

# QuecPython Technology and Resources Overview

**LTE Standard Module Series**

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# About the Document

## Revision History

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-	2020-11-11	Kinney/Kingka	Initial
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# 1 Introduction

Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more effectively. You can see it wherever it is a crawler or a cluster, but Python almost has no chance of embedded development. What if Python can be employed in the Internet of Things?

Quectel can now use Python for development. Quectel has ported the MicroPython virtual machine based on modules to realize the development and application of Python in the Internet of Things.

This document takes EC100Y-CN as an example to introduce the software and hardware resources and technology of EC100Y-CN and EC600S-CN QuecPython.

## 2 Software & Hardware

### 2.1. Hardware Framework



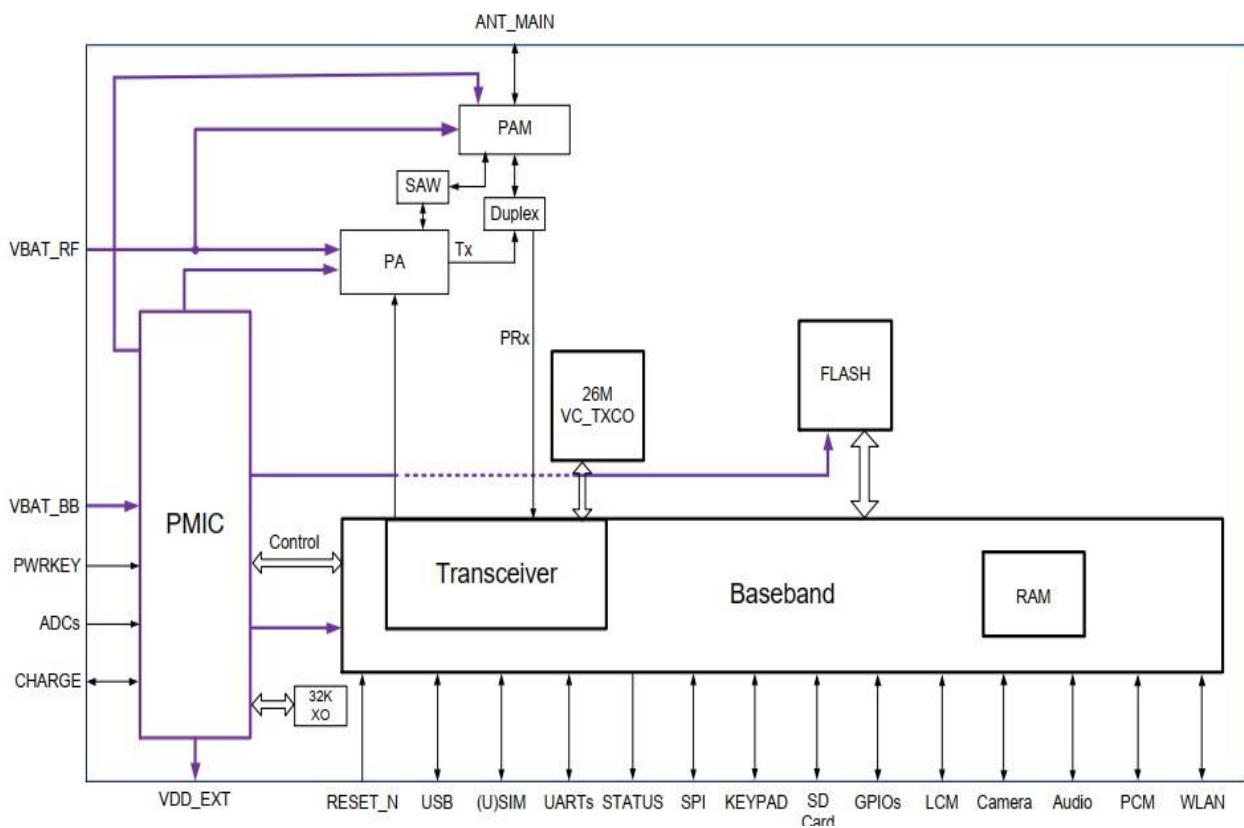


Figure 1: QuecPython Hardware Structure

## 2.2. Software System Architecture

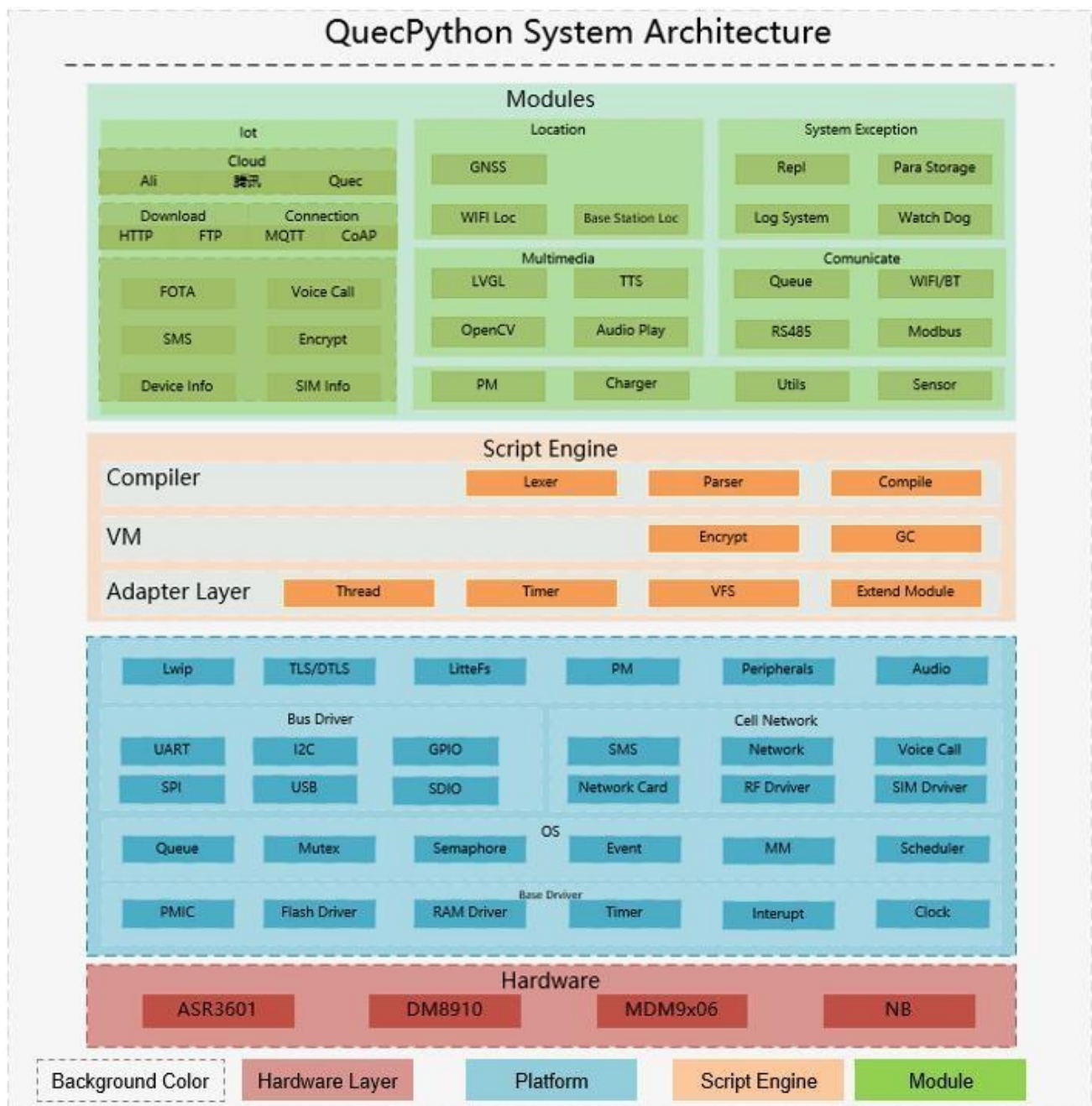


Figure 2: QuecPython Software System Architecture

**NOTE**

QuecPython does not currently support OpenCV, LVGL, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth functions.

