



ANTARIS™4

GPS Module



User's Manual Ver 1.03



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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Modulestek GPS module **MG-A01E** is a high sensitivity ultra low power consumption cost efficient, compact size; plug & play GPS module board designed for a broad spectrum of OEM system applications. This product is based on the ANTARISTM4 technology and it will track up to 16 satellites at a time while providing fast time-to-first-fix. Its far reaching capability meets the sensitivity & accuracy requirements of car navigation as well as other location-based applications, such as AVL system. Handheld navigator, PDAs, Wrist Watches, Personal Locators, Toll collection, Fleet Management, pocket PC, or any battery operated navigation system.

The **MG-A01E** design utilizes the latest surface mount technology and high level circuit integration to achieve superior performance while minimizing dimension and power consumption. This hardware capability combined with software intelligence makes the board easy to be integrated and used in all kinds of navigation applications or products. The module communicates with application system via RS232 (TTL level) with NMEA0183 protocol.

1.2. Main Feature

- Built-in high performance ATMEL chipset. 16 channels “All-in-View” tracking.
- Average Cold Start in 34 seconds.
- -150 dBm sensitivity in high sensitivity mode (RTK)
- Ultra Low power consumption.(35mA)
- ROM Firmware (no external memory needed)
- USB Slave V1.1 (V2.0 compatible)
- Support of SBAS satellites for navigation
- Compact Size: 24.0x18.0x2.0mm, Easy integration into hand-held device.
- Full DGPS / WAAS / EGNOS support
- FixNowTM Mode advanced power-saving function.



2. Technical Specifications

2.1. Electrical Characteristics

2.1.1 General

Frequency	L1, 1575.42 MHz
C/A code	1.023 MHz chip rate
Channels	16

2.1.2 Sensitivity

Standard

Acquisition Sensitivity:	-140 dBm
Tracking Sensitivity:	-150 dBm

2.1.3 Accuracy

Position	2.5 meters CEP 2.0 m CEP DGPS / WAAS / EGNOS
Time	50ns RMS

2.1.4 Datum

Default	WGS-84
Other	Support different datum by request

2.1.5 Acquisition Rate (Open sky, stationary requirements)

Hot start	<3.5 sec, average
Warm start	33 sec, average
Cold start	34 sec, average

2.1.6 Dynamic Conditions

Altitude	18,000 meter
Velocity	515 m/s

2.1.7 Power

Main power input	3.3 \pm 5% VDC input.
Supply Current	MG-A01E < 35mA

2.1.8 Serial Port

Electrical interface	one full duplex serial communication, TTL interface
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Protocol message	NMEA-0183.
Default NMEA	hardware baud rate setting
4,800-	RMC(1), GGA(1),
9,600-	RMC(1), GGA(1), GSA(1), GSV(1), GLL(1), VTG(1).
19,200-	RMC(1), GGA(1), GSA(1), GSV(1), GLL(1), VTG(1).

2.2. Environmental Characteristics

Operating temperature range	-40 deg. C to +80 deg. C
Storage temperature range	-40 deg. C to +100 deg .C

2.3. Physical Characteristics

Dimension: MG-A01E	24.0x18.0x2.0(mm)
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3. Mechanical Dimensions

