

| Product name | Description | Version |
|--------------|--|---------|
| LS20026 | Stand-alone GPS smart antenna module/SS3LP,9600BPS | 1.1 |

Datasheet of stand-alone GPS smart antenna module, LS20026



1 Introduction

LS20026 is a complete stand-alone GPS smart antenna module, including embedded patch antenna and GPS receiver circuits, dedicated designed for cellular phones that are going to integrate GPS function. The module is powered by SiRF Star III and can track up to 20 satellites at a time while providing fast time-to-first-fix, one-second navigation update and low power consumption. Besides, it can provide you with superior sensitivity and performance even in urban canyon and dense foliage environment.

It is easy to install without both RF connector and coaxial cable that are needed in a separated active antenna. In other words, reduce the cost and size. Also, speed up the time to market by eliminating R&D efforts on RF matching and stability between separated GPS antenna and module. Furthermore, it can be directly powered by a lithium battery without any external voltage regulars. A built-in hardware enable pin provides the convenience to turn on/off the module. Therefore, LS20026 of miniature size and brilliant performance is the best choice to be integrated into your slim cellular phones.

2 Features

- Optimal RF design for cellular phone
- Easy to install (SMT process capable)
- SiRF Star III high sensitivity solution
- Support 20-channel GPS
- Fast TTFF at low signal level
- Capable of SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS)
- Pin-to-pin compatible with LS20036 (MediaTek solution) and LS20056 (u-Nav solution)

3 Application

- Cellular phones with GPS function
- GPS personal tracker
- Mobile internet device with GPS function

