AG35 Hardware Design

LTE Module Series

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Our aim is to provide customers with timely and comprehensive service. For any assistance, please contact our company headquarters:

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About the Document

History

Revision	Date	Author	Description
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1 Introduction

This document defines the AG35 module and describes its air interface and hardware interface which are connected with customers' applications.

This document can help customers quickly understand module interface specifications, electrical and mechanical details, as well as other related information of the module. Associated with application note and user guide, customers can use AG35 to design and set up automotive industry mobile applications easily.

1.1. Safety Information

The following safety precautions must be observed during all phases of the operation, such as usage, service or repair of any cellular terminal or mobile incorporating AG35 module. Manufacturers of the cellular terminal should send the following safety information to users and operating personnel, and incorporate these guidelines into all manuals supplied with the product. If not so, Quectel assumes no liability for customers' failure to comply with these precautions.

	Full attention must be given to driving at all times in order to reduce the risk of an accident. Using a mobile while driving (even with a handsfree kit) causes distraction and can lead to an accident. You must comply with laws and regulations restricting the use of wireless devices while driving.
	Switch off the cellular terminal or mobile before boarding an aircraft. Make sure it is switched off. The operation of wireless appliances in an aircraft is forbidden, so as to prevent interference with communication systems. Consult the airline staff about the use of wireless devices on boarding the aircraft, if your device offers an Airplane Mode which must be enabled prior to boarding an aircraft.
	Switch off your wireless device when in hospitals, clinics or other health care facilities. These requests are designed to prevent possible interference with sensitive medical equipment.
	Cellular terminals or mobiles operating over radio frequency signal and cellular network cannot be guaranteed to connect in all conditions, for example no mobile fee or with an invalid (U)SIM card. While you are in this condition and need emergent help, please remember using emergency call. In order to make or receive a call, the cellular terminal or mobile must be switched on and in a service area with adequate cellular signal strength.
	Your cellular terminal or mobile contains a transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and transmits radio frequency energy. RF interference can occur if it is used close to TV set, radio, computer or other electric equipment.
	In locations with potentially explosive atmospheres, obey all posted signs to turn off wireless devices such as your phone or other cellular terminals. Areas with potentially explosive atmospheres include fuelling areas, below decks on boats, fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities, areas where the air contains chemicals or particles such as grain, dust or metal powders, etc.

2 Product Concept

2.1. General Description

AG35 is a series of automotive-grade LTE-FDD/LTE-TDD/WCDMA/TD-SCDMA/EVDO/CDMA/GSM wireless communication module with receive diversity. Engineered to meet the demanding requirements in automotive applications and other harsh operating conditions, it offers a premium solution for high performance automotive and intelligent transportation system (ITS) applications, such as fleet management, onboard vehicle telematics, in-car entertainment systems, emergency calling, and roadside assistance. It provides data connectivity on LTE-FDD, LTE-TDD, DC-HSDPA, HSPA+, HSDPA, HSUPA, WCDMA, TD-SCDMA, EVDO, CDMA, EDGE and GPRS networks. Also it can provide GNSS and voice functionality to meet customers' specific application demands.

AG35 contains three variants: AG35-CE, AG35-E* and AG35-NA*. Customers can choose a dedicated type based on the region or operator. The following table shows the frequency bands of AG35 series modules.

Table 1: Frequency Bands of AG35 Series Modules

Network Type	AG35-CE	AG35-E*	AG35-NA*
LTE-FDD (with Rx-diversity)	B1/B3/B5/B8	B1/B3/B5/B7/B8/ B20/B28A	B2/B4/B5/B7/B12/B13/B17
LTE-TDD (with Rx-diversity)	B34/B38/B39/B40/B41	Not supported	Not supported
WCDMA (with Rx-diversity)	B1/B8	B1/B5/B8	B2/B4/B5
TD-SCDMA	B34/B39	Not supported	Not supported
EVDO/CDMA	BC0	Not supported	Not supported
GSM	900/1800MHz	900/1800MHz	850/1900MHz
GNSS	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass,	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass,	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass,

	Galileo, QZSS	Galileo, QZSS	Galileo, QZSS

AG35 is an SMD type module which can be embedded in applications through its 299-pin LGA pads. This, coupled with its compact profile of 33.0mm × 37.5mm × 3.0mm, makes AG35 a ruggedized module for the most demanding applications and environments.

NOTE

"*" means under development.

2.2. Key Features

The following table describes the detailed features of AG35 module.

Table 2: AG35 Key Features

Feature	Details
Power Supply	Supply voltage: 3.3V~4.3V Typical supply voltage: 3.8V
Transmitting Power	Class 4 (33dBm±2dB) for GSM850 Class 4 (33dBm±2dB) for EGSM900 Class 1 (30dBm±2dB) for DCS1800 Class 1 (30dBm±2dB) for PCS1900 Class E2 (27dBm±3dB) for GSM850 8-PSK Class E2 (27dBm±3dB) for EGSM900 8-PSK Class E2 (26dBm±3dB) for DCS1800 8-PSK Class E2 (26dBm±3dB) for PCS1900 8-PSK Class 3 (24dBm+2/-1dB) for EVDO/CDMA BC0 Class 3 (24dBm+1/-3dB) for WCDMA bands Class 2 (24dBm+1/-3dB) for TD-SCDMA bands Class 3 (23dBm±2dB) for LTE-FDD bands Class 3 (23dBm±2dB) for LTE-TDD bands
LTE Features	Support up to non-CA Cat 4 FDD and TDD Support 1.4 to 20MHz RF bandwidth Support Multiuser MIMO in DL direction ● FDD: Max 150Mbps (DL)/50Mbps (UL) ● TDD: Max 130Mbps (DL)/30Mbps (UL)
WCDMA Features	Support 3GPP R8 DC-HSDPA, HSPA+, HSDPA, HSUPA, WCDMA Support QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM modulation

	● DC-HSDPA: Max 42Mbps (DL) ● HSUPA: Max 5.76Mbps (UL) ● WCDMA: Max 384Kbps (DL)/384Kbps (UL)
TD-SCDMA Features	Support CCSA Release 3 TD-SCDMA ● Max 4.2Mbps (DL)/2.2Mbps (UL)
CDMA2000 Features	Support 3GPP2 CDMA2000 1X Advanced, CDMA2000 1x EV-DO Rev.A ● EVDO: Max 3.1Mbps (DL)/1.8Mbps (UL) ● 1X Advanced: Max 307.2Kbps (DL)/307.2Kbps (UL)
GSM Features	**GPRS:** Support GPRS multi-slot class 33 (33 by default) Coding scheme: CS-1, CS-2, CS-3 and CS-4 Max 107Kbps (DL)/85.6Kbps (UL) **EDGE:** Support EDGE multi-slot class 33 (33 by default) Support GMSK and 8-PSK for different MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme) Downlink coding schemes: CS 1-4 and MCS 1-9 Uplink coding schemes: CS 1-4 and MCS 1-9 Max 296Kbps (DL)/236.8Kbps (UL)
Internet Protocol Features	Support TCP/UDP/PPP/PING/FTP(S)/HTTP(S)/SMTP/SSL/TLS/MMS/ NTP/DTMF*/FILE/QMI protocols Support the protocols PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) and CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) usually used for PPP connections
SMS	Text and PDU mode Point to point MO and MT SMS cell broadcast SMS storage: ME by default
(U)SIM Interface	Support USIM/SIM card: 1.8V, 3.0V
Audio Features	Support one digital audio interface: PCM interface GSM: HR/FR/EFR/AMR/AMR-WB WCDMA: AMR/AMR-WB LTE: AMR/AMR-WB Support echo cancellation and noise suppression
PCM Interface	Used for audio function with external codec Support 16-bit linear data format Support long frame synchronization and short frame synchronization Support master and slave modes, but must be the master in long frame synchronization
SGMII Interface	Support 10/100Mbps
WLAN Interface	Compliant with 802.11, 4-bit, 1.8V WLAN interface

SD Card Interface	Compliant with SD 3.0 protocol
USB Interface	Compliant with USB 2.0 specification (slave only), and the data transfer rate can reach up to 480Mbps Used for AT command communication, data transmission, GNSS NMEA output, software debugging and firmware upgrade **USB Driver**: Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7/8/8.1/10, Windows CE 5.0/6.0/7.0*, Linux 2.6/3.x/4.1~4.14, Android 4.x/5.x/6.x/7.x
UART Interfaces	**Main UART:** Used for AT command communication and data transmission Baud rate reach up to 921600bps, 115200bps by default Support RTS and CTS hardware flow control **UART2:** Used for BT function* Baud rate reach up to 921600bps, 115200bps by default Support RTS and CTS hardware flow control **Debug UART:** Used for Linux console and log output 115200bps baud rate
Rx-diversity	Support LTE/WCDMA Rx-diversity
GNSS Features	Gen8C-Lite of Qualcomm Protocol: NMEA 0183
AT Commands	3GPP TS 27.007/3GPP TS 27.005 AT commands and Quectel enhanced AT commands
Network Indication	Two pins including NET_MODE and NET_STATUS to indicate network connectivity status
Antenna Interface	Including main antenna interface (ANT_MAIN), Rx-diversity antenna interface (ANT_DIV) and GNSS antenna interface (ANT_GNSS)
Physical Characteristics	Size: (33.0±0.15)mm × (37.5±0.15)mm × (3.0±0.2)mm Weight: Approx. 8.1g
Temperature Range	Operation temperature range: -35°C ~ +75°C [1)] Extended temperature range: -40°C ~ +85°C [2)] eCall temperature range: -40°C ~ +90°C [3)] Storage temperature range: -40°C ~ +95°C
Firmware Upgrade	USB interface DFOTA
RoHS	All hardware components are fully compliant with EU RoHS directive

NOTES

1. [1)] Within operation temperature range, the module is 3GPP compliant, and emergency call can be dialed out with a maximum power and data rate.

2. [2] Within extended temperature range, the module remains fully functional and retains the ability to establish and maintain a voice, SMS, data transmission, emergency call, etc. There is no unrecoverable malfunction. There are also no effects on radio spectrum and no harm to radio network. Only one or more parameters like P_{out} might reduce in their value and exceed the specified tolerances. When the temperature returns to normal operation temperature levels, the module will meet 3GPP specifications again.
3. [3] Within eCall temperature range, the emergency call function must be functional until the module is broken. When the ambient temperature is between 75°C and 90°C and the module temperature has reached the threshold value, the module will trigger protective measures (such as reduce power, decrease throughput, unregister the device, etc.) to ensure the full function of emergency call.
4. "*" means under development.

2.3. Functional Diagram

The following figure shows a block diagram of AG35 and illustrates the major functional parts.

- Power management
- Baseband
- DDR+NAND flash
- Radio frequency
- Peripheral interface

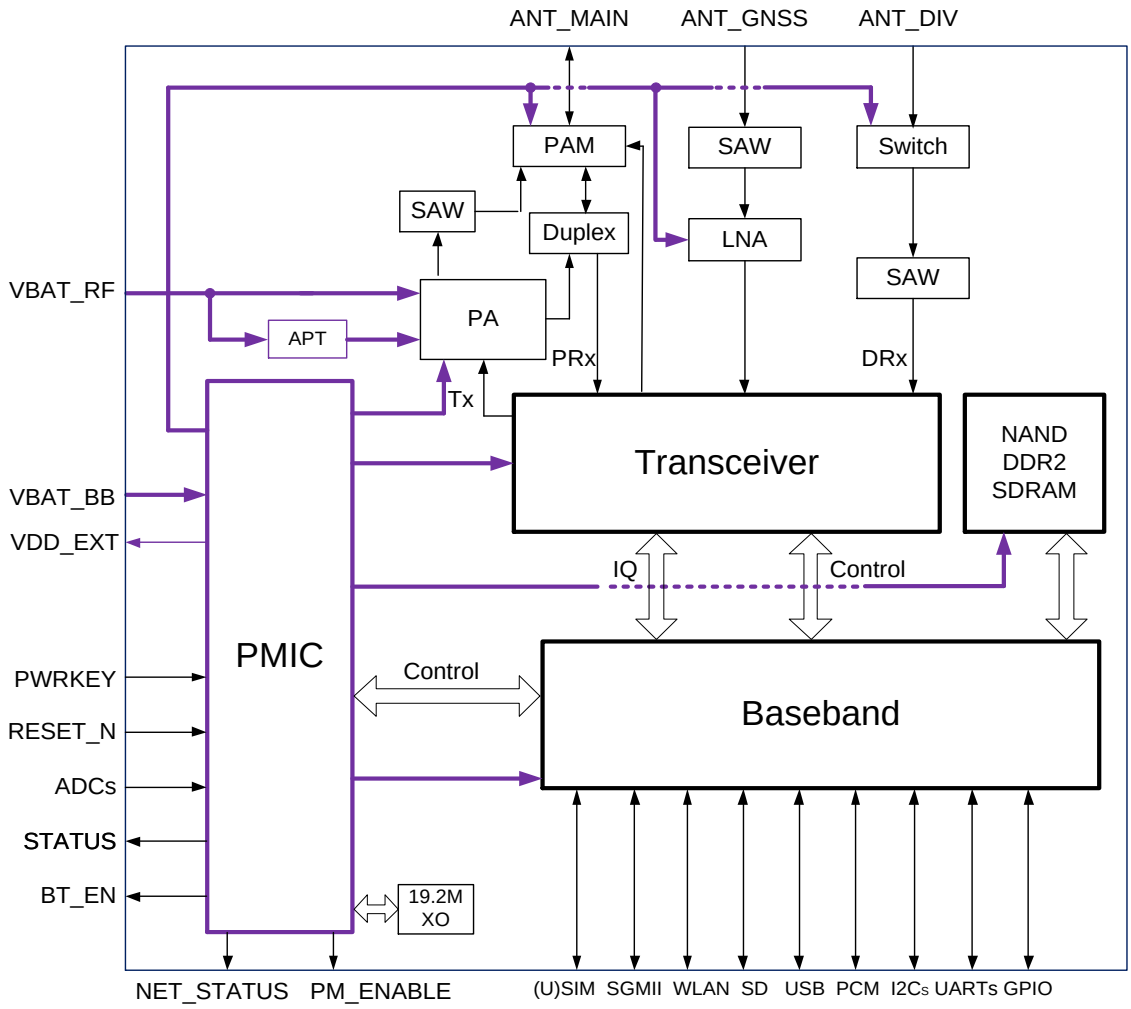


Figure 1: Functional Diagram

2.4. Evaluation Board

In order to help customers develop applications with AG35 conveniently, Quectel supplies the evaluation board (EVB), USB data cable, earphone, antenna and other peripherals to control or test the module. For more details, please refer to ***document [3]***.

3 Application Interfaces

3.1. General Description

AG35 is equipped with 299-pin LGA pads that can be connected to cellular application platform. Sub-interfaces included in these pads are described in detail in the following sub-chapters:

- Power supply
- (U)SIM interface
- USB interface
- UART interfaces
- PCM and I2C interfaces
- SD card interface
- SGMII interface
- Wireless connectivity interfaces
- ADC interfaces
- Status indication

3.2. Pin Assignment

The following figure shows the pin assignment of AG35 module.

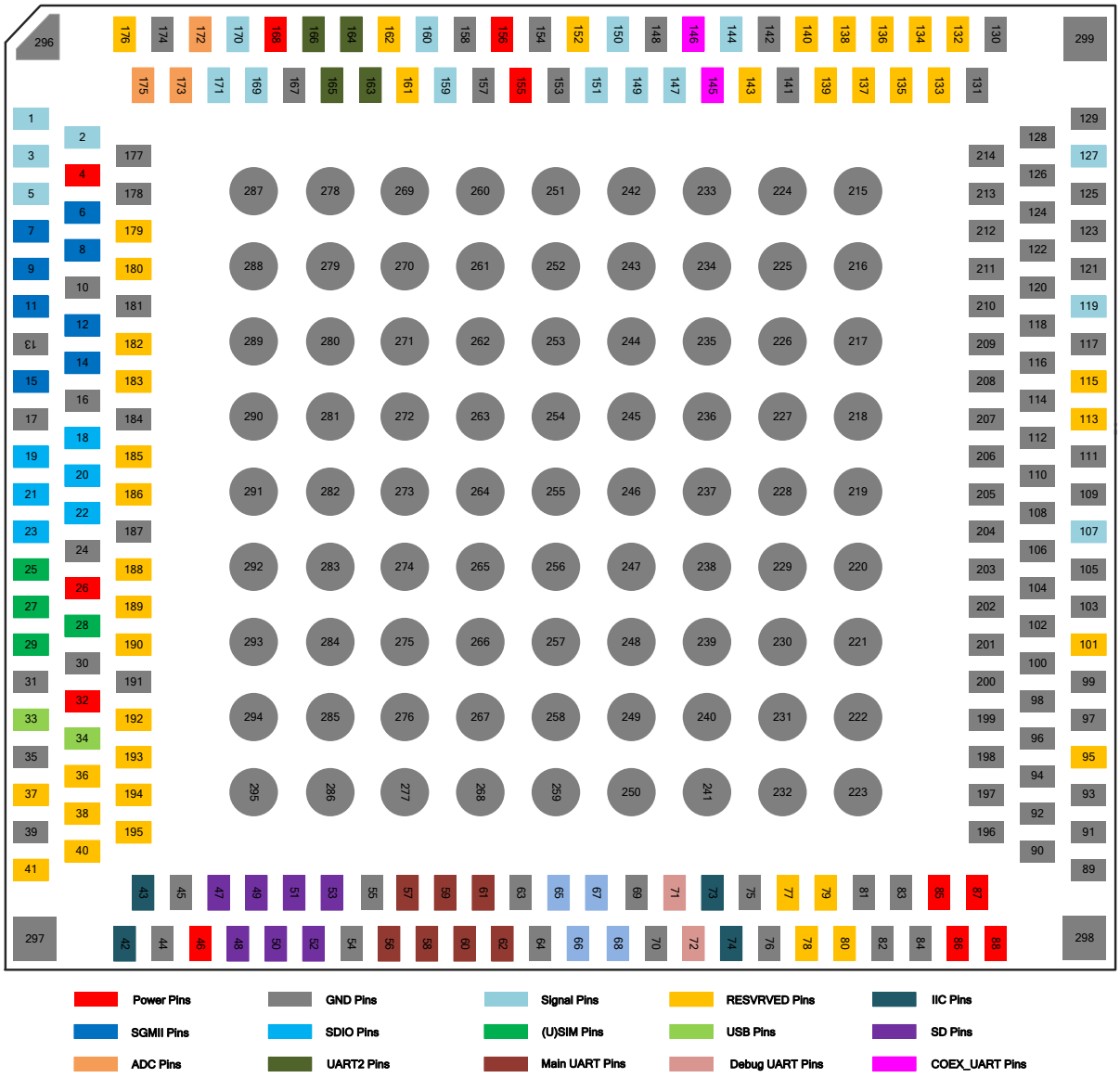


Figure 2: Pin Assignment (Top View)

NOTES

1. Pins 59, 65, 67, 144~147, 149 and 159 cannot be pulled up before power-up.
2. PWRKEY (pin 2) output voltage is 0.8V because of the diode drop in the Qualcomm chipset.
3. GND pins 215~299 should be connected to ground in the design.
4. Keep all RESERVED pins and unused pins unconnected.

3.3. Pin Description

The following tables show the pin definition and description of AG35.