## 2.3. QuecPython System Characteristics

### 2.3.1. Introduction

Quectel has transplanted MicroPython into the module. In addition to supporting the MicroPython function, it also introduces related functions of the communication module, such as data call, MQTT, HTTP, cloud, FOTA and other functions.

#### NOTE

MicroPython is a lean and efficient implementation of the Python 3 programming language that includes a small subset of the Python standard library and is optimized to run on microcontrollers and in constrained environments.

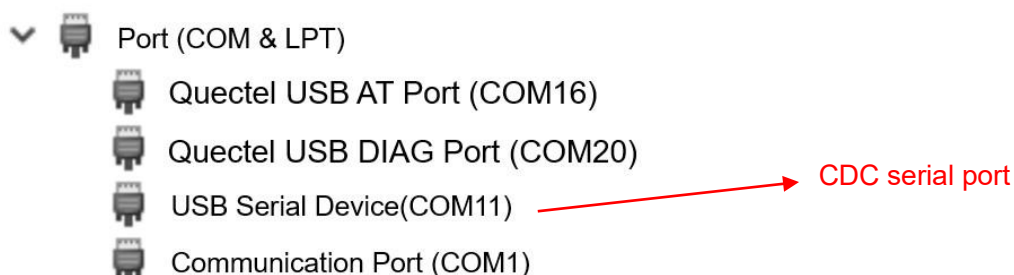
MicroPython is packed full of advanced features such as an interactive prompt, arbitrary precision integers, closures, list comprehension, generators, exception handling and more. Yet it is compact enough to fit and run within just 256 KB of code space and 16 KB of RAM.

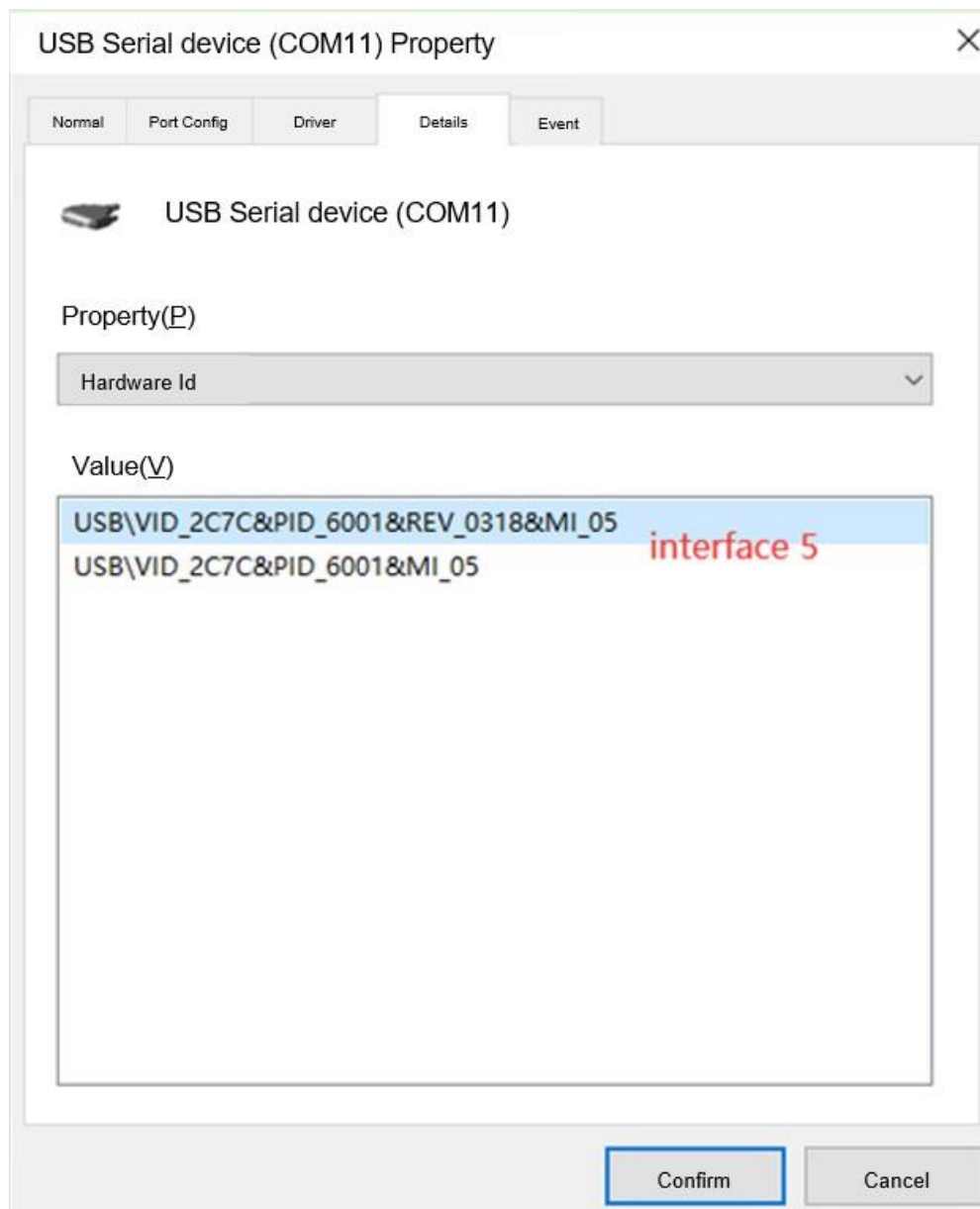
MicroPython aims to be as compatible with normal Python as possible to allow you to transfer code with ease from the desktop to a microcontroller or embedded system.

There are two ways to run QuecPython user code, that is REPL and script files:

- REP is an interactive way to talk to your computer in Python. After lexical and syntax analysis, compilation, the script code input by REPL generates bytecode, and the QuecPython virtual machine runs the script code.
- Script file: The code file is preprocessed into bytecode during the firmware generation stage and executed by the QuecPython virtual machine.

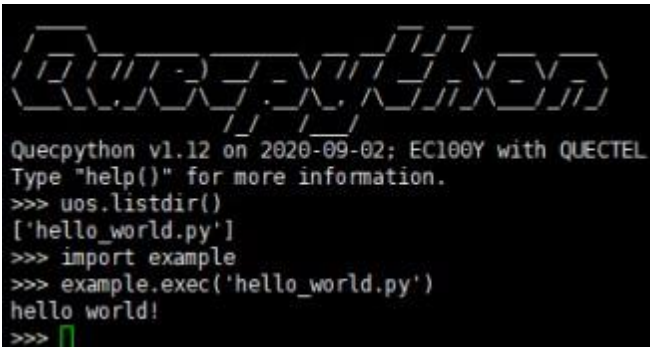
The above two methods can be developed and debugged through the USB CDC serial port:





**Figure 3: USB CDC Serial Port and Its Property**

The serial port debugging interface is as follows:



```
Quecpython v1.12 on 2020-09-02; EC100Y with QUECTEL
Type "help()" for more information.
>>> uos.listdir()
['hello_world.py']
>>> import example
>>> example.exec('hello_world.py')
hello world!
>>> █
```

