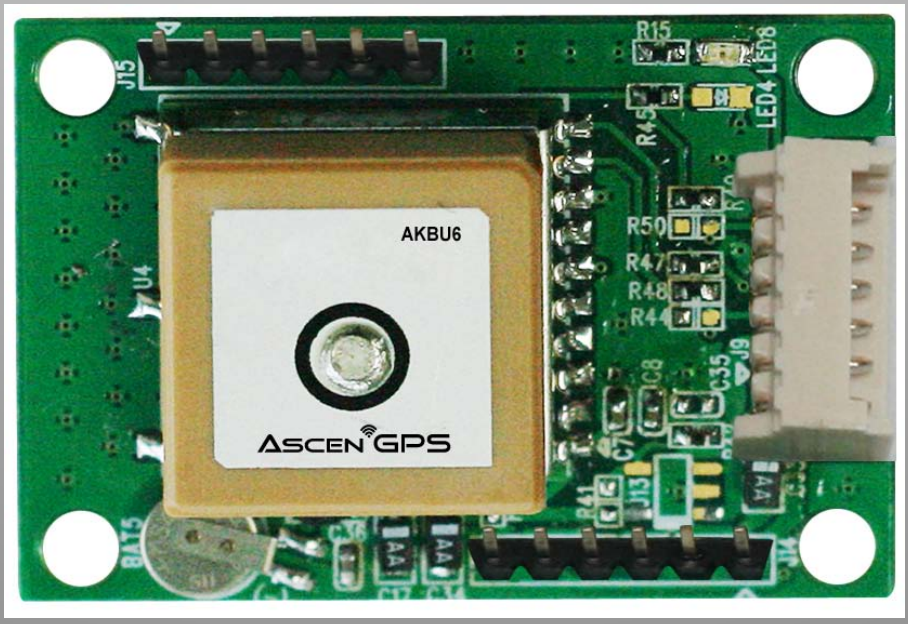
Datasheet

AscenKorea Inc.

AKBU6
GPS Module
Datasheet



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Title	**Ascenkorea AKBU6 Datasheet**
Subtitle	**GPS Module**
Doc Type	**Datasheet**
Doc Id	**AS2010-GM001**

Revision	Date	Author	Description
V0A	2011-08-16	Delano	Preliminary
V0B	2012-01-27	Dennis	

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1. Functional Description

1.1 Overview

The Ascenkorea AKBU6 is an ultra-compact POT (Patch On Top) GPS Module, The module utilizes the MediaTek new generation GPS Chipset MT3339 that achieves the industry's highest level of sensitivity (-165dBm) and instant Time-to-First Fix (TTFF) with lowest power consumption for precise GPS signal processing to give the ultra-precise positioning under low receptive, high velocity conditions.

Up to 12 multi-tone active interference canceller (ISSCC2011 award), customer can have more flexibility in system design. Supports up to 210 PRN channels with 66 search channels and 22 simultaneous tracking channels, AKBU6 supports various location and navigation applications, including autonomous GPS, SBAS(note) ranging (WAAS, EGNO, GAGAN, MSAS), AGPS.

AKBU6 is excellent low power consumption characteristic (acquisition 82mW, tracking 66mW), power sensitive devices, especially portable applications, need not worry about operating time anymore and user can get more fun.

Note: SBAS can only be enabled when update rate is less than or equal to 5Hz.

Application

- Handheld Device
- Tablet PC/PLB/MID
- M2M application
- Asset management
- Surveillance

