

MC88(i)T Users Guide



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Author: s.b.
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1.4 Revision history

Revision	Date	Status	Description
Original	2010-06-13	Advance Information /Confidential	First release
0.0.0.2	2010-06-14	Preliminary	

Table 1: Revision history

1.5 Legal information

1.5.1 Definitions

Advance Information	The document contains the design specification for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Draft	The document contains specifications that are still under internal review and subject to formal approval, which may result in modifications or additions. The publisher/manufacturer reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.
Preliminary	The document contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. The publisher/manufacturer reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.

No Identification Needed	The document contains the final specifications. The publisher/manufacturer reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.
Obsolete	The document contains specifications on a product that has been discontinued. The document is printed for reference information only.

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1.6 Terms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ASC	Asynchronous Controller. Abbreviations used for first and second serial interface.
CSD	Circuit Switched Data
CTS	Clear To Send
DCD	Data Carrier Detect
DCE	Data Communication Equipment (typically a modem or a terminal)
DSR	Data Set Ready
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment (typically a computer, notebook or a GSM application))

Abbreviation	Description
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
FME	(Sub-miniature connector for radio frequencies)
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
J2ME	Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition
Java ME™	Java Mobile Edition
GND	Ground
GPIO	General Purpose Input / Output
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global Standard for Mobile Communications
I ² C	Inter-integrated Circuit
IP	Internet Protocol
I/O	Input / Output
JDK	Java Development Kit
LED	Light Emitting Diode
ME	Mobile Equipment
MO	Mobile Originated
MS	Mobile Station
MT	Mobile Terminated
NDIS	Network Driver Interface Specification
PBCCH	Packet Broadcast Control Channel
PDP	Packet Data Protocol
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
RAM	Random Access Memory
RF	Radio Frequency
RIL	Radio Interface Layer
RLP	Radio Link Protocol
RO	Ring Indicator
RSA	Remote SIM Access
RTS	Ready To Send
RXD	Receive Data
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SMS	Short Message Service
tbd	To be defined
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TXD	Transmit Data
UART	Universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter
URC	Unsolicited Result Codes
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

Table 2: Terms and abbreviations

1.7 Related documents

- [1] EGS5 Hardware Interface Description, Cinterion Wireless Modules GmbH
- [2] EGS5 AT Command Set, Cinterion Wireless Modules GmbH
- [3] Java User's Guide, Cinterion Wireless Modules GmbH

2 Introduction

The MC88(i)T is a Java™-based GSM/GPRS-terminal for control, measurement, security, vending systems and mobile communications.

The MC88(i)T supports the Java J2ME™ profile IMP 2.0 (downward-compatible with IMP 1.0) and quad-band technology (850/900/1800/1900 MHz) for GSM networks.

The complete software development platform is free of charge. The Java ME™ is provided by SUN Microsystems, <http://java.sun.com/javame/>.

A Java IDE is provided by the Eclipse Foundation, <http://www.eclipse.org/>.

The installation and use is decrypting in [3] Java User's Guide.

The control of the MC88(i)T operates with AT Commands¹ via the serial interface (EIA/RS-232), via the USB interface (MC88iT only) or inside a Java application as explain in [3] Java User's Guide. All AT Commands are summarized in [2] EGS5 AT Command Set.

Additional hardware information are descript in [1] EGS5 Hardware Interface Description.

2.1 Features

The GSM- and GPRS-features are provided by the integrated GSM-/GPRS-engine EGS5. Most of them are supported with the MC88(i)T:

Feature	Implementation
General	
Frequency bands	Quad band: GSM 850/900/1800/1900 MHz
GSM class	Small MS
Output power (according to Release 99, V5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 4 (+33dBm ±2dB) for EGSM850 • Class 4 (+33dBm ±2dB) for EGSM900 • Class 1 (+30dBm ±2dB) for GSM1800 • Class 1 (+30dBm ±2dB) for GSM1900 <p>The values stated above are maximum limits. According to Release 99, the maximum output power in a multi slot configuration may be lower. The nominal reduction of maximum output power varies with the number of uplink timeslots used and amounts to 3.0dB for 2Tx, 4.8dB for 3Tx and 6.0dB for 4Tx.</p>
Ambient operating temperature according to IEC 60068-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal operation: -30°C to +75°C • Restricted operation: +75°C to +85°C; -30°C to -40°C
GSM / GPRS features	
Data transfer	<p>GPRS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi slot Class 12 • Full PBCCH support • Mobile Station Class B • Coding Scheme 1 – 4 <p>CSD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.110, RLP, non-transparent • 2.4, 4.8, 9.6, 14.4kbps • USSD <p>PPP-stack for GPRS data transfer</p>
SMS	<p>Point-to-point MT and MO</p> <p>Cell broadcast</p> <p>Text and PDU mode</p> <p>Storage: SIM card plus 25 SMS locations in mobile equipment</p> <p>Transmission of SMS alternatively over CSD or GPRS. Preferred mode can be user defined.</p>
Fax	Group 3; Class 1
AT commands	AT-Hayes GSM 07.05 and 07.07, Cinterion AT commands for RIL compatibility (NDIS/RIL)
Java platform	<p>Java Virtual Machine with APIs for AT Parser, Serial Interface, Flash File-System and TCP/IP Stack.</p> <p>Major benefits: seamless integration into Java applications, ease of programming, no need for application microcontroller, extremely cost-efficient hardware and software design – ideal platform for industrial GSM applications. The memory space available for Java programs is around 1.7 MB in the flash file system and around 400k RAM. Application code and data share the space in the flash file system and in RAM.</p>
SIM Application Toolkit	SAT Release 99
TCP/IP stack	Access by AT commands

¹ AT Commands based on the Hayes command set developed in the 1970th; a command-language for modem.

Feature	Implementation
Remote SIM Access	EGS5 supports Remote SIM Access. RSA enables EGS5 to use a remote SIM card via its serial interface and an external application, in addition to the SIM card locally attached to the dedicated lines of the application interface. The connection between the external application and the remote SIM card can be a Bluetooth wireless link or a serial link. The necessary protocols and procedures are implemented according to the "SIM Access Profile Interoperability Specification of the Bluetooth Special Interest Group".
Firmware update	Generic update from host application over ASC0.
Interface	
1 serial interfaces	ASC0: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-wire modem interface with status and control lines, unbalanced, asynchronous Fixed bit rates: 300 bps to 921,600 bps Autobauding: 1,200 bps to 460,800 bps RTS0/CTS0 and XON/XOFF flow control. Multiplex ability according to GSM 07.10 Multiplexer Protocol.
USB	Supports a USB 2.0 Full Speed (12Mbit/s) slave interface. (only MC88iT)
I ² C	I ² C bus for 7-bit addressing and transmission rates up to 400kbps. Programmable with AT command. (only used inside the terminal)
SIM interface	Supported SIM cards: 3V, 1.8V
Antenna	50Ohms. External antenna can be connected via antenna connector.
Power on/off, Reset	
Power on/off	Switch-on by hardware pin IGT Switch-off by AT command (AT^SMSO) Automatic switch-off in case of critical temperature and voltage conditions.
Reset	Orderly shutdown and reset by AT command Emergency reset by hardware pin EMERG_RST and IGT.
Special features	
Real time clock	Timer functions via AT commands
GPIO	10 I/O pins of the application interface programmable as GPIO. Programming is done via AT commands. Alternatively, GPIO pin10 is configurable as pulse counter. (only used inside the terminal)
Phonebook	SIM and phone

Table 3: Features


2.2 Differences between the MC88T and MC88iT

The MC88T and MC88iT differ only in the USB connection of the MC88iT (see 5.6.2 USB Interface (MINI-USB Connector, Type B) (MC88iT only), page 12).