Table 3: I/O Parameters Definition

Type	Description
IO	Bidirectional
DI	Digital input
DO	Digital output
PI	Power input
PO	Power output
AI	Analog input
AO	Analog output
OD	Open drain

Table 4: Pin Description

Power Supply					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
VBAT_BB	155, 156	PI	Power supply for module's baseband part	Vmax=4.3V Vmin=3.3V Vnorm=3.8V	It must be able to provide sufficient current up to 0.8A.
VBAT_RF	85, 86, 87, 88	PI	Power supply for module's RF part	Vmax=4.3V Vmin=3.3V Vnorm=3.8V	It must be able to provide sufficient current up to 1.8A in a transmitting burst.
VDD_EXT	168	PO	Provide 1.8V for external circuit	Vnorm=1.8V $I_O$max=50mA	Power supply for external GPIO's pull up circuits.
GND	10, 13, 16, 17, 30, 31, 35, 39, 44, 45, 54, 55,		Ground		

	63, 64, 69, 70, 75, 76, 81~84, 89~94, 96~100, 102~106, 108~112, 114, 116~118, 120~126, 128~131, 141, 142, 148, 153, 154, 157, 158, 167, 174, 177, 178, 181, 184, 187, 191, 196~299				
Turn on/off					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
PWRKEY	2	DI	Turn on/off the module	V_{IH}max=2.1V V_{IH}min=1.3V V_{IL}max=0.5V	
RESET_N	1	DI	Reset the module	V_{IH}max=2.1V V_{IH}min=1.3V V_{IL}max=0.5V	
Status Indication					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
STATUS	171	OD	Indicate the module's operation status	The drive current should be less than 0.9mA.	Require external pull-up. If unused, keep it open.
NET_MODE	147	DO	Indicate the module's network registration status	V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{OL}max=0.45V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
NET_ STATUS	170	DO	Indicate the module's network activity status	V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{OL}max=0.45V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
USB Interface					

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
USB_VBUS	32	PI	USB detection	Vnorm=5.0V	Typical 5.0V Maximum Current: 1mA
USB_DM	33	IO	USB differential data bus (-)	Compliant with USB 2.0 standard specification.	Require differential impedance of 90Ω.
USB_DP	34	IO	USB differential data bus (+)	Compliant with USB 2.0 standard specification.	Require differential impedance of 90Ω.
(U)SIM Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
USIM_GND	24		Specified ground for (U)SIM card		
USIM_ PRESENCE	25	DI	(U)SIM card insertion detection	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
USIM_VDD	26	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM card	**For 1.8V (U)SIM:** Vmax=1.9V Vmin=1.7V **For 3.0V (U)SIM:** Vmax=3.05V Vmin=2.7V $I_O$max=50mA	Either 1.8V or 3V is supported by the module automatically.
USIM_CLK	27	DO	Clock signal of (U)SIM card	**For 1.8V USIM:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V **For 3.0V USIM:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	
USIM_RST	28	DO	Reset signal of (U)SIM card	**For 1.8V USIM:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V **For 3.0V USIM:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	

USIM_DATA	29	IO	Data signal of (U)SIM card	**For 1.8V USIM:** V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V **For 3.0V USIM:** V_{IL}max=1.0V V_{IH}min=1.95V V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	
Main UART Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
CTS	56	DO	Clear to send	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
RTS	57	DI	Request to send	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
RXD	58	DI	Receive data	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
DCD	59	DO	Data carrier detection	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
TXD	60	DO	Transmit data	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
RI	61	DO	Ring indicator	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
DTR	62	DI	Data terminal ready. Sleep mode control	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. Pull-up by default. Low level wakes up the module. If unused, keep it open.
UART2 Interface (for BT Function*)					

UART2_TXD	163	DO	Transmit data	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
UART2_CTS	164	DO	Clear to send	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
UART2_RXD	165	DI	Receive data	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
UART2_RTS	166	DI	Request to send	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
Debug UART Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
DBG_TXD	71	DO	Transmit data	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
DBG_RXD	72	DI	Receive data	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
ADC Interfaces					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
ADC2	172	AI	General purpose analog to digital converter interface	Voltage Range: 0.1V to 1.7V	If unused, keep it open.
ADC0	173	AI	General purpose analog to digital converter interface	Voltage Range: 0.3V to VBAT_BB	If unused, keep it open.
ADC1	175	AI	General purpose analog to digital converter interface	Voltage Range: 0.3V to VBAT_BB	If unused, keep it open.
PCM Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
PCM_SYNC	65	IO	PCM data frame synchronization signal	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V	1.8V power domain. In master mode, it is an output signal. In

				V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	slave mode, it is an input signal. If unused, keep it open.
PCM_IN	66	DI	PCM data input	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
PCM_CLK	67	IO	PCM clock	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. In master mode, it is an output signal. In slave mode, it is an input signal. If unused, keep it open.
PCM_OUT	68	DO	PCM data output	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
I2C1 Interface (for Codec Configuration by Default)					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
I2C1_SDA	42	OD	I2C1 serial data. Used for external codec.		External pull-up resistor is required. 1.8V only. If unused, keep it open.
I2C1_SCL	43	OD	I2C1 serial clock. Used for external codec.		External pull-up resistor is required. 1.8V only. If unused, keep it open.
I2C2 Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
I2C2_SDA	73	OD	I2C2 serial data		External pull-up resistor is required. 1.8V only. If unused, keep it open.
I2C2_SCL	74	OD	I2C2 serial data		External pull-up resistor is required. 1.8V only. If unused, keep it open.
SD Card Interface					

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
VDD_SDIO	46	PO	SDIO pull up power source for SD card	$I_O$max=50mA	Configurable power source. 1.8V/2.85V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
SDC2_DATA2	47	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 2) for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.58V V_{IH}min=1.27V V_{IH}max=2.0V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.76V V_{IH}min=1.72V V_{IH}max=3.34V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD 3.0 protocol for more details. If unused, keep it open.
SDC2_DATA3	48	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 3) for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.58V V_{IH}min=1.27V V_{IH}max=2.0V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.76V V_{IH}min=1.72V V_{IH}max=3.34V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD 3.0 protocol for more details. If unused, keep it open.
SDC2_DATA0	49	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 0) for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.58V V_{IH}min=1.27V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD 3.0 protocol for more

				V_{IH}max=2.0V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.76V V_{IH}min=1.72V V_{IH}max=3.34V	details. If unused, keep it open.
SDC2_DATA1	50	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 1) for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.58V V_{IH}min=1.27V V_{IH}max=2.0V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.76V V_{IH}min=1.72V V_{IH}max=3.34V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD 3.0 protocol for more details. If unused, keep it open.
SDC2_CMD	51	IO	SDIO command signal for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.58V V_{IH}min=1.27V V_{IH}max=2.0V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.76V V_{IH}min=1.72V V_{IH}max=3.34V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD3.0 protocol for more details. If unused, keep it open.
SD_INS_DET	52	DI	SD card insertion detection	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.

SDC2_CLK	53	DO	SDIO clock signal for SD card	**For 1.8V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.4V **For 3.0V Signaling:** V_{OL}max=0.38V V_{OH}min=2.01V	SDIO signal level can be selected according to the one supported by SD card. Please refer to SD3.0 protocol for more details. If unused, keep it open.
MDIO Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
VDD_MDIO	4	PO	SGMII_MDATA pull-up power source		If unused, keep it open.
EPHY_RST_N	6	DO	Ethernet PHY reset	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	2.85V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
SGMII_MCLK	7	DO	SGMII MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) clock	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	2.85V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
SGMII_ MDATA	8	IO	SGMII MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) data	V_{IL}max=1.0V V_{IH}min=1.95V V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=2.55V	2.85V power domain. External 1.5K resistor pulled up to VDD_MDIO is required. If unused, keep it open.
EPHY_INT_N	9	DI	Ethernet PHY interrupt	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. If unused, keep it open.
SGMII Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
SGMII_RX_M	11	AI	SGMII receiving (-)		If unused, keep it open.
SGMII_RX_P	12	AI	SGMII receiving (+)		If unused, keep it open.
SGMII_TX_P	14	AO	SGMII transmission (+)		If unused, keep it open.
SGMII_TX_M	15	AO	SGMII transmission (-)		If unused, keep it open.

Wireless Connectivity Interface (WLAN)					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
SDC1_CMD	18	IO	WLAN SDIO command signal	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
SDC1_CLK	19	DO	WLAN SDIO clock signal	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
SDC1_DATA0	20	IO	WLAN SDIO data bus (bit 0)	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	If unused, keep it open.
SDC1_DATA1	21	IO	WLAN SDIO data bus (bit 1)	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	If unused, keep it open.
SDC1_DATA2	22	IO	WLAN SDIO data bus (bit 2)	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{I}Lmax=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	If unused, keep it open.
SDC1_DATA3	23	IO	WLAN SDIO data bus (bit 3)	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	If unused, keep it open.
WLAN Control Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
PM_ENABLE	5	DO	External power control	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
WLAN_EN	149	DO	WLAN function enable control via Wi-Fi module	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
WAKE_ON_WIRELESS	160	DI	Wake up the host (AG35 module) via Wi-Fi module	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V	If unused, keep it open.

				V_{IH}max=2.0V	
WLAN_ SLP_CLK	169	DO	WLAN sleep clock	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
COEX Interface					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
COEX_UART_ RX/ USB_BOOT	146	DI	LTE/WLAN&BT coexistence signal. Force the module to enter into emergency download mode.	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	If unused, keep it open.
COEX_ UART_TX	145	DO	LTE/WLAN&BT coexistence signal	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	If unused, keep it open.
RF Interfaces					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
ANT_MAIN	107	IO	Main antenna interface		50Ω impedance.
ANT_GNSS	119	AI	GNSS antenna interface		50Ω impedance. If unused, keep it open.
ANT_DIV	127	AI	Receive diversity antenna interface		50Ω impedance. If unused, keep it open.
GPIO Pins					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
BT_EN*	3	DO	Bluetooth enable control	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	
SLEEP_IND	144	DO	Sleep instruction	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V	
WAKEUP_IN	150	DI	Sleep mode control	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. Pull-up by default. Low level wakes up the module. If unused, keep it open.
W_DISABLE#	151	DI	Airplane mode control	V_{IL}min=-0.3V V_{IL}max=0.6V V_{IH}min=1.2V V_{IH}max=2.0V	1.8V power domain. Pull-up by default. In low voltage level, module can enter into

					airplane mode. If unused, keep it open.
GPIO1	159	IO	General purpose input/output interface		
RESERVED Pins					
Pin Name	**Pin No.**	**I/O**	**Description**	**DC Characteristics**	**Comment**
RESERVED	36~38, 40, 41, 95, 101, 113, 115, 77~80, 132~140, 143, 161, 162, 176, 179, 180, 182, 183, 185, 187~190, 192~195		Reserved		Keep these pins unconnected.

NOTE

1. "*" means under development.
2. Keep all RESERVED pins and unused pins unconnected.

3.4. Operating Modes

The table below briefly summarizes the various operating modes referred in the following chapters.

Table 5: Overview of Operating Modes

Mode	Details	
Normal Operation	Idle	Software is active. The module has registered on the network, and it is ready to send and receive data.
	Talk/Data	Network connection is ongoing. In this mode, the power consumption is decided by network setting and data transfer rate.
Minimum Functionality	**AT+CFUN** command can set the module to a minimum functionality mode without removing the power supply. In this case, both RF function and (U)SIM card will be invalid.	

Mode	
Airplane Mode	**AT+CFUN** command or W_DISABLE# pin can set the module to airplane mode. In this case, RF function will be invalid.
Sleep Mode	In this mode, the current consumption of the module will be reduced to the minimal level. During this mode, the module can still receive paging message, SMS, voice call and TCP/UDP data from the network normally.
Power down Mode	In this mode, the power management unit shuts down the power supply. Software is not active. The serial interfaces are not accessible. Operating voltage (connected to VBAT_RF and VBAT_BB) remains applied.

3.5. Power Saving

3.5.1. Sleep Mode

AG35 is able to reduce its current consumption to a minimum value during the sleep mode. This chapter mainly introduces some ways to enter into or exit from sleep mode. The diagram below illustrates the current consumption of AG35 during sleep mode.

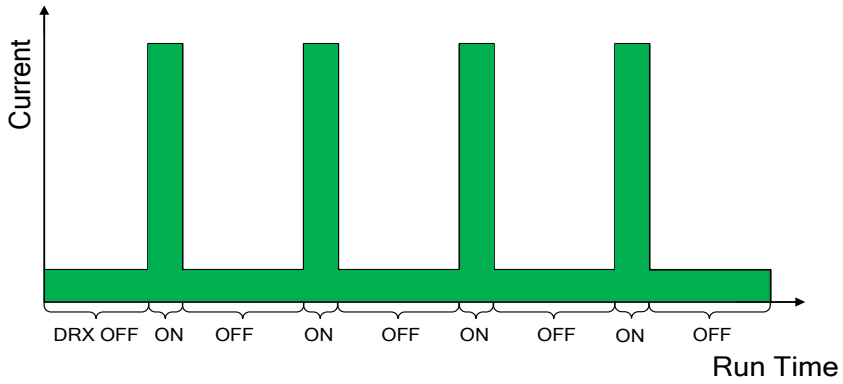


Figure 3: Sleep Mode Current Consumption Diagram

NOTE

DRX cycle index values are broadcasted by the wireless network.

3.5.1.1. UART Application

If the host communicates with module via UART interface, the following preconditions can let the module enter into sleep mode.

- Execute **AT+QSCLK=1** command to enable sleep mode.
- Drive DTR to high level.

The following figure shows the connection between the module and the host.

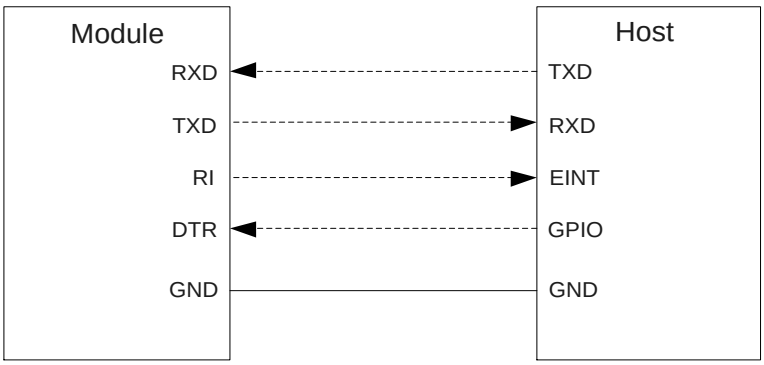


Figure 4: Sleep Mode Application via UART

- Driving the host DTR to low level will wake up the module.
- When AG35 has URC to report, RI signal will wake up the host. Refer to ***Chapter 3.18*** for details about RI behavior.

3.5.1.2. USB Application with USB Remote Wakeup Function

If the host supports USB suspend/resume and remote wakeup functions, the following three preconditions must be met to let the module enter into sleep mode.

- Execute **AT+QSCLK=1** command to enable sleep mode.
- Ensure the DTR is held in high level or keep it open.
- The host's USB bus, which is connected with the module's USB interface, enters into suspended state.

The following figure shows the connection between the module and the host.

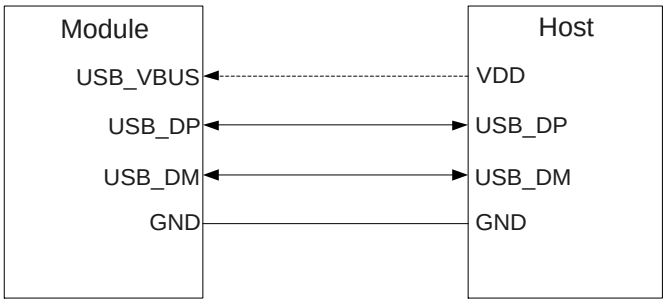


Figure 5: Sleep Mode Application with USB Remote Wakeup

- Sending data to AG35 through USB will wake up the module.
- When AG35 has URC to report, the module will send remote wake-up signals via USB bus so as to wake up the host.

3.5.1.3. USB Application with USB Suspend/Resume and RI Functions

If the host supports USB suspend/resume, but does not support remote wake-up function, the RI signal is needed to wake up the host.

There are three preconditions to let the module enter into sleep mode.

- Execute **AT+QSCLK=1** command to enable sleep mode.
- Ensure the DTR is held in high level or keep it open.
- The host's USB bus, which is connected with the module's USB interface, enters into suspended state.

The following figure shows the connection between the module and the host.

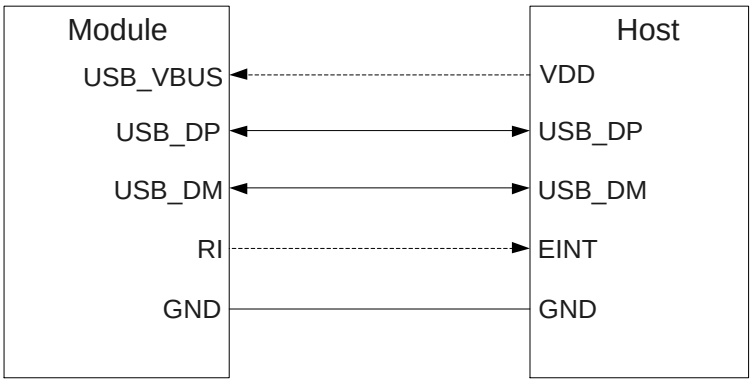


Figure 6: Sleep Mode Application with RI

- Sending data to AG35 through USB will wake up the module.
- When AG35 has URC to report, RI signal will wake up the host.

3.5.1.4. USB Application without USB Suspend Function

If the host does not support USB suspend function, USB_VBUS should be disconnected via an external control circuit to let the module enter into sleep mode.

- Execute **AT+QSCLK=1** command to enable sleep mode.
- Ensure the DTR is held in high level or keep it open.
- Disconnect USB_VBUS.

The following figure shows the connection between the module and the host.

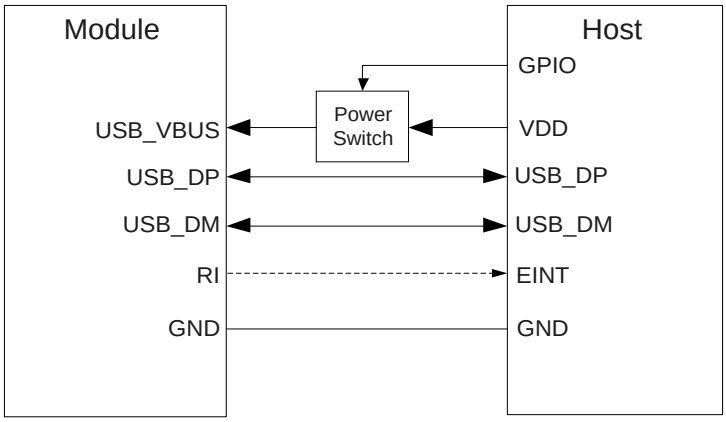


Figure 7: Sleep Mode Application without Suspend Function

Switching on the power switch to supply power to USB_VBUS will wake up the module.

NOTE

Please pay attention to the level match shown in dotted line between the module and the host. Refer to ***document [1]*** for more details about the module's power management application.

3.5.2. Airplane Mode

When the module enters into airplane mode, the RF function does not work, and all AT commands correlative with RF function will be inaccessible. This mode can be set via the following ways.

Hardware:

The W_DISABLE# pin is pulled up by default. Driving it to low level will let the module enter into airplane mode.

Software:

AT+CFUN command provides choices of the functionality level, through setting **<fun>** into 0, 1, or 4.

- **AT+CFUN=0**: Minimum functionality mode. Both (U)SIM and RF functions are disabled.
- **AT+CFUN=1**: Full functionality mode (by default).
- **AT+CFUN=4**: Airplane mode. RF function is disabled.

NOTES

1. Airplane mode control via W_DISABLE# is disabled in firmware by default. It can be enabled by **AT+QCFG="airplanecontrol"** command. Please refer to ***document [2]*** for more details.
2. The execution of **AT+CFUN** command will not affect GNSS function.

3.6. Power Supply

3.6.1. Power Supply Pins

AG35 provides six VBAT pins for connection with the external power supply. There are two separate voltage domains for VBAT.

- Four VBAT_RF pins for module's RF part
- Two VBAT_BB pins for module's baseband part

The following table shows the details of VBAT pins and ground pins.

Table 6: VBAT and GND Pins

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VBAT_RF	85, 86, 87, 88	Power supply for module's RF part	3.3	3.8	4.3	V
VBAT_BB	155, 156	Power supply for module's baseband part	3.3	3.8	4.3	V
GND	10, 13, 16, 17, 30, 31, 35, 39, 44, 45, 54, 55, 63, 64, 69, 70, 75, 76,	Ground	-	0	-	V

	81~84, 89~94, 96~100, 102~106, 108~112, 114, 116~118, 120~126, 128~131, 141, 142, 148, 153, 154, 157, 158, 167, 174, 177, 178, 181, 184, 187, 191, 196~299

3.6.2. Decrease Voltage Drop

The power supply range of the module is from 3.3V to 4.3V. Please make sure the input voltage will never drop below 3.3V. The following figure shows the voltage drop during burst transmission in 2G network. The voltage drop will be less in 3G and 4G networks.

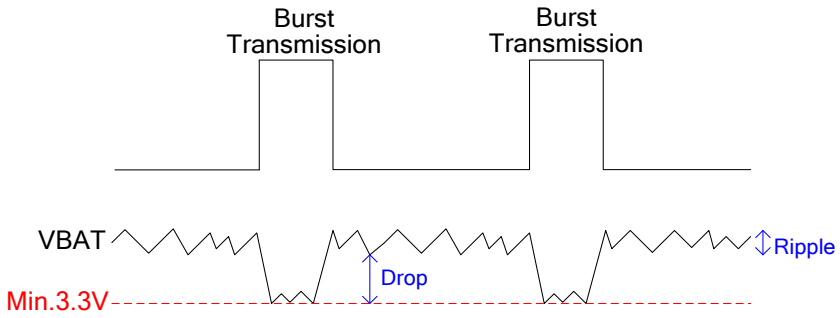


Figure 8: Power Supply Limits during Burst Transmission

To decrease voltage drop, a bypass capacitor of about 100μF with low ESR should be used, and a multi-layer ceramic chip capacitor (MLCC) array should also be reserved due to its low ESR. It is recommended to use three ceramic capacitors (100nF, 33pF, 10pF) for composing the MLCC array, and place these capacitors close to VBAT pins. The main power supply from an external application has to be a single voltage source and can be expanded to two sub paths with star structure. The width of VBAT_BB trace should be no less than 1mm, and the width of VBAT_RF trace should be no less than 2mm. In principle, the longer the VBAT trace is, the wider it will be.

In addition, in order to get a stable power source, it is suggested to use a zener diode with dissipation power more than 0.5W, and place it as close to the VBAT pins as possible. The following figure shows the star structure of the power supply.

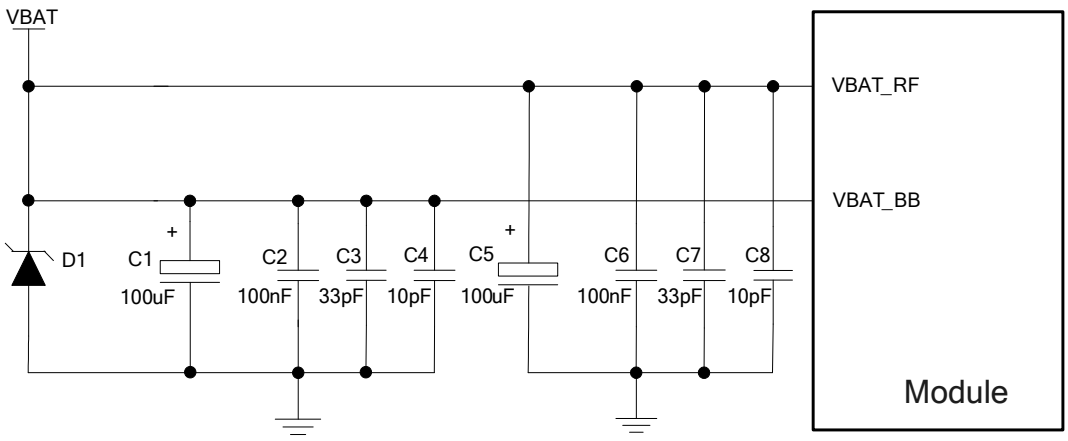


Figure 9: Star Structure of the Power Supply

3.6.3. Reference Design for Power Supply

Power design for the module is very important, as the performance of the module largely depends on the power source. The power supply of AG35 should be able to provide sufficient current up to 2A at least. If the voltage drop between the input and output is not too high, it is recommended to use an LDO to supply power for the module. If there is a big voltage difference between the input source and the desired output (VBAT), a buck converter is preferred to be used as the power supply.