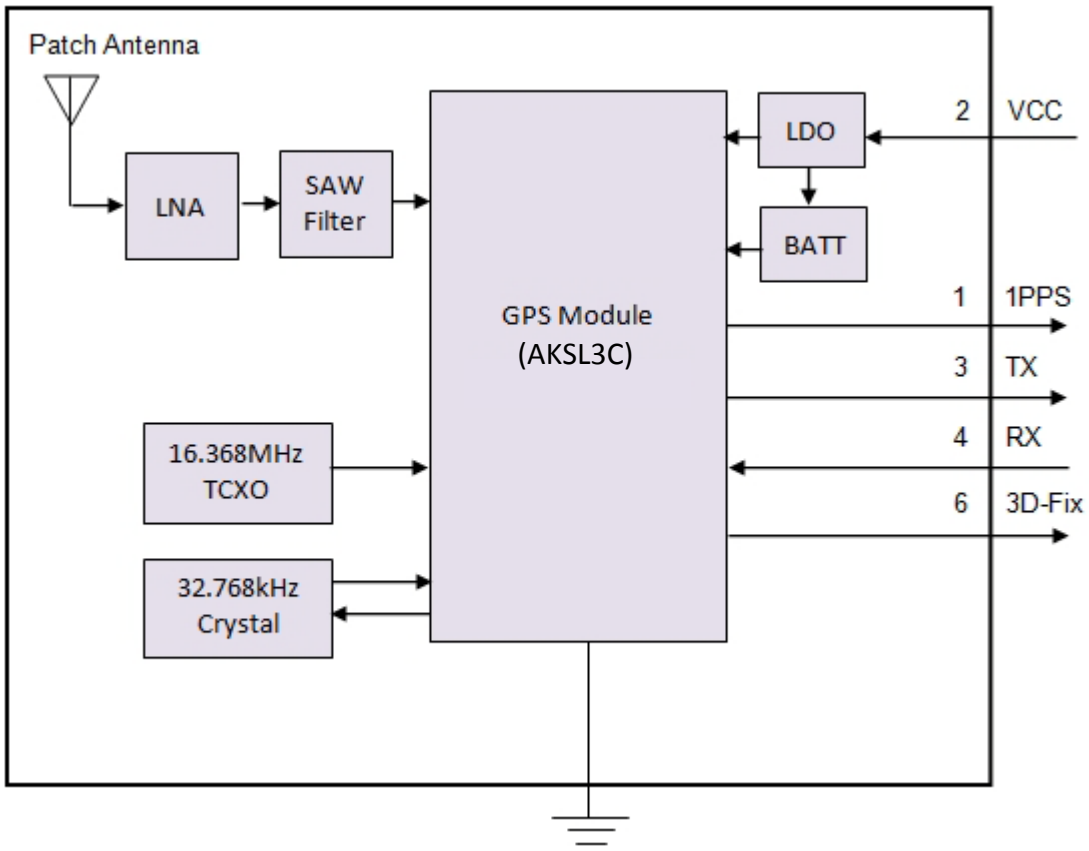
1.2 Highlights and Features

- Ultra-high sensitivity, -165dB(Typical)
- Built-in 15X15X4mm ceramic patch antenna on the top of module
- Ultra-High Sensitivity: -165dBm (w/o patch antenna), up to 45dB C/N of SVs in open sky reception
- High Update Rate: up to 10Hz(note1)
- 12 multi-tone active interference canceller(note2) [ISSCC 2011 Award -Section 26.5] (http://isscc.org/doc/2011/isscc2011.advanceprogrambooklet_abstracts.pdf)
- High accuracy 1-PPS timing support for Timing Applications (10ns jitter)
- AGPS Support for Fast TTFF (EPO™ Enable 7 days/14 days/30 days)
- EASY™(note2): Self-Generated Orbit Prediction for instant positioning fix
- AlwaysLocate™(note2) Intelligent Algorithm (Advance Power Periodic Mode) for power saving
- Logger function Embedded(note2)
- Ascenkorea Firmware Customization Services
- Consumption current(@3.3V):
  · Acquisition: 25mA Typical
  · Tracking: 20mA Typical
- E911, RoHS, REACH compliant
- CE, FCC Certification

note 1: SBAS can only be enabled when update rate is less than or equal to 5Hz.

note2: Some features need special firmware or command programmed by customer, please refer to Ascenkorea “GPS command List”

1.3 System Block Diagram



1.4 Multi-tone active interference canceller

Because different application (Wi-Fi , GSM/GPRS,3G/4G,Bluetooth)are integrated into navigation system , the harmonic of RF signal will influence the GPS reception , The multi-tone active-interference canceller (abbr: MTAIC) can reject external RF interference which come from other active components on the main board , to improve the capacity of GPS reception without any needed HW change in the design .AKBU6 can cancel up to 12 independent channel interference continuous wave (CW)

1.5 1PPS

A pulse per second (1 PPS) is an electrical signal that very precisely indicates the start of a second. Depending on the source, properly operating PPS signals have an accuracy ranging 10ns.

1 PPS signals are used for precise timekeeping and time measurement. One increasingly Common use is in computer timekeeping, including the NTP protocol. A common use for the PPS signal is to connect it to a PC using a low-latency, low-jitter wire connection and allow a program to synchronize to it:

AKBU6 supply the high accurate 1PPS timing to synchronize to GPS time after 3D-Fix.
A power-on output 1pps is also available for customization firmware settings.

1.6 AGPS Support for Fast TTFF (EPO™)

The AGPS (EPO™) supply the predicated Extended Prediction Orbit data to speed TTFF ,users can download the EPO data to GPS engine from the FTP server by internet or wireless network ,the GPS engine will use the EPO data to assist position calculation when the navigation information of satellites are not enough or weak signal zone . About the detail, please link Ascenkorea website.

1.7 EASY™

The EASY™ is embedded assist system for quick positioning, the GPS engine will calculate and predict automatically the single emperies (Max. up to 3 days)when power on ,and save the predict information into the memory , GPS engine will use these information for positioning if no enough information from satellites , so the function will be helpful for positioning and TTFF improvement under indoor or urban condition ,the Backup power (VBACKUP) is necessary .

