



## Iridium 9602 SBD Transceiver Developer's Guide



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## Revision History

Revision	Date	Comment
1.1	15-Apr-10	Initial Product Release
2.0	10-Apr-11	Fixes to sections 3.3.4, 3.3.7, 4.2, and 4.3
2.1	27-Oct-11	Added note on non-portable certification to section 1.2 and added FCC and IC warning statements (sections 1.4 and 1.5)
2.2	26-Jan-12	- Removed section 3.3.4 DSR suggested usage - Fixed table 13 max antenna loss
2.3	23-Feb-12	Significantly reduced sections "Serial Data Interface" and "AT Command Set Description" and added references to the ISU AT Command Reference. Removed sections "Hardware Failure Reporting", "S-Register Definitions", "Summary of Result Codes", "Informative Examples", and "Supported AT Commands" as this information is contained in the ISU AT Command Reference.
2.4	14-Apr-12	Modified Figure 4 "Example host system motherboard footprint showing mounting position of 9602" to show the hole size and position tolerances that should be used to make a 9602 motherboard
4.0	20-Aug-12	- Updated section "Legal Disclaimer and Conditions of Use". - Changed revision number to match revision of document in Iridium Document Locator

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## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CE	Conformité Européene
CTS	(V.24 signal) Clear To Send. This signal is used to control the flow of data to the Iridium9602
DC	Direct Current
DCD	(V.24 signal) Data Carrier Detect
DCE	Data Communications Equipment. In this Product, DCE refers to the Iridium 9602
DSR	(V.24 signal) Data Set Ready. This signal, from the Iridium 9602, indicates readiness to accept communication over the data port
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment. In this Product, DTE refers to the FA
DTR	(V.24 signal) Data Terminal Ready. This signal, from the FA, requests the Iridium 9602 to accept communication over the data port
ESS	ETC SBD Subsystem (synonymous with GSS)
ETC	Earth Terminal Controller
FA	Field Application; the application controlling the Iridium 9602
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GND	Ground
GSS	Gateway SBD Subsystem (synonymous with ESS)
IC	Industry Canada
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
LBT	L-Band Transceiver
MO	Mobile Originated
MOMSN	Mobile Originated Message Sequence Number
MT	Mobile Terminated
MTMSN	Mobile Terminated Message Sequence Number
RHCP	Right Hand Circular Polarization
RI	(V.24 signal) Ring Indicate. This signal, from the Iridium 9602, indicates that an MT message is present at the GSS
RTS	(V.24 signal) Request To Send. This signal is used to control the flow of data from the Iridium 9602.
SBD	Short Burst Data
SMS	Short Message Service
TBA	To Be Advised
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
VAM	Value Added Manufacturer
VAR	Value Added Reseller
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

# 1 Product Overview

The Iridium 9602 Short Burst Data Only Transceiver (9602) is designed to be integrated into a wireless data application with other host system hardware and software to produce a full solution designed for a specific application or vertical market. Examples of these solutions include tracking a maritime vessel or automatic vehicle location.

**The 9602 only supports Iridium's Short Burst Data (SBD) capability. It does not support voice, circuit switched data, or short message service (SMS).**

The 9602 is designed to meet the regulatory requirements for approval for FCC, Canada, and CE assuming an antenna with a gain of ~3 dBi and adequate shielding. This allows the 9602 to be integrated into a variety of wireless data applications or retrofitted into existing SBD-only applications that utilize SBD with the current Iridium 9601, 9522A, 9522B or 9522 L-Band transceiver-based products. (Note that additional development work will be required). Such finished products, when integrated together, require regulatory and safety testing to be conducted by the integrator.

The 9602 is a single board transceiver provided as a 'black box' transceiver module with all device interfaces provided by a single multi-pin interface connector in addition to the antenna connector. The Product only provides the core transceiver. All other end user Field Application functions such as GPS, microprocessor based logic control, digital and analog inputs, digital and analog outputs, power supply and antenna must be provided by the solution developer. The device interface across the user connector consists of a serial-data interface, DC power input, network available output and a power on/off control line.

The 9602 does not incorporate nor require a Subscriber Identity Module (also known as a SIM Card) to be inserted into the Transceiver. The 9602 is intended to be used as a transceiver module fitted within another host system. The 9602 module is designed to comply with the standards for Radio Emissions Compliance, Electromagnetic Compatibility, and AC Safety in the United States, European Union and Canada, for host systems that provide safe connections to power supply and external antenna or cable distribution system.

The 9602 is described within this document as "9602," "9602 SBD Transceiver," "Transceiver," "Modem," and "ISU." All of these terms refer to the same product.

## 1.1 Key Features

- Single board transceiver
- Small form factor
- Aluminum alloy casework (LM2 / LM24) with Alodine 2600 passivation coating
- No SIM card
- Designed to be incorporated into an OEM solution
- Maximum mobile originated message size 340 bytes
- Maximum mobile terminated message size 270 bytes
- Automatic Notification to the Transceiver that a mobile terminated message is queued at the Gateway
- Global operating capability
- RoHS compliant

## 1.2 Transceiver Packaging and Regulatory Certification

The 9602 SBD Transceiver is a regulatory approved daughter module transceiver that can be fitted within an enclosed host system. With appropriate external connections, the host system can be designed to meet full transceiver regulatory tests and sold as a Regulatory Certified product that meets CE, FCC and IC requirements.

The 9602 is tested to the regulatory and technical certifications shown in Table 1 (See Note below).

