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GN10-A1

Product Specifications

Issue 1.0

Date 2023-08-11

Notice

This document provides guide for users to use GN10-A1.

This document is intended for system engineers (SEs), development engineers, and test engineers.

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Sales@neoway.com

Support@neoway.com

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Contents

Table of Tables

Table of Figures

About the Document

Scope

This document is applicable to GN10-A1

Audience

This document is intended for system engineers (SEs), development engineers, and test engineers.

Change History

Issue	Date	Change	Changed By
1.0	2023-08	First release	Berry

Conventions

Symbol	Indication
	This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause fatal device damage or even bodily damage.
	Means reader be careful. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in module or product damages.
	Means note or tips for readers to use the module

Related Documents

[1] Satrack User Manual

[2] Neoway Common Commands

[3] Recommended Reflow Profile

[4] GNSS_Protocol_Specification

1 System Overview

1.1 Overview

GN10-A1 is developed on the base of CYNOSURE III SoC chip. It is a positioning system that combines GPS, BeiDou, Galileo, and QZSS to provide a high precision positioning and navigation solution. With built-in single-band RTK engine, GN10-A1 can achieve centimeter-level position accuracy, which makes it suitable for the industrial and consumer fields.

1.2 Features

- Supports GPS, BDS, Galileo, and QZSS
- Centimeter-level GNSS positioning
- Integrated Real Time Kinematics (RTK)
- Active antenna short circuit protection
- Low power consumption design
- Single supply with wide voltage range

Table 1-1 GN10-A1

Product	GNSS						Feature							Interface				Accuracy			Grade	
	Band (S/D/T)	GPS	BDS	GLONASS	Galileo	NavIC	Built-in LNA	Programmable (flash)	Data logging	D-GNSS	Oscillator	Raw Data	RTK	UART	I2C	USB	SPI	Meter	Sub-meter	Centimeter	Industrial	Automotive
GN10-A1-1216A00	S	•	•		•			•	•	•	T	•	•	•	○	○	○			•	•	

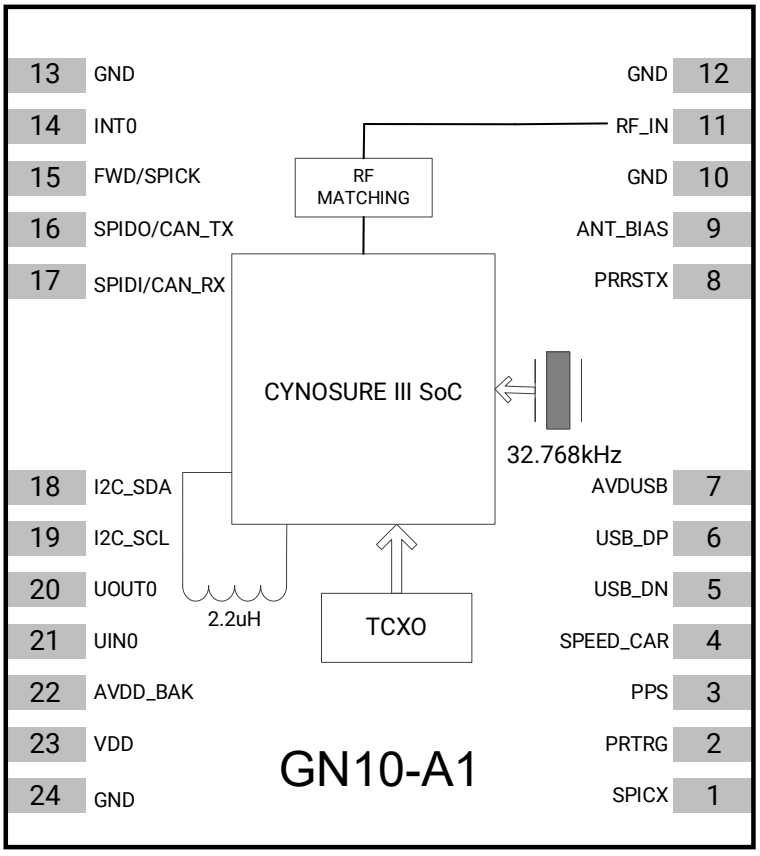
T = TCXO ○ = Supported upon request with special firmware

