RTCU MX2 turbo LTE

Technical Manual

Version 1.00

logic IO
The M2M Enabler

Introduction

This manual contains technical documentation that allows for easy installation and use of the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE device. For information on the programming and software configuration of the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE, please refer to the RTCU IDE documentation.

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE adds a new chapter to the highly successful era of the MX2 series, which was initially launched in 2006 as the first member of the X32 architecture generation of RTCU products. The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE offers an extended range of new features and performance improvements while still resting on the proven track-record and confidence of the MX2 series.

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE uses the next generation NX32 execution model and is fully backward compatible with the X32 execution model of the former MX2 series. Existing software will, therefore, be able to operate without any changes or costly re-testing.
Mechanically and electrically, the MX2 turbo LTE is fully backward compatible with the RTCU MX2 pro/pro+ and constitutes, therefore, a direct plug-in replacement.

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE is designed for a wide variety of advanced telemetry/telematics applications and has been designed according to the highest technical standards for professional automotive and industrial use. The product has all necessary regulatory approvals – including 2004/104/EC / UN ECE R10 – edition 5 and CE mark.

The advanced power-management features on the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE combined with the on-board high-capacity Li-Ion battery allow the unit to stay in a power-saving mode for an extended period, still being connected to the cellular network and capable of wake on, for example, cellular activity, change of digital inputs or a vibration sensor.

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE is available with a powerful standard GNSS engine but is also available with a state-of-the-art GNSS engine with Untethered Dead Reckoning opening up for unprecedented performance in challenging reception environments such as in an urban jungle.

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE rests on the **RTCU M2M Platform** that brings all the necessary tools together to develop, implement and maintain today's sophisticated M2M/IoT applications.

For detailed information on the powerful RTCU M2M Platform, please refer to the ***RTCU M2M Platform datasheet***.

The technical highlights of the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE:

- Based on the **RTCU M2M Platform.**
- **NX32 execution architecture.**
  - RTCU IDE development tool with full featured device simulator.
  - Huge standard API with more than 800+ functions.
  - Comprehensive protocol support, including:
  - TCP-UDP/IP, FTP, SMTP, RACP, MQTT, MODBUS, FMS/J1939, NMP/Garmin FMI.
  - Fully backward compatibility with existing X32 applications.
- High-speed **LTE Cat. 1 cellular engine for EMEA**. Backward compatible with 3G/2G.
- Internal and external SIM-card reader selectable from the application.
- **Two positioning engines:**
  - GNSS engine with GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO and QZSS.
  - GNSS engine with Untethered Dead Reckoning (UDR) support. Advanced vehicle and bike modes are available.
- High-performance **3-axis accelerometer** with 16g scale.
- Enhanced memory sub-system with fast program execution.
- Huge data-flash/logger memory with a capacity of 8.5 MB.
- Internal **8 MB FAT32 flash drive**.
- Standard FAT32 **SD-CARD** reader with up to 32 GB capacity.
- **2 x RS232** channels and **1 x RS485** channel.
- **2 x analog inputs** with 0..10 volt / **12 bit precision**.
- **5 x digital inputs** and **4 high-power** solid-state digital outputs.
- **Full CAN 2.0B** controller with hardware filtering and multi-speed support.
- **1-Wire bus** for accessories such as ID-button reader, temperature sensors, etc.
- Wide operating range from **8..36 VDC**.
- External power can be selectable enabled/disabled by the application.
- On-board **high-capacity Li-Ion battery**.
- Advanced **power-management** with wake-up on a wide range of events.
- High-speed USB programming cable support.
- Fully supports the Professional Navigation and Messaging device PNM-220.
- Support the Garmin Fleet Management Interface.
- Supported by the RTCU Communication Hub and the RTCU Deployment Server.
- Exclusive and durable GOLD aluminium encapsulation.

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Graphical view

External connections

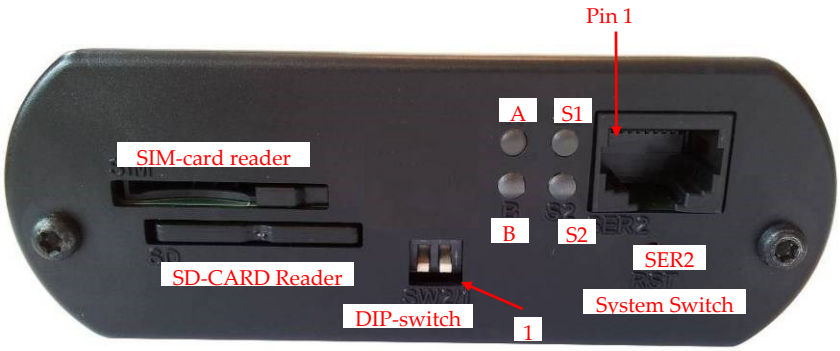
Overview

Connections to external equipment are made using the connectors located on the back and front of the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE.

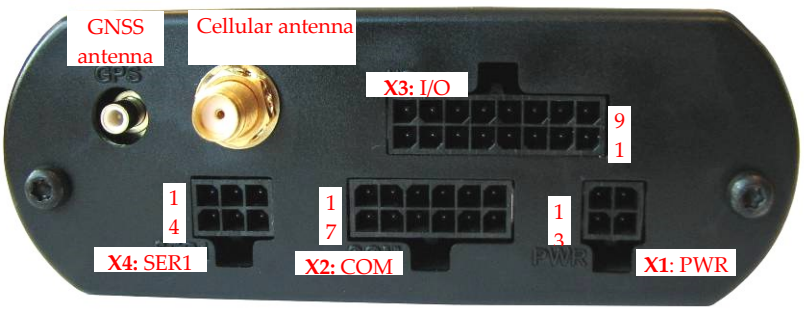
The front panel is equipped with connectors commonly accessed by the user: The external SIM-card, SD-CARD, DIP-Switch, LED's, and RS232.

The back panel holds all connectors necessary for installation: 4-pin (X1) power and ignition, 6-pin (X4) for RS232/Programming, 12-pin (X2) for different communication interfaces, and a 16-pin (X3) for analog and digital I/O. A suitable cellular antenna is connected to the SMA female connector, and the connection to an active GNSS antenna is with an SMB male connector.
Both antenna connectors are located on the back panel.