The following figure shows a reference design for +5V input power source. The designed output for the power supply is about 3.8V and the maximum rated current is 3A.

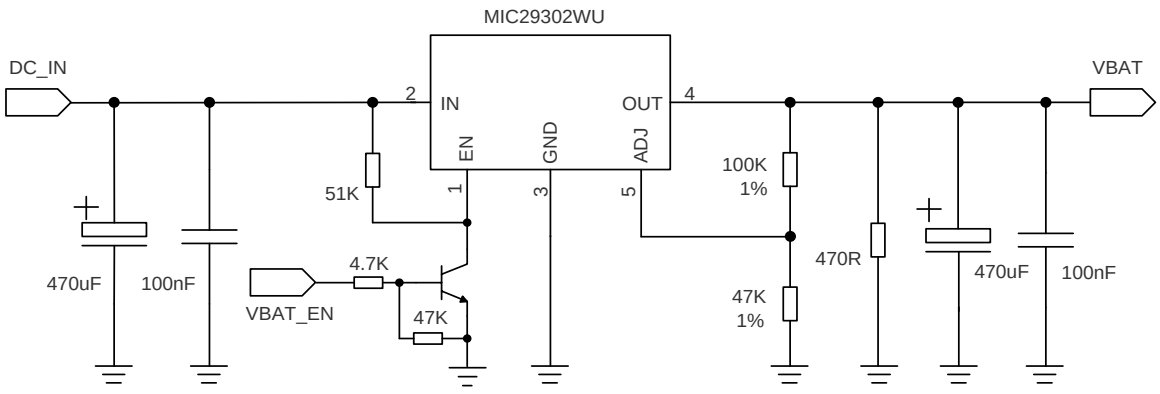


Figure 10: Reference Circuit of Power Supply

3.6.4. Monitor the Power Supply

AT+CBC command can be used to monitor the VBAT_BB voltage value. For more details, please refer to ***document [2]***.

3.7. Turn on and off Scenarios

3.7.1. Turn on Module Using the PWRKEY

The following table shows the pin definition of PWRKEY.

Table 7: PWRKEY Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
PWRKEY	2	Turn on/off the module	V_{IH}max=2.1V V_{IH}min=1.3V V_{IL}max=0.5V	The output voltage is 0.8V because of the diode drop in the Qualcomm chipset.

When AG35 is in power down mode, it can be turned on to normal mode by driving the PWRKEY pin to a low level for at least 500ms. It is recommended to use an open drain/collector driver to control the PWRKEY. After STATUS pin (require external pull-up) outputting a low level, PWRKEY pin can be released. A simple reference circuit is illustrated in the following figure.

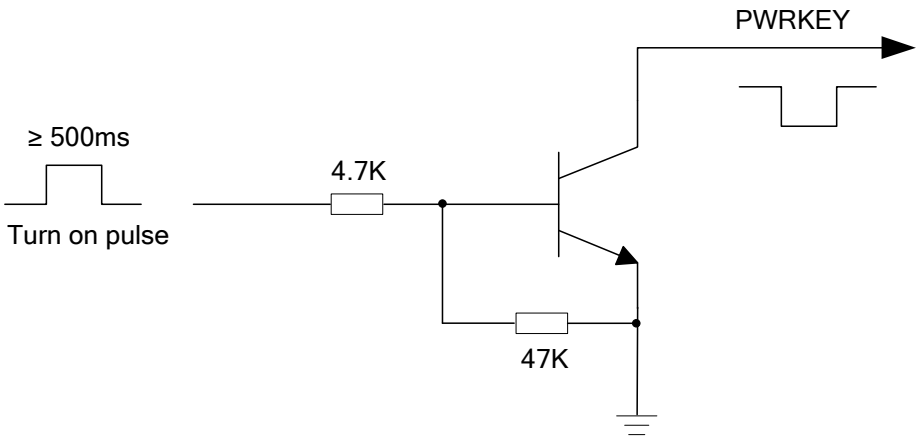


Figure 11: Turn on the Module Using Driving Circuit

Another way to control the PWRKEY is using a button directly. When pressing the key, electrostatic strike may generate from finger. Therefore, a TVS component is indispensable to be placed nearby the button for ESD protection. A reference circuit is shown in the following figure.

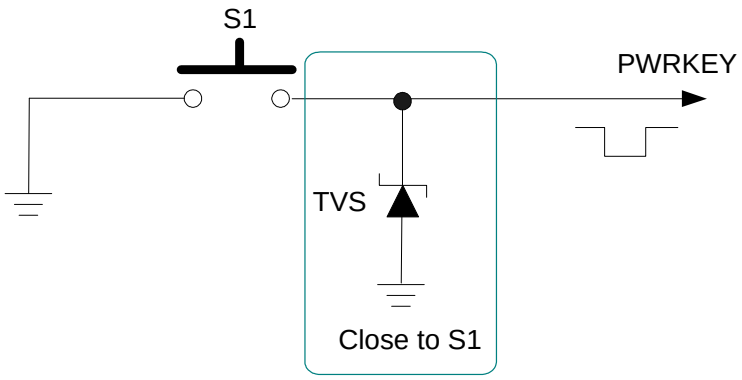


Figure 12: Turn on the Module Using Keystroke

The turn on scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

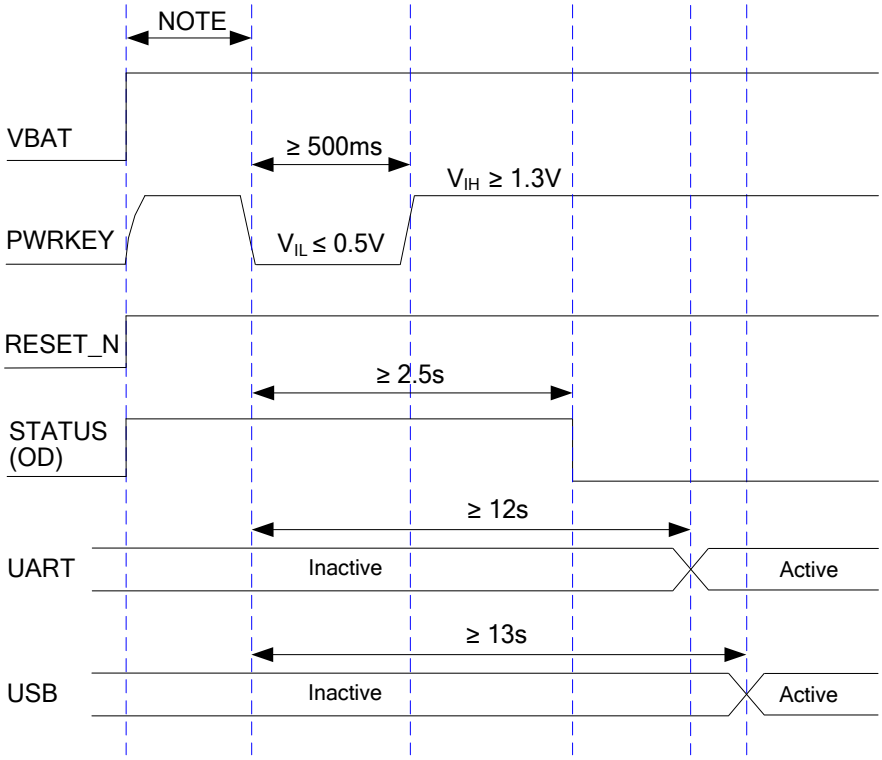


Figure 13: Timing of Turning on Module

NOTES

1. Please make sure that VBAT is stable before pulling down PWRKEY pin. The time between them is no less than 30ms.
2. Recommended pull-up level range is 1.3V~2.1V if there is any pull-up circuit added on PWRKEY pin.

3.7.2. Turn off Module

Either of the following methods can be used to turn off the module:

- Normal power down procedure: Turn off the module using the PWRKEY pin.
- Normal power down procedure: Turn off the module using **AT+QPOWD** command.

3.7.2.1. Turn off Module Using the PWRKEY Pin

Driving the PWRKEY pin to a low level voltage for at least 650ms, the module will execute power-down procedure after PWRKEY is released. The power-down scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

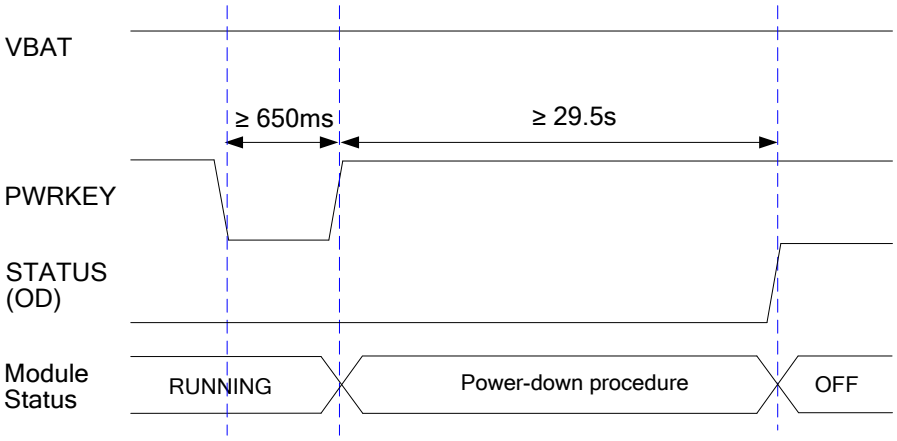


Figure 14: Timing of Turning off Module

3.7.2.2. Turn off Module Using AT Command

It is also a safe way to use **AT+QPOWD** command to turn off the module, which is similar to turning off the module via PWRKEY Pin.

Please refer to ***document [2]*** for details about the **AT+QPOWD** command.

NOTES

1. In order to avoid damaging the internal flash, please do not switch off the power supply when the module works normally. Only after the module is shut down by PWRKEY or AT command, the power supply can be cut off.
2. When turn off module with AT command, please keep PWRKEY at high level after the execution of power-off command. Otherwise the module will be turned on again after successfully turn-off.

3.7.3. Reset the Module

The RESET_N can be used to reset the module. The module can be reset by driving the RESET_N to a low level voltage for 150~460ms. As the RESET_N pin is sensitive to interference, the routing trace on the interface board of the module is recommended to be as short as possible and totally ground shielded.

Table 8: RESET_N Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
RESET_N	1	Reset the module	V_{IH}max=2.1V V_{IH}min=1.3V V_{IL}max=0.5V	Pull-up to 1.8V internally. Active low.

The recommended circuit is similar to the PWRKEY control circuit. An open drain/collector driver or button can be used to control the RESET_N.

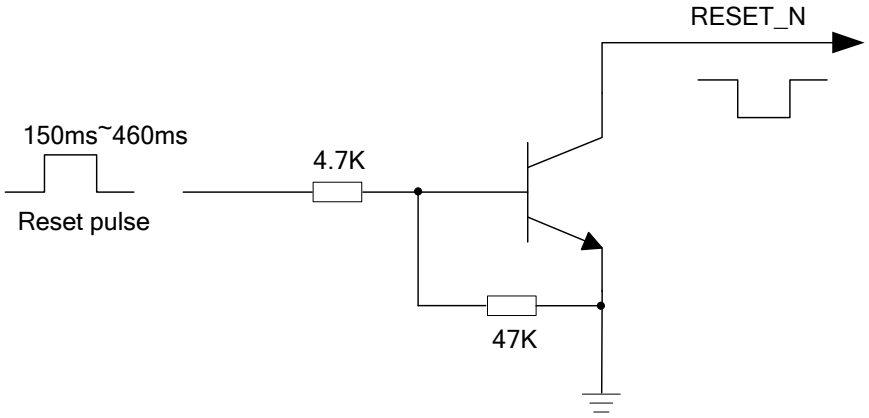


Figure 15: Reference Circuit of RESET_N by Using Driving Circuit

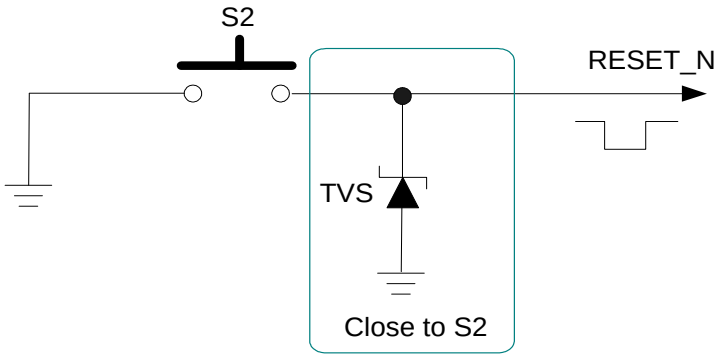


Figure 16: Reference Circuit of RESET_N by Using Button

The reset scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

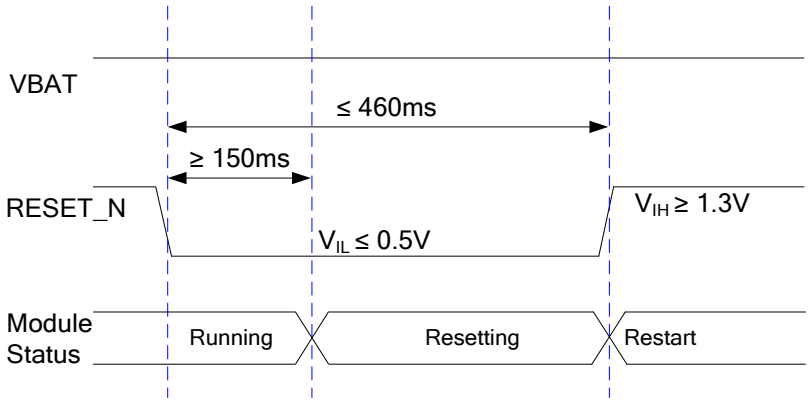


Figure 17: Timing of Resetting Module

NOTES

1. Use RESET_N only when turning off the module by **AT+QPOWD** command and PWRKEY pin both failed.
2. Please assure that there is no large capacitance on PWRKEY and RESET_N pins.

3.8. (U)SIM Interface

The (U)SIM interface circuitry meets ETSI and IMT-2000 requirements. Both 1.8V and 3.0V (U)SIM cards are supported.

Table 9: Pin Definition of (U)SIM Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
USIM_VDD	26	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM card	Either 1.8V or 3.0V is supported by the module automatically.
USIM_DATA	29	IO	Data signal of (U)SIM card	
USIM_CLK	27	DO	Clock signal of (U)SIM card	
USIM_RST	28	DO	Reset signal of (U)SIM card	
USIM_ PRESENCE	25	DI	(U)SIM card insertion detection	
USIM_GND	24		Specified ground for (U)SIM card	

AG35 supports (U)SIM card hot-plug via the USIM_PRESENCE pin. The function supports low level and high level detections, and is disabled by default. Please refer to ***document [2]*** about **AT+QSIMDET** command for details.

The following figure shows a reference design of (U)SIM interface with an 8-pin (U)SIM card connector.

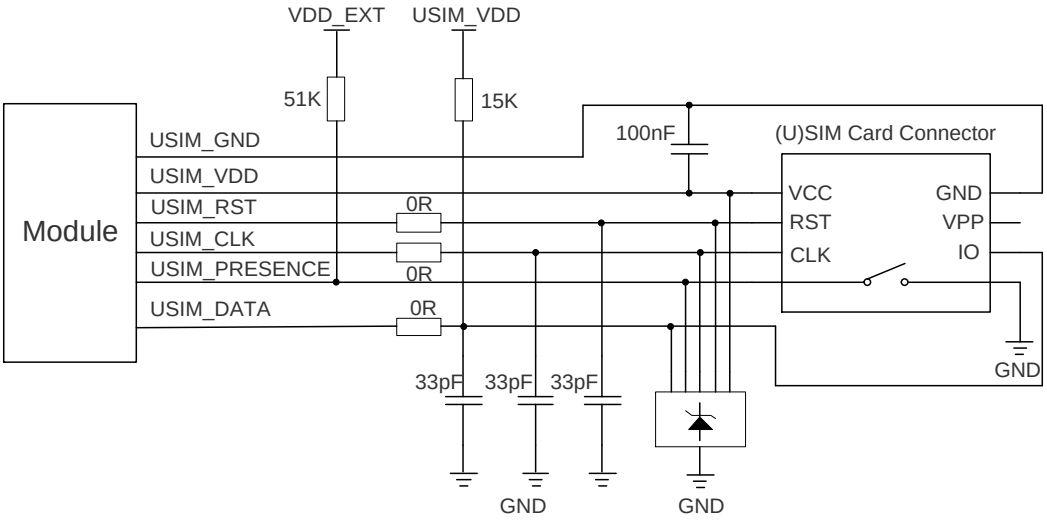


Figure 18: Reference Circuit of (U)SIM Interface with an 8-Pin (U)SIM Card Connector

If (U)SIM card detection function is not needed, please keep USIM_PRESENCE unconnected. A reference circuit for (U)SIM interface with a 6-pin (U)SIM card connector is illustrated in the following figure.

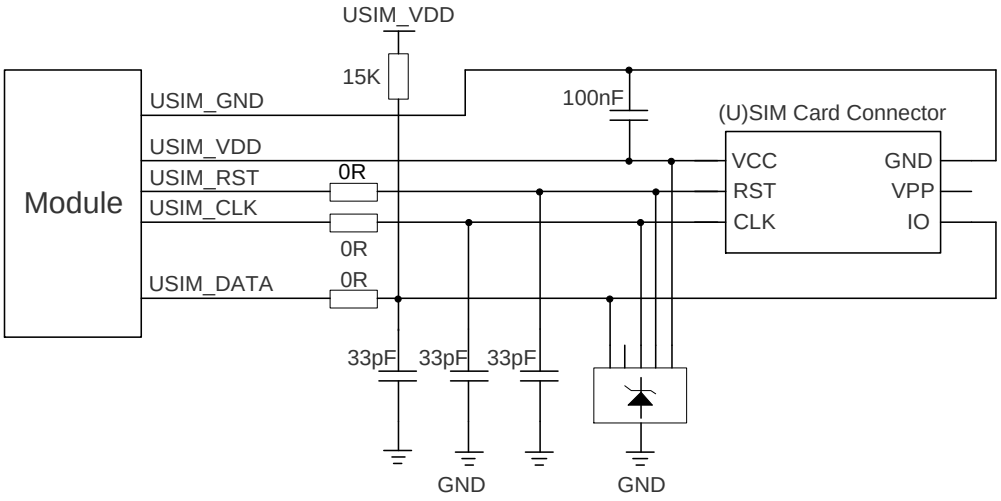


Figure 19: Reference Circuit of (U)SIM Interface with a 6-Pin (U)SIM Card Connector

In order to enhance the reliability and availability of the (U)SIM card in customers' applications, please follow the criteria below in the (U)SIM circuit design:

- Keep placement of (U)SIM card connector as close as possible to the module. Keep the trace length as less than 200mm as possible.
- Keep (U)SIM card signals away from RF and VBAT traces.
- Assure the ground between the module and the (U)SIM card connector short and wide. Keep the trace width of ground and USIM_VDD no less than 0.5mm to maintain the same electric potential.
- To avoid cross-talk between USIM_DATA and USIM_CLK, keep them away from each other and shield them with surrounded ground.
- In order to offer good ESD protection, it is recommended to add a TVS diode array with parasitic capacitance not exceeding 10pF. The 0Ω resistors should be added in series between the module and the (U)SIM card connector so as to suppress EMI spurious transmission and enhance ESD protection. The 33pFcapacitors are used for filtering interference of EGSM900. Please note that the (U)SIM peripheral circuit should be close to the (U)SIM card connector.
- The pull-up resistor on USIM_DATA line can improve anti-jamming capability when long layout trace and sensitive occasions are applied, and should be placed close to the (U)SIM card connector.

NOTE

The load capacitance of (U)SIM interface will affect rise and fall time of data exchange.

3.9. USB Interface

AG35 contains one integrated Universal Serial Bus (USB) interface which complies with the USB 2.0 specification and supports high-speed (480Mbps) and full-speed (12Mbps) modes. The USB interface is used for AT command communication, data transmission, GNSS NMEA sentences output, software debugging, firmware upgrade and voice over USB*. The following table shows the pin definition of USB interface.

Table 10: Pin Definition of USB Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
USB_DP	34	IO	USB differential data bus (+)	Require differential impedance of 90Ω
USB_DM	33	IO	USB differential data bus (-)	Require differential impedance of 90Ω
USB_VBUS	32	PI	USB connection detection	Typical 5.0V Maximum current: 1mA
GND	30		Ground	

For more details about USB 2.0 specifications, please visit http://www.usb.org/home.

The USB interface is recommended to be reserved for firmware upgrade in application design. The following figure shows a reference circuit of USB interface.