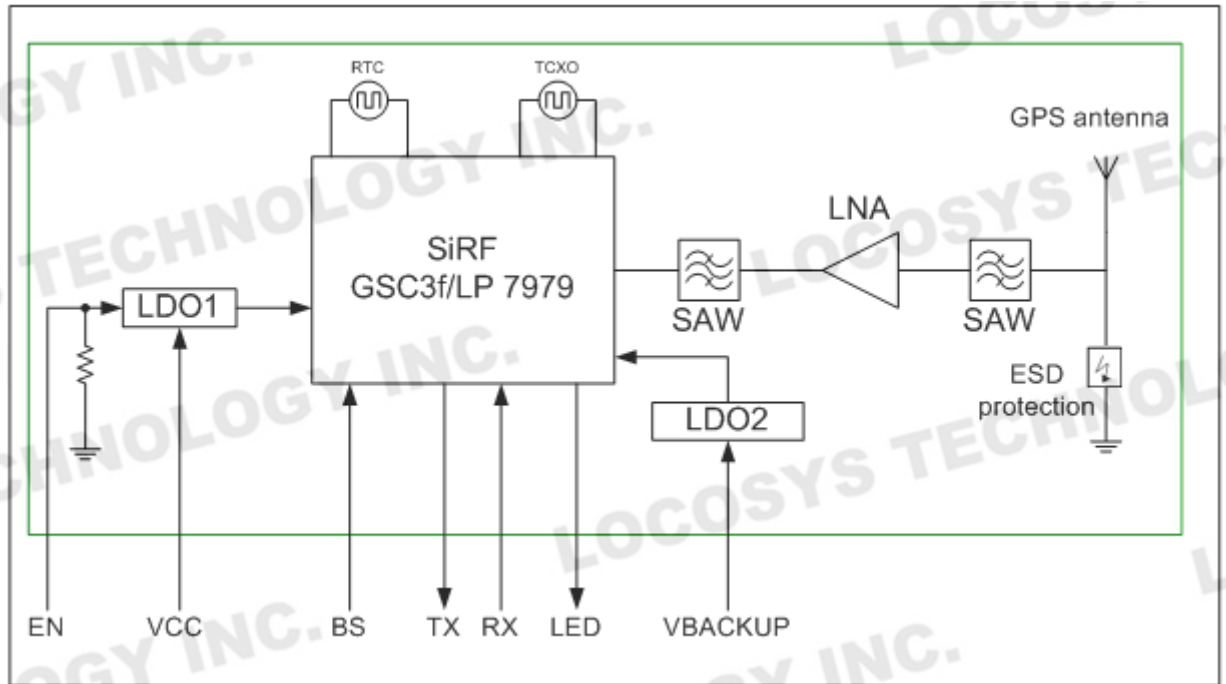


Fig 3-1 System block diagram of LS20026

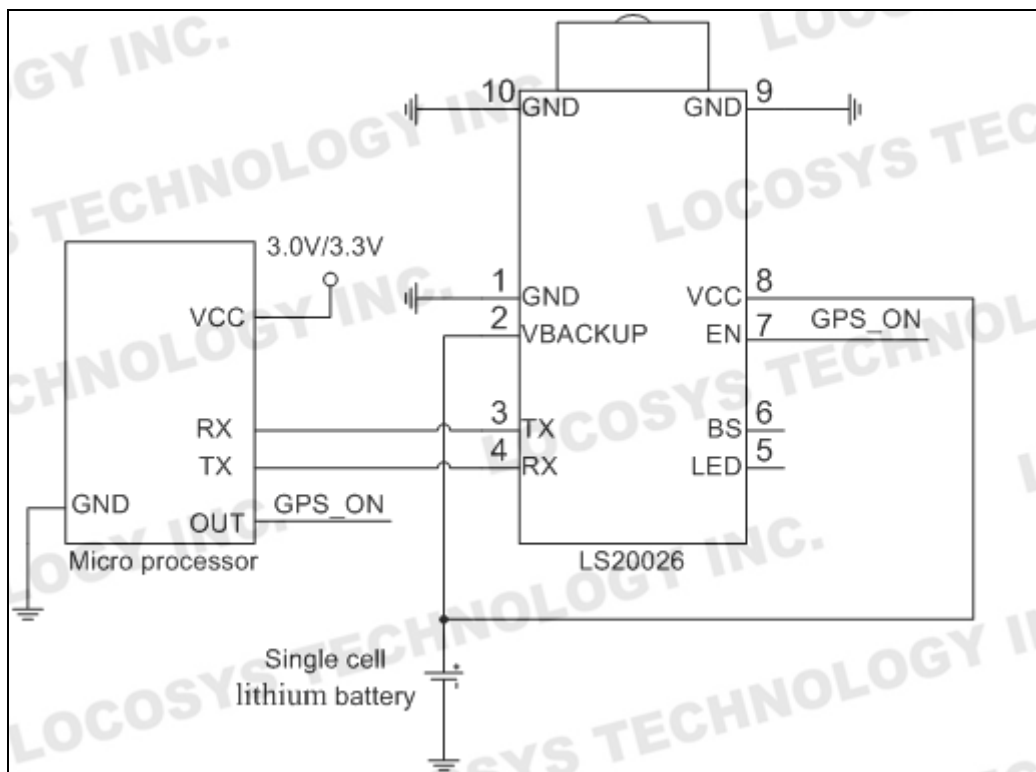


Fig 3-2 Typical application circuit (1)

