



E43-433T13S3 User Manual

433MHz SMD Wireless Module



Contents

1. Overview.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Features.....	1
1.3 Application.....	2
2. Specification and parameter.....	2
2.1 Limit parameter.....	2
2.2 Operating parameter.....	2
3. Size and pin definition.....	3
4. Recommended wiring diagram.....	4
5. Functional Details.....	5
5.1 Module Reset.....	5
5.2 AUX description.....	5
5.2.1. Indication of wireless reception.....	5
5.2.2. Indication of wireless transmitting.....	5
5.2.3. Configuration procedure of module.....	6
5.2.4. Notes for AUX.....	6
6. Operating mode.....	6
6.1 Mode switching.....	7
6.2 Transmission Mode (Mode 0).....	7
6.3 RSSI Mode (Mode 1).....	8
6.4 Configuration Mode (Mode 2).....	8
6.5 Sleep mode (Mode 3).....	8
6.6 Quick communication test.....	8
7. Instruction format.....	9
7.1 Default parameter.....	9
7.2 Reading operating parameters.....	10
7.3 Reading version number.....	10
7.4 Parameter setting instruction.....	10
8. Hardware Design.....	11
9. FAQ.....	12
9.1 Communication range is too short.....	12
9.2 Module is easy to damage.....	12
9.3 High bit error rate.....	12
10. Welding operation guidance.....	13
10.1 Reflow temperature.....	13
10.2 Reflow profile.....	13
11. Related Model.....	14
12. Antenna Type.....	14
13. Batch packaging.....	15
Revision history.....	15
About us.....	15

1. Overview

1.1 Introduction

The E43-433T13S3 is a super cost-effective wireless data transmission module manufactured by Chengdu Ebyte. It has four working modes and two transmission modes. Each transmission modes have their own characteristics, which can be applied to various application scenarios. E43-433T13S3 perfectly support industrial applications and with strict testing, the industrial reliability and batch consistency is guaranteed.



E43-433T13S3 supports up to 13dBm transmit power, users can set lower output power to save power. The module works in the 433MHz , TTL level output, compatible with 3.3V IO port voltage

The module has data encryption and compression capabilities. The data transmitted by the module in the air is random, and the data interception loses its meaning through strict encryption and decryption algorithms. The data compression function has the probability of reducing the transmission time, reducing the probability of interference, improving reliability and transmission efficiency. And it is a low-cost wireless serial transceiver module.

1.2 Features

- The measured communication distance can reach 1km;
- Maximum transmission power 20mW, multi level adjustable through software ;
- Support for the global license-free ISM 433MHz band;
- Support air data rate from 1.2kbps to 9.6kbps;
- Support advanced ultra-narrowband GFSK modulation;
- Support low power mode for battery applications;
- Support 1.8 ~ 5.5V power supply;
- Industrial grade standard design, support -40 ~ 85 °C for working over a long time ;
- Support stamp hole and IPEX interface, users can choose to use according to their needs

1.3 Application

- Wearable device ;
- Smart homes, industrial sensors, etc. ;
- Security system, positioning system ;
- Wireless remote control, drone ;
- Wireless game remote control ;
- Health care products ;
- Wireless voice, wireless headset ;
- Automotive industry applications.

2. Specification and parameter

2.1 Limit parameter

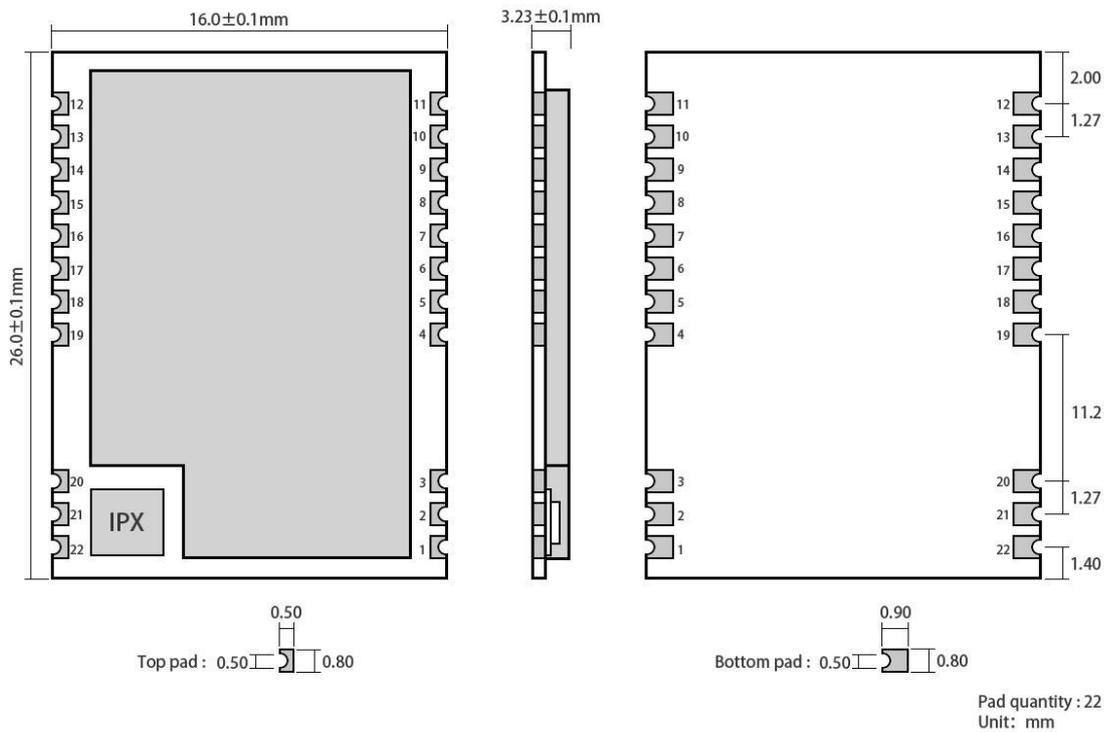
Main parameter	Performance		Remark
	Min.	Max.	
Power supply (V)	0	5.5	Voltage over 5.5V will cause permanent damage to module
Blocking power (dBm)	-	10	Chances of burn is slim when modules are used in short distance
Operating temperature (°C)	-40	85	