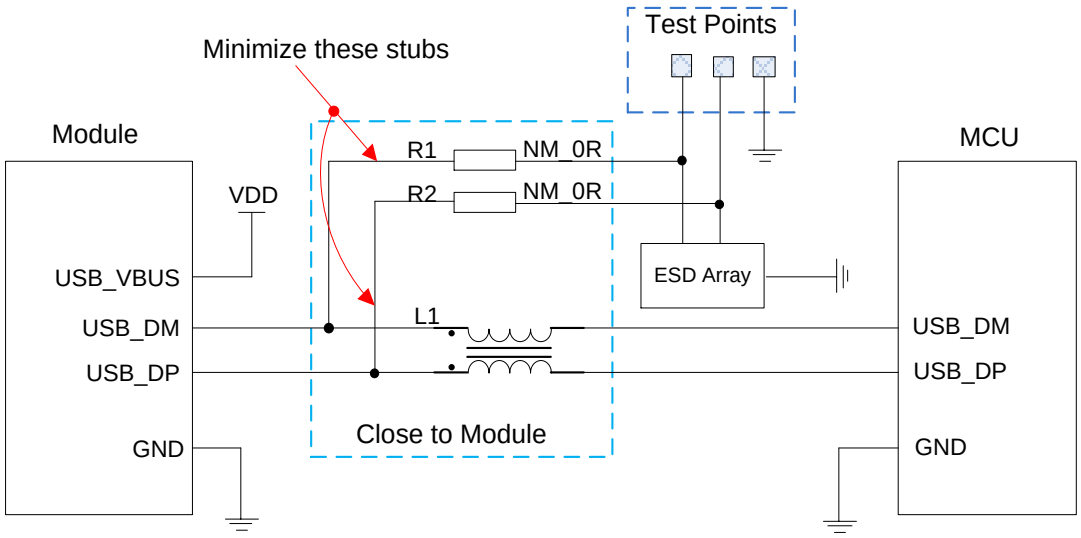


Figure 20: Reference Circuit of USB Application

In order to ensure signal integrity of USB data lines, components R1, R2 and L1 must be placed close to the module, and also these resistors should be placed close to each other. The extra stubs of trace must be as short as possible.

The following principles should be complied with when design the USB interface, so as to meet USB 2.0 specification.

- It is important to route the USB signal traces as differential pairs with total grounding. The impedance of USB differential trace is 90Ω.
- Do not route signal traces under crystals, oscillators, magnetic devices or RF signal traces. It is important to route the USB differential traces in inner-layer with ground shielding on not only upper and lower layers but also right and left sides.
- Pay attention to the influence of junction capacitance of ESD protection components on USB data lines. Typically, the capacitance value should be less than 2pF.
- Keep the ESD protection components as close to the USB connector as possible.

NOTES

1. AG35 can be used as a slave device only.
2. "*" means under development.

3.10. UART Interfaces

The module provides three UART interfaces: main UART interface, UART2 interface and debug UART interface. The following are the features of these UART interfaces.

- The main UART interface supports 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800 and 921600bps baud rates, and the default is 115200bps. The interface is used for data transmission and AT command communication.
- The UART2 interface supports 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800 and 921600bps baud rates, and the default is 115200bps. The interface is designed for BT function*.
- The debug UART interface supports 115200bps baud rate. It is used for Linux console and log output.

The following tables show the pin definition of the three UART interfaces.

Table 11: Pin Definition of Main UART Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
RI	61	DO	Ring indicator	1.8V power domain
DCD	59	DO	Data carrier detection	1.8V power domain
CTS	56	DO	Clear to send	1.8V power domain
RTS	57	DI	Request to send	1.8V power domain
DTR	62	DI	Sleep mode control	1.8V power domain
TXD	60	DO	Transmit data	1.8V power domain
RXD	58	DI	Receive data	1.8V power domain

Table 12: Pin Definition of UART2 Interface (for BT Function*)

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
UART2_TXD	163	DO	Transmit data	1.8V power domain
UART2_CTS	164	DO	Clear to send	1.8V power domain
UART2_RXD	165	DI	Receive data	1.8V power domain
UART2_RTS	166	DI	Request to send	1.8V power domain

Table 13: Pin Definition of Debug UART Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
DBG_TXD	71	DO	Transmit data	1.8V power domain
DBG_RXD	72	DI	Receive data	1.8V power domain

The logic levels are described in the following table.

Table 14: Logic Levels of Digital I/O

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	-0.3	0.6	V
V_{IH}	1.2	2.0	V
V_{OL}	0	0.45	V
V_{OH}	1.35	1.8	V

The module provides 1.8V UART interfaces. A level translator should be used if customers' application is equipped with a 3.3V UART interface. A level translator TXS0108E-Q1 provided by *Texas Instruments* is recommended. The following figure shows a reference design.

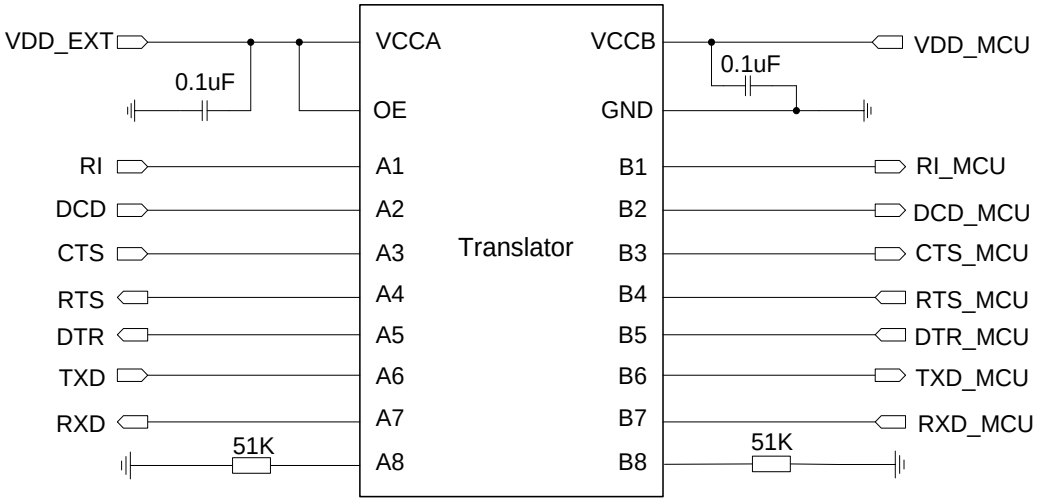


Figure 21: Reference Circuit with Translator Chip

Please visit http://www.ti.com for more information.

Another example with transistor translation circuit is shown as below. The circuit design of dotted line section can refer to the design of solid line section, in terms of both module input and output circuit designs. But please pay attention to the direction of connection.

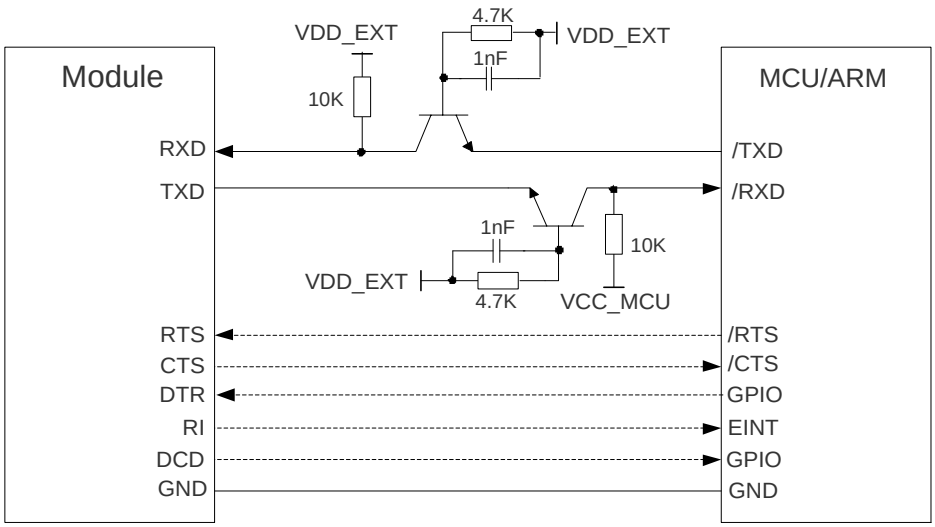


Figure 22: Reference Circuit with Transistor Circuit

NOTES

1. Transistor circuit solution is not suitable for applications with high baud rates exceeding 460Kbps.
2. "*" means under development.

3.11. PCM and I2C Interfaces

AG35 provides one Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) digital interface for audio design. The interface supports the following modes:

- Primary mode (short frame synchronization, works as both master and slave)
- Auxiliary mode (long frame synchronization, works as master only)

In primary mode, the data is sampled on the falling edge of the PCM_CLK and transmitted on the rising edge. The PCM_SYNC falling edge represents the MSB. In this mode, the PCM interface supports 256kHz, 512kHz, 1024kHz or 2048kHz PCM_CLK at 8kHz PCM_SYNC, and also supports 4096kHz PCM_CLK at 16kHz PCM_SYNC.

In auxiliary mode, the data is sampled on the falling edge of the PCM_CLK and transmitted on the rising edge. The PCM_SYNC rising edge represents the MSB. In this mode, the PCM interface operates with a 256kHz, 512kHz, 1024kHz or 2048kHz PCM_CLK and an 8kHz, 50% duty cycle PCM_SYNC.

AG35 supports 16-bit linear data format. The following figures show the primary mode's timing relationship with 8kHz PCM_SYNC and 2048kHz PCM_CLK, as well as the auxiliary mode's timing relationship with 8kHz PCM_SYNC and 256kHz PCM_CLK.

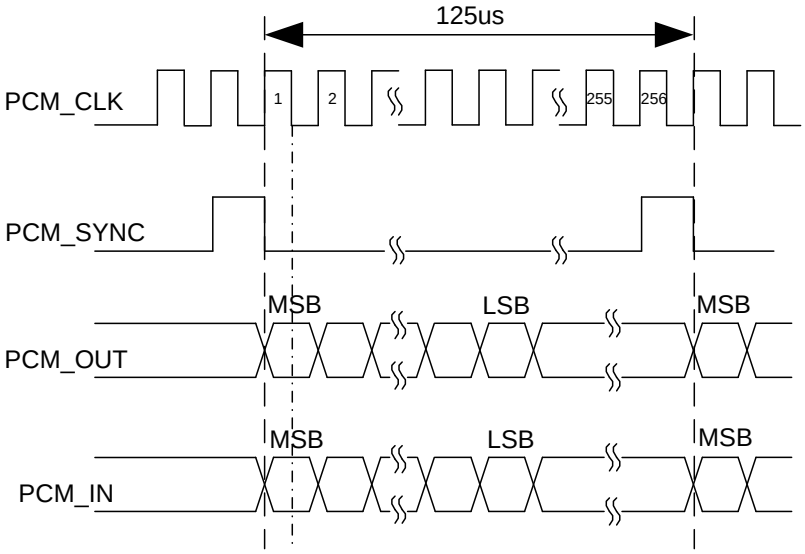


Figure 23: Primary Mode Timing

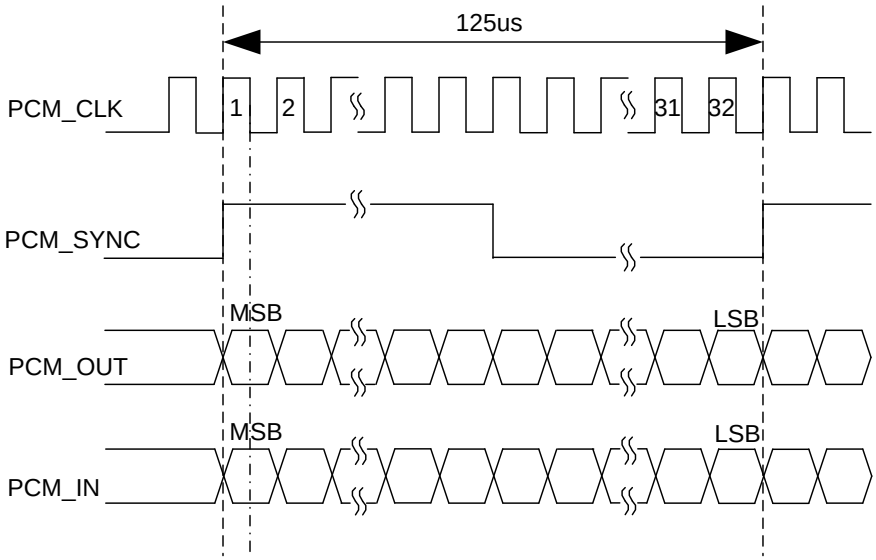


Figure 24: Auxiliary Mode Timing

The following table shows the pin definition of PCM and I2C interfaces which can be applied on audio codec design.

Table 15: Pin Definition of PCM and I2C Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
PCM_IN	66	DI	PCM data input	1.8V power domain
PCM_OUT	68	DO	PCM data output	1.8V power domain
PCM_SYNC	65	IO	PCM data frame sync signal	1.8V power domain
PCM_CLK	67	IO	PCM data bit clock	1.8V power domain
I2C1_SCL	43	OD	I2C serial clock	Require external pull-up to 1.8V
I2C1_SDA	42	OD	I2C serial data	Require external pull-up to 1.8V

Clock and mode can be configured by AT command, and the default configuration is master mode using short frame synchronization format with 2048kHz PCM_CLK and 8kHz PCM_SYNC. Please refer to ***document [2]*** about **AT+QDAI** command for details.

The following figure shows a reference design of PCM interface with external codec IC.

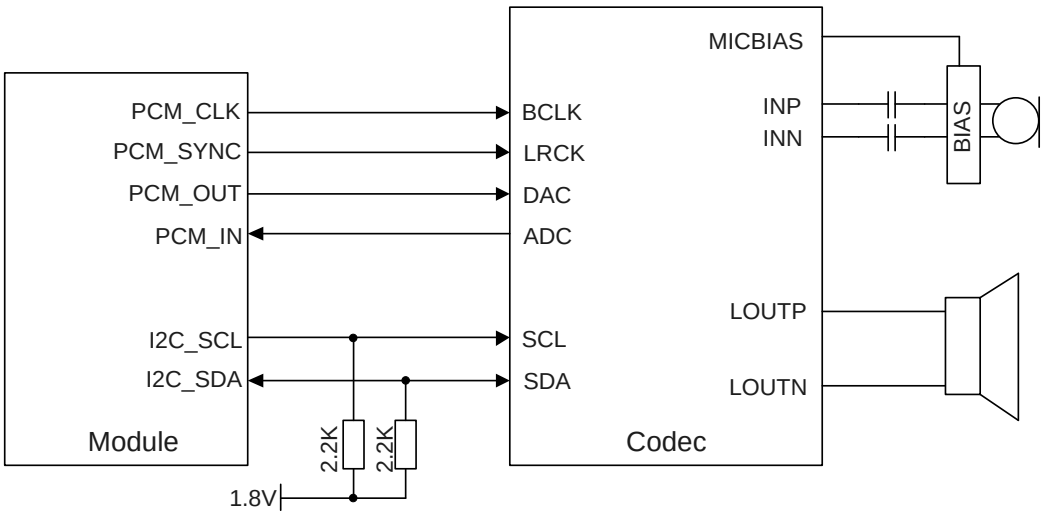


Figure 25: Reference Circuit of PCM Application with Audio Codec

NOTES

1. It is recommended to reserve an RC (R=22Ω, C=22pF) circuit on the PCM lines, especially for PCM_CLK.
2. AG35 works as a master device pertaining to I2C interface.
3. I2C1 is used for codec configuration by default. I2C2 does not support it.

3.12. SD Card Interface

AG35 provides one SD card interface which supports SD 3.0 protocol. The following tables show the pin definition.

Table 16: Pin Definition of SD Card Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
SDC2_DATA3	48	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 3) for SD card	
SDC2_DATA2	47	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 2) for SD card	
SDC2_DATA1	50	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 1) for SD card	
SDC2_DATA0	49	IO	SDIO data signal (bit 0) for SD card	
SDC2_CLK	53	DO	SDIO clock signal for SD card	
SDC2_CMD	51	IO	SDIO command signal for SD card	
VDD_SDIO	46	PO	SDIO pull up power source for SD card	1.8V/2.85V configurable output. Cannot be used for SD card power supply.
SD_INS_DET	52	DI	SD card insertion detection	

The following figure shows a reference design of SD card interface.

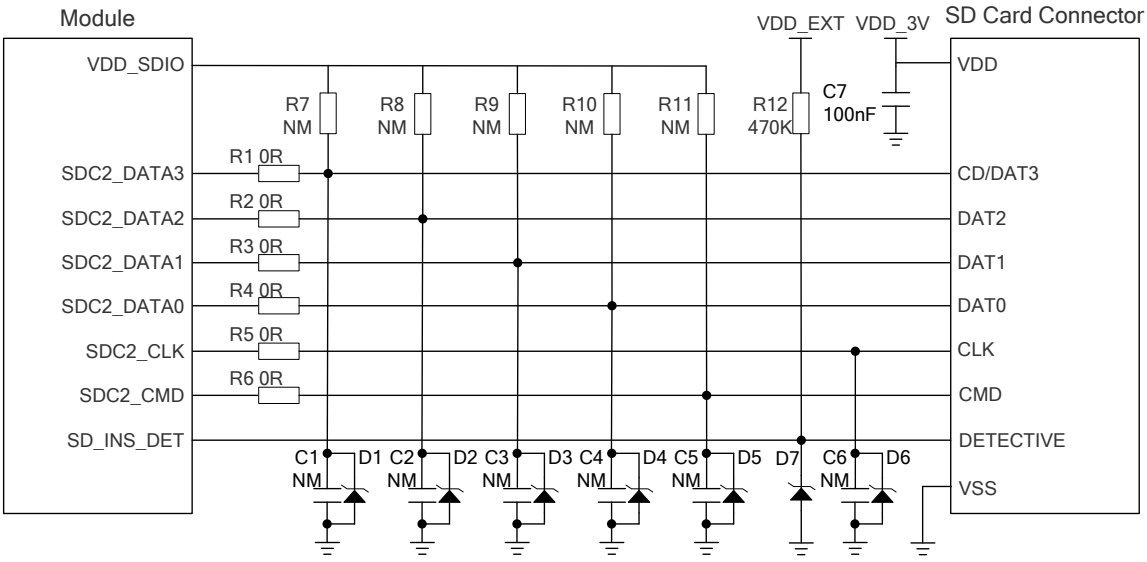


Figure 26: Reference Circuit of SD Card Application

Please follow the principles below in the SD card circuit design:

- The voltage range of SD card power supply VDD_3V is 2.7~3.6V and a sufficient current up to 0.8A should be provided. As the maximum output current of VDD_SDIO is 50mA which can only be used for SDIO pull-up resistors, an externally power supply is needed for SD card.
- To maximally limit the surge current caused by SD card insertion, the bypass capacitor (C7) of SD card power source should not exceed 5uF.
- To avoid jitter of bus, resistors R7~R11 are needed to pull up the SDIO to VDD_SDIO. Value of these resistors is among 10~100kohm and the recommended value is 100kohm.
- In order to improve signal quality, it is recommended to add 0Ω resistors R1~R6 in series between the module and the SD card. The bypass capacitors C1~C6 are reserved and not mounted by default. All resistors and bypass capacitors should be placed close to the module.
- In order to offer good ESD protection, it is recommended to add TVS with capacitance value less than 2pF on SD card pins.
- It is important to route the SDIO signal traces with total grounding. The impedance of SDIO data trace is 50Ω (±10%).
- Keep SDIO signals far away from other sensitive circuits/signals such as RF circuits, analog signals, etc., as well as noisy signals such as clock signals, DCDC signals, etc.
- It is recommended to keep the trace length difference between CLK and DATA/CMD less than 1mm and the total routing length less than 50mm. The total trace length inside the module is 23mm, so the exterior total trace length should be less than 27mm.
- Make sure the adjacent trace spacing is two times of the trace width and the load capacitance of SDIO bus should be less than 40pF.

3.13. SGMII Interface

AG35 includes an integrated Ethernet MAC with an SGMII interface and two management interfaces. Key features of the SGMII interface are shown below:

- IEEE802.3 compliance
- Half/full duplex for 10/100Mbps
- Support VLAN tagging
- Support IEEE1588 and Precision Time Protocol (PTP)
- Can be connected to an external Ethernet PHY like AR8033, or an external switch
- Management interfaces support 2.85V power domain.

The following table shows the pin definition of SGMII interface.

Table 17: Pin Definition of SGMII Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
MDIO Interface				
EPHY_RST_N	6	DO	Ethernet PHY reset	2.85V power domain
EPHY_INT_N	9	DI	Ethernet PHY interrupt	1.8V power domain
SGMII_ MDATA	8	IO	SGMII MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) data	2.85V power domain
SGMII_MCLK	7	DO	SGMII MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) clock	2.85V power domain
VDD_MDIO	4	PO	SGMII MDIO pull-up power source	2.85V power domain. External pull-up power source for SGMII MDIO pins.
SGMII Signal Part				
SGMII_TX_M	15	AO	SGMII transmission (-)	Connect with a 0.1uF capacitor, close to the PHY side.
SGMII_TX_P	14	AO	SGMII transmission (+)	Connect with a 0.1uF capacitor, close to the PHY side.
SGMII_RX_P	12	AI	SGMII receiving (+)	
SGMII_RX_M	11	AI	SGMII receiving (-)	

The following figure shows the simplified block diagram for Ethernet application.

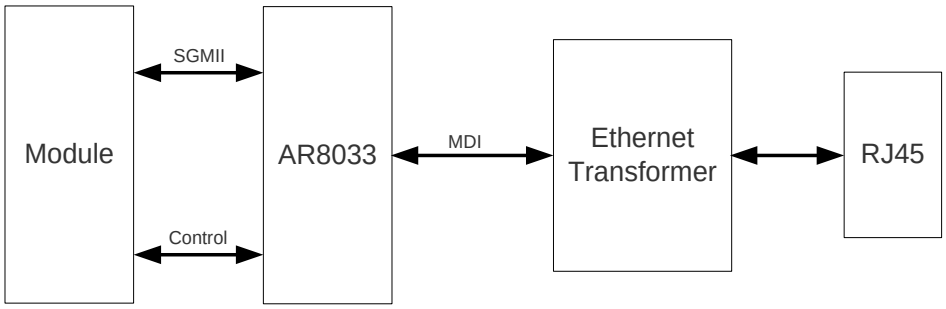


Figure 25: Simplified Block Diagram for Ethernet Application

The following figure shows a reference design of SGMII interface with PHY AR8033 application.

