

EBYTE E01-2G4M27D Lora Wireless Module User Manual

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EBYTE E01-2G4M27D Lora Wireless Module



PRODUCT INFORMATION

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Product Overview

product introduction

E22-900T33S is a new generation of LoRa wireless data transmission module, this module(UART) is based on SEMTECH high-performance RF chip and developed. Spread spectrum technology, TTL level output, compatible with 3.3V and 5V IO port voltage. E22-900T33S adopts a new generation of LoRa spread spectrum technology. faster speed, lower power consumption, and smaller size; it supports air wake-up, wireless configuration, and carrier sense. , automatic relay, communication key and other functions, support subpackage length setting, and can provide customized development services.



Features

- Developed a new LoRa spread spectrum modulation technology based on SEMTECH high-performance RF chip, which brings longer communication distance and stronger anti-interference ability;
- Support automatic relay networking, multi-level relay is suitable for ultra-long-distance communication, and multiple networks run simultaneously in the same area;
- Support users to set the communication key by themselves, and it cannot be read, which greatly improves the confidentiality of user data;
- Support LBT function, mand monitor the channel environment noise before sending, which can greatly improve the communication success rate of the module in harsh environments;
- Support RSSI signal strength indication function, used to evaluate signal quality, improve communication network, dand distance measurement;
- Support wireless parameter configuration, send command packets wirelessly, remotely configure or read wireless module parameters;
- Support air wake-up, that is, ultra-low power consumption function, suitable for battery-powered applications;
- Support fixed-point transmission, broadcast transmission, and channel monitoring;
- Support deep sleep, the power consumption of the whole machine is about 4uA in this mode;
- Support global license-free ISM 868/915 MHz frequency band;
- The module has built-in PA + LNA, and the communication distance can reach 16 km under ideal conditions;
- The parameters are saved after power-off, and the module will work according to the set parameters after power-on;
- Efficient watchdog design, once an exception occurs, the module will automatically restart and continue to work according to the previous parameter settings;
- Support data transmission rate of 2.4k ~ 62.5k bps :
- Support 3.3 ~ 5.5V power supply, power supply greater than 5V can guarantee the best performance;
- Industrial-grade standard design, supporting long-term use at -40 + 85 °C;
- Dual antennas are optional (IPEX/ stamp hole), which is convenient for secondary development and integration.

Application Scenario

- · Home security alarm and remote keyless entry;
- Smart home and industrial sensors, etc.;

- Wireless alarm security system;
- Building automation solutions;
- Wireless industrial-grade remote control;
- healthcare products;
- Advanced Meter Reading Infrastructure (AMI);
- Automotive industry applications.

Specifications

Limit parameter

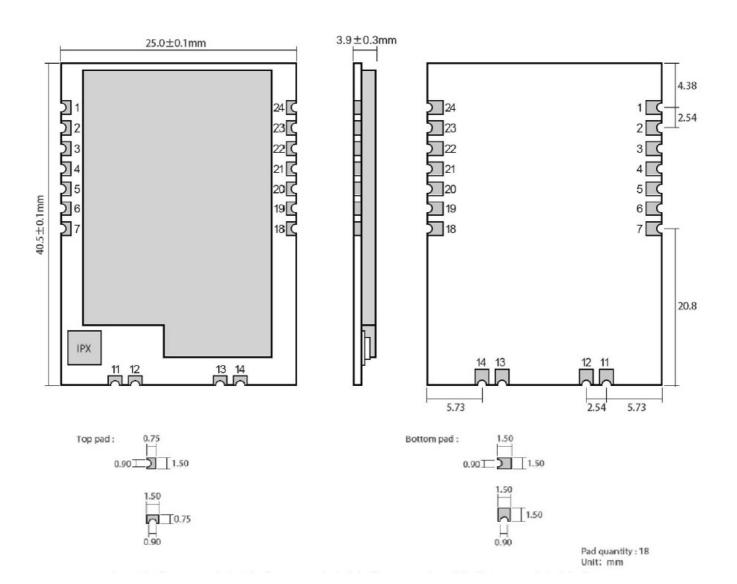
	performance		
The main parameters	minimum val ue	maximum val ue	Remark
Power supply voltage (V)	3.3	5.5	Exceeding 5.5V may permanently burn the mod ule
Blocking power (dBm)	_	10	Less chance of burning when used at close range
Working temperature (°C)	-40	+85 _	industrial grade

Working parameters

		performance			
The	main parameters	minimu m value	typical value	maximu m m value	Remark
Wor	king voltage (V)	3.3	5.0	5.5	≥5.0V guaranteed output power
Com	nmunication level (V)		3.3 _		when using a 5V level
Wor)	orking temperature (°C -40		_	+85 _	industrial design
Wor M Hz)	orking frequency band (85 0.125 -		_	930.125	Support ISM frequency band
ро	Emission current (m A)	_	1200	_	Instantaneous power consumption @3 3 dBm
we rc on	Receive current (mA)	_	14	_	_
su mp tio n	Sleep current (uA)	_	3	_	software shutdown

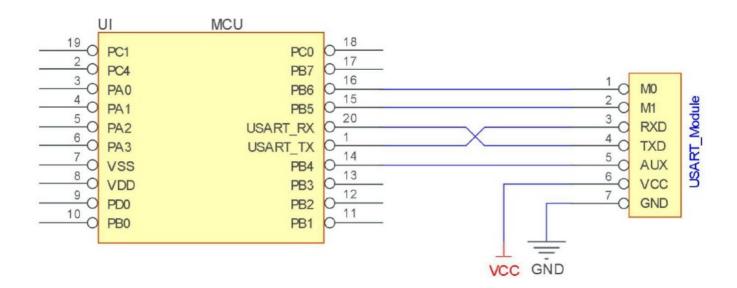
Maximum transmit power				
(dBm)	32	33	34	_
Receiving sensitivity (dBm)	-123	-124	-125	Air rate 2.4 kbps
Air rate (bps)	2.4k _	2.4k	62.5k	User Programmable Control
Reference distance	nce 16km			Clear sky, antenna gain 5dBi, antenna height 2. 5 meters, air rate 2.4kbps
launch length	2 4 0 Byte	2.4.0 Ryte		4 0 bytes can be sent by command setting
cache capacity	1000 Byte			_
Modulation	LoRa			A new generation of Lo R a modulation technolo gy
Communication Interface	UART ser	UART serial port		T TL level
Encapsulation	SMD_	SMD_		-
Interface	stamp hol	stamp hole		Stamp hole, pitch 2.54mm
Dimensions	25*40.5m	25*40.5mm		-
RF interface	IPEX/stan	IPEX/stamp hole		Equivalent impedance about 50 Ω