2.2 Operating parameter

Main parameter		Performance			Remark
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Operating voltage (V)		1.8	5	5.5	
Communication level (V)			3.3		For 5V TTL, it may be at risk of burning down
Operating temperature (°C)		-40	-	85	Industrial design
Operating frequency (GHz)		425	-	440.75	Support ISM band
Power consumption	TX current (mA)		27		Instant power consumption
	RX current (mA)		13		
	Sleep current (μA)		2		Software is shut down
Max Tx power (dBm)		12.0	12.5	13.0	
Receiving sensitivity (dBm)		-125	-126	-127	Air data rate is 2.4kbps
Air data rate (bps)		1.2k	2.4k	9.6k	User Programming Control

Main parameter	Description	Remark
Distance for reference	1000m	Test condition : clear and open area, antenna gain: 5dBi, air data rate:1.2kbps
Subcontracting method	40 Bbyte	Maximum capacity of single package , Automatic subcontracting after exceeding.
Buffer Size	80 Bbyte	
Modulation	GFSK	
Communication Interface	UART	
Packaging	SMD	
Connector	1.27mm	
Size	26*16mm	
Antenna	IPEX/Stamp Hole	50 ohm impedance

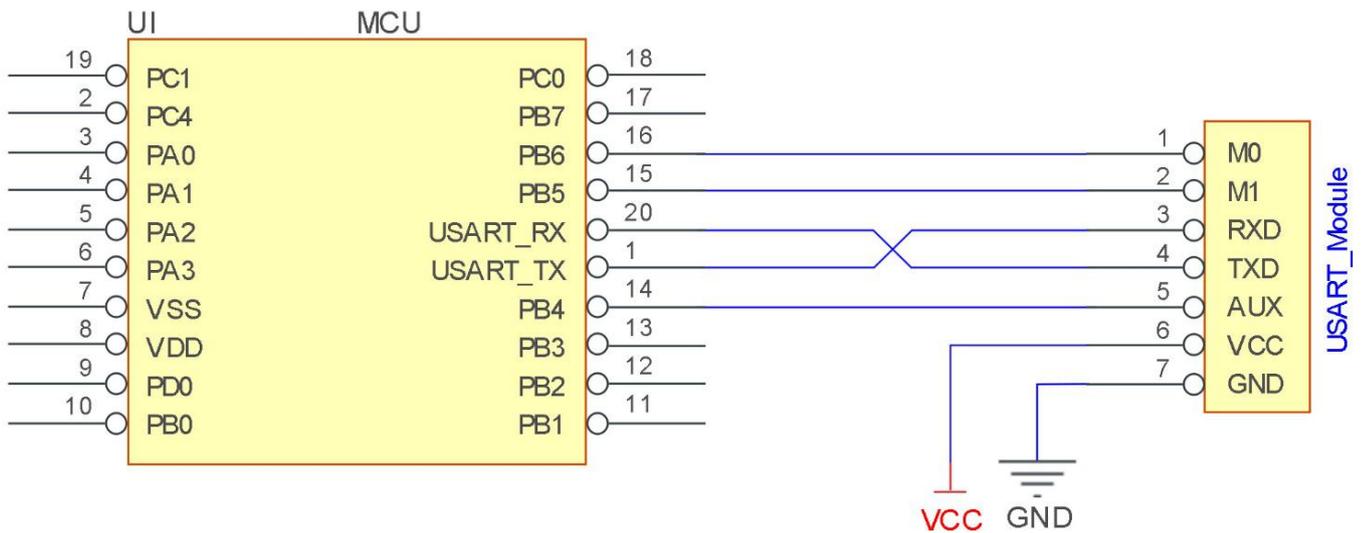
3. Size and pin definition



No.	Name	Direction	Function
1	GND		Ground wire
2	GND		Ground wire
3	GND		Ground wire
4	GND		Ground wire
5	M0	Input (weak pull-up)	Work with M1 & decide the four operating modes. Floating is not allowed, can be ground.
6	M1	Input (weak pull-up)	Work with M0 & decide the four operating modes. Floating is not allowed, can be ground.

7	RXD	Input	TTL UART inputs, connects to external TXD output pin. Can be configured as open-drain or pull-up input. See details in parameters setting.
8	TXD	Output	TTL UART outputs, connects to external RXD input pin. Can be configured as open-drain or push-pull output. See details in parameters setting.
9	AUX	Output	To indicate module's working status & wakes up the external MCU. During the procedure of self-check initialization, the pin outputs low level. Can be configured as open-drain output or push-pull output (floating is allowed).
10	VCC		Power supply reference: 1.8V~5.5V DC