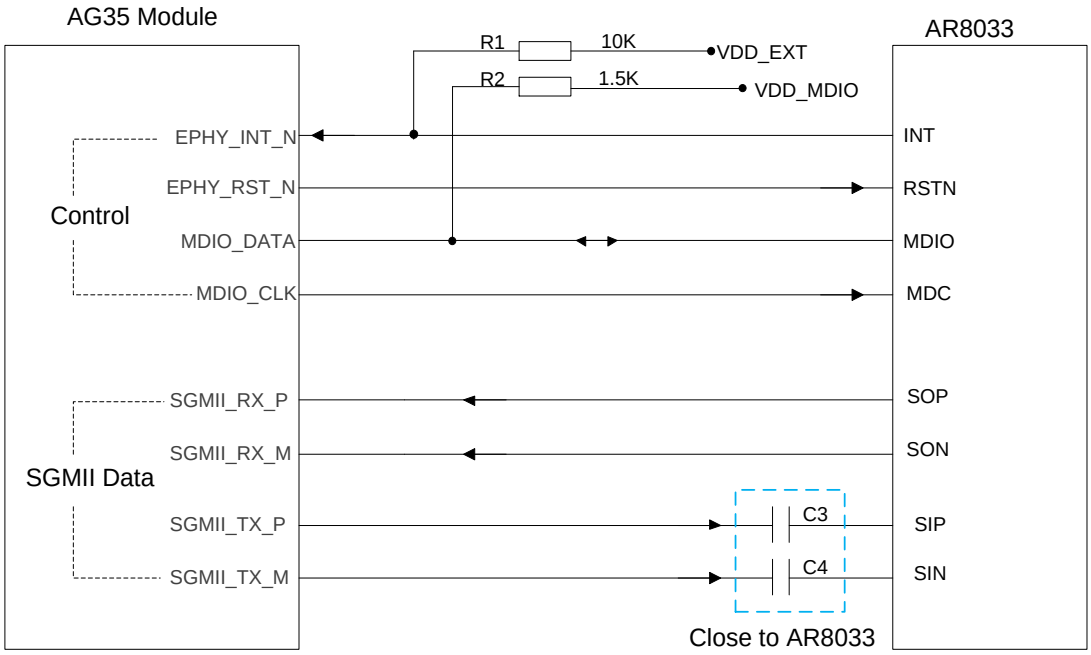


Figure 26: Reference Circuit of SGMII Interface with PHY AR8033 Application

In order to enhance the reliability and availability of customers' application, please follow the criteria below in the Ethernet PHY circuit design:

- Keep SGMII data and control signals away from RF and VBAT traces.
- Keep the maximum trace length less than 10 inches and keep skew on the differential pairs less than 20 mils.
- The differential impedance of SGMII data trace is 100Ω±10%.
- To minimize crosstalk, the distance between separate adjacent pairs that are on the same layer must be equal to or larger than 40 mils.

3.14. Wireless Connectivity Interfaces

AG35 supports a low-power SDIO 3.0 interface for WLAN function, and UART2 & PCM interfaces for BT function*.

The following table shows the pin definition of wireless connectivity interfaces.

Table 18: Pin Definition of Wireless Connectivity Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
WLAN Part				
SDC1_DATA3	23	IO	SDIO data bus (bit 3)	1.8V power domain
SDC1_DATA2	22	IO	SDIO data bus (bit 2)	1.8V power domain
SDC1_DATA1	21	IO	SDIO data bus (bit 1)	1.8V power domain
SDC1_DATA0	20	IO	SDIO data bus (bit 0)	1.8V power domain
SDC1_CLK	19	DO	SDIO clock signal	1.8V power domain
SDC1_CMD	18	IO	SDIO command signal	1.8V power domain
WLAN_EN	149	DO	WLAN function control via Wi-Fi module. Active high.	1.8V power domain
Coexistence and Control Part				
WLAN_ SLP_CLK	169	DO	WLAN sleep clock	1.8V power domain
PM_ENABLE	5	DO	External power control	1.8V power domain
WAKE_ON_ WIRELESS	160	DI	Wake up the host (AG35 module) by Wi-Fi module	
COEX_ UART_RX/ USB_BOOT	146	DI	LTE/WLAN&BT coexistence signal	1.8V power domain
COEX_ UART_TX	145	DO	LTE/WLAN&BT coexistence signal	1.8V power domain
BT Part*				
BT_EN*	3	DO	Bluetooth enable control	V_{OL}max=0.45V V_{OH}min=1.35V
UART2_TXD	163	DO	Transmit data	1.8V power domain
UART2_CTS	164	DO	Clear to send	1.8V power domain
UART2_RXD	165	DI	Receive data	1.8V power domain
UART2_RTS	166	DI	Request to send	1.8V power domain
PCM_IN	66	DI	PCM data input	1.8V power domain

PCM_OUT	68	DO	PCM data output	1.8V power domain
PCM_SYNC	65	IO	PCM data frame sync signal	1.8V power domain
PCM_CLK	67	IO	PCM data bit clock	1.8V power domain

The following figure shows a reference design for the connection between wireless connectivity interfaces and Quectel AF20 module.

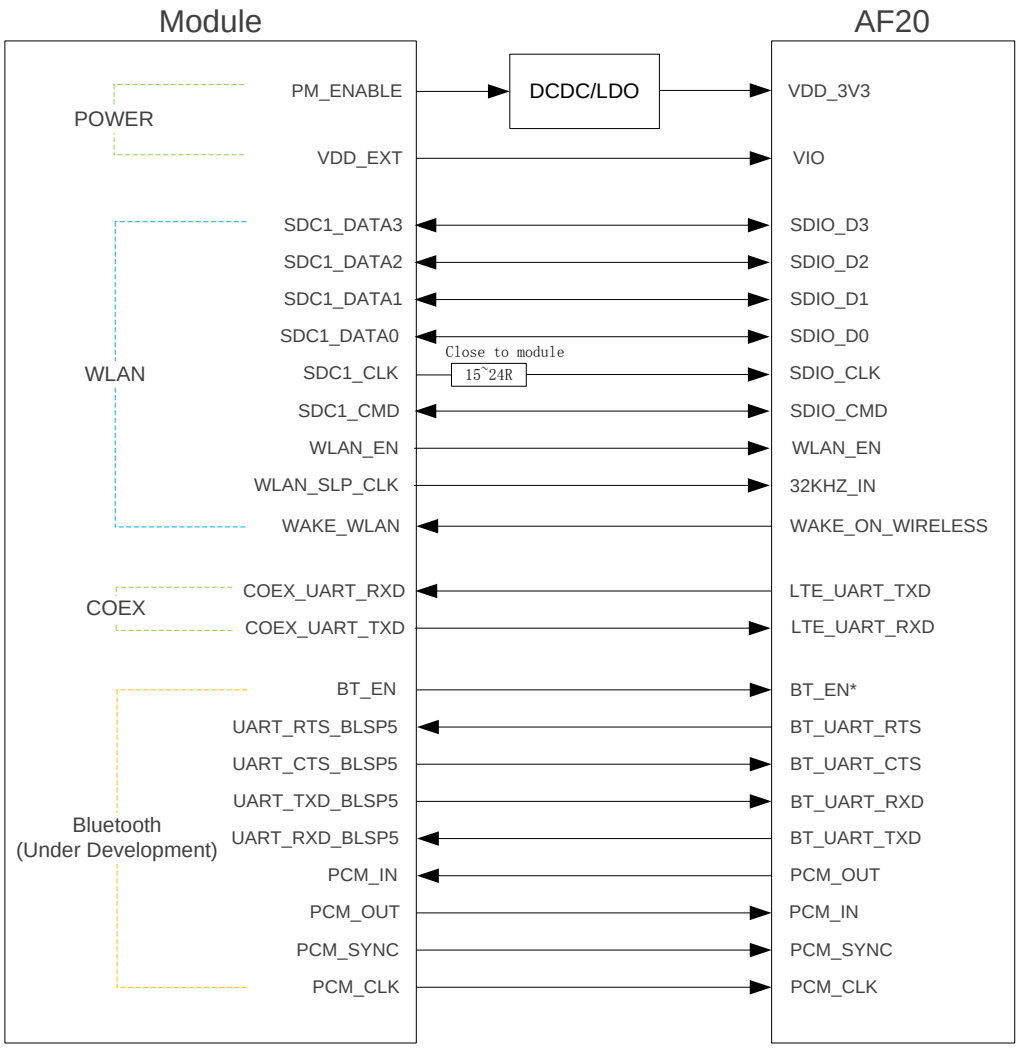


Figure 27: Reference Circuit for Connection with AF20 Module

3.14.1. WLAN Interface

AG35 provides a low power SDIO 3.0 interface and a control interface for WLAN design.

The WLAN interface (SDIO interface) supports the following modes:

- Single data rate (SDR) mode (up to 208MHz)
- Double data rate (DDR) mode (up to 50MHz)

As SDIO signals are very high-speed signals, in order to ensure the SDIO interface design corresponds with the SDIO 3.0 specification, please comply with the following principles:

- It is important to route the SDIO signal traces with total grounding. The impedance of SDIO signal trace is 50Ω (±10%).
- Keep SDIO signals far away from other sensitive circuits/signals such as RF circuits, analog signals, etc., as well as noisy signals such as clock signals, DCDC signals, etc.
- It is recommended to keep the trace length difference between CLK and DATA/CMD less than 1mm and the total routing length less than 50mm. The total length of SDIO signal traces inside AG35 module is 12mm and that inside AF20 is 10mm, so the exterior total trace length should be less than 28mm.
- Keep termination resistors within 15~24Ω on clock lines near the module and keep the route distance from the module clock pins to termination resistors less than 5mm.
- Make sure the adjacent trace spacing is two times of the trace width and the bus capacitance is less than 40pF.

3.14.2. BT Interface*

More information about BT interface will be added in the future version of this document.

NOTE

"*" means under development.

3.15. ADC Interfaces

The module provides three analog-to-digital converter (ADC) interfaces. The voltage value on ADC pins can be read via **AT+QADC=<port>** command, through setting **<port>** into 0, 1 or 2. For more details about the AT command, please refer to ***document [2]***.

- **AT+QADC=0**: read the voltage value on ADC0
- **AT+QADC=1**: read the voltage value on ADC1
- **AT+QADC=2**: read the voltage value on ADC2

In order to improve the accuracy of ADC, the trace of ADC interfaces should be surrounded by ground.

Table 19: Pin Definition of ADC Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description
ADC2	172	General purpose analog to digital converter interface
ADC0	173	General purpose analog to digital converter interface
ADC1	175	General purpose analog to digital converter interface

The following table describes the characteristics of ADC interfaces.

Table 20: Characteristics of ADC Interfaces

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
ADC2 Voltage Range	0.1		1.7	V
ADC0 Voltage Range	0.3		VBAT_BB	V
ADC1 Voltage Range	0.3		VBAT_BB	V
ADC Resolution		15		bits

NOTES

1. The input voltage for each ADC interface must not exceed its corresponding voltage range.
2. It is prohibited to supply any voltage to ADC pins when VBAT is removed.
3. It is recommended to use resistor divider circuit for ADC application.

3.16. Network Status Indication

The network indication pins can be used to drive network status indication LEDs. The module provides two network indication pins: NET_MODE and NET_STATUS. The following tables describe the pin definition and logic level changes in different network status.

Table 21: Pin Definition of Network Connection Status /Activity Indicator

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
NET_MODE	147	DO	Indicate the module's network registration status	1.8V power domain

NET_STATUS	170	DO	Indicate the module's network activity status	1.8V power domain

Table 22: Working State of the Network Connection Status /Activity Indicator

Pin Name	Logic Level Changes	Network Status
NET_MODE	Always High	Registered on LTE network
	Always Low	Others
NET_STATUS	Flicker slowly (200ms High/1800ms Low)	Network searching
	Flicker slowly (1800ms High/200ms Low)	Idle
	Flicker quickly (125ms High/125ms Low)	Data transfer is ongoing
	Always High	Voice calling

A reference circuit is shown in the following figure.

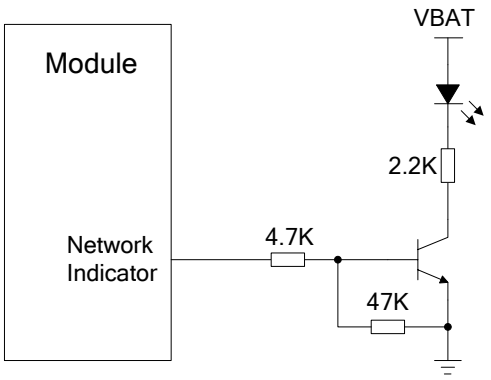


Figure 27: Reference Circuit of the Network Indicator

3.17. STATUS

The STATUS pin is an open drain output for indicating the module's operation status. It can be connected to a GPIO of DTE with a pull up resistor, or as an LED indication circuit as shown below. When the module is turned on normally, the STATUS pin will present a low level state. Otherwise, it will present high-impedance state.

Table 23: Pin Definition of STATUS

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
STATUS	171	OD	Indicate the module's operation status	Require external pull-up

The following figure shows different design circuits of STATUS, and customers can choose either one according to application demands.

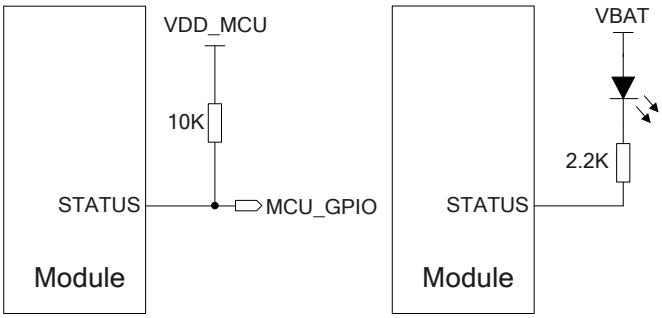


Figure 28: Reference Circuit of the STATUS

NOTE

In sleep state, STATUS will still output a low voltage to drive the LED, causing an extra current consumption on VBAT. So it is recommended to replace VBAT with an external controllable power supply, and use it to switch off the power source during sleep state so as to reduce power consumption.

3.18. Behaviors of RI

AT+QCFG="risignaltype","physical" command can be used to configure RI behavior.

No matter on which port URC is presented, URC will trigger the behavior of RI pin.

NOTE

URC can be outputted from UART port, USB AT port and USB modem port by **AT+QURCCFG** command. The default port is USB AT port.

The default behaviors of RI are shown as below.

Table 24: Default Behaviors of RI

State	Response
Idle	RI keeps in high level
URC	RI outputs 120ms low pulse when new URC returns

The default RI behaviors can be configured flexibly by **AT+QCFG="urc/ri/ring"** command. Please refer to ***document [2]*** for more details.

3.19. USB_BOOT Interface

AG35 provides a USB_BOOT pin which is multiplexed with COEX_UART_RX. Developers can pull up USB_BOOT to VDD_EXT before powering on the module, thus the module will enter into emergency download mode when powered on. In this mode, the module supports firmware upgrade over USB interface.

Table 25: Pin Definition of USB_BOOT Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
COEX_ UART_RX/ USB_BOOT	146	DI	Force the module to enter into emergency download mode	1.8V power domain. Active high. If unused, keep it open.

The following figure shows a reference circuit design of USB_BOOT interface.

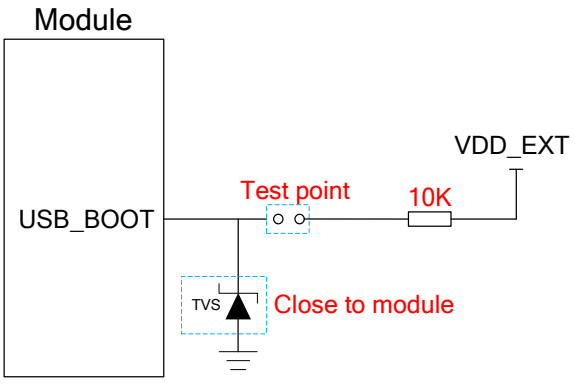


Figure 29: Reference Circuit of USB_BOOT Interface

4 GNSS Receiver

4.1. General Description

AG35 includes a fully integrated global navigation satellite system solution that supports Gen8C-Lite of Qualcomm (GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo and QZSS).

AG35 supports standard NMEA-0183 protocol, and outputs NMEA sentences at 10Hz data update rate via USB interface by default.

By default, AG35 GNSS engine is switched off. It has to be switched on with AT command. For more details about GNSS engine technology and configurations, please refer to ***document [4]***.

4.2. GNSS Performance

The following table shows the GNSS performance of AG35.

Table 26: AG35-CE GNSS Performance

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
Sensitivity (GNSS)	Cold start	Autonomous	-146	dBm
	Reacquisition	Autonomous	-158	dBm
	Tracking	Autonomous	-162	dBm
TTFF (GNSS)	Cold start @open sky	Autonomous	35	s
		XTRA enabled	18	s
	Warm start @open sky	Autonomous	26	s
		XTRA enabled	2.2	s

	Hot start @open sky	Autonomous	2.5	s
		XTRA enabled	1.8	s
Accuracy (GNSS)	CEP-50	Autonomous @open sky	< 2.5	m

Table 27: AG35-E GNSS Performance

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
Sensitivity (GNSS)	Cold start	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
	Reacquisition	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
	Tracking	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
TTFF (GNSS)	Cold start @open sky	Autonomous	TBD	s
		XTRA enabled	TBD	s
	Warm start @open sky	Autonomous	TBD	s
		XTRA enabled	TBD	s
	Hot start @open sky	Autonomous	TBD	s
		XTRA enabled	TBD	s
Accuracy (GNSS)	CEP-50	Autonomous @open sky	TBD	m

Table 28: AG35-NA GNSS Performance

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
Sensitivity (GNSS)	Cold start	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
	Reacquisition	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
	Tracking	Autonomous	TBD	dBm
TTFF (GNSS)	Cold start @open sky	Autonomous	TBD	s
		XTRA enabled	TBD	s
	Warm start	Autonomous	TBD	s

	@open sky	XTRA enabled	TBD	s
	Hot start @open sky	Autonomous	TBD	s
		XTRA enabled	TBD	s
Accuracy (GNSS)	CEP-50	Autonomous @open sky	TBD	m

NOTES

1. Tracking sensitivity: the lowest GNSS signal value at the antenna port on which the module can keep on positioning for 3 minutes.
2. Reacquisition sensitivity: the lowest GNSS signal value at the antenna port on which the module can fix position again within 3 minutes after loss of lock.
3. Cold start sensitivity: the lowest GNSS signal value at the antenna port on which the module fixes position within 3 minutes after executing cold start command.

4.3. Layout Guidelines

The following layout guidelines should be taken into account in application design.

- Maximize the distance among GNSS antenna, main antenna and Rx-diversity antenna.
- Digital circuits such as (U)SIM card, USB interface, camera module, display connector and SD card should be kept away from the antennas.
- Use ground vias around the GNSS trace and sensitive analog signal traces to provide coplanar isolation and protection.
- Keep the characteristic impedance for ANT_GNSS trace as 50Ω.

Please refer to ***Chapter 5*** for GNSS antenna reference design and antenna installation information.

5 Antenna Interfaces

AG35 includes a main antenna interface, an Rx-diversity antenna interface which is used to resist the fall of signals caused by high speed movement and multipath effect, and a GNSS antenna interface. The antenna ports have an impedance of 50Ω.

5.1. Main/Rx-diversity Antenna Interface

5.1.1. Pin Definition

The pin definition of main antenna and Rx-diversity antenna interfaces are shown below.

Table 29: Pin Definition of RF Antenna Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
ANT_MAIN	107	IO	Main antenna interface	50Ω impedance
ANT_DIV	127	AI	Receive diversity antenna interface	50Ω impedance

5.1.2. Operating Frequency

Table 30: AG35-CE Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
EGSM900	880~915	925~960	MHz
DCS1800	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
WCDMA B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
WCDMA B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
EVDO/CDMA BC0	824~849	869~894	MHz
TD-SCDMA B34	2010~2025	2010~2025	MHz

TD-SCDMA B39	1880~1920	1880~1920	MHz
LTE-FDD B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
LTE-FDD B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
LTE-FDD B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE-FDD B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE-TDD B34	2010~2025	2010~2025	MHz
LTE-TDD B38	2570~2620	2570~2620	MHz
LTE-TDD B39	1880~1920	1880~1920	MHz
LTE-TDD B40	2300~2400	2300~2400	MHz
LTE-TDD B41	2555~2655	2555~2655	MHz

Table 31: AG35-E Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
EGSM900	880~915	925~960	MHz
DCS1800	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
WCDMA B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
WCDMA B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
WCDMA B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE-FDD B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
LTE-FDD B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
LTE-FDD B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE-FDD B7	2500~2570	2620~2690	MHz
LTE-FDD B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE-FDD B20	832~862	791~821	MHz
LTE-FDD B28A	703~733	758~788	MHz

Table 32: AG35-NA Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
GSM850	824~849	869~894	MHz
PCS1900	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
WCDMA B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
WCDMA B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
WCDMA B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE-FDD B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
LTE-FDD B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
LTE-FDD B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE-FDD B7	2500~2570	2620~2690	MHz
LTE-FDD B12	699~716	729~746	MHz
LTE-FDD B13	777~787	746~756	MHz
LTE-FDD B17	704~716	734~746	MHz

5.1.3. Reference Design of RF Antenna Interfaces

A reference design of main and Rx-diversity antenna interfaces is shown as below. It is recommended to reserve a π-type matching circuit for better RF performance, and the π-type matching components (R1/C1/C2 and R2/C3/C4) should be placed as close to the antennas as possible. The capacitors are not mounted by default.

