



E73-2G4M08S1E User Manual

nRF52833 2.4GHz SMD Wireless Module



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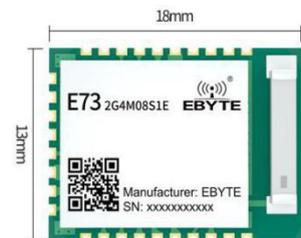
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1 Product overview

1.1 Brief Introduction

E73-2G4M08S1E is a small-sized, low-power multi-protocol module developed by Ebyte. It adopts the original imported nRF52833 radio frequency chip from Nordic, supports Bluetooth 5.1, Ble mesh, Thread, Zigbee; This chip comes with a high-performance ARM CORTEX-M4 core , Adopts 32M industrial-grade crystal oscillator, and has abundant peripheral resources such as UART, I2C, SPI, ADC, DMA, PWM, etc.; nRF52833 leads to most of the I/O ports, please check the pin definitions for details, which is convenient for users to carry out multi-directional Development.

E73-2G4M08S1E is a hardware platform, and there is no program at the factory, and the user needs to carry out secondary development; please refer to the official datasheet for the characteristics of the nRF52833 chip, and the module has fully utilized the RF characteristics of the chip.



1.2 Features

- Small size: 13x18mm;
- BLE5.1、Ble mesh、Thread、Zigbee;
- The maximum transmit power is 8dBm, and the software is multi-level adjustable;
- Global license-free ISM 2.4GHz band;
- Built-in high-performance low power ARM® and Cortex ® -M4 dual core processor;
- Rich resources, 512 KB FLASH, 128 KB RAM;
- 1.7V~5.5V 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;
- Built-in ceramic antenna, no antenna is required for the built-in antenna.
- The measured communication distance is up to 120m;

1.3 Application

- Smart homes and industrial sensors;
- 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