### 2.3.2. QuecPython SDK

QuecPython SDK includes platform-related documents, downloading tool, and various functional sample source codes. The directory structure is as follows:

```

README.md
boards
├── 小熊派-开发板
│   ├── Cat1_Core_RevA05.pdf
│   ├── Cat1_Core_RevB05_Gerber_生产文件.zip
│   └── Quectel_QuecPython_Cat1开发板使用说明_V1.3.pdf
cloud
├── ALiYun
│   └── aLiYun.py
├── QuecThing
└── TenCentYun
    └── TenCentYun.py
demo
├── README.md
├── aliyun
│   └── example_aliyun_file.py
├── common
│   ├── example_math_file.py
│   ├── example_random_file.py
│   ├── example_string_file.py
│   └── example_uos_file.py
├── dataCall
│   └── example_dataCall_callback_file.py
├── fota
│   └── example_fota_file.py
├── gpio
│   └── example_pin_file.py
├── http
│   ├── example_request_get_file.py
│   ├── example_request_post_file.py
│   └── example_request_ssl_file.py
├── I2C
│   └── example_i2c_file.py
├── json
│   └── example_json_file.py
├── log
│   ├── example_log_critical.py
│   ├── example_log_debug_file.py
│   ├── example_log_error_file.py
│   ├── example_log_info_file.py
│   └── example_log_warning_file.py
├── mqtt
│   └── example_mqtt_file.py
├── ntp
│   └── example_ntptime_file.py
├── pwm
│   └── example_pwm_file.py
├── socket
│   └── example_socket_file.py
├── TenCentyun
│   └── example_tencentyun_file.py
├── thread
│   └── example_thread_file.py
├── timer
│   └── example_timer_file.py
├── tts
│   └── example_tts_file.py
├── uart
│   └── example_uart_file.py
├── utime
│   ├── example_utime_localtime_file.py
│   ├── example_utime_mktime_file.py
│   └── example_utime_sleep_file.py

```

```
├── document
│   ├── Quectel_QuecPython_类库API说明.md
│   ├── Quectel_QuecPython_QPYcom工具使用说明_V1.0.pdf
│   └── Quectel_QuecPython_Cat1开发板使用说明_V1.3.pdf
├── firmware
│   ├── EC100YCNAAR01A01M16_OCPU_PY.zip
│   └── README.md
└── tools
    ├── USB驱动 USB Driver
    │   └── Quectel_ASR_Series_UMTS&LTE_Windows_USB_Driver_Customer_V1.0.3.zip
    ├── 下载工具 Download Tool
    │   ├── QFlash_V4.20_CN.zip
    │   └── QLittlefs_tools.zip
    ├── 串口工具 Serial Tools
    │   └── QCOM V1.6.zip
    └── 图形化工具 QPYcom GUI tool
        └── QPYcom_V1.0.1.zip
```

Figure 4: QuecPython SDK Directory Structure

For details of QuecPython SDK, see *Quectel\_QuecPython\_Class\_Library\_API\_User\_Guide*.

#### NOTE

QuecPython does not need to install any cross-compilation tool chain. Windows 10 only needs to install the Quectel USB driver (the driver is located in the *tools* directory) to start development. Windows 7 needs to install an additional USB CDC driver to solve the problems of installing the cross-compilation chain.

## 3 Resources



## 3.1. Hardware Resource

### 3.1.1. Hardware Diagram

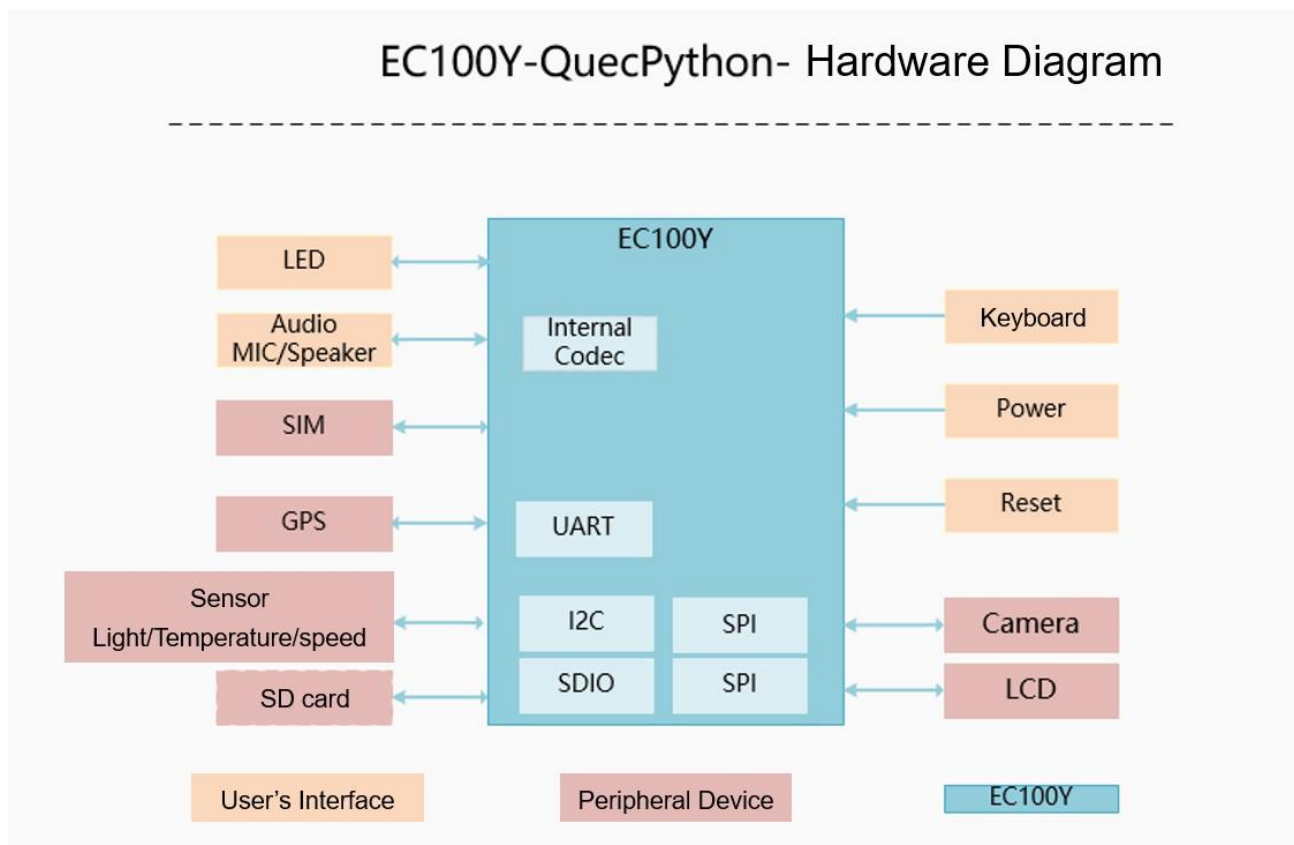


Figure 5: QuecPython Hardware Diagram

### 3.1.2. Processor

Application processor: ARM Cortex-R5 CPU 624 MHz with 32 KB L1 Instruction cache and 32KB L1 Data Cache

### 3.1.3. Air Interface Resources

#### 3.1.3.1. WAN Air Interface Resources

Table 1: WAN Air Interface Resources

Abbreviation	Description
--------------	-------------



- GSM/GRPS/EDGE Class 12
- CAT-M1 R13 DL 1Mbps/ UL 1Mbps
- DL 10Mbps/ UL 5Mbps
- LTE
- VoLTE supported

### 3.1.4. Storage Resources

With 16 MB Nor Flash and 16 MB RAM, the available space of EC100Y-CN is as follows:

- RAM: about 3 MB
- Flash: about 4 MB

The available flash space can be obtained through the following command:

```
>>> uos.statvfs("main.py")
(4096, 4096, 1280, 1274, 1274, 0, 0, 0, 0, 255)
>>>
>>>
```

The remaining memory of Python can be obtained by the following command:

```
>>> gc.mem_free()
247904
>>>
```

The remaining heap memory of the system can be obtained through AT commands.

#### NOTE

The available flash space, heap and GC space of the system are based on the actual return value.

See the table below for details of the flash partition. As the partition table may be adjusted, see the partition information in the firmware package.

**Table 2: Flash Partition**

Partition	Size (K/M)	Description
External	16 M	/
Bootloader	144 K	Start the firmware
system	About 8 M	All the system image

ptable	4 K	Partition table information
fwcerts	12 K	Network authentication
Rd	64 K	/
Apn	32 K	/
cp	About 5 M	Kernel firmware area; adaptive image size
Dsp	About 1.5 M	/
rftbin	20 K	/
logo	200 K	/
reserved	/	Reserved; adaptive image size
customer_app	About 1.5 M	Customer application
customer_fs	4 M	Customer file system firmware area
customer_backup_fs	200 K	Backup file system
backup_restore_info	4 K	/
fota_param	12 K	FOTA upgrade parameter area
fota_pkg	2.3 M	FOTA upgrade storage backup area
updater	128 K	Upgrade firmware area; kernel
nvm	512 K	/
erase_rd	64 K	/
quec_cfg	64 K	/
factory	128 K	/

### 3.1.4.1. Command

For the detailed usage of `uos.statvfs` and `gc.mem_free`, please refer to *Quectel\_QuecPython\_Class\_Library\_API\_User\_Guide*.

