

FCS866R Hardware Design

Wi-Fi&Bluetooth Module Series

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Full attention must be given 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 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.



Terminals or mobiles operating over radio signal and network cannot be guaranteed to connect in certain conditions, such as when the mobile bill is unpaid or the (U)SIM card is invalid. When emergency help is needed in such conditions, use emergency call if the device supports it. In order to make or receive a call, the terminal or mobile must be switched on in a service area with adequate signal strength. In an emergency, the device with emergency call function cannot be used as the only contact method considering network connection cannot be guaranteed under all circumstances.



The terminal or mobile contains a transceiver. When it is ON, it receives and transmits radio frequency signals. RF interference can occur if it is used close to TV sets, radios, computers or other electric equipment.



In locations with explosive or potentially explosive atmospheres, obey all posted signs and turn off wireless devices such as mobile phone or other cellular terminals. Areas with explosive or potentially explosive atmospheres include fuelling areas, below decks on boats, fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities, and areas where the air contains chemicals or particles such as grain, dust or metal powders.

About the Document

Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Description
-	2023-12-11	Jason YI/Tara KONG	Creation of the document
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1 Introduction

This document defines the FCS866R and describes its air interfaces and hardware interfaces which are connected with your applications. The document provides a quickly insight into interface specifications, RF performance, electrical and mechanical details, as well as other related information of the module.

Disposal of old electrical appliances



The European directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), requires that old household electrical appliances must not be disposed of in the normal unsorted municipal waste stream. Old appliances must be collected separately in order to optimize the recovery and recycling of the materials they contain, and reduce the impact on human health and the environment.

The crossed out “wheeled bin” symbol on the product reminds you of your obligation, that when you dispose of the appliance, it must be separately collected.

Consumers should contact their local authority or retailer for information concerning the correct disposal of their old appliance.

The device is restricted to indoor use only when operating in the 5250 to 5350 MHz frequency range. The device could be used with a separation distance of 20cm to the human body.

	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK
	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL
	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK(NI)

1.1. Special Mark

Table 1: Special Mark

Mark	Definition
[...]	Brackets ([...]) used after a pin enclosing a range of numbers indicate all pins of the same type. For example, SDIO_DATA[0:3] refers to all four SDIO pins: SDIO_DATA0, SDIO_DATA1, SDIO_DATA2, and SDIO_DATA3.

2 Product Overview

The module is a low-power and high-performance IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax Wi-Fi 6 and Bluetooth 5.2 module. It supports 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi bands and 2T2R mode with maximum transmission rate up to 1201 Mbps. It provides SDIO 3.0 interface for Wi-Fi applications; UART and PCM interfaces for Bluetooth applications.

It is an SMD module with compact packaging. Related information is listed in the table below:

Table 2: Basic Information

FCS852R	
Packaging type	LCC
Pin counts	50
Dimensions	(15.0 ±0.15) mm × (13.0 ±0.15) mm × (2 ±0.2) mm
Weight	Approx. 0.79 g

2.1. Key Features

Table 3: Key Features

Basic Information	
Protocols and Standard	• Wi-Fi protocols: IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax • Bluetooth protocol: Bluetooth 5.3 • All hardware components are fully compliant with EU RoHS directive
Power Supplies	VBAT Power Supply: • 3–3.6 V • Typ.: 3.3 V VDD_IO Power Supply: • 1.62–3.6 V • Typ.: 1.8/3.3 V
Temperature Ranges	• Normal operating temperature ¹: -20 °C to +70 °C • Storage temperature: -55 °C to +125 °C
EVB Kit	FC864R-M.2, RK3568-WF EVB ²
RF Antenna Interface	
Wi-Fi Antenna Interfaces	• ANT_WIFI0 • ANT_WIFI1/BT • 50 Ω characteristic impedance
Bluetooth Antenna Interface ³	• Three-antenna solution: ANT_BT • 50 Ω characteristic impedance
Application Interface	
Wi-Fi Application Interface	SDIO 3.0
Bluetooth Application Interfaces	UART, PCM

3 RF Performances

3.1. Wi-Fi Performances

Table 4: Wi-Fi Performances

Operating Frequency
2.4 GHz: 2.400–2.4835 GHz
5 GHz: 5.150–5.850 GHz
Modulation
DBPSK, DQPSK, CCK, BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM
Encryption Mode
WPA3
Operating Mode
• STA
Transmission Data Rate
• 802.11b: 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps, 11 Mbps • 802.11a/g: 6 Mbps, 9 Mbps, 12 Mbps, 18 Mbps, 24 Mbps, 36 Mbps, 48 Mbps, 54 Mbps • 802.11n: HT20 (MCS 0–MCS 7), HT40 (MCS 0–MCS 7) • 802.11ac: VHT20 (MCS 0–MCS 8)、VHT40 (MCS 0–MCS 9)、VHT80 (MCS 0–MCS 9) • 802.11ax: HE20 (MCS 0–MCS 11)、HE40 (MCS 0–MCS 11)、HE80 (MCS 0–MCS 11)

3.2. Bluetooth Performances

Table 5: Bluetooth Performances

Operating Frequency
2.400–2.4835 GHz
Modulation
GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Operating Mode
• Classic Bluetooth (BR + EDR) • Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)

4 Application Interfaces

4.1. Pin Assignment

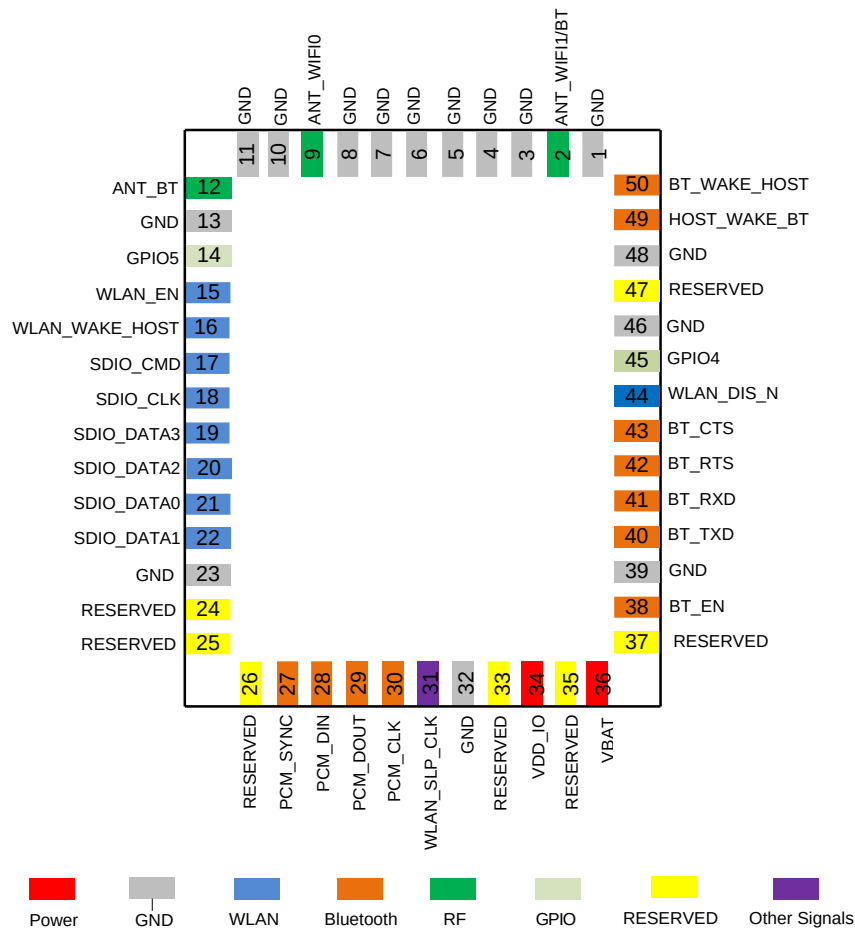


Figure 1: Pin Assignment (Top View)

NOTE

1. Keep all RESERVED and unused pins unconnected.
2. All GND pins should be connected to ground.
3. Pin 12 (ANT_BT) is kept unconnected for two-antenna solution.

4.2. Pin Description

Table 6: Parameter Definition

Parameter	Description
AIO	Analog Input/Output
DI	Digital Input
DO	Digital Output
DIO	Digital Input/Output
PI	Power Input

DC characteristics include power domain and rated current.

Table 7: Pin Description

Power Supply					
Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
VBAT	36	PI	Main power supply for the module	Vmin = 3 V Vnom = 3.3 V Vmax = 3.6 V	It must be provided with sufficient current of at least 2 A.
VDD_IO	34	PI	Power supply for the module's I/O pins	Vmin = 1.62 V Vnom = 1.8/3.3 V Vmax = 3.6 V	-
GND	1、3~8、10、11、13、23、32、39、46、48				
Wi-Fi Application Interfaces					
Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
WLAN_EN	15	DI	Wi-Fi function enable control	VDD_IO	Active high. If pin 44 (SDIO_RST) is connected, it can be kept open.
WLAN_WAKE	16, 24	DO	Wi-Fi wake up host		Active high.
WLAN_DIS_N	44	DI	Wi-Fi disabled		Active low

SDIO_CMD	17	DIO	SDIO command	Require differential impedance of 50 Ω . SDIO 3.0 compliant. Reserve 10–100 k Ω resistors to pull each of them up to VDD_IO.
SDIO_CLK	18	DI	SDIO clock	
SDIO_DATA3	19	DIO	SDIO data bit 3	
SDIO_DATA2	20	DIO	SDIO data bit 2	
SDIO_DATA0	21	DIO	SDIO data bit 0	
SDIO_DATA1	22	DIO	SDIO data bit 1	

Bluetooth Application Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
PCM_SYNC	27	DI	PCM data frame sync	VDD_IO	If unused, keep them open.
PCM_DIN	28	DI	PCM data input		
PCM_DOUT	29	DO	PCM data output		
PCM_CLK	30	DI	PCM clock		
BT_EN	38	DI	Bluetooth enable control		Active high.
BT_TXD	40	DO	Bluetooth UART transmit		It is recommended to add 0 Ω series resistors.
BT_RXD	41	DI	Bluetooth UART receive		
BT_RTS	42	DO	Request to send signal from the module		
BT_CTS	43	DI	Clear to send signal to the module		
HOST_WAKE_BT	49	DI	Host wake up Bluetooth		Active high.
BT_WAKE_HOST	50	DO	Bluetooth wake up host		

RF Antenna Interfaces

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
ANT_WIFI1/BT	2	AIO	Wi-Fi 1/Bluetooth antenna interface		50 Ω characteristic impedance.
ANT_WIFI0	9	AIO	Wi-Fi 0 antenna interface		

ANT_BT ⁴	12	AIO	Bluetooth antenna interface		
GPIO Interfaces					
Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
GPIO5	14	DIO	General-purpose input/output	VDD_IO	Need to be open or pulled down during the power-up of the module.
GPIO4	45	DIO	General-purpose input/output		If unused, keep them open.
Other Interface					
Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description	DC Characteristic	Comment
WLAN_SLP_CLK	31	DI	Wi-Fi sleep clock	VDD_IO	External 32.768 kHz sleep clock input. If unused, keep it open.
RESERVED Pins					
Pin Name	Pin No.				Comment
RESERVED	24、25、26、33、35、37、47				Keep them open.

