

AscenKorea Inc.

FGPMMOPA6C

GPS 모듈 데이터시트

Revision: V0A



The FGPMMOPA6C is a 4th generation stand-alone GPS module with lightning fast TTFF, ultra high sensitivity (-165dBm), and low power consumption in a small form factor (16*16*6.2mm)

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개정 이력

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1. 기능 소개

1.1 제품 개요

(주)아센코리아의 FGPMOPA6C 는 초소형 패치 안테나형(Patch On Top) GPS 모듈로, 업계 최고 수준의 수신감도(-165dB)와 빠른 초기 수신 시간(TTFF: Time-to-First Fix), 최저의 소비 전력을 구현하고 있으며, 좋지 않은 수신 상황이나 고속 이동 조건에서도 매우 정확한 GPS 수신이 가능한 MediaTek 의 차세대 MT3339 칩셋을 적용한 제품입니다.

최대 12 채널까지 가능한 다중 신호 간섭 제거기(ISSCC2011 수상)로, 고객은 좀 더 폭 넓은 시스템 설계를 할 수 있습니다. 또한 66 개 검색 채널 및 22 개의 동시 추적 채널과 210 개의 PRN 채널을 지원하고 있으며, FGPMOPA6C 는 Autonomous GPS, SBAS¹ (WAAS, EGNOS, GAGAN, MSAS), AGPS 의 기능을 포함하고 다양한 장소와 항법 응용에 지원 됩니다.

FGPMOPA6C 는 매우 낮은 전원 소비 특성(acquisition 82mW, tracking 66mW)을 가지고 있어 전원 공급에 민감한 장치, 특히 휴대용 특히 휴대용 기기와 연동 시에 최적의 효율을 나타냅니다.

1: 갱신 주기 5Hz 이하의 경우에만 SBAS 의 사용이 가능합니다.

응용 분야:

- ✓ 휴대용 기기
- ✓ 태블릿 PC/PLB/MID
- ✓ M2M 어플리케이션
- ✓ 장비/시설물 관리
- ✓ 감시 시스템



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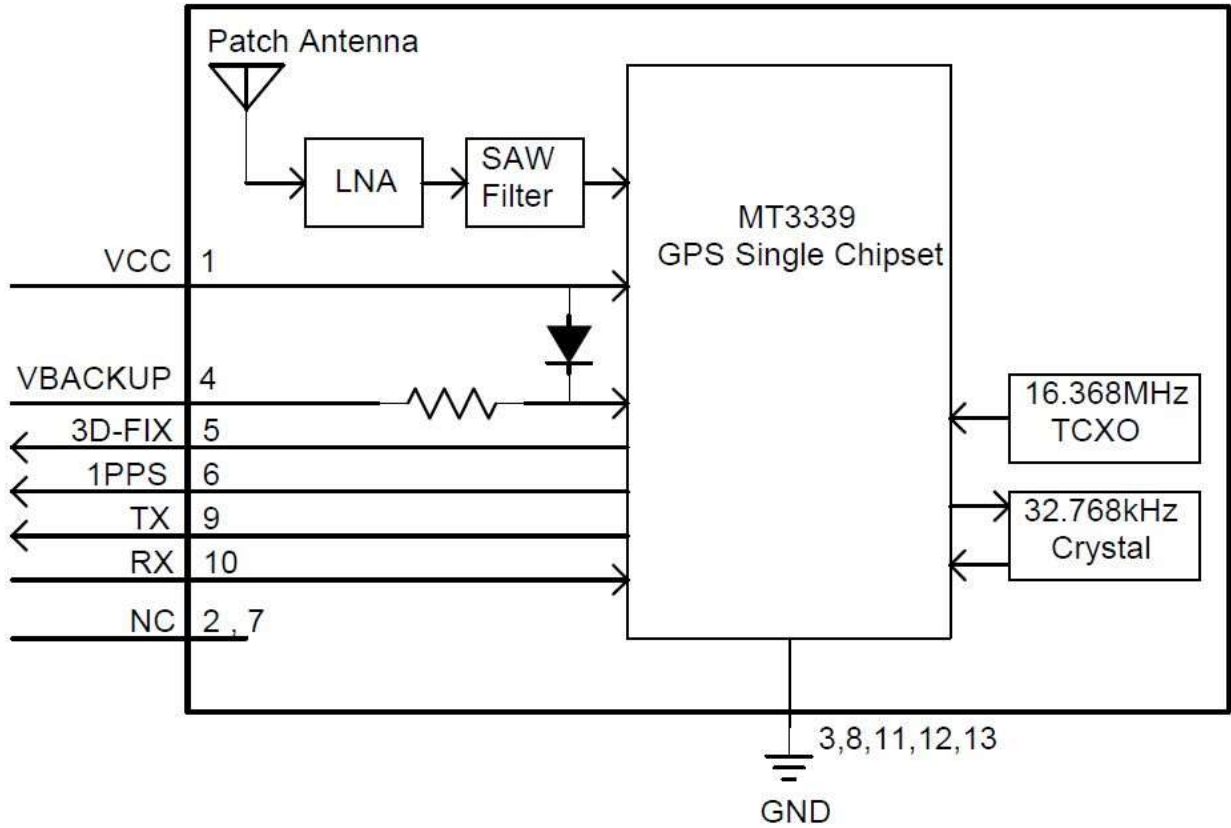
1.2 주요 특징

- ◆ 내장된 15X15X4mm 세라믹 패치 안테나
- ◆ 고감도: -165dBm (w/o patch antenna), 개활지 수신 시 최대 45dB 수신 레벨
- ◆ 갱신 주기: 최대 10Hz¹
- ◆ 최대 12 채널의 다중 신호 간섭 제거기² [ISSCC 2011 수상 -Session 26.5]
(http://isscc.org/doc/2011/isscc2011.advanceprogrambooklet_abstracts.pdf)
- ◆ 고 정밀 1PPS 시간 동기화 지원 (10ns)
- ◆ AGPS 지원을 통한 초기 빠른 위성 연결(TTFF:Time-to-First-Fix)
(EPO™유효기간 7 days/14 days/30 days)
- ◆ EASY™² 기능으로 위성 궤도예측 알고리즘을 통한 빠른 위치 수신능력
- ◆ AlwaysLocate™^(note2) - 진보된 전원 절약 알고리즘 구현(Advance Power Periodic Mode)
- ◆ 로거 기능 내장^(note2)
- ◆ 고객 맞춤형 Firmware 지원
- ◆ 전류 소비(@3.3V):
 - 초기 소비 전류: 25mA Typical
 - 동작 시 소비 전류: 20mA Typical
- ◆ E911, RoHS 준수
- ◆ CE, FCC 인증

1: 갱신 주기 5Hz 이하의 경우에만 SBAS 의 사용이 가능합니다.

2: 일부 기능은 (주)아센코리아에서 제공하는 "GPS command set"을 통해서 펌웨어 변경이나 프로그램을 해야 합니다.