1.3 Module sample

Figure 1-1 GN10-A1 module sample

1.4 Block diagram

Figure 1-2 Block diagram



1.5 Specifications

Table 1-2 Specifications

Parameter	Specification	
GNSS tracking channels	40	
GNSS reception	GPS/QZSS: L1C/A BDS: B1I Galileo: E1	
Update rate	Maximum 5 Hz	
Position accuracy[1]	GNSS	1m CEP
	RTK	1.0 cm+1 ppm (H) 3.5 cm+1 ppm (V)
	D-GNSS	<1m CEP
Velocity & Time accuracy	GNSS	0.1 m/s CEP
	D-GNSS	0.05 m/s CEP
	1PPS	20 ns
Time to First Fix (TTFF)	Hot start	1 sec
	Cold start	28 secs
Convergence time	RTK	< 60 secs
Sensitivity	Cold start	-147 dBm
	Hot start	-153 dBm
	Reacquisition	-156 dBm
	Tracking & navigation	-160 dBm
Operating condition	Main voltage	2.0V - 3.6V
	Digital I/O voltage	1.8V - 3.6V
	Backup voltage	1.8V - 3.6V
Power consumption	Operating (GNSS, L1)	32 mA @ 3.3V
	Standby	13 uA
Interfaces	UART	1
	USB[2]	1

	SPI (master/slave) [2]	1
	I²C[2]	1
Protocol	RTCM 3.0/3.2/2.3/2.4x[3] NMEA 0183 Protocol Ver. 4.00/4.10 Cynosure GNSS Receiver Protocol	
Operating limit	Velocity	515 m/s
	Altitude	18,000m
Operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
Storage temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
Dimensions	12.2x16.0x2.4 mm	
Certification	RoHS, REACH, FCC, CE-RED	

[1] Open sky, single band, demonstrated with a good external LNA

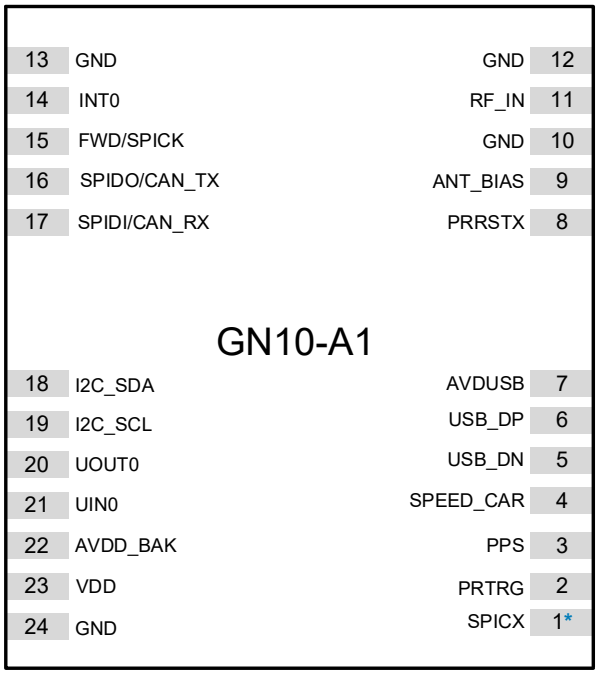
[2] Supported upon request with special firmware

[3] RCTM 2.3/2.4 are supported upon request with special firmware.

2 Pin Description

2.1 Pin assignment

Figure 2-1 Pin assignment (top view)



- Pin 1 aligns to the circular hole on module cover.

2.2 Detailed pin descriptions

Table 2-1 Detailed pin descriptions

Function	Symbol	No.	I/O	Description
Power	VDD	23	Power	Main power supply voltage.
	GND	10, 12, 13, 24	VSS	Ground
	AVDD_BAK	22	Power	Backup power supply voltage input.
	AVDUSB	7	Power	USB power supply voltage.
Antenna	RF_IN	11	I	The connection to the antenna must be routed on the PCB. Use a controlled impedance of 50Ω to connect RF_IN to the antenna or the antenna connector.
	ANT_BIAS	9	O	RF section output voltage. The ANT_BIAS pin can be used to supply power to an external active antenna.
UART	UOUT0	20	O	UART0 serial data output.
	UIN0	21	I	UART0 serial data input.
USB[1]	USB_DN	5	I/O	USB I/O line. USB bidirectional communication pin. Leave it floating if not used.
	USB_DP	6	I/O	
SPI[1]	SPICX	1	O	SPI chip select
	FWD/SPICK	15	O	SPI clock output.
	SPIDO/CAN_TX	16	O	SPI data output. Leave it floating if not used.
	SPIDI/CAN_RX	17	I	SPI data input. Leave it floating if not used.
I2C[1]	I2C_SDA	18	I/O	I2C data. Leave it floating if not used.
	I2C_SCL	19	I/O	I2C clock. Leave it floating if not used.
System	PRTRG	2	I	Mode selection, or wake up signal input.
	PRRSTX	8	I	Low active Connect this pin to the Host
	PPS	3	O	Time pulse signal (one pulse per second by default). Leave it floating if not used. Default is GPIO.
	SPEED_CAR[1]	4	I	Car speed pulse input. Leave it floating if not used.
	INT0	14	I	External interrupt pin. Leave it floating if not used.

