

| Product name | Description | Version |
|--------------|---|---------|
| S4-1513-XX | Datasheet of S4-1513-XX standalone GPS module | 1.1 |



1 Introduction

LOCOSYS S4-1513-XX GPS module features high sensitivity, low power and ultra small form factor. This GPS module is powered by SiRF Star IV, it can provide you with superior sensitivity and performance even in urban canyon and dense foliage environment. Optional Built-in EEPROM realizes SiRF CGEE (Client Generated Extended Ephemeris) function that predicts satellite positions for up to 3 days and delivers CGEE-start time of less than 15 seconds under most conditions, without any network assistance. Besides, MicroPowerMode allows GPS module to stay in a hot-start condition nearly continuously while consuming very little power.

2 Features

- SiRF Star IV high sensitivity solution
- Support 48-channel GPS
- Fast TTFF at low signal level
- Built-in active jammer remover to track up to 8 CW jammers
- Support Trickle Power Mode, Push To Fix Mode and Micro Power Mode
- Capable of SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS)
- Support Japan QZSS
- Free CGEE technology to get faster location fix (optional)
- Built-in LNA (on chip) and SAW filter
- Small form factor 15 x 13 x 2.2 mm
- SMD type with stamp hole; RoHS compliant

3 Application

- Personal positioning and navigation
- Automotive navigation
- Marine navigation

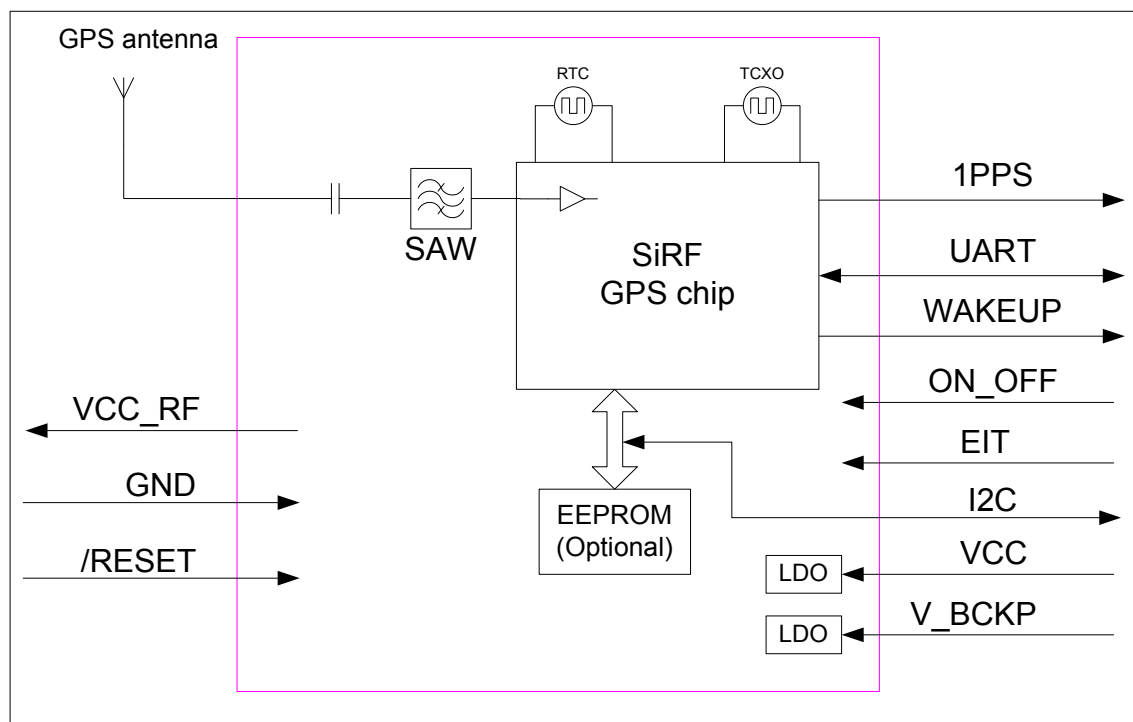


Fig 3-1 System block diagram.

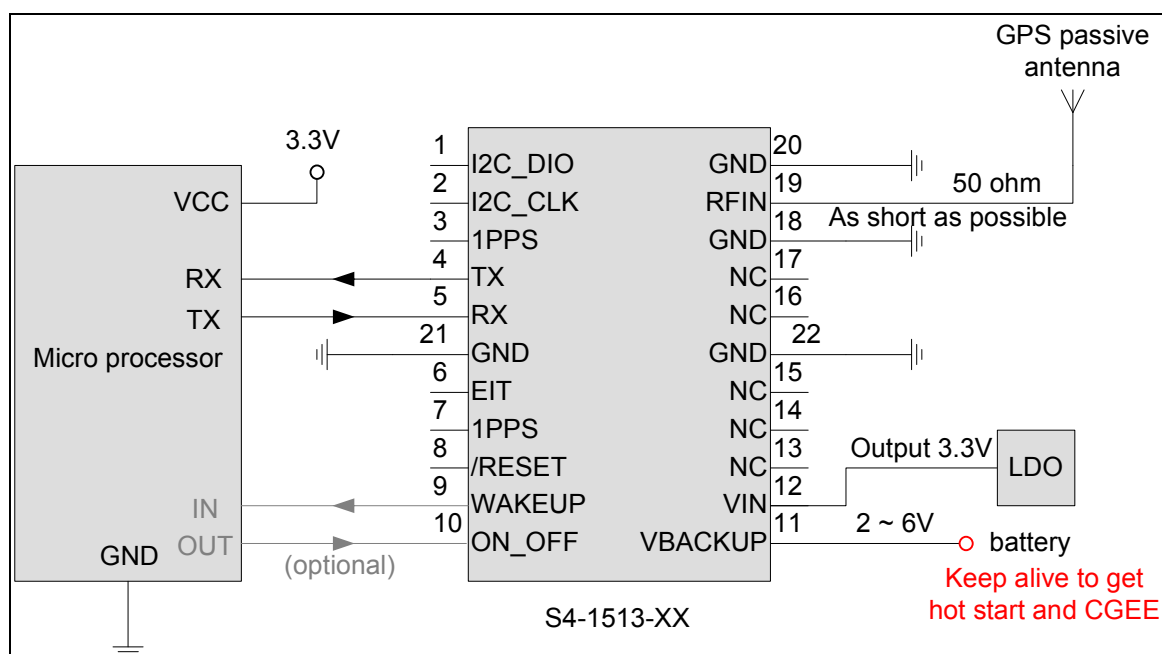


Fig 3-2 Typical application circuit that uses a passive antenna.