1.3 시스템 블록 다이어그램



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1.4 다중신호 간섭 제거기(MTAIC)

최근의 네비게이션 시스템과 같은 장비들은 여러 가지 통신기기 (Wi-Fi, GSM/GPRS, 3G/4G, Bluetooth)들과 통합되어 제작되기 때문에, RF 신호들과의 간섭으로 인해 GPS 수신에 장애를 줄 수 있습니다. 다중신호 간섭제거[Multi-tone active interference canceller (MTAIC)]기능은 메인 보드 위에 부착된 다른 능동 소자들에 의한 RF 신호 간섭을 제거하여, 다른 어떠한 하드웨어적인 디자인 변경 없이 GPS 수신성능을 개선하여 줍니다. PA6C 는 최대 12 개 채널의 독립적인 연속주파수 신호를 제거 할 수 있습니다

1.5 1PPS

1 PPS(pulse per second)는 시각의 시작을 매우 정밀하게 표시하여 주는 전기적인 신호입니다. 적절한 사용환경에서 1PPS 신호는 10ns 의 정확도 범위를 나타나게 됩니다. 1 PPS 신호는 정확한 시간 확인과 시간 측정에 사용 되어 집니다. PPS 기능은 NTP(Network Time Protocol) 프로토콜을 포함하는 컴퓨터의 시간 측정에 일반적으로 점점 더 많이 사용하고 있습니다. 일반적으로 PPS 신호는 낮은 지연. 낮은 지터(jitter)의 케이블과 동기화 프로그램으로 PC 장치와 연결하여 사용합니다.

PA6C 는 3D-Fix 가 되어 GPS 시간과 동기화가 되면, 고정밀의 1PPS 시간을 제공합니다. 고객 요청에 의해, 펌웨어 설정으로 전원이 인가 되면 바로 1PPS 신호가 출력되도록 할 수도 있습니다.

1.6 빠른 TTFF (EPO™) 를 위한 AGPS 지원

AGPS (EPO™)는 초기에 빠른 위성 연결을 하기 위해 "위성궤도 예측 데이터"를 GPS 모듈에 제공하는 것으로, 사용자는 인터넷이나 무선 네트워크 장치를 통해 FTP 서버에서 EPO 데이터를 다운받아 GPS 엔진에 입력하면, GPS 엔진은 위성항법 데이터가 충분하지 않거나, 미약한 수신환경에서 이 EPO 데이터를 이용하여 위치계산을 하는 데 도움을 받을 수 있습니다. 자세한 내용은 웹사이트 www.Ascenkorea.com 를 참조 하시기 바랍니다.

1.7 EASY™

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EASY™ 는 GPS 모듈이 빠른 위치 확정을 하기 위한 보조 기능으로, GPS 엔진은 전원이 입력되면 위성항법 데이터를 자동적으로 계산하고 예측하며(최대 3 일) 이 예측된 정보를 메모리에 저장하고 위성정보가 충분하지 않은 경우에 이 정보를 이용하여 위치를 확정하게 됩니다. 이 기능은 도심지 또는 실내 같은 위성 수신이 좋지 않은 상황에서 초기 위성 수신 시간을 단축 시키는데 도움을 주는데 사용됩니다.

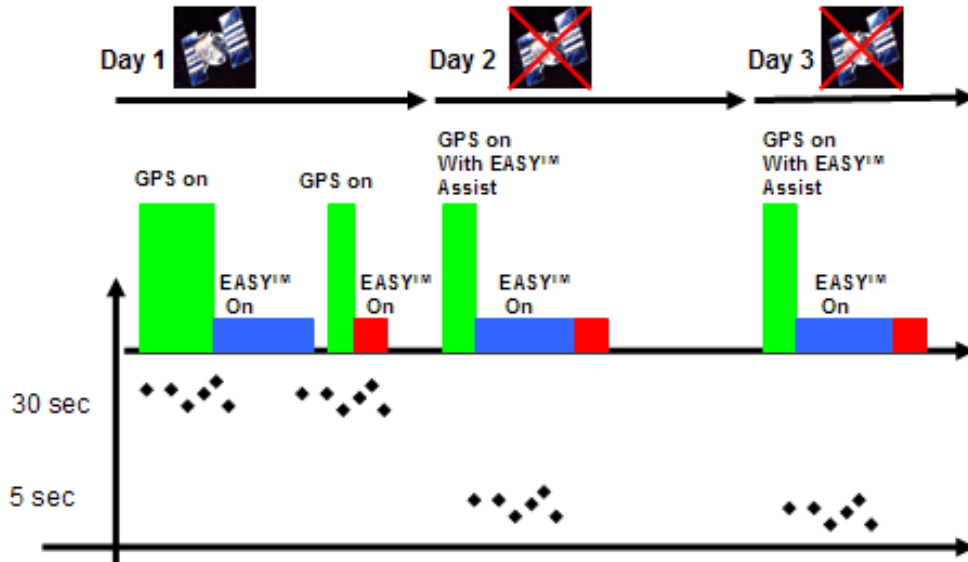


그림 1.12-1 EASY 시스템 동작

위성으로부터 GPS 장치가 위성 정보를 많이 받는 경우에 GPS 엔진은 3 일간의 위성궤도 예측 정보를 자동적으로 미리 계산합니다. 그림 1.12-1,를 참조하십시오

GPS 신호가 약한 곳에서 EASY™ 기능을 사용하시면 GPS 장치가 빠르게 위치 수신이 가능 합니다.

1.8 AlwaysLocate™ (진보된 절전 모드)

상시 동작을 실행하는 장치의 경우, 이 알고리즘은 각기 다른 사용환경에 따라 GPS 의 동작 수준을 결정하여 전원소비를 감소시켜 줍니다. 이 기능을 사용하는 경우, 목표하는 전원절약을 얻고, 제품의 사용시간을 연장하여 주는 대신 위치 정확도의 오차가 증가 할 수 있습니다. (위치 정확도 < 50m (CEP))