Table 2-1 Limit parameter table

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	+105	Industrial grade

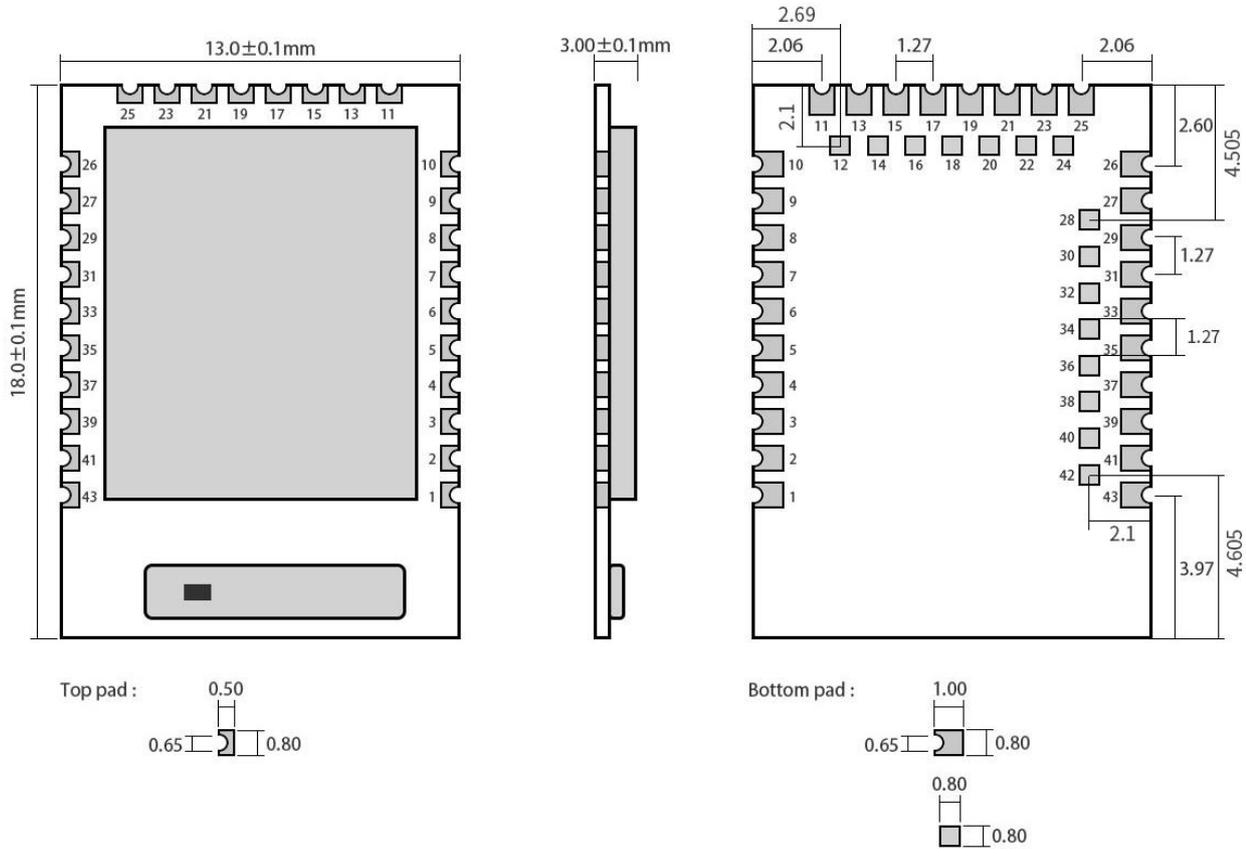
2.2 Operating parameter

Table 2-2 Working parameter table

Main parameter	Performance			Remark
	Min	Type	Max	
Operating voltage (V)	1.7	3.3	5.5	≥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 grade
Operating frequency (MHz)	2360	-	2500	Support ISM band
Transmitting current (mA)		17.5		TX only run current (DC/DC, 3 V) PRF = +8 dBm
		12.9		TX only run current (DC/DC, 3 V) PRF = +4 dBm
		8		TX only run current (DC/DC, 3 V) PRF = +0 dBm
Receiving current (mA)		7.8		RX only run current (DC/DC, 3 V) 1 Mbps / 1 Mbps BLE
		8.4		RX only run current (DC/DC, 3 V) 2 Mbps / 2 Mbps BLE
Transmitting power (dBm)	7	7.5	8	
Receiving sensitivity (dBm)	-103dBm @ BLE 125kbps			long distance mode
	-96dBm @ BLE 1Mbps			

Main parameter	Description	Remark
Reference distance	120m	Clear and open environment, height 2.5 meters, air rate 1Mbps
Crystal Oscillator	32MHz	
Protocol	BLE 5.1、Ble mesh、Thread、Zigbee	
Package	SMD	
Interface	1.27mm	Stamp hole
IC	nRF52833-QIAA/aQFN™ 73	
FLASH	512kB	
RAM	128kB	
Core	ARM®Cortex®-M4	
Size	13*18mm	
Weight	1±0.1g	
Antenna	ceramic antenna	50 ohm impedance

3 Size and pin definition



Pad quantity : 43
Unit: mm

No.	Pin item	Corresponding chip pin item	Pin direction	Application
1	P1.11	NC	-	NC
2	P1.10	P0.25	GPIO	Low frequency I/O, standard drive
3	P0.03	P0.03/AIN1	GPIO	Analog input 1, low frequency I/O, standard drive
4	AI4	P0.28/AIN4	GPIO	Analog input 4
5	GND	GND	GPIO	Single ground line , connect to the power reference ground
6	P1.13	P1.05	GPIO	Low frequency I/O, standard drive
7	AI0	P0.02/AIN0	GPIO	Analog input 0, low frequency I/O, standard drive
8	AI5	P0.29/AIN5	GPIO	Analog input 5, low frequency I/O, standard drive
9	AI7	P0.31/AIN7	GPIO	Analog input 7, low frequency I/O, standard drive

