

# **BG36 GNSS AT Commands Manual**

#### **LTE Module Series**

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## 1 Introduction

Quectel BG36 module integrates a GNSS engine which supports GPS, BeiDou, Galileo, GLONASS and QZSS systems, and also it supports gpsOneXTRA Assistance technology. The high performance GNSS engine is suitable for various applications where lowest-cost and accurate positioning is needed, and it supports position tracking without network assistance. BG36 GNSS can be applied in the following applications: turn-by-turn navigation, asset tracking, personnel tracking, location-aware games, as well as home and fleet management.

#### 1.1. GNSS Turning on/off Procedures

BG36 GNSS supports location calculation without any assistance from the network. GNSS turning on/off procedures are shown below:

- **Step 1:** Configure GNSS parameters via **AT+QGPSCFG**.
- Step 2: Turn on GNSS via AT+QGPS.
- **Step 3:** After GNSS is turned on and position is fixed successfully, the positioning information can be obtained in three ways:
  - 1) NMEA sentences are output to "usbnmea" port by default. Customers can read the port to obtain NMEA sentences.
  - 2) **AT+QGPSLOC** can be used to obtain positioning information directly, such as latitude, longitude, height, GNSS positioning mode, time, number of satellites, and so on.
  - After enabling <nmeasrc> via AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc",1, customers can acquire the specified NMEA sentence via AT+QGPSGNMEA. If <nmeasrc> is disabled, this command cannot be used.
- Step 4: GNSS can be turned off in two ways:
  - 1) If the parameter **<fixcount>** of **AT+QGPS** is set to 0 in **Step 2**, GNSS will get position continuously, and it can be turned off via **AT+QGPSEND**.
  - 2) If **<fixcount>** reaches the specified value, the GNSS will stop automatically.



#### 1.2. NMEA Sentences Type

The NMEA sentences are compatible with NMEA-0183 Protocol, and all of the standard NMEA sentences have four kinds of prefix, as illustrated below.

For GPS sentences, the prefix is "GP", as below:

- GPGGA Global positioning system fix data, such as time, position, etc.
- GPRMC Recommended minimum data
- GPGSV Detailed satellite data
- GPGSA Overall satellite data
- GPVTG Vector track and speed over the ground

For GLONASS sentences, the prefixes are "GL" and "GN", as below:

- GLGSV Detailed satellite data
- GNGSA Overall satellite data
- GNGNS Positioning system

For Galileo sentences, the prefixes are "GA" and "GN", as below:

- GAGSV Detailed satellite data
- GNGSA Overall satellite data
- GNGNS Positioning system

For BeiDou sentences, the prefix is "PQ", as below:

- PQGSV Detailed satellite data
- PQGSA Overall satellite data

#### 1.3. Introduction of gpsOneXTRA Assistance

gpsOneXTRA Assistance technology enhances the performance of GNSS, and provides simplified GNSS assistance delivery, including ephemeris, almanac, ionosphere, UTC, health and coarse time assistance for GNSS engine. After activating gpsOneXTRA Assistance, the TTFF (Time to First Fix) can be reduced by 18~30s (or more in harsh environments with weak signals). The assistance data which is obtained from one of the gpsOneXTRA Assistance web servers on the network needs to be updated once a day (or every couple of days).

Before using this function, customers need to ensure that the valid gpsOneXTRA assistance data is available first. They need to download a new gpsOneXTRA binary file which contains the data from one of the gpsOneXTRA Assistance web servers via URLs listed below. The files named as *xtra2.bin* are for GPS+GLONASS and the files named as *xtra3grc.bin* are for GPS+GLONASS+BeiDou. The exact file



size should be less than 60kB.

http://xtrapath1.izatcloud.net/xtra2.bin

http://xtrapath2.izatcloud.net/xtra2.bin

http://xtrapath3.izatcloud.net/xtra2.bin

http://xtrapath1.izatcloud.net/xtra3grc.bin

http://xtrapath2.izatcloud.net/xtra3grc.bin

http://xtrapath3.izatcloud.net/xtra3grc.bin

gpsOneXTRA assistance data needs to be updated regularly. Customers can query the status of gpsOneXTRA data file via **AT+QGPSXTRADATA?** and then update the data properly.

The operation procedures of gpsOneXTRA Assistance function are shown as follows:

- **Step 1**: If gpsOneXTRA Assistance is disabled, enable it via **AT+QGPSXTRA** first.
- Step 2: Query and confirm the current validity of gpsOneXTRA data file via AT+QGPSXTRADATA?. If the data is invalid, perform Step 3~6 then; if the data is valid, turn on GNSS engine according to the procedures described in *Chapter 1.1* directly.
- **Step 3**: Download file *xtra2.bin* or xtra3grc.*bin* to the module via URLs listed above.
- **Step 4**: Inject the correct gpsOneXTRA time to GNSS engine via **AT+QGPSXTRATIME**.
- Step 5: Inject the valid gpsOneXTRA data file to GNSS engine via AT+QGPSXTRADATA.
- Step 6: Turn on GNSS engine according to the procedures described in *Chapter 1.1*.

For more detailed information of the AT commands mentioned above, please refer to *Chapters 2.7*, *2.8* and *2.9*.



# 2 Description of GNSS AT Commands

This chapter mainly introduces the AT commands relating to BG36's GNSS function.

#### 2.1. AT+QGPSCFG GNSS Configurations

The command is used to query and configure various GNSS settings, including NMEA sentences output port, output type of NMEA sentences and more.

