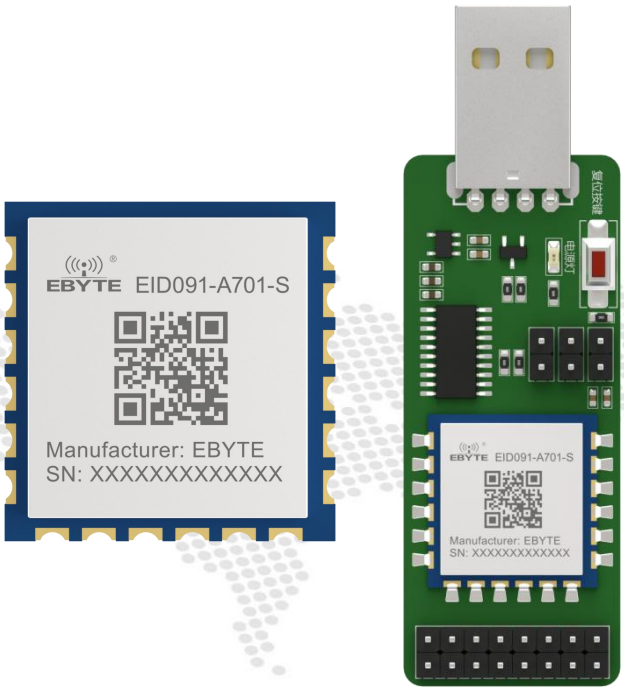
Chengdu Ebyte Electronic Technology Co.,Ltd

Wireless Modem

User Manual

EID091-A701-S & EID091-A701-SC User Manual



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1 Overview

1.1 Brief Introduction

EID091-A701-S is a CANFD-to-serial module independently developed by Chengdu EBYTE Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. This product operates on a DC power supply of 4.5 – 5.5V, features a pin header design, supports ISO and Bosch CANFD protocols, and is compatible with CAN 2.0 A/B. It includes a reserved 485 enable pin and supports five operating modes.



1.2 Features

- Stamp hole packaging design;
- Supports CANFD, compatible with CAN;
- Supports ISO and Bosch CANFD protocols;
- Supports CAN 2.0 A/B protocols;
- Serial port baud rate support: 1200 to 3 Mbps, default 115200 bps;
- Arbitration domain baud rate support: 5 K to 1 Mbps, default 500 Kbps;
- Data field baud rate support: 100K to 5Mbps, default 2Mbps (invalid in CAN mode);
- Supports custom baud rate configuration;
- Supports frame filtering settings;
- Reserved RS485 enable pin;
- Supports five operating modes: transparent conversion, transparent conversion with identification, format conversion, Modbus conversion, and custom protocol conversion;
- Supports configuration via AT commands and host computer;
- Supports factory reset;
- Industrial-grade design, operating temperature: -40° C to 85° C;

2 Introduction to Hardware Parameter Design

2.1 Basic parameter

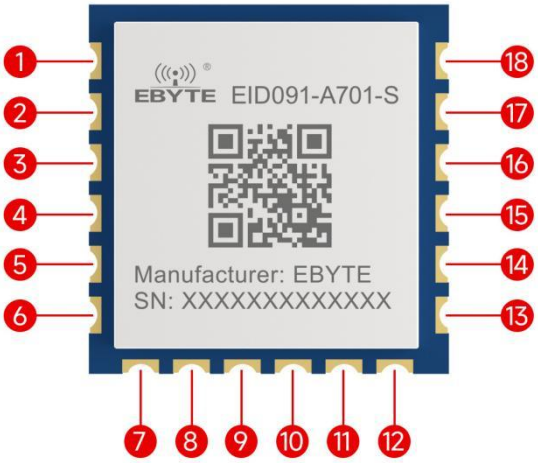
Main parameters	Specifications
Power Supply Voltage	DC 4.5～5.5V
Operating Current	Standby power consumption: approximately 18mA @ 5V Transmit/receive power consumption: approximately 18.1mA @ 5V
Communication Level	3.3V; if connected to 5V, level conversion is required.
Serial Port Baud Rate	1200～3Mbps，default 115200bps
Arbitration Domain Baud Rate	5K～1Mbps，default 500Kbps

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Data Domain Baud Rate	100K～5Mbps，default 2Mbps (Invalid in CAN mode)
Operating Temperature	-40℃～85℃，Industrial-grade
Operating Humidity	10% to 90%, relative humidity, non-condensing