[1] Supported upon request with special firmware

3 Electrical Characteristics

3.1 Absolute maximum rating

This product contains devices to protect the inputs from high static voltage damage. However, it is advisable to take appropriate precautions to avoid application of any voltage higher than the specified maximum rated voltages. Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device.

Table 3-1 Absolute rating

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Power supply voltage	-0.5	3.6	V
AVDD_BAK	Backup battery voltage	-0.5	3.6	V
AVDUSB	USB supply voltage	-0.5	3.6	V
VI_{max}	Input pin voltage	-0.5	3.6	V
$T_{storage}$	Storage temperature range	-40	85	°C
T_{solder}	Solder reflow temperature	--	260	°C

3.2 IO Characteristics

3.2.1 PRRSTX and PRTRG

Table 3-2 PRRSTX and PRTRG

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{IZ}	Input leakage current	--	--	--	+/-1	uA
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	--	AVDD_BAK × 0.7	--	AVDD_BAK	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	--	0	--	AVDD_BAK × 0.3	V
C_i	Input capacitance	--	--	--	10	pF
R_{PU}	Pull-up resistance	--	18	--	84	kΩ

3.2.2 USB I/O

Table 3-3 USB signal

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{IZ}	Input leakage current	--	--	--	+/-10	uA
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	--	AVDUSB × 0.9	--	AVDUSB	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	--	0	--	AVDUSB × 0.1	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} = 10 mA, AVDUSB = 3.3V	2.35	--	--	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = 10 mA, AVDUSB = 3.3V	--	--	0.5	V
R_{PUIDEL}	Pull-up resistance, idle state	--	0.9	--	1.575	kΩ
$R_{PUACTIVE}$	Pull-up resistance, active state	--	1.425	--	3.09	kΩ

3.2.3 Others

Table 3-4 Others

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{IZ}	Input leakage current	--	--	--	+/-1	uA
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	--	VDD × 0.7	--	VDD	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	--	0	--	VDD × 0.3	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} = 11.9 mA, VDD = 3.3V	2.64	--	--	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = 7.9 mA, VDD = 3.3V	--	--	0.4	V
C_i	Input capacitance	--	--	--	11	pF
R_{PU}	Pull-up resistance	--	35	--	84	kΩ

3.3 DC characteristics

3.3.1 Operating Conditions

Table 3-5 DC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Power supply voltage	2.0	3.3	3.6	V
AVDD_BAK	Backup supply voltage	1.8	3.3	3.6	V
AVDUSB	USB supply voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V

I_{ANT_BIAS}	ANT_BIAS output current	--	--	35	mA
V_{ANT_BIAS}	ANT_BIAS output voltage	--	VDD-0.2	--	V
ICC_{max}	Maximum operating current @ VDD	--	--	200	mA
T_{env}	Operating temperature range	-40	--	85	°C

3.3.2 Power Consumption

Table 3-6 Power consumption

Symbol	Parameter	Measure Pin	Typ.	Unit
I_{CCRX1}	Average tracking current (GNSS, L1 only)	VDD[1]	32	mA
I_{CCDBM}	Standby Mode	AVDD_BAK[2]	13	uA

[1] Condition: VDD = 3.3V @ Room Temperature; All Pins Open.

[2] Condition: AVDD_BAK = 3.3V @ Room Temperature; All Pins Open.

4 Hardware Description

4.1 Connecting power

GN10-A1 positioning module has two power supply pins: VDD and AVDD_BAK. The main power is supplied through the VDD pin, and the backup power is supplied through the AVDD_BAK pin. In order to ensure the positioning performance, please control the ripple of the module power supply. It is recommended to use the LDO above 200 mA.

If the power for VDD pin is off, the real-time clock (RTC) and battery backed RAM (BBR) will be supplied through the AVDD_BAK pin. Thus, orbit information and time can be maintained and will allow a Hot or Warm start. If no backup battery is connected, the module will perform a cold start at every power-up if no aiding data are sent to the receiver.

Note: If no backup supply is available, connect the AVDD_BAK pin to VDD or leave it floating.

