



Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE Module Installation and Configuration Guide

[Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE Module Installation and Configuration Guide](#) 2

[Overview](#) 2

[Hardware Overview](#) 10

[Installing and Removing the SIM Card](#) 20

[Installing and Removing the 4G LTE Module](#) 22

[Regulatory and Compliance Information](#) 25

[LTE Overview](#) 25

[Configuring the 4G LTE Module](#) 26

[Configuration Example](#) 43

[Upgrading the Modem Firmware](#) 47

[Additional References](#) 48

[Troubleshooting and Diagnostics](#) 49

[Feature History](#) 55

[Technical Assistance](#) 56

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Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE Module Installation and Configuration Guide

Overview

This document provides an overview of hardware and configuration information for the 4th Generation (4G) Long Term Evolution (LTE) cellular data technology module for the Cisco Connected Grid 1000 Series routers (CGR 1000) running Cisco IOS Software. For the 2G, 3G, or 4G LTE networks that the 4G LTE module can connect to, refer to [Table 2: 4G LTE Module Frequency Bands, on page 5](#).

Refer to [Features, on page 7](#) for a summary of software and platform requirements by 4G LTE model.



Warning Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. Statement 1030

Kit Contents

Your 4G LTE module kit contains the 4G LTE module shown below. The following table lists the module part numbers for the applicable operating regions. Refer to the information shown in this table when ordering parts.



Note The 4G LTE module for the CGR 1000 Series routers is a field-replaceable unit.

Figure 1: Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE Module

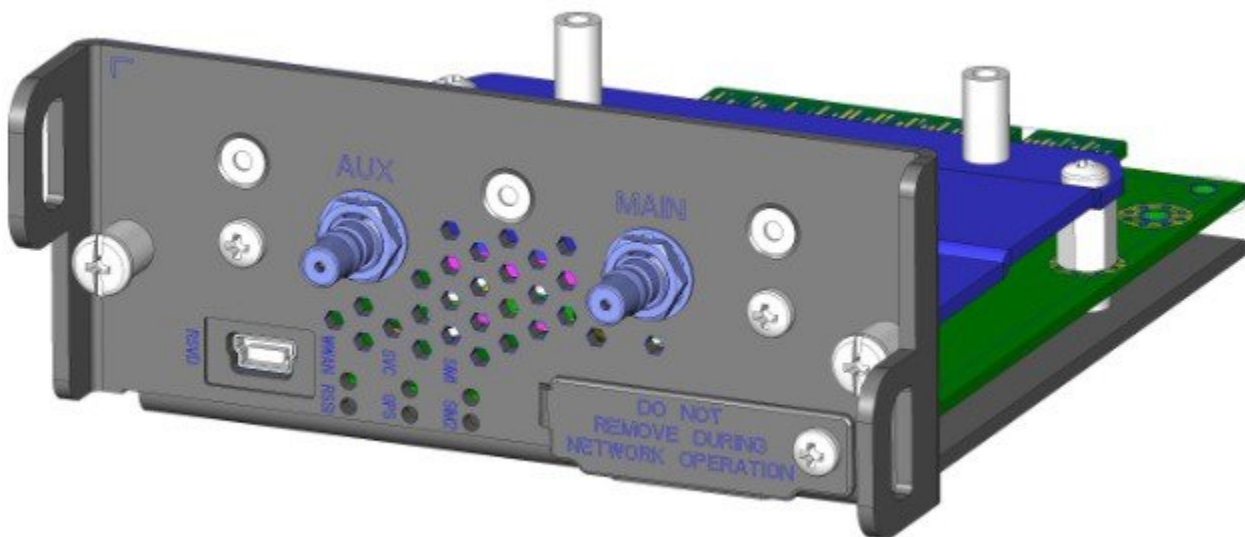


Table 1: Kit Contents for the 4G LTE Module

Cisco Part Number	Description
CGM-4G-LTE-LA-AB	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for APJC and LATAM wireless networks. Comes with Sierra Wireless MC7430 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE • Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) • High Speed Packet Access + (HSPA+)
CGM-4G-LTE-GA	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for global wireless networks. Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7304 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE • UMTS • HSPA+ • HSPA • Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) • Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) • General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)
CGM-4G-LTE-MNA	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for North American wireless networks (Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, and Canada). Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7354 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE • UMTS • HSPA+ • HSPA • GSM • EDGE • GPRS • CDMA <p>Note CGM-4G-LTE-MNA includes a coexistence filter to enable wireless coexistence of 3G and 4G cellular and 915 ISM mesh modules.</p> <p>Module can only be installed within the CGR 1240.</p>

Cisco Part Number	Description
CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for North American wireless networks (Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, and Canada). Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7354 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE • UMTS • HSPA+ • HSPA • GSM • EDGE • GPRS • CDMA <p>Note CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB does not include a coexistence filter.</p> <p>Module can be installed within the CGR 1240 and CGR 1120.</p>
CGM-4G-LTE-EA-AB	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for Americas/EMEA. Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7455 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE-FDD • LTE-TDD • DC-HSPA+ • HSPA+ • HSDPA • HSUPA • WCDMA • GNSS

Cisco Part Number	Description
CGM-4G-LTE-LA-AB	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for Asia Pacific (APAC) and Australia. Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7430 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE-FDD • LTE-TDD • DC-HSPA+ • HSPA+ • HSDPA • HSUPA • WCDMA • TD-SCDMA • GNSS
CGM-4G-LTE-EA-900	<p>Multimode LTE SKU for USA, Mexico, Canada, and Brazil (ATT/Verizon). Comes with a Sierra Wireless MC7455 modem and is compatible with these technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTE-FDD • LTE-TDD • DC-HSPA+ • HSPA+ • HSDPA • HSUPA • WCDMA • GNSS

The following table lists the operating regions/carriers and frequency bands for the 4G LTE modules.

Table 2: 4G LTE Module Frequency Bands

Cisco Part Number	Modem	Operating Region/Carrier	2G	3G (Diversity)	4G (MIMO)
CGM-4G-LTE-LA-AB	MC7430	APJC/LATAM	No		B1, B3, B5, B7, B8, B18, B19, B21, B28, B38, B39, B40, B41

Cisco Part Number	Modem	Operating Region/Carrier	2G	3G (Diversity)	4G (MIMO)
CGM-4G-LTE-GA	MC7304	Europe	Quad GSM	B1 - UMTS 2100 B2 - UMTS 1900 B5 - UMTS 850 B8 - UMTS 900	B1 - LTE 2100 B3 - LTE 1800 B7 - LTE-2600 B8 - LTE 900 B20 - LTE - E800
CGM-4G-LTE-MNA	MC7354	North America ATT/Verizon/ Sprint/Canada	Quad GSM BC0-CDMA-800 BC1-CDMA-1900 BC10 -CDMA-800	B2 - UMTS 1900 B4 - UMTS AWS B5 - UMTS 850 BC0 - CDMA -800 BC1 - CDMA - 1900 BC10 - CDMA -800	B2 - LTE 1900 B4 - LTE AWS B5 - LTE 850 B17 - LTE-700 B13 - LTE-700 B25 - PCS 1900
CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB	MC7354	North America ATT/Verizon/ Sprint/Canada	Quad GSM BC0- CDMA-800 BC1- CDMA-1900 BC10 - CDMA-800	B2 - UMTS 1900 B4 - UMTS AWS B5 - UMTS 850 BC0 - CDMA -800 BC1- CDMA - 1900 BC10 - CDMA -800	B2 - LTE 1900 B4 - LTE AWS B5 - LTE 850 B17 - LTE-700 B13 - LTE-700 B25 - PCS 1900
CGM-4G-LTE-EA-AB	MC7455	Americas/EMEA	Not supported	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B8	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B7, B12, B13, B20, B25, B26, B29, B41 Note Band 30 is not supported for Cisco SKUs for regulatory reasons.
CGM-4G-LTE-LA-AB	MC7430	APAC	Not supported	B1, B5, B6, B8, B9, B19 TD-SCDMA B39	B1, B3, B5, B7, B8, B18, B19, B21, B28, B38, B39, B40, B41
CGM-4G-LTE-EA-900	MC7455	Americas	Not supported	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 Note Band 8 is not supported by RF front end hardware on the 900 SKU.	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B7, B12, B13, B20, B25, B26, B29, B41 Note Band 30 is not supported for Cisco SKUs for regulatory reasons.

For system requirements, important notes, limitations, open and resolved bugs, and last-minute documentation updates, see the Release Notes on Cisco.com. For translations of the warnings that appear in this document, see [Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 1000 Series Connected Grid Routers](#).

When using the online publications, see the documents that match the Cisco system software version running on the 4G LTE wireless module.

Features

Listed below is a summary of key software and hardware features for the 4G LTE module. Please also refer to the data sheet for [Cisco Connected Grid 3G and 4G LTE Cellular Modules](#) on Cisco.com.

The Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE module allows utilities to communicate with substations (transmission and distribution) using 2G, 3G, or 4G wireless technologies. The 4G LTE module provides the following software and wireless features. For a description of hardware features, see [Hardware Overview, on page 10](#).

Software Features

- Cisco IOS interface type **cellular**—The software interface to the cellular modems is similar to the asynchronous serial interface. The **cellular** interface type distinguishes between the cellular WAN link and other asynchronous interfaces.
- Sierra Wireless' proprietary Control and Status (CnS) host interface protocol.
- HDLC Framing support for CnS control messages
- PPP protocol and framing support for CDMA control messages.
- The control endpoint provides the IP address for the direct IP-based cellular interface.
- Integrated dialer with DDR (Dial-on-Demand Routing) features—Allows dial-up to the cellular network using a CHAT script, which allows flexible configuration of the dial-up. By specifying different commands in the script, the user can connect to the different cellular services (technologies). The 4G LTE module supports line timeouts as part of the dialer functionality.
- Remote Dial-in Capability—The dial-in feature allows users to remotely initiate data calls over 4G for out-of-band management using the cellular interface's current IP address.
- Display cellular modem diagnostics parameters—The 4G LTE module can display status, modem parameters, roaming state, cellular account, and so on.
- Cellular modem firmware upgrade —The 4G LTE module supports upgrade of the modem firmware using the Cisco IOS CLI. See [Upgrading the Modem Firmware, on page 47](#).
- Cellular modem account activation and provision utility for CDMA. This utility will allow activating the cellular account using IOS CLI. The alternative over the air methods, such as OTASP will be supported by the cellular modem hardware, which may not require the end user intervention.
- Virtual Diagnostic Monitoring Port—Allows remote access to the modem diagnostic monitoring port using an IP connection.
- Dual Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) interface—The 4G LTE module has two SIM card sockets for storing critical subscriber authentication information. The SIM card can be installed in either of the two available sockets accessible on the front panel of the 4G LTE module. Only one slot is active at any given time. The software can detect when a SIM card is inserted or removed, and through the software you can control which SIM is connected to the modem. See [Applying a Modem Profile in a SIM Configuration, on page 32](#).