AT+QGPSCFG GN	NSS Configurations
Test Command AT+QGPSCFG=?	Response +QGPSCFG: "outport",("none","usbnmea","uartnmea") +QGPSCFG: "nmeasrc",(0,1) +QGPSCFG: "gpsnmeatype",(0-31) +QGPSCFG: "glonassnmeatype",(0-7) +QGPSCFG: "galileonmeatype",(0,1) +QGPSCFG: "beidounmeatype",(0-3) +QGPSCFG: "gsvextnmeatype",(0,1) +QGPSCFG: "gnssconfig",(0-6) +QGPSCFG: "autogps",(0,1)
Reference	

#### 2.1.1 AT+QGPSCFG="outport" Configure NMEA Sentences Output Port

AT+QGPSCFG="outport" Configure NMEA Sentences Output Port		
Write Command	Response	
AT+QGPSCFG="outport"[, <outport>]</outport>	When there are two parameters:	
	ОК	
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current	
	setting:	
	+QGPSCFG: "outport", <outport></outport>	



	ОК
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<outport></outport>	Configure the output port of NMEA sentences, and the configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM	
	"none"	Close NMEA sentence output
	<u>"usbnmea"</u>	Output via USB NMEA port
	"uartnmea"	Output via UART3 port
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type	
Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.		ter 4 for details.

## 2.1.2 AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc" Enable/Disable Acquisition of NMEA Sentences via AT+QGPSGNMEA

The command enables/disables acquisition of NMEA sentences via AT+QGPSGNMEA.

AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc" Enable/Disable Acquisition of NMEA Sentences via AT+QGPSGNMEA		
Write Command	Response	
AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc"[, <nmeasrc< th=""><th>When there are two parameters:</th></nmeasrc<>	When there are two parameters:	
>]	OK	
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "nmeasrc", <nmeasrc></nmeasrc>	
	ОК	
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:	
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Reference		

<nmeasrc></nmeasrc>	After being enabled, original NMEA sentences can be acquired via	
	AT+QGPSGNMEA, and the configuration parameter will be automatically	
	saved to NVRAM. Meanwhile, sentences are output via the same NMEA ports	
	as before	



	0 Disable	
	<u>1</u> Enable	
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	
	Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.	

## 2.1.3 AT+QGPSCFG="gpsnmeatype" Configure Output Type of GPS NMEA Sentences

AT+QGPSCFG="gpsnmeatype"	Configure Output Type of GPS NMEA Sentences
Write Command AT+QGPSCFG="gpsnmeatype"[, <gpsnmeatype>]</gpsnmeatype>	Response When there are two parameters:  OK
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "gpsnmeatype", <gpsnmeatype></gpsnmeatype>
	ок
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<gpsnmeatype></gpsnmeatype>	Output type of GPS NMEA sentences by ORed, and the configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM. The default value is 31 which means that all the five types of sentences will be outputted.	
	0	Disable
	U	Disable
	1	GGA
	2	RMC
	4	GSV
	8	GSA
	16	VTG
<errcode> Integer type. The error code of the</errcode>		r type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.
	Please	e refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.



## 2.1.4 AT+QGPSCFG="glonassnmeatype" Configure Output Type of GLONASS NMEA Sentences

AT+QGPSCFG="glonassnmeatype" Configure Output Type of GLONASS NMEA	
Sentences	
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPSCFG="glonassnmeatype"[,	When there are two parameters:
<glonassnmeatype>]</glonassnmeatype>	OK
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current
	setting:
	+QGPSCFG: "glonassnmeatype", <glonassnmeatype></glonassnmeatype>
	ОК
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
D (	
Reference	

#### **Parameter**

<glonassnmeatype></glonassnmeatype>	Configure output type of GLONASS NMEA sentences by ORed, and the configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM.	
	<u>0</u>	Disable
	1	GSV
	2	GSA
	4	GNS
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	
	Please	e refer to <b>Chapter 4</b> for details.

## 2.1.5 AT+QGPSCFG="galileonmeatype" Configure Output Type of Galileo NMEA Sentences

AT+QGPSCFG="galileonmeatype" Configure Output Type of Galileo NMEA Sentences		
Write Command	Response	
AT+QGPSCFG="galileonmeatype"[,<	When there are two parameters:	
galileonmeatype>]	ОК	
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "galileonmeatype", <galileonmeatype></galileonmeatype>	



	ОК
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<galileonmeatype></galileonmeatype>	Configure output type of Galileo NMEA sentences by ORed, and the	
	configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM.	
	<u>0</u> Disable	
	1 GSV	
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	
	Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.	

## 2.1.6 AT+QGPSCFG="beidounmeatype" Configure Output Type of BeiDou NMEA Sentences

AT+QGPSCFG="beidounmeatype" Configure Output Type of BeiDou NMEA Sentences		
Write Command  AT+QGPSCFG="beidounmeatype"[,<	Response When there are two parameters:	
beidounmeatype>]	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "beidounmeatype", <bedounmeatype></bedounmeatype>	
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Reference		

 <beidounmeatype></beidounmeatype>	•	re output type of BeiDou NMEA sentences via ORed, and the
	coringui	ation parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM.
	<u>0</u>	Disable
	1	GSA
	2	GSV
<errcode></errcode>	Integer t	ype. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.



Please refer to *Chapter 4* for details.