⁴ Pin 12 (ANT_BT) is kept unconnected for two-antenna solution.

4.3. Power Supply

The module is powered by VBAT. It is recommended to use a power supply chip that can provide sufficient current of at least 2 A. For better power supply performance, it is recommended to parallel a 47 μF decoupling capacitor, and two filter capacitors (1 μF and 100 nF) near the module's VBAT pin. C4 is reserved for debugging and not mounted by default. In addition, it is recommended to add a TVS near the VBAT to improve the surge protection capacity of the module. In theory, the longer the VBAT trace is, the wider it should be.

VBAT reference design is shown below:

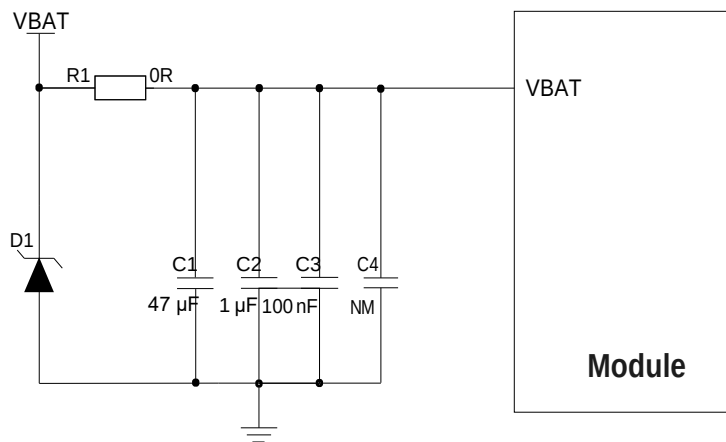


Figure 2: Reference Design of Power Supply

The power-up timing of the module is shown below.

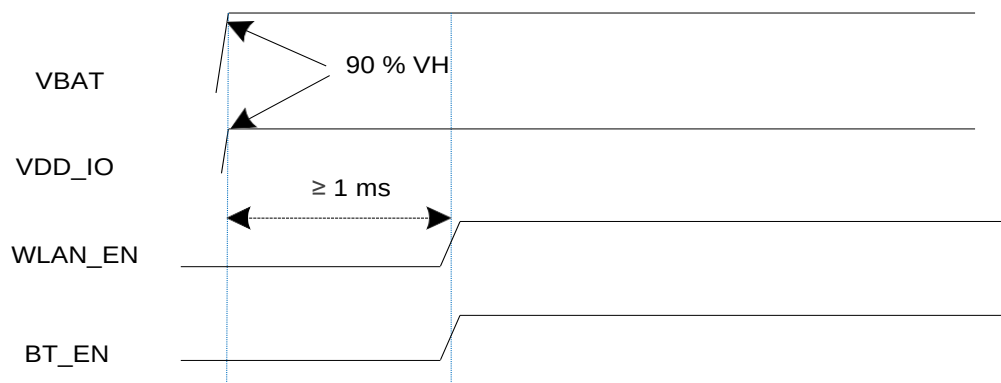


Figure 3: Power-up Timing

4.4. Wi-Fi Application Interfaces

Wi-Fi application interface connection between the module and the host is illustrated in the figure below.

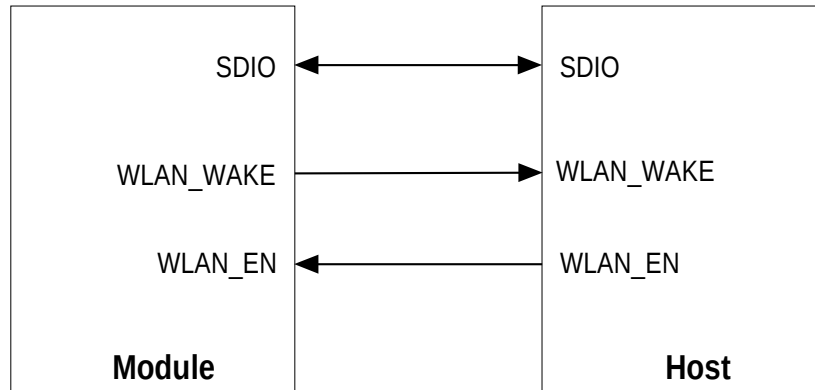


Figure 4: Wi-Fi Application Interface Connection

4.4.1. SDIO Interface

SDIO interface connection between the module and the host is illustrated in the figure below.

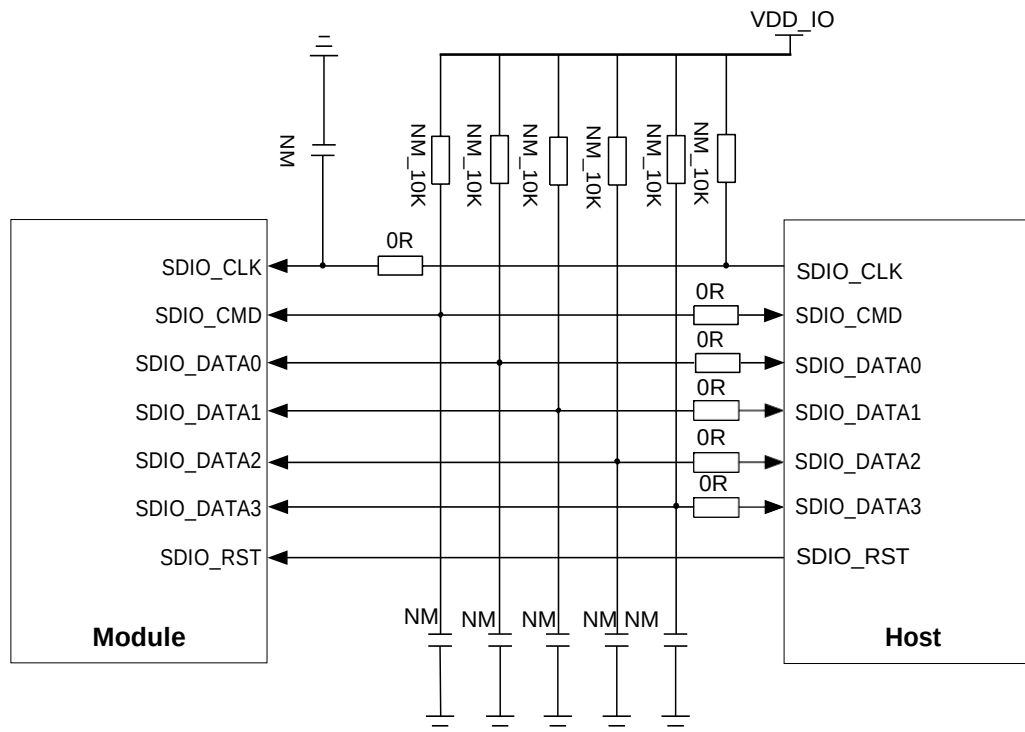


Figure 5: SDIO Interface Connection

It is recommended to use the following guidelines while designing interfaces in order to assure compliance with the SDIO 3.0 specification:

- To avoid jitter of bus, pull up SDIO_CMD and SDIO_DATA_[0:3]/SDIO_CMD to VDD_IO with resistors respectively. Resistance range of these resistors should be 10–100 k Ω and the recommended value is 10 k Ω .
- The impedance of SDIO signal trace is 50 $\Omega \pm 10\%$. Route the SDIO signal traces in inner layer of the PCB, and surround the traces with ground on that layer and with ground planes above and below. And the SDIO_CLK signal trace should be routed with ground surrounded separately.
- Keep SDIO signals far away from power supply traces, crystal-oscillators, magnetic devices, sensitive signals such as RF signals, analog signals, as well as noise signals generated by clock and DC-DC.
- The distance between SDIO signals and other signals must be greater than twice the trace width, and the bus load capacitance must be less than 15 pF.
- Keep SDIO traces as parallel as possible on the same layer. Make sure SDIO traces are surrounded by ground vias and connect them to the ground plane.
- According to the transmission rate, requirements for trace length are:
 - 1) For SDR104 mode, the recommended total trace routing length is less than 50 mm.
 - 2) For other modes, such as DDR50, SDR50, the recommended total trace routing length is less than 150 mm.
- SDIO signal traces (SDIO_CLK and SDIO_DATA[0:3]/SDIO_CMD) need to be equal in length (less than 1 mm distance between the traces). The length of signal traces inside the module is as follows:

Table 8: SDIO Interface Trace Length Inside the Module (Unit: mm)

Pin No.	Pin Name	Length
17	SDIO_CMD	14.55
18	SDIO_CLK	12.94
19	SDIO_DATA3	9.83
20	SDIO_DATA2	9.29
21	SDIO_DATA0	9.93
22	SDIO_DATA1	11.66

4.5. Bluetooth Application Interfaces

Bluetooth application interface connection between the module and the host is illustrated in the figure below.