2.2 Interface Description

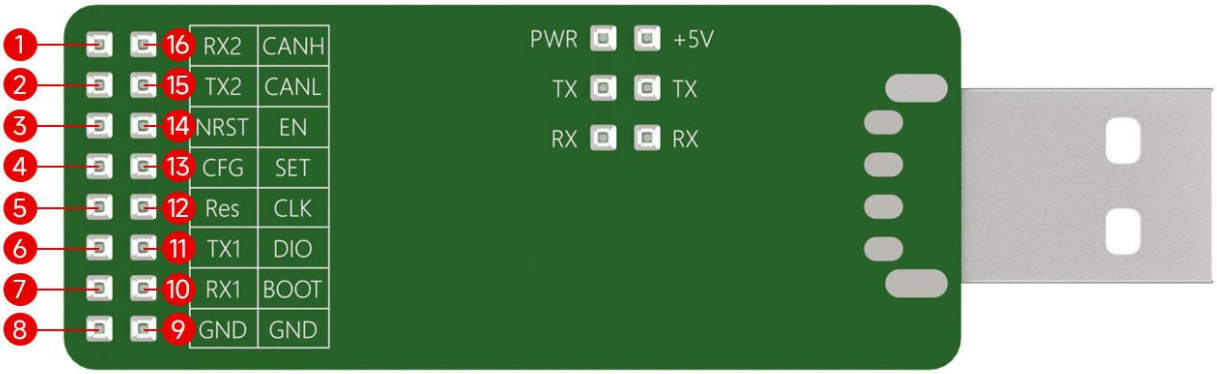


Serial No.	Name	Remark
1	SWDIO	Not open to users
2	SWCLK	Not open to users
3	RESTORE	Factory Reset: Press and hold the low-level button for 5 seconds to perform a factory reset.
4	TX1	Not open to users
5	RX1	Not open to users
6	BOOT	Not open to users
7	CFG	Hardware enters configuration mode: Low level enters configuration mode, high level exits.
8	SET	Data pin: The CAN bus features a data pin with a low-level output.
9	RST	Reset pin: Low-level trigger
10	EN	485 Enable Pin: Connect to the enable pin of the RS485 chip.
11	TX2	Not open to users
12	RX2	Not open to users
13	CANL	CANFD bus pin: CANFD low
14	CANH	CANFD bus pin: CANFD high
15	TX3	Open Serial Port Pin: Module Serial Port Transmitter

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16	RX3	Open Serial Port Pin: Module Serial Port Receive End
17	GND	Power supply negative, power input: DC 4.5–5.5V
18	VCC	Power supply positive, power input: DC 4.5–5.5V

