



E28-2G4M2XX User Manual

SX1281 2.4GHz 100mW SMD Wireless Module



1. Overview

1.1 Brief introduction

E28-2G4M20XX is a 2.4GHz bluetooth module designed by Chengdu Ebyte, with long distance and ultra-low power consumption. E28-2G4M20XX is small-sized SMD module (pin spacing 1.27mm), built-in PCB antenna and IPEX antenna. High precision 52MHz crystal is used.

SX1281 RF chip from Semtech company features multiple physical layers and various modulating methods such as LoRa, FLRC and GFSK, the special modulating methods and processing ways enable longer operating range under LoRa and FLRC modulating methods, and the GFSK method covers BLE protocol. The outstanding ultra-low power consumption and the DC-DC and Time-of-Flight on chip make the chip much more capable for smart home, security system, tracking and locating, wireless distance measuring, wearable electronics, smart bracelet and health management & etc. SX1281 supports RSSI, users need to conduct a secondary development based on their own demands; SX1281 also integrates time of flight for ranging functions.

Since the module is a pure RF transceiver module, you need to use the MCU driver or a dedicated SPI debug tool.



E28-2G4M20S



E28-2G4M20SX

1.2 Features

- Communication distance tested is up to 6km;
- Maximum transmission power of 100mW, software multi-level adjustable;
- Compatible with BLE protocol;
- Support the global license-free ISM 2.4GHz band;
- Support air data rate of 0.476kbps ~ 2Mbps;
- Support multiple modulation methods, (GFSK Mode, FLRC Mode, LoRa Mode);
- Large capacity FIFO, supports 256Byte data buffer;
- Support 1.8V~3.6V power supply, power supply over 3.3V can guarantee the best performance;
- Industrial grade standard design, support -40 ~ 85 °C for working over a long time;
- IPEX and PCB antenna optional, good for secondary development and integration;
- The air data rate is adjustable, the maximum air data rate is up to 1.3 Mbps in FLRC mode;
- Excellent anti-blocking properties;
- Ranging, with Time-of-flight function.

1.3 Application

- Home security alarm and remote keyless entry;
- Smart home and industrial sensors;
- Wireless alarm security system;

- Building automation solutions;
- Wireless industrial-grade remote control;
- Health care products;
- Advanced Meter Reading Architecture(AMI);
- Automotive industry applications.

2.Specification and parameter

2.1 Limit parameter

| Main parameter | Performance | | Remark |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|---|
| | Min. | Max. | |
| Power supply (V) | 0 | 3.6 | Voltage over 3.6V 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 | / |