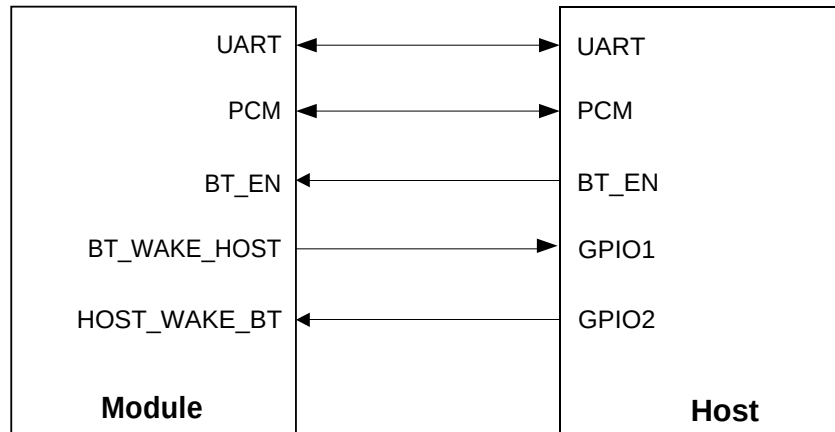


Figure 6: Bluetooth Application Interface Connection

4.5.1. PCM Interface

The module provides a PCM interface for Bluetooth audio application. It supports the following features:

- Master and slave modes
- Programmable long/short frame sync
- 8-bit A-law/u-law, and 13-bit/16-bit linear PCM formats
- Sign-extension and zero-padding for 8-bit and 3-bit samples
- PCM master clock output: 64 kHz, 128 kHz, 256 kHz, or 512 kHz
- Supports padding of Audio Gain to 13-bit samples
- SCO/eSCO link

FrameSync is the synchronizing function used to control the transfer of DAC_Data and ADC_Data. A Long FrameSync indicates the start of ADC_Data at the rising edge of FrameSync, and a Short FrameSync indicates the start of ADC_Data at the falling edge of FrameSync.

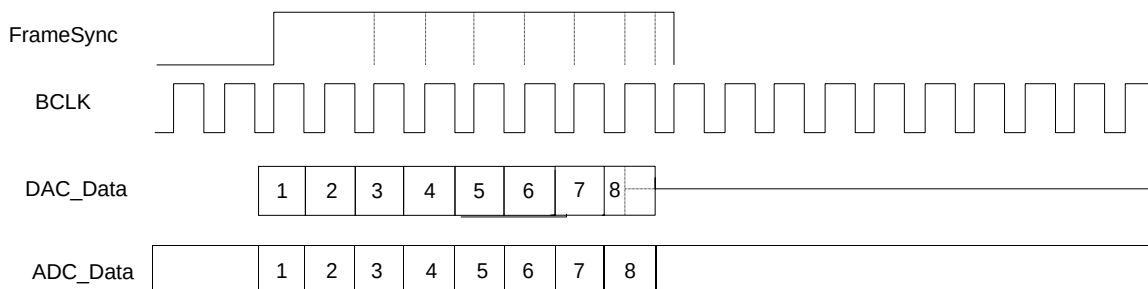


Figure 8: Long FrameSync

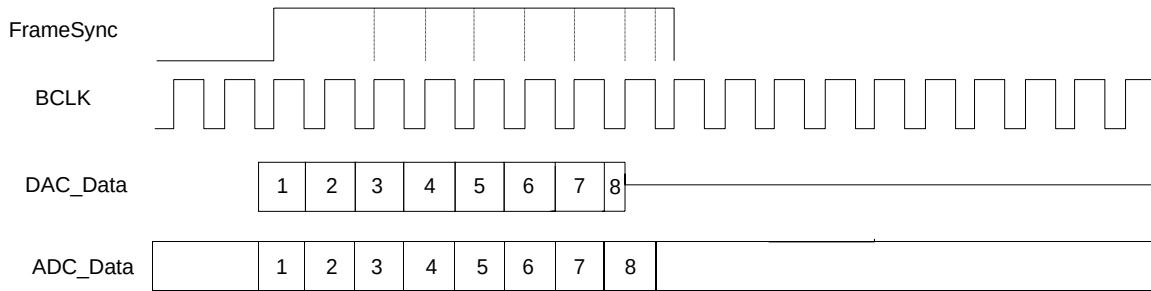


Figure 9: Short FrameSync

PCM interface timing is shown below:

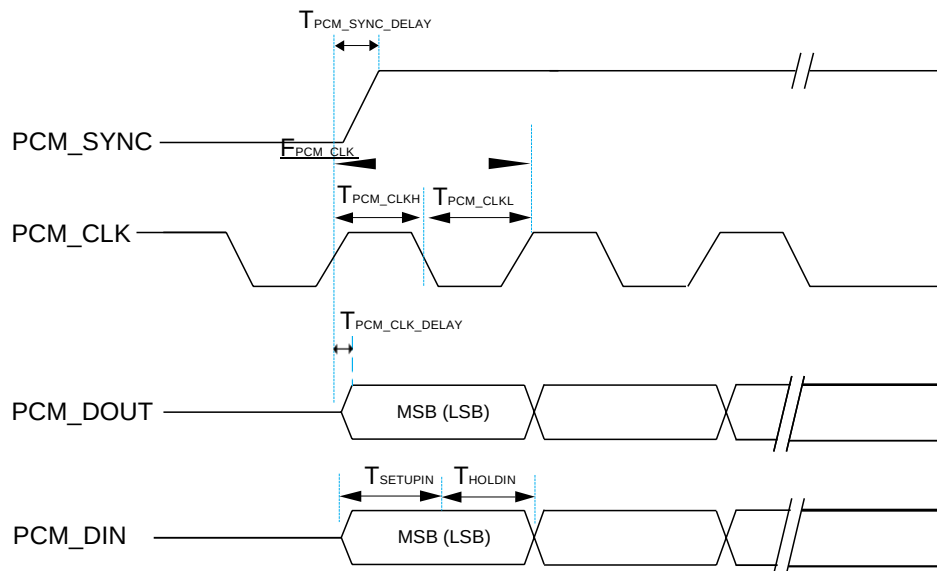


Figure 10: PCM Interface (Long Frame Sync)

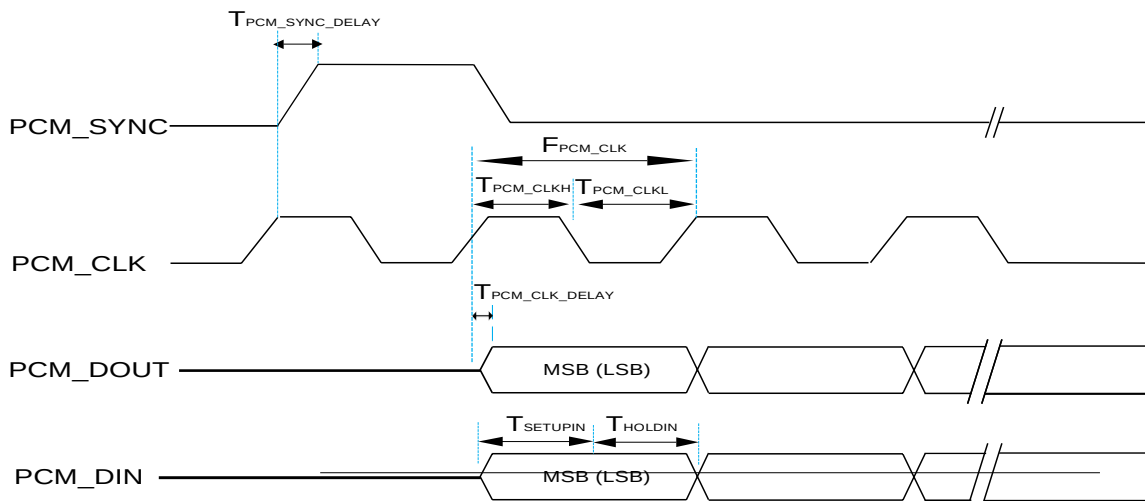


Figure 11: PCM Interface (Short Frame Sync)

Table 9: PCM Interface Clock Specifications

Parameter	Description		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
F _{BCLK}	Frequency of BCLK (Master)	64	-	512		kHz
F _{FrameSync}	Frequency of Frame Sync (Master)	-	8	-		kHz
F _{BCLK}	Frequency of BCLK (Slave)	64	-	512		kHz
F _{FrameSync}	Frequency of Frame Sync (Slave)	-	8	-		kHz
D	Data Size	8	8	16		位
N	Number of Slots Per Frame	1	1	1		時隙

Table 10: PCM Interface Timing

Parameter	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T _{BCLKH}	High Period of BCLK	980	-	-	ns
T _{BCLKL}	Low Period of BCLK	970	-	-	ns
T _{FrameSync_DELAY}	Delay time for BCLK high to Frame Sync high level	-	-	75	ns
T _{BCLKD_OUT}	Delay Time from BCLK High to Valid DAC_Data	-	-	125	ns
T _{SETUPIN}	Set-up Time for ADC_Data Valid to BCLK Low	10	-	-	ns
T _{HOLDIN}	Hold Time for BCLK Low to ADC_Data Invalid	125	-	-	ns

4.5.2. Bluetooth UART

The module provides an HCI UART defined by Bluetooth 5.0 protocol. It supports hardware flow control and can be used for data transmission with the host. The default baud rate is 115200 bps, and the maximum baud rate is 4 Mbps.

Table 11: UART Parameters

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Data Bits Per Frame	8 bits
Parity	None
Number of Stop Bits	1 bit
Hardware Flow Control	RTS/CTS

4.6. RF Antenna Interfaces

The module provides three antenna pins (ANT_WIFI0, ANT_WIFI1/BT, ANT_BT) and supports two-antenna and three-antenna solutions: ANT_WIFI1/BT serves as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth shared antenna and ANT_BT is kept unconnected in two-antenna solution. Exclusive Bluetooth antenna is supported in three-antenna solution with ANT_WIFI1/BT only served as Wi-Fi antenna. The impedance of antenna port is 50 Ω .

Appropriate antenna type and design should be used with matched antenna parameters according to specific application. It is required to perform a comprehensive functional test for the RF design before mass production of terminal products. The entire content of this chapter is provided for illustration only. Analysis, evaluation and determination are still necessary when designing target products.

4.6.1. Reference Design

A reference circuit for the RF antenna interface is shown below. It is recommended to reserve a π -type matching circuit and add ESD protection components for better RF performance. Matching components such as R1, C1, C2, and the protection component D1 should be placed as close to the antenna as possible. R1 is recommended to be 0 Ω . C1, C2 and D1 are not mounted by default. The parasitic capacitance of TVS should be less than 0.05 pF.

The following reference design is based on ANT_WIFI0 as an example, the reference designs of other RF antenna interfaces are the same.