Mechanical Dimensions and Pin Definitions



pin numbe r	pin name	Pin direction	Pin usage
1	GND	enter	Module ground
2	VCC	enter	Module power positive reference, voltage range: 3.3 ~ 5.5V DC
3	AUX	output	Used to indicate the working status of the module; the user wak es up the external MCU, and outputs a low level during the initia lization of the power-on self-test; (can be suspended)
4	TXD	output	TTL serial port output, connected to external RXD input pin;
5	RXD	enter	TTL serial port input, connected to the external TXD output pin;
6	M1	Input (very weak pull-up)	Cooperate with M0 to determine the 4 working modes of the module (not floating, if not used, it can be grounded)
7	МО	Input (very weak pull-up)	Cooperate with M1to determine the 4 working modes of the module (not floating, if not used, it can be grounded)
11	ANT	output	Antenna interface (high-frequency signal output, 50 ohm charac teristic impedance)
12	GND		Fixedly
13	GND		Fixedly
14	GND		Fixedly
18	NC	_	NC pin, this pin needs to be suspended (for subsequent expansion)
19	NC	_	NC pin, this pin needs to be suspended (for subsequent expansion)
20	NC	_	NC pin, this pin needs to be suspended (for subsequent expansion)
21	NC	_	empty feet
22	RESET	enter	Module reset pin
23	GND	_	Module ground
24	NC	_	empty feet

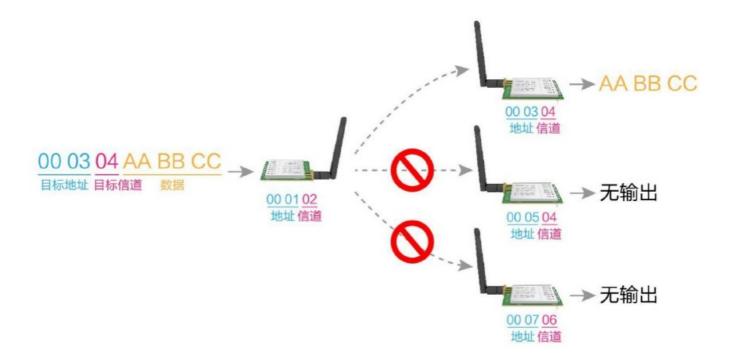
Recommended Connection Diagram



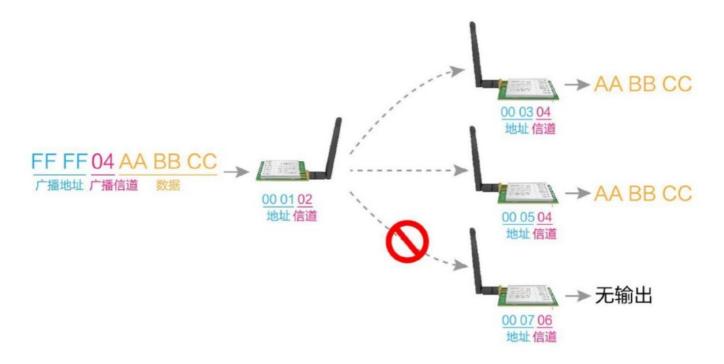
serial nu mber	A brief description of the connection between the module and the microcontroller (the above figure takes the STM8L microcontroller as an example)
1	The wireless serial port module is TTL level, please connect it with TTL level MCU.
2	For some 5V microcontrollers, it may be necessary to add 4 ~ 10K pull-up resistors to the TXD and AUX pins of the module.

Function Detailed Explanation

Fixed-point launch



Broadcast transmission



Broadcast address

- Example: Set the address of module A to 0xFFFF, and the channel to 0x04.
- When module A is used as a transmitter (same mode, transparent transmission mode), all receiving modules under the 0x04 channel can receive data to achieve the purpose of broadcasting.

Listening address

- Example: Set the address of module A to 0xFFFF, and the channel to 0x04.
- When module A is used as a receiver, it can receive all the data under the 0x04 channel to achieve the purpose of monitoring.

Module reset

• After the module is powered on, AUX will immediately output low level, and perform hardware self-test, and set the working mode according to user parameters;

During this process, AUX keeps low level, and after the completion, AUX outputs high level, and starts to work normally according to the working mode combined by M1 and M0; Therefore, the user needs to wait for the rising edge of AUX as the starting point for the normal operation of the module.

Detailed explanation of AUX

- AUX is used for wireless transceiver buffer indication and self-test indication.
- It indicates whether the module has data that has not been transmitted through the wireless, or whether the received wireless data has not been sent through the serial port, or the module is in the process of initializing self-test.

Serial port data output indication

Used to wake up the external MCU in sleep;



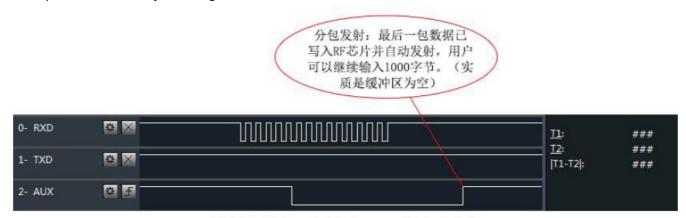
模块串口外发数据时, AUX引脚时序图

Wireless transmission indication

Buffer is empty: the data in the internal 1000-byte buffer is written to the wireless chip (automatically subpackage) ;

- When AUX=1, the user continuously initiates data less than 1000 bytes, which will not overflow;
- When AUX=0, the buffer is not empty: the data in the internal 1000-byte buffer has not been written into the wireless chip and the transmission is started. At this time, the module may be waiting for the end of user data to time out, or it is transmitting wireless packets..

