EM06 Hardware Design

LTE-A Module Series

Rev. EM06_Hardware_Design_V1.1

Date: 2019-11-11

Status: Released

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About the Document

History

Revision	Date	Author	Description
1.0	2018-07-17	King MA/ Wison HE	Initial
1.1	2019-10-31	Jared WANG/ Jeremy LI	1. Updated CA feature of EM06-A (Table 1). 2. Updated Internet protocol features of EM06 (Table 2). 3. Deleted information about USB 3.0 and changed USB 3.0 pins into NC pins (Figure 2 and Table 4). 4. Added operating modes (Chapter 3.3) 5. Added GNSS performance (Chapter 4.2) 6. Updated EM06-A current consumption (Table 35). Added EM06-A conducted RF receiving sensitivity (Table 39). 7. Variant EM06-A, function DFOTA and dual SIM single standby have been fully developed.
1.2	2019-11-11	Jeremy LI	1. Updated GNSS performance (Table 21). 2. Updated the reference circuit of (U)SIM interface with normally closed (U)SIM card connector (Figure 13) and the reference circuit of (U)SIM interface with normally open (U)SIM card connector (Figure 14).

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1 Introduction

This document defines EM06 module and describes its air interface and hardware interfaces which are connected with customers' applications.

This document helps customers quickly understand the interface specifications, electrical and mechanical details, as well as other related information of the module. To facilitate its application designs in different fields, reference design is also provided for customers' reference. With this hardware design, application notes and user guides, customers can use the module to design and set up 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 EM06 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 paid 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. Please comply with laws and regulations restricting the use of wireless devices while driving.
	Switch off the cellular terminal or mobile before boarding an aircraft. The operation of wireless appliances in an aircraft is forbidden to prevent interference with communication systems. If there is an Airplane Mode, it should be enabled prior to boarding an aircraft. Please consult the airline staff for more restrictions on the use of wireless devices on an aircraft.
	Wireless devices may cause interference on sensitive medical equipment, so please be aware of the restrictions on the use of wireless devices when in hospitals, clinics or other healthcare facilities.
	Cellular terminals or mobiles operating over radio signals and cellular network cannot be guaranteed to connect in all possible conditions (for example, with unpaid bills or with an invalid (U)SIM card). When emergent help is needed in such conditions, please remember using emergency call. In order to make or receive a call, the cellular terminal or mobile must be switched on in a service area with adequate cellular signal strength.
	The cellular terminal or mobile contains a transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and transmits radio frequency signals. 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 mobile 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

EM06 is a series of LTE-A/UMTS/HSPA+ wireless communication module with receive diversity. It provides data connectivity on LTE-FDD, LTE-TDD, DC-HSDPA, HSPA+, HSDPA, HSUPA and WCDMA networks with standard PCI Express M.2 interface.

EM06 supports embedded operating systems such as Windows, Linux and Android, and also provides GNSS[1)] and voice functionality[2)] to meet specific application demands. EM06 contains four variants: EM06-E, EM06-J, EM06-A and EM06-LA*. Customers can select a dedicated type based on the region or operator.

The following table shows the frequency bands, CA combinations and GNSS type of EM06 series module.

Table 1: Frequency Bands, CA Combinations and GNSS Type of EM06 Series Module

Mode	EM06-E	EM06-J	EM06-A	EM06-LA*
LTE-FDD (with Rx-diversity)	B1/B3/B5/B7/ B8/B20/B28/B32[3)]	B1/B3/B8/B18/B19/ B26/B28	B2/B4/B5/B7/B12/ B13/B25/B26/B29[3)]/ B30/B66	B2/B3/B4/B5/B7/B8/ B20/B28
LTE-TDD (with Rx-diversity)	B38/B40/B41	B41	B41	Not supported
2×CA	B1+B1/B5/B8/ B20/B28; B3+B3/B5/B7/ B8/B20/B28; B7+B5/B7/B8/ B20/B28; B20+B32[3)]; B38+B38; B40+B40; B41+B41	B1+B1/B8/B18/B19/ B26/B28; B3+B3/B8/B18/B19/ B26/B28; B41+B41	B2+B2/B5/B12/ B13/B29[3)]; B4+B4/B5/B12/ B13/B29[3)]; B5+B5/B7/B25/ B30/B66; B7+B7/B12/B26; B12+B12/B25/B30/ B66; B13+B66; B25+B25/B26;	B2+B2/B5/B8/ B20/B28; B3+B3/B5/B7/ B8/B20/B28; B4+B4/B5/B8/ B20/B28; B7+B5/B7/B8/ B20/B28

			B30+B29[3]; B66+B29[3]/B66; B41+B41	
WCDMA (with Rx-diversity)	B1/B3/B5/B8	B1/B3/B6/B8/ B19	B2/B4/B5	B2/B3/B4/B5/ B8
GNSS [1]	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass Galileo, QZSS	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass Galileo, QZSS	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass Galileo, QZSS	GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass Galileo, QZSS

NOTES

1. [1] GNSS function is optional.
2. [2] EM06 series module (EM06-E/EM06-J/EM06-A/EM06-LA*) contains **Telematics** version and **Data-only** version. **Telematics** version supports voice and data functions, while **Data-only** version only supports data function.
3. [3] LTE-FDD B29 and B32 support Rx only and are only for secondary component carrier.
4. "*" means under development.

EM06 can be applied in the following fields:

- Rugged Tablet PC and Laptop Computer
- Remote Monitor System
- Vehicle System
- Wireless POS System
- Smart Metering System
- Wireless Router and Switch
- Other Wireless Terminal Devices

2.2. Key Features

The following table describes the detailed features of EM06.

Table 2: Key Features of EM06

Features	Details
Function Interface	PCI Express M.2 Interface

Power Supply	Supply voltage: 3.135V~4.4V Typical supply voltage: 3.7V
Transmitting Power	Class 3 (23dBm±2dB) for LTE-FDD bands Class 3 (23dBm±2dB) for LTE-TDD bands Class 3 (24dBm+1/-3dB) for WCDMA
LTE Features	Support up to LTE Cat 6 Support 1.4MHz to 40MHz (2×CA) RF bandwidth Support MIMO in DL direction ● FDD: Max 300Mbps (DL)/50Mbps (UL) ● TDD: Max 226Mbps (DL)/28Mbps (UL)
UMTS Features	Support 3GPP R8 DC-HSDPA, HSPA+, HSDPA, HSUPA and WCDMA Support QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM modulation ● DC-HSDPA: Max 42Mbps (DL) ● HSUPA: Max 5.76Mbps (UL) ● WCDMA: Max 384Kbps (DL)/Max 384Kbps (UL)
Internet Protocol Features	● Support PPP/QMI/NTP*/TCP*/UDP*/FTP*/HTTP*/PING*/HTTPS*/ SMTP*/MMS*/FTPS*/SMTPS*/SSL* protocols ● Support protocols PAP and CHAP usually used for PPP connection
SMS	Text and PDU modes Point to point MO and MT SMS cell broadcast SMS storage: ME by default
(U)SIM Interfaces	● Support (U)SIM card: 1.8V, 3.0V ● Include USIM1 and USIM2 interfaces Support Dual SIM Single Standby
Audio Feature	Support one digital audio interface: PCM interface 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
USB Interface	● Compliant with USB 2.0 specifications, with maximum transmission rates up to 480Mbps on USB 2.0. ● Used for AT command communication, data transmission, firmware upgrade, software debugging, GNSS NMEA sentence output and voice over USB* ● Support USB serial drivers for: Windows 7/8/8.1/10, Linux 2.6~5.4, Android 4.x/5.x/6.x/7.x/8.x/9.x
Antenna Connectors	Include main antenna, diversity antenna and GNSS antenna connectors

Rx-diversity	Support LTE/WCDMA Rx-diversity
GNSS Features	Gen8C Lite of Qualcomm Protocol: NMEA 0183 Data rate: 1Hz
AT Commands	Compliant with 3GPP TS 27.007, 27.005 and Quectel enhanced AT commands
Physical Characteristics	Size: (42.0±0.15)mm × (30.0±0.15)mm × (2.3±0.1)mm Weight: approx. 6.0g
Temperature Range	Operation temperature range: -30°C~ +70°C [1)] Extended temperature range: -40°C~ +85°C [2)] Storage temperature range: -40°C ~ +90°C
Firmware Upgrade	Upgrade via USB 2.0 interface or DFOTA
RoHS	All hardware components are fully compliant with EU RoHS directive

NOTES

1. [1)] Within operation temperature range, the module is 3GPP compliant.
2. [2)] Within extended temperature range, the module remains 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. "*" means under development.

2.3. Functional Diagram

The following figure shows a block diagram of EM06.

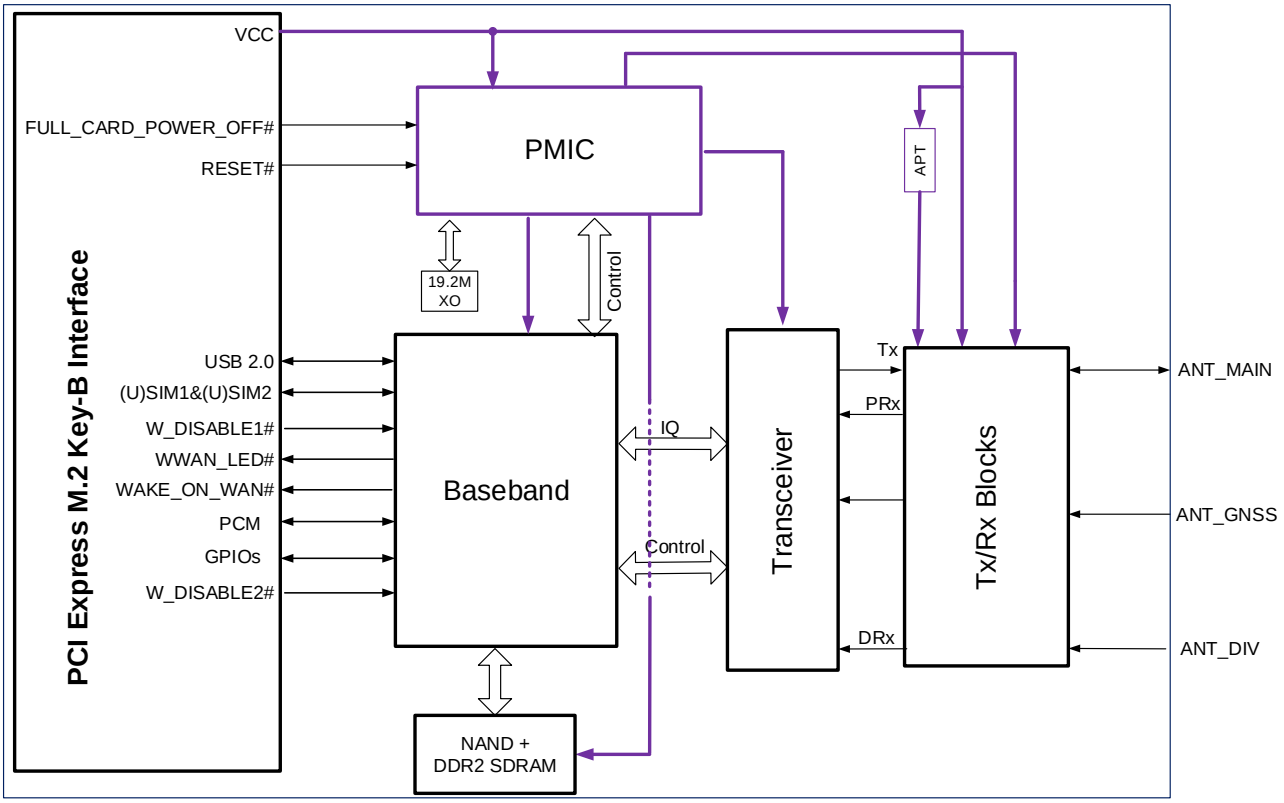


Figure 1: Functional Diagram

2.4. Evaluation Board

In order to help customers develop applications conveniently with EM06, Quectel supplies the evaluation board (M.2 EVB), USB to RS-232 converter cable, USB type-C cable, earphone, antenna and other peripherals to control or test the module. For more details, please refer to ***document [1]***.

3 Application Interfaces

The physical connections and signal levels of EM06 comply with PCI Express M.2 specifications. This chapter mainly describes the definition and application of the following interfaces, signals and pins of EM06:

- Power supply
- (U)SIM interfaces
- USB interface
- PCM and I2C interfaces
- Control and indication signals
- Antenna tuner control interface*
- Configuration pins

NOTE

"*" means under development.

