

20-OCT-2023 56312E39

RYLR993

868/915MHz LoRaWAN[®] & Proprietary Dual Mode Transceiver

Module

Datasheet



13mm*13mm*2.2mm



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The RYLR993 868/915MHz LoRaWAN[®] Transceiver Module feature the LoRa long range modem that provides ultra-long range spread spectrum communication and high interference immunity whilst minimising current consumption.

FEATURES

- ST STM32WLE5CCU6 256KB flash Industrial LoRa[®] SOC Engine.
- Customized firmware design service is available.
- AT Command over UART interface
- High sensitivity.
- Temperature sensor.
- Low power consumption.
- AES128 CCM Data encryption
- LoRaWAN[®] class A, B & C support
- LoRaWAN[®] and LoRa[®] Proprietary selection.
- Support bands : US915, EU868, AS923, IN865, KR920, RU864
- Support REYAX RYLR998 proprietary mode

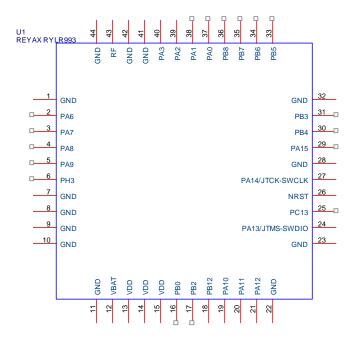
APPLICATIONS

- IoT Applications
- Mobile Equipment
- Home Security
- Industrial Monitoring and Control Equipment
- Car Alarm

CERTIFICATION

- CE RED
- FCC
- MIC Japan
- NCC

PIN DESCRIPTION

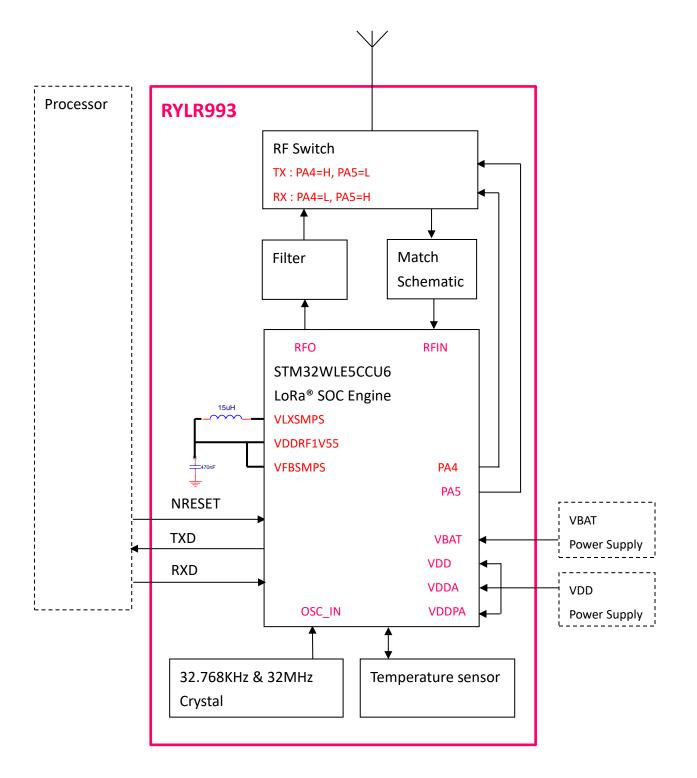


| Pin | Name | I/O | Condition | | |
|-----|------|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 2 | PA6 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 3 | PA7 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 4 | PA8 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 5 | PA9 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 6 | PH3 | I | Add a 10K Ω resistor between GND and PH3. | | |
| 7 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 8 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 9 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 10 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 11 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 12 | VBAT | I | The RTC and the backup registers power supply | | |
| 13 | VDD | I | VDD, VDDA, VDDPA Power supply | | |
| 14 | VDD | I | VDD, VDDA, VDDPA Power supply | | |
| 15 | VDD | I | VDD, VDDA, VDDPA Power supply | | |
| 16 | РВО | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 17 | PB2 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |

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| 18 | PB12 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|--|--|--|
| 19 | PA10 | 0 | RF_RX_ACTIVE Indicator, When data is received, | | |
| | | | This pin will output high for 500 ms. | | |
| 20 | PA11 | 0 | RF_TX_ACTIVE Indicator, When data is | | |
| | | | transmitted, This pin will output high for 500 ms. | | |
| 21 | PA12 | 0 | LoRaWAN Link indicator, When the RYLR993 not | | |
| | | | connect to LoRa gateway, This pin will output Hi | | |
| | | | 500ms and Low 500ms continuously. | | |
| 22 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 23 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 24 | PA13/JTMS-SWDIO | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 25 | PC13 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 26 | NRST | I | Low reset trigger input | | |
| 27 | PA14/JTCK-SWCLK | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 28 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 29 | PA15 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 30 | PB4 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 31 | PB3 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 32 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 33 | PB5 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 34 | PB6 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 35 | PB7 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 36 | PB8 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 37 | PAO | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 38 | PA1 | I/O | Not Connected, Reserved for future applications | | |
| 39 | PA2/TXD | 0 | UART Data Output | | |
| 40 | PA3/RXD | I | UART Data Input | | |
| 41 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 42 | GND | - | Ground | | |
| 43 | RF | I/O | RF Input/Output | | |
| 44 | GND | - | Ground | | |