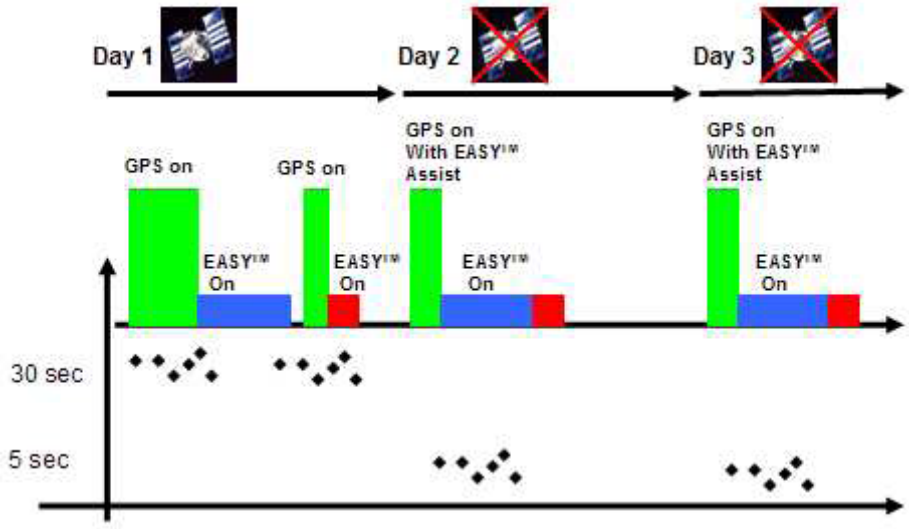


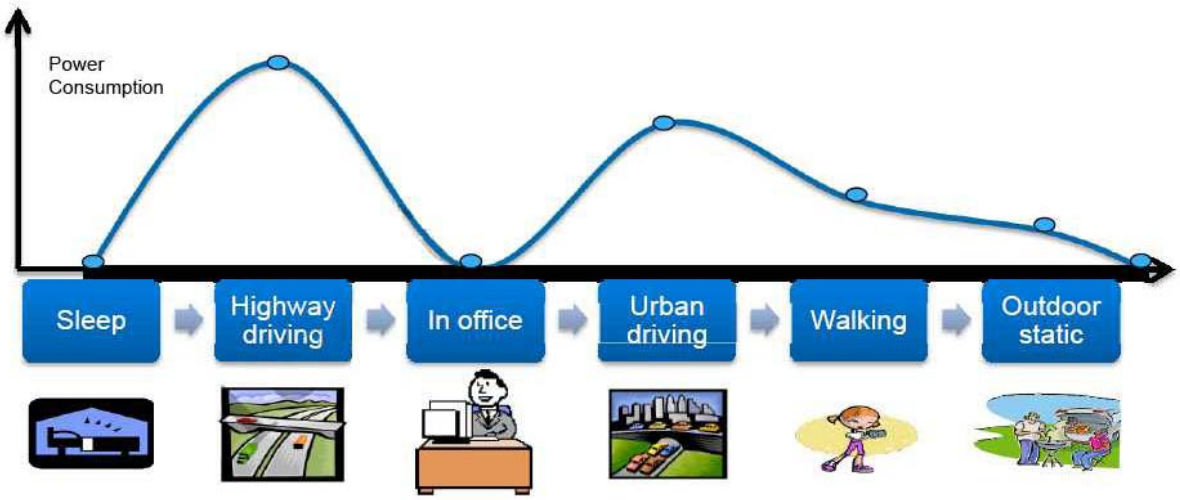
Figure 1.7-1 EASY System operation

Please refer to the Fig 1.17-1, When GPS device great the satellite information from GPS satellites, the GPS engine automatically pre-calculate the predict orbit information for 3 days

The GPS device still can quickly do the positioning with EASY™ function under weak GPS signal.

1.8 AlwaysLocate™(Advance Power Periodic Mode)

Embedded need to be executed full y all the time , the algorithm can be set by different necessary to decide the operation level of GPS function , reduce power consumption , it will suffer positing accuracy to get the target of power saving and extend the usage time of product . (The positioning accuracy of reporting location < 50m (CEP)



1.9 Embedded Logger function

The Embedded Logger function don't need host CPU (MCU) and external flash to handle the operation , GPS Engine will use internal flash (embedded in GPS chipset) to log the GPS data (Data format : UTC, Latitude , longitude, Valid ,Checksum), the max log days can up to 2 days under AlwaysLocate™ condition .Note

