

## Adafruit FONA

Created by lady ada



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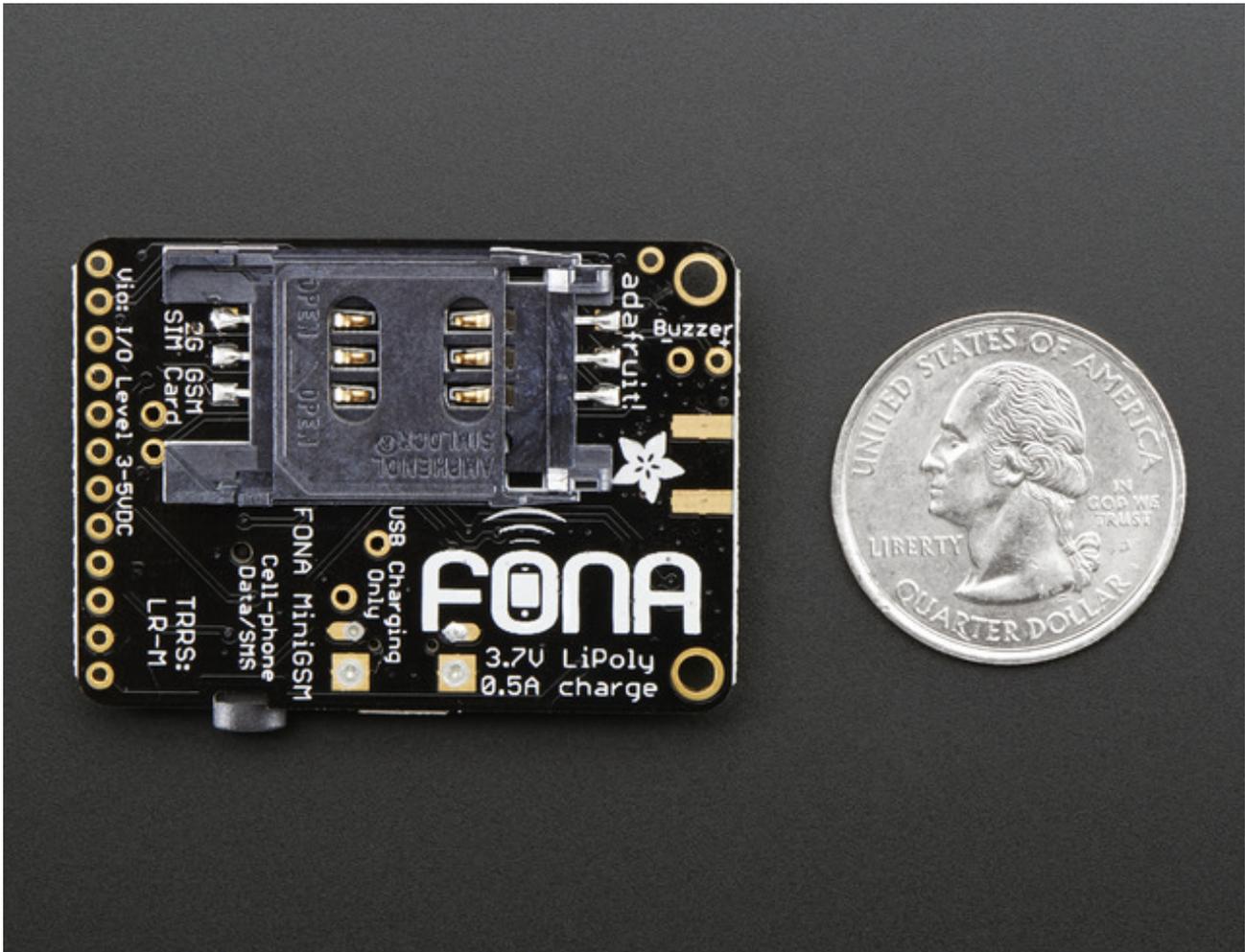
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# Overview



Ring, Ring! Who's that callin'? It's your breadboard! Introducing Adafruit FONA MiniGSM, an adorable all-in-one cellular phone module that lets you add voice, text, SMS and data to your project in an adorable little package.





Sounds delicious, right? So we plated this fine module onto a little breakout with all the extras you need to make your next project shine

- Onboard LiPoly battery charging circuitry so you can take your project on the go. Use any 500mAh+ LiPoly or Lilon battery and recharge over the MicroUSB when necessary. Two LEDs let you know when its charging and done
- Standard 4-pole TRRS headphone jack. Use any 'Android' or 'iPhone'-compatible headset with mic
- Breakouts for external 8Ω speaker and electret mic if you don't want to use a headphone
- Level shifting circuitry so you can run it with 2.8V to 5V logic.
- Vibrational motor (buzzer) driver so you can have noiseless notifications
- uFL or SMA connections for external antenna
- Indicator LEDs for power and network connectivity
- Standard SIM slides into the back

**This is our Release Candidate for hackers and advanced makers. We're still adding library support for all the various things the FONA can do but there may be updates as FONA is used around the world!**

On its own, this module can't do anything. It requires a microcontroller to drive it! We suggest and use an Arduino but any 3-5V microcontroller with a UART can send and receive commands over the RX/TX pins.

You will also need some required accessories to make FONA work. **These are not included!**

- **SIM Card!** A 2G Mini SIM card is required to do anything on the cellular network. US AT&T no longer sells 2G SIMs and will shut off their 2G network, so for American customers we recommend any T-Mobile or reseller (SIMPLE mobile, etc) that uses the T-Mobile network.
- **Lipoly Battery** - 500mAh or larger! This [500mAh \(http://adafru.it/drL\)](http://adafru.it/drL) battery, or this [1200mAh \(http://adafru.it/258\)](http://adafru.it/258) will work great.
- **MicroUSB cable** for charging the battery.
- **External Antenna** - [this straight one \(http://adafru.it/1859\)](http://adafru.it/1859) or this [right-angle one will work well \(http://adafru.it/1858\)](http://adafru.it/1858).
- **If you have the FONA with uFL connector** - a [uFL to SMA adapter cable. \(http://adafru.it/851\)](http://adafru.it/851)



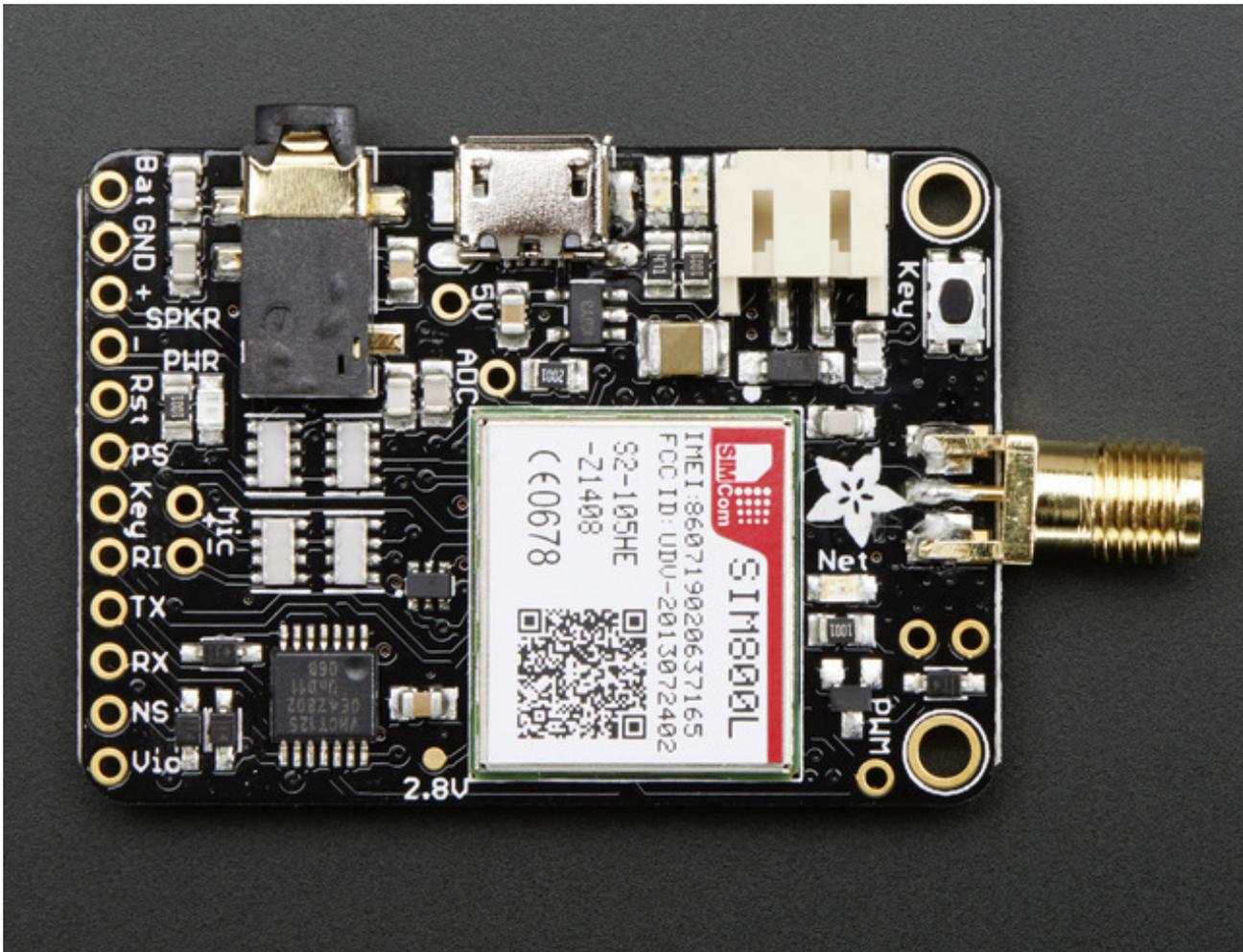
There's also some recommended accessories. They are not required but chances are you'll

want them!

- **TRRS 4-Pole Headset** - Any 'iPhone' or 'Android' compatible (but not iPhone original) should work. We tried about 10 different ones, and basically the more expensive ones are more comfortable and louder but our official iPhone headset mic did not work.
- **External Mic & Speaker** - If you want to talk directly to your FONA, [an electret mic \(http://adafru.it/dDa\)](http://adafru.it/dDa) and [mini 8 ohm speaker \(http://adafru.it/dDb\)](http://adafru.it/dDb) will do quite nicely.
- **Vibrating motor** - the FONA can drive this directly, [just solder a mini vibrating motor disc in! \(http://adafru.it/dDc\)](http://adafru.it/dDc)
- **USB console cable** - the microUSB connector is for charging *only*, [but you can wire up a console cable for direct-connection to the module \(http://adafru.it/dDd\)](http://adafru.it/dDd) if you want to send commands from a terminal (great for testing and tweaking)

# Pinouts

There's a lot packed into the FONA MiniGSM, lets go thru all the pins, buttons and indicators and what they do



## Connectors

There's three external connectors along the left side, from the top, a mini JST 2-pin, a microUSB and a headphone jack.

- **JST 2-pin** - this is the battery input connector. It works with any of our Lipoly batteries but since the charge rate is 500mA (and the cellular module can spike high current draw!) we suggest our [500mAh \(http://adafruit.it/drL\)](http://adafruit.it/drL) or [1200mAh \(http://adafruit.it/258\)](http://adafruit.it/258) batteries. You can also connect a JST cable here if you have other plans. (<http://adafruit.it/261>)
- **MicroUSB connector** - this is the LiPoly/Lilon battery charging port. The SIM800 has a USB interface but its ONLY for reprogramming the module with an expensive and unavailable IDE. So charge only! The charge rate is 500mA max.
- **Headset jack** - this is a 'standard' TRRS 3.5mm phone headset jack with stereo

earphone and mono microphone. Any 'iPhone' or 'Android' compatible (but not iPhone original) should work. We tried about 10 different ones, and basically the more expensive ones are more comfortable and louder but our official iPhone headset mic did not work for unknown reasons. Sleeve is Mic+, first ring is ground, then the second ring and tip are for stereo audio. The module does not have stereo out so we just tied both together.

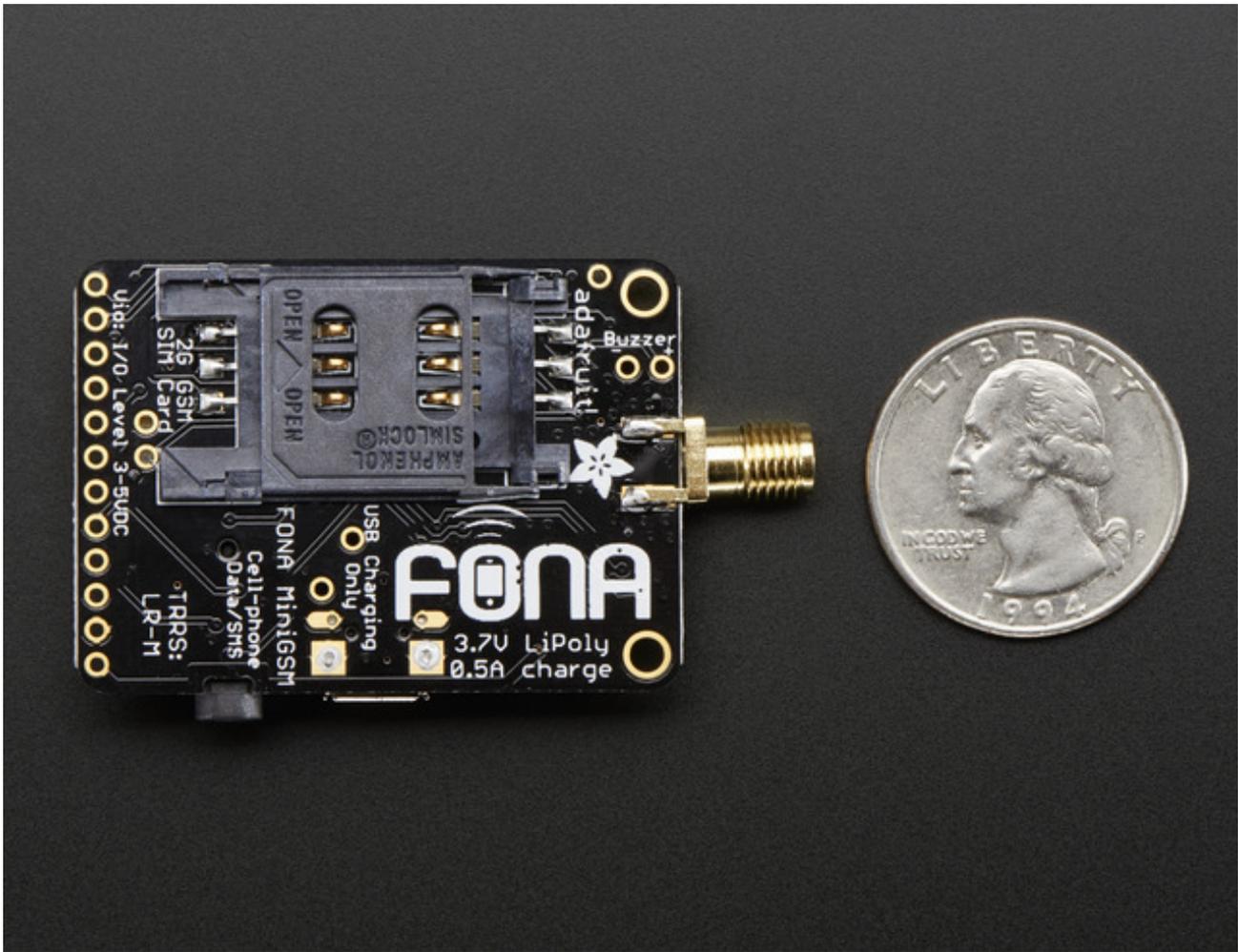


## Antenna port

Up top is the place where you can plug in your antenna. **An antenna is required to use the module for any kind of voice or data communications as well as some SIM commands!**