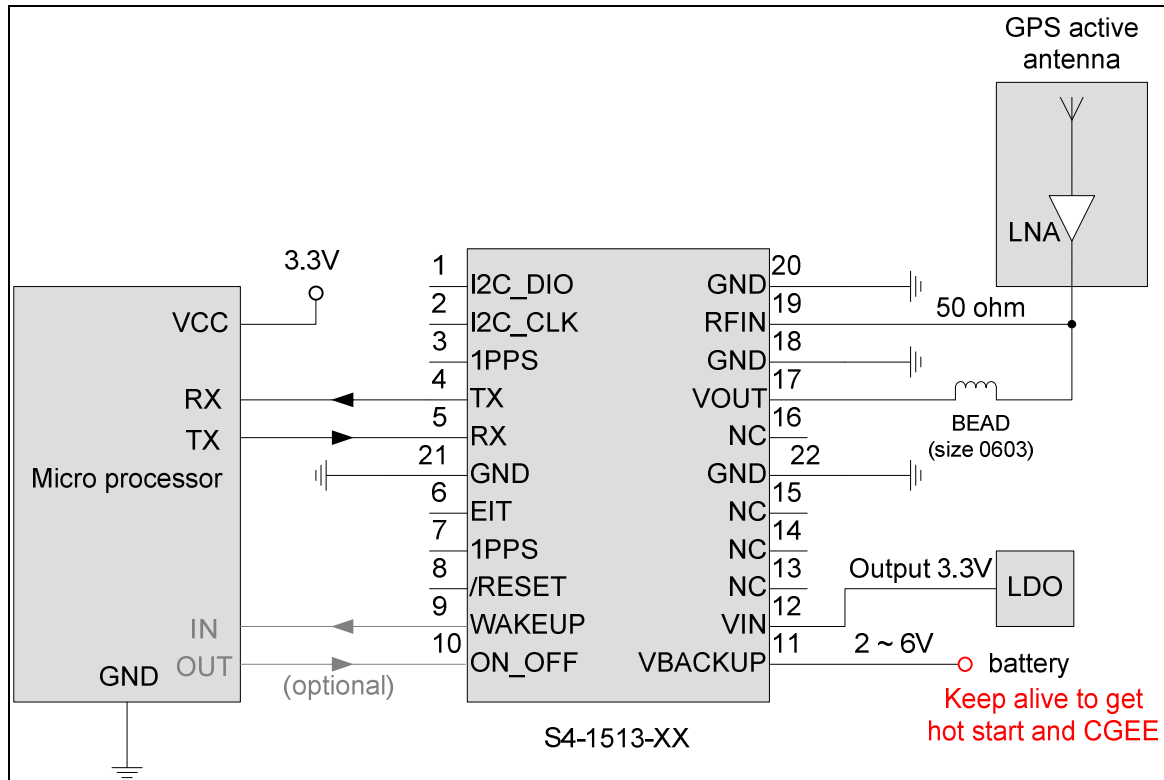


Fig 3-3 Typical application circuit that uses an active antenna

4 GPS receiver

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Chip | SiRF Star IV, GSD4e CSRG39333 (B03) ROM | |
| Frequency | L1 1575.42MHz, C/A code | |
| Channels | 48 | |
| Update rate | 1Hz | |
| Sensitivity | Tracking | -160dBm, up to -163dBm (with external LNA) |
| | Navigation | -157dBm, up to -160dBm (with external LNA) |
| | Cold start | -145dBm, up to -148dBm (with external LNA) |
| Acquisition Time | Hot start (Open Sky) | < 1s (typical) |
| | Hot start (Indoor) | < 15s |
| | Cold Start (Open Sky) | 32s (typical) |
| | | < 15s (typical), CGEE-start |
| Position Accuracy | Autonomous | < 2.5m CEP |
| | SBAS | 2.5m (depends on accuracy of correction data) |
| Max. Altitude | < 18,000 m | |
| Max. Velocity | < 515 m/s | |
| Protocol Support | NMEA 0183 ver 3.0 | 4800/9600 bps ⁽¹⁾ , 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bits (default) 1Hz: GGA, GSA, RMC 0.2Hz: GSV |
| | OSP Binary | 115200 bps, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bits |

Note 1: Both baud rate and output message rate are configurable.

5 Software interface

5.1 NMEA output message

Table 5.1-1 NMEA output message

| NMEA record | Description |
|-------------|--|
| GGA | Global positioning system fixed data |
| GLL | Geographic position - latitude/longitude |
| GSA | GNSS DOP and active satellites |
| GSV | GNSS satellites in view |
| RMC | Recommended minimum specific GNSS data |
| VTG | Course over ground and ground speed |

● GGA--- Global Positioning System Fixed Data

Table 5.1-2 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGGA,053740.000,2503.6319,N,12136.0099,E,1,08,1.1,63.8,M,15.2,M,0000*64