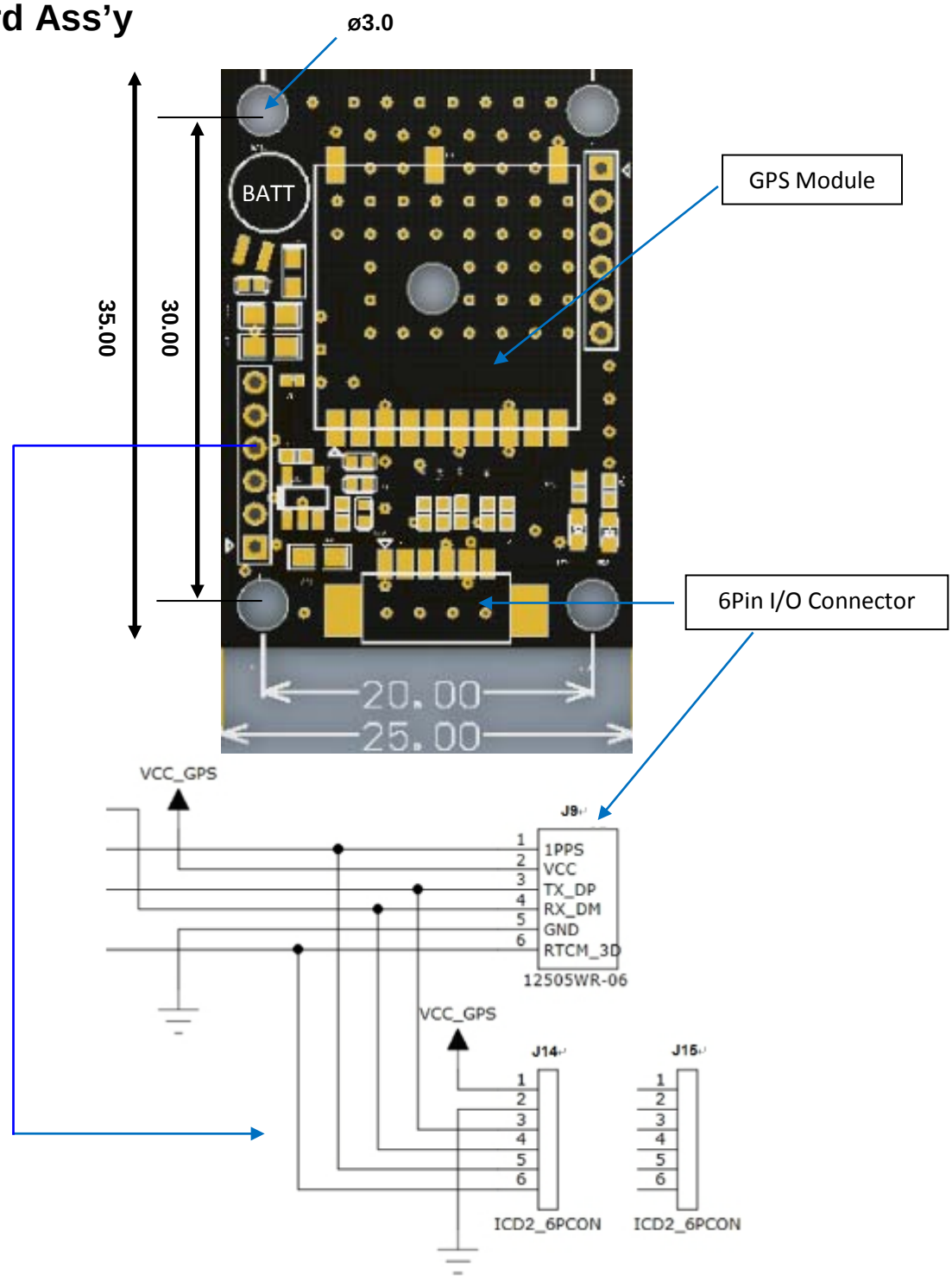
Note: Data size per log was shrunk from 24 bytes to 15 bytes.

2. Specifications

Unit: mm

Mechanical (Dimension)

Board Ass'y

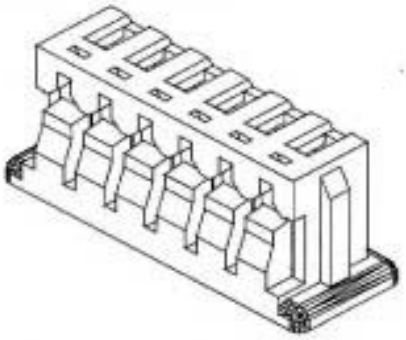


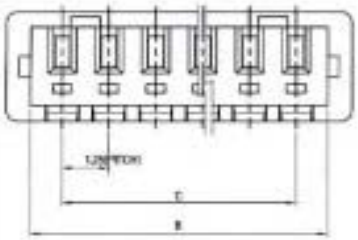
6 Pin connector

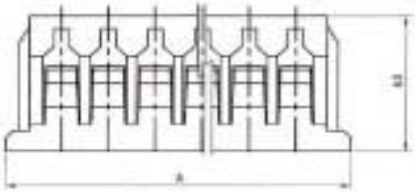
Wire to Board Wafer: http://yeonho.com/pdf/12505WR.pdf 12505WR-06A00
Wire to Board Housing: http://yeonho.com/pdf/12505HS.pdf 12505HS-06000

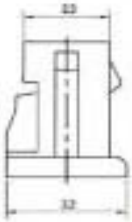
1.25mm (0.049") PITCH CONNECTOR

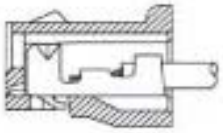
Wire-to-Board Housing — *12505HS Series*