We have both SMA and uFL versions. The uFL version is good if you want to connect the antenna to the outside of a box or route it around. If you are using the uFL version you will probably also need [a uFL to SMA adapter cable](http://adafru.it/851). (<http://adafru.it/851>)

If you have an SMA version, you can connect an antenna directly. We suggest a quad band GSM/GPRS antenna, but if you're savvy and know what frequencies are used in your area you can get a single or dual band antenna that's just for your required frequency



## SIM Connector (on Back)

A 2G Mini SIM card is **required** to use the module. Nearly any cell phone shop can sell you a SIM card. It must be a 2G GSM card. AT&T in the US does not sell these anymore! They are shutting down their GSM network, and only T-mobile sells and supports a GSM network. If you are in another country, chances are you can just ask for a GSM 2G card.

MicroSIMs won't fit - so make sure its a "Mini" SIM.

Mini SIMs are 1" x 0.6" / 25mm x 15mm

these are by far the most common size.

Most cards come with a voice and/or data plan. If you want to make phone calls and SMS's you'll need a voice plan. If you want to transmit data like fetching a webpage, you'll need a data plan. At this time the FONA library only supports voice functions, so we don't have any tutorials about HTTP/TCPIP data management

## Bottom Breakouts

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The most important pins are broken out at the bottom of the board. Not all of these are required, but they are all hella useful

These are in rough order of most important (not in linear order like we usually do)

These pins are all 3-5V input safe and if they are an output, the logic level is whatever Vio is set to.

- **Vio** - **THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PIN!** This is the pin that you **MUST** drive with an external voltage from 3V-5V to set the logic level converter. The converter also buffers the indicator LEDs so **NOTHING** will appear to work unless this pin is powered! You should set the voltage to whatever voltage your microcontroller uses for logic. A 5V micro (like Arduino) should have it be 5V, a 3V logic micro should set it to 3V.
- **Key** - This is also a super important pin (but not as important as Vio). This is the power on/off indicator. Its also tied to the button in the top left. Tie this pin to ground for 2 seconds to turn the module on or off. It's not a level signal so it isn't like "low is off, high is on" - instead you must pulse it for 2 seconds to turn off/on. The module comes by default off. Tie this permanently to ground if you never want your micro to turn off the FONA for power saving
- **PS** - this is the **Power Status** pin. It is low when the module is off and high when the module has power. If you're using the **Key** button or pin, you can monitor this pad to see when the module's booted up. This is tied to the **Pwr** LED too.
- **NS** - this is the **Network Status** pin. It pulses to signal the current status of the module. This is also tied to the **Net** LED so for more detail see the LEDs section below.
- **Reset** - this is module hard reset pin. By default it has a high pull-up (module not in reset). If you absolutely got the module in a bad space, toggle this pin low for 100ms to perform a hard reset.
- **RX & TX** - OK now that I made you read all that you can actually use the UART pins. The module uses UART to send and receive commands and data. These pins are auto-baud so whatever baud rate you send "AT" after reset or boot is the baud rate is used. RX is **into** the module, TX is **out of** the module.
- **RI** - this is the **Ring Indicator**. It is basically the 'interrupt' out pin from the module. It is by default high and will pulse low for 120ms when a call is received. It can also be configured to pulse when an SMS is received.
- **SPK+ and -** : This is for connecting an external 8 ohm speaker, max 1W. You can configure the module to route calls and FM radio to the headset *or* the external audio. The two pins are differential so they don't have output DC blocking capacitors. **You cannot connect this to a stereo, powered speakers or other non-differential amplifier** without adding a 100uF+ blocking cap in series to the + pin and then not using the - pin. Instead, your amp should use GND for the - reference
- **MIC + and -** : this is for connecting an external electret microphone, it will bias the mic with 2V. Most electrets will work just fine. No extra circuitry is required for the mic such as a biaser or amplifier, just wire it up directly!

## LEDs

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- **PWR** - Blue! Lit when the module is booted and running

- **NET** - Red! You can use this for checking the current state without sending an AT command:  
**64ms on, 800ms off** - the module is running but hasn't made connection to the cellular network yet  
**64ms on, 3 seconds off** - the module has made contact with the cellular network and can send/receive voice and SMS  
**64ms on, 300ms off** - the GPRS data connection you requested is active  
By watching the blinks you can get a visual feedback on whats going on.
- **Charging** - Orange! This is next to the microUSB jack. Indicates the onboard lipo charger is charging
- **Done** - Green! This is next to the JST jack. Indicates that the battery charging is done and the battery is full

## Other Breakout Pins

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We scattered a few other breakouts around the board.

- **Buzzer and PWM** (Top right) - These are tied to the PWM output of the module! The PWM capability is quite nice, it can set any frequency and duty cycle. The **PWM** pin is directly output from the module and is 0-2.8Vpp. The **Buzzer** output has a NPN drive transistor so it can run a small vibration motor. Bz+ is the VBat voltage, Bz- is toggled on and off to ground.
- **ADC** (left middle) - the SIM800 has an ADC that can read 0-2.8VDC from this pin, referenced to ground. It also has an internal battery ADC so you can use this for a sensor or something. You can query the voltage from the UART. 2.8V max, people!
- **5V** (left middle) - this is the USB 5V from the microUSB connector when its in and powered. Good if you need to know when the microUSB is plugged in and/or want to recharge the battery from an external plug.
- **2.8V test point** - We have a test point for the 2.8V internal regulator, its off to the right.

# Obtaining a SIM

In order to use the phone parts of FONA you will need a SIM card. Luckily, there's a phone store in every town in America! You can get a pre-paid **or** post-paid SIM but we kinda like the pre-paid kind.

A 2G Mini SIM card is **required** to use the module. Nearly any cell phone shop can sell you a SIM card. It must be a 2G GSM card. AT&T in the US does not sell these anymore! They are shutting down their GSM network, and only T-mobile sells and supports a GSM network. If you are in another country, chances are you can just ask for a GSM 2G card.

MicroSIMs won't fit - so make sure its a "Mini" SIM. Sometimes these are just called plain "SIM" cards since the huge-size SIMs are rarely used.

Mini SIMs are 1" x 0.6" / 25mm x 15mm

these are by far the most common size.

The only thing to watch for is you need to have a 2G GSM-compatible SIM

In the US, AT&T no longer sells 2G SIMs! We suggest T-Mobile or T-Mobile "distributors"

If you have an *older* AT&T SIM it *may* work. AT&T announced in 2012 that they would shut down their 2G network January 1, 2017. The vast majority of M2M (machine-to-machine) cellular devices use GSM, so the 5 year lead time was to give people plenty of time to migrate from AT&T.

You can read an interesting whitepaper from Aeris about this below:

AT&T 2G GSM Network Sunset  
Whitepaper

<http://adafru.it/dEh>

T-Mobile does not have any announcement that they will sunset GSM. We can't speak for them but we expect at least 5 years warning as well.

There are dozens of T-Mobile resellers such as Walmart, SIMPLEMOBILE, etc! Just ask the seller if its AT&T or T-Mobile network. If they get cagey just say your apartment has no AT&T coverage.

You do not need to bring in or show your FONA to the Cell Phone store. Just tell them you need a Mini SIM for a GSM phone and it's at home.

## Some suggestions from FONA users!

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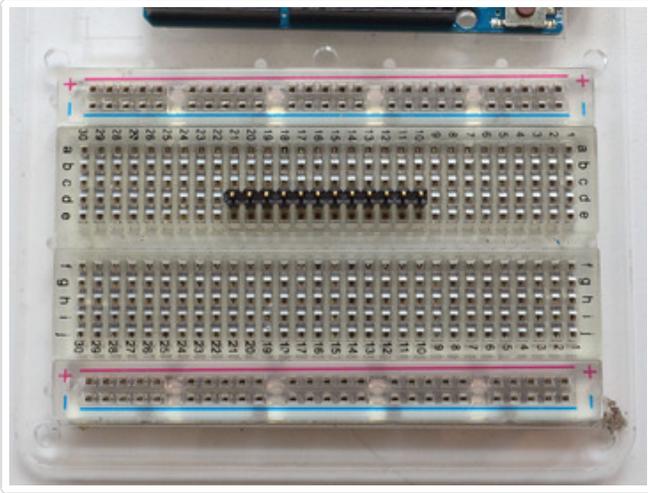
- I've had good luck using the FONA with a SIM from Walmart. [Their 'Walmart Family Mobile' is a T-mobile reseller and you can pick up the SIM starter in store pretty easily \(http://adafru.it/dEi\)](#). The service isn't the cheapest, it's \$25 for the SIM and \$30/month for unlimited talk+text or \$40/month for unlimited talk+text+data but there's no contract as it's all prepaid **-tdicola**
- Just want to let the Adafruit team know that it is possible to get pre-paid minutes on T-Mobile and it's a pretty good deal. [I was paying \\$100 for 1000 minutes \(10c a minute 20 a sms\) over the course of the year. \(http://adafru.it/dEj\)](#) For me it in my usage came out to about \$8 a month. Have found this is something that you have to ask for at the store. No evidence in advertising or website **-Paul B.**
- [Telna has a good deal you may want to point people to for FONA. I used them for a previous GSM project and they worked great. \\$20 per year, includes 1000 free txt messages and a bunch of other nice features. \(http://adafru.it/dEk\)](#) I had a lot more issues with T-Mobile (Their cards go inactive if not used in a month and you have to call to reactivate) **-Tyler C.**
- I pay 2 EUR (a bit less than \$3 USD) for 2 hours, unlimited SMS and 50Mb of Data at <http://mobile.free.fr/> (<http://adafru.it/dEr>) **-KTOWN**
- There are specialty "machine 2 machine" SIM sellers that have plans that are tuned for the short bursts of usage used by these kinds of modules. Check out [these guys \(http://adafru.it/dEA\)](#) for example, you can choose data, voice/sms or a combination for a pretty low price!

**We haven't tried all of these SIMs so you may need to try it out. For other countries, GSM is very common so you should be able to buy a SIM from any cell phone store.**

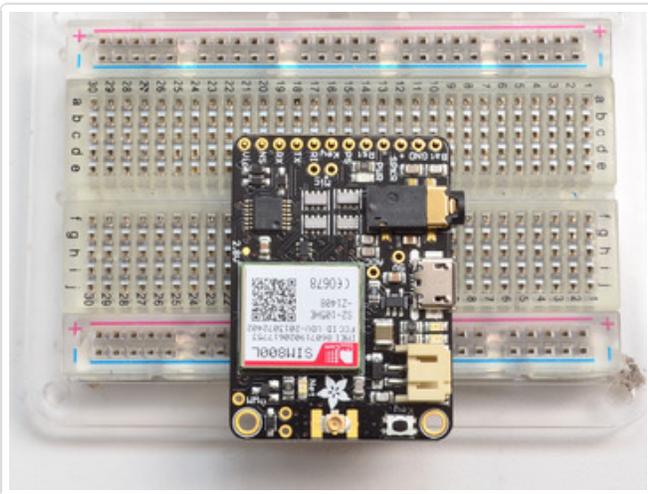
# Assembly

## Attaching Header

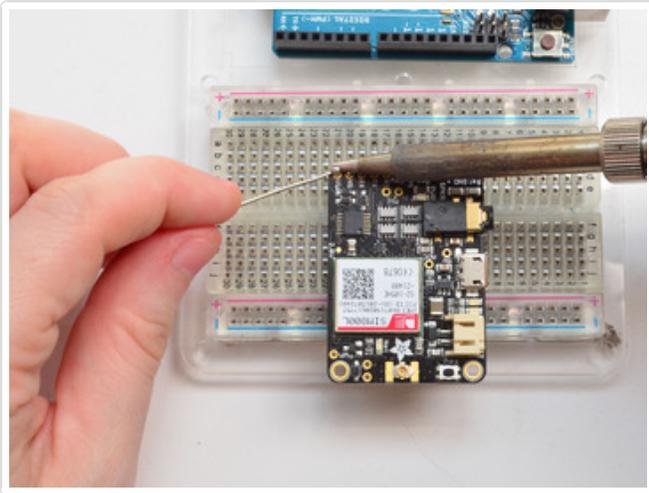
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**Prepare the header strip:**  
Cut the strip to length if necessary. It will be easier to solder if you insert it into a breadboard - **long pins down**