Application Interface Features

- NDIS NIC interface support.
- Multiple non-multiplexed USB channel support.
- USB selective suspend to maximize power savings.
- AT command interface (27.007 standard, plus proprietary extended AT commands).
- Software Development Kit (SDK) including a Linux API (Application Program Interface).

Phone Book

Supports Release 99 phone book features.

Packet Mode Features

- Quad-mode UMTS (WCDMA) / HSDPA / EDGE / GPRS operation.
- GPRS multislot class 12-Supports all coding schemes (CS1-CS4).
- EDGE multislot class 12-Supports all coding schemes (MCS1-MCS9).
- UMTS R99 (WCDMA) data rates-384 kbps downlink, 384 kbps uplink.
- HSDPA data rates:
 - Category 6-3.6 Mbps
 - Category 8-7.2 Mbps
 - Category 10-14.4 Mbps
 - Category 12-1.8 Mbps
 - Category 14-21.1 Mbps
- HSUPA data rates:
 - Category 3-1.45 Mbps uplink respectively.
 - Category 5-2.0 Mbps uplink respectively.
 - Category 6-5.76 Mbps.
- Circuit-switched data bearers-64 kbps (maximum) uplink and downlink.

Connectivity and GSM Features

- Multiple (up to 16) cellular packet data profiles.
- Traditional modem COM port support for DUN, CSD, and AT commands (concurrent with NDIS).
- Suspend / Resume.
- Sleep mode for minimum idle power draw.
- SIM application tool kit with proactive SIM commands.

- Enhanced Operator Name String (EONS).
- Automatic GPRS attach at power-up.
- GPRS detach / GPRS detach only.
- Combined GPRS / IMSI detach; MS-initiated and network-initiated detach.
- Mobile-originated PDP context activation / deactivation.
- Supports QoS profile:
 - Release 99 QoS negotiation-Background, Interactive, and Streaming.
 - Release 97-Precedence Class, Reliability Class, Delay Class, Peak Throughput, Mean Throughput.
- Static and Dynamic IP address—The network may assign a fixed IP address or dynamically assign one using DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol).
- PAP and CHAP support.
- Packet Data Protocol (PDP) context type (IPv4).
- RFC1144 TCP/IP header compression.
- Interaction with existing GSM services (MO / MT SMS) while:
 - GPRS is attached, or
 - In a GPRS data session (class B GPRS suspend/resume procedures)
- Support for EAP-SIM authentication and PC / SC. EAP-SIM is available through:
 - The API
 - AT commands
 - The PC / SC interface

Network Selection

- Network selection procedures described in 3G 22.011, R5 (June 2005).
- Network selection procedures described in 3G 23.122, R5 (June 2005).
- RRC connection reject message to redirect from a 3G system to a 2G system, according to 25.331, R5 (June 2004).
- Network selection procedures described in 3G 43.022, R4.
- A CPHS Customer Service Profile-like feature (PLMN Mode bit) on a USIM / SIM that hides network selection related menus.
- Initial HPLMN scan at two minutes after power on.
- An HPLMN rescan irrespective of the serving MCC.
- Disabling of non-North American 2G and 3G frequency bands when served by a North American 2G/3G system.
- Equivalent PLMN.
- Network selection generally within 30 seconds of power up.

- Enhanced network selection (ENS).

RF Features

For details on 2G, 3G, and 4G bands, see [Table 2: 4G LTE Module Frequency Bands, on page 5](#).

Hardware Overview

The 4G LTE module is a wireless module with a mini-card cellular modem (PCI-e mini-card form factor). The module connects to the host router board of the CGR 1000 Series routers.

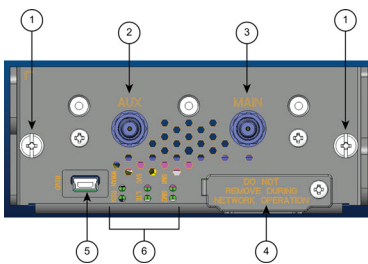
Front Panel

The front panel of the 4G LTE module has the following components:

- Auxiliary port—QMA connector for the RX diversity and MIMO antenna.
- QMA connector for antenna—transmits and receives RF.
- Mini-USB port—Can be used as a diagnostic port.
- LEDs:
 - Wireless WAN (WWAN)
 - Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI)
 - Service (SVC)
 - LTE
 - SIM0 and SIM1

The following figure shows the front panel components of the 4G LTE module.

Figure 2: Front Panel of the 4G LTE module

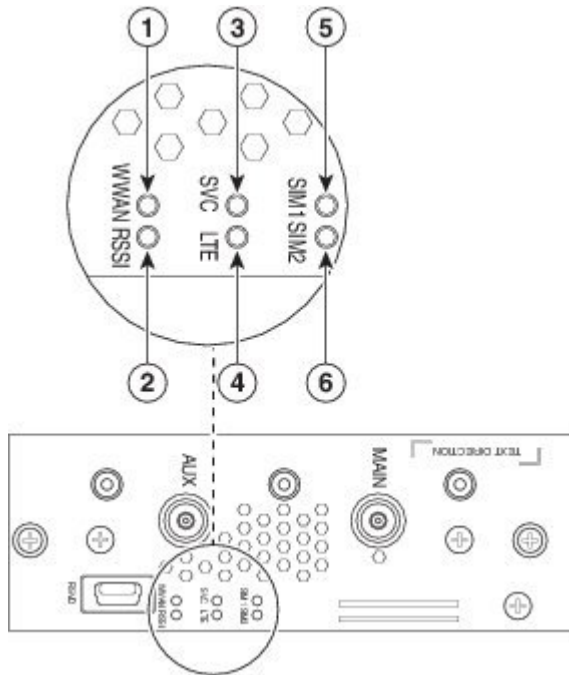


1 Captive screws (2)	2 Auxiliary port—QMA connector for RX diversity and/or multiple-input and multiple-output (MIMO) antenna.
3 Main port—QMA connector for antenna—transmits and receives RF.	4 SIM card slots
5 RSVD—Mini-USB port (can be diagnostic port).	6 LEDs—WWAN, RSSI, SVC, LTE, SIM0, and SIM1.

Ports and LEDs

The following figure shows the LEDs of the 4G LTE module.

Figure 3: 4G LTE Module LEDs



1 WWAN LED	2 RSSI LED
3 SVC LED	4 LTE LED
5 SIM0 LED	6 SIM1 LED

The following table lists the ports and the LED indicators and describes their behavior. The LEDs provide a visual indication of the available services.

Table 3: LED Definitions

Port or LED Name	Color	Description
WWAN	Green	WWAN LED indicates the modem status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: Module not powered. • On: Module is powered on and connected but not transmitting or receiving. • Slow blink: Module is powered on and searching for connection. • Fast blink: Module is transmitting or receiving.

Port or LED Name	Color	Description
RSSI	Green	<p>RSSI LED indicates the level of signal strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: Signal ≤ -110 dBm Unusable signal. • Amber (yellow): Signal ≤ -90 to 109 dBm Unusable signal. • Green (fast blinking - 1 blink): Signal ≤ -75 to 89 dBm Fair signal. • Green (slow blinking – 2 blinks): Signal ≤ -60 to 74 dBm Strong signal. • Green (solid): Signal > -60 dBm Very strong signal.
SVC	Green	<p>Service LED indicates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: No service. • Green (four blinks and then a pause): HSPA+ service. • Green (three blinks and then a pause): EVDO/1xRTT RevA, HSPA, or HSUPA/HSDPA service. • Green (two blinks and then a pause): EVDO, EVDO/1xRTT, or UMTS service. • Green (one blink and then a pause): 1xRTT, EGPRS, or GPRS service.
LTE	Green	<p>LTE LED indicates the status of the LTE service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: No 4G LTE Service. • Green (solid): 4G LTE Service.
SIM0, SIM1	Bi-color green/amber	<p>Hardware controls the SIM0 and SIM1 LEDs under normal operation. Software controls SIM insertion/removal and the software setting of the SIM Socket Select bit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: No SIM. • Amber: SIM installed but not active. • Green: SIM installed and active.

Supported Cisco Antennas

The antenna is connected to the QMA, panel-mount, 50-ohm connector located on the faceplate of the module. Internally to the CGM module, the modem mini-card antenna connector is a U.FL, 50-ohm, with a short 50-ohm coaxial cable to the QMA connector.



Note The antennas have either N or TNC connectors (not QMA connectors). This means that an adapter or cable is required.

For more information about antennas, including installation procedures, see [Connected Grid Antennas Installation Guide](#).

There are several antenna options for the available combinations of cable and antennas. System integrators would need to consider cellular link margins at the local site prior to deploying long cables.

The following tables list the Cisco antennas that are supported for use with the 4G LTE module and the Cisco 1120 and Cisco 1240 Connected Grid Routers.