3.1. MG-A01E

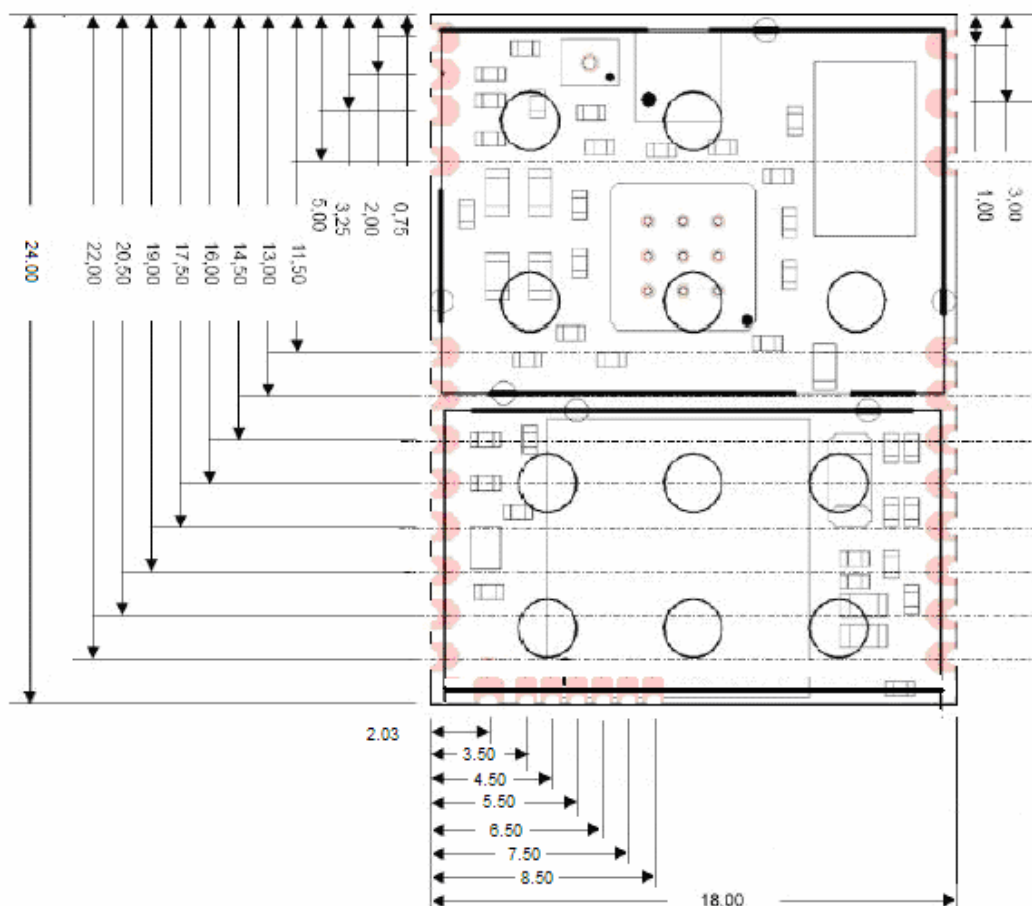


Figure 1: Board dimensions (in mm)

4. Board connections

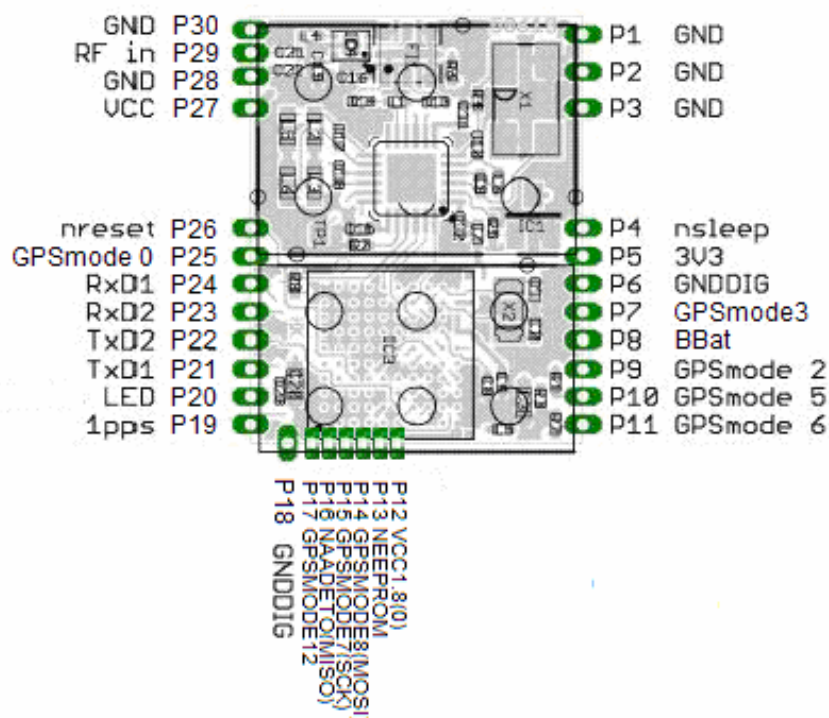


Figure 2: Board connections and placement diagram.

PIN	Voltage level/ active level	Description
P1	GND	Analog Ground
P2	GND	Analog Ground
P3	GND	Analog Ground
P4	nsleep ^{*1}	Shut down RF receiver(ATR0601). only for test purposes
P5	3V3	3.3V digital power supply
P6	GNDDIG	Digital Ground
P7	GPSmode3	GPS sensitivity settings; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P8	BBat	Backup battery supply(1.95~3.6V)
P9	GPSmode2	GPS sensitivity settings; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P10	GPSmode5	Serial I/O configuration; Internal pull-down resistor, can be left open if the GPSmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.