3.1. Pin Assignment

The following figure shows the pin assignment of EM06. EM06 module and antenna connectors are on the top side.

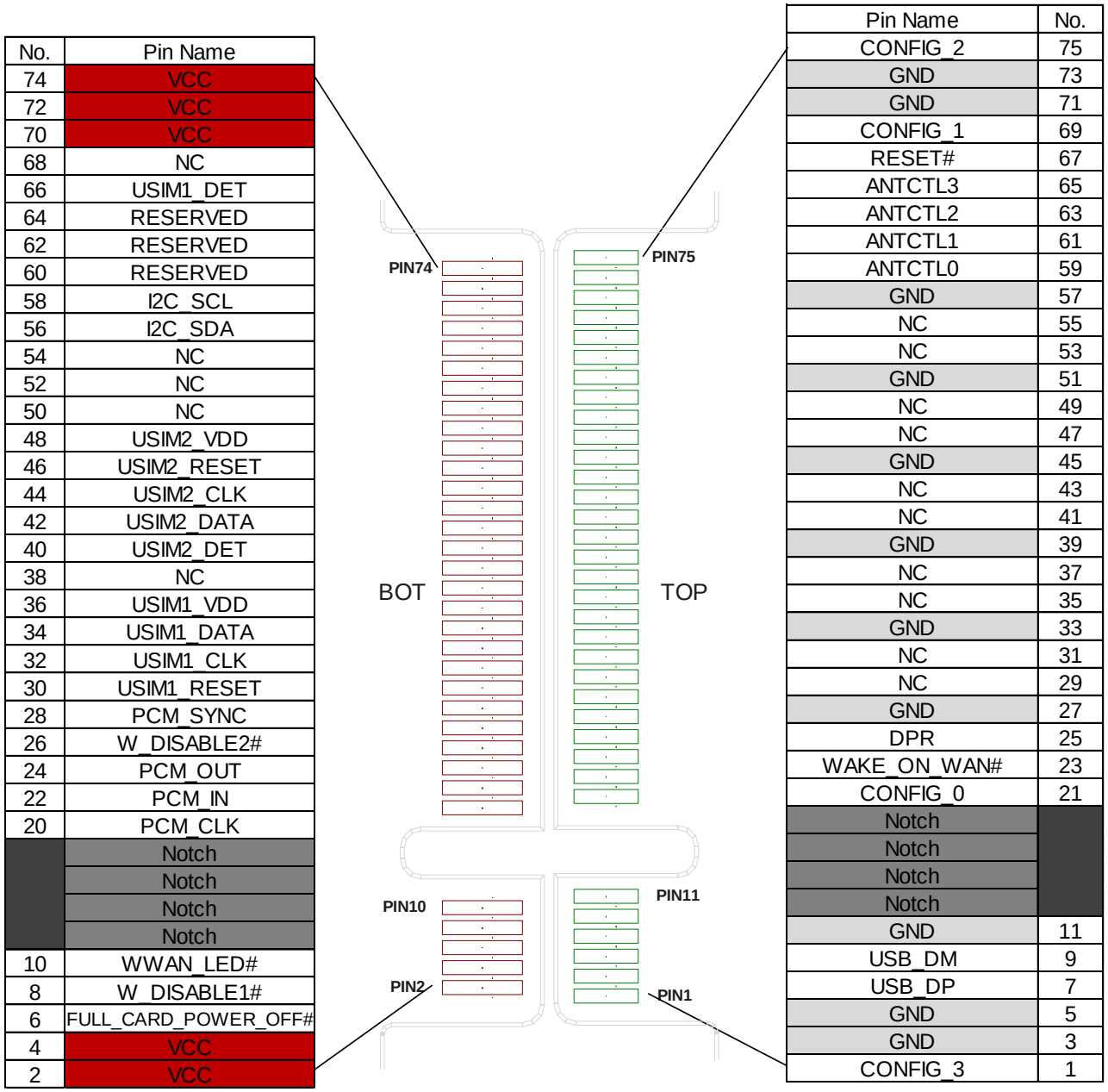


Figure 2: Pin Assignment

3.2. Pin Description

The following tables show the pin definition and description of EM06 on the 75-pin application.

Table 3: Definition of I/O Parameters

Type	Description
IO	Bidirectional
DI	Digital Input
DO	Digital Output
OD	Open Drain
PI	Power Input
PO	Power Output

Table 4: Pin Description

Pin No.	M.2 Socket 2 USB 3.0-Based Pinout	EM06 Pin Name	I/O	Description	Comment
1	CONFIG_3	CONFIG_3		Not connected internally. .	
2	3.3V	VCC	PI	Power supply	Vmin=3.135V Vnorm=3.7V Vmax=4.4V
3	GND	GND		Ground	
4	3.3V	VCC	PI	Power supply	Vmin=3.135V Vnorm=3.7V Vmax=4.4V
5	GND	GND		Ground	
6	FULL_CARD_ POWER_OFF#	FULL_CARD_ POWER_OFF#	DI	A signal to control power-on/-off of the module. When it is at low level, the module powers off. When it is at high level, the module powers on.	Pulled down internally
7	USB_D+	USB_DP	IO	USB 2.0 differential data bus (+)	

8	W_DISABLE1#	W_DISABLE1#	DI	Airplane mode control. Active low.	1.8V/3.3V power domain
9	USB_D-	USB_DM	IO	USB 2.0 differential data bus (-)	
10	GPIO_9	WWAN_LED#	OD	It is an open collector and active low signal. It allows the module to provide RF status indication via LED devices provided by the system.	3.3V power domain
11	GND	GND		Ground	
12	Key	Notch		Notch	
13	Key	Notch		Notch	
14	Key	Notch		Notch	
15	Key	Notch		Notch	
16	Key	Notch		Notch	
17	Key	Notch		Notch	
18	Key	Notch		Notch	
19	Key	Notch		Notch	
20	GPIO_5 (AUDIO_0)	PCM_CLK	IO	PCM data bit clock. In master mode, it serves as an output signal. In slave mode, it serves as an input signal. If unused, keep it open.	1.8V power domain
21	CONFIG_0	CONFIG_0		Connected to GND internally.	
22	GPIO_6 (AUDIO_1)	PCM_IN	DI	PCM data input	1.8V power domain
23	GPIO_11 (WOWWAN#)	WAKE_ON_WAN#	OD	A signal to wake up the host. It is an open collector and active low signal.	1.8V power domain
24	GPIO_7 (AUDIO_2)	PCM_OUT	DO	PCM data output	1.8V power domain
25	DPR	DPR	DI	Dynamic power reduction. High level by default.	1.8V power domain
26	GPIO_10 (W_DISABLE2#)	W_DISABLE2#	DI	GNSS enablement control. Active low.	1.8V/3.3V power domain
27	GND	GND		Ground	

28	GPIO_8 (AUDIO_3)	PCM_SYNC	IO	PCM data frame synchronization signal	1.8V power domain
29	USB3.0-TX-	NC		NC	
30	UIM-RESET	USIM1_RESET	DO	(U)SIM1 card reset	1.8V/3.0V power domain
31	USB3.0-TX+	NC		NC	
32	UIM-CLK	USIM1_CLK	DO	(U)SIM1 card clock	1.8V/3.0V power domain
33	GND	GND		Ground	
34	UIM-DATA	USIM1_DATA	IO	(U)SIM1 card data	Pulled up to USIM2_VDD internally
35	USB3.0-RX-	NC		NC	
36	UIM-PWR	USIM1_VDD	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM1 card	1.8V/3.0V power domain
37	USB3.0-RX+	NC		NC	
38	N/C	NC		NC	
39	GND	GND		Ground	
40	GPIO_0 (SIM_DET2)	USIM2_DET	DI	(U)SIM2 card insertion detection	Pulled up internally
41	N/C	NC		NC	
42	GPIO_1 (SIM_DAT2)	USIM2_DATA	IO	(U)SIM2 card data	Pulled up to USIM2_VDD internally
43	N/C	NC		NC	
44	GPIO_2 (SIM_CLK2)	USIM2_CLK	DO	(U)SIM2 card clock	1.8V/3.0V power domain
45	GND	GND		Ground	
46	GPIO_3 (SIM_RST2)	USIM2_RESET	DO	(U)SIM2 card reset	1.8V/3.0V power domain
47	N/C	NC		NC	
48	GPIO_4 (SIM_PWR2)	USIM2_VDD	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM2 card	1.8V/3.0V power domain
49	N/C	NC		NC	
50	N/C	NC		NC	

51	GND	GND		Ground	
52	N/C	NC		NC	
53	N/C	NC		NC	
54	N/C	NC		NC	
55	N/C	NC		NC	
56	N/C	I2C_SDA	IO	I2C serial data. Used for external codec.	
57	GND	GND		Ground	
58	N/C	I2C_SCL	DO	I2C serial clock. Used for external codec.	
59	ANTCTL0	ANTCTL0	DO	Antenna tuner control.	1.8V power domain
60	COEX3	RESERVED		Reserved	
61	ANTCTL1	ANTCTL1	DO	Antenna tuner control.	1.8V power domain
62	COEX2	RESERVED		Reserved	
63	ANTCTL2	ANTCTL2	DO	Antenna tuner control.	1.8V power domain
64	COEX1	RESERVED		Reserved	
65	ANTCTL3	ANTCTL3	DO	Antenna tuner control.	1.8V power domain
66	SIM_DETECT	USIM1_DET	DI	(U)SIM1 card insertion detection	Pulled up internally
67	RESET#	RESET#	DI	System reset. Active low.	
68	SUSCLK (32kHz)	NC		NC	
69	CONFIG_1	CONFIG_1		Connected to GND internally.	
70	3.3V	VCC	PI	Power supply	Vmin=3.135V Vnorm=3.7V Vmax=4.4V
71	GND	GND		Ground	
72	3.3V	VCC	PI	Power supply	Vmin=3.135V Vnorm=3.7V Vmax=4.4V
73	GND	GND		Ground	

74	3.3V	VCC	PI	Power supply	Vmin=3.135V Vnorm=3.7V Vmax=4.4V
75	CONFIG_2	CONFIG_2		Not connected internally.	

NOTE

Please keep all NC, reserved and unused pins unconnected.

3.3. Operating Modes

The table below summarizes different operating modes of EM06.

Table 5: Overview of Operating Modes

Mode	Details	
Normal Operating mode	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 Mode	**AT+CFUN=0** 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.	
Airplane Mode	**AT+CFUN=4** command or driving W_DISABLE1# pin to low level 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 USB interface is not accessible. Operating voltage (connected to VCC) remains applied.	

NOTE

Please refer to ***document [2]*** for more details about **AT+CFUN** command.

3.4. Power Supply

The following table shows pin definition of VCC pins and ground pins.

Table 6: Definition of VCC and GND Pins

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Power Domain	Description
VCC	2, 4, 70, 72, 74	PI	3.135V~4.4V	3.7V typical DC supply
GND	3, 5, 11, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, 57, 71, 73			Ground

3.4.1. Decrease Voltage Drop

The power supply range of the module is from 3.135V to 4.4V. Please make sure that the input voltage will never drop below 3.135V, otherwise the module will be powered off automatically. The following figure shows the maximum voltage drop during radio transmission in 3G and 4G networks.

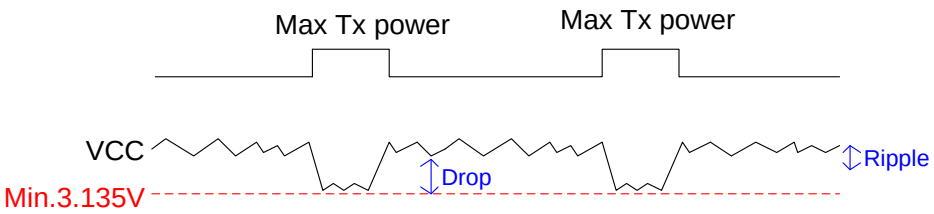


Figure 3: Power Supply Limits during Radio Transmission

To decrease voltage drop, a bypass capacitor of about 220μF with low ESR (ESR=0.7Ω) should be used, and a multi-layer ceramic chip capacitor (MLCC) array should also be reserved due to its ultra-low ESR. It is recommended to add three ceramic capacitors (100nF, 33pF, 10pF) close to the VCC pins for composing the MLCC array. The main power supply from an external application has to be a single voltage source. The width of VCC trace should be no less than 2mm. In principle, the longer the VCC trace is, the wider it will be.

In addition, in order to get a stable power source, it is recommended to use a zener diode with a reverse zener voltage of 5.1V and dissipation power more than 0.5W. The following figure shows a reference circuit of VCC.