4.2 Power on/off Sequence

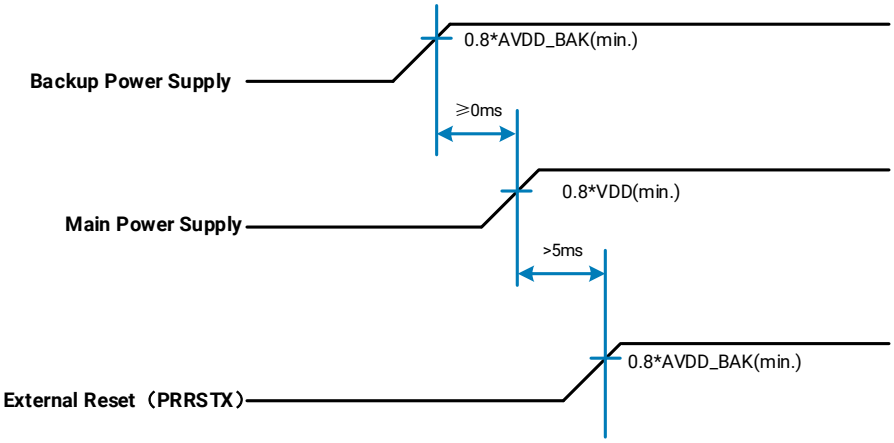
The module has two independent power domains (backup and main domain). In data backup mode, main power supply can be completely shut down for further power reduction for ultra-low power application.

To meet the requirement of controlling the power on/off sequence of the module, please connect the external reset pin (PRRSTX) to the Host.

4.2.1 Initial system power on

When both backup and main supply power on from their off state, external reset (PRRSTX) must be active and hold more than 5 ms after both backup supply and main supply reach the minimum operating voltage. Initial system power on sequence is illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Initial system power on sequence

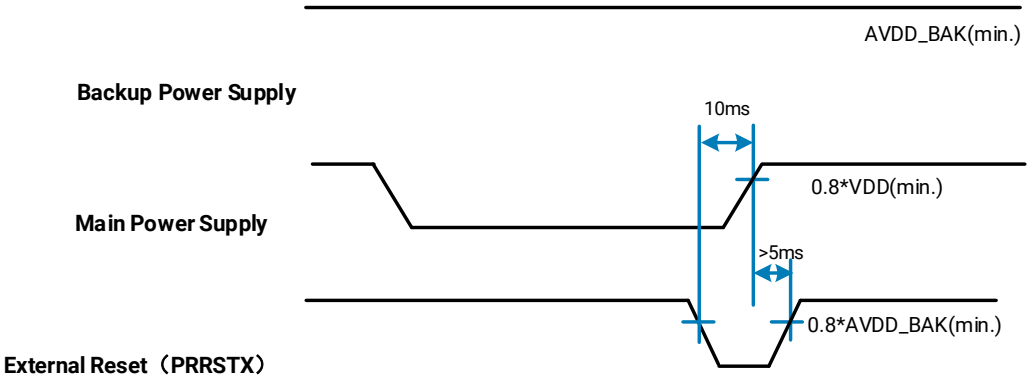


4.2.2 Main power supply off/on in application

If application intends to shut down main power supply (VDD) while keep backup power supply (AVDD_BAK) alive to save backup data, the following rules should be applied:

External reset (PRRSTX) must be active when main power supply is under power off. In this case, external reset must be hold active more than 5 ms after main power supply resumes to minimum operating voltage. Main power on sequence in application is illustrated in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Main power on sequence



4.3 Antenna design

It is recommended to use an active antenna with gain less than 50 dB and the noise figure less than 1.5 dB. The module has built-in short circuit protection and open circuit detection functions, which can detect the status of normal connection, and send out antenna status prompt message in NMEA data.

- Short circuit protection

The module includes internal short circuit antenna detection. Once an overcurrent is detected at the ANT_BIAS port, the module will restrict the current output automatically to protect from damages.

- Open circuit detection

The module can detect an open circuit in the antenna. Users can judge it from antenna status messages.

Table 4-1 ANT_BIAS current range and antenna status

Antenna status	Status output	ANT_BIAS current range
Open circuit	OPEN	0< ANT_BIAS ≤ 1 mA
Regular circuit or open circuit	OK or OPEN	1 mA< ANT_BIAS ≤ 2 mA
Regular circuit	OK	2 mA < ANT_BIAS ≤ 40 mA
Short circuit	SHORT	ANT_BIAS＞40 mA

TIPs：

- Pulse width of the minimum detectable overshoot current should be more than 10 uS.
- NMEA message of antenna status output:

  OPEN: $GNTXT,01,01,01,ANT_OPEN*40

  OK: $GNTXT,01,01,01,ANT_OK*50

  SHORT: $GNTXT,01,01,01,ANT_SHORT*06

4.4 Reset and mode control

The operation mode of GNSS module is controlled by PRRSTX (nRESET) and PRTRG (BOOT) pin. While the module works in normal operation, keep PRRSTX and PRTRG pins at high level. The module will enter reset state when PRRSTX being low level. Operate PRTRG and PRRSTX pins as the following instructions to enter **BootROM Command Mode** to update firmware.

