



AirPrime XA1110

Product Technical Specification



SIERRA
WIRELESS®

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1	June 23, 2017	Initial revision in SWI template.
2	January 18, 2018	Updates throughout.
3.0	March 21, 2018	Updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 4-4 on page 32 • Packaging and Handling (Tape Reel) on page 33
3.1	March 26, 2018	Updated Figure 1-2 on page 10
3.2	April 16, 2018	Updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2-1 on page 16 • Figure 5-4 on page 35
3.3	April 23, 2018	Updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function Description on page 9 • Antenna Status Protocol (Antenna Advisor) on page 28

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3.4	May 03, 2018	Fixed typo in Drying on page 36
4.0	September 27, 2018	Updated Specifications on page 14
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		Deleted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• section 5 Packing and Handling• section 6 Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile

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>> 1: Function Description

Overview

The XA1110 is a POT (Patch On Top) GNSS module that is capable of tracking GPS and Glonass satellites simultaneously. It comes with an integrated GPS+Glonass¹ patch antenna that is optimized for performance in compact devices. In addition to the integrated antenna, the module also offers an external antenna interface with an automatic antenna switching circuit.

The XA1110 is one of the smallest integrated antenna modules on the market with an ultra-compact size of 12.5 x 12.5 x 6.8 mm in a QFN Package. It supports multiple interfaces such as SPI and I²C that can be used instead of UART.

The module is integrated with SMPS (switched-mode power supply) which allows for the lowest possible power consumption while offering optimum GNSS sensitivity and performance.

The XA1110 is based on latest MT3333 chipset and supports all standard GNSS features including QZSS, SBAS, Anti-Jamming, EASY™, PPS sync NMEA, LOCUS™, GLP™ and AGPS.

Target Applications

- Handheld Devices
- M2M applications
- Asset management
- Surveillance systems
- Wearable products



Figure 1-1: XA1110

1. XA1110 is also capable of supporting GPS+Glonass+Galileo systems. To change the default GNSS system please refer to the AirPrime XM_XA Series Software User Guide.

Product Highlights and Features

- 33 tracking/ 99 acquisition-channel GPS +GLONASS receiver
- Supports QZSS & SBAS(WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN)¹
- Sensitivity: -165dBm
- Update Rate: up to 10Hz²
- 12 multi-tone active interference canceller
- High accuracy 1-PPS timing (± 20 ns RMS) and the pulse width is 100ms
- AGPS Support for Fast TTFF (EPO in flash™; choose from 7, 14 or 30 days)
- EASY™: Self-Generated Orbit Prediction for instant positioning fix
- AlwaysLocate™ Intelligent Algorithm (Advance Power Periodic Mode) for power saving
- PPS sync NMEA
- LOCUS (Embedded Logger Function)
- Automatic antenna switching function
- Antenna Advisor function
- Support interface types: I2C/ SPI/ UART (configuration)
- Consumption current(@3.3V):
 - For GPS+GLONASS
 - Acquisition: 23mA/ 26mA /29mA (min / typical / max)
 - Full Power Tracking: 24mA / 28mA /32mA (min / typical / max)
- RoHS compliant

System Block Diagram

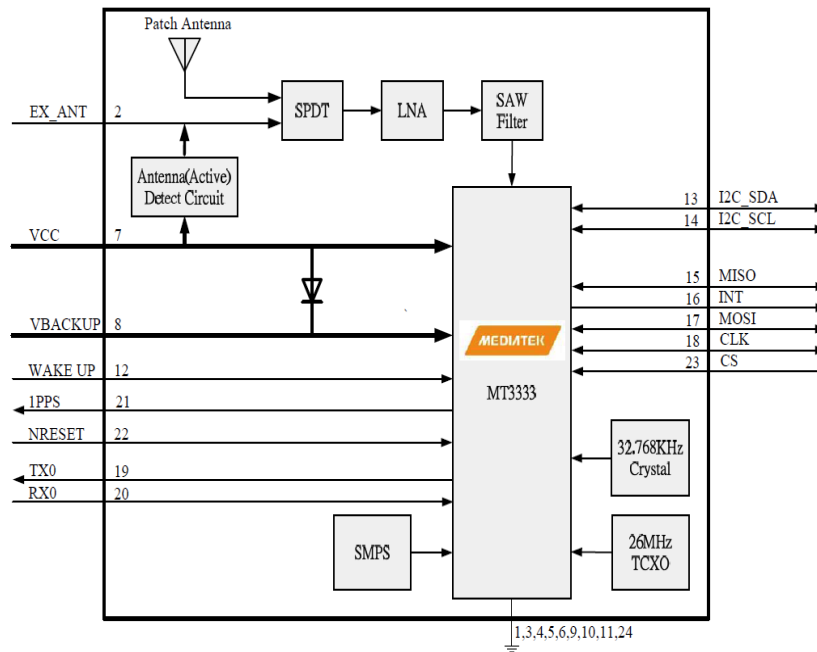


Figure 1-2: System Block Diagram

1. GAGAN will be supported upon its starting date of service.
2. SBAS can only be enabled when update rate is equal or less than to 5Hz.

Multi-tone Active Interference Canceller

Many GNSS systems today also integrate various other RF systems such as Wi-Fi, Cellular and Bluetooth. These other radios can often generate RF harmonics which can influence GPS reception and performance.

The embedded Multi-Tone Active Interference Canceller (MTAIC) also known as Anti-Jamming can reject such unwanted RF harmonics from nearby on-board active components. Anti-Jamming can improve the capacity of GPS reception, eliminating the need for additional hardware engineering to compensate for these interferences. This built-in feature can cancel up to 12 independent channels continuous interference waves.