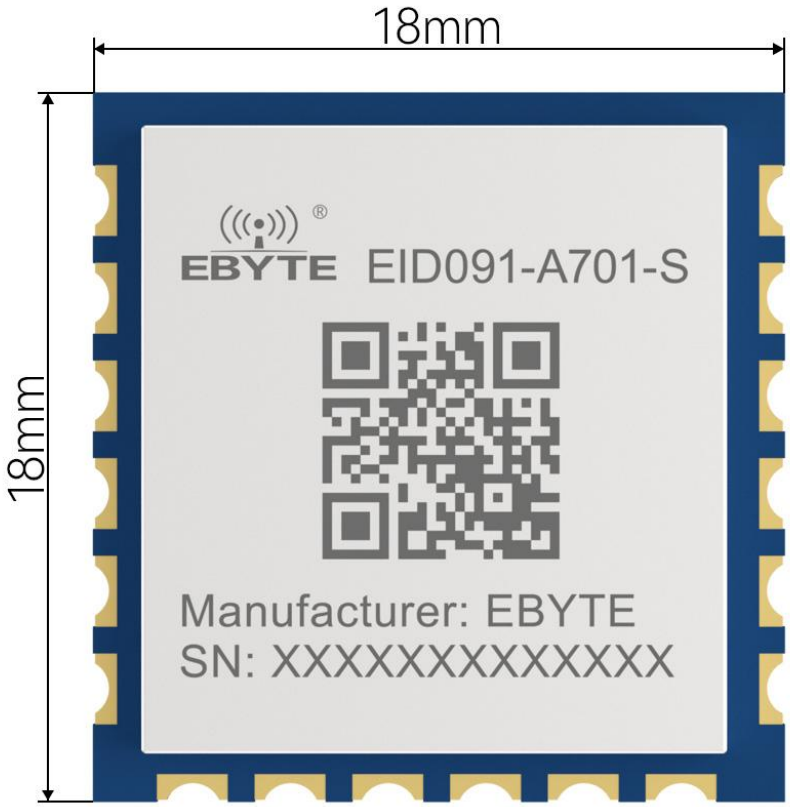


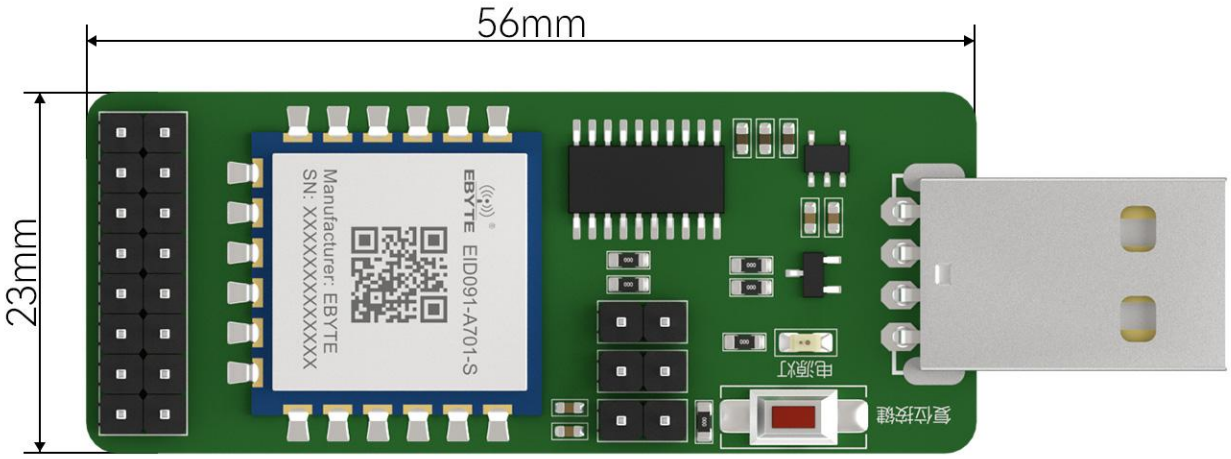
Serial No.	Name	Remark
1	RX2	Not open to users
2	TX2	Not open to users
3	RST	Reset Pin: Low-level trigger
4	CFG	Hardware Configuration Mode: Low level enters configuration mode; high level exits
5	RESTORE	Factory Reset: Low level for 5 seconds performs factory reset
6	TX1	Not open to users
7	RX1	Not open to users
8	GND	Land supply
9	GND	Land supply
10	BOOT	Not open to users
11	DIO	Not open to users
12	CLK	Not open to users
13	SET	Data pin: The CAN bus features a data pin with a low-level output.
14	EN	485 Enable Pin: Connect to the enable pin of the RS485 chip.
15	CANH	CANFD bus pin: CANFD high
16	CANL	CANFD bus pin: CANFD low

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2.3 Size Chart

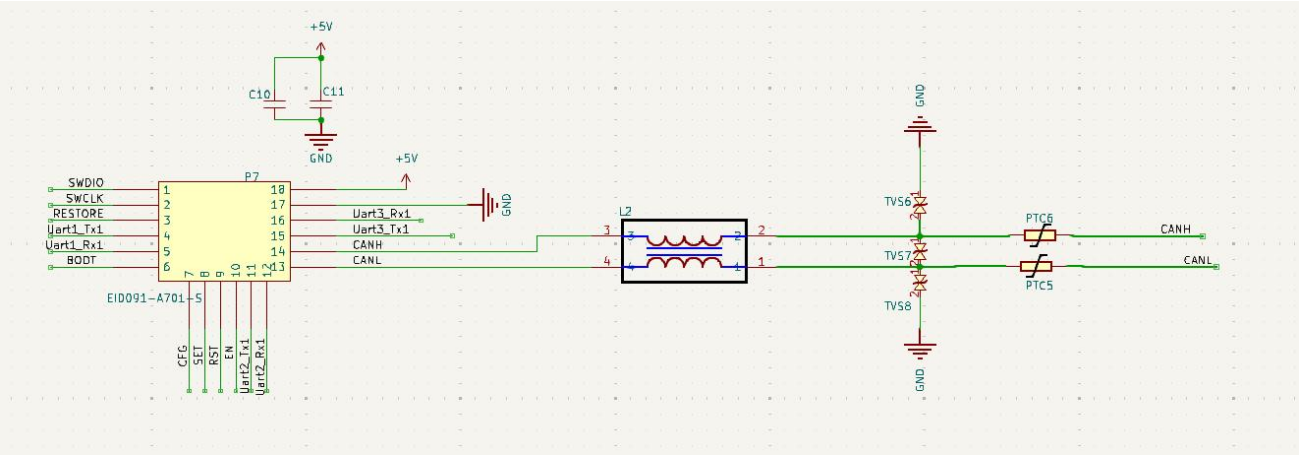




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2.4 Hardware Reference Design



3 Model Description

3.1 Transparent Transition Mode

Transparent Conversion: The converter transforms bus data from one format into another bus format without adding or modifying the data. This achieves data format exchange without altering the data content. To both buses, the converter appears “transparent,” hence the term transparent conversion.

1. Serial Frame to CAN(FD) Message:

All data from the serial frame is sequentially filled into the data field of the CAN(FD) message frame. The module immediately receives and converts data upon detecting it on the serial bus. The converted CAN(FD) message frame information (frame type section) and frame ID are derived from the user's prior configuration and remain unchanged throughout the conversion process.

2. CAN(FD) Message to Serial Frame Conversion:

During conversion, all data from the CAN(FD) message data field is sequentially transferred to the serial frame. If “Enable Frame Information” is selected during configuration, the module directly fills the serial frame with the CAN(FD) message's “Frame Information” byte. If “Enable Frame ID” is checked, the “Frame ID” byte from the CAN(FD) message is also filled into the serial frame.

Note: To receive CAN(FD) frame information or frame IDs on the serial interface, the corresponding functionality must be enabled.