## 2.1.7 AT+QGPSCFG="gsvextnmeatype" Enable/Disable Output of GSVEXT NMEA Sentences

AT+QGPSCFG="gsvextnmeatype' Sentences	' Enable/Disable Output of GSVEXT NMEA
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPSCFG="gsvextnmeatype"[,<	When there are two parameters:
gsvextnmeatype>]	ок
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "gsvextnmeatype", <gsvextnmeatype></gsvextnmeatype>
	OK
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

#### **Parameter**

<gsvextnmeatype></gsvextnmeatype>	Enable/disable output of extended GSV information. Elevation/Azimuth/SNR	
	(C/No) will be displayed as decimals when extended information is enabled,	
	otherwise they will be displayed as integers. The configuration parameter will	
	be automatically saved to NVRAM.	
	<u>0</u> Disable	
	1 Enable	
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.	

#### 2.1.8 AT+QGPSCFG="gnssconfig" Configure Supported GNSS Constellation

AT+QGPSCFG="gnssconfig" Co	nfigure Supported GNSS Constellation
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPSCFG="gnssconfig"[, <gnssc< th=""><th>When there are two parameters:</th></gnssc<>	When there are two parameters:
onfig>]	OK
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current
	setting:



	+QGPSCFG: "gnssconfig", <gnssconfig></gnssconfig>
	ок
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<gnssconfig></gnssconfig>	Supported GNSS constellation. GPS is always ON.	
	0	GLONASS OFF/BeiDou OFF/Galileo OFF
	<u>1</u>	GLONASS ON/BeiDou ON/Galileo ON
	2	GLONASS ON/BeiDou ON/Galileo OFF
	3	GLONASS ON/BeiDou OFF/Galileo ON
	4	GLONASS ON/BeiDou OFF/Galileo OFF
	5	GLONASS OFF/BeiDou ON/Galileo ON
	6	GLONASS OFF/BeiDou OFF/Galileo ON
<errcode></errcode>	Integer t	ype. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.
	Please re	efer to <b>Chapter 4</b> for details.

#### **NOTE**

The command will be effective after reboot.

#### 2.1.9 AT+QGPSCFG="autogps" Enable/Disable GNSS to Run Automatically

AT+QGPSCFG="autogps" Enabl	e/Disable GNSS to Run Automatically
Write Command AT+QGPSCFG="autogps"[, <autogps>]</autogps>	Response When there are two parameters:  OK
	When the second parameter is omitted, query the current setting: +QGPSCFG: "autogps", <autogps></autogps>
	ок
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>



Reference	
Parameter	
<autogps></autogps>	Enable/disable GNSS to run automatically after the module is powered on
	Configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM.
	O Disable GNSS to run automatically
	1 Enable GNSS to run automatically
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error
	Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.

#### NOTE

The command is only valid when the GNSS works in **stand-alone** mode.

#### 2.2. AT+QGPSDEL Delete Assistance Data

The command is used to delete assistance data so as to operate cold start, hot start and warm start of GNSS. The command can only be executed when GNSS is turned off. After deleting the assistance data via this command, cold start of GNSS can be enforced via **AT+QGPS**. Hot/warm start can also be performed if the corresponding conditions are satisfied.

AT+QGPSDEL Delete Assistance	Data
Test Command	Response
AT+QGPSDEL=?	+QGPSDEL: (0-3)
	ОК
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPSDEL= <deletetype></deletetype>	ОК
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<deletetype></deletetype>	The type of GNSS assistance data to be deleted.		
	0 Delete all assistance data except gpsOneXTRA data. Enforce cold start after		



- 1 Do not delete any data. Perform hot start if the conditions are permitted after starting GNSS.
- 2 Delete some related data. Perform warm start if the conditions are permitted after starting GNSS.
- 3 Delete the gpsOneXTRA assistance data injected into GNSS engine.

#### <errcode>

Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please refer to *Chapter 4* for details.

#### 2.3. AT+QGPS Turn on GNSS

The command is used to turn on GNSS function. Currently it only supports turning on GNSS in **Stand-alone** mode (that is, **<gnssmode>**=1). When **<fixcount>** is 0, GNSS will fix position continuously, and it can be turned off via **AT+QGPSEND**. When **<fixcount>** is non-zero and reaches the specified value, GNSS will be turned off automatically.

AT+QGPS Turn on GNSS	
Test Command	Response
AT+QGPS=?	+QGPS: (1-4),(1-255),(1-1000),(0-1000),(1-65535)
	ок
Read Command	Response
Read current GNSS state	+QGPS: <gnssstate></gnssstate>
AT+QGPS?	
	ОК
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPS= <gnssmode>[,<fixmaxtim< td=""><td>OK</td></fixmaxtim<></gnssmode>	OK
e>[, <fixmaxdist>[,<fixcount>[,<fixrate< td=""><td></td></fixrate<></fixcount></fixmaxdist>	
>]]]]	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<gnssstate></gnssstate>	GNSS s	GNSS state	
	<u>0</u>	GNSS OFF	
	1	GNSS ON	
<gnssmode></gnssmode>	GNSS v	GNSS working mode	
	<u>1</u>	Stand-alone	
	2	MS-based	
	3	MS-assisted	



	4 Speed-optimal	
<fixmaxtime></fixmaxtime>	The maximum positioning time (unit: s). which indicate the response time of	
	GNSS receiver while measuring the GNSS pseudo range, and the upper time limit	
	of GNSS satellite searching. It also includes the time for demodulating the	
	ephemeris data and calculating the position.	
	1-30-255 Maximum positioning time	
<fixmaxdist></fixmaxdist>	Accuracy threshold of positioning. Unit: m.	
	1- <u>50</u> -1000	
<fixcount></fixcount>	Number of attempts for positioning.	
	0-1000 0 indicates continuous positioning. Non-zero values indicate the actual number of attempts for positioning.	
<fixrate></fixrate>	The interval time between the first and second time positioning. Unit: s.	
	<u>1</u> –65535	
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	
	Please refer to Chapter 4 for details.	

