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- Jupiter SE880 Ref Design User Guide



The Telit's Jupiter SE880 is the world smallest, turnkey GPS SiP navigation solution in a 4.7 x 4.7 x 1.4 mm package, incorporating significant feature additions to and performance improvements on predecessor SiRFstarIV receiver functionality.

The miniature 4.7x4.7mm LGA (Land Grid Array), SiRFstarIV™-based receiver module employs leading 3-D component embedding technology to achieve best-in-class performance in all dimensions critical for regular or size-constrained GPS applications. The receiver module was conceived to shorten Time-to-Market and to make the chipset-versus-module decision an easy one to make for device integrators. Integrators can attain a working -based design in as little as a week versus several months when starting from a chipset reference design.

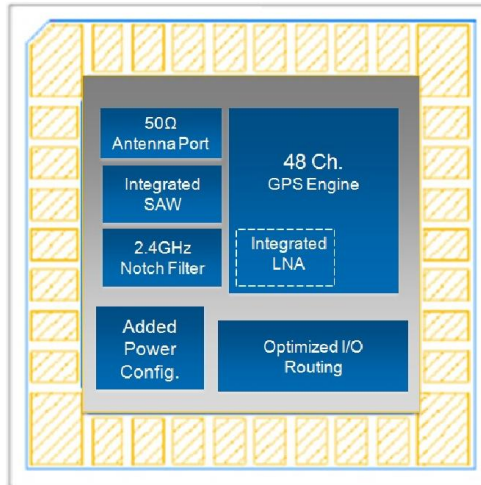
Telit's Jupiter includes all components necessary for a fully functioning receiver design requiring only a 32 KHz external crystal for its time-base and TCXO to complete the design, along with antenna, power and data connections adequate to the integrator's needs. For advanced designs incorporating the supported Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS), ephemeris data collected from the satellites can be stored to SPI Flash memory instead of the more common and expensive alternative of the EEPROM - again reducing costs and improving the business case for the end-device.

Responsible for delivering the device's best-in-class sensitivity, the Jupiter's RF front-end is truly state of the art employing spatially calibrated waveguide-quality radio paths inside the three-dimensional space of its architecture drastically reducing parasitic impedances characteristic of traditional 2-D RF designs. Inside, a multi-filter system includes not only the traditional SAW filters typical in GPS receiver designs but also a 2.4 GHz notch-filter capable of nullifying the jamming effects of high-energy radio devices such as Wi-Fi hot-spots, Bluetooth systems, cordless phones, and others, which greatly affect a GPS receiver's ability to resolve timid satellite signals in the hostile radio environment where they need to operate.

Jupiter SE880 is a single-constellation GPS product enhanced for maximum sensitivity which makes it capable of class-unique achievements such as a one-satellite acquisition of UTC (typically 4 are required); fix acquisition with minimal sky-visibility – indoors, garages, urban canyons, etc.; and much lower. In its micro-power stand-by mode, the draws a low 50 to 500 μ Amps making it extremely battery-power friendly.

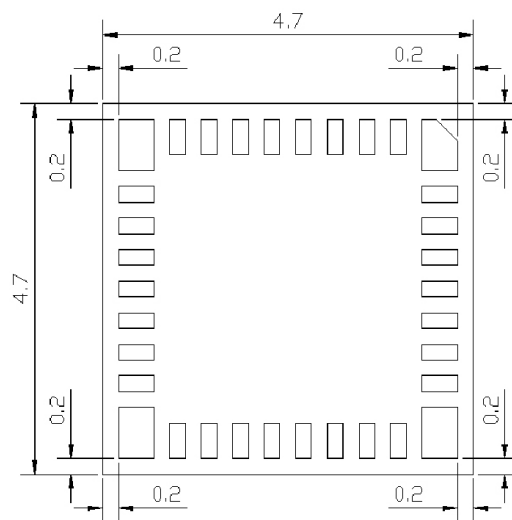
SE880 lowers system costs and risk, while delivering state of the art GPS performance with as few as five external components (TCXO, RTC and three cap) with space requirement as little as 38 mm². SE880 is carefully designed on all I/O assignment to simplify PCB layout and noise suppression on a 2-layers PCB integration capability for further cost saving.