11	GND		Ground wire
12	NC		
13	GND		Ground wire
14	NC		
15	NC		
16	NC		
17	NC		
18	NC		
19	GND		Ground wire
20	GND		Ground wire
21	ANT		Antenna
22	GND		Ground wire

4. Recommended wiring diagram



No.	Description (STM8L MCU)
1	The UART module is TTL level, please connect with the MCU of TTL level.
2	For some MCU works at 5VDC, it may need to add 4~10K pull-up resistor for the TXD & AUX pin.

5. Functional Details

5.1 Module Reset

When the module is powered, AUX outputs low level immediately, conducts hardware self-check and sets the operating mode on the basis of the user parameters. During the process, the AUX keeps low level. After the process completed, the AUX outputs high level and starts to work as per the operating mode combined by M1 and M0. Therefore, the user needs to wait the AUX rising edge as the starting point of module's normal work.

5.2 AUX description

- AUX Pin can be used as indication for wireless send & receive buffer and self-check.
- It can indicate whether there are data that are yet to send via wireless way, or whether all wireless data has been sent through UART, or whether the module is still in the process of self-check initialization.

5.2.1. Indication of wireless reception

After the module receives valid wireless data, it will immediately pull down AUX and start the serial port output data. After the data output is completed, AUX is pulled high.

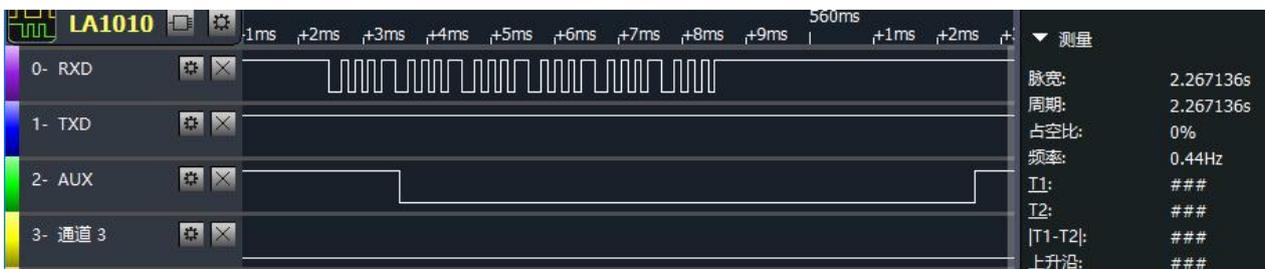


5.2.2. Indication of wireless transmitting

Buffer (empty): the internal 80 bytes data in the buffer are written to the RFIC (Auto subpackage). When AUX=1, the user can input data less than 80 bytes continuously without overflow.

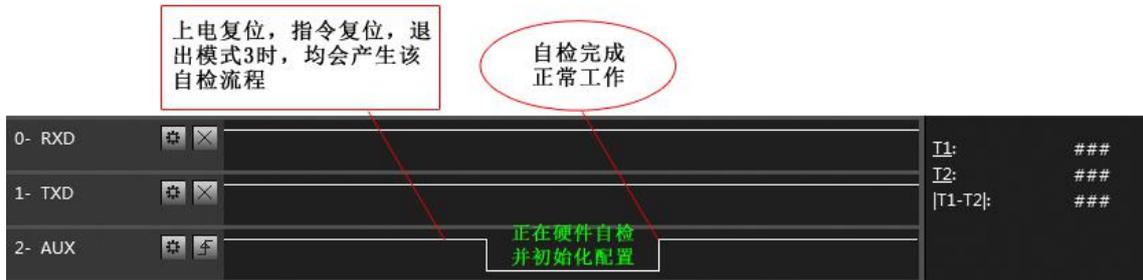
Buffer (not empty): when AUX=0, the internal 80 bytes data in the buffer have not been written to the RFIC completely. If the user starts to transmit data at this circumstance, it may cause overtime when the module is waiting for the user data, or transmitting wireless subpackage.