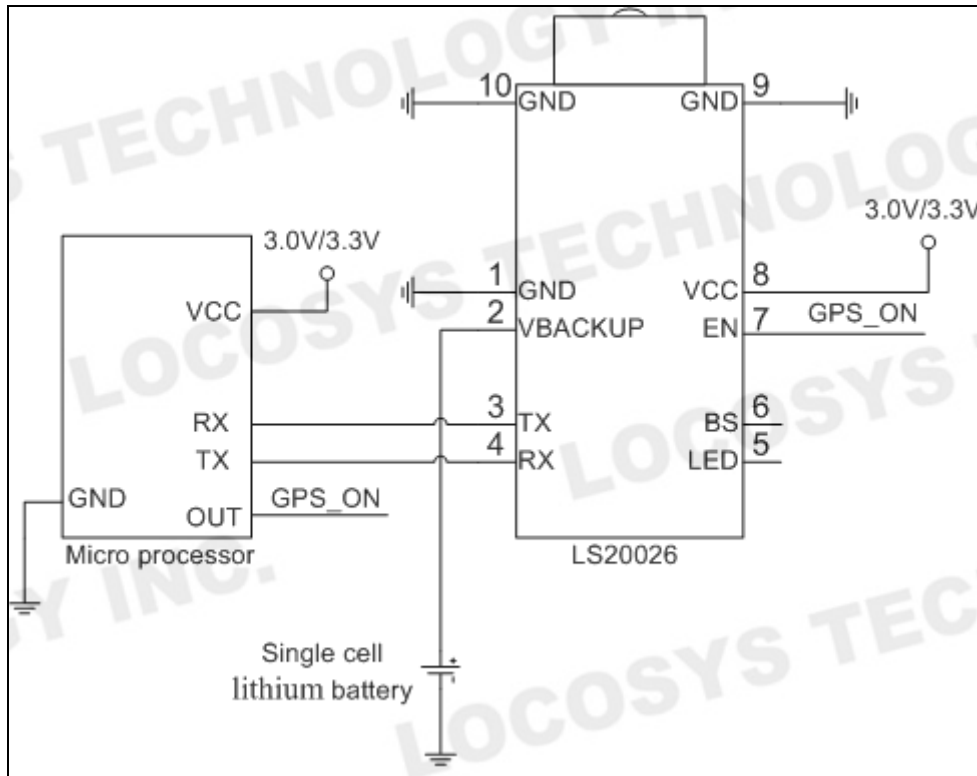


Fig 3-3 Typical application circuit (2)

4 GPS receiver and antenna

4.1 GPS receiver

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Chip | SiRF Star III, GSC3f/LPx 7989 | |
| Frequency | L1 1575.42MHz, C/A code | |
| Channels | Support 20 channels | |
| Update rate | 1Hz | |
| Acquisition Time | Hot start (Open Sky) | < 2s |
| | Cold Start (Open Sky) | 35s (typical) |
| Position Accuracy | Autonomous | < 10m (2D RMS) |
| | SBAS | < 5m (2D RMS) |
| Datum | WGS-84 (default) | |
| Max. Altitude | < 18,000 m | |
| Max. Velocity | < 515 m/s | |
| Protocol | NMEA 0183 ver 3.0 | 9600 bps ⁽¹⁾ , 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bits 1Hz: GGA, GLL, GSA, GSV, RMC, VTG |

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

4.2 GPS antenna

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Antenna type | Patch antenna |
| Polarization | RHCP |
| Frequency Range | 1575.42MHz ± 1.023MHz ⁽¹⁾ |
| Gain | -2 dBic Typ. @zenith ⁽¹⁾ |
| Axial ratio | Max 4.0dB @zenith ⁽¹⁾ |

Note 1: This value is measured with evaluation board and must be fine tuned when installed into your device.

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. | | second | 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 |
| Checksum | *52 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

● 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 32) |
| 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 |
| Checksum | *53 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

● 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 |
| Checksum | *38 | | |
| <CR> <LF> | | | End of message termination |

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 |

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 |
| 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:

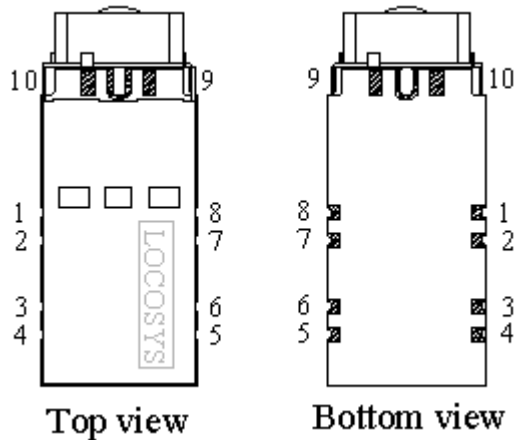
Datum select TOKYO_MEAN

\$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 |

6 Pin assignment and descriptions



| Pin # | Name | Type | Description |
|-------|---------|------|---|
| 1 | GND | P | Ground |
| 2 | VBACKUP | P | Backup battery supply voltage. This pin must be powered to enable the module. |
| 3 | TX | O | Serial data output |
| 4 | RX | I | Serial data input |
| 5 | LED | O | LED indicator ⁽¹⁾ . Internal pulled down via 100K Ω resistor. Default input at reset. |
| 6 | BS | I | Boot mode selection ⁽²⁾ . Internal pulled down via 115K Ω resistor. Do not connect in normal operation. |
| 7 | EN | I | Enable pin ⁽³⁾ . High active with internal pull-down resistor. |
| 8 | VCC | P | DC supply voltage |
| 9 | GND | P | Ground |
| 10 | GND | P | Ground |

<Note>

1. When GPS position fix is available, it outputs 50ms high per second, otherwise it outputs low.
2. When this pin is low at system reset, the module will boot in normal operation. Otherwise, it will boot in internal mode.
3. This pin only controls the main power through VCC pin, not apply to VBACKUP pin.

7 DC & Temperature characteristics

7.1 Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Units |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Input Voltage | VCC | 5.5 | V |
| Input Backup Battery Voltage | VBACKUP | 7 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -30 ~ 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -40 ~ 85 | °C |

7.2 DC Electrical characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------|-------------------|------|-------|
| Input Voltage | VCC | | 3.0 | | 4.3 | V |
| Input Backup Battery Voltage | VBACKUP | | 1.3 | | 6.0 | V |
| Supply Current | I _{VCC} | Full operation | | 31 ⁽¹⁾ | 49 | mA |
| | | EN = Low | | < 0.1 | | uA |
| Backup Battery Current | I _{BAT} | EN = Low | | 5.8 | | uA |
| High Level Input Voltage | V _{IH} | | 2.1 | | 3.6 | V |
| | | For EN pin | 1.3 | | VCC | |
| Low Level Input Voltage | V _{IL} | | -0.3 | | 0.8 | V |
| | | For EN pin | | | 0.25 | |
| High Level Input Current | I _{IH} | | -10 | | 60 | uA |
| | | For EN pin | -0.2 | | 10 | |
| Low Level Input Current | I _{IL} | | -10 | | 60 | uA |
| | | For EN pin | -0.2 | | 1 | |
| High Level Output Voltage | V _{OH} | | 2.0 | | | V |
| Low Level Output Voltage | V _{OL} | | | | 0.73 | V |
| High Level Output Current | I _{OH} | | | 2 | | mA |
| Low Level Output Current | I _{OL} | | | 2 | | mA |