1PPS

The XA1110 generates a-pulse-per-second signal (1 PPS). It is an electrical signal which precisely indicates the start of a second with an accuracy of $\pm 20\text{ns}$ RMS (Root Mean Square). The PPS signal is provided through a designated output pin for external applications.

AGPS for faster TTFF (EPO in flash™)

The AGPS (EPO in flash™) provides predicated EPO (Extended Prediction Orbit) data to speed up TTFF (Time To First Fix). This feature is useful when satellite signal is weak. AGPS can be downloaded from an FTP server via the Internet or through a wireless network. The GPS engine in the module will use EPO data to assist with position calculation when navigation information from satellites is insufficient. For more details on EPO, please refer to our AGPS application note.

EASY™

EASY™ (Embedded Assist System) is for quick positioning/TTFF when information received from the satellites is insufficient (e.g. in weak signal). When EASY™ is enabled, the GPS engine will automatically calculate and then predict single ephemeris up to three days. The predicted information will be saved into the memory and the GPS engine will then use the saved information for later positioning. Backup power (VBACKUP) is required for EASY™.

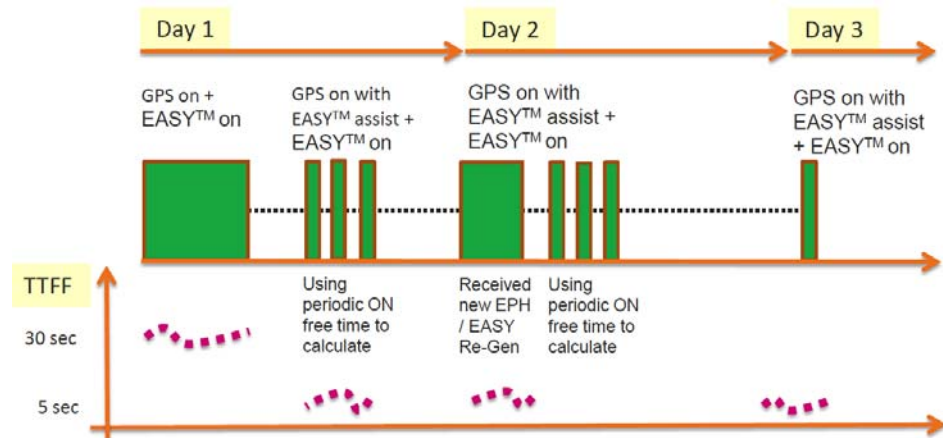


Figure 1-3: Operation of EASY™

Figure 1-3 shows that when the module obtains information from GPS satellites, the GPS engine will start to pre-calculate and predict orbits automatically for the next three days.

AlwaysLocate™

In *AlwaysLocate™* mode, the on/off time can be adjusted adaptively to achieve a balance between positioning accuracy and power consumption depending on various environmental conditions.

Figure 1-4 gives some insight on power saving in different cases when *AlwaysLocate™* mode is enabled.

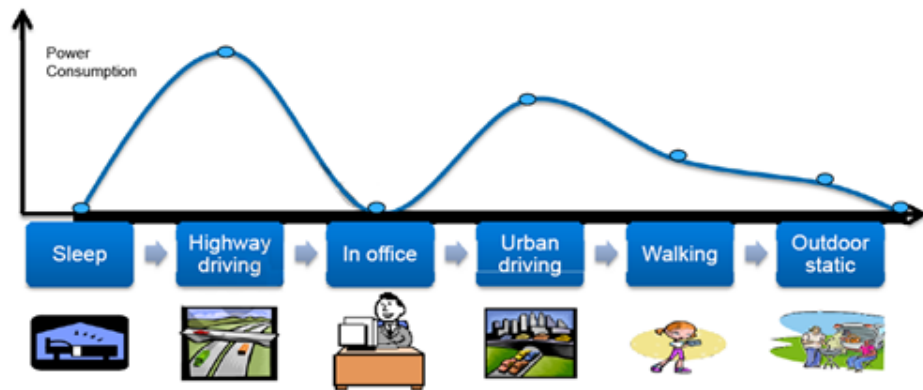


Figure 1-4: *AlwaysLocate™*

LOCUS

LOCUS (Embedded Logger) function enables the GNSS module to become a logger-capable device. It does not need any host or external flash data format such as UTC, latitude, longitude, valid or checksum for GPS data logging. The maximum log duration is up to two days under AlwaysLocate™.

PPS sync NMEA

Pulse-Per-Second (PPS) VS. NMEA can be used in the time service. The latency range of the beginning of UART Tx is between 465ms to 485 ms at the MT3333 platform and behind the rising edge of PPS.

The PPS sync NMEA only supports 1Hz NMEA output and a baud rate of 115200 to 14400 bps. For baud rates of 9600 bps and 4800 bps, only the RMC NMEA sentence is supported. If NMEA sentence outputs are supported even at the low baud rate, per-second transmission may exceed the threshold of one second.

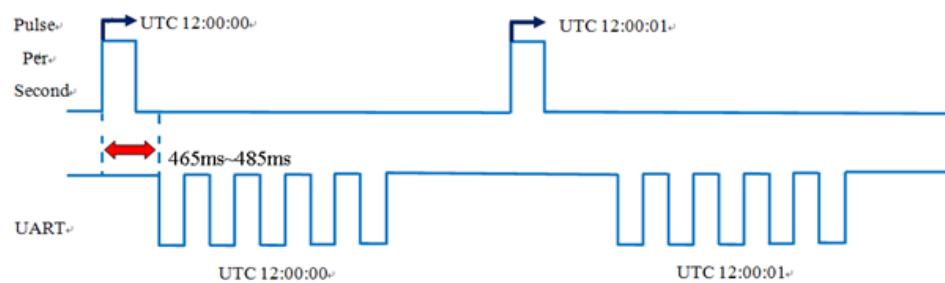


Figure 1-5: PPS sync NMEA

Antenna Advisor

“Antenna Advisor” is a new antenna support feature which is designed to detect and provide the antenna status using software (through a proprietary protocol as described below in [Antenna Status Protocol \(Antenna Advisor\)](#)).