Notes: When AUX = 1, it does not mean that all the UART data of the module have been transmitted already, perhaps the last packet of data is still in transmission.



5.2.3. Configuration procedure of module

Only happened when power-on resetting or exiting sleep mode.



自检期间，AUX引脚时序图

5.2.4. Notes for AUX

- For function 1 & function 2 mentioned above, the priority should be given to the one with low level output, which means if it meets each of any low level output condition, AUX outputs low level, if none of the low level condition is met, AUX outputs high level.
- When AUX outputs low level, it means the module is busy & cannot conduct operating mode checking. Within 1ms since AUX outputs high level, the mode switch will be completed.
- When the user switches to other operating modes from mode 3 (sleep mode) or it's still in reset process, the module will reset user parameters, during which AUX outputs low level.

6. Operating mode

The module has 4 operation mode, which decided by the status of M1 & M0. Below are the details:

Mode (0-3)	M1	M0	Description	Remark
Mode 0 Transmission Mode	0	0	UART and wireless channel are open, transparent transmission is on , half- duplex operation	The receiver must work at same address, channel and same baud rate.
Mode 1 RSSI Mode	0	1	UART is open, the module will output the RSSI signal strength value at 100ms timing.	Relative strength only
Mode 2 Configuration Mode	1	0	The module can receive serial instructions, check instruction list for details, fixed baud rate 9600, 8N1	Parameter configuration
Mode 3 Sleep Mode	1	1	The module enters sleep standby, and both the serial port and wireless are turned off.	

6.1 Mode switching

- The user can decide the operating mode by the combination of M1 and M0. The two GPIO of MCU can be used to switch mode. After modifying M1 or M0, it will start to work in new mode 1 ms later if the module is free. If there are any serial data that are yet to finish wireless transmitting, it will start to work in new mode after the UART transmitting finished. After the module receives the wireless data & transmits the data through serial port, it will start to work in new mode after the transmitting finished. Therefore, the mode-switch is only valid when AUX outputs 1, otherwise it will delay.
- For example, in mode 0, if the user inputs massive data consecutively and switches operating mode at the same time, the mode-switch operation is invalid. New mode checking can only be started after all the user's data process completed. It is recommended to check the output status of AUX pin and wait 2ms after AUX outputs high level before switching the mode.
- When the module is switched from other mode to sleep mode, if the data has not been processed yet, the module will process the data (including the receive and send) before entering the sleep mode. This feature can be used for fast dormancy to save power. For example, the transmitting module works in mode 0, the user initiates the serial port data "12345", and then does not have to wait for the AUX pin to be idle (high level), It can be switched to the sleep mode, and immediately sleeps the users' main MCU. The module will automatically transmit the user data through the wireless, and automatically enters sleep mode within 1ms; thus saving the working time of the MCU and reducing power consumption.
- Similarly, any mode switch can use this feature. After the module processes the current mode event, it will automatically enter the new mode within 1ms. Thereby eliminating the user's work of querying AUX, and achieving the purpose of fast switching. For example, switching from the transmit mode to the receive mode; the user MCU can also enter sleep before the mode switch, and use the external interrupt function to acquire the AUX change, thereby performing mode switching.
- This operation is very flexible and efficient, and is designed according to the user's MCU's operation convenience, and can reduce the workload of the entire system as much as possible, improve system efficiency, and reduce power consumption.

6.2 Transmission Mode (Mode 0)

	When M1 = 0 & M0 = 0, module works in mode 0
Transmitting	<p>The module can receive the user data via serial port, and transmit wireless data package of 40 bytes. When the data inputted by user is up to 40 bytes, the module will start wireless transmission. During which the user can input data continuously for transmission.</p> <p>When the required transmission bytes are less than 40 bytes, the module will wait 3-byte time and treat it as data termination unless continuous data inputted by user. Then the module will transmit all the data through wireless channel.</p> <p>When the module receives the first data packet from user, the AUX outputs low level. After all the data are transmitted into RF chip and transmission is started, AUX outputs high level.</p> <p>At this time, it means that the last wireless data package transmission is started, users can continue to enter data up to 80 bytes.</p> <p>The data package transmitted from the module working in mode 0 can only be received by the module working in mode 0.</p>
Receiving	<p>The wireless receiving function of the module is on, the data packet transmitted from the module working in mode 0 can be received. After receiving the data packet, the AUX outputs low level, the module starts to transmit wireless data through serial port TXD pin. After all the wireless data have been transmitted via serial port, the AUX outputs high level.</p>

6.3 RSSI Mode (Mode 1)

When M1 = 0 & M0 = 1, module works in mode 1.	
Transmitting	N/A, the received serial data will be discarded.
Receiving	N/A, only scan the signal strength of the current channel, and output an intensity value (relative value) through the serial port every 100ms.