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1.9 내장 로거 기능

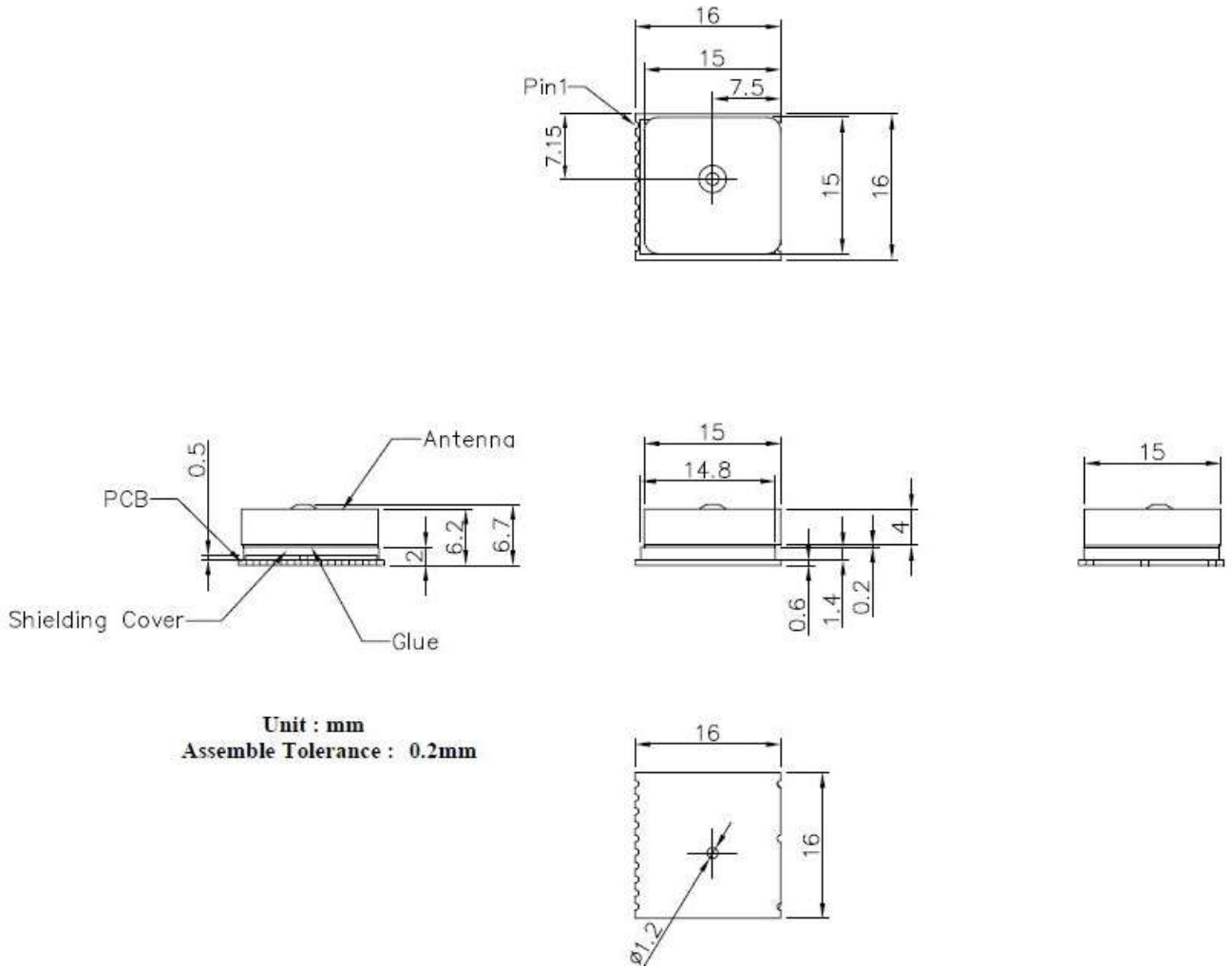
내장 GPS 로거(Logger) 기능은 호스트 CPU(MCU)나 외부 플래시 메모리를 가동 시키지 않아도 GPS 엔진의 내부 플래시 메모리를 사용해서 GPS 데이터(데이터 형식 : UTC, 위도, 경도, Valid, Checksum)를 저장할 수 있으며, AlwaysLocate™ 상태일 때 최대 2 일간의 로그 저장이 가능 합니다.

참고: 1 개 로그의 데이터 크기는 24 bytes 에서 15 bytes 까지 줄어 들 수 있습니다.

2. 사양

2.1 외관 치수

치수: (단위: mm, 공차: +/- 0.2mm)



Unit : mm
Assemble Tolerance : 0.2mm

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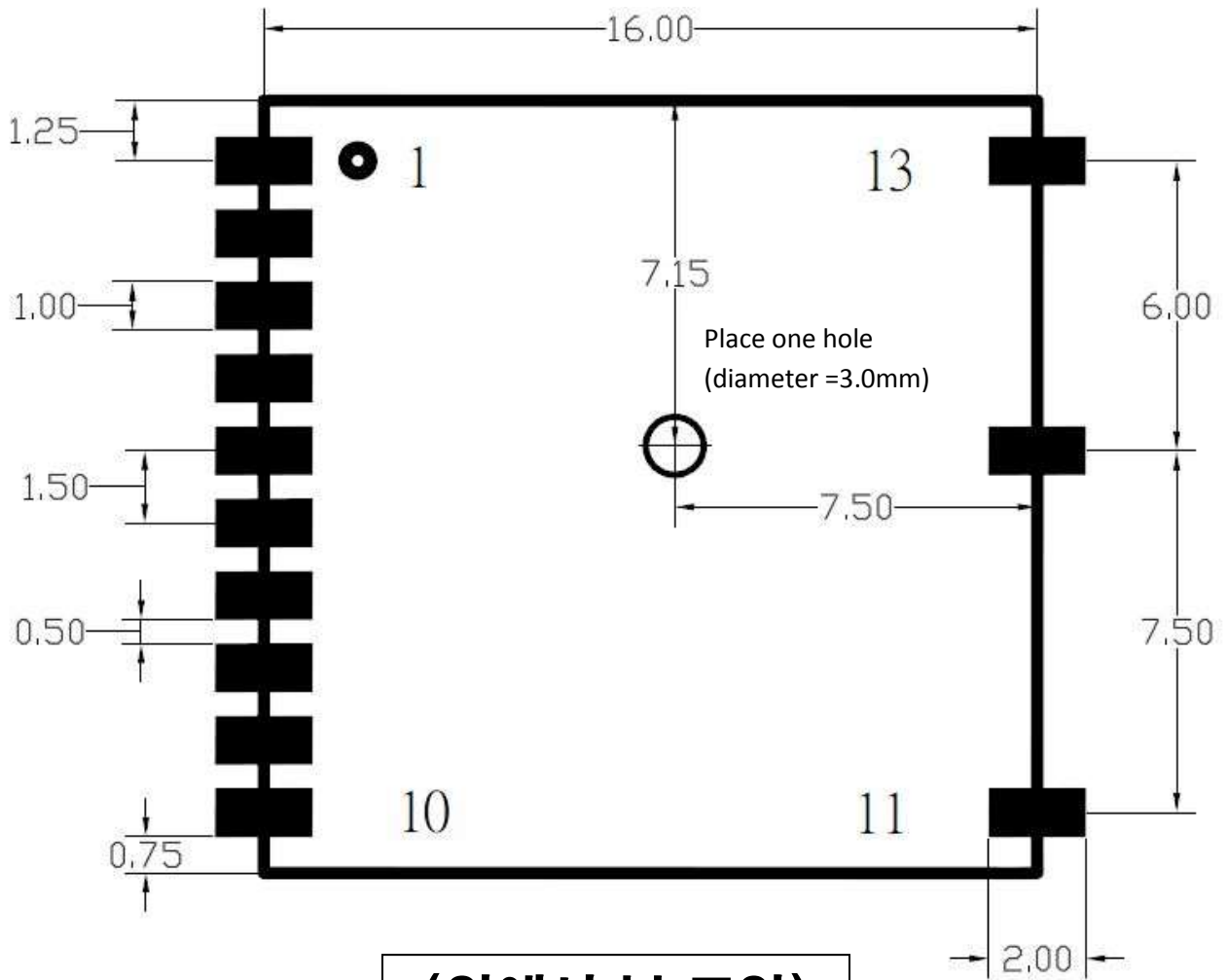
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2.2 PCB pad Layout

(단위: mm, 공차: 0.1mm)



(위에서 본 모양)

