



# TuyaSmartWi-Fi Module

## 1. Product Overview

WR1E is a low power consumption module with built-in Wi-Fi connectivity solution designed by Hangzhou Tuya Information Technology Co., Ltd. The Wi-Fi Module consists of a highly integrated wireless radio chip W302 HB140P1 and some extra flash that has been programmed with Wi-Fi network protocol and plenty of software examples. WR1E include a ARM CM4F, WLAN MAC, 1T1R WLAN, maximum frequency reaches 125MHz, 256K SRAM, 1M byte flash and various peripheral resources.

WR1E is a RTOS platform, embedded with all the Wi-Fi MAC and TCP/IP protocol function examples, users can customize their Wi-Fi product by using these software examples.

### 1.1 Features

- ✧ Integrated low power consumption 32-bit CPU, also known as application processor
- ✧ Basic frequency of the CPU can support 125 MHz
- ✧ Supply voltage range: 3V to 3.6V
- ✧ Peripherals: 6 GPIO channels, 2 UART, 1 ADC
- ✧ Wi-Fi connectivity:
  - 802.11 B/G/N20/N40
  - Channel 1 to 11 @ 2.4GHz
  - Support WPA/WPA2
  - Support SmartConfig function for both Android and IOS devices
  - On-board PCB antenna and U.FL RF connector external antenna
  - Pass CE, FCC, SRRC certifications
  - Operating temperature range: -20°C to 85°C

### 1.2 Main Application Fields

- ✧ Intelligent Building
- ✧ Intelligent home, Intelligent household applications
- ✧ Healthy devices
- ✧ Industrial wireless control
- ✧ Baby monitor
- ✧ Webcam
- ✧ Intelligent bus

## 2. Dimensions and Footprint

### 2.1 Dimensions

WR1E has 2 columns of Pins (2\*9).The distance between each Pin is 1.5 mm.

Size of WR1E: 18 mm (W)×23.5 mm (L) ×3.3 mm (H)

### 2.2 Pin Definition

Table 1 shows the general pin attributes of WR1E

Table 1. The typical pin definition of WR1E

PIN NO.	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	VCC	P	UART0_TXD The power conversion (5V or 3.3V)
2	UART0_TXD	I/O	UART0_TXD
3	UART0_RXD	I/O	UART0_RXD
4	VD33	P	(3.3V)
5	GND	P	Power supply
6	GPIOA_14	I/O	GPIOA_14
7	GPIOA_15	I/O	GPIOA_15
8	LOG_TXD	I/O	UART_Log_TXD
9	GPIOA_12	I/O	GPIOA_12
10	GPIOA_5	I/O	GPIOA_5
11	LOG_RXD	I/O	UART_Log_RXD
12	GPIOA_19	I/O	GPIOA_19
13	GPIOA_22	I/O	GPIOA_22
14	GND	P	Power supply
15	GND	P	Power supply
16	CHIP_EN	I/O	
17	ADC	AI	ADC, max 5V
18	GND	P	Power supply

Note: S: Power supply pins; I/O: Digital input or output pins; AI: Analog input.

### 3. Electrical Characteristics

#### 3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Ts	Storage temperature	-40	105	°C
VCC	Supply voltage	-0.3	3.6	V
Static electricity voltage (human model)	TAMB-25°C	-	2	KV
Static electricity voltage (machine model)	TAMB-25°C	-	0.5	KV

#### 3.2 Electrical Conditions

Table 3.2. Electrical Conditions

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYPICAL	MAX	UNIT
Ta	Working temperature	-20	-	85	°C
VCC	Working voltage	3	-	3.6	V
VIL	IO low level input	-0.3	-	VDD*0.25	V
VIH	IO high level input	VDD*0.75	-	VDD	V
VOL	IO low level output	-	-	VDD*0.1	V
VoH	IO high level output	VDD*0.8	-	V	V
I <sub>max</sub>	IO drive current	-	-	16	mA
C <sub>pad</sub>	Input capacitor	-	2	-	pF

### 3.3 Wi-Fi Receiving CurrentConsumptions

Table 3.3. Wi-Fi RX currentconsumption

PARAMETERS	MODE	TYPICAL	UNIT
IRF	CPU sleep	90	mA
IRF	CPU active	120	mA

### 3.4 Working Mode CurrentConsumptions

Table 3.4. The module working currentconsumption

WORK MODE	AT TA=25℃	TYPICAL	MAX*	UNIT
EZ Mode	WR1E is under EZ paring mode, Wi-Fi indicator light flashes quickly	115	125	mA
Standby Mode	WR1E is connected, Wi-Fi indicator light is on	60	209	mA
Operation Mode	WR1E is connected, Wi-Fi indicator light is on	118	198	mA
Disconnection Mode	WR1E is disconnected, Wi-Fi indicator light is off	34	192	mA

Note: peak continuous time is about 5us.