#### 2.4. AT+QGPSEND Turn off GNSS

When GNSS is turned on and **<fixcount>** is 0, GNSS fixes position continuously. In this case, GNSS can be turned off compulsorily via **AT+QGPSEND**. When **<fixcount>** is non-zero, GNSS will be turned off automatically when the parameter reaches the specified value, and thus the command can be ignored.

AT+QGPSEND Turn off GNSS	
Test Command	Response
AT+QGPSEND=?	ОК
Execution Command	Response
AT+QGPSEND	OK
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please
	refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.



#### 2.5. AT+QGPSLOC Acquire Positioning Information

Before executing the command, GNSS must be turned on via **AT+QGPS**. If it fails in position fix, **+CME ERROR**: **<errcode>** will be returned to indicate the corresponding situation.

AT+QGPSLOC Acquire Positioning Information	
Test Command AT+QGPSLOC=?	Response +QGPSLOC: <utc>,<latitude>,<longitude>,<hdop>,<altitude>,<fix>,<cog>,<spkm>,<spkn>,<date>,<nsat>  OK</nsat></date></spkn></spkm></cog></fix></altitude></hdop></longitude></latitude></utc>
Write Command AT+QGPSLOC= <mode></mode>	Response +QGPSLOC: <utc>,<latitude>,<longitude>,<hdop>,<altitude>,<fix>,<cog>,<spkm>,<spkn>,<date>,<nsat>  OK</nsat></date></spkn></spkm></cog></fix></altitude></hdop></longitude></latitude></utc>
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<mode></mode>	Latitude and longitud	de display format.		
	0 <latitude>,<long< th=""><th colspan="3">0 <latitude>,<longitude> format: ddmm.mmmm N/S,dddmm.mmmm E/W</longitude></latitude></th></long<></latitude>	0 <latitude>,<longitude> format: ddmm.mmmm N/S,dddmm.mmmm E/W</longitude></latitude>		
	1 <latitude>,<longitude> format: ddmm.mmmmmm N/S,dddmm.mmm</longitude></latitude>			
	2 <latitude>,<longitude> format: (-)dd.ddddd,(-)ddd.ddddd</longitude></latitude>			
<utc></utc>	UTC time.			
Format: hhmmss.sss (Quoted from GPGGA sentence).		s (Quoted from GPGGA sentence).		
<latitude> Latitude.</latitude>		·		
	If <mode> is 0:</mode>			
	Format: ddmm.m	Format: ddmm.mmmm N/S (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)		
	dd	00-89 (degree)		
	mm.mmmm	00.0000-59.9999 (minute)		
	N/S	North latitude/South latitude		
	If <b><mode></mode></b> is 1:			
	Format: ddmm.mmmmmm N/S (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)			
	dd	00-89 (degree)		
	mm.mmmmmm	00.000000-59.999999 (minute)		
	N/S	North latitude/South latitude		
	If <b><mode></mode></b> is 2:			
	Format: (-)dd.ddd	ddd (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)		



dd.ddddd -89.99999-89.99999 (degree)

South latitude

**<longitude>** Longitude.

If **<mode>** is 0:

Format: dddmm.mmmm E/W (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)

ddd 000-179 (degree)

mm.mmmm 00.0000-59.9999 (minute)
E/W East longitude/West longitude

If **<mode>** is 1:

Format: dddmm.mmmmm E/W (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)

ddd 000-179 (degree)

mm.mmmmm 00.000000-59.999999 (minute) E/W East longitude/West longitude

If **<mode>** is 2:

Format: (-)dd.ddddd Quoted from GPGGA sentence) dd.ddddd -179.99999-179.99999 (degree)

- West longitude

**<hdop>** Horizontal precision: 0.5-99.9 (Quoted from GPGGA sentence).

<altitude> The altitude of the antenna away from the sea level (unit: m), accurate to one decimal

place (Quoted from GPGGA sentence)

<fix> GNSS positioning mode (Quoted from GNGSA/GPGSA sentence).

2 2D positioning3 3D positioning

**<cog>** Course Over Ground based on true north.

Format: ddd.mm (Quoted from GPVTG sentence).

ddd 000-359 (degree) mm 00-59 (minute)

<spkm> Speed over ground.

Format: xxxx.x; unit: Km/h; accurate to one decimal place (Quoted from GPVTG

sentence).

<spkn> Speed over ground.

Format: xxxx.x; unit: knots; accurate to one decimal place (Quoted from GPVTG

sentence).

<date> UTC time when fixing position.

Format: ddmmyy (Quoted from GPRMC sentence).

<nsat> Number of satellites, from 00 (The first 0 should be retained) to 12 (Quoted from

GPGGA sentence).

<errcode> Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please

refer to *Chapter 4* for details.



#### 2.6. AT+QGPSGNMEA Acquire NMEA Sentences

Before using this command, GNSS must be turned on via **AT+QGPS**, and set **<nmeasrc>** into 1 to enable acquisition of NMEA sentences via **AT+QGPSGNMEA**.

Customers can disable sentences output via AT+QGPSCFG="gpsnmeatype"/"glonassnmeatype"/
"galileonmeatype"/"beidounmeatype",0. If sentences output is disabled, AT+QGPSGNMEA can still
be used to acquire NMEA sentences on condition that the GNSS has already acquired sentences via this
command after its activation. And the sentences acquired via the command will be the last ones that have
ever been acquired.