#### `uos.statvfs`

`uos.statvfs` obtains the status information of the file system. The return value format is: (`f_bsize`, `f_fsize`, `f_blocks`, `f_bfree`, `f_bavail`, `f_files`, `f_ffree`, `f_favail`, `f_flag`, `f_namemax`).

#### ● Parameter

Parameter Name	Description
<code>f_bsize</code>	The size of the file system block. Unit: Byte
<code>f_fsize</code>	Sub-stack. Unit: Byte
<code>f_blocks</code>	Total number of file system data blocks
<code>f_bfree</code>	Available blocks
<code>f_bavai</code>	Number of blocks available to non-super users
<code>f_files</code>	Total number of file nodes
<code>f_ffree</code>	Available file nodes
<code>f_favail</code>	Number of blocks available to super users
<code>f_flag</code>	Mount flag
<code>f_namemax</code>	Maximum file length. Unit: Byte

### 3.1.5. External Resources

For details on using peripheral resources, see *Quectel\_EC100Y-CN\_QuecOpen\_Hardware\_Design*.

**Table 3: Corresponding Pin Number of Peripheral Resources**

Type	Array	Pin Number
UIM	1	57, 58, 59, 60

USB	1; USB 2.0 mode	supports slave	10, 11, 12
SDIO	1		29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
UART	1		20, 21
SPI	1		25, 26, 27, 28
I2C	1		55, 56
GPIO	5		22, 23, 178, 199, 204
PWM	1		16, 17, 18, 19
ADC	2		39, 81
LCD	1		21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Audio	1		2, 3, 4, 41, 42, 82

### 3.1.6. Supported Examples

**Table 4: Machine Hardware Related Interface**

Class	Functionality	Class Method	Example
Hardware Interface	PIN	GPIO read and write operation <i>Pin.read()</i> <i>Pin.write(value)</i>	demo/gpio/example_pin_file.py
	UART	Data transmission of UART serial port <i>uart.any()</i> <i>uart.read(nbytes)</i> <i>uart.write(data)</i> <i>uart.close()</i>	demo/uart/example_uart_file.py
	Timer	Timer <i>timer.start(period, callback)</i> <i>timer.stop()</i>	<i>mode,</i> demo/timer/example_timer_file.py
	ExtInt	Configures I/O pins to interrupt when an external event occurs <i>extint.enable()</i> <i>extint.disable()</i> <i>extint.line()</i>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=extint">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=extint</a>

RTC	Provides a method to get and set RTC time	<i>rtc.datetime([year, month, day, week, hour, minute, second, microsecond])</i>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=rtc">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=rtc</a>
WDT	Watchdog (Software Watchdog)	<i>wdt.feed()</i> <i>wdt.stop()</i>	<a href="#">demo/wdt/example_wdt_file.py</a>
IIC	Two-wire protocol for communication between devices	<i>I2C.read(slaveaddress, addr, r_data, datalen, delay)</i> <i>I2C.write(slaveaddress, addr, data, datalen)</i>	<a href="#">demo/I2C/example_i2c_file.py</a>
UIO	Contains some types of file (class obj and auxiliary functions)	<i>fd = uio.open(name, mode='r', **kwarg)</i> <i>fd.close()</i>	<a href="#">demo/common/example_uos_file.py</a>
Data Call	Data call	<i>dataCall.start(profileIdx, ipType, apn, username, password, authType)</i> <i>dataCall.setApn(profileIdx, ipType, apn, username, password, authType)</i> <i>dataCall.setCallback(callback)</i> <i>dataCall.getInfo(profileIdx, ipType)</i>	<a href="#">demo/dataCall/example_dataCall_callback_file.py</a>
Base positioning	station Get coordinate information	<i>cellLocator.getLocation(serverAddr, port, token, timeout, profileID)</i>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=celllocator">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=celllocator</a> - <a href="#">基站定位</a>

Audio	Audio playback, which supports TTS, mp3 and AMR file playback	<code>tts.close()</code> <code>tts.play(priority, breakin, mode, str)</code> <code>tts.getVolume()</code> <code>tts.setVolume(vol)</code> <code>tts.getSpeed()</code> <code>tts.setSpeed(speed)</code> <code>tts.getState()</code> <code>tts.stop()</code> <code>aud.play(priority, breakin, filename)</code> <code>aud.stop()</code> <code>aud.getState()</code> <code>aud.getVolume()</code> <code>aud.setVolume(vol)</code>	demo/tts/example_tts_file.py
SIM 卡	SIM card operations,	<code>sim.getImsi()</code> <code>sim.getIccid()</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=sim-sim卡">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=sim-sim卡</a>
	such as querying SIM card status, ICCID, IMSI, etc.	<code>sim.getPhoneNumber()</code> <code>sim.getStatus()</code> <code>sim.enablePin(pin)</code> <code>sim.disablePin(pin)</code> <code>sim.verifyPin(pin)</code> <code>sim.unblockPin(puk, newPin)</code> <code>sim.changePin(oldPin, newPin)</code> <code>sim.readPhonebook(storage, start, end, username)</code> <code>sim.writePhonebook(storage, index, username, number)</code>	m 卡

NET	Configure and query network mode information	<code>net.csqQueryPoll()</code> <code>net.getCellInfo()</code> <code>net.getConfig()</code> <code>net.getNetMode()</code> <code>net.getSignal()</code> <code>net.nitzTime()</code> <code>net.operatorName()</code> <code>net.getState()</code> <code>net.getCi()</code> <code>net.getMnc()</code> <code>net.getMcc()</code> <code>net.getLac()</code> <code>net.getModemFun()</code> <code>net.setModemFun(function, rst)</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=net-网络相关功能">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=net-网络相关功能</a>
FOTA	Firmware upgrade	<code>fota.write(bytesData)</code> <code>fota.flush()</code> <code>fota.verify()</code>	<a href="#">demo/fota/example_fota_file.py</a>
UOS	Contains file system access and mounting construction, and implements a subset of the corresponding modules of the CPython module	<code>uos.remove(path)</code> <code>uos.chdir(path)</code> <code>uos.getcwd()</code> <code>uos.listdir( [dir] )</code> <code>uos.mkdir(path)</code> <code>uos.rename(old_path, new_path)</code> <code>uos.rmdir(path)</code> <code>uos.ilistdir( [dir] )</code> <code>uos.stat(path)</code> <code>uos.statvfs(path)</code> <code>uos.uname()</code> <code>uos.urandom(n)</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=uos-基本系统服务">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=uos-基本系统服务</a>
gc	Implements the memory garbage collection	<code>gc.enable()</code> <code>gc.disable()</code> <code>gc.collect()</code> <code>gc.mem_alloc()</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=gc-内存碎片回收">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=gc-内存碎片回收</a>
	mechanism, and a subset of the corresponding modules of the CPython module	<code>gc.mem_free()</code>	

