



AirPrime MC8805

Hardware Integration Guide



SIERRA
WIRELESS™

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Due to the nature of wireless communications, transmission and reception of data can never be guaranteed. Data may be delayed, corrupted (i.e., have errors) or be totally lost. Although significant delays or losses of data are rare when wireless devices such as the Sierra Wireless modem are used in a normal manner with a well-constructed network, the Sierra Wireless modem should not be used in situations where failure to transmit or receive data could result in damage of any kind to the user or any other party, including but not limited to personal injury, death, or loss of property. Sierra Wireless accepts no responsibility for damages of any kind resulting from delays or errors in data transmitted or received using the Sierra Wireless modem, or for failure of the Sierra Wireless modem to transmit or receive such data.

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Note: Some airlines may permit the use of cellular phones while the aircraft is on the ground and the door is open. Sierra Wireless modems may be used at this time.

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Revision History

| Revision number | Release date | Changes |
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| 1 | December 2012 | FCC certification |



Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction | 7 |
| Accessories | 7 |
| Required connectors | 7 |
| Power | 9 |
| Power supply | 9 |
| Module power states | 9 |
| RF Specifications | 11 |
| RF connections | 12 |
| Shielding | 12 |
| Antenna and cabling | 12 |
| Ground connection | 13 |
| Interference and sensitivity | 13 |
| Interference from other wireless devices | 14 |
| Host-generated RF interference | 14 |
| Device-generated RF interference | 14 |
| Methods to mitigate decreased Rx performance | 14 |
| Radiated Spurious Emissions (RSE) | 15 |
| Radiated sensitivity measurement | 15 |
| Regulatory Compliance and Industry Certifications | 17 |
| Important notice | 17 |
| Safety and hazards | 17 |
| Important compliance information for North American users | 18 |
| Acronyms | 21 |

1: Introduction

The Sierra Wireless MC8805 PCI Express Mini Card is a compact, lightweight, wireless UMTS-based modem.

The MC8805 provides DC-HSPA+, HSPA+, HSDPA, HSUPA, WCDMA, GSM, GPRS, EDGE, and GNSS connectivity for notebook, ultrabook, and tablet computers over several radio frequency bands. The device also supports 2G/3G roaming, subject to carrier provisioning.

Accessories

The Universal Development Kit (UDK) is a hardware development platform for AirPrime MC-series modules. It contains hardware components for evaluating and developing with the module, including:

- Development board
- Cables
- Antennas (Additional antennas may be required to support all bands.)
- Initial allotment of support hours
- Other accessories

For instructions on setting up the UDK (part number 6000270), see [4] *PCI Express Mini Card Dev Kit Quick Start Guide* (Doc# 2130705).

Required connectors

Table 1-1 describes the connectors used to integrate the MC8805 into your host device.

Table 1-1: Required host-module connectors¹

| Connector type | Description |
|----------------|---|
| RF cables | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mate with Hirose U.FL connectors (model U.FL #CL331-0471-0-10)• Two connector jacks |
| EDGE (52-pin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industry-standard mating connector• Some manufacturers include Tyco, Foxconn, Molex• Example: UDK board uses Molex 67910-0001 |
| SIM | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industry-standard connector. Type depends on how host device exposes the SIM socket• Example: UDK board uses ITT CCM03-3518 |

1. Manufacturers/part numbers are for reference only and are subject to change. Choose connectors that are appropriate for your own design.

Power supply

The host provides power to the MC8805 through multiple power and ground pins. The host must provide safe and continuous power at all times; the module does not have an independent power supply, or protection circuits to guard against electrical issues.

For detailed pinout and voltage/current requirements of this module, see the *AirPrime MC8805 Product Technical Specification Document & Customer Design Guidelines*.

Module power states

The module has four power states, as described in [Table 2-1](#).