The 9602 is certified as a module for non-portable applications – i.e. those that do not combine the 9602 with another radio element and have an intended separation distance of over 20 cm from a person. Additional testing and certification are required for applications that combine the 9602 with another radio element or are intended for use within 20 cm of a person.

**Table 1: Regulatory and Technical Certifications.**

Regulatory Approvals	Radio Tests	EMC Tests	Electrical / Mechanical / Operational Safety Tests
CE	ETSI EN 301 441 V1.1.1 (2000-05)	ETSI EN301 489-1 V1.8.1(2008-04) ETSI EN 301 489-20 V1.2.1(2002-11)	EN60950-1:2006 Part 1
FCC	FCC CFR47 parts 2, 15, and 25	EN61000-4-2 : 1995/A2 : 2001 Part 4.2 EN61000-4-3 : 2002 Part 4.3 EN61000-4-4 : 2004 EN61000-4-6 : 1996/A1 : 2001 Part 4.6 EN55022:2006	
Industry Canada	Industry Canada RSS170 Issue 1, Rev 1, November 6, 1999		

**Note:** The initial 9602 FP1 & FP2 prototype units are different from the commercially produced 9602 SBD Transceivers from a regulatory and certification perspective. Those initial units cannot and should not be used for any commercial purpose or for any regulatory certification or compliance purposes. Only the commercial 9602 units conform to the regulatory approved design and the regulatory and technical certifications listed in Table 1.

## 1.3 *Software Revision*

Product Developers should read this document in conjunction with the “Software Release Notes” relevant to the revision of the software that is loaded into their 9602 SBD Transceiver.

Product Developers should take into account in their software design that it is possible that a transceiver may have an earlier software release and may therefore have different capabilities to those listed in this document. Product Developers are advised to ensure that production procedures for finished goods confirm that the software used in the Product Developer application is designed for the Software Release loaded in the 9602 SBD Transceiver. This can be read out of the module using the AT command interface. A software upgrade utility is provided with each SW release. The utility runs on a Windows compatible OS and will automatically upgrade the modem with the latest version.

## 1.4 *FCC Warning Statement*

- This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
  - 1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
  - 2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
- This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

## 1.5 *Industry Canada Warning Statement*

### 1.5.4 **English**

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada.

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.



## 1.5.5 French

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada.

Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

## 2 Physical Specification

For illustrative purposes a picture of the Iridium 9602 SBD Transceiver Module is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Iridium 9602 SBD Transceiver

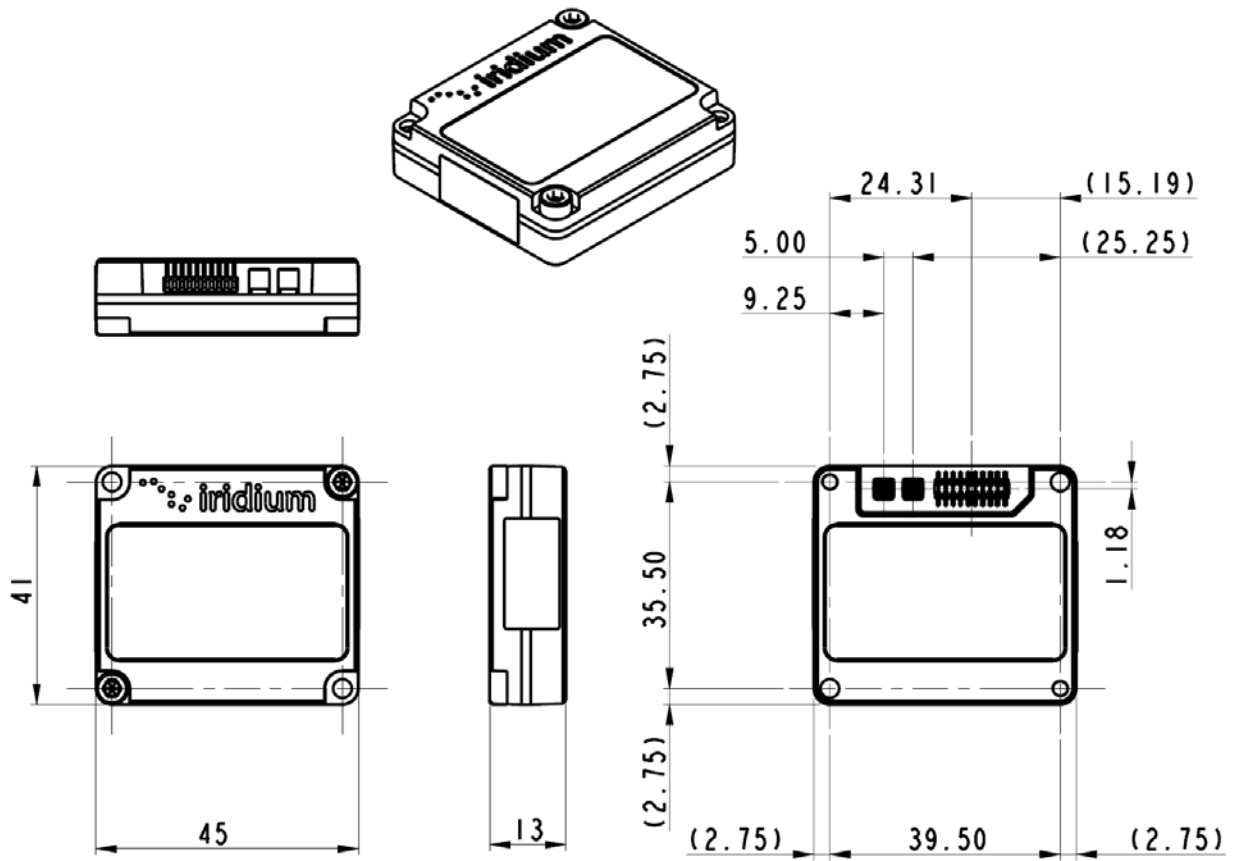
### 2.1 Module Dimensions

The overall dimensions of the 9602 module and its weight are summarized in Table 2 and represented graphically in Figure 2