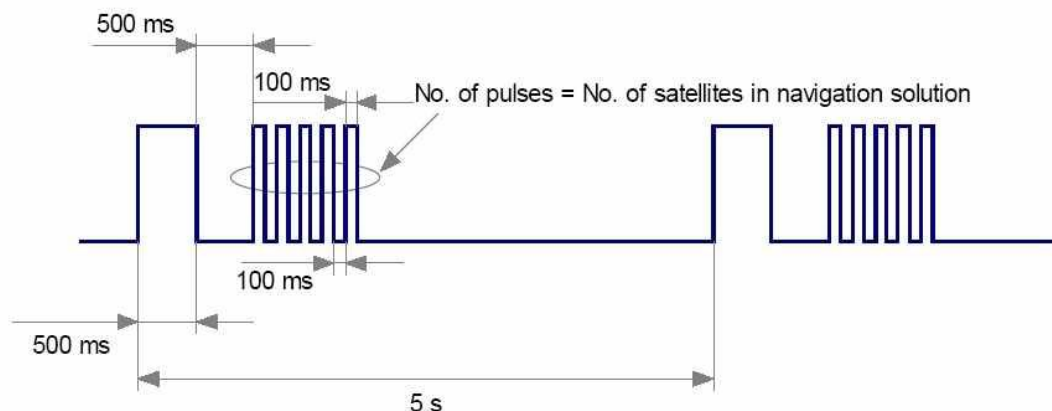
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P11	GPSPmode6	Serial I/O configuration; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSPmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P12	VCC1.8	External Output Voltage(1.8V)
P13	NEEPROM	Internal pull-up resistor, leave open if no serial EEPROM is connected. Otherwise connect to GND.
P14	GPSPmode8	General I/O Configuration; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSPmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P15	GPSPmode7	USB Power Mode; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSPmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P16	NAADETO	Internal pull-down resistor, leave open if Antenna Supervision functionality is unused. Can be left open if configured as output by user application
P17	GPSPmode12	Serial I/O configuration; Internal pull-up resistor, can be left open if the GPSPmode feature is not used or configured as output be user application.
P18	GNDDIG	Digital Ground
P19	1PPS	Time pulse signal
P20	LED *1	Status of LED.
P21	TxD1	Output in default ROM firmware: leave open if serial interface is not used.
P22	TxD2	Output in default ROM firmware: leave open if serial interface is not used.
P23	RxD2	Internal pull-up resistor, leave open if serial interface is not used.
P24	RxD1	Internal pull-up resistor, leave open if serial interface is not used.
P25	GPSPmode0	Enable configuration with GPSPmode pins; Internal pull-down resistor, leave open, in order to disable the GPSPmode pin configuration feature. Connect to VDDIO to enable the GPSPmode pin configuration feature. Can be left open if configured as output by user application.
P26	nreset	Low level force reset
P27	VCC	Power supply for board(2.7V~3.3V)
P28	GND	Analog Ground
P29	RF in	RF in

P30	GND	Analog Ground
-----	-----	---------------

*1

The ANTARIS® GPS Receiver provide a **STATUS** signal on pinout. It is a software specific feature of the receiver. It can be used to monitor the STATUS of the receiver e.g. with a LED. The pattern indicates the number of visible satellites that are actually used for the navigation solution. The pattern always starts with a 1 s start bit followed by one pulse for each satellite used in the calculation. The pattern is repeated every 5 s





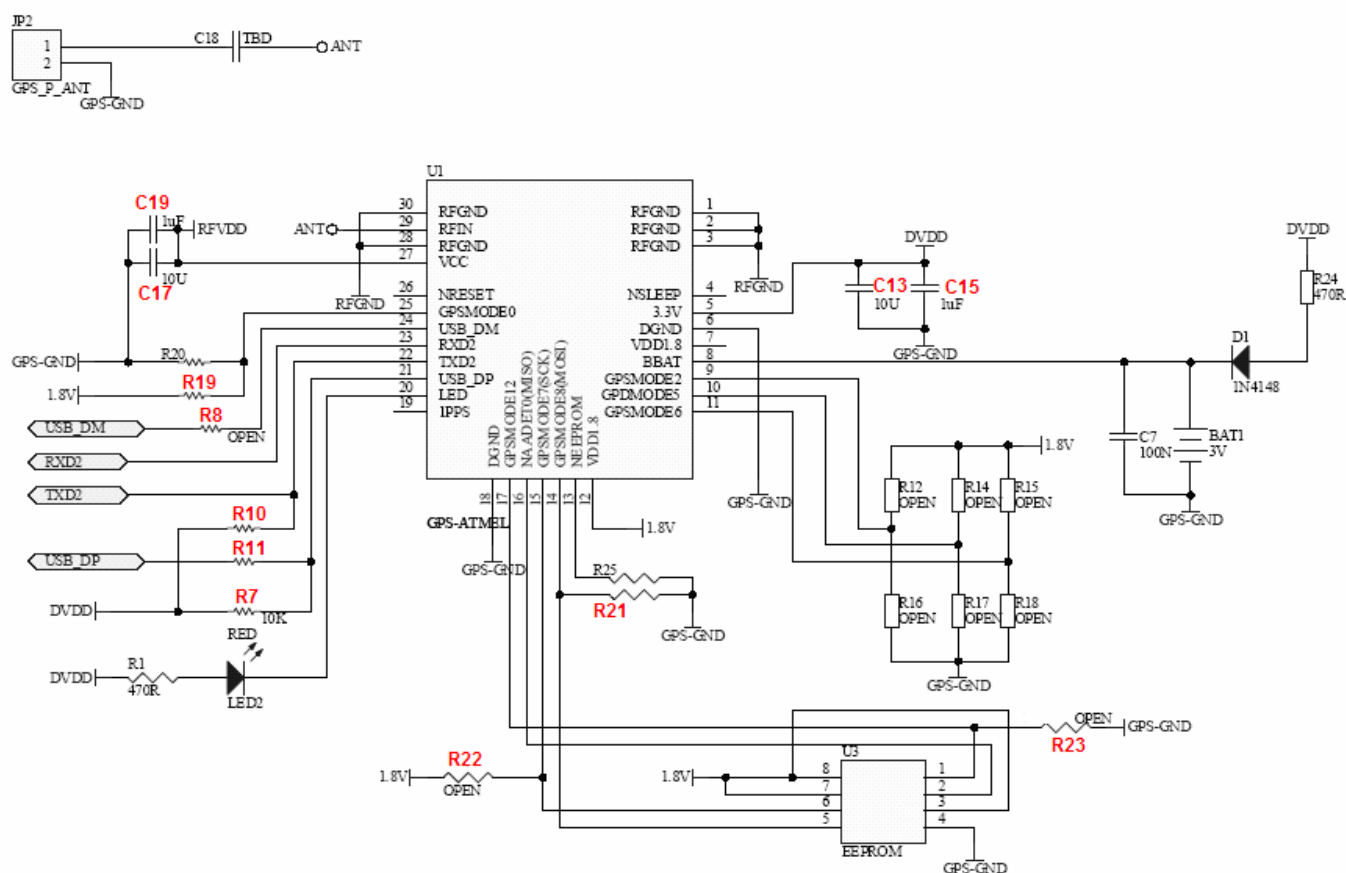
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5. Applications