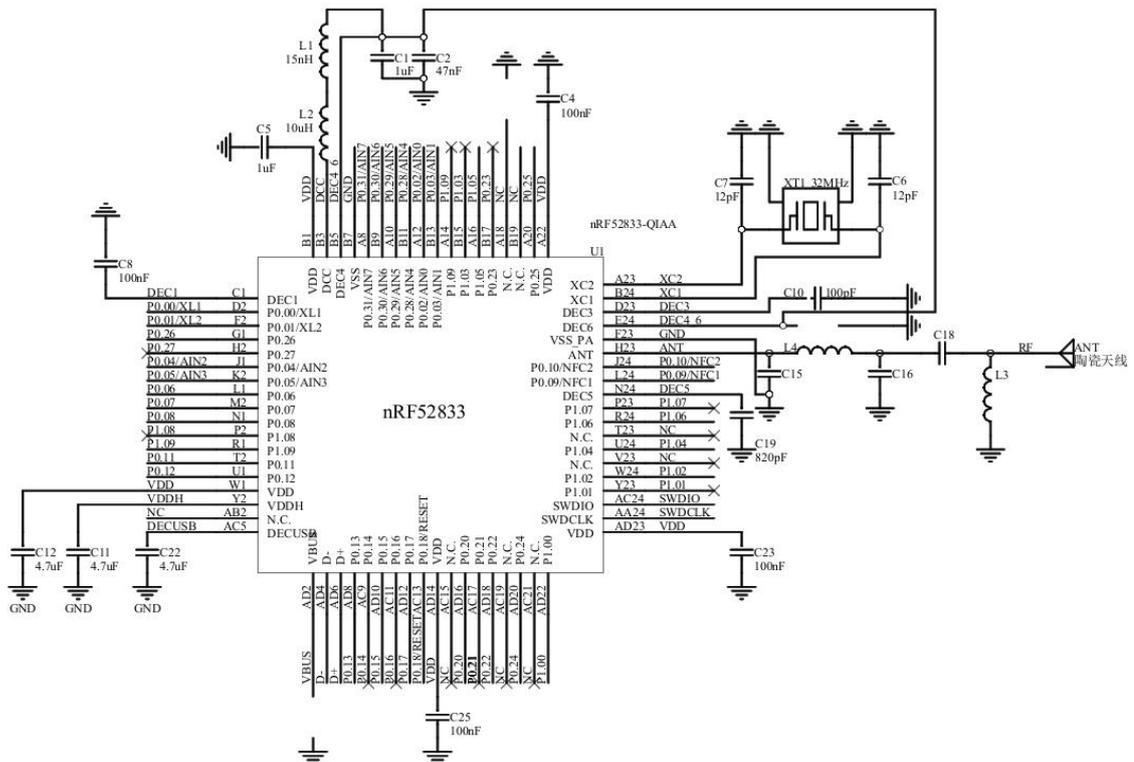
10	AI6	P0.30/AIN6	GPIO	Analog input 6, low frequency I/O, standard drive
11	XL1	P0.00/XL1	GPIO	Connect to 32.768 kHz crystal
12	P0.26	P0.26	GPIO	-
13	XL2	P0.01/XL2	GPIO	Connect to 32.768 kHz crystal
14	P0.06	P0.06	GPIO	-
15	AI3	P0.05/AIN3	GPIO	Analog input 3
16	P0.08	P0.08	GPIO	-
17	P1.09	P1.09	GPIO	-
18	AI2	P0.04/AIN2	GPIO	Analog input 2
19	VDD	VDD	-	Power supply
20	P12	P0.12	GPIO	-
21	GND	GND	-	ground line , connect to the power reference ground
22	P0.07	P0.07	GPIO	-
23	VDH	VDDH	-	High-voltage power supply
24	GND	GND	-	ground line , connect to the power reference ground
25	DCH	NC	-	NC
26	RST	P0.18/RESET	GPIO	QSPI/CSN/external reset
27	VBS	VBUS	-	USB power supply, 5V input, used to USB3.3V voltage regulator
28	P15	P0.15	GPIO	-
29	D-	D-	-	USB D-
30	P17	P0.17	GPIO	-
31	D+	D+	-	USB D+
32	P0.20	P0.20	GPIO	-
33	P0.13	P0.13	GPIO	-
34	P0.22	P0.22	GPIO	QSPI
35	P0.24	P0.24	GPIO	QSPI
36	P1.00	P1.00	GPIO	-
37	SWD	SWDIO	-	Serial debug programming port data
38	P1.02	P1.02	GPIO	-
39	SWC	SWDCLK	-	Serial debug programming port clock
40	P1.04	P1.04	GPIO	Low frequency I/O, standard drive
41	NF1	P0.09/NFC1	GPIO	NFC input
42	P1.06	P1.06	GPIO	Low frequency I/O, standard drive
43	NF2	P0.10/NFC2	GPIO	NFC input