6.4 Configuration Mode (Mode 2)

When M1 = 1 & M0 = 0, module works in mode 2.	
Transmitting	N/A, the received serial data will be discarded.
Receiving	N/A.
Configuration	Can be used for module parameter setting, using serial port 9600, setting module operating parameters by specific command format.
Note	When entering the other mode from the setup mode, the module will reconfigure the parameters. During the configuration, AUX remains low. After It's completion, output high level, it is recommended that the user detect the AUX rising edge.

6.5 Sleep mode (Mode 3)

When M1=1, M0=1, module works in mode 3	
Transmitting	N/A
Receiving	N/A
Note	All other functions of the module are turned off, and the sleep mode can only be exited by the M1M0 state switch.

6.6 Quick communication test

Steps	Operation
1	Plug the USB test board (E15-USB-T2) into computer, make sure the driver is installed correctly. Plug mode-select jumper in the USB test board (M1 = 0 , M0 = 0).
2	Choose 5V. (Module supports 1.8V-5.5V)
3	Operate AccessPort software and select the correct serial port code, observe the send window and the corresponding receive window.



7. Instruction format

In configuration mode (mode 2 : M1=1, M0=0), it supports below instructions on list.

(Only support 9600 and 8N1 format when setting)

No.	Instruction format	Illustration
1	C0 + working parameters	C0 + 5 bytes working parameters are sent in hexadecimal format. 6 bytes in total and must be send in succession. (Save the parameters when power-down)
2	C1+C1+C1	Three C1 are sent in hexadecimal format. The module returns the saved parameters and must be send in succession.
3	C2 + working parameters	C2 + 5 bytes working parameters are sent in hexadecimal format. 6 bytes in total and must be send in succession. (Not save the parameters when power-down)
4	C3+C3+C3	Three C3 are sent in hexadecimal format. The module returns the version information and must be send in succession.

7.1 Default parameter

Default parameter values : C0 00 00 18 20 00						
Model	Frequency	Address	Channel	Air data rate	Baud rate	Transmitting Power
E43-433T13S3	433MHz	0x0000	0x20	1.2kbps	9600	20

7.2 Reading operating parameters

Instruction format	Description
C1+C1+C1	In sleep mode (M0=1 , M1=1), User gives the module instruction (HEX format): C1 C1 C1, Module returns the present configuration parameters. For example, C0 00 00 18 20 00.

7.3 Reading version number

Instruction format	Description
C3+C3+C3	In setting mode (M0=0 , M1=1) , User gives the module instruction (HEX format): C3 C3 C3, Module returns its present version number, for example C3 43 xx yy. 43 here means the module model (E43 series); xx is the version number and yy refers to the other module features.

7.4 Parameter setting instruction

No.	Item	Description	Remark
0	HEAD	Fix 0xC0 or 0xC2, it means this frame data is control command	Must be 0xC0 or 0xC2 C0: Save the parameters when power-off C2: Do not save the parameters when power-off
1	ADDH	High address byte of module (the default 00H)	00H-FFH
2	ADDL	Low address byte of module (the default 00H)	00H-FFH
3	SPED	Rate parameters, including serial port rate and air data rate 7, 6: reserved bit, It's recommend to write 0 ----- 5, 4, 3 TTL serial port rate (bps) 000: serial port baud rate is 1200 001: serial port baud rate is 2400 010: serial port baud rate is 4800 011: serial port baud rate is 9600 (default) 100: serial port baud rate is 19200 101: serial port baud rate is 38400 110: serial port baud rate is 57600 111: serial port baud rate is 115200 ----- 2, reserved bit, It's recommend to write 0 ----- 1, 0 Wireless air data rate (bps) 00: air data rate is 1.2k (default) 01: air data rate is 2.4k 10: air data rate is 4.8k 11: air data rate is 9.6k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UART baud rate can be different between communication parties The UART baud rate has nothing to do with wireless transmission parameters & won't affect the wireless transmit / receive features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lower the air data rate, the farther the distance, the stronger the anti-interference performance and the longer the transmission time. The wireless transmission rate of both sides must be same.
4	CHAN	7, 6 reserved bit, It's recommend to write 0 ----- 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 communication channel Communication frequency (425M + CHAN * 0.25M) (default 20H:433M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 00H-3FH, Corresponding to 425~440.75MHz