AT+QGPSGNMEA Acquire NMEA Sentences		
Test Command AT+QGPSGNMEA=?	Response +QGPSGNMEA: ("GGA","RMC","GSV","GSA","VTG","G NS")	
Write Command Query GGA sentence AT+QGPSGNMEA="GGA"	OK  Response +QGPSGNMEA: GGA sentence  OK  If there is any error related to ME functionality:	
Write Command Query RMC sentence AT+QGPSGNMEA="RMC"	+CME ERROR: <errcode>  Response +QGPSGNMEA: RMC sentence  OK  If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode></errcode>	
Write Command Query GSV sentence AT+QGPSGNMEA="GSV"	Response +QGPSGNMEA: GSV sentence  OK  If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Write Command Query GSA sentence AT+QGPSGNMEA="GSA"	Response +QGPSGNMEA: GSA sentence OK	



	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Write Command	Response
Query VTG sentence	+QGPSGNMEA: VTG sentence
AT+QGPSGNMEA="VTG"	
	ок
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Write Command	Response
Query GNS sentence	+QGPSGNMEA: GNS sentence
AT+QGPSGNMEA="GNS"	
	OK
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please
	refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.

#### 2.7. AT+QGPSXTRA Enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance Function

This command can be used to enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance function.

AT+QGPSXTRA Enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance Function	
Test Command	Response
AT+QGPSXTRA=?	+QGPSXTRA: (0,1)
	OK
Read Command	Response
AT+QGPSXTRA?	+QGPSXTRA: <xtraenable></xtraenable>
	OK
Write Command	Response
AT+QGPSXTRA= <xtraenable></xtraenable>	OK
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:



	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	
Parameter	
<xtraenable></xtraenable>	Enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance function, and the configuration parameter will be automatically saved to NVRAM.  O Disable gpsOneXTRA Assistance  1 Enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance

Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please

#### 2.8. AT+QGPSXTRATIME Inject gpsOneXTRA Time

refer to Chapter 4 for details.

This command can be used to inject gpsOneXTRA time to GNSS engine. Before using it, customers must enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance function via **AT+QGPSXTRA=1** command. After activating the function, the GNSS engine will ask for gpsOneXTRA time and assistance data file. Before injecting gpsOneXTRA data file, gpsOneXTRA time must be injected first via this command.

AT+QGPSXTRATIME Inject gps0	neXTRA Time
Test Command	Response
AT+QGPSXTRATIME=?	+QGPSXTRATIME: 0, <xtratime>,(0,1),(0,1),<uncrtn></uncrtn></xtratime>
	ок
Write Command	Response
Inject gpsOneXTRA time	OK
AT+QGPSXTRATIME= <op>,<xtratime< td=""><td></td></xtratime<></op>	
>[, <utc>[,<force>,<uncrtn>]]</uncrtn></force></utc>	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

#### **Parameter**

<errcode>

<op></op>	Operation type.	
	0 Inject gpsOneXTRA time	
<xtratime></xtratime>	Current UTC/GPS time.	
	Format: YYYY/MM/DD,hh:mm:ss. e.g. 2018/07/24,15:34:50.	
<utc></utc>	The type of time.	
	0 GPS time	
	1 UTC time	



<force></force>	Allow or force GPS subsystem to accept the time injected.	
	<u>0</u> Allow acceptance	
	1 Force acceptance	
<uncrtn></uncrtn>	Uncertainty of time. Unit: ms. Default value: 3500ms. It indicates the time	
	difference between sending a request to the SNTP server and receiving a	
	response from the SNTP server. If the set time is less than 3.5s, it will be counted	
	as 3.5s.	
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of	
	error. Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.	

#### 2.9. AT+QGPSXTRADATA Inject gpsOneXTRA Data File

This command can be used to inject gpsOneXTRA assistance data file to GNSS engine. Before operating this command, customers must enable gpsOneXTRA, store the valid gpsOneXTRA data file into UFS of the mudule and inject gpsOneXTRA time to GNSS engine. After operating this command successfully, gpsOneXTRA data file can be deleted from UFS file, and customers can query whether the gpsOneXTRA data is injected successfully via **AT+QGPSXTRADATA?**.

AT+QGPSXTRADATA Inject gpsOneXTRA Data File		
Test Command	Response	
AT+QGPSXTRADATA=?	+QGPSXTRADATA: <xtradatafilename></xtradatafilename>	
	OK	
Read Command	Response	
Query the status of gpsOneXTRA data	+QGPSXTRADATA:	
file	<xtradatadurtime>,<injecteddatatime></injecteddatatime></xtradatadurtime>	
AT+QGPSXTRADATA?		
	OK	
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:	
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Write Command	Response	
Inject gpsOneXTRA data file	OK	
AT+QGPSXTRADATA= <xtradatafilena< td=""><td></td></xtradatafilena<>		
me>	If there is any error related to ME functionality:	
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Reference		



<xtradatafilename></xtradatafilename>	Filename of the gpsOneXTRA data file, e.g. xtra2.bin or xtra3grc.bin.	
<xtradatadurtime></xtradatadurtime>	Valid time of injected gpsOneXTRA data file. Unit: min.	
	0 No gpsOneXTRA file or the file is over	due
	1-10080 Valid time of gpsOneXTRA file	
<injecteddatatime></injecteddatatime>	Starting time of the valid time of gpsOneXTRA data file.	
	Format: YYYY/MM/DD,hh:mm:ss, e.g. 2016/01/03,1	5:34:50.
<pre><errcode></errcode></pre> Integer type. The error code of the operation. If it is not 0, it is the		is not 0, it is the type of
	error. Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.	