MG-A01E module board receiver is a high performance, ultra low power consumption, plug & play product. These applications are as follow.

- Car Navigation
- Wrist Watch
- Solar Operated Device
- Marine Navigation
- Fleet Management
- AVL and Location-Based Services
- Radar detector with GPS function
- Hand-Held Device for Personal Positioning and Navigation
- Ideal for PAD, Pocket PC and Other Computing Devices at GPS Application

6. Schematics



For testing the MG-A01E module, please solder at least the component below.

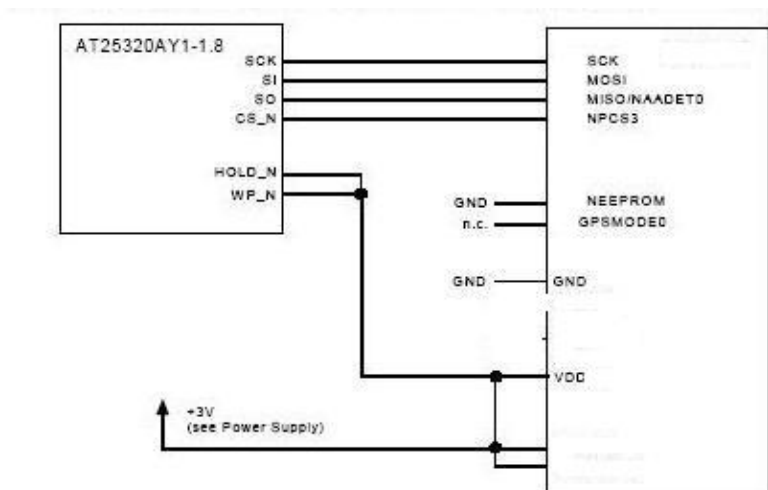
ITEM	Designator	Part Type	Footprint
1	C15, C19	1uF -20%~80%/Y5V/6.3V(105)	C0402
2	C13, C17	10uF/6.3V	TMC-P
3	R19,R21, R22, R23	1K±5%	R0402
4	R8, R11	0R±5%	R0402
5	R7, R10	10K±5%	R0402

	PIN 17	PIN 11	PIN 10	OUTPUT	Baud Rate
TTL NMEA Output	0	0	1	PIN 22/ 23	9600
USB NMEA Output	1	1	0	PIN 21/ 24	All speed
1 → Connect to VCC; 0 → Connect to GND					

7. Connection with optional serial EEPROM

ATR0621/ATR0622 offer the possibility to connect an external serial EEPROM, as the internal ROM-firmware supports to store the configuration in serial EEPROM. The Pin P16/NEEPROM signals the firmware that a serial EEPROM is connected to the ATR0621/ATR0622. The 32-bit RISC processor of the ATR0621 accesses the external memory with SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface). A 32Kbit (4kByte) memory is needed and ATMEL recommends to use 1.8V serial EEPROM, e.g. the ATMEL AT25320AY1-1.8. Figure 29 shows an example of the serial EEPROM connection.

Using the command UBX-CFG-CFG command, the configuration is stored in whatever is connected to the base band (FLASH, serial EEPROM, or battery-backup RAM).



n.c.: not connected

Figure : Example of a serial EEPROM connection

Note

1: Using a serial EEPROM, the GPSPMODE pin configuration feature can be disabled, because the configuration can be stored in the serial EEPROM (please do not disable the GPSPMODE pins if you use the Active Antenna Supervisor functionality).

Note 2: VDDIO is the supply voltage for the pins: P23, P24, P25 and P29 plus the two USARTs. It can be chosen to be 1.8 V or 3.3 V. Please make sure to choose the EEPROM with the appropriate supply voltage range (1.8 – 5.5 V or 2.7 – 5.5 V).