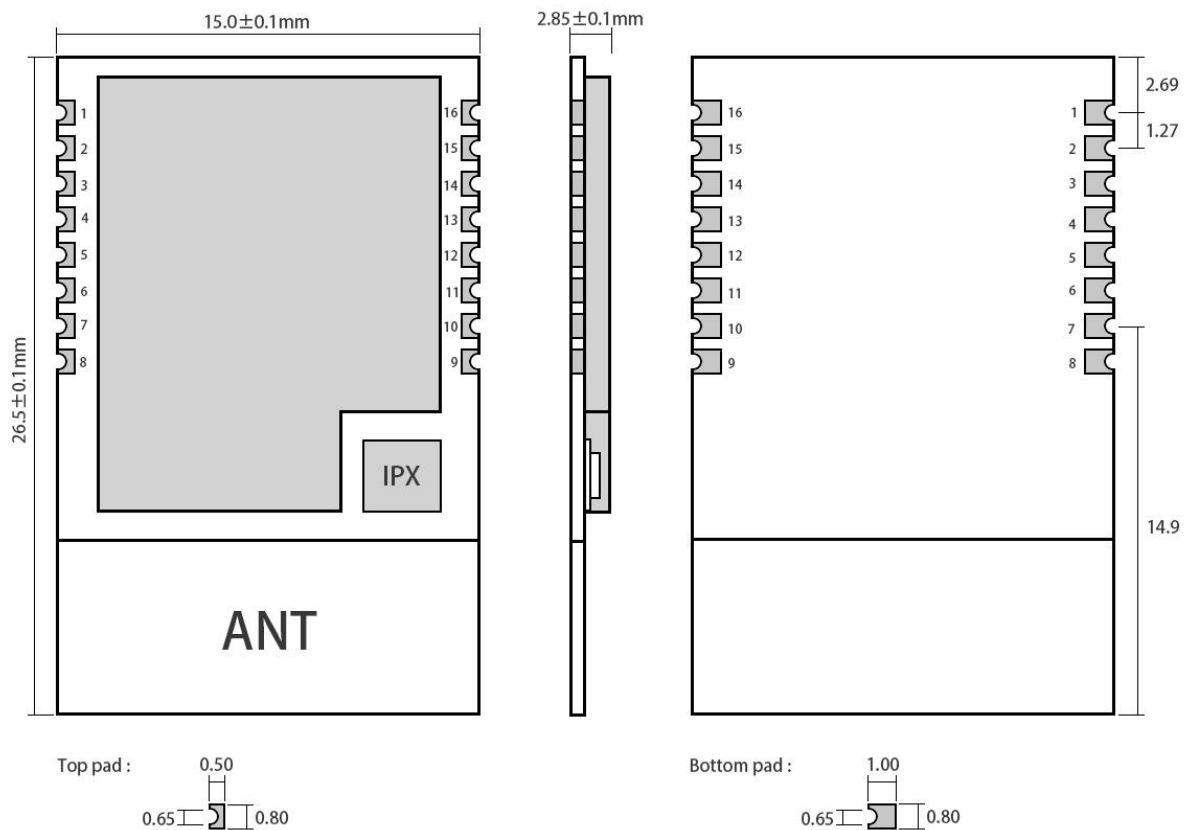
2.2 Operating parameter

| Main parameter | | Performance | | | Remark |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------|------|---|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Operating voltage (V) | | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | ≥3.3 V ensures output power |
| 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 (MHz) | | 2400 | 2430 | 2500 | Support ISM band |
| Power consumption | TX current (mA) | | 140 | | Instant power consumption |
| | RX current (mA) | | 10 | | |
| | Sleep current (μA) | | 2.0 | | Software is shut down |
| Max Tx power (dBm) | | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| Receiving sensitivity (dBm) | | 0.125k | - | 2M | air data rate:595kbps |
| Air data rate | LoRa24 (bps) | 0.476k | - | 202K | Programming |
| | FLRC (bps) | 130k | - | 1.3M | Programming |
| | FSK (bps) | 125k | - | 2M | Programming |

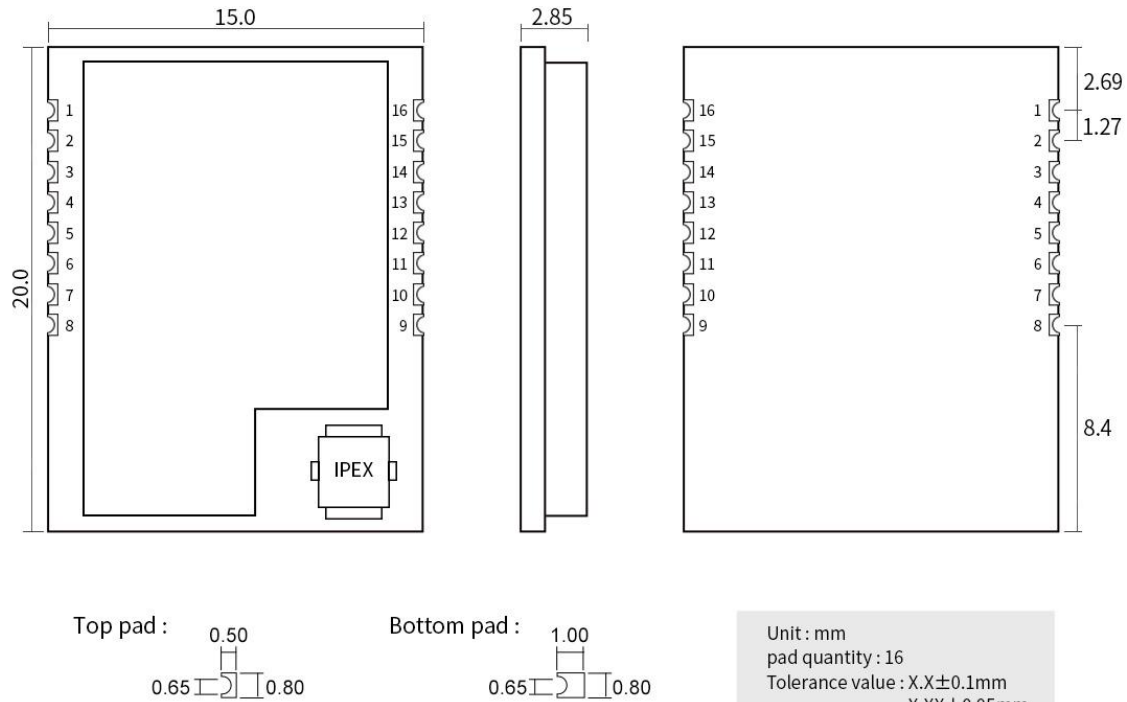
| Main parameter | E28-2G4M20S | E28-2G4M20SX | Remark |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| Distance for reference | 6000m | 6000m | Test condition: clear and open area, antenna gain: 5dBi, antenna height: 2.5m, air data rate: 595kbps |
| FIFO | 256Byte | 256Byte | Max length transmitted each time |
| Crystal frequency | 52MHz | 52MHz | |