#### 2.10. AT+QCFGEXT Extended Configuration Settings

The command is used to query and configure various extended settings of the module.

AT+QCFGEXT	Extended Configuration Settings	
Test Command		Response
AT+QCFGEXT=?		+QCFGEXT: "addgeo", <geoid>,<mode>,<shape>,<lat1>,&lt;</lat1></shape></mode></geoid>
		lon1>, <lat2>,[<lon2>,[<lat3>,<lon3>[,<lat4>,<lon4>]]]</lon4></lat4></lon3></lat3></lon2></lat2>
		+QCFGEXT: "deletegeo", <geoid></geoid>
		+QCFGEXT: "querygeo", <geoid></geoid>
		OK
Reference		

#### 2.10.1 AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo" Add a Geo-fence

The command is used to add a geo-fence.

AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo" Add a Geo-fence		
Write Command	Response	
AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo", <geoid>,<m< th=""><th>When there are more than six parameters:</th></m<></geoid>	When there are more than six parameters:	
ode>, <shape>,<lat1>,<lon1>,<lat2>,[&lt;</lat2></lon1></lat1></shape>	ок	
lon2>,[ <lat3>,<lon3>[,<lat4>,<lon4>]]]</lon4></lat4></lon3></lat3>		
	When parameters after the first is omitted, query the current setting of all geo-fences that have been added:	
	+QCFGEXT: "addgeo", <geoid>,<mode>,<shape>,<lat1>,</lat1></shape></mode></geoid>	
	<lon1>,<lat2>,[<lon2>,[<lat3>,<lon3>[,<lat4>,<lon4>]]]</lon4></lat4></lon3></lat3></lon2></lat2></lon1>	
	+QCFGEXT: "addgeo", <geoid>,<mode>,<shape>,<lat1>,</lat1></shape></mode></geoid>	
	<lon1>,<lat2>,[<lon2>,[<lat3>,<lon3>[,<lat4>,<lon4>]]]</lon4></lat4></lon3></lat3></lon2></lat2></lon1>	



	ок
	When parameters after the second is omitted, query the current setting of the specified geo-fence: +QCFGEXT: "addgeo", <geoid>,<mode>,<shape>,<lat1>,<lon1>,<lat2>,[<lon2>,[<lat3>,<lon3>[,<lat4>,<lon4>]]]</lon4></lat4></lon3></lat3></lon2></lat2></lon1></lat1></shape></mode></geoid>
	ок
	If there is any error related to ME functionality: +CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

r arameter	
<geoid></geoid>	Geo-fence ID. Range: [0,9]
<mode></mode>	URC report mode
	0 Disable URC to be reported when entering or leaving the geo-fence
	1 Enable URC to be reported when entering the geo-fence
	2 Enable URC to be reported when leaving the geo-fence
	3 Enable URC to be reported when entering or leaving the geo-fence
	The URC is shown as below:
	+QIND: "GEOFENCE", <id>&gt;,<action>,<time>,<latitude>,<longitude>,<altitude>,</altitude>,,</longitude></latitude></time></action></id>
	de>, <course>,<speed>,<pdop>,<hdop>,<vdop></vdop></hdop></pdop></speed></course>
<id></id>	The ID of geo-fence which is to be entered or left
<action></action>	The current action of the module.
	1 Entering the geo-fence
	2 Leaving the geo-fence
<time></time>	The UTC time when entering or leaving the geo-fence.
	Format: yyyy-MM-dd hh:mm:ss
<latitude></latitude>	The latitude of module when entering or leaving the geo-fence. Unit: degree
	Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]
<longitude></longitude>	The longitude of module when entering or leaving the geo-fence. Unit: degree
	Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]
<altitude></altitude>	Mean sea level altitude. Unit: meter
<course></course>	Course over ground, relative to true north. Unit: degree
<speed></speed>	Speed over ground. Unit: m/s
<pdop></pdop>	Position dilution of precision.
<hdop></hdop>	Horizontal dilution of precision.
<vdop></vdop>	Vertical dilution of precision.
<shape></shape>	Geo-fence shape
	0 Circularity with center and radius