Table 2: 9602 Mechanical Dimensions

Parameter	Value
Length	41.0 mm
Width	45.0 mm
Depth	13.0 mm
Weight (approximate)	30g

Additionally host system Product Developers should plan space for connection to the host system motherboard, including robust and electrically grounded connections to the antenna/cable distribution system.



**Figure 2 General Assembly and Dimensions of the 9602 SBD Transceiver Module**

(Not to scale, dimensions in millimeters)

This drawing shows some of the key dimensions within the 9602 specify the mechanical position of its connectors with respect to its mounting holes.

## 2.2 Mechanical Dimensions – Motherboard Mounting

The 9602 SBD Transceiver must be fitted within an enclosed host system. With appropriate external connections, the host system motherboard and host system enclosure can be designed to meet full transceiver regulatory tests.

The 9602 SBD Transceiver is provided with two mounting holes, one at each diagonal corner. The module should be assembled onto the motherboard of the host system, by pushing the module onto matching connectors on the motherboard and then securing the diagonal mounting holes to the motherboard using mechanical fasteners.

The figures and tables below provide mechanical information design information to connect a 9602 module to a host system motherboard.

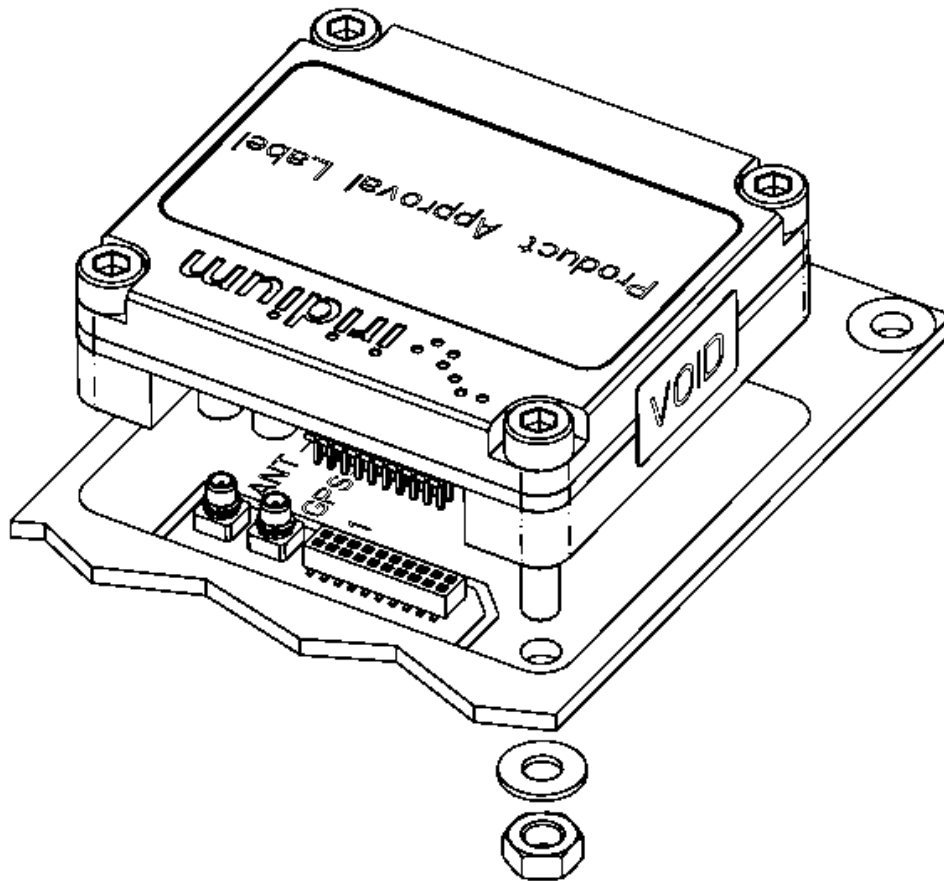
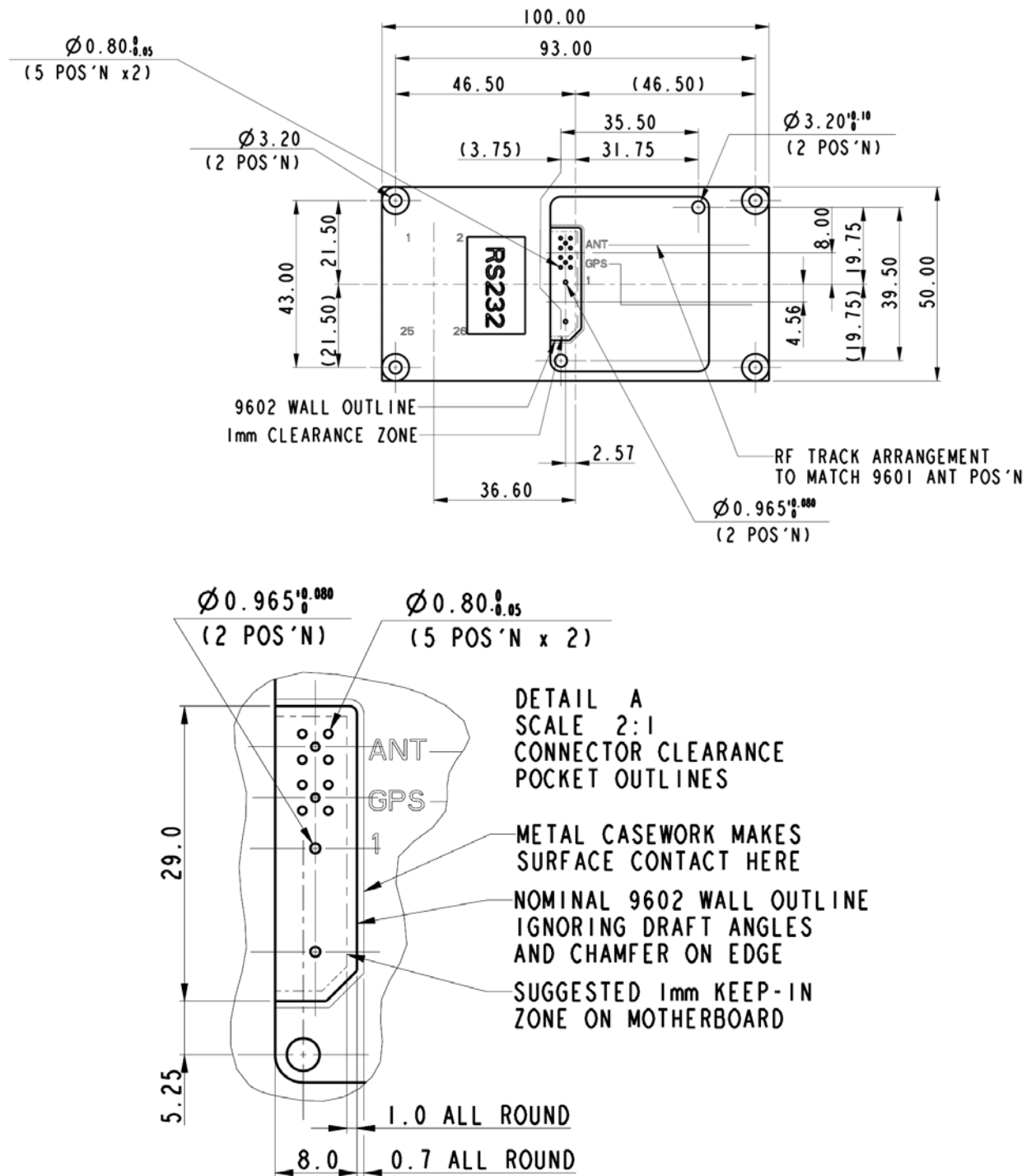