The Telit Jupiter module overall dimensions are:

- Length: 4.7mm
- Width: 4.7 mm
- Thickness: 1.4 mm
- Weight 0.04 g



Note: Bottom view in mm



Jupiter includes a high performing SiRF Star IV GPS chipset (ROM) in a 3D PCB technology ensuring top-level performances at the lower integration cost. Min features are:

- Ultra high sensitivity frontend without the need of active antenna
- High-sensitivity navigation engine (PVT) tracks as low as -165dBm
- 48 track verification channels
- SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, QZSS and others)
- Adaptive Micropower Controller:
 - Only 50 to 500 μ A maintains hot start capability
 - <10mW required for TricklePower mode
- Three Stages Passive and Active Jammer Remover:
 - Integrated pre-selection SAW filter at antenna port
 - Integrated notch filter attenuates unwanted energy at 2.4GHz up to 50dB
 - In-band jammers removal up to 80dB-Hz
 - Tracks up to 8 CW jammers
- Advanced Navigation Features:
 - Smart sensor I²C interface
 - Embedded Data logger
 - 1-SV fast time sync for rapid UTC update
 - Measurement smoothing for pedestrians mode
 - A-GPS (free 3-days CGEE and 14days SGEE; expandable to 31 days SGEE)

Easy integration and use:

- minimal external BOM of 5 to 6 components
- Typical solution footprint on 2-layer PCB: 38mm²
- Optional external memory (EEPROM or Flash)
- Single 1.8V supply with integrated LDO and switcher mode
- GPIO Baud Rate and Protocol Detection
- Fail safe I/O, including RTC and TCXO inputs
- Host I²C, SPI and UART supported



	SE880	Notes
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C ÷ +85°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C ÷ +85°C	

Telit Jupiter SE880 module is fully compliant to EU RoHS Directives.



The SE880 requires only one VDD supply voltage of 1.8 volts. Rather than having a “split” power supply design of main and backup, the SE880 manages all of its power modes internally and VDD supply intended to be kept alive all the time.

First power up may take 300ms (typical) due to internal RTC startup time after which the SE880 will enter into the lowest power “hibernate” state.

Upon pulsing the ON_OFF signal, the SE880 will transition to the “operate” state.

Pulsing the ON-OFF signal a second time will transition the Se880 back into the “hibernate” state.



Power supply voltage, noise and ripple must be between 1.75V and 1.85V for all frequencies up to 3MHz. Above 3MHz, the noise and ripple component must not exceed $\pm 15\text{mV}$. To help meet these requirements, a separate LDO for the Se880 is suggested.

See HW User Guide for details.

In SE880, removal of the 1.8 volt supply results in losing RTC time and SRAM data. The main supply voltage can be switched to a backup supply external to the SE880 provided the receiver is allowed time to enter the hibernate state.

See HW User Guide for details.

After power up the SE880 boots from the internal ROM to Hibernate state. The operation of requires ON_OFF interrupt to wake up for Normal (Navigation, Full on) mode.

Modes of operation:

- Full on (Navigation, Full Power)
- Power management system modes
- Hibernate state

Full on mode.

SE880 boots for internal 1.2V LDO regulator mode. Internal Switcher mode regulator reduces power consumption and requires a binary command from host to enable Switcher mode.



SE880 will enter Hibernate state after first power up with factory configuration settings. The Navigation mode will start after waking up from Hibernate state in cold start mode by sending ON_OFF signal interrupt pulse from host. This mode is also referenced as Full on, Full Power or Navigation mode.

Navigation is available and any configuration settings are valid as long as the VDD power supply is active. When the VDD is powered off, settings are reset to factory configuration and receiver performs a cold start on next power up.

VDD supply is intended to be kept active all the time and navigation activity is suggested to be controlled.

This is the lowest power consumption state (20uA typical) and allows a Hot Start within 2-4 hours of last shut down. The GPS receiver must have had a valid fix with sufficient visible satellites before having been shut down via the ON-OFF line or serial command.



If AGPS is used there will be no time limit as long as the AGPS data is still valid.

Micro Power mode is a very low power maintenance mode implementing SiRFaware™ technology. In this mode the SE880 remains predominantly in the Hibernate state, but exits this state only as needed to maintain location awareness and valid ephemeris data. Thus high sensitivity hot start conditions are always present when the ON-OFF signal is used to wake up the SE880 and obtain a navigation update.

Trickle Power mode is a duty-cycled power management mode that reduces average current consumption by the SE880 while retaining a high quality of GPS accuracy and dynamic motion response. The duty cycle and navigation update rate are specified by the user to best fit in the operating environment. This mode adapts to weak or blocked satellite signals by transitioning the SE880 in and out of full power mode as needed in order to maintain GPS performance.

APM is designed for use in A-GPS wireless applications. This is a sophisticated power management scheme that this mode does not engage until all necessary information is received. Host can configure user-specified criteria such as number of APM cycles, time between fixes, power duty cycle, QoS and navigation solution accuracy.

Push to Fix mode is designed for applications that do not require frequent navigation updates. In this mode the SE880 remains in the hibernate state most of the time, but wakes up periodically to perform a hot start acquisition (up to once every two hours) and provide a



quality navigation solution. The also wakes up when requested by a signal on the ON-OFF line.

The SE880 is capable of receiving WAAS and EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN differential corrections which are regional implementations of SBAS. SBAS improves horizontal position accuracy by correcting GPS signal errors caused by ionospheric disturbances, timing and satellite orbit errors.