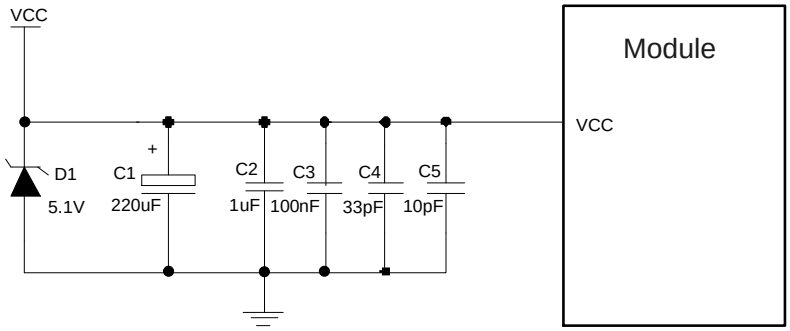


Figure 4: Reference Circuit of VCC

3.4.2. 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 is capable of providing sufficient current up to 2A at least. If the voltage drop between the input and output is not too high, it is suggested that an LDO should be used to supply power for the module. If there is a big voltage difference between the input source and the desired output (VCC), 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 typical output of the power supply is about 3.7V and the maximum load current is 3A.

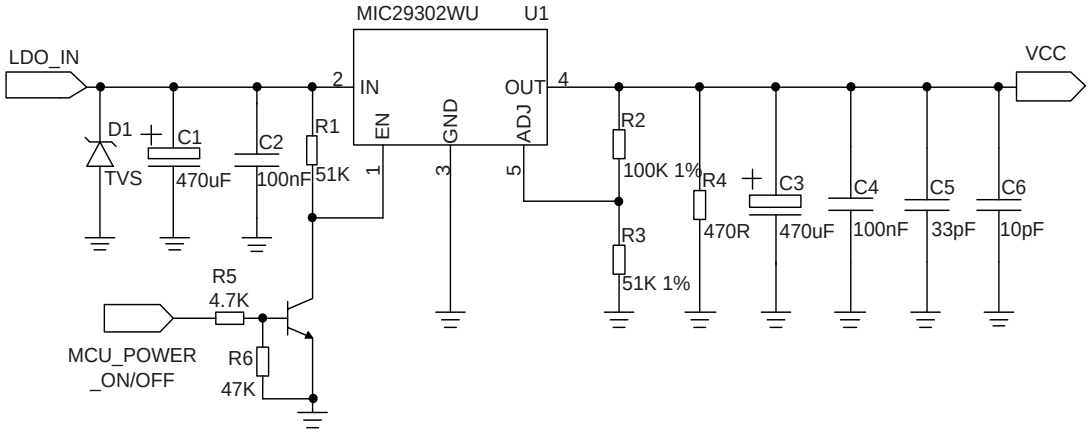


Figure 5: Reference Design of Power Supply

NOTE

In order to avoid damages to the internal flash, please do not switch off the power supply directly when the module is working. It is suggested that the power supply can be cut off after pulling down FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF# for about 100ms.

3.5. Turn on and off Scenarios

3.5.1. Turn on the Module

Driving the FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF# pin to a high level will power on the module. The following table shows the definition of FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#.

Table 7: Definition of FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF# Pin

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#	6	A signal to control power-on/-off of the module. When it is at low level, the module powers off. When it is at high level, the module powers on.	V_{IH}max=4.4V V_{IH}min=0.7V V_{IL}max=0.5V	Pulled down internally.

3.5.1.1. Turn on the Module Through GPIO Controlled FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#

It is recommended to use a GPIO from host to control FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#. A simple reference circuit is illustrated in the following figure.

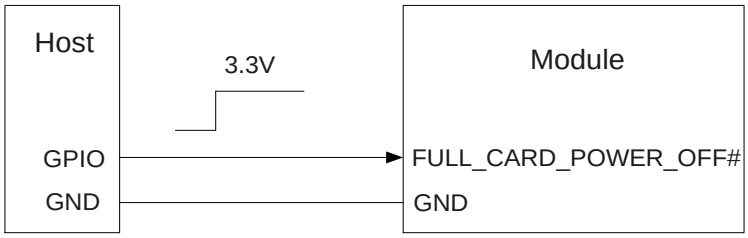


Figure 6: Turn on the Module Through GPIO Controlled FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#

3.5.1.2. Turn on the Module Automatically

If FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF# is pulled up to 3.3V with a 5kΩ~10kΩ resistor, the module will be powered on automatically when the power supply for VCC is applied, and will be powered off when the power supply is removed.

A reference circuit is shown in the following figure.

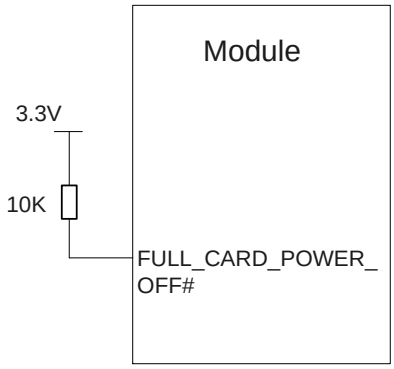


Figure 7: Turn on the Module Automatically

The power-on scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

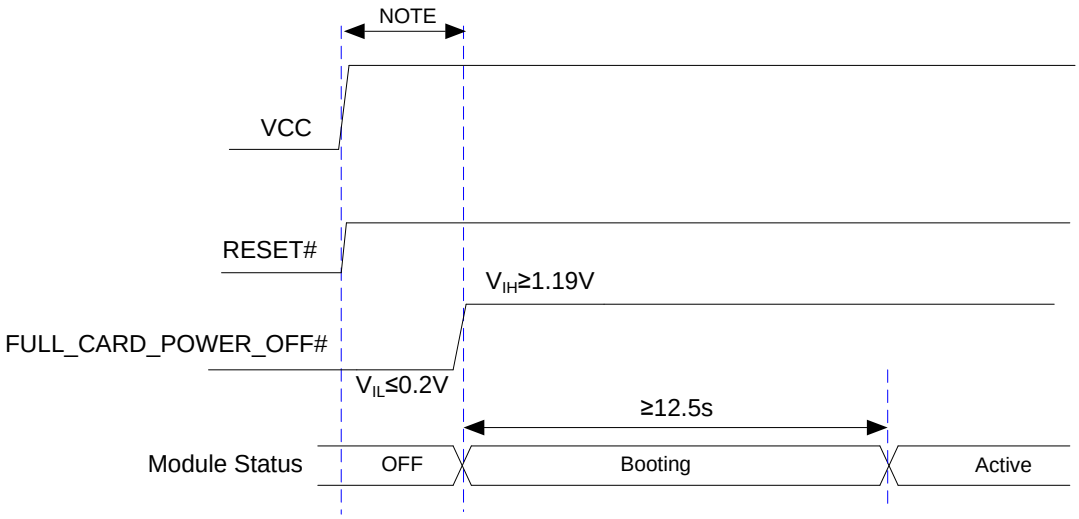


Figure 8: Timing of Turning on Module

NOTE

Please ensure that VCC is stable for no less than 30ms before pulling down FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#.

3.5.2. Turn off the Module

3.5.2.1. Turn off the Module Through FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#

Driving the FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF# pin to low will turn off the module.

The power-off scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

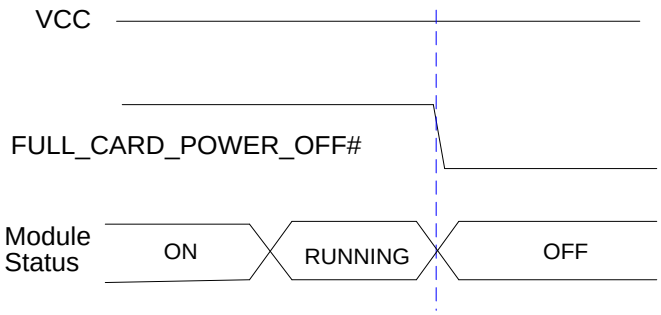


Figure 9: Timing of Turning off the Module Through FULL_CARD_POWER_OFF#

3.5.2.2. Turn off the Module via AT Command

The module can also be turned off by **AT+QPOWD** command. For more details about the command, please refer to ***document [2]***.

3.6. Reset the Module

The RESET# pin is used to reset the module. The module can be reset by driving RESET# to a low level voltage for 250ms~600ms.

Table 8: RESET# Pin Definition

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	DC Characteristics	Comment
RESET#	67	Reset the module	V_{IH}max=2.1V V_{IH}min=1.3V V_{IL}max=0.5V	

An open collector/collector driver or button can be used to control the RESET# pin.

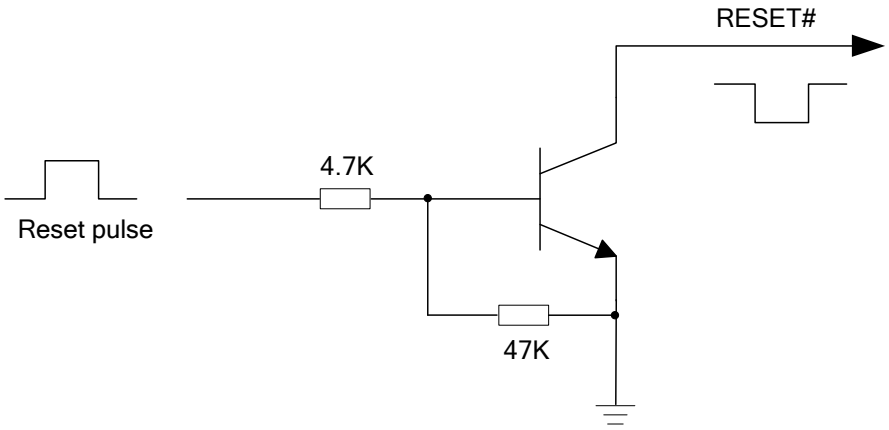


Figure 10: Reference Circuit of RESET# by Using Driving Circuit

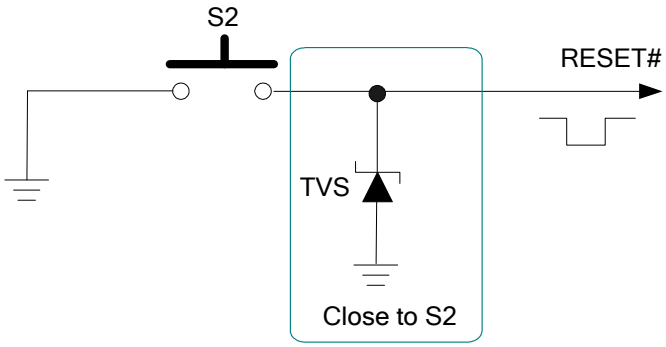


Figure 11: Reference Circuit of RESET# by Using Button

The reset scenario is illustrated in the following figure.

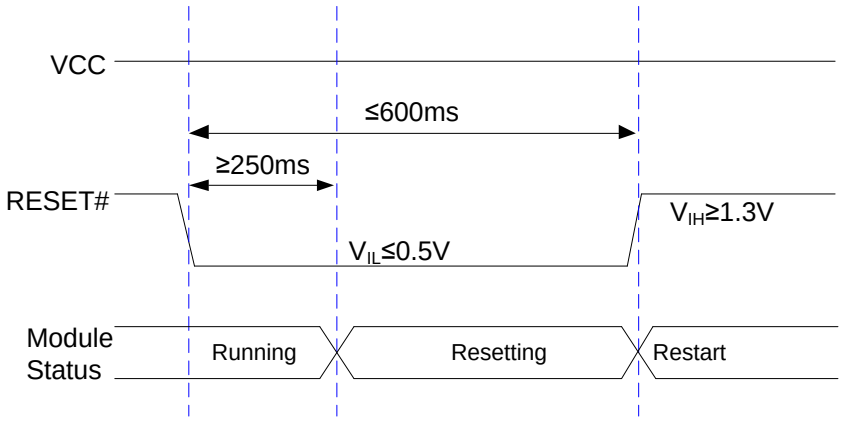


Figure 12: Timing of Resetting Module

NOTE

Please ensure that there is no large capacitance on RESET# pin.

3.7. (U)SIM Interfaces

The (U)SIM interface circuitry meets ETSI and IMT-2000 requirements. Both 1.8V and 3.0V (U)SIM cards are supported, and Dual SIM Single Standby function is supported.