Table 2-1: Module power states

| State | Details | Host is powered | Module is powered | USB interface active | RF enabled |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Normal (Default state) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Module is active Default state when VCC is first applied in the absence of W_DISABLE_N control Module is capable of placing/receiving calls, or establishing data connections on the wireless network Current consumption is affected by several factors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio band being used Transmit power Receive gain settings Data rate Number of active Tx time slots | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Low power ('Airplane mode') | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Module is active Module enters this state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under host interface control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host issues AT+CFUN=0 ([1] AT Command Set for User Equipment (UE) (Release 6) (Doc# 3GPP TS 27.007)), or Host asserts W_DISABLE_N, after AT!PCOFFEN=0 has been issued. Automatically, when critical temperature or voltage trigger limits have been reached | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |

Table 2-1: Module power states (Continued)

| State | Details | Host is powered | Module is powered | USB interface active | RF enabled |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Sleep | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal state of module between calls or data connections • Module cycles between wake (polling the network) and sleep, at network provider-determined interval. | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Disconnected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host power source is disconnected from the module and all voltages associated with the module are at 0 V. | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |

3: RF Specifications

The MC8805 operates on the frequency bands listed below.

Table 3-1: WCDMA frequency band support¹

| Band | Frequencies |
|----------------------|--|
| Band 1 WCDMA 2100 | Tx: 1920–1980 MHz Rx: 2110–2170 MHz |
| Band 2 WCDMA 1900 | Tx: 1850–1910 MHz Rx: 1930–1990 MHz |
| Band 5 WCDMA 850 | Tx: 824–849 MHz Rx: 869–894 MHz |
| Band 8 WCDMA 900 | Tx: 880–915 MHz Rx: 925–960 MHz |

1. WCDMA channel spacing is 5 MHz, but this can be adjusted to optimize performance in a particular deployment scenario.

Table 3-2: GSM frequency band support

| Band | Frequencies |
|----------|--|
| GSM 850 | Tx: 824–849 MHz Rx: 869–894 MHz |
| EGSM 900 | Tx: 880–915 MHz Rx: 925–960 MHz |
| GSM 1800 | Tx: 1710–1785 MHz Rx: 1805–1880 MHz |
| GSM 1900 | Tx: 1850–1910 MHz Rx: 1930–1990 MHz |

Table 3-3: GNSS frequency band support

| Band | Frequencies |
|---------|-----------------|
| GPS | Rx: 1575.42 MHz |
| GLONASS | Rx: 1602 MHz |

RF connections

*Note: To **disconnect** the antenna, make sure you use the Hirose U.FL connector removal tool (P/N UFL-LP-N-2(01)) to prevent damage to the module or coaxial cable assembly.*

When attaching antennas to the module:

- Use Hirose U.FL connectors (3 mm x 3 mm, low profile; model U.FL #CL331-0471-0-10) to attach antennas to connection points on the module.
- Match coaxial connections between the module and the antenna to 50 Ω .
- Minimize RF cable losses to the antenna; the recommended maximum cable loss for antenna cabling is 0.5 dB.
- To ensure best thermal performance, if possible use the mounting holes to attach (ground) the device to the main PCB ground or a metal chassis.

Note: If the antenna connection is shorted or open, the modem will not sustain permanent damage.

Shielding

The module is fully shielded to protect against EMI and must not be removed.

Antenna and cabling

When selecting the antenna and cable, it is critical to RF performance to match antenna gain and cable loss.

Choosing the correct antenna and cabling

When matching antennas and cabling:

- The antenna (and associated circuitry) should have a nominal impedance of 50 Ω with a return loss of better than 10 dB across each frequency band of operation.
- The system gain value affects both radiated power *and* regulatory (FCC, IC, CE, etc.) test results.

Designing custom antennas

Consider the following points when designing custom antennas:

- A skilled RF engineer should do the development to ensure that the RF performance is maintained.
- If both CDMA and UMTS modules will be installed in the same platform, you may want to develop separate antennas for maximum performance.

Determining the antenna's location

When deciding where to put the antennas:

- Antenna location may affect RF performance. Although the module is shielded to prevent interference in most applications, the placement of the antenna is still very important—if the host device is insufficiently shielded,

high levels of broadband or spurious noise can degrade the module's performance.