Antenna Advisor can detect and notify about the following changes:

- When using Internal Antenna
- When using External Active Antenna

>> 2: Specifications

Mechanical Dimensions

Dimension: (Unit: mm, Maximum height: 6.8 mm)

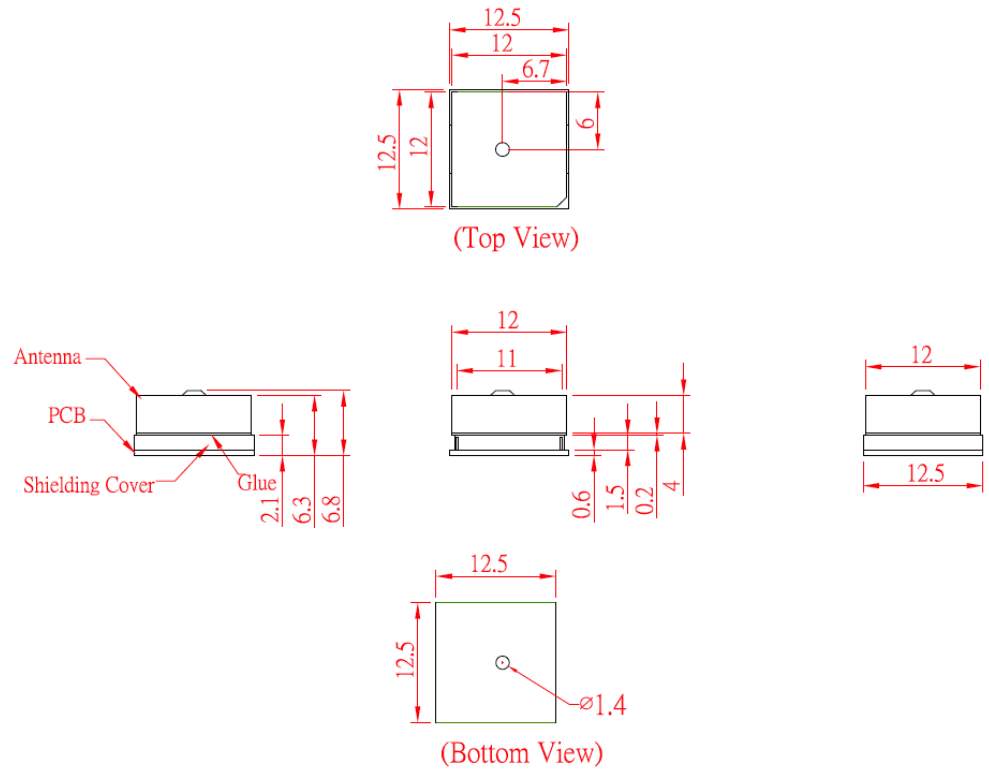


Figure 2-1: Mechanical Dimensions

PCB Copper Pad Definition

(Unit: mm, Tolerance: 0.1mm)