A graphical overview of the front- and back are shown below:



Front-side view



Back-side view

Connector X1: 4 pin PWR connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	SUPP	Power supply, positive (+) connection
2	DI5/IGN	Digital input 5 / Ignition input (Shared with X3)
3	SUPP	Power supply, positive (+) connection
4	PGND	Power Ground

Connector X2: 12 pin COM connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	1Wire	1-Wire bus
2	SGND	Signal Ground
3	CAN-H	CAN-bus H-signal
4	n/a	Not used
5	RS485+	RS485 non-inverting signal
6	RS485-	RS485 inverting signal
7	1W-LED	1-Wire ID-Button LED
8	SGND	Signal Ground
9	CAN-L	CAN-bus L-signal
10	SGND	Signal Ground
11	SGND	Signal Ground
12	DC-Out	+3.3V/150mA DC-Out for external equipment. (Shared with X4)

Connector X3: 16 pin I/O connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	DOUT 1	Digital output 1
2	DOUT 3	Digital output 3
3	DIN 1	Digital input 1
4	SGND	Signal Ground
5	DIN 3	Digital input 3
6	DIN 5/IGN	Digital input 5 / Ignition input (Shared with X1)
7	AIN 1	Analog input 1
8	AIN 2	Analog input 2
9	DOUT 2	Digital output 2
10	DOUT 4	Digital output 4
11	DIN 2	Digital input 2
12	SGND	Signal Ground
13	DIN 4	Digital input 4
14	SGND	Signal Ground
15	AGND	Analog Ground
16	AGND	Analog Ground

Connector X4: 6 pin SER1 connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	TD	Transmit Data from serial port 1, RS232 compatible
2	RS-DET	Programming cable detect. Keep unconnected (if programming cable, connect to GND)
3	DC-Out	+3.3V/150mA DC-Out for external equipment. (Shared with X2)
4	RD	Receive Data for serial port 1, RS232 compatible
5	SGND	Signal Ground
6	SGND	Signal Ground

Connector SER2: RJ45 connector overview, fully RS232 compatible

Pin	Name	Description
1	DSR	Data Set Ready
2	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
3	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
4	SGND	Signal Ground
5	RD	Receive Data for serial port 2
6	TD	Transmit Data from serial port 2
7	CTS	Clear To Send
8	RTS	Request To Send

Accessories for cable assembly

Order-code	Name
RT-O-TYCO-H4 TYCO p/n: 794617-4	Tyco, Connector house 4 pins. Bag with 10 pcs
RT-O-TYCO-H6 TYCO p/n: 794617-6	Tyco, Connector house 6 pins. Bag with 10 pcs
RT-O-TYCO-H12 TYCO p/n: 1-794617-2	Tyco, Connector house 12 pins. Bag with 10 pcs
RT-O-TYCO-H16 TYCO p/n: 1-794617-6	Tyco, Connector house 16 pins. Bag with 10 pcs
RT-O-TYCO-CR TYCO p/n: 794606-1	Tyco, Crimp Contacts for connector house. Wire size 0.2 to 0.5 mm^2. Bag with 100 pcs.
RT-O-TYCO-TOOL TYCO p/n: 91501-1	Tyco, Crimp hand tool for easy assembly of TYCO crimp contacts. Wire size 0.2 to 0.5 mm^2
Recommended tool:	Tyco 91501-1 (0.20 to 0.50mm^2) RS 495-9675, Farnell 1111475
Alternative tools:	Tyco 91502-1 (0.05 to 0.15mm^2) RS 495-9675, Farnell 1111476
Extraction tool:	Tyco 843996-6 extraction tool. RS 495-9704, Farnell 1111477

Power supply

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE device must be supplied with 8..36 VDC from an external DC power source connected to the X1 connector. Positive power is applied to the SUPP pin, and ground is connected to the PGND pin.

The connector has two "SUPP" supply pins as these also supplies power to the digital outputs. If the total current consumption on the digital outputs exceeds 5A, then power must be applied to both pins. Otherwise, one pin is sufficient.
There are three different labels for the ground connections:

- Power Ground (PGND)
- Signal Ground (SGND)
- Analog Ground (AGND)

The signal and analog grounds are filtered from the power ground. Power ground must only be used as a power supply return path. The signal ground is used as a ground reference for digital I/O's and serial interfaces, and the analog ground is used as a low noise analog ground reference for the analog inputs.

The RTCU is protected against wrong polarity. If a chassis or system ground is connected to either SGND or AGND, a wrong polarity on the supply lines will destroy the internal GND connection. For the avoidance of such a scenario, a fuse can be installed on the positive supply.

The RTCU also contains an internal high capacity backup battery, which will supply the RTCU if the external power supply fails or is disconnected. By default, the RTCU is powered down when a power failure occurs. This setting, however, can be changed. Please consult the RTCU IDE on-line help for more information. The display will automatically turn off when external power is removed.

Disabling the external DC power from the application interface and forcing the device to operate on the internal backup battery is supported. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for additional information.

When the ignition input is activated with a logical high, the RTCU unit will wake-up if it was in power-down mode. The ignition input (digital input 5) is available on the power connector to minimize the need for connectors in minimal installations. Still, it is also available on the X3 connector (digital I/O and analog Inputs) - only one should be used at a time.

X1: 4 pin PWR connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	SUPP	Power supply, positive (+) connection
2	DI5/IGN	Digital input 5 / Ignition input (Shared with X3)
3	SUPP	Power supply, positive (+) connection
4	PGND	Power Ground

Digital Outputs

The digital outputs control eight "high-side" switches. They function like a contact, where one side is connected to the positive supply of the RTCU unit, and the other is the output. The switches are protected against short circuit, ESD, and electronic kickback from inductive loads such as relays etc. The maximum switchable inductance is 20mH and must not be exceeded.

The digital outputs are supplied through the X1 power connector that also supplies the rest of the RTCU unit. As the power is also the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE main power, a power-fail would also affect the digital outputs.

The RTCU unit offers very advanced power management, making it possible to have one or more outputs enabled while the RTCU is in low-power mode. Please consult the RTCU IDE on-line help for more information.

X3: 16 pins I/O connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	DOUT 1	Digital output 1
9	DOUT 2	Digital output 2
2	DOUT 3	Digital output 3
10	DOUT 4	Digital output 4

Specification for each digital output

Type	Max.	Unit	
Solid-state	36 1.5	VDC A	Short-circuit, ESD, Inductive kickback protected up to 20mH.

Please note: Special attention to wiring must be taken; if the total current consumption of the digital outputs exceeds 1.5A, then PGND must be used as a return path for the output(s).

