

# Re-imagining Cellular IoT Solutions

# Cavli C16QS LTE CAT1.bis Module

Hardware Manual External Release Version 5.3

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# VERSION HISTORY

Version	Edit	Date (DD/MM/YYY)
1.0	Initial Version	13/09/2022
1.1	Updated reference circuits <ul> <li>VBAT power supply</li> <li>LDO linear power supply</li> <li>Power ON</li> <li>Reset</li> <li>USB connection</li> <li>UART Serial port</li> <li>Level conversion chip</li> <li>Main Antenna matching circuit</li> <li>GNSS Active antenna matching circuit</li> <li>GNSS Passive antenna matching circuit</li> <li>GNSS VRTC power</li> </ul>	19/09/2022
1.2	<ul> <li>Updated reference figures of</li> <li>Power ON</li> <li>Reset</li> <li>GNSS active antenna</li> <li>USIM reference circuit</li> <li>Update SPQ values in ordering information</li> </ul>	20/09/2022
1.3	Updated the Interface Application Description	08/11/2022
1.4	Updated basic module information	28/11/2022
1.5	Updated Power Key and RESET Key reference circuits	14/12/2022
1.6	Updated the count of GPIOs from thirteen to four under Heading 3.8	20/12/2022
1.7	Updated power consumption details	18/01/2023
1.8	Updated Band List for N.A Variant	18/01/2023
1.9	Updated the tape reel capacity	20/01/2023
2.0	Updated the ordering information (NA bands)	30/01/2023
2.1	Changed GNSS bands and ADC	07/02/2023

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2.2	GNSS Performance parameters updated	15/02/2023
2.3	Updated table 2-1 and 5-1 with new Temperature values Changed the reset reference circuit (Fig 6)	20/02/2023
2.4	Power Consumption characteristics (Table 5-6) updated	07/03/2023
2.5	AP_READY description updated	10/03/2023
2.6	Power supply information updated (Section 3.3.3)	03/04/2023
2.7	Tx Idle Current Consumption added	10/04/2023
2.8	NET_STATUS Pins updated	18/04/2023
2.9	Net_Status Pin description updated	24/04/2023
3.0	UART 1 Baud Rate updated	10/05/2023
3.1	Updated GNSS and UART interface Changed pin layout	15/06/2023
3.2	Updated new variants (A.N., L.N., W.W.)	11/07/2023
3.3	Updated USIM and USB reference circuits	12/07/2023
3.4	UART details updated, Device Driver information added, IN variant added, ordering information updated	31/07/2023
3.5	Added CE EU Conformity Statement	04/08/2023
3.6	Updated Functional Block diagram	24/08/2023
3.7	Changed pin layout, Bottom view to Top view	31/08/2023
3.8	Updated information related to USIM interface	05/09/2023
3.9	Updated GNSS VRTC input figure	06/09/2023
4.0	Updated Warnings and GNSS Interface note	07/09/2023
4.1	Updated Optimal Working Temperature Added FCC warnings and IC Information	18/09/2023
4.2	Changes have been made to GNSS constellation.	20/10/2023



4.3	Minor error fix	27/10/2023
4.4	Updated Operating temperature range	07/11/2023
4.5	Added pad voltage details Updated Pin interface Added new variant information Pin layout corrected	20/12/2023
4.6	CFUN and IDLE sleep power consumption updated. Pin description and comments updated. Operating temperature range updated	05/01/2024
4.7	Corrected Operating Temperature values in page no: 55	08/01/2024
4.8	Updated the WW variant Band List.	24/01/2024
4.9	Updated the power reference circuit	31/01/2024
5.0	Updated the Revised Technical Information of C16QS Updated power consumption Information	20/02/2024
5.1	Updated Power consumption values	16/04/2024
5.2	Updated EAJ variant Band List	30/08/2024
5.3	Updated variants and Band lists	07/12/2024



# 1 Introduction

This document is the **Hardware Manual** of the Cavli Wireless solution product **C16QS Smart Module**, which describes:

- $\checkmark$  The hardware composition and functional features of the module
- ✓ The definition and usage of the application interface
- ✓ The electrical performance and mechanical properties of the module

This document and the other application documents combined will enable users to develop end devices with Cavli Modules.



# 2 Module Overview

# 2.1 Module Introduction

C16QS integrates an application processing subsystem, a communication subsystem, multimedia and connectivity peripherals to enable a single chip 4G LTE feature phone solution.

The C16QS communication subsystem integrates LTE CAT.1bis technology and a RF transceiver to cover 1/ 3/5/7/8/18/19/20/26/28/38/40/41 (E.A.J), 2/4/5/12/13/25/66(N.A), 1/3/5/8/20(E.A), 1/3/5/8/18/ 19/26/28 (A.N), 1/2/3/4/5/7/8 (L.A), 1/2/3/4/5/7/8/12/13/18/19/20/25/26/28/38/40/41/66 (W.W),1/3/5/8/40/41(I.N)and 1/3/5/7/8/20/28 (E.U) bands for worldwide roaming.

The application subsystem runs on a single ARM Cortex M3 processor at 204MHz with integrated peripherals for connectivity and multimedia.



- E.A.J Europe Asia & Japan
- N.A North America
- A.N Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan and South Korea
- L.A Latin America
- W.W Global
- E.U European Union
- E.A European Asia
- I.N India



# **2.2 Module Characteristics**

Table 2.1 Key Features

Characteristics		Description
Physical Characterist	tics	26.5mm x 22.5mm x 2.3mm
Fixed Way		LGA package, patch mount
Operating Voltage		3.1V – 4.5V Typical Voltage 3.8 V
Application Processo	or	ARM Cortex M3 with a clock frequency of 204MHz.
	USIM card	Supports 3.0V/1.8V Supports hot swap function
	USB	<ul> <li>✓ USB2.0 (High-Speed) (only supports Slave mode)</li> <li>✓ Data transfer rate up to 480Mbps</li> </ul>
	UART	<ul> <li>UART0(2 lines), UART1(7 lines) and UART2(2 lines)</li> <li>AT commands and data transfer - UART1</li> <li>DM data - UART0</li> <li>GNSS NMEA - UART2</li> <li>The baud rate is up to 3000000bps. Default is 115200bps.</li> </ul>
	ADC	<ul> <li>✓ 2 Analogue to Digital converter</li> </ul>
Application Interface	125	<ul> <li>✓ Compliant with I2S bus protocol</li> </ul>
	I2C	<ul> <li>✓ Compliant with I2C bus protocol</li> <li>✓ High speed mode supports 3.3Mbps rate</li> </ul>
	Network Indication	<ul> <li>✓ WWAN_STATE network status indication</li> <li>✓ STATUS Module status</li> </ul>
	GPIO	<ul> <li>✓ 4 GPIO Interfaces</li> </ul>
	GNSS	✓ GPS, BEIDOU
	SPI	✓ Standard SPI interface
	SWD	✓ Standard SWD interface (2 Lines)



	LTE BANDS:
	<b>E.A.J</b> : - 1/ 3/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 18/19/20/26/28/38/40/41
	<b>N.A</b> : - 2/ 4/ 5/ 12/ 13/ 25/ 66
	<b>A.N</b> : - 1/ 3/ 5/ 8/ 18/ 19/ 26/ 28
Frequency Band	<b>L.A</b> : - 1/2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 28
	<b>W.W: -</b> 1/2/3/4/5/7/8/12/13/18/19/20/25/26/28/ 38/40/41/66
	<b>E.A:</b> - 1/3/5/8/20
	<b>E.U:</b> - 1/ 3/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 20/ 28
	I.N: - 1/3/5/8/40/41
Data Network	✓ FDD/TDD LTE CAT 1.bis
	✓ Peak DL 10Mbps/ UL 5Mbps (CAT 1.bis)
	$\checkmark$ Support for standard AT instruction sets (Hayes 3GPP TS
AT Command	27.007 and 27.005) ✓ Specific AT Query C16QS AT command set
	• Specific AT Query C10Q3 AT command set
Network Protocol	TCP(S)/HTTP(S)/MQTT(S)/FTP(S)/PPP
	TLS versions supported as well
	✓ MAIN x 1
Antenna Interface	<ul> <li>✓ GNSS × 1</li> <li>✓ Characteristic impedance 50 Ω</li> </ul>
Virtual Network Card	Supports USB virtual network card
Dutu Diana	✓ USB Ethernet Driver: RNDIS
Device Drivers	✓ USB Communication Driver: CDC-ACM / COM
	✓ Normal working temperature: - 30°C to +85°C
Temperature Range	<ul> <li>✓ Storage temperature -45°C to +90°C</li> </ul>
Humidity	RH5%~RH95%
Module Function Distinction	S on the model number represents the single mode



# 2.3 Module Function

C16QS Module mainly consists of the following circuit units:

- ✓ RF Band SAW Duplex array
- ✓ Multi-Band PA
- ✓ Interfaces

The functional block diagram of the C16QS module is shown below :

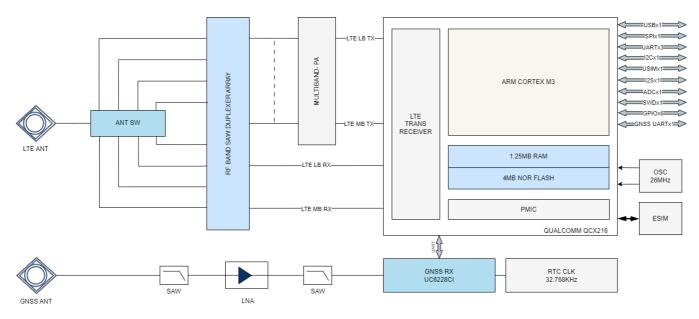


Figure 1 C16QS Functional Block Diagram



# 2.4 Module Working Mode

Working mode	Description
Turn off Mode	In the case of shutdown, the module is fully powered off.
Flight Mode	The module closes the module RF circuit, unable to interact with the network.
Idle Mode	Turn on the machine and register the network successfully, in the idle state
Data transmission Mode	The module is in working state and has data interaction with the network.
Sleep 1	During Sleep 1 state the Static memory and retention memory will in ON state.
Sleep 2	During this State only the retention memory will be turned ON.
Hibernate	Lowest Power Saving Mode



# 3 Interface Application Description

# 3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter mainly describes the interface definition and application of this module. It contains the following sections:

- Module Interface
- Power Interface
- Switching Machine Reset Mode
- USB Interface
- UART Interface
- USIM Interface
- GPIO Interface
- Network Status Indicator Interface
- I2S Interface
- I2C Bus
- SWD Interface
- Antenna
- Control Interface
- ADC Interface
- GNSS Interface
- SPI Interface



## 3.2 Module Interface

# 3.2.1 C16QS Pin Layout

C16QS pins are assigned as follows :