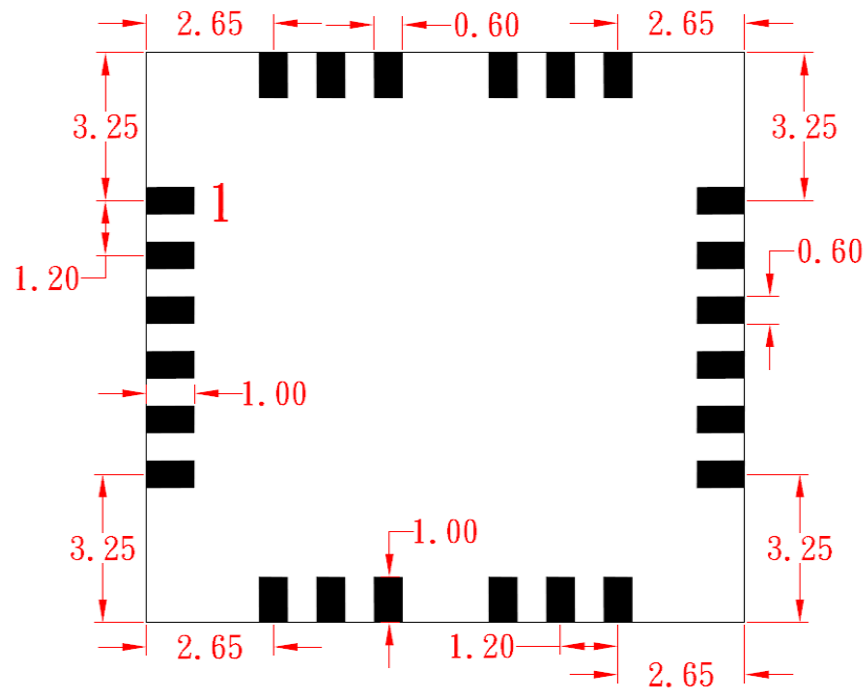


Figure 2-2: PCB Copper Pad

Pin Configuration

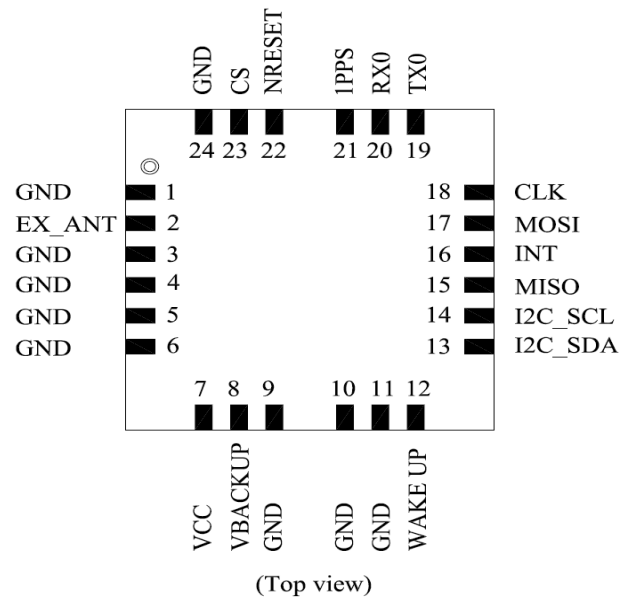


Figure 2-3: Pin Configuration

Pin Assignment

Table 2-1: Pin Assignment

Pin	Name	I/O	Description and Note	Active Low/High	IO Voltage Domain	Reset State ^a	Recommendation for Unused Pad
1	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
2	EX_ANT	I PO	External active antenna RF input DC power from VCC and provide for external active antenna		3.3V		
3	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
4	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
5	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
6	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
7	VCC	PI	Main DC power input		3.3V		Mandatory connection
8	VBACKUP	PI	Backup power input for RTC and navigation data keep		3.0V		Connection to C=1 μ F
9	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
10	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
11	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection
12	WAKE UP	PI	Wake up from power saving	H	0V		Connection to R=10k Ω
13	I2C_SDA	I/O	I2C Serial data (in slave mode)		2.8V	O, PU	Left open
14	I2C_SCL	I	I2C Serial clock (in slave mode)		2.8V	I, PU	Left open
15	MISO	O	SPI serial data output (in slave mode)		2.8V	O, PU	Left open
16	INT	O	Interrupt pin for SPI or I2C		2.8V	O, PU	Left open
17	MOSI	I	SPI serial data input (in slave mode)		2.8V	I, PU	Left open
18	CLK	I	SPI serial clock		0V	I, PD	Left open
19	TX0	O	Serial Data Output for NMEA output (TTL)		2.8V	O, PU	Mandatory connection
20	RX0	I	Serial Data Input for Firmware update (TTL)		2.8V	I, PU	Mandatory connection
21	1PPS	O	1PPS Time Mark Output		2.8V	O, PU	Left open
22	NRESET	I	Reset Input	L	2.8V	I, PU	Left open

Table 2-1: Pin Assignment (Continued)

Pin	Name	I/O	Description and Note	Active Low/High	IO Voltage Domain	Reset State ^a	Recommendation for Unused Pad
23	CS	I	SPI serial chip select	L	2.8V	I, PU	Left open
24	GND	P	Ground		0V		Mandatory connection

a. I = Input, O = Output, PU = Pull up, PD = Pull Down, H = High, T = High Impedance

Description of I/O Pins

- **Pin1:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin2:** EX_ANT
 - When a 4mA or higher current is detected, the detect circuit will acknowledge the external antenna as being present and will use the external antenna for reception. DC power from VCC will be provided for the external active antenna (Recommended voltage: 3.3V).
- **Pin3:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin4:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin5:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin6:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin7:** VCC
 - Main DC power supply (3.0V to 4.3V; typical: 3.3V). The ripple must be controlled under 50mVpp.
- **Pin8:** VBACKUP
 - This connects to the backup power of the GNSS module. A power source (such as a battery) connected to this pin will help the GNSS chipset in keeping its internal RTC running when the main power source is turned off. The voltage ranges from 2.0V to 4.3V (typical: 3.0V).
 - This pin is also available when VCC is connected to a power supply.
 - VBACKUP functions with a shottky diode and limited-current resistor.
 - If VBACKUP power is not reserved, the GNSS module will perform a lengthy cold start each time it is powered on, as previous satellite information is not retained and needs to be re-transmitted.
 - If not used, keep this pin floating.
- **Pin9:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin10:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin11:** GND (Ground)
- **Pin12:** WAKE UP
 - Active on High will wake up the module from backup (power-saving) mode.
 - The PMTK225 command is recommended for use with the WAKE UP pin for power saving. For more details please refer to AirPrime XM_XA Software User Guide.

Table 2-2: WAKE UP

Symbol	Min (V)	Typ (V)	Max (V)
Low	--	0	--
High	1.2	2.8	3.4

- **Pin13:** I²C_SDA (I²C; outputs GPS information/RTCM_TX)
- **Pin14:** I²C_SCL (RTCM_RX)
 - This pin can be modified through firmware customization.
 - The *default* of this pin is defined to I²C_SCL. It will receive the clock for I²C application.
 - If the pin is customized to RTCM, it will receive DGPS/RTCM (TTL level).
 - If not used, keep this pin floating.
- **Pin15:** MISO (SPI; outputs GPS information)
- **Pin16:** INT
 - This is the interrupt sync. It is used to determine whether NMEA is stored in SPI/ I²C buffer.
 - If NMEA data is ready and stored in SPI/ I²C buffer, the pin will pull high.
 - After entire NMEA packet of one second is read, the pin will pull low.
 - When this interrupt is used and an IRQ routine is registered, the CPU usage must be checked and the programming routine adjusted.
- **Pin17:** MOSI (SPI; to receive commands from system)
- **Pin18:** CLK (SPI; to receive clock time from system)
- **Pin19:** TX0 (UART 0 transmitter; outputs GPS information for application)
- **Pin20:** RX0 (UART 0 receiver; to receive commands from system)
- **Pin21:** 1PPS
 - This pin provides one pulse-per-second signal output. If not used, keep this pin floating.
- **Pin22:** NRESET
 - **Active** on Low for the module to reset. If not used, keep this pin floating.