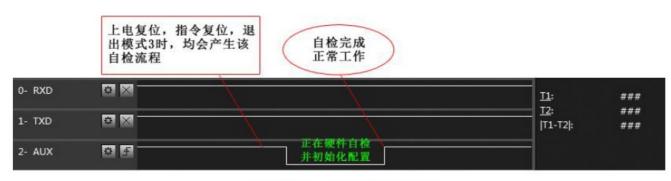
Note: When AUX=1, it does not mean that all serial port data of the module has been transmitted wirelessly, or the last packet of data may be being transmitted.



模块接收串口数据时,AUX引脚时序图

The module is being configured

• only on reset and when exiting sleep mode;



自检期间, AUX引脚时序图

Precautions

serial numb er	Notes on AUX
1	The above function 1 and function 2, output low-level priority, that is: if any output low-level condition is met, AUX will output low level; When all low-level conditions are not met, AUX outputs a high level.
2	When the AUX outputs a low level, it means the module is busy, and the working mode detection will n ot be performed at this time; When the module AUX outputs a high level within 1 ms, the mode switching will be completed.
3	After the user switches to a new working mode, at least 2ms after the rising edge of AUX, the module will actually enter this mode; If AUX is always at high level, then the mode switch will take effect immediately.
4	When the user enters other modes from mode 3 (sleep mode) or during the reset process, the module will reset the user parameters, during which AUX outputs low level.
5	Due to the characteristics of the LoRa modulation method, the information transmission delay is much I onger than that of FSK. It is recommended that customers do not transmit large amounts of data at low airspeeds to avoid communication abnormalities caused by data loss due to data accumulation.

Working Mode

The module has four working modes, which are set by pins M1 and M0; details are shown in the following table:

Mode (0-3)	M1	МО	Mode introduction	Remark
0 Transmissio n Mode	0	0	UART and wireless channel are open, transparent trans mission is on	Support over-the-air c onfiguration via special command
1 WOR Mode	0	1	Can be set as WOR Transmitter or WOR Receiver	Support wake up over the air
2 Configuratio n Mode	1	0	Users can access the registers through the serial port to control the working status of the module	
3 Deep Sleep Mode	1	1	Module goes to sleep	

Precautions for mode switching

No.	Remark
	I Users can combine high and low levels with M1 and M0 to determine the module's working mode. Two GPIOs of the MCU can be used to control mode switching;
	I After changing M1 and M0: If the module is idle, after 1ms, it can start working according to the new m ode;
	I If there is serial port data of the module not been transmitted through the wireless, the new working mo de can be switched after the transmission is completed;
1	I If the module receives the wireless data and transmits the data through the serial port, it needs to finish transmission before switching to the new working mode;
	I Therefore, mode switching can only be valid when AUX output is 1, otherwise it will delay switching
	I For example, users continuously inputs a large amount of data and simultaneously performs mode swi tching. At this time, the switching mode operation is invalid; the module will process all the user data befo re performing the new mode detection;
2	I Therefore, the general recommendation is to detect the output state of the AUX pin and switch mode a fter 2ms when AUX outputs high level.
	I When the module is switched to sleep mode from other modes, if there is data not been processed yet, the module will process these data (including receiving and sending) before entering sleep mode. This fe ature can be used for fast sleep to save power;
3	I For example, the transmitter module works in mode 0, the user transmits the serial port data "12345". At the time, user does need to wait for the AUX pin to be idle (high level), user can directly switch the module to sleep mode and make user's main MCU immediately sleep, then the module will automatically transmit the user data through the wireless, and will enters sleep mode within 1ms automatically; This will saves MCU's working time and reduces its power consumption.
	I Similarly, any mode switching can use this feature. After the module processes the event in the current mode, it will automatically enter the new mode within 1ms; This saves the user's work of querying AUX a nd it achieves the purpose of fast switching;
4	I For example, switching from the transmit mode to the receive mode; the user MCU can also enter slee p before the mode switch, and use the external interrupt function to acquire the AUX change, thereby per forming mode switching.
5	I This operation mode is very flexible and efficient. It is designed according to the user's MCU's operation convenience, and it can reduce the workload of the entire system as much as possible, improving system efficiency, and reducing power consumption as well

Normal mode Mode 0

Туре	When M0 = 0 M1 = 0 module works in Mode 0
Transmitting	Users can input data through the serial port and the module will start wireless transmission.
Receiving	The module wireless receiving function is turned on, and after receiving the wireless data, it w ill be output through the serial port TXD pin.

WOR mode Mode 1

Туре	When M0 = 1 M1 = 0 module works in Mode 1
Transmitting	When defined as the transmitter, the wake-up code for a certain period of time will be automatically added before transmitting
Receiving	Data can be received normally, and the receiving function is equivalent to that in mode 0

Configuration mode Mode 2

type	When M0 = 0, M1 = 1, the module works in mode 2
Transmitting	Wireless transmission is turned off and it will be automatically turned on during wireless config uration.
Receiving	Wireless reception is turned off and it will be automatically turned on during wireless configurat ion.
Configuration	Users can access registers to configure module's working status

Deep sleep mode Mode 3

Туре	When M0 = 1 M1 = 1 module works in Mode 3
Transmitting	Unable to transmit wireless data.
Receiving	Unable to receive wireless data.
	When entering other modes from sleep mode, the module will reconfigure parameters. During t he configuration process, AUX stays in low level;
Note	After completion of configuration, AUX will output a high level, so user is recommended to dete ct the rising edge of AUX.