If the total current consumption of the digital outputs exceeds 5A, the two SUPP pins must be used for supply.

Digital Inputs / Ignition Input

The digital inputs are all low-pass filtered and transient protected. To activate the inputs, connect a positive voltage between the input and the GND connector.

Please note: The DIN 5/IGN input is special as it also functions as the ignition input. If the ignition input is activated with a logical high or low (Wait For Event mode only), when the RTCU is in low power mode, it will wake-up the unit. A power apply will also wake-up the unit, if it is in power-down mode or WaitForEvent mode with power Apply and/or ignition selected for wake-up. The ignition is de-bounced with a period between 1-2 ms, when used as a digital input. So any logical level applied to this input must be greater than 2 ms to be valid. The DIN 5/IGN input is available on both the X1 power connector and the X3 connector, together with the other digital inputs – only one should be used at a time.

The power management allows the possibility to configure a wake-up on one or more digital inputs with individually configured falling- or rising edge detection. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for additional information.

X3: 16 pin I/O connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
3	DIN 1	Digital input 1
11	DIN 2	Digital input 2
5	DIN 3	Digital input 3
13	DIN 4	Digital input 4
6	DIN5/IGN	Digital input 5 / Ignition input. (Shared with X1)
4	SGND	Signal Ground
10	SGND	Signal Ground
14	SGND	Signal Ground

Specification for each digital input

	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Logic "High"	8	12	40	VDC	Protected against transients and low-pass filtered
Logic “Low”	-5	-	3	VDC	
Cut-off frequency	-	450	-	kHz	
Input impedance	-	14	-	kΩ	

Analog Inputs

There are two analog inputs available on the unit.
The analog inputs are voltage inputs specified with an operating range of 0V to 10V DC. The conversion resolution is 12 bit +/- 1.5% FSR @ 25 degrees ˚C.

By default, the analog voltage is converted to a digital value with a resolution of 10-bit before being presented to the application (0..1023). The application can change the resolution to the full 12 bit (0..4095). Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for further details.

The input signal is connected between AINx and AGND. AGND must be connected to the reference of the connected equipment. Please be aware that deviations may occur, as the system is very noise sensitive. Avoid long, unshielded wires and high current, fast-changing signals routed parallel to the analog signals.

The inputs are low-pass filtered, ESD- and transient protected.

X3: 16 pin I/O connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
7	AIN 1	Analog input 1
8	AIN 2	Analog input 2
15	AGND	Analog Ground
16	AGND	Analog Ground

Specification for each analog input

	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
	0	-	10	VDC	Protected against transients and
Resolution	-	-	12	Bit	low-pass filtered
Precision	-1.5	-	1.5	%FSR	Precision is based on measurements
Cut-off frequency	-	4.5	-	kHz	@ 25 ˚C
Input impedance	-	40	-	kΩ	

RS232 port 1 / programming port

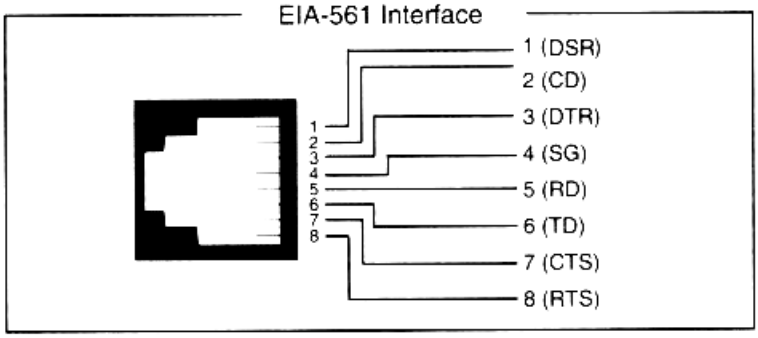
This port can be used as a general-purpose RS232 serial port or as a programming port. To use the port for programming, the RS-DET pin must be connected to GND. When using the port as general-purpose RS232, the RS-DET pin must be left unconnected.

X4: 6 pin SER1 connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	TD	Transmit Data from serial port 1, RS232 compatible
4	RD	Receive Data for serial port 1, RS232 compatible
2	RS-DET	Programming cable detect, normally unconnected (if programming cable, connect to GND)
5	SGND	Signal Ground

RS232 port 2

The port is a general-purpose RS232 port with all control signals, according to EIA-561 that defines RS232 on a modular connector.



The signals are available on the RJ-45 connector located on the front panel of the RTCU.

Connector SER2: RJ-45 connector overview, fully RS232 compatible

Pin	Name	Description
1	DSR	Data Set Ready
2	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
3	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
4	SGND	Signal Ground
5	RD	Receive Data for serial port 2
6	TD	Transmit Data from serial port 2
7	CTS	Clear To Send
8	RTS	Request To Send

RS485

RS485 is available on the X2 connector as serial port 1. The RS485 bus a multi-drop network with a maximum of 32 units connected simultaneously to the bus. The RS485 bus contains an RS485+ (*non-inverting*) and an RS485- (*inverting*) signal as well as a signal ground which must always be connected to the common signal ground for all units connected to the RS485 bus!

The maximum cable length for the RS485 bus is according to EIA/TIA-485-A standard (max. 1200m @ <100kbit); this limit is highly influenced by the quality of the cable, signaling rate, noise etc.

At longer cable lengths, noisy environments or high communication speed it might be necessary to terminate the transmission line with a 120[1] ohm resistor between terminal RS485+ and terminal RS485- at each end of the wires to avoid signal reflections etc.

X2: 12 pin COM connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
5	RS485+	RS485 non-inverting signal (A)
6	RS485-	RS485 inverting signal (B)
11	SGND	Signal Ground

1 Assuming use of a CAT5 twisted pair cable

CAN

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE provides the physical layer for the CAN (Controller Area Network) serial communication interface in accordance with the ISO 11898 standard. The CAN bus is designed for high-speed (up to 1Mbit) robust communication in especially harsh environments like those found in the automotive industry.

The CAN interface can be connected to an existing CAN network with a common protocol like the J1939 standard, to retrieve information for surveillance or information purposes. The interface can also be used as a robust serial data link with a non-standard protocol. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for more information.

The physical layer consists of a two-wire (CAN-H and CAN-L) differential bus and a signal ground for reference.