- Keep PRTRG pin floating during system power-up or the external reset (PRRSTX from low to high), and the module will enter **User Normal Mode**.
- When the module powers up or PRRSTX from low to high, the module will execute an **external reset**. (If the power for AVDD_BAK is always on, the external reset will not affect the ephemeris data in the backup domain)
- Drive PRTRG pin to low or connect PRTRG to GND directly (not by pull-down resistance) during system power-up or the external reset (PRRSTX from low to high), and the system enters BootROM Command Mode at PRTRG pin being released from low to floating state, and ready for firmware upgrading command.

When connecting PRRSTX and PRTRG to any host IO, DO NOT use the pull-up or pull-down resistance.

5 Default Message

Table 5-1 Default message

Interface	Settings
UART output	115200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit Configured to transmit both NMEA and Neoway Binary protocols, but only the following NMEA (and no HD Binary sentence) messages have been activated at start-up: GGA, GSA, GSV, RMC, ZDA, TXT-ANT
UART input	115200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit, autobauding disabled Automatically accepts the following protocols without need of explicit configuration: HD binary sentence, NMEA, RTCM The GNSS receiver supports interleaved Neoway binary and NMEA messages.
Timepulse (1 Hz Nav)	1 pulse per second, synchronized at rising edge, pulse length 100 ms

- Refer to GNSS_Protocol_Specification for information about other settings.

When the module is applied to the specific application where the main supply needs to be cut, in this case, it is recommended to cut the serial interface connection at the same time or set the serial port to input mode or high impedance state.

6 Mechanical Specification

Figure 6-1 Dimensions

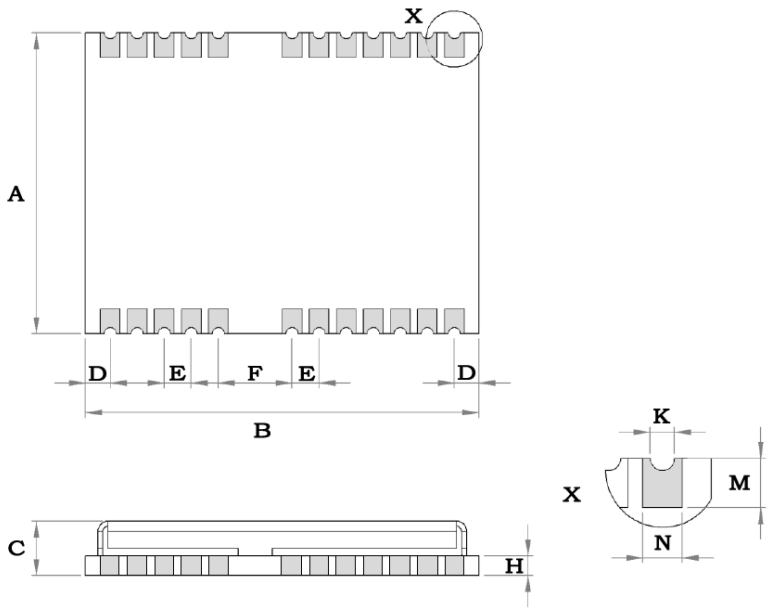


Table 6-1 Dimensions

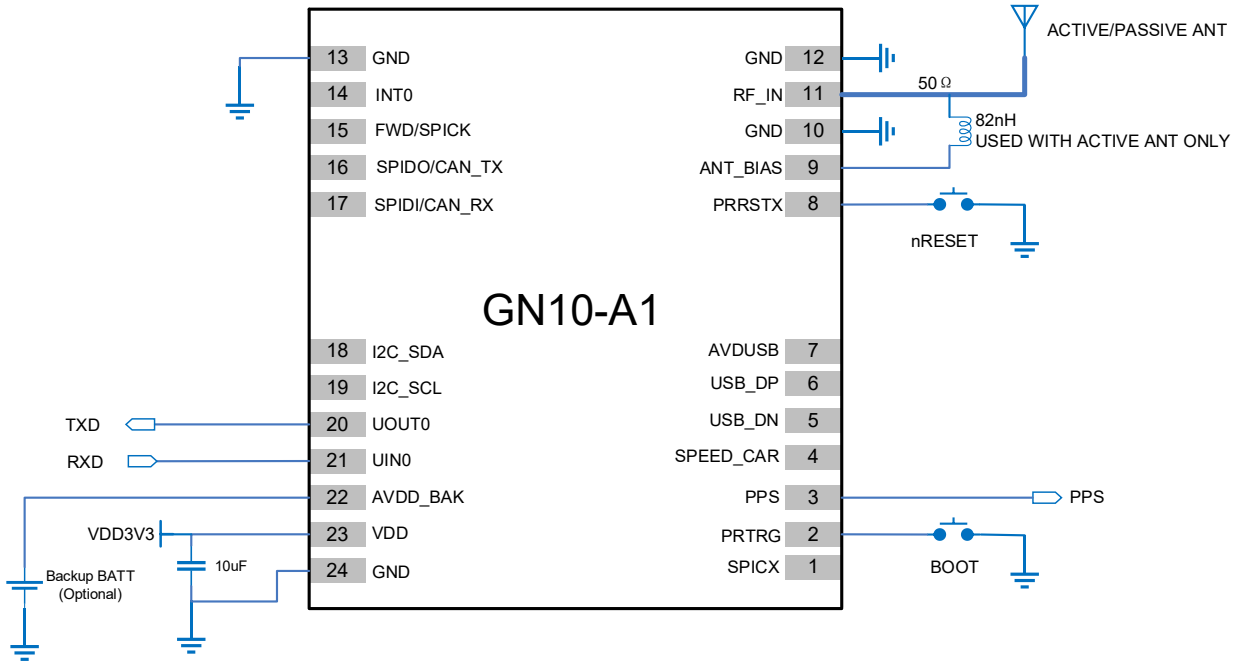
Symbol	Min.(mm)	Typ.(mm)	Max.(mm)
A	12.0	12.2	12.4
B	15.8	16.0	16.2
C	2.2	2.4	2.6
D	0.9	1.0	1.3
E	1.0	1.1	1.2
F	2.9	3.0	3.1
H	--	0.8	--
K	0.4	0.5	0.6
M	0.8	0.9	1.0
N	0.7	0.8	0.9