Note 3: The serial EEPROM is not needed if (a) the user is satisfied with the standard settings of the receiver and what is configurable via GPSPMODE pins or (b) the user can send the configurations after start-up from the host processor or (c) the user uses FLASH memory.

8. Backup Battery

In StandBy mode, a RTC (real-time-clock) functionality is available that allows the software after the next start-up to make a hot-start, in case that the StandBy time was less than 4 hours (time for which the ephemeris is valid). For that, a part of the RAM is battery buffered and contains current PVT data, ephemeris and almanac.

After 4 hours of StandBy, the ephemeris needs to be re-loaded from the GPS satellites at startup, but there is still a benefit in TTFF compared to a cold start, as the Almanac is available in the Backup-RAM.

For the BackUp functionality a separate pin is available (BBAT, pin J7 of ATR0621) where a backup medium with a voltage of 1.95 - 3.6V can be connected. An internal switch in the base band changes the supply voltage from 3V3 (pin 16) to BBAT automatically, as soon as 3V3 has reached a certain level. Typical currents from the BBAT pin in StandBy mode are around 5uA.

If the RTC and the hot start are not required (system always performs a cold-start), no BackUp battery and no 32.768 kHz XTAL are necessary.

For the BackUp medium we propose to use

- either a rechargeable battery of MS Lithium type with 1-5mAh (e.g. MS621 from Seiko Instruments Inc. or ML621 from Panasonic)
- or a gold cap (super capacitor) with 3.3 ... 5.5V range (not 2.5V range), for example DSK-3R3H224 (3.3V / 0.22 F)

The advantage of the super capacitor compared to the MS Lithium cell is the unlimited number of charging and discharging cycles plus a faster charging time. The disadvantage is their lower energy capacity. Example:

1. Assuming a fully charged 1.2 mAh battery and a typical backup current of 5 uA (see ATR0621 data sheet), the RTC will run for $1.2 \text{ mAh} / 5 \text{ uA} = 240 \text{ hours}$
2. Assume a super capacitor with 0.22 F (3.3V type) is charged to 3.2 V. The ATR0621 can discharge the super capacitor down to at least 1.8 V, before the RTC stops. This results in a RTC time in BackUp mode of 17.6 hours (assuming 5 uA of BackUp current)

Please contact your battery supplier for the right charging circuit. We have found out, that the circuit shown in Figure below using a series resistor for current compliance and a low-cost, lowdrop Schottky diode to prevent discharging when the 3V supply is disconnected or shorted to GND. The value of the series resistor is a compromise between the maximum allowed charging current and the charging time. Examples for Schottky diodes are

1. ASD751V from Full Power Semiconductor
2. MA2S728 from Panasonic (difficult to source in low volume)

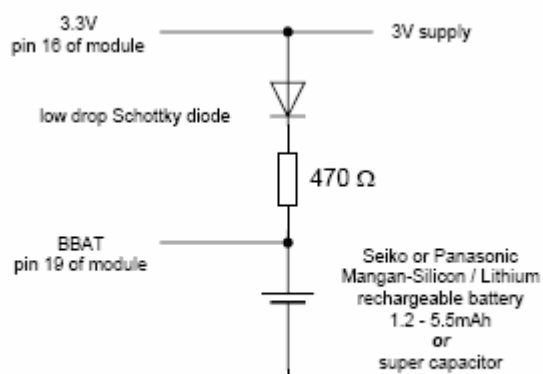


Figure : Example for low-cost charging circuit

Note:

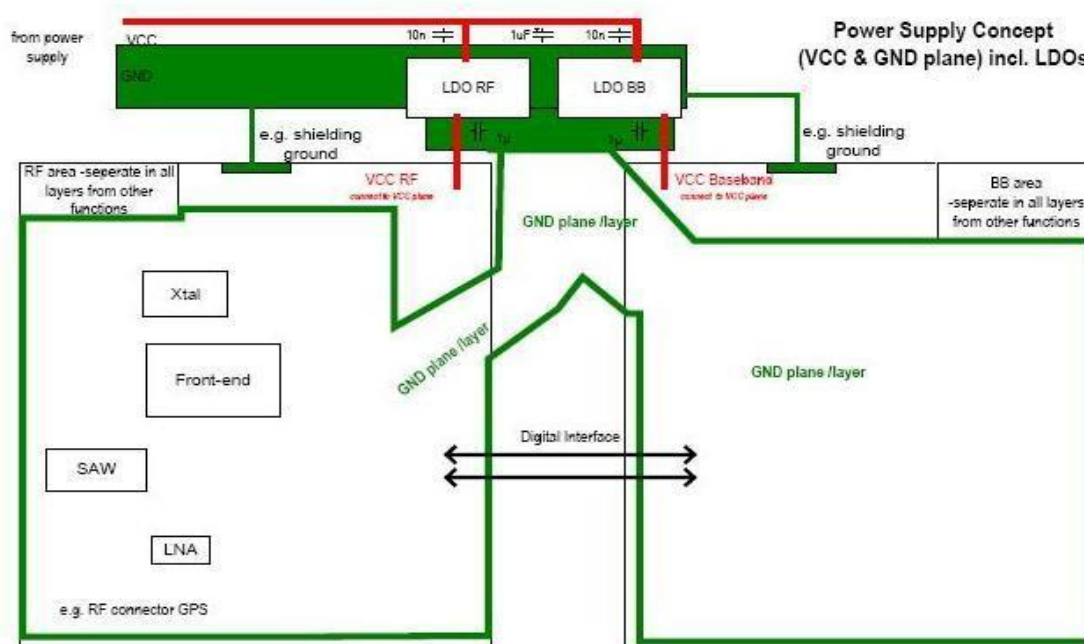
1. The full capacity of the battery is only reached if it is charged to the maximum voltage for a sufficiently long time (see data sheet of your battery).
2. If you use a super capacitor, please contact your manufacturer about the maximum charging current and adjust the series resistance accordingly
3. Both MS Lithium battery and super capacitor usually do not perform over the full range of -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (as required for many automotive applications).
4. The Seiko MS621 is discontinued, please use MS621F instead. Please contact Seiko Instruments Inc. (SII) for details
5. To our knowledge, MS Lithium batteries cannot be reflow soldered using a lead-free process. If a lead-free process is required, they need to be soldered manually. Please check details with the supplier of your battery.