Table 4: CGR 1120—Supported Antennas and Cables for Use With the 4G LTE Module

Case Description	Indoor Cable	Lightning Arrestor	Outdoor Cable	Antenna
Case 1: 4G LTE Module, 10', 15' or 20' cable through conduit or building entry panel passthrough, Stick Omni or Directional Flat Panel antenna, 2 QMA(f) on faceplate	RA-QMA(m) to N(m), LMR-240-DB, 10', qty 2 • CAB-L240-10-Q-N	None	Same cable as indoor cable, that is, a single cable runs from inside to outside, through conduit.	4G omni stick, N(f), qty 2 • ANT-4G-OMNI-OUT-N
	RA-QMA(m) to N(m), LMR-240-DB, 15', qty 2 • CAB-L240-15-Q-N			4G directional panel, dual polarized/MIMO, 698-960 MHz, 1710-2700 MHz, qty 1 • ANT-4G-PNL-OUT-N
	RA-QMA(m) to N(m), LMR-240-DB, 20', qty 2 • CAB-L240-20-Q-N			
Case 2: 4G LTE Module, Indoor Cable, Lightning Arrestor, Outdoor Cable, Stick Omni or Directional Flat Panel antenna, 2 QMA(f) on faceplate	RA-QMA(m) to N(m), LMR-240-DB, 10', qty 2 • CAB-L240-10-Q-N	Lightning Arrestor, N(f)-N(f), qty 2 • CGR1ANFN	RA-N(m) to N(m), LMR-400-DB, 20', qty 2 • CAB-L400-20-N-N	4G omni stick, N(f), qty 2 • ANT-4G-OMNI-OUT-N
			RA-N(m)-N(m), LMR-600-DB, 30', qty 2 • CAB-L600-30-N-N	• 4G directional panel, dual-polarized/MIMO, 698-960 MHz, 1710-2700 MHz, qty 1
			RA-N(m) to N(m), LMR-400-DB, 5', qty 2 • CAB-L400-5-N-N	
			N(m)-N(m), LMR-400-DB, 5', qty 2 • CAB-L400-5-N-NS	

(f) denotes female connector

(m) denotes male connector

Table 5: CGR 1240—Supported Antennas and Cables for Use With the 4G LTE Module

Case Description	Internal Cable	Adapter or Lightning Arrestor	Outdoor Cable	Antenna
Case 1: Integrated Antenna, 4G LTE Connected Grid Module, 2 QMA(f) on faceplate	RA-QMA(m) to RA-MCX(m), LMR-100, 10.5”, qty 2	None	None	4G, 698-960 MHz, 1710-2700 MHz, ISM 915 MHz Monopole Antenna, Chassis Mounted, Omni-directional, qty 2 • ANT-MP2-I-OUT-M=
Case 2: External Antenna, 4G LTE Connected Grid Module, 2 QMA(f) on faceplate	RA-QMA(m) to RA-MCX(m), LMR-100, 10.5”, qty 2	Bulkhead Adapter, MCX(f) receptacle – N(f), qty 2 • CGR-N-CONN-3G <i>and</i> Lightning Arrestor, DC Pass, N(m)-N(f), qty 2 • CGR-LA-NM-NF	RA-N(m)-N(m), LMR-400-DB, 20’, qty 2 • CAB-L400-20-N-N	4G omni stick, N(f), qty 2 • ANT-4G-OMNI-OUT-N
			RA-N(m)-N(m), LMR-400-DB, 5’, qty 2 • CAB-L400-5-N-N N(m)-N(m), LMR-400-DB, 5’, qty 2 • CAB-L400-5-N-NS	
			RA-N(m)-N(m), LMR-600-DB, 30’, qty 2 • CAB-L600-30-N-N	4G directional panel, dual polarized/MIMO, 698-960 MHz, 1710-2700 MHz, qty 1 • ANT-4G-PNL-OUT-N

Supported Cisco Cables

The following table lists insertion loss information and operating frequency levels for the Ultra-Low-Loss (ULL) LMR cables, and LMR 400 cables available from Cisco for use with the 4G LTE module.

You can use LMR-240-DB or LMR-400-DB cables to adapt the modem external antenna connection. Refer to [Supported Cisco Antennas, on page 12](#) for cable compatibility with Cisco Connected Grid routers, modules, and antennas.

Table 6: Cisco Extension Cable Assemblies for 4G LTE Module

Cisco Product Number	Cable Length	Maximum Insertion Loss	Frequency (MHz)
CAB-L240-10-Q-N	10 ft (3.1 m)	1.6 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz
CAB-L240-15-Q-N	15 ft (4.6 m)	2.3 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz
CAB-L240-20-Q-N	20 ft (6.1 m)	3.1 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz

Cisco Product Number	Cable Length	Maximum Insertion Loss	Frequency (MHz)
CAB-L400-5-N-NS	5 ft (1.5m)	0.5 dB max at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz
CAB-L400-5-N-N	5 ft (1.5m)	0.5 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz
CAB-L400-20-N-N	20 ft (6.1m)	1.7 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz
CAB-L600-30-N-N	30 ft (9.1m)	1.1 dB max. at 2700 MHz	700 to 2700 MHz

Interfaces

The module includes the following physical interfaces to the host:

- Power—Supplied to the module by the host.
- Wireless disable—As described in the PCI-Express Mini Card specification.
- LED output—As described in the PCI-Express Mini Card specification.
- Antenna—QMA (f) RF connector for the Rx/Tx path.
- USIM—Supported through the interface connector.
- USB—Only communication interface to the host for data, control, and status information.

Radio Frequency Interface

The Radio Frequency (RF) interface consists of two QMA connectors on the faceplate labeled *MAIN* and *AUX*. The main antenna is mandatory; it both transmits and receives RF. The second *AUX* QMA connector is for RX Diversity and/or MIMO.

Environmental Specifications

The following table lists the environmental specifications for the 4G LTE module.

Table 7: Module Environmental Specifications

Environmental—Operational	Specifications
Temperature long term (external ambient)	- 40°F to 140°F (-40°C to 60°C)
Temperature short term up to 16 hours (external ambient)	- 40°F to 185°F (-40°C to 85°C)
Altitude	Up to 1500 meters
Humidity	RH95% non condensed
Vibration	1.0 g from 1.0 to 150 Hz
Shock	30 G half sine 6 ms and 11 ms
Seismic	GR63-Core, Zone 4

Power Specifications

The 4G LTE module has a 12V power rail and 3.3V stand-by power provided by the host system. It has two 3.3V DC-DC converters on the 12V power rail: one for the module and the other for the modem. You can configure a power margin for the converters with CLI commands.

The modem on the 4G LTE module is powered by the 12v to 3.3v DC-DC converter with 3 Amp maximum current output. The enable pin is driven by a general-purpose input/output (GPIO) and controlled by software. The input is the 12V rail from the host. The output is a regulated 3.3V supply for the wireless modem. It must be able to supply current at an average of 0.8A with spikes up to 2.5A. The duty cycle of the absolute worst case load (during some periods of GSM transmit) is 2.5A @ 25% of the time and 0.2A @ 75%.



Note Power cables are self-shielded; no additional shielding is required.

Table 8: Power Specifications

Power Source	Description
12V power rail	Max 1A (based on current draw from 2 DC-DC converters below)
3.3V modem	Peak current 3.75A, average power: 3W (based on average current of ~0.8A)
3.3V module	Peak current 500mA typical: 200mA (for LEDs and integrated circuitry)
3.3V standby	Peak current 500mA (for temperature sensor)

Modem

The MC73xx series modems support a PCI-e connection as well as USB 2.0. The host router communicates to the modem module and manages traffic via USB. The modem provides these features:

- Ruggedized for industrial extended temperature ranges
- USB 2.0 high speed interface
- Three GPIOs for OEM use
- Two 4G antenna for MIMO and Diversity
- ACT2 version 1.5 anti counterfeiting device

The MC73xx PCI Express mini-card modem provides EDGE, GPRS, GSM, WCDMA, HSDPA, HSUPA, HSPA+, and LTE wireless radio connectivity technologies over the frequency bands listed in the following table. .

Table 9: Supported Radio Frequency Bands

Technology	Frequency Bands, CGM-4G-LTE-GA	Frequency Bands, CGM-LTE-MNA, CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB	Maximum Data Rates
LTE (MIMO Support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band 1-LTE 2100 • Band 3-LTE 1800+ • Band 7-LTE 2600 • Band 8-LTE 900 • Band 20-LTE 800 DD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band 2-LTE 1900 • Band 4-LTE AWS • Band 5-LTE 850 • Band 13-LTE 700 c • Band 17-LTE 700 b • Band 25-LTE 1900+ 	Category 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downlink: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 Mbps (20 MHz bandwidth) • 50 Mbps (10 MHz bandwidth) • Uplink: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Mbps (20 MHz bandwidth) • 25 Mbps (10 MHz bandwidth)
UMTS(WCDMA)HSDPAHSUPAHSPA+DC-HSPA+(Diversity support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band 1-UMTS 2100 • Band 2-UMTS 1900 • Band 5-UMTS 850 • Band 8-UMTS 900 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band 2-UMTS 1900 • Band 4-UMTS AWS • Band 5-UMTS 850 	HSPA+ rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downlink: Up to 42 Mbps(category 24) • Uplink: Up to 5.76 Mbps(category 6)

Technology	Frequency Bands, CGM-4G-LTE-GA	Frequency Bands, CGM-LTE-MNA, CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB	Maximum Data Rates
GSM EDGE GPRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSM 850 (850 MHz) • EGSM 900 (900 MHz) • DCS 1800 (1800 MHz) • PCS 1900 (1900 MHz) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSM 850 (850 MHz) • EGSM 900 (900 MHz) • DCS 1800 (1800 MHz) • PCS 1900 (1900 MHz) 	EDGE throughput up to 236 kbps
CDMA EVDO Release 0 EVDO Release A (Diversity support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC0 (Cellular 800 MHz) • BC1 (PCS 1900 MHz) • BC10 (Secondary 800 MHz) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDMA IS-856 (1xEV-DO Release A)- 3.1 Mbps forward channel- 1.8 Mbps reverse channel • CDMA IS-2000- 153 kbps, simultaneous forward and reverse channel- Circuit-switched data bearers up to 14.4 kbps

SIM Interface



Note We recommend you use an industrialized and ruggedized SIM card that can operate in a -40 degree C to + 105 degree C environment for best performance.

The 4G LTE module has two SIM card sockets for storing critical subscriber authentication information. You can install the SIM card in either of the two available sockets accessible on the front panel. Only one slot is active at any given time—if both slots SIM0 and SIM1 are occupied by a card, then the system activates SIM0. This behavior cannot be reconfigured.

- The SIM card stores critical subscriber authentication information.

- The two SIM cards are powered by the modem and operate at 5 MHz.
- The SIM card is a 3.3 V device, and it has 2.8 V power applied to its power pin.

Through the software you can control which SIM is connected to the modem. Only one SIM can be connected to the modem at any time. The SIM switching circuit also provides the option of disconnecting both SIMs from the modem. The 4G Debug and SIM Control register controls the SIM connections.

By setting the SIM Socket Enable and the SIM Socket Select bit through Cisco IOS commands, you can control the signal and power connections from the modem to the SIM card.

The following table shows the options used to connect to SIM0 and SIM1 cards:

Table 10: Options to Connect to the SIM Sockets

SIM Socket Enable	SIM Socket Select	State
0	—	No SIM connected
1	0	SIM0 connected
1	1	SIM1 connected

For information on installing and removing the SIM card, see [Installing and Removing the SIM Card, on page 20](#).

For SIM configuration, see [Configuring a SIM for Data Calls, on page 28](#).

Voltage Monitoring State Machine

A state machine in the 4G LTE module monitors the VCC supply and the voltage conditions that trigger state changes.

Temperature Monitoring State Machine

The state machine in the 4G LTE module monitors the embedded module temperature.

Data Rates

The following table shows the theoretical rates for each listed technology. The actual throughput rates depend on many factors.