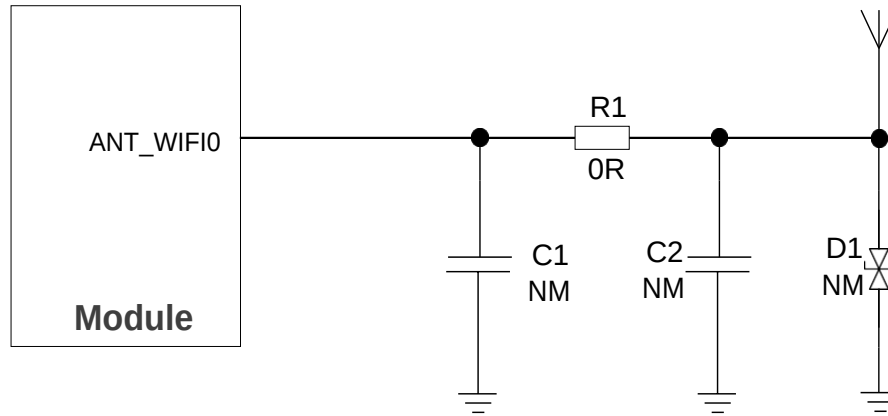


Figure 12: Reference Design for RF Antenna Interface

4.6.2. Antenna Design Requirements

Table 12: Antenna Design Requirements

Parameter	Requirement ⁵
Frequency Ranges (GHz)	□ 2.400–2.4835
• 5.150–5.850	
Cable Insertion Loss (dB)	< 1
VSWR	≤ 2 (Typ.)
Gain (dBi)	1 (Typ.)
Max Input Power (W)	50
Input Impedance (Ω)	50
Polarization Type	Vertical

4.6.3. RF Routing Guidelines

For user's PCB, the characteristic impedance of all RF traces should be controlled to 50 Ω. The impedance of the RF traces is usually determined by the trace width (W), the materials' dielectric constant, the height from the reference ground to the signal layer (H), and the spacing between RF traces and grounds (S). Microstrip or coplanar waveguide is typically used in RF layout to control characteristic impedance. The following are reference designs of microstrip or coplanar waveguide with different PCB structures.

⁵ For more details about the RF performances, see **Chapter 3**.

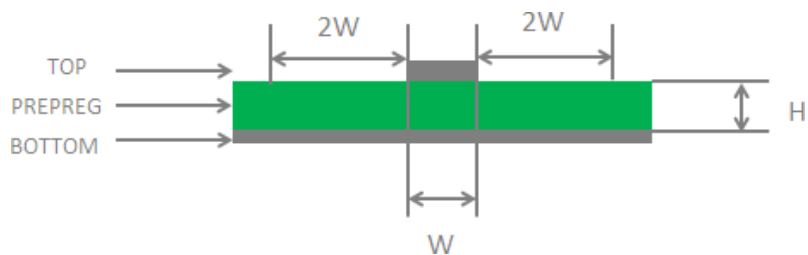


Figure 7: Microstrip Design on a 2-layer PCB

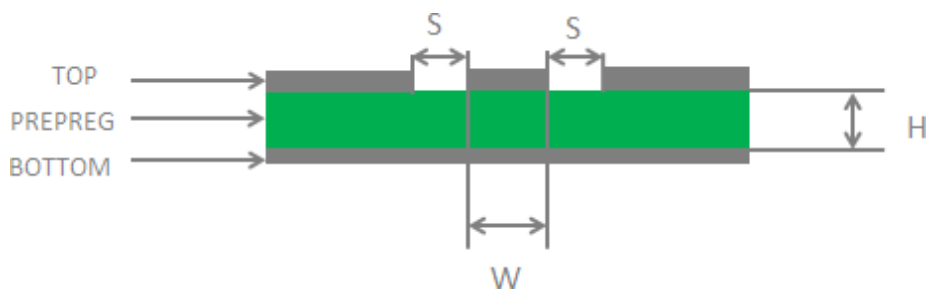


Figure 14: Coplanar Waveguide Design on a 2-layer PCB

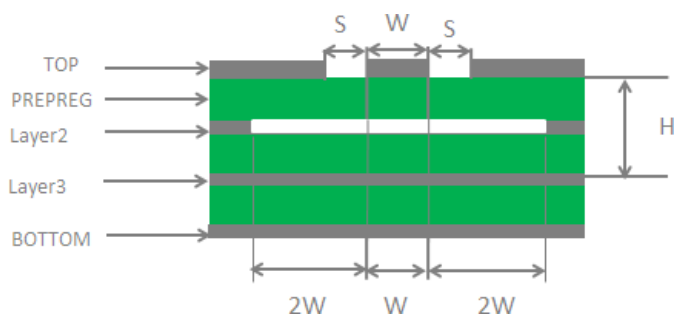


Figure 15: Coplanar Waveguide Design on a 4-layer PCB (Layer 3 as Reference Ground)

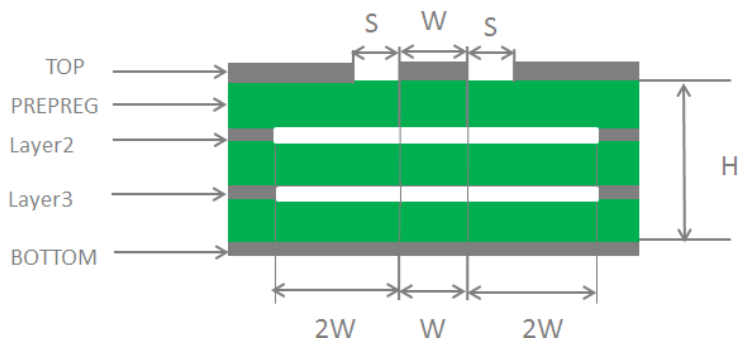


Figure 16: Coplanar Waveguide Design on a 4-layer PCB (Layer 4 as Reference Ground)

To ensure RF performance and reliability, follow the principles below in RF layout design:

- Use an impedance simulation tool to accurately control the characteristic impedance of RF traces to 50 Ω .
- The GND pins adjacent to RF pins should not be designed as thermal relief pads, and should be fully connected to ground.
- The distance between the RF pins and the RF connector should be as short as possible and all the right-angle traces should be changed to curved ones. The recommended trace angle is 135°.
- There should be clearance under the signal pin of the antenna connector or solder joint.
- The reference ground of RF traces should be complete. Meanwhile, adding some ground vias around RF traces and the reference ground could help to improve RF performance. The distance between the ground vias and RF traces should be not less than twice the width of RF signal traces ($2 \times W$).
- Keep RF traces away from interference sources, and avoid intersection and paralleling between traces on adjacent layers.

For more details about RF layout, see **document [2]**.

4.6.4. RF Connector Recommendation

If RF connector is used for antenna connection, it is recommended to use the U.FL-R-SMT connector provided by Hirose.

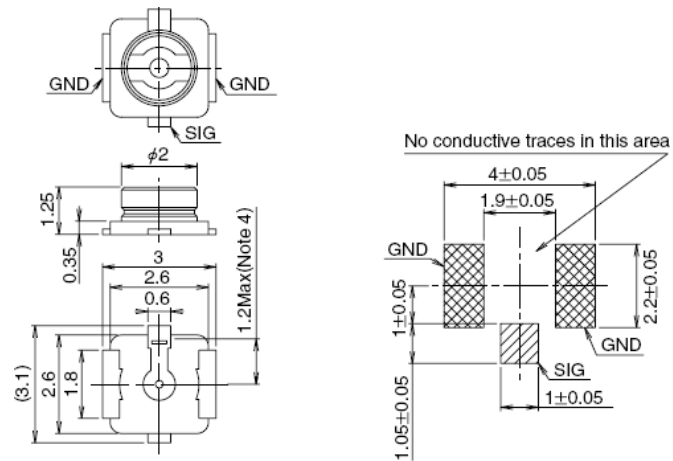


Figure 17: Dimensions of the Receptacle (Unit: mm)

U.FL-LP series mated plugs listed in the following figure can be used to match the U.FL-R-SMT connector.

Part No.	U.FL-LP-040	U.FL-LP-066	U.FL-LP(V)-040	U.FL-LP-062	U.FL-LP-088
Mated Height	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.5mm Max. (2.4mm Nom.)	2.0mm Max. (1.9mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)	2.4mm Max. (2.3mm Nom.)
Applicable cable	Dia. 0.81mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1.13mm and Dia. 1.32mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 0.81mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1mm Coaxial cable	Dia. 1.37mm Coaxial cable
Weight (mg)	53.7	59.1	34.8	45.5	71.7
RoHS	YES				

Figure 18: Specifications of Mated Plugs

The following figure describes the space factor of mated connectors:

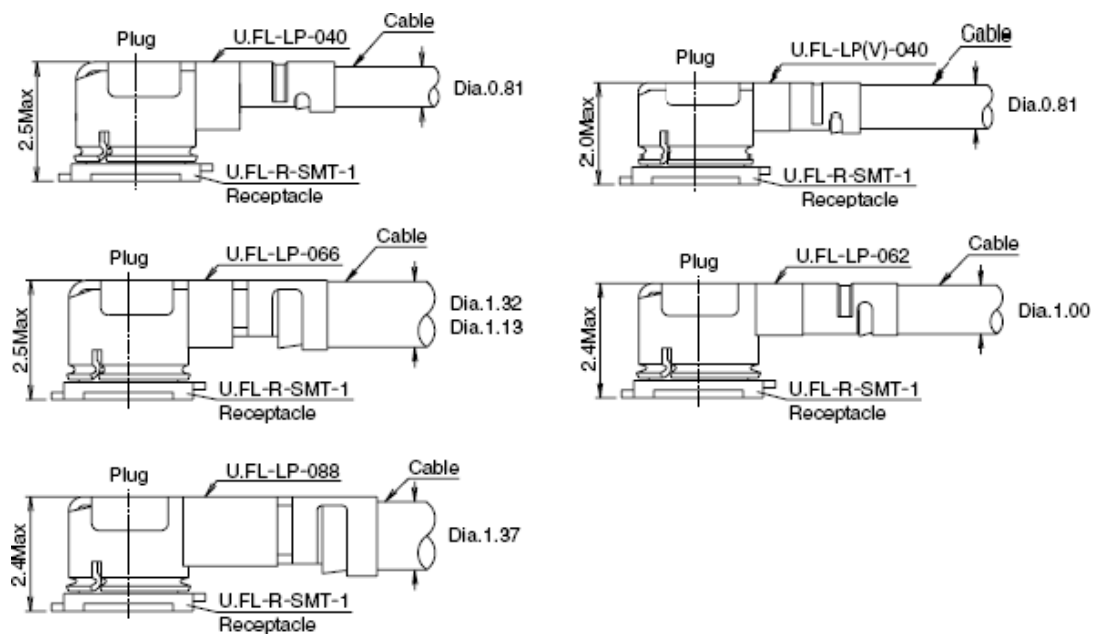


Figure 19: Space Factor of Mated Connectors (Unit: mm)

For more details, please visit <http://www.hirose.com>.