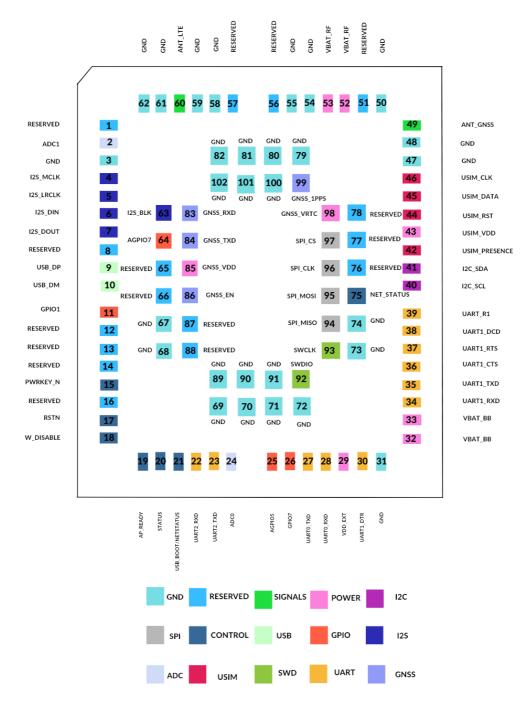


Figure 2 C16QS module Interface definition (top view)



# 3.2.2 C16QS Pin Interface

The C16QS module has the LGA interface. The module interface definition is shown in the following table:

Symbol	Description
PAD ATTRIBUTE	
AI	Analog Input
AO	Analog Output
AIO	Analog input output
В	Bidirectional digital with CMOS input
DI	Digital Input (CMOS)
DO	Digital Output (CMOS)
DIO	Digital Input/Output
н	High voltage tolerant
Ы	Power Input
РО	Power Output
RF_I	Radio Frequency Input
RF_IO	Bidirectional Radio Frequency Input/Output
GND	Common ground
Pad pull details	
nppdpukp	Programmable pull resistor. The default pull direction is indicated using capital letters and is a prefix to other programmable options:
	NP: pdpu = default no-pull with programmable options following the colon (:) PD: nppu = default pull-down with programmable options following the colon (:) PU: nppd = default pull-up with programmable options following the colon (:)
NP	Contains no internal pull
PU	Contains an internal pull-up device
PD	Contains an internal pull-down device

# 3.2.3 Absolute maximum ratings

The absolute maximum ratings table reflects the stress levels that, if exceeded, may cause permanent damage to the device. No functionality is guaranteed outside the operating specifications. Functionality and reliability are only guaranteed within the operating conditions described in Operating conditions.

Pin Type	V_min	V_max
VB	-0.3	4.5
A1	1.9	2.1
P2	-0.3	2
Р3	-0.3	3.6
P4	1.2	1.89
Р5	-0.3	4.2
Р6	-0.3	3.6

#### Table 3.2 Absolute Maximum ratings

## 3.2.4 Operating Conditions

The operating voltages are listed below.

#### Table 3.3 Operating Condition

Pin Type	V_min (if applicable)	V_typical	V_max (if applicable)
VB	3.1	3.8	4.5
A1	1.9	-	2.1
P2	1.75	1.8	1.85
P3	0	-	3.4
P4	1.2	1.8	1.89
Р5	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05
P6	3.25	3.3	3.35



# 3.2.4.1 Digital I/O characteristics

The Digital I/O characteristics of RESETN, AGPIO are follows;

Parameter	Description	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
VDD	Supply voltage	1.9	-	2.1	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	0.7 × VDD	-	_	V
VIL	Low-level input voltage	-	-	0.2 × VDD	V
VHYS	Schmitt hysteresis voltage	200	-	-	mV
ШН	Input high leakage current	-	-	0.3	μΑ
IIL	Input low leakage current	-10	-	_	μΑ
RPULL-UP	Pull-up resistance	170	-	230	kΩ
CI/O	I/O capacitance	1.5	-	2	pF

#### Table 3.4 Digital I/O characteristics





# 3.2.5 C16QS PIN Assignment

#### The C16QS pin names are mentioned as follows.

Pin No.	Pin name	IO Type	Voltage definition	Pin Description	Comments
1	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
2	ADC1	AI	P3	Analog to digital converter interface 1	-
3	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
4	I2S_MCLK	DIO	P2	12S Master Clock	-
5	I2S_LRCK	DIO	P2	12S Strobe Clock	-
6	I2S_DIN	DIO	P2	I2S Data in	-
7	I2S_DOUT	DIO	P2	I2S Data out	-
8	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
9	USB_DP	AIO	P6	Differential input/output signal of USB +	-
10	USB_DM	AIO	P6	Differential input/output signal -	-
11	GPIO1	DIO	P2	Configurable IO	-
12	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
13	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
14	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
15	PWRKEY_N	DI	-	Power key	
16	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
17	RSTN	DI	A1	System reset	-
18	W_DISABLE#	DI	-	Put into Flight Mode	-

Table 3.5 Pin Name



19	AP_READY	DI	-	Wake up Interrupt	-
20	STATUS	DO	-	Module power on status indication	-
21	USB_BOOT	DO	-	NET_STATUS function	Same as pin 75
22	UART2_RXD	DI	P2	UART 2 Receive data	Should be left floating
23	UART2_TXD	DO	P2	UART 2 Transmit data	Should be left floating
24	ADC0	AI	Р3	Analog to digital converter interface 0	-
25	AGPIO5	DI	A1	Always on GPIO	-
26	GPIO7	DIO	P2	Configurable IO	-
27	UART0_TXD	DO	P2	UART 0 Transmit data	-
28	UART0_RXD	DI	P2	UART 0 Receive data	-
29	VDD_EXT	PO	P2	1.8V output LDO	-
30	UART1_DTR	DO	P2	UART 1 Data terminal ready	-
31	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
32	VBAT_BB	PI	VB	Input Power	-
33	VBAT_BB	PI	VB	Input Power	-
34	UART1_RXD	DI	P2	UART 1 Receive data	-
35	UART1_TXD	DO	P2	UART 1 Transmit data	-
36	UART1_CTS	DO	P2	UART 1 Clear to send	-
37	UART1_RTS	DI	P2	UART 1 Request to send	-
38	UART1_DCD	DI	P2	UART 1 Data carrier detect	-
39	UART1_RI	AIO	P2	UART 1 Ringing indication	-



40	I2C_SCL	DO	P2	I2C Serial Clock	-
41	I2C_SDA	DIO	P2	I2C Serial data	-
42	USIM_PRESENCE	DI	P5	SIM detect Pin	-
43	USIM_VDD	РО	P5	External SIM power	-
44	USIM_RST	DIO	P5	External SIM card reset	-
45	USIM_DATA	DIO	P5	External SIM card IO	-
46	USIM_CLK	DIO	P5	External SIM clock	-
47	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
48	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
49	ANT_GNSS	RF_I	-	GNSS Antenna interface Pin	50 Ohm impedance
50	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
51	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
52	VBAT_RF	PI	VB	Input Power Pin	-
53	VBAT_RF	PI	VB	Input Power Pin	-
54	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
55	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
56	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
57	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
58	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
59	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
60	ANT_LTE	RF_IO	-	LTE Main antenna Pin	50 Ohm impedance
61	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
62	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
63	I2S_BLK	DIO	P2	I2S Bit clock	-
64	AGPIO7	DI	A1	Always on GPIO	-



65	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
66	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
67	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
68	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
69	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
70	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
71	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
72	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
73	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
74	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
75	NET_STATUS	DO	P2	Network status indication	-
76	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
77	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
78	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
79	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
80	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
81	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
82	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
83	GNSS_RXD	DI	P2	GNSS UART Reception	Should be left floating
84	GNSS_TXD	DO	P2	GNSS UART Transmission	-
85	GNSS_VDD_3V3	PI	P6	GNSS Power supply	-
86	GNSS_EN	DI	P4	Hardware enables for GNSS	-
87	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-



88	RESERVED	-	-	Do not connect	-
89	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
90	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
91	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
92	SWDIO	DIO	P2	Serial wire debug data	-
93	SWCLK	DIO	P2	Serial wire debug clock	-
94	SPI_MISO	DI	P2	Master in slave out	-
95	SPI_MOSI	DO	P2	Master out slave in	-
96	SPI_CLK	DO	P2	Serial clock	-
97	SPI_CS	DO	P2	Slave select	-
98	GNSS_VRTC_1V8	PI	P4	GNSS RTC Power supply	-
99	GNSS_1PPS	DO	P2	1PPS indicator	-
100	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
101	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-
102	GND	GND	-	Ground Pin	-

# 

- ✓ The module typically has an IO port level of 1.8V (in addition to the SIM, the SIM card port level supports 1.8V and 3.0V).
- ✓ All **RESERVED** and unused pin feet need to be left floating



## 3.3 Power interface

The C16QS module power interface consists of three parts:

- ✓ VBAT\_BB is the module working power supply.
- ✓ VBAT\_RF is the module RF power supply
- ✓ **GNSS\_VRTC** is the RTC power
- ✓ **USIM\_VDD** is the working power supply for SIM card

# 3.3.1 Power Supply Design

The power interface of the C16QS module is as follows:

	Power supply								
Pin No.	Definition	10	Description	Remarks	V_Min	V_Typ	V_Max		
32, 33	VBAT_BB	PI	Module input voltage	-	3.1V	3.8V	4.5V		
52, 53	VBAT_RF	PI	Module input		3.1V	3.8V	4.5V		
43	USIM_VDD	PO	External SIM card power supply	ower voltage		1.8/3	1.85/3. 05		
98	GNSS_VRTC	PI	GNSS RTC Power supply	Input voltage 1.8V	1.2	1.8	1.89		
29	VDD_EXT	PO	1.8V output LDO / Reference Voltage	Output voltage 1.8V	1.75	1.8	1.85		
85	GNSS_VDD_ 3V3	ΡI	GNSS Power Supply	Output Voltage 3.3V	3.25	3.3	3.35		

Table 3.5 Power pin definitions

# **C16QS Hardware Manual**



3, 31, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 67-74, 79-82, 89-91, 100- 102	GND	-	Ground	-	-	0	-
---	-----	---	--------	---	---	---	---

The C16QS module can be powered by a single power supply mode.

- The module has 4 channels of power supply, two VBAT\_BB and two VBAT\_RF pins.
- The module power supply range is between 3.1V 4.5V
- It is recommended to use 3.8 V/830 mA power supply.
- If the module's operating voltage drop causes the VCC supply voltage to be too low or the supply current is insufficient, the module may shut down or restart. Therefore, to reduce the power fluctuation of the module when working, it is necessary to use a low-ESR value of the voltage regulator capacitor, the power pin and the ground pin should be connected and can provide sufficient power supply capability.
- The external power supply is connected to the module from a single voltage source and can be expanded to two sub paths with star structure.
- The VBAT\_BB line width should be within 1mm, and the VBAT\_RF line width should not be less than 2mm.
- The GNSS\_VDD voltage is for powering ON GNSS IC and GNSS\_EN is to start the NMEA streaming in the independent operation mode of GNSS and LTE. In normal working mode, both pins can be left floating.
- For more information, refer C16QS GNSS Application Note.