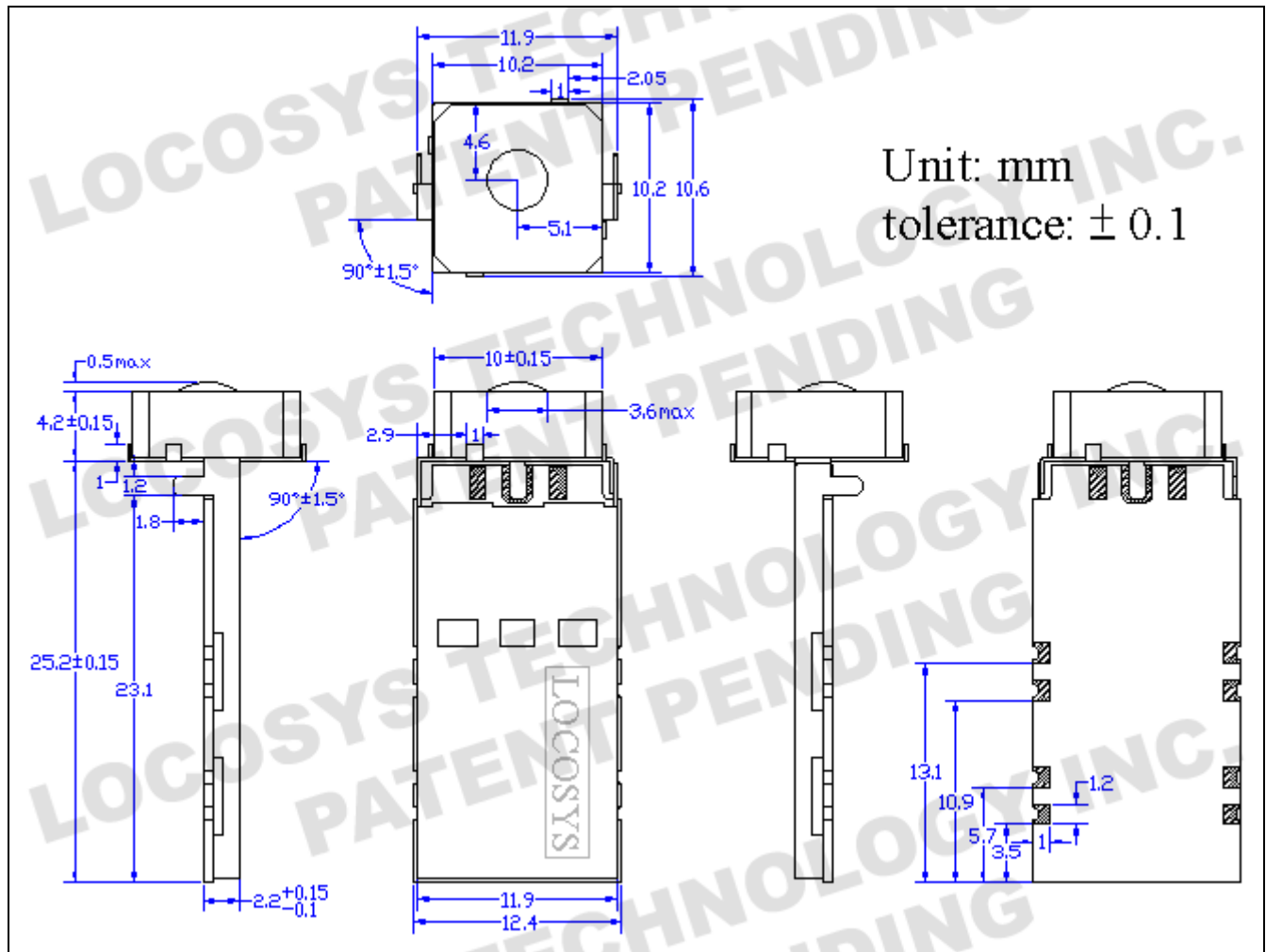
Note 1: Measured when position fix is available and input voltage is 3.3V.