BLOCK DIAGRAM





SPECIFICATION

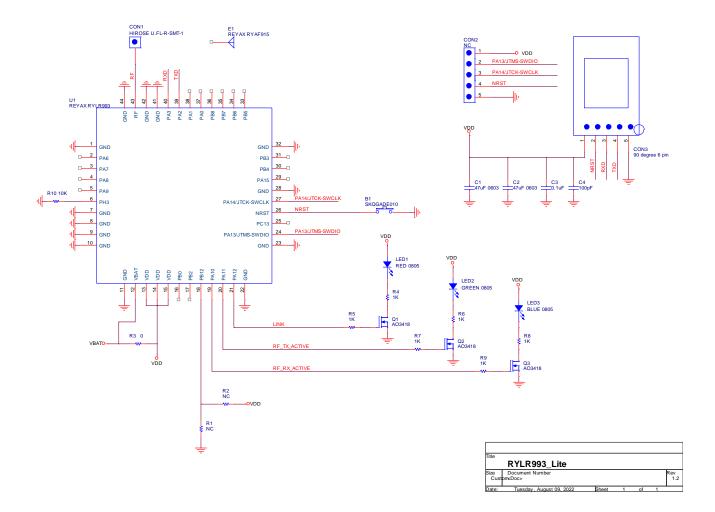
| Item | Min. | Typical | Max. | Unit | Condition | |
|---------------------------|------|---------|------|------|------------------|--|
| VDD Power Supply | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V | | |
| VBAT Power Supply | 1.55 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V | | |
| Frequency Accuracy | | ±10 | | ppm | at 25°C ±3°C | |
| | | | | | | |
| RF Output Power Range | -4 | 20 | 22 | dBm | | |
| RF Harmonic | | | -36 | dBm | | |
| RF sensitivity | -148 | | | dBm | | |
| RF Input Level | | | 10 | dBm | | |
| Filter insertion loss | 1 | 2 | 3 | dB | | |
| Frequency Range | 820 | 868/915 | 960 | MHz | | |
| Transmit Current | | 140 | | mA | RFOP = +22 dBm | |
| Class A Current | | 5 | | uA | | |
| Class B & C Current | | 5 | | mA | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Baud rate | | 9600 | | bps | 8, N, 1 | |
| Temperature sensor | | 2 | | °C | | |
| Accuracy | | | | Ľ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Digital input level high | 0.8 | | VDD | V | VIH | |
| Digital input level low | | | 0.2 | V | VIL | |
| Digital output level high | 0.9 | | | V | VOH Imax = 1 mA | |
| Digital output level low | | | 0.1 | V | VOL Imax = -1 mA | |
| Operating Temperature | -40 | 25 | +85 | °C | | |
| Dimensions | | | | | 13mm*13mm*2.2mm | |
| Weight | | 0.71 | | g | | |

TRANSMIT POWER CONSUMPTION TEST

(PROPRIETARY MODE)

| AT+CRFOP (dBm) | Typical Current (mA) VDD=3.3V | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 0 | 44.9 | |
| 1 | 47.6 | |
| 2 | 51.4 | |
| 3 | 54.0 | |
| 4 | 58.4 | |
| 5 | 61.2 | |
| 6 | 64.7 | |
| 7 | 68.8 | |
| 8 | 72.9 | |
| 9 | 77.2 | |
| 10 | 81.5 | |
| 11 | 85.9 | |
| 12 | 91.1 | |
| 13 | 97.1 | |
| 14 | 102.5 | |
| 15 | 107.5 | |
| 16 | 111.8 | |
| 17 | 115.5 | |
| 18 | 119.5 | |
| 19 | 123.2 | |
| 20 | 126.9 | |
| 21 | 130.0 | |
| 22 | 135.5 | |

APPLICATION SCHEMATIC





Consider the "IPC-7530 Guidelines for temperature profiling for mass soldering (reflow and wave) processes, published 2001. Only single reflow soldering processes are recommended for REYAX modules. Repeated reflow soldering processes and soldering the module upside down are not recommended.

Preheat phase

Initial heating of component leads and balls. Residual humidity will be dried out. Please note that this preheat phase will not replace prior baking procedures.

- Temperature rise rate: max. 3 °C/s If the temperature rise is too rapid in the preheat phase it may cause excessive slumping.
- Time: 60 120 s If the preheat is insufficient, rather large solder balls tend to be generated. Conversely, if performed excessively, fine balls and large balls will be generated in clusters.
- End Temperature: 150 200 °C If the temperature is too low, non-melting tends to be caused in areas containing large heat capacity.