The parameter shown above will vary dependingon different firmware functions.

## 4. WLAN Radio Specification

### 4.1 Basic Radio Frequency Characteristics

Table 41.Basic Radio frequency characteristics

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
Frequency band	2412MHz-2462MHz
Wi-Fi standard	IEEE 802.11n/g/b (Terminal 1-11)
Data transmitting rate	11b:1,2,5.5,11(Mbps)
	11g:6,9,12,18,24,36,48,54(Mbps)
	11n:HT20,MCS0~7
	11n:HT40,MCS0~7
Antenna type	PCB antenna (default)
	U.FL RF connector external antenna

## 4.2 Wi-Fi Transmitting Power

Table 4.2. Wi-Fi transmitting power

RF output power	
802.11b:20.72dBm	
802.11g:24.98dBm	
802.11n20:23.82dBm	
802.11n40:22.03dBm	

## 4.3 Wi-Fi Receiving Sensitivity

Table 4.3. Wi-Fi Receiving sensitivity

PARAMETERS		MIN	TYPICAL	MAX	UNIT
PER<8%, Receiving sensitivity, 802.11b CCK Mode	11M	-	-91	-	dBm
PER<10%, Receiving sensitivity, 802.11g OFDM Mode	54M	-	-75	-	dBm
PER<10%, Receiving sensitivity, 802.11n OFDM Mode	MCS7	-	-72	-	dBm

## 5. Antenna Information

### 5.1 Antenna Type

The antenna is

On-board PCB antenna, and IPEX connector for external antenna with 2.5dBi gain.

### 5.2 Reduce Antenna Interference

While using the On-board PCB antenna, in order to have the best Wi-Fi performance, it's recommended to keep a minimum 15mm distance between the antenna part and the other metal pieces.

## 6. Packaging Information And Production Guide

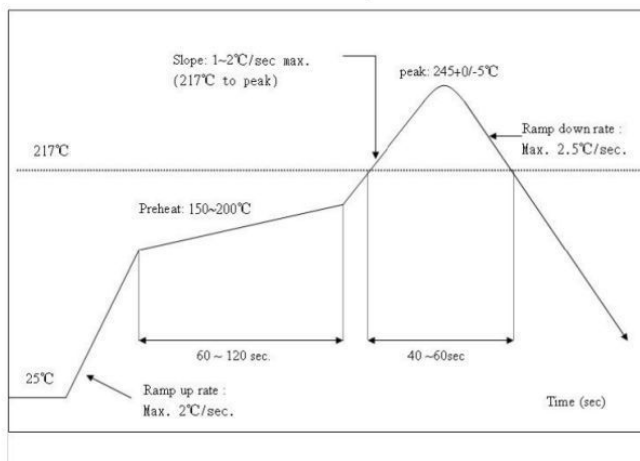
### 6.1 Production Guide

- ✧ The storage for the delivered module should meet the following condition:
  1. The anti-moisture bag should be kept in the environment with temperature < 30°C and humidity < 85% RH.
  2. The expiration date is 6 months since the dry packaging products was sealed.
- ✧ Cautions:
  1. All the operators should wear electrostatic ring in the whole process of production.
  2. While operating, water and dirt should not have any contact with the modules.

### 6.2 Recommended furnace temperature curve

Figure 6.2. PCB Package Drawing Recommended furnace temperature curve

Refer to IPC/JEDEC standard ; Peak Temperature : <250°C ; Number of Times: ≤2 times ;



## **Regulatory Module Integration Instructions**

### **2.2 List of applicable FCC rules**

This device complies with part 15.247 of the FCC Rules.

### **2.3 Summarize the specific operational use conditions**

This module can be used in household electrical appliances as well as lighting equipments.

The input voltage to the module should be nominally 3.0 to 3.6V<sub>DC</sub>, typical value

3.3V<sub>DC</sub> and the ambient temperature of the module should not exceed 85°C.

On-board PCB antenna, and IPEX connector for external antenna with 2.5dBi gain. Other antenna arrangement is not covered by this certification.