7.3 Temperature characteristics

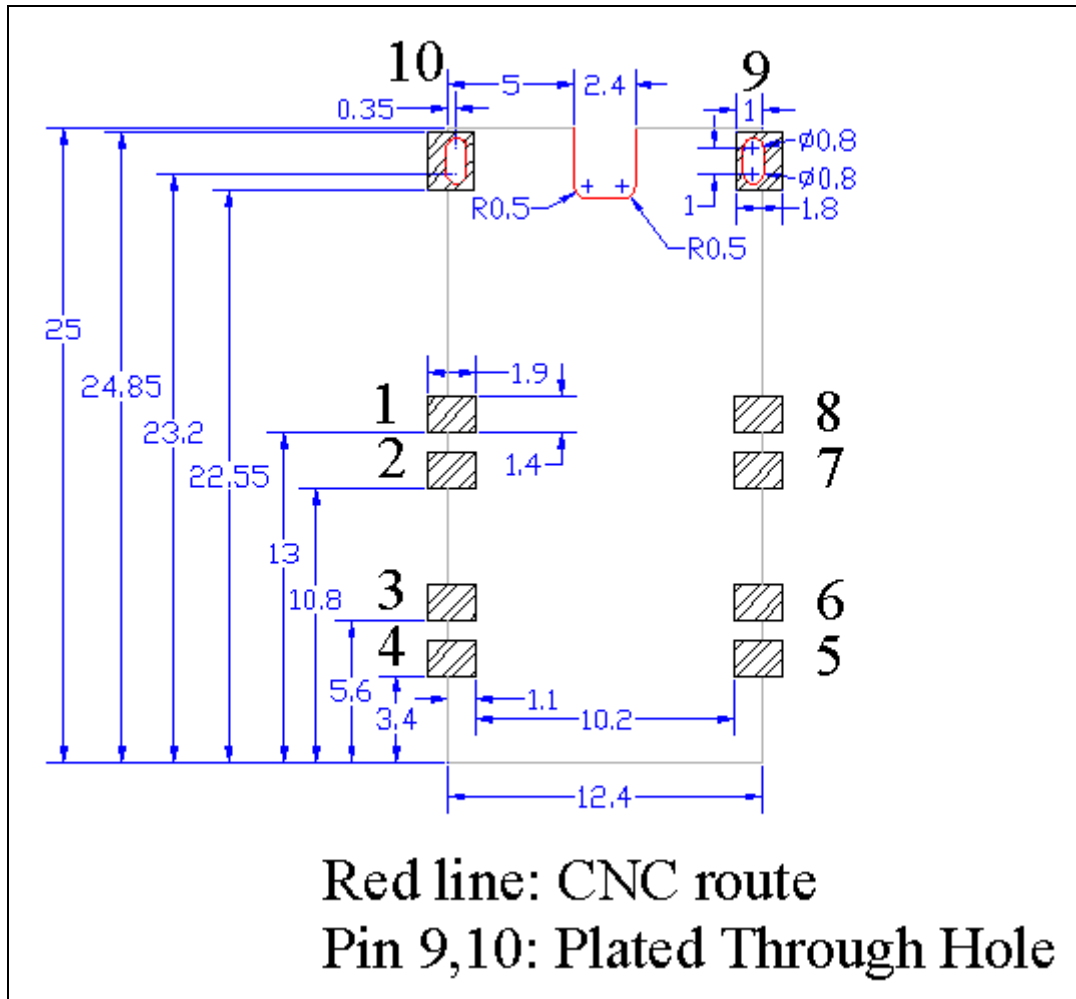
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|
| Operating Temperature | Topr | -30 | - | 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | Tstg | -40 | 25 | 85 | °C |