- Connecting cables between the module and the antenna must have 50 Ω impedance. If the impedance of the module is mismatched, RF performance is reduced significantly.
- Antenna cables should be routed, if possible, away from noise sources (switching power supplies, LCD assemblies, etc.). If the cables are near the noise sources, the noise may be coupled into the RF cable and into the antenna.

Disabling the diversity antenna

- Use the AT command `!RXDEN=0` to disable receive diversity or `!RXDEN=1` to enable receive diversity.

Note: A diversity antenna is used to improve connection quality and reliability through redundancy. Because two antennas may experience different interference effects (signal distortion, delay, etc.), when one antenna receives a degraded signal, the other may not be similarly affected.

Ground connection

When connecting the module to system ground:

- Prevent noise leakage by establishing a very good ground connection to the module through the host connector.
- Connect to system ground using the two mounting holes at the top of the module.
- Minimize ground noise leakage into the RF.
Depending on the host board design, noise could *potentially* be coupled to the module from the host board. This is mainly an issue for host designs that have signals traveling along the length of the module, or circuitry operating at both ends of the module interconnects.

Interference and sensitivity

Several interference sources can affect the module's RF performance (RF desense). Common sources include power supply noise and device-generated RF.

RF desense can be addressed through a combination of mitigation techniques ([Methods to mitigate decreased Rx performance on page 14](#)) and radiated sensitivity measurement ([Radiated sensitivity measurement on page 15](#)).

Note: The MC8805 is based on ZIF (Zero Intermediate Frequency) technologies. When performing EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) tests, there are no IF (Intermediate Frequency) components from the module to consider.

Interference from other wireless devices

Wireless devices operating inside the host device can cause interference that affects the module.

To determine the most suitable locations for antennas on your host device, evaluate each wireless device's radio system, considering the following:

- Any harmonics, sub-harmonics, or cross-products of signals generated by wireless devices that fall in the module's Rx range may cause spurious response, resulting in decreased Rx performance.
- The Tx power and corresponding broadband noise of other wireless devices may overload or increase the noise floor of the module's receiver, resulting in Rx desense.

The severity of this interference depends on the closeness of the other antennas to the module's antenna. To determine suitable locations for each wireless device's antenna, thoroughly evaluate your host device's design.

Host-generated RF interference

All electronic computing devices generate RF interference that can negatively affect the receive sensitivity of the module.

Proximity of host electronics to the antenna in wireless devices can contribute to decreased Rx performance. Components that are most likely to cause this include:

- Microprocessor and memory
- Display panel and display drivers
- Switching-mode power supplies

Device-generated RF interference

The module can cause interference with other devices. Wireless devices such as AirPrime embedded modules transmit in bursts (pulse transients) for set durations (RF burst frequencies). Hearing aids and speakers convert these burst frequencies into audible frequencies, resulting in audible noise.

Methods to mitigate decreased Rx performance

It is important to investigate sources of localized interference early in the design cycle. To reduce the effect of device-generated RF on Rx performance:

- Put the antenna as far as possible from sources of interference. The drawback is that the module may be less convenient to use.
- Shield the host device. The module itself is well shielded to avoid external interference. However, the antenna cannot be shielded for obvious reasons. In most instances, it is necessary to employ shielding on the components of the host device (such as the main processor and parallel bus) that have the highest RF emissions.
- Filter out unwanted high-order harmonic energy by using discrete filtering on low frequency lines.

- Form shielding layers around high-speed clock traces by using multi-layer PCBs.
- Route antenna cables away from noise sources.

Radiated Spurious Emissions (RSE)

When designing an antenna for use with AirPrime embedded modules, the host device with an AirPrime embedded module must satisfy the radiated spurious emission (RSE) test cases described in:

- CE/ETSI EN 301 908 (WCDMA), test numbers 5.3.1 ('Radiated Emissions (UE)')
- CE/ETSI EN 301 511 (GSM), test 5.2.16 ('Radiated Spurious Emissions - MS allocated a channel'). This test uses the procedure and requirement outlined in 3GPP 51.010 (GSM) section 12.2.1 of the same test name.