Table 5.1- 2 GGA Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Message ID | \$GPGGA | | GGA protocol header |
| UTC Time | 053740.000 | | hhmmss.sss |
| Latitude | 2503.6319 | | ddmm.mmmm |
| N/S indicator | N | | N=north or S=south |
| Longitude | 12136.0099 | | dddmm.mmmm |
| E/W Indicator | E | | E=east or W=west |
| Position Fix Indicator | 1 | | See Table 5.1-3 |
| Satellites Used | 08 | | Range 0 to 12 |
| HDOP | 1.1 | | Horizontal Dilution of Precision |
| MSL Altitude | 63.8 | meters | |
| Units | M | meters | |
| Geoid Separation | 15.2 | meters | |
| Units | M | meters | |
| Age of Diff. Corr. | | seconds | Null fields when DGPS is not used |
| Diff. Ref. Station ID | 0000 | | |
| Checksum | *64 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

Table 5.1-3 Position Fix Indicators

| Value | Description |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Fix not available or invalid |
| 1 | GPS SPS Mode, fix valid |
| 2 | Differential GPS, SPS Mode, fix valid |
| 3-5 | Not supported |
| 6 | Dead Reckoning Mode, fix valid |

● GLL--- Geographic Position – Latitude/Longitude

Table 5.1-4 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGLL,2503.6319,N,12136.0099,E,053740.000,A,A*52

Table 5.1-4 GLL Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|---------------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| Message ID | \$GPGLL | | GLL protocol header |
| Latitude | 2503.6319 | | ddmm.mmmm |
| N/S indicator | N | | N=north or S=south |
| Longitude | 12136.0099 | | dddmm.mmmm |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--|---|
| E/W indicator | E | | E=east or W=west |
| UTC Time | 053740.000 | | hhmmss.sss |
| Status | A | | A=data valid or V=data not valid |
| Mode | A | | A=autonomous, D=DGPS, E=DR, N=Data not valid, R=Coarse Position ⁽¹⁾ , S=Simulator |
| Checksum | *52 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

(1) Position was calculated based on one or more of the SVs having their derived from almanac parameters, as opposed to ephemerides

● GSA---GNSS DOP and Active Satellites

Table 5.1-5 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGSA,A,3,24,07,17,11,28,08,20,04,,,,,2.0,1.1,1.7*35

Table 5.1-5 GSA Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|----------------------|---------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Message ID | \$GPGSA | | GSA protocol header |
| Mode 1 | A | | See Table 5.1-6 |
| Mode 2 | 3 | | See Table 5.1-7 |
| ID of satellite used | 24 | | Sv on Channel 1 |
| ID of satellite used | 07 | | Sv on Channel 2 |
| | | | |
| ID of satellite used | | | Sv on Channel 12 |
| PDOP | 2.0 | | Position Dilution of Precision |
| HDOP | 1.1 | | Horizontal Dilution of Precision |
| VDOP | 1.7 | | Vertical Dilution of Precision |
| Checksum | *35 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

Table 5.1-6 Mode 1

| Value | Description |
|-------|---|
| M | Manual- forced to operate in 2D or 3D mode |
| A | Automatic-allowed to automatically switch 2D/3D |

Table 5.1-7 Mode 2

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | Fix not available |
| 2 | 2D |
| 3 | 3D |

● GSV---GNSS Satellites in View

Table 5.1-8 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGSV,3,1,12,28,81,285,42,24,67,302,46,31,54,354,,20,51,077,46*73

\$GPGSV,3,2,12,17,41,328,45,07,32,315,45,04,31,250,40,11,25,046,41*75

\$GPGSV,3,3,12,08,22,214,38,27,08,190,16,19,05,092,33,23,04,127,*7B

Table 5.1-8 GSV Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Message ID | \$GPGSV | | GSV protocol header |
| Total number of messages ¹ | 3 | | Range 1 to 3 |
| Message number ¹ | 1 | | Range 1 to 3 |
| Satellites in view | 12 | | |
| Satellite ID | 28 | | Channel 1 (Range 01 to 196) |
| Elevation | 81 | degrees | Channel 1 (Range 00 to 90) |
| Azimuth | 285 | degrees | Channel 1 (Range 000 to 359) |
| SNR (C/No) | 42 | dB-Hz | Channel 1 (Range 00 to 99, null when not tracking) |
| Satellite ID | 20 | | Channel 4 (Range 01 to 32) |
| Elevation | 51 | degrees | Channel 4 (Range 00 to 90) |
| Azimuth | 077 | degrees | Channel 4 (Range 000 to 359) |
| SNR (C/No) | 46 | dB-Hz | Channel 4 (Range 00 to 99, null when not tracking) |
| Checksum | *73 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

1. Depending on the number of satellites tracked multiple messages of GSV data may be required.

● RMC---Recommended Minimum Specific GNSS Data

Table 5.1-9 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPRMC,053740.000,A,2503.6319,N,12136.0099,E,2.69,79.65,100106,,A*53

Table 5.1-9 RMC Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|--------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Message ID | \$GPRMC | | RMC protocol header |
| UTC Time | 053740.000 | | hhmmss.sss |
| Status | A | | A=data valid or V=data not valid |
| Latitude | 2503.6319 | | ddmm.mmmm |
| N/S Indicator | N | | N=north or S=south |
| Longitude | 12136.0099 | | dddmm.mmmm |
| E/W Indicator | E | | E=east or W=west |
| Speed over ground | 2.69 | knots | True |
| Course over ground | 79.65 | degrees | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|---|
| Date | 100106 | | ddmmyy |
| Magnetic variation | | degrees | |
| Variation sense | | | E=east or W=west (Not shown) |
| Mode | A | | A=autonomous, D=DGPS, E=DR, N=Data not valid, R=Coarse position ⁽¹⁾ , S=Simulator |
| Checksum | *53 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

(1) Position was calculated based on one or more of the SVs having their derived from almanac parameters, as opposed to ephemerides

● VTG---Course Over Ground and Ground Speed

Table 5.1-10 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPVTG,79.65,T,,M,2.69,N,5.0,K,A*38

Table 5.1-10 VTG Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Message ID | \$GPVTG | | VTG protocol header |
| Course over ground | 79.65 | degrees | Measured heading |
| Reference | T | | True |
| Course over ground | | degrees | Measured heading |
| Reference | M | | Magnetic |
| Speed over ground | 2.69 | knots | Measured speed |
| Units | N | | Knots |
| Speed over ground | 5.0 | km/hr | Measured speed |
| Units | K | | Kilometer per hour |
| Mode | A | | A=autonomous, D=DGPS, E=DR, N=Data not valid, R=Coarse position ⁽¹⁾ , S=Simulator |
| Checksum | *38 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

(1) Position was calculated based on one or more of the SVs having their derived from almanac parameters, as opposed to ephemerides

5.2 Proprietary NMEA input message

Table 5.2-1 Message Parameters

| Start Sequence | Payload | Checksum | End Sequence |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| \$PSRF<MID> ¹ | Data ² | *CKSUM ³ | <CR><LF> ⁴ |

1. Message Identifier consisting of three numeric characters. Input messages begin at MID 100.
2. Message specific data. Refer to a specific message section for <data>...<data> definition.