socket	Provides access to the BSD socket interface	<code>usocket.getaddrinfo(host, port)</code> <code>socket.bind(address)</code> <code>socket.listen(backlog)</code> <code>socket.accept()</code> <code>socket.connect(address)</code> <code>socket.read( [ size ] )</code> <code>socket.readinto(buf, [ , nbytes ])</code> <code>socket.readline()</code> <code>socket.write(buf)</code> <code>socket.send(bytes)</code> <code>socket.sendall(bytes)</code> <code>socket.sendto(bytes, address)</code> <code>socket.recv(bufsize)</code> <code>socket.close()</code> <code>socket.setsockopt(level, optname, value)</code> <code>socket.setblocking(flag)</code> <code>socket.settimeout(value)</code> <code>socket.makefile(mode='rb')</code>	demo/socket/example_socket_file.py
thread	Provides methods to create a new thread, and mutex locks	<code>_thread.get_ident()</code> <code>_thread.stack_size()</code> <code>_thread.start_new_thread(function, args)</code> <code>_thread.allocate_lock()</code> <code>lock.acquire()</code> <code>lock.release()</code> <code>lock.locked()</code>	demo/thread/example_thread_file.py
urandom	Provides tools to generate random numbers	<code>urandom.choice(obj)</code> <code>urandom.getrandbits(k)</code> <code>urandom.randint(start, end)</code> <code>urandom.random()</code> <code>urandom.randrange(start, end, step)</code> <code>urandom.seed(seed)</code> <code>urandom.uniform(start, end)</code>	demo/common/example_random_file.py
math	Provides mathematical	<code>math.pow(x, y)</code> <code>math.acos(x)</code>	demo/common/example_math_file.py



	operation functions	$\text{math.asin}(x)$ $\text{math.atan}(x)$ $\text{math.atan2}(x, y)$ $\text{math.ceil}(x)$ $\text{math.copysign}(x, y)$ $\text{math.cos}(x)$ $\text{math.degrees}(x)$ $\text{math.e}$ $\text{math.exp}(x)$ $\text{math.fabs}(x)$ $\text{math.floor}(x)$ $\text{math.fmod}(x, y)$ $\text{math.modf}(x)$ $\text{math.frexp}(x)$ $\text{math.isfinite}(x)$ $\text{math.isinf}(x)$ $\text{math.isnan}(x)$ $\text{math.ldexp}(x, \text{exp})$ $\text{math.log}(x)$ $\text{math.pi}$ $\text{math.radians}(x)$ $\text{math.sin}(x)$ $\text{math.sqrt}(x)$ $\text{math.tan}(x)$ $\text{math.trunc}(x)$	
utime	Gets current time and date, measurement interval and delay	$\text{utime.localtime}([\text{secs}])$ $\text{utime.mktime}(\text{date})$ $\text{utime.sleep}(\text{seconds})$ $\text{utime.sleep\_ms}(\text{ms})$ $\text{utime.sleep\_us}(\text{us})$ $\text{utime.ticks\_ms}()$ $\text{utime.ticks\_us}()$ $\text{utime.ticks\_cpu}()$ $\text{utime.ticks\_diff}(\text{old}, \text{new})$ $\text{utime.time}()$	demo/utime/example_uti me_localtime_file.py demo/utime/example_uti me_mktime_file.py demo/utime/example_uti me_sleep_file.py

aLiYun	<p>Alibaba Cloud IoT suite client function.</p> <p>Currently the product node type only supports "device", and the device</p>	<p><i>aLiYun(productKey, productSecret, DeviceName, DeviceSecret)</i></p> <p><i>aLiYun.setMqtt(clientID, clean_session, keepAlive)</i></p> <p><i>aLiYun.setCallback(sub_cb)</i></p> <p><i>aLiYun.subscribe(topic,qos)</i></p> <p><i>aLiYun.publish(topic,msg)</i></p> <p><i>aLiYun.start()</i></p>	<p>demo/aliyun/example_aliyun_file.py</p>
	<p>authentication method supports "unique-certific ate-per-device" and "unique-certific ate-per-product "</p>		
TXyun	<p>Tencent Cloud IoT suite client function.</p> <p>Currently the product node type only supports "device", and the device authentication method supports "unique-certific ate-per-device" and "unique-certific ate-per-product "</p>	<p><i>TXyun(productId, devicename, devicePsk, ProductSecret)</i></p> <p><i>TXyun.setMqtt(clean_session, keepAlive)</i></p> <p><i>TXyun.setCallback(sub_cb)</i></p> <p><i>TXyun.subscribe(topic,qos)</i></p> <p><i>TXyun.publish(topic,msg)</i></p> <p><i>TXyun.start()</i></p>	<p>demo/TenCentyun/example_tencentyun_file.py</p>

HTTP 服务	HTTP related functions	client	<code>request.get(url, data, json, headers)</code> <code>request.post(url, data, json, headers)</code> <code>request.put(url, data, json, headers)</code> <code>request.head(url, data, headers)</code> <code>request.patch(url, data, headers)</code> <code>request.delete(url, data, headers)</code> <code>response = request.()</code> <code>response.content</code> <code>response.text</code> <code>response.json()</code> <code>response.close()</code>	<code>demo/http/example_request_get_file.py</code> <code>demo/http/example_request_post_file.py</code> <code>demo/http/example_request_ssl_file.py</code>
Log	System log, log level tool		<code>log.basicConfig(level)</code> <code>log.getLogger(name)</code> <code>log.debug(tag, msg)</code> <code>log.info(tag, msg)</code> <code>log.warning(tag, msg)</code> <code>log.error(tag, msg)</code> <code>log.critical(tag, msg)</code>	<code>demo/log/example_log_critical_file.py</code> <code>demo/log/example_log_debug_file.py</code> <code>demo/log/example_log_error_file.py</code> <code>demo/log/example_log_info_file.py</code> <code>demo/log/example_log_warning_file.py</code>

Umqtt 服务	Provides the function of creating MQTT client to publish and subscribe	<code>MQTTClient(client_id, server, port=0, user=None, password=None, keepalive=0, ssl=False, ssl_params={})</code> <code>MQTTClient.set_callback(callback)</code> <code>MQTTClient.set_last_will(topic, msg, retain=False, qos=0)</code> <code>MQTTClient.connect(clean_session=True)</code> <code>MQTTClient.disconnect()</code> <code>MQTTClient.ping()</code> <code>MQTTClient.publish(topic, msg)</code> <code>MQTTClient.subscribe(topic, qos)</code> <code>MQTTClient.check_msg()</code> <code>MQTTClient.wait_msg()</code>	demo/mqtt/example_mqtt_file.py
NtpTime	Time synchronization	<code>ntptime.host</code> <code>ntptime.sethost(host)</code> <code>ntptime.settime()</code>	demo/ntp/example_ntptime_file.py
sys	Provides functions and variables related to the QuecPython operating environment	<code>sys.argv</code> <code>sys.byteorder</code> <code>sys.implementation</code> <code>sys.maxsize</code> <code>sys.modules</code> <code>sys.platform</code> <code>sys.stdin</code> <code>sys.stdout</code> <code>sys.version</code> <code>sys.version_info</code> <code>sys.exit(retval=0)</code> <code>sys.print_exception(exc, file=sys.stdout)</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=sys-系统相关功能">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=sys-系统相关功能</a>
ujson-Json	Realizes the function of converting between Python data objects and JSON data formats	<code>ujson.dump(obj, stream)</code> <code>ujson.dumps(dict)</code> <code>ujson.load(stream)</code> <code>ujson.loads(str)</code>	demo/json/example_json_file.py

ustruct		Compress and decompress raw data types	<code>ustruct.calcsize(fmt)</code> <code>ustruct.pack(fmt, v1, v2, ...)</code> <code>ustruct.unpack(fmt, data)</code> <code>ustruct.pack_info(fmt, buffer, offset, v1, v2, ...)</code> <code>ustruct.unpack_from(fmt, data, offset=0)</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=ustruct">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=ustruct</a> -打包和解压原始数据类型
	Power module	Provides shutdown, software restart	<code>Power.powerDown()</code> <code>Power.powerRestart()</code> <code>Power.powerOnReason()</code> <code>Power.powerDownReason()</code> <code>Power.getVbatt()</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=power">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=power</a>
misc	PWM module	PWM	<code>pwm = PWM(PWM.PWMn, highTime, cycleTime)</code> <code>pwm.open()</code> <code>pwm.close()</code>	demo/pwm/example_pwm_file.py
	ADC module	ADC	<code>adc.open()</code> <code>adc.read(ADCn)</code> <code>adc.close()</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=adc">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=adc</a>
Modem device		Gets equipment information	<code>modem.getDevImei()</code> <code>modem.getDevModel()</code> <code>modem.getDevSN()</code> <code>modem.getDevFwVersion()</code> <code>modem.getDevProductId()</code>	<a href="http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=modem">http://qpy.quectel.com/wiki/#/zh-cn/api/?id=modem</a> m-设备相关