Note that antenna impedance affects radiated emissions, which must be compared against the conducted 50-ohm emissions baseline. (AirPrime embedded modules meet the 50-ohm conducted emissions requirement.)

Note: GSM spurious emissions are most likely to have RSE issues, but in general, RSE requirements must be met on all models with user-designed antennas.

Radiated sensitivity measurement

A wireless host device contains many noise sources that contribute to a reduction in Rx performance.

To determine the extent of any receiver performance desensitization due to self-generated noise in the host device, over-the-air (OTA) or radiated testing is required. This testing can be performed by Sierra Wireless or you can use your own OTA test chamber for in-house testing.

4: Regulatory Compliance and Industry Certifications

This module is designed to meet, and upon commercial release, will meet the requirements of the following regulatory bodies and regulations, where applicable:

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States
- The National Communications Commission (NCC) of Taiwan, Republic of China
- Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (R&TTE) Directive of the European Union

Upon commercial release, the following industry approvals will have been obtained, where applicable:

- GCF-CC
- Full GCF

Additional certifications may be obtained upon customer request—contact your Sierra Wireless account representative for details.

Additional testing and certification may be required for the end product with an embedded MC8805 modem and are the responsibility of the [OEM](#). Sierra Wireless offers professional services-based assistance to OEMs with the testing and certification process, if required.

Important notice

Because of the nature of wireless communications, transmission and reception of data can never be guaranteed. Data may be delayed, corrupted (i.e., have errors) or be totally lost. Although significant delays or losses of data are rare when wireless devices such as the Sierra Wireless modem are used in a normal manner with a well-constructed network, the Sierra Wireless modem should not be used in situations where failure to transmit or receive data could result in damage of any kind to the user or any other party, including but not limited to personal injury, death, or loss of property. Sierra Wireless and its affiliates accept no responsibility for damages of any kind resulting from delays or errors in data transmitted or received using the Sierra Wireless modem, or for failure of the Sierra Wireless modem to transmit or receive such data.

Safety and hazards

Do not operate your MC8805 modem:

- In areas where blasting is in progress

- Where explosive atmospheres may be present including refuelling points, fuel depots, and chemical plants
- Near medical equipment, life support equipment, or any equipment which may be susceptible to any form of radio interference. In such areas, the MC8805 modem **MUST BE POWERED OFF**. Otherwise, the MC8805 modem can transmit signals that could interfere with this equipment.

In an aircraft, the MC8805 modem **MUST BE POWERED OFF**. Otherwise, the MC8805 modem can transmit signals that could interfere with various onboard systems and may be dangerous to the operation of the aircraft or disrupt the cellular network. Use of a cellular phone in an aircraft is illegal in some jurisdictions. Failure to observe this instruction may lead to suspension or denial of cellular telephone services to the offender, or legal action or both.

Some airlines may permit the use of cellular phones while the aircraft is on the ground and the door is open. The MC8805 modem may be used normally at this time.

Important compliance information for North American users

Note: Details are preliminary and subject to change.

The MC8805 modem has been granted modular approval for mobile applications. Integrators may use the MC8805 modem in their final products without additional FCC certification if they meet the following conditions. Otherwise, additional FCC approvals must be obtained.

1. At least 20 cm separation distance between the antenna and the user's body must be maintained at all times.
2. To comply with FCC regulations limiting both maximum RF output power and human exposure to RF radiation, the maximum antenna gain including cable loss in a mobile-only exposure condition must not exceed:

- 6.5 dBi in Cellular band
- 3 dBi in PCS band

3. The MC8805 modem may transmit simultaneously with other collocated radio transmitters within a host device, provided the following conditions are met:
 - Each collocated radio transmitter has been certified by FCC for mobile application.
 - At least 20 cm separation distance between the antennas of the collocated transmitters and the user's body must be maintained at all times.

Note: Gain values are preliminary and subject to change.

