Redundancy Check |
| CSN | Chip Select NOT |
| ESB | Enhanced ShockBurst™ |
| GFSK | Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying |
| IM | Intermodulation |
| IRQ | Interrupt Request |
| ISM | Industrial-Scientific-Medical |
| LNA | Low Noise Amplifier |
| LSB | Least Significant Bit |
| LSByte | Least Significant Byte |
| Mbps | Megabit per second |
| MCU | Microcontroller Unit |
| MISO | Master In Slave Out |
| MOSI | Master Out Slave In |
| MSB | Most Significant Bit |
| MSByte | Most Significant Byte |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| PID | Packet Identity Bits |
| PLD | Payload |
| PRX | Primary RX |
| PTX | Primary TX |
| PWR_DWN | Power Down |
| PWR_UP | Power Up |
| RoHS | Restriction of use of Certain Hazardous Substances |
| RPD | Received Power Detector |
| RX | Receive |
| RX_DR | Receive Data Ready |
| SPI | Serial Peripheral Interface |
| TX | Transmit |
| TX_DS | Transmit Data Sent |

Table 31. Glossary

Appendix A - Enhanced ShockBurst™ - Configuration and Communication Example

Enhanced ShockBurst™ Transmitting Payload

1. Set the configuration bit `PRIM_RX` low.
2. When the application MCU has data to transmit, clock the address for the receiving node (`TX_ADDR`) and payload data (`TX_PLD`) into nRF24L01+ through the SPI. The width of TX-payload is counted from the number of bytes written into the TX FIFO from the MCU. `TX_PLD` must be written continuously while holding `CSN` low. `TX_ADDR` does not have to be rewritten if it is unchanged from last transmit. If the PTX device shall receive acknowledge, configure data pipe 0 to receive the ACK packet. The RX address for data pipe 0 (`RX_ADDR_P0`) must be equal to the TX address (`TX_ADDR`) in the PTX device. For the example in [Figure 12. on page 39](#) perform the following address settings for the TX5 device and the RX device:
TX5 device: `TX_ADDR = 0xB3B4B5B605`
TX5 device: `RX_ADDR_P0 = 0xB3B4B5B605`
RX device: `RX_ADDR_P5 = 0xB3B4B5B605`
3. A high pulse on `CE` starts the transmission. The minimum pulse width on `CE` is 10µs.
4. nRF24L01+ ShockBurst™:
 - ▶ Radio is powered up.
 - ▶ 16MHz internal clock is started.
 - ▶ RF packet is completed (see the packet description).
 - ▶ Data is transmitted at high speed (1Mbps or 2Mbps configured by MCU).
5. If auto acknowledgement is activated (`ENAA_P0=1`) the radio goes into RX mode immediately, unless the `NO_ACK` bit is set in the received packet. If a valid packet is received in the valid acknowledgement time window, the transmission is considered a success. The `TX_DS` bit in the `STATUS` register is set high and the payload is removed from TX FIFO. If a valid ACK packet is not received in the specified time window, the payload is retransmitted (if auto retransmit is enabled). If the auto retransmit counter (`ARC_CNT`) exceeds the programmed maximum limit (`ARC`), the `MAX_RT` bit in the `STATUS` register is set high. The payload in TX FIFO is NOT removed. The `IRQ` pin is active when `MAX_RT` or `TX_DS` is high. To turn off the `IRQ` pin, reset the interrupt source by writing to the `STATUS` register (see Interrupt chapter). If no ACK packet is received for a packet after the maximum number of retransmits, no further packets can be transmitted before the `MAX_RT` interrupt is cleared. The packet loss counter (`PLOS_CNT`) is incremented at each `MAX_RT` interrupt. That is, `ARC_CNT` counts the number of retransmits that were required to get a single packet through. `PLOS_CNT` counts the number of packets that did not get through after the maximum number of retransmits.
6. nRF24L01+ goes into standby-I mode if `CE` is low. Otherwise, next payload in TX FIFO is transmitted. If TX FIFO is empty and `CE` is still high, nRF24L01+ enters standby-II mode.
7. If nRF24L01+ is in standby-II mode, it goes to standby-I mode immediately if `CE` is set low.

Enhanced ShockBurst™ Receive Payload

1. Select RX by setting the `PRIM_RX` bit in the `CONFIG` register to high. All data pipes that receive data must be enabled (`EN_RXADDR` register), enable auto acknowledgement for all pipes running Enhanced ShockBurst™ (`EN_AA` register), and set the correct payload widths (`RX_PW_Px` registers). Set up addresses as described in item 2 in the Enhanced ShockBurst™ transmitting payload example above.
2. Start Active RX mode by setting `CE` high.
3. After 130µs nRF24L01+ monitors the air for incoming communication.
4. When a valid packet is received (matching address and correct CRC), the payload is stored in the RX-FIFO, and the `RX_DR` bit in `STATUS` register is set high. The `IRQ` pin is active when `RX_DR` is high. `RX_P_NO` in `STATUS` register indicates what data pipe the payload has been received in.
5. If auto acknowledgement is enabled, an ACK packet is transmitted back, unless the `NO_ACK` bit is set in the received packet. If there is a payload in the `TX_PLD` FIFO, this payload is added to the ACK packet.
6. MCU sets the `CE` pin low to enter standby-I mode (low current mode).
7. MCU can clock out the payload data at a suitable rate through the SPI.
8. nRF24L01+ is now ready for entering TX or RX mode or power down mode.

Appendix B - Configuration for compatibility with nRF24XX

How to setup nRF24L01+ to receive from an nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2:

1. Use the same CRC configuration as the nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
2. Set the `PWR_UP` and `PRIM_RX` bit to 1.
3. Disable auto acknowledgement on the data pipe that is addressed.
4. Use the same address width as the PTX device.
5. Use the same frequency channel as the PTX device.
6. Select data rate 1Mbps or 250kbps on both nRF24L01+ and nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
7. Set correct payload width on the data pipe that is addressed.
8. Set `CE` high.

How to setup nRF24L01+ to transmit to an nRF2401/nRF24E1:

1. Use the same CRC configuration as the nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
2. Set the `PRIM_RX` bit to 0.
3. Set the Auto Retransmit Count to 0 to disable the auto retransmit functionality.
4. Use the same address width as the nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
5. Use the same frequency channel as the nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
6. Select data rate 1Mbps or 250kbps on both nRF24L01+ and nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2.
7. Set `PWR_UP` high.
8. Clock in a payload that has the same length as the nRF2401/nRF2402/nRF24E1/nRF24E2 is configured to receive.
9. Pulse `CE` to transmit the packet.

Appendix C - Constant carrier wave output for testing

The output power of a radio is a critical factor for achieving wanted range. Output power is also the first test criteria needed to qualify for all telecommunication regulations.

Configuration

1. Set `PWR_UP = 1` and `PRIM_RX = 0` in the `CONFIG` register.
2. Wait 1.5ms `PWR_UP`->standby.
3. In the RF register set:
 - ▶ `CONT_WAVE = 1`.
 - ▶ `PLL_LOCK = 1`.
 - ▶ `RF_PWR`.
4. Set the wanted RF channel.
5. Set `CE` high.
6. Keep `CE` high as long as the carrier is needed.

Note: Do not use `REUSE_TX_PL` together with `CONT_WAVE=1`. When both these registers are set the chip does not react when setting `CE` low. If however, both registers are set `PWR_UP = 0` will turn TX mode off.

The nRF24L01+ should now output an unmodulated centered carrier.