Figure 3 General assembly of the 9602 onto motherboard of the host system.

**Figure 4 Example host system motherboard footprint showing mounting position of 9602**  
 (Not to scale. Dimensions in millimeters)



Notes for Figure 4:

1. This example of a host system motherboard footprint is shown for illustrative purposes only. The host system may require a different PCB layout or mechanical arrangement.
2. The 9602 is designed to be incorporated within a host system. As such, the antenna or cable distribution system that feeds the host system should be terminated in a robust RF connector that is suitable for the end-application.
3. Safety isolation requirements for external antennas or cable distribution systems should also be taken into consideration when designing the motherboard. A suitably safe design for the RF connections should be incorporated into the host system motherboard, ideally using a chassis-bonded ground connection to the antenna cable shield.
4. The surface below the modem should be a conductive ground plane such that the modem bonds to the motherboard ground system thus reducing the possibility of radiated emissions. This also requires that the mounting screws get properly tightened to 7 pound-inches of torque.
5. The modem is to be installed in a “service access only” area not accessible by untrained personnel.



Warning- Although the modem dissipates very little power, its use in ambient temperatures in excess of 60 deg C will make the caseworks considerably hot.

## 2.3 Environmental

### 2.3.4 Environmental Specification

The environmental specifications of the 9602 are summarized in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Environmental Specifications**

Parameter	Value
Operating Temperature Range <sup>1</sup>	-40°C to + 85°C
Operating Humidity Range	≤ 75% RH
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C to + 85°C
Storage Humidity Range	≤ 93% RH

### 2.3.5 Environmental Tests Performed

The 9602 has been tested to the specifications listed in Table 6.

**Table 6: Environmental Tests**

Test Name	Test Reference	Test Description
Thermal Shock	EN60068-2-14:2000	Change of Temperature, -25°C to +70°C, 5 cycles of 1 hour each
Humidity	IEC60068-2-78:2002	Damp heat steady state 40°C 93% RH for 4 days
Vibration	EN 60068-2-36:1996	0.96 m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>3</sup> from 5Hz to 20Hz 21Hz to 500Hz dropping -3dB per octave
Vibration	J1455 Society of Automotive Engineers	10-40Hz at 0.02g <sup>2</sup> /Hz 40-500Hz dropping 6dB per octave
Shock	EN60068-2-27:1993 (NF c20-727)	
Shock	J1455 Society of Automotive Engineers	Drop 1m onto concrete in 3 perpendicular orientations (3 drops) Also 10G shock over a period of 12ms

## 2.4 Physical Interface Connectors

The Iridium 9602 SBD Transceiver incorporates three connectors:

- A multiway user connector
- An RF antenna connector
- A GPS RF pass-through connector

The physical characteristics of the connectors and their electrical interfaces are described in more detail in Sections 3.1.4 and 4.1 respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Operating Temperature Range based on a duty-cycled usage model with 9602 sending one SBD message per hour and is otherwise turned off during the hour. Iridium has tested the 9602 per these temperature condition and partners venturing outside of these stated conditions need to ensure they have engineered a solution appropriate to the stated environmental conditions for the 9602.