5 Electrical Characteristics & Reliability

5.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 13: Absolute Maximum Ratings (Unit: V)

Parameter	Min.	Max.
VBAT	-0.3	3.6
VDD_IO	-0.3	3.6

5.2. Power Supply Ratings

Table 14: Module Power Supply Ratings (Unit: V)

Parameter	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.
VBAT	Power supply for the module	The actual input voltages must be kept between the minimum and maximum values.	3	3.3	3.6
VDD_IO	Power supply for the module's I/O pins	-	1.62	1.8/3.3	3.6

5.3. Digital I/O Characteristics

Table 15: VDD_IO Low-level I/O Requirements (Unit: V)

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	1.26	3.6
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	-	0.8
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	1.62	1.8
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	0	0.18

Table 16: VDD_IO High-level I/O Requirements (Unit: V)

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	2	3.6
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	-	0.9
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	2.97	3.3
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	0	0.33

5.4. ESD Protection

Static electricity occurs naturally and it may damage the module. Therefore, applying proper ESD countermeasures and handling methods is imperative. For example, wear anti-static gloves during the development, production, assembly and testing of the module; add ESD protection components to the ESD sensitive interfaces and points in the product design.

5.5. Thermal Dissipation

The module offers the best performance when all internal IC chips are working within their operating temperatures. When the IC chip reaches or exceeds the maximum junction temperature, the module may still work but the performance and function (such as RF output power, data rate, etc.) will be affected to a certain extent. Therefore, the thermal design should be maximally optimized to ensure all internal IC chips always work within the recommended operating temperature range.

The following principles for thermal consideration are provided for reference:

- Keep the module away from heat sources on your PCB, especially high-power components such as processor, power amplifier, and power supply.
- Maintain the integrity of the PCB copper layer and drill as many thermal vias as possible.
- Follow the principles below when the heatsink is necessary:
 - Do not place large size components in the area where the module is mounted on your PCB to reserve enough place for heatsink installation.
 - Attach the heatsink to the shielding cover of the module; In general, the base plate area of the heatsink should be larger than the module area to cover the module completely;
 - Choose the heatsink with adequate fins to dissipate heat;
 - Choose a TIM (Thermal Interface Material) with high thermal conductivity, good softness and good wettability and place it between the heatsink and the module;
 - Fasten the heatsink with four screws to ensure that it is in close contact with the module to prevent the heatsink from falling off during the drop, vibration test, or transportation.

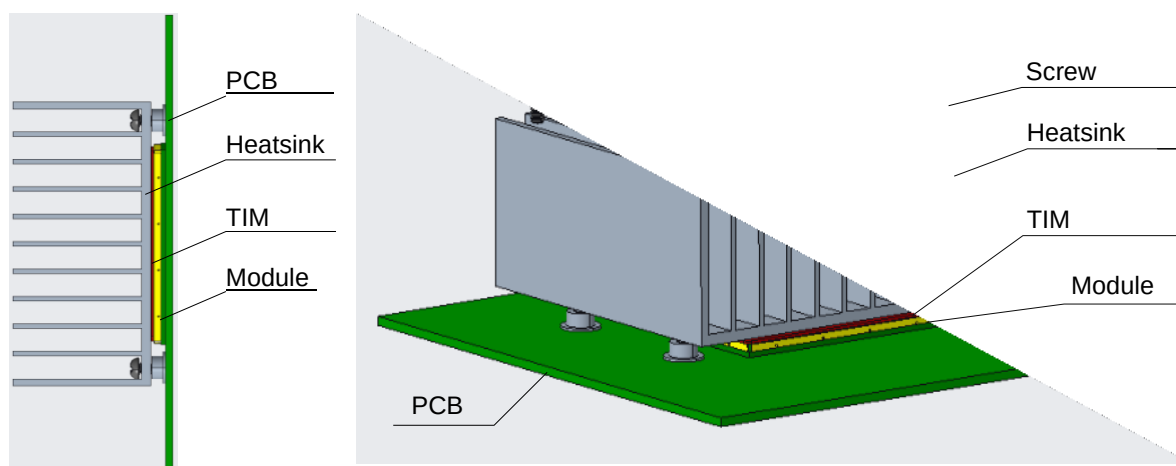


Figure 20: Placement and Fixing of the Heatsink

6 Mechanical Information

This chapter describes the mechanical dimensions of the module. All dimensions are measured in millimeter (mm), and the dimensional tolerances are ± 0.2 mm unless otherwise specified.

6.1. Mechanical Dimensions

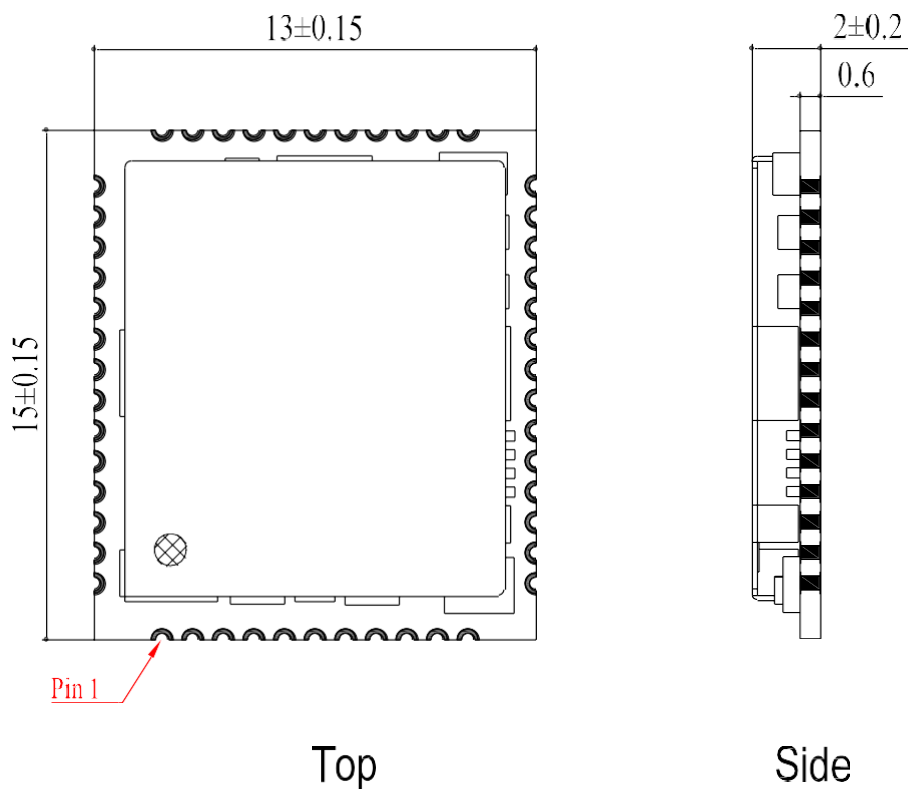


Figure 21: Top and Side Dimensions

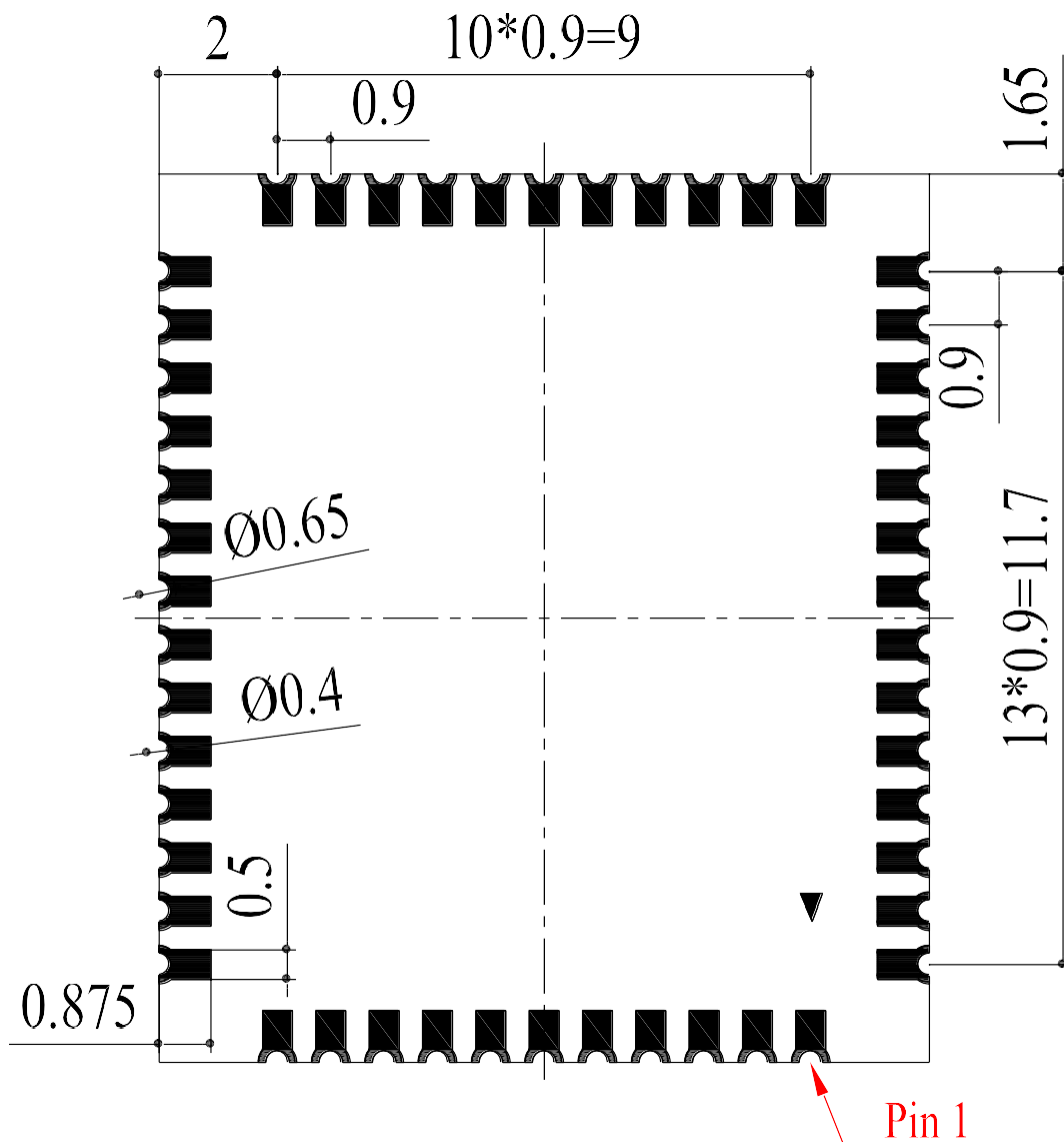


Figure 22: Bottom Dimension (Bottom View)

NOTE

The package warpage level of the module refers to JEITA ED-7306 standard.