A 1PPS time mark pulse is provided as an output with a width of 200ms. This signal has not been verified or characterized for all operational conditions.



User can select the serial interface (host port) between UART, SPI (slave) or I²C (master/slave) during power up boot depending upon how the CTS_SPI and RTS_SPI pins are strapped at power up. Either leave the pin floating, apply a 10K resistor to +1.8V (PU) or apply a 100K resistor to GND (PD).

Mode	CTS_SPI (internal pull-down)	RTS_SPI (internal pull-up)
UART	PU	Leave floating
I2C	Leave floating	PD
SPI	Leave floating	Leave floating

GPIO0 and GPIO1 can be used to configure the serial interface to output NMEA at standard baud rates. If is not using I²C or SPI flash devices on GPIO0 and GPIO1. Table 4 lists the settings for GPIO0 and GPIO1 to configure the baud rate at start-up.

Table 5 GPIO Pull Directions for Configuring NMEA Output Rates at Start-up

GPIO0	GPIO1	Protocol	Baud Rate
Pull high	Pull high	NMEA	4800
Pull high	Pull low	NMEA	9600
Pull low	Pull high	NMEA	38400
Pull low	Pull low	OSP	115200



Note: The default data format for UART: 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit

After start-up, the GPIOs can be released for other purposes.





Note:

This flexibility is not available if any MEMS or non-volatile memory devices are attached to the auxiliary serial bus. The internal software default baud rate is NMEA 4800 when an EEPROM or SPI flash device is attached, but can be changed via a CCK patch or an OSP message.

Failure to tie GPIO0 and GPIO1 high or low in the absence of both SPI flash and EEPROM causes an increase in standby and hibernate current and also causes the start-up configuration of the UART to be indeterminate.

NMEA v3.0 is the default protocol. The following messages are output by default:

- RMC = 1 second update
- GGA = 1 second update
- GSA = 1 second update
- GSV = 5 second update

Reference the NMEA protocol manual for additional message details.

SiRF One Socket Protocol (OSP) is supported. This is an extension of the existing SiRF Binary protocol.

The following messages are output once per second:

- MID2
- MID4
- MID9
- MID41
- MID56, 5
- MID56, 35

Reference the SiRF One Socket Protocol manual for additional message details.



The provides an auxiliary serial interface that can be configured as either a master I²C interface or a master SPI bus. Only one of these buses may be implemented on a receiver.

At start-up, the receiver automatically detects either an I²C EEPROM or a SPI serial flash memory and sets itself appropriately. If does not detect memory of either type, the system is configured for an I²C bus for sensor interface.

The RF connection for the external antenna has a characteristic impedance of 50 ohms.

SE880 with its ultra sensitive RF frontend allows direct connection with passive antennas.

Jupiter SE880 has internal double stage LNA. LNA setting msut be done accordingly with the connected antenna and depending on the antenna gain in active antenna is used.

See SE880 HW User Guide for details.

Feature	Description	Availability
SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, QZSS)	Improve position accuracy by using freely available satellite based correction services called SBAS (Satellite Based Augmentation System).	Yes
Low Signal Acquisition	Acquires satellites and continues tracking in extremely low signal environments.	Yes
Low Signal Navigation	Continues navigating in extremely low signal environments.	Yes
Time Mark Pulse (1PPS)	A timing pulse generated every second the receiver is in a valid navigation state (5 SVs required for initial pulse start-up).	Yes
MEMS	3-axis accelerometer support for static detection and wake-up. 3-axis magnetometer support for compass heading.	A
3 Day CGEE	AGPS using prediction of ephemeris from live (downloaded from satellites), ephemeris stored in memory.	Yes
14 Day SGEE	AGPS using server-generated extended ephemeris is now compatible with 14-day prediction files available from the server. These files can be saved EEPROM or host memory.	A



Adaptive Jammer Detection	System scan for up to 8 CW jammers for removal by the GPS.	Yes
2.4GHz Notch Filter	System can reject 2.4GHz signals at the antenna port input up to 50dB attenuation.	Yes
Fast Time-Sync	Determine time quickly from the GPS satellites and then stop receiving satellites.	A
Almanac Based Positioning	Allows fast cold starts TTFB 22 s. typ. based on factory set (or broadcast or pushed) Almanac data.	A
SPI Flash Support	Supports 2 and 4 Mb SST and EON SPI flash devices. uses flash memory for storage of almanac, EE, data logging, crystal and XO temperature models and patch code.	A
Data Logging	The embedded data logging function is configurable and will save data on either parallel or SPI flash.	A
GPIO Baud Rate and Protocol Detection	Baud rate and protocol selection can be set upon start up through GPIO0 and GPIO1 configuration.	Yes
Yes = always enabled A = available, but not enabled by default		