2 Triangle 3 Quadrangle   3 Quadrangle   3 Quadrangle   The latitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point, Unit: degree   Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]   Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   When   Shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0]   When   Shape> is 0, the parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree   Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000-90.000000]   If   Shape> is 0, the parameters after   State   S		4. 00:1-19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
Clat1> The latitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point, Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]   Clon1> The longitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   Clat2> When <shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0]   When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000]   If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.   Clon2&gt; The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.   Clat3&gt; The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,90.000000]   Clon3&gt; The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.   Clat4&gt; The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]   Clon4&gt; The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]   Clon4&gt; The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,180.000000]   Clon4&gt; The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,180.000000]   Clon4&gt; The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   Clon4&gt; The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]</lon3></shape></lon2></shape></lat2></shape></shape></shape>		1 Circularity with center and one point on the circle
The latitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point, Unit: degree Format: ±dd.ddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
region or the first point, Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  Inte longitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.ddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  Interest et al. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a. (a		<u> </u>
Format: ±dd.ddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] <li>Inte longitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.ddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  When <shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0] When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000] If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted. Intel longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted. Intel latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted. Intel latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted. Intel latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] Intel longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] Intel longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</lon3></shape></lon3></shape></lon2></shape></lat2></shape></shape></shape></li>	<lat1></lat1>	
The longitude of a point which is defined as the center of the geo-fence circular region or the first point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  Vhen <shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0] When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000] If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.  In longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  In latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.ddddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  In longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd</lon2></shape></lat2></shape></shape></shape>		•
region or the first point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  vlhen <shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0] When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000] If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.  vlon2&gt; The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  vlon3&gt; The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.ddddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  vlon3&gt; The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd</lon2></shape></lat2></shape></shape></shape>		•
Vhen <shape> is 0, this parameter is radius. Unit: meter. Range: [0,6000000.0]</shape>	<lon1></lon1>	
[0,6000000.0]  When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000]  If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.  <lon2> The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  <lat3> The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon3> The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lat4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.ddddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</lat4></lat4></lon3></shape></lon3></lat3></lon2></shape></lon2></lat2></shape></shape>		Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]
Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000]  If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.  The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  <lat3> The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon3> The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,180.000000]  <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]   <li><errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode></li> </lon4></lon4></lat4></lon3></shape></lon3></lat3></lon2></shape></lat2></shape>	<lat2></lat2>	
If <shape> is 0, the parameters after <lat2> must be omitted.  The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  <lat3> The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon3> The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lat4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</lat4></lat4></lon3></shape></lon3></lat3></lon2></shape></lat2></shape>		When <shape> is other value, this parameter is a latitude. Unit: degree</shape>
The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  <la><lat3> The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon3> The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  <errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode></lon4></lon3></shape></lon3></lat3></la></lon2></shape>		Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000~90.000000]
Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  Intelement: *ddd.ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd</lon2></shape>		If <b><shape></shape></b> is 0, the parameters after <b><lat2></lat2></b> must be omitted.
If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.  <la><lat3> The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree</lat3></la></lon2></shape>	<lon2></lon2>	The longitude of the second point. Unit: degree
Integer type. The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted. Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</lon3></shape>		Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]
Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] <li>The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  <errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode></lon4></lat4></lon3></shape></li>		If <shape> is 1, the parameters after <lon2> must be omitted.</lon2></shape>
<lon3> The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted. <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] <errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode></lon4></lat4></lon3></shape></lon3>	<lat3></lat3>	The latitude of the third point. Unit: degree
Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]  <lon4> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]  <errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode></lon4></lon3></shape>		Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]
If <shape> is 2, the parameters after <lon3> must be omitted.  <lat4> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree</lat4></lon3></shape>	<lon3></lon3>	The longitude of the third point. Unit: degree
<b><la></la></b> The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] <b><lon4></lon4></b> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] <b><errcode></errcode></b> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.		Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]
Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000] <lord></lord>		If <b><shape></shape></b> is 2, the parameters after <b><lon3></lon3></b> must be omitted.
<b><lon4></lon4></b> The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] <b><errcode></errcode></b> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	<lat4></lat4>	The latitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree
Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000] <errcode> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.</errcode>		Format: ±dd.dddddd. Range: [-90.000000,90.000000]
<b><errcode></errcode></b> Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.	<lon4></lon4>	The longitude of the fourth point. Unit: degree
		Format: ±ddd.dddddd. Range: [-180.000000,180.000000]
	<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error. Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.

#### 2.10.2 AT+QCFGEXT="deletegeo" Delete a Geo-fence

The command is used to delete a geo-fence.

AT+QCFGEXT="deletegeo" Delete a Geo-fence		
Write Command	Response	
AT+QCFGEXT="deletegeo", <geoid></geoid>	OK	
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:	
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>	
Reference		



<geoid></geoid>	Geo-fence ID. Range: [0,10]. 10 means deleting all geo-fences that you have
	added.
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.
	Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.

#### 2.10.3 AT+QCFGEXT="querygeo" Query the Position with Respect to Geo-fence

This command is used to query the position with respect to the geo-fence.

AT+QCFGEXT="querygeo" Quer	y the Position with Respect to Geo-fence
Write Command	Response
AT+QCFGEXT="querygeo", <geoid></geoid>	+QCFGEXT: "querygeo", <poswrtgeofence></poswrtgeofence>
	ОК
	If there is any error related to ME functionality:
	+CME ERROR: <errcode></errcode>
Reference	

<geoid></geoid>	Geo-fence ID. Range: [0,9]
<poswrtgeofence></poswrtgeofence>	Position with respect to the geo-fence.
	0 Position unknown
	1 Position is inside the geo-fence
	2 Position is outside the geo-fence
<errcode></errcode>	Integer type. The error code of operation. If it is not 0, it is the type of error.
	Please refer to <i>Chapter 4</i> for details.



## 3 Examples

#### 3.1. Turn on and off the GNSS

Default arguments are used in this example to turn on GNSS. After turning on GNSS, NMEA sentences will be outputted from "usbnmea" port by default; and GNSS can be turned off via **AT+QGPSEND**.

AT+QGPS=1 //Turn on GNSS.

**OK** //After turning on GNSS, NMEA sentences will be outputted from "usbnmea" port by default.

AT+QGPSLOC? //Obtain positioning information.

+QGPSLOC: 061951.0,3150.7223N,11711.9293E,0.7,62.2,2,0.0,0.0,0.0,110513,09

OK

AT+QGPSEND //Turn off GNSS.

OK

#### 3.2. Application of GNSS <nmeasrc>

When GNSS is turned on and <nmeasrc> is set to 1, NMEA sentences can be acquired directly via AT+QGPSGNMEA

AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc",1 //Set <nmeasrc> to 1 to enable acquisition of NMEA

sentences via AT+QGPSGNMEA.

OK

AT+QGPSGNMEA="GGA" //Obtain GGA sentence.