7 Reference Design

7.1 Minimal Design

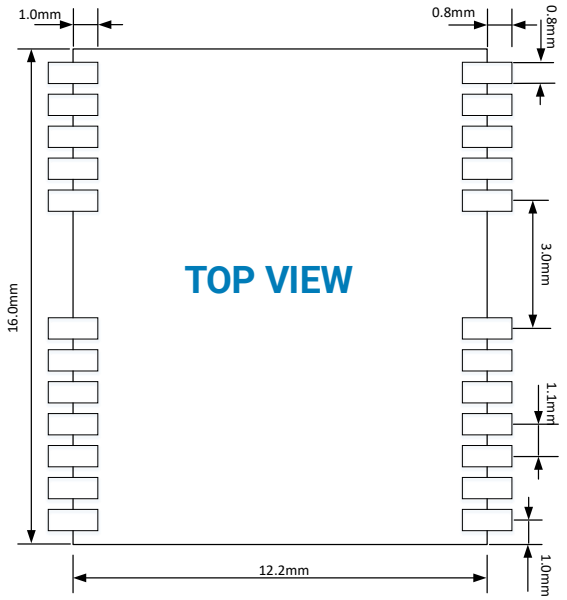
This is a minimal design for GN10-A1 GNSS module as below. The 82 nH inductor is used only when an active antenna is connected, and no need with a passive antenna. The characteristic impedance from RF_IN pin to the antenna connector should be 50Ω.

Figure 7-1 Minimal application diagram



7.2 PCB Footprint Reference

Figure 7-2 PCB Footprint Reference



7.3 Layout Notes

(1) A decoupling capacitor should be placed close to VDD pin of the module, and the width of power routing should be more than 0.5 mm;

(2) The width of RF routing between RF port to antenna interface should be wider than 0.2 mm. The characteristic impedance of RF routing between RF port to antenna interface should be controlled to 50Ω.

(3) It is recommended that the routing from RF port to antenna interface refers to the second layer, and no routing are recommended on the layer.

(4) Do not place the module close to any EMI source, like antenna, RF routing, DC/DC or power conductor, clock signal or other high-frequency switching signal, etc.

8 Product Packaging and Handling

8.1 Packaging

8.1.1 Packaging Notes

GN10-A1 is a Moisture Sensitive Device (MSD) and Electrostatic Sensitive Device (ESD). During the packing and shipping, it is strictly required to take appropriate MSD handling instructions and precautions. The table below shows the general packing hierarchy for the standard shipment.