6.2. Recommended Footprint

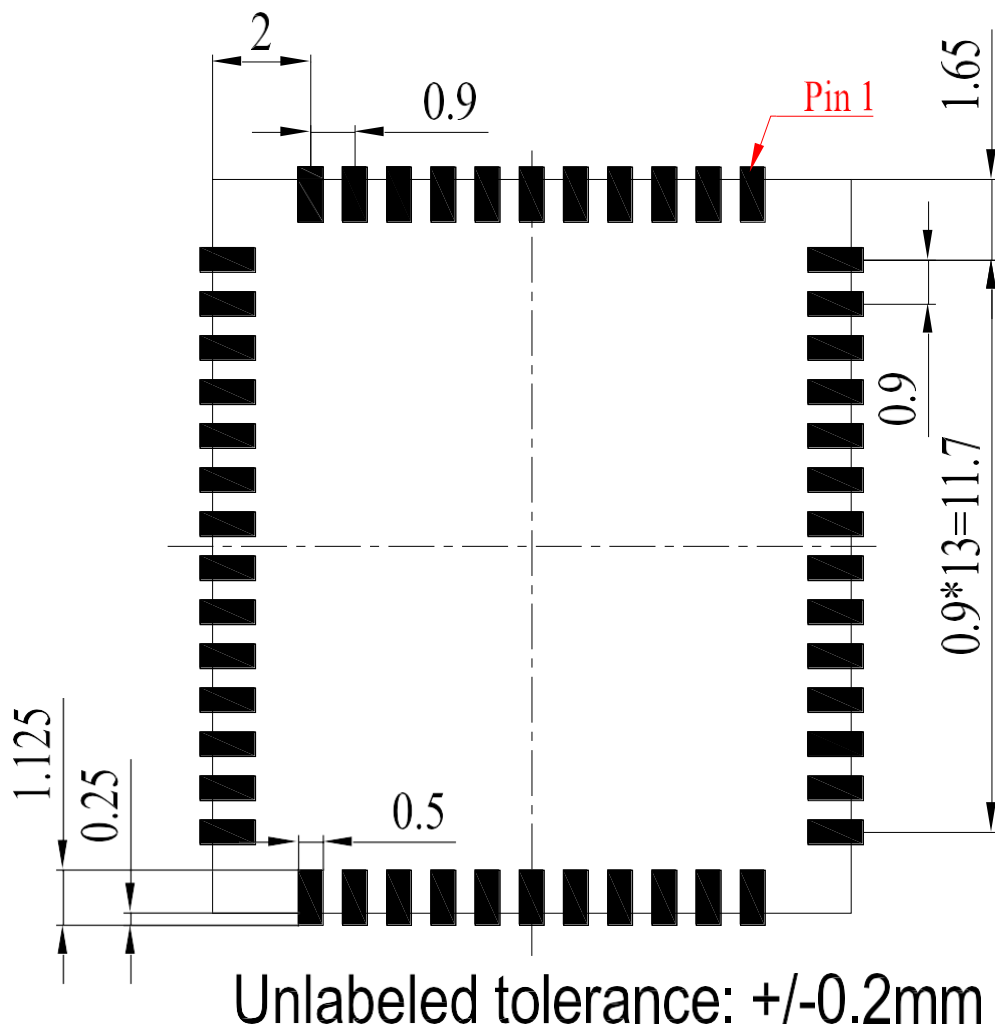


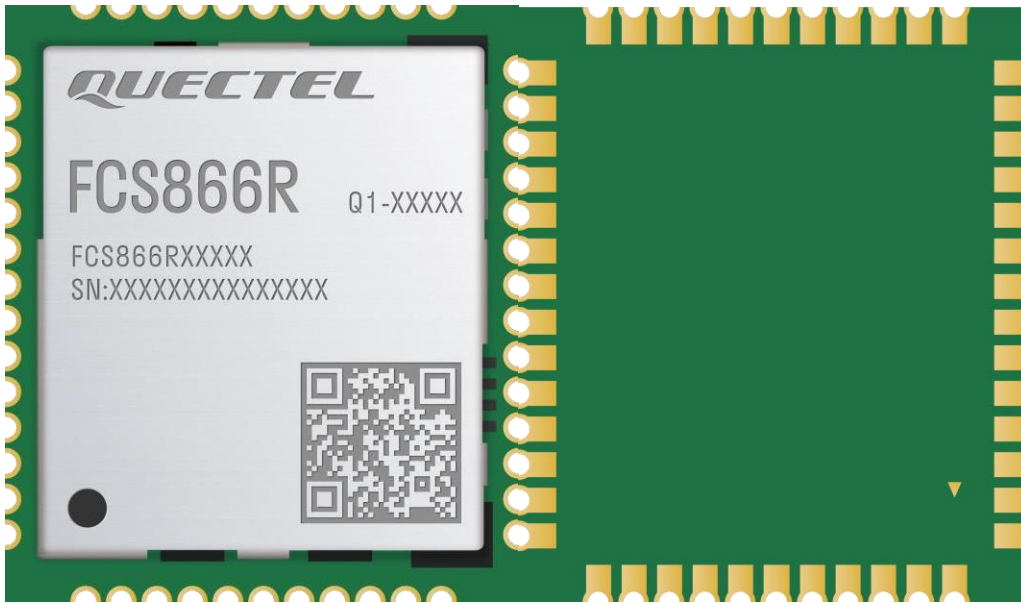
Figure 23: Recommended Footprint

NOTE

Keep at least 3 mm between the module and other components on the motherboard to improve soldering quality and maintenance convenience.

6.3. Top and Bottom Views

Figure 24: Top and Bottom Views

**NOTE**

Images above are for illustrative purposes only and may differ from the actual module. For authentic appearance and label, please refer to the module received from Quectel.

7 Storage, Manufacturing & Packaging

7.1. Storage Conditions

The module is provided with vacuum-sealed packaging. MSL of the module is rated as 3. The storage requirements are shown below.

1. Recommended Storage Condition: the temperature should be 23 ± 5 °C and the relative humidity should be 35–60 %.
2. Shelf life (in a vacuum-sealed packaging): 12 months in Recommended Storage Condition.
3. Floor life: 168 hours ⁶ in a factory where the temperature is 23 ± 5 °C and relative humidity is below 60 %. After the vacuum-sealed packaging is removed, the module must be processed in reflow soldering or other high-temperature operations within 168 hours. Otherwise, the module should be stored in an environment where the relative humidity is less than 10 % (e.g., a dry cabinet).
4. The module should be pre-baked to avoid blistering, cracks and inner-layer separation in PCB under the following circumstances:
 - The module is not stored in Recommended Storage Condition;
 - Violation of the third requirement mentioned above;
 - Vacuum-sealed packaging is broken, or the packaging has been removed for over 24 hours;
 - Before module repairing.
5. If needed, the pre-baking should follow the requirements below:
 - The module should be baked for 8 hours at 120 ± 5 °C;
 - The module must be soldered to PCB within 24 hours after the baking, otherwise it should be put in a dry environment such as in a dry cabinet.

⁶ This floor life is only applicable when the environment conforms to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033. It is recommended to start the solder reflow process within 24 hours after the package is removed if the temperature and moisture do not conform to, or are not sure to conform to *IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033*. Do not unpack the modules in large quantities until they are ready for soldering.

NOTE

1. To avoid blistering, layer separation and other soldering issues, extended exposure of the module to the air is forbidden.
2. Take out the module from the package and put it on high-temperature-resistant fixtures before baking. If shorter baking time is desired, see *IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033* for the baking procedure.
3. Pay attention to ESD protection, such as wearing anti-static gloves, when touching the modules.

7.2. Manufacturing and Soldering

Push the squeegee to apply the solder paste on the surface of stencil, thus making the paste fill the stencil openings and then penetrate to the PCB. Apply proper force on the squeegee to produce a clean stencil surface on a single pass. To guarantee module soldering quality, the thickness of stencil for the module is recommended to be 0.15–0.18 mm. For more details, see **document [3]**.

The recommended peak reflow temperature should be 235–246 °C, with 246 °C as the absolute maximum reflow temperature. To avoid damage to the module caused by repeated heating, it is recommended that the module should be mounted only after reflow soldering for the other side of PCB has been completed. The recommended reflow soldering thermal profile (lead-free reflow soldering) and related parameters are shown below.