Table 11: Data Rates

Technology	EDGE	UMTS	HSDPA	LTE
Maximum Downlink Speed	236 kbps Typical data throughput 100-300kbps with bursts over 200 kbps	Up to 1.92 Mbps, Current networks and chipsets support 384 kbps	Up to 14.4 Mbps Current networks and chipsets support up to 1.4 Mbps	100Mbps (20MHz band) 50Mbps (10MHz band)
Maximum Uplink Speed	236 kbps Typical data throughput 100-300 kbps	Up to 384 Kbps	Up to 384 Kbps	50Mbps (20MHz band) 25Mbps (10MHz band)

Memory Specifications

The memory specifications of the module are listed in the following table.

Table 12: Memory Specifications for the 4G LTE Module

Memory Type	Minimum	Maximum
DDR2 SDRAM	1Gb (128 MB)	NA (1Gb is sufficient for the Linux SDK design and modem firmware upgrade)
DDR2 SDRAM for fixed platforms	512 MB (384 MB for IOS and 128 MB for Linux)	—

Module Power States

The module has the following power states:

- **Disconnected**—There is no power to the module. The host power source is disconnected from the module and all voltages associated with the module are at 0 V.

The CGR 1000 Series router controls the power to the module, therefore the host can stay powered on and cut the power in order to put the module into the disconnected state.

- **Off**—There is power to the module, but the module is powered off. The module begins a shutdown sequence and powers off if it has been in a powered-on state for more than 10.5 seconds and the host device drives the W_Disable# signal low for:
- **Normal (default state)**—Module is active. Receive, Transmit, Sleep, and Shutdown modes are possible. In this state:
 - The module is fully powered
 - The module is capable of placing/receiving calls or establishing data connections on the wireless network
 - The USB interface is fully active



Note The module defaults to the Normal state when VCC is first applied in the absence of W_Disable# control.

- **Low power (airplane mode)**—The module is active, but RF is disabled. In this state, RF (both Rx and Tx) is disabled on the module, but the USB interface is still active.



Note The module goes from normal state into low-power state to suspend RF activity. This occurs when the module's supply voltage exceeds either the high or low limits. The module returns to normal mode to resume RF activity. It occurs when the module's supply voltage returns from critical to normal limits.

Installing and Removing the SIM Card

For more information on the SIM interface, see [SIM Interface, on page 18](#).

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) damage can occur when electronic cards or components are handled improperly, which can result in complete or intermittent failures.

To prevent ESD damage:

- Always use an ESD wrist or ankle strap and ensure that it makes good skin contact.
- Connect the equipment end of the strap to an unfinished chassis surface.
- Place a removed compact SIM card on an antistatic surface or in a static shielding bag. If the card will be returned to the factory, immediately place it in a static shielding bag.
- Avoid contact between the card and clothing. The wrist strap protects the card from ESD voltages on the body only; ESD voltages on clothing can still cause damage.
- Do not remove the wrist strap until the installation is complete.



Warning Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. Statement 1030



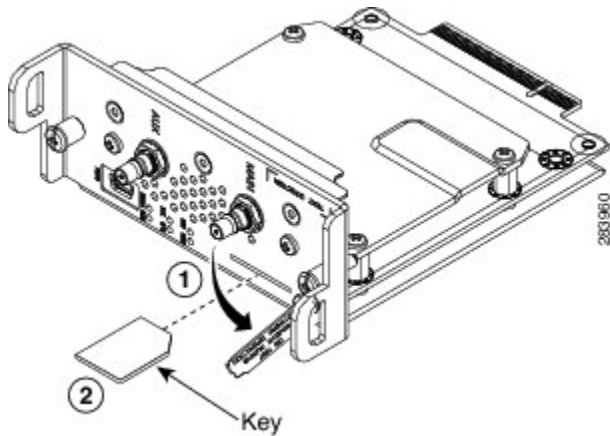
Caution For safety, periodically check the resistance value of the antistatic strap. The measurement should be between 1 and 10 megohms (Mohms).

Installing the SIM Card

To install the SIM card:

Procedure

- Step 1** Using a Phillips-head screwdriver, loosen the screw that secures the SIM slot cover in place. Rotate the cover downward so it exposes the SIM slot.
- Step 2** Insert the SIM card with the key (notch) positioned on the right-hand side. The SIM card will come in contact with the metal contacts in the socket.



- Step 3** Firmly insert the card until it clicks into place.
 - Step 4** Rotate the cover back in place and secure it by tightening the screw.
-

What to do next

You must reload the system after installing or changing the SIM card.

Removing the SIM Card

To remove the SIM card:

Procedure

- Step 1** Open the cover and press the card to eject it.
 - Step 2** Remove the card and replace the cover.
-

Installing and Removing the 4G LTE Module

Some Cisco Connected Grid 4G LTE modules are installed in the host router at the factory.

Installing the 4G LTE Module



Caution The 4G LTE module can only be installed into slots 3 or 6 of Cisco 1240 Connected Grid Router.



Caution The 4G LTE module can only be installed into slots 3 or 4 of Cisco 1120 Connected Grid Router.



Caution The module cannot be hot swapped. To install the module, you must first power down the host router.



Caution CGM-4G-LTE-MNA cannot be installed in the CGR 1120 chassis. CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB can be installed in both platforms. See [Feature History](#), on page 55.

To install the module into the router:

Before you begin

Before you install the 4G LTE module into the host router, read the instructions about installing and removing modules in the Hardware Installation Guide of your router.

Before installing the module, verify that you have met the following guidelines:

- Clearance to the I/O-side view is such that the LEDs can be easily read.
- Cabling is away from sources of electrical noise, such as radios, power lines, and fluorescent lighting fixtures. Make sure that the cabling is away from other devices that might damage the cables.
- Airflow around the switch module and through the vents is unrestricted.
- Temperature around the unit does not exceed 140°F (60° C). If the switch module is installed in a closed or multi-rack assembly, the temperature around it might be higher than normal room temperature.
- Relative humidity around the switch module does not exceed 95 percent (non-condensing).
- Altitude at the installation site is not higher than 4921 feet (1500 meters).
- For 10/100 and 10/100/1000 fixed ports, cable lengths from the switch module to connected devices are not longer than 328 feet (100 meters).

Installation Warning Statements

This section includes the basic installation warning statements. Translations of these warning statements appear in the [Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for Cisco Connected Grid Router 1000 Series Routers](#) document.



Warning **This unit is intended for installation in restricted access areas. A restricted access area can be accessed only through the use of a special tool, lock and key, or other means of security.** Statement 1017



Warning **Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.** Statement 1030



Warning **To prevent the system from overheating, do not operate it in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended ambient temperature of: 140°F (60°C)** Statement 1047



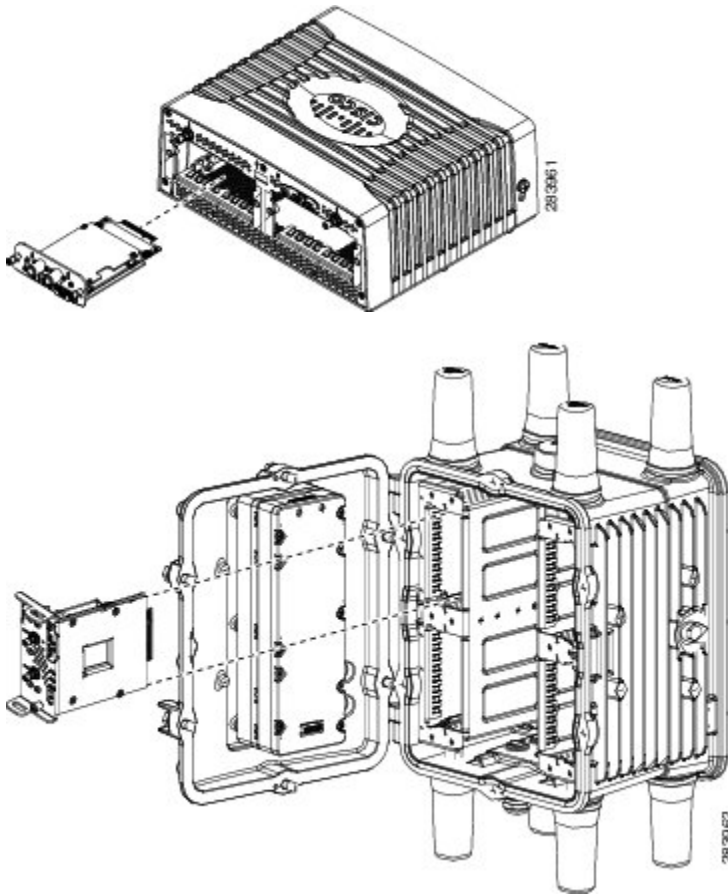
Warning This equipment is intended to be grounded to comply with emission and immunity requirements. Ensure that the switch functional ground lug is connected to earth ground during normal use. Statement 1064



Warning To prevent airflow restriction, allow clearance around the ventilation openings to be at least: **1.75 in. (4.4 cm)** Statement 1076

Procedure

Step 1 Insert the module into the slot. (CGR 1120 and CGR 1240 shown.)



Step 2 Using a screwdriver, secure the two captive screws into place. Tighten to 5 to 8 pound-force inches (lbf-in.).

Removing the Module

Before you begin



Caution The module cannot be hot swapped. To install the module, you must first power down the host router.

Before you remove the 4G LTE module from the host router, power down the router as described in the Hardware Installation Guide of your router.

Procedure

Step 1 Using a screwdriver, loosen the two captive screws on the 4G LTE module.

Step 2 Gently pull the module out of the slot.

Regulatory and Compliance Information

For regulatory compliance and safety information for the module, refer to [Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 1000 Series Connected Grid Routers](#).

LTE Overview

The Long Term Evolution (LTE) standard for wireless data communication is developed by the 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project). LTE was introduced in 3GPP Release 8, with enhancements in subsequent 3GPP Releases.

4G LTE is the next stage beyond 3G in the 3GPP evolution of wireless communication technologies. LTE transitions from the combined circuit and packet switching network used in the 3G architecture to an all-IP flat architecture. The LTE architecture involves the following major components:

- Evolved Universal Terrestrial Access Network (E-UTRAN)—The LTE access network is a network of evolved NodeB (eNB) base stations with no centralized intelligent controller. This distributed network of intelligent base stations reduces the time required for handovers.
- Evolved Packet Core (EPC)—User Equipment (UE) (for example, the Connected Grid 4G LTE module) connects to the EPC over E-UTRAN. The EPC connects to external networks and is completely IP-based. As in the access network, the EPC has a flat architecture so that fewer nodes handle traffic, avoiding protocol conversion.