Table 2-3: NRESET

Symbol	Min (V)	Typ (V)	Max (V)
Low	0	0	1.5
High	2	2.8	3.3

- **Pin23:** CS (SPI; to select chip for system)
 - Active on Low to enable SPI
- **Pin24:** GND (Ground)

Specifications

Table 2-4: Specification Data

Description	
GNSS Solution	MTK MT3333
Frequency	GPS L1, 1575.42MHz GLONASS L1, 1598.0625~1605.375MHz
Sensitivity (GPS portion)	Acquisition: -148dBm, cold start Reacquisition: -163dBm, Hot start Tracking: -165dBm
SV Number GPS GLONASS	#1~32 #65~88 (see Chapter 3 for details)
TTFF (GPS, No. of SVs>4, C/N>40dB, PDop<1.5)	Hot start: 1 second typical Warm start: 33 seconds typical Cold start: 35 seconds typical, 60 seconds Max
Position Accuracy	Without aid:3m (50% CEP) DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS, GAGAN)):2.5m (50% CEP)
Velocity Accuracy	Without aid: 0.1m/s DGPS(SBAS(WAAS,EGNOS,MSAS, GAGAN)):0.05m/s
Timing Accuracy (1PPS Output)	±20ns RMS within 100ms in one pulse
Altitude	10,000m maximum (Normal mode: car/pedestrian/ aviation) 80,000m maximum (Balloon mode)
Velocity	Maximum 515m/s (1000 knots)
Acceleration	Maximum 4G
Update Rate	1Hz (default), maximum 10Hz
Baud Rate	115200 bps (default)
DGPS	SBAS (default) [WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN]
Power Supply	VCC: 3V to 4.3V; VBACKUP: 2.0V to 4.3V
Current Consumption @ 3.3V,1Hz Update Rate	GPS+GLONASS Acquisition: 23mA/ 26mA /29mA (min / typical / max) Full Power Tracking: 24mA / 28mA / 32mA (min / typical / max) GLP (GNSS Low-power) Tracking: 9mA / 15mA / 31mA (min / typical / max)
Backup Power Consumption @ 3V	17µA (TYP)
Power Saving (Periodic)	Backup mode: 1.2mA (TYP) Standby mode: 1.6mA (TYP)
NRESET Current @ 3.3V	9mA (TYP)
Working Temperature	-40 °C to +85 °C

Table 2-4: Specification Data (Continued)

Description	
Dimension	12.5x12.5 x 6.8 mm, SMD
Weight	4g

Absolute Maximum Ranges

The maximum power supply voltage is 4.3.

Table 2-5: Maximum Ranges

	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	4.3	V
Backup Battery Voltage	VBACKUP	2.0	3.0	4.3	V

Operating Conditions

Table 2-6: Operating Conditions

	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operation Supply Ripple Voltage	-	-	-	50	mVpp
RX0 TTL H Level	-	2.0	-	3.3	V
RX0 TTL L Level	-	0	-	0.8	V
TX0 TTL H Level	-	2.4	-	3.3	V
TX0 TTL L Level	-	0	-	0.4	V

>> | 3: Protocols

NMEA Output Sentences

Table 3-1 lists all NMEA output sentences specifically developed and defined by MTK for MTK’s products.

Table 3-1: Position Fix Indicator

Option	Description
GGA	Time, position and fix type data.
GSA	GNSS 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. The recommended minimum navigation information.
VTG	Course and speed information relative to the ground.

Table 3-2 lists NMEA output sentences used in GPS system and GLONASS system

Table 3-2: NMEA Output Sentence for GPS and GNSS

System	GGA	GSA	GSV	RMC	VTG
GPS	GPGGA	GPGSA	GPGSV	GPRMC	GPVTG
GNSS (GPS+GLONASS)	GNGGA	GPGSA GLGSA	GPGSV GLGSV ^a	GNRMC	GNVTG

a. In Talker ID, GP is a short term of “GPS”; GL is “GLONASS” and GN is “GPS +GLONASS”

GGA—Time, Position and Related Data of Navigation Fix

Table 3-3 explains the NMEA sentence below:

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

Table 3-3: GGA Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GNGGA		GGA protocol header
UTC Time	064951.000		hhmmss.sss
Latitude	2307.1256		ddmm.mmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N North or S South
Longitude	12016.4448		dddmm.mmmm
E/W Indicator	E		E East or W West
Position Fix Indicator	1		See Table 3-4
Satellites Used	8		
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 3-4: Position Fix Indicator

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

GSA—GNSS DOP and Active Satellites, Including GPS (GPGSA) and GLONASS (GLGSA)

Table 3-5 explains the example NMEA sentence below:

GPS satellite system:

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

GPS+GLONASS satellite system:

```
$GPGSA,A,3,08,28,20,04,32,17,11,,,,,1.00,0.63,0.77*1B (GPS satellite)
```

```
$GLGSA,A,3,77,76,86,78,65,88,87,71,72,,,,,1.00,0.63,0.77*17 (GLONASS satellite)
```