- The output power and antenna gain must not exceed the limits and configurations stipulated in the following table.

| Device | Technology | Band | Frequency (MHz) | Maximum conducted power (dBm) | Maximum antenna gain (dBi) |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| MC8805 Mini Card | UMTS | 2 | 1850–1910 | 23.5 | 3 |
| | | 5 | 824–849 | 23.5 | 3 |
| | GSM | Cellular (850) | 824–849 | 33 | 3 |
| | | PCS (1900) | 1850–1910 | 30 | 3 |
| Collocated transmitters ¹ | WLAN | | 2400–2500 | 29 | 5.0 |
| | | | 5150–5850 | 29 | 5.0 |
| | WiMAX | | 2300–2400 | 29 | 5.0 |
| | | | 2500–2700 | 29 | 5.0 |
| | | | 3300–3800 | 29 | 5.0 |
| | BT | | 2400–2500 | 15 | 5.0 |

1. Valid collocated transmitter combinations: WLAN+BT; WiMAX+BT.
(WLAN+WiMAX+BT is not permitted.)

4. A label must be affixed to the outside of the end product into which the MC8805 modem is incorporated, with a statement similar to the following:
 - **This device contains FCC ID: N7NMC8805**
5. A user manual with the end product must clearly indicate the operating requirements and conditions that must be observed to ensure compliance with current FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The end product with an embedded MC8805 modem may also need to pass the FCC Part 15 unintentional emission testing requirements and be properly authorized per FCC Part 15.

Note: If this module is intended for use in a portable device, you are responsible for separate approval to satisfy the SAR requirements of FCC Part 2.1093.

5: Acronyms

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|------------------|---|
| 3GPP | 3rd Generation Partnership Project |
| 8PSK | Octagonal Phase Shift Keying |
| AGC | Automatic Gain Control |
| A-GPS | Assisted GPS |
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| BER | Bit Error Rate—A measure of receive sensitivity |
| BLER | Block Error Rate |
| bluetooth | Wireless protocol for data exchange over short distances |
| CDG | CDMA Development Group—a consortium of companies that develop and promote the products and services for CDMA wireless systems. |
| CDMA | Code Division Multiple Access. A wideband spread spectrum technique used in digital cellular, personal communications services, and other wireless networks. Wide channels (1.25 MHz) are obtained through spread spectrum transmissions, thus allowing many active users to share the same channel. Each user is assigned a unique digital code, which differentiates the individual conversations on the same channel. |
| CQI | Channel Quality Indication |
| COM | Communication port |
| CS | Circuit-switched |
| CW | Continuous waveform |
| dB | Decibel = $10 \times \log_{10} (P1/P2)$ <i>P1 is calculated power; P2 is reference power</i> Decibel = $20 \times \log_{10} (V1/V2)$ <i>V1 is calculated voltage, V2 is reference voltage</i> |
| dBm | A logarithmic (base 10) measure of relative power (dB for decibels); relative to milliwatts (m). A dBm value will be 30 units (1000 times) larger (less negative) than a dBW value, because of the difference in scale (milliwatts vs. watts). |
| DC-HSPA+ | Dual Carrier HSPA+ |
| DCS | Digital Cellular System A cellular communication infrastructure that uses the 1.8 GHz radio spectrum. |
| DL | Downlink (network to mobile) |
| DUN | Dial-Up Networking |
| DRX | Discontinuous Reception |

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions (Continued)

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| DSM | Distributed Shared Memory |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| EDGE | Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution |
| EIRP | Effective (or Equivalent) Isotropic Radiated Power |
| EMC | Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| EMI | Electromagnetic Interference |
| ERP | Effective Radiated Power |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge |
| FCC | Federal Communications Commission The U.S. federal agency that is responsible for interstate and foreign communications. The FCC regulates commercial and private radio spectrum management, sets rates for communications services, determines standards for equipment, and controls broadcast licensing. Consult www.fcc.gov . |
| FDMA | Frequency Division Multiple Access |
| FER | Frame Error Rate—A measure of receive sensitivity. |
| firmware | Software stored in ROM or EEPROM; essential programs that remain even when the system is turned off. Firmware is easier to change than hardware but more permanent than software stored on disk. |
| FOTA | Firmware Over The Air—Technology used to download firmware upgrades directly from the service provider, over the air. |
| FOV | Field Of View |
| FSN | Factory Serial Number—A unique serial number assigned to the mini card during manufacturing. |
| GCF | Global Certification Forum |
| GLONASS | Global Navigation Satellite System—A Russian system that uses a series of 24 satellites in middle circular orbit to provide navigational data. |
| GMSK | Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying modulation |
| GNSS | Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GPS plus GLONASS) |
| GPRS | General Packet Radio Service |
| GPS | Global Positioning System An American system that uses a series of 24 satellites in middle circular orbit to provide navigational data. |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile Communications |
| Host | The device into which an embedded module is integrated |
| HSDPA | High Speed Downlink Packet Access |