8 Mechanical specification

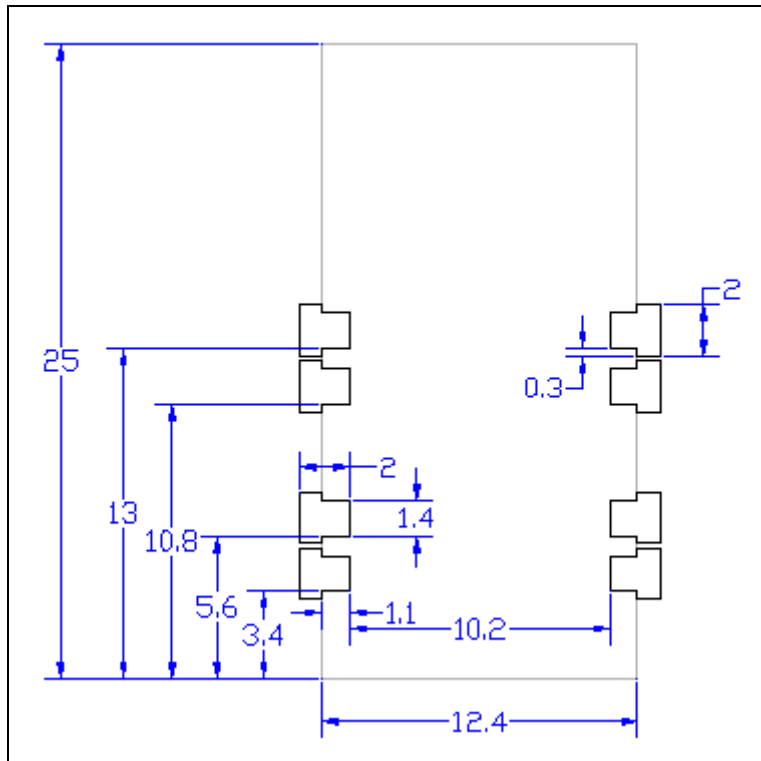
8.1 Outline dimensions



8.2 Recommended land pattern dimensions



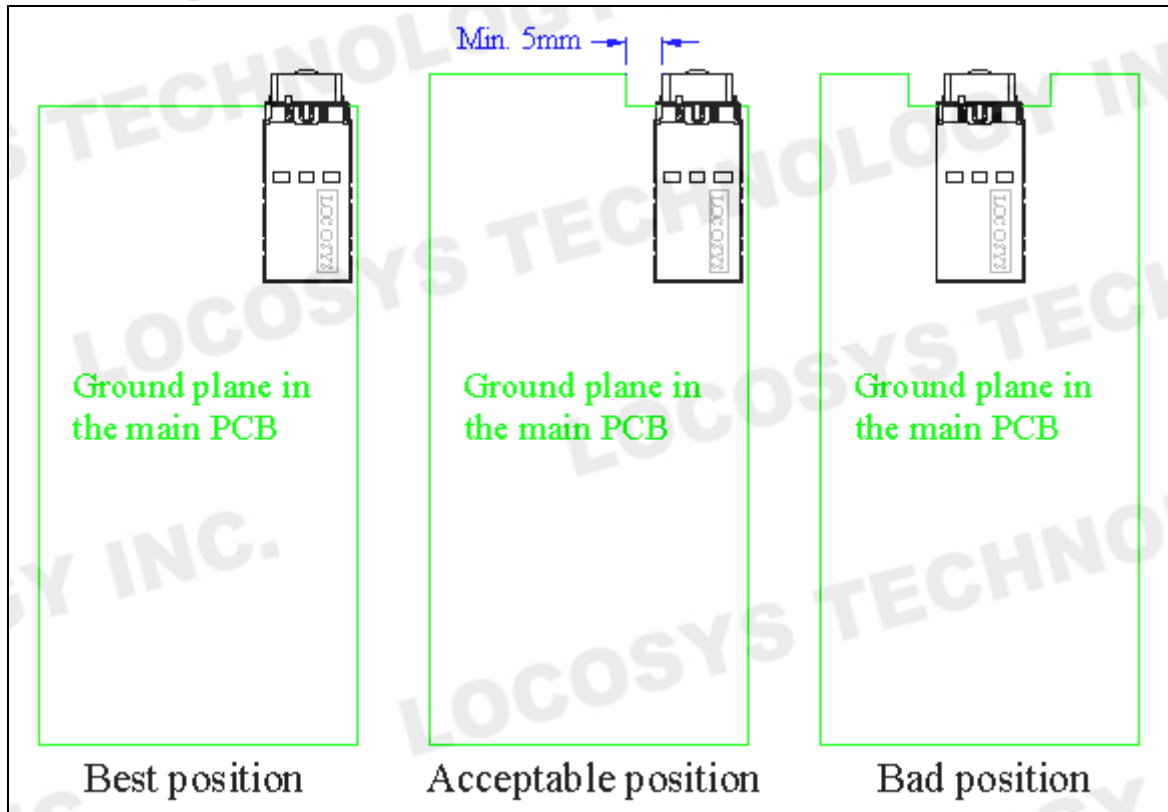
8.3 Recommended solder paste stencil dimensions