Table 3-5: GGA Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGSA, or \$GLGSA		GSA protocol header
Mode 1	A		See Table 3-6
Mode 2	3		See Table 3-7
Satellite Used ^a	8		SV on Channel 1
Satellite Used	28		SV on Channel 2
....
Satellite Used			SV on Channel 12
PDOP	1		Position Dilution of Precision
HDOP	0.63		Horizontal Dilution of Precision
VDOP	0.77		Vertical Dilution of Precision
Checksum	*1B		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

a. GPS SV No. #01~#32
GLONASS SV No. #65~#88

Table 3-6: Mode 1

Value	Description
M	Manual—forced to operate in 2D or 3D mode
A	2D Automatic—allowing to switch to 2D/3D mode automatically

Table 3-7: Mode 2

Value	Description
1	Fix not available
2	2D (<4 SVs used)
3	3D (>=4 SVs used)

GSV— Satellites in View, Including GPS (GPGSV) and GLONASS (GLGSV)

Table 3-8 explains the example NMEA sentences below:

\$GPGSV,4,1,14,28,75,321,44,42,54,137,39,20,53,080,44,17,40,30,44*77

\$GPGSV,4,2,14,04,33,253,43,32,28,055,41,08,26,212,40,11,14,055,33*7F

\$GPGSV,4,3,14,10,12,198,,07,06,179,38,23,04,125,44,27,02,314,*7E

\$GPGSV,4,4,14,193,,,42,01,,,36*45

Table 3-8: GPGSV Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGSV		GSV protocol header
Number of Messages	4		(Depending on the number of satellites tracked, multiple messages of GSV data may be required) ^a
Message Number	1		
Satellites in View	14		
Satellite ID	28		Channel 1 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	75	degrees	Channel 1 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	321	degrees	Channel 1 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	44	dB-Hz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)
....
Satellite ID	17		Channel 4 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	40	degrees	Channel 4 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	330	degrees	Channel 4 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	44	dB-Hz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)

Table 3-8: GPGSV Data Format (Continued)

Name	Example	Units	Description
Checksum	*77		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

a. One GSV sentence can only receive up to 4 SVs.

Table 3-9 explains the example NMEA sentences below:

\$GLGSV,4,1,15,72,45,084,40,77,39,246,44,87,36,014,44,65,33,157,36*62

\$GLGSV,4,2,15,78,26,306,41,88,23,315,42,76,15,192,38,86,13,067,38*64

\$GLGSV,4,3,15,71,12,035,38*54

Table 3-9: GLGSV Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GLGSV		GSV protocol header
Number of Messages	4		(Depending on the number of satellites tracked, multiple messages of GSV data may be required) ^a
Message Number	1		
Satellites in View	15		
Satellite ID	72		Channel 1 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	45	degrees	Channel 1 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	84	degrees	Channel 1 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	40	dB-Hz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)
....
Satellite ID	44		Channel 4 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	65	degrees	Channel 4 (Maximum 90)
Azimuth	157	degrees	Channel 4 (True, Range 0 to 359)
SNR (C/No)	36	dB-Hz	Range 0 to 99, (null when not tracking)
Checksum	*62		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

a. One GSV sentence can only receive up to 4 SVs.

RMC—Recommended Minimum Navigation Information

Table 3-10 explains the example NMEA sentence below:

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

Table 3-10: RMC Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GNRMC		RMC protocol header
UTC Time	064951.000		hhmmss.sss
Status	A		A: data valid V: data not valid
Latitude	2307.1256		ddmm.mmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N: North S: South
Longitude	12016.44		dddmm.mmmm
E/W Indicator	E		E: East W: West
Speed over Ground	0.03	Knots/hr	
Course over Ground	165.48	degrees	TRUE
Date	260406		ddmmyy
Magnetic Variation	3.05, W	degrees	E: East W: West (By Customization)
Mode	A		A: Autonomous mode D: Differential mode E: Estimated mode
Checksum	*2C		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination
Message ID	\$GNRMC		RMC protocol header

VTG—Course and Speed Information Relating to the Ground

Table 3-11 explains the example NMEA sentence below:

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

Table 3-11: VTG Data Format

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GNVTG		VTG protocol header
Course	165.48	degrees	Measured heading
Reference	T		TRUE
Course		degrees	Measured heading
Reference	M		Magnetic Variation (By Customization)
Speed	0.03	Knots/hr	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	*37		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

MTK NMEA Command Protocols

Packet Type: 103 PMTK_CMD_COLD_START

Packet Meaning: Cold Start --- Discarding the data of Time, Position, Almanacs and Ephemeris at re-start.

Example: \$PMTK103*30<CR><LF>

Note: Please refer to the XM_XA Software User Guide document for more details.

Antenna Status Protocol (Antenna Advisor)

Package Type: Status of Antenna

Table 3-12: Status of Antenna

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$PGCMD		Protocol Header
Command ID	203		Function Type

Example:

\$PGCMD , 203<CR><LF>

Used **Patch antenna** status: PGACK,SW_ANT_Internal.

Used **Active antenna** status: PGACK,SW_ANT_External.

>> 4: Reference Design

This section introduces the reference schematic design for best performance. For additional design guidelines please refer to the Hardware Design Guide document for specific model.