| Modulation | LoRa™ (recommended) | LoRa™ (recommended) | GFSK Mode , FLRC Mode, LoRa Mode |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Package | SMD | SMD | |
| Connector | 1.27mm | 1.27mm | IPEX/PCB |
| Communication interface | SPI | SPI | 0-10Mbps |
| Size | 26.5* 15*2.8 mm | 20*15mm | |
| Antenna | IPEX/PCB | IPEX | 50 ohm impedance |

3.Size and pin definition



E28-2G4M20S



E28-2G4M20SX

| Pin No | Pin item | Pin direction | Pin application |
|--------|----------|----------------|---|
| 1 | VCC | | Power supply: 1.8~3.6V (Ceramic filter capacitor is advised to add) |
| 2 | GND | | Ground, connecting to power supply reference ground |
| 3 | MISO_TX | Output | SPI data output pin, can be used as UART transmitting pin |
| 4 | MOSI_RX | Input | SPI data input pin, can be used as UART receiving pin |
| 5 | SCK_RTSN | Input | SPI clock input pin, can be used as UART request transmitting pin |
| 6 | NSS_CTS | Input | Module chip selection pin, used to start a SPI communication; and can be used as UART clearing transmitting pin (refer to SX1280 Datasheet) |
| 7 | GND | | Ground, connecting to power supply reference ground |
| 8 | RX_EN | Input | LNA controlling pin. Valid under high level |
| 9 | TX_EN | Input | PA controlling pin. Valid under high level |
| 10 | GND | | Ground, connecting to power supply reference ground |
| 11 | NRESET | Input | Chip reset initiation input pin, valid under low level, built-in 50k pull-up resistor |
| 12 | BUSY | Output | Status indication (refer to SX1280 Datasheet) |
| 13 | DIO1 | Input / Output | Configurable IO port (Please find more on SX1280 datasheet) |
| 14 | DIO2 | Input / Output | Configurable IO port (Please find more on SX1280 datasheet) |
| 15 | DIO3 | Input / Output | Configurable IO port (Please find more on SX1280 datasheet) |
| 16 | GND | | Ground, connecting to power supply reference ground |

4. Basic operation

4.1 Hardware design

- It is recommended to use a DC stabilized power supply. The power supply ripple factor 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. Reverse connection may cause permanent damage to the module;
- Please check the power supply to ensure it is within the recommended voltage otherwise when it exceeds the maximum value the module will be permanently damaged;
- Please check the stability of the power supply, the voltage can not be fluctuated frequently;
- When designing the power supply circuit for the module, it is often recommended to reserve more than 30% of the margin, so 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 routing, high-frequency analog routing, and power routing 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(well grounded), it must be close to the digital part of the module and routed in the Bottom Layer;
- Assuming the module is soldered or placed over the Top Layer, it is wrong to randomly route over the Bottom Layer or other layers, which will affect the module's spurs and receiving sensitivity to varying degrees;
- It is assumed that there are devices with large electromagnetic interference around the module that will greatly affect the performance. It is recommended to keep them away from the module according to the strength of the interference. If necessary, appropriate isolation and shielding can be done;
- Assume that there are traces with large electromagnetic interference (high-frequency digital, high-frequency analog, power traces) around the module that 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 such as TTL protocol at 2.4GHz , for example: USB3.0;
- The mounting structure of antenna 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;
- The antenna must not be installed inside the metal case, which will cause the transmission distance to be greatly weakened.