9. Power Supply Recommendations on the mother board

The example module has been designed for the usage of two separate power supplies: *RFVCC* (RF, 2.7 – 3.3V) and *DVDD* (base band, 2.3 – 3.3V with internal 1.8 V LDO). Therefore the design is flexible and the requirements of the motherboard can be met. Note, that GPS sensitivity is strongly correlated with the power supply structure of the motherboard. We recommend to use two separate LDOs for the two supply voltages. In case of a 5V main power supply, the usage of an additional DC-DC converter is recommended to improve the efficiency.

Figure below shows a recommendation how to place & route the LDOs. The LDOs (TK63130HC from Toko *or* S1167B30 from Seiko Instruments Inc.) have been chosen with respect to a high ripple rejection and low output noise voltage. The TK63130HC (S1167B30) is located on the motherboard and provides a dropout voltage of 80mV@100mA (150mV@100mA). The input and output requires a blocking cap with 1μF for stable operation.

The LDO-GND of both LDOs is led commonly to the module interface. This is necessary, since VDIG (digital interface supply voltage) is derived from the digital part (DVDD), but also supplies the RF part. The connection from the RFVCC pins of ATR06xx to the LDOs should be kept as short as possible.



10. GPIO Setting

Setting GPSPMODE0 to GPSPMODE12

The start-up configuration of a ROM-based system without external non-volatile memory is defined by the status of the GPSPMODE pins after system reset. Alternatively, the system can be configured through message commands passed through the serial interface after start-up. This configuration of the ATR0622 can be stored in an external non-volatile memory like EEPROM. *Default* designates settings used by ROM firmware if GPSPMODE configuration is disabled (GPSPMODE0 = 0).

Table 3-3. GPSPMODE Functions

Pin	Function
GPSPMODE0 (P1)	Enable configuration with GPSPMODE pins
GPSPMODE1 (P9)	This pin (EXTINT0) is used for <i>FixNow</i> functionality and not used for GPSPMODE configuration.
GPSPMODE2 (P12)	GPS sensitivity settings
GPSPMODE3 (P13)	
GPSPMODE4 (P14)	This pin (NAADET1) is used as active antenna supervisor input and not used for GPSPMODE configuration.
GPSPMODE5 (P17)	Serial I/O configuration
GPSPMODE6 (P19)	
GPSPMODE7 (P23)	USB Power Mode
GPSPMODE8 (P24)	General I/O Configuration
GPSPMODE9 (P25)	This pin (NAADET0) is used as active antenna supervisor input and not used for GPSPMODE configuration.
GPSPMODE10 (P26)	General I/O Configuration
GPSPMODE11 (P27)	
GPSPMODE12 (P29)	Serial I/O configuration

11. Baud Rate Setting

Serial I/O Configuration

The ATR06XX features a two-stage I/O message and protocol selection procedure for the two available serial ports. At the first stage, a certain protocol can be enabled or disabled for a given USART port. Selectable protocols are RTCM, NMEA and UBX. At the second stage, messages can be enabled or disabled for each enabled protocol on each port. In all configurations discussed below, all protocols are enabled on all ports. But output messages are enabled in a way that ports appear to communicate at only one protocol. However, each port will accept any input message in any of the three implemented protocols.