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions (Continued)

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|-----------------------|--|
| HSPA+ | Enhanced HSPA, as defined in 3GPP Release 7 and beyond |
| HSUPA | High Speed Uplink Packet Access |
| Hz | Hertz = 1 cycle/second |
| IC | Industry Canada |
| IF | Intermediate Frequency |
| IMEI | International Mobile Equipment Identity |
| inrush current | Peak current drawn when a device is connected or powered on |
| inter-RAT | Radio Access Technology |
| IOT | Interoperability Testing |
| IS | Interim Standard. After receiving industry consensus, the TIA forwards the standard to ANSI for approval. |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode. A semiconductor diode that emits visible or infrared light. |
| LHCP | Left-Hand Circular Polarized |
| LNA | Low Noise Amplifier |
| LPM | Low Power Mode |
| LPT | Line Print Terminal |
| LTE | Long Term Evolution—a high-performance air interface for cellular mobile communication systems. |
| MCS | Modulation and Coding Scheme |
| MHz | Megahertz = 10e6 Hz |
| MIMO | Multiple Input Multiple Output—wireless antenna technology that uses multiple antennas at both transmitter and receiver side. This improves performance. |
| NAS/AS | Network Access Server |
| NC | No Connect |
| NIC | Network Interface Card |
| NMEA | National Marine Electronics Association |
| OEM | Original Equipment Manufacturer—a company that manufactures a product and sells it to a reseller. |
| OFDMA | Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access |
| OMA DM | Open Mobile Alliance Device Management—A device management protocol. |
| OTA | 'Over the air' (or radiated through the antenna) |

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions (Continued)

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|----------------------------|--|
| PA | Power Amplifier |
| packet | A short, fixed-length block of data, including a header, that is transmitted as a unit in a communications network. |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| PCS | Personal Communication System A cellular communication infrastructure that uses the 1.9 GHz radio spectrum. |
| PDN | Packet Data Network |
| PMI | Pre-coding Matrix Index |
| PSS | Primary synchronisation signal |
| PST | Product Support Tools |
| PTCRB | PCS Type Certification Review Board |
| QAM | Quadrature Amplitude Modulation. This form of modulation uses amplitude, frequency, and phase to transfer data on the carrier wave. |
| QMI | Qualcomm MSM/Modem Interface |
| QOS | Quality of Service |
| QPSK | Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying |
| QPST | Qualcomm Product Support Tools |
| RAT | Radio Access Technology |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| RI | Ring Indicator |
| roaming | A cellular subscriber is in an area where service is obtained from a cellular service provider that is not the subscriber's provider. |
| RSE | Radiated Spurious Emissions |
| RSSI | Received Signal Strength Indication |
| SDK | Software Development Kit |
| SED | Smart Error Detection |
| Sensitivity (Audio) | Measure of lowest power signal that the receiver can measure. |
| Sensitivity (RF) | Measure of lowest power signal at the receiver input that can provide a prescribed BER/BLER/SNR value at the receiver output. |
| SG | An LTE signaling interface for SMS ("SMS over SGs") |
| SIB | System Information Block |

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions (Continued)