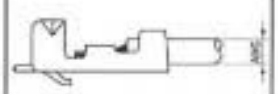












Material

NO	DESCRIPTION	TITLE	MATERIAL
1	HOUSING	12505HS	PA66, UL 94V Grade

Available Pin

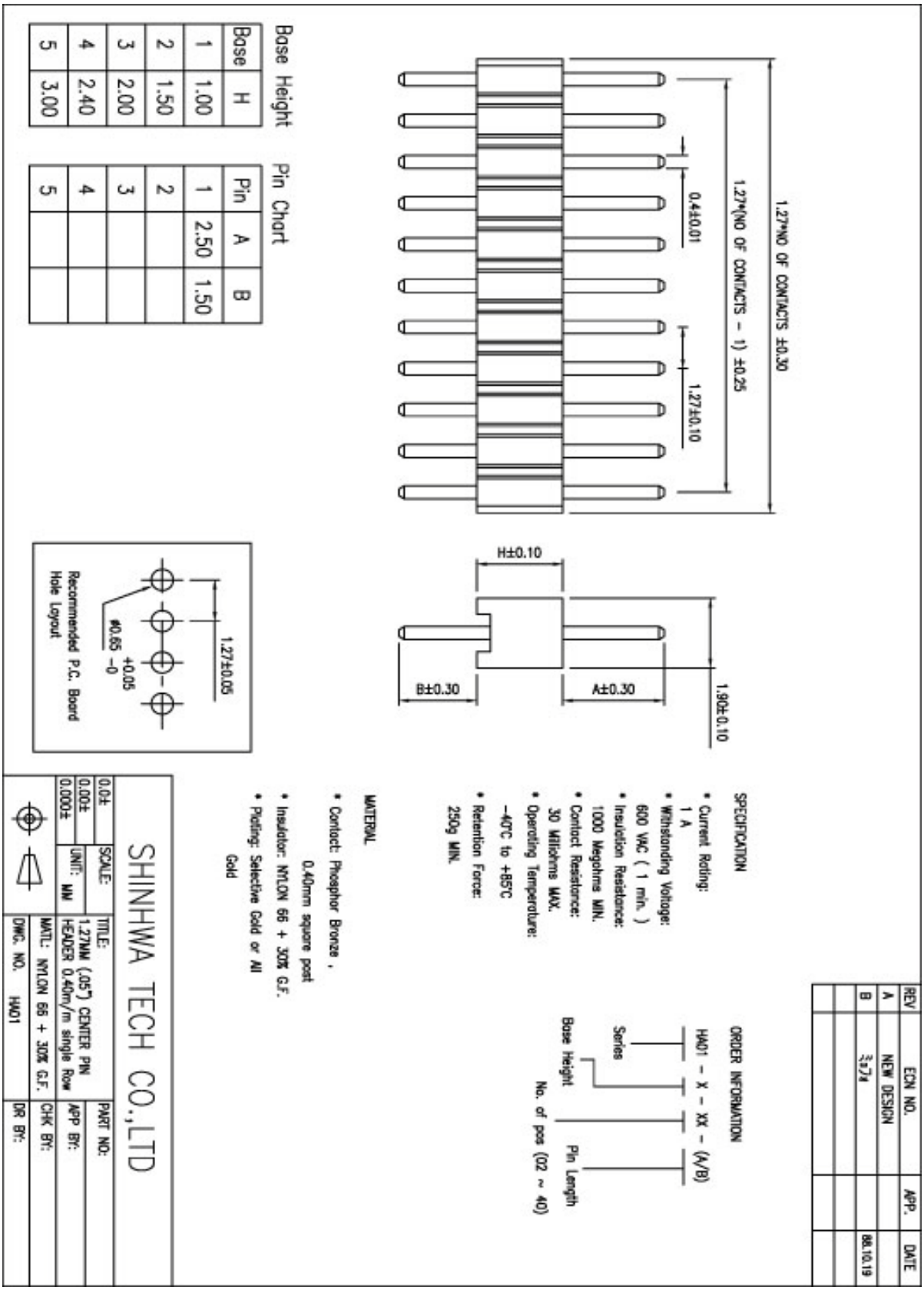
PARTS NO.	A	B	C
12505HS-02000	4.25	2.80	1.25
12505HS-03000	5.50	4.20	2.50
12505HS-04000	6.75	5.45	3.75
12505HS-05000	8.00	6.70	5.00
12505HS-06000	9.25	7.95	6.25
12505HS-07000	10.50	9.20	7.50
12505HS-08000	11.75	10.45	8.75
12505HS-09000	13.00	11.70	10.00
12505HS-10000	14.25	12.95	11.25
12505HS-11000	15.50	14.20	12.50
12505HS-12000	16.75	15.45	13.75
12505HS-13000	18.00	16.70	15.00
12505HS-14000	19.25	17.95	16.25
12505HS-15000	20.50	19.20	17.50

Specification

ITEM	SPEC
Voltage Rating	AC/DC 125V
Current Rating	AC/DC 1A
Operating Temperature	-25℃~+85℃
Contact Resistance	30mΩ MAX
Withstanding Voltage	AC250V/1min
Insulation Resistance	100MΩ MIN
Applicable Wire	AWG #28~#32
Applicable P.C.B	-
Applicable FPC/FFC	-
Solder Height	-
Crimp Tensile Strength	-
UL FILE NO	E106706