Register Read and Write Control

Command format

In configuration mode (mode 2: M0 = 0, M1 = 1), the list of supported commands are as follows (when setting, only 9600, 8N1 format is supported)

No.	Command forma	Detailed description								
		Command: C0+starting address+length+parameters Response: C1+starting address+length+parameters								
		E.g 1: Configure Channel to be 0x09								
		command starting address length parameter Send: C0 05 01 09								
		Return: C1 05 01 09								
1	Set register									
		E.g 2: Configure module address (0x1234), network address (0x00), serial port (960 0 8N1) and air data rate (2.4K).								
		Send: C0 00 04 12 34 00 62								
		Return: C1 00 04 12 34 00 62								

		Comman	d: C1+starting	address+ len	ath							
			e: C1+starting		-	tore						
			_	addressrieng	in parame	1010						
			ad channel									
		command starting address length parameter										
		Send:	C1	05	01							
		Returen:	C1	05	01	09						
2	Read register											
		E.g 2: Read module address, network address, serial port and air data rate. Send: 0 1 00 04										
		Return: C	00 04 12 34	00 62								
			d: C2+starting parameters	address+leng	ıth+parame	ters Resp	onse: C1-	starting add	dres			
		- Tiongui	paramotoro									
		E.g 1: Co	nfigure Chann	el to be 0x09								
3	Set temporary regi	command 01	d starting addre 09		ameter Ser	nd:	C2	05				
	Siei	Return: (C1	05	01	09						
			nfigure module nd air data rate	•	1234), netw	ork addre	ss (0x00)	, serial port	(960			
		Send: C2	00 04 12 34 0	0 62								
		Return: C	31 00 04 12 34	00 62								
		Comman	d: CF CF + no	rmal comman	d Respond	CF CF +	normal re	spond				
		_	nfigure Chann rting address I		-	configura	tion Com	mand head	com			
	Wireless configure	Send:	CF CF	C0	05		01	09				
4	Wireless configura tion	Returen:	CF CF	C1	05		01	09				
			nfigure module nd air data rate	•	•		ss (0x00)	, serial port	(960			
		Send: CF	CF C0 00 04	12 34 00 62								
		Return: C	F CF C1 00 04	4 12 34 00 62								

E22-400/900T30D, E22-400/900T30S register description

	Read						
No.	or W rite	Name	Desc	criptio	on		Remark
00H	Read / Writ e	ADDH	ADD	H (de	fault 0)	High byte and low byte in the module address; Note: When the module address is FFFF, it can be
01H	Read / Writ e	ADDL	ADD	L (def	ault 0)		used as the broadcast and listening ad dress, that is: the module will not perform address filtering.
02H	Read / Writ e	NETID	NET	ID (de	fault 0))	Network address, used to distinguish the network. When two or more modules need to communicate with each other, their network address should be the same.
			7	6	5	UART Serial port rate bp	
			0	0	0	Serial port baud rate 1200	
			0	0	1	Serial port baud rate 2400	For the two modules communicating w ith each other, their serial port baud rat
			0	1	0	Serial port baud rate 4800	e can be different, and their serial parit y bit can also be different.
			0	1	1	Serial port baud rate 9 600 default	When transmitting large packets continuously, users need to consider the data blocking and possible data los
			1	0	0	Serial port baud rate 19200	s caused by the same baud rate.
			1	0	1	Serial port baud rate 38400	It is generally recommended that both communication parties have the same baud rate.
			1	1	0	Serial port baud rate 57600	Sada fato.
			1	1	1	Serial port baud rate 115200	
			4	3	Seria	al port parity bit	
			0	0	8N1	default	
			0	1	801		The communication parties can have d

			1	0	8E1		ifferent serial parity bit.									
			1	1	8N1	equal to 00										
	Read		2	1	0	Wireless air data rate bp										
03H	/ Writ	REG0	0	0	0	Air data rate 2.4K										
			0	0	1	Air data rate 2.4K										
												0	1	0	Air data rate 2.4k default	The communication parties must have the same air data rate.
				0	1	1	Air data rate 4.8k	the sume an adia rate.								
			1	0	0	Air data rate 9.6k	The higher the air data rate is, the sma									
			1	0	1	Air data rate 19.2k	ller the delay in response, and the shorter the transmission distance is.									
			1	1	0	Air data rate 38.4k	shorter the transmission distance is.									
			1	1	1	Air data rate 62.5k										
	Read		7	6	Sub	packet setting	When the data sent is smaller than the									
04H	Write	REG1	0	0	240 bytes default		sub packet length, the serial output of the receiving end is an uninterrupted continuous output.									

0	1	128 bytes	When the data sent is larger than the s
1	0	64 bytes	ub packet length, the serial port in receiving end willsub packet the data a
1	1	32 bytes	nd then output them.
5	RSS	SI environmental noise enable	
0	Disa	abled (default)	
			RSSI enable command (Sub packet se tting, transmit power as default param eters, configuration mode): C0 04 01 2 0;
			After enabling, the command C0 C1 C 2 C3 can be sent in the normal mode(mode 0) or WOR transmission mode (t ransmitter in mode 1) to read the regis ter;
			Register 0x00: current environmental noise RSSI; Register 0x01: RSSI at La

1	Enable	st Data Received (Current channel noi se is: dBm = -(256 – RSSI)); Comman d format: C0 C1 C2 C3+start address+read le ngth; Return: C1 + address + read length + read valid value; For example: Send: C0 C1 C2 C3 00 01 Return: C1 00 01 RSSI (the address can only start from 00)
4	3 Reserve	
2	Software mode switching	If you use Ebyte's host computer configuration software, this bit will
1	Enable	be turned off automatically. If you do n't want to use the M0 M1 pins to switc h working modes, you can enable this function, and use specific serial port c ommands to switch modes. Format: C0 C1 C2 C3 02 + working mo de Send C0 C1 C2 C3 02 00 to switch to t ransparent transmission mode Send C0 C1 C2 C3 02 01 to switch to WOR mode Send C0 C1 C2 C3 02 02 to switch to configuration mode Send C0 C1 C2 C3 02 03 to switch to sleep mode Return: C1 C2 C3 02 + wo rking mode Note: After enabling this function, WO R mode and sleep mode only support 9600 ba ud rate.
1	0 Transmitting power	There is a non-linear relationship betw
0	0 33dBm (default)	een power and current. At the maximu m power, the power supply efficiency i