## 3.2. Software Resource

### 3.2.1. Power-on Process



Figure 6: Power-on Process

Table 5: Power-on Time

Process	Power-on Time	Main Functionality
---------	---------------	--------------------

Preboot	< 0.1 second	Detect the power key Check whether to enter the download mode
Bootloader	< 4 second	Check whether to enter the OTA upgrade (not currently supported)
RTOS	< 6 second	Start system services Register to the network and start a data call
Python VM	< 7 second	Read and run Python scripts from the file system

### 3.2.2. Python Script Running Process

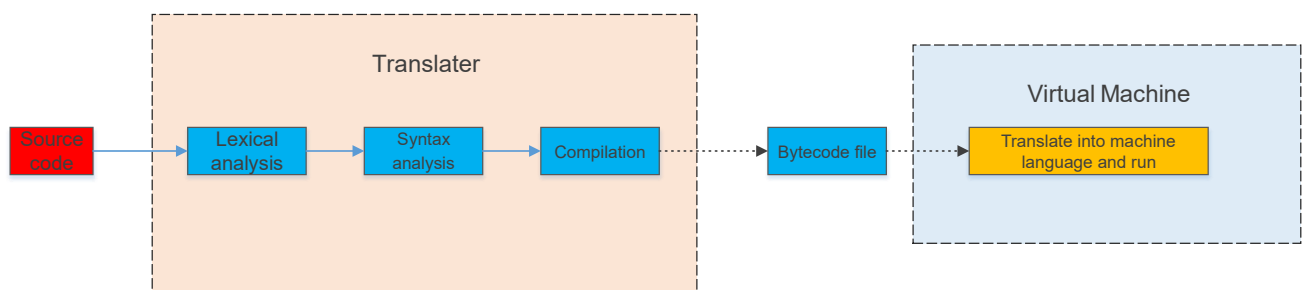


Figure 7: Python Script Running Process

After running the system, QuecPython runs as a background thread of RTOS, to read and execute Python scripts from the file system.

### 3.2.3. QuecPython Built-in Module

Table 6: QuecPython Built-in Module

Built-in Module	Description
uos	Basic system service
gc	Memory fragment recovery
ubinascii	Binary and ASCII conversion
ucollections	Collection and container types
urandom	Generate random numbers
math	Computation

usocket	Socket module
uio	Input and output stream
ustruct	Compress and decompress raw data types
ujson	JSON encoding and decoding
utime	Time-related functions
sys	System related functions
uzlib	unzip zlib
_thread	Multithreading

### 3.2.4. QuecPython Extension Class Library

Table 7: Extension Class Library

Module Name	Description
example	Run Python script
dataCall	Data call
cellLocator	Base station positioning
sim	SIM card related
net	Network-related functions
fota	Firmware upgrade
audio	TTS and audio file playback
misc	Restart, shutdown, PWM, ADC related functions
modem	Device related
machine	Hardware related functions
aLiYun	Alibaba Cloud Service
TenCentYun	Tencent Cloud Service

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request	HTTP
log	Log
umqtt	MQTT
ntp_time	NTP time synchronization
pm	Low power consumption
ure	Regular

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# 4 Development Guide

## 4.1. Related Documents

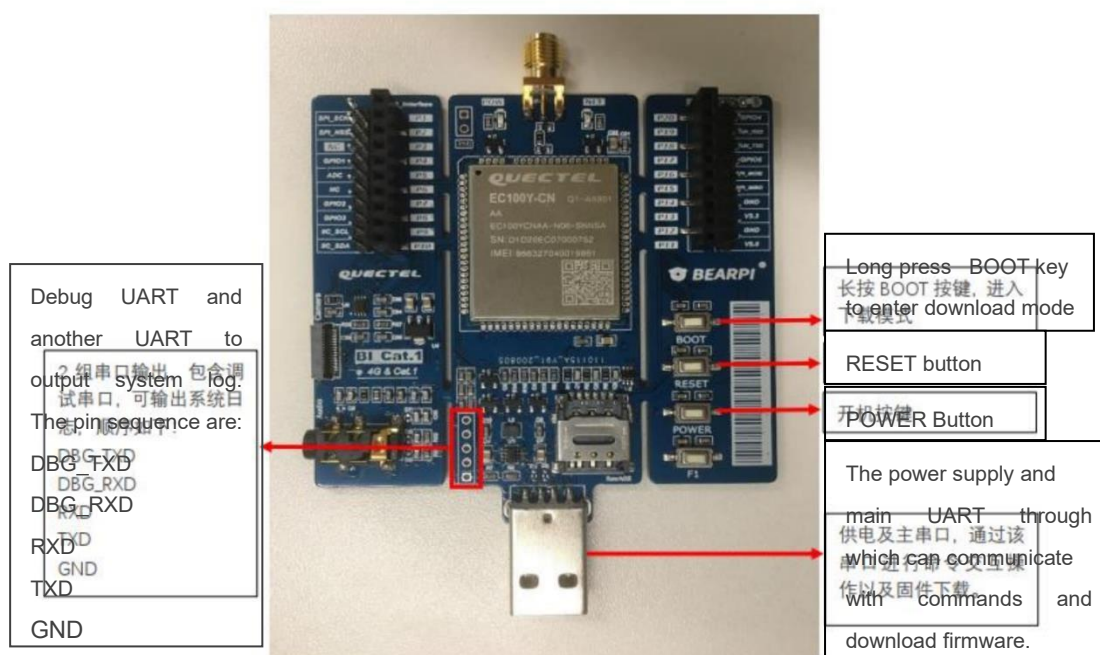
- Hardware: *Quectel\_EC100Y-CN\_QuecOpen\_Hardware\_Design*
- Software: *Quectel\_QuecPython\_CAT1\_EVB\_User\_Guide*

## 4.2. Development Environment Setup

### 4.2.1. System Version

The system version requires Windows 7 or higher.

### 4.2.2. BearPi EVB



**Figure 8: BearPi EVB**

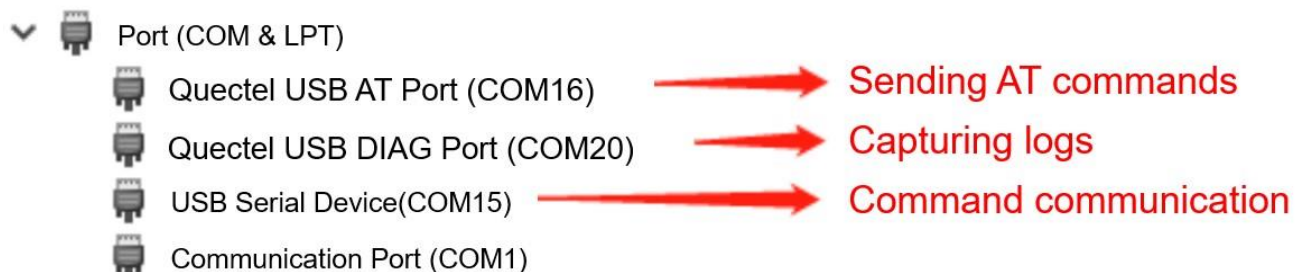
DBG\_TXD and DBG\_RXD are ports for outputting debug information. When using the ports, you need to connect DBG\_TXD, DBG\_RXD and GND to the USB to TTL converter, and connect to PC's serial port through the converter.

### 4.2.3. Installing the Driver

In the software tools, find the following driver installation package and decompress it. Double-click *setup.exe* to install the driver directly, and click **"Finish"** to complete the installation.