Terminal	USB interface	Recommendations
MC88T	without	Recommend for application with EIA-232 interface. ²
MC88iT	Mini-USB	Recommend for application without EIA-232 interface but with USB interface (host, e.g. Personal Computer).

Table 4: Differences between the MC88T and MC88iT

3 Safety requirement

	When in a hospital or other health care facility, observe the restrictions on the use of mobiles. Switch the cellular terminal or mobile off, if instructed to do so by the guidelines posted in sensitive areas. Medical equipment may be sensitive to RF energy. The operation of cardiac pacemakers, other implanted medical equipment and hearing
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

² For the development of Java™ applications it is recommended to use the MC88iT **with** USB interface. Testing and debugging is much more comfortable. Even, if the end-user application is without USB interface.

	aids can be affected by interference from cellular terminals or mobiles placed close to the device. If in doubt about potential danger, contact the physician or the manufacturer of the device to verify that the equipment is properly shielded. Pacemaker patients are advised to keep their hand-held mobile away from the pacemaker, while it is on.
	Switch off the cellular terminal or mobile before boarding an aircraft. Make sure it cannot be switched on inadvertently. The operation of wireless appliances in an aircraft is forbidden to prevent interference with communications systems. Failure to observe these instructions may lead to the suspension or denial of cellular services to the offender, legal action, or both.
	Do not operate the cellular terminal or mobile in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Switch off the cellular terminal when you are near petrol stations, fuel depots, chemical plants or where blasting operations are in progress. Operation of any electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres can constitute a safety hazard.
	Your cellular terminal or mobile receives and transmits radio frequency energy while switched on. Remember that interference can occur if it is used close to TV sets, radios, computers or inadequately shielded equipment. Follow any special regulations and always switch off the cellular terminal or mobile wherever forbidden, or when you suspect that it may cause interference or danger.
	Road safety comes first! Do not use a hand-held cellular terminal or mobile when driving a vehicle, unless it is securely mounted in a holder for speakerphone operation. Before making a call with a hand-held terminal or mobile, park the vehicle. Speakerphones must be installed by qualified personnel. Faulty installation or operation can constitute a safety hazard.
	IMPORTANT! Cellular terminals or mobiles operate using radio signals and cellular networks. Because of this, connection cannot be guaranteed at all times under all conditions. Therefore, you should never rely solely upon any wireless device for essential communications, for example emergency calls. Remember, in order to make or receive calls, the cellular terminal or mobile must be switched on and in a service area with adequate cellular signal strength. Some networks do not allow for emergency calls if certain network services or phone features are in use (e.g. lock functions, fixed dialing etc.). You may need to deactivate those features before you can make an emergency call. Some networks require that a valid SIM card be properly inserted in the cellular terminal or mobile.
	Bear in mind that exposure to excessive levels of noise can cause physical damage to users! With regard to acoustic shock, the cellular application must be designed to avoid unintentional increase of amplification, e.g. for a highly sensitive earpiece. A protection circuit should be implemented in the cellular application.
	If a power supply unit is used to supply the device it must meet the demands placed on SELV circuits in accordance with EN60950. The maximum permissible connection length between the device and the supply source should not exceed 3m.
	According to the guidelines for human exposure to radio frequency energy, an antenna connected to the SMA jack of the device should be placed at least 20cm away from human bodies.

4 Product description

The core of the MC88(i)T is a Cinterion engine EGS5 and a microcontroller.