4 Development and Application

No.	Item	Notes
1	Burn Firmware	<p>1.The module is embedded with ARM MCU. For program downloading, please use the J-LINK downloader. Any other serial port or JTAG、ISP、ICP are unavailable to download.</p> <p>The burn firmware needs to be completed in two parts. Since the protocol stack provided by NORDIC is not loaded in the program, in the second development, you need to use the official burning tool nRFgo studio to burn the protocol stack, and then use nRFgo studio to burn. The hex of the application code; you can also use the official burning tool nRFgo studio to burn the protocol stack, and then download it with IAR or KEIL.</p> 
2	Testing Board	Testing board is not available.

5 Basic operation

5.1 Hardware design and circuit schematic diagram



- 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 that between the recommended supply voltage, if exceeding the maximum, the module will be permanently damaged;
- Please check the stability of the power supply. Voltage can not 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, 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;
- Bottom Layer 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.

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 recommended value, 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 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.

6.3 BER(Bit Error Rate) is high

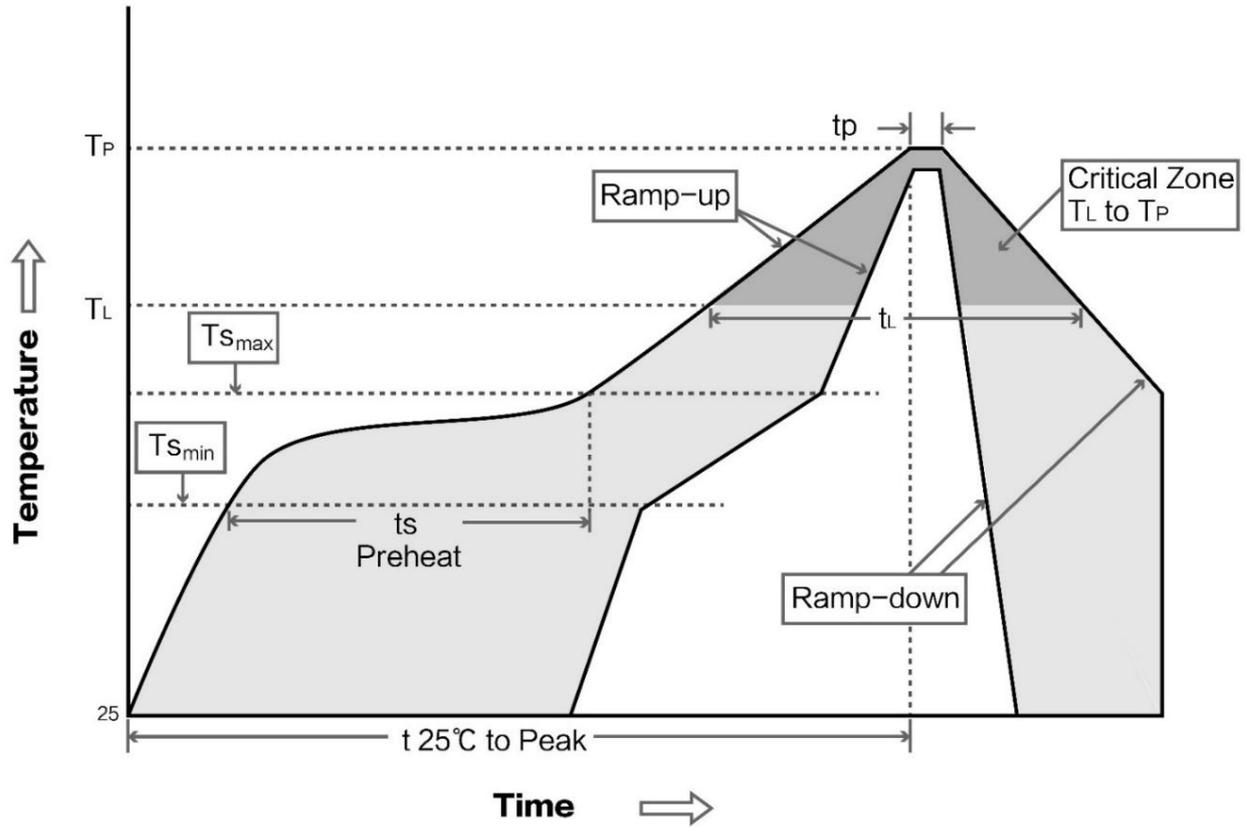
- Here are co-channel signal interference nearby, please be away from interference sources or modify frequency and channel to avoid interference;
- Poor power supply may cause messy code. Make sure that the power supply is reliable;
- The extension line and feeder quality are poor or too long, so the 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})	Max preheating temp.	150°C	200°C
Preheat Time (T _{smin} to T _{smax})(t _s)	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})	Average ramp-down rate	6°C/second max	6°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak temperature	Time to peak temperature for 25°C	6 minutes max	8 minutes max