			0	1	30dBm	s the highest;
			1	0	27dBm	Current does not decrease proportiona ly with lower power.
			1	1	24dBm	
			Char	nnel C	ontrol (CH)	
05H	Read / Writ e	REG2	anne	els	ctively represent a total of 81 ch	Actual frequency = 850.125MHz + CH * 1MHz
	Read		7	Enak	ole RSSI bytes	After enabled, when the module receiv
06H	Write	REG3	0	Disa	bled (default)	es the wireless data, it will follow an R SSI strength byte after output via the s erial port TXD
			1	Enat	ole	
			6	Tran	smission mode	During fixed-point transmission, the module will identify the first three bytes o
			0	Tran	sparent transmission (default)	f serial port data as: address high + ad
			1	Fixed point transmission		dress low + channel and use them as wireless transmission targets.
1	1	1	_			

1	Enable			
6	Transmission mode	During fixed-point transmission, the m		
0	Transparent transmission (default)	odule will identify the first three bytes of serial port data as: address high + ad		
1	Fixed point transmission	dress low + channel and use them as wireless transmission targets.		
5	Repeater function	After the repeater function is enabled, if the target address is not the module i		
0	Disable repeater functionality (default)	tself, the module will start a forwarding		
1	Enable repeater function	In order to prevent data from being tra nsmitted back, it is recommended to u se it in conjunction with fixed-point mo de; that is, the destination address and source address are different.		
4	LBT Enable	When enabled, wireless data will be monitored before transmission, which ca		
0	Disabled (default)	n avoid interference to a certain extent		
1	Enable	, but may cause data delays; The maximum dwell time of LBT is 2 s econds. The wireless data will be transmitted fo rcibly after 2 seconds.		
3	WOR mode transmission control			
		The below operation is valid for Mode 1 only		

			0	Wor liste R pe	king i ning p eriod)	eiver default n WOR listening mode, the period is shown below (WO, which can save a lot of poumption.	In WOR receiving mode (as WOR receiver), the delay time after wake-ucan be modified. The default time is 0. 1. To modify the delay time after wake-up, WOR receiver needs to set the command C0 09 02 03 E8 in the configuration mode (C0 is writing command, 09 is the starting address of the register, 02 is the length, 03 E8 is the et delay, the maximum delay FFFF is 65535ms, if the delay is set to 0, the ake-up delay is turn off.) 2. Data can be sent within the delay		
			1	The ng f	modu unctic	nsmitter ule receiving and transmitti ons are turned on, and a wa de of a period of time is nen transmitting data.			
			2	1	0	WOR cycle time			
			0	0	0	500ms	The below description is valid for Mod		
			0	0	1	1000ms	e 1 only		
			0	1	0 1500ms		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
			0	1	1	2000ms	Cycle time T = (1 + WOR) * 500ms, m ax.4000ms, min.500ms;		
			1	0	0	2500ms			
			1	0	1	3000ms	The longer the cycle time T (WOR list		
			1	1	0	3500ms	ening interval period), the lower the average power consumption, but the greater the data delay.		
			1	1	1	4000ms	Both the transmitter and the receiver must be set as the same cycle time T very important).		
07H	Write	CRYP T _H	High	ı byte	of Ke	y default 0	Write only, read returns 0;		
							Used for encryption to avoid intercepti on of wireless data in the air by similar modules;		
08H	Write	CRYP T _L	Low	byte (of Key	/ default 0	The module will internally use these two bytes as a calculation factor to do a ransform encryption processing for the wireless signal over the air.		

80H ~ 8 6H Read PID Product information 7 bytes Product information 7 bytes	
--	--

Factory Default Parameters

model	Factory default parameter value: C0 00 09 00 00 00 62 00 12 03 00 00											
Module model	frequency	address	channel	air speed	baud rate	Serial forma t	transmit power					
E22-900T33S	868.125M Hz	0x0000	0x12	2.4kbps	9600	8N1	33 dbm					

AT command

- Parameter configuration or query using AT commands needs to be done in configuration mode;
- AT commands are used in configuration mode. AT commands are divided into three categories: command commands, setting commands and query commands;
- Users can query the AT command set supported by the module through "AT+HELP=?". The baud rate used by the AT command is 9600 8N1;
- When the input parameters exceed the range, they will be restricted. Please do not let the parameters exceed the range to avoid unknown situations.

AT command list

Command Commands	Description	Example	Example description
AT+IAP (use with caution, pl ease see 8.3 Precautions f or Serial Port Firmware Upgr ade in this article for details)	Enter IAP upgrade mo de	AT+IAP	Enter IAP upgrade mode
AT+RESET	Device restart	AT+RESET	Device restart
AT+DEFAULT	Restore configuration parameters to default and the device restarts	AT+DEFAULT	Restore configuration par ameters to default and the device restarts

Setting Commands	Description	Example	Example description
AT+UART=baud,parity	Set baud rate and parity	AT+UART=3,0	Set the baud rate to 9600, 8N1
AT+RATE=rate	Set air data rate	AT+RATE=7	Set air data rate to 62.5K
AT+PACKET=packet	Set packet length	AT+PACKET=0	Set the packet size to 240 bytes
AT+WOR=role	Set WOR role	AT+WOR=0	Set to WOR reception
AT+POWER=power	Set transmit power	AT+POWER=0	Set the transmit power to 33dB m
AT+TRANS=mode	Set transmission mode	AT+TRANS=1	Set to fixed point transmission mode
AT+ROUTER=router	Set repeater mode	AT+ROUTER=1	Set to repeater mode
AT+LBT=lbt	Set Listen Before Talk fun ction switch	AT+LBT=1	Setting is enabled, please refer to Section 7.2 LBT Enable for deta ils.
AT+ERSSI=erssi	Set the environmental noi se RSSI switch	AT+ERSSI=1	The setting is enabled. For deta ils, please refer to Section 7.2 R SSI environmental Noise Function.
AT+DRSSI=data_rssi	Set the received data RS SI switch	AT+DRSSI=1	Receive data RSSI function is turned on
AT+ADDR=addr	Set module address	AT+ADDR=1234	Set the module address to 1234
AT+CHANNEL=channel	Set module working	AT+CHANNEL=23	Set frequency to 868.125M

	channel		
AT+NETID=netid	Set network ID	AT+NETID=2	Set network ID to 2
AT+KEY=key	Set module key	AT+KEY=1234	Set the module key to 1234
AT+DELAY=delay	Set WOR to delay sleep ti me	AT+DELAY=1000	Set the WOR delay sleep time t o 1000ms
AT+SWITCH=switch	Setting software mode switch	AT+SWITCH=1	Enable settings in the configuration mode to allow software switching
AT+MODE=mode	Switch working mode	AT+MODE=0	Switch to transparent transmission mode
Setting Commands	Description	Example	Example description