Table 9: Pin Definition of (U)SIM Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
USIM1_VDD	36	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM1 card	Either 1.8V or 3.0V is supported by the module automatically.
USIM1_DATA	34	IO	(U)SIM1 card data	
USIM1_CLK	32	DO	(U)SIM1 card clock	
USIM1_RESET	30	DO	(U)SIM1 card reset	
USIM1_DET	66	DI	(U)SIM1 card insertion detection. Active high.	Pulled up internally. When (U)SIM1 card is present, it is at high level. When (U)SIM1 card is absent, it is at low level.
USIM2_VDD	48	PO	Power supply for (U)SIM2 card	Either 1.8V or 3.0V is supported by the module automatically.
USIM2_DATA	42	IO	(U)SIM2 card data	
USIM2_CLK	44	DO	(U)SIM2 card clock	
USIM2_RESET	46	DO	(U)SIM2 card reset	
USIM2_DET	40	DI	(U)SIM2 card insertion detection. Active high.	Pulled up internally. When (U)SIM2 card is present, it is at high level. When (U)SIM2 card is absent, it is at low level.

EM06 supports (U)SIM card hot-plug via the USIM_DET pin, which is a level trigger pin. The USIM_DET is normally short-circuited to ground when (U)SIM card is not inserted. When the (U)SIM card is inserted, the USIM_DET will change from low to high level. The rising edge will indicate insertion of the (U)SIM card. When the (U)SIM card is removed, the USIM_DET will change from high to low level. This falling edge will indicate the absence of the (U)SIM card.

The following figure shows a reference design of (U)SIM interface with normally closed (U)SIM card connector (CD switch closed).

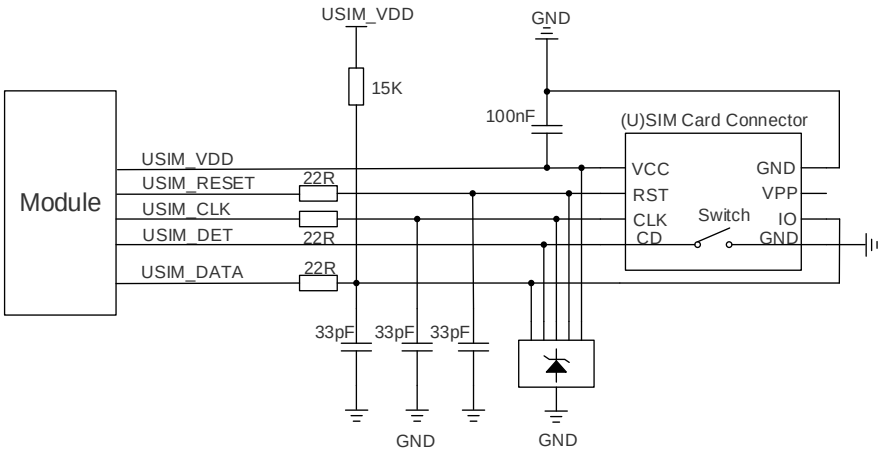


Figure 13: Reference Circuit of (U)SIM Interface with Normally Closed (U)SIM Card Connector

Normally Closed (U)SIM Card Connector:

- When the (U)SIM card is absent, the switch is closed and USIM_DET is at low level.
- When the (U)SIM card is inserted, the switch is open and USIM_DET is at high level.

The following figure shows a reference design of (U)SIM interface with normally open (U)SIM card connector.

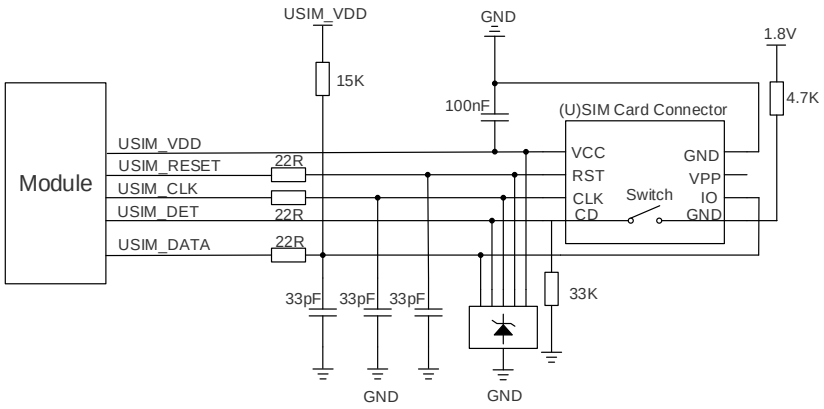


Figure 14: Reference Circuit of (U)SIM Interface with Normally Open (U)SIM Card Connector

Normally Open (U)SIM Card Connector:

- When the (U)SIM card is absent, the switch is open and USIM_DET is at low level.
- When the (U)SIM card is inserted, the switch is closed and USIM_DET is at high level.

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

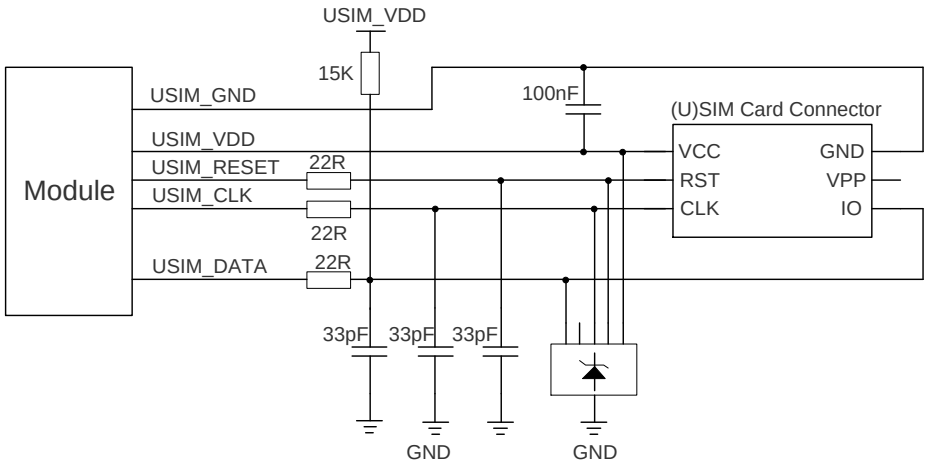


Figure 15: Reference Circuit of (U)SIM Interface with a 6-Pin (U)SIM Card Connector

In order to enhance the reliability and availability of the (U)SIM card in customers' applications, please follow the criteria below in (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 VCC traces.
- Assure the ground traces 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 22Ω 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 33pF capacitors are used to filter out RF interference. 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 occasion are applied and should be placed close to the (U)SIM card connector.

3.8. USB Interface

EM06 provides one integrated Universal Serial Bus (USB) interface which complies with the USB 2.0 specifications and supports high speed (480 Mbps) and full speed (12 Mbps) modes on USB 2.0. The USB interface is used for AT command communication, data transmission, GNSS NMEA 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	7	IO	USB 2.0 differential data bus (+)	Require differential impedance of 90Ω
USB_DM	9	IO	USB 2.0 differential data bus (-)	

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

The USB interface is recommended to be reserved for firmware upgrade in customers' designs. The following figure shows a reference circuit of USB 2.0 interface.

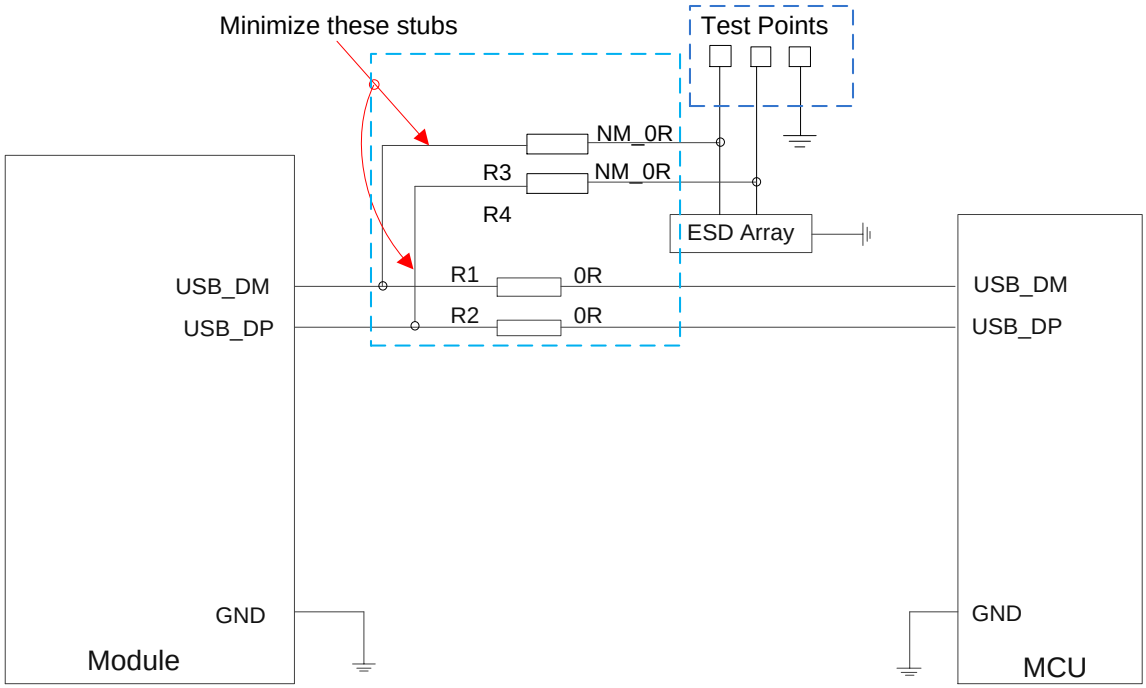


Figure 16: Reference Circuit of USB 2.0 Interface

In order to ensure the integrity of USB 2.0 data line signal, R1/R2/R3/R4 components must be placed close to the module, capacitors C1 and C2 have been placed inside the module, capacitors C3 and C4 must be placed close to the MCU, and these components should be placed close to each other.

In order to ensure the USB interface design corresponding with USB 2.0 specifications, please comply with the following principles:

- It is important to route the USB 2.0 signal traces as differential pairs with total grounding. For USB 2.0 routing traces, the trace impedance of the differential pair should be 90Ω, and the trace length difference between the differential pair should be less than 2mm.
- Do not route signal traces under crystals, oscillators, magnetic devices or RF signal traces. It is important to route the USB 2.0 differential traces in inner-layer with ground shielding on not only upper and lower layers but also right and left sides.
- If a USB connector is used, please keep the ESD protection components as close as possible to the USB connector. Pay attention to the influence of junction capacitance of ESD protection components on USB 2.0 data traces. The capacitance value of ESD protection components should be less than 2.0pF for USB 2.0.
- If possible, reserve a 0R resistor on USB_DP and USB_DM lines respectively.

NOTE

"*" means under development.

3.9. PCM and I2C Interfaces

EM06 supports audio communication via Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) digital interface and I2C interface.

The PCM 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, PCM interface operates with a 256kHz PCM_CLK and an 8kHz, 50% duty cycle PCM_SYNC only.

EM06 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.