Table Serial I/O Configuration

GPSPMODE12 (Reset = PU)	GPSPMODE6 (Reset = PU)	GPSPMODE5 (Reset = PD)	USART1 (Output Protocol/ Baud Rate (kBaud))	USART2 (Output Protocol/ Baud Rate (kBaud))	Messages	Information Messages
0	0	0	UBX/57.6	NMEA/19.2	High	User, Notice, Warning, Error
0	0	1	UBX/38.4	NMEA/9.6	Medium	User, Notice, Warning, Error
0	1	0	UBX/19.2	NMEA/4.8	Low	User, Notice, Warning, Error
0	1	1	-/Auto	-/Auto	Off	None
1	0	0	NMEA/19.2	UBX/57.6	High	User, Notice, Warning, Error
1	0	1	NMEA/4.8	UBX/19.2	Low	User, Notice, Warning, Error
1	1	0	NMEA/9.6	UBX/38.4	Medium	User, Notice, Warning, Error
1	1	1	UBX/115.2	NMEA/19.2	Debug	All

Both USART ports accept input messages in all three supported protocols (NMEA, RTCM and UBX) at the configured baud rate. Input messages of all three protocols can be arbitrarily mixed. Response to a query input message will always use the same protocol as the query input message.

12. Message

Table Supported Messages at Setting *Low*

NMEA Port	Standard	GGA, RMC
UBX Port	NAV	SOL, SVINFO

Table Supported Messages at Setting *Medium*

NMEA Port	Standard	GGA, RMC, GSA, GSV, GLL, VTG, ZDA
UBX Port	NAV	SOL, SVINFO, POSECEF, POSLLH, STATUS, DOP, VELECEF, VELNED, TIMEGPS, TIMEUTC, CLOCK

Table Supported Messages at Setting *High*

NMEA Port	Standard	GGA, RMC, GSA, GSV, GLL, VTG, ZDA, GRS, GST
	Proprietary	PUBX00, PUBX03, PUBX04
UBX Port	NAV	SOL, SVINFO, POSECEF, POSLLH, STATUS, DOP, VELECEF, VELNED, TIMEGPS, TIMEUTC, CLOCK
	MON	SCHD, IO, IPC

Table Supported Messages at Setting *Debug* (Additional Undocumented Message May be Part of Output Data)

NMEA Port	Standard	GGA, RMC, GSA, GSV, GLL, VTG, ZDA, GRS, GST
	Proprietary	PUBX00, PUBX03, PUBX04
UBX Port	NAV	SOL, SVINFO, POSECEF, POSLLH, STATUS, DOP, VELECEF, VELNED, TIMEGPS, TIMEUTC, CLOCK
	MON	SCHD, IO, IPC
	RXM	RAW (RAW message support requires an additional license)

The following settings apply if GPSPMODE configuration is not enabled, that is, GPSPMODE = 0 (*ROM-Defaults*):

Table Serial I/O Default Setting if GPSPMODE Configuration is Deselected (GPSPMODE0 = 0)

	USART1/USB NMEA	USART2 UBX
Baud Rate (kbaud)	57.6, Auto enabled	57.6, Auto enabled
Input Protocol	UBX, NMEA, RTCM	UBX, NMEA, RTCM
Output Protocol	NMEA	UBX
Messages	GGA, RMC, GSA, GSV	NAV: SOL, SVINFO
Information Messages (UBX INF or NMEA TXT)	User, Notice, Warning, Error	User, Notice, Warning, Error

13. USB Power Mode

USB Power Mode

For correct response to the USB host queries, the device has to know its power mode. This is configured by use of GPSPMODE7. If set to *bus powered*, an upper current limit of 100 mA is reported to the USB host; that is, the device classifies itself as a "low-power bus-powered function" with no more than one USB power unit load.

Table USB Power Modes

GPSPMODE7 (Reset = PU)	Description
0	USB device is bus-powered (max. current limit 100 mA)
1	USB device is self-powered (Default)

14. FixNow™ Mode

- Continues Tracking Mode
 - optimized for position accuracy
 - optimized for min. power consumption based on *Autonomous Power Management*
 - is default setting
- FixNow™ Mode
 - additional power saving functions
 - best mod for applications where low power is primary consideration (tracking units)
 - can be configured for different application requirements

Operating modes (recommendation)

Requirements	Recommended Operation Mode
Maximum Accuracy	Continues Tracking Mode (default configuration)
Periodic position fix (<10s) Power consumption is of minor concern	Continues Tracking Mode (It's possible to change the output rate of the serial Interfaces and to adjust the measurement rate.)
Periodic position fix (<10s) Reduced power consumption required	Continues Tracking Mode (It's possible to disable SBAS, unused serial Interfaces and reduce the main power supply voltage)
Periodic position fix (>10s) min. power consumption	FixNow Mode Set the on-/off-time as desired
Position fix on demand TTFF as short as possible	FixNow Mode Set on-time to 35s and off-time to <1800s (downloading ephemeris data every 30 min)
Position fix on demand min. power consumption	FixNow Mode Set on-time to 0s and off-time as required by application