5	OPTIO N	7,	Fixed transmission enable bit (similar to MODBUS) 0: Transparent transmission mode (default) 1: Fixed transmission mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When It's 1, the first 3 bytes of each user data frame as the channel, high and low addresses. Change its own address and channel when transmitting, and restore the original settings after completion. 				
		6, 5, 4, 3, 2	reserved bit, It's recommend to write 0					
		1, 0	transmitting power (Approximate value) 00: 13dBm (default) 01: 10dBm 10: 7dBm 11: 3dBm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The external power supply must provide more than 100mA current output capability. And ensure that the power supply ripple is less than 100mV. It is not recommended to use a smaller power transmission, and its power utilization efficiency is not high. 				
For example: The meaning of No.3 "SPED" byte :								
The binary bit of the byte	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
The specific value (user configures)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Meaning	reserved bit		UART baud rate is 9600			Air data rate is 1.2k		
Corresponding hexadecimal	1			8				

8. Hardware Design

- It is recommended to use DC stabilized power supply to supply power to the module. The power supply ripple coefficient is as small as possible, and the module needs to be reliably grounded.
- Please pay attention to the correct connection of the positive and negative poles of the power supply. If the reverse connection is connected, the module may be permanently damaged.
- Please check the power supply to ensure that between the recommended supply voltage, if exceeding the maximum, the module will be permanently damaged.
- Please check the stability of the power supply, the voltage can not be significantly frequent.
- 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 beneficial for long-term stable operation.
- The module should be as far away as possible from the power supply, transformers, high-frequency wiring and other parts with large electromagnetic interference.
- High-frequency digital traces, high-frequency analog traces, and power traces must be avoided under the module. If it is necessary to pass through the module, assume that the module is soldered to the Top Layer, and the copper is spread on the Top Layer of the module contact part(All copper-covered and well grounded), and must be close to the digital part of the module and routed in the Bottom Layer.
- Assuming the module is soldered or placed in the Top Layer, it is also wrong to randomly route the Bottom Layer or other layers, which will affect the module's spurs and receiving sensitivity to varying degrees.
- Assuming that there are devices with large electromagnetic interference around the module, the performance of the module will also be greatly affected. According to the intensity of the interference, it is suggested to stay away from the module appropriately. If circumstances permit, appropriate isolation and shielding can be done.
- Assume that there are traces with large electromagnetic interference around the module (high-frequency digital, high-frequency analog, power trace), which will greatly affect the performance of the module. It is recommended to stay away from the module according to the strength of the interference. If necessary, appropriate isolation and shielding can be done;

- If the communication line uses a 5V level, a 1k-5.1k resistor must be connected in series (not recommended, there is still a risk of damage).
- Try to stay away from some physical layers and also have a 2.4GHz TTL protocol, for example: USB3.0.
- The antenna mounting structure has a great influence on the performance of the module. It is necessary to ensure that the antenna is exposed, preferably vertically upward. When the module is mounted inside the case, use a good antenna extension cable to extend the antenna to the outside of the case.
- The antenna must not be installed inside the metal case, which will greatly reduce the transmission distance.

9. FAQ

9.1 Communication range is too short

- The communication distance will be affected when obstacle exists.
- Data lose rate will be affected by temperature, humidity and co-channel interference.
- The ground will absorb and reflect wireless radio wave, so the performance will be poor when testing near ground.
- Sea water has great ability in absorbing wireless radio wave, so performance will be poor when testing near the sea.
- The signal will be affected when the antenna is near metal object or put in a metal case.
- Power register was set incorrectly, air data rate is set as too high (the higher the air data rate, the shorter the distance).
- When the power supply at room temperature is lower than the recommended low voltage, the lower the voltage is, the lower the transmitting power is.
- Due to antenna quality or poor matching between antenna and module.

9.2 Module is easy to damage

- Please check the power supply and ensure it is within the recommended range. Voltage higher than the peak will lead to a permanent damage to the module.
- Please check the stability of power supply and ensure the voltage not to fluctuate too much.
- Please make sure anti-static measures are taken when installing and using, high frequency devices have electrostatic susceptibility.
- Please ensure the humidity is within limited range for some parts are sensitive to humidity.
- Please avoid using modules under too high or too low temperature.