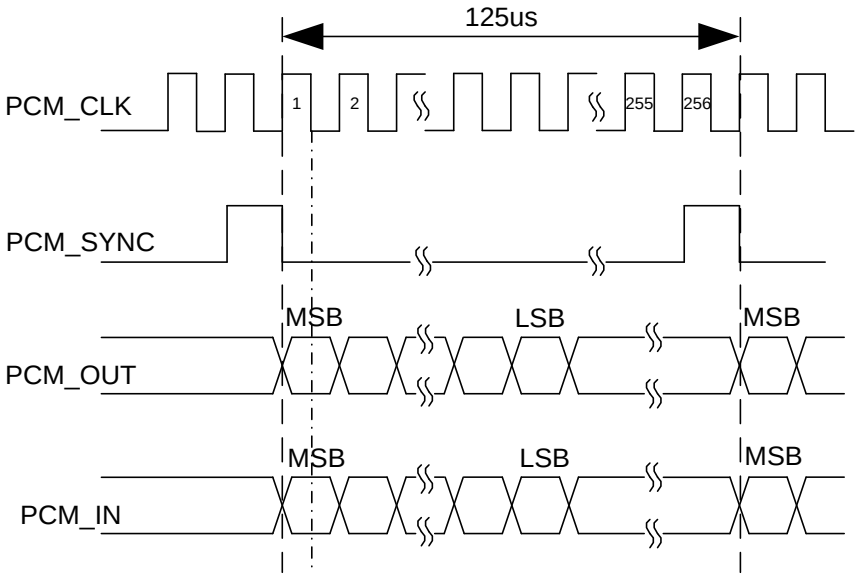


Figure 17: Primary Mode Timing

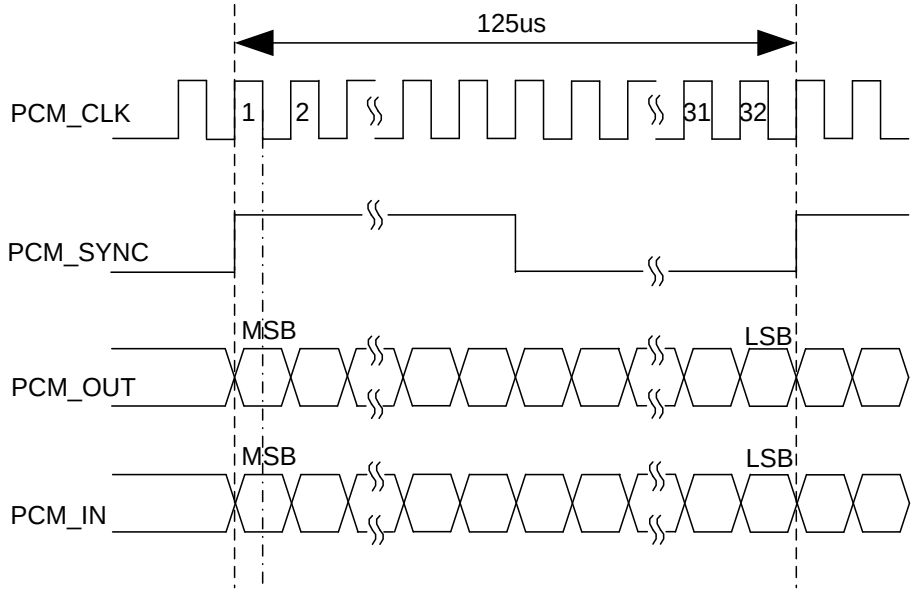


Figure 18: Auxiliary Mode Timing

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

Table 11: Pin Definition of PCM and I2C Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
PCM_IN	22	DI	PCM data input	1.8V power domain.
PCM_OUT	24	DO	PCM data output	1.8V power domain.
PCM_SYNC	28	IO	PCM data frame synchronization signal	1.8V power domain.
PCM_CLK	20	IO	PCM data bit clock	1.8V power domain. In master mode, it serves as an output signal. In slave mode, it serves as an input signal. If unused, keep it open.
I2C_SCL	58	DO	I2C serial clock	Used for external codec. Require an external pull-up to 1.8V.
I2C_SDA	56	IO	I2C serial data	

The 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]*** for details about **AT+QDAI** command.

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

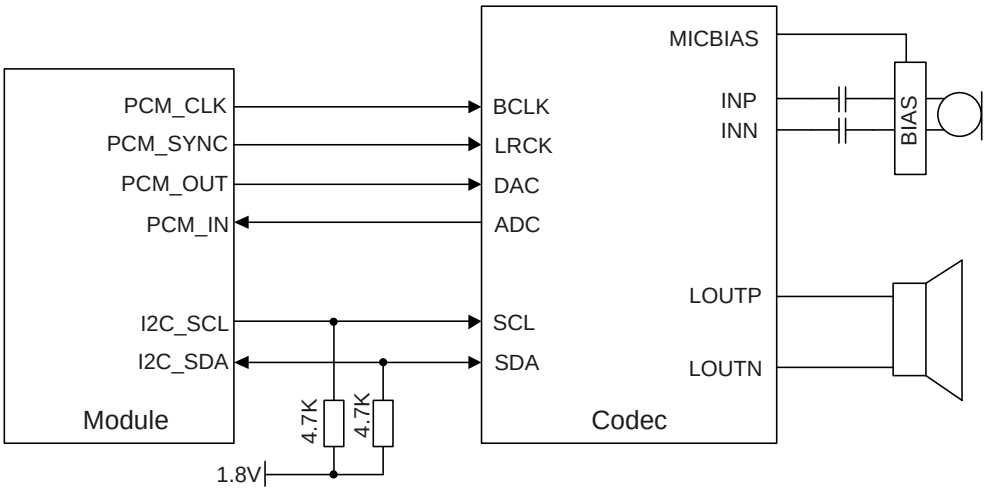


Figure 19: Reference Circuit of PCM Application with Audio Codec

NOTES

1. It is recommended to reserve an RC (R=22Ω, C=22pF) circuit on the PCM lines, especially for PCM_CLK.
2. EM06 works as a master device pertaining to I2C interface.

3.10. Control and Indication Signals

The following table shows the pin definition of control and indication signals.

Table 12: Pin Definition of Control and Indication Signals

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Power Domain	Description
WWAN_LED#	10	OD	3.3V	It is an open collector and active low signal. It is used to indicate the RF status of the module.
WAKE_ON_WAN#	23	OD	1.8V	A signal to wake up the host. It is an open collector and active low signal.
W_DISABLE1#	8	DI	1.8V/3.3V	Airplane mode control. Active low.
W_DISABLE2# [1)]	26	DI	1.8V/3.3V	GNSS enablement control. Active low.
DPR	25	DI	1.8V	Dynamic power reduction. High level by default.

NOTE

[1)] means GNSS enablement control function is under development.

3.10.1. W_DISABLE1# Signal

EM06 provides a W_DISABLE1# signal to disable or enable airplane mode through hardware operation. The W_DISABLE1# pin is pulled up by default. When **AT+CFUN=1**, driving W_DISABLE1# to low level will make the module enter airplane mode. In airplane mode, the RF function will be disabled.

Table 13: Airplane Mode Controlled by Hardware

W_DISABLE1#	RF Function Status	Module Operating Mode
High level	RF enabled	Normal mode
Low level	RF disabled	Airplane mode

Software method can be controlled by **AT+CFUN**, and has the same effect with W_DISABLE1# signal function, the details are as follows.

Table 14: Airplane Mode Controlled by Software

AT+CFUN=?	RF Function Status	Module Operating Mode
0	RF and (U)SIM disabled	Minimum functionality mode
1	RF enabled	Normal mode
4	RF disabled	Airplane mode

3.10.2. WWAN_LED# Signal

The WWAN_LED# signal is used to indicate the RF status of the module, and its typical current consumption is up to 40mA.

In order to reduce the current consumption of the LED, a resistor must be placed in series with the LED, as illustrated in the figure below. The LED is ON when the WWAN_LED# signal is at a low voltage level.

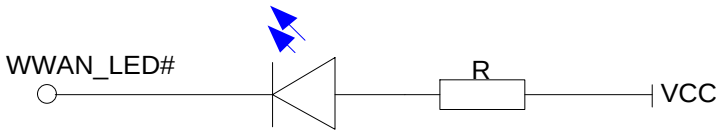


Figure 20: WWAN_LED# Signal Reference Circuit Diagram

The following table shows the RF status indicated by WWAN_LED# signal.

Table 15: Network Status Indications of WWAN_LED# Signal

WWAN_LED# Level	Description
Low Level (LED ON)	RF function is turned on
High Level (LED OFF)	RF function is turned off if any of the following circumstances occurs: ● The (U)SIM card is not powered ● W_DISABLE1# signal is at low level (airplane mode enabled). ● **AT+CFUN=4** (RF function disabled)

3.10.3. WAKE_ON_WAN# Signal

The WAKE_ON_WAN# signal is an open collector signal, which requires a pull-up resistor on the host. When a URC returns, a 1s low level pulse signal will be outputted to wake up the host. The module operation status indicated by WAKE_ON_WAN# is shown as below.

Table 16: State of the WAKE_ON_WAN# Signal

WAKE_ON_WAN# State	Module Operation Status
Output a 1s low level pulse signal	Call/SMS/Data is incoming (to wake up the host)
Always at high level	Idle/Sleep

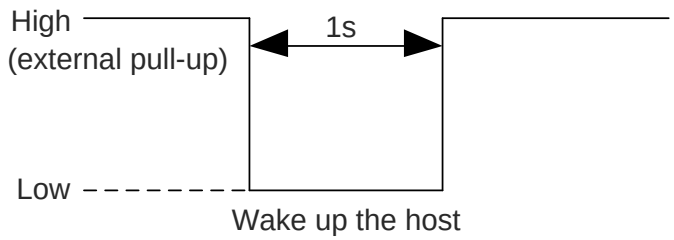


Figure 21: WAKE_ON_WAN# Behavior

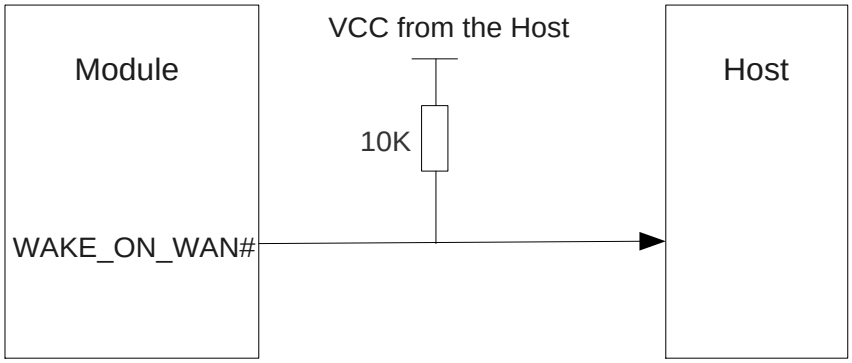


Figure 22: WAKE_ON_WAN# Signal Reference Circuit Design

3.10.4. DPR Signal

EM06 provides a DPR (Dynamic Power Reduction) signal for body SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) detection. The signal is sent by a host system proximity sensor to EM06 module to provide an input trigger which will reduce the output power in the radio transmission.

Table 17: Function of the DPR Signal

DPR Level	Function
High/Floating	Max transmitting power will NOT be backed off
Low	Max transmitting power will be backed off by executing **AT+QCFG="sarcfg"** command

NOTE

Please refer to ***document [2]*** for more details about **AT+QCFG="sarcfg"** command.

3.11. Antenna Tuner Control Interface*

ANTCTL[0:3] signals are used for antenna tuner control and should be routed to an appropriate antenna control circuitry.

More details about the interface will be added in the future version of the document.

Table 18: Pin Definition of Antenna Tuner Control Interface

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	Comment
ANTCTL0	59	DO	Antenna tuner control	1.8V power domain
ANTCTL1	61	DO	Antenna tuner control	1.8V power domain
ANTCTL2	63	DO	Antenna tuner control	1.8V power domain
ANTCTL3	65	DO	Antenna tuner control	1.8V power domain

NOTE

"*" means under development.

3.12. Configuration Pins

EM06 provides 4 configuration pins, and they are configured as WWAN-USB.

Table 19: Pin Definition of Configuration Pins

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Power Domain	Description
21	CONFIG_0		0	Connected to GND internally.
69	CONFIG_1		0	Connected to GND internally.
75	CONFIG_2		0	NC
1	CONFIG_3		0	NC

The 4 pins on EM06 module are defined as below:

Table 20: List of Configuration Pins

Config_0 (Pin 21)	Config_1 (Pin 69)	Config_2 (Pin 75)	Config_3 (Pin 1)	Module Type and Main Host Interface	Port Configuration
GND	GND	NC	NC	WWAN-USB	2

4 GNSS Receiver

4.1. General Description

EM06 includes a fully integrated global navigation satellite system solution that supports Gen8C-Lite of Qualcomm (GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou/Compass, Galileo and QZSS).

EM06 supports standard NMEA-0183 protocol, and outputs NMEA sentences at 1Hz data update rate via USB interface by default.

By default, EM06 GNSS engine is switched off. It has to be switched on via AT command. For more details about GNSS engine technology and configurations, please refer to ***document [3]***.

4.2. GNSS Performance

The following table shows the GNSS performance of EM06.

Table 21: GNSS Performance

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
Sensitivity (GNSS)	Cold start	Autonomous	-145	dBm
	Reacquisition	Autonomous	-157	dBm
	Tracking	Autonomous	-157	dBm
TTFF (GNSS)	Cold start @open sky	Autonomous	43	s
		XTRA enabled	10.5	s
	Warm start @open sky	Autonomous	35	s
		XTRA enabled	4.5	s
	Hot start	Autonomous	4.5	s

	@open sky	XTRA enabled	3.5	s
Accuracy (GNSS)	CEP-50	Autonomous @open sky	2.5	m

NOTES

1. Tracking sensitivity: the minimum GNSS signal power at which the module can maintain lock (keep positioning for at least 3 minutes continuously).
2. Reacquisition sensitivity: the minimum GNSS signal power required for the module to maintain lock within 3 minutes after loss of lock.
3. Cold start sensitivity: the minimum GNSS signal power at which the module can fix position successfully within 3 minutes after executing cold start command.