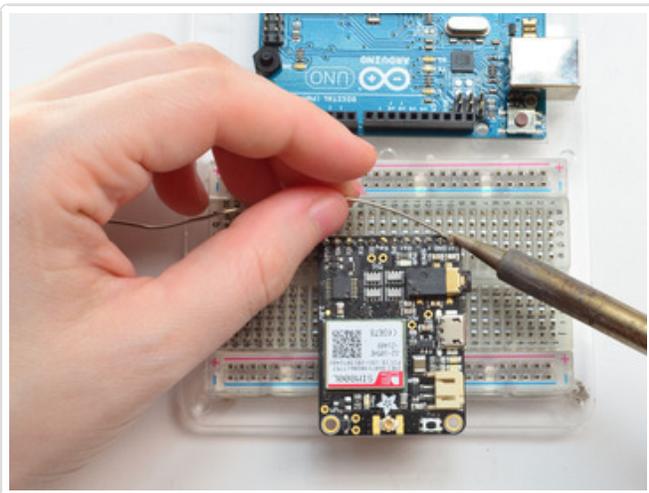
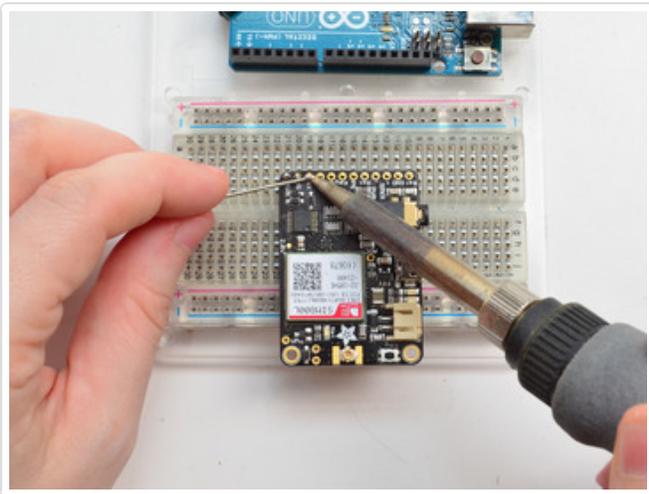
**Add the breakout board:**  
Place the breakout board over the pins so that the short pins poke through the breakout pads



## And Solder!

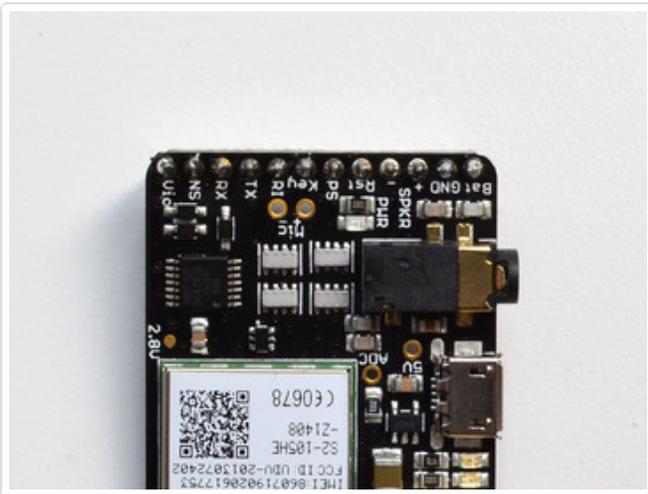
Be sure to solder all pins for reliable electrical contact.

*(For tips on soldering, be sure to check out our [Guide to Excellent Soldering](http://adafru.it/aTk) (<http://adafru.it/aTk>)).*



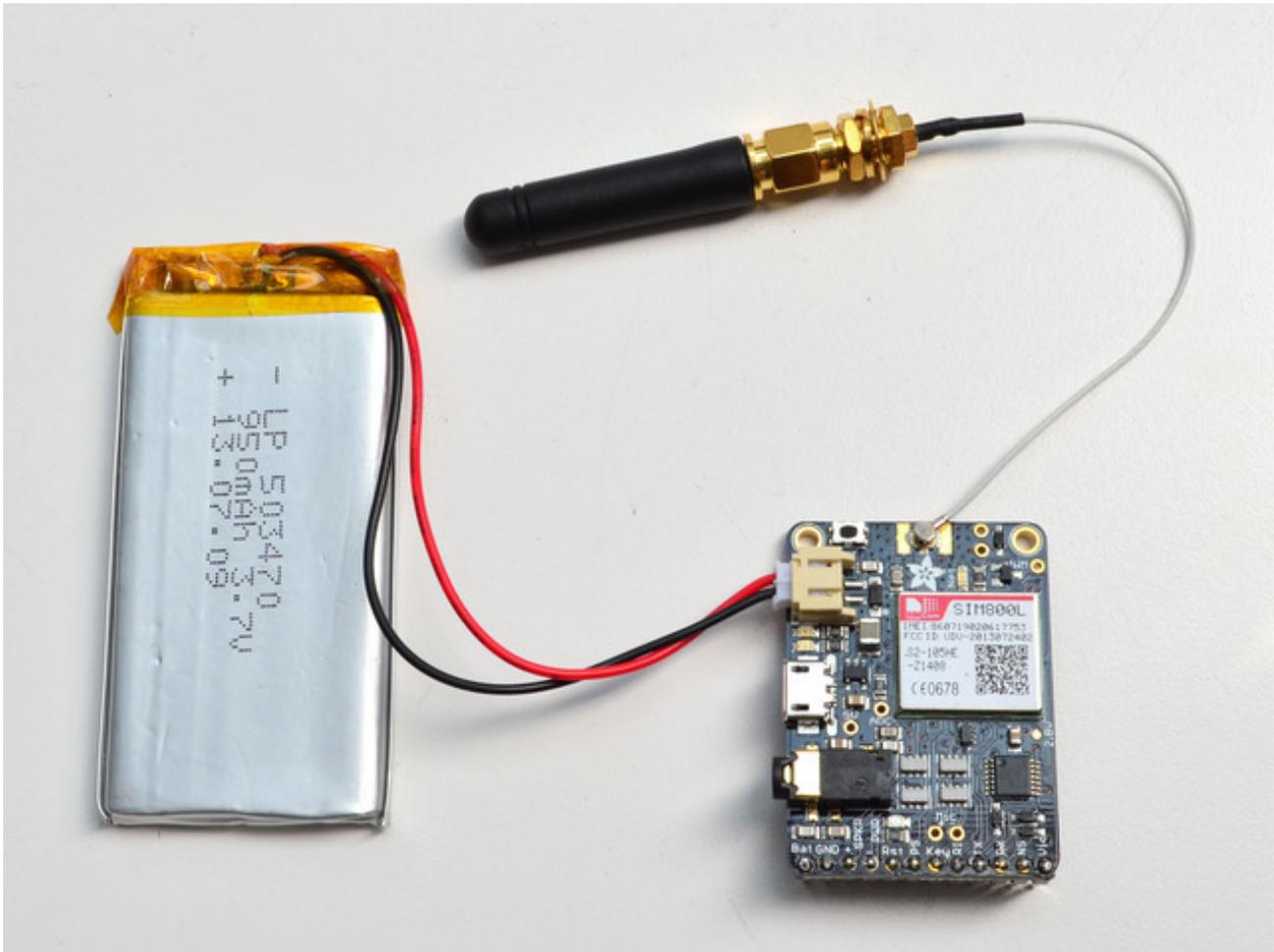


You're done! Check your solder joints visually and continue onto the next steps



## Attaching Antenna & Battery

A battery and antenna is required! If you have a uFL FONa, a uFL->SMA cable may be required to connect the antenna. Use any Lipoly or Lilon 3.7V/4.2V battery

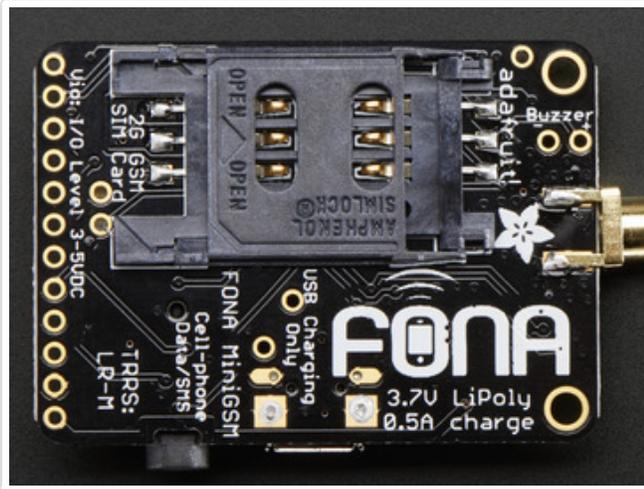


### Check polarity for the battery!

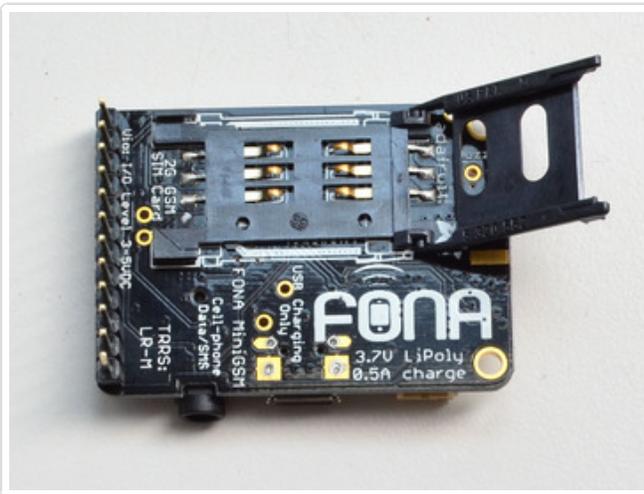
Snap the uFL connector on, it will click when placed properly

## SIM Card

You **must** insert a SIM card to do anything but the most basic tests. FM radio does work without a SIM but of course you cannot send or receive texts, calls, etc!



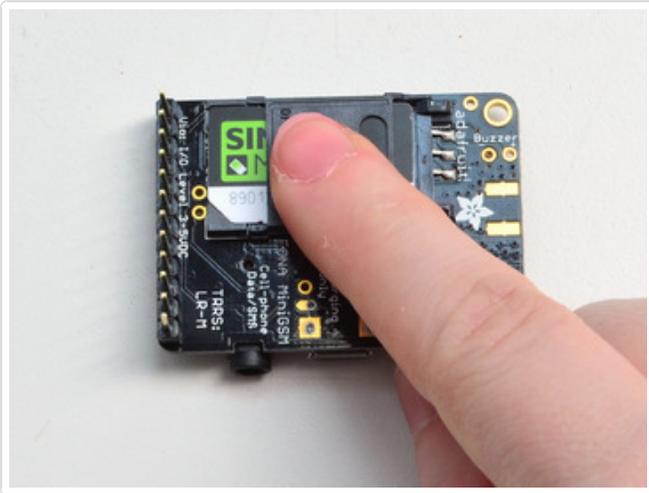
The SIM card holder is on the back. It holds a very-standard "Mini SIM"  
Micro SIMs will not work! Make sure you get a "Mini SIM"



Open by sliding the cover towards the antenna



Insert the SIM with the gold pads facing up and the notch on the outer corner



Close the hinge down and slide the cover to lock it in place

## Wiring to USB

---

If you have a USB console cable you can wire it up directly and send commands using any Terminal software

For Windows, [we suggest Putty \(http://adafru.it/aUb\)](http://adafru.it/aUb)- it's free and open source!

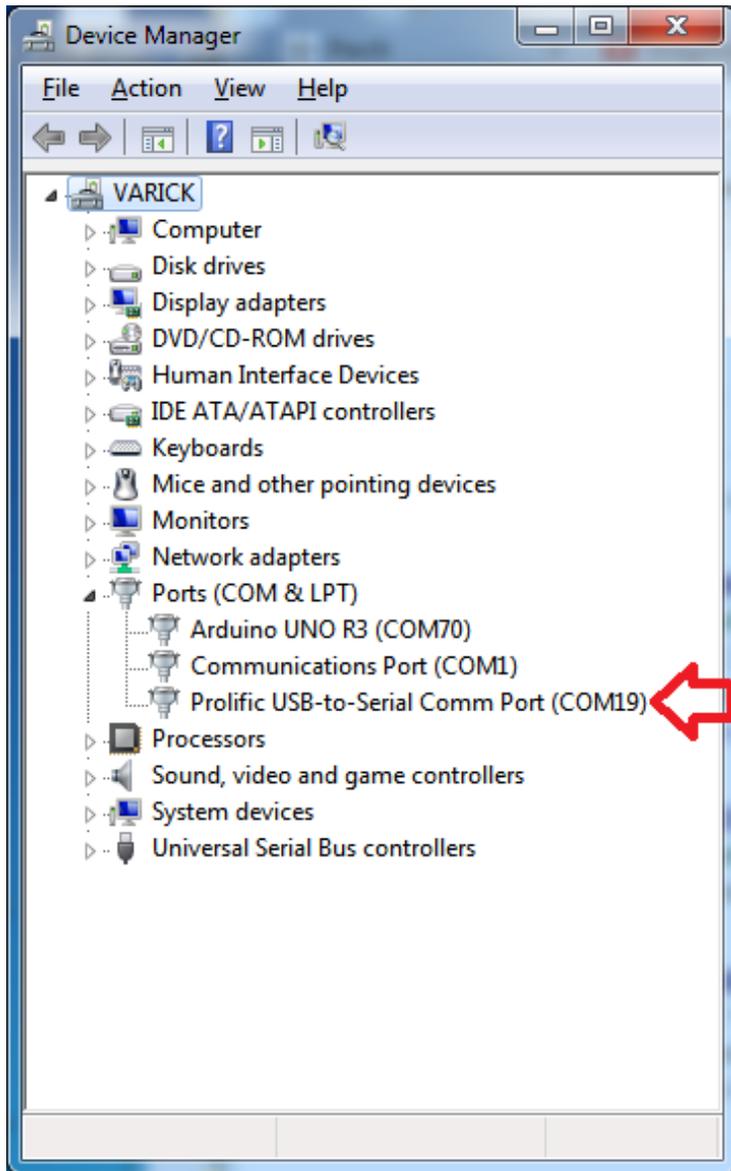
## Wire it up

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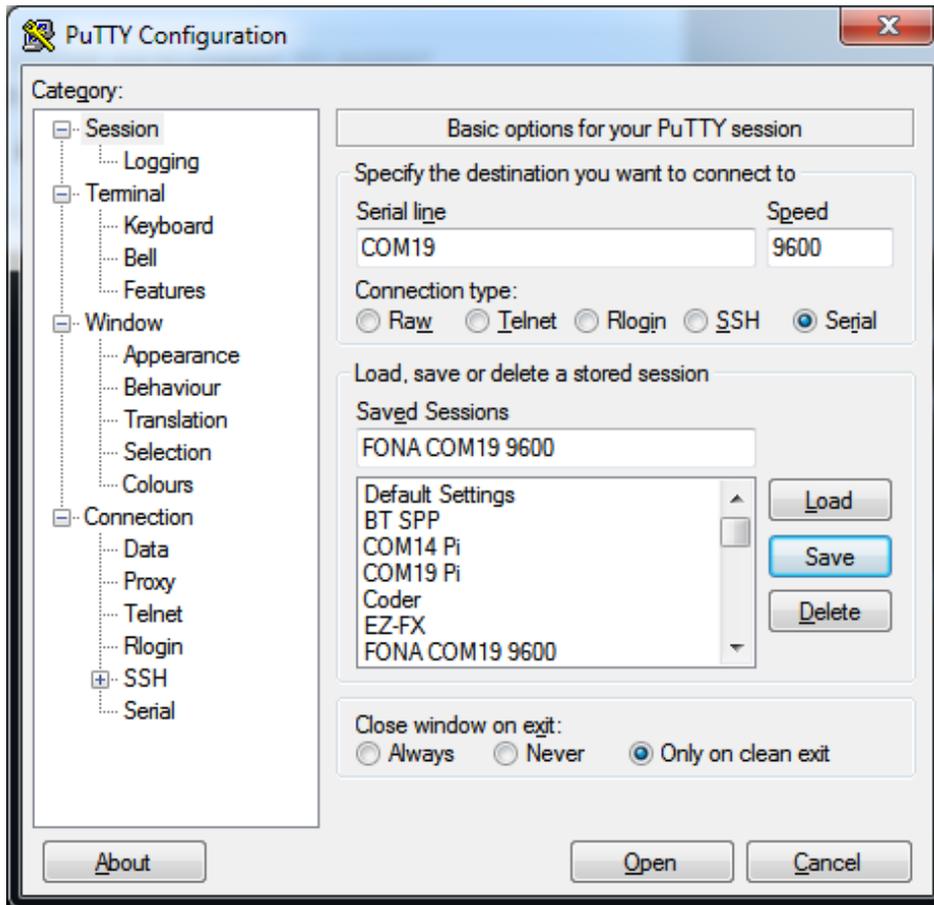
In this example, we're using our USB console cable.