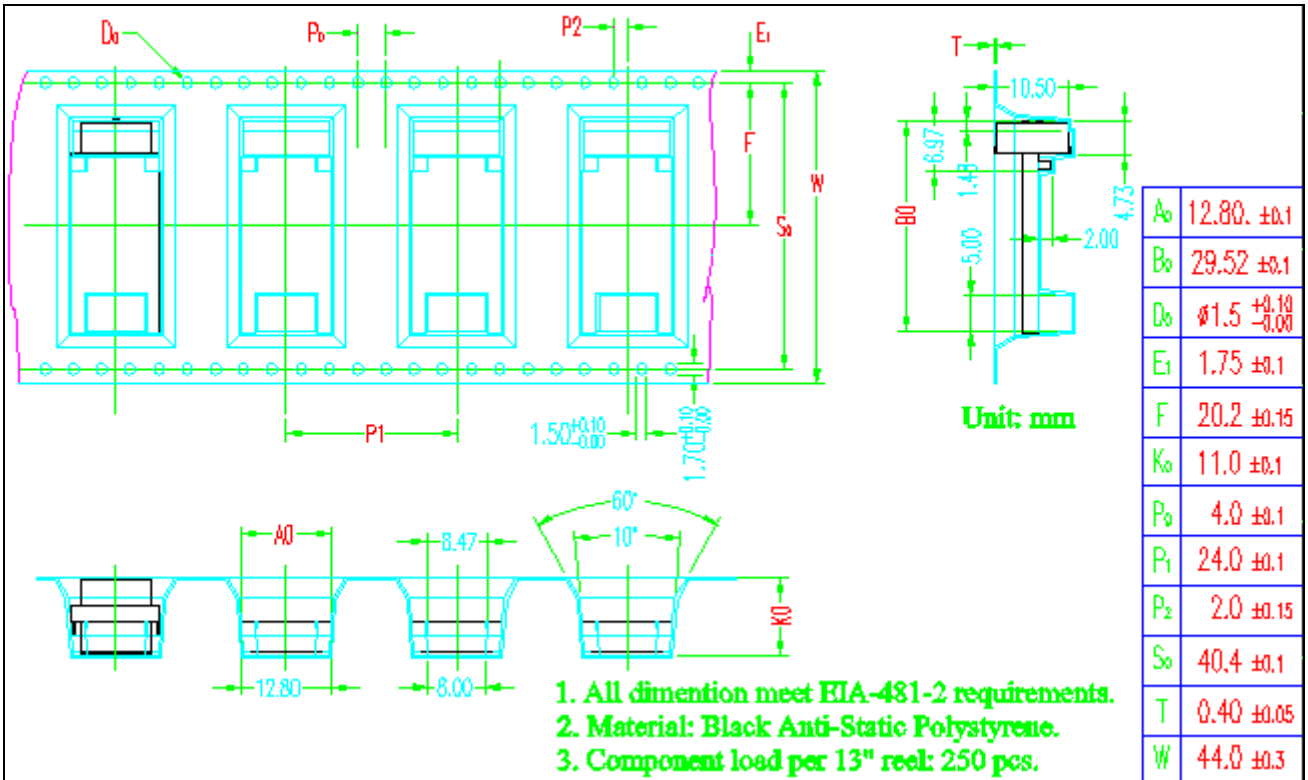
LS20026 can be soldered by SMT process. But please note that if your PCB is double sided components and has to go into reflow oven twice, LS20026 must be designed to be secondary reflow process. Otherwise LS20026 has to be hand soldered.

Pin number 9 and 10 of LS20026 are designed for hand soldered in order to tightly fix onto your PCB.

8.4 Installation position on the main PCB



9 Reel packing information



Document change list

Revision 1.0

- First release on Feb. 19, 2008.

Revision 1.0 to Revision 1.1 (June 24, 2008)

- Changed GPS chip from GSC3f/LP 7979 to GSC3f/LPx 7989 on page 4. The units with date code after 0827 were changed to new chip.
- Changed typical cold start time from 38s to 35s on page 4.
- Changed the minimum voltage of VBACKUP from 1.6V to 1.3V on page 15.
- Changed the typical supply current from 40mA to 31mA on page 15
- Changed the maximum supply current from 69mA to 49mA on page 15