5 Antenna Connection

EM06 is mounted with three 2mm x 2mm antenna connectors (receptacles) for external antenna connection: a Main antenna connector, an Rx-diversity antenna connector which is used to resist the fall of signals caused by high speed movement and multipath effect, and a GNSS antenna connector. The impedance of the antenna connectors is 50Ω.

5.1. Main/Rx-diversity/GNSS Antenna Connectors

5.1.1. Antenna Connectors

The Main, Rx-diversity and GNSS antenna connectors are shown as below.

Figure 23: Antenna Connectors on the Module

5.1.2. Operating Frequency

Table 22: EM06-E Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
WCDMA B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
WCDMA B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
WCDMA B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
WCDMA B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
LTE B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
LTE B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE B7	2500~2570	2620~2690	MHz
LTE B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE B20	832~862	791~821	MHz
LTE B28	703~748	758~803	MHz
LTE B32 [1)]	-	1452~1496	MHz
LTE B38	2570~2620	2570~2620	MHz
LTE B40	2300~2400	2300~2400	MHz
LTE B41	2545~2655	2545~2655	MHz

Table 23: EM06-J Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
WCDMA B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
WCDMA B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
WCDMA B6	830~840	875~885	MHz
WCDMA B8	880~915	925~960	MHz

WCDMA B19	830~845	875~890	MHz
LTE B1	1920~1980	2110~2170	MHz
LTE B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
LTE B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE B18	815~830	860~875	MHz
LTE B19	830~845	875~890	MHz
LTE B26	814~849	859~894	MHz
LTE B28	703~748	758~803	MHz
LTE B41	2545~2655	2545~2655	MHz

Table 24: EM06-A Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
WCDMA B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
WCDMA B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
WCDMA B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
LTE B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
LTE B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE B7	2500~2570	2620~2690	MHz
LTE B12	699~716	729~746	MHz
LTE B13	777~787	746~756	MHz
LTE B25	1850~1915	1930~1995	MHz
LTE B26	814~849	859~894	MHz
LTE B29 [1)]	-	716~728	MHz
LTE B30	2305~2315	2350~2360	MHz
LTE B66	1710~1780	2110~2200	MHz

LTE B41	2496~2690	2496~2690	MHz

Table 25: EM06-LA* Operating Frequencies

3GPP Band	Transmit	Receive	Unit
WCDMA B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
WCDMA B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
WCDMA B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
WCDMA B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
WCDMA B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE B2	1850~1910	1930~1990	MHz
LTE B3	1710~1785	1805~1880	MHz
LTE B4	1710~1755	2110~2155	MHz
LTE B5	824~849	869~894	MHz
LTE B7	2500~2570	2620~2690	MHz
LTE B8	880~915	925~960	MHz
LTE B20	832~862	791~821	MHz
LTE B28	703~748	758~803	MHz

NOTES

1. [1)] LTE-FDD B29 and B32 support Rx only and are only for secondary component carrier.
2. "*" means under development.

5.1.3. GNSS Antenna Connector

The following table shows frequency specification of GNSS antenna connector.

Table 26: GNSS Frequency

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

5.2. Antenna Requirements

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

Table 27: Antenna Requirements

Type	Requirements
GNSS [1)]	Frequency range: 1559MHz ~ 1609MHz 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
WCDMA/LTE	VSWR: ≤ 2 Efficiency: > 30% Max Input Power: 50W Input Impedance: 50Ω Cable insertion loss: < 1dB (WCDMA B5/B6/B8/B19, LTE B5/B8/B12/B13/B18/B19/B20/B26/B28/B29) Cable insertion loss: < 1.5dB (WCDMA B1/B2/B3/B4, LTE B1/B2/B3/B4/B25/B32/B66) Cable insertion loss < 2dB (LTE B7/B38/B40/B41/B30)

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. Antenna Connectors and Mating Plugs

The receptacle dimensions are illustrated as below.

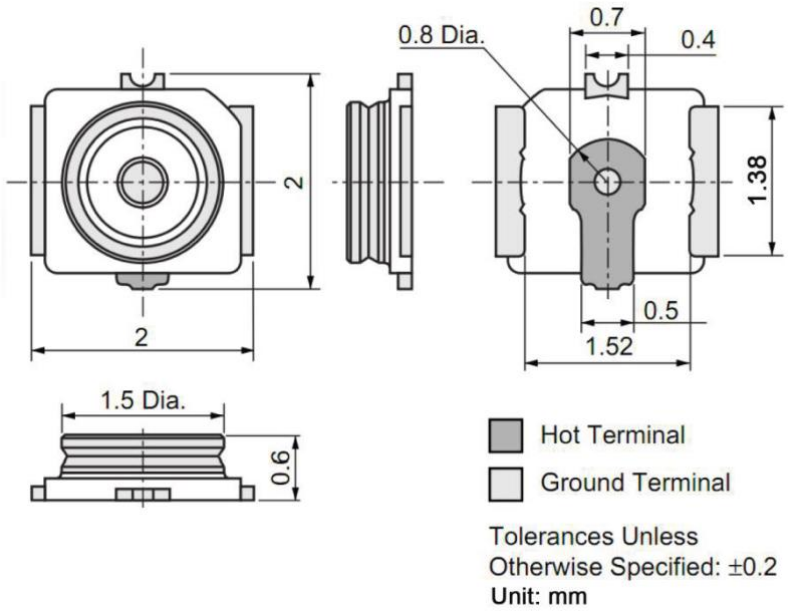


Figure 24: Dimensions of the Receptacles (Unit: mm)

Table 28: Major Specifications of the Antenna Connectors

Item	Specification
Nominal Frequency Range	DC to 6GHz
Nominal Impedance	50Ω
Temperature Rating	-40°C to +85°C
Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR)	Meet the requirements of: Max 1.3 (DC~3GHz) Max 1.45 (3GHz~6GHz)

The receptacle accepts two types of mating plugs to meet two maximum mated heights: 1.20mm (using a Ø0.81mm coaxial cable) and 1.45mm (using a Ø1.13mm coaxial cable).

The following figure shows the specifications of mating plugs using Ø0.81mm coaxial cables.

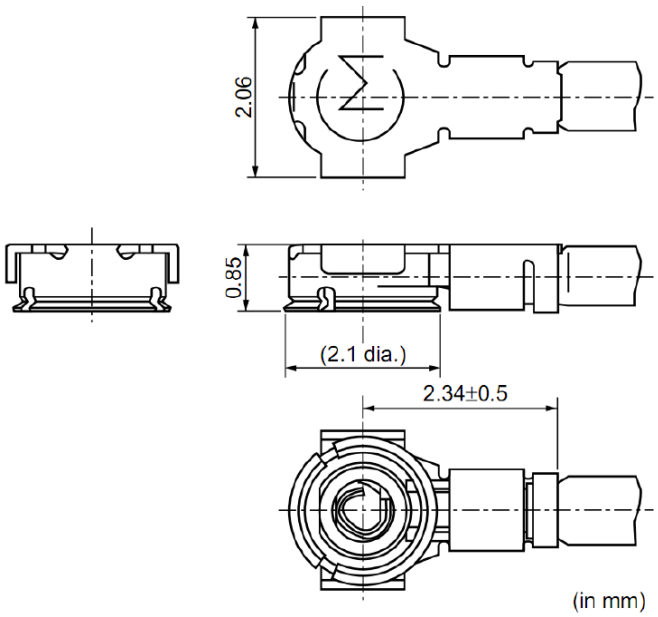


Figure 25: Specifications of Mating Plugs Using Ø0.81mm Coaxial Cables

The following figure illustrates the connection between the receptacle antenna connector on EM06 and the mating plug using a Ø0.81mm coaxial cable.

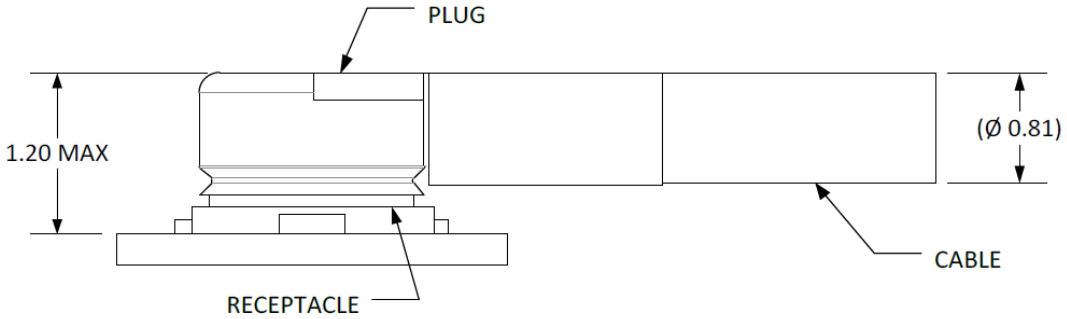


Figure 26: Connection between Receptacle and Mating Plug Using Ø0.81mm Coaxial Cable

The following figure illustrates the connection between the receptacle antenna connector on EM06 and the mating plug using a Ø1.13mm coaxial cable.

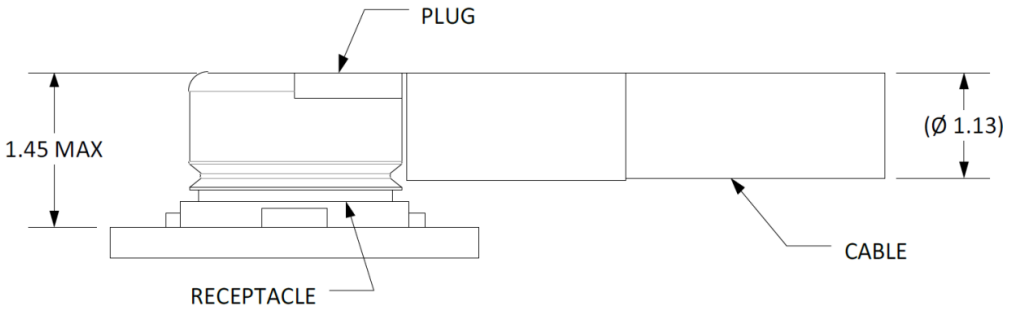


Figure 27: Connection between Receptacle and Mating Plug Using Ø1.13mm Coaxial Cable

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 29: Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
VCC	-0.3	4.7	V
Voltage at Digital Pins	-0.3	2.3	V

6.2. Power Supply Requirements

The typical input voltage of EM06 is 3.7V, as specified by *PCIe M.2 Electromechanical Spec Rev1.0*. The following table shows the power supply requirements of EM06.

Table 30: Power Supply Requirements

Parameter	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VCC	Power Supply	3.135	3.7	4.4	V

6.3. I/O Requirements

Table 31: I/O Requirements

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	0.7 × V_{DD18} 1)	V_{DD18}+0.3	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-0.3	0.3 × V_{DD18}	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	V_{DD18}-0.5	V_{DD18}	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	0	0.4	V

NOTE

1) V_{DD18} refers to I/O power domain.

6.4. Operation and Storage Temperatures

Table 32: Operation and Storage Temperatures

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operation Temperature Range 1)	-30	+25	+70	ºC
Extended Temperature Range 2)	-40		+85	ºC
Storage temperature Range	-40		+90	ºC

NOTES

1. 1) Within operation temperature range, the module is 3GPP compliant.
2. 2) Within extended temperature range, the module remains 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 the normal operation temperature levels, the module will meet 3GPP specifications again.