You will have to install the PL2303 driver and determine the COM port before you continue.

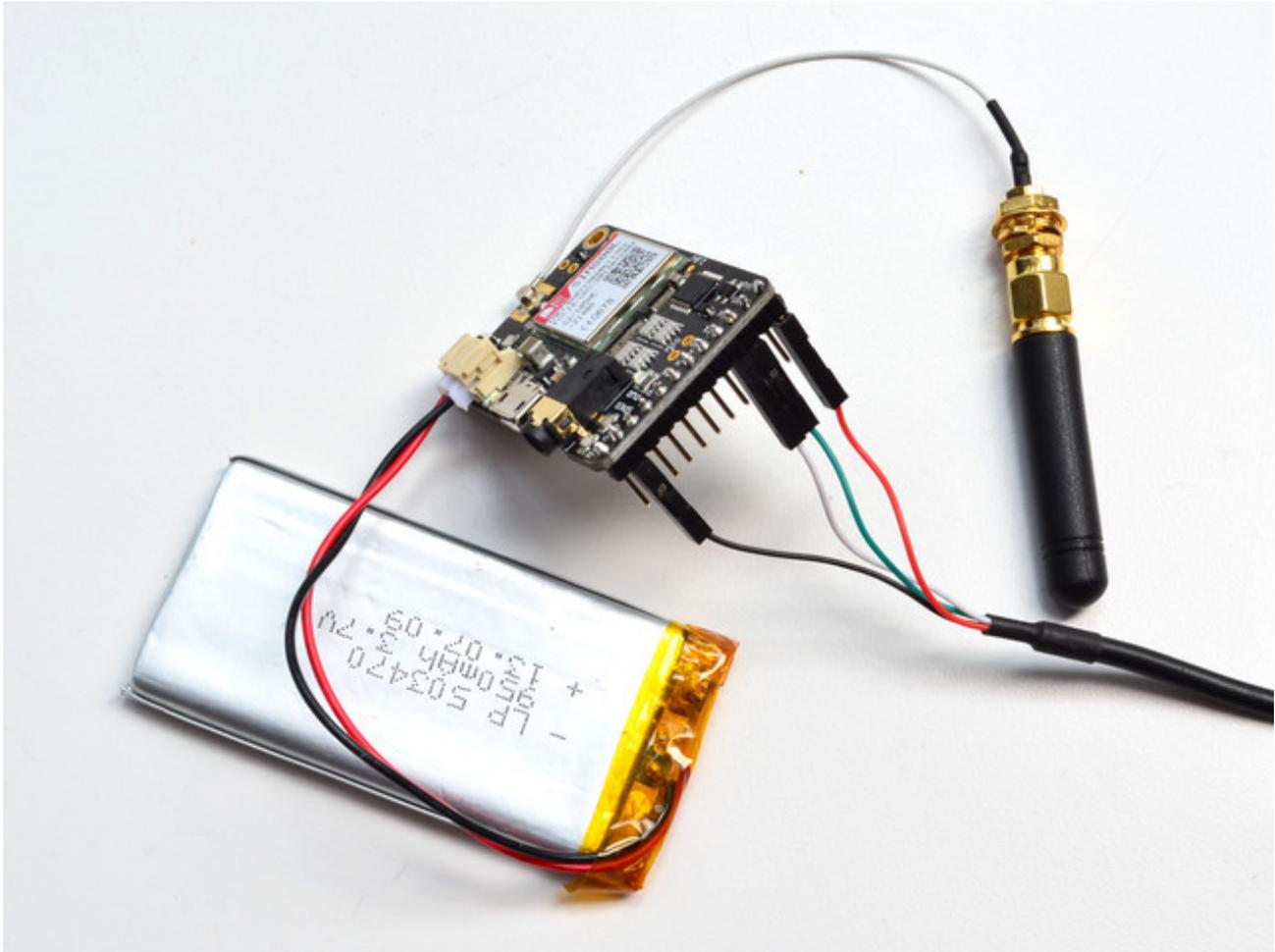


Connect to that COM port at 8N1 (8-bit, no parity bit, 1 stop bit) at 9600 baud. You can actually use any baud rate and it will autodetect but 9600 is supported by any terminal program!



## Double Check!

1. You have a Lipoly battery plugged in to the FONA JST
2. You have a working 2G SIM installed in the back
3. Connect **Black** wire to **GND**
4. Connect **White** wire to **TX**
5. Connect **Green** wire to **RX**
6. Connect **Red** wire to **Vio**
7. **You may need to hold down the KEY button for 2 seconds until the PWR LED is lit and the NET LED blinks**



## Test Commands

The FONA will *echo* characters back so you can see what you're typing - very handy!

Start by initializing the auto-baud'er by sending **AT** and then return



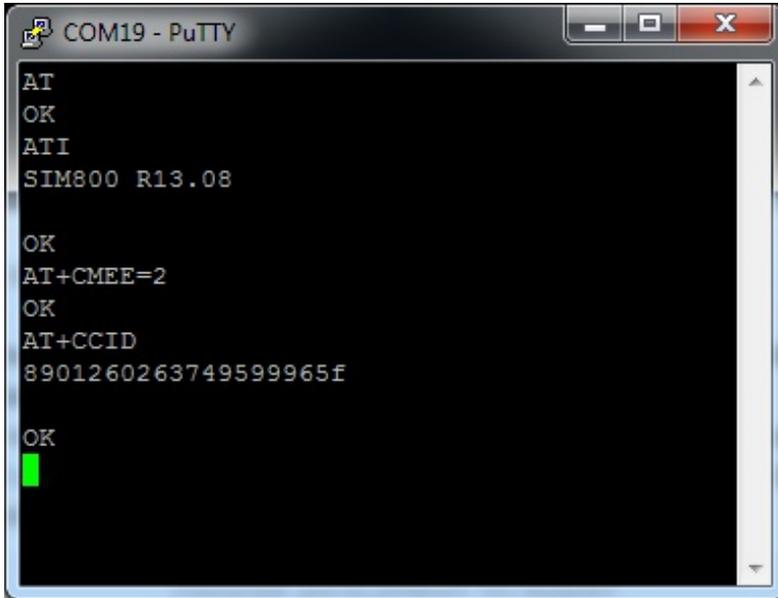
You may have to try it twice to get it to auto baud. Once it works you should see the **AT** characters echo and then **OK** telling you its OK!

You can then send some commands to query the module and get information about it such as

**ATI** - Get the module name and revision

**AT+CMEE=2** - Turn on verbose errors (handy for when you are trying out commands!)

**AT+CCID** - get the SIM card number - this tests that the SIM card is found OK and you can verify the number is written on the card

A screenshot of a PuTTY terminal window titled 'COM19 - PuTTY'. The window has a black background with white text. The text shows the following sequence of commands and responses: 'AT' followed by 'OK'; 'ATI' followed by 'SIM800 R13.08'; 'AT+CMEE=2' followed by 'OK'; and 'AT+CCID' followed by '8901260263749599965f'. At the bottom, there is another 'OK' followed by a green cursor block.

```
AT
OK
ATI
SIM800 R13.08

OK
AT+CMEE=2
OK
AT+CCID
8901260263749599965f

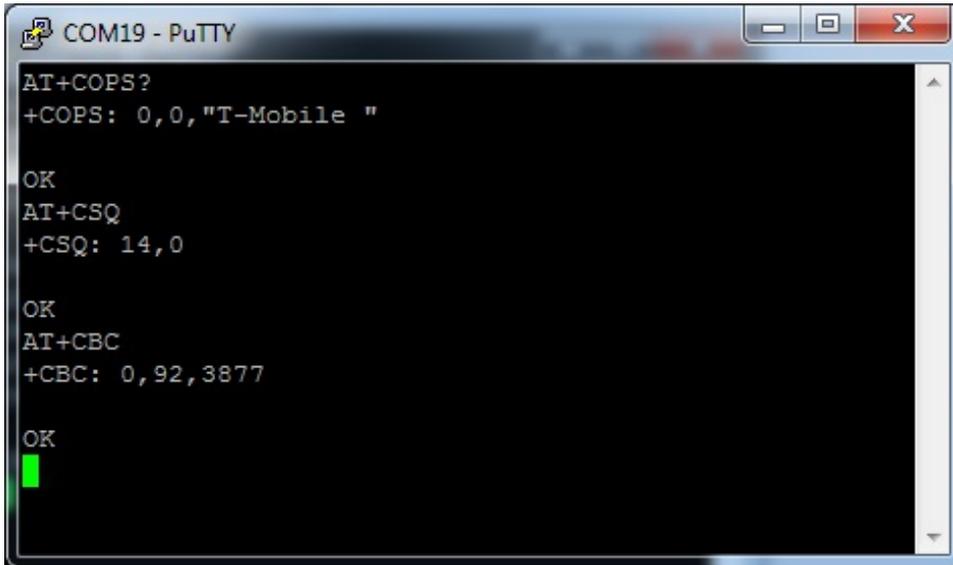
OK
```

## Test Setup

Some tests to verify the setup

- **AT+COPS?** Check that you're connected to the network, in this case T-Mobile
- **AT+CSQ** - Check the 'signal strength' - the first # is dB strength, it should be higher than around 5. Higher is better. Of course it depends on your antenna and location!
- **AT+CBC** - will return the lipo battery state. The second number is the % full (in this case its 92%) and the third number is the actual voltage in mV (in this case, 3.877 V)

If your SIM card is locked with a PIN code, you will need to enter the pin before you can connect to a network via the 'AT+CPIN' command. For example if the pin is 1234 you need to enter 'AT+CPIN=1234'.



```
COM19 - PuTTY
AT+COPS?
+COPS: 0,0,"T-Mobile "

OK
AT+CSQ
+CSQ: 14,0

OK
AT+CBC
+CBC: 0,92,3877

OK
```

## Test Send SMS

---

Finally, you can try to text your phone! Sending an SMS is pretty darn easy.

- **AT+CMGF=1** - this will set it to TEXT mode not PDU (data) mode. You must do this because otherwise you cannot just type out the message.
- **AT+CMGS="nnnnnn"** - send a text message! You will get a '>' prompt for typing. Type out your message and when you are done send a [Control-Z] on an empty line to send

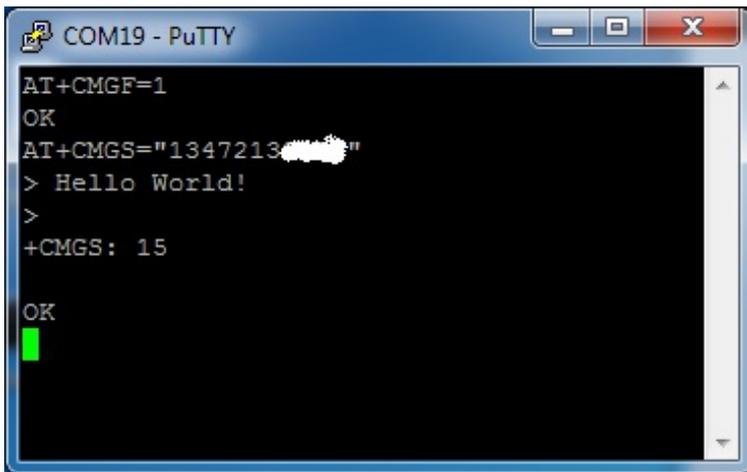
It may take a few seconds after the Control-Z character for the module to send the SMS (you'll get a +CMGS) and verify it was sent (OK reply)



```
COM19 - PuTTY
AT+CMGF=1
OK
AT+CMGS="1347213[REDACTED]"
> Hello World!
>
```



```
COM19 - PuTTY
AT+CMGF=1
OK
AT+CMGS="1347213[REDACTED]"
> Hello World!
>
+CMGS: 15
OK
█
```



```
COM19 - PuTTY
AT+CMGF=1
OK
AT+CMGS="1347213[REDACTED]"
> Hello World!
>
+CMGS: 15
OK
█
```

## Test Call

You can also make a phone call, you must have a headset attached to the 4-pole 3.5mm headset connector, with a mic!

To call, dial

- To call, dial **ATDnnnnn;** Don't forget the ; at the end!
- If they pick up you'll hear it in the headset, if no pickup, you'll get a **NO CARRIER** return
- Once you are chatting, you can hang up by sending **ATH**



COM19 - PuTTY

```
ATD1347213;
OK

NO CARRIER
ATD1347213;
OK
ATH
OK
█
```

# Arduino Test

The FONA library is under heavy development! This page may change over time!