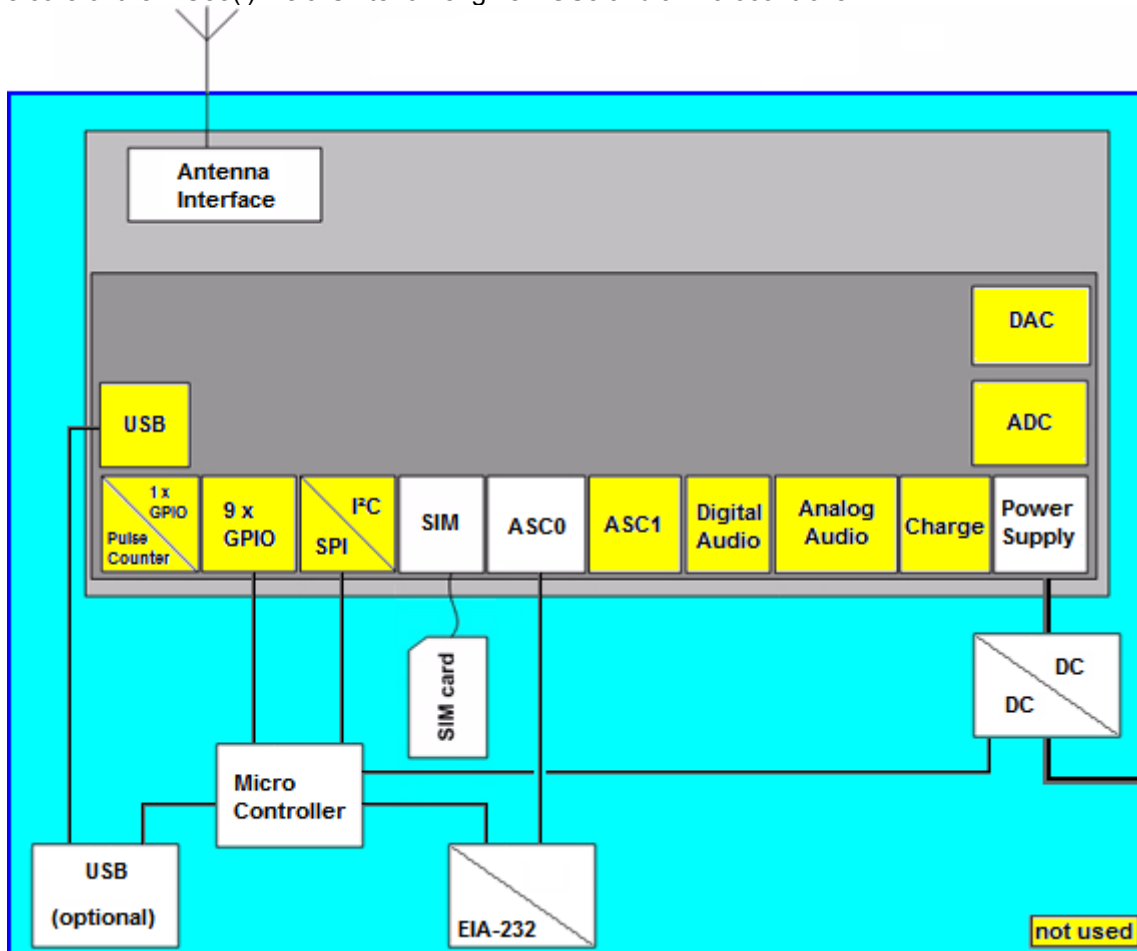


Figure 1: System overview

The micro controller is responsible for the power supply, the interfaces and supervised the operation of the GSM engine EGS5.

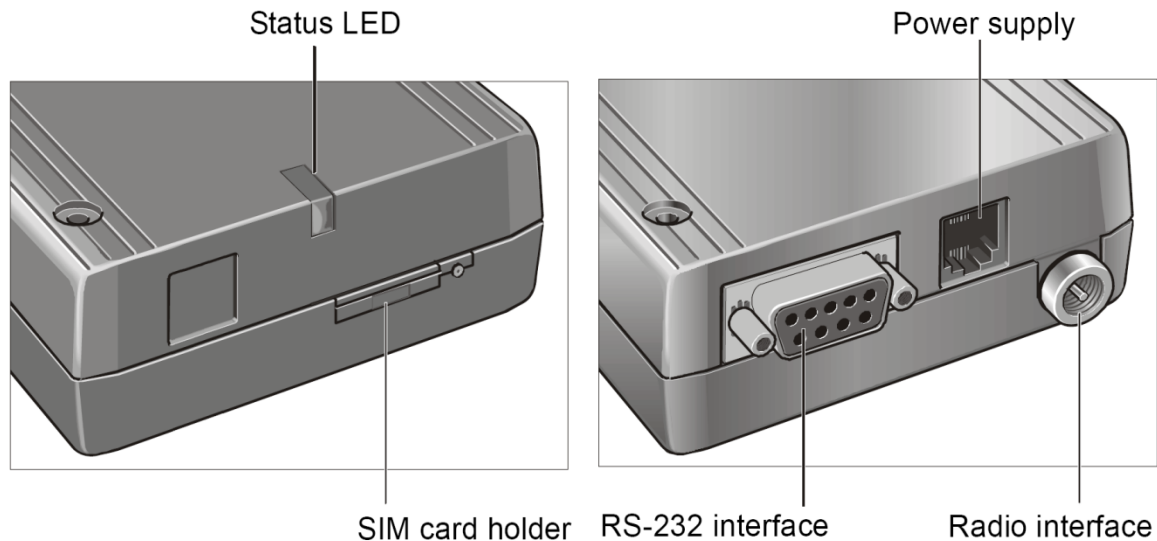
Detailed descriptions of the GSM engine EGS5 are [2] EGS5 AT Command Set and [2] EGS5 AT Command Set. Please consider these documents.

5 Interface description

5.1 Overview

The MC88(i)T provide the following connectors:

- 6-pole Western plug (female) for power supply, ignition and power down signal (Emergency off)
- FME jack (male) for antenna (Radio Interface)
- SIM card holder
- 9-pole Sub-D plug (female) for EIA/RS-232 (RS-232) serial interface
- Optional a Mini USB receptacle (MC88iT only)



5.2 Supported operating modes

Normal operation	GSM / GPRS Sleep	Various power save modes set with AT+CFUN command. Software is active to minimum extent. If the module was registered to the GSM network in IDLE mode, it is registered and paging with the BTS in SLEEP mode, too. Power saving can be chosen at different levels: The NON-CYCLIC SLEEP mode (AT+CFUN=0) disables the AT interface. The CYCLIC SLEEP modes AT+CFUN=7 and 9 alternately activate and deactivate the AT interfaces to allow permanent access to all AT commands.
	GSM IDLE	Software is active. Once registered to the GSM network, paging with BTS is carried out. The module is ready to send and receive
	GPRS IDLE	Module is ready for GPRS data transfer, but no data is currently sent or received. Power consumption depends on network settings and GPRS configuration (e.g. multi slot settings).
	GPRS DATA	GPRS data transfer in progress. Power consumption depends on network settings (e.g. power control level), uplink / downlink data rates, GPRS configuration (e.g. used multi slot settings) and reduction of maximum output power.
POWER DOWN	Normal shutdown after sending the AT^SMSO command. Only a voltage regulator is active for powering the RTC. Software is not active. Interfaces are not accessible. Operating voltage (connected to BATT+) remains applied.	
Airplane mode	Airplane mode shuts down the radio part of the module, causes the module to log off from the GSM/GPRS network and disables all AT commands whose execution requires a radio connection. Airplane mode can be controlled by using the AT commands AT^SCFG and AT+CALA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With AT^SCFG=MEopMode/Airplane/OnStart the module can be configured to enter the Airplane mode each time when switched on or reset. • The parameter AT^SCFG=MEopMode/Airplane can be used to switch back and forth between Normal mode and Airplane mode any time during operation. • Setting an alarm time with AT+CALA followed by AT^SMSO wakes the module up into Airplane mode at the scheduled time. 	

Table 5: Supported operating modes

5.3 Power supply and on/off control

The power supply of the MC88(i)T has to be a single voltage source of $V_{PLUS} = 8\text{ V} \dots 30\text{ V}$. The source has to be capable of providing peak currents of about 1.0 A at 12 V during an active transmission (pulsed 2.3075 ms at $T = 4.615\text{ ms}$).

The power supply must be compliant with the EN60950 guidelines.