3. CKSUM is a two-hex character checksum as defined in the NMEA specification, *NMEA-0183Standard For Interfacing Marine Electronic Devices*. Use of checksums is required on all input messages.
4. Each message is terminated using Carriage Return (CR) Line Feed (LF) which is \r\n which is hex 0D0A. Because \r\n are not printable ASCII characters, they are omitted from the example strings, but must be sent to terminate the message and cause the receiver to process that input message.

Note: All fields in all proprietary NMEA messages are required, none are optional. All NMEA messages are comma delimited.

Table 5.2-2 Proprietary NMEA input messages

| Message | MID ¹ | Description |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| SetSerialPort | 100 | Set PORT A parameters and protocol |
| NavigationInitialization | 101 | Parameters required for start using X/Y/Z ² |
| SetDGPSPort | 102 | Set PORT B parameters for DGPS input |
| Query/Rate Control | 103 | Query standard NMEA message and/or set output rate |
| LLANavigationInitialization | 104 | Parameters required for start using Lat/Lon/Alt ³ |
| Development Data On/Off | 105 | Development Data messages On/Off |
| Select Datum | 106 | Selection of datum to be used for coordinate transformations |
| Poll SW Version String | 125 | Query SW and customer-specific version |

1. Message Identification (MID).
2. Input coordinates must be WGS84.
3. Input coordinates must be WGS84

● 100---SetSerialPort

This command message is used to set the protocol (SiRF binary or NMEA) and/or the communication parameters (Baud, data bits, stop bits, and parity). Generally, this command is used to switch the module back to SiRF binary protocol mode where a more extensive command message set is available. When a valid message is received, the parameters are stored in battery-backed SRAM and the Evaluation Receiver restarts using the saved parameters.

Table 5.2-3 contains the input values for the following example:

Switch to SiRF binary protocol at 9600,8,N,1

\$PSRF100,0,9600,8,1,0*0C

Table 5.2-3 Set Serial Port Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF100 | | PSRF100 protocol header |
| Protocol | 0 | | 0=SiRF binary, 1=NMEA |
| Baud | 9600 | | 4800,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200 |
| DataBits | 8 | | 8,7 ¹ |
| StopBits | 1 | | 0,1 |

| | | | |
|----------|-----|--|----------------------------|
| Parity | 0 | | 0=None, 1=Odd, 2=Even |
| Checksum | *0C | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

1. SiRF protocol is only valid for 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.

● 101---NavigationInitialization

This command is used to initialize the Evaluation Receiver by providing current position (in X, Y, Z coordinates), clock offset, and time. This enables the Evaluation Receiver to search for the correct satellite signals at the correct signal parameters. Correct initialization parameters enable the Evaluation Receiver to acquire signals quickly.

Table 5.2-4 contains the input values for the following example:

Start using known position and time

\$PSRF101,-2686700,-4304200,3851624,96000,497260,921,12,3*1C

Table 5.2-4 Navigation Initialization Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|--------------|-----------|---------|--|
| Message ID | \$PSRF101 | | PSRF101 protocol header |
| ECEF X | -2686700 | meters | X coordinate position |
| ECEF Y | -4304200 | meters | Y coordinate position |
| ECEF Z | 3851624 | meters | Z coordinate position |
| ClkOffset | 96000 | Hz | Clock Offset of the Evaluation Receiver ¹ |
| TimeOfWeek | 497260 | seconds | GPS Time Of Week |
| WeekNo | 921 | | GPS Week Number |
| ChannelCount | 12 | | Range 1 to 12 |
| ResetCfg | 3 | | See Table 5.2-5 |
| Checksum | *1C | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

1. Use 0 for last saved value if available. If this is unavailable, a default value of 96000 is used.

Table 5.2-5 Reset Configuration

| Hex | Description |
|------|---|
| 0x01 | Hot Start – All data valid |
| 0x02 | Warm Start – Ephemeris cleared |
| 0x03 | Warm Start (with Init) – Ephemeris cleared, initialization data loaded |
| 0x04 | Cold Start – Clears all data in memory |
| 0x08 | Clear Memory – Clears all data in memory and resets the receiver back to factory defaults |

● 102---SetDGPSPort

This command is used to control the serial port used to receive RTCM differential corrections. Differential receivers may

output corrections using different communication parameters. If a DGPS receiver is used that has different communication parameters, use this command to allow the receiver to correctly decode the data. When a valid message is received, the parameters are stored in battery-backed SRAM and the receiver restarts using the saved parameters.

Table 5.2-6 contains the input values for the following example:

Set DGPS Port to be 9600,8,N,1.

\$PSRF102,9600,8,1,0*12

Table 5.2-6 Set GPS Port Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF102 | | PSRF102 protocol header |
| Baud | 9600 | | 4800,9600,19200,38400 |
| DataBits | 8 | | 8,7 |
| StopBits | 1 | | 0,1 |
| Parity | 0 | | 0=None, 1=Odd, 2=Even |
| Checksum | *12 | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

Note: RTCM is not supported.

● 103---Query/Rate Control

This command is used to control the output of standard NMEA messages GGA, GLL, GSA, GSV, RMC, and VTG.