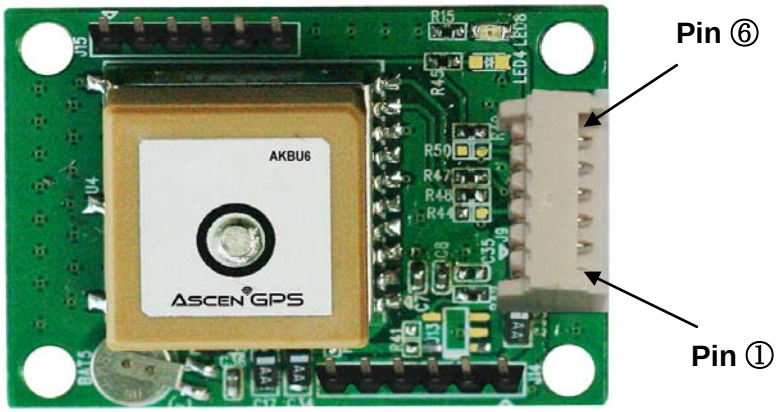
Application Terminal : 12505TS (22 Page)

Pin header



2.1 Pin Assignment (6 Pin connector)

Pin	Name	I/O	Description & Note
1	1PPS	O	1PPS Time Mark Output 2.8V CMOS Level (Default)
2	VCC	PI	Main DC power input (Default)
3	TXDA	O	Serial Data Output for NMEA output (Default)
4	RXDA	I	Serial Data Input for Firmware update (Default)
5	GND	P	Ground (Default)
6	3D_FIX	O	3D-fix indicator (Optional)



2.2 Description of I/O Pin

1PPS, Pin1

This pin provides one pulse-per-second output from the module, which is synchronized to GPS time. Keep floating if not used.

VCC, Pin2

The main DC power supply for the module. The voltage should be kept between 5.0V.

The ripple must be controlled under 50mV$_{pp}$

TXDA, Pin3 (Default)

This is the UART transmitter of the module. It outputs the GPS information for application

RXDA, Pin4 (Default)

This is the UART receiver of the module. It is used to receive commands from system

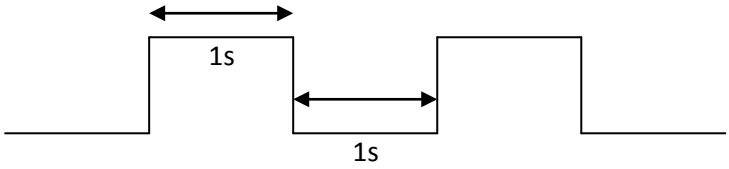
GND, Pin5

Ground

3D-FIX, Pin6 (Optional)

The 3D-FIX was assigned as fix flag output. If not used, keep floating

- Before 2D Fix
  The pin should continuously output one-second high-level with one-second low-level signal



- After 2D or 3D Fix
  The pin should continuously output low-level signal

Low _____

2.3 Specification List

Parameter	Description
GPS Solution	MTK MT3339
Frequency	L1, 1575.42MHz
Sensitivity[1]	Acquisition -148dBm, cold start Reacquisition -160dBm Tracking -165dBm
Channel	66 channels
TTFF[1]	Hot start: 1 second typical Warm start: 33 seconds typical Cold start: 35 seconds typical (No. of SVs>4, C/N>40dB, PDop<1.5)
Position Accuracy	Without aid:3.0m (50% CEP) DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS)):2.5m (50% CEP)
Velocity Accuracy	Without aid : 0.1m/s DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS,GAGAN)):0.05m/s Without aid:0.1 m/s^2
Acceleration Accuracy	Without aid:0.1 m/s^2 DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS)):0.05m/s^2
Timing Accuracy (1PPS output)	10 ns RMS
Altitude	Maximum 18,000m (60,000 feet)
Velocity	Maximum 515m/s (1000 knots)
Acceleration	Maximum 4G
Update Rate	1Hz (default), maximum 10Hz
Baud Rate	9600 bps (default)
DGPS	SBAS(default) [QZSS,WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS,GAGAN]
AGPS	Support
Power Supply	VCC：3.0V to 4.3V；VBACKUP：2.0V to 4.3V
Current Consumption	25mA acquisition, 20mA tracking
Working Temperature	-40 °C to +85 °C(without Battery) -20 °C to +60 °C(with Battery)
Dimension	25 X 35 X 9 [mm]
Weight	7 g

[1] Reference to GPS chipset specification

2.4 Absolute Maximum Ratings

The voltage applied for VCC should not exceed 6VDC;

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	VCC		5.0		**V**
Backup battery Voltage	VBACKUP	2.0	3.0	4.3	**V**

2.5 Operating Conditions

Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operation supply Ripple Voltage	–	–	–	50	**mVpp**
RX0 TTL H Level	VCC=3.3V	2.0	–	VCC	**V**
RX0 TTL L Level	VCC=3.3V	0	–	0.8	**V**
TX0 TTL H Level	VCC=3.3V	2.4	–	2.8	**V**
TX0 TTL L Level	VCC=3.3V	0	–	0.4	**V**
Current Consumption @ 3.3V	Acquisition		25		**mA**
	Tracking		20		**mA**
Backup Power Consumption@ 3.0V	25℃		7		**uA**