Pin	Signal name	Use	Parameters
1	PLUS	Power supply	8 – 30 V DC
2	DO NOT USE	---	$U_{IH} > 5\text{ V}$ for $t > 100\text{ ms}$ turns the terminal off.
3	POWER DOWN	Power Down Mode	

Pin	Signal name	Use	Parameters
4	IGNITION	Ignition	$U_{IH} > 5 \text{ V}$ for $t > 100 \text{ ms}$ turns the terminal on. Ignition is activated only by a rising edge.
5	DO NOT USE	--	
6	MINUS	Supply Ground	0 V

Table 6: Pin assignment of the 6-pole Western jack for power supply, ignition and power down

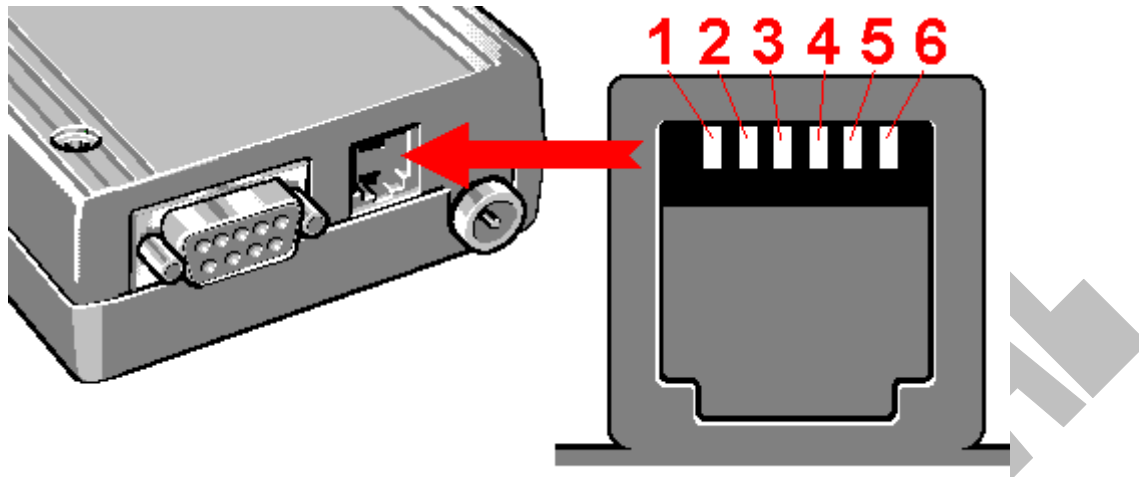


Figure 2: Pin assignment of the 6-pole Western jack for power supply, ignition and power down

5.4 Turn on

The terminal is switched on by an activating signal of Ignition (Pin 4 of the 6-pole Western jack) (rising edge).

Alternative the terminal can be switched on by an activating DTR signal on the EIA/RS-232 interface.

MC88iT only: A voltage rising on the V-Bus signal of the USB interfaces switches on the terminal. Inserting the USB plug or power-up of a connected host (e.g. Personal Computer) activate the terminal.

5.5 Turn off

5.5.1 Normal shutdown

To turn off the terminal use the AT Command "AT^SMSO"!

5.5.2 Emergency shutdown

In the case of hang-ups or similar the terminal can be switched off by applying a voltage of 5 V to 30 V to the "POWER DOWN" signal (pin 3 of the 6-pole Western jack).

Use the "POWER DOWN" signal only in the case of serious problems! This procedure is intended only in the case of emergency!

5.5.2.1 Disconnecting the power supply

Before disconnecting the power supply, make sure that the terminal is switched off by the AT Command "AT^SMSO". The best way is to wait 1 second after the "^SHUTDOWN" result code has been indicated!

5.5.2.2 Automatic thermal shutdown

There is an on-board temperature measurement inside the terminal. If over- or under-temperature is detected the module is switched off.

5.6 Serial interfaces

The GSM-/GPRS-engine is equipped with two serial interfaces, ASC0 and ASC1 ([1] EGS5 Hardware Interface Description). Here, only ASC0 is accessible from outside the case.

Via the serial interface, the host controller controls the terminal and transport data, either the EIA/RS-232 or the optional USB interface (or virtually with a Java application).

5.6.1 EIA/RS-232 interface

The EIA/RS-232 interface is realized with a D-Sub 9-pole female connector.

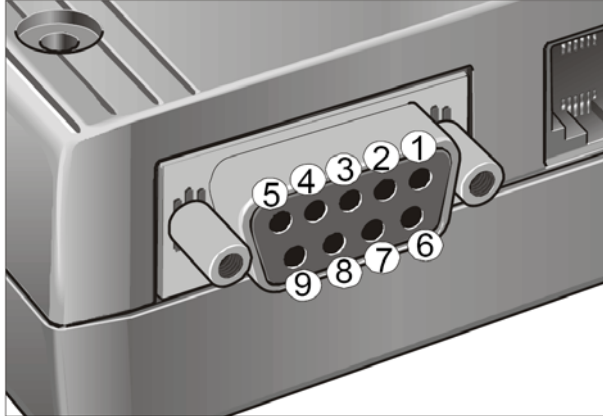


Figure 3: EIA/RS-232 interface (D-Sub 9-pole female connector)

Pin	Signal name	I/O	Function
1	/DCD	O	Data Carrier Detect
2	/RXD	O	Receive Data
3	/TXD	I	Transmit Data
4	/DTR	I	Data Terminal Ready
5	GND	-	Ground
6	/DSR	O	Data Set Ready
7	/RTS	I	Request To Send
8	/CTS	O	Clear To Send
9	/RI	O	Ring Indication

Table 7: Pin assignment of the EIA/RS-232 plug

The terminal is designed for use as a DCE. Thus, based on the convention for DCE-DTE connectors, the signal TXD is an input and RXD is an output.

5.6.1.1 DTR - Data terminal ready

Activation the DTR signal (an edge from "space" to "mark") is switching on the terminal.

5.6.1.2 RI – Ring indication

The ring indicator indicates incoming CSD- and voice-calls and additionally, Unsolicited Result Codes (URC) (see (1)).

The supported protocols are explained in (2).

5.6.2 USB Interface (MINI-USB Connector, Type B) (MC88iT only)

The USB interface is optional (MC88iT only) and not described in this document!



Figure 4: USB interface (MINI-USB Connector, Type B) (MC88iT only)

5.6.2.1 Suspension of the USB interface

Please regard that the USB interface suspends if the terminal respectively the engine is powered down!

In this case virtual ports (COM and Modem Port) are no more valid for operation systems like Linux Windows (all: 2000, XP, Vista, 7) etc. To continue the communication the terminal has to be re-started and the connection has to be re-established.

- In user applications ("Windows program") like Hyper Terminal, ZOC or similar the connection has to be closed and opened again. Depending of the program it maybe has be closed and restarted.
- Developers should observe this fact. In these cases a new handle has to be requested (Windows: please consider the File Management Functions "OpenFile" and "CreateFile").

5.7 SIM interface

The SIM Interface is intended von 1.8 V and 3 V SIM cards.