If the RTCU is connected to a "non-existing" network, a 120[1] ohm resistor must be connected between CAN-H and CAN-L on each end of the transmission line in order to terminate it and avoid signal reflections.

Be aware that connecting the RTCU to a CAN network can be dangerous. If the RTCU is not configured with the correct network parameters, it will lead to network corruption and may interfere with other connected equipment on the bus. Especially in vehicles, great precautions must be observed to prevent communication interruptions.

By default, unit writing capability on the CAN bus is *disabled* and may be enabled by installing hardware jumper JP901[2] inside the unit.

A wide range of software functions is available for easy access to the network. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for further information.

X2: 12 pin COM connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
3	CAN-H	CAN-bus H-signal
9	CAN-L	CAN-bus L-signal
8	SGND	Signal Ground

1 Assuming use of a CAT5 twisted pair cable

2 Please refer to appendix C regarding location.

1-Wire bus

The 1-Wire bus is available on the X2 connector. All 1-Wire communication goes through a single connection, and all 1-Wire devices connected to this connection retrieves its power directly from the bus (called parasitic power). For this, only two wires are needed – the 1-wire signal and the ground reference – allowing minimal cable installations.

For 1-Wire ID-Button readers, which include a built-in LED, a dedicated output is available for this purpose. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for further information.

For further information regarding the 1-wire concept, please refer to the document "Modular 1-Wire Concept Technical Manual" on the Logic IO webpage.

X2: 12 pin COM connector overview

Pin	Name	Description
1	1Wire	1-Wire bus
7	1W-LED	1-Wire ID-Button LED
2	SGND	Signal Ground

Specification of the 1-Wire bus:

	Max.	Unit
Total weight[1]	65	m

DC-Out

A 3.3V DC output is available on the X2 connector. It is possible to control the output to save power. The output is short circuit- (to ground), ESD- and transient protected. Make sure not to exceed the current specification of the output and be aware that inrush currents of the external equipment may exceed the specifications. It is recommended to install a fuse to protect the output.

This output must be enabled from the application. Please consult the RTCU IDE on-line manual for more information.

X2: 12 pin COM connector overview

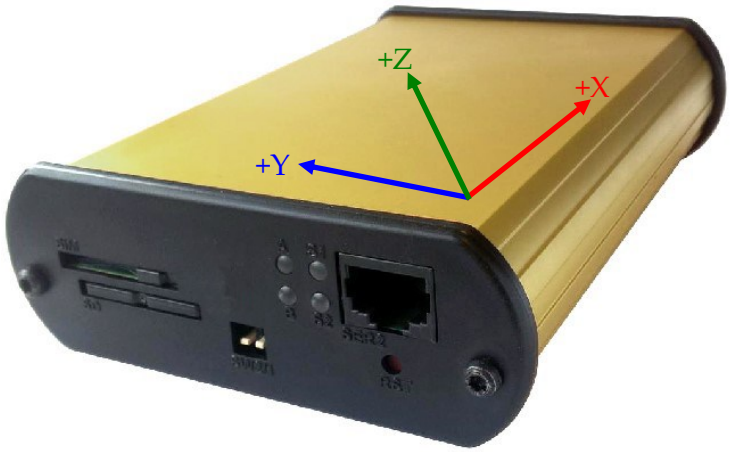
Pin	Name	Description
12	DC-Out	+3.3V/150mA DC-Out for external equipment. (Shared with 6 pin connector)
11	SGND	Signal Ground

1 The term of weight has been described in "Modular 1-wire concept – Technical Manual" document.

3D movement sensor

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit contains a 3-axis accelerometer to detect both vibration and motion. It makes it possible to detect movement and position change in 3 directions, X-Y-Z with a force as high as 16g. The simplest use is with the power management detecting when the vehicle is moved, and the most advanced analytical applications such as driving behavior/eco driving. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for more detailed information.

The positions of the 3-axis are as following:



Specification

		Unit	
Resolution	±16	g	The acceleration can be set as relative to motion,
Precision	12	bit	or relative to earth gravity

LED Indicators

Three bi-colored (red and green) and a single yellow LED indicator are present on the front of the unit (see graphical view).

Two bi-colored LED's (A and B) are available to the user and the remaining two LED's (S1 and S2) are signaling the status and possible errors of the RTCU unit.

User LED A and B

LED A and B are composed of four individually controllable LEDs:

- LED named A on the front consists of LED 1 (green) and LED 2 (red).
- LED named B on the front consists of LED 3 (green) and LED 4 (red).

They are easily accessed from within the application program, and it is possible to mix the LED's to obtain a third color: yellow. Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for more information.

System LED S1 and S2

The RTCU is equipped with two system LED's, which shows the status and possible errors of the RTCU unit.

The different patterns are listed in the table below. If the color of the system LED S1 is yellow, the unit is actively communicating with the RTCU IDE (or another program, supporting the RTCU RACP protocol).

The single yellow LED is signaling either cellular module activity or if all other LED's are off, that the RTCU is in the "wait for event" low power state.

S1: System LED1 pattern overview

Pattern	Description
Fastest blinking, green	The unit is initializing, preparing to start the application.
Fast blinking, green[1]	The unit has been forced into recovery mode with the use of the system switch. The application is not executing.
500ms On / 500ms Off green[5]	The unit is executing the application program
1.5s On / 0.5s Off. green[5]	The unit is executing the application program while charging the internal backup battery.
Fast blinking, red[5]	A runtime error has been detected in the program. Use the RTCU IDE to obtain the fault log.
Alternating Fast/Slow, red[5]	The unit has lost its firmware! This can only happen if, during a firmware upgrade, the RTCU unit loses power or the communication is lost completely. In this case, upload the firmware to the unit again.
75ms On / 925ms Off, green	Execution speed is different from full-speed.

S2: System LED2 pattern overview (Cellular activity and "Wait For Event")

Pattern	Operating Status
Off	The Cellular engine is turned off
600 ms On / 600 ms Off	Missing SIM card or PIN code. Network search and logon in progress.
75 ms On / 3 s Off	Logged on to the network.
75 ms On / 75 ms Off / 75 ms On / 3 s OFF	A packet data (GPRS) session is active.
Flashing	Indicates packet data transfer.
On	A voice or CSD session is active (not supported).
8 s OFF / 10 ms ON (and all other LED's OFF)	The RTCU unit is in low-power "Wait For Event" state.

1 Or yellow when communicating with the RTCU IDE or another program, supporting the RTCU RACP protocol).

Switches

DIP-switch

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit contains a dipswitch with two switches. The dipswitch is located on the front panel for easy user access (see the graphical view).