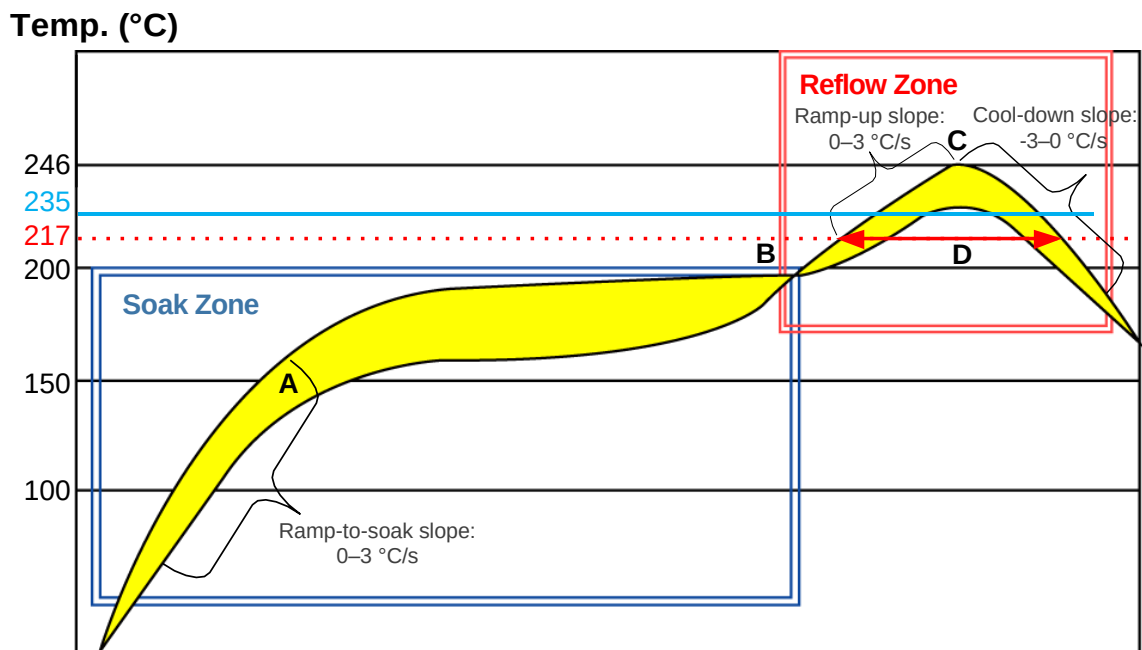


Figure 25: Recommended Reflow Soldering Thermal Profile

Table 17: Recommended Thermal Profile Parameters

Factor	Recommended Value
Soak Zone	
Ramp-to-soak slope	0–3 °C/s
Soak time (between A and B: 150 °C and 200 °C)	70–120 s
Reflow Zone	
Ramp-up slope	0–3 °C/s
Reflow time (D: over 217 °C)	40–70 s
Max. temperature	235–246 °C
Cool-down slope	-3–0 °C/s
Reflow Cycle	
Max. reflow cycle	1

NOTE

1. The above profile parameter requirements are for the measured temperature of the solder joints. Both the hottest and coldest spots of solder joints on the PCB should meet the above requirements.
2. During manufacturing and soldering, or any other processes that may contact the module directly, NEVER wipe the module's shielding can with organic solvents, such as acetone, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, trichloroethylene, etc. Otherwise, the shielding can may become rusted.
3. The shielding can for the module is made of Cupro-Nickel base material. It is tested that after 12 hours' Neutral Salt Spray test, the laser engraved label information on the shielding can is still clearly identifiable and the QR code is still readable, although white rust may be found.
4. If a conformal coating is necessary for the module, do NOT use any coating material that may chemically react with the PCB or shielding cover, and prevent the coating material from flowing into the module.
5. Avoid using ultrasonic technology for module cleaning since it can damage crystals inside the module.
6. Avoid using materials that contain mercury (Hg), such as adhesives, for module processing, even if the materials are RoHS compliant and their mercury content is below 1000 ppm (0.1 %).
7. Due to the complexity of the SMT process, please contact Quectel Technical Support in advance for any situation that you are not sure about, or any process (e.g. selective soldering, ultrasonic soldering) that is not mentioned in **document [3]**.

7.3. Packaging Specification

This chapter outlines the key packaging parameters and processes. All figures below are for reference purposes only, as the actual appearance and structure of packaging materials may vary in delivery.

The modules are packed in a tape and reel packaging as specified in the sub-chapters below.

7.3.1. Carrier Tape

Carrier tape dimensions are illustrated in the following figure and table:

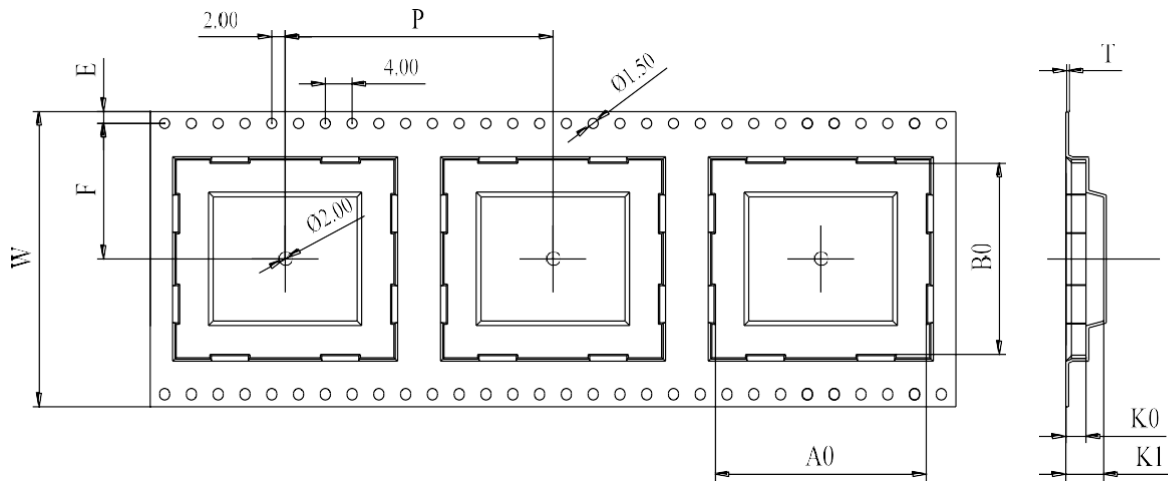


Figure 26: Carrier Tape Dimension Drawing (Unit: mm)

Table 18: Carrier Tape Dimension Table (Unit: mm)

W	P	T	A0	B0	K0	K1	F	E
32	20	0.4	13.4	15.4	2.7	5.4	14.2	1.75

7.3.2. Plastic Reel

Plastic reel dimensions are illustrated in the following figure and table:

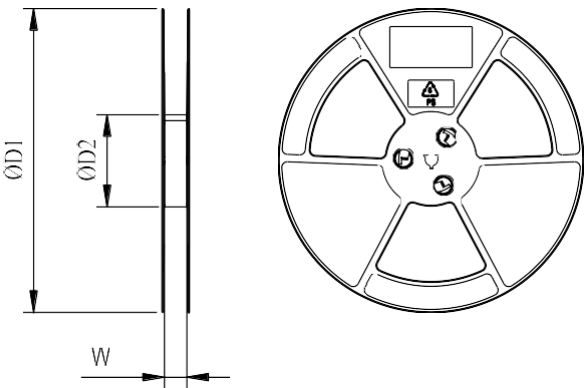


Figure 27: Plastic Reel Dimension Drawing

Table 19: Plastic Reel Dimension Table (Unit: mm)

ØD1	ØD2	W
330	100	32.5

7.3.3. Mounting Direction

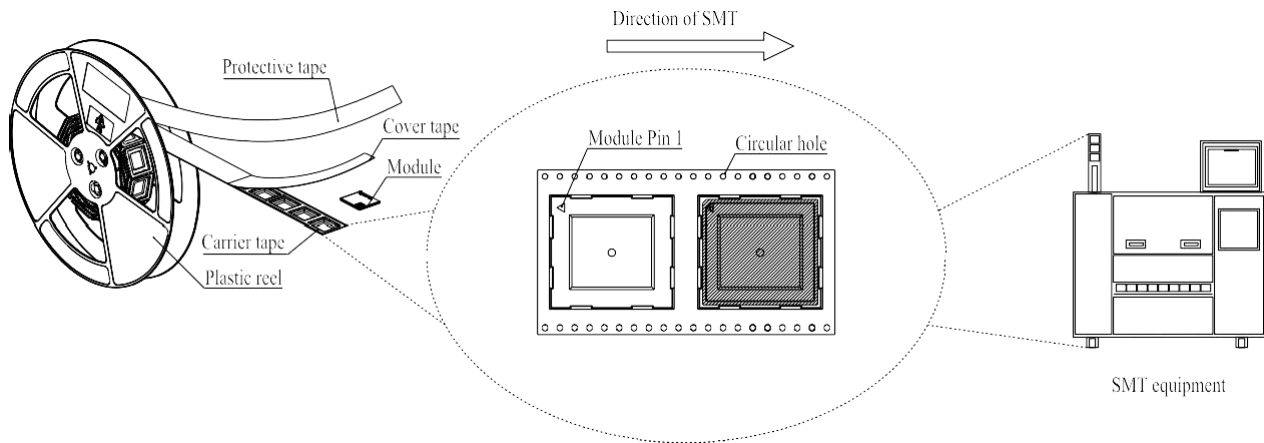
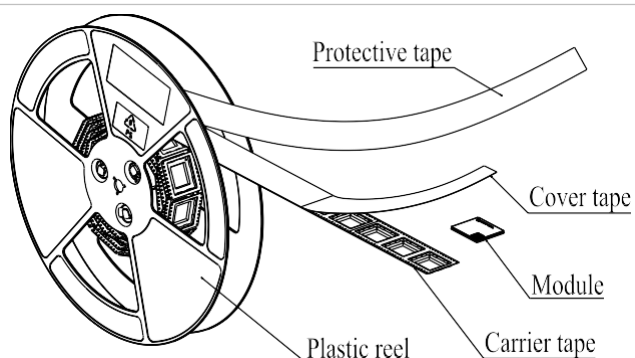


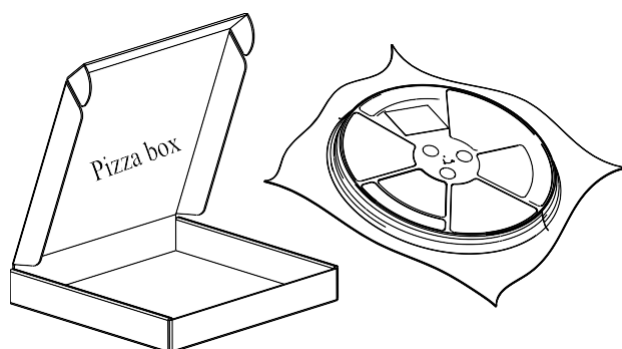
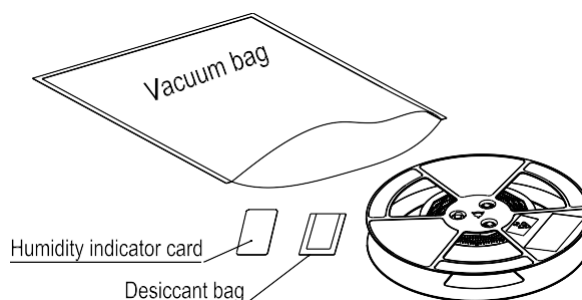
Figure 28: Mounting Direction

7.3.4. Packaging Process



Place the modules onto the carrier tape cavity and cover them securely with cover tape. Wind the heat-sealed carrier tape onto a plastic reel and apply a protective tape for additional protection. 1 plastic reel can load 1000 modules.