Protocol conversion format is as follows:

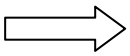
Serial Frame to CAN Message (Transparent Conversion Mode):

CAN message	
Frame information	User Configuration

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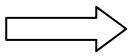
Serial Frame	
0	Data 1
1	Data 2
2	Data 3
3	Data 4
4	Data 5
5	Data 6
6	Data 7
7	Data 8



Frame ID	User Configuration
	User Configuration
Data Field	Data 1
	Data 2
	Data 3
	Data 4
	Data 5
	Data 6
	Data 7
	Data 8

CAN message conversion to serial frames (transparent conversion mode):

CAN message			Serial Frame	
Frame information	User Configuration		Frame information	User Configuration
Frame ID	User Configuration		Frame ID	User Configuration
	User Configuration			User Configuration
Data Field	Data 1		0	Data 1
	Data 2		1	Data 2
	Data 3		2	Data 3
	Data 4		3	Data 4
	Data 5		4	Data 5
	Data 6		5	Data 6
	Data 7		6	Data 7
	Data 8		7	Data 8

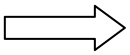


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Serial frame conversion to CANFD message (transparent conversion mode):

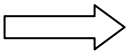
Serial Frame	
0	Data 1
1	Data 2
2	Data 3
3	Data 4
…	…
45	Data 46
46	Data 47
47	Data 48



CAN message	
Frame information	User Configuration
Frame ID	User Configuration
	User Configuration
Data Field	Data 1
	Data 2
	Data 3
	Data 4
	…
	Data 46
	Data 47
	Data 48

CANFD message conversion to serial frames (transparent conversion mode):

CAN message	
Frame Information	User Configuration
Frame ID	User Configuration
	User Configuration
Data Field	Data 1
	Data 2
	Data 3
	Data 4



Serial Frame	
Frame Information	User Configuration
Frame ID	User Configuration
	User Configuration
0	Data 1
1	Data 2
2	Data 3
3	Data 4

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	…		4	…
	Data 62		5	Data 62
	Data 63		6	Data 63
	Data 64		7	Data 64

3.2 Transparent Strip Identification Conversion Mode

Transparent Frame ID Conversion is a specialized application of transparent conversion. It carries the ID information of CAN(FD) messages within serial frames, enabling the transmission of CAN(FD) messages with different IDs as required. This facilitates users in conveniently building their own networks through modules and utilizing custom application protocols. This method automatically converts the ID information within serial frames into CAN(FD) bus frame IDs. Simply configure the module with the starting position and length of this ID information within the serial frame. During conversion, the module extracts this frame ID and populates the CAN(FD) message's frame ID field, serving as the ID for the CAN(FD) message when forwarding the serial frame. When converting CAN messages to serial frames, the CAN(FD) message ID is also converted and placed at the corresponding position in the serial frame.

1. Serial Frame to CAN(FD) Message Conversion:

The starting address and length of the CAN(FD) message's “Frame ID” within the serial frame can be configured. The starting address range is 0 to 7, while the length ranges are 1 to 2 (standard frame) or 1 to 4 (extended frame). During conversion, all CAN(FD) message “Frame IDs” within the serial frame are mapped to the CAN(FD) message's Frame ID field according to predefined configuration (if the number of Frame IDs carried is fewer than the CAN(FD) message's Frame ID count, the high byte of the Frame ID in the CAN(FD) message is padded with zeros). Other data is converted sequentially. If a single CAN(FD) frame cannot complete the conversion of all serial frame data, the same ID is reused as the CAN(FD) frame ID for subsequent conversions until the serial frame is fully converted.

Note: If the ID length exceeds 2 bytes, the device sets the frame category to Extended Frame. In this case, the user-configured frame ID and frame category become invalid, and the frame category is determined by the data within the serial frame. The frame ID range for standard frames is: 0x000-0x7ff, represented as Frame ID1 and Frame ID0 respectively, where Frame ID1 is the high byte. The frame ID range for extended frames is: 0x00000000-0x1fffffff, represented as Frame ID3, Frame ID2, Frame ID1, and Frame ID0, with Frame ID3 being the high byte.

2. CAN(FD) Message to Serial Frame Conversion:

For CAN(FD) messages, each received frame is forwarded immediately. During forwarding, the received CAN(FD) message ID undergoes conversion based on the preconfigured CAN(FD) frame ID position and length within the serial frame. Other data is forwarded sequentially. Note that both serial frames and CAN(FD) messages must adhere to the preconfigured frame format requirements (standard or extended frame) during application; otherwise, communication may fail.

Protocol conversion format:

Serial frame to CAN message conversion (transparent with identifier conversion mode):

Serial Frame	
0	Data 1(ID1)

	CAN message	CAN message x
Frame Information	User Configuration	User Configuration

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1	Data 2(ID0)
2	Data 3
3	Data 4
4	Data 5
5	Data 6
6	Data 7
7	Data 8
…	…
N	Data N
Address N	Data N

Frame ID	Data 1(ID1)	Data 1(ID1)
	Data 2(ID0)	Data 2(ID0)
Data Field	Data 3	Data ...
	Data 4	Data N-1
	Data 5	Data N
	Data 6	
	Data 7	
	Data 8	
	Data 9	
	Data 10	

CAN message conversion to serial frames (transparent mode with identifier conversion):

CAN Message		Serial Frame
Frame Information	Frame Information	ID1
Frame ID	ID1	ID0
	ID0	Data 1
Data Field	Data 1	Data 2
	Data 2	Data 3
	Data 3	Data 4
	Data 4	Data 5
	Data 5	Data 5
	Data 5	Data 7
	Data 7	Data 8
	Data 8	

Serial frame conversion to CANFD message (transparent mode with identifier conversion):

Serial Frame	
0	Data 1(ID1)
1	Data 2(ID0)