Reference Schematic Design for Using the RTCM/I²C/SPI

The XA1110 provides several interfaces to process GNSS NMEA data (by specified firmware):

1. UART0 + RTCM (for DGPS data)
2. UART0 + I²C (for NMEA data)
3. UART0 + SPI (for NMEA data)

Reference Schematic Design for the RTCM

Figure 4-1 provides a schematic reference design for the RTCM:

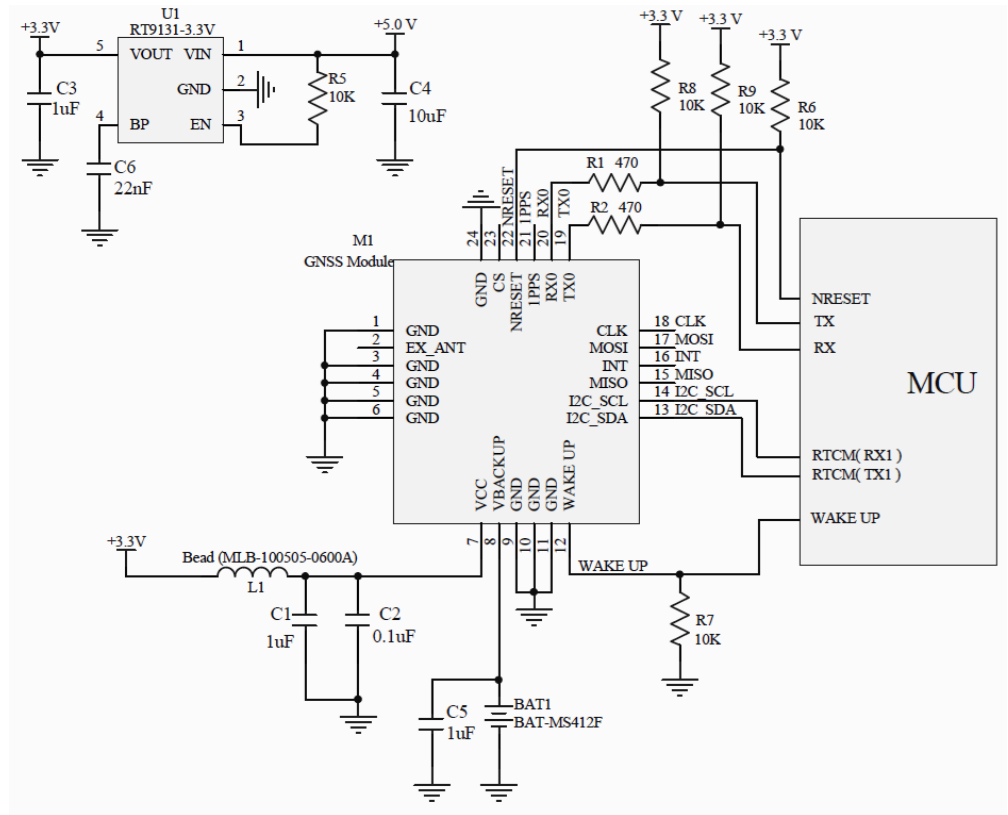


Figure 4-1: UART + RTCM

Notes:

1. Ferrite bead L1 is added for power noise reduction. Use one with an equivalent impedance (600Ω at 100MHz; IDC 200mA).
2. Place C1, C2 and C5 bypass-capacitors as close as possible to the module.
3. Damping resistors R1 and R2 can be modified to manage EMI for system application.
4. The default of Pull-low resistor R7 is set at a low level for the WAKE UP pin to function.

Reference Schematic Design for Using I²C

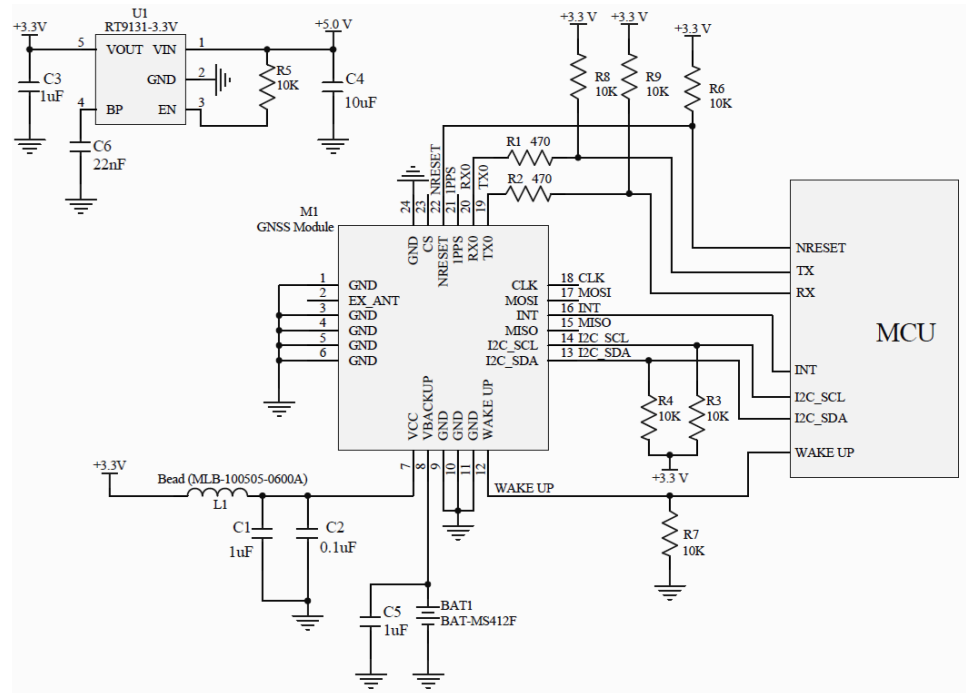


Figure 4-2: UART + I²C

Notes:

1. Ferrite bead L1 is added for power noise reduction. Use one with an equivalent impedance (600Ω at 100MHz; IDC 200mA).
2. Place C1, C2 and C5 bypass-capacitors as close as possible to the module.
3. Damping resistors R1 and R2 can be modified to manage EMI for system application.
4. Pull high resistors, R3 and R4, can be modified based on system application for I²C.
5. The default of Pull-low resistor R7 is set at low level for WAKE UP pin to function.