## Wire up

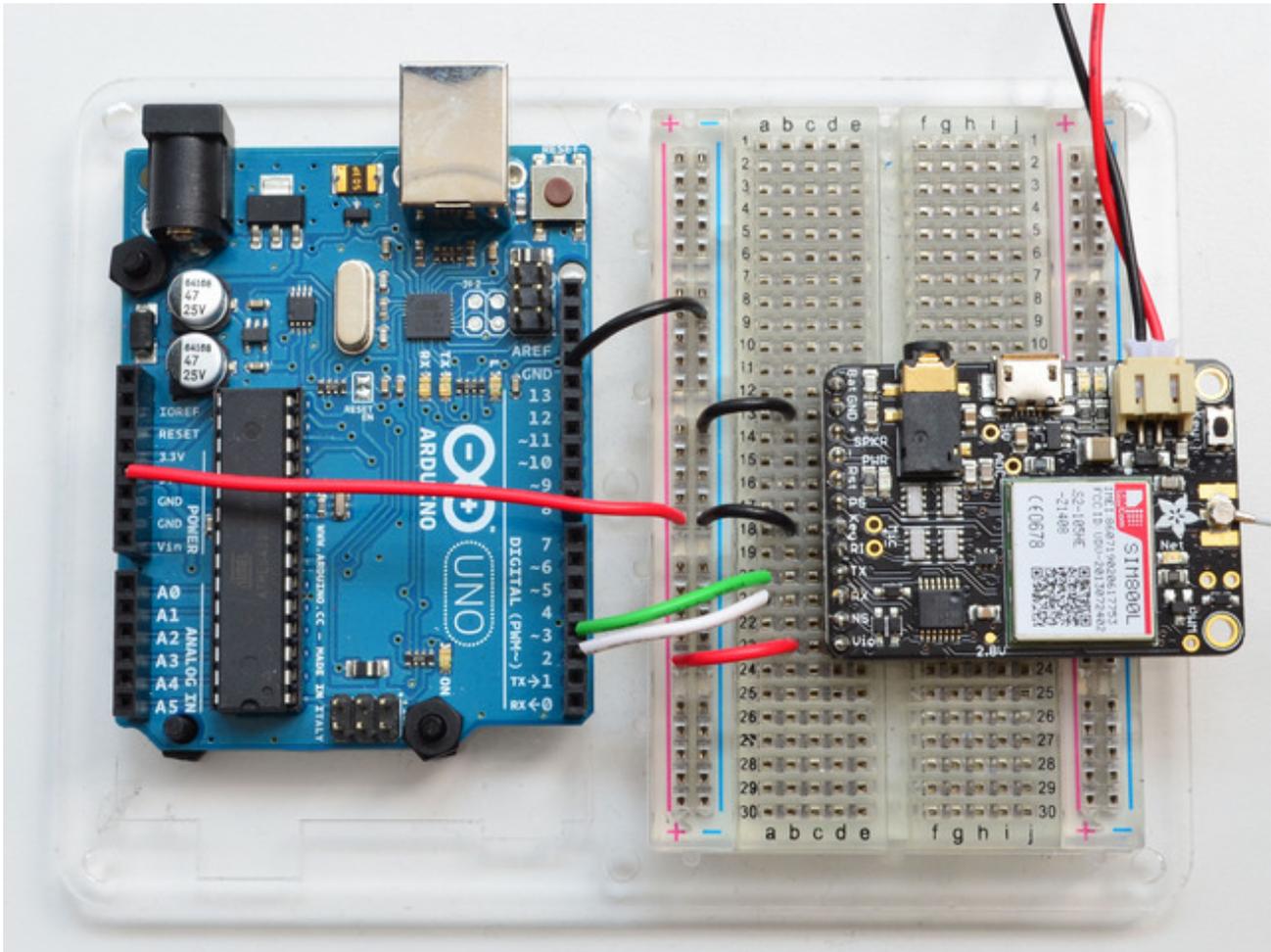
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After soldering headers to the FONA module, plug it into a breadboard. We'll use an UNO, other Arduinos may be different

- **Vio** connects to **5V (or, with a 3V logic Arduino, 3V)**
- **GND** connects to **GND**
- **Key** connects to **GND** (always on)
- **RX** connects to digital **2**
- **TX** connects to digital **3 (9 on Leo/Micro, 10 on Mega)**
- **RST** connects to digital **4**

We'll be using software serial to talk to the module. The Mega ('2560 based) can't use Digital 3 for FONA TX, so use digital **10** instead. The Leonardo and Micro ('32u4 based) can't use digital 3 for FONA TX, so use digital **9** instead. See [this page \(http://adafru.it/efC\)](http://adafru.it/efC) for other pins you can use for FONA TX (SoftwareSerial Receive) on the Mega, Leonardo, and Micro.

At this time we don't have support for Hardware Serial to talk to the FONA



We forgot to add the **#4** to **RST** wire in this image, you'll want to add it though!

## Download Adafuit\_FONA

To begin reading sensor data, you will need to [download Adafuit\\_FONA Library from our github repository \(http://adafru.it/dDC\)](http://adafru.it/dDC). You can do that by visiting the github repo and manually downloading or, easier, just click this button to download the zip

Download the Adafuit\_FONA  
Library

<http://adafru.it/dDD>

Rename the uncompressed folder **Adafuit\_FONA** and check that the **Adafuit\_FONA** folder contains **Adafuit\_FONA.cpp** and **Adafuit\_FONA.h**

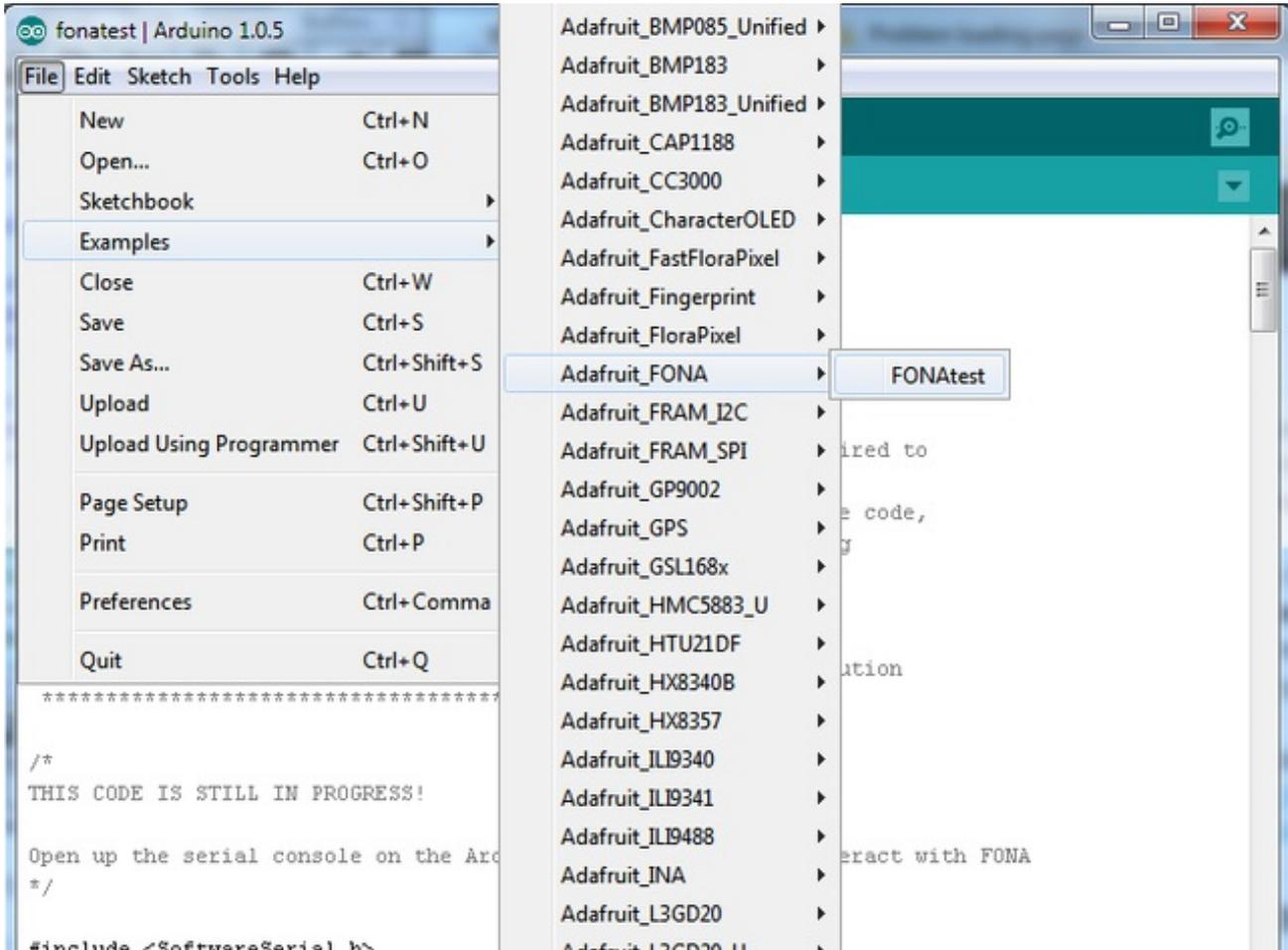
Place the **Adafuit\_FONA** library folder your **arduinoketchfolder/libraries/** folder. You may need to create the **libraries** subfolder if its your first library. Restart the IDE.

We also have a great tutorial on Arduino library installation at:

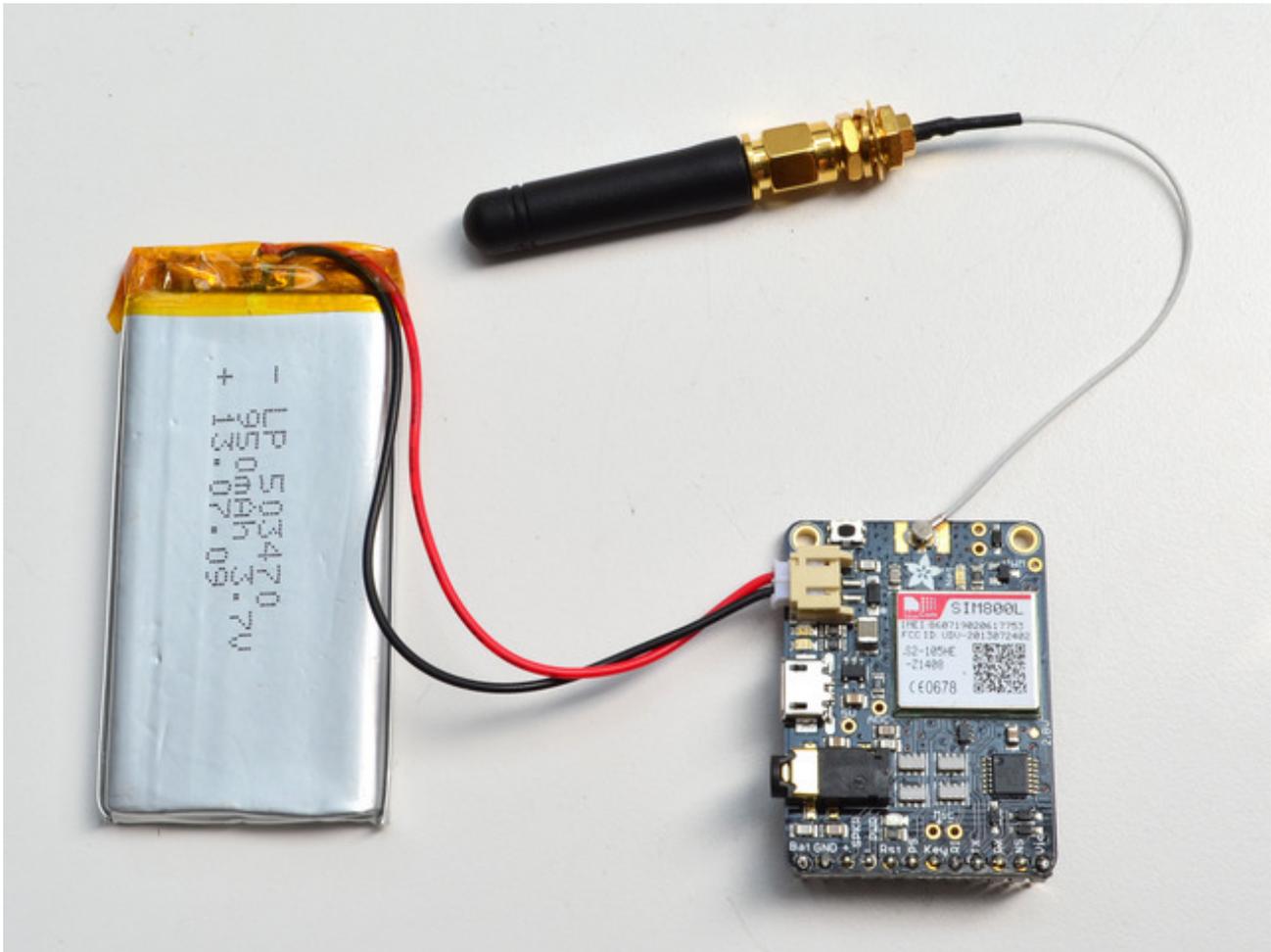
## Load Demo

Open up **File->Examples->Adafruit\_FONA->FONAtest** and upload to your Arduino wired up to the module.