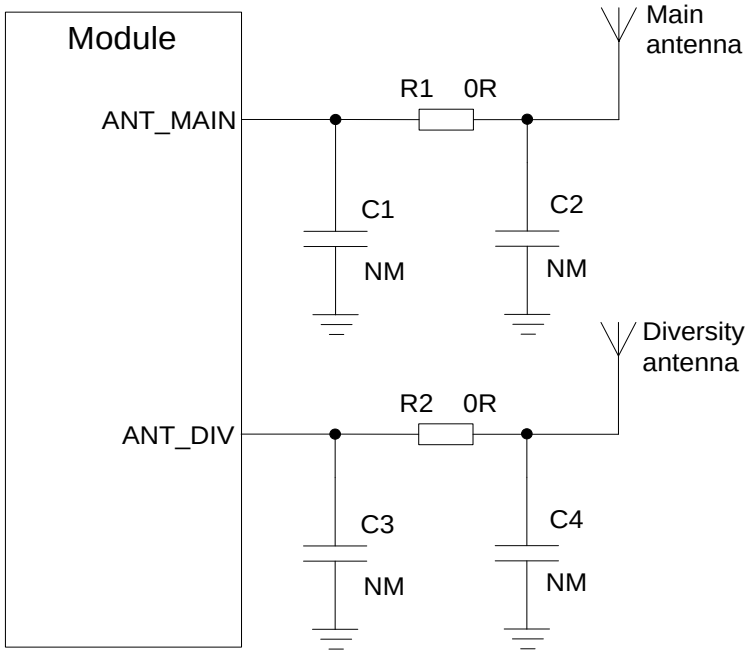


Figure 30: Reference Circuit of RF Antenna Interfaces

NOTES

1. Keep a proper distance between the main antenna and the Rx-diversity antenna to improve receiving sensitivity.
2. ANT_DIV function is enabled by default. **AT+QCFG="diversity",0** command can be used to disable receive diversity. Please refer to ***document [2]*** for details.

5.1.4. Reference Design of RF Layout

For user's PCB, the characteristic impedance of all RF traces should be controlled as 50Ω. The impedance of the RF traces is usually determined by the trace width (W), the materials' dielectric constant, the distance between signal layer and reference ground (H), and the clearance between RF trace and ground (S). Microstrip line or coplanar waveguide line is typically used in RF layout for characteristic impedance control. The following are reference designs of microstrip line or coplanar waveguide line with different PCB structures.

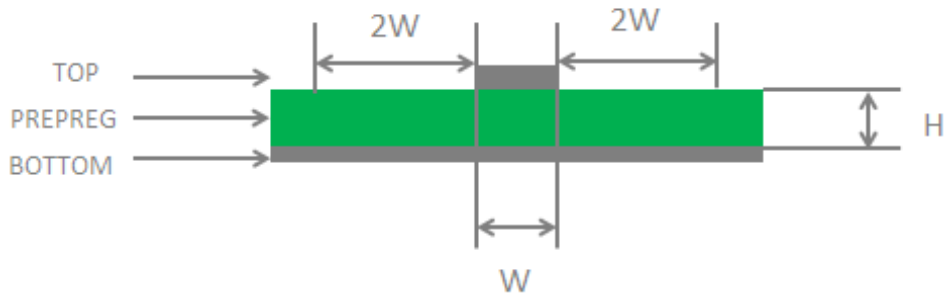


Figure 31: Microstrip Line Design on a 2-layer PCB

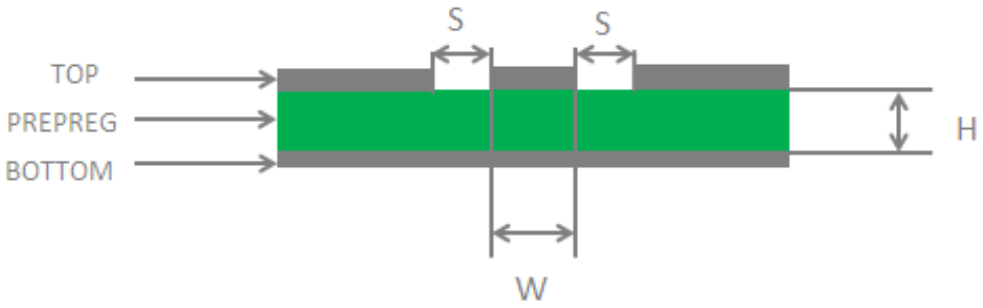


Figure 32: Coplanar Waveguide Line Design on a 2-layer PCB

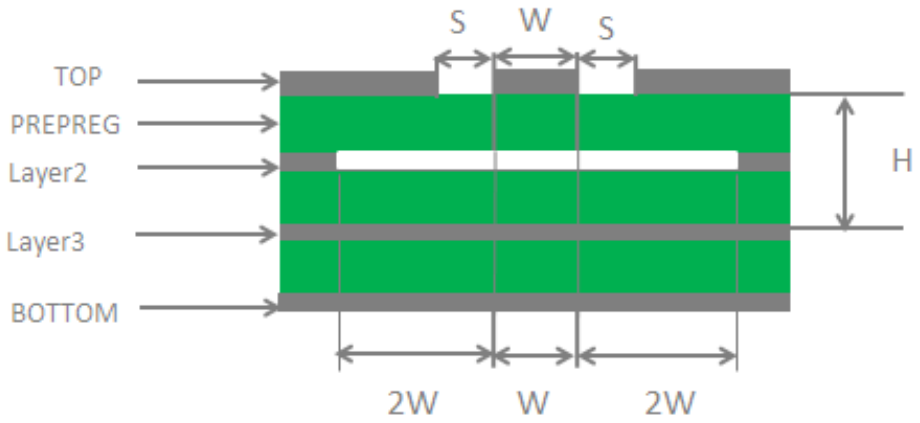


Figure 33: Coplanar Waveguide Line Design on a 4-layer PCB (Layer 3 as Reference Ground)

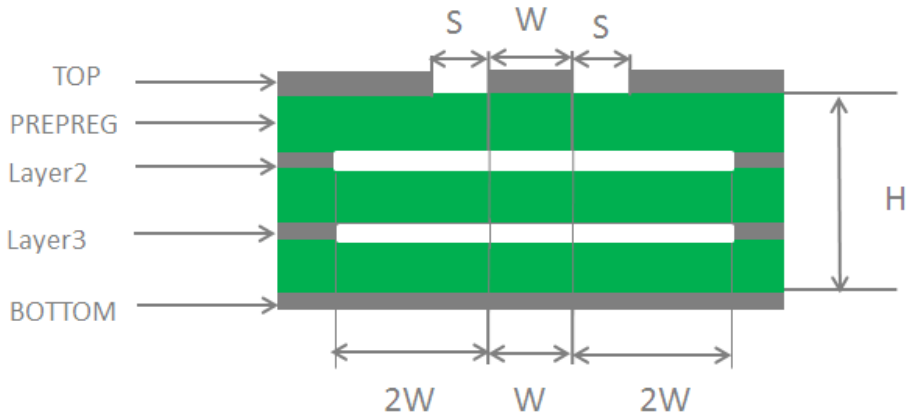


Figure 34: Coplanar Waveguide Line Design on a 4-layer PCB (Layer 4 as Reference Ground)

In order to ensure RF performance and reliability, the following principles should be complied with in RF layout design:

- Use impedance simulation tool to control the characteristic impedance of RF traces as 50Ω.
- The GND pins adjacent to RF pins should not be designed as thermal relief pads, and should be fully connected to ground.
- The distance between the RF pins and the RF connector should be as short as possible, and all the right angle traces should be changed to curved ones.
- There should be clearance area under the signal pin of the antenna connector or solder joint.
- The reference ground of RF traces should be complete. Meanwhile, adding some ground vias around RF traces and the reference ground could help to improve RF performance. The distance between the ground vias and RF traces should be no less than two times the width of RF signal traces (2*W).

For more details about RF layout, please refer to ***document [5]***.

5.2. GNSS Antenna Interface

The following tables show the pin definition and frequency specification of GNSS antenna interface.

Table 33: Pin Definition of GNSS Antenna Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
ANT_GNSS	119	AI	GNSS antenna interface	50Ω impedance

Table 34: GNSS Frequency

Type	Frequency	Unit
GPS/Galileo/QZSS	1575.42±1.023	MHz
GLONASS	1597.5~1605.8	MHz
BeiDou	1561.098±2.046	MHz

A reference design of GNSS antenna interface is shown as below.

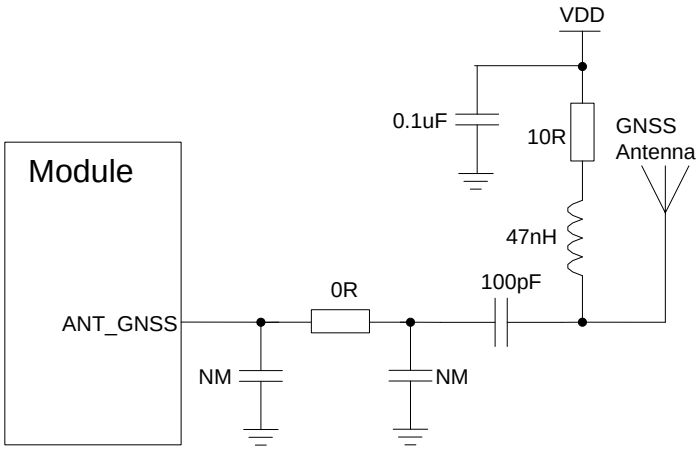


Figure 35: Reference Circuit of GNSS Antenna

NOTES

1. An external LDO can be selected to supply power according to the active antenna requirement.
2. If the module is designed with a passive antenna, then the VDD circuit is not needed.

5.3. Antenna Installation

5.3.1. Antenna Requirements

The following table shows the requirements on main antenna, Rx-diversity antenna and GNSS antenna.

Table 35: Antenna Requirements

Antenna Type	Requirements
GNSS [1)]	Frequency range: 1561MHz~1615MHz Polarization: RHCP or linear VSWR: < 2 (Typ.) Passive antenna gain: > 0dBi Active antenna noise figure: < 1.5dB Active antenna gain: > 0dBi Active antenna embedded LNA gain: < 17dB
GSM/EVDO/CDMA/UMTS/ TD-SCDMA/LTE	VSWR: ≤ 2 Efficiency: > 30% Max input power: 50 W Input impedance: 50Ω Cable insertion loss: < 1dB (GSM850/EGSM900, WCDMA B5/B8, LTE-FDD B5/B8/B12/B13/B17/B20/B28A, EVDO/CDMA BC0) Cable insertion loss: < 1.5dB (DCS1800/PCS1900, WCDMA B1/B2/B4, LTE-FDD B1/B2/B3/B4, LTE-TDD B34/B39, TD-SCDMA B34/B39) Cable insertion loss: < 2dB (LTE-FDD B7, LTE-TDD B38/B40/B41)

NOTE

[1)] It is recommended to use a passive GNSS antenna when LTE B13 or B14 is supported, as the use of active antenna may generate harmonics which will affect the GNSS performance.

5.3.2. Recommended RF Connector for Antenna Installation

If RF connector is used for antenna connection, it is recommended to use U.FL-R-SMT connector provided by *HIROSE*.

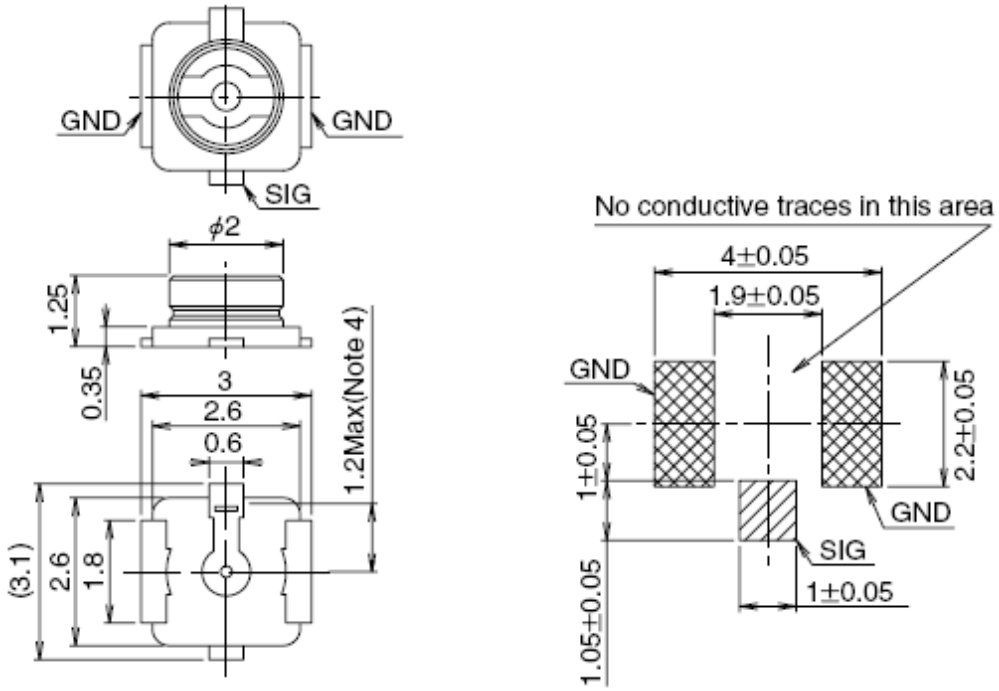


Figure 36: Dimensions of the U.FL-R-SMT Connector (Unit: mm)

U.FL-LP serial connectors listed in the following figure can be used to match the U.FL-R-SMT.

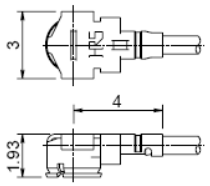
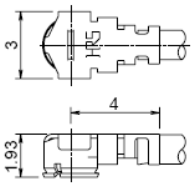
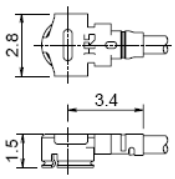
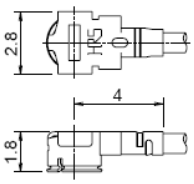
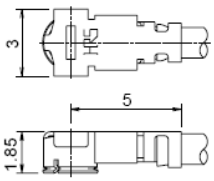
Part No.	U.FL-LP-040	U.FL-LP-066	U.FL-LP(V)-040	U.FL-LP-062	U.FL-LP-088
					
Mated Height	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.0mm Max. (1.9mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)
Applicable cable	Dia. 0.81mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1.13mm and Dia. 1.32mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 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 37: Mechanicals of U.FL-LP Connectors

The following figure describes the space factor of mated connector.

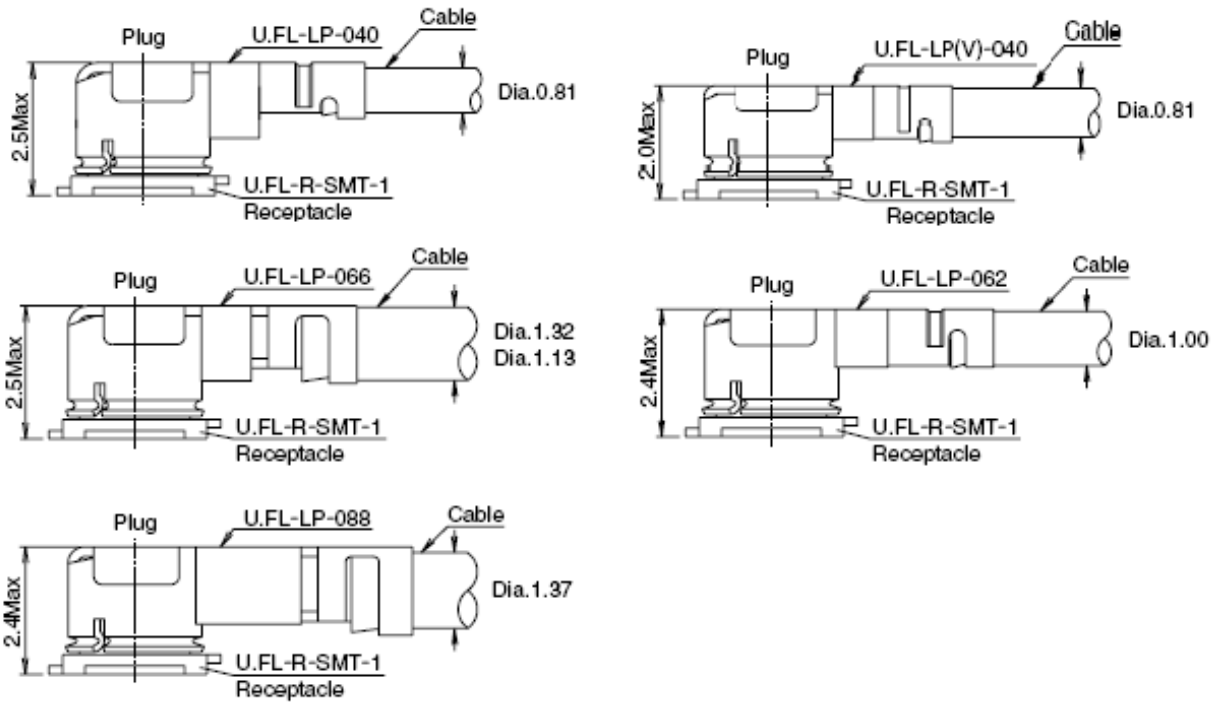


Figure 38: Space Factor of Mated Connector (Unit: mm)

For more details, please visit https://www.hirose.com.

6 Electrical, Reliability and Radio Characteristics

6.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings for power supply and voltage on digital and analog pins of the module are listed in the following table.

Table 36: Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
VBAT_RF/VBAT_BB	-0.3	4.7	V
USB_VBUS	-0.3	5.5	V
Peak Current of VBAT_BB	0	0.8	A
Peak Current of VBAT_RF	0	1.8	A
Voltage at Digital Pins	-0.3	2.3	V
Voltage at ADC0	0.3	VBAT_BB	V
Voltage at ADC1	0.3	VBAT_BB	V
Voltage at ADC2	0.1	1.7	V

6.2. Power Supply Ratings

Table 37: Power Supply Ratings

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VBAT	VBAT_BB and VBAT_RF	The actual input voltages must stay between the minimum and maximum values.	3.3	3.8	4.3	V
	Voltage drop during burst transmission	Maximum power control level on EGSM900.			400	mV
I_{VBAT}	Peak supply current (during transmission slot)	Maximum power control level on EGSM900.		1.8	2.0	A
USB_VBUS	USB connection detection		3.0	5.0	5.25	V

6.3. Operation and Storage Temperatures

Table 38: Operation and Storage Temperatures

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operation Temperature Range [1)]	-35	25	+75	ºC
Extended Temperature Range [2)]	-40		+85	ºC
eCall Temperature Range [3)]	-40		+90	ºC
Storage Temperature Range	-40		+95	ºC

NOTES

1. [1)] Within operation temperature range, the module is 3GPP compliant, and emergency call can be dialed out with a maximum power and data rate.
2. [2)] Within extended temperature range, the module remains fully functional and retains the ability to establish and maintain a voice, SMS, data transmission, emergency call, etc. There is no unrecoverable malfunction. There are also no effects on radio spectrum and no harm to radio network. Only one or more parameters like P_{out} might reduce in their value and exceed the specified

tolerances. When the temperature returns to normal operation temperature levels, the module will meet 3GPP specifications again.

3. [3)] Within eCall temperature range, the emergency call function must be functional until the module is broken. When the ambient temperature is between 75°C and 90°C and the module temperature has reached the threshold value, the module will trigger protective measures (such as reduce power, decrease throughput, unregister the device, etc.) to ensure the full function of emergency call.