	CANFD Message	CANFD Message x
Frame information	User Configuration	User Configuration
Frame ID	Data 1(ID1)	Data 1(ID1)

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2	Data 3
3	Data 4
4	Data 5
5	Data 6
6	Data 7
7	Data 8
…	…
N	Data N
Address N	Data N

	Data 2(ID0)	Data 2(ID0)
Data Field	Data 3	Data ...
	Data 4	Data N-1
	Data 5	Data N
	Data 6	
	Data 7	
	Data 8	
	Data 9	
	Data 10	

CANFD message conversion to serial frame (transparent mode with identifier conversion):

CAN Message		Serial Frame
Frame Information	Frame Information	ID1
Frame ID	ID1	ID0
	ID0	Data 1
Data Field	Data 1	Data 2
	Data 2	Data 3
	Data 3	Data 4
	Data 4	…
	…	Data 62
	Data 62	Data 63
	Data 63	Data 64
	Data 64	

3.3 Protocol Mode

The protocol mode is divided into CAN format conversion and CANFD format conversion, depending on the set CAN protocol mode. The difference lies in the fixed number of bytes corresponding to each format.

In CAN format conversion, a CAN frame data is represented by a fixed 13 bytes, which include CAN frame information, Frame ID, and frame data. In this conversion mode, the set CAN ID is invalid because the identifier (Frame ID) is filled by the Frame ID data from the serial frame format mentioned above. The configured frame type is also invalid and is determined by the frame information within the serial frame format. The format is as follows:

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CAN Fixed-Format Serial Frame (13 bytes)		
Frame information	Frame ID	Frame data
1Byte	4Byte	8Byte

For CANFD format conversion, a fixed 69 bytes represent one CANFD frame data. These 69 bytes consist of CAN frame information, Frame ID, and frame data.

In this conversion mode, the set CANFD ID is invalid because the identifier (Frame ID) is populated by the Frame ID data from the aforementioned serial frame format. The configured frame type is also invalid and is determined by the frame information within the serial frame format. The format is as follows:

CANFD Fixed Format Serial Frame (13 bytes)		
Frame information	Frame ID	Frame data
1Byte	4Byte	64Byte

The frame information is as follows:

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
FF	RTR	EDL	BRS	DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0

- FF: Standard frame and extended frame identifier; 0 indicates standard frame, 1 indicates extended frame;
- RTR: Remote frame and data frame identifier; 0 indicates data frame, 1 indicates remote frame; must be 0 during CANFD;
- EDL: CAN and CANFD identifier; 0 indicates CAN, 1 indicates CANFD;
- BRS: Baud rate switching enable flag, 0 indicates no rate switching, 1 enables variable rate switching. Valid only in CANFD mode; this bit should be 0 in CAN mode;
- DLC3 to DLC0: Denote the data length of this CAN (CANFD) message.
- The frame ID length is 4 bytes. The valid bit count for standard frames is 11 bits, and for extended frames it is 29 bits.

Extended Frame ID Number 0x12345678			
0x12	0x34	0x56	0x78

Standard Frame ID Number 0x3FF			
0x00	0x00	0x03	0xFF

1. Serial Frame to CAN(FD) Message Conversion:

During serial frame-to-CAN(FD) message conversion, if a segment of fixed-byte serial data within a fixed-byte-aligned frame deviates from the standard format, the fixed-byte length will not be converted. Subsequent data will then be converted. If missing CAN(FD) messages are detected after conversion, verify whether the fixed-byte serial data format of the corresponding messages conforms to the standard format.

2. CAN(FD) Message to Serial Frame Conversion:

In this mode, strict adherence to the fixed-byte serial data format is essential for successful conversion. When valid data falls short of the fixed length, padding with zeros is required to reach the fixed length. Conversion will not proceed

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unless frame information is verified as correct and the data length representation is accurate.

3.4 Modbus Protocol Conversion Mode

The Modbus protocol is a standard application layer protocol widely used in various industrial control scenarios. This protocol is open, highly real-time, and features robust communication verification mechanisms, making it ideal for applications demanding high communication reliability.

The module employs the standard Modbus RTU protocol format on the serial port side. Consequently, the module not only supports users utilizing the Modbus RTU protocol but can also directly interface with other devices supporting the Modbus RTU protocol. On the CAN(FD) side, a simple and easy-to-use segmented communication format is defined to implement Modbus communication. The module's role here remains protocol validation and forwarding, supporting Modbus protocol transmission rather than acting as a Modbus master or slave. Users can communicate according to the Modbus protocol.

Note: In this conversion mode, the configured CAN(FD) ID is invalid, as the identifier (frame ID) sent is populated by the address field within the Modbus RTU serial frame.

The serial interface employs the standard Modbus RTU protocol, so user frames must comply with this protocol. If transmitted frames do not conform to Modbus RTU format, the module discards the received frames without conversion. For information exceeding the maximum data length of a CAN(FD) message, segmentation and reassembly methods are applied according to the segmentation protocol, continuing conversion until completion.

Segment Marker	Segment Type		Segment Counter				
Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0

- Fragment Flag: Indicates whether the packet is a fragment. A value of 0 signifies a non-fragmented packet, while a value of 1 indicates it is one frame within a fragmented packet.
- Fragment Type: Specifies whether the packet is the first fragment, an intermediate fragment, or the final fragment.