Query Commands	Description	Return example	Example description
AT+HELP=?	Query AT command table	Query AT command table	
AT+DEVTYPE=?	Query module model	DEVTYPE=E22 -900T33S	Return module model
AT+FWCODE=?	Query firmware code	FWCODE=7432-0-10	Return firmware version
AT+UART=?	Query baud rate and checksum	AT+UART=3,0	Return baud rate 9600, 8N1
AT+RATE=?	Query air speed	AT+RATE=7	Return air rate is 62.5K
AT+PACKET=?	Query packet length	AT+PACKET=0	The returned packet is 24 0 bytes
AT+WOR=?	Query WOR roles and cycles		
AT+POWER=?	Query transmit power	AT+POWER=0	The return transmit power is 22dBm
AT+TRANS=?	Query sending mode	AT+TRANS=1	Return to fixed point mode
AT+ROUTER=?	Query relay mode	AT+ROUTER=1	Return to relay mode

AT+LBT=?	Query the Listen Before Talk function switch	AT+LBT=1	Return LBT switch status	
AT+ERSSI=?	Query the environmental noise RSSI switch	AT+ERSSI=1	Return to environmental noise switch status	
AT+DRSSI=?	Query RSSI output	AT+DRSSI=1	Return channel RSSI function is enabled	
AT+ADDR=?	Query module address	AT+ADDR=1234	The return module addres s is 1234	
AT+CHANNEL=?	Query module working channel	AT+CHANNEL=23	The return frequency is 868.125M	
AT+NETID=?	Query network ID	AT+NETID=2	Return network ID is 2	
AT+KEY=?	Query module key	Reading is not supported (security considerations)	Return ERR	
AT+DELAY=?	Query WOR delayed slee p time	AT+DELAY=1000	Return to WOR delayed sleep time is 1000ms	
AT+SWITCH=?	Query software switching mode switch	AT+SWITCH=0	Software switching mode i s	

AT+MODE=?	Query the current working mode (can be queried in a II modes)	AT+MODE=0	Returns the current transp arent transmission mode
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AT parameter analysis

When the serial port receives the correct command, the serial port will return "command=OK", otherwise it will return "=ERR"

Command parameters	Parameter meaning		
	0:1200 1:2400 2:4800 3:9600		
Baud (serial port baud rate)	4:19200 5:38400 6:57600 7:115200		
Parity (serial port parity bit)	0:8N1 1:8O1 2:8E1 3:8N1		
	0:2.4K 1:2.4K 2:2.4K 3:4.8K		
Rate (over-the-air data rate)	4:9.6K 5:19.2K 6:38.4K 7:62.5K		
Packet (packet length)	0: 240		
Role (WOR role)	0: Receiving 1: Transmitting		
	0:500ms 1:1000ms 2:1500ms 3:2000ms		
Period (WOR period)	4:2500ms 5:3000ms 6:3500ms 7:4000ms		
Power (transmit power)	0: 33dBm 1: 30dBm 2: 27dBm 3: 24dBm		
Mode (transmission mode)	0: transparent 1: fixed point		
Router (repeater mode)	0: Close 1: Open		
LBT(listen before talk)	0: Close 1: Open		
Erssi (environment RSSI)	0: Close 1: Open		
Data_rssi (data RSSI)	0: Close 1: Open		
Addr (module address)	Module address 0~65535 (decimal)		
Channel (module channel)	Module channel 0~80 (decimal)		
Netid (Network ID)	Module network 0~255 (decimal)		
Key	Module key 0~65535 (decimal)		
Delay (WOR delayed sleep)	Delayed sleep 0~65535 (decimal)		
SWITCH Software switching mode switch	0: Close 1: Open		
	0: Transparent transmission mode 1: WOR mode		
Mode(working mode)	2: Configuration mode		

Notes for upgrading firmware via serial port

If the customer needs to upgrade the firmware, they need to find the corresponding BIN file provided by the official, and then use the officially provided host computer to upgrade the firmware. Generally, when users do not need to upgrade the firmware, please do not use the "AT+IAP" command. The pins necessary for the upgrade must be lead out (M1, M0, AUX, TXD, RXD, VCC, GND), and then send the "AT+IAP" command in the configuration mode to enter the upgrade mode. If you need to exit the IAP upgrade mode, you need to keep Power on and wait 60 seconds, the program will automatically exit, otherwise it will enter the upgrade mode indefinitely even if it is restarted.

After entering the upgrade mode, the baud rate will automatically switch to 115200 until it automatically exits,

during which there will be log output.

Use of relay networking mode

serial number	Description of relay mode
1	After setting the relay mode through the configuration mode, switch to the general mode and t he relay starts to work.
2	In the repeater mode, ADDH and ADDL are no longer used as module addresses but corresp ond to NETID forwarding pairs respectively. If one of the networks is received, it will be forwar ded to another network; The repeater's own network ID is invalid.
3	In relay mode, the relay module cannot send and receive data, and cannot operate with low p ower consumption.
4	When the user enters other modes from mode 3 (sleep mode) or during the reset process, the module will reset the user parameters, during which AUX outputs low level.

Relay networking rules Description:

- 1. Forwarding rules, the relay can bidirectionally forward data between two NETIDs.
- 2. In relay mode, ADDH\ADDL is no longer used as a module address, but as a NETID forwarding pair.