Using this command message, standard NMEA messages may be polled once, or setup for periodic output. Checksums may also be enabled or disabled depending on the needs of the receiving program. NMEA message settings are saved in battery-backed memory for each entry when the message is accepted.

Table 5.2-7 contains the input values for the following example:

1. Query the GGA message with checksum enabled

\$PSRF103,00,01,00,01*25

2. Enable VTG message for a 1 Hz constant output with checksum enabled

\$PSRF103,05,00,01,01*20

3. Disable VTG message

\$PSRF103,05,00,00,01*21

Table 5.2-7 Query/Rate Control Data Format (See example 1)

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF103 | | PSRF103 protocol header |
| Msg | 00 | | See Table 5.2-8 |
| Mode | 01 | | 0=SetRate, 1=Query |
| Rate | 00 | seconds | Output – off=0, max=255 |
| CksumEnable | 01 | | 0=Disable Checksum, 1=Enable Checksum |

| | | | |
|----------|-----|--|----------------------------|
| Checksum | *25 | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

Table 5.2-8 Messages

| Value | Description |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | GGA |
| 1 | GLL |
| 2 | GSA |
| 3 | GSV |
| 4 | RMC |
| 5 | VTG |
| 6 | MSS (If internal beacon is supported) |
| 7 | Not defined |
| 8 | ZDA (if 1PPS output is supported) |
| 9 | Not defined |

● 104---LLANavigationInitialization

This command is used to initialize the Evaluation Receiver by providing current position (in latitude, longitude, and altitude coordinates), clock offset, and time. This enables the receiver to search for the correct satellite signals at the correct signal parameters. Correct initialization parameters enable the receiver to acquire signals quickly.

Table 5.2-9 contains the input values for the following example:

Start using known position and time.

\$PSRF104,37.3875111,-121.97232,0,96000,237759,1946,12,1*07

Table 5.2-9 LLA Navigation Initialization Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|--------------|------------|---------|--|
| Message ID | \$PSRF104 | | PSRF104 protocol header |
| Lat | 37.3875111 | degrees | Latitude position (Range 90 to -90) |
| Lon | -121.97232 | degrees | Longitude position (Range 180 to -180) |
| Alt | 0 | meters | Altitude position |
| ClkOffset | 96000 | Hz | Clock Offset of the Evaluation Receiver ¹ |
| TimeOfWeek | 237759 | seconds | GPS Time Of Week |
| WeekNo | 1946 | | Extended GPS Week Number (1024 added) |
| ChannelCount | 12 | | Range 1 to 12 |
| ResetCfg | 1 | | See Table 5.2-10 |
| Checksum | *07 | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

1. Use 0 for last saved value if available. If this is unavailable, a default value of 96000 is used.

Table 5.2-10 Messages

| Hex | Description |
|------|---|
| 0x01 | Hot Start – All data valid |
| 0x02 | Warm Start – Ephemeris cleared |
| 0x03 | Warm Start (with Init) – Ephemeris cleared, initialization data loaded |
| 0x04 | Cold Start – Clears all data in memory |
| 0x08 | Clear Memory – Clears all data in memory and resets receiver back to factory defaults |

● 105---Development Data On/Off

Use this command to enable development data information if you are having trouble getting commands accepted. Invalid commands generate debug information that enables you to determine the source of the command rejection. Common reasons for input command rejection are invalid checksum or parameter out of specified range.

Table 5.2-11 contains the input values for the following example:

1. Debug On

\$PSRF105,1*3E

2. Debug Off

\$PSRF105,0*3F

Table 5.2-11 Development Data On/Off Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF105 | | PSRF105 protocol header |
| Debug | 1 | | 0=Off, 1=On |
| Checksum | *3E | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

● 106---Select Datum

\$PSGPS receivers perform initial position and velocity calculations using an earth-centered earth-fixed (ECEF) coordinate system. Results may be converted to an earth model (geoid) defined by the selected datum. The default datum is WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984) which provides a worldwide common grid system that may be translated into local coordinate systems or map datums. (Local map datums are a best fit to the local shape of the earth and not valid worldwide.)

Table 5.2-12 contains the input values for the following example:

Datum select TOKYO_MEAN

\$PSRF106,178*32

Table 5.2-12 Development Data On/Off Data Format

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------|
|------|---------|-------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--|---|
| Message ID | \$PSRF106 | | PSRF106 protocol header |
| Datum | 178 | | 21=WGS84 178=TOKYO_MEAN 179=TOKYO_JAPAN 180=TOKYO_KOREA 181=TOKYO_OKINAWA |
| Checksum | *32 | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

● 117---System Turn Off

This message requests that the GPS receiver perform an orderly shutdown and switch to hibernate mode.

Table 5.2-13 contains the values for the following example:

\$PSRF117,16*0B

Table 5.2-13 System Turn Off

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF117 | | PSRF117 protocol header |
| Sub ID | 16 | | 16: System turn off |
| Checksum | *0B | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

● 125--- Poll SW Version String

This message polls the version string when in NMEA mode. The response is PSRF195. If a customer version string is defined, this request will generate two PSRF195, one with the SW Version String, and the second one with the customer-specific version string.