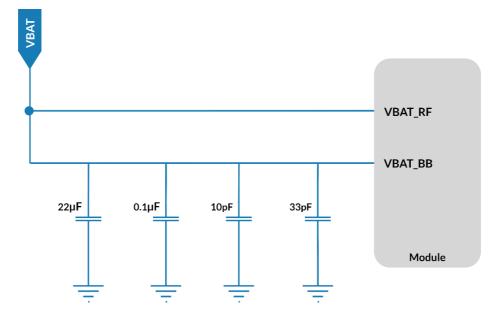


Figure 3 VBAT power supply



# **Ø**<sub>NOTE</sub>

✓ To ensure that the power supply is sufficient, a 10pF, 33pF, 0.1µF, 22µF ceramic capacitors can be added to the VBAT line and placed near the VBAT pin to improve the performance and stability of the system.

# 3.3.2 Power Reference Circuit

A Buck converter can be used to design the VBAT power supply. For better understanding, refer the circuit given below.

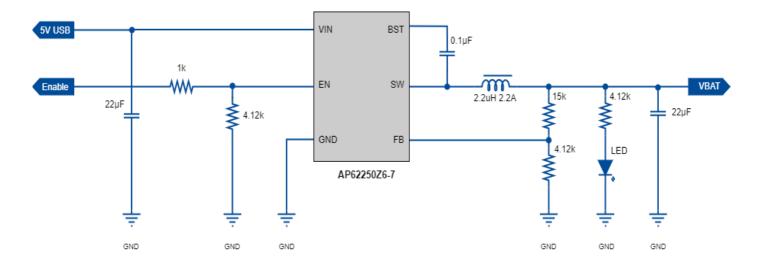


Figure 4 Buck converter reference circuit

# 3.3.3 VDD\_EXT 1.8 Voltage Output

The C16QS module outputs 1.8V through VDD\_EXT for internal digital circuitry. This voltage is the logic level voltage of the module. After normal power-on, the 29<sup>th</sup> pin will output 1.8V and the current load will be 50mA.

The external master can read the voltage of VDD\_EXT to determine if the module is powered on. VDD\_EXT can also be used as an external power supply, such as a level shifting chip, but maximum load should be within 50mA.



#### Table 3.6 VDD EXT pin definition

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description		Voltage	
PIII NO.	Signal name	1/0	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max
29	VDD_EXT	РО	1.8V output LDO / Reference Voltage	1.75	1.8	1.85

# 3.4 Switching Machine Reset Mode

# 3.4.1 Turn ON Module

The 15<sup>th</sup> pin of the C16QS module is Power on pin. The module can be powered on by pulling down the POWER\_KEY Low for at least 500ms. The user can check whether the module is powered on by querying the high and low levels of the VDD\_EXT pin.

#### Table 3.7 Switch pin definition

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description
15	PWRKEY_N	DI	Power key

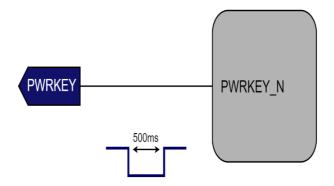


Figure 5 Power-on reference circuit



**Ø**<sub>NOTE</sub>

 ✓ If you want to enable automatic boot up for the C16QS, connect the PWRKY\_N via pull-up with a 4.7K resistor to the module's VDD\_EXT. (Not from external 1.8V source)

# 3.4.2 Reset Control

The C16QS module Pin 17<sup>th</sup> is a reset pin. The application detects that the module is abnormal. When the software does not respond, the module can be reset. Pull the pin low for 100-500ms to reset the module. The RESET pin is sensitive to interference. A 10nF to 0.1uF capacitor can be installed near the signal for signal filtering. Keep away from RF interference signals when routing.

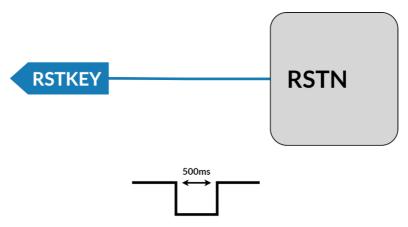


Figure 6 Reset reference circuit

Table 3.8 RESET p	oin parameters
-------------------	----------------

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description	Voltage		
PIITINO.	Signarhame	1/0	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max
17	RSTN	DI	Module Reset Control	1.9	-	2.1



✓ The C16QS module supports AT command reset, and the AT command is AT+TRB to restart the module. Detailed instructions can be found in the C16QS AT Command Set Manual.



# 3.5 USB Interface

The C16QS module USB interface supports USB2.0 high-speed protocol, only in slave mode, and does not support USB charging mode. USB input and output traces must comply with the USB2.0 feature. The input power supply of USB\_VBUS is 3.3V - 5V. AT interfacing and Ethernet via USB is possible in Cavli C16QS module.

The USB interface is defined as follows:

Pin No. Signal name	Signal name		Description	Voltage			
	I/O	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max		
9	USB_DP	AIO	Differential input/output signal of USB +	3.25	3.3	3.35	
10	USB_DM	AIO	Differential input/output signal -	3.25	3.3	3.35	

#### Table 3.9 USB interface pin definition

The module only acts as a USB slave device and supports USB Sleep and Wake-Up mechanisms. USB interface application reference circuit is as follows:

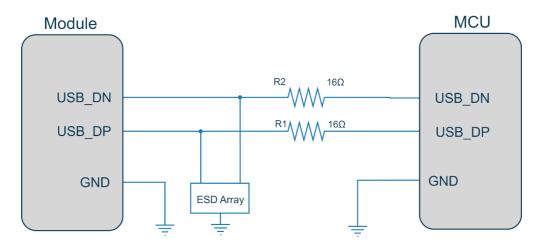


Figure 7 USB connection design circuit diagram





# **O**NOTE

- ✓ Required a resistance of 16R for R1/R2.
- The USB interface supports high-speed (480Mbps) and full-speed (12Mbps) modes, so the trace design needs to strictly follow the USB2.0 protocol requirements, pay attention to the protection of the data line, differential trace, control impedance is 90Ω.
- In order to improve the antistatic performance of the USB interface, it is recommended to add an ESD protection device on the data line. The equivalent capacitance of the protection device is less than 2pF.
- ✓ The USB interface bus supply voltage is provided internally by the module and does not need to be externally supplied. At the same time, since the USB interface of the module does not provide USB bus power, the module can only be used as a slave device of the USB bus device.

# 3.6 UART Interface

The C16QS module provides three sets of UART interfaces. Main serial port and Auxiliary serial ports, serial port level is 1.8V.

# 3.6.1 UARTO Serial Port

The pins 27 and 28 of the module are UARTO serial port pins. UARTO serial interface can only be used as the debug UART of the module. The pins are defined as follows :

Din No	Signal name		Description	Voltage		
Pin No. Signal name		I/O	Description	V_min	V_typical	V_max
27	UARTO_TXD	DO	UART 0 Data transmission	1.75	1.8	1.85
28	UARTO_RXD	DI	UART 0 Data reception	1.75	1.8	1.85

#### Table 3.10 UARTO serial port pin definition



# **O**NOTE

✓ It is always advisable to have a test point for this UART in your design for debugging purposes.

# 3.6.2 UART1 Serial Port

The serial port can realize AT interactive instructions, print program log information, and interact with peripheral data and firmware update.

The module's serial port baud rate can be set to 600,1200,2400,4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800,921600,1152000, 3000000 bps.

The default baud rate is 115200 bps and maximum baud rate is 3000000 bps

The UART interface is defined as follows :

No.	Name	I/O	Description	Voltage			
INO.	INdiffe	1/0	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max	
39	UART1_RI	AIO	UART 1 Ringing indication	1.75	1.8	1.85	
38	UART1_DCD	DI	UART 1 Data carrier detect	1.75	1.8	1.85	
36	UART1_CTS	DO	UART 1 Clear to send	1.75	1.8	1.85	
37	UART1_RTS	DI	UART 1 request to send	1.75	1.8	1.85	
30	UART1_DTR	DO	UART 1 Data terminal ready	1.75	1.8	1.85	
35	UART1_TXD	DO	UART 1 Transmit data	1.75	1.8	1.85	
34	UART1_RXD	DI	UART 1 Receive data	1.75	1.8	1.85	

#### Table 3.11 UART1 serial port signal definition



# 3.6.3 UART2 Serial Port

The pins 22 and 23 of the module are UART2 serial port pins. This UART is used to obtain the GNSS NMEA data. The pins are defined as follows:

Pin No.	Cignal name	I/O	Description		Voltage		
PIITINO.	Pin No. Signal name		Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max	
22	UART2_RXD	DI	UART 2 Data transmission	1.75	1.8	1.85	
23	UART2_TXD	DO	UART 2 Data reception	1.75	1.8	1.85	

#### Table 3.12 UART2 serial port pin definition



✓ UART2 and GNSS UART are internally connected so while using GNSS ensure that UART 2 is kept as floating and vice versa.

# 3.6.4 Serial Port Application Circuit

- ➢ The serial level is 1.8V.
- The module's serial port baud rate can be set to 600 to 3000000bps baud rate and the default is 115200bps.
- > The UART1 serial port can realize
  - ✓ AT interactive instructions
  - ✓ Print program log information
  - ✓ Interact with peripheral data



When users want to use the full-featured serial port, they can refer to the following connection methods

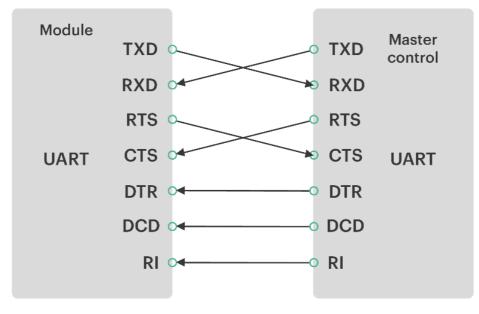


Figure 8 Full-featured serial port design

If you need to use a 2-wire serial port, you can refer to the following serial port design:

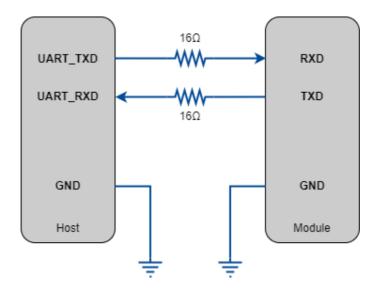


Figure 9 UART serial port design

The serial port of the module is TTL 1.8V level. If the serial port needs to be connected to the MCU of 3.3V level, it is necessary to add a level conversion chip externally to achieve level matching. Use an external 1.8V power source for VCCA. For the chip connection method, refer to the following circuit:



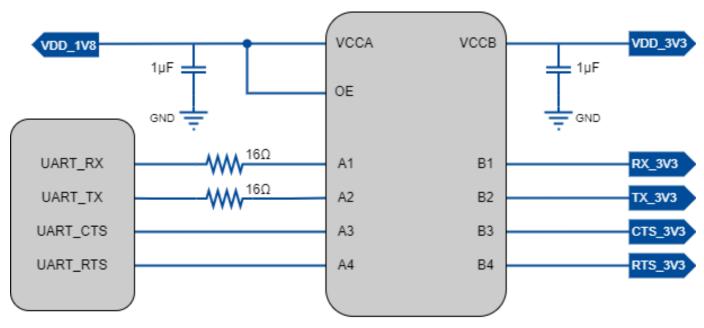


Figure 10 Level conversion chip circuit

## **3.7 USIM Interface**

The C16QS module provides a USIM card interface compatible with the ISO 7816-3 standard. The USIM card power supply is provided by the module's internal power manager and supports 1.8V/3.0V

No	No Signal name		Signal name I/O		I/O Description		Voltage		
INO		V_min	V_typical	V_max					
42	USIM_PRESENCE	DI	SIM detect Pin	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05			
43	USIM_VDD	PO	External SIM power	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05			
45	USIM_DATA	DIO	External SIM card IO	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05			
46	USIM_CLK	DIO	External SIM clock	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05			
44	USIM_RST	DIO	External SIM card reset	1.75/2.95	1.8/3	1.85/3.05			

## 3.7.1 USIM Card Reference Circuit

The C16QS module does not come with a USIM card slot. Users need to design a USIM card slot on their own interface board. The module supports USIM of voltages 1.8V and 2.85V.