6.5. Current Consumption

Table 33: EM06-E Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	50	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	2.77	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	4.06	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	3.66	mA
		WCDMA PF=256 (USB disconnected)	3.48	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	4.49	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	3.89	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	3.59	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	4.54	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=128 (USB disconnected)	3.91	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=256 (USB disconnected)	3.59	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected, band 1)	22.1	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected, band 1)	26.27	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected, band 1)	20.61	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected, band 1)	20.72	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected, band 38)	20.56	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected, band 38)	20.96	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B1 HSDPA CH10700 @23dBm	565	mA
		WCDMA B1 HSUPA CH10700 @22.4dBm	557	mA
		WCDMA B3 HSDPA CH1338 @22.7dBm	582	mA
		WCDMA B3 HSUPA CH1338 @22.1dBm	580	mA

		WCDMA B5 HSDPA CH4407 @22.6dBm	584	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSUPA CH4407 @22dBm	572	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSDPA CH3012 @22.3dBm	566	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSUPA CH3012 @21.8dBm	553	mA
	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B1 CH300 @23.8dBm	670	mA
		LTE-FDD B3 CH1575 @23.8dBm	830	mA
		LTE-FDD B5 CH2525 @23.3dBm	647	mA
		LTE-FDD B7 CH3100 @23.48dBm	880	mA
		LTE-FDD B8 CH3625 @23.2dBm	640	mA
		LTE-FDD B20 CH6300 @22.8dBm	770	mA
		LTE-FDD B28 CH27460 @22.7dBm	692	mA
		LTE-TDD B38 CH38000 @23.8dBm	341	mA
		LTE-TDD B40 CH39150 @23.6dBm	377	mA
		LTE-TDD B41 CH40740 @23.8dBm	345	mA
	2CA data transfer	LTE-FDD B1+B1 @21.8dBm	811	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B5 @21.7dBm	749	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B8 @21.8dBm	761	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B20 @21.9dBm	810	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B28 @21.8dBm	821	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B3 @21.3dBm	757	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B5 @21.2dBm	734	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B7 @21.2dBm	795	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B8 @21.2dBm	744	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B20 @21.2dBm	801	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B28 @21.2dBm	810	mA

		LTE-FDD B7+B5 @20.6dBm	798	mA
		LTE-FDD B7+B7 @21.5dBm	803	mA
		LTE-FDD B7+B8 @21.2dBm	811	mA
		LTE-FDD B7+B20 @20.7dBm	840	mA
		LTE-FDD B7+B28 @20.1dBm	830	mA
		LTE-FDD B20+B32 @21.9dBm	701	mA
		LTE-TDD B38+B38 @21.4dBm	424	mA
		LTE-TDD B40+B40 @21.8dBm	464	mA
		LTE-TDD B41+B41 @21.5dBm	435	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B1 CH10700 @23.1dBm	663	mA
		WCDMA B3 CH1338 @22.6dBm	665	mA
		WCDMA B5 CH4407 @22.7dBm	625	mA
		WCDMA B8 CH3012 @22.9dBm	633	mA

Table 34: EM06-J Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	47	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	2.96	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	3.76	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	3.29	mA
		WCDMA PF=512 (USB disconnected)	3.14	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=32 (USB disconnected)	5.12	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	19.5	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected)	21.4	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	21.9	mA

		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected)	21.4	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	20.1	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected)	21.1	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B1 HSDPA CH10700 @23.4dBm	700	mA
		WCDMA B1 HSUPA CH10700 @22.2dBm	635	mA
		WCDMA B3 HSDPA CH1338 @23.4dBm	704	mA
		WCDMA B3 HSUPA CH1338 @22.7dBm	655	mA
		WCDMA B6 HSDPA CH4175 @23.7dBm	589	mA
		WCDMA B6 HSUPA CH4175 @23.5dBm	578	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSDPA CH3012 @23.4dBm	653	mA
		WCDMA B8 HSUPA CH3012 @22.4dBm	584	mA
		WCDMA B19 HSDPA CH738 @23.4dBm	628	mA
		WCDMA B19 HSUPA CH738 @22.4dBm	575	mA
	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B1 CH300 @23.3dBm	707	mA
		LTE-FDD B3 CH1575 @23.1dBm	769	mA
		LTE-FDD B8 CH3625 @24.1dBm	710	mA
		LTE-FDD B18 CH5925 @24.2dBm	728	mA
		LTE-FDD B19 CH6075 @23.4dBm	651	mA
		LTE-FDD B26 CH8865 @23.4dBm	604	mA
		LTE-FDD B28 CH27460 @23.5dBm	705	mA
		LTE-TDD B41 CH40740 @24.2dBm	363	mA
	2CA data transfer	LTE-FDD B1+B1 @22.5dBm	815	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B8 @22.6dBm	861	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B18 @22.6dBm	913	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B19 @23.1dBm	835	mA
		LTE-FDD B1+B28 @23.2dBm	812	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B3 @23dBm	861	mA

		LTE-FDD B3+B8 @23dBm	913	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B18 @22.3dBm	878	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B19 @22.4dBm	857	mA
		LTE-FDD B3+B28 @22.4dBm	864	mA
		LTE-TDD B41+B41 @23.6dBm	507	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B1 CH10700 @23.7dBm	735	mA
		WCDMA B3 CH1338 @23.8dBm	740	mA
		WCDMA B6 CH4175 @23.7dBm	610	mA
		WCDMA B8 CH3012 @23.8dBm	675	mA
		WCDMA B19 CH738 @23.9dBm	650	mA

Table 35: EM06-A Current Consumption

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Typ.	Unit
I_{VBAT}	OFF state	Power down	50	uA
	Sleep state	**AT+CFUN=0** (USB disconnected)	2.96	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	3.76	mA
		WCDMA PF=128 (USB disconnected)	3.29	mA
		WCDMA PF=512 (USB disconnected)	3.14	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=32 (USB disconnected)	5.12	mA
	Idle state	WCDMA PF=64 (USB disconnected)	21.3	mA
		WCDMA PF=64 (USB connected)	28.2	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	21.9	mA
		LTE-FDD PF=64 (USB connected)	28.5	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB disconnected)	21.6	mA
		LTE-TDD PF=64 (USB connected)	28.49	mA
	WCDMA data transfer (GNSS OFF)	WCDMA B2 HSDPA CH9800 @23dBm	520	mA
		WCDMA B2 HSUPA CH9800 @23dBm	520	mA

		WCDMA B4 HSDPA CH1638 @22.9dBm	500	mA
		WCDMA B4 HSUPA CH1638 @23dBm	510	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSDPA CH4407 @22.9dBm	600	mA
		WCDMA B5 HSUPA CH4407 @22.9dBm	600	mA
	LTE data transfer (GNSS OFF)	LTE-FDD B2 CH900 @23dBm	700	mA
		LTE-FDD B4 CH2175 @22.8dBm	650	mA
		LTE-FDD B5 CH2525 @23.1dBm	680	mA
		LTE-FDD B7 CH3100 @24.2dBm	895	mA
		LTE-FDD B12 CH5095 @22.9dBm	670	mA
		LTE-FDD B13 CH5230 @22.7dBm	660	mA
		LTE-FDD B25 CH8365 @23dBm	705	mA
		LTE-FDD B26 CH8865 @22.9dBm	650	mA
		LTE-FDD B30 CH9820 @23dBm	700	mA
		LTE-FDD B66 CH132322 @23dBm	720	mA
		LTE-TDD B41 CH40740 @23dBm	390	mA
	2CA data transfer	LTE-FDD B2+B2 @23.2dBm	825	mA
		LTE-FDD B4+B4 @22.6dBm	910	mA
		LTE-FDD B7+B7 @22dBm	950	mA
		LTE-FDD B25+B25 @22.5dBm	800	mA
		LTE-FDD B66+B66 @21.7dBm	800	mA
		LTE-TDD B41+B41 @23.1dBm	550	mA
	WCDMA voice call	WCDMA B2 CH9800 @23.1dBm	540	mA
		WCDMA B4 CH1638 @23.2dBm	530	mA
		WCDMA B5 CH4407 @22.9dBm	610	mA

6.6. RF Output Power

The following table shows the RF output power of EM06 module.

Table 36: RF Output Power

Frequency	Max.	Min.
WCDMA bands	24dBm+1/-3dB	< -50dBm
LTE- FDD bands	23dBm±2dB	< -40dBm
LTE-TDD bands	23dBm±2dB	< -40dBm

6.7. RF Receiving Sensitivity

The following tables show conducted RF receiving sensitivity of EM06 module.

Table 37: EM06-E Conducted RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Primary (Typ.)	Diversity (Typ.)	SIMO[1] (Typ.)	SIMO[2] (Worst Case)
WCDMA B1	-109.5dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B3	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-103.7dBm
WCDMA B5	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-104.7dBm
WCDMA B8	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-103.7dBm
LTE-FDD B1 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-97dBm	-100dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B3 (10MHz)	-97dBm	-97dBm	-100dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B5 (10MHz)	-97dBm	-99dBm	-100.5dBm	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B7 (10MHz)	-95.5dBm	-98dBm	-99.5dBm	-94.3dBm
LTE-FDD B8 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-98dBm	-100.5dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B20 (10MHz)	-96.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-100.5dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B28 (10MHz)	-96.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-100.5dBm	-94.8dBm

LTE-TDD B38 (10MHz)	-96dBm	-97.5dBm	-99dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-TDD B40 (10MHz)	-96dBm	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-TDD B41 (10MHz)	-95.5dBm	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-94.3dBm

Table 38: EM06-J Conducted RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Primary (Typ.)	Diversity (Typ.)	SIMO[1] (Typ.)	SIMO[2] (Worst Case)
WCDMA B1	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B3	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-103.7dBm
WCDMA B6	-108dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B8	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-103.7dBm
WCDMA B19	-109dBm	-109dBm	-111dBm	-106.7dBm
LTE-FDD B1 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-97dBm	-100dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B3 (10MHz)	-97dBm	-97dBm	-100dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B8 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-99dBm	-100.5dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B18 (10MHz)	-96.5dBm	-98dBm	-100dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B19 (10MHz)	-96.5dBm	-98dBm	-99.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B26 (10MHz)	-96dBm	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B28 (10MHz)	-96.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-100.5dBm	-94.8dBm
LTE-TDD B41 (10MHz)	-95.5dBm	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-94.3dBm

Table 39: EM06-A Conducted RF Receiving Sensitivity

Frequency	Primary (Typ.)	Diversity (Typ.)	SIMO[1] (Typ.)	SIMO[2] (Worst Case)
WCDMA B2	-110dBm	-110dBm	-112dBm	-106.7dBm
WCDMA B4	-110dBm	-110dBm	-112dBm	-103.7dBm
WCDMA B5	-110dBm	-110dBm	-112dBm	-106.7dBm

LTE-FDD B2 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-97dBm	-100dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B4 (10MHz)	-98dBm	-98.5dBm	-101dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B5 (10MHz)	-98dBm	-99dBm	-101dBm	-93.3dBm
LTE-FDD B7 (10MHz)	-97dBm	-97dBm	-99.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B12 (10MHz)	-98.5dBm	-98dBm	-101dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B13 (10MHz)	-98.5dBm	-98dBm	-100.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B25 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-98dBm	-100dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B26 (10MHz)	-98dBm	-98dBm	-100.5dBm	-96.3dBm
LTE-FDD B30 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-100dBm	-94.8dBm
LTE-FDD B66 (10MHz)	-97.5dBm	-98dBm	-100dBm	-94.8dBm
LTE-TDD B41 (10MHz)	-95.5dBm	-97.5dBm	-98.5dBm	-94.3dBm

NOTES

1. [1)] SIMO is a smart antenna technology that uses a single antenna at the transmitter side and multiple (two for EM06) antennas at the receiver side, which can improve Rx performance.
2. [2)] As per 3GPP specification.

6.8. ESD Characteristics

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 40: Electrostatic Discharge Characteristics (Temperature: 25ºC, Humidity: 40%)

Interfaces	Contact Discharge	Air Discharge	Unit
VCC, GND	±5	±10	kV

Antenna Interfaces	±4	±8	kV
Other Interfaces	±0.5	±1	kV

6.9. Thermal Dissipation

EM06 is designed to work over an extended temperature range. In order to achieve a maximum performance while working under extended temperatures or extreme conditions (such as with maximum power or data rate, etc.) for a long time, it is strongly recommended to add a thermal pad or other thermally conductive compounds between the module and the main PCB for thermal dissipation.

The thermal dissipation area (i.e. the area for adding thermal pad) is show as below. The dimensions are measured in mm.

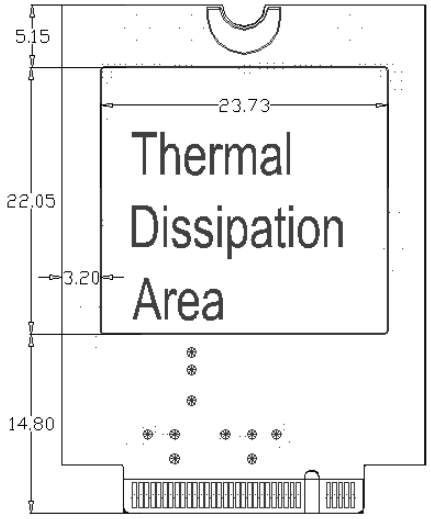


Figure 28: Thermal Dissipation Area on Bottom Side of Module (Top View)

There are some other measures to enhance heat dissipation performance:

- Add ground vias as many as possible on PCB.
- Maximize airflow over/around the module.
- Place the module away from other heating sources.
- Module mounting holes must be used to attach (ground) the device to the main PCB ground.
- It is NOT recommended to apply solder mask on the main PCB where the module's thermal dissipation area is located.
- Select an appropriate material, thickness and surface for the outer housing (i.e. the mechanical enclosure) of the application device that integrates the module so that it provides good thermal dissipation.
- Customers may also need active cooling to pull heat away from the module.