Table 5.2-14 contains the values for the following example:

\$PSRF125*21

Table 5.2-14 Poll SW Version String

| Name | Example | Units | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Message ID | \$PSRF125 | | PSRF125 protocol header |
| Checksum | *21 | | |
| <CR><LF> | | | End of message termination |

6 Pin assignment and descriptions

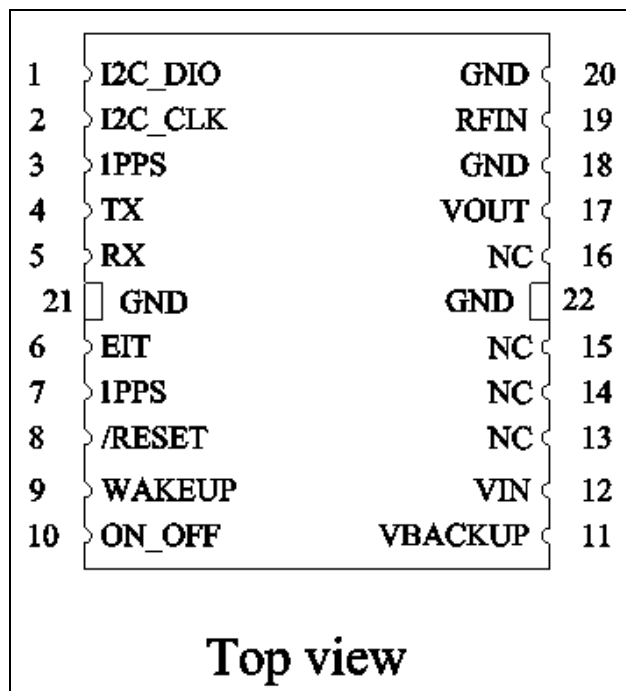


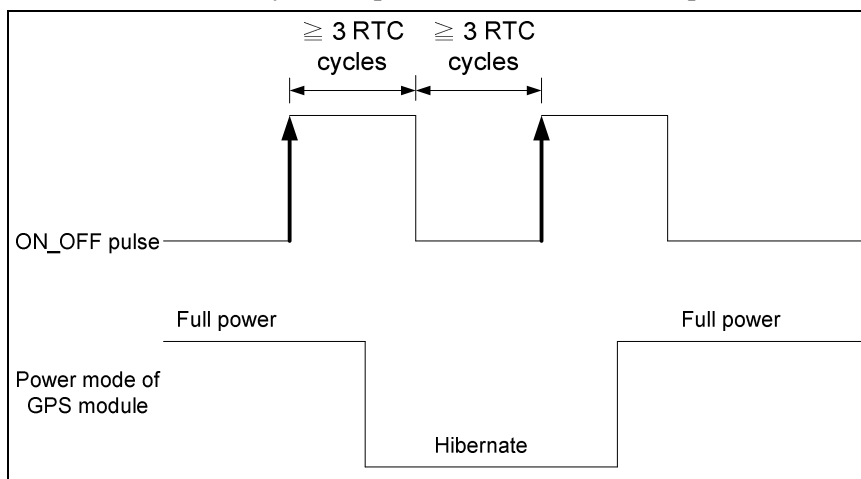
Table 6-1 Pin descriptions

| Pin # | Name | Type | Description | Note |
|-------|---------|------|--|------|
| 1 | I2C_DIO | I/O | I2C bus data. 1.8V level. Internal 2.2K ohm pull-up resistor. | |
| 2 | I2C_CLK | I | I2C bus clock. 1.8V level. Internal 2.2K ohm pull-up resistor. | |
| 3 | 1PPS | O | Time pulse (1PPS, 200 ms pulse/sec), 1.8V level | |
| 4 | TX | O | Serial output (Default NMEA) | |
| 5 | RX | I | Serial input (Default NMEA) | |
| 6 | EIT | I | External interrupt. 1.8V level. If not used, leave it floating. | |
| 7 | 1PPS | O | Time pulse (1PPS, 200 ms pulse/sec), 1.8V level | |
| 8 | /RESET | I | Reset input, active low. GPS module has internal power-on reset circuit, user can leave this pin floating. | |
| 9 | WAKEUP | O | Wake up output. 1.8V level. A high on this output indicates that GPS module is in operational mode. A low on this output indicates that GPS module is in low power state (standby, hibernate and ready-to-start). User can use this pin to control external LNA or external GPS active antenna. | |
| 10 | ON_OFF | I | Power control pin. If this pin is not used, leave it floating. GPS module can | 1,2 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|---|
| | | | start to work when DC power (VCC) is supplied. | |
| 11 | VBACKUP | P | Backup battery supply voltage This pin must be powered to enable the module. | 3 |
| 12 | VIN | P | DC supply voltage | |
| 13 | NC | | Not connected | |
| 14 | NC | | Not connected | |
| 15 | NC | | Not connected | |
| 16 | NC | | Not connected | |
| 17 | VOUT | | Output voltage for active antenna | |
| 18 | GND | P | Ground | |
| 19 | RF_IN | I | GPS RF signal input | |
| 20 | GND | P | Ground | |
| 21 | GND | P | Ground | |
| 22 | GND | P | Ground | |

<Note>

- Input voltage is 3.6V tolerant.
- Input pulse to switch the module between different power modes.
 - ON_OFF pulse requires a rising edge and high level that persists for three cycles of the RTC clock in order to be detected. Resetting the ON_OFF detector requires that ON_OFF goes to logic low for at least three cycles of the RTC clock.
 - If the module is in hibernate state, an ON_OFF high will move it to full-power mode.
 - If the module is in MicroPower mode, an ON_OFF pulse will move it to full-power mode.
 - If the module is in AdvancedPower mode, an ON_OFF pulse will initiate one AdvancedPower cycle.
 - If the module is in TricklePower mode, an ON_OFF pulse will initiate one TricklePower cycle.
 - If the module is in Push-To-Fix mode, an ON_OFF pulse will initiate one Push-To-Fix cycle.
 - If the module is already in full-power mode, an ON_OFF pulse will initiate orderly shutdown.



- In order to get the advantage of CGEE, this pin must be always powered during the period of effective ephemeris prediction.