System switch (RST)

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit contains a combined reset/diagnostic switch. This switch is accessible from the front of the unit (see graphical view) It is necessary to use a small thin object with a diameter of approx. 2 mm, for example, a straightened-out paper clip for this purpose.

The RTCU unit will do a complete reset by activating the switch shortly as if the power was removed and reapplied.

If the reset switch is held down for approx. 3 seconds[1] the unit will enter recovery mode[2] where the application will not be started. In recovery mode, the system will automatically turn on the cellular engine to connect to the cellular network and RTCU Communication Hub (if configured). This method will also activate the unit when the unit is in power-down mode.

1 System LED S2 will flash three times when this state is entered.

2 System LED S1 will indicates this state by fast blinking green or yellow.

Internal Li-Ion battery

The RTCU contains an internal Li-Ion battery for operation even when the external power is absent making it possible to report power loss etc. Please note that when external power is removed, the unit will be powered down by default. This setting can be changed, as documented in the RTCU IDE documentation.

The digital outputs will be disabled when a power failure occurs as the internal battery cannot provide the supply voltage needed.

The battery charging is completely automated and handled internally by the RTCU unit – leaving no need for user interaction. Different kinds of functions (Battery low, Charger enable, Charging status, etc.) are available to the user application.

The charge current is relatively high for shorter charge time, as specified in the technical specification. Make sure both power supply and cables can handle the high current.

The battery will be charged whenever a power failure has occurred to establish the capacity, thus making the battery ready for the next power failure. A maintenance charge will start every 20 days after the last charge. This is to compensate for the battery self-discharge etc.

By default, the battery cannot be charged above 45°C or below 0°C. The RTCU offers to charge down to -10 ˚C using a specialized algorithm to protect the battery.

If the temperature is above 45°C the charging will not start and will be postponed until it is below this threshold.

The temperature has a very strong influence on the battery capacity. At 0°C the capacity has dropped to 60% of the initial capacity and it falls dramatically at lower temperatures.

The battery cycle (numbers of charges and discharges) also influences the capacity. After 300 cycles, the capacity has dropped to approximately 80% of the initial capacity.

Warning

Misusing the RTCU unit may cause the built-in battery security circuit to be damaged.

- *Do not place the RTCU unit in high-temperature locations such as in direct sunlight or near engines. Using the RTCU unit in this environment may result in loss of battery performance and a shortened life expectancy.*
- *Do not expose the unit to water, saltwater or allow the battery to get wet.*
- *Avoid strong impacts and shocks.*

For more information regarding the environmental limitations, see "Specifications for RTCU MX2 turbo LTE" below or consult the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE Datasheet.

Internal / External SIM-card readers

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit contains both an internal and an external standard mini-SIM card reader.

The external reader is located on the front panel (please see the graphical view) and is easily accessed. The internal reader is located on the top side of the base-board. It is possible to install SIM-card in both readers at the same time and switch programmatically between them from the application. The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE is also prepared for an M2M-chip internally, which shares the SIM-card signals with the internal SIM-reader. Please contact Logic IO for information on this option.

Installing the external SIM-card

The SIM card reader has a push/push eject system and a mechanical lock for the secure installation of the SIM card. Orientate the card as shown below and insert it into the card reader. Push the card into the reader until a click sound occurs – the card will now stay in its position. It might be necessary to use a small tool or pencil as the card; for protection purposes, it is placed underneath the enclosure surface. Furthermore, a mechanical slide lock can be used to prevent it from being removed accidentally.

To remove the card, slide the lock to its unlocked position and push the card into the reader until a small click sound occurs. The reader will now eject the card. It might be necessary to use a small tool or pencil to push the card into the reader.

Installing the internal SIM-card

The internal SIM-card reader is located internally on the top-side of the base-board. The reader does not have mechanical detection or lock status pins.

If the SIM-card is removed during cellular operation, the unit will shortly after being rejected from the network.

Please refer to Appendix B for a detailed description of installing the internal SIM-card.

SD-CARD reader

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit, has a standard SD-CARD reader with a FAT32 file-system support for standard PC-compatibility, with up to 32 GB capacity support.

The SD-CARD reader features a Push/Push eject system for reliable insertion and operation.

Approved SD-CARDs

To ensure the highest performance and compatibility, it is important to use SD-CARDs that has been approved and tested by Logic IO.

Commercial grade SD-CARDs can be used in applications where the limited write endurance is acceptable - for example if the SD-CARD is often replaced. Commercial grade SD-CARDs should ***not*** be used in applications where a potential failure on the media is considered mission-critical.

For applications that use the SD-CARD media extensively and where failure is critical, it is recommended to use approved **Industrial Grade** SD-CARDs.

Logic IO has approved and recommends industrial-grade SD-CARDs from **ATP** available in capacities from 512 MB to 32 GB.

ATP Industrial Grade SD/SDHC Cards are optimized for demanding industrial applications with consistent performance in all conditions. ATP uses reliable SLC flash technology with a flash endurance of more than 20 times higher than commercial grade products with MLC flash.

The differences in write endurance between commercial-grade MLC flash and ATP Industrial grade SLC flash is quite remarkable for write-intensive applications:

Product Line	Details	Total Writeable Data Prediction @ 1GB	Time Prediction @ 500 writes a day (1GB)
ATP Industrial Grade	Industrial SLC Flash + Advanced Wear Leveling	80,000GB or 2,800,000 writes	**5,740 days** or **15.7 years**
Commercial Grade	Grade A MLC (2 bits per cell) + Advanced Wear Leveling	4,000GB or 140,000 writes	**280 days**

Installing the SD-CARD

To insert a card into the reader, orientate it as shown below and push the card into the reader until a click sound occurs. Remove the card by pushing it into the reader until it clicks, and the reader will eject the card. Avoid removing the SD-CARD during access to the card.

Please consult the RTCU IDE documentation for more information.

Antennas

Cellular

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE contains an SMA female connector for connecting a suitable LTE/UMTS/GSM band antenna. When installing the antenna, please make sure that the antenna is not in close proximity to metallic parts or anything else that can influence the efficiency of the antenna. Please consult the installation guide that follows the antenna.

GNSS

The RTCU MX2 turbo LTE supports GPS, GLONASS, and QZSS, so a suitable GNSS antenna must, therefore, be used. The connection is with an SMB Male connector, and the GNSS antenna must be a 3V active antenna with an SMB Female connector.