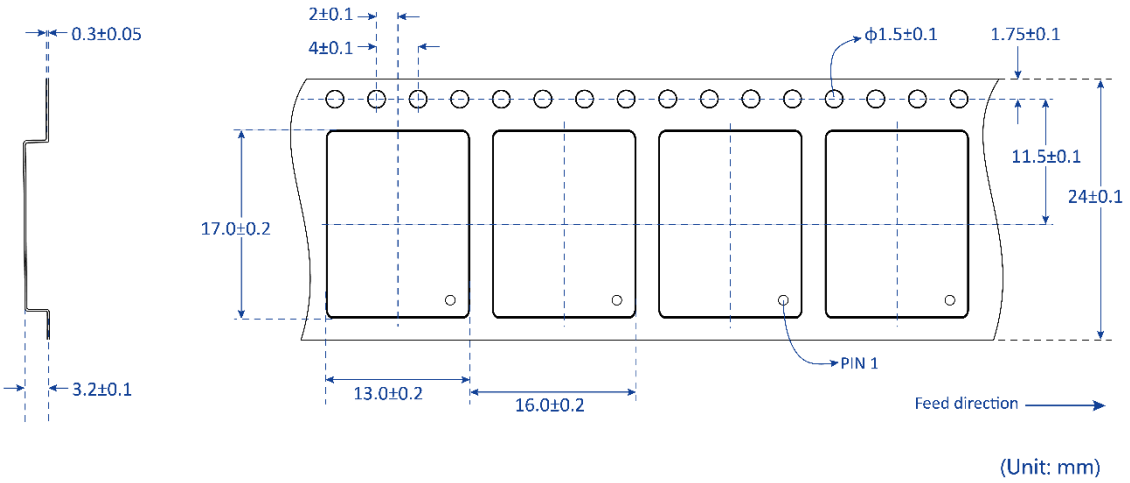
Table 8-1 Packing hierarchy

Module	Reel	Sealed bag	Packing box	Shipping carton
				

8.1.2 Tape and Reel

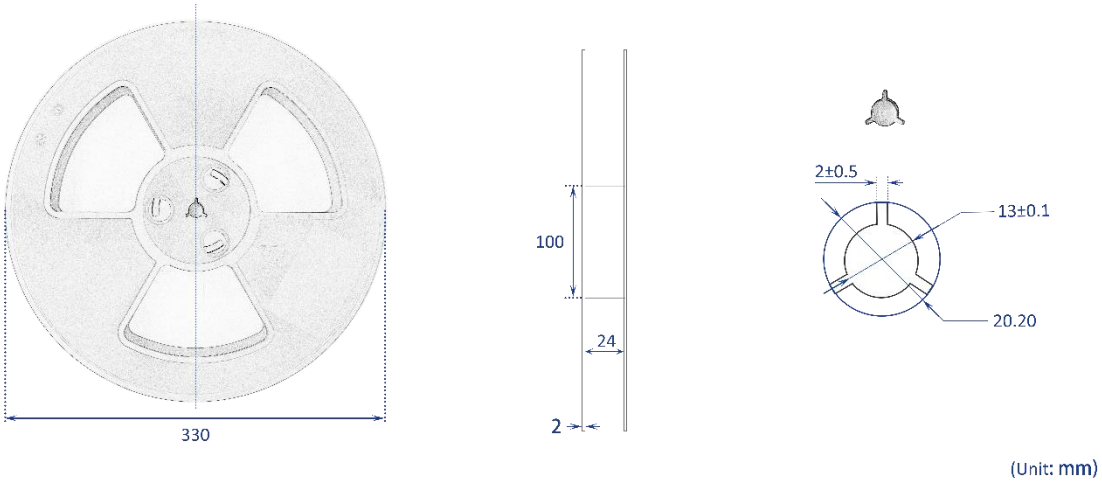
GN10-A1 is delivered as hermetically sealed, reeled tapes in order to enable efficient production, production lot set-up and tear-down. The figure below shows the tape dimensions.

Figure 8-1 Tape dimensions



GN10-A1 is deliverable in quantities of 1000 pcs on a reel. The figure below shows the dimensions of reel for GN10-A1.