3. Protocols

NMEA Output Sentence

Table-1 lists each of the NMEA output sentences specifically developed and defined by MTK for use within MTK products

Table-1: NMEA Output Sentence	
Option	**Description**
GGA	Time, position and fix type data.
GSA	GPS receiver operating mode, active satellites used in the position solution and DOP values.
GSV	The number of GPS satellites in view satellite ID numbers, elevation, azimuth, and SNR values.
RMC	Time, date, position, course and speed data. Recommended Minimum Navigation Information.
VTG	Course and speed information relative to the ground.

GGA—Global Positioning System Fixed Data. Time, Position and fix related data

Table-2 contains the values for the following example：

$GPGGA,064951.000,2307.1256,N,12016.4438,E,1,8,0.95,39.9,M,17.8,M,,*65

Table-2: GGA Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	$GPGGA		GGA protocol header
UTC Time	064951.000		hhmmss.sss
Latitude	2307.1256		ddmm.mmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N=north or S=south
Longitude	12016.4438		dddmm.mmmm
E/W Indicator	E		E=east or W=west
Position Fix Indicator	1		See **Table-3**
Satellites Used	8		Range 0 to 14
HDOP	0.95		Horizontal Dilution of Precision
MSL Altitude	39.9	meters	Antenna Altitude above/below mean-sae-level
Units	M	meters	Units of antenna altitude
Geoidal Separation	17.8	meters	
Units	M	meters	Units of geoid separation
Age of Diff. Corr.		second	Null fields when DGPS is not used
Checksum	*65		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

Table-3: Position Fix Indicator

Value	Description
0	Fix not available
1	GPS fix
2	Differential GPS fix

GSA—GNSS DOP and Active Satellites

Table-4 contains the values for the following example：

$GPGSA,A,3,29,21,26,15,18,09,06,10,,,,,2.32,0.95,2.11*00

Table-4: GSA Data Format			
Name	**Example**	**Units**	**Description**
Message ID	$GPGSA		GSA protocol header
Mode 1	A		See **Table-5**
Mode 2	3		See **Table-6**
Satellite Used	29		SV on Channel 1
Satellite Used	21		SV on Channel 2
....	....	....	....
Satellite Used			SV on Channel 12
PDOP	2.32		Position Dilution of Precision
HDOP	0.95		Horizontal Dilution of Precision
VDOP	2.11		Vertical Dilution of Precision
Checksum	*00		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

Table-5: Mode 1	
Value	**Description**
M	Manual—forced to operate in 2D or 3D mode
A	2D Automatic—allowed to automatically switch 2D/3D

Table-6: Mode 2	
Value	**Description**
1	Fix not available
2	2D (＜4 SVs used)
3	3D (≧4 SVs used)

GSV—GNSS Satellites in View

Table-7 contains the values for the following example：

$GPGSV,3,1,09,29,36,029,42,21,46,314,43,26,44,020,43,15,21,321,39*7D

$GPGSV,3,2,09,18,26,314,40,09,57,170,44,06,20,229,37,10,26,084,37*77
$GPGSV,3,3,09,07,,,26*73

Table-7: GSV Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	$GPGSV		GSV protocol header
Number of Messages	3		Range 1 to 3 *(Depending on the number of satellites tracked, multiple messages of GSV data may be required.)*
Message Number1	1		Range 1 to 3
Satellites in View	09		
Satellite ID	29		Channel 1 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	36	degrees	Channel 1 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	029	degrees	Channel 1 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	42	dBHz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)
....	….	….	....
Satellite ID	15		Channel 4 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	21	degrees	Channel 4 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	321	degrees	Channel 4 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	39	dBHz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)
Checksum	*7D		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

RMC—Recommended Minimum Navigation Information

Table-8 contains the values for the following example：

$GPRMC,064951.000,A,2307.1256,N,12016.4438,E,0.03,165.48,260406,,,A*55

Table-8: RMC Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	$GPRMC		RMC protocol header
UTC Time	064951.000		hhmmss.sss
Status	A		A=data valid or V=data not valid
Latitude	2307.1256		ddmm.mmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N=north or S=south
Longitude	12016.4438		dddmm.mmmm
E/W Indicator	E		E=east or W=west
Speed over Ground	0.03	knots	
Course over Ground	165.48	degrees	True
Date	260406		ddmmyy
Magnetic Variation		degrees	E=east or W=west **(Need Ascenkorea Customization Service)**
Mode	A		A= Autonomous mode D= Differential mode E= Estimated mode
Checksum	*65		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

VTG—Course and speed information relative to the ground

Table-9 contains the values for the following example**:**

$GPVTG,165.48,T,,M,0.03,N,0.06,K,A*37

Table-9: VTG Data Format			
Name	**Example**	**Units**	**Description**
Message ID	$GPVTG		VTG protocol header
Course	165.48	degrees	Measured heading
Reference	T		True
Course		degrees	Measured heading
Reference	M		**Magnetic (Need Ascenkorea Customization Service)**
Speed	0.03	knots	Measured horizontal speed
Units	N		Knots
Speed	0.06	km/hr	Measured horizontal speed
Units	K		Kilometers per hour
Mode	A		A= Autonomous mode D= Differential mode E= Estimated mode
Checksum	*06		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

MTK NMEA Command Protocol

Packet Type:

103 PMTK_CMD_COLD_START

Packet Meaning:

Cold Start：Don't use Time, Position, Almanacs and Ephemeris data at re-start.

