

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

USER MANUAL

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UM670A-03

Automotive-Grade Multi-Constellation
Dual-Frequency GNSS Navigation and
Positioning Module

Revision History

Version	Revision History	Date
R1.0	First release	Dec., 2023



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Foreword

This document describes the information of the hardware, package, specification and the use of Unicore UM670A-03 module.

Target Readers

This document applies to technicians who are familiar with GNSS receivers.



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1 Introduction

UM670A-03 is an automotive-grade GNSS navigation and positioning module designed for intelligent driving field. It is based on the multi-system, dual-frequency and high-performance GNSS SoC - UC6580A, which conforms to the requirements of AEC-Q100, and the manufacturing process is in line with IATF 16949.

UM670A-03 supports GPS/BDS/GLONASS*/Galileo/QZSS/NavIC* and L1 + L5 frequencies, having the functions of raw data output and single point positioning. See Table 1-1 for the detailed specifications.

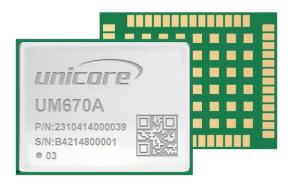


Figure 1-1 UM670A-03 High Precision Positioning Module

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^{*} Supported by the specific firmware.



1.1 Key Specifications

Table 1-1 Key Specifications

Basic Information					
Channel	96 channels, based on UFirebirdII				
Constellation	GPS/BDS/GLONASS*/Galileo/QZSS/NavIC*				
	GPS: L1C/A + L5;				
	BDS: B1I + B2a;				
Fraguenay	Galileo: E1 + E5a;				
Frequency	GLONASS*: G1				
	QZSS: L1 + L5				
	NavIC*: L5				
Power					
Voltage	+2.7 V to 3.6 V DC;	Typ.: 3.3 V			
Power Consumption	150 mW (Typ.)				
Performance					
Time to First Fix	Cold Start: 26 s				
	Hot Start: 2 s				
(TTFF)	Reacquisition: 2 s				
Positioning Accuracy	Horizontal: 1.5 m (open sky)				
(RMS)	Vertical: 2.5 m (open sky)				
Velocity Accuracy (RMS) ¹	0.05 m/s				
		GNSS			
	Tracking	-162 dBm			
Sensitivity	Cold Start	-147 dBm			
	Hot Start	-157 dBm			
	Reacquisition	-158 dBm			
Data Update	1 Hz/5 Hz/10 Hz				
1PPS Accuracy (RMS)	20 ns				
Data Format	NMEA 0183, Unicore Protocol, RTCM				

^{*} Supported by specific firmware

¹ 68% at 30 m/s for dynamic operation, open sky

RF Input	
VSWR	≤ 2.5
Input Impedance	50 Ω
Antenna Gain	15 dB ~ 30 dB
Physical Specifications	
Dimensions	22.0 mm × 17.0 mm × 2.6 mm
Package	54 pin LGA
Environmental Specifica	tions
Operating Temperature	-40 °C to +105 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 °C to +105 °C
Humidity	95% no condensation
Vibration	GB/T 28046.3, ISO 16750.3
Shock	GB/T 28046.3, ISO 16750.3
Functional Ports	
UART × 1	LVTTL; baud rate supports 115200 to 921600 bps
I ² C* × 1	Address: 7 bits; works in slave mode; supports 400 kbps at
	most
SPI* × 1	Pin42 to 45 have alternative functions; works in slave mode;
JFI ^ I	supports 4 Mbps at most
PPS×1	LVTTL

UC-00-M75 EN R1.0

^{*} I2C and SPI are reserved interfaces



1.2 Block Diagram

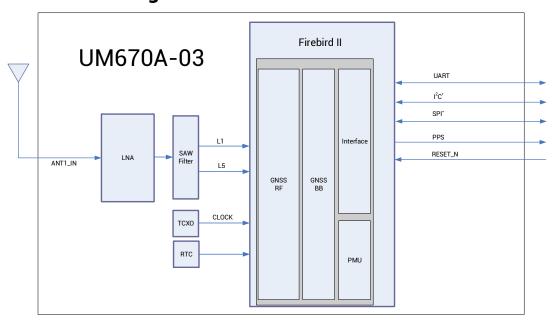


Figure 1-2 UM670A-03 Block Diagram

1. RF Part

The receiver gets filtered and enhanced GNSS signals from the antenna via a coaxial cable. The RF part converts the RF input signals into the IF signals, and converts IF analog signals into digital signals required for UFirebirdII chip.