Reference Schematic Design for the SPI Bus

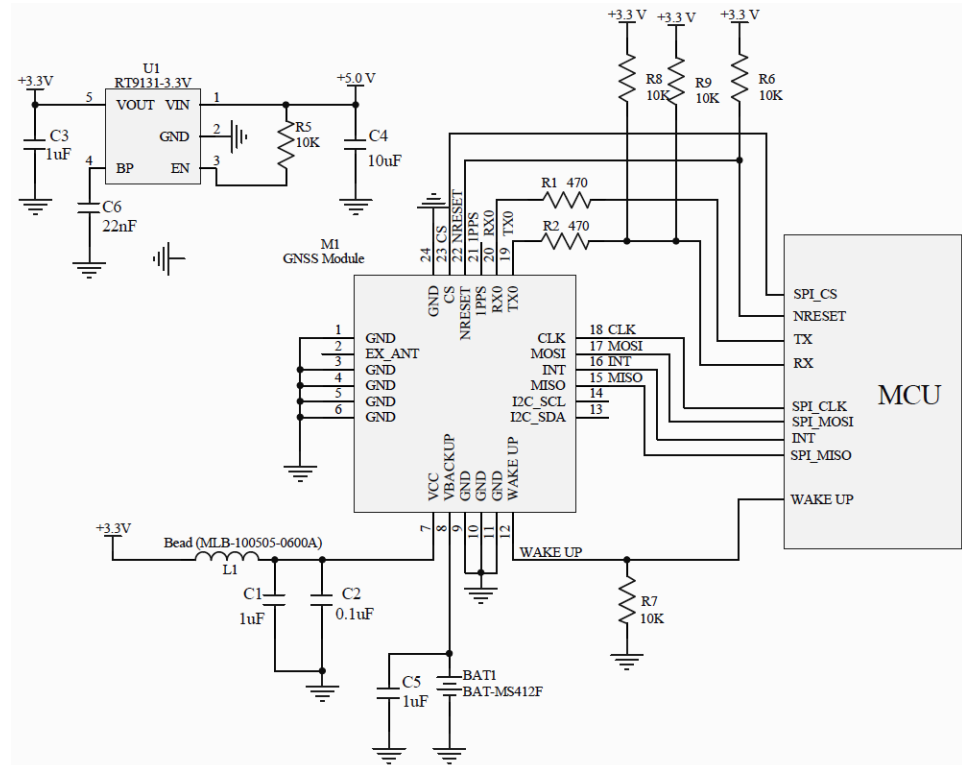


Figure 4-3: UART+SPI Application

Notes:

1. Ferrite bead L1 is added for power noise reduction. Use one with an equivalent impedance (600Ω at 100MHz; IDC 200mA).
2. Place C1, C2 and C5 bypass-capacitors as close as possible to the module.
3. Damping resistors R1 and R2 can be modified to manage EMI for system application.
4. The default of Pull-low resistor R7 is set at low level for WAKE UP pin to function.

Reference Schematic Design for Using an Active Antenna

Connect the external antenna to EX_ANT (Pin2)

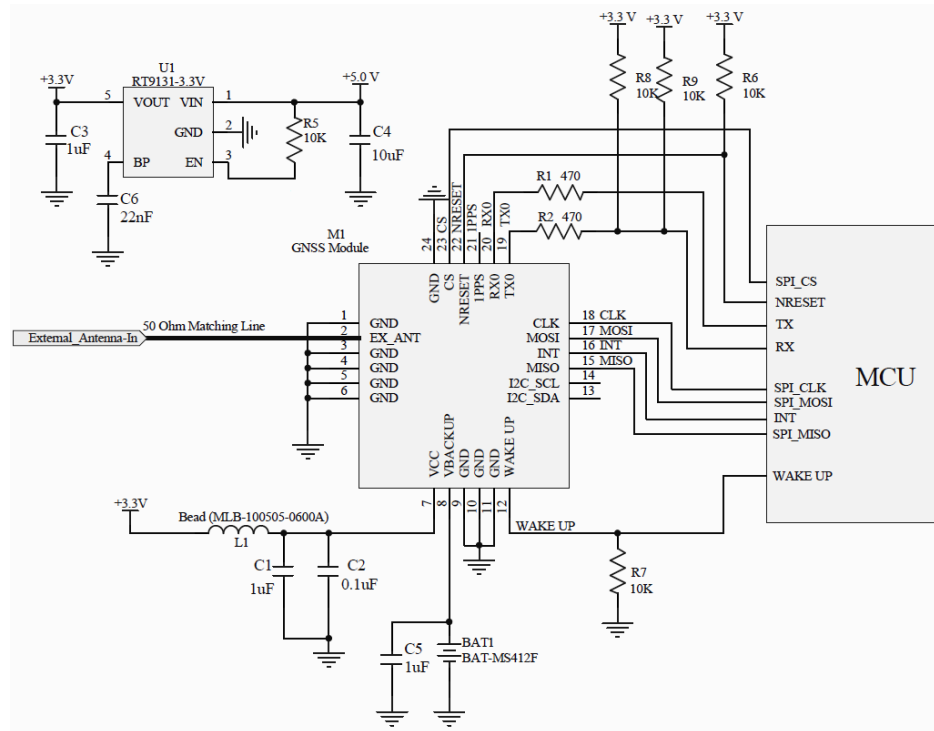


Figure 4-4: Active Antenna Application

Notes:

1. Ferrite bead L1 is added for power noise reduction. Use one with an equivalent impedance (600Ω at 100MHz; IDC 200mA).
2. Place C1, C2 and C5 bypass-capacitors as close as possible to the module.
3. Damping resistors R1 and R2 can be modified to manage EMI for system application.
4. The default of Pull-low resistor R7 is set at a low level for the WAKE UP pin to function.