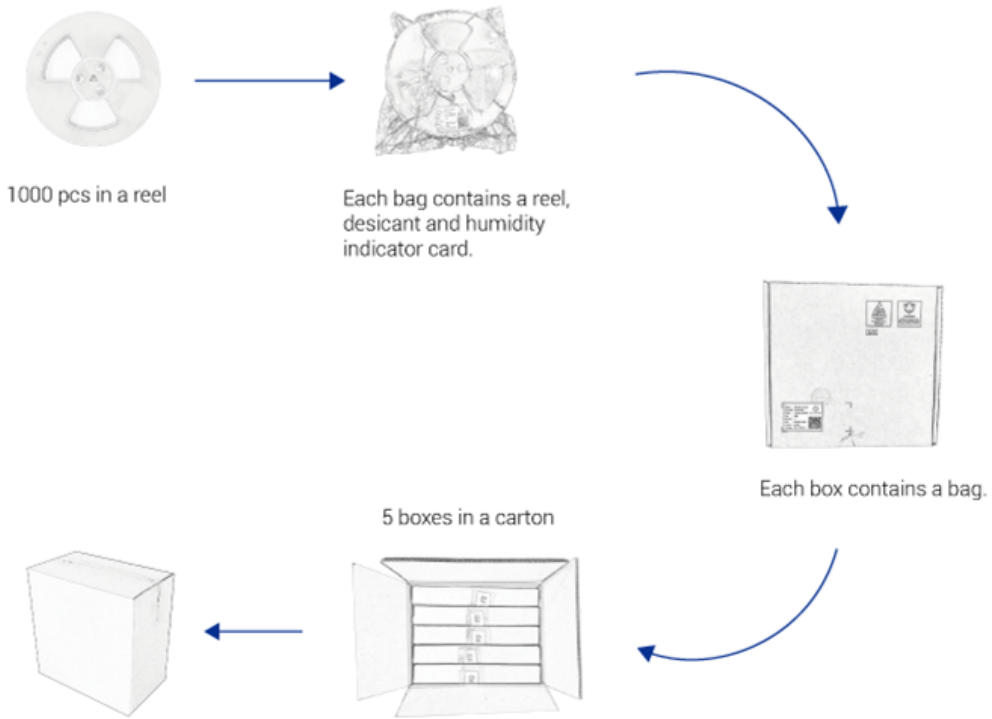
Figure 8-2 Reel dimensions



8.1.3 Shipment Packaging

The reels of GN10-A1 are packed with the sealed bags in packing boxes and shipped by shipping cartons. Up to five sealed boxes (5000 pcs in total) can be packed in one shipping carton.

Figure 8-3 Packaging



8.2 Storage

In order to prevent moisture intake and protect against electrostatic discharge, GN10-A1 is packaged together with a humidity indicator card and desiccant to absorb humidity.

8.3 ESD Handling

8.3.1 ESD Handling Precautions

GN10-A1, which contains highly sensitive electronic circuitry, is an Electrostatic-sensitive Device (ESD). Observe precautions for handling! Failure to observe these precautions may result in severe damage to the GNSS module!

- Unless there is a galvanic coupling between the local GND (i.e. the workbench) and the PCB GND, then the first point of contact when handling the PCB must always be between the local GND and PCB GND.
- Before mounting an antenna patch, connect ground of the device.
- When handling the RF pin, do not come into contact with any charged capacitors and be careful when contacting materials that can develop charges (e.g. patch antenna ~10 pF, coax cable ~50 - 80 pF/m, soldering iron …)
- To prevent electrostatic discharge through the RF input, do not touch any exposed antenna area. If there is any risk that such exposed antenna area is touched in non-ESD protected work area, implement proper ESD protection measures in the design.
- When soldering RF connectors and patch antennas to the receiver's RF pin, make sure to use an ESD safe soldering iron (tip).

8.3.2 ESD protection measures

The GNSS positioning module is sensitive to static electricity. Whenever handling the module, particular care must be exercised to reduce the risk of electrostatic charges. In addition to standard ESD safety practices, the following measures should be taken into account:

- Adds ESD Diodes to the RF input part to prevent electrostatics discharge.
- Do not touch any exposed antenna area.
- Adds ESD Diodes to the UART interface.

8.3.3 Moisture sensitivity level

The Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) of the GNSS module is MSL3.

9 Labeling and Ordering Information

Labeling and ordering information help customers get more about Neoway products.

9.1 Labeling

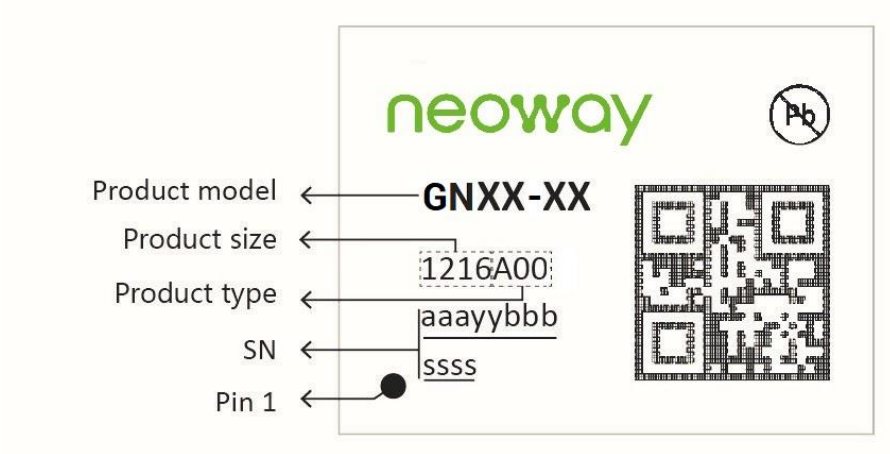


Table 9-1 Labeling content

Symbol	Explanation	Instance
GNXX-XX	Product model	GN10-A1
1216A00	1216 represents the product size.	1216A00
	A00 means the product type.	
aaayybbbssss	Serial number	369190010001

9.2 Ordering info

Table 9-2 Ordering codes

Ordering No.	Product information
GN10-A1-1216A00	Concurrent GNSS LCC Module, TCXO, Flash, 12.2 × 16 mm, 1000 pieces/reel.