The USIM card interface reference circuit is as follows:



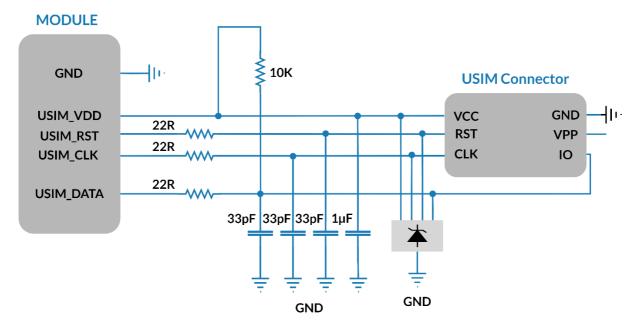


Figure 11 USIM design circuit diagram

## **O**NOTE

- The USIM interface cable is recommended to use ONSEMI's SMF15C device for ESD protection.
   The peripheral circuit components should be placed close to the card holder. The SIM card holder is close to the module layout.
- ✓ The USIM card circuit is susceptible to radio frequency interference and does not recognize or drop the card. Therefore, the card slot should be placed as far as possible from the RF radiation of the antenna. The card trace should be as far away as possible from the RF, power supply and high-speed signal lines.
- ✓ USIM\_PRESENCE is high by default. The SIM card status can be detected by this PIN during hot plug application. It is recommended to provide provision for pull-up.
- ✓ To avoid transient voltage overload, the USIM interface requires a 22R resistor in series with each other on the signal line path.
- $\checkmark$  The ground of the USIM deck and the ground of the module should maintain good connectivity.



## 3.8 General Purpose GPIO Interface

The C16QS module contains four general purpose control signals. The interface is defined as follows:

Pin No.	Definition	I/O	Functional description	Voltage		
Pin No.	Definition		Functional description	V_min	V_typical	V_max
11	GPIO1	DIO	Configurable IO	1.75	1.8	1.85
26	GPIO7	DIO	Configurable IO	1.75	1.8	1.85
25	AGPIO5	AIO	Analog configurable IO	1.9	-	2.1
64	AGPIO7	AIO	Analog configurable IO	1.9	-	2.1

Table 3.14 General GPIO Pin Definitions

## 

✓ Only GPIO7 is available for toggling via AT command (AT+GPSET=0/1)

## 3.9 Network Status Indication Interface

The C16QS module provides an open-drain GPIO signal to indicate the status of the RF communication.

## 3.9.1 Network Status

C16QS provides two network status indication pins: USB\_BOOT & NET\_STATUS (Pins 21 & 75). These pins are used to drive a network status indication LED. Since both the pins have the same functionality, use only one and keep the other floating.

The following tables describe the pin definition and logic level changes of NETLIGHT in different network activity status.



#### Table 3.15 Network Indicator Pin Definition

Pin	Signal name	I/O	Description		Voltage	
PIII	Signal name	1/0	Description	V_min	V_typical	V_max
21	NET_STATUS / USB_BOOT	DO	NET_STATUS function	1.75	1.8	1.85
75	NET_STATUS	DO	Network status indication	1.75	1.8	1.85

#### Table 3.16 Network Indication Status

Status	LED display status
No service	OFF
Searching for Network	Flashing
The module registers 4G network or module to register non-4G network for voice SMS and other services (Latched on to Network)	Constantly Bright

The LED network indicator reference design is as follows:

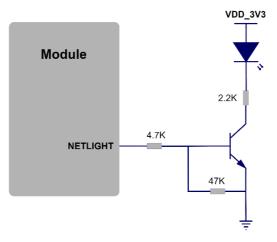


Figure 12 Net light reference circuit diagram



When the module enters flight mode, the RF function does not work and all AT commands related to RF functions will be inaccessible. This mode can be set by

#### ✓ Software: **AT+CFUN=4**

#### Table 3.17 Network Indicator Pin Definition

Pin	in Signal name I/O		Description
19	AP_READY	DI	Wake up Interrupt
18	W_DISABLE#	DI	Put into Flight Mode

## **Ø**<sub>NOTE</sub>

- The brightness of the network indicator can be adjusted by adjusting the current limiting resistor, which can be adjusted to a maximum of 40 mA.
- Remember to use only one among the pins **21** and **75**. While using one, keep the other floating.

## 3.9.2 Module Status Indication

- ✓ The C16QS module provides a pin as a working status indicator for the module
- $\checkmark$  This pin can be used to connect to a GPIO or LED with pull-up
- $\checkmark$  It is used to indicate the power-on status of the module
- ✓ The drive current should be less than 0.8mA
- ✓ The STATUS pin will output a high level.

#### Table 3.18 Module Status Indicator Pin Definition

Pin	Signal name	I/O	Description
20	STATUS	DO	Module power on status indication



The following figure shows the STATUS reference circuit design:

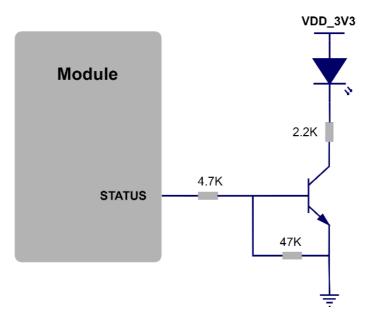


Figure 13 STATUS Pin Reference Circuit

## 3.10 I2S Interface

C16QS module provides a set of I2S bus interface which is used for connecting digital audio devices.

Signal		Voltage				
No	name	I/O	Description	V_min	V_typical	V_min
7	I2S_DOUT	DIO	I2S Data out	1.75	1.8	1.85
6	I2S_DIN	DIO	I2S Data in	1.75	1.8	1.85
5	I2S_LRCK	DIO	I2S Strobe Clock	1.75	1.8	1.85
4	I2S_MCLK	DIO	I2S Master Clock	1.75	1.8	1.85
63	I2S_BLK	DIO	I2S Bit Clock	1.75	1.8	1.85

#### Table 3.19 I2S pin definition



## 3.11 I2C Bus

The C16QS module provides a set of hardware bidirectional serial buses with an I2C interface of 1.8V level, a *5.0 Protocol* interface, and a clock rate of 400 KHz.

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description	Voltage			
PIIINO.	Signal name	1/0	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max	
40	I2C_SCL	DO	I2C Serial Clock	1.75	1.8	1.85	
41	I2C_SDA	DIO	I2C Serial data	1.75	1.8	1.85	

Table 3.20 I2C pin definition

The I2C reference circuit is connected as follows:

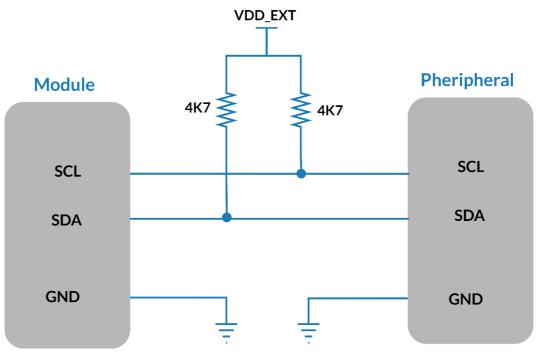


Figure 14 I2C interface reference circuit diagram



## 3.12 SWD Interface

C16QS module provides a 2-pin serial wire debug (SWD) interface which is an alternative to JTAG.

Table 3.21 SWDIO Pin Definitions

Pin No.	Pin name	IO	Definition		Voltage	
PIII NO.	Pinname	10		V_min	V_Typical	V_max
92	SWDIO	DIO	Serial wire debug data	1.75	1.8	1.85
93	SWCLK	DIO	Serial wire debug clock	1.75	1.8	1.85

## 3.13 ADC Interface

The C16QS provides two analog-to-digital converter interfaces to read the voltage value.

- $\checkmark$  The ADC interface input voltage cannot exceed VBAT
- $\checkmark$  It is recommended that the ADC pin be input with a voltage divider circuit

Table 3.22 ADC	Pin Definitions
----------------	-----------------

Pin	Signal name	IO	Description		Voltage			
No.	Signal name	10	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max		
2	ADC1	AIO	Analog to digital converter interface 1	0	-	3.4		
24	ADC0	AIO	Analog to digital converter interface 0	0	-	3.4		



## 3.14 Antenna

The C16QS module provides two antenna interfaces, one main set antenna interface, which is responsible for the CAT .1bis signals of the transceiver module, and another GNSS antenna interface.

The GNSS antenna interface is L1.

The impedance of the antenna interfaces are 50 ohms.

Pin No.	Signal Name	Description	Remarks
60	ANT_LTE	Main antenna interface	$50\Omega$ characteristic impedance
49	ANT_GNSS	GNSS L1 antenna interface	$50\Omega$ characteristic impedance

Table 3.23 Antenna interface pin definition

The pin 60 of the C16QS is the main set antenna interface.

To facilitate the debugging of the antenna, a  $\pi$ -type matching circuit needs to be added to the main board, and a 50-ohm impedance line is taken.

Recommended circuit is shown below :

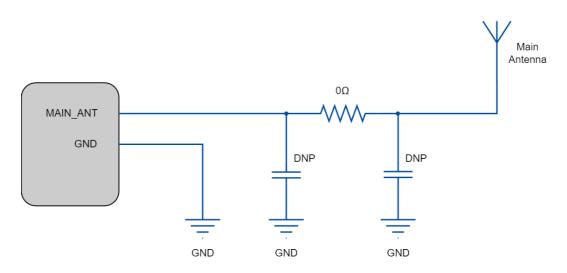


Figure 15 Main antenna matching circuit

The pin 49 of C16QS is the GNSS antenna interface.