Place the packaged plastic reel, humidity indicator card and desiccant bag into a vacuum bag, and vacuumize it.



Place the vacuum-packed plastic reel into a pizza box.

Place the 4 packaged pizza boxes into 1 carton and seal it. 1 carton can pack 4000 modules.

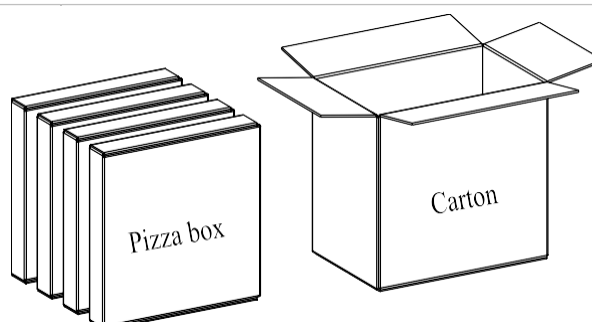


Figure 29: Packaging Process

8 Appendix References

Table 20: Related Documents

Document Name
[1] Quectel_RK3568-WF_EVB_User_Guide
[2] Quectel_RF_Layout_Application_Note
[3] Quectel_Module_SMT_Application_Note

Table 21: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
2T2R	Two Transmit Two Receive
AP	Access Point
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BR	Basic Rate
CCK	Complementary Code Keying
CTS	Clear To Send
DBPSK	Differential Binary Phase Shift Keying
DDR	Double Data Rate
DPSK	Differential Phase Shift Keying
DQPSK	Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
EDR	Enhanced Data Rate

eSCO	Extended Synchronous Connection-Oriented
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude
GFSK	Gauss Frequency Shift Keying
GND	Ground
HCI	Host Controller Interface
HT	High Throughput
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
I/O	Input/Output
LCC	Leadless Chip Carrier (package)
LSB	Least Significant Bit
Mbps	Million Bits Per Second
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MSB	Most Significant Bit
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RF	Radio Frequency
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
RTS	Request to Send
Rx	Receive
SCO	Synchronous Connection-Oriented
SDIO	Secure Digital Input/Output

SDR	Single Data Rate
SMD	Surface Mount Device
SMT	Surface Mount Technology
STA	Station
TVS	Transient Voltage Suppressor
Tx	Transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
(U)SIM	(Universal) Subscriber Identity Module
VHT	Very High Throughput
V_{IH}	High-level Input Voltage
V_{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage
V_{max}	Maximum Voltage
V_{min}	Minimum Voltage
V_{nom}	Nominal Voltage
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access

Trace design



Important Notice to OEM integrators

1. This module is limited to OEM installation ONLY.
2. This module is limited to installation in mobile or fixed applications, according to Part 2.1091(b).
3. The separate approval is required for all other operating configurations, including portable configurations with respect to Part 2.1093 and different antenna configurations
4. For FCC Part 15.31 (h) and (k): The host manufacturer is responsible for additional testing to verify compliance as a composite system. When testing the host device for compliance with Part 15 Subpart B, the host manufacturer is required to show compliance with Part 15 Subpart B while the transmitter module(s) are installed and operating. The modules should be transmitting and the evaluation should confirm that the module's intentional emissions are compliant (i.e. fundamental and out of band emissions). The host manufacturer must verify that there are no additional unintentional emissions other than what is permitted in Part 15 Subpart B or emissions are complaint with the transmitter(s) rule(s). The Grantee will provide guidance to the host manufacturer for Part 15 B requirements if needed.

Important Note

notice that any deviation(s) from the defined parameters of the antenna trace, as described by the instructions, require that the host product manufacturer must notify to XXXX that they wish to change the antenna trace design. In this case, a Class II permissive change application is required to be filed by the USI, or the host manufacturer can take responsibility through the change in FCC ID (AJY2023FCS866R) procedure followed by a Class II permissive change application.

End Product Labeling

When the module is installed in the host device, the FCC/IC ID label must be visible through a window on the final device or it must be visible when an access panel, door or cover is easily re-moved. If not, a second label must be placed on the outside of the final device that contains the following text: "Contains FCC ID: AJY2023FCS866R"

"Contains IC: 10224A-2023FCS866R"

The FCC ID/IC ID can be used only when all FCC/IC compliance requirements are met.

Antenna Installation

- (1) The antenna must be installed such that 20 cm is maintained between the antenna and users,
- (2) The transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna.
- (3) Only antennas of the same type and with equal or less gains as shown below may be used with this module. Other types of antennas and/or higher gain antennas may require additional authorization for operation.

Antenna type	2.4GHz band		5.2GHz band		5.3GHz band		5.5GHz band		5.8GHz band	
	Peak	Gain	Peak	Gain	Peak	Gain	Peak	Gain	Peak	Gain

	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)
Dipole	-0.1	-0.9	-1.4	-0.3	0.4

In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for example certain laptop configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the FCC/IC authorization is no longer considered valid and the FCC ID/IC ID cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate FCC/IC authorization.

Manual Information to the End User

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user's manual of the end product which integrates this module. The end user manual shall include all required regulatory information/warning as show in this manual.

Federal Communication Commission Interference 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 has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

List of applicable FCC rules

This module has been tested and found to comply with 15.247 and 15.407 requirements for Modular Approval.

The modular transmitter is only FCC authorized for the specific rule parts (i.e., FCC transmitter rules) listed on the grant, and that the host product manufacturer is responsible for compliance to

any other FCC rules that apply to the host not covered by the modular transmitter grant of certification. If the grantee markets their product as being Part 15 Subpart B compliant (when it also contains unintentional-radiator digital circuitry), then the grantee shall provide a notice stating that the final host product still requires Part 15 Subpart B compliance testing with the modular transmitter installed.

This device is intended only for OEM integrators under the following conditions: (For module device use)

- 1) The antenna must be installed such that 20 cm is maintained between the antenna and users, and
- 2) The transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna.

As long as 2 conditions above are met, further transmitter test will not be required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed.

Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator & your body.

IC

Industry Canada Statement

This device complies with Industry Canada's licence-exempt RSSs. 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.

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."

Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator & your body.

Déclaration d'exposition aux radiations:

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements ISED établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de 20 cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps.

RSS-247 Section 6.4 (5) (6) (for local area network devices, 5GHz)

The device could automatically discontinue transmission in case of absence of information to transmit, or operational failure. Note that this is not intended to prohibit transmission of control or signaling information or the use of repetitive codes where required by the technology.

The device for operation in the band 5150–5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems;

The maximum antenna gain permitted for devices in the bands 5250–5350 MHz and 5470–5725 MHz shall comply with the e.i.r.p. limit; and

The maximum antenna gain permitted for devices in the band 5725–5825 MHz shall comply with the e.i.r.p. limits specified for point-to-point and non point-to-point operation as appropriate.

L'appareil peut interrompre automatiquement la transmission en cas d'absence d'informations à transmettre ou de panne opérationnelle. Notez que ceci n'est pas destiné à interdire la transmission d'informations de contrôle ou de signalisation ou l'utilisation de codes répétitifs lorsque cela est requis par

la technologie.

Le dispositif utilisé dans la bande 5150-5250 MHz est réservé à une utilisation en intérieur afin de réduire le risque de brouillage préjudiciable aux systèmes mobiles par satellite dans le même canal;

Le gain d'antenne maximal autorisé pour les dispositifs dans les bandes 5250-5350 MHz et 5470-5725 MHz doit être conforme à la norme e.r.p. limite; et

Le gain d'antenne maximal autorisé pour les appareils de la bande 5725-5825 MHz doit être conforme à la norme e.i.r.p. les limites spécifiées pour un fonctionnement point à point et non point à point, selon le cas.

This device is intended only for OEM integrators under the following conditions: (For module device use)

- 1) The antenna must be installed such that 20 cm is maintained between the antenna and users, and
- 2) The transmitter module may not be co-located with any other transmitter or antenna.

As long as 2 conditions above are met, further transmitter test will not be required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed.

Cet appareil est conçu uniquement pour les intégrateurs OEM dans les conditions suivantes: (Pour utilisation de dispositif module)

- 1) L'antenne doit être installée de telle sorte qu'une distance de 20 cm est respectée entre l'antenne et les utilisateurs, et
- 2) Le module émetteur peut ne pas être coïmplanté avec un autre émetteur ou antenne.

Tant que les 2 conditions ci-dessus sont remplies, des essais supplémentaires sur l'émetteur ne seront pas nécessaires. Toutefois, l'intégrateur OEM est toujours responsable des essais sur son produit final pour toutes exigences de conformité supplémentaires requis pour ce module installé.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

In the event that these conditions can not be met (for example certain laptop configurations or colocation with another transmitter), then the Canada authorization is no longer considered valid and the IC ID can not be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate Canada authorization.

NOTE IMPORTANTE:

Dans le cas où ces conditions ne peuvent être satisfaites (par exemple pour certaines configurations d'ordinateur portable ou de certaines co-localisation avec un autre émetteur), l'autorisation du Canada n'est plus considéré comme valide et l'ID IC ne peut pas être utilisé sur le produit final. Dans

ces circonstances, l'intégrateur OEM sera chargé de réévaluer le produit final (y compris l'émetteur) et l'obtention d'une autorisation distincte au Canada.

End Product Labeling

This transmitter module is authorized only for use in device where the antenna may be installed such that 20 cm may be maintained between the antenna and users. The final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following: "Contains IC:10224A-2023FCS866R".

Plaque signalétique du produit final

Ce module émetteur est autorisé uniquement pour une utilisation dans un dispositif où l'antenne peut être installée de telle sorte qu'une distance de 20cm peut être maintenue entre l'antenne et les utilisateurs. Le produit final doit être étiqueté dans un endroit visible avec l'inscription suivante: "Contient des IC: 10224A-2023FCS866R".

Manual Information To the End User

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user's manual of the end product which integrates this module.

The end user manual shall include all required regulatory information/warning as show in this manual.

Manuel d'information à l'utilisateur final

L'intégrateur OEM doit être conscient de ne pas fournir des informations à l'utilisateur final quant à la façon d'installer ou de supprimer ce module RF dans le manuel de l'utilisateur du produit final qui intègre ce module.

Le manuel de l'utilisateur final doit inclure toutes les informations réglementaires requises et avertissements comme indiqué dans ce manuel.