As shown in the picture:

1. relay

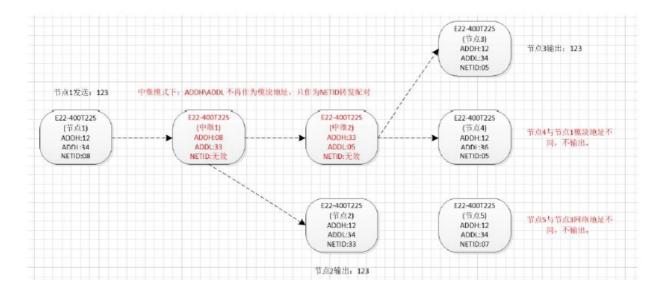
- "Node 1" has a NETID of 08.
- "Node 2" has a NETID of 33.
- The ADDH\ADDL of trunk 1 are 08 and 33 respectively. So the signal sent by node 1(08) can be forwarded to node 2 (33) At the same time, node 1 and node 2 have the same address, so the data sent by node 1 can be received by node 2.

2. Secondary relay

• The ADDH\ADDL of relay 2 are 33 and 05 respectively. So relay 2 can forward the data of relay 1 to network NETID:05. Thus node 3 and node 4 can receive node 1 data. Node 4 outputs data normally, and node 3 has a different address from node 1, so no data is output.

3. Two-way relay

• Configuration as shown in the figure: the data sent by node 1can be received by nodes 2 and 4, and the data sent by nodes 2 and 4 can also be received by node 1.



PC Configuration Instructions

The figure below shows the display interface of the E22-900T33S configuration upper computer. The user can switch to the command mode through M0 and M1, and quickly configure and read parameters on the upper computer.



In the configuration host computer, the module address, frequency channel, network ID, and key are all in decimal display mode; the value range of each parameter:

Network address: 0 65535
Frequency channel: 0~80

Network ID: 0~255Key: 0~65535

When using the host computer to configure the relay mode, the user needs to pay special attention. Since the parameters in the host computer are in decimal display mode, the module address and network ID need to be converted to decimal when filling in; For example, if the network ID input by transmitter A is 02, and the network ID input by receiver B is 10, then when the relay terminal R sets the module address, convert the hexadecimal value

0X020A to the decimal value 522 and fill it in as the relay terminal R module address;

Hardware Design

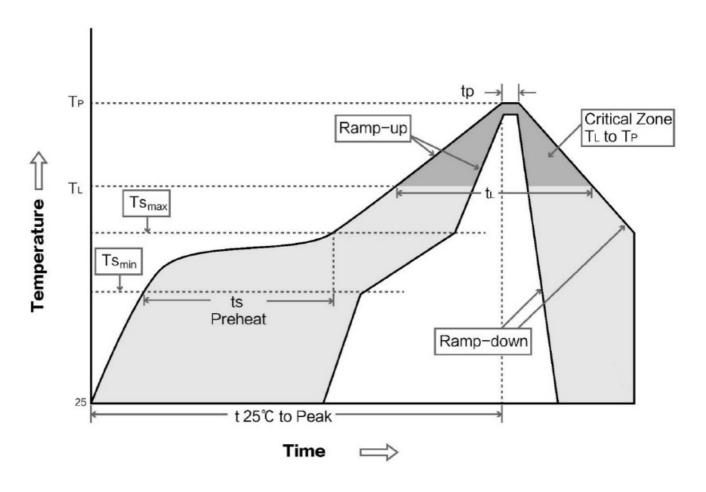
- It is recommended to use a DC-regulated power supply to power the module, the power supply ripple factor should be as small as possible, and the module must be reliably grounded;
- Please pay attention to the correct connection of the positive and negative poles of the power supply, such as the reverse connection may cause permanent damage to the module;
- Please check the power supply to ensure that it is between the recommended power supply voltage, if it exceeds the maximum value, it will cause permanent damage to the module;
- Please check the stability of the power supply, the voltage cannot fluctuate greatly and frequently;
- When designing the power supply circuit for the module, it is often recommended to reserve more than 30% of the margin, and the whole machine is conducive to long-term stable work;
- The module should be kept as far away as possible from parts with high electromagnetic interference such as power supplies, transformers, and high-frequency wiring;
- High-frequency digital traces, high-frequency analog traces, and power traces must avoid the bottom of the
 module. If it is really necessary to pass through the bottom of the module, assuming that the module is soldered
 to the Top Layer, lay copper on the top layer of the contact part of the module (all copper and Good grounding),
 must be close to the digital part of the module and routed in the Bottom Layer;
- Assuming that the module is soldered or placed on the Top Layer, it is also wrong to randomly route the wires
 on the Bottom Layer or other layers, which will affect the stray and receiving sensitivity of the module to varying
 degrees;
- Assuming that there are devices with large electromagnetic interference around the module, which will greatly
 affect the performance of the module, it is recommended to keep away from the module according to the
 intensity of the interference, and if the situation permits, proper isolation and shielding can be done;
- Assuming that there are traces with large electromagnetic interference around the module (high-frequency digital, high-frequency analog, power supply traces) will also greatly affect the performance of the module.
 According to the intensity of the interference, it is recommended to keep away from the module. If the situation permits, you can do it appropriately with isolation and shielding;
- If the communication line uses a 5V level, a 1k-5.1k resistor must be connected in series (not recommended, as there is still a risk of damage);
- Try to stay away from some TTL protocols whose physical layer is also 2.4GHz, for example: USB3.0;
- The antenna installation structure has a great impact on the performance of the module, so make sure that the antenna is exposed and preferably vertically upward;
- When the module is installed inside the casing, a high-quality antenna extension cable can be used to extend the antenna to the outside of the casing;
- The antenna must not be installed inside the metal shell, which will greatly weaken the transmission distance.