9.3 High bit error rate

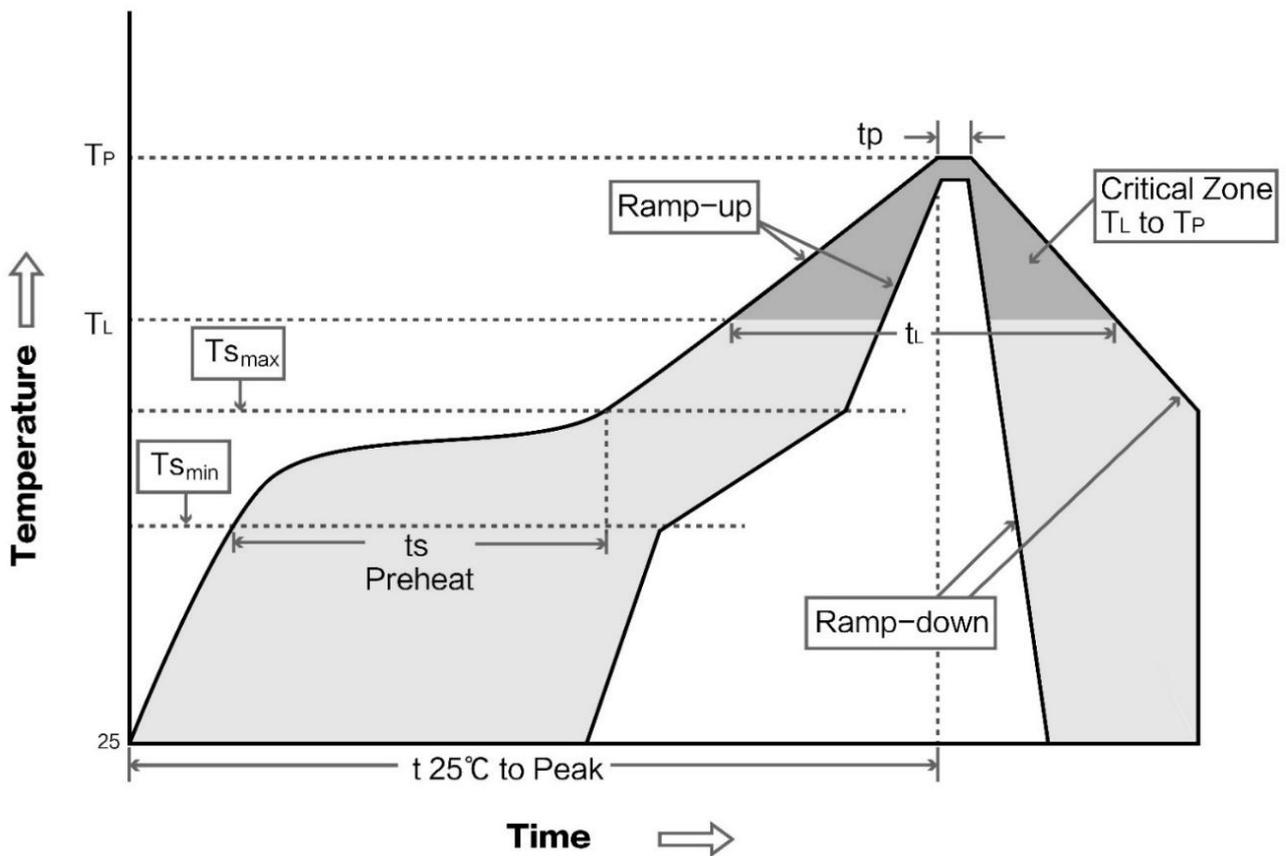
- There are co-channel signal interference nearby, keep away from interference sources or modify frequency, channel to avoid interference.
- Unsatisfactory power supply may also cause garbled characters, and ensure the reliability of the power supply.
- If the extension cable or feeder is of poor quality or too long, the bit error rate will be high.

10. Welding operation guidance

10.1 Reflow temperature

Profile Feature	Curve feature	Sn-Pb Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Solder Paste	Solder paste	Sn63/Pb37	Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5
Preheat Temperature min (T _{smin})	Mini.preheating temperature	100°C	150°C
Preheat temperature max (T _{smax})	Max. preheating temperature	150°C	200°C
Preheat Time (T _{smin} to T _{smax})(t _s)	Preheating temperature	60-120 sec	60-120 sec
Average ramp-up rate(T _{smax} to T _p)	Average Rising Rate	3°C/second max	3°C/second max
Liquidous Temperature (T _L)	Liquid phase temperature	183°C	217°C
Time (t _L) Maintained Above (T _L)	Time above liquidus	60-90 sec	30-90 sec
Peak temperature (T _p)	Peak Temperature	220-235°C	230-250°C
Average ramp-down rate (T _p to T _{smax})	Average Decline Rate	6°C/second max	6°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak temperature	Time from 25°C to peak temperature	6 minutes max	8 minutes max