The C16QS has a dedicated antenna L1, it supports GPS and BEIDOU.

In order to facilitate antenna debugging, a  $\pi$ -type matching circuit needs to be added to the motherboard and a 50-ohm impedance line is used.



## 𝔅 <sub>NOTE</sub>

- ✓ The GNSS antenna needs to maintain a certain distance from the main antenna.
- ✓ The GNSS antenna has two antenna connection modes:
   Passive antenna mode and Active antenna mode.
- ✓ An external power supply is required while using an Active antenna, as the module cannot provide power to GNSS Active antenna.

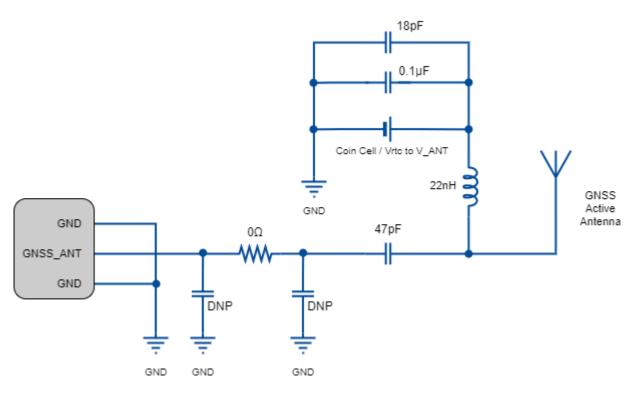


Figure 16 GNSS active antenna matching circuit



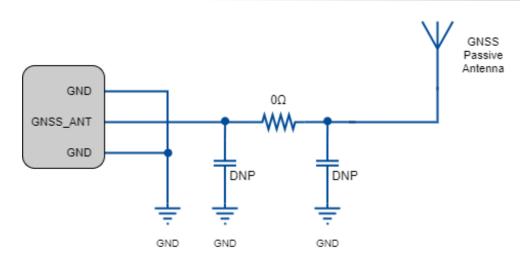


Figure 17 GNSS passive antenna matching circuit

## 

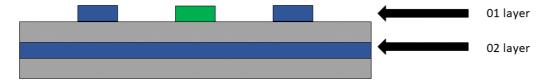
- ✓ An external LDO can be selected to supply power according to the active antenna requirement.
- ✓ If the module is designed with a passive antenna, then the VDD circuit is not needed.
- ✓ The LTE\_MAIN antenna is distributed reasonably to improve the receiving sensitivity.
- ✓ In actual use, the antenna board can be debugged and optimized according to the user's circuit board.
- ✓ Antenna impedance traces need to be away from digital signal lines, power supplies and other interference signals.
- ✓ The antenna impedance traces need to be three-dimensionally packaged, and the ground holes are added on both sides of the trace to isolate.

## 3.14.1 RF Trace Reference

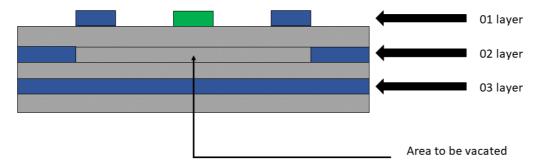
The main set of the C16QS module are extracted by pad. The antenna pad to the antenna feed point must use microstrip lines or other types of RF traces. The characteristic impedance of the signal line should be controlled at  $50\Omega$ .

The impedance of the RF signal line is determined by the material's dielectric constant, trace width (W), ground clearance (S), and reference ground plane height (H). Therefore, the RF trace requires an impedance simulation tool to calculate the impedance of the RF trace.





MODE 1 - Reference ground is the second layer PCB coplanar transmission line structure



MODE 2 - Reference ground is the third layer PCB coplanar transmission line structure

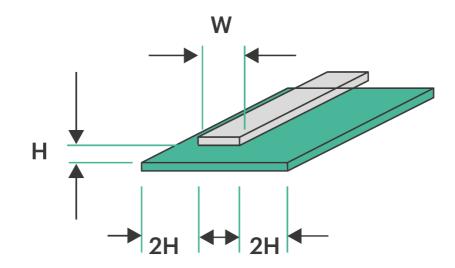


Figure 19 The complete structure of the two-layer PCB microstrip line

Figure 18 Coplanar antenna



## **C16QS Hardware Manual**

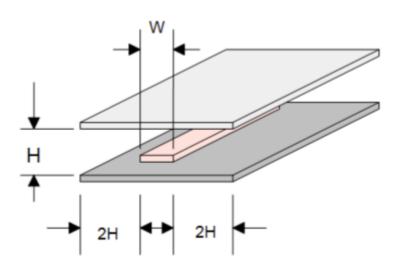


Figure 20 The complete structure of the multilayer PCB strip line

## 𝔅 <sub>NOTE</sub>

• Since Coplanar antennas are having maximum noise immunity, it is preferred.

## 3.14.2 RF Connector Size

- ✓ If the RF connector is used, the antenna connector must use a coaxial connector with a 50-ohm characteristic impedance.
- ✓ Hirose's U.FL-R-SMT connector is recommended.

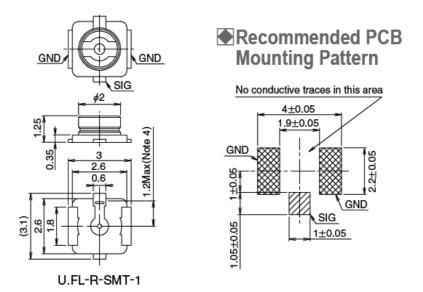


Figure 21 RF connector size chart



The RF connector plug for this connector is the U.FL-LP series from HRS.

	U.FL-LP-040	U.FL-LP-066	U.FL-LP(V)-040	U.FL-LP-062	U.FL-LP-088
Part No.					
Mated Height	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.0mm Max. (1.9mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)
Applicable cable	Dia. 0.81mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1.13mm and Dia. 1.32mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 0.81mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1.37mm Coaxial cable
Weight (mg)	53.7	59.1	34.8	45.5	71.7
RoHS			YES		

Figure 22 Antenna connector matching plug diagram

Rated condition		Environmental conditions
Frequency Range	DC to 6 GHZ	-40°C to +85°C
Characteristic impedance	50 Ω	-40°C to +85°C

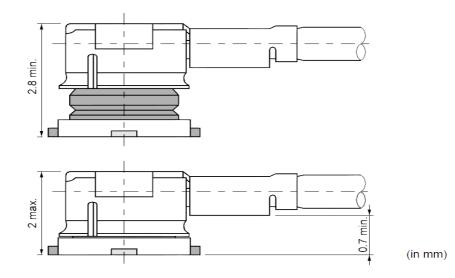


Figure 23 Matching coaxial RF line size



## 3.15 Control Interface

Table 3.25 Control interface pin definition

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description
20	STATUS	DO	Module power on status indication
18	W_DISABLE#	DI	Put into Flight Mode

#### STATUS:

This pin is used to get the status of the module.

#### FLIGHT\_MODE:

This pin is used to put the module into Flight mode and disable the RF transmission.

## 3.16 GNSS Interface

Multi - GNSS receiver:

- ✓ L1 multi-band GNSS receiver
- ✓ Multi-Constellation GPS/Bei Dou
- ✓ Integrated 12 muti-tone active interference cancellers
- ✓ RTCM ready (RTCM v2.3 and v3.3)
- ✓ Indoor and Outdoor multi-path detection and compensation
- ✓ 132 tracking channels



#### Table 3.26 GNSS interface pin definition

Pin No.	Signal name	I/O	Description		Voltage	
PIII NO.			Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max
49	ANT_GNSS	I	GNSS Antenna interface	-	-	-
99	GNSS_1PPS	DO	1PPS indicator	1.75	1.8	1.85
84	GNSS_TXD	DO	GNSS UART Transmission	1.75	1.8	1.85
85	GNSS_VDD_3V3	PI	GNSS Power supply	3.25	3.3	3.35
86	GNSS_EN	DI	Hardware enables for GNSS	1.2	1.8	1.89
83	GNSS_RXD	DI	GNSS UART Reception	1.75	1.8	1.85
98	GNSS_VRTC_1V8	PI	GNSS RTC Power Supply	1.2	1.8	1.89

#### 1PPS:

Synchronized at rising edge, and the pulse width is 500ms. This pin must be low at start-up for normal operation. It has been pulled down internally with a 47K $\Omega$  resistor. If unused, keep this pin open.

#### **GNSS** interface

GNNSS\_TXD and GNSS\_RXD pins are used for fetching NMEA logs.

#### **GNSS RTC Battery**

This pin is the power input of the RTC battery. The module can store the data if the GNSS\_VRTC pin is supplied with 1.8 voltage.



Figure 24 GNSS VRTC Input



- The recommended voltage rating of GNSS\_VDD is 3.3 V.
- To enable GNSS, the voltage level of GNSS\_EN should not go below 1.2V and should not exceed 1.89V.



- UART2 and GNSS UART are internally connected so while using GNSS ensure that UART 2 is kept as floating and vice versa.
- When GNSS is operating in independent mode, only GNSS\_VDD needs to be supplied; VBAT is not required.

As VBATT\_RF powers the entire RF of LTE and GNSS. GNSS\_VDD can power entire GNSS section

• Please refer the C16QS GNSS Application note for further information.