4.2 Software editing

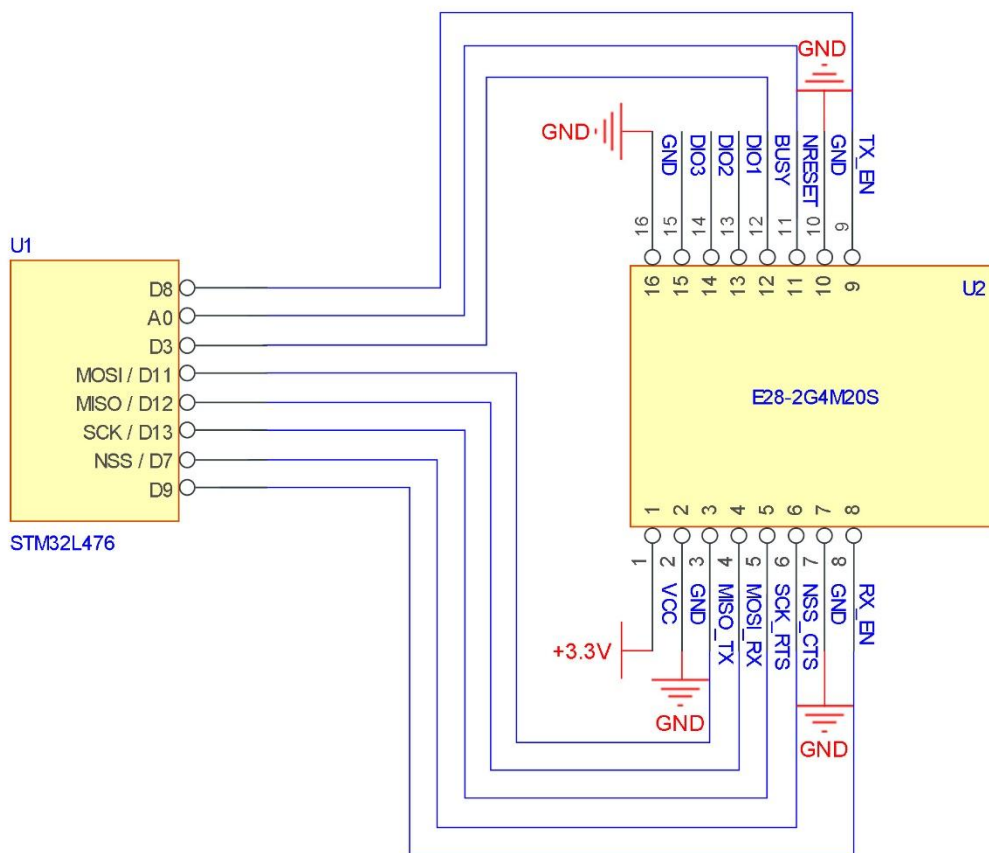
- This module is based on SX1280,same drive way as SX1280,user can refer to SX1280 datasheet.
- DIO is general I/O port, see more in SX1280 datasheet.
- GDO 2 is generally configured as IRQ function, IRQ pin can also be disconnected. The SPI query mode can be

used to obtain the interrupt status. However, it is recommended to use the external interrupt of the MCU.

- After SX1280 restores IDLE mode or configures sleep mode, it is recommended that the power configuration table be reinitialized.
- It is recommended that the power output parameter of SX1280 set to - 2dBm. At this time, the output power of the module can be 20dBm. When the output power of SX1280 is increased, the current will increase and the power will not increase significantly.

5. Basic application

5.1 Basic circuit diagram



6. FAQ

6.1 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).
- The power supply low voltage under room temperature is lower than 2.5V, the lower the voltage, the lower the transmitting power.
- Due to antenna quality or poor matching between antenna and module.