10.2 Reflow profile



11. Related Model

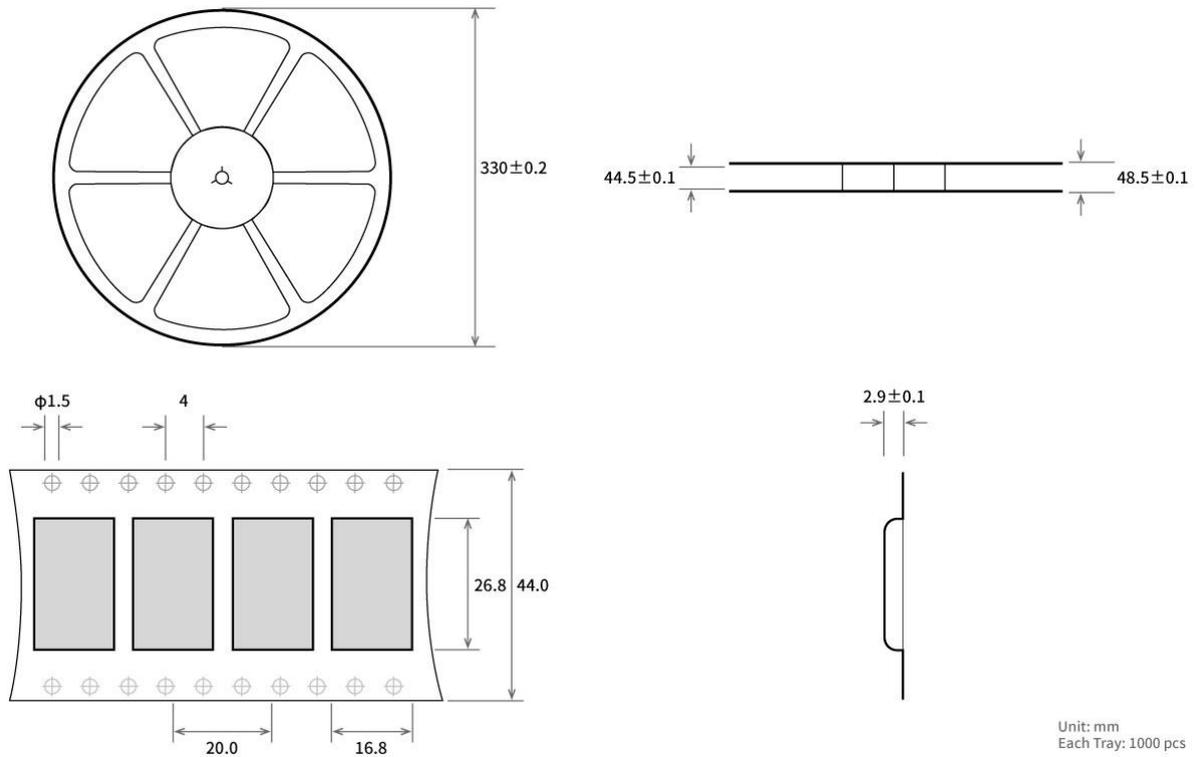
Model	Chip	Frequency Hz	Transmit power dBm	Test distance km	Air data rate Bps	Packaging	Size mm	Communication Interface
E43-433T13S	-	433M	13	0.6	1.2k~9.6k	SMD	13 * 18.5	IPEX/Stamp Hole

12. Antenna Type

The antenna plays an important role in the communication process. The inferior antenna often has a great impact on the communication system. Therefore, we recommend some antennas that support our wireless modules and have excellent performance and reasonable price.

Product	Type	Frequency Hz	Interference	Gain dBi	Height	Feeder	Features
TX433-NP-4310	Soft PCB antenna	433M	SMA-J	2	43.8*9.5mm	-	Flexible FPC Soft Antenna
TX433-JW-5	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	2	50mm	-	Flexible omnidirectional Antenna
TX433-JWG-7	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	2.5	75mm	-	Flexible omnidirectional Antenna
TX433-JK-20	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	3	210mm	-	Flexible omnidirectional Antenna
TX433-JK-11	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	2.5	110mm	-	Flexible omnidirectional Antenna
TX433-XP-200	Sucker antenna	433M	SMA-J	4	19cm	200cm	Sucker antenna, high gain
TX433-XPL-100	Sucker antenna	433M	SMA-J	3.5	18.5cm	100cm	Sucker antenna, high gain
TX433-XPB-300	Sucker antenna	433M	SMA-J	6	96.5cm	300cm	Vehicle-mounted sucker antenna, ultra-high gain
TX433-JZG-6	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	2.5	52mm	-	Ultrashort Straight, Omnidirectional Antenna
TX433-JZ-5	Rubber antenna	433M	SMA-J	2	52mm	-	Ultrashort Straight, Omnidirectional Antenna
TX490-XP-100	Sucker antenna	490M	SMA-J	50	12cm	100cm	Sucker antenna, high gain
TX490-JZ-5	Rubber antenna	490M	SMA-J	50	50mm	-	Ultrashort Straight, Omnidirectional Antenna

13. Batch packaging



Revision history

Version	Date	Description	Issued by
1.20	2017/11/17	Original version	huaa
1.30	2018/01/29	Content added	huaa
1.40	2018/10/24	Model No. split	huaa
1.50	2019/07/22	Content added	Lyl

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