 Qectel\_ASR\_Series\_UMTS&LTE\_Windows\_USB\_Driver\_Customer\_V1.0.3.zip

After the driver is installed, connect the EVB to the PC, and then enter the device manager of the PC. After that, click **"Ports (COM and LPT)"** to view the following three ports (port number may be different, but the names are the same):



**Figure 9: Serial Ports**

Then, confirm whether the driver is installed successfully. Open the QCOM software, if you can send AT command and it can respond successfully, it means the driver is installed successfully. Note to select the port number corresponding to "Quectel USB AT Port" with corresponding baud rate of 115200, 1 bit of stop bit, no parity, 8 data bits, and no hardware control flow. The detailed information is shown in the figure below:

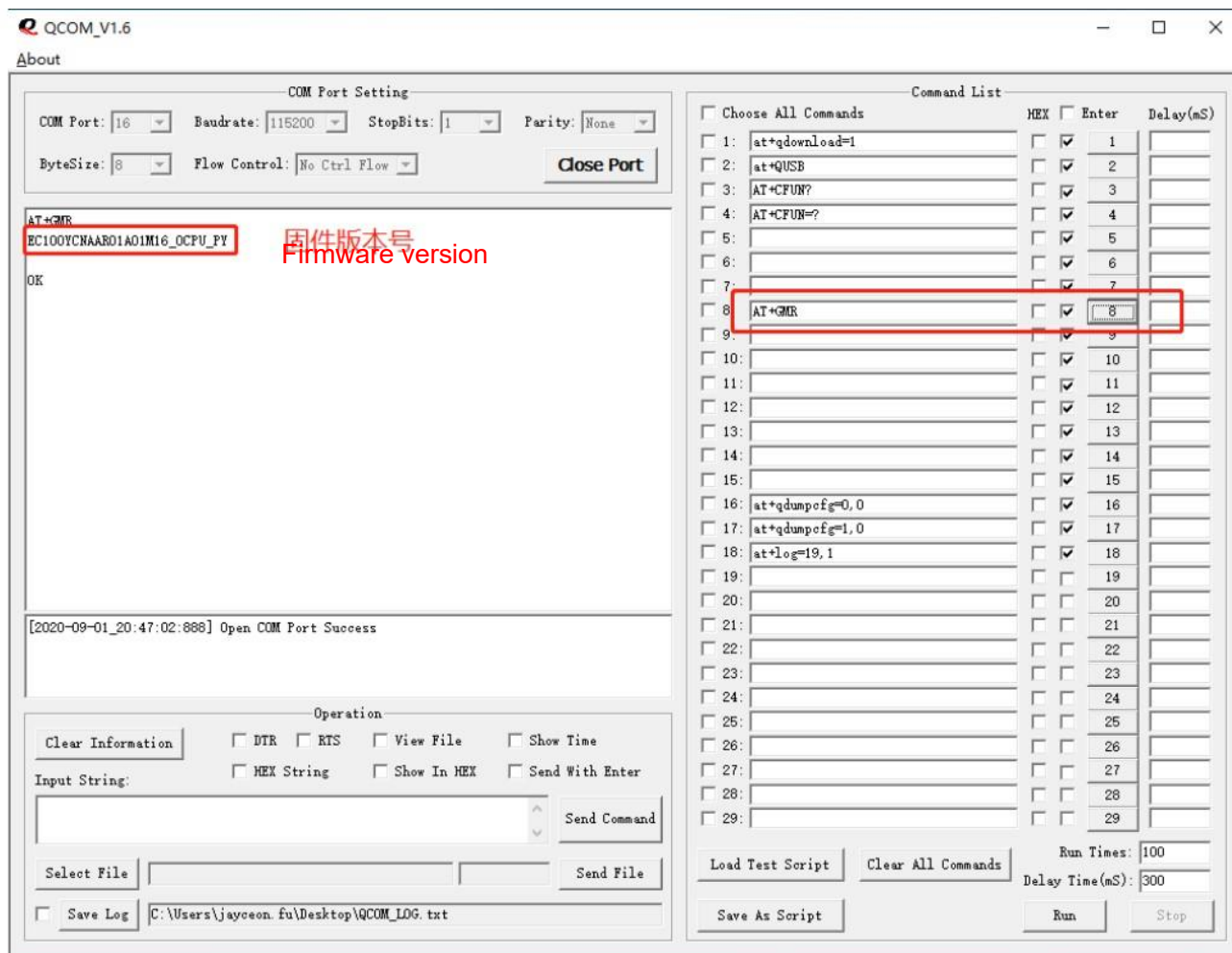


Figure 10: Confirming the Driver is Installed Successfully

#### 4.2.4. Firmware Download

Send **AT+GMR** through the QCOM to view the firmware version with the return value:

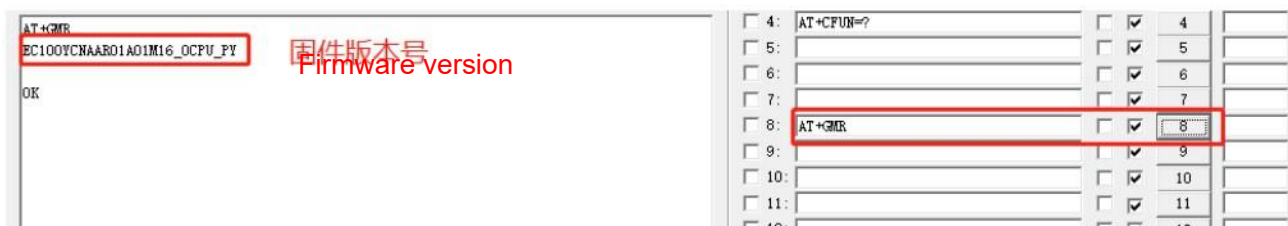


Figure 11: Confirming the Driver is Installed Successfully

If the firmware version returned by **AT+GMR** ends with "PY", it means that the firmware is a python version, you can skip the firmware download process directly

If the firmware version returned by **AT+GMR** does not end with "PY", you need to download the firmware:

**Step 1:** In the software tools provided, find the compressed package of QPYcom to decompress it, and then double-click to run the software;