6.4. Current Consumption

Table 39: AG35-CE Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	20	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	1.2	mA
		GSM DRX=2 (USB disconnected)	2.3	mA
		GSM DRX=9 (USB disconnected)	1.6	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	1.6	mA
		WCDMA PF=512 (USB disconnected)	1.4	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	1.9	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	1.6	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	1.8	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	1.6	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected)	28.0	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	16.4	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected)	28.5	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	16.9	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected)	28.5	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	17.3	mA

	GPRS data transfer (GNSS OFF)	EGSM900 4DL/1UL @32.66dBm	249.2	mA
		EGSM900 3DL/2UL @32.51dBm	421.6	mA
		EGSM900 2DL/3UL @30.65dBm	495.0	mA
		EGSM900 1DL/4UL @29.37dBm	568.9	mA
		DCS1800 4DL/1UL @29.21dBm	174.1	mA
		DCS1800 3DL/2UL @29.03dBm	276.1	mA
		DCS1800 2DL/3UL @28.95dBm	374.9	mA
		DCS1800 1DL/4UL @28.81dBm	476.8	mA
	EDGE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	EGSM900 4DL/1UL @27.02dBm	155.2	mA
		EGSM900 3DL/2UL @27.05dBm	256.9	mA
		EGSM900 2DL/3UL @26.82dBm	350.0	mA
		EGSM900 1DL/4UL @26.69dBm	446.0	mA
		DCS1800 4DL/1UL @25.21dBm	146.0	mA
		DCS1800 3DL/2UL @25.11dBm	226.7	mA
		DCS1800 2DL/3UL @25.01dBm	312.0	mA
		DCS1800 1DL/4UL @24.84dBm	401.6	mA
	EVDO/CDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	BC0@23.71dBm	609.06	mA
	TD-SCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	B34@22.73dBm	131.51	mA
		B39@22.94dBm	132.77	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B1 HSDPA @21.95dBm	540.18	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSDPA @22.32dBm	481.27	mA
		WCDMA B1 HSUPA @21.52dBm	532.06	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSUPA @21.49dBm	466.51	mA

	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B1 @23.01dBm	698.07	mA
		LTE-FDD B3 @23.24dBm	708.78	mA
		LTE-FDD B5 @23.28dBm	629.16	mA
		LTE-FDD B8 @23.27dBm	597.21	mA
		LTE-TDD B34 @22.73dBm	334.99	mA
		LTE-TDD B38 @22.85dBm	430.39	mA
		LTE-TDD B39 @22.97dBm	330.62	mA
		LTE-TDD B40 @22.94dBm	405.78	mA
		LTE-TDD B41 @22.91dBm	456.63	mA
	GSM voice call	EGSM900 PCL=5 @32.3dBm	230.4	mA
		EGSM900 PCL=12 @19.3dBm	103.2	mA
		EGSM900 PCL=19 @5.3dBm	73.0	mA
		DCS1800 PCL=0 @29.26dBm	155.5	mA
		DCS1800 PCL=7 @16.52dBm	117.3	mA
		DCS1800 PCL=15 @0.3dBm	97	mA
	EVDO/CDMA voice call	BC0 @23.78dBm	592.7	mA
		BC0 @-60.55dBm	112.7	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B1 @23.15dBm	509.6	mA
		WCDMA B8 @23.24dBm	525.6	mA

Table 40: AG35-E Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	TBD	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		GSM DRX=2 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		GSM DRX=9 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=512 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
	GPRS data transfer (GNSS OFF)	EGSM900 4DL/1UL @32.66dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 3DL/2UL @32.51dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 2DL/3UL @30.65dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 1DL/4UL @29.37dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 4DL/1UL @29.21dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 3DL/2UL @29.03dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 2DL/3UL @28.95dBm	TBD	mA

		DCS1800 1DL/4UL @28.81dBm	TBD	mA
	EDGE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	EGSM900 4DL/1UL @27.02dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 3DL/2UL @27.05dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 2DL/3UL @26.82dBm	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 1DL/4UL @26.69dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 4DL/1UL @25.21dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 3DL/2UL @25.11dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 2DL/3UL @25.01dBm	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 1DL/4UL @24.84dBm	TBD	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B1 HSDPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSDPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSDPA (max power) @22.48dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B1 HSUPA (max power) @22.09dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSUPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSUPA (max power) @22.28dBm	TBD	mA
	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B1 (max power) @22.85dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B3 (max power) @23.08dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B5 (max power) @23.18dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B7 (max power) @23dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B8 (max power) @23.19dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B20 (max power) @23dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B28A @23dBm	TBD	mA
	GSM voice call	EGSM900 @PCL=5	TBD	mA

		EGSM900 @PCL=12	TBD	mA
		EGSM900 @PCL=19	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 @PCL=0	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 @PCL=7	TBD	mA
		DCS1800 @PCL=15	TBD	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B1 (max power) @22.96dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 (max power) @22.96dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B8 (max power) @23.15dBm	TBD	mA

Table 41: AG35-NA Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	TBD	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		GSM DRX=2 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		GSM DRX=9 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=512 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA

		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected)	TBD	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	TBD	mA
	GPRS data transfer (GNSS OFF)	GSM850 4DL/1UL @32.66dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 3DL/2UL @32.51dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 2DL/3UL @30.65dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 1DL/4UL @29.37dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 4DL/1UL @29.21dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 3DL/2UL @29.03dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 2DL/3UL @28.95dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 1DL/4UL @28.81dBm	TBD	mA
	EDGE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	GSM850 4DL/1UL @27.02dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 3DL/2UL @27.05dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 2DL/3UL @26.82dBm	TBD	mA
		GSM850 1DL/4UL @26.69dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 4DL/1UL @25.21dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 3DL/2UL @25.11dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 2DL/3UL @25.01dBm	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 1DL/4UL @24.84dBm	TBD	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B2 HSDPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B4 HSDPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSDPA (max power) @22.48dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B2 HSUPA (max power) @22.09dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B4 HSUPA (max power) @22.32dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSUPA (max power) @22.28dBm	TBD	mA

	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B2 (max power) @22.85dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B4 (max power) @23.08dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B5 (max power) @23.18dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B7 (max power)@23dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B12 (max power) @23dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B13 (max power) @23.19dBm	TBD	mA
		LTE-FDD B17 (max power) @23dBm	TBD	mA
	GSM voice call	GSM850 @PCL=5	TBD	mA
		GSM850 @PCL=12	TBD	mA
		GSM850 @PCL=19	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 @PCL=0	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 @PCL=7	TBD	mA
		PCS1900 @PCL=15	TBD	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B2 (max power) @22.96dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B4 (max power) @22.96dBm	TBD	mA
		WCDMA B5 (max power) @23.15dBm	TBD	mA

Table 42: AG35-CE GNSS Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT} (GNSS)	Searching (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Cold Start @Passive Antenna	50.5	mA
		Hot Start @Passive Antenna	49.7	mA
		Lost State @Passive Antenna	49.8	mA
	Tracking (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Open Sky @Passive Antenna	28.8	mA

Table 43: AG35-E GNSS Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT} (GNSS)	Searching (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Cold Start @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
		Hot Start @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
		Lost State @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
	Tracking (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Open Sky @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA

Table 44: AG35-NA GNSS Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT} (GNSS)	Searching (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Cold Start @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
		Hot Start @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
		Lost State @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA
	Tracking (**AT+CFUN=0**)	Open Sky @Passive Antenna	TBD	mA

6.5. RF Output Power

The following table shows the RF output power of AG35 module.

Table 45: AG35-CE RF Output Power

Frequency	Max.	Min.
EGSM900	33dBm±2dB	5dBm±5dB
DCS1800	30dBm±2dB	0dBm±5dB
WCDMA B1	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
WCDMA B8	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
EVDO/CDMA BC0	24dBm+2/-1dB	<-49dBm

TD-SCDMA B34	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
TD-SCDMA B39	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
LTE-FDD B1	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B3	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B5	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B8	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-TDD B34	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-TDD B38	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-TDD B39	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-TDD B40	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-TDD B41	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm

Table 46: AG35-E RF Output Power

Frequency	Max.	Min.
EGSM900	33dBm±2dB	5dBm±5dB
DCS1800	30dBm±2dB	0dBm±5dB
WCDMA B1	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
WCDMA B5	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
WCDMA B8	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
LTE-FDD B1	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B3	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B5	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B7	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B8	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B20	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B28A	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm

Table 47: AG35-NA RF Output Power

Frequency	Max.	Min.
GSM850	33dBm±2dB	5dBm±5dB
PCS1900	30dBm±2dB	0dBm±5dB
WCDMA B2	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
WCDMA B4	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
WCDMA B5	24dBm+1/-3dB	<-49dBm
LTE-FDD B2	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B4	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B5	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B7	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B12	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B13	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm
LTE-FDD B17	23dBm±2dB	<-39dBm

NOTE

In GPRS 4 slots TX mode, the max output power is reduced by 3.0dB. This design conforms to the GSM specification as described in ***Chapter 13.16*** of *3GPP TS 51.010-1*.

6.6. RF Receiving Sensitivity

Table 48: AG35-CE RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Receive Sensitivity (Typ.)			
	Primary	Diversity	SIMO	3GPP (SIMO)
EGSM900	-109dBm	NA	NA	-102dBm
DCS1800	-109dBm	NA	NA	-102dBm

WCDMA B1	-109dBm	TBD	TBD	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B8	-110dBm	TBD	TBD	-103.7dBm
EVDO/CDMA BC0	-109dBm	NA	NA	-104dBm
TD-SCDMA B34	-109dBm	NA	NA	-108dBm
TD-SCDMA B39	-110dBm	NA	NA	-108dBm
LTE-FDD B1 (10M)	-98dBm	-99dBm	-102.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B3 (10M)	-98.6dBm	-99dBm	-102dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B5 (10M)	-98.5dBm	-100dBm	-103dBm	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B8 (10M)	-98.5dBm	-100dBm	-102.7dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-TDD B34 (10M)	-98.1dBm	-99dBm	-101.7dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-TDD B38 (10M)	-98.5dBm	-98dBm	-102dBm	-94.3dBm
LTE-TDD B39 (10M)	-98.4dBm	-99dBm	-102.1dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-TDD B40 (10M)	-98.3dBm	-99dBm	-101.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-TDD B41 (10M)	-97.6dBm	-98dBm	-101dBm	-94.3dBm

Table 49: AG35-E RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Receive Sensitivity (Typ.)			
	Primary	Diversity	SIMO	3GPP (SIMO)
EGSM900	TBD	NA	NA	-102dBm
DCS1800	TBD	NA	NA	-102dBm
WCDMA B1	TBD	TBD	TBD	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B5	TBD	TBD	TBD	-104.7dBm
WCDMA B8	TBD	TBD	TBD	-103.7dBm
LTE-FDD B1 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B3 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm

LTE-FDD B5 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B7 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B8 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B20 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B28A (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.8dBm

Table 50: AG35-NA RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Receive Sensitivity (Typ.)			
	Primary	Diversity	SIMO	3GPP (SIMO)
GSM850	TBD	NA	NA	-102dBm
PCS1900	TBD	NA	NA	-102dBm
WCDMA B2	TBD	TBD	TBD	-104.7dBm
WCDMA B4	TBD	TBD	TBD	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B5	TBD	TBD	TBD	-104.7dBm
LTE-FDD B2 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B4 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B5 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B7 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B12 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B13 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B17 (10M)	TBD	TBD	TBD	-93.3dBm

6.7. Electrostatic Discharge

The module is not protected against electrostatic discharge (ESD) in general. Consequently, it is subject to ESD handling precautions that typically apply to ESD sensitive components. Proper ESD handling and packaging procedures must be applied throughout the processing, handling and operation of any

application that incorporates the module.

The following table shows the module electrostatic discharge characteristics.

Table 51: Electrostatic Discharge Characteristics

Tested Points	Contact Discharge	Air Discharge	Unit
VBAT, GND	±9	±16	kV
All Antenna Interfaces	±10	±16	kV
Other Interfaces	±0.5	±1	kV

6.8. Thermal Consideration

In order to achieve better performance of the module, it is recommended to comply with the following principles for thermal consideration:

- On customers' PCB design, please keep placement of the module away from heating sources, especially high power components such as ARM processor, audio power amplifier, power supply, etc.
- Do not place components on the opposite side of the PCB area where the module is mounted, in order to facilitate adding of heatsink when necessary.
- Do not apply solder mask on the opposite side of the PCB area where the module is mounted, so as to ensure better heat dissipation performance.
- The reference ground of the area where the module is mounted should be complete, and add ground vias as many as possible for better heat dissipation.
- Make sure the ground pads of the module and PCB are fully connected.
- According to customers' application demands, the heatsink can be mounted on the top of the module, or the opposite side of the PCB area where the module is mounted, or both of them.
- The heatsink should be designed with as many fins as possible to increase heat dissipation area. Meanwhile, a thermal pad with high thermal conductivity should be used between the heatsink and module/PCB.

The following shows two kinds of heatsink designs for reference and customers can choose one or both of them according to their application structure.

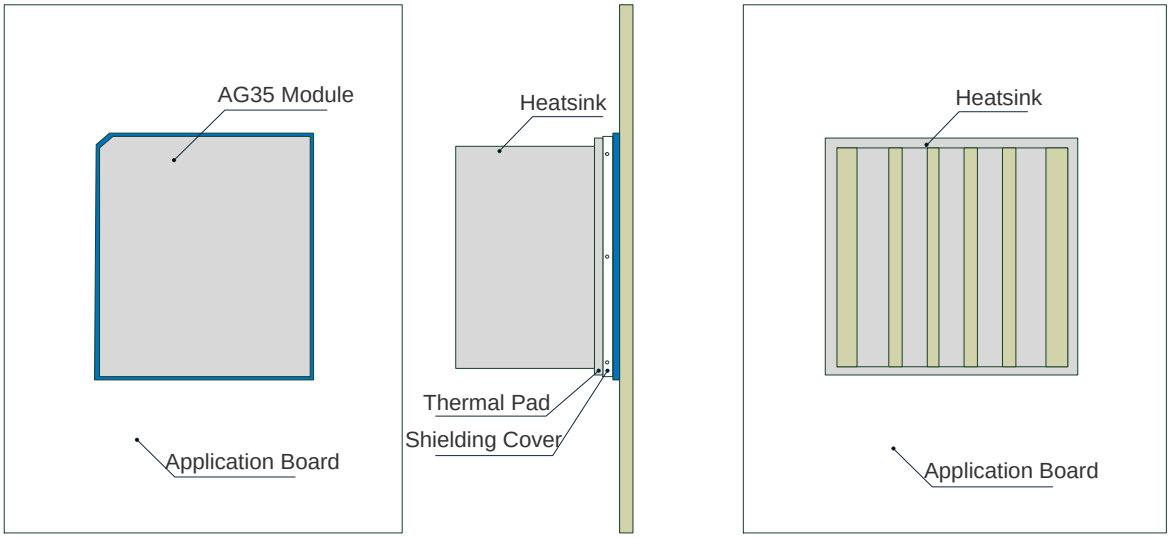


Figure 39: Referenced Heatsink Design (Heatsink at the Top of the Module)

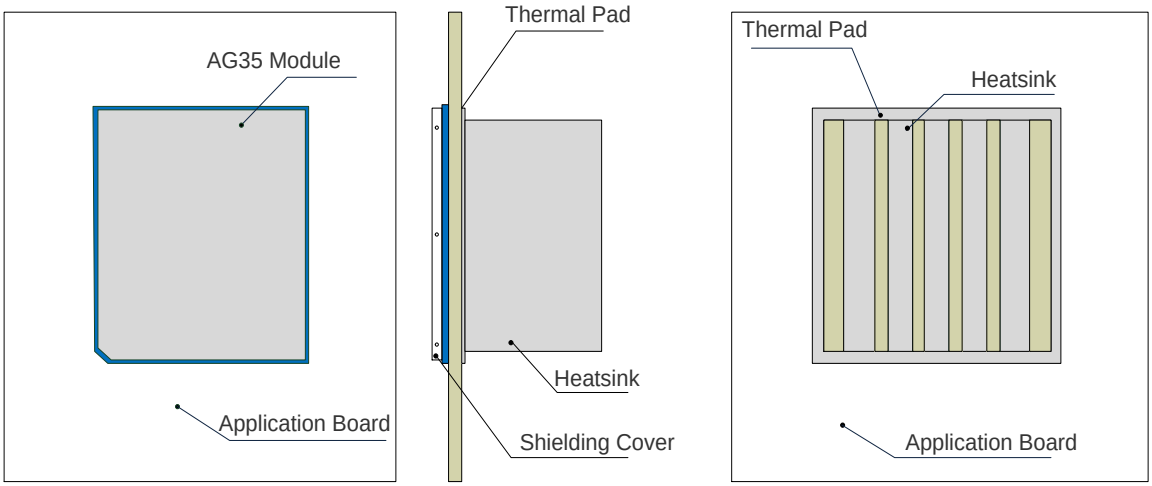


Figure 40: Referenced Heatsink Design (Heatsink at the Backside of Customers' PCB)

NOTE

The module offers the best performance when the internal BB chip stays below 105°C. When the maximum temperature of the BB chip reaches or exceeds 105°C, the module works normal but provides reduced performance (such as RF output power, data rate, etc.). When the maximum BB chip temperature reaches or exceeds 115°C, the module will disconnect from the network, and it will recover to network connected state after the maximum temperature falls below 115°C. Therefore, the thermal design should be maximally optimized to make sure the maximum BB chip temperature always maintains below 105°C. Customers can execute **AT+QTEMP** command and get the maximum BB chip temperature from the first returned value.

7 Mechanical Dimensions

This chapter describes the mechanical dimensions of the module. All dimensions are measured in mm, and the tolerances for dimensions without tolerance values are ±0.05mm.

7.1. Mechanical Dimensions of the Module

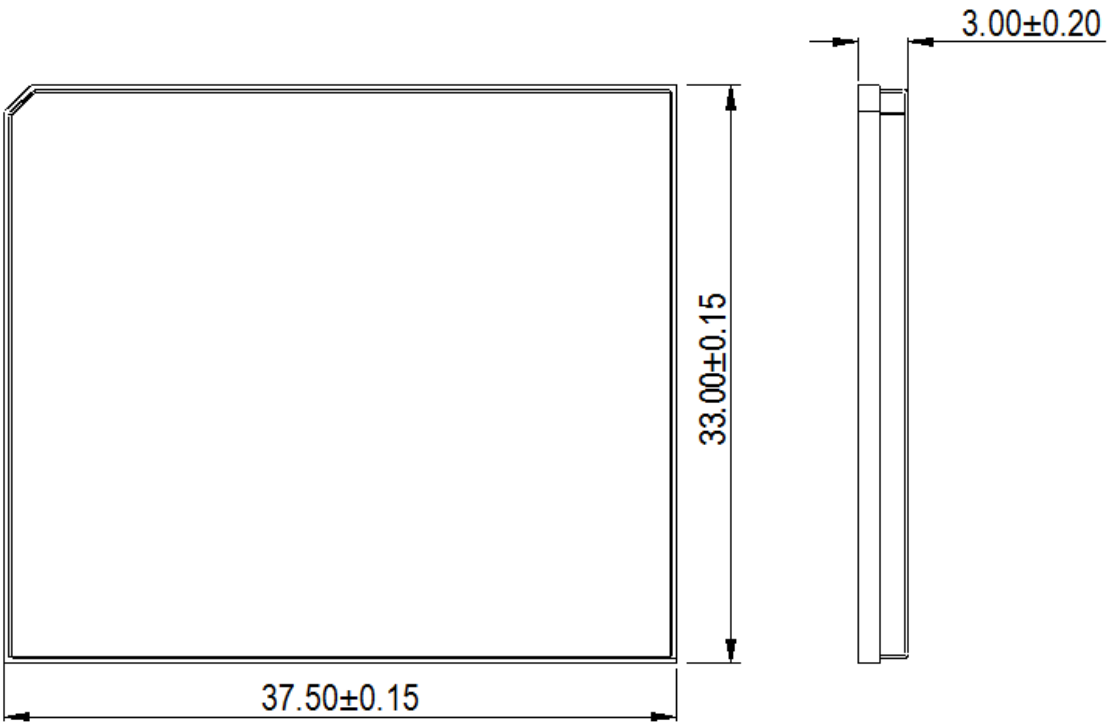


Figure 41: Module Top and Side Dimensions

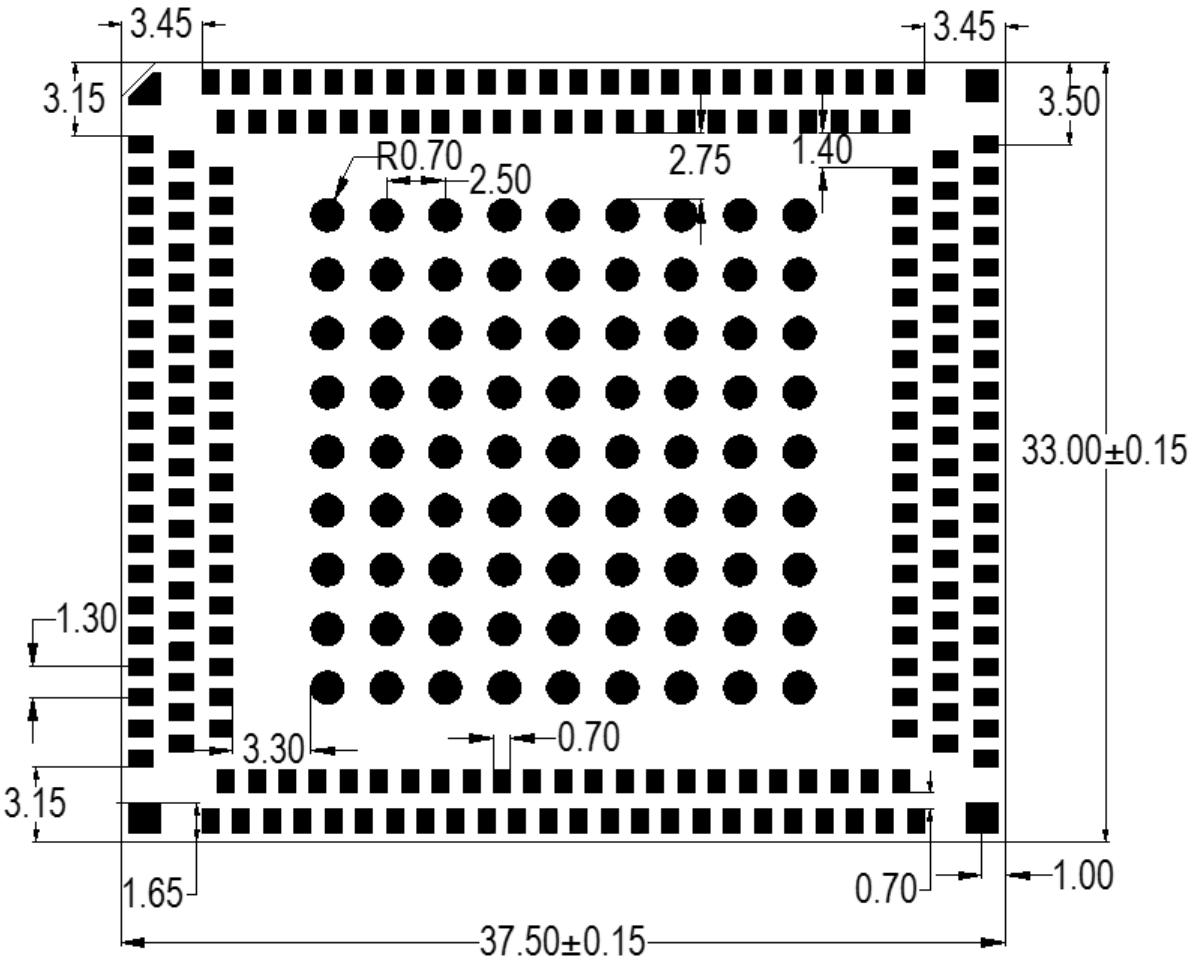


Figure 42: Module Bottom Dimensions (Top View)