Welding Operation Instructions

Reflow soldering temperature

Profile Features	curve feature	Sn-Pb Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Solder Paste	Solder paste	Sn63/Pb37	Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5
	Minimum preheat		
Preheat Temperature min (Tsmin)	temperature	100 °C	150 °C
	maximum preheating		
Preheat temperature max (Tsmax)	temperature	150 °C	200 °C
Preheat Time (Tsmin to Tsmax)(ts	Preheat time	60-120sec	60-120sec
Average ramp-up rate(Tsmax to T p)	average rate of ascent	3 °C /second max	3 °C /second max
Liquid Temperature (TL)	liquidus temperature	183 °C	217 °C
Time (tL) Maintained Above (TL)	time above liquidus	60-90sec	30-90sec
Peak temperature Tp	peak temperature	220-235 °C	230-250 °C
Aveage ramp-down rate Tp to Ts max	average rate of decline	6 °C /second max	6 °C /second max
Time 25 °C to peak temperature	25 °C to peak temperature	6 minutes max	8 minutes max

Reflow Soldering Curve



Related Models

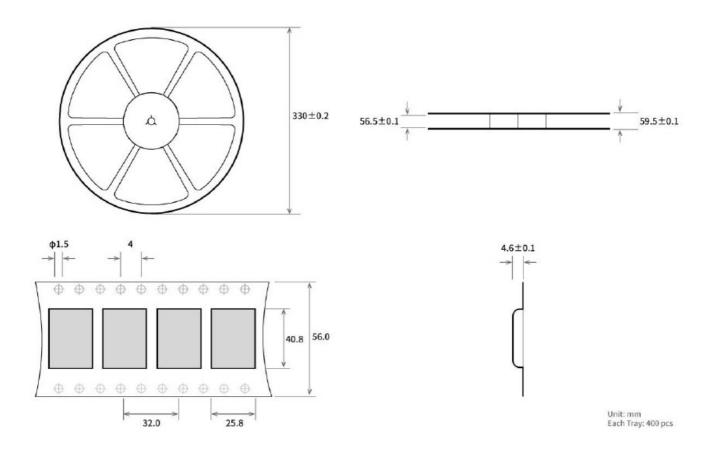
Product number	carrier frequency Hz	transmit power dBm	Test distance k m	Package fo	Product Size mm	Communicatio n Interface
E22-400T22S	433/470M	twenty two	5	patch	16*26	UART
E22-400T22D	433/470M	twenty two	5	in-line	21*36	UART
E22-400T30S	433/470M	30	10	patch	20*40.5	UART
E22-400T 30D_	433/470M	30	10	in-line	24*43	UART
E22-9 00T22S_	868 / 915M -	twenty two	5	patch	16*26	UART
E22-9 00T22D_	868 / 915M -	twenty two	5	in-line	21*36	UART
E22-9 00T30S_	868 / 915M -	30	10	patch	20*40.5	UART
E22-9 00T 30 D	868 / 915M -	30	10	in-line	24*43	UART

Antenna Guide

Antennas play an important role in the communication process, and often inferior antennas will have a great impact on the communication system. Therefore, our company recommends some antennas as antennas with excellent performance and reasonable price to match our wireless modules

Product nu mber	type	frequen cy Hz	interfac e	gain dBi	high m m	feeder c m	Features
TX 868 -JZ-5	Plastic Anten na	868M _	SMA-J	2.0 _	52	-	Ultra-short straight, omnidirectional antenna
TX 868 -JK-2 0	Plastic Anten na	868M _	SMA-J	3.0 _	210	_	Bendable Plastic, omnidirectional antenna
TX 868 -XP L -100	Suction cup antenna	868M _	SMA-J	3.5	290	100	Small suction cup anten na, high cost performance
TX 915 -JZ-5	Plastic Anten na	915M _	SMA-J	2.0	5 2	_	Ultra-short straight, omnidirectional antenna
T X915-JK-1 1	Plastic Anten na	915M _	SMA-J	2.5	110	_	Bendable Plastic, omnidirectional antenna
T X915-JK-2 0	Plastic Anten na	915M _	SMA-J	3.0 _	210	_	Bendable Plastic, omnidirectional antenna
TX 915 -XP L -100	Suction cup antenna	915M_	SMA-J	3.5	290	100	Small suction cup anten na, high cost performance

Batch Packaging Method



Revise History

Version	revision date	Revision Notes	Maintenance man
1.0	2023-6-6	initial version	Yan Yan
1.1	2024-1-9	Content correction	Нао
1.2	2024-4-16	Content correction	Нао
1.3	2024-8-30	Change power value	Нао

MORE INFORMATION

About the US

- Technical support: support@cdebyte.com
- Documents and RF Setting download link: https://www.ru-ebyte.com/
- Thank you for using Ebyte products! Please contact us with any questions or suggestions: info@cdebyte.com
- Address: B5 Mould Industrial Park, 199# Xiqu Ave, High tech Zone, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

Frequently Asked Questions

1. The transmission distance is not ideal

- When there is a straight-line communication obstacle, the communication distance will be attenuated accordingly;
- Temperature, humidity, and co-channel interference will increase the communication packet loss rate;
- The ground absorbs and reflects radio waves, and the test effect is poor when it is close to the ground;

- Seawater has a strong ability to absorb radio waves, so the seaside test results are poor;
- There are metal objects near the antenna or placed in a metal case, the signal attenuation will be very serious;
- The power register is set incorrectly, and the airspeed is set too high (the higher the airspeed, the closer the distance);
- The low voltage of the power supply at room temperature is lower than the recommended value, and the lower the voltage, the lower the output power;
- The matching degree between the antenna and the module is poor or the quality of the antenna itself is problematic.

2. The module is easily damaged

- Please check the power supply to ensure that it is between the recommended power supply voltage, if it exceeds the maximum value, it will cause permanent damage to the module;
- Please check the stability of the power supply, the voltage cannot fluctuate greatly and frequently;
- Please ensure anti-static operation during installation and use, and high-frequency devices are electrostatically sensitive;
- Please ensure that the humidity during installation and use is not too high, some components are humidity-sensitive devices;
- If there is no special requirement, it is not recommended to use it at too high or too low temperature.

3. bit error rate is too high

- There is co-channel signal interference nearby, stay away from the source of interference or modify the frequency and channel to avoid interference
- An unsatisfactory power supply may also cause garbled characters, so be sure to ensure the reliability of the power supply;
- Poor quality or too-long extension lines and feeders will also cause high bit error rates.

Documents / Resources



EBYTE E01-2G4M27D Lora Wireless Module [pdf] User Manual

E01-2G4M27D Lora Wireless Module, E01-2G4M27D, Lora Wireless Module, Wireless Module

References

- <u>Китайские производители беспроводных модемов Lora, поставщики промышленных терминалов IoT</u>
- User Manual

Manuals+, Privacy Policy

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