## 3 Electrical Interfaces

The following subsections contain information for the electrical interfaces of the 9602 SBD Transceiver for the non-RF connections. The RF interfaces are covered in section 4.

### 3.1 *User Connector*

The user connector provides the following connections to the 9602 module:

- DC power supply input
- Power on/off control
- Serial data interface
- Network available output
- Supply power indicator output

#### 3.1.4 User Connector Type

The connector on the 9602 is a Samtec low-profile header connector, part number FTSH-110-01-L-DV. This connector provides the ability for a stackable board to board configuration, allowing connection to the host system motherboard.

Data sheets on these connectors can be found at: <http://www.samtec.com>

A suitable motherboard female socket that matches this connector is the SAMTEC header part number CLP-110-02-L-D.



### 3.1.5 User Connector Pin Allocation

The user connector is a 2-row 20-way header. Individual pin assignments are shown in Table 7 and the limits for the digital signals are listed in Table 8. Multiple supply grounds are provided and all supply and supply grounds are required to be connected to the power supply in order to limit the current on any one pin. Multiple signal grounds are provided to reduce cross-talk.

**Table 7: User Connector Pin Allocation**

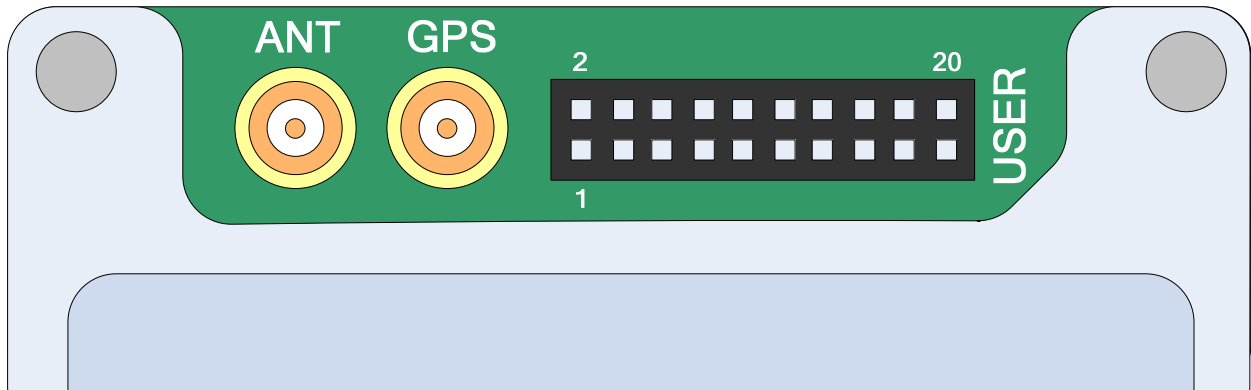
Pin No.	Signal Name	Signal direction (WRT 9602)	Signal function	Signal level
1	EXT_PWR	Input	Supply	+5 V +/- 0.5 V
2	EXT_PWR	Input	Supply	+5 V +/- 0.5 V
3	EXT_GND	Input	Supply return	0 V
4	EXT_GND	Input	Supply return	0 V
5	ON/OFF	Input	On/Off control input	Analog On: >=2.0V Off: <=0.5V
6	DF_S_TX	Input	Data port, serial data input	3.3V Digital
7	DF_S_RX	Output	Data port, serial data output	3.3V Digital
8	SIG_GND	Input	Signal ground	0V
9	DF_DCD	Output	Data port, Data Carrier Detect	3.3V Digital
10	DF_DSR	Output	Data port, Data Set Ready	3.3V Digital
11	DF_CTS	Output	Data port, Clear-to-Send	3.3V Digital
12	DF_RI	Output	Data port, Ring Indicator	3.3V Digital
13	DF_RTS	Input	Data port, Request-to-Send	3.3V Digital
14	DF_DTR	Input	Data port, Data Terminal Ready	3.3V Digital
15	SIG_GND	Input	Signal ground	0V
16	Reserved			
17	Reserved			
18	SIG_GND	Input	Signal ground	0V
19	NETWORK AVAILABLE	Output	Signals when the 9602 can see an available satellite network	3.3V Digital Available = high Not available = low
20	SUPPLY_OUT	Output	Supply power indicator output	+3.3 V 5mA maximum

**Table 8: Limits for 3.3V Digital Signals**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input High Voltage	VIH	2.0		5.5	V
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-0.3		0.8	V
Output High Voltage	VOH	2.4			V
Output Low Voltage	VOL			0.4	V
Low Level Output Current	IOL			4.4	mA
High Level Output Current	IOH			5.5	mA

Figure 5 provides a reference for the pin designation. This view is not to scale and not representative of the connector mechanical layout. This view is for illustrative purposes only. This view designation is when looking into the user connector towards the 9602 module.

The numbers indicate pin designation. Additionally, on the 9602 PCB, pin 1 on the user connector is indicated on the board silkscreen.