- If possible, add a heatsink on the top of the module. A thermal pad should be used between the heatsink and the module, and the heatsink should be designed with as many fins as possible to increase heat dissipation area.

NOTE

For more detailed guidelines on thermal design, please refer to ***document [5]***.

7 Mechanical Dimensions and Packaging

This chapter mainly describes mechanical dimensions and packaging specifications of EM06 module. All dimensions are measured in millimeter (mm), and the dimensional tolerances are ±0.05mm unless otherwise specified.

7.1. Mechanical Dimensions of the Module

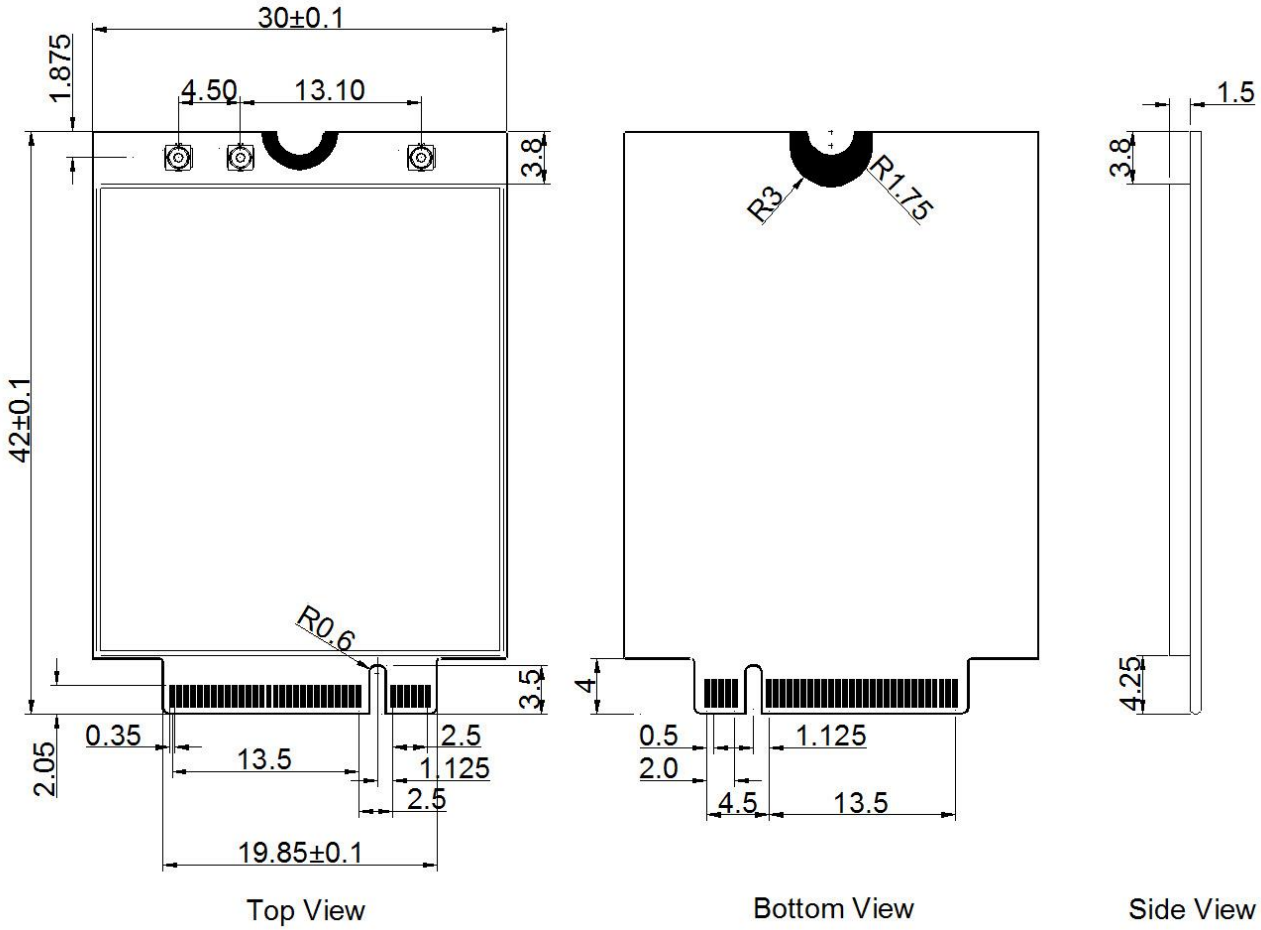


Figure 29: Mechanical Dimensions of EM06 (Unit: mm)

7.2. Standard Dimensions of M.2 PCI Express

The following figure shows the standard dimensions of M.2 PCI Express. Please refer to ***document [4]*** for detailed A and B.

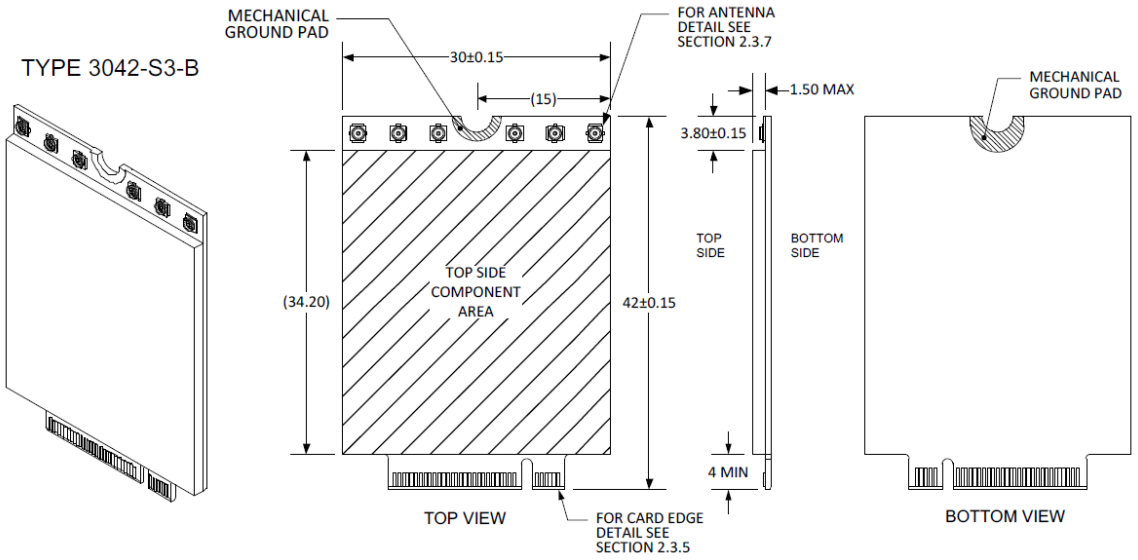
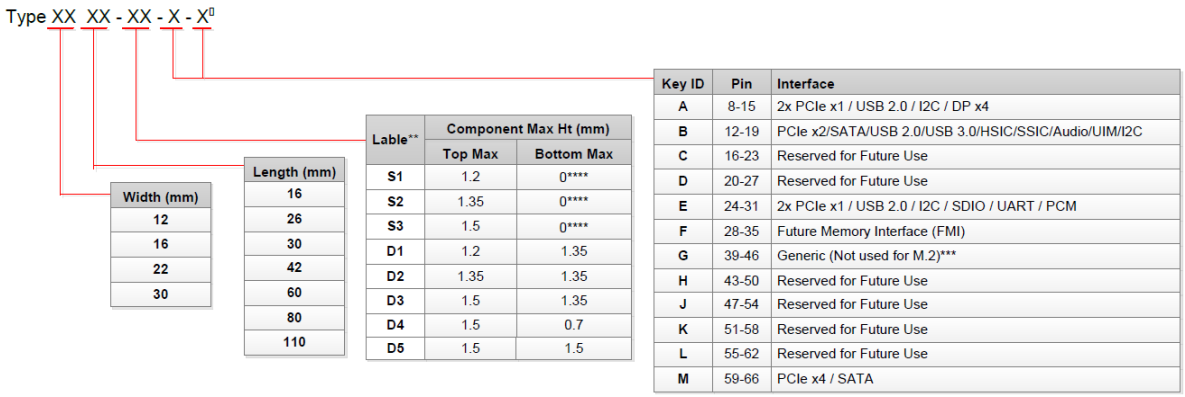


Figure 30: Standard Dimensions of M.2 Type 3042-S3 (Unit: mm)

According to M.2 nomenclature, EM06 is Type 3042-S3-B (30.0mm × 42.0mm, max component height on the top is 1.5mm and single-sided, key ID is B).



Width (mm)
12
16
22
30

Length (mm)
16
26
30
42
60
80
110

Lable**	Component Max Ht (mm)	
	Top Max	Bottom Max
S1	1.2	0****
S2	1.35	0****
S3	1.5	0****
D1	1.2	1.35
D2	1.35	1.35
D3	1.5	1.35
D4	1.5	0.7
D5	1.5	1.5

Key ID	Pin	Interface
A	8-15	2x PCIe x1 / USB 2.0 / I2C / DP x4
B	12-19	PCIe x2/SATA/USB 2.0/USB 3.0/HSIC/SSIC/Audio/UIM/I2C
C	16-23	Reserved for Future Use
D	20-27	Reserved for Future Use
E	24-31	2x PCIe x1 / USB 2.0 / I2C / SDIO / UART / PCM
F	28-35	Future Memory Interface (FMI)
G	39-46	Generic (Not used for M.2)***
H	43-50	Reserved for Future Use
J	47-54	Reserved for Future Use
K	51-58	Reserved for Future Use
L	55-62	Reserved for Future Use
M	59-66	PCIe x4 / SATA

* Use ONLY when a double slot is being specified
** Label included in height dimension
*** Key G is intended for custom use. Devices with this key will not be M.2-compliant. Use at your own risk!
**** Insulating label allowed on connector-based designs

Figure 31: M.2 Nomenclature

7.3. Design Effect Drawings of the Module

Figure 32: Top View of the Module

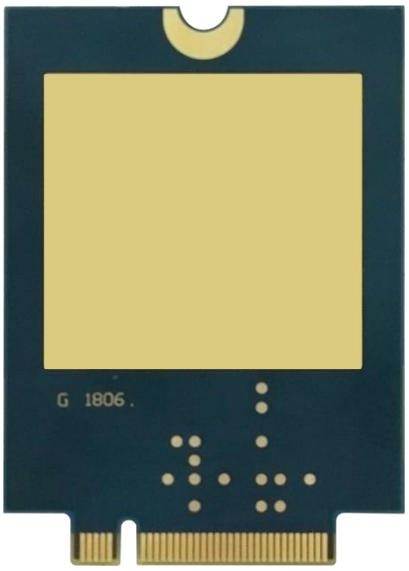


Figure 33: Bottom View of the Module

NOTE

These are renderings of EM06 module. For authentic dimension and appearance, please refer to the module that you receive from Quectel.

7.4. M.2 Connector

EM06 adopts a standard PCI Express M.2 connector which compiles with the directives and standards listed in the ***document [4]***.

7.5. Packaging

EM06 modules are packaged in trays. Each tray contains 10 modules. The smallest package contains 100 modules.

8 Appendix References

Table 41: Related Documents

SN	Document Name	Remark
[1]	Quectel_M.2_EVB_User_Guide	M.2 EVB User Guide
[2]	Quectel_EP06&EG06&EM06_AT_Commands_Manual	EP06, EG06 and EM06 AT Commands Manual
[3]	Quectel_EP06&EG06&EM06_GNSS_AT_Commands_Manual	EP06, EG06 and EM06 GNSS AT Commands Manual
[4]	PCI Express M.2 Specification	PCI Express M.2 Specification
[5]	Quectel_LTE_Module_Thermal_Design_Guide	Thermal Design Guide for LTE modules

Table 42: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
bps	Bits Per Second
CA	Carrier Aggregation
DC-HSPA+	Dual-carrier High Speed Packet Access +
DFOTA	Delta Firmware upgrade Over-The-Air
DL	Downlink
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
FDD	Frequency Division Duplexing
GLONASS	GLObalnaya Navigatsionnaya Sputnikovaya Sistema, the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System

GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HR	Half Rate
HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
kbps	Kilo Bits Per Second
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LTE	Long Term Evolution
Mbps	Million Bits Per Second
ME	Mobile Equipment
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
MLCC	Multiplayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service
MO	Mobile Originated
MT	Mobile Terminated
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
RF	Radio Frequency
Rx	Receive
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
SMS	Short Message Service
Tx	Transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver & Transmitter
UL	Uplink
URC	Unsolicited Result Code
(U)SIM	(Universal) Subscriber Identity Module
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access