Bit Position	Meaning	Description
0	First segment	If the segment counter contains the value 0, this is the first segment in the segment series.
1	Intermediate segment	Indicates that this is an intermediate segment.
2	Final segment	Flags the last segment.

- Segment Counter: A flag for each segment indicating its sequence number within the entire message. If it is the nth segment, the counter value is n. This allows verification during reception whether any segments are missing. It uses 5 bits with a range of 0 to 31.

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For CAN messages, the segmented message format is as follows:

Position ID	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Frame information	FF	RTR	EDL	BRS	DLC (Data Length)			
Frame ID3	X	X	X	ID.28-ID.24				
Frame ID2	ID.23-ID.16							
Frame ID1	ID.15-ID.8							
Frame ID0	ID.7-ID.0							
Data 1	Segment Marker	Segment Type	Segment Counter					
Data 2	Character 1							
Data 3	Character 2							
Data 4	Character 3							
Data 5	Character 4							
Data 6	Character 5							
Data 7	Character 6							
Data 8	Character 7							

When transmitting CANFD messages, the segmented message format is as follows:

Position ID	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Frame information	FF	RTR	EDL	BRS	DLC (Data Length)			
Frame ID3	X	X	X	ID.28-ID.24				
Frame ID2	ID.23-ID.16							
Frame ID1	ID.15-ID.8							
Frame ID0	ID.7-ID.0							
Data 1	Segment Marker	Segment Type	Segment Counter					
Data 2	Character 1							
Data 3	Character 2							

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Data 4	Character 3
…	…
Data 62	Character 61
Data 63	Character 62
Data 64	Character 63

For Modbus protocol data on the CAN(FD) bus, no cyclic redundancy check (CRC16) is required. The module receives data according to the segmentation protocol. After parsing a complete frame, it automatically adds the cyclic redundancy check (CRC16) and converts it into a Modbus RTU frame for transmission to the serial bus. If the received data does not comply with the segmentation protocol, the entire data group is discarded without conversion.

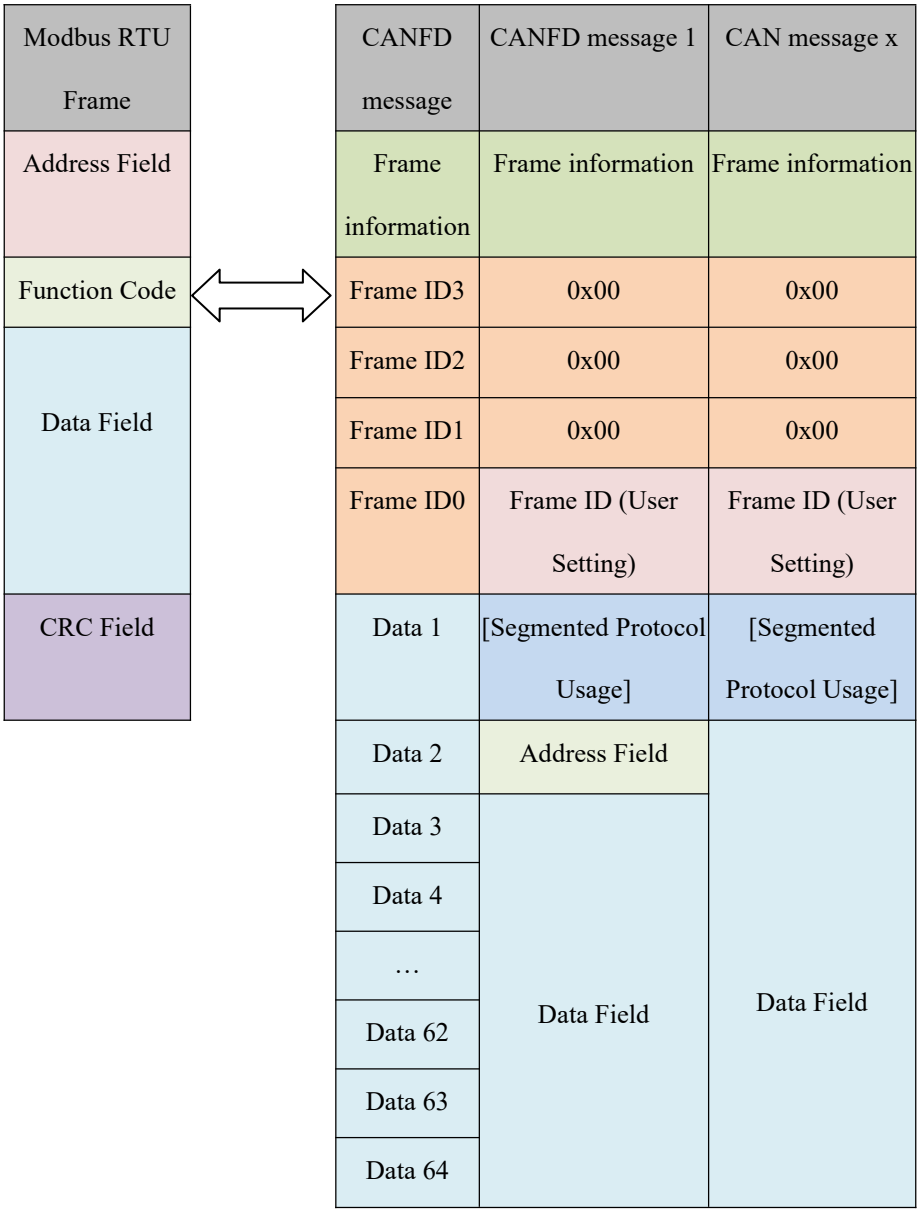
CAN Mode Conversion Format:

Modbus RTU Frame		CAN message	CAN message 1	CAN message x
Address Field		Frame Information	Frame Information	Frame Information
Function Code	⇔	Frame ID3	0x00	0x00
Data Field		Frame ID2	0x00	0x00
		Frame ID1	0x00	0x00
		Frame ID0	Frame ID (User Setting)	Frame ID (User Setting)
CRC Field		Data 1	[Segmented Protocol Usage]	[Segmented Protocol Usage]
		Data 2	Address Field	Data Field
		Data 3	Data Field	
		Data 4		
		Data 5		
		Data 6		
		Data 7		
		Data 8		

CANFD Mode Conversion Format:

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3.5 Custom Protocol Conversion Mode

The serial frame format must fully comply with the custom protocol specifications and include all content defined for the user-configured mode. If any byte content outside the data field is incorrect, the frame will fail to transmit successfully. The serial frame comprises: frame header, frame length, frame information, frame ID, data field, and frame trailer.

Note: In this mode, user-configured frame IDs and frame categories are invalid. Data forwarding will be based solely on the format within the serial frame.

1. Serial Frame to CAN(FD) Message Conversion:

The serial frame format must strictly adhere to the specified frame format. Since CAN(FD) frames are message-based, while serial frames are byte-transmission-based, Therefore, to facilitate user implementation, the serial frame format is aligned with CAN(FD) requirements. A frame start and end are defined within the serial frame—specifically the “frame header” and “frame trailer” in AT commands—which users can configure independently. Frame length refers to the distance from the start of frame information to the end of the last data byte, excluding the

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serial frame trailer. Frame information is categorized into extended frames and standard frames. Standard frames are fixedly represented as 0x00, while extended frames are fixedly represented as 0x80. Unlike transparent conversion and transparent banded identification conversion, in custom protocol conversion, the frame information content remains fixed regardless of the data length contained within each frame's data field. When the frame type is a standard frame (0x00), the two bytes following the frame type indicate the frame ID, with the high byte first. When the frame information is an extended frame (0x80), the four bytes following the frame type indicate the frame ID, with the high byte first.

Note: In custom protocol conversion, regardless of the data length within each frame data field, the frame information content remains fixed. The frame ID must fall within the valid ID range; otherwise, an ID error may occur.

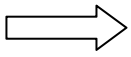
2. CAN(FD) Message to Serial Frame Conversion:

CAN(FD) bus messages are forwarded frame-by-frame upon reception. The module sequentially converts data from the CAN(FD) message data field while appending header, frame length, and frame information to the serial frame. This process is the inverse of serial frame to CAN(FD) message conversion.

Protocol conversion format:

Serial frame to CAN message (custom protocol conversion mode):

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Serial Frame</th></tr>
<tr><td>Serial Frame Header</td><td>User Configuration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frame Length</td><td>Frame Length</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frame Information</td><td>Frame Information</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Frame ID</td><td>Frame ID1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frame ID0</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Data Field</td><td>Data 0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>...</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Serial Frame Tail</td><td>User Configuration</td></tr>
</table>