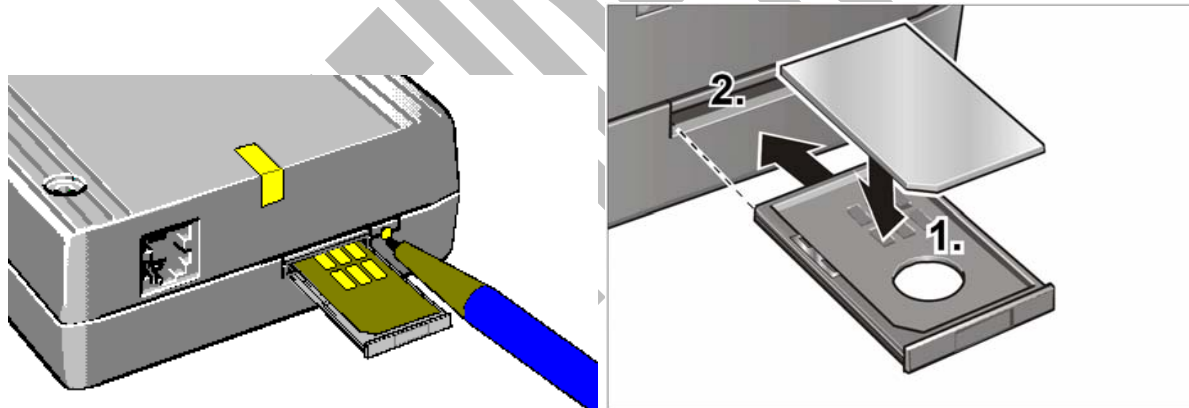


Figure 5: SIM interface

Removing and inserting the SIM card during operation requires the software to be reinitialized. Therefore, after reinserting the SIM card it is necessary to restart the terminal.

Note:

No guarantee can be given, nor any liability accepted, if loss of data is encountered after removing the SIM card during operation. Also, no guarantee can be given for properly initializing any SIM card that the user inserts after having removed a SIM card during operation. In this case, the application must restart terminal.

5.8 Radio interface

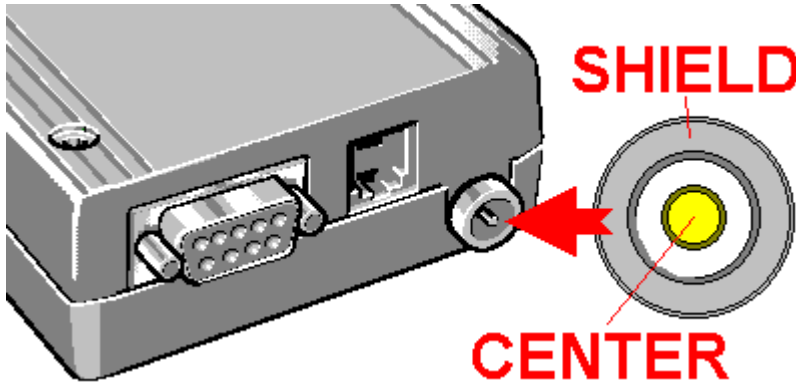


Figure 6: Radio interface

For the application it is recommended to use only FME (female) connectors:

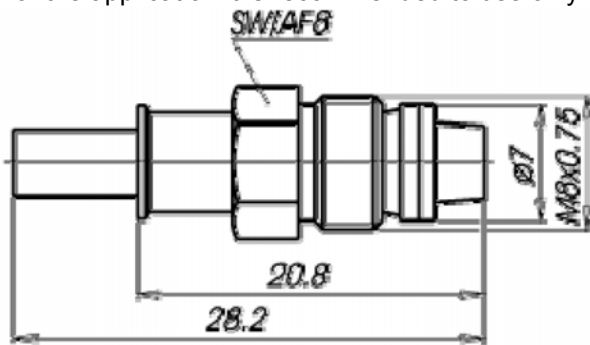


Figure 7: recommended antenna connector

5.9 Status LEDs

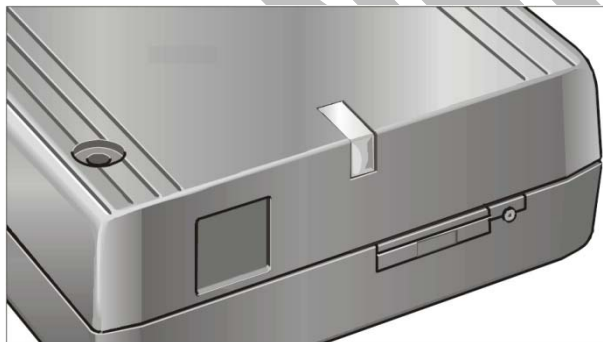


Figure 8: Status LEDs

There are LEDs to indicate the status and operation modes of the terminal. Additional to the following descriptions of the coding of the LEDs, the LEDs are flickering during the boot loader operation of the micro controller program (Firmware Update) and during the configuration of the additional features (CCfg.exe, WatchDog etc.).

5.9.1 Red LED

The red LED indicates the power control and the status of the micro controller.

Operating status of the controller	LED mode	Description
Sleep mode	Off	Power supply connected, but not switched on
Ignition	flashing	The engine is switched on. The communication via the serial interface will be active after a few seconds.
Active mode	off	The red LED is off. Usually the yellow LED is flashing (Table 9: Coding of the yellow LED).
Standby mode	on	The duration of the Standby Mode is roundabout 30 seconds. If an ignition signal occurs (an active signal edge at pin 3 of the Western jack (5.4.Turn on) or an active edge on DTR (5.6.1.1 DTR -

Data terminal ready)) the engine is activate immediately.

Table 8: Coding of the red LED

5.9.2 Yellow LED

The yellow LED is driven by the SYNC signal of the integrated GSM engine. The SYNC signal is configured by the AT Command "AT^SSYNC". For the purpose of the terminal it is recommend to use the AT Command "AT^SSYNC=1" or "AT^SSYNC=2" (1).

LED mode	Operation status @ AT^SSYNC=1	Operation status @ AT^SSYNC=2
Permanently off	ME is in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> POWER DOWN mode AIRPLANE mode CHARGE ONLY mode NON-CYCLIC SLEEP mode CYCLIC SLEEP mode with no temporary wake-up event in progress¹⁾ 	ME is in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> POWER DOWN mode AIRPLANE mode CHARGE ONLY mode
600 ms on / 600ms off	Limited network service: No SIM card inserted or no PIN entered, or network search in progress, or ongoing user authentication, or network login in progress.	Same as for AT^SSYNC=1.
75 ms on / 3 s off	IDLE mode: The mobile is registered to the GSM network (monitoring control channels and user interactions). No call is in progress.	Same as for AT^SSYNC=1.
75 ms on / 75 ms off / 75 ms on / 3 s off	One or more GPRS PDP contexts activated.	Same as for AT^SSYNC=1.
500 ms on / 50 ms off	Packet switched data transfer is in progress	Same as for AT^SSYNC=1.
Permanently on	Depending on type of call: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voice call: Connected to remote party. Data call: Connected to remote party or exchange of parameters while setting up or disconnecting a call. 	Same as for AT^SSYNC=1.
<n> ms on / <n> ms off ²⁾	Not possible: With AT^SSYNC=1, LED signalization is disabled in SLEEP mode.	SLEEP mode is activated (AT+CFUN parameter <fun> ≠ 1), but the ME is not registered to the GSM network (e.g. SIM not inserted or PIN not entered, and therefore, either no network service or only Limited Network Service is available).
25 ms on / 4 * <n> ms off ²⁾	Not possible: With AT^SSYNC=1, LED signalization is disabled in SLEEP mode.	SLEEP mode is activated (AT+CFUN parameter <fun> ≠ 1) while the ME is registered to the GSM network and in IDLE mode.
25 ms on / <m> ms off / 25 ms on / 3 * <m> ms off ²⁾	Not possible: With AT^SSYNC=1, LED signalization is disabled in SLEEP mode.	SLEEP mode is activated (AT+CFUN parameter <fun> ≠ 1) while the ME is registered to the GSM network. Additionally, PDP context is activated.
¹⁾ When a temporary wake-up event (for example a call, a URC, a packet switched transfer) occurs in CYCLIC SLEEP mode the LED flashes according to the patterns listed above.		
²⁾ The duration of <n> and <m> depends on the network: In SLEEP mode, the module can only change its LED status during intermittent wake-up periods when listening to paging information from the base station. Therefore the values of <n> and <m> vary as follows:		