7 Ordering information

| Model | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| S4-1513-1R | Baud rate: 4800 bps. Without EEPROM |
| S4-1513-1E | Baud rate: 4800 bps. Built-in EEPROM |
| S4-1513-2R | Baud rate: 9600 bps. Without EEPROM |
| S4-1513-2E | Baud rate: 9600 bps. Built-in EEPROM |

8 DC & Temperature characteristics

8.1 Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Units |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| DC Supply Voltage | VIN | 4.3 | V |
| Input Backup Battery Voltage | VBACKUP | 7 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -40 ~ 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -40 ~ 85 | °C |

8.2 DC Electrical characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Input Voltage | VIN | | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Input Backup Battery Voltage | VBACKUP | | 2.0 | | 6 | V |
| VCC_RF Output Voltage | VCC_RF | | | VCC | | V |
| Supply | I _{ss} | VIN = 3.3V, w/o active antenna, Peak Acquisition Tracking Hibernate MPM ⁽¹⁾ | | 56 33 430 < 700 | 122 | mA mA mA uA uA |
| Backup Battery Current | I _{bat} | Remove the power of VIN | | 660 ⁽²⁾ | 830 | uA |
| High Level Input Voltage | V _{IH} | | 1.3 | | 3.6 | V |
| Low Level Input Voltage | V _{IL} | | -0.4 | | 0.45 | V |
| High Level Output Voltage | V _{OH} | TX pin 1.8V level pin | 0.7*VCC 1.2 | VCC 1.8 | VCC 1.85 | V |
| Low Level Output Voltage | V _{OL} | | | | 0.4 | V |
| High Level Output Current | I _{OH} | TX pin 1.8V level pin | | 0.05 2 | | mA |
| Low Level Output Current | I _{OL} | | | 2 | | mA |

<Note>

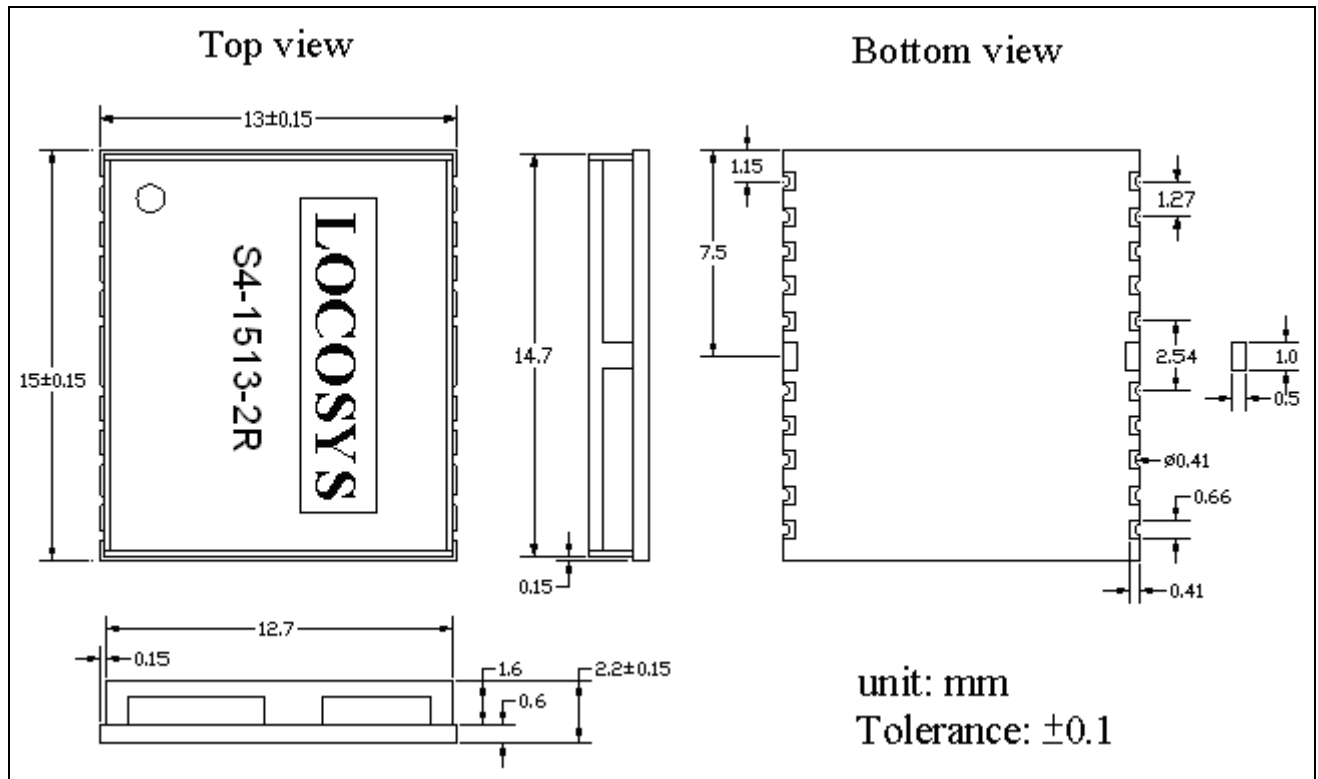
1. MicroPowerMode. MPM average current reduces by approximately 50% when there is valid ephemeris.
2. If using software command “\$PSRF117,16*0B” or hardware ON_OFF pin to turn off GPS module and keeping VCC powered, the backup battery current will be 15uA. At the same time, the current through VCC is about 170uA.