6.2 Module is easy to damage

- Please check the power supply source, ensure it is 2.0V~3.6V, voltage higher than 3.6V will damage the module.
- Please check the stability of power source, the voltage cannot fluctuate too much.
- Please make sure antistatic measure are taken when installing and using, high frequency devices have electrostatic susceptibility.
- Please ensure the humidity is within limited range, some parts are sensitive to humidity.
- Please avoid using modules under too high or too low temperature.

6.3 BER(Bit Error Rate) is high

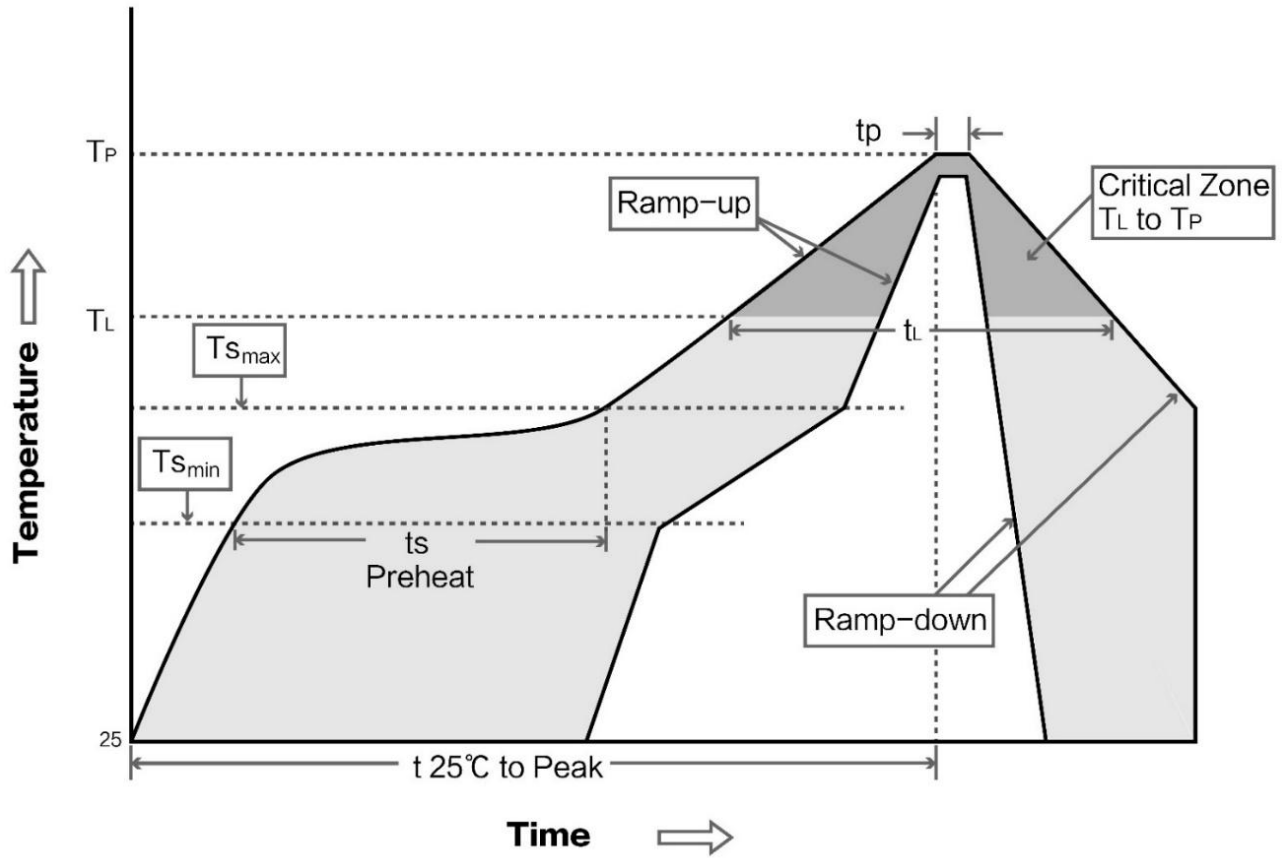
- There are co-channel signal interference nearby, please be away from interference sources or modify frequency and channel to avoid interference;
- Poor power supply may cause messy code. Make sure that the power supply is reliable.
- The extension line and feeder quality are poor or too long, so the bit error rate is high;