The antenna is not field replaceable. If the antenna needs to be changed, the certification should be re-applied.

### **2.4 Limited module procedures**

Not applicable

### **2.5 Trace antenna designs**

Not applicable

### **2.6 RF exposure considerations**

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body. If the device built into a host as a portable usage, the additional RF exposure evaluation may be required as specified by § 2.1093.

## **2.7 Antennas**

The module have a PCB antenna or IPEX connector for external antenna.

## **2.8 Label and compliance information**

The outside of final products that contains this module device must display a label referring to the enclosed module. This exterior label can use wording such as: "Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: 2ANDL-WR1E ",or "Contains FCC ID: 2ANDL-WR1E ", Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used.

## **2.9 Information on test modes and additional testing requirements**

a) The modular transmitter has been fully tested by the module grantee on the required number of channels, modulation types, and modes, it should not be necessary for the host installer to re-test all the available transmitter modes or settings. It is recommended that the host product manufacturer, installing the modular transmitter, perform some investigative measurements to confirm that the resulting composite system does not exceed the spurious emissions limits or band edge limits (e.g., where a different antenna may be causing additional emissions).

b) The testing should check for emissions that may occur due to the intermixing of emissions with the other transmitters, digital circuitry, or due to physical properties of the host product (enclosure). This investigation is especially important when integrating multiple modular transmitters where the certification is based on testing each of them in a stand-alone configuration. It is important to note that host product manufacturers should not assume that because the modular transmitter is certified that they do not



have any responsibility for final product compliance.

c) If the investigation indicates a compliance concern the host product manufacturer is obligated to mitigate the issue. Host products using a modular transmitter are subject to all the applicable individual technical rules as well as to the general conditions of operation in Sections 15.5, 15.15, and 15.29 to not cause interference. The operator of the host product will be obligated to stop operating the device until the interference has been corrected

Below are steps for TX verification :

```
wpriv mp_start //enter MP mode
```

```
iwpriv mp_channel 1 //set channel to 1 . 2, 3, 4~11 etc.
```

```
iwpriv mp_bandwidth 40M=0,shortGI=0 //40M=0 set 20M mode and long GI ,
```

40M=1 set 40M mode

```
iwpriv mp_ant_tx a //select antenna A for operation
```

```
iwpriv mp_txpower patha=44,pathb=44 //set path A and path B Tx power level
```

```
iwpriv mp_rate 108 //set OFDM data rate to 54Mbps,ex:
```

CCK 1M = 2, CCK 5.5M = 11, KK, OFDM54M = 108 N Mode: MCS0 = 128, MCS1  
= 129.....etc.

```
iwpriv mp_ctx background,pkt //start packet continuous Tx
```

```
iwpriv mp_ctx stop //stop continuous Tx
```

## **2.10 Additional testing, Part 15 subpart B disclaimer**

The final host / module combination need to be evaluated against the FCC Part 15B criteria for unintentional radiators in order to be properly authorized for operation as a Part 15 digital device.

The host integrator installing this module into their product must ensure that the final composite product complies with the FCC requirements by a technical assessment or evaluation to the FCC rules, including the transmitter operation and should refer to guidance in KDB 996369.

### **Frequency spectrum to be investigated**

For host products with certified modular transmitter, the frequency range of investigation of the composite system is specified by rule in Sections 15.33(a)(1) through (a)(3), or the range applicable to the digital device, as shown in Section 15.33(b)(1), whichever is the higher frequency range of investigation.

### **Operating the host product**

When testing the host product, all the transmitters must be operating. The transmitters can be enabled by using publicly-available drivers and turned on, so the transmitters are active. In certain conditions it might be appropriate to use a technology-specific call box (test set) where accessory devices or drivers are not available.

When testing for emissions from the unintentional radiator, the transmitter shall be placed in the receive mode or idle mode, if possible. If receive mode only is not possible then, the radio shall be passive (preferred) and/or active scanning. In these cases, this would need to enable activity on the communication BUS (i.e., PCIe, SDIO, USB) to ensure the unintentional radiator circuitry is enabled. Testing laboratories may need to add attenuation or filters depending on the signal strength of any active beacons (if applicable) from the enabled radio(s). See ANSI C63.4, ANSI C63.10 and ANSI C63.26 for further

general testing details.

The product under test is set into a link/association with a partnering WLAN device, as per the normal intended use of the product. To ease testing, the product under test is set to transmit at a high duty cycle, such as by sending a file or streaming some media content.

### **FCC Statement**

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