LED mode	Operation status @ AT^SSYNC=1	Operation status @ AT^SSYNC=2
<n> = value from 471 ms to 2118 ms <m> = 3000 ms		

Table 9: Coding of the yellow LED

5.9.3 Blue LED (MC88iT only)

The blue LED indicates the plugged USB connection.

6 AT commands

All supported AT commands are described in [2] EGS5 AT Command Set.

7 Software-/Firmware-update

Please differentiate between "Software" and "Firmware":

Software	"Software" means the program for GSM-/GPRS-engine. An update is possible via the serial interface. The actual version can be identified with the AT command "ATI". The response is for example "CINTERION, EGS5, REVISION xx.xxx", with the Revision "xx.xxx". An update is possible with a Windows application.
Firmware	"Firmware" means the program for the micro controller inside the terminal. An update is possible via the serial interface. The actual version cannot be identified with an AT command! An update is possible with a Windows application.

Update programs are available from your local distributor.

8 Mechanical characteristics and mounting advice

Weight:	< 110 g				
Dimensions (max):	64 x 74 x 33 mm ³ (without connectors)				
Temperature range:		Min	Type	Max	Unit
	Normal operation	-30	+25	+75	°C
	Restricted operation ¹⁾	-40 to -30	---	+75 to +85	°C
	Automatic shutdown ²⁾ Temperature measured on-board	-40 to -30	---	+75 to +85	°C
	¹⁾ Restricted operation allows normal mode speech calls or data transmission for limited time until automatic thermal shutdown takes effect. The duration of emergency calls is unlimited because automatic thermal shutdown is deferred until hang up.				
	²⁾ Due to temperature measurement uncertainty, a tolerance on the stated shutdown thresholds may occur. The possible deviation is in the range of ±3°C at the over temperature limit and ±5°C at the under temperature limit.				
Protection class	IP40 (Avoid exposing to liquid or moisture, for example do not use in a shower or bath)				
Air humidity	5 ... 80% (non condensing)				

Table 10: Mechanical and operating characteristics

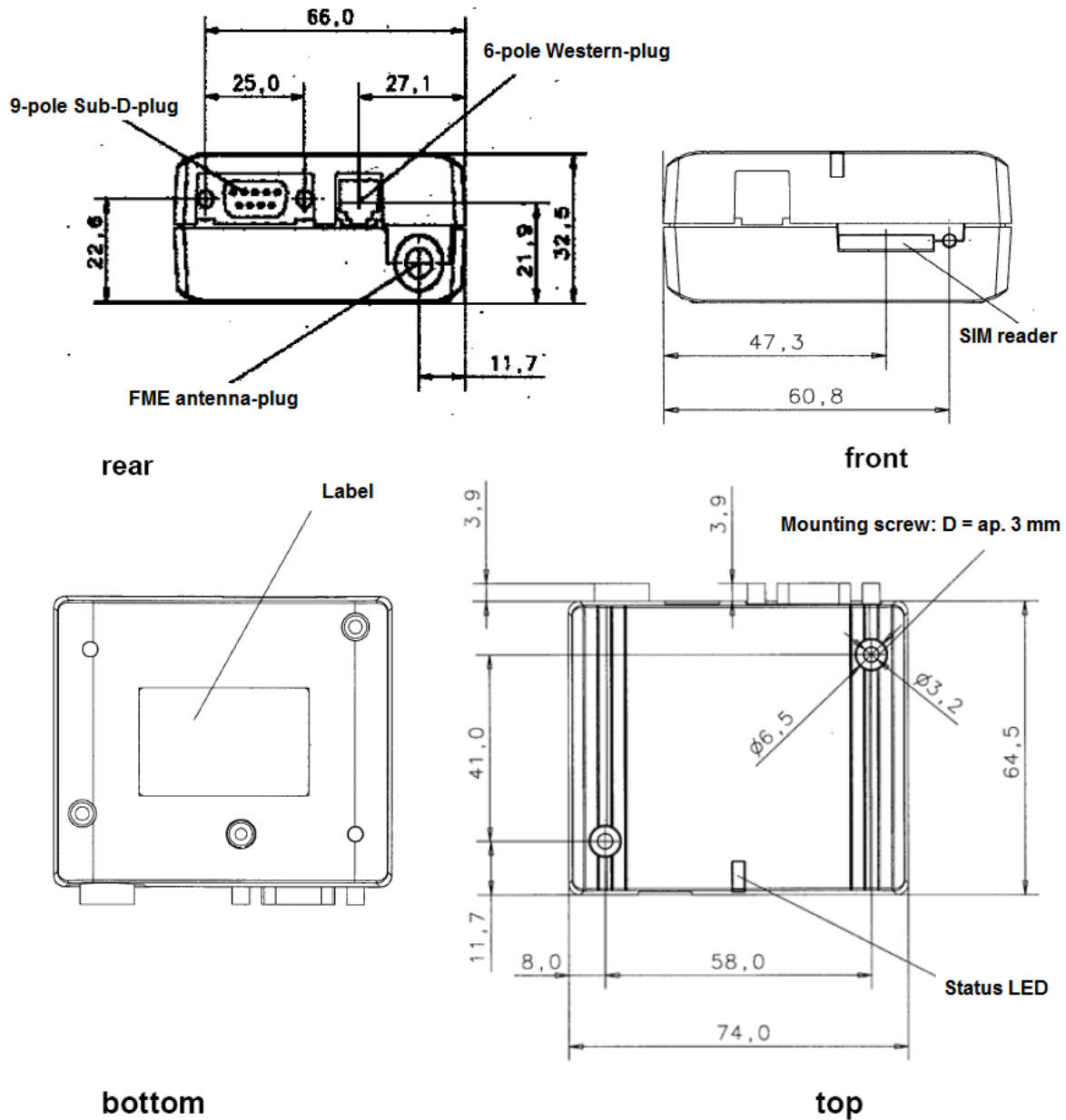


Figure 9: Design drawing

8.1 Mounting example

The terminal can be attached using two M3 x 50 mm screws.