**Step 2:** Create a user project according to specific requirements (by clicking "**Creation**" button); **Step**

**3:** Select the firmware package to be downloaded to the module;

**Step 4:** Click "▼" button to switch to "Download FW";

**Step 5:** Click "Download FW" button;

**Step 6:** When the progress bar reaches 100%, it indicates that the download is complete.

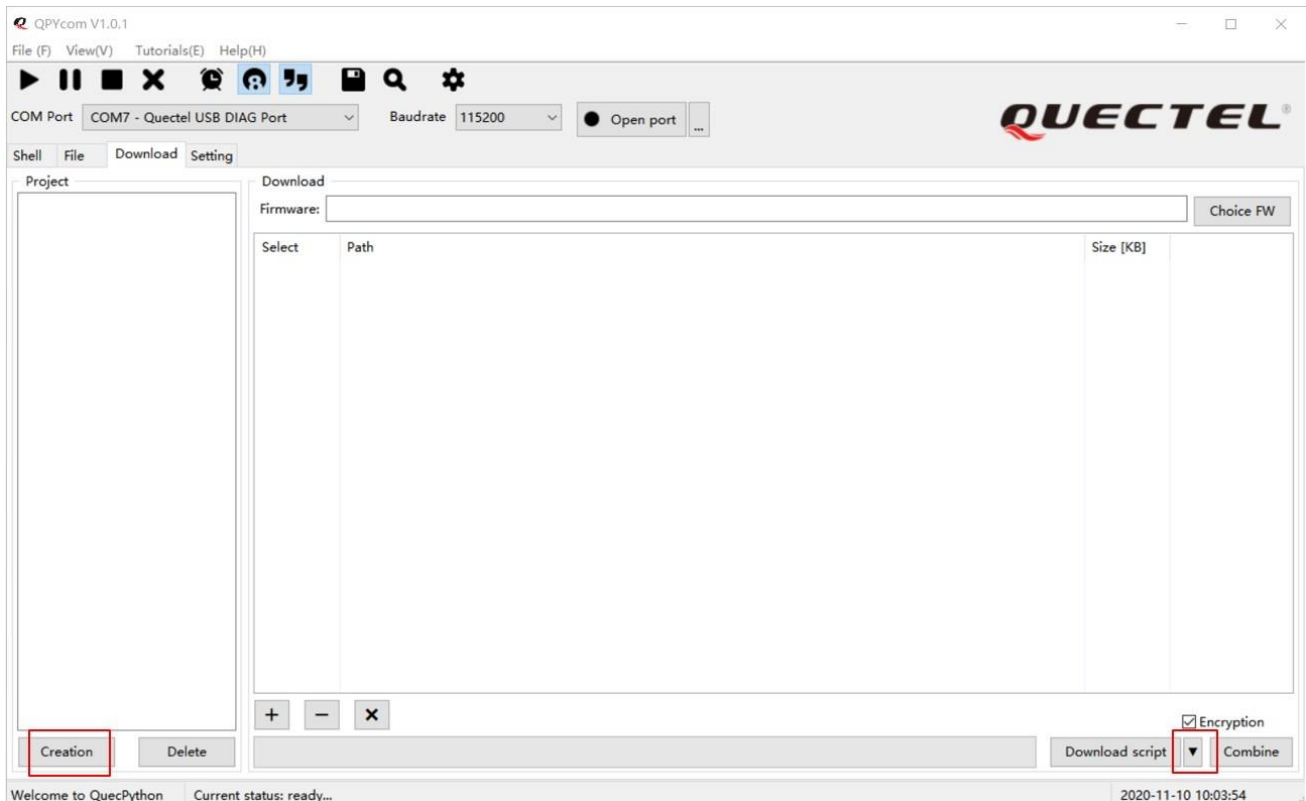


Figure 12: Firmware Downloading Interface

## 4.3. Running the First QuecPython Program

### 4.3.1. Downloading hello\_world.py Program to EVB

Enter the *tools* directory in the SDK toolkit, find the QPYcom file package and decompress it. Then enter the decompressed QPYcom directory to find the *QPYcom.exe* tool, through which the python script file can be sent to EC100Y-CN.

**Step 1:** Create a user project according to specific requirements (by clicking "**Creation**" button); **Step 2:** Select the hello\_world.py script;

**Step 3:** Click "+" button to switch to "Download script";

**Step 4:** Click "Download script" button;

**Step 5:** When the progress bar reaches 100%, it indicates that the download is complete. Click "**File**" on the left to view the file details in the module.

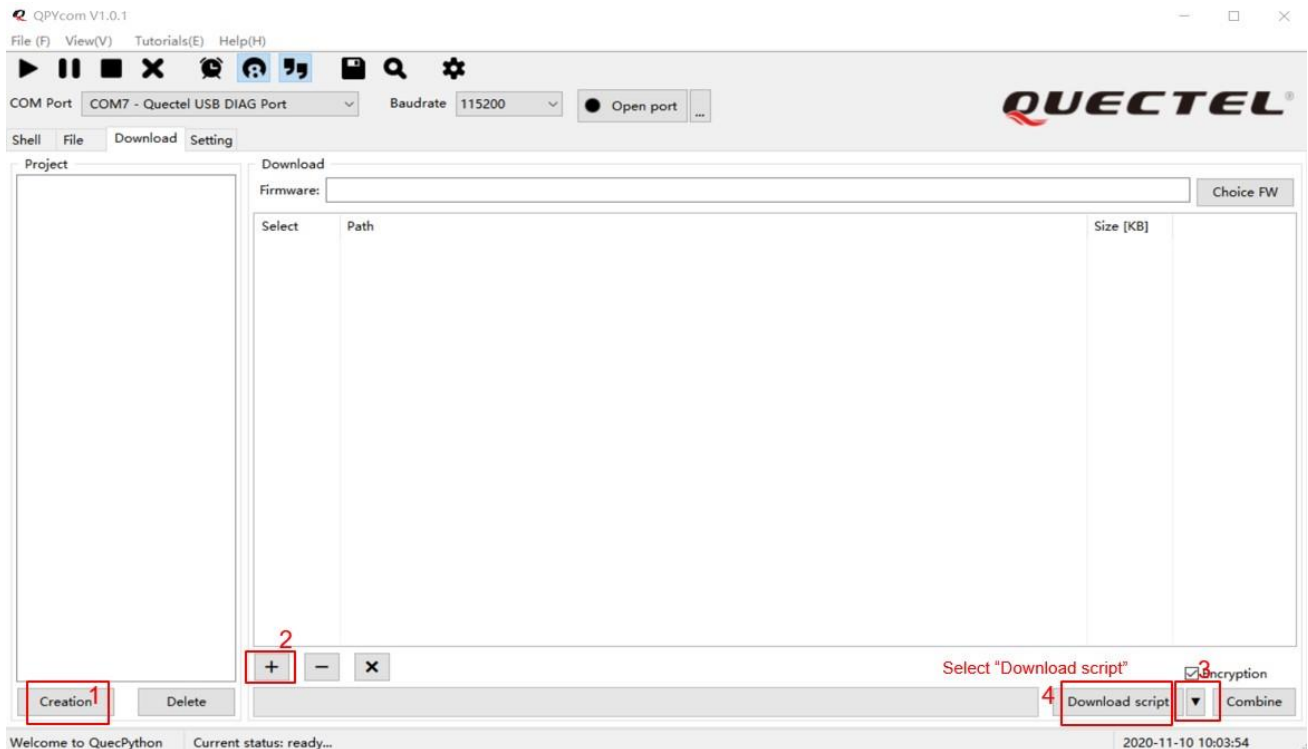


Figure 13: Firmware Script Interface

## 4.3.2. Executing hello\_world.py Program

### 4.3.2.1. Executing Manually

In QPYcom, use main UART of EC100Y-CN to enter the communication interface. First confirm that user's program file is in the current directory through `uos.listdir()`, and then perform the following steps:

**Step 1:** Import the example module, which provides the `exec()` method to execute python script program;

**Step 2:** Execute hello\_world.py script through the command `example.exec('hello_world.py')`.

The result is as follows:

```
QuecPython v1.12 on 2020-09-02; EC100Y with QUECTEL
Type "help()" for more information.
>>> uos.listdir()
['hello_world.py']
>>> import example
>>> example.exec('hello_world.py')
hello world!
>>> █
```

#### 4.3.2.2. Running Automatically

EC100Y-CN supports automatic execution of user code. After the module powers on and runs, the system finds the program file named *main.py* and executes it automatically. Therefore, if you need to run the code automatically after module power-on, name the program by *main.py*. If *main.py* calls any other methods from the source file, you need to download the file into the module together. Here takes *hello\_world.py* as an example.

*hello\_world.py* file provides a method to print the "hello world!" string periodically in 2 seconds; the *main.py* file calls the methods in *hello\_world.py*. Download both files to the module, and manually press the RESET button of the EVB. After the system starts, reconnect the main UART, press Enter on the keyboard, and enter the communication interface to see the automatic operation results.

```
Connecting to COM25...
Connected.

hello world!
hello world!
hello world!
hello world!
hello world!
█
```

#### NOTE

When the system restarts, you must disconnect the main UART, and then reconnect, otherwise you will not see the test result.

# 5 Appendix A References

**Table 8: Related Documents**

SN	Document Name	Remark
[1]	Quectel_QuecPython_Class_Library_API_User_Guide	QuecPython class library API user guide
[2]	Quectel_EC100Y-CN_QuecOpen_Hardware_Design	EC100Y-CN QuecOpen hardware design
[3]		Quectel_QuecPython_CAT1_EVB_User_Guide QuecPython CAT1 EVB user guide

**Table 9: Terms and Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	Description
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
API	Application Programming Interface
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DL	Downlink
EVB	Evaluation Board
FOTA	Firmware Upgrade Over-The-Air
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
LTE	(Long-Term Evolution) a 4G mobile communications standard.
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OTA	Upgrade Over-The-Air
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation

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RAM	Random Access Memory
RTOS	Real-Time Operating System
SDK	Software Development Kit
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
TTS	Text To Speech
UL	Uplink
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VoLTE	Voice (voice calls) over LTE. A standard high-speed wireless communication for mobile phones and data terminals, including Internet of things devices and wearables.
WAN	Wide Area Network
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity

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