LTE uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) and Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) functionality in the radio link at the physical layer to provide spectral efficiency and flexibility, high peak data rates, and low latency. The LTE standards specify a theoretical downlink peak data rate of up to 300 Mbps, uplink peak data rate of 75 Mbps, and user plane latency of less than 5 ms.

For more information about LTE and 3GPP mobile broadband standards, go to <http://www.3gpp.org/>.

Configuring the 4G LTE Module

The module is configured using the system software.

Prerequisites

To configure the 4G LTE module, you must meet the following requirements:

- Have 4G LTE network coverage where your router will be physically located. For a complete list of supported carriers, see the product data sheet.
- Subscribe to a service plan with a wireless service provider and obtain a SIM card.
- Contact your ISP and get your access point name (APN).
- Install the SIM card before configuring the 4G LTE module. For instructions on how to install the SIM card, see the section, [Installing the SIM Card, on page 21](#).

Guidelines and Limitations

The following guidelines and limitations apply to configuring the 4G LTE module:

- Global Positioning System (GPS) and Short Message Service (SMS) are not supported.
- Data connection can be originated only by the module.
- Throughput: Due to the shared nature of wireless communications, the experienced throughput varies depending on the number of active users or congestion in a given network.
- Cellular networks have higher latency compared to wired networks. Latency rates depend on the technology and carrier. Latency may be higher because of network congestion.
- Any restrictions that are a part of the terms of service from your carrier.
- The 4G LTE module can be plugged into slots 3 or 6 of Cisco 1240 Connected Grid Router. Therefore, the interface names used to configure the module can be 3/1 or 6/1.
- The 4G LTE module can be plugged into slots 3 or 4 of Cisco 1120 Connected Grid Router. Therefore, the interface names used to configure the module can be 3/1 or 4/1.
- CGM-4G-LTE-MNA is not compatible with CGR 1120, CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB is compatible with both platforms.



Note In command syntax, the LTE cellular interface is shown as **cellular slot/subslot**, where *slot* refers to the CGR slot where the module resides, and *subslot* is always 1.



Note In the following examples, the interface name, including the slot number, is used as an example. Your configuration will vary depending on the slot in which you have installed your 4G LTE module.

Creating, Modifying, or Deleting Modem Data Profiles

The modem data profile contains the data service parameters used to set up a data call. You can create up to 16 data profiles on the Cisco 4G LTE module. The default profile is Profile 1.

Before you begin

Contact your ISP and get your access point name (APN).

Procedure

Step 1 To create an LTE modem data profile, enter the following command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
cellular slot/subslot lte profile create profile-number apn
```

- *profile-number*— A number from 1 - 16.
- *apn*— The Access Point Name (APN) for the profile. The APN is provided by your service provider. You can specify only one APN in a profile.

Step 2 (Optional) To delete an LTE profile, enter the following command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
cellular slot/subslot lte profile delete profile-number
```

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# cellular 4/1 lte profile create 1 Broadband
```

Changing Modem Technology Setting

You can restrict or allow the type of LTE technology (auto, GSM, UMTS, or LTE) the modem can use.

Before you begin

Procedure

Step 1 Enter the following Cisco IOS command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
cellular slot/subslot lte technology technology
```

- *auto*—Automatic LTE Technology Selection
- *gsm*—GSM
- *lte*—LTE
- *umts*—UMTS

Step 2 (Optional) To display the LTE technology, use the **show cellular slot/subslot radio** command.

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# cellular 4/1 lte technology auto
4G-CGR1K# show cellular 4/1 radio
Radio power mode = ON
Channel Number = 0
Current Band = GSM 900 Extended
Current RSSI = -57 dBm
Current ECIO = -127 dBm
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Preference = AUTO
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Selected = EDGE
```

Configuring a SIM for Data Calls

The 4G LTE module has two SIM card sockets for storing critical subscriber authentication information. The SIM card can be installed in either of the two available sockets accessible on the front panel of the 4G LTE module. Only one slot is active at any given time. The software can detect when a SIM card is inserted or removed, and through the software you can control which SIM is connected to the modem. (See [Applying a Modem Profile in a SIM Configuration, on page 32.](#))

SIM cards can be locked and unlocked:

- Service providers usually provide SIM cards in an unlocked state. If the SIM is unlocked, you can insert it into the 4G LTE module and use it without a Personal Identification Number (PIN).
- Service providers can also initially lock the SIM with a PIN code (4 to 8 digits long) that they define. Contact your service provider for the PIN code.

The SIM-Lock feature allows you to lock or unlock a SIM with a PIN code so that it is used only in an authorized device. Perform the SIM lock and unlock procedures using the Cisco IOS CLI through a console or Telnet/SSH to the router.

After the SIM is locked, it cannot initiate a call unless authentication is done using the same PIN. During router startup configuration, Cisco IOS performs SIM authentication automatically through configuration of the PIN. After the Cisco IOS configuration is in place, the router can initiate an LTE connection. The router uses the configured PIN to authenticate prior to the LTE connection. If the Cisco IOS PIN configuration is missing or if the PIN is incorrect, the SIM authentication will fail and the connection will not be initiated.

If the locked SIM is moved to a different router or to another device, or if the module in which the locked SIM resides is moved to a different slot in the same router, you need to change the router configuration. The configuration is associated with the cellular controller that is specific to a CGR 1000 Series router module slot number. This ensures that the SIM card will not be used in any unauthorized device, or, if there are multiple 4G LTE modules in a single CGR 1000 Series router, that the appropriate PIN is applied to each 4G LTE module/SIM. You must define an authentication command (with the same PIN used to lock the SIM) on the new device or on the new cellular controller slot to successfully initiate the LTE connection.

Locking and Unlocking a SIM Card Using a PIN Code

Enter the following command in privileged EXEC mode to lock or unlock a SIM card given by your service provider:

Before you begin



Caution The SIM card gets blocked if the wrong PIN is entered three consecutive times. Make sure you enter the correct PIN the SIM is configured with. If your SIM card gets blocked, contact your service provider for a PIN Unlock Key (PUK) code. Using the PUK code, you can unblock the SIM card.

Procedure

```
cellular slot/subslot lte sim { lock | unlock } pin
```

pin is a code (4 to 8 digits long) provided by your carrier to lock or unlock the SIM card.

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# cellular 4/1 lte sim lock 1111
```

Changing the PIN Code

Enter the following command in privileged EXEC mode to change the PIN code of a SIM.

Before you begin

SIM should be in locked state when the PIN is being changed.

Procedure

```
cellular slot/subslot lte sim change-pin pin new-pin
```

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# cellular 4/1 lte sim change-pin 1111 1234
```

Verifying the Security Information of a Modem

To verify the security information of a modem, including the SIM lock status, enter the following command:

Procedure

```
show cellular slot/subslot security
```

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# show cellular 4/1 security
```

Configuring Automatic Authentication for a Locked SIM

An unencrypted PIN can be configured to activate the Card Holder Verification (CHV1) code that authenticates a modem. Follow this procedure when using an unencrypted Level 0 PIN to configure CHV1. For instructions on how to configure CHV1 using an encrypted Level 7 PIN, see [Configuring an Encrypted PIN for a SIM, on page 30](#).

Before you begin

A SIM should be locked for SIM authentication to work. To verify SIM status, use the **show cellular slot/subslot security** command.

Procedure

Step 1 Enter global configuration mode:

```
configure terminal
```

Step 2 Specify authentication of the SIM CHV1 code by using an unencrypted (0) keyword and PIN.

```
lte sim authenticate 0 pin slot { 0 | 1 }
```

This PIN is sent to the modem for authentication with each subsequent LTE connection. If authentication passes based on the configured PIN, the data call is allowed. If authentication fails, the modem does not initiate the data call.

Note This command is valid only when an unencrypted PIN is used. To configure CHV1 code using an encrypted PIN, see [Configuring an Encrypted PIN for a SIM, on page 30](#).

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal  
4G-CGR1K(config)# controller cellular 4/1  
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim authenticate 0 1111 slot 0
```

Configuring an Encrypted PIN for a SIM

To configure an encrypted PIN, you must first obtain the scrambled value of the PIN. To get the scrambled Level 7 PIN and to configure the SIM CHV1 code for verification using this encrypted PIN, follow this procedure.



Note When obtaining the encrypted PIN for a SIM, you create a username and password by configuring password encryption, defining the username and associated password, copying the resulting scrambled password, and using this scrambled password in the SIM authentication command. After the scrambled PIN has been obtained and used in SIM authentication, you can delete the username created from the Cisco IOS configuration.

Before you begin

A SIM should be locked for SIM authentication to work. To verify SIM status, use the **show cellular slot/subslot security** command.

Procedure

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:
configure terminal
- Step 2** Enable password encryption:
service password-encryption
- Step 3** Create a username and password:
username *name* privilege 0 password *pin*
- *name* —Specifies the username.
 - *pin* —Specifies the four- to eight-digit PIN code.
- Step 4** Show the username configuration line with the encrypted level 7 PIN for the username created in step 3. Copy the scrambled password.
do show run | i *name*
- Step 5** Enter cellular controller configuration mode.
controller cellular *slot/subslot*
- Step 6** Specify authentication of the SIM CHV1 code by using the encrypted keyword 7 and the scrambled PIN from step 4.
lte sim authenticate { 0 | 7 } *pin* slot { 0 | 1 }
- The PIN is sent to the modem for authentication with each subsequent LTE connection. If authentication passes based on the configured PIN, the data call is allowed. If authentication fails, the modem does not initiate the data call.
- Step 7** (Optional) Exit cellular controller configuration mode.
exit
- Step 8** (Optional) Remove the username and password created in step 3.
no username *name*
- Step 9** (Optional) Disable password encryption:
no service password-encryption
-

Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# service password-encryption
4G-CGR1K(config)# username SIM privilege 0 password 1111
4G-CGR1K(config)# do show run | i SIM
4G-CGR1K(config)# controller cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim authenticate 7 055A575E70 slot 0
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# exit
```

```
4G-CGR1K(config)# no username SIM
4G-CGR1K(config)# no service password-encryption
```

Applying a Modem Profile in a SIM Configuration

Follow this procedure to specify the profile used by the modem to attach to the LTE network and send and receive data. To create profiles, see step 1 in [Configuring the Cellular Interface, on page 33](#).

Before you begin

Review the information about SIM cards in [Configuring a SIM for Data Calls, on page 28](#).