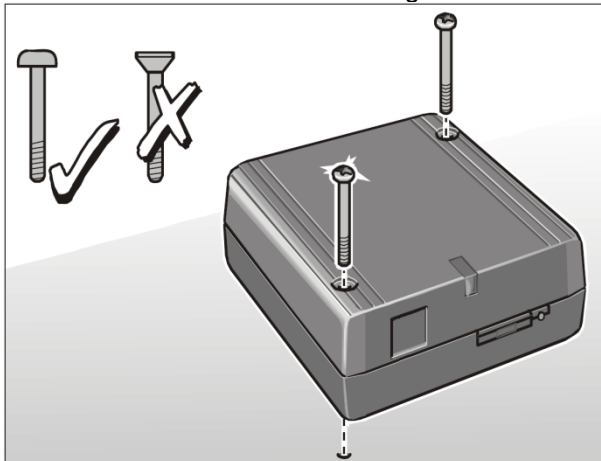


Figure 10: Recommend screws

9 Electrical and environmental characteristics

9.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Port / Description	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	PLUS	0	30	V
Input voltage for on/off control lines	IGNITION, POWER DOWN	0	30	V
EIA/RS-232 input voltage range	/TXD, /DTR, /RTS /RXD, /CTS, /DSR, /DCD, /RING	-25	+25	V
Immunity against discharge of static electricity	PLUS, IGNITION, POWER DOWN	-8	+8	kV
	ESD-Protection: /TXD, /DTR, /RTS, /RXD, /CTS, /DSR, /DCD, /RING	-15	+15	kV
Protection class	IP40 (Avoid exposing to liquid or moisture, for example do not use in a shower or bath)		IP40	

Table 11: Absolute maximum ratings

9.2 Operation supply specification

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ. ³	Max.	Unit
V _{PLUS}	Supply voltage PLUS to MINUS measured at 6-pole Western jack plug (pin 1 to 6).		8	12	30	V
I _{PLUS}	Burst current ⁴				>1	A
I _{PLUS}	Average supply current	Power Down Mode	@ 8 V	1,5	5,5	mA
			@ 12V	1,5	5,5	mA
			@ 30V	1,7	5,5	mA
		Sleep Mode	@ 8 V	1,5	5,5	mA
			@ 12V	1,5	5,5	mA
			@ 30V	1,7	5,5	mA

Table 12: Operation supply specification

Parameter	Description	Conditions					Unit	
		Mode	GSM frequency	RF power ⁵	Input Voltage			
					8 V	12 V		30 V
I _{PLUS}	Average supply current	IDLE mode (GSM / GPRS)			50	50	50	mA
		GSM CSD mode	850/900 MHz	2 W	160	115	60	mA
			1800/1900 MHz	1 W	130	100	50	mA
		GPRS Data mode Class 8 (1 TX, 4 RX)	850/900 MHz	2 W	170	120	70	mA
			1800/1900 MHz	1 W	130	100	50	mA
		GPRS Data mode Class10 (2 TX, 3 RX)	850/900 MHz	2 W	300	200	100	mA
				1 W	250	170	80	mA
			1800/1900 MHz	0,5 W	180	130	70	mA
		GPRS Data mode Class 12 (4 TX, 1 RX)	850/900 MHz	1 W	340	230	110	mA
				0,5 W	300	200	100	mA
1800/1900 MHz	0,25 W		230	160	80	mA		

Table 13: Average supply current

³ The Parameters are tested and calculated. In practice they can vary depending of the antenna signal quality and the distance between the terminal and the GSM base station!

⁴ The value and duration of the burst current depend on several conditions. Pay attention to use only power supplies that comply with the conditions in this document!

⁵ The (maximal) RF power is adjustable by the command AT^SCFG="Radio/OutputPowerReduction"[, <ropr>] (see [2] EGS5 AT Command Set)

9.3 On-board operating temperature of build in GSM engine

Parameter	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Normal operation	-30	+25	+75	°C
Restricted operation	-50 to -30	---	+75 to +85	°C
Automatic thermal shutdown	≤-30	---	≥+75	°C

Table 14: On-board operating temperature of build in GSM engine

9.4 On/off control line specification

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
V _{in,high}	IGNITION, POWER DOWN			2,0		V
V _{in,low}	IGNITION, POWER DOWN			1,5		
R _{IN}	IGNITION, POWER DOWN			100		kΩ

Table 15: On/off control line specification

9.5 EIA/RS-232 interface specification

Parameter	Description	Conditions (T _A =+25°C)	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
V _{OUT}	Transmitter output voltage for /RXD, /CTS, /DSR, /DCD, /RING	All transmitter outputs loaded with 3kΩ to ground	±5	±5.4		V
R _{OUT}	Transmitter output resistor for /RXD, /CTS, /DSR, /DCD, /RING		300	10M		Ω
R _{IN}	Receiver input resistor for /TXD, /RTS, /DTR		3	5	7	kΩ
V _{in}	Input Voltage Range		-25		+25	V
V _{in,low}	Input threshold voltage low		0.6	1.2		V
V _{in,high}	Input threshold voltage high			1.5	2.4	V
V _{in,hysteresis}	Input hysteresis			0.3		V
Baud rate	Maximum data rate	R _L =3kΩ, C _L =250pF	1000			kbps

Table 16: EIA/RS-232 interface specification

9.6 USB interface specification

The USB interface is optional (MC88(i)T only) and not described in this document!

10 Power supplies

If you do not use the special power supply for the terminal, for example an alternative wall adapter please verify the conditions and the necessary parameters.

- A voltage of 12 VDC is strictly recommended.
- The minimum output current should be 1.2 Ampere or more.
- The GSM burst transmissions are causing pulse currents at the power supply input.
- The power supply has to be protected against short circuit.
- Additional low-ESR Capacitors could be necessary.
- At higher voltages it is recommended placing a serial resistor into the power line.

11 Over temperature

Data transmission for a longer time can cause higher temperature of the GSM-/GPRS-engine. If the on-board temperature rises over the limited rating, the engine switches off automatically.

To avoid over temperature take care of the cooling.

- Do not cover the terminal!
- Take care for suitable ambient temperature.
- Use only recommended antennas.
- Use power supplies with an output voltage between 12 VDC and 15 VDC.

12 Regulatory and type approval information

12.1 Directives and standards

The GSM-/GPRS-engine has been approved to comply with the directives and standards listed in [1] EGS5 Hardware Interface Description.

It is the responsibility of the application manufacturer to ensure compliance of the final product with all provisions of the applicable directives and standards as well as with the technical specifications provided in [1] EGS5 Hardware Interface Description.