+QGPSGNMEA: \$GPGGA,103647.0,3150.721154,N,11711.925873,E,1,02,4.7,59.8,M,-2.0,M,,\*77

OK

AT+QGPSCFG="nmeasrc",0 //Set <nmeasrc> to 0 to disable acquisition of NMEA

sentences via AT+QGPSGNMEA.



OK

AT+QGPSGNMEA="GGA"

//Acquisition of NMEA sentences via **AT+QGPSGNMEA** was disabled, and thus GGA sentence cannot be obtained.

+CME ERROR: 507

#### 3.3. Operation Procedures of gpsOneXTRA Assistance Function

This example shows the operation procedures of gpsOneXTRA Assistance function.

//If gpsOneXTRA Assistance is disabled, enable it via AT+QGPSXTRA=1, then perform the following procedures.

AT+QGPSXTRA=1

//Enable gpsOneXTRA Assistance.

OK

//If gpsOneXTRA data file is valid (query via AT+QGPSXTRADATA?), turn on GNSS engine directly.

//If gpsOneXTRA data file is invalid (query via **AT+QGPSXTRADATA?**), then perform the following procedures.

//Customers can download the gpsOneXTRA data file to PC (or MCU) from URL http://xtrapath1.izatcloud.net/xtra2.bin or other URLs listed in **Chapter 1.3**.

AT+QFUPL="UFS:xtra2.bin",60831,60

//Select the gpsOneXTRA file and upload it to module via QCOM. For more details about this command, please refer to *document* [2]. And for more details about QCOM tool usage and configuration, please refer to *document* [3].

OK

AT+QGPSXTRATIME=0,"2018/07/24,15:30:30",1,1,5

//Inject gpsOneXTRA time to GNSS engine.

OK

AT+QGPSXTRADATA="UFS:xtra2.bin"

//Injected gpsOneXTRA data file to GNSS

engine successfully.

OK

AT+QFDEL="UFS:xtra2.bin"

//Delete gpsOneXTRA data file from UFS file.

OK

AT+QGPS=1 //Turn on GNSS engine.



OK

#### 3.4. Application of Geo-fence Function

This example shows the operation procedures of geo-fence function.

```
AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo",0,3,0,31.826,117.2168,100
                                                     //Add a circular geo-fence 0.
OK
AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo",0
                                                     //Query the setting of geo-fence 0.
+QCFGEXT: "addgeo",0,3,0,31.826000,117.216800,100.0
OK
AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo",7,1,3,31.833348,117.212909,31.826453,117.213248,31.82873,117.222093,
31.833502,117.2208623
                                                     //Add a quadrangle geo-fence 7.
OK
AT+QCFGEXT="addgeo",7
                                                     //Query the setting of geo-fence 7.
+QCFGEXT: "addgeo",7,1,3,31.833348,117.212909,31.826453,117.213248,31.828730,117.222093,
31.833502,117.220862
OK
AT+QCFGEXT="deleltegeo",7
                                                     //Delete geo-fence 7.
OK
AT+QGPS=1
                                                     //Turn on GNSS engine.
OK
AT+QCFGEXT="querygeo",0
                                            //Query the position with respect to geo-fence 0.
+QCFGEXT: "querygeo",0,1
                                            //The current position is inside the geo-fence 0.
OK
+QIND: "GEOFENCE",0,1,2017/08/25 08:35:53,31.825179,117.217127,34.0,0.2,13.8,1.1,0.7,0.8
//When entering the geo-fence 0, this URC will be reported.
+QIND: "GEOFENCE",0,2,2017/08/25 08:36:07,31.826951,117.217071,38.0,359.0,13.4,0.9,0.6,0.6
//When leaving the geo-fence 0, this URC will be reported.
```



# **4** Summary of Error Codes

The **<errcode>** indicates an error related to GNSS operation. The details about **<errcode>** are described in the following table.

**Table 1: Summary of Error Codes** 

<errcode></errcode>	Meaning
501	Invalid parameter
502	Operation not supported
503	GNSS subsystem busy
504	Session is ongoing
505	Session not active
506	Operation timeout
507	Function not enabled
508	Time information error
509	XTRA not enabled
512	Validity time is out of range
513	Internal resource error
514	GNSS locked
515	End by E911
516	Not fixed now
517	Geo-fence ID is not existed
549	Unknown error



# **5** Appendix A References

#### **Table 2: Related Document**

SN	Document Name	Remark
[1]	Quectel_BG36_AT_Commands_Manual	BG36 AT Commands Manual
[2]	Quectel_BG36_FILE_AT_Commands_Manual	BG36 FILE AT Commands Manual
[3]	Quectel_QCOM_User_Guide	QCOM User Guide

#### **Table 3: Terms and Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	Description
BeiDou	BeiDou Navigation Satellite System
Galileo	Galileo Satellite Navigation System
GGA	Global Positioning System Fix Data
GLONASS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GNS	Global Network Service
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpsOneXTRA	An Auxiliary Positioning Technology Provided by Qualcomm
GSA	GPS DOP and Active Satellites
GSV	Satellites in View
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution of Precision
MCU	Micro Control Unit
ME	Mobile Equipment



MS	Mobile Station
NMEA	National Marine Electronics Association
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory
PC	Private Computer
PDOP	Position Dilution of Precision
RMC	Recommended Minimum Navigation Information
SNR	Signal Noise Ratio
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol
TTFF	Time to First Fix
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver & Transmitter
UFS	User File Storage
URC	Unsolicited Result Code
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UTC	Universal Time Code
VDOP	Vertical Dilution of Precision
VTG	Track Made Good and Ground Speed