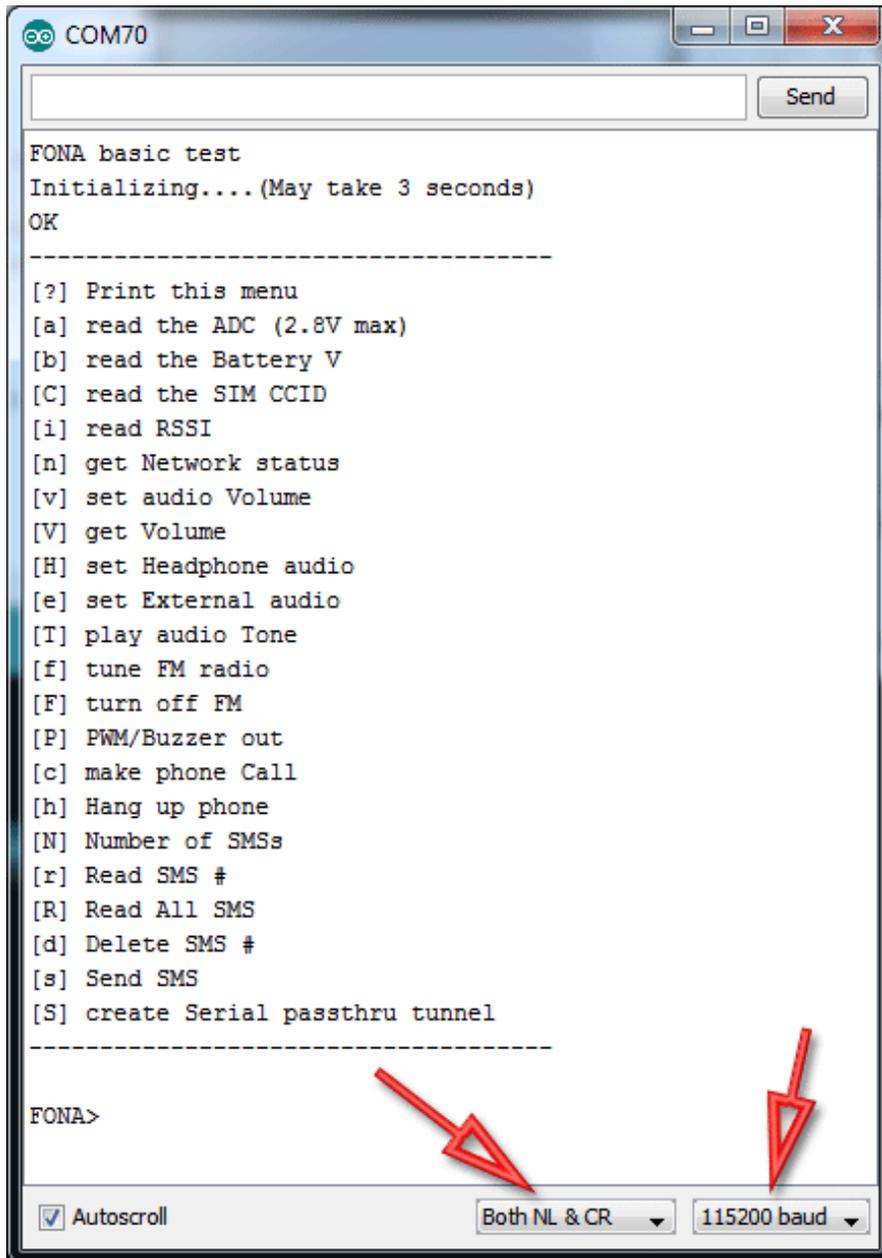
For Mega, Leonardo, or Micro, change the definition of FONA\_TX to the pin you used!



Make sure you have a charged 3.7/4.2V LiPoly or Lilon battery plugged into the JST and an antenna attached



Once uploaded to your Arduino, open up the serial console at **115200 baud speed** to begin the tester sketch



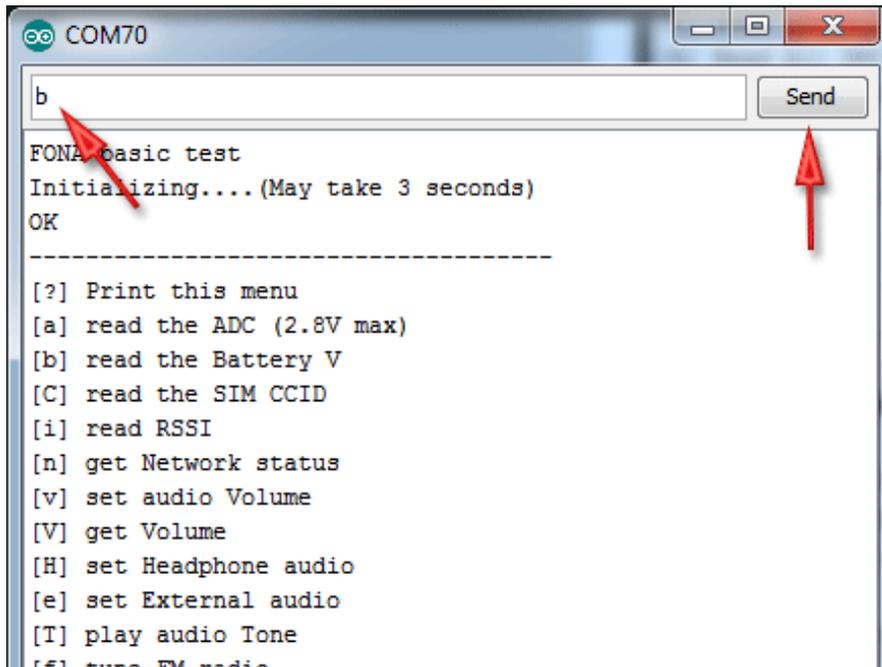
Make sure you also have **Both NL & CR** for the serial command sender option. This means when you send data to the Arduino via the console, it will put a newline/return at the end.

## Using the Test Sketch

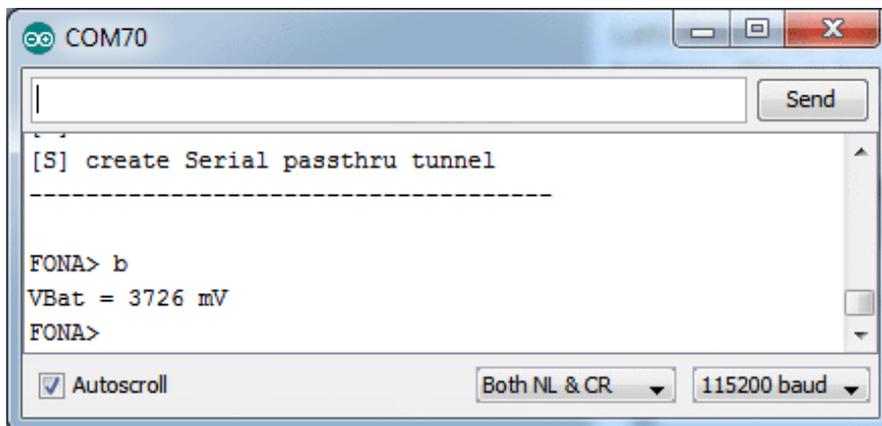
The test sketch has a menu interface so you can test out just about everything the FONA can do. The menu may change slightly as we add more functionality and update code!

## Battery voltage

Lets begin by reading the battery voltage. That's the lipoly battery. This is handy if you need to track when the battery is low! type **b** into the command window and hit **Send**

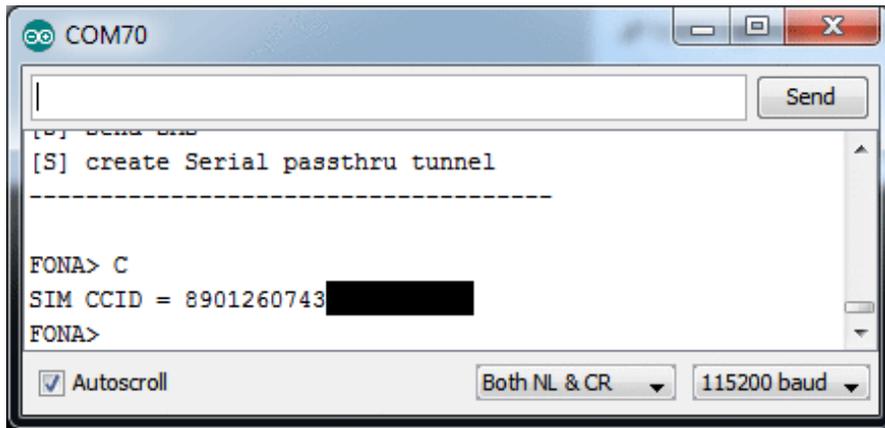


You'll see a print-out of the battery voltage in mV, so in this case its 3.726V



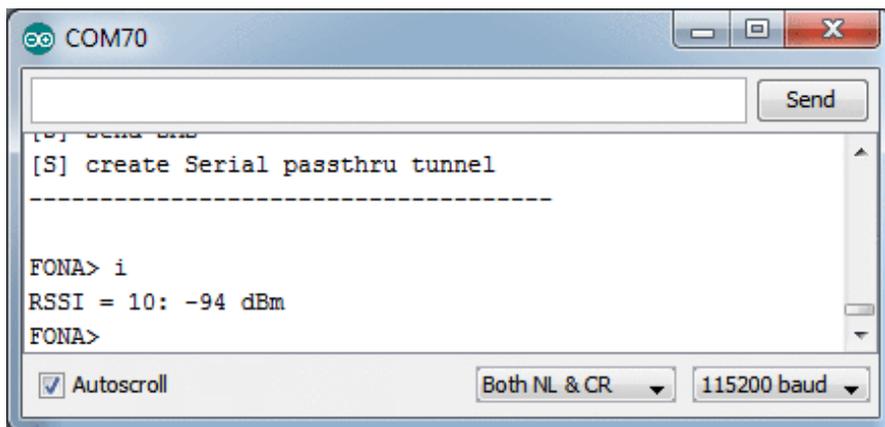
## Check SIM CCID

You can verify that the SIM is inserted and correct by reading the CCID, which is the unique identifier printed on it with **C**



## Check RSSI (network signal strength)

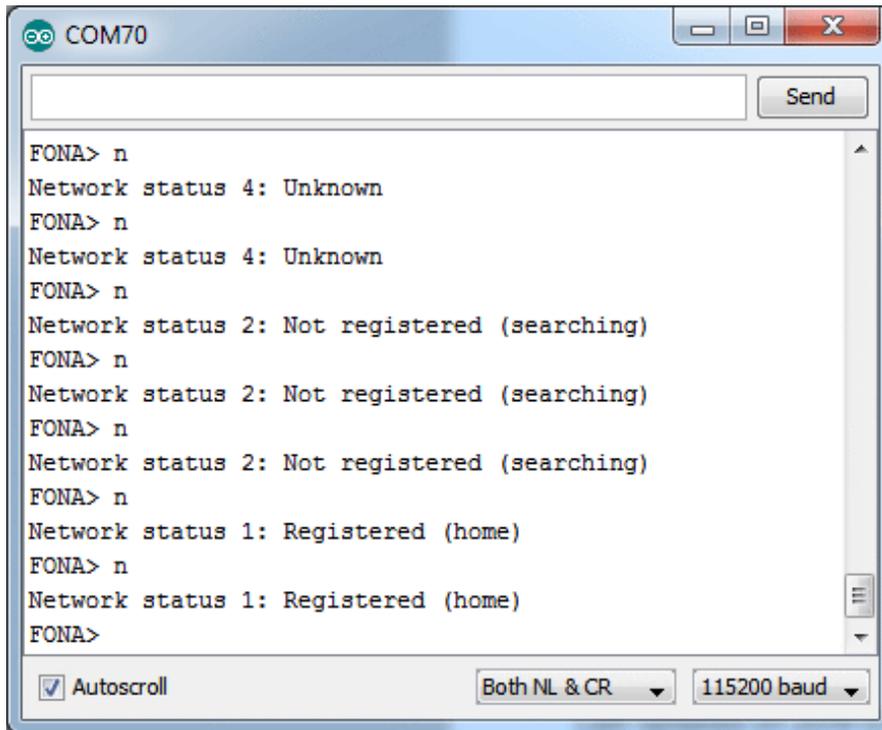
You can ask the FONA for the signal strength with the command **i**. The reply is a number, but you can convert it to dBm. Try to have the signal strength higher than 5 in order to make calls, SMSs, etc. In this case, I've got a 10



## Checking Network Registration

If the FONA has good signal it will immediately try to locate a cell tower and register to it. You can check the status of the network with **n**

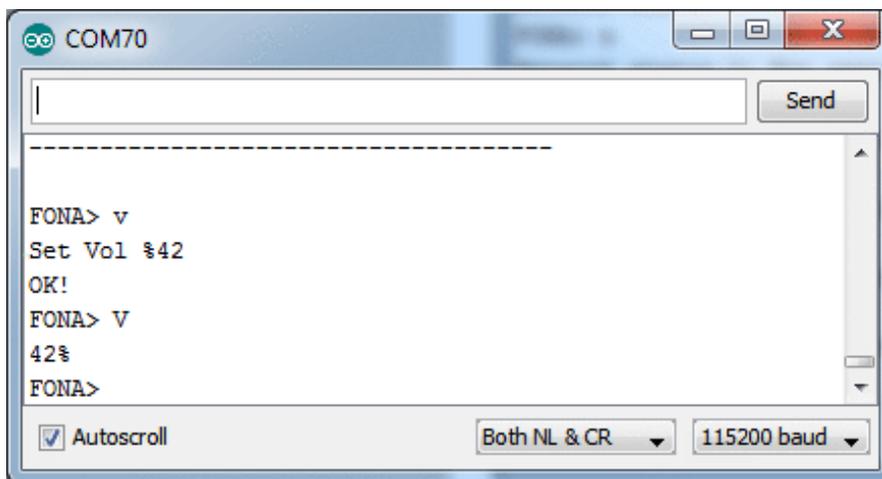
Once it's Home Registered, give it like 5-10 more seconds before trying to access/send SMS's or phone calls.



```
COM70
FONA> n
Network status 4: Unknown
FONA> n
Network status 4: Unknown
FONA> n
Network status 2: Not registered (searching)
FONA> n
Network status 2: Not registered (searching)
FONA> n
Network status 2: Not registered (searching)
FONA> n
Network status 1: Registered (home)
FONA> n
Network status 1: Registered (home)
FONA>
```

## Set and Get audio volume

You can set the audio volume with **v** and retrieve it with **V** - its in % so ranges from 0 to 100



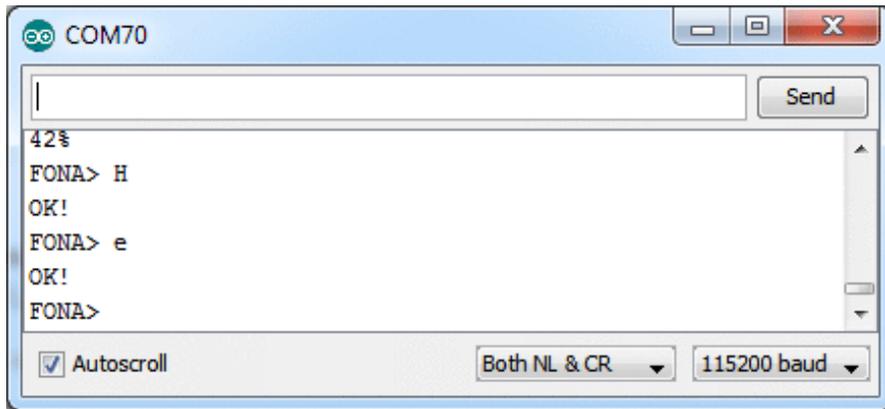
```
COM70
FONA> v
Set Vol %42
OK!
FONA> V
42%
FONA>
```

## Setting Headset or External audio

There are two audio paths on the FONA. One is the headset, thru the 3.5mm audio jack. The other is "external" - using the two speaker and mic pins for wiring up external speaker and mic. FM audio, phone calls, tones, etc can be routed to one or the other.