12.2 SAR requirements specific to portable mobiles

Mobile phones, PDAs or other portable transmitters and receivers incorporating a GSM module must be in accordance with the guidelines for human exposure to radio frequency energy. This requires the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of portable GSM-/GPRS-applications to be evaluated and approved for compliance with national and/or international regulations.

13 Special features for Java applications

There are several special functions to improve the operation of the terminal – especially for java applications. These functions are realized with the on-board controller circuit.

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13.1 Configuration the special functions with "Ccfg.exe"

The configuration occurs with the program "Ccfg.exe".

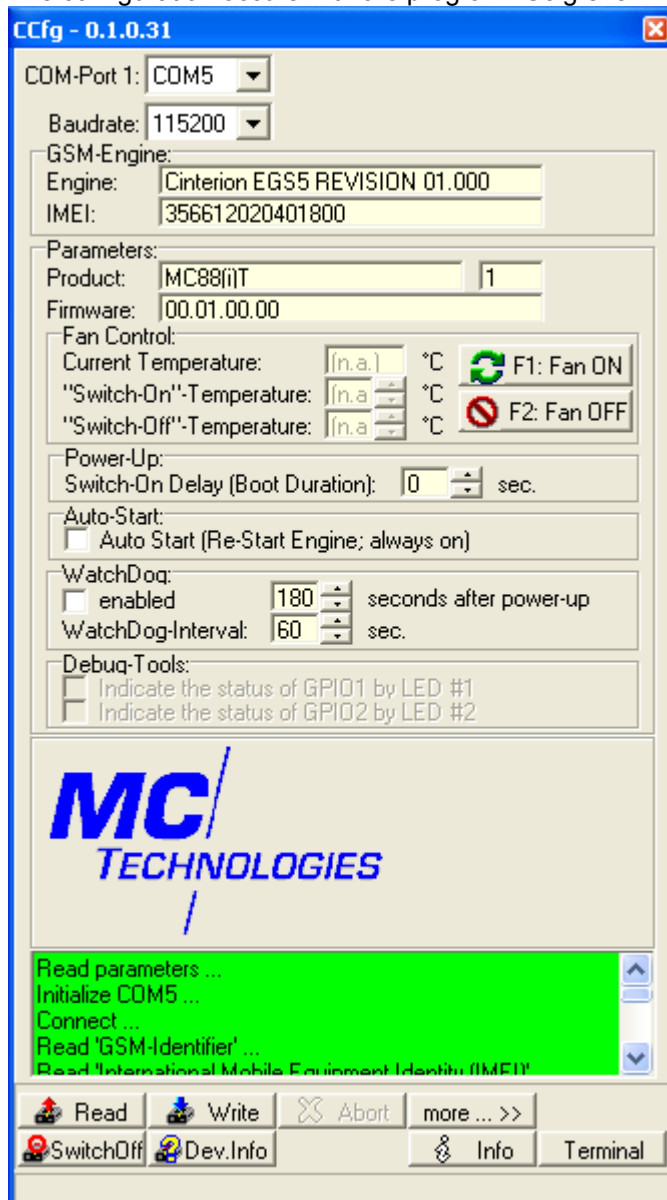


Figure 11: "Ccfg.exe"

13.2 Watchdog

The "Watchdog" resets the GSM-/GPRS-engine and also the Java application on the engine in the case of a fault condition, such as a hang.

The Java application has to trigger the "Watchdog" by toggling GPIO1 (configured as an output pin) in defined intervals. If the toggling is missing the Watchdog timer overrun and the controller automatically resets the engine, because a hang up of the Java application is supposed.

The "Watchdog" function is an option that has to be enabled with the Windows program "Ccfg.exe" (13.1 Configuration the special functions with "Ccfg.exe") and also the duration of the watchdog timer interval.

In most cases it is recommend activating the "Watchdog" function together with "Auto-Start" function (13.3 Auto-Start)!

13.3 Auto-Start

In autonomous application without personal control a fall out of the terminal perhaps would occur in dramatic effects - even in the case of only a little problem like a small power failure.

To prevent the terminal and of course the Java applications from longer breakdowns the "Auto-Start" functions re-starts the GSM-/GPRS-engine in the case that it is switched off. If the controller logic recognizes the off-state of the engine, it switched on the engine again automatically.

The "Auto-Start" function is an option that has to be enabled with the Windows program "Ccfg.exe" (13.1 Configuration the special functions with "Ccfg.exe").

Please refer to the AT command 'AT^SCFG="Userware/Autostart/AppName"' in [3] Java User's Guide and [2] EGS5 AT Command Set for additional notes.

14 Programming GPIOs in (Java) applications

Only GPIO1 (index '0!') is used for the "Watchdog"-function (13.2 Watchdog). Other GPIOs should not be used by user applications!

Please refer to the chapter "GPIO Commands" in [2] EGS5 AT Command Set.

Before or during the start-up process of the terminal respectively the engine the GPIOs are in an undefined state and sometimes the float!

The sequence to set the GPIOs in a defined status requires only a few AT commands.

AT command	Description
AT^SPIO=1	Open general purpose IO driver Note: The command must be executed before any other GPIO command can be used.
AT^SCPIN=1,0,1,0	Pin configuration: AT^SCPIN=<mode>,<pin_id>,<direction>,<startValue> Open (<mode> =1) GPIO1 (<pin_id> = 0) as an output (<direction> = 1) and set a low output level (<startValue > = 0)

Table 17: GPIO-pin configuration

After this configuration, the output level of the GPIO can be changed with only on AT command:

AT command	Description
AT^SSIO=0,0	Set IO state of a specified pin: AT^SSIO = <io_id>,<value> Set the state of GPIO1 (<pin_id> = 0) to a low output level (<value > = 0)
AT^SSIO=0,1	Set IO state of a specified pin: AT^SSIO = <io_id>,<value> Set the state of GPIO1 (<pin_id> = 0) to a high output level (<value > = 1)

Table 18: GPIO output setting

15 Programming hints and warnings

- Do not use (internal) hardware features of the integrated GSM engine like Analog-Digital-Converter, Pulse-Width modulation, charging etc.
- Do not use other GPIOs than GPIO1 (see 13.2 42B42BWatchdog, page 21).
- The yellow LED is controlled by a signal from the GSM engine (see 5.9.2 51B51BYellow LED, page 15). ever use the command "AT^SSYNC=0" (see [2] EGS5 AT Command Set).
- The Real Time Clock of the engine is only powered if the engine is switched on. There is no (power) backup. Thus the write command "AT+CCLK=<time>" and read command "AT+CCLK?" have no sense (see [2] EGS5 AT Command Set).
The command "AT+CALA=<time>[, <n>[, <type>[, <text>]]]" (see [2] EGS5 AT Command Set) should never be used!
- The I2C bus and SPI bus of the engine should not be used. They are used internal of the terminal and incorrect usage could damage the terminal!