When installing the antenna, please make sure that the antenna has a good view of the sky to receive the weak signals from the satellites. Please also consult the installation guide that follows the antenna.

Device identification label

The barcode found on the RTCU MX2 turbo LTE unit contains the serial number. The first three digits in the serial number identify the unit type:

Device type	SKU	Identification number
RTCU MX2 turbo LTE	RT-MX2T-LTE	288
RTCU MX2 turbo LTE UDR	RT-MX2T-LTE-U	289

The barcode format used: 2/5 Interleaved with Check Digit.

Power consumption

Detailed information on the maximum power consumption of the MX2 unit in different states and at different supply voltages is listed below.

Maximum power consumption: Unit running on external supply

	8V	12V	30V		
Unit Active	70	45	20	mA	
Unit Active with Cellular On	80	55	22	mA	Cellular idle @ -63dBm
Unit active with GNSS On	100	65	26	mA	
Unit Active with Cell/GNSS On	110	75	30	mA	Cellular idle @ -63dBm
Unit Active while charging	950	650	300	mA	
Unit in power-down	0.4	0.3	0.2	mA	Restart on DI5, RTC
Unit in “wait for event”	0.4	0.3	0.2	mA	Resume on DI, Vibration, RTC
Unit in "wait for event"	9	6	3	mA	Resume on CAN
Unit in "wait for event"	9	6	3	mA	Resume on RS232 port 1
Unit in "wait for event"	10	7	4	mA	Resume on RS232 port 2
Unit in "wait for event"	25	16	7	mA	Resume on Cell activity

Note: Measured at TA = 25 ˚C

If the external power source is removed and the internal battery is enabled, the power consumption from the battery will be as listed below.

Maximum power consumption: Unit running on internal battery

	Battery		
Unit Active	100	mA	
Unit Active with Cellular On	130	mA	Cellular idle @ -63dBm
Unit active with GNSS On	140	mA	
Unit Active with Cell/GNSS On	180	mA	Cellular idle @ -63dBm
Unit in power-down	0.7	mA	Restart on DI5, RTC
Unit in "wait for event"	0.7	mA	Resume on DI, Vibration, RTC
Unit in "wait for event"	12	mA	Resume on CAN
Unit in "wait for event"	12	mA	Resume on RS232 port 1
Unit in "wait for event"	13	mA	Resume on RS232 port 2
Unit in "wait for event"	35	mA	Resume on Cell activity

Note: Power consumption from a 80% charged battery at TA = 25 ˚C

Specification for the standard GNSS receiver

	MediaTek MT3333 Single Chip Super Sensitivity	
General:	99 acquisition / 33 tracking / up to 210 PRN channels. Multi GNSS engine for GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO and QZSS Support DGPS, SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN). A-GPS capable. Anti-jamming, Multi-tone Active Interface Canceller. Antenna present and short-circuit detection.	
Update Rate:	NMEA @ up-to 4 Hz	
Accuracy:	Position	<2.5m CEP
	Velocity	<0.1m/s
	DGPS/SBAS	<2.5m CEP[1]
Sensitivity (GPS/GLONASS):	Tracking/navigation	-165 dBm
	Reacquisition	-160 dBm
	Cold Start (Autonomous)	-148 dBm
	(GPS chipset reference parameters)	
Time-To-First-Fix[2]:	Autonomous Operation in Standard Sensitivity Mode	
	Reacquisition[3]	< 1 sec.
	Hot Start[4]	< 1 sec.
	Aided start[5]	< 3 sec.
	Warm start[6]	< 30 sec.
	Cold start[7]	< 35 sec.
Interface protocol:	NMEA 0183 v3.01 with GGA, VTG, GLL, GSA, GSV and RMC.	

1 Depends on accuracy of correction data provided by the SBAS service.

2 All satellites at -130 dBm, except Galileo at – 127 dBm..

3 Time to get a fix when signal has been blocked for a short period of time.

4 The receiver has been powered down for less than 2 hours and the stored position and time are valid.

5 The receiver has valid A-GPS information. A-GPS is currently unsupported in the standard firmware.

6 The receiver has been powered down for more than one hour, but has stored information about its current position and time.

7 The receiver has no valid navigation data.

Specification for the GNSS receiver with Untethered Dead Reckoning

	u-blox M8 UDR module with 3D sensors	
General:	72 channels engine with on-board accelerometer and gyroscope. Multi GNSS engine for GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO and QZSS Support DGPS, SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN). Anti-jamming, Multi-tone Active Interface Canceller.	
Update Rate:	NMEA @ up-to 4 Hz	
Accuracy:	Position	<2.5m CEP
	Velocity	<0.5m/s
	DGPS/SBAS	<1.5m CEP[1]
UDR position error	Typically, <10% of distance covered without GNSS (up to 60 s).	
Sensitivity (GPS/GLONASS):	Tracking/navigation	-160 dBm[2]
	Reacquisition	-160 dBm
	Cold Start (Autonomous)	-148 dBm
Time-To-First-Fix[3]:	Autonomous Operation in Standard Sensitivity Mode	
	Reacquisition[4]	< 1.5 sec.
	Hot Start[5]	< 1.5 sec.
	Cold start[6]	< 26 sec.
Interface protocol:	NMEA 0183 v3.01 with GGA, VTG, GLL, GSA, GSV and RMC.	

1 SBAS, CEP, 50%, 24 hours static, -130dBm, > 6 SVs

2 Limited by firmware for best DR performance.

3 All satellites at -130 dBm, except Galileo at – 127 dBm.

4 Time to get a fix when signal has been blocked for a short period of time.

5 The receiver has been powered down for less than 2 hours and the stored position and time are valid.

6 The receiver has no valid navigation data.

Appendix A – Assembling/disassembling of the unit

The CAN write enable jumper, and a SIM-card reader is both located inside of the unit. To gain access to these interfaces, it is necessary to remove the internal board from the aluminum encapsulation. The following steps describe the process.

ATTENTION: The device's internal electronics are sensitive to Electro Static Discharge (ESD) and must be handled only in an ESD safe environment.
Avoid touching the electronics components and parts.