Appendix A: Data Set 1. GGA data set

GGA--- Global Positioning System Fixed Data

Table 2 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGGA,161229.487,3723.24751,N,12158.34161,W,1,07,1.0,9.0,M, , , ,0000*18<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGGA		GGA protocol header
UTC Position	161229.487		hhmmss.sss
Latitude	3723.24751		ddmm.mmmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N=north or S=south
Longitude	12158.34161		dddmm.mmmmm
E/W Indicator	W		E=east or W=west
Position Fix Indicator	1		0 = invalid 1 = GPS fix (SPS) 2 = DGPS fix 3 = PPS fix 4 = Real Time Kinematic 5 = Float RTK 6 = estimated (dead reckoning) 7 = Manual input mode 8 = Simulation mode
Satellites Used	07		Range 0 to 12
HDOP	1.0		Horizontal Dilution of Precision
MSL Altitude	9.0	meters	
Units	M	meters	
Geoid Separation		meters	
Units	M	meters	
Age of Diff. Corr.		second	Null fields when DGPS is not used
Diff. Ref. Station ID	0000		
Checksum	*18		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

2. GLL data set

GLL--- Geographic Position – Latitude/Longitude

Table 4 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGLL,3723.24751,N,12158.34161,W,161229.487,A*2C<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGLL		GLL protocol header
Latitude	3723.24751		ddmm.mmmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N=north or S=south
Longitude	12158.34161		dddmm.mmmmm
E/W Indicator	W		E=east or W=west
UTC Position	161229.487		hhmmss.sss
Status	A		A=data valid or V=data not valid
Checksum	*2C		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

3. GSA data set

GSA---GNSS DOP and Active Satellites

Table 5 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGSA,A,3,07,02,26,27,09,04,15,,,,,,,,,1.8,1.0,1.5*33<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGSA		GSA protocol header
Mode 1	A		M Manual- forced to operate in 2D or 3D mode A Automatic-allowed to automatically switch 2D/3D
Mode 2	3		1 Fix not available 2 2D 3 3D
Satellite Used in solution	07		Sv on Channel 1
Satellite Used in solution	02		Sv on Channel 2
Satellite Used			Sv on Channel 12
PDOP	1.8		Position Dilution of Precision
HDOP	1.0		Horizontal Dilution of Precision
VDOP	1.5		Vertical Dilution of Precision
Checksum	*33		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

4. GSV data set

GSV---GNSS Satellites in View

Table 8 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPGSV,2,1,07,07,79,048,42,02,51,062,43,26,36,256,42,27,27,138,42*71

\$GPGSV,2,2,07,09,23,313,42,04,19,159,41,15,12,041,42*41<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPGSV		GSV protocol header
Number of Messages	2		Range 1 to 3
Message Number	1		Range 1 to 3
Satellites in View	07		
Satellite ID	07		Channel 1 (Range 1 to 32)
Elevation	79	Degrees	
Azimuth	048	Degrees	Channel 1 (Maximum 90)
SNR (C/No)	42	DBHz	Channel 1 (True, Range 0 to 359)
Satellite ID	27		Range 0 to 99, null when not tracking
Elevation	27	Degrees	Channel 4 (Range 1 to 32)
Azimuth	138	Degrees	Channel 4 (Maximum 90)
SNR (C/No)	42	DBHz	Channel 4 (True, Range 0 to 359)
Checksum	*71		Range 0 to 99, null when not tracking
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

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

5. RMC data set

RMC---Recommended Minimum Specific GNSS Data

Table 9 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPRMC,161229.487,A,3723.24751,N,12158.34161,W,0.13,309.62,120598,*,*10<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPRMC		RMC protocol header
UTC Position	161229.487		hhmmss.sss
Status	A		A=data valid or V=data not valid
Latitude	3723.24751		ddmm.mmmmm
N/S Indicator	N		N=north or S=south
Longitude	12158.34161		dddmm.mmmmm
E/W Indicator	W		E=east or W=west
Speed Over Ground	0.13	knots	
Course Over Ground	309.62	degrees	True
Date	120598		ddmmyy
Magnetic Variation		degrees	E=east or W=west (Not shown)
Checksum	*10		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

6. VTG data set

VTG---Course Over Ground and Ground Speed

Table 10 contains the values for the following example:

\$GPVTG,309.62,T, ,M,0.13,N,0.2,K*6E<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPVTG		VTG protocol header
Course	309.62	degrees	Measured heading
Reference	T		True
Course		degrees	Measured heading
Reference	M		Magnetic
Speed	0.13	knots	Measured horizontal speed
Units	N		Knots
Speed	0.2	km/hr	Measured horizontal speed
Units	K		Kilometer per hour
Checksum	*6E		
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination

7. ZDA data set

ZDA---Contains information on UTC time, the data and local time

An example of a ZDA data set:

\$GPZDA,130305.2,20,06,2001,00,00,*57<CR> <LF>

Name	Example	Units	Description
Message ID	\$GPZDA		ZDA protocol header
UTC	130305.2		UTC Time: 13h 03min 05.2sec
Day	20		Day(00 ... 31)
Month	06		Month(1 ... 12)
Year	2001		Year
Local Zone hour	00		Reserved for data on local time(h)
Local Zone minutes	00		Reserved for data on local time(min)
Checksum	*57		Checksum
<CR> <LF>			End of message termination