To set the audio to headset, use the command **H**

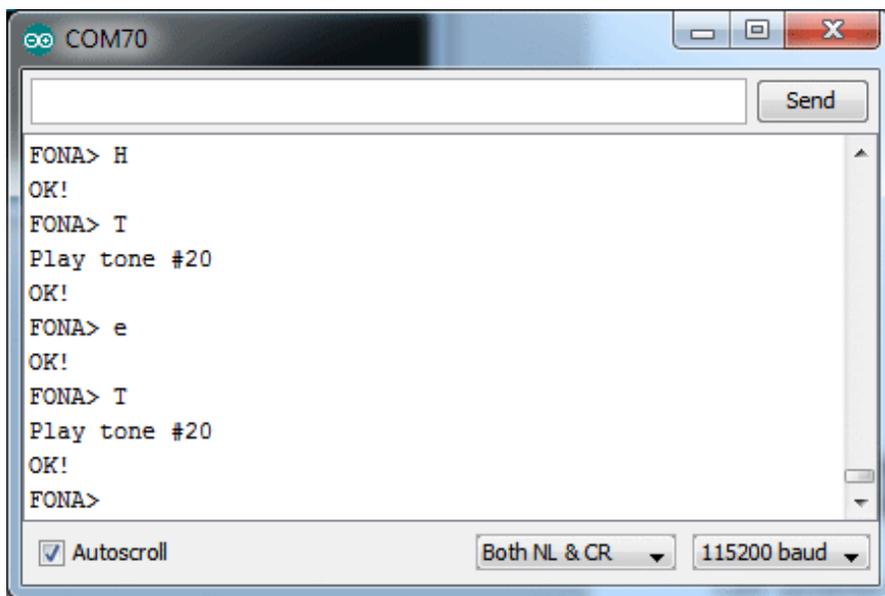
To set the audio to external, use the command **e**



## Playing Toolkit Tones

You can test the audio path with the toolkit tones. These are tones that mimic what some phone services sound like. For a full list of tones, you can check the **AT+STTONE** command in the AT command datasheet. We'll use tone #20 which is the American dial tone.

You can switch to headset mode, play a tone, then try it on the external audio mode. This is a very easy way to try out both speakers for debugging

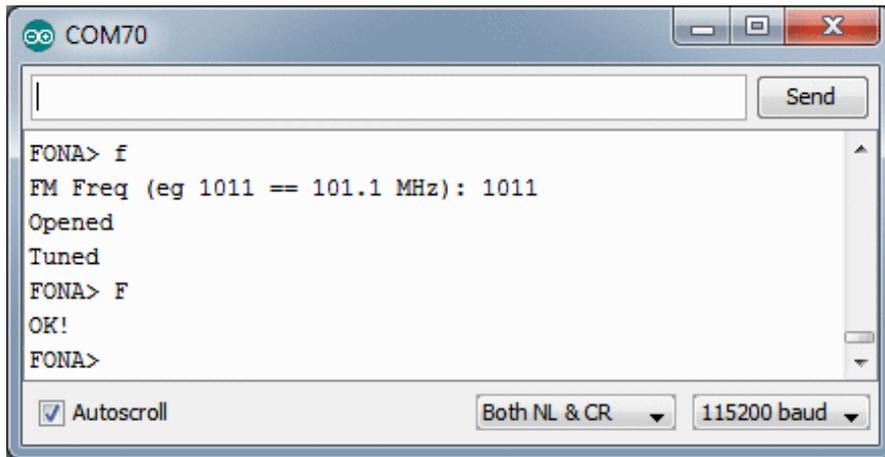


## FM Radio

The FONA has an FM receive in it. It uses the headset as the 'antenna' but it works pretty well considering! The FM radio goes thru whatever audio path you have set up

You can open and tune to an FM frequency in units of 100KHz. So if you want to tune to 88.1MHz, type in 881. For 102.3, type in 1023.

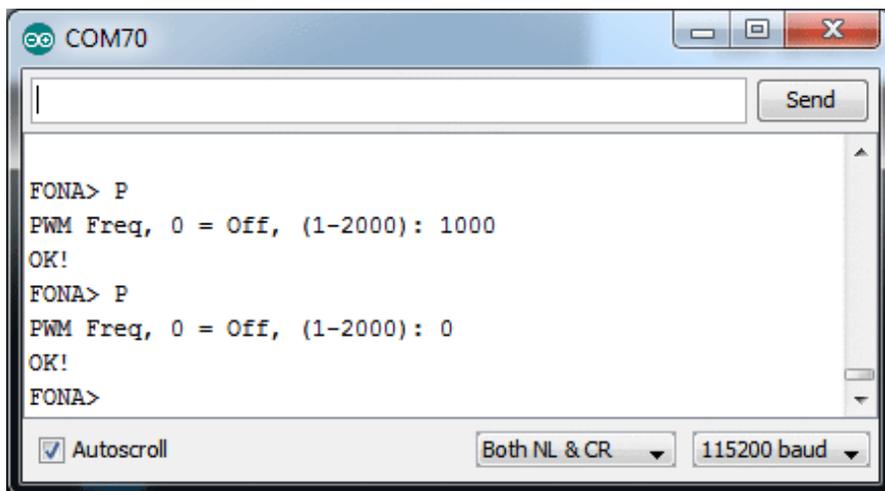
Use the **f** command to open and tune, and **F** to close it



```
COM70
| Send
FONA> f
FM Freq (eg 1011 == 101.1 MHz): 1011
Opened
Tuned
FONA> F
OK!
FONA>
```

## PWM/Buzzer

There is a single PWM output pin that you can use to control a Piezo or a vibrating motor. The datasheet is a little unclear on how to use it in 'PWM' mode where you have full frequency and duty cycle control. In the mode we're using it, you can set the frequency from 1-2000 Hz and it will have 50% duty cycle. The **PWM** pin is the straight-from-the-module output, 2.8Vpp. The **Buzzer** pins have a PNP driver, so you can use it with a motor buzzer and power from the lipoly battery.

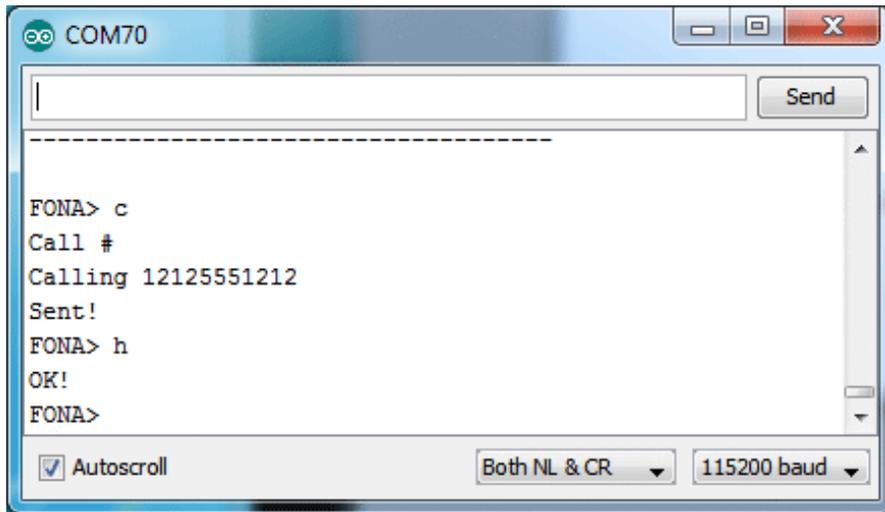


```
COM70
| Send
FONA> P
PWM Freq, 0 = Off, (1-2000): 1000
OK!
FONA> P
PWM Freq, 0 = Off, (1-2000): 0
OK!
FONA>
```

## Make Phone Calls

OK now we're onto the good stuff. You can make a phone call with FONA pretty easily. Make sure you have the right audio interface selected (external or headset!) before you go forward

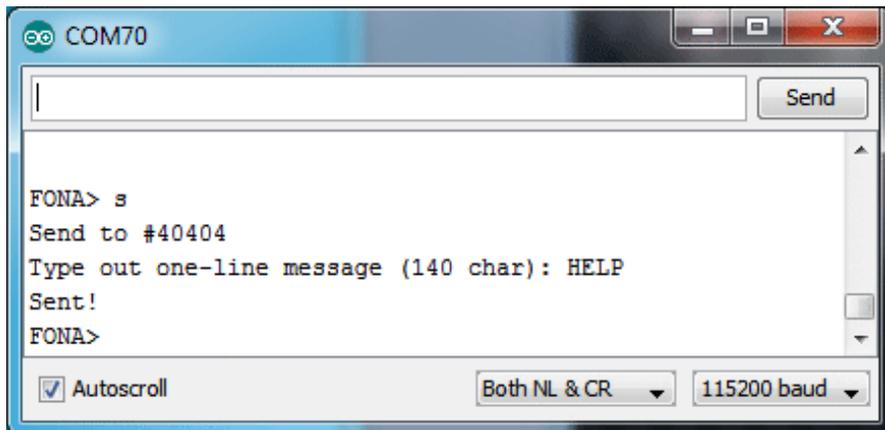
Make a call with **c** - the call happens in the 'background'. When you're done then you can hang up with **h**



## Send and Read SMS

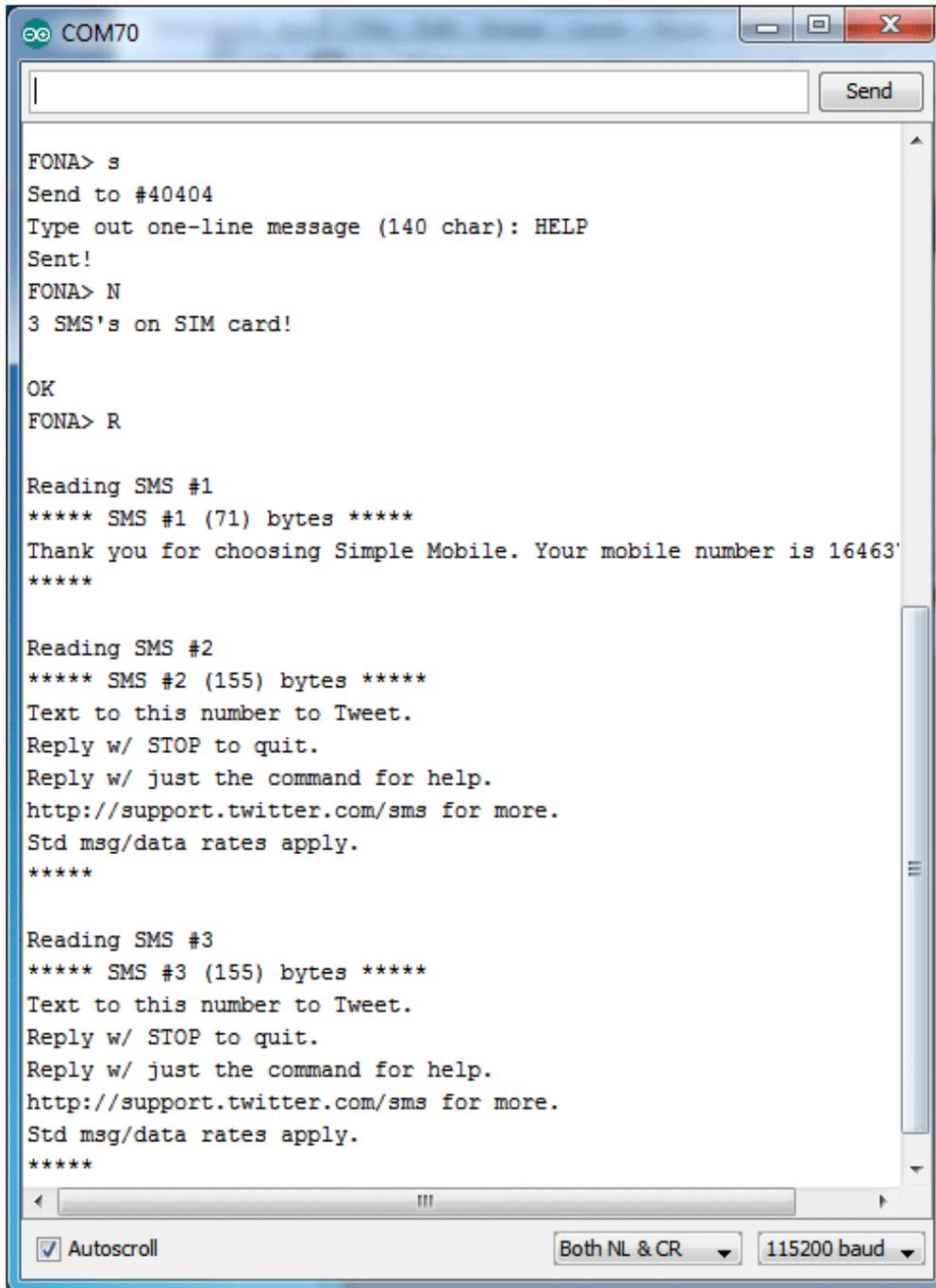
Another easy thing you can do is send and receive SMS messages. Lets start by sending an SMS. We'll use twitter's 40404 short code, which will auto respond, making it easy to verify both sending and receiving

You *can* send multi-line SMS's using the library API but for this example, its easier to parse the data if its a single line!