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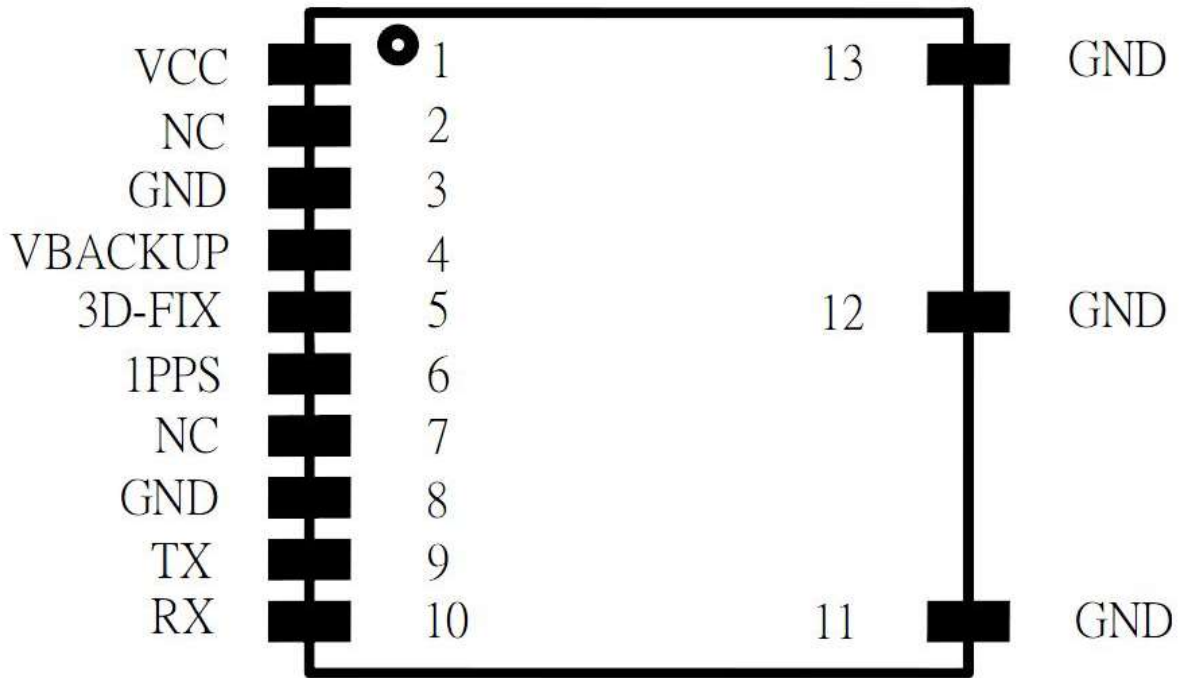
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2.3 Pin 구성



(위에서 본 모양)

2.4 Pin 배치

핀 번호	표시 이름	I/O	설명
1	VCC	PI	메인 전원
2	NC	—	사용 안함
3	GND	P	접지
4	VBACKUP	PI	백업 전원
5	3D-FIX	O	3D-fix 신호 출력
6	1PPS	O	1PPS 신호 출력, 2.8V CMOS 레벨
7	NC	—	사용 안함
8	GND	P	접지
9	TX	O	NMEA 시리얼 데이터 출력
10	RX	I	Firmware 변경 시리얼 데이터 입력
11	GND	P	접지
12	GND	P	접지
13	GND	P	접지

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2.5 입출력 핀 설명

VCC (Pin1)

모듈의 인가되는 메인 전원은 반드시 3.0V ~ 4.3V 를 유지하여야 합니다.
리플 전압은 50mV_{pp} 이내 이어야 합니다.(Typical: 3.3V)

NC (Pin2 , Pin7)

사용하지 않음

GND (Pin3 and Pin8)

접지단자

VBACKUP (Pin4)

이 단자는 GPS 모듈의 백업 전원 단자입니다. 이 단자에 배터리 전원과 같은 백업 전원을 인가해 주면 메인 전원이 꺼진 뒤에도 GPS 칩셋 내부의 RTC(Real Time Clock) 동작이 유지 됩니다. 입력 전원은 반드시 2.0V ~ 4.3V 사이 이어야 합니다.(Typical 3.0V)

만약 백업 전원을 연결해 주지 않는다면, 전원을 인가했을 경우 초기 연결 시간이 길어지게 되는 **Cold start** 를 하게 되는데, 그것은 GPS모듈이 이전의 위성 데이터를 가지고 있지 않아 위성 정보를 다시 수집해야 하기 때문입니다.

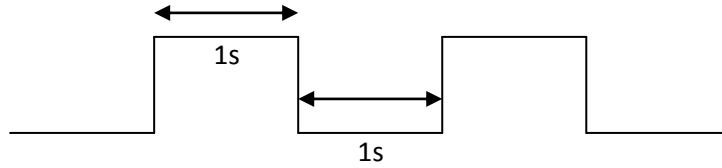
만약 사용하지 않는다면, 연결하지 않습니다.

3D-FIX (Pin5)

3D-FIX 단자는 위성의 연결 상태를 표시하는 신호입니다. 이 신호의 시간적인 동작특성을 이용하여 다른 어플리케이션을 제어하는(예, MCU의 waking up) 용도로 사용할 수 있습니다.(펌웨어 옵션 사항) 만약 사용하지 않는다면, 연결하지 않습니다

- 2D Fix 수신 전
high-level 과 low-level 신호가 1 초씩 반복하여 출력 합니다.

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- 2D or 3D Fix 수신 후
low-level 신호가 연속적으로 출력 됩니다.

Low _____

1PPS (Pin6)

이 단자는 GPS 시간과 동기화가 되면 1초에 한번씩 신호가 출력됩니다.
만약 사용하지 않는다면, 연결하지 않습니다.

TX (Pin9)

GPS 데이터를 응용장치로 UART 출력하는 포트입니다.

RX (Pin10)

UART 입력단자로써 펌웨어 변경이나 소프트웨어 Command 를 입력할 때 사용합니다.

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2.6 제품 사양

	Description
GPS Solution	MTK MT3339
주파수	L1, 1575.42MHz
수신감도 ¹	Acquisition: -148dBm, cold start Reacquisition: -163dBm, Hot start Tracking: -165dBm
채널	66 channels
TTF	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)
위치 정확도	Without aid:3.0m (50% CEP) DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS)):2.5m (50% CEP)
속도 정확도	Without aid : 0.1m/s DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS,GAGAN)):0.05m/s Without aid:0.1 m/s ²
가속도 정확도	Without aid:0.1 m/s ² DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS)):0.05m/s ²
시간 정확도 (1PPS 출력)	10 ns RMS
고도	Maximum 18,000m (60,000 feet)
속도	Maximum 515m/s (1000 knots)
가속도	Maximum 4G
갱신 주기	1Hz (default), maximum 10Hz
통신 속도	9600 bps (default)
DGPS	SBAS(default) [QZSS,WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS,GAGAN]
AGPS	Support
동작 전원	VCC : 3.0V to 4.3V ; VBACKUP : 2.0V to 4.3V
전류 소비	25mA acquisition, 20mA tracking
동작 온도	-40 °C to +85 °C
크기	16 x 16x 6.2mm, SMD
무게	6g

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2.7 전원 조건

VCC 전원은 절대 4.3VDC 를 초과 해서는 안됩니다.

	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
메인 전원	VCC	3.0	3.3	4.3	V
백업 전원	VBACKUP	2.0	3.0	4.3	V

2.8 동작 조건

	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operation supply Ripple Voltage	—	—	—	50	mVpp
RX0 TTL H Level	VCC=3.0~4.3V	2.0	—	VCC	V
RX0 TTL L Level	VCC=3.0~4.3V	0	—	0.8	V
TX0 TTL H Level	VCC=3.0~4.3V	2.4	—	2.8	V
TX0 TTL L Level	VCC=3.0~4.3V	0	—	0.4	V
Current Consumption @ 3.3V, 1Hz Update Rate	Acquisition	—	25	—	mA
	Tracking	—	20	—	mA
Backup Power Consumption@ 3V	25°C	—	7	—	uA

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3. 프로토콜

3.1 NMEA 출력

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.

