SIM7000 Series UART Application Note_V1.00
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## Version History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>What is new</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-12-5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>New version</td>
<td>Hongjun Tu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scope

This document presents the AT command of UART operation and application examples. This document can apply to SIM7000 series modules.
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1 Introduction

This document describes the UART interface of SIMCom SIM7000 module. The UART port has several features:

- Support High-speed UART, the baud rate is up to 4Mbps, the communication baud rates include: 0, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 921600, 2000000, 2900000, 3000000, 3200000, 3686400, 4000000 bps. The rate 0bps mark auto baud rate.
- Support Hardware flow control.
- Support auto baud rate, but auto baud rate only supported 9600bps, 19200bps, 38400bps, 57600bps and 115200bps.

2 Connection

SIM7000 module is designed as a DCE (Data Communication Equipment). It provides a UART interface which is used for data transmission and sending AT commands.

The default baud rate is auto baud rate, data size is 8 bits, stop bits is 1 bit, and parity is none.

2.1 Hardware Interface

Table 1: Pin description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin type</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Active voltage</th>
<th>Default Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>UART_RXD</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull- Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_TXD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_RTS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull- Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_CTS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull- Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_DTR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_DCD</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UART_RI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pull-Up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For different devices, the name of RTS PIN may be confused as CTS PIN, and the name of CTS PIN may be confused as RTS PIN, the I/O direction of SIM7000 module’s CTS PIN is OUT, and RTS PIN is IN, users can clear this confusion by the I/O direction.
Table 2: Logic level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logic low input</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic high input</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic low output</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic high output</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Connect to Host

When the module is used as 2-line UART for data transmission, only RXD and TXD signal PINs are used, the following figure shows the connection between SIM7000 module and DTE (customer’s CPU).

![Figure 1: 2-line UART](image)

When module is used as 7-line UART for data transmission, all the signal PINs should be connected, including TXD, RXD, RTS, CTS, DTR, DCD and RI, and the corresponding PINs should be configured as UART function. The following figure shows the connection between SIM7000 module and DTE (customer’s CPU).

![Figure 2: UART full modem](image)
The SIM7000 UART is 1.8V voltage interface. If user’s UART application circuit is 3.3V voltage interface, the level shifter circuits should be used for voltage matching. The TXB0108RGYR provided by Texas Instruments is recommended. The following figure shows the voltage matching reference design.

![Reference circuit of level shift](image)

Figure 3: Reference circuit of level shift

3 Synchronize baud rate

SIM7000 supports auto baud rate, but the rate only supported on 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200. If users need to change to other baud rate, it needs to switch as AT command AT+IPR.

Auto baud rating allows SIM7000 module to automatically detect the baud rate based on the host device. Host device must synchronize the baud rate with SIM7000 module first before communication.

Host must send “AT” string to synchronize the module, if module matches the baud rate it will respond with response: “OK”, if no response is reported, host must send the synchronize string again until the response is received.

The function is supported in “AT+IPR”. When “AT+IPR” is set to 0, auto baud is activated. If TA sends “AT+IPR=0” command to the modem, then module will be saved as auto baud mode.
Start

Power on module

Send “at” to module

Receive the respond:
OK → YES

NO

Module set its baud rate according to the host device

End

Baud rate synchronization chart
4 Flow Control

Flow control is very important during the transmission (large data) between the module (DCE) and the terminal device (DTE). When receiving buffer reaches its capacity, the receiving device should be capable of pause the sending device until it overflows. SIM7000 module is designed as no flow control by default, but users can enable this function by AT command.

4.1 Hardware flow control (RTS/CTS)

Hardware flow control achieves the data flow control by controlling the RTS/CTS line which follows the RS232 standard. The command “AT+IFC=2,2” can be used to enable hardware flow control, these settings can't be stored automatically.

To enable hardware flow control, ensure that the RTS/CTS lines are present on user’s application platform.
5 Control Signals

5.1 RTS

When RTS pin is in hardware flow control mode, this signal is asserted (low level) to prepare the module (DCE) for accepting transmitted data from the DTE device.

DCE stop transmitting data if RTS pin is at high level, transmission begins or continues if RTS is at low level, if RTS goes high in the middle of transmission, the module (DCE) waits for a completed transmission before stop transmitting data.

This pin is in GPIO mode by default, user can switch it to flow control mode by “AT+IFC=2,2” command.

5.2 CTS

When this pin is in hardware flow control mode, the signal is asserted by the module (DCE) to inform the DTE device that transmission may begin.

The CTS pin outputs high level when the RX FIFO level of the module (DCE) is up to the threshold, when the RX FIFO level falls below the threshold, the CTS pin outputs low level.

This pin is in GPIO mode by default, user can switch to flow control mode by “AT+IFC=2,2” command.

5.3 DCD

AT command AT&C can be used to set DCD function mode. When set “AT&C0", DCD line is always ON (low). When set “AT&C1", DCD line is ON (low) only in the presence of data carrier.

5.4 DTR

The pin is used to control module into sleep mode or wakeup module. When users had set AT command “AT+CSCLK=1", then pulling up the pin DTR by host, Module will be into sleep mode. In sleep mode, module will never respond AT request.

If DTR pin was pulled down by host, module will be wake up.

If setting AT command “AT+CSCLK=0", Module will be never into sleep mode. And it will do nothing when the DTR pin is pulling up.

Note: If there has SMS during module sleep mode, there will be URC reported to host, and module will be waken up by this SMS. Once DTR is at high level, and there has no air data or UART communication, module will go back to sleep mode again.
5.5 RI

This pin is used to wakeup host when module has message to output, message could be SMS or DATA URC.

Table 3: RI Respond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>RI respond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standby</td>
<td>HIGH level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>When receiving SMS, the RI PIN will be changed to LOW level for about 120ms, and then it is changed to HIGH level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA URC</td>
<td>When receiving DATA URC, the RI PIN will be changed to LOW level for about 120ms, and then it is changed to HIGH level. This function can be enable/disable by “AT+CFGRI” command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RI pin can be used to interrupt output signal to inform the host controller such as application CPU. Before that, users must use AT command “AT+CFGRI=1” to enable this function.

Normally RI will keep high level until certain conditions such as receiving SMS, or a DATA URC report coming. Then it will output a low level pulse 120ms, in the end, it will become high level.

![Figure 4: RI behaviour](image-url)

Figure 4: RI behaviour. SMS and DATA URC report
Appendix

A  Terms and Abbreviations

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URC</td>
<td>Unsolicited Result Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE</td>
<td>Data Terminal Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCE</td>
<td>Data Communication Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Message Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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