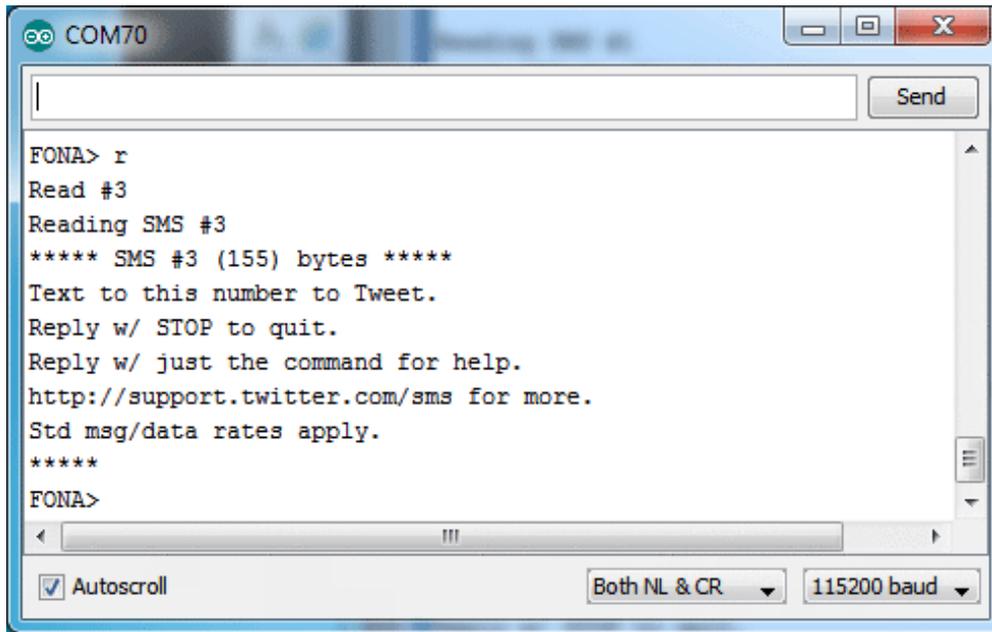


You can then ask the SIM how many SMS's it has with **N** and read all of them with **R**

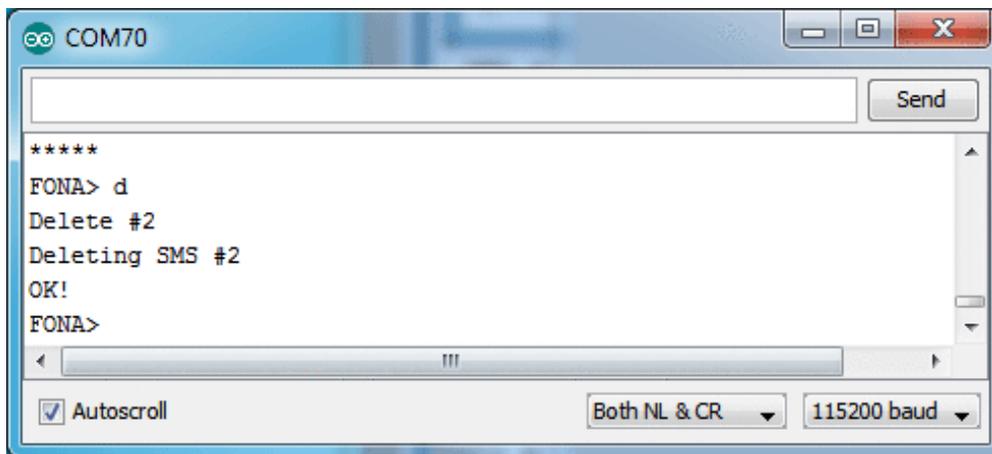
Note that SMS's are referred to by slots but the number does not include empty slots. We'll show this in detail in a bit



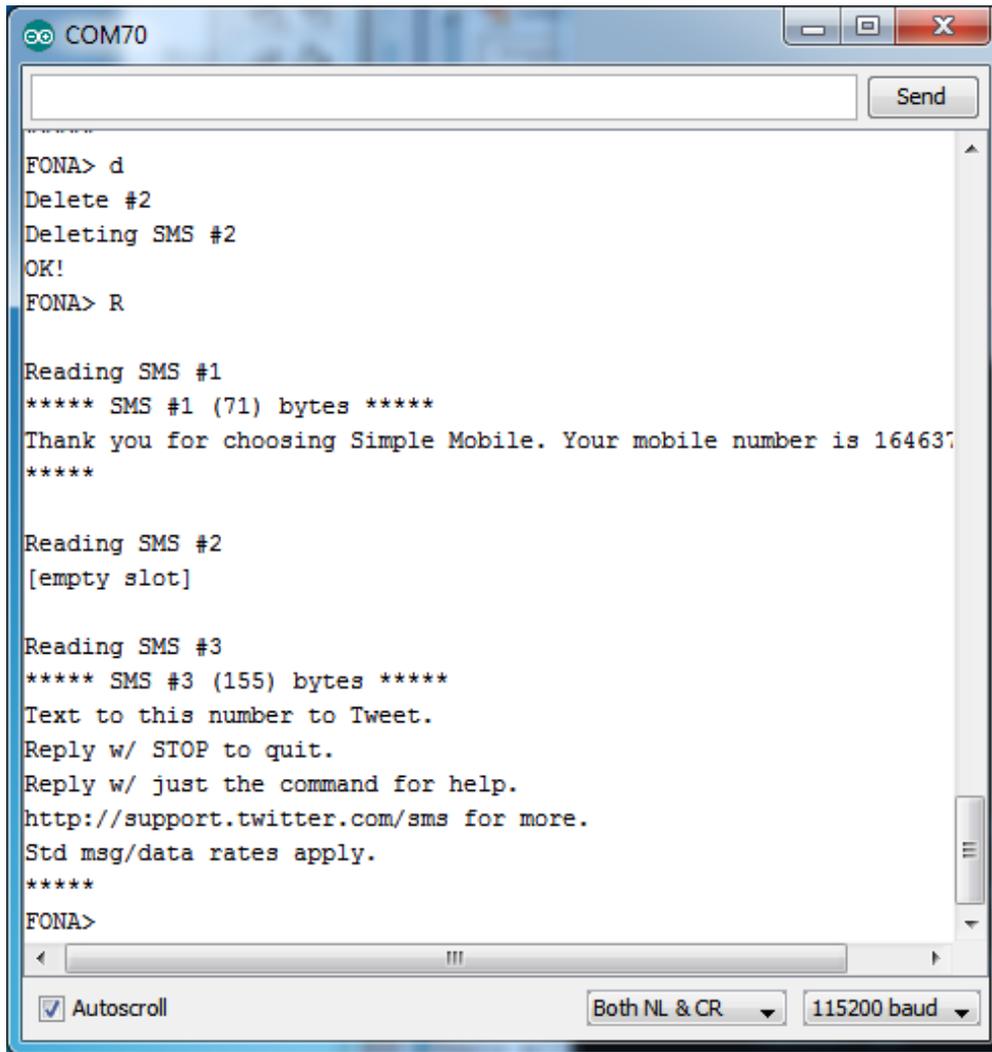
You can read individual SMS's with `r`



And delete SMS's by slot # with **d**



Note that before I deleted SMS #2, so if I read them again, that SMS # will be an empty slot. SMS number #3 doesn't "move slots"!



## Downloads

### Datasheets & App notes

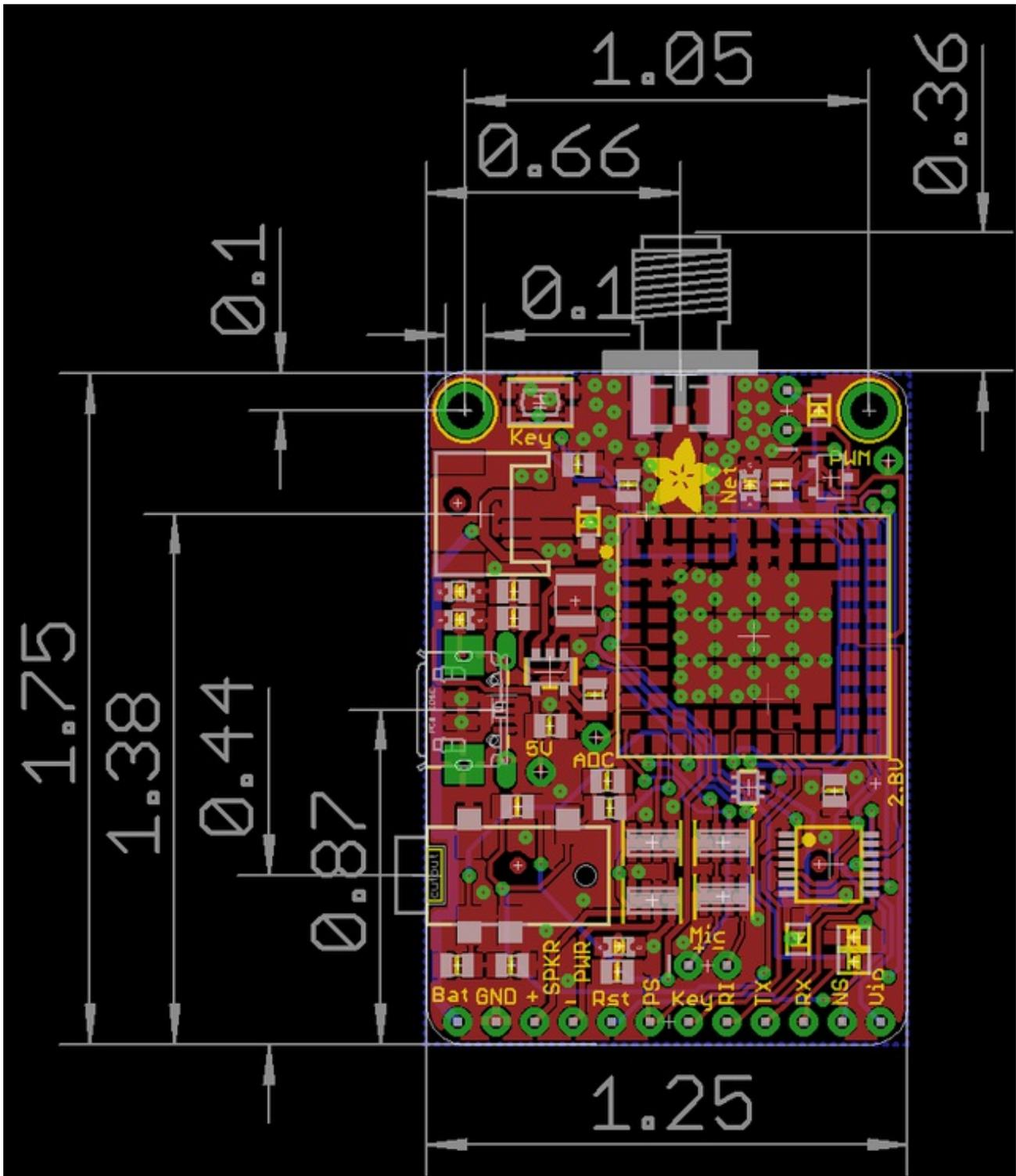
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- [SIM800 Hardware design \(http://adafru.it/dBJ\)](http://adafru.it/dBJ) - The 'H' differs from the 'L' in supporting bluetooth and fax. Otherwise its the same, this is basically the 'datasheet'
- [SIM800 Command Manual \(http://adafru.it/dBK\)](http://adafru.it/dBK) - All the basic commands that the module supports (please note some are not supported by the 800L, such as text to speech or bluetooth)
- [SIM800 TCP/IP App Note \(specifics on TCP/IP GPRS\) \(http://adafru.it/dBK\)](http://adafru.it/dBK)
- [SIM800 FM Radio details \(http://adafru.it/dBL\)](http://adafru.it/dBL)
- [SIM800 IP \(FTP & HTTP\) support specifics \(http://adafru.it/dEw\)](http://adafru.it/dEw)
- [SIM800 E-mail support specifics \(http://adafru.it/dEx\)](http://adafru.it/dEx)
- [SIM800 MMS \(multimedia message\) support specifics \(http://adafru.it/dEy\)](http://adafru.it/dEy)

### PCB Print

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Dimensions are in inches



## Schematic



## F.A.Q.s

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Ahh! My FONA was working fine then I sent it some command and its not working right anymore?

You can always factory reset the FONA by sending it the

### **ATZ**

command. If you set an odd fixed baud rate (e.g. you cannot even get an **OK** when you send **AT**), a USB serial console cable will be helpful it quickly changing baud rates in your terminal software to get back to a working AT/OK setup!

Is a Lipo Battery required? Can I run the FONA off of a power supply or just the microUSB port?

The microUSB is only used to charge the battery. Without a battery installed it will flicker on and off so it cannot be used to power a FONA minus battery.

You *can* power the FONA directly with **3.4V-4.4V** voltage level. Its an odd voltage range (doesn't cover the common 3.3 or 5V) If you want to do that, apply that voltage to VBat and do not plug anything into the microUSB port.

Can I charge the battery and use FONA at the same time?

Yes! You can use the Lipoly as sort of a 'backup battery' - keep charging it via MicroUSB during use. If the MicroUSB loses power, the FONA will keep going.

My FONA won't turn on/respond! Or it acts flakey and auto-shuts off sometimes!

We've noticed a lot of problems that are 'weird' that are a results of using batteries with the wrong polarity.

All batteries from adafruit have the right wire colors/polarity for the FONA

**Batteries not from Adafruit are not guaranteed to have the right pinout!  
Using the wrong pinout may damage the FONA and/or make it act 'odd'!**

FONA requires a 2G SIM, does it work with a dual 2G-3G SIM?

That will work fine, as long as the SIM can register to the 2G network at all, it is acceptable to use

Are you sure I can't use AT+T? I'm in a T-Mobile cold spot

The AT&T GSM network is going to be live until January 2017. If you're reading this and it's 2017, you're outta luck. If not, you can try to get an AT&T SIM activated to the 2G GSM network but its not going to do that by default. You'll have to call up or talk to an AT&T rep and it may not go so well because they really don't want people to use their GSM network.

[You can also call up T-Mobile and say you can't get connected consistently - they may](#)

[send you a free signal booster \(http://adafru.it/dHk\)](http://adafru.it/dHk)

How long can FONA last on my battery?

We haven't done extensive testing with FONA but from preliminary reports, the FONA draws about 20-25mA while running, up to 200mA+ while actually making a call/sending/receiving data, and has very small spikes of up to 2A. The spikes are short and are absorbed by the onboard capacitors.

A 1200mAh battery can run the FONA on 'standby' for a day or two.

How do I set the Real Time Clock on the FONA SIM?

Please see [this forum post \(http://adafru.it/aP1\)](http://adafru.it/aP1)!

# Handy Commands

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Here's a quick list of useful commands that may not be directly supported by the library but are handy for many projects!

## RI on SMS receipt

`AT+CFGRI=1`

The RI pin will pulse low for ~100ms when an SMS is received

## Factory Reset

`ATZ`

will reset the FONA GSM module to its factory default