1. Remove the back panel. Use a Torx TX10 screwdriver to remove the two screws.

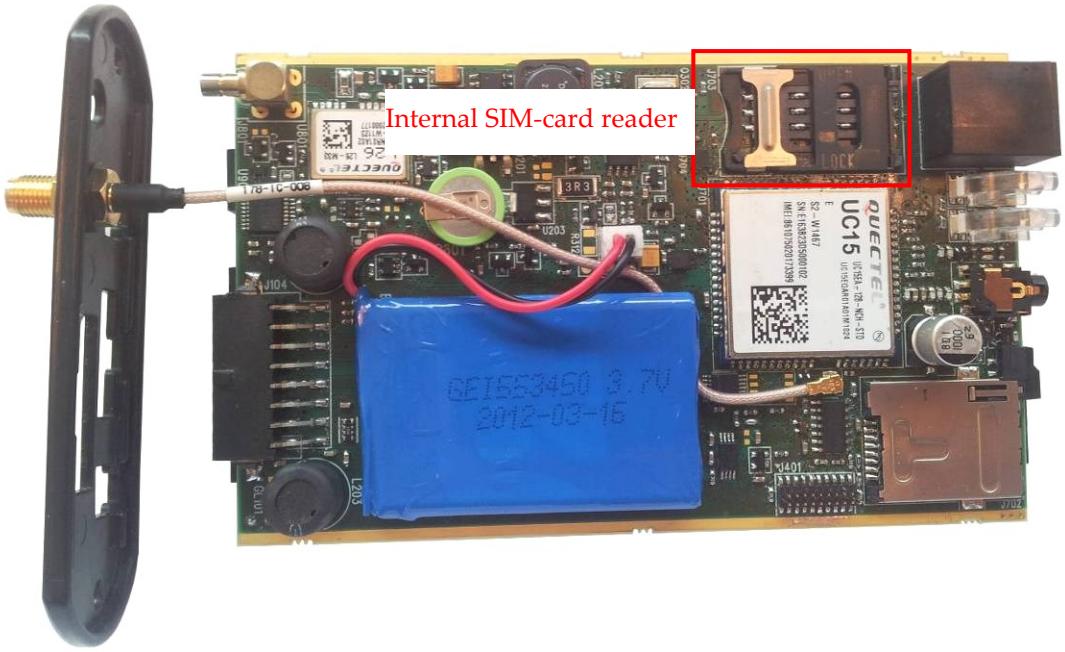
2. Gently pull out (not all the way) the electronic board so it is exposed.
   Hint: Use a finger to push on the RJ45 connector on the opposite end.

For assembling, please follow the above steps backward. In any case, DO NOT USE FORCE.

Be careful not to tighten the screws too much, thereby damaging the aluminum.

Appendix B – Installing a SIM-card into the internal SIM-card reader

To get access to the internal SIM-card reader, it is necessary to disassemble the device, as described in Appendix A.

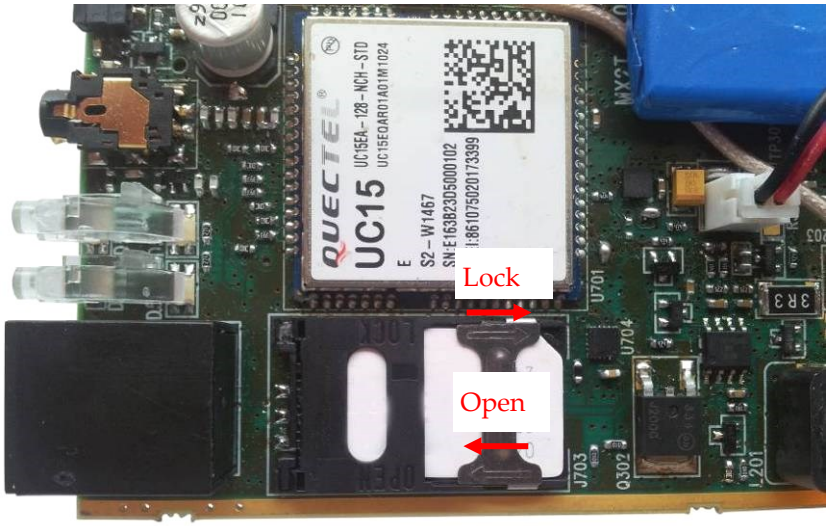


The SIM card reader is a lid-based type with a mechanical lock to secure a safe installation.

1. Open the hinged lid of the reader and orientate the SIM- card, as shown below.
2. Insert the SIM-card into the lid of the card reader.
3. Close the lid and slide the metal locking mechanism to the locked position.
4. Assemble the unit again.

To remove the card, slide the metal locking mechanism to the unlocked position as shown with an arrow and text on the lid, and open the lid. The SIM-card can now be removed.

SIM card orientation



SIM inserted and locked

Appendix C – Enabling the CAN bus Write capability

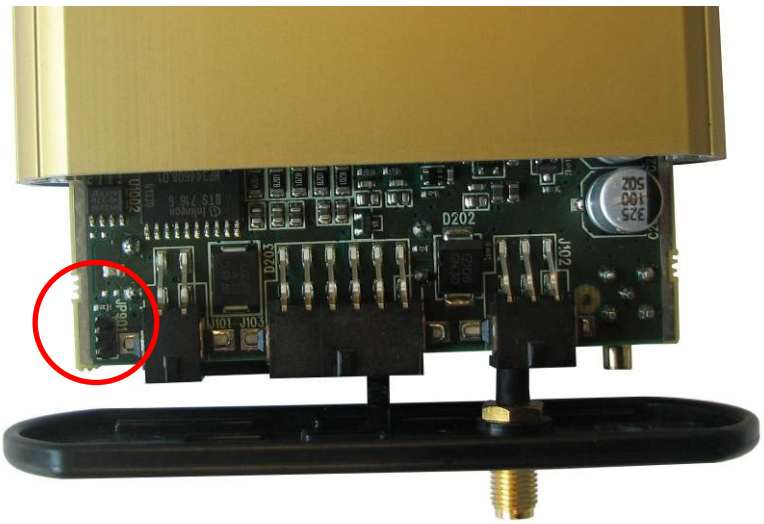
Connecting the RTCU to a CAN network can be dangerous. If the RTCU is not configured with the correct network parameters, it can lead to network corruption and may interfere with other connected equipment on the bus. Especially in vehicles, great precautions must be observed to prevent interruption of communication.

By default, reading from the CAN bus is enabled, and writing to the CAN bus is disabled.