7.2. Recommended Footprint

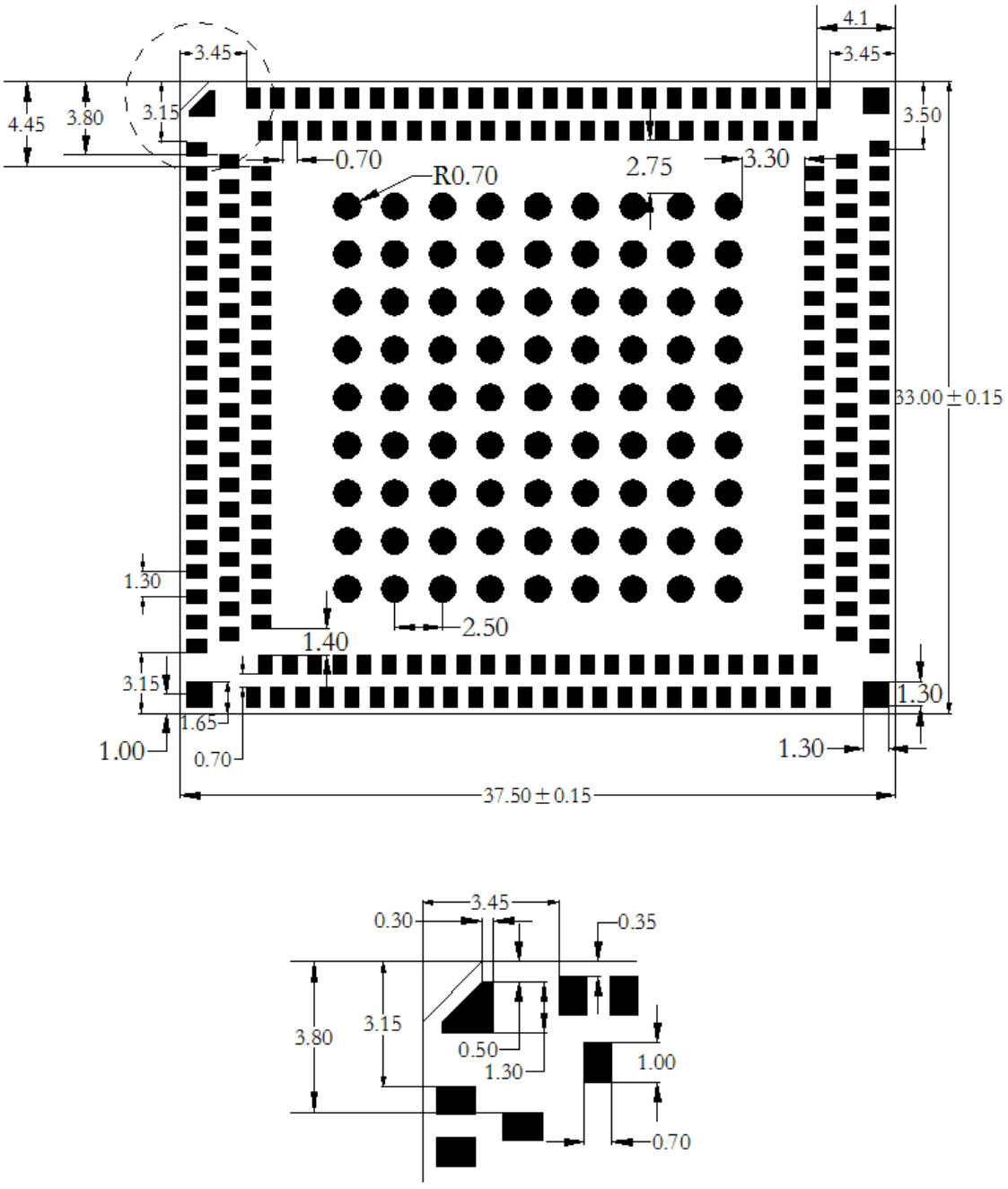


Figure 43: Module Bottom Dimensions (Top View)

NOTE

For convenient maintenance of the module, please keep about 3mm between the module and other components on the host PCB.

7.3. Design Effect Drawings of the Module

Figure 44: Top View of the Module

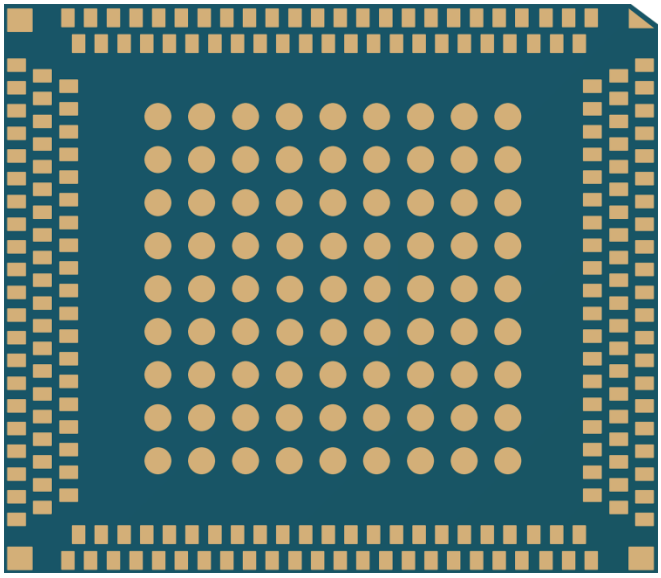


Figure 45: Bottom View of the Module

NOTE

These are design effect drawings of AG35 module. For more accurate pictures, please refer to the module that you get from Quectel.

8 Storage, Manufacturing and Packaging

8.1. Storage

AG35 is stored in a vacuum-sealed bag. The storage restrictions are shown as below.

1. Shelf life in the vacuum-sealed bag: 12 months at < 40ºC/90%RH.

2. After the vacuum-sealed bag is opened, devices that will be subjected to reflow soldering or other high temperature processes must be:

   - Mounted within 168 hours at the factory environment of ≤ 30ºC/60%RH.
   - Stored at <10% RH.

3. Devices require baking before mounting, if any circumstance below occurs:

   - When the ambient temperature is 23ºC±5ºC and the humidity indicator card shows the humidity is >10% before opening the vacuum-sealed bag.
   - Device mounting cannot be finished within 168 hours at factory conditions of ≤30ºC/60% RH.
   - Stored at >10% RH after the vacuum-sealed bag is opened.

4. If baking is required, devices may be baked for 8 hours at 120ºC±5ºC.

NOTE

As the plastic package cannot be subjected to high temperature, it should be removed from devices before high temperature (120ºC) baking. If shorter baking time is desired, please refer to *IPC/JEDECJ-STD-033* for baking procedure.

8.2. Manufacturing and Soldering

Push the squeegee to apply the solder paste on the surface of stencil, thus making the paste fill the stencil openings and then penetrate to the PCB. The force on the squeegee should be adjusted properly so as to produce a clean stencil surface on a single pass. To ensure the module soldering quality, the thickness of stencil for the module is recommended to be 0.15mm~0.18mm. For more details, please refer to ***document [6]***.

It is suggested that the peak reflow temperature is 235~245ºC (for SnAg3.0Cu0.5 alloy). The absolute maximum reflow temperature is 260ºC. To avoid damage to the module caused by repeated heating, it is suggested that the module should be mounted after reflow soldering for the other side of PCB has been completed. Recommended reflow soldering thermal profile is shown below.

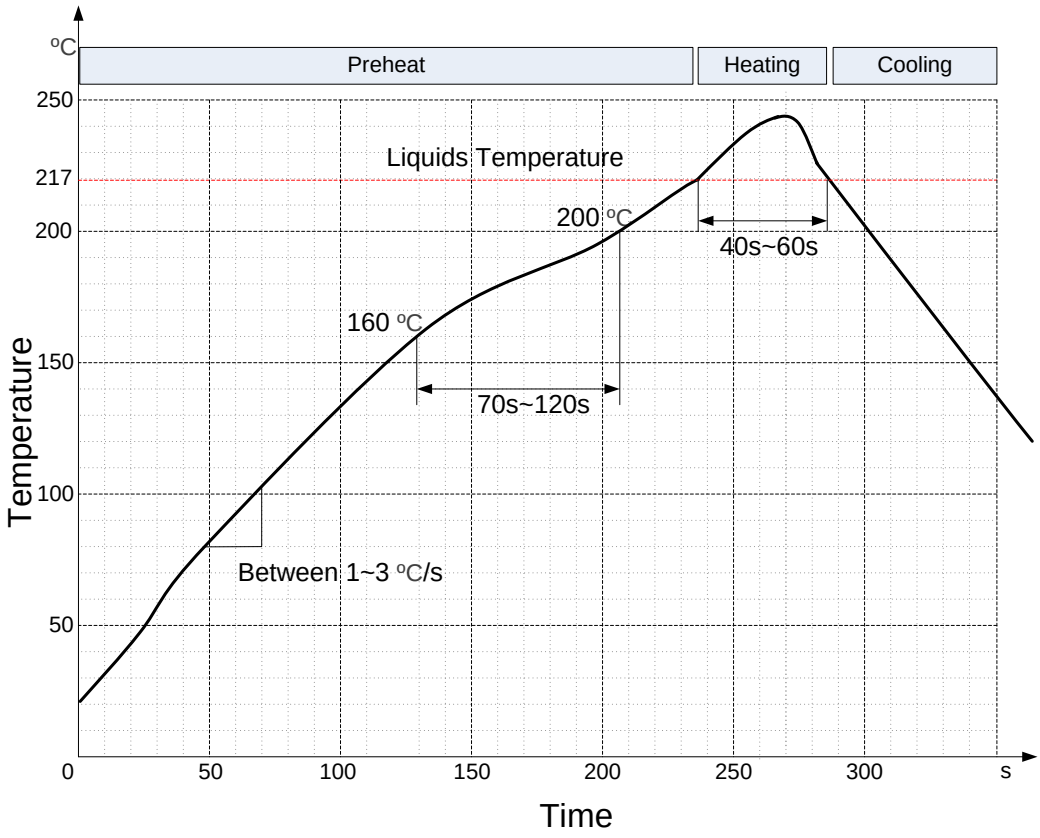


Figure 46: Recommended Reflow Soldering Thermal Profile

8.3. Packaging

AG35 is packaged in tape and reel carriers. One reel is 10.56 meters long and contains 220 modules. The figures below show the package details, measured in mm.

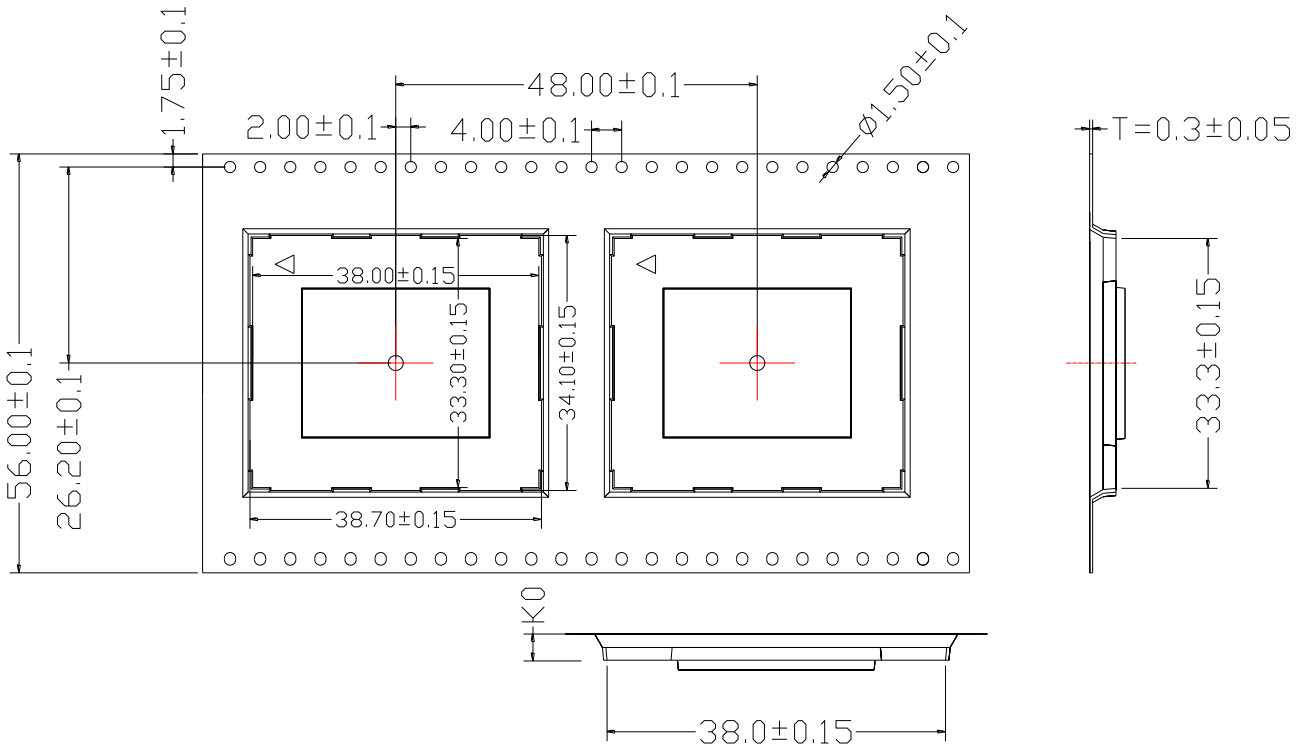


Figure 47: Tape Specifications

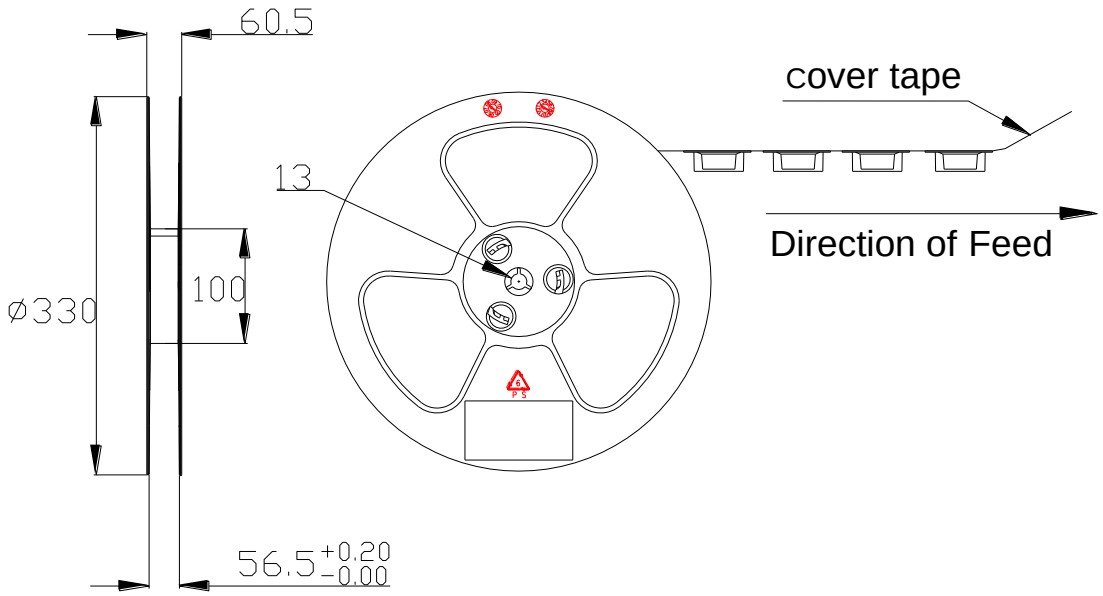


Figure 48: Reel Specifications

9 Appendix A References

Table 52: Related Documents

SN	Document Name	Remark
[1]	Quectel_AG35_Power_Management_Application_Note	AG35 Power Management Application Note
[2]	Quectel_AG35_AT_Commands_Manual	AG35 AT Commands Manual
[3]	Quectel_UMTS&LTE_EVB_User_Guide	UMTS&LTE EVB User Guide
[4]	Quectel_AG35_GNSS_AT_Commands_Manual	AG35 GNSS AT Commands Manual
[5]	Quectel_RF_Layout_Application_Note	RF Layout Application Note
[6]	Quectel_Module_Secondary_SMT_User_Guide	Module Secondary SMT User Guide

Table 53: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AMR	Adaptive Multi-rate
bps	Bits Per Second
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CS	Coding Scheme
CSD	Circuit Switched Data
CTS	Clear To Send
DC-HSPA+	Dual-carrier High Speed Packet Access
DFOTA	Delta Firmware Upgrade Over The Air
DL	Downlink

DTR	Data Terminal Ready
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
EFR	Enhanced Full Rate
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
EVDO	Evolution-Data Optimized
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FR	Full Rate
GLONASS	GLObalnaya NAvigatsionnaya Sputnikovaya Sistema, the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HR	Half Rate
HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
I/O	Input/Output
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MO	Mobile Originated
MS	Mobile Station (GSM engine)
MT	Mobile Terminated
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol

PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RF	Radio Frequency
RHCP	Right Hand Circularly Polarized
Rx	Receive
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SMS	Short Message Service
TDD	Time Division Duplexing
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TD-SCDMA	Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access
TX	Transmitting Direction
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
URC	Unsolicited Result Code
(U)SIM	(Universal) Subscriber Identity Module
Vmax	Maximum Voltage Value
Vnorm	Normal Voltage Value
Vmin	Minimum Voltage Value
V_{IH}max	Maximum Input High Level Voltage Value
V_{IH}min	Minimum Input High Level Voltage Value
V_{IL}max	Maximum Input Low Level Voltage Value
V_{IL}min	Minimum Input Low Level Voltage Value

$V_I$max	Absolute Maximum Input Voltage Value
$V_I$min	Absolute Minimum Input Voltage Value
$V_\Omega$ax	Maximum Output High Level Voltage Value
$V_\Omega$in	Minimum Output High Level Voltage Value
V_{OL}max	Maximum Output Low Level Voltage Value
V_{OL}min	Minimum Output Low Level Voltage Value
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

10 Appendix B GPRS Coding Schemes

Table 54: Description of Different Coding Schemes

Scheme	CS-1	CS-2	CS-3	CS-4
Code Rate	1/2	2/3	3/4	1
USF	3	3	3	3
Pre-coded USF	3	6	6	12
Radio Block excl.USF and BCS	181	268	312	428
BCS	40	16	16	16
Tail	4	4	4	-
Coded Bits	456	588	676	456
Punctured Bits	0	132	220	-
Data Rate Kb/s	9.05	13.4	15.6	21.4

11 Appendix C GPRS Multi-slot Classes

Twenty-nine classes of GPRS multi-slot modes are defined for MS in GPRS specification. Multi-slot classes are product dependent, and determine the maximum achievable data rates in both the uplink and downlink directions. Written as 3+1 or 2+2, the first number indicates the amount of downlink timeslots, while the second number indicates the amount of uplink timeslots. The active slots determine the total number of slots the GPRS device can use simultaneously for both uplink and downlink communications.

The description of different multi-slot classes is shown in the following table.

Table 55: GPRS Multi-slot Classes

Multislot Class	Downlink Slots	Uplink Slots	Active Slots
1	1	1	2
2	2	1	3
3	2	2	3
4	3	1	4
5	2	2	4
6	3	2	4
7	3	3	4
8	4	1	5
9	3	2	5
10	4	2	5
11	4	3	5
12	4	4	5
13	3	3	NA
14	4	4	NA

15	5	5	NA
16	6	6	NA
17	7	7	NA
18	8	8	NA
19	6	2	NA
20	6	3	NA
21	6	4	NA
22	6	4	NA
23	6	6	NA
24	8	2	NA
25	8	3	NA
26	8	4	NA
27	8	4	NA
28	8	6	NA
29	8	8	NA
30	5	1	6
31	5	2	6
32	5	3	6
33	5	4	6

12 Appendix D EDGE Modulation and Coding Schemes

Table 56: EDGE Modulation and Coding Schemes

Coding Scheme	Modulation	Coding Family	1 Timeslot	2 Timeslot	4 Timeslot
CS-1:	GMSK	/	9.05kbps	18.1kbps	36.2kbps
CS-2:	GMSK	/	13.4kbps	26.8kbps	53.6kbps
CS-3:	GMSK	/	15.6kbps	31.2kbps	62.4kbps
CS-4:	GMSK	/	21.4kbps	42.8kbps	85.6kbps
MCS-1	GMSK	C	8.80kbps	17.60kbps	35.20kbps
MCS-2	GMSK	B	11.2kbps	22.4kbps	44.8kbps
MCS-3	GMSK	A	14.8kbps	29.6kbps	59.2kbps
MCS-4	GMSK	C	17.6kbps	35.2kbps	70.4kbps
MCS-5	8-PSK	B	22.4kbps	44.8kbps	89.6kbps
MCS-6	8-PSK	A	29.6kbps	59.2kbps	118.4kbps
MCS-7	8-PSK	B	44.8kbps	89.6kbps	179.2kbps
MCS-8	8-PSK	A	54.4kbps	108.8kbps	217.6kbps
MCS-9	8-PSK	A	59.2kbps	118.4kbps	236.8kbps