Procedure

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:
- ```
configure terminal
```
- Step 2** Enter cellular controller configuration mode:
- ```
controller cellular slot/subslot
```
- Step 3** Apply the configured data profile number to the SIM.
- ```
lte sim data-profile profile-number attach-profile attach-profile-number
```
- 

### Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# controller cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim data-profile 1 attach-profile 1
```

## Configuring a Dual SIM

The Dual SIM feature provides a failover mechanism in case the active SIM loses connectivity to the network. Follow this procedure to configure a dual SIM.

### Before you begin

Review these guidelines for configuring a dual SIM:

- By default, SIM slot 0 is the primary slot, and slot 1 is the backup.
- To change the primary SIM slot, use the **lte sim primary** command in the cellular controller configuration mode.
- Assign profiles for each SIM using the **lte sim data-profile** command.
- Use the following commands to display SIM information:
  - **show cellular slot/subslot profile all**—Display an active profile on a SIM
  - **show cellular slot/subslot security**—Display the status of a dual SIM



- **show controller cellular slot/subslot** —Display the status of a dual SIM

## Procedure

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
**configure terminal**
- Step 2** Enter the cellular controller configuration mode:  
**controller cellular slot/subslot**
- Step 3** (Optional) Enter either slot number 0 or 1 of the primary SIM.  
**lte sim primary slot**
- Step 4** (Optional) Specify the maximum number of failover retries from 1 to 65535. The default value is 10.  
**lte sim max-retry number**
- Step 5** (Optional) Specify a failover timeout value between 1 and 7 minutes before a switchover occurs. By default, the failover time period is 2 minutes before the primary SIM switches over to the secondary SIM if service becomes unavailable.  
**lte failovertime timeout-period**
- Step 6** Apply the configured profile number to the SIM.  
**lte sim data-profile profile-number attach-profile attach-profile-number**
- 

## Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# controller cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim primary 1
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim max-retry 20
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte failovertime 6
4G-CGR1K(config-controller)# lte sim data-profile 1 attach-profile 1
```

## Configuring the Cellular Interface

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
**configure terminal**
- Step 2** Specify the cellular interface:  
**interface cellular slot/subslot**

- Step 3** Specify that the IP address for the interface is dynamically obtained:  
**ip address negotiated**
- Step 4** Specify Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) encapsulation for an interface configured for dedicated asynchronous mode or dial-on-demand routing (DDR). This is the default for asynchronous interfaces.  
**encapsulation slip**
- Step 5** Set the length of time over which load averages are computed to a shorter length of time (30 seconds):  
**load-interval 30**  
A burst in traffic that would not trigger a dial backup for an interface configured with the default five-minute interval might trigger a dial backup for this interface, which is set for the shorter 30-second interval.
- Step 6** Enable dial on demand (DDR) routing and specify that a chat script will be used for dialing out.  
**dialer in-band**
- Step 7** Set the duration of idle time before the line is disconnected to an indefinite timeout period:  
**dialer idle-timeout 0**  
This command avoids disconnection of SLIP in the event of no traffic.
- Step 8** Specify the number or string to dial:  
**dialer string** *string*
- Step 9** Specify the number of the dialer access group to which the specific interface belongs:  
**dialer-group** *group-number*
- Step 10** Disable a prior peer IP address pooling configuration on the interface:  
**no peer default ip address**
- Step 11** Configure interactive mode on the asynchronous interface:  
**async mode interactive**
- Step 12** Enable the router to pass routing updates to other routers through the interface:  
**routing dynamic**
- Step 13** Enter global configuration mode:  
**exit**
- Step 14** Specify line configuration mode:  
**line** *slot/subslot*
- Step 15** Specify a default modem chat script:  
**script dialer** *regular-expression*
- Step 16** Configure the line for both incoming and outgoing calls:  
**modem inout**
- Step 17** Turn off the EXEC process for the line:

**no exec**

**Step 18** Configure the line to accept incoming connections:

**transport input all**

**Step 19** Specify that the line can use all protocols for outgoing connections:

**transport output all**

**Step 20** Enter global configuration mode:

**exit**

**Step 21** Define the default route to be through the cellular interface:

**ip route *ip-address address-mask* cellular *slot/subslot***

In this case all IP packets are routed through the cellular interface.

**Step 22** Create a dialer list for traffic of interest and permit access to an entire protocol:

**dialer-list 1 protocol ip permit**

**Step 23** Create a chat script using the **chat-script** command:

**chat-script *script-name* "" "AT!CALL" TIMEOUT *timeout-value* "OK"**

The chat-script defines the ATDT commands when the dialer is initiated.

---

## Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# interface cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# ip address negotiated
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# encapsulation slip
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# load-interval 30
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer in-band
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer idle-timeout 0
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer string lte
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer-group 1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# no peer default ip address
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# async mode interactive
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# routing dynamic
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# exit
4G-CGR1K# line 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# script dialer lte
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# modem inout
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# no exec
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# transport input all
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# transport output all
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# exit
4G-CGR1K# ip route 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224 Cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K# dialer-list 1 protocol ip permit
4G-CGR1K# chat-script lte "" "AT!CALL" TIMEOUT 20 "OK"
```

## Configuring DDR

To configure DDR for the cellular interface, enter the following commands starting in EXEC mode:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
**configure terminal**
- Step 2** Specify the cellular interface:  
**interface cellular** *slot/subslot*
- Step 3** Specify that the IP address for the interface is dynamically obtained:  
**ip address negotiated**
- Step 4** Specify Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) encapsulation for an interface configured for dedicated asynchronous mode or dial-on-demand routing (DDR). This is the default for asynchronous interfaces.  
**encapsulation slip**
- Step 5** Enable dial on demand (DDR) routing and specify that a chat script will be used for dialing out:  
**dialer in-band**
- Step 6** Specify the number of a dialer profile's dialing pool to which the specific interface belongs:  
**dialer pool-member** *number*
- Step 7** Specify the number of a dialer rotary group to which the specific interface belongs:  
**interface dialer** *number*
- Step 8** Specify that the IP address for the interface is dynamically obtained:  
**ip address negotiated**
- Step 9** Specify Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) encapsulation for an interface configured for dedicated asynchronous mode or dial-on-demand routing (DDR). This is the default for asynchronous interfaces.  
**encapsulation slip**
- Step 10** Specify the number of a dialing pool that the dialer interface can use to connect to a specific destination subnetwork:  
**dialer pool** *number*
- Step 11** Specify the duration of idle time, in seconds, after which a line will be disconnected:  
**dialer idle-timeout** *seconds*
- Step 12** Specify the number or string to dial:  
**dialer string** *string*
- Step 13** Specify the number of the dialer access group to which the specific interface belongs:  
**dialer-group** *group-number*

- Step 14** Enter global configuration mode:  
**exit**
- Step 15** Create a dialer list for traffic of interest and permit access to an entire protocol:  
**dialer-list dialer-group protocol protocol-name {permit | deny | list access-list-number | access-group}**
- Step 16** Define traffic of interest:  
**access-list access-list-number permit ip-source-address**
- Step 17** Specify line configuration mode:  
**line slot/subslot**
- Step 18** Specify a default modem chat script:  
**script dialer regular-expression**
- Step 19** Enter global configuration mode:  
**exit**
- Step 20** Create a chat script using the **chat-script** command:  
**chat-script script-name "" "AT!CALL" TIMEOUT timeout-value "OK"**  
The chat-script defines the ATDT commands when the dialer is initiated.
- 

## Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# interface cellular 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# ip address negotiated
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# encapsulation slip
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer in-band
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer pool-member 1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# interface dialer 1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# ip address negotiated
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# encapsulation slip
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer pool 1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer idle-timeout 30
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer string lte
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer-group 1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# exit
4G-CGR1K(config)# dialer-list 1 protocol ip list 1
4G-CGR1K(config)# access-list 1 permit any
4G-CGR1K(config)# line 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# script dialer lte
4G-CGR1K(config-line)# exit
4G-CGR1K# chat-script lte "" "AT!CALL" TIMEOUT 60 "OK"
```

## Configuring DDR Backup

To monitor the primary connection and initiate the backup connection when needed, the router can use one of the following methods:

- Backup Interface—The backup interface stays in standby mode until the primary interface line protocol is detected as down. The backup interface is then brought up.
- Dialer Watch—Dialer watch is a backup feature that integrates dial backup with routing capabilities.
- Floating Static Route—The route through the backup interface has an administrative distance that is greater than the administrative distance of the primary connection route and therefore would not be in the routing table until the primary interface goes down.

## Configuring Interfaces to Use a Backup Interface

Follow this procedure to configure the cellular interface as a backup interface.

### Before you begin

You cannot configure a backup interface for the cellular interface and any other asynchronous serial interface.

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
**configure terminal**
- Step 2** Specify the interface to be backed up and begin interface configuration mode:  
**interface** *type number*
- Step 3** Specify the cellular interface as backup:  
**backup interface cellular** *slot/subslot*
- Step 4** Specify the delay between the physical interface going down and the backup interface being enabled and between the physical interface coming back up and the backup being disabled.  
**backup delay** *enable-delay-period disable-delay-period*
- 

### Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# interface Gi 2/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# backup cellular interface 4/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# backup delay 0 10
```

## Configuring DDR Backup Using Dialer Watch

To enable dialer watch on the backup interface and create a dialer list, use the following commands in interface configuration mode.

### Before you begin

Configure the interface to perform DDR and backup as described in [Configuring DDR, on page 36](#) and [Configuring DDR Backup, on page 37](#). Use traditional DDR configuration commands, such as dialer maps, for DDR capabilities.

## Procedure

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
**configure terminal**
- Step 2** Specify the interface:  
**interface** *type number*
- Step 3** Enable dialer watch on the backup interface:  
**dialer watch-group** *group-number*
- Step 4** Enter global configuration mode:  
**exit**
- Step 5** Define a list of all IP addresses to be watched:  
**dialer watch-list** *group-number* **ip** *ip-address address-mask*
- Step 6** Create a dialer list for traffic of interest and permit access to an entire protocol:  
**dialer-list** *dialer-group* **protocol** *protocol-name* { **permit** | **deny** | **list** *access-list-number* | **access-group** }
- Step 7** Define traffic of interest.  
**Note** Do not use the **access list permit all** command to avoid sending traffic to the IP network. This may result in call termination.  
**ip access-list** *access list number* **permit** *ip source address*
- Step 8** Specify the cellular interface:  
**interface cellular** *slot/subslot*
- Step 9** Map a dialer list to the dialer interface:  
**dialer-group** *dialer group number*
- 

## Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K (config)# interface Gi 2/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer watch-group 2
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# exit
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer watch-list 2 ip 10.4.0.254 255.255.0.0
4G-CGR1K(config)# dialer-list 2 protocol ip permit
4G-CGR1K(config)# access list 2 permit 10.4.0.0
4G-CGR1K (config)# interface cellular 3/1
4G-CGR1K(config-if)# dialer-group 2
```

## Configuring DDR Backup Using Floating Static Route

Follow this procedure to configure a floating static default route on the secondary interface.