8.3 Temperature characteristics

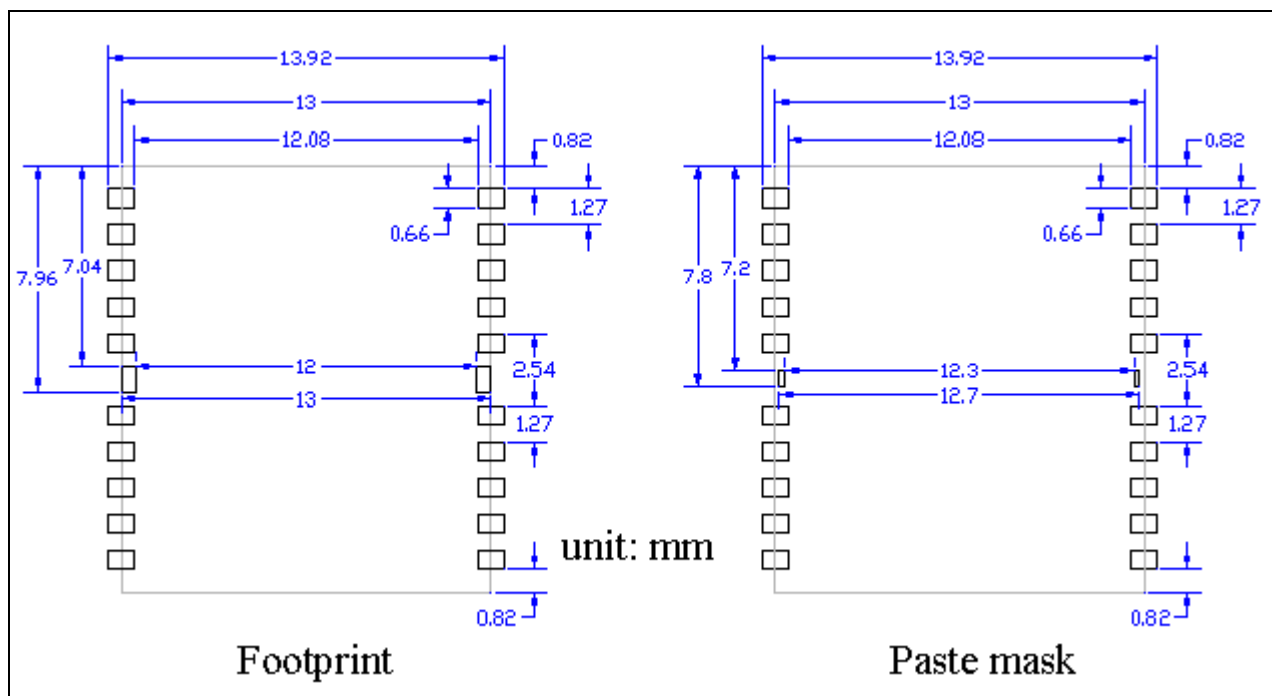
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|
| Operating Temperature | Topr | -40 | - | 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | Tstg | -40 | 25 | 85 | °C |

9 Mechanical specification

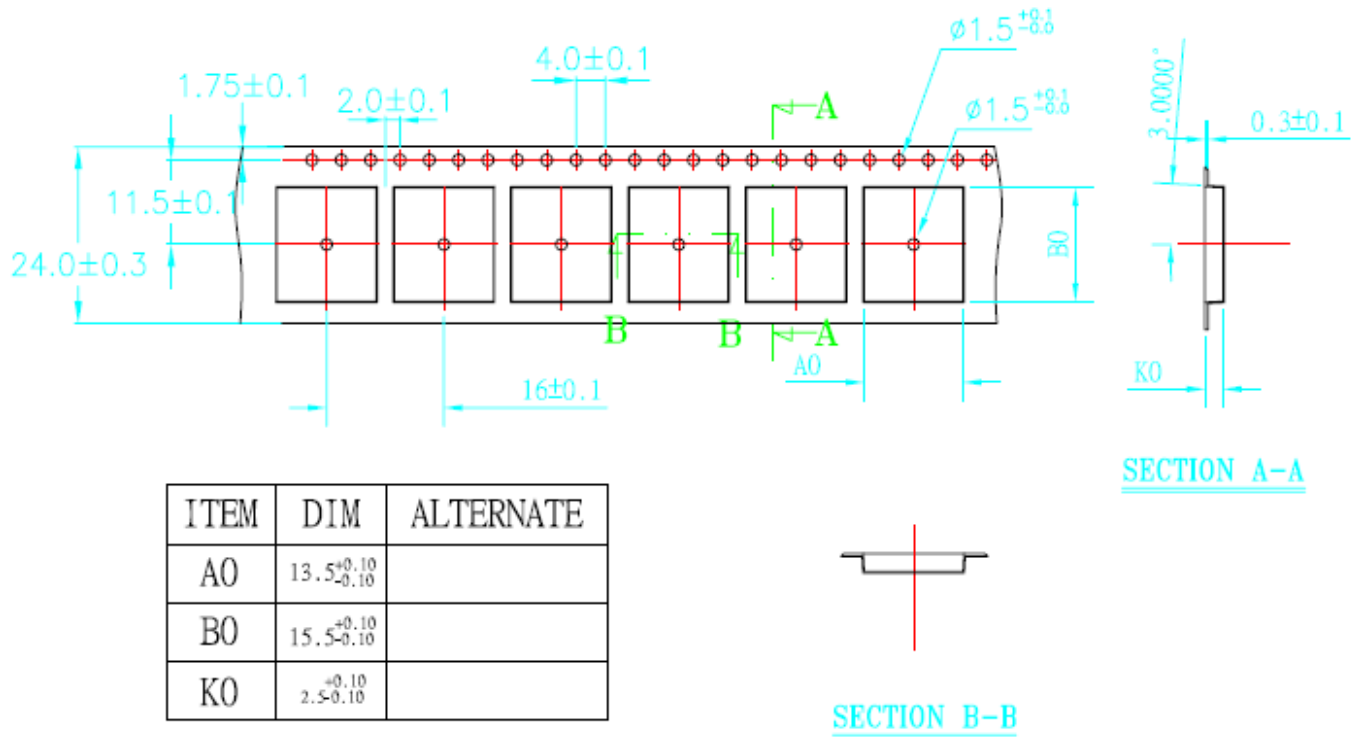
9.1 Outline dimensions



9.2 Recommended land pattern dimensions



10 Reel Packing information



- 1.10 sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance $\pm 0.20\text{mm}$.
2. Carrier camber not to exceed 1mm in 100mm.
3. A0 and B0 measured on a plane 0.3mm above the bottom of the pocket.
4. K0 measured from a plane on the inside bottom of the pocket to the top surface of the carrier.
5. All dimensions meet EIA-481-2 requirements.
6. Material: Black Anti-Static Polystyrene.
7. Component load per 13" reel :1000 pcs.

Document change list

Revision 1.0

- First release on Aug. 17, 2012.

Revision 1.1 (July 22, 2016)

- Upgraded GPS chip to 9333B03 on page 4
- Added proprietary NMEA input message 125 for querying SW Version on page 14