**Figure 5 User Connector Pin Number Designation (from below module)**

## 3.2 DC Power Interface

The DC power interface is comprised of the DC power inputs and a control signals as summarized in Table 7. The +5V Inputs and 0V supply returns are used to supply DC power to the 9602 and ensure that enough current can be drawn across the connector without the 9602 malfunctioning during transmit due to lack of current supply. Note that all power and ground pins should be connected externally.

The DC power supply requirements for the 9602 are summarized in Table 9 below. Note that these requirements apply to DC power measured at the 9602 User connector input and not at the output of the power supply. Long power supply cables can cause a voltage drop sufficient to cause the voltage to be out of specification at the physical power supply input to the 9602.

**Table 9: DC Power Input Specifications**

Parameter	Value
Supply Input Voltage Range	5.0V DC +/-0.5V
Supply Input Voltage Ripple	< 40 mV pp
<i>Typical Power Consumption at +5.0 VDC</i>	
Idle Current (average*)	45mA
Idle Current (peak)	195mA
Transmit Current (peak)	1.5 A
Transmit Current (average*)	190mA
Receive Current (peak)	195mA
Receive Current (average*)	45mA
SBD message transfer - average current*	190 mA
SBD message transfer - average power*	<= 1.0 W

\* Note: The average power consumption will vary depending on the view of the satellite constellation from the antenna.

The external power supply needs to **guarantee** the following:

- The supply voltage droop over for a 8.3ms burst of 1.5A current should not be more than 0.2 Volts.
- The power supply should limit the in-rush<sup>2</sup> current to 4 Amps maximum
- The power source shall provide for over current protection in case of device malfunction.
- The supply noise should be less than the limits in the following profile:
  - 100 mVpp from 0 to 50 kHz
  - 5 mVpp at 1 MHz measured in 50 kHz bandwidth
  - 10 mVpp at 1 MHz measured in 1MHz bandwidth
  - 5 mVpp above 5 MHz measured in 1 MHz bandwidth.

<sup>2</sup> In rush limit refers to the impedance of the modem when it is unpowered is very low. When power is supplied from an unlimited supply the instantaneous current can exceed 4 Amps. If the current exceeds this value damage can occur. This can be limited in several ways, included using a supply that cannot provide more than 4 Amps instantaneously; or providing some series inductance/resistance to the supply lead.

### 3.2.4 Power On/Off Control

An external on/off input is provided on a pin of the User connector. The 9602 starts up when power is applied and the power on/off input is high. As long as the input voltage is applied, logic high on this line turns the transceiver on and a logic low turns it off. If this line is not required then it must be connected directly to the +5 V supply.

Note that this on/off control is similar to the 9601 product but it is **not** the same as the 9522, 9522A or 9522B products.

Prior to turning off the modem a “flush memory” (AT\*F) command should be issued to ensure all memory write activity is completed. When a transceiver has been turned off, Product Developers should not reapply power on a unit until more than 2 seconds has elapsed after power has reached 0V. Additionally, if a unit does not respond to AT commands, power off the module, wait for 2 seconds and then power it back on.

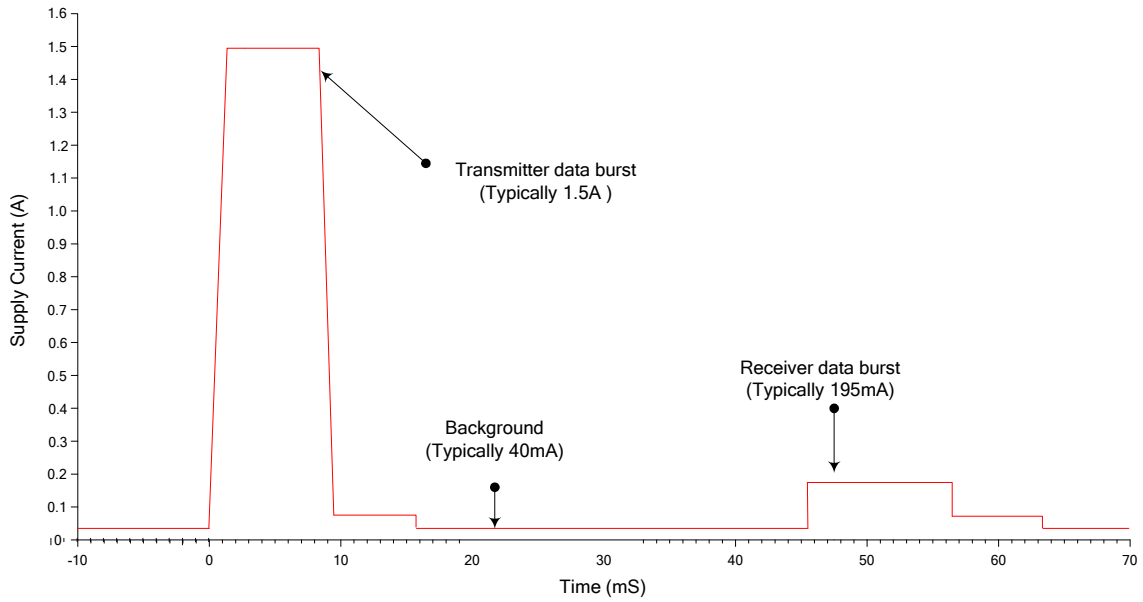
When a 9602 is powered off the power on reset circuit requires 2 seconds for voltages to decay. If the 2 second wait time is not adhered to the reset circuit may not operate and the modem could be placed in a non-operational state. The state is not permanent and can be rectified by the above procedure.