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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-sea-level
Units	M	meters	Units of antenna altitude
Geoidal Separation	17.8	meters	
Units	M	meters	Units of geoids 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

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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)

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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 <i>(Depending on the number of satellites tracked, multiple messages of GSV data may be required.)</i>
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

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RMC—Recommended Minimum Navigation Information

Table-8 contains the values for the following example :

\$GPRMC,064951.000,A,2307.1256,N,12016.4438,E,0.03,165.48,260406,3.05,W,A*2C

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	3.05, W	degrees	E=east or W=west (Need Ascenkorea Customization Service)
Mode	A		A= Autonomous mode D= Differential mode E= Estimated mode
Checksum	*2C		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

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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

3.2 MTK NMEA 명령 프로토콜

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>

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3.3 사용자 지정 펌웨어 제작 서비스

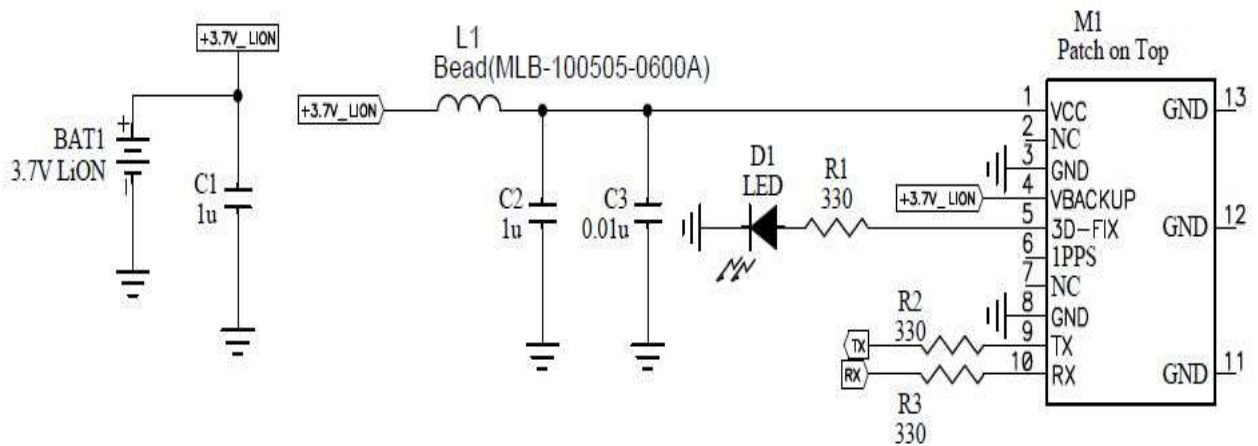
(주)아센코리아는 시스템의 전력 소비량과 기능의 효율성을 증대하기 위해, 부가적으로 사용자 정의 펌웨어 제작 서비스를 지원하고 있습니다. Binary mode, 1-sentence 출력, 최종 위치 표시, Geo-fencing 과 같은 최신 기능의 firmware 를 지원이 가능합니다. (주)아센코리아의 웹 사이트 [www.Ascenkorea.co.kr] 를 참조하여 주시기 바랍니다.

Note: 모듈에 따라, 아래의 일부 서비스가 지원되지 않을 수 있습니다. 자세한 내용은 (주)아센코리아에 문의바랍니다.

4. 설계 참조

제품의 성능을 최적화 하기 위한 설계 회로를 소개합니다. 회로 설계 시 요청가능 한, 추가적인 정보와 주의 사항들과 애플리케이션 노트에 설명되어 있습니다.

4.1 회로 설계 참조



Note:

1. 전원 노이즈 감소를 위해 Ferrite bead L1 설계
2. Bypass capacitor C2, C3 캐패시터는 반드시 모듈 근처에 배치해야 합니다.
3. C1의 용량은 시스템의 노이즈에 따라서 달라질 수 있고 그 값은 1uF~100uF
4. Damping resistors R2, R3의 값은 EMI 적용에 따라 조율되어야 합니다.
5. 만약 더 많은 지원과 안테나 구현에 대한 정보가 필요하다면, 추가 지원에 대한 내용을 sales@ascen.co.kr로 문의해 주시기 바랍니다.



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 Moisture Sensitivity

AscenKorea GPS modules are moisture sensitive, and must be pre-baked before going through the solder reflow process. It is important to know that:

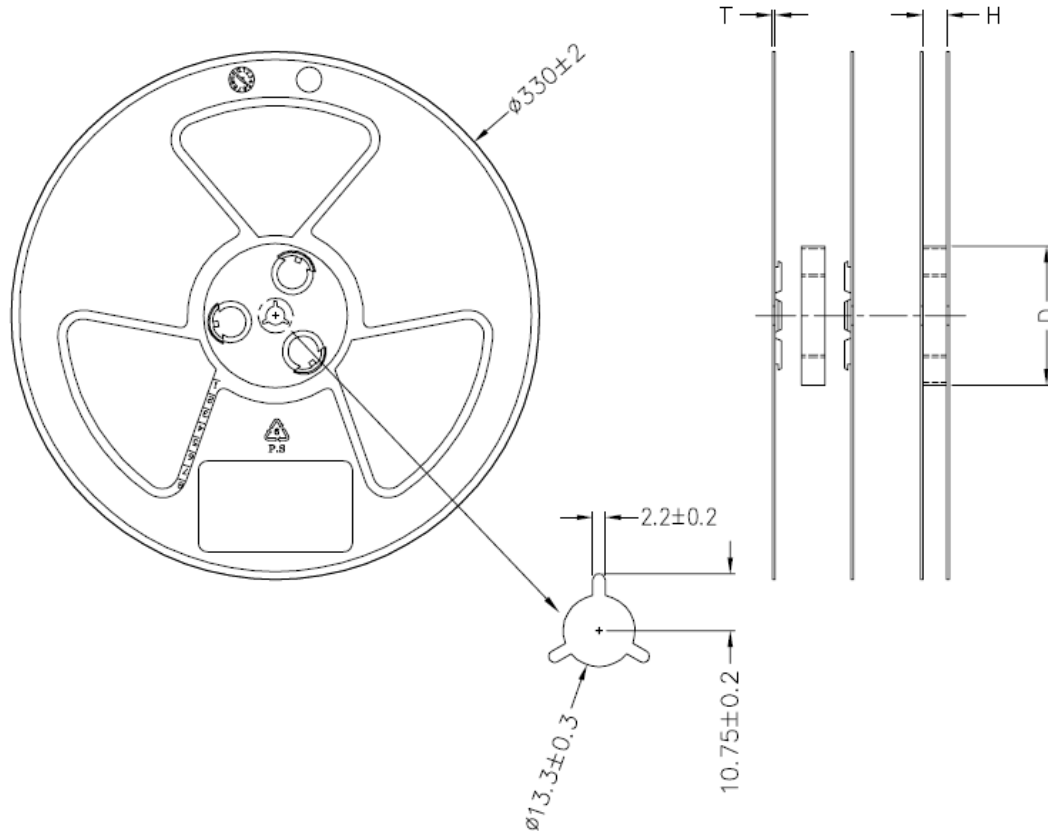
AscenKorea GPS modules must complete solder reflow process in 72 hours after pre-baking.