### Before you begin

Make sure you have **ip classless** enabled on your router.

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:

**configure terminal**

**Step 2** Establish a floating static route with the configured administrative distance through the specified interface.

**Note** You should configure a higher administrative distance for the route through the backup interface, so that it is used only when the primary interface is down.

**ip route** *network-number network-mask {ip-address | interface } [administrative distance ] [name name ]*

---

### Example

```
4G-CGR1K# configure terminal
4G-CGR1K(config)# ip route 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224 Cellular4/1 253 name name1
```

## Verifying Configuration

To view your configurations and verify the signal strength and service availability on your modem, use the following **show** commands in privileged EXEC mode:

- **show ip interface brief**
- **show controller cellular** *slot/subslot*
- **show interface cellular** *slot/subslot*
- **show cellular** *slot/subslot ?*
  - **all**—Display consolidated information about the modem, profiles created, radio signal strength, network security, and so on.
  - **connection**—Display cellular connection status.
  - **hardware**—Display cellular hardware information.
  - **logs**—Display modem logging information.
  - **microcode**—Display cellular microcode information.
  - **network**—Display information about the carrier network, cell site, and available service.
  - **oma-dm**—Display LTE Open Mobile Alliance Device Management (DOMA DM) information.



- **profile**—Display cellular interface profile. An asterisk(\*) indicates the default profile; two asterisks indicate the LTE attach profile.
- **qos**—Display QoS configuration and statistics.
- **radio**—Display cellular modem radio information, including signal strength.
- **security**—Display modem security status.




---

**Note** The RSSI should be better than -90 dBm for steady and reliable connection. An RSSI rating of less than -100 dBm will not allow the modem to connect to the base station.

---

The following example shows consolidated information about the modem, profiles created, radio signal strength, network security, and so on.

```
4G-CGR1K# show cellular 4/1 all
Hardware Information
=====
Modem Firmware Version = SWI9X15C_05.05.26.02
Modem Firmware built = 2014/08/07 21:13:26
Hardware Version = 1.0
International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) = 001010123456063
International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) = 352761060118669
Integrated Circuit Card ID (ICCID) = 8952530076180018932
Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services
Digital Network-Number (MSISDN) =
Current Modem Temperature = 33 deg C
PRI SKU ID = 9903299, PRI version = 05.09
Profile Information
=====
Profile 1 = ACTIVE* **

PDP Type = IPv4
PDP address = 192.168.168.19
Access Point Name (APN) = Broadband
Authentication = None
 Primary DNS address = 192.168.168.170
Profile 2 = INACTIVE

PDP Type = IPv4
Access Point Name (APN) = Broadband
Authentication = None
* - Default profile
** - LTE attach profile
Configured default profile for active SIM 0 is profile 1.
Data Connection Information
=====
Profile 1, Packet Session Status = ACTIVE
 IP address = 192.168.168.19
 Primary DNS address = 192.168.168.170
 Secondary DNS address = 255.255.255.255
Profile 2, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 3, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 4, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 5, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 6, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 7, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 8, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
```

Profile 9, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 10, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 11, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 12, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 13, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 14, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 15, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Profile 16, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE  
Network Information  
=====

Current System Time = Wed Jan 9 21:33:16 1980  
Current Service Status = Normal  
Current Service = Packet switched  
Current Roaming Status = Home  
Network Selection Mode = Automatic  
Network = 001-01  
Mobile Country Code (MCC) = 1  
Mobile Network Code (MNC) = 1  
Packet switch domain(PS) state = Attached  
Registration state(EMM) = Registered  
EMM Sub State = Normal Service  
Tracking Area Code (TAC) = 1  
Cell ID = 256  
Radio Information  
=====

Radio power mode = ON  
LTE Rx Channel Number = 1575  
LTE Tx Channel Number = 19575  
LTE Band = 3  
LTE Bandwidth = 10 MHz  
Current RSSI = -50 dBm  
Current RSRP = -77 dBm  
Current RSRQ = -10 dB  
Current SNR = 30.0 dB  
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Preference = AUTO  
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Selected = LTE  
Modem Security Information  
=====

Active SIM = 0  
SIM switchover attempts = 0  
Card Holder Verification (CHV1) = Disabled  
SIM Status = OK  
SIM User Operation Required = None  
Number of CHV1 Retries remaining = 3  
GPS Information  
=====

GPS Info  
-----

GPS Feature: enabled  
GPS Port Selected: Dedicated GPS port  
GPS State: GPS disabled  
SMS Information  
=====

Incoming Message Information  
-----

SMS stored in modem = 0  
SMS archived since booting up = 0  
Total SMS deleted since booting up = 0  
Storage records allocated = 25  
Storage records used = 0  
Number of callbacks triggered by SMS = 0  
Number of successful archive since booting up = 0  
Number of failed archive since booting up = 0  
Outgoing Message Information



```

!
!
ip host dirt 171.70.42.150
ip inspect WAAS flush-timeout 10
ip cef
l2tp-class L2Tp_CLASS
 digest secret 0 123456
 hello 30
 retransmit retries 1000
!
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
!
!
!
chat-script lte "" "AT!CALL" TIMEOUT 20 "OK"
license udi pid CGR1240/K9 sn JAF1741BFQP
license boot module cgr1000 technology-package securityk9
license boot module cgr1000 technology-package datak9
!
!
!
!
hw-module poweroff 4
!
!
redundancy
 notification-timer 120000
!
!
!
!
!
controller Cellular 3/1
 lte sim data-profile 1 attach-profile 1 slot 0
 lte sim data-profile 1 attach-profile 1 slot 1
 lte modem link-recovery rssi onset-threshold -110
 lte modem link-recovery monitor-timer 20
 lte modem link-recovery wait-timer 10
 lte modem link-recovery debounce-count 6
!
pseudowire-class PsWire-CLASS
 encapsulation l2tpv3
 protocol l2tpv3 L2Tp_CLASS
 ip local interface Loopback100
!
!
crypto keyring Key4Cabs
 local-address 1.1.1.2
 pre-shared-key address 1.1.1.254 key cisco
!
crypto isakmp policy 10
 encr aes 256
 authentication pre-share
 group 2
!
crypto isakmp policy 20
 encr aes
 authentication pre-share
 group 2
crypto isakmp profile ISAKMP_Profile

```

```

keyring Key4Cabs
match identity address 1.1.1.254 255.255.255.255
local-address 1.1.1.2
!
!
crypto ipsec transform-set MyIpSecSET esp-aes 256 esp-sha-hmac
mode tunnel
!
crypto ipsec profile IpSec_PROFILE
set security-association lifetime seconds 86400
set transform-set MyIpSecSET
set isakmp-profile ISAKMP_Profile
!
!
!
crypto map My_Crypto_MAP local-address Loopback100
crypto map My_Crypto_MAP 1 ipsec-isakmp
set peer 1.1.1.254
set transform-set MyIpSecSET
set isakmp-profile ISAKMP_Profile
match address 101
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback100
ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Tunnel100
ip address 192.168.202.2 255.255.255.0
load-interval 30
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2/2
tunnel destination 11.0.0.2
crypto map My_Crypto_MAP
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface Dot11Radio2/1
no ip address
shutdown
no mop enabled
no mop sysid
!
interface FastEthernet2/3
description connect to Spirent 3/8
switchport access vlan 12
no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet2/4
no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet2/5
no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet2/6
no ip address
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/1
no switchport

```

```

ip address 172.27.161.208 255.255.255.128
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/2
description connect to switch 18x
no switchport
ip address 11.0.0.7 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface Cellular3/1
ip address negotiated
encapsulation slip
load-interval 30
dialer in-band
dialer idle-timeout 0
dialer string lte
dialer-group 1
no peer default ip address
async mode interactive
routing dynamic
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
!
interface Vlan12
no ip address
load-interval 30
xconnect 1.1.1.254 12 encapsulation l2tpv3 pw-class PsWire-CLASS
!
interface Async1/1
no ip address
encapsulation scada
!
interface Async1/2
no ip address
encapsulation scada
!
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ip route 1.1.1.254 255.255.255.255 Tunnel100
ip route 128.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.27.161.129
ip route 171.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.27.161.129
ip route 172.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.27.161.129
ip route 173.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.27.161.129
ip route 192.168.168.0 255.255.255.0 Cellular3/1
dialer-list 1 protocol ip permit
!
!
access-list 101 permit ip any any
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
line con 0
exec-timeout 0 0
line 1/1 1/2

```

```

transport preferred none
stopbits 1
line 1/3
transport preferred none
transport input all
transport output none
stopbits 1
line 1/4 1/6
transport preferred none
transport output none
stopbits 1
line 3/1
script dialer lte
modem InOut
no exec
transport input all
transport output all
rxspeed 75000000
txspeed 25000000
line vty 0 4
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
login
transport input all
!
!
!
!
end

```

## Upgrading the Modem Firmware

Follow this procedure to manually upgrade the firmware on the modem of the 4G LTE module. We recommend the manual upgrade process for the LTE modem firmware and Cisco IOS software image for all new deployments and the following existing deployments:

- LTE is not the primary CGR WAN interface.
- LTE is not the only CGR WAN interface.
- The network administrator has out-of-band or local access to the CGR.

### Before you begin




---

**Caution** Use only Cisco certified firmware. Using a firmware version not certified by Cisco may impact the wireless service provider network adversely.

---




---

**Caution** Do not disconnect power or switch the router off during the firmware upgrade process. This may result in permanent modem failure.

---




---

**Note** Firmware downgrade is not supported.

---



---

**Note** The module must be operating with 05.05.58 firmware at a minimum. Refer to [Feature History, on page 55](#) for the minimum Cisco IOS software release.

---

## Procedure

---

**Step 1** Go to the Cisco High-Speed WAN Interface Cards software download website at <http://software.cisco.com/download/navigator.html>.

**Note** This website is only available to registered Cisco.com users.

**Step 2** Select Cisco Interfaces and Modules > High-Speed WAN Interface Cards.

**Step 3** Select the 4G LTE Enhanced High-Speed WAN Interface Card version that you ordered.  
The download page for the modem firmware for your module appears.