### 3.2.5 Typical Power Usage Profile

This section is designed to give the Product Developer some insight to the electrical power profile that the 9602 uses. It does not describe every situation and permutation possible. It should be used as a starting point for the Product Developer to continue its own development design. The actual usage profile can vary for a number of reasons:

- 1) View of the sky – if in poor visibility of the sky where a clear line of sight is not available between the transceiver and the satellite.
- 2) The higher the antenna VSWR the higher the current consumed
- 3) How often the 9602 module is activated/deactivated by the Host Controller system
- 4) Manufacturing variation from transceiver to transceiver.

The host system designer should ensure their design covers for worst case power consumption scenarios. Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the typical supply current profile of a 9602 SBD Transceiver sending and receiving SBD messages.



**Figure 6 Typical Supply Current Profile**

### **3.3 Serial Data Interface**

The data/fax serial interface is an RS-232 9-wire interface at 3.3V digital signal levels (LVTTTL) over which the 9602 and FA transfer commands, responses, and SBD message data. With respect to this interface, the 9602 behaves as a DCE (Data Communication Equipment), and the FA behaves as a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment).

If RS-232 voltage levels are needed, the FA must include an LVTTTL/RS-232 level-shifter.

Autobaud is not supported. The baud rate can be set via the AT+IPR command. The default rate is 19200 bps.

While the 9602's data/fax serial interface supports the control signalling of a 9-wire interface by default for those host applications which require it, the interface can be configured for 3-wire operation – where only transmit, receive and ground signals are used – with no detriment to functionality or performance.

See the ISU AT Command Reference for more information.

### **3.4 Network Available Output**

This is a digital output that can be used by an application to know when the transceiver has visibility to the satellite network. This is useful in applications where the transceiver may move around terrain that reduces the amount of time that clear line of sight to the satellite constellation is available. The Product Developer can use this output to preserve battery life by reducing the number of attempted transmissions by including this logic output in the application decision logic.

Network Available means only that the 9602 can successfully receive the Ring Channel, or, put more simply, it can see an Iridium satellite. Network Available is not a guarantee that a message can be successfully sent. The Network Available state is evaluated every time the Ring Channel is received or missed. If the Ring Channel is visible, then that is typically every 4 seconds. If the Ring Channel is not currently visible, then the update period can be as long as 2 minutes, depending on how long the lack of satellite visibility existed. This is because the 9602 attempts to conserve power by increasing the ring search interval while the satellites are not visible. Every time a ring search fails, the time to wait is increased and eventually limits at 120 seconds.

If Network Available is currently off, the Field Application may still attempt an SBDI[X] session. This will force the 9602 Transceiver to look for the Ring Channel immediately, and on finding it, to attempt to send the message. In this case Network Available will not come on immediately. The Network Available does not turn on while in a +SBDI session. It will however turn on 4 seconds later assuming that the Ring Channel is present. After the SBD session completes, the 9602 performs a new Ring Channel search sequence, at the end of which Network Available gets turned on. That can take between 4 and 12 seconds.

The wait time between search windows is reset to 4 seconds every time a search succeeds. Otherwise it continues to increase. So if the +SBDI attempt fails to find the ring channel, the search window does not reset to 4 seconds.

Note that the behavior of +CIEV:1 is identical in to that of the Network Available output.

### **3.5 DC Supply Indicator Output**

A DC supply indicator signal is provided by the 9602 which could be used directly for driving an LED to provide a visible indication that the Transceiver supply is on. Alternatively the output signal could be used in application logic to determine if the internal Transceiver power supply is on.

## 4 RF Interface

This section describes the physical characteristics of the RF connectors and specifications of the RF Interface.

### 4.1 RF Connector Types

When mating to the 9602 RF connector use MMCX male connectors from SAMTEC part number MMCX-P-P-H-ST-TH1. This is a thru hole printed circuit mount connector with the correct mechanical spacing to allow the 9602 to fit flush on the motherboard.

Note - the 9602 module has a different antenna connector than other Iridium transceivers.

Both RF connectors on the 9602 module are intended for an inter-board connection to the host system motherboard and should not be directly connected to an external antenna cable or cable distribution system.

Additional information can be found at: <http://www.samtec.com>

### 4.2 ANT Connector

The main RF connector for the 9602 is the antenna connector, labeled “ANT” in the board silkscreen. This provides the RF connection between the 9602 module and the host system motherboard.

Note that for safety reasons, both RF connectors on the 9602 module are intended for an inter-board connection to the host system motherboard and should not be directly connected to an external antenna cable or cable distribution system. Paragraph 7.3 of EN60950-1:2006 safety standard requires that users are protected against high voltages that might appear on these cables. This can be achieved either by inserting a high-voltage isolating capacitor in series with the signal or by grounding the shield of the coaxial cable. The MMCX connectors have limited voltage capacity; therefore, protection needs to be provided on the developer’s motherboard. Developers are encouraged to review the EN60950-1:2006 standard for additional details.

#### 4.2.4 Antenna Characteristics

The 9602 should be connected to an Iridium-band antenna with the following antenna connector characteristics as described in Table 11.