## 3.17 SPI Interface

Din Ma	Signal		Description	Voltage		
Pin No. name		I/O	Description	V_min	V_Typical	V_max
97	SPI_CS	DO	Slave select	1.75	1.8	1.85
95	SPI_MOSI	DO	Master output slave input	1.75	1.8	1.85
94	SPI_MISO	DI	Master input slave output	1.75	1.8	1.85
96	SPI_CLK	DO	Serial Clock	1.75	1.8	1.85

#### Table 3.27 SPI interface pin definition



## 4 Overall Technical Indicators

## 4.1 Chapter Overview

The C16QS module RF overall specifications include the following sections:

- ✓ Working frequency
- ✓ GNSS Performances
- ✓ Antenna requirements
- ✓ 1/ 3/ 5/7/ 8/18/19/20/26/28/38/40/41 (E.A.J), 2 / 4/ 5/ 12/ 13/25/66(N.A), 1/3/5/8/20(E.A), 1 / 3/ 5/ 8/ 18/ 19/ 26/ 28 (A.N), 1/2/ 3/ 4/ 5/7/ 8 (L.A), 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/
   7/ 8/ 12/13/ 18/ 19/ 20/ 25/ 26/ 28/38/40/ 41/ 66 (W.W),1/3/5/8/40/41(I.N) and 1/ 3/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 20/ 28 (E.U

## 4.2 Working Frequency

Frequency band	Frequency band Uplink frequency		Mode
LTE B1	1920MHz-1980MHz	2110MHz-2170MHz	FDD
LTE B2	1850MHz-1910MHz	1930MHz-1990MHz	FDD
LTE B3	1710MHz-1785MHz	1805MHz-1880MHz	FDD
LTE B4	1710MHz-1755MHz	2110MHz-2155MHz	FDD
LTE B5	824MHz-849MHz	869MHz-894MHz	FDD
LTE B7	2500MHz - 2570MHz	2620MHz – 2690MHz	FDD
LTE B8	880MHz-915MHz	925MHz-960MHz	FDD
LTE B12	699MHz - 716 MHz	729 MHz - 746 MHz	FDD
LTE B13	777MHz – 787MHz	746MHz – 756MHz	FDD

#### Table 4.1 RF frequency table





LTE B18	815 MHz - 830 MHz	860 MHz - 875 MHz	FDD
LTE B19	830 MHz - 845 MHz	875 MHz - 890 MHz	FDD
LTE B20	832MHz- 862MHz	791MHz- 821MHz	FDD
LTE B25	1850 MHz - 1915 MHz	1930MHz – 1995 MHz	FDD
LTE B26	814 MHz - 849 MHz	859 MHz - 894 MHz	FDD
LTE B28	703 MHz - 748 MHz	758 MHz - 803 MHz	FDD
LTE B38	2570 MHz-2620 MHz	2570 MHz – 2620 MHz	TDD
LTE B40	2300 MHz - 2400 MHz	2300 MHz - 2400 MHz	TDD
LTE B41	2496 MHz - 2690 MHz	2500 MHz - 2690 MHz	TDD
LTE B66	1710 MHz - 1780 MHz	2110 MHz - 2200 MHz	FDD

## **4.3 GNSS Performances**

C16QS Module GNSS performance parameters:

Table 4.2 G	GNSS performance	parameters
-------------	------------------	------------

Features	Description
Receiving Bands	✓ GPS L1: 1575.42 MHz
	✓ BD2 B1 C/A: 1561.098 MHz
Horizontal Positioning Accuracy:	< 2.0 m CEP50
Vertical Positioning accuracy	< 3.0 m CEP50
Velocity Accuracy:	Without Aid: < 0.01 m/s
TTFF@-130dBm	✓ Cold Start < 28s
	✓ Hot Start ≤ 1s
	✓ Reacquisition $\leq$ 1 s
Sensitivity:	✓ Cold Start: -147 dBm
	✓ Tracking: -160 dBm



- ✓ Hot Start: -155 dBm
- ✓ Reacquisition: -158 dBm

## 4.4 Antenna Requirements

C16QS Module Antenna Design Requirements:

Table 4.3 Antenna indicator requirements

Frequency band	Standing wave ratio	Antenna gain	Effectiveness	TRP	TIS
B1 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B2 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B3 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B4 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B5 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B7 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B8 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B12 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B13 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B18 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B19 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B20 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B25 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88



## C16QS Hardware Manual

B26 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B28 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B40TDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B41 TDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88
B66 FDD	<2:1	〉-2.5dbi	> 40%	>16.5	<-88



# **5** Interface Electrical Characteristics

## 5.1 Chapter Overview

- Working storage temperature
- Electrostatic property
- Reliability index
- Module IO level
- Power supply
- Power consumption characteristics

## 5.2 Working Storage Temperature

Table 5.1	C16QS module	working storage	temperature
-----------	--------------	-----------------	-------------

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
Normal operating temperature	-30°C	85°C
Storage temperature	-45°C	90°C

## **5.3 Electrostatic Property**

There is no overvoltage protection inside the C16QS module.

The ESD protection is required when the module is used to ensure product quality.

ESD design recommendations:

✓ The USB port needs to add TVS on VDD, D+, D- for protection, and the TVS parasitic capacitance on D+/D- is <2pF</p>



- ✓ The module's USIM card external pin needs to be protected by TVS, and the parasitic capacitance requirement is <10pF</p>
- ✓ The PCB layout of the protective device should be as close as possible to the "V" line to avoid the "T" line
- ✓ The ground plane around the module guarantees integrity and should not be split
- ✓ ESD control of the surrounding environment and operators is required during module production, assembly and laboratory testing

Test port	Contact discharge	Air discharge	Unit
USB interface	±4	±8	KV
USIM interface	±4	±8	KV
VBAT power supply	±4	±8	KV

#### Table 5.2 C16QS ESD Features

## 5.4 Module IO Level

The C16QS module IO levels are as follows:

#### Table 5.3 Electrical Characteristics of C16QS module

Parameter	Description	Minimum	Maximum
VIH	High level input voltage	0.65* VDD_EXT	VDD_EXT+0.3V
VIL	Low level input voltage	-	0.35*VDD_EXT
VOH	High level output voltage	VDD_EXT-0.45V	VDD_EXT
VOL	Low level output voltage	0	0.45V



## 5.5 Power Supply

The C16QS module input power requirements are as follows:

#### Table 5.4 C16QS module Operating Voltage

Parameter	Minimum value	Typical value	Maximum value	
Input Voltage	3.1V	3.8V	4.5V	

The power-on time of any interface of the module must not be earlier than the boot time of the module, otherwise the module may be abnormal or damaged.

## **5.6 Power Consumption Characteristics**

		Rx		Current consumption @ 23dBm and @3.7 V				
Mode Type/band	CINR @ 80dBm (dB)	Sensitivity (dBm)	Tx-Idle USB - connected	Tx Idle USB - Disconnected	Peak Tx @ Centre frequency	Unit		
	Band 1	15	-98	34	5.1	523	mA	
	Band 2	15	-96	34.1	5	502	mA	
	Band 3	14	-99	34.2	5.1	503	mA	
	Band 4	14	-97	34.1	4.8	509	mA	
CAT 1.bis (GNSS off)	Band 5	16	-95	34	4.7	453	mA	
(0	Band 7	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	mA	
	Band 8	15	-96	34.2	4.8	418	mA	
	Band 12	15	-96	34.3	4.8	440	mA	
	Band 18	16	-98	34.2	4.8	452	mA	

Table 5.5 LTE power consumption

## **C16QS Hardware Manual**



	-	-				-	
	Band 19	16	-98	34.2	4.7	453	mA
	Band 20	15	-96	33.9	4.6	460	mA
	Band 25	13	-96	34.2	4.7	486	mA
	Band 26	16	-97	34.1	4.7	457	mA
	Band 28	15	-97	33.9	4.6	410	mA
	Band 40	14	-98	34.2	4.6	210	mA
	Band 41	13	-98	34.1	4.7	299	mA
	Band 66	13	-98	34	4.9	532	mA
		Powering		50			mA
GNSS		Tracking		60			mA
	Fix		60			mA	
GNSS off & C	FUN=0			4			mA
Sleep 1				56			μA
Sleep 2	2		25			μA	
Hibernate		11			μA		
Shutdown			1			μA	
Module Peak				650.88			mA



# 6 Structural and Mechanical Properties

## 6.1 Chapter Overview

- ✓ Module structural image
- ✓ Module mechanical size

## 6.2 Module Structural Image

The figure below shows the top and bottom view of the module.



Figure 25 Top view and bottom view of the module



## 6.2 C16QS Module Mechanical Size

The figure below shows the bottom view size of the module:

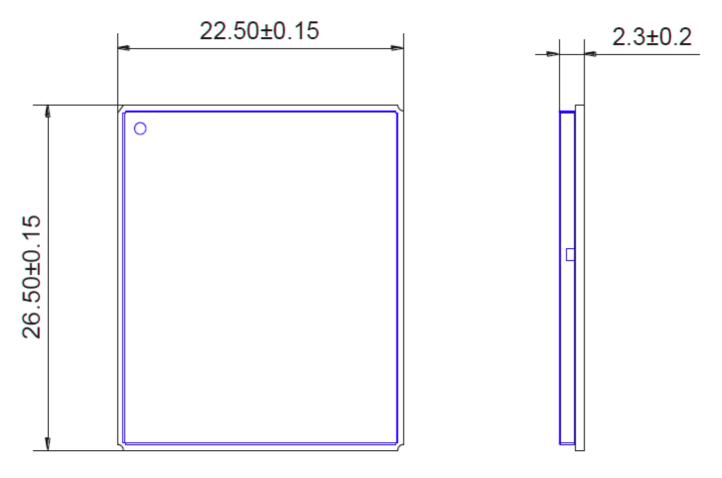


Figure 26 Front view and side view of the module (unit: mm)



## **C16QS Hardware Manual**

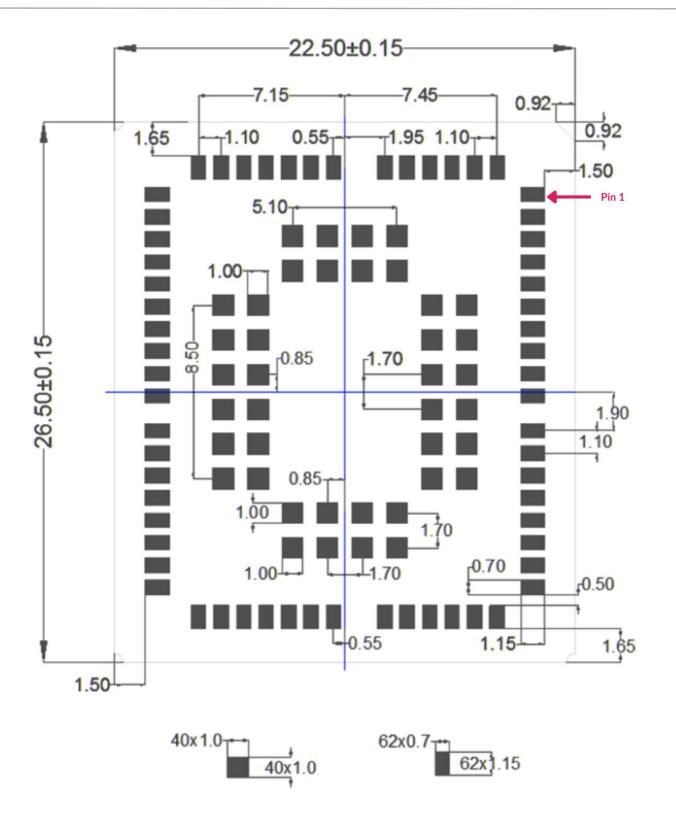


Figure 27 Bottom view of the module (unit: mm)



Module recommended footprint:

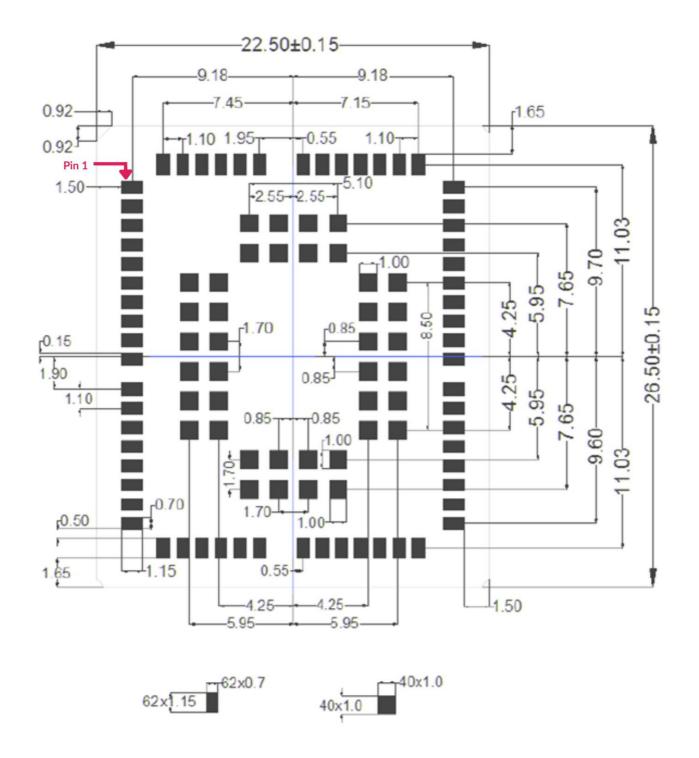
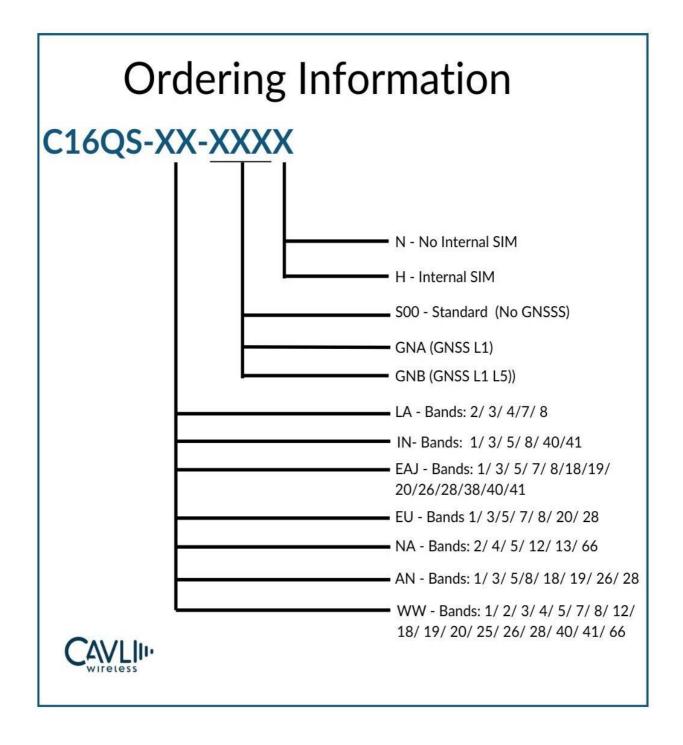


Figure 28 Recommended Footprint (Top View) (unit: mm)











#### Table 7.1 Ordering Information

Part Number	Package Type	Tape width	Tolerance	SPQ
C16QS-EAJ-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EAJ-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EAJ-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EAJ-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-NA-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-NA-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-NA-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-NA-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-AN-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-AN-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-AN-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-AN-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-LA-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-LA-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-LA-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-LA-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-GNBN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-WW-GNBH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EU-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500



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C16QS-EU-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EU-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-EU-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-IN-S00N	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-IN-S00H	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-IN-GNAN	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500
C16QS-IN-GNAH	Tape & Reel	44mm	0.2 mm	500



# 8 Packaging and Production

## 8.1 Chapter Overview

- ✓ Module packaging and storage
- ✓ Production welding

## 8.2 Module Packaging and Storage

The C16QS module is packaged in a tape reel with 500 pcs per reel, shipped as a tape reel sealed bag.

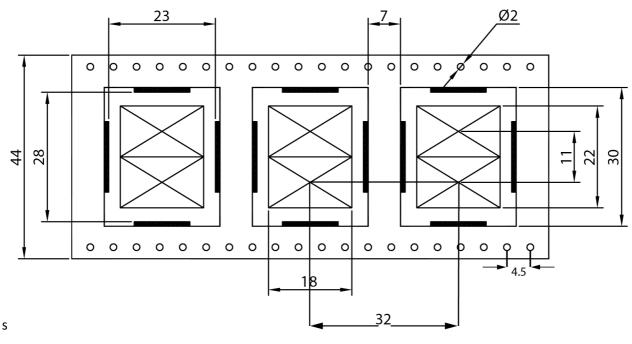
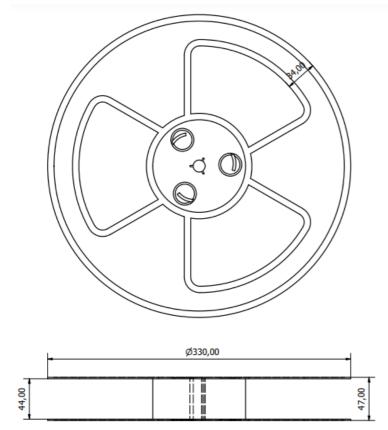


Figure 30 C16QS Tape Measurements (in mm)





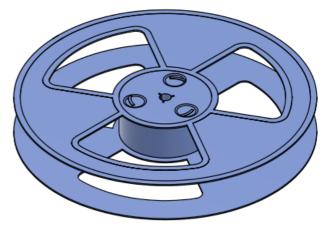


Figure 31 Reel Dimensions of C16QS (in mm)

The storage of the C16QS module is subject to the following conditions:

- ✓ The module has a moisture sensitivity rating of 3.
- ✓ When the ambient temperature is greater than 40 degrees Celsius and the air humidity is less than 90%, the module can be stored in a vacuum sealed bag for 12 months.
- ✓ When the vacuum sealed bag is opened, if the ambient temperature of the module is lower than 30 degrees Celsius and the air humidity is less than 60%, the factory can complete the patch within 72 hours, and the module can directly perform reflow soldering or other high temperature process.
- ✓ If the module is in other conditions, it needs to be baked before the patch.
- ✓ If the module needs to be baked, remove the module and bake for 48 hours at 125 degrees Celsius (allowing fluctuations of up to 5 degrees Celsius).



## 8.3 Production Welding

The C16QS module is packaged in an anti-static tray. The SMT wire body needs to be equipped with a Tray module. It is recommended to use a reflow oven above 7 temperature zones.

✓ To ensure the quality of the module paste, the thickness of the stencil corresponding to the pad portion

of the C16QSmodule is recommended to be 0.18 mm.

- ✓ The recommended reflow temperature is 235~245°C, which cannot exceed 260°C.
- ✓ When the PCB is laid out on both sides, the LGA module layout must be machined on the 2nd side. Avoid module falling parts, welding and welding, and poor internal welding of the module caused by the gravity of the module.

The recommended furnace temperature curve is shown below:

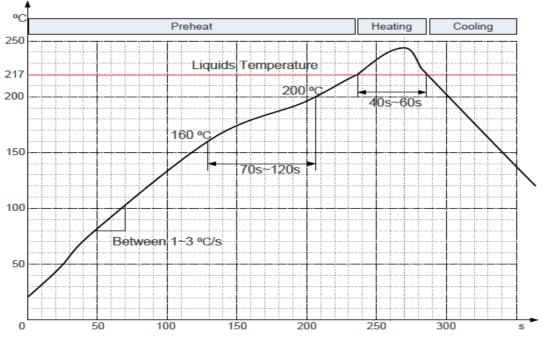


Figure 32 Reflow soldering temperature graph



#### Table 8.1 Reflow Process Parameter Table

Warm zone	Time	Key parameter
Preheating zone (4°C~ 165°C)		Heating rate: 1°C/ s ~ 3°C / s
Temperature zone (160°C~210°C)	(t1∼t2) : 70s∼120s	
Recirculation zone (> 217 °C)	(t3∼t4) : 40s~60s	Peak temperature: 235°C~ 245 °C
Cooling zone		Cooling rate: 2°C/s ≤ Slope ≤ 5°C/s



## 9 Warnings

## 9.1 CE EU Conformity Statement

HEREBY, CAVLI INC DECLARES THAT THE EQUIPMENT TYPE LTE MODEM, MODELS C16QS-EA AND C16QS-AN ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH DIRECTIVE 2014/53/EU

MANUFACTURER ADDRESS: 99 SOUTH ALMADEN BLVD., SUITE 600, SAN JOSE, CA 95113 UNITED STATES.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY IS AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING INTERNET ADDRESS:

https://www.cavliwireless.com/c-series/c16qs.html

## 9.2 NCC Caution

For C16QS-AN

減少電磁波影響,請妥適使用

## 9.3 IC Information

For C16QS-NA

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditons:

this device may not cause interference

this device must accept any interference including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Cet appareil est conforme avec Industrie Canada exempts de licence standard RSS (s). L'opération est soumise aux deux conditions suivantes:

(1) cet appareil ne peut causer d'interférences, et

(2) cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence, y compris les interférences qui peuvent causer un mauvais fonctionnement de l'appareil

The end product must be labeled to display the industry Canada certificate number of the module.

Contains transmitter module IC: 3113-C16QSNA

Le dispositif d'accueil doivent être étiquetés pour afficher le numéro de certification d'Industrie Canada du module.

Contient module émetteur IC: 3113-C16QSNA

Information for OEM Manager



This device is intended only for OEM integrators under the following conditions

The antenna must be installed such that 20cm is maintained between the antenna and the users and

The transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna

End product labelling

The label for end product must include "Contains IC: IC:3113-C16QSNA

"CAUTION: Exposure to Radio frequency Radiation.

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 20cm between the radiator and your body. This transmitter module is authorized only for use in device where the antenna may be installed such that 20 cm may be maintained between the antenna and users."

The Host Marketing Name (HMN) must be indicated at any location on the exterior of the host product or product packaging or product literature, which shall be available with the host product or online.

This radio transmitter [IC: IC: 3113-C16QSNA] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Frequency Range	Manufacturer	Peak Gain	Impedance	Antenna Gain
FDD LTE Band 2		2.5 dbi	50 Ω	External
FDD LTE Band 5		2.5 dbi	50 Ω	External
FDD LTE Band 12	Cavli Inc	2.5 dbi	50 Ω	External
FDD LTE Band 13		2.5 dbi	50 Ω	External
FDD LTE Band 66		2.5 dbi	50 Ω	External

## 9.4 FCC Warnings

For C16QS-NA

9.4.1 FCC Modular Approval Information Examples for Manual

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.

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

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





## 

- 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.

## 9.4.2 FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

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.