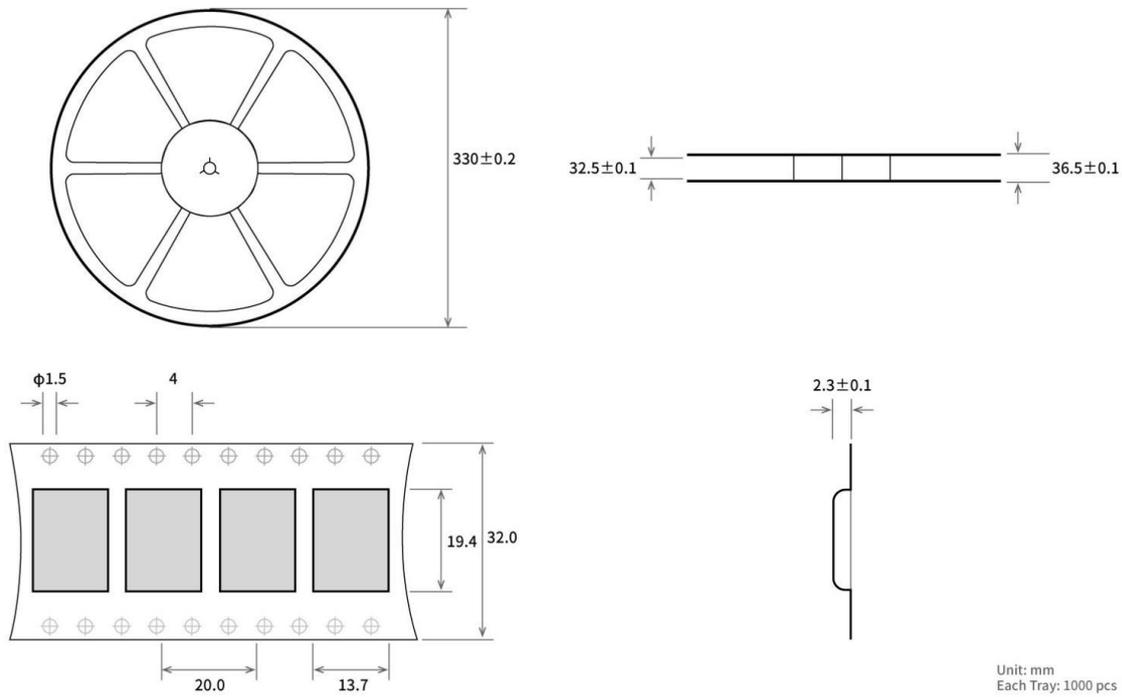
7.2 Reflow soldering curve



8 E73 series

Model	IC	Frequency Hz	Tx power dBm	Distance km	Protocol	Package	Size mm
E73-2G4M04S1A	nRF52810	2.4G	4	4.2/5.0	17.5*28.7	SMD	PCB/IPX
E73-2G4M04S1B	nRF52832	2.4G	4	4.2/5.0	17.5*28.7	SMD	PCB/IPX
E73-2G4M08S1E	nRF52833	2.4G	8	5.1	13*18	SMD	Ceramic antenna
E73-2G4M04S1D	nRF51822	2.4G	4	4.2	17.5*28.7	SMD	PCB/IPX

9 Package



Revision history

Version	Date	Description	Issued by
1.0	2020-06-18	Initial version	
1.1	2020-07-01	Initial version	Ren

About us

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