**Table 11: Antenna Characteristics**

Parameter	Value
Impedance	50 Ohms nominal
Gain (maximum)	3dBi
Polarization	RHCP
VSWR (maximum operational)	1.5 : 1

Note:

- Existing qualified Iridium antennas may be used. (i.e. antennas designed for the 9601, 9522, 9522A)

- and 9522B)
- Existing antennas will require different RF connector types to than those for the 9601, 9522, 9522A and 9522B

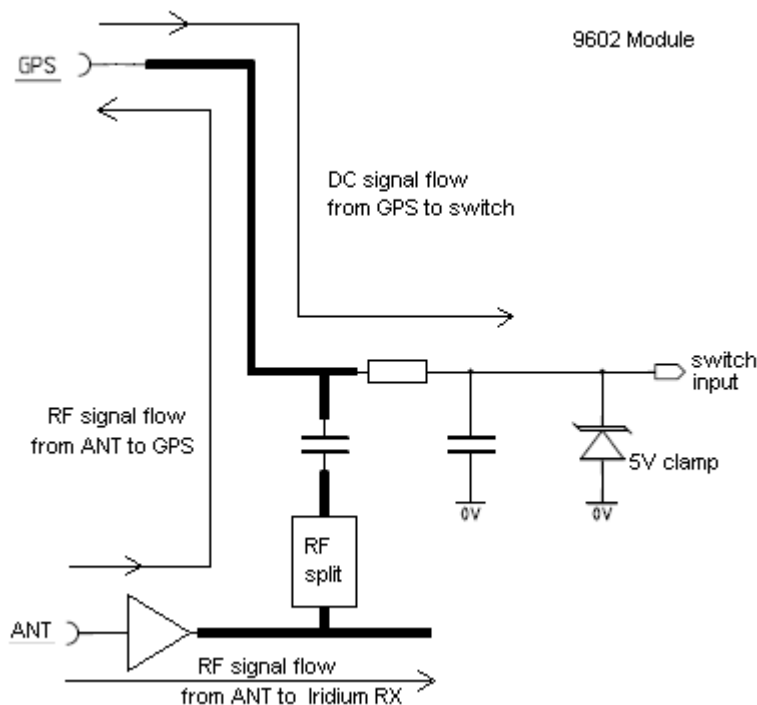
### 4.3 GPS Connector

The second RF connector, labeled “GPS” in the board silkscreen, is a pass-through connection from the antenna path and is provided for GPS receivers that wish to share the main antenna. An overview of this circuit is provided in Figure 7. The following operational points should be noted when using GPS receivers connected to this point.

- The GPS pass-through path is activated by detecting the presence of a DC voltage on the center-pin of the GPS connector. The 9602 uses the voltage from the GPS center pin to switch on the RX path and requires minimal current (<100uA). The GPS path is activated when this center-pin voltage is higher than 1.2V.
- There is a path loss of approximately 3dB in the receive direction from ANT to GPS.
- The GPS receive path is temporarily switched off during transmissions from the 9602.
- As long as the 5V supply to the 9602 is connected and the DC voltage on the GPS connector is present, the GPS pass-through path is made available. The GPS path is available even when the 9602 module has been turned off using its ON/OFF control signal.
- If the GPS port is not used it may be left un-terminated with no adverse effect.
- The GPS receiver must present 50 ohm impedance across the Iridium band or SBD performance could be degraded.
- The output return loss is typically -8 dB.

Figure 7:

Equivalent circuit for GPS connection when GPS path is active and 9602 is not transmitting





## 4.4 RF Interface Specifications

The RF interface requirements for the 9602 are summarized in Table 12 below.

**Table 12: General RF Parameters**

Parameter	Value
Frequency Range	1616 MHz to 1626.5 MHz
Duplexing Method	TDD (Time Domain Duplex)
Input/Output Impedance	50Ω
Multiplexing Method	TDMA/FDMA

## 4.5 Radio Characteristics

Table 13 contains radio characteristics of the 9602 SBD Transceiver.

**Table 13: Radio Characteristics**

Parameter	Value
Average Power during a transmit slot (max)	1.6 W
Receiver sensitivity (Typical level at module connector)	-117dBm
Max Cable loss permitted (Note 1)	3dB
Link Margin – Downlink (Note 2)	13dB
Link Margin – Uplink (Note 2)	7dB

Note 1: Cable losses should be minimized. The total implementation loss for an antenna, connectors, cable, lightning arrestor and any other RF component between the transceiver and the antenna should not exceed 3dB. The total cable loss between the antenna and the modem includes losses in the motherboard. Implementation loss higher than this will affect the Iridium link performance and quality of service. Solutions with a loss higher than 3dB will not meet the requirements of Iridium Solution Certification.

Note 2: Link Margins are given assuming a free-space propagation model.

## 4.6 S-meter Performance

The numbers “reported over the AT command interface indicate the signal strength of the ring channel. Care should be taken when using the S-meter readings for comparisons between devices. Of particular note are the following:

1. There is a 0.5 dB tolerance on calibrating the S-meter.
2. Each bar represents a 2 dB increment
3. Multiple ring channels can be present at the same time so units can lock to different signals.
4. The Test Interface Card (TIC board) implementation adds about 0.6 dB loss in the antenna path.
5. If the reading is near the decision threshold it would be easy to see a 1 bar difference

## 5 AT Command Set Description

The 9602 is configured and operated through the use of AT commands. See the “ISU AT Command Reference” for the full set of AT commands and responses. For differences in AT command support between 9602 software releases, see the relevant software release notes, which are made available to authorized Iridium VARs and VAMs on the Iridium Developer Extranet. It is the responsibility of Product Developers to check compatibility of applications software with the AT Commands on all 9602s used for both development and commercial deployments. See also the “Iridium Short Burst Data Service Developers Guide” for information on how SBD operates on the Iridium system.