This maximum time is otherwise known as “Floor Life”

If the waiting time has exceeded 72 hours, it is possible for the module to suffer damages during the solder reflow process such as cracks and delamination of the SMD pads due to excess moisture pressure.

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5.2 Tape Reel Packing Information 1Kpcs/Reel



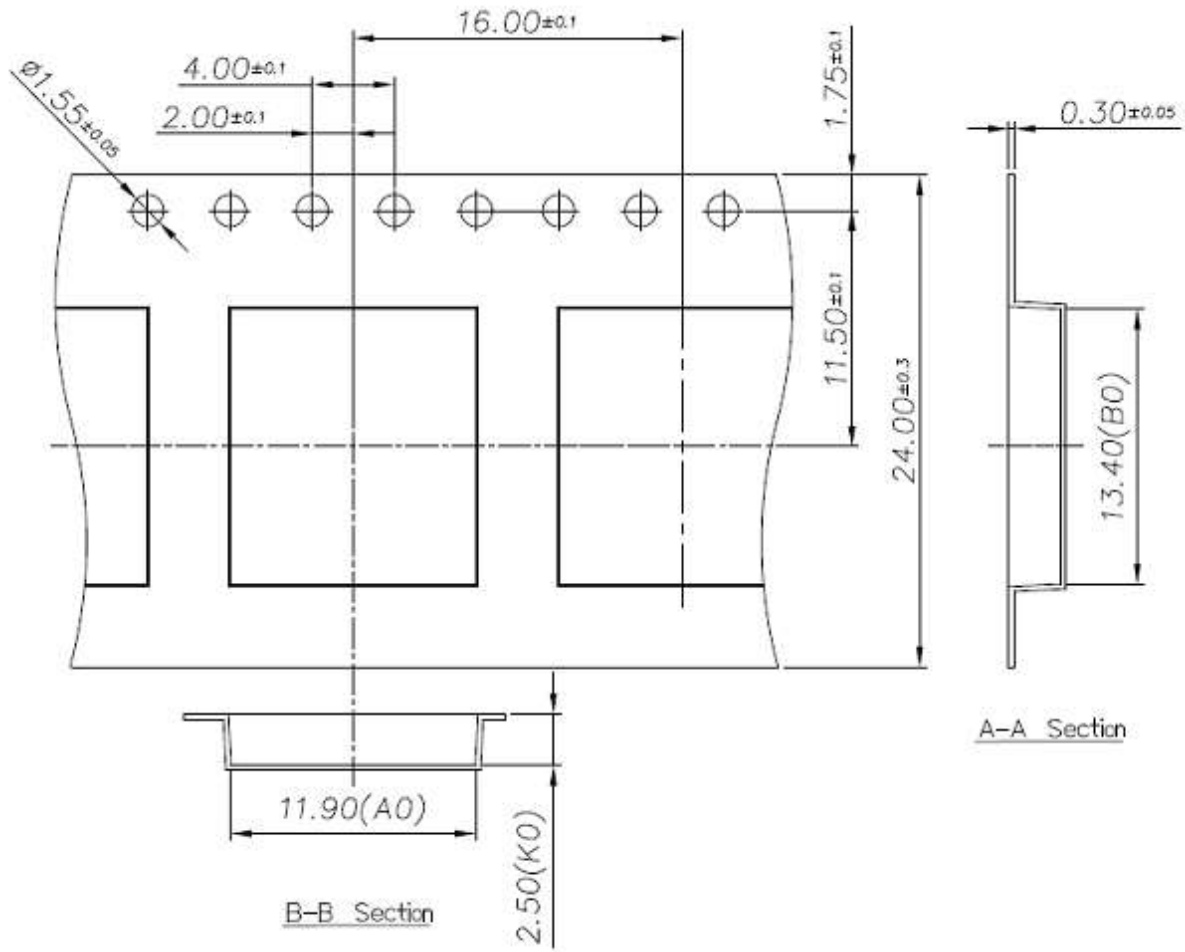
Spec: H: 24.5 ± 1.5 , T: 2.2 ± 0.2 , D: 99 ± 1.5

Note: 13" Reel, Material : P.S

Unit: (mm)

Figure 1: Reel Dimension

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A0	11.9±0.10
B0	13.4±0.10
K0	2.5±0.10

Unit: (mm)

Figure 2: Tape Dimension

The moisture color coded card provides an insight to the relative humidity percentage (RH). When the GPS modules are taken out, it should be around or lower than 30% RH level.

Outside each electrostatic bag is a caution label for moisture sensitive device.

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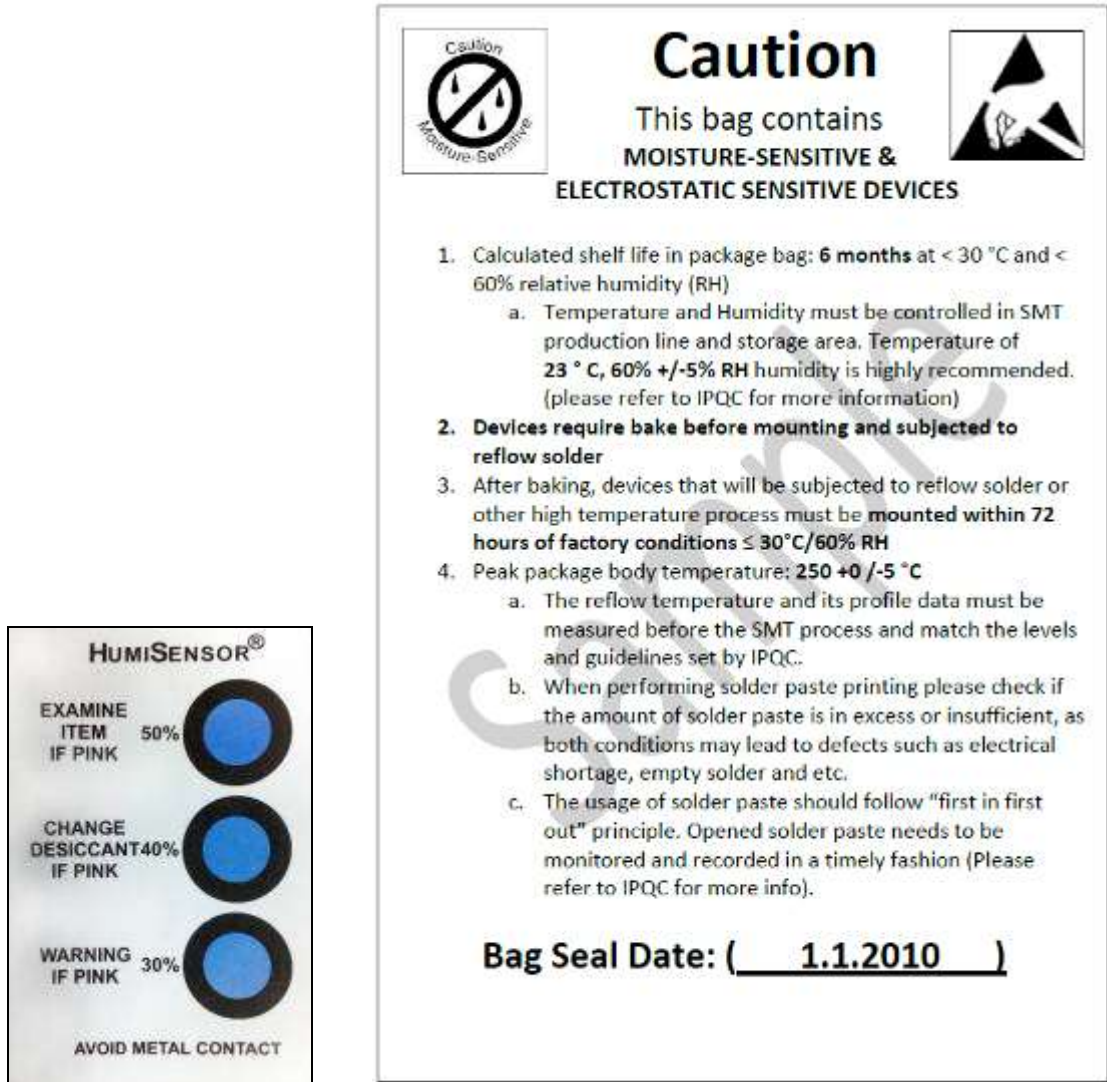