## 9.4.3 OEM Integration Instructions

This device is intended only for OEM integrators under the following conditions:

The module must be installed in the host equipment such that 20 cm is maintained between the antenna and users, and the transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna. The module shall be only used with the internal on-board antenna that has been originally tested and certified with this module. External antennas are not supported. As long as these 3 conditions above are met, further transmitter test will not be required.

However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc.). The end-product may need Verification testing, Declaration of Conformity testing, a Permissive Class II Change or new Certification. Please involve a FCC certification specialist in order to determine what will be exactly applicable for the end-product.



## 9.4.4 Validity of using the module certification

In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for example certain laptop configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the FCC authorization for this module in combination with the host equipment is no longer considered valid and the FCC ID of the module cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate FCC authorization. In such cases, please involve a FCC certification specialist in order to determine if a Permissive Class II Change or new Certification is required.

## 9.4.5 Upgrade Firmware

The software provided for firmware upgrade will not be capable to affect any RF parameters as certified for the FCC for this module, in order to prevent compliance issues.

## 9.4.6 End Product Labeling

This transmitter module is authorized only for use in device where the antenna may be installed such that 20 cm may be maintained between the antenna and users. The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following: "Contains FCC ID : xxxxxxxxx".

## 9.4.7 Information that must be placed in the end user manual

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user's manual of the end product which integrates this module. The end user manual shall include all required regulatory information/warning as show in this manual.

CAUTION: Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation.

Antenna shall be mounted in such a manner to minimize the potential for human contact during normal operation. The antenna should not be contacted during operation to avoid the possibility of exceeding the FCC radio frequency exposure limit.

## 9.4.8 Requirement per KDB996369 D03

## 9.4.8.1 List of applicable FCC rules

List the FCC rules that are applicable to the modular transmitter. These are the rules that specifically establish the bands of operation, the power, spurious emissions, and operating fundamental frequencies. DO NOT list compliance to unintentional-radiator rules (Part 15 Subpart B) since that is not a condition of a module grant that is extended to a host manufacturer. See also Section 2.10 below concerning the need to notify host manufacturers that further testing is required.3

Explanation: This module meets the requirements of FCC part 15C(15.247). part 15E(15.407), part 22, part 24, part 27, part 90.



## 9.4.8.2 Summarize the specific operational use conditions

Describe use conditions that are applicable to the modular transmitter, including for example any limits on antennas, etc. For example, if point-to-point antennas are used that require reduction in power or compensation for cable loss, then this information must be in the instructions. If the use condition limitations extend to professional users, then instructions must state that this information also extends to the host manufacturer's instruction manual. In addition, certain information may also be needed, such as peak gain per frequency band and minimum gain, specifically for master devices in 5 GHz DFS bands.

Explanation: The EUT needs an external Antenna.

## 9.4.8.3 Limited module procedures

If a modular transmitter is approved as a "limited module," then the module manufacturer is responsible for approving the host environment that the limited module is used with. The manufacturer of a limited module must describe, both in the filing and in the installation instructions, the alternative means that the limited module manufacturer uses to verify that the host meets the necessary requirements to satisfy the module limiting conditions.

A limited module manufacturer has the flexibility to define its alternative method to address the conditions that limit the initial approval, such as: shielding, minimum signaling amplitude, buffered modulation/data inputs, or power supply regulation. The alternative method could include that the limited module manufacturer reviews detailed test data or host designs prior to giving the host manufacturer approval.

This limited module procedure is also applicable for RF exposure evaluation when it is necessary to

demonstrate compliance in a specific host. The module manufacturer must state how control of the product into which the modular transmitter will be installed will be maintained such that full compliance of the product is always ensured. For additional hosts other than the specific host originally granted with a limited module, a Class II permissive change is required on the module grant to register the additional host as a specific host also approved with the module.

Explanation: The module is not a limited module.

## 9.4.8.4 Trace Antenna designs

For a modular transmitter with trace antenna designs, see the guidance in Question 11 of KDB Publication 996369 D02 FAQ – Modules for Micro-Strip Antennas and traces. The integration information shall include for the TCB review the integration instructions for the following aspects:

layout of trace design, parts list (BOM), antenna, connectors, and isolation requirements.

a) Information that includes permitted variances (e.g., trace boundary limits, thickness, length, width, shape(s),

dielectric constant, and impedance as applicable for each type of antenna);

b) Each design shall be considered a different type (e.g., antenna length in multiple(s) of frequency,

the wavelength, and antenna shape (traces in phase) can affect antenna gain and must be considered);

c) The parameters shall be provided in a manner permitting host manufacturers to design the printed circuit (PC) board layout;

d) Appropriate parts by manufacturer and specifications;



e) Test procedures for design verification; and

f) Production test procedures for ensuring compliance.

The module grantee shall provide a notice that any deviation(s) from the defined parameters of the antenna trace, as described by the instructions, require that the host product manufacturer must notify the module grantee that they wish to change the antenna trace design. In this case, a Class II permissive change application is required to be filed by the grantee, or the host manufacturer can take responsibility through the change in FCC ID (new application) procedure followed by a Class II permissive change application.

Explanation: The EUT needs an external Antenna.

## 9.4.8.5 RF exposure considerations

It is essential for module grantees to clearly and explicitly state the RF exposure conditions that permit a host product manufacturer to use the module. Two types of instructions are required for RF exposure information: (1) to the host product manufacturer, to define the application conditions (mobile, portable – xx cm from a person's body); and (2) additional text needed for the host product manufacturer to provide to end users in their end-product manuals. If RF exposure statements and use conditions are not provided, then the host product manufacturer is required to take responsibility of the module through a change in FCC ID (new application).

Explanation: This module complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment, this equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body." This module is designed to comply with the FCC statement, FCC ID is: xxxxxxxxxx".

## 9.4.8.6 Antennas

A list of antennas included in the application for certification must be provided in the instructions. For modular transmitters approved as limited modules, all applicable professional installer instructions must be included as part of the information to the host product manufacturer. The antenna list shall also identify the antenna types (monopole, PIFA, dipole, etc. (note that for example an "omni-directional antenna" is not considered to be a specific "antenna type")).

For situations where the host product manufacturer is responsible for an external connector, for example with an RF pin and antenna trace design, the integration instructions shall inform the installer that unique antenna connector must be used on the Part 15 authorized transmitters used in the host product. The module manufacturers shall provide a list of acceptable unique connectors.

Explanation: The EUT needs an external Antenna.

## 9.4.8.7 Label and compliance information

Grantees are responsible for the continued compliance of their modules to the FCC rules. This includes advising host product manufacturers that they need to provide a physical or e-label stating "Contains FCC ID" with their finished product. See Guidelines for Labeling and User Information for RF Devices – KDB Publication 784748.

Explanation: The host system using this module, should have label in a visible area indicated the



## 9.4.8.8 Information on test modes and additional testing requirements

Additional guidance for testing host products is given in KDB Publication 996369 D04 Module Integration Guide. Test modes should take into consideration different operational conditions for a stand-alone modular transmitter in a host, as well as for multiple simultaneously transmitting modules or other transmitters in a host product.

The grantee should provide information on how to configure test modes for host product evaluation for different operational conditions for a stand-alone modular transmitter in a host, versus with multiple, simultaneously transmitting modules or other transmitters in a host.

Grantees can increase the utility of their modular transmitters by providing special means, modes, or

instructions that simulate or characterizes a connection by enabling a transmitter. This can greatly simplify a host manufacturer's determination that a module as installed in a host complies with FCC requirements.

Explanation: Top band can increase the utility of our modular transmitters by providing instructions

that simulates or characterizes a connection by enabling a transmitter.

### 9.4.8.9 Additional testing, Part 15 Subpart B disclaimer

The grantee should include a statement that the modular transmitter is only FCC authorized for the specific rule parts (i.e., FCC transmitter rules) listed on the grant, and that the host product manufacturer is responsible for compliance to any other FCC rules that apply to the host not covered by the modular transmitter grant of certification. If the grantee markets their product as being Part 15 Subpart B compliant (when it also contains unintentional-radiator digital circuity), then the grantee shall provide a notice stating that the final host product still requires Part 15 Subpart B compliance testing with the modular transmitter installed.

**Explanation:** The module without unintentional-radiator digital circuity, so the module does not

require an evaluation by FCC Part 15 Subpart B. The host should be evaluated by the FCC Subpart B.



# $10_{\text{Appendix}}$

## **10.1 Chapter Overview**

- ✓ Abbreviations
- ✓ Safety and precautions

## **10.2 Abbreviations**

#### Table 10.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full name
3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project
AP	Access Point
AMR	Adaptive Multi-rate
BER	Bit Error Rate
ссс	China Compulsory Certification
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CE	European Conformity
CSD	Circuit Switched Data
СТЅ	Clear to Send
DC	Direct Current
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
DL	Down Link
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment



DRX	Discontinuous Reception
EDGE	Enhanced Data Rate for GSM Evolution
EU	European Union
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
HSDPA	High-Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSPA	Enhanced High Speed Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Up-link Packet Access
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LTE	Long Term Evolution
NC	Not Connected
РСВ	Printed Circuit Board
РСМ	Pulse Code Modulation
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PMU	Power Management Unit
РРР	Point-to-point protocol
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RF	Radio Frequency
RoHS	Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances
SMS	Short Message Service
TIS	Total Isotropic Sensitivity



TVS	Transient Voltage Suppressor
ТХ	Transmitting Direction
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
USIM	Universal Subscriber Identity Module
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
WWAN	Wireless Wide Area Network

## **10.3 Safety and Precautions**

In order to use the wireless device safely, the terminal device informs the user of the relevant safety information:

- ✓ Interference: When the use of wireless devices is prohibited or the use of the device may cause interference and security of the electronic device, turn off the wireless device. Because the terminal will send and receive RF signals when it is powered on. It can interfere with TV, radio, computer or other electrical equipment.
- ✓ Medical equipment: In medical and health care facilities where the use of wireless devices is prohibited in the express text, please follow the regulations of the site and turn off the device. Some wireless devices may interfere with the medical device, causing the medical device to malfunction or cause errors. If interference occurs, turn off the wireless device and consult a physician.
- ✓ Flammable and explosive areas: In flammable and explosive areas, please turn off your wireless device and follow the relevant label instructions to avoid an explosion or fire. If For example; gas stations, fuel zones, chemical products areas, chemical transportation and storage facilities, areas with explosion hazard signs, areas with "turn off radio equipment" signs, etc.
- ✓ **Traffic Safety:** Please comply with local laws or regulations in your country or region regarding the use of wireless devices when driving a vehicle.
- Aviation Safety: When flying, please follow the airline's regulations and regulations regarding the use of wireless devices. Before taking off, turn off the wireless device to prevent wireless signals from interfering with aircraft control signals.
- ✓ Environmental Protection: Please comply with local laws regarding the handling of equipment packaging materials, equipment or accessories, and support recycling operations.
- Emergency call: This device uses wireless signals for propagation. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the network can be connected in all situations, so in an emergency this wireless device cannot be used as the only contact method.