7.Production guidance

7.1 Reflow soldering temperature

| Profile Feature | Curve characteristics | Sn-Pb Assembly | Pb-Free Assembly |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Solder Paste | Solder paste | Sn63/Pb37 | Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5 |
| Preheat Temperature min (T _{smin}) | Min preheating temp. | 100°C | 150°C |
| Preheat temperature max (T _{smax}) | Mx preheating temp. | 150°C | 200°C |
| Preheat Time (T _{smin} to T _{smax})(ts) | Preheating time | 60-120 sec | 60-120 sec |
| Average ramp-up rate(T _{smax} to T _p) | Average ramp-up rate | 3°C/second max | 3°C/second max |
| Liquidous Temperature (TL) | Liquid phase temp. | 183°C | 217°C |
| Time (t _L) Maintained Above (TL) | Time below liquid phase line | 60-90 sec | 30-90 sec |
| Peak temperature (T _p) | Peak temp. | 220-235°C | 230-250°C |
| Aveage ramp-down rate (T _p to T _{smax}) | Aveage ramp-down rate | 6°C/second max | 6°C/second max |
| Time 25°C to peak temperature | Time to peak temperature for 25°C | max 6 minutes | max 8 minutes |

7.2 Reflow soldering curve



8.E28 Series

| Model No. | IC | Frequency (Hz) | Tx power (dBm) | Distance (km) | Package | Size | Antenna |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------|----------|
| E28-2G4T12S | SX1280 | 2.4G | 12.5 | 3 | SMD | 17.5* 28.7 | IPEX/PCB |
| E28-2G4M20S | SX1280 | 2.4G | 20 | 6 | SMD | 15 * 26.5 | IPEX/PCB |
| E28-2G4M12S | SX1280 | 2.4G | 12.5 | 3 | SMD | 25*14 | IPEX/PCB |

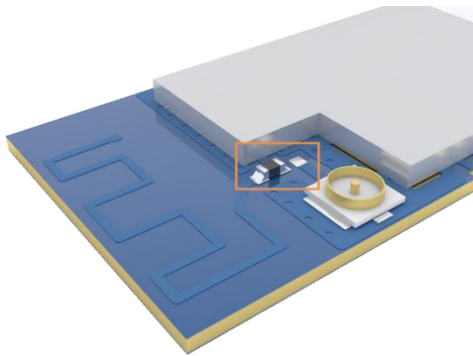
9. Antenna guidance

9.1 Antenna recommendation

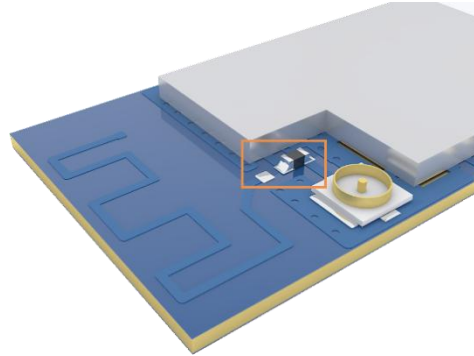
The antenna is an important role in the communication process. A good antenna can largely improve the communication system. Therefore, we recommend some antennas for wireless modules with excellent performance and reasonable price.

| Model No. | Type | Frequency Hz | Interface | Gain dBi | Height | Cable | Function feature |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|----------------------------------|
| TX2400-NP-5010 | FCB antenna | 2.4G | SMA-J | 2 | 50*10mm | - | FPC soft antenna |
| TX2400-XP-150 | Sucker | 2.4G | SMA-J | 3.5 | 15cm | 150cm | Sucker antenna, High gain |
| TX2400-JK-20 | Rubber | 2.4G | SMA-J | 3 | 200mm | - | Flexible & omnidirectional |
| TX2400-JK-11 | Rubber | 2.4G | SMA-J | 2.5 | 110mm | - | Flexible & omnidirectional |
| TX2400-JZ-3 | Rubber | 2.4G | SMA-J | 2 | 30mm | - | Short straight & omnidirectional |

9.2 Antenna selection



PCB (default)



IPEX

Revision history

| Version | Date | Description | Issued by |
|---------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1.00 | 2017/10/16 | Initial version | huaa |

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