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| SIM | Subscriber Identity Module. Also referred to as USIM or UICC. |
| SIMO | Single Input Multiple Output—smart antenna technology that uses a single antenna at the transmitter side and multiple antennas at the receiver side. This improves performance and security. |
| SISO | Single Input Single Output—antenna technology that uses a single antenna at both the transmitter side and the receiver side. |
| SKU | Stock Keeping Unit—identifies an inventory item: a unique code, consisting of numbers or letters and numbers, assigned to a product by a retailer for purposes of identification and inventory control. |
| SMS | Short Message Service. A feature that allows users of a wireless device on a wireless network to receive or transmit short electronic alphanumeric messages (up to 160 characters, depending on the service provider). |
| S/N | Signal-to-noise (ratio) |
| SNR | Signal-to-Noise Ratio |
| SOF | Start of Frame—A USB function. |
| SSS | Secondary synchronisation signal. |
| SUPL | Secure User Plane Location |
| TIA/EIA | Telecommunications Industry Association / Electronics Industry Association. A standards setting trade organization, whose members provide communications and information technology products, systems, distribution services and professional services in the United States and around the world. Consult www.tiaonline.org . |
| TIS | Total Isotropic Sensitivity |
| TRP | Total Radiated Power |
| UDK | Universal Development Kit (for PCI Express Mini Cards) |
| UE | User Equipment |
| UICC | Universal Integrated Circuit Card (Also referred to as a SIM card.) |
| UL | Uplink (mobile to network) |
| UMTS | Universal Mobile Telecommunications System |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| USIM | Universal Subscriber Identity Module (UMTS) |
| VCC | Supply voltage |
| VSWR | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |
| WAN | Wide Area Network |
| WCDMA | Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (also referred to as UMTS) |

Table 5-1: Acronyms and definitions (Continued)

| Acronym or term | Definition |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WLAN | Wireless Local Area Network |
| ZIF | Zero Intermediate Frequency |

Index

A

- accessories, 7
- acronyms and definitions, 21–26
- antenna
 - connection considerations, 12
 - custom, design, 12
 - diversity antenna, disabling, 13
 - limit, matching coaxial connections, 12
 - location, considerations, 12
 - matching, considerations, 12
 - maximum cable loss, 12
 - routing, 13
- approvals, regulatory and industry, 17

B

- bands supported, RF
 - GSM, 11
 - WCDMA, 11

C

- cable loss
 - antenna, maximum, 12
- connection
 - grounding, 13
- connectors, required
 - host-module, 7

D

- desense. See RF
- Development Kit contents, 7
- diversity antenna
 - disabling, 13

E

- EDGE
 - connector, required, 7

F

- filtering, RF desense, 14
- frequency band support
 - GSM, 11
 - WCDMA, 11

G

- gain
 - maximum, 18
- grounding
 - connection considerations, 13
- GSM
 - frequency band support, 11

I

- impedance
 - module–antenna, 13
- industry approvals, 17
- interference
 - device generated, 14
 - host-generated, 14
 - wireless devices, 14

M

- module
 - power states, 9–??

N

- noise
 - leakage, minimizing, 13

P

- PCB
 - multi-layer, shielding for RF desense, 15
- power
 - states, module, 9–??

R

- radiated sensitivity measurement, 15
- radiated spurious emissions, 15
- regulatory approvals, 17
- regulatory information, 17–19
 - FCC, 18
 - limitation of liability, 17
 - safety and hazards, 17

RF

- antenna cable loss, maximum, [12](#)
- antenna connection, considerations, [12](#)
- connectors, required, [7](#)
- desense
 - device-generated, [14](#)
 - harmonic energy, filtering, [14](#)
 - mitigation suggestions, [14](#)
 - shielding suggestions, [14](#)
- interference
 - other devices, [14](#)
 - wireless devices, [14](#)

RF bands supported

- GSM, [11](#)
- WCDMA, [11](#)

RF specifications, [11-??](#)

RSE, [15](#)

S

sensitivity

- radiated measurement, overview, [15](#)

shielding

- module, compliance, [12](#)
- reducing RF desense, [14](#)

SIM

- connector, required, [7](#)
- specifications
 - RF, [11-??](#)

U

UDK, [7](#)

Universal Development Kit, [7](#)

W

WCDMA

- frequency band support, [11](#)

Z

ZIF (Zero Intermediate Frequency), [13](#)



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