2. UFirebirdII SoC (UC6580A)

UFirebirdII is the new generation RF-baseband and high-precision algorithm integrated SoC developed by Unicore. It adopts 22 nm technology and low power consumption design, supporting multi-path mitigation, anti-jamming and high precision GNSS joint positioning. The chip is especially suitable for the application scenarios which are sensitive to power and size.

3. Interfaces

UM670A-03 has interfaces such as UART, I²C*, SPI*, PPS and RESET_N.

The UART supports data transmission and firmware upgrade, and the I/O signal type is LVTTL. The baud rate can be configured by users.

^{*} I2C and SPI are reserved interfaces

2 Technical Specifications

2.1 Pin Definition

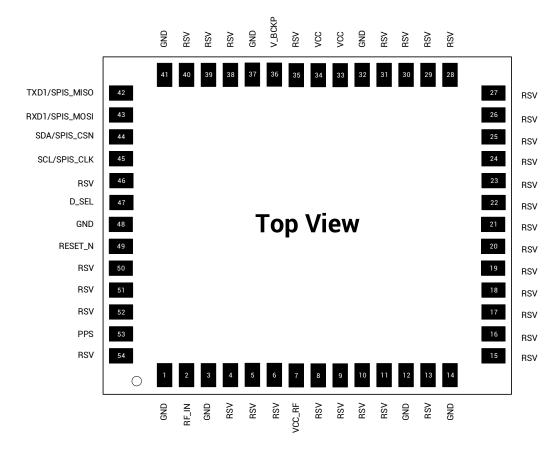


Figure 2-1 UM670A-03 Pin Definition

Table 2-1 Pin Definition

Pin	I/O	Description
GND	_	Ground
RF_IN	I	GNSS antenna signal input
GND	_	Ground
RSV	_	Reserved
RSV	_	Reserved
RSV	_	Reserved
VCC_RF ²	0	Antenna feed output
RSV	_	Reserved
RSV	_	Reserved
	GND RF_IN GND RSV RSV VCC_RF ² RSV	GND - RF_IN I GND - RSV - RSV - RSV - VCC_RF ² O RSV -

² Not recommended to use VCC_RF to feed the antenna (VCC_RF is not optimized for the anti-lightning strike and anti-surge due to the compact size of the module).



No.	Pin	I/O	Description
10	RSV	_	Reserved
11	RSV	_	Reserved
12	GND	_	Ground
13	RSV	_	Reserved
14	GND	_	Ground
15	RSV	_	Reserved
16	RSV	_	Reserved
17	RSV	_	Reserved
18	RSV	_	Reserved
19	RSV	_	Reserved
20	RSV	_	Reserved
21	RSV	_	Reserved
22	RSV	_	Reserved
23	RSV	_	Reserved
24	RSV	_	Reserved
25	RSV	_	Reserved
26	RSV	_	Reserved
27	RSV	_	Reserved
28	RSV	_	Reserved
29	RSV	_	Reserved
30	RSV	_	Reserved
31	RSV	_	Reserved
32	GND	_	Ground
33	VCC	I	Power supply (+3.3 V)
34	VCC	I	Power supply (+3.3 V)
35	RSV	_	Reserved
36	V_BCKP	I	When the main power supply VCC is cut off, V_BCKP supplies power to RTC and relevant register. Supply voltage: 1.7 V to 3.6 V, and the working current is less than 10 µA at 25 °C. If you do not use the hot start function, connect V_BCKP to VCC or a standalone power source. Do NOT connect it to ground or leave it floating.