Heating/ Reflow phase

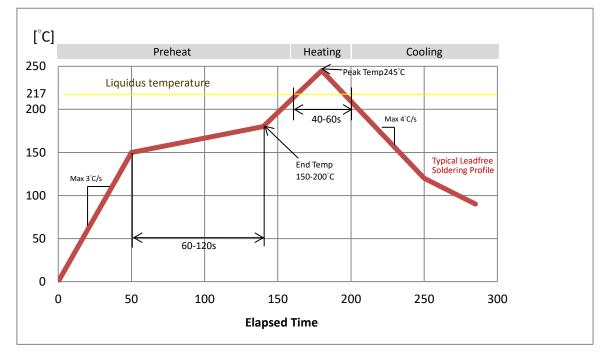
The temperature rises above the liquidus temperature of 217°C. Avoid a sudden rise in temperature as the slump of the paste could become worse.

- Limit time above 217 °C liquidus temperature: 40 60 s
- Peak reflow temperature: 245 °C

Cooling phase

A controlled cooling avoids negative metallurgical effects (solder becomes more brittle) of the solder and possible mechanical tensions in the products. Controlled cooling helps to achieve bright solder fillets with a good shape and low contact angle.

 Temperature fall rate: max 4 °C/s To avoid falling off, the REYAX module should be placed on the topside of the motherboard during soldering.



Recommended soldering profile



CERTIFICATIONS

ETSI EN 300 220-1 V3.1.1 (2017-02)

ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.2.1 (2018-06)

• FCC Statement:

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and

(2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: —Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

-Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

-Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

-Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

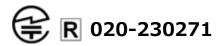
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

LABEL OF THE END PRODUCT:

The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following " Contains TX FCC ID : QLY-RYLR993". If the size of the end product is larger than 8x10cm, then the following FCC part 15.19 statement has to also be available on the label: This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



• MIC Japan compliance

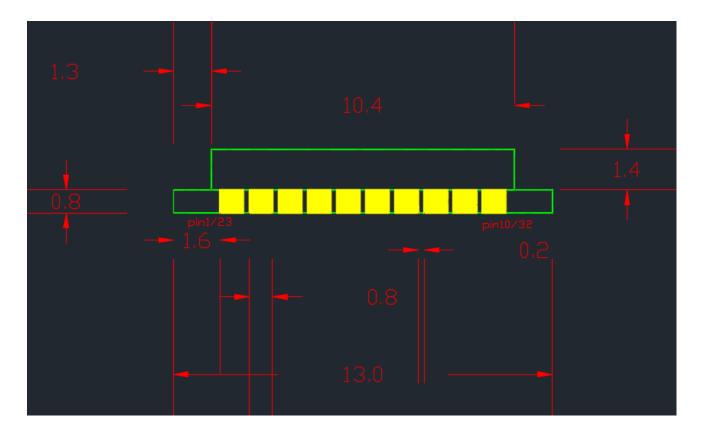


上記のとおり、電波法第38条の24第1項の規定による特定無線設備の工事設計についての認証を行ったものであることを証する。

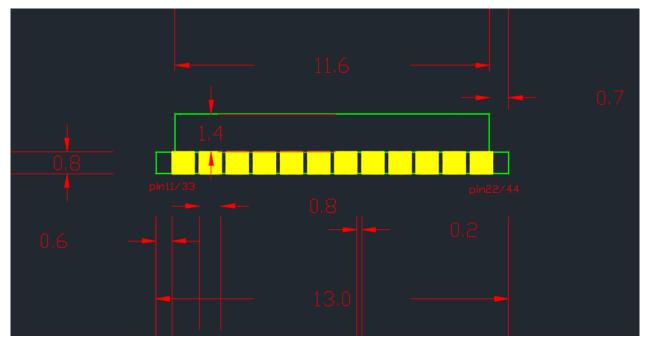
- Taiwan NCC Statement 低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法:
- 第十二條 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機,非經許可,公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設 計之特性及功能。
- 第十四條 低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信;經發現有干擾現象時·應立即停用·並改善至無干擾 時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信·指依電信法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、 科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。



DIMENSIONS

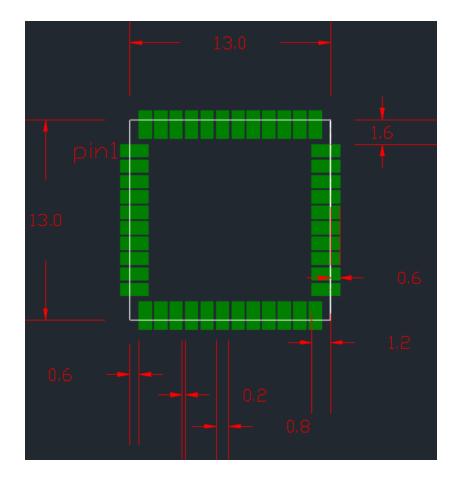






Unit : mm

LAYOUT FOOTPRINT RECOMMENDATIONS



Unit : mm





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