**Step 4** Download the modem firmware file to flash memory on the router.

**Step 5** Enter the following command to enable the logging console in privileged EXEC mode:

**terminal monitor**

**Step 6** Initiate the firmware upgrade process:

**microcode reload cellular slot/subslot modem-provision flash : filename**

**Step 7** Verify the firmware upgrade process:

**show cellular slot/subslot hardware**

**Step 8** Reload the Cisco IOS application software image to complete the firmware upgrade:

**reload**

**Note** Ensure that you are reloading the Cisco IOS software image noted in [Feature History, on page 55](#).

---

## Example

```
4G-CGR1K# terminal monitor
4G-CGR1K# microcode reload cellular 4/1 modem-provision flash :
filename
4G-CGR1K# show cellular 4/1 hardware
4G-CGR1K# reload
```

## Additional References

Consult the following resources for related information about the Connected Grid 4G LTE module or for technical assistance.



### Hardware Overview and Installation Documents

- [Cisco Connected Grid Modules](#)
- [Cisco CGR 1240 Hardware Installation Guide](#)
- [Cisco CGR 1120 Hardware Installation Guide](#)
- [Cisco 4G LTE Software Configuration Guide for Cisco 819 Series](#)

### Supported Cisco Antennas and Accessories Documents

- [Cisco Connected Grid Antennas Installation Guide](#)

### Cisco System Software Command Documents

- [Cisco Connected Grid Device Manager Installation and User Guide](#)
- [Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases](#)
- [Cisco 1000 Series Connected Grid Routers Configuration Guides](#)

### Regulatory, Compliance, and Safety Information

- [Cisco Network Modules, Server Modules, and Interface Cards Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information](#)

## Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

This section provides the necessary background information and resources available for troubleshooting the 4G LTE module.

For LED descriptions, see [Ports and LEDs](#), on page 11.

### Debug Commands

The following are the **debug** commands and keywords:

| Command Syntax                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>debug cellular</b> <i>slot/subslot</i> | <b>messages</b> —Messages debugging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>all</b>—All debugging</li> <li>• <b>async</b>—Cellular async debugging</li> <li>• <b>callback</b>—Cellular data callback debugging</li> <li>• <b>callcontrol</b>—Cellular Direct IP call control debugging</li> <li>• <b>data</b>—Data path debugging</li> <li>• <b>dm</b>—DM debugging</li> <li>• <b>dualsim</b>—Cellular dual SIM debugging</li> <li>• <b>gps</b>—Cellular gps debugging</li> <li>• <b>management</b>—Mgmt path debugging</li> <li>• <b>nmea</b>—GPS NMEA messages debugging</li> <li>• <b>sms</b>—SMS messages debugging</li> <li>• <b>snmp</b>—Cellular snmp debugging</li> </ul> |
| <b>debug chat</b>                         | <b>line</b> —Single TTY line to debug scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-709&gt;—Single TTY line number to debug chat scripts</li> <li>• <b>console</b>—Primary terminal line</li> <li>• <b>tty</b>—Terminal controller</li> <li>• <b>vtty</b>—Virtual terminal</li> <li>• <b>x/y</b>—Slot/Port for Modems</li> <li>• <b>x/y/z</b>—Slot/Subslot/Port for Modems</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>debug dialer</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>cef</b>—Dial on Demand cef messages</li> <li>• <b>events</b>—Dial on demand events</li> <li>• <b>forwarding</b>—Dialer forwarding</li> <li>• <b>map</b>—Dynamic dialer maps</li> <li>• <b>packets</b>—Dial on demand traffic</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>debug modem</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modem control/process activation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## Checking Signal Strength

If the Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) level is very low (for example, if it is less than -110 dBm), follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Check the antenna connection. Make sure the QMA connector is correctly threaded and tightened.
  - Step 2** If you are using a remote antenna, move the antenna cradle and check if the RSSI has improved.
  - Step 3** Contact your wireless service provider to verify that there is service availability in your area.
- 

## Verifying Service Availability

The following are the 4G LTE module service availability issues and their corresponding troubleshooting tasks:

| Issues                                                                                                                                                      | Troubleshooting                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No profile configured                                                                                                                                       | Verify profile. See <a href="#">Configuring the Cellular Interface, on page 33</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not connected to the network</li><li>• Antenna not present</li><li>• Antenna bad</li><li>• Out of network</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check antenna hardware for faulty connections.</li><li>• Verify RSSI. Use the <b>show cellular slot/subslot radio</b> command to check the signal strength.</li><li>• SIM card not installed. Use <b>show cellular slot/subslot security</b> command to verify presence of SIM card in a slot and indicated as “green.”</li><li>• Contact your base station for more information.</li></ul> |

The following is sample **show cellular 4/1 all** command output for a scenario where the antenna is disconnected and a modem data profile has not been created.

The error in this case has been highlighted below:

```
4G-CGR1K# show cellular 4/1 all
Hardware Information
=====
Modem Firmware Version = SWI9X15C_05.05.58.00
Modem Firmware built = 2015/03/04 21:30:23
Hardware Version = 1.0
Device Model ID: MC7354
Package Identifier ID: 1102037_9903214_MC7354_05.05.53.00_00_Cisco_005.006_000
International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) = 001010123456063
International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) = 356734060021601
Integrated Circuit Card ID (ICCID) = 8952536120040002084
Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services
Digital Network-Number (MSISDN) =
Current Modem Temperature = 0 deg C
PRI SKU ID = 9903214, PRI version = 05.06, Carrier = 4
Profile Information
=====
Profile 1 = INACTIVE

PDP Type = IPv4
Access Point Name (APN) = Broadband
Authentication = None
```

```

Profile 2 = INACTIVE* **

PDP Type = IPv4
Access Point Name (APN) = Broadband
Authentication = None
Profile 16 = INACTIVE

PDP Type = IPv4
Access Point Name (APN) = Broadband
Authentication = None
 * - Default profile
 ** - LTE attach profile
Configured default profile for active SIM 1 is profile 2.
Data Connection Information
=====
Profile 1, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 2, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 3, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 4, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 5, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 6, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 7, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 8, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 9, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 10, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 11, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 12, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 13, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 14, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 15, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Profile 16, Packet Session Status = INACTIVE
Network Information
=====
Current System Time = Wed Jan 16 21:4:5 1980
Current Service Status = No service <-- Indicates not connected to network.
Current Service = Unknown
Current Roaming Status = Home
Network Selection Mode = Automatic
Network = 001-01
Mobile Country Code (MCC) = 1
Mobile Network Code (MNC) = 1
Packet switch domain(PS) state = Not attached
Location Area Code (LAC) = 0
Cell ID = 0
Radio Information
=====
Radio power mode = ON
Channel Number = 0
Current Band = Unknown
Current RSSI(RSCP) = -121 dBm <-- Indicates either no antenna or bad antenna, or out of network.
Current ECIO = -13 dBm
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Preference = AUTO
Radio Access Technology(RAT) Selected = UMTS
Modem Security Information
=====
Active SIM = 1
SIM switchover attempts = 0
Card Holder Verification (CHV1) = Disabled
SIM Status = OK
SIM User Operation Required = None
Number of CHV1 Retries remaining = 3
GPS Information
=====

```

```

GPS Info

GPS Feature: disabled
GPS Port Selected: Dedicated GPS port
GPS State: GPS disabled
SMS Information
=====
Incoming Message Information

SMS stored in modem = 0
SMS archived since booting up = 0
Total SMS deleted since booting up = 0
Storage records allocated = 25
Storage records used = 0
Number of callbacks triggered by SMS = 0
Number of successful archive since booting up = 0
Number of failed archive since booting up = 0
Outgoing Message Information

Total SMS sent successfully = 0
Total SMS send failure = 0
Number of outgoing SMS pending = 0
Number of successful archive since booting up = 0
Number of failed archive since booting up = 0
Last Outgoing SMS Status = SUCCESS
SMS-Send-Status:
 SMS ID = 0
 Error Class = 0x0
 Cause Code = 0x0
SMS Archive URL =
Error Information
=====
Modem Crashdump Information
=====
Modem crashdump logging: off
4G-CGR1K#

```

## Successful Call Setup

The following is sample debug output for a call that is set up using a CHAT script. The following debugging is enabled: **debug dialer**, **debug chat**, **debug modem**, and **debug cellular 4/1 messages callcontrol**. The output shows a received IP address from the network and indicates that the call setup is successful and the data path is open.

```

4G-CGR2# show debug
General OS:
 Modem control/process activation debugging is on
Dial on demand:
 Dial on demand events debugging is on
Chat Scripts:
 Chat scripts activity debugging is on
CGNA: following debugging flags are on (0x1):
 error
CELLULAR:
 CALLCONTROL debugging is on
4G-CGR2#
4G-CGR2# ping 192.168.168.170 rep 50
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 50, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.168.170, timeout is 2 seconds:
*Apr 13 22:46:48.191: TTY0: pause timer type 1
*Apr 13 22:46:48.193: Ce4/1 DDR: place call
*Apr 13 22:46:48.193: Ce4/1 DDR: Dialing cause ip (s=1.1.1.2, d=192.168.168.170)
*Apr 13 22:46:48.193: Ce4/1 DDR: Attempting to dial lte

```



Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services  
Digital Network-Number (MSISDN) =  
Current Modem Temperature = 33 deg C  
PRI SKU ID = 9903299, PRI version = 05.09

## Converting Hexadecimal ESN to Decimal Notation

If your network provider requests the 11-digit decimal equivalent of your Electronic Serial Number (ESN), you must retrieve your ESN, then convert it to decimal notation. See [Retrieving the Electronic Serial Number, on page 54](#).

To convert the ESN number from hexadecimal notation to decimal notation:

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Start with the 8-digit HEX ESN # obtained from the label or using the CLI, for example 0x603C9854.

This number consists of two parts:

- 0x60—Serial number
- 3C9854—Manufacturer's code

**Step 2** Convert the manufacturer's code to decimal as shown:

Hexadecimal 0x60 equals decimal 96.

If the decimal value is two digits only, prepend it with a zero to expand it to three digits.

Manufacturer's code is thus 096.

**Step 3** Convert the serial number to decimal, as shown in the example below:

Hexadecimal 0x3C9854 equals decimal 3971156.

If the decimal value is less than 8 digits, add enough zeros to make it into an 8 digit number.

Serial number is thus 03971156.

**Step 4** To obtain the complete 11-digit decimal ESN, combine the manufacturer code and serial number:

Manufacturer code: 096

Serial #: 03971156

Decimal ESN: 09603971156

---

## Feature History

| Feature or Module                                                                                          | Cisco IOS Release | Information                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| CGM-4G-LTE-MNA-AB                                                                                          | 15.6(2)T          | First support on CGR 1000 Series routers. |
| CGM-4G-LTE-GA (Installable in CGR 1240 and CGR 1120)<br>CGM-4G-LTE-MNA (Only installable in the CGR 1240). | 15.5(3)M          | First support on CGR 1000 Series routers. |

## Technical Assistance

The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.

<http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html>







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