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
37	GND	_	Ground
38	RSV	_	Reserved
39	RSV	_	Reserved
40	RSV	_	Reserved
41	GND	_	Ground
42	TXD1/SPIS_MISO	0	Master In/Slave Out (D_SEL=GND); This pin is used as UART1 to transmit data in slave mode (D_SEL=VCC or floating)
43	RXD1/SPIS_MOSI	1	Master Out/Slave In (D_SEL=GND); This pin is used as UART1 to receive data in slave mode (D_SEL=VCC or floating)
44	SDA/SPIS_CSN	_	I ² C data (D_SEL=VCC or floating); SPI slave chip select (D_SEL=GND)
45	SCL/SPIS_CLK	_	I ² C clock (D_SEL=VCC or floating); SPI slave clock (D_SEL=GND)
46	RSV	_	Reserved
47	D_SEL	I	Interface select pin; Use pin 42 to 45 as a SPI slave when D_SEL = GND, as UART1 and I ² C When D_SEL=VCC or floating
48	GND	_	Ground
49	RESET_N	I	System reset; active low; the active time should be no less than 5 ms
50	RSV	_	Reserved
51	RSV	_	Reserved
52	RSV	_	Reserved
53	PPS	0	Pulse per second with adjustable pulse width and polarity
54	RSV	_	Reserved



2.2 Electrical Specifications

2.2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 2-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Dowar Cupply	VCC	-0.2	2.6	V	The main supply of the
Power Supply	VCC	-0.2	3.0	V	module
Dooluup Dottony	V DCKD	0.2	2.6	V	The backup battery to keep
Backup Battery	V_BCKP	-0.2	3.6	V	RTC work
Digital Pin Voltage		-0.2	3.6	V	
Antonia DE laurit Derre	DE IN		2	dD	The allowed maximum
Antenna RF Input Power	RF_IN	-	-3	dBm	input power
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	-40	+105	°C	
Reflow Soldering	т		1045	۰۵	
Temperature	T _{SLDR}	_	+245	°C	

2.2.2 Operational Conditions

Table 2-3 Operational Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Power Supply	VCC	2.7	3.3	3.6	٧	
VCC Ripple	Vp-p			50	mV	
Peak Working Current	Ісср			200	mA	VCC = 3.0 V
Average Tracking Current ³	I _{ACQ}		46	50	mA	VCC = 3.2 V
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3		0.2 × VCC	V	
High Level Input Voltage	V _{IH}	0.7 × VCC		VCC + 0.2	V	
Low Level Output Voltage	V _{OL}	0		0.4	V	I _{out} = -2 mA
High Level Output Voltage	V _{OH}	VCC - 0.4		Vcc	V	I _{out} = 2 mA
Antenna Gain	G _{ANT}	15	20	30	dB	

³ Since the product has capacitors inside, inrush current occurs during power-on. You should evaluate in the actual environment in order to check the effect of the supply voltage drop caused by inrush current in the system.

This reference value is got from the samples after cold start, and the actual value can vary depending on the factors including firmware version, external circuit, number of the satellites tracked, signal strength, type and time of start, duration, and conditions of test.