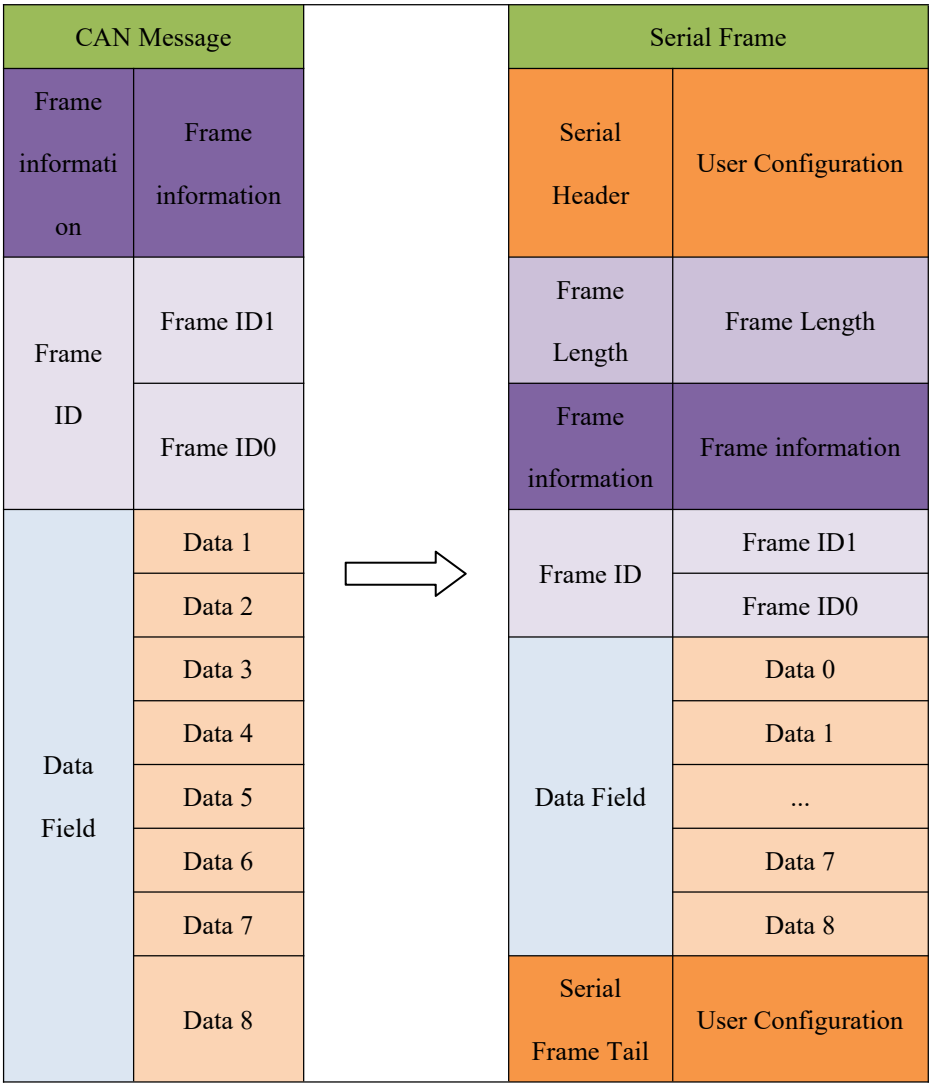


<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">CAN Message</th></tr>
<tr><td>Frame Information</td><td>Frame Information</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Frame ID</td><td>Frame ID1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frame ID0</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Data Field</td><td>Data 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data 8</td></tr>
</table>

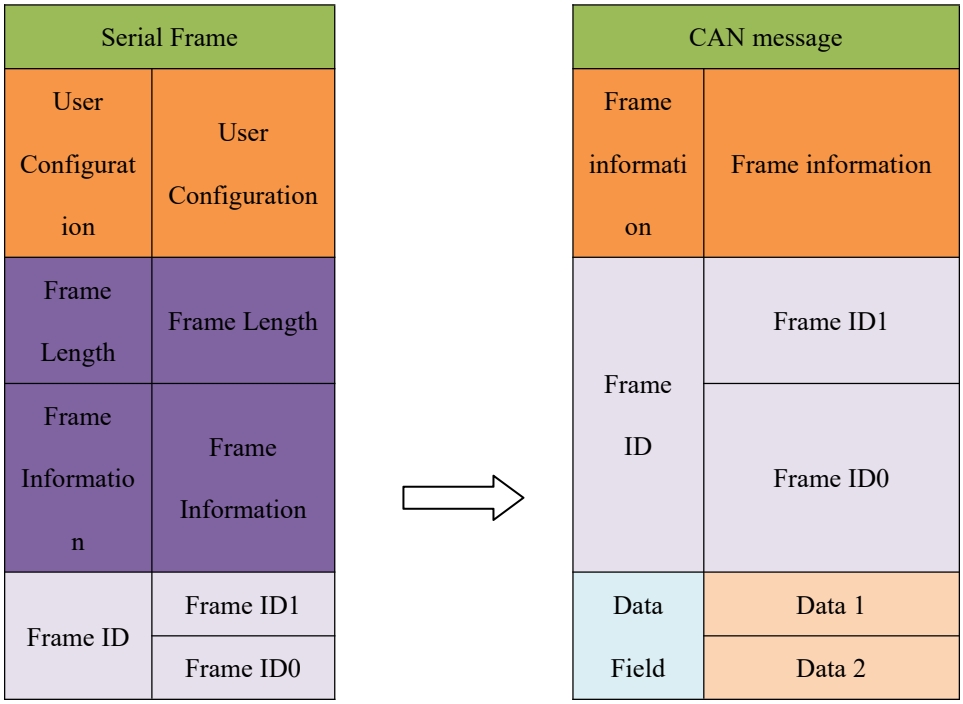
CAN message conversion to serial frames (custom protocol conversion mode):

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Serial frame conversion to CANFD messages (custom protocol conversion mode):



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Data Field	Data Field 0		Data 3
	Data 1		Data 4
	...		Data 5
	Data 62		Data 62
	Data 63		Data 63
	Data 64		Data 64
Serial Frame Tail	User Configuration		

CANFD message conversion to serial frames (custom protocol conversion mode):

CAN message			Serial Frame	
Frame Information	Frame Information		Serial Frame Header	User Configuration
Frame ID	Frame ID1		Frame Length	Frame Length
	Frame ID0		Frame Information	Frame Information
Data Field	Data 1		Frame ID	Frame ID1
	Data 2			Frame ID0
	Data 3		Data Field	Data 0
	Data 4			Data 1
	Data 5			...
	Data 62			Data 63
	Data 63			Data 64
	Data 64		Serial Frame Tail	User Configuration

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Revision history

Version	Date	Description	Issued by
1.0	2026-1-15	Initial version	ZYD

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