Example:

$PMTK103*30<CR><LF>

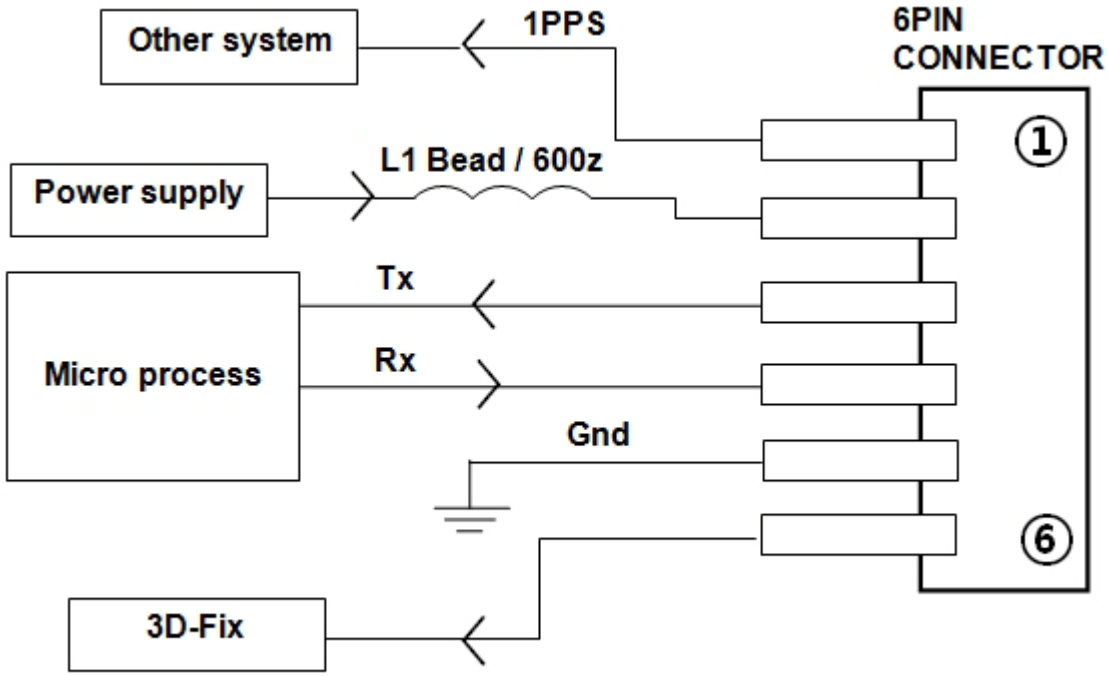
4. Application

4.1 Description

This chapter introduces the reference schematic design for the best performance.

4.2 Reference Design Circuit

External Antenna Application



Notice:

Ferrite bead L1 was add for power noise reduction.

5. Packing and Handling

GPS modules, like any other SMD devices, are sensitive to moisture, electrostatic discharge, and temperature. By following the standards outlined in this document for Ascenkorea GPS module storage and handling, it is possible to reduce the chances of them being damaged during production set-up. This document will go through the basics on how Ascenkorea packages its modules to ensure they arrive at their destination without any damages and deterioration to performance quality, as well as some cautionary notes before going through the surface mount process.

⚠ **Please read the sections II to V carefully to avoid damages permanent damages due to moisture intake**

⚠ **GPS receiver modules contain highly sensitive electronic circuits and are electronic sensitive devices and improper handling without ESD protections may lead to permanent damages to the modules. Please read section VI for more details.**

5.1 ESD Handling

Please carefully follow the following precautions to prevent severe damage to GPS modules.

Ascenkorea GPS modules are sensitive to electrostatic discharges, and thus are Electrostatic Sensitive Devices (ESD). Careful handling of the GPS modules and in particular to its patch antenna (if included) and RF_IN pin, must follow the standard ESD safety practices:

- ✓ Unless there is a galvanic coupling between the local GND and the PCB GND, then the first point of contact when handling the PCB shall always be between the local GND and PCB GND.
- ✓ Before working with RF_IN pin, please make sure the GND is connected

- ✓ When working with RF_IN pin, do not contact any charges capacitors or materials that can easily develop or store charges such as patch antenna, coax cable, soldering iron.
- ✓ Please do not touch the mounted patch antenna to prevent electrostatic discharge from the RF input
- ✓ When soldering RF_IN pin, please make sure to use an ESD safe soldering iron (tip).

6. Contact

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