2.3 Dimensions

Table 2-4 Dimensions

B 16.80 17.00 17 C 2.40 2.60 2.3 D 3.75 3.85 3.3 E 0.95 1.05 1.3 F 1.80 1.90 2.3 G 1.00 1.10 1.3 H 0.70 0.80 0.3 K 1.40 1.50 1.4	95
C 2.40 2.60 2.3 D 3.75 3.85 3.3 E 0.95 1.05 1. F 1.80 1.90 2. G 1.00 1.10 1.3 H 0.70 0.80 0.9 K 1.40 1.50 1.4	80 95
D 3.75 3.85 3.9 E 0.95 1.05 1.7 F 1.80 1.90 2.0 G 1.00 1.10 1.3 H 0.70 0.80 0.9 K 1.40 1.50 1.4	95
E 0.95 1.05 1. F 1.80 1.90 2. G 1.00 1.10 1. H 0.70 0.80 0. K 1.40 1.50 1.	
F 1.80 1.90 2.0 G 1.00 1.10 1.3 H 0.70 0.80 0.9 K 1.40 1.50 1.4	15
G 1.00 1.10 1.3 H 0.70 0.80 0.9 K 1.40 1.50 1.6	10
H 0.70 0.80 0.50 K 1.40 1.50 1.60	00
K 1.40 1.50 1.0	20
	90
M 3.55 3.65 3.	60
0.00 0.00 0.	75
N 3.15 3.25 3.3	35
P 2.00 2.10 2.5	20
R 1.00 1.10 1.:	
X 0.72 0.82 0.9	20

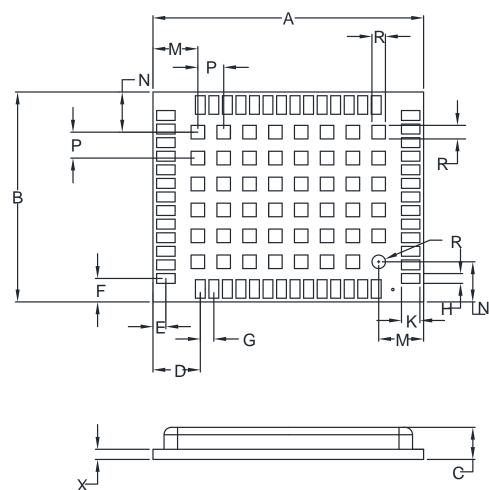


Figure 2-2 UM670A-03 Mechanical Dimensions

3 Hardware Design

Recommended Minimal Design 3.1

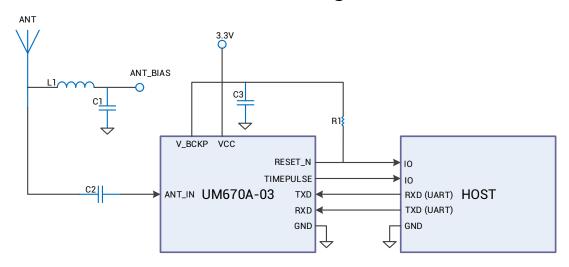


Figure 3-1 UM670A-03 Minimal Design

Remarks:

- L1: 68 nH RF inductor in 0603 package is recommended
- C1: 100 nF + 100 pF capacitors connected in parallel is recommended
- C2: 100 pF capacitor is recommended
- C3: Several 10 µF + 100 nF capacitors connected in parallel is recommended
- R1: 10 kΩ resistor is recommended

Antenna Feed Design 3.2

UM670A-03 just supports feeding the antennal from the outside of the module rather than the inside. It is recommended to use devices with high power and that can withstand high voltage. Gas discharge tube, varistor, TVS tube and other high-power protective devices may also be used in the power supply circuit to further protect the module from lighting strike and surge.

⚠ If the antenna feed supply ANT_BIAS and the module's main supply VCC use the same power rail, the ESD, surge and overvoltage from the antenna will have an effect on VCC, which may cause damage to the module. Therefore, it is recommended to design an independent power rail for the ANT_BIAS to reduce the possibility of module damage.



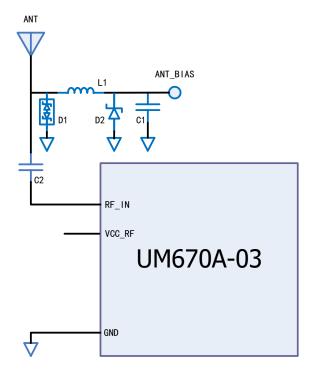


Figure 3-2 UM670A-03 External Antenna Feed Reference Circuit

Remarks:

- L1: feed inductor, 68 nH RF inductor in 0603 package is recommended;
- C1: decoupling capacitor, it is recommended to connect two capacitors of 100 nF/100 pF in parallel;
- C2: DC blocking capacitor, recommended 100 pF capacitor;
- Not recommended to take VCC_RF as ANT_BIAS to feed the antenna (VCC_RF is not optimized for the anti-lightning strike and anti-surge due to the compact size of the module)
- D1: ESD diode, choose the ESD protection device that supports high frequency signals (above 2000 MHz)
- D2: TVS diode, choose the TVS diode with appropriate clamping specification according to the requirement of feed voltage and antenna voltage

3.3 Power-on and Power-off

VCC

- The VCC initial level when power-on should be less than 0.4 V.
- The VCC ramp when power-on should be monotonic, without plateaus.
- The voltages of undershoot and ringing should be within 5% VCC.
- VCC power-on waveform: The time interval from 10% rising to 90% must be within 100 µs to 10 ms.
- Power-on time interval: The time interval between the power-off (VCC < 0.4 V) to the next power-on must be larger than 500 ms.

V_BCKP

- The V_BCKP initial level when power-on should be less than 0.4 V.
- The V_BCKP ramp when power-on should be monotonic, without plateaus.
- The voltages of undershoot and ringing should be within 5% V_BCKP.
- V_BCKP power-on waveform: The time interval from 10% rising to 90% must be within 100 µs to 10 ms.
- Power-on time interval: The time interval between the power-off (V_BCKP < 0.4 V) to the next power-on must be larger than 500 ms.



3.4 Grounding and Heat Dissipation

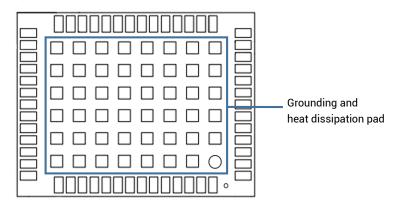


Figure 3-3 Grounding and Heat Dissipation Pad

The 48 pads in the rectangle in Figure 3-3 are for grounding and heat dissipation. In the PCB design, it is recommended to connect them to a large sized ground to strengthen the heat dissipation.

3.5 Recommended PCB Package Design

See the following figure for the recommended PCB package design of the module UM670A-03.

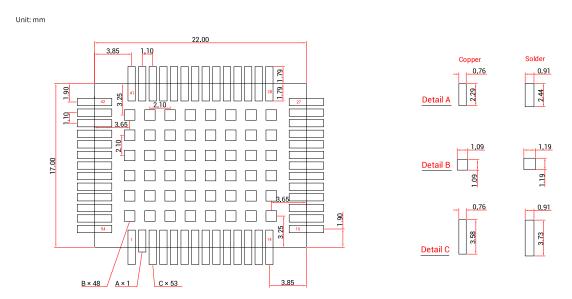


Figure 3-4 Recommended PCB Package Design

Remark:

For the convenience of testing, the soldering pads of the pins are designed long, exceeding the module border much more. For example:

- The pads denoted as detail C are 1.79 mm longer than the module border.
- The pad denoted as detail A is 0.50 mm longer than the module border. It is relatively short as it is an RF pin pad, so we hope the trace on the surface is as short as possible to reduce the impact of interference.



4 Production Requirement

4.1 Clean



Do NOT use alcohol or other organic solvents to clean the module, or it may lead to flux residues entering into the shielding shell, causing mildew and other problems.

4.2 Soldering

Recommended soldering temperature curve is as follows:

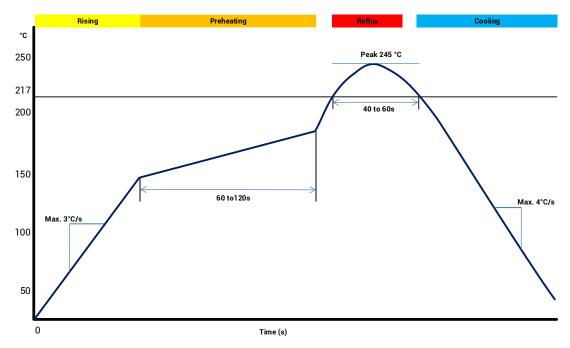


Figure 4-1 Soldering Temperature (Lead-free)