Figure 3: Example of moisture color coded card and caution label



5.3 Storage and Floor Life Guideline

Since AscenKorea modules must undergo solder-reflow process in 72 hours after it has gone through pre-baking procedure, therefore if it is not used by then, it is recommended to store the GPS modules in dry places such as dry cabinet.

The approximate shelf life for AscenKorea GPS modules packages is 6 months from the bag seal date, when store in a non-condensing storage environment (<30°C/60% RH)

⚠ It is important to note that it is a required process for AscenKorea GPS modules to undergo pre-baking procedures, regardless of the storage condition.

5.4 Drying

Because the vapor pressures of moisture inside the GPS modules increase greatly when it is exposed to high temperature of solder reflow, in order to prevent internal delaminating, cracking of the devices, or the “popcorn” phenomenon, it is a **necessary requirement** for AscenKorea GPS module to undergo pre-baking procedure before any high temperature or solder reflow process.

The recommendation baking time for AscenKorea GPS module is as follows:

- ✓ **60°C for 8 to 12 hours**

Once baked, the module’s floor life will be “reset”, and has additional 72 hours in normal factory condition to undergo solder reflow process.

⚠ Please limit the number of times the GPS modules undergoes baking processes as repeated baking process has an effect of reducing the wetting effectiveness of the SMD pad contacts. This applies to all SMT devices.

⚠ Oxidation Risk: Baking SMD packages may cause oxidation and/or intermetallic growth of the terminations, which if excessive can result in solderability problems during board assembly. The temperature and time for baking SMD packages are therefore limited by solderability considerations. The cumulative bake time at a temperature greater than 90°C and up to 125°C shall not exceed 96 hours. Bake temperatures higher than 125°C are now allowed.

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5.5 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).

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6. Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile

The following reflow temperature profile was evaluated by Ascenkorea and has been proven to be reliable qualitatively. Please contact us beforehand if you plan to solder this component using a deviated temperature profile as it may cause significant damage to our module and your device.

All the information in this sheet can only be used only for Pb-free manufacturing process.

6.1 SMT Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile (Reference Only)

Average ramp-up rate (25 ~ 150°C): 3°C/sec. max.

Average ramp-up rate (270°C to peak): 3°C/sec. max.

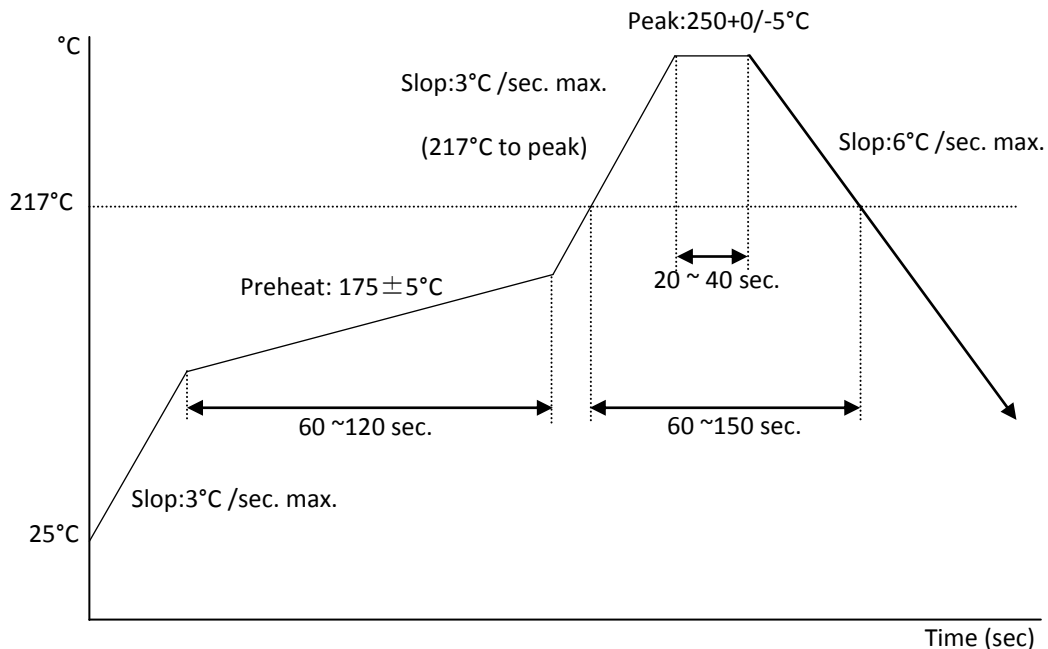
Preheat: 175 ± 25°C, 60 ~ 120 seconds

Temperature maintained above 217°C: 60~150 seconds

Peak temperature: 250 +0/-5°C, 20~40 seconds

Ramp-down rate: 6°C/sec. max.

Time 25°C to peak temperature: 8 minutes max.



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	Details	Suggestions	Notes
1	Before proceeding with the reflow-soldering process, the GPS module must be pre-baked.	Pre-bake Time: 6 Hours @ 60°±5°C or 4 Hours @ 70°±5°C	The maximum tolerated temperature for the tray is 100°C. After the pre-baking process, please make sure the temperature is sufficiently cooled down to 35°C or below in order to prevent any tray deformation.
2	Because PCBA (along with the patch antenna) is highly endothermic during the reflow-soldering process, extra care must be paid to the GPS module's solder joint to see if there are any signs of cold weld(ing) or false welding.	The parameters of the reflow temperature must be set accordingly to module's reflow-soldering temperature profile.	Double check to see if the surrounding components around the GPS module are displaying symptoms of cold weld(ing) or false welding.
3	Special attentions are needed for PCBA board during reflow-soldering to see if there are any symptoms of bending or deformation to the PCBA board, possibility due to the weight of the module. If so, this will cause concerns at the latter half of the production process.	A loading carrier fixture must be used with PCBA if the reflow soldering process is using rail conveyors for the production.	If there is any bending or deformation to the PCBA board, this might causes the PCBA to collide into one another during the unloading process.
4	Before the PCBA is going through the reflow-soldering process, the production operators must check by eyesight to see if there are positional offset to the module, because it will be difficult to readjust after the module has gone through reflow-soldering process.	The operators must check by eyesight and readjust the position before reflow-soldering process.	If the operator is planning to readjust the module position, please do not touch the patch antenna while the module is hot in order to prevent rotational offset between the patch antenna and module

Note: References to patch antenna is referred to GPS modules with integrated Patch-on-top antennas (PA/Gms Module Series), and may not be applicable to all GPS modules.