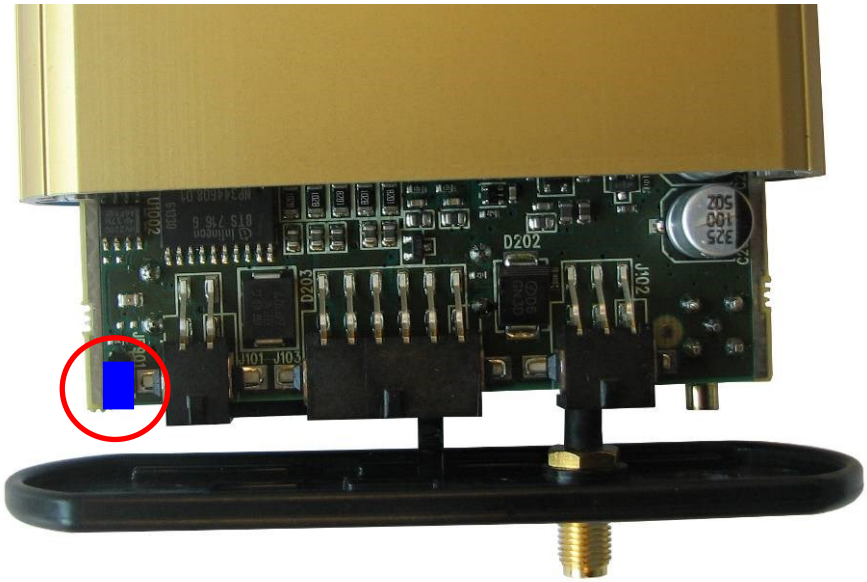
Installing jumper JP901, thereby enabling the CAN-bus Write capability of the unit, is done on the user's sole responsibility. Logic IO can not be held responsible for any problems or damage due to the decision to enable the CAN-bus Write capability.

The following steps must be taken to enable the CAN bus Write capability of the unit:

1. Disassemble the unit as described in Appendix A



2. The jumper is located near the back panel, as shown in the picture above.



3. Install the jumper as shown above
4. Mount the end-panel and secure it with the screws.

RTCU MX2 turbo LTE Specifications

Processor and Main-memory
- Powerful 32-bit ST ARM7 processor.
- 2112 KB fast execution RAM.
- 4532 KB Flash for firmware/application.

Storage
- 7.5 MB persistent data flash.
- 8 MB internal FAT32 flash drive.
- 1 MB circular automatic datalogger.
- 20 KB FRAM with fast access / unlimited write endurance.
- SD-CARD reader with up to 32 GB.

LTE
- LTE Cat.1 Engine (EMEA).
  Max 10 Mbps(DL)/Max 5 Mbps(UL).
  LTE FDD: B1/B3/B7/B8/B20/B28A.
  UMTS: 900 / 2100 Mhz.
  GSM: 900/1800 Mhz.
- DTMF decoding / transmission.
- Mini-SIM 1.8/3 volt.
- External and internal SIM card-reader. Switchable from the application.

GNSS
- Mediatek MT3333 Multi-GNSS chip.
- GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO and QZSS.
- SBAS (WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS,GAGAN).
- Accuracy: < 2.5m CEP.
- Active 3 volt GNSS antenna.

GNSS / Dead Reckoning
- uBlox M8 GNSS/UDR engine.
- Untethered DR for enhanced positioning in urban areas. Advanced vehicle and bike modes.
- GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO and QZSS.
- SBAS (WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS,GAGAN).
- Accuracy: < 1.5m CEP/CEP @ static.
- Active 3 volt GNSS antenna.

Electrical Specification.
- Operating voltage is 8 to 36 VDC.
- Short and reverse power protected.

Battery and Charger
- On-board 2Ah (nominal) Li-Ion battery.
- Intelligent charger with temperature throttle and sub-zero degrees support.
- On-board temperature sensor.

Digital/Analog Interface
- 4 x digital solid-state digital output. Max. 36 volt / 1.5 A per. channel. Short-circuit, ESD, Inductive kick-back protected up to 20 mH.
- 5 x digital inputs.
  Logic high: 8 to 40 VDC.
  Logic low: -5 to 3 VDC.
- Digital input #5 can be used as ignition.
- 2 x analog inputs.
  Range is 0..10V.
  Resolution: 12 bit
  Precision: ±1.5% FSR @ 25°C
- Protected against transients and low-pass filtered.
- Expandable I/O with MODBUS.

Communication
- Full CAN2.0B with hardware filtering and multi-speed support.
- 1 x RS232 with control signals.
- 1 x RS232 with RX/TX.
  Alternatively used as service port.
- 1 x RS485 with MODBUS support.
- 1-Wire bus.

Power Management
- 5 execution speeds.
- Wait for Event: Timer, Digital input, RS232, CAN, Cellular, Accelerometer and power change state.
- Wait for event, from: 300 uA@12V.
- Supervision of supply voltage.
- Disable external power.

Accelerometer
- 3-axis digital acceleormeter.
- Resolution: 12 bit @ ±16g.
- Low-power mode.

External Interfaces.
- SIM-card slot for mini-SIM with lock and presence detection.
- SD-CARD slot with presence and write protect detection.
- 4 x LED indicators and 2 x DIP switches.
- Reset/recovery switch,
- TE-Connectivity "Mate'n'Lock': RS232, I/O, Power, Communicaton.
- RJ45 for RS232 with full control signals.
- SMA Female connector for cellular.
- SMB Female connector for GNSS.

Physical Characteristics
- Encapsulation: Aluminum/plastic.
- Optional mounting bracket.
- Approx. 300 gram without accessories.
- W 97 x H 35 x D 132 mm. (without antenna connectors).

Environmental Specification
- Operating temperature: -35 to 60°C.
- Battery charge temperature: -10 to 45 °C
- Recommended storage temperature: 0 to 45°C.
- Humidity: 5..90% (non condensing).
- IP30 with SIM/SD/Connectors in use.

Approvals
- E1 type approval: 2004/104/EC UN ECE R10 - ed 3.
- RE Directive, RED 2014/53/EU.
- RoHS.
- Cellular engine: CE/GCF/FCC/PTCRB.

Warranty
- Two-years return to factory parts and labor.
- Optional warranty up to 5 years. (restrictions apply).

Technical data are subject to changes.

**** END OF DOCUMENT ****

Logic IO ApS.
Holmboes Allé 14
8700 Horsens
Denmark

Ph: (+45) 7625 0210
Fax: (+45) 7625 0211
Email: support@logicio.com
www.logicio.com