Temperature Rising Stage

Rising slope: Max. 3 °C/s

Rising temperature range: 50 °C to 150 °C

Preheating Stage

Preheating time: 60 s to 120 s

Preheating temperature range: 150 °C to 180 °C

Reflux Stage

• Over melting temperature (217 °C) time: 40 s to 60 s

Peak temperature for soldering: no higher than 245 °C

Cooling Stage

Cooling slope: Max. 4 °C/s



In order to prevent falling off during soldering of the module, do not solder it on the back of the board during design, that is, better not go through soldering cycle twice.

The setting of soldering temperature depends on many factors of the factory, such as board type, solder paste type, solder paste thickness, etc. Please also refer to the relevant IPC standards and indicators of solder paste.

4.3 Stencil Thickness

The opening of the stencil needs to meet your design requirement and comply with the examine standards. The thickness of the stencil is recommended to be 0.15 mm.



5 Packaging

5.1 Label Description



Figure 5-1 Label Description

5.2 Ordering Information

Product Model	Sub-model	Description
UM670A	03	Automotive grade; dual-frequency single point positioning module; L1+L5 operating temperature: -40 °C to +105 °C; supporting firmware upgrade; 22 mm x 17 mm; 250 pieces/reel

5.3 Product Packaging

The UM670A-03 module uses carrier tape and reel (suitable for mainstream surface mount devices), packaged in vacuum-sealed aluminum foil antistatic bags, with a desiccant inside to prevent moisture. When using reflow soldering process to solder modules, please strictly comply with IPC standard to conduct humidity control. As packaging materials such as the carrier tape can only withstand the temperature of 55 °C, modules shall be removed from the package during baking.

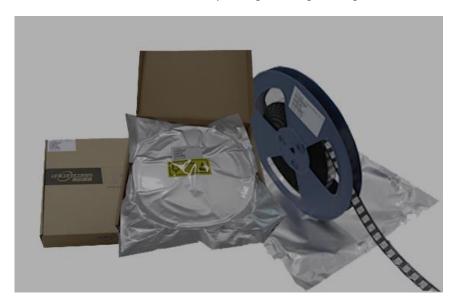


Figure 5-2 UM670A-03 Package

Table 5-1 Package Description

Item	Description
Module Number	250 pieces/reel
Reel Size	Tray: 13"
	External diameter: 330 ± 2 mm
	Internal diameter: 180 ± 2 mm
	Width: 44.5 ± 0.5 mm
	Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm
Carrier Tape	Space between (center-to-center distance): 24 mm



Before surface mounting, make sure that the color of the 30% circle on the HUMIDITY INDICATOR is blue (see Figure 5-3). If the color of the 20% circle is pink and the color of the 30% circle is lavender (see Figure 5-4), you must bake the module until it turns to blue. The UM670A-03 is rated at MSL level 3. Refer to the relevant IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033 standards for the package and operation requirements. Users may access to the website www.jedec.org to get more information.

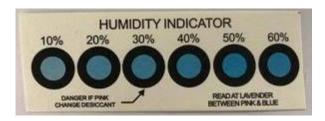


Figure 5-3 Normal Humidity Indication

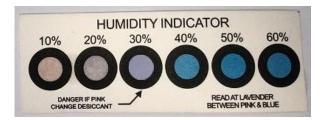


Figure 5-4 Abnormal Humidity Indication

The shelf life of the UM670A-03 module packaged in vacuum-sealed aluminum foil antistatic bags is one year.

和芯星通科技(北京)有限公司

Unicore Communications, Inc.

北京市海淀区丰贤东路 7 号北斗星通大厦三层 F3, No.7, Fengxian East Road, Haidian, Beijing, P.R.China, 100094

www.unicore.com

Phone: 86-10-69939800

Fax: 86-10-69939888

info@unicorecomm.com



www.unicore.com