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	Details	Suggestions	Notes
5	Before handling the PCBA, they must be cooled to 35°C or below after they have gone through the reflow-soldering process, in order to prevent positional shift that might occur when the module is still hot.	<p>1. Can use electric fans behind the Reflow machine to cool them down.</p> <p>2. Cooling the PCBA can prevent the module from shifting due to fluid effect.</p>	It is very easy to cause positional offset to the module and its patch antenna when handling the PCBA under high temperature.
6	<p>1. When separating the PCBA panel into individual pieces using the V-Cut process, special attentions are needed to ensure there are sufficient gap between patch antennas so the patch antennas are not in contact with one another.</p> <p>2. If V-Cut process is not available and the pieces must be separated manually, please make sure the operators are not using excess force which may cause rotational offset to the patch antennas.</p>	<p>1. The blade and the patch antenna must have a distance gap greater than 0.6mm.</p> <p>2. Do not use patch antenna as the leverage point when separating the panels by hand.</p>	<p>1. Test must be performed first to determine if V-Cut process is going to be used. There must be enough space to ensure the blade and patch antenna do not touch one another.</p> <p>2. An uneven amount of manual force applied to the separation will likely to cause positional shift in patch antenna and module.</p>
7	When separating panel into individual pieces during latter half of the production process, special attentions are needed to ensure the patch antennas do not come in contact with one another in order to prevent chipped corners or positional shifts.	Use tray to separate individual pieces.	It is possible to chip corner and/or cause a shift in position if patch antennas come in contact with each other.

Note: References to patch antenna is referred to GPS modules with integrated Patch-on-top antennas (PA/Gms Module Series), and may not be applicable to all GPS modules.

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Other Cautionary Notes on Reflow-Soldering Process:

1. Module must be pre-baked **before** going through SMT solder reflow process.
2. The usage of solder paste should follow “first in first out” principle. Opened solder paste needs to be monitored and recorded in a timely fashion (can refer to IPQC for related documentation and examples).
3. Temperature and humidity must be controlled in SMT production line and storage area. Temperature of 23°C, 60±5% RH humidity is recommended. (please refer to IPQC for related documentation and examples)
4. When performing solder paste printing, please notice if the amount of solder paste is in excess or insufficient, as both conditions may lead to defects such as electrical shortage, empty solder and etc.
5. Make sure the vacuum mouthpiece is able to bear the weight of the GPS module to prevent positional shift during the loading process.
6. Before the PCBA is going through the reflow-soldering process, the operators should check by eyesight to see if there are positional offset to the module.
7. The reflow temperature and its profile data must be measured before the SMT process and match the levels and guidelines set by IPQC.
8. If SMT protection line is running a double-sided process for PCBA, please process GPS module during the second pass only to avoid repeated reflow exposures of the GPS module. Please contact Ascenkorea beforehand if you must process GPS module during the 1st pass of double-side process.

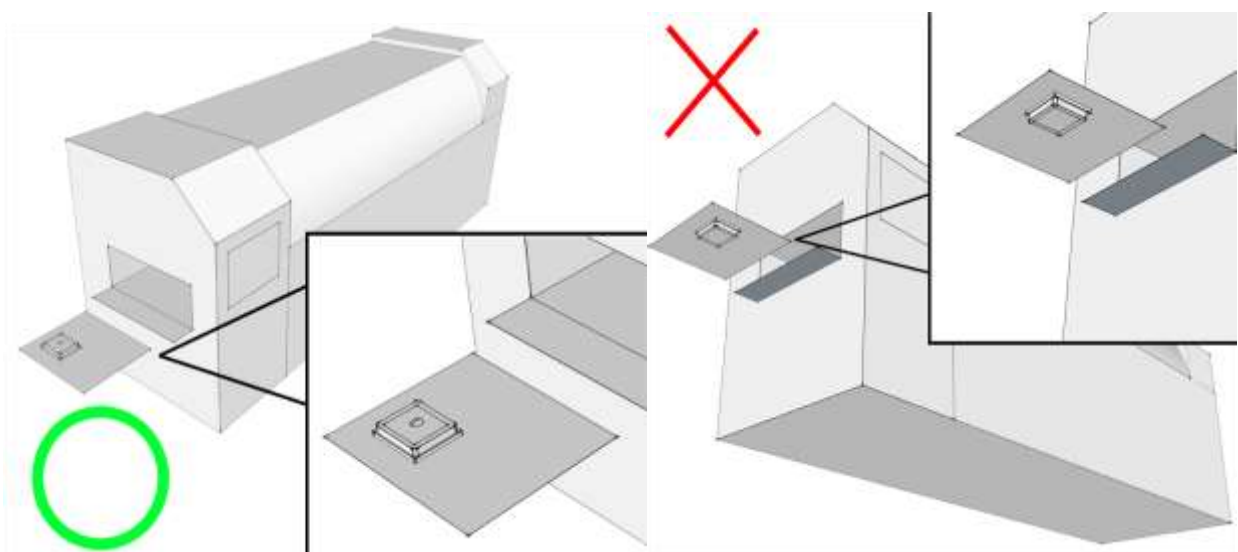


Figure 6.2: Place GPS module right-side up when running reflow-solder process, do not invert.

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9. Module must be pre-baked **before** going through SMT solder reflow process.
10. The usage of solder paste should follow “first in first out” principle. Opened solder paste needs to be monitored and recorded in a timely fashion (can refer to IPQC for related documentation and examples).
11. Temperature and humidity must be controlled in SMT production line and storage area. Temperature of 23°C, 60±5% RH humidity is recommended. (please refer to IPQC for related documentation and examples)
12. When performing solder paste printing, please notice if the amount of solder paste is in excess or insufficient, as both conditions may lead to defects such as electrical shortage, empty solder and etc.
13. The reflow temperature and its profile data must be measured before the SMT process and match the levels and guidelines set by IPQC.

6.2 Manual Soldering

Soldering iron:

Bit Temperature: Under 380°C Time: Under 3 sec.

Notes:

1. Please do not directly touch the soldering pads on the surface of the PCB board, in order to prevent further oxidation
2. The solder paste must be defrosted to room temperature before use so it can return to its optimal working temperature. The time required for this procedure is unique and dependent on the properties of the solder paste used.
3. The steel plate must be properly assessed before and after use, so its measurement stays strictly within the specification set by SOP.
4. Please watch out for the spacing between soldering joint, as excess solder may cause electrical shortage
5. Please exercise with caution and do not use extensive amount of flux due to possible siphon effects on neighboring components, which may lead to electrical shortage.
6. Please do not use the heat gun for long periods of time when removing the shielding or inner components of the GPS module, as it is very likely to cause a shift to the inner components and will leads to electrical shortage.

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7. Contact

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