



INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

USER MANUAL

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UM980

GPS/BDS/GLONASS/Galileo/QZSS

All-constellation Multi-frequency
High-Precision RTK Positioning Module

Revision History

Version	Revision History	Date
R1.0	First release	2022-08
R1.1	• If hot start is not used, V_BCKP should be connected to VCC; • Updated the IO threshold in Table 2-4; • Added section 3.1: Recommended Minimal Design; • Updated the recommended thickness of the stencil in Chapter 4	2022-10
R1.2	• Updated the supported frequencies; • Updated the TTFF; • Added chapter 3.5: Recommended Footprint on the PC; • Optimized Chapter 3.2 Antenna Feed Design; • Optimized Chapter 3.3 Power-on and Power-off	2023-04
R1.3	Added PPP accuracy in section 1.2	2023-09
R1.4	• Updated section 3.3 Power-on and Power-off; • Added the placement direction of UM980 in Figure 5-3	2024-03
R1.5	• Added the sensitivity specification; • Added requirements for the RSV and NC pins; modified pin 35 from RSV to NC.	2024-09
R1.6	• Added QZSS L6 and L6E (MADOCA) PPP	2024-09
R1.7	• Updated 3.5 Recommended Footprint on the PCB. • Updated the stencil thickness suggestion in 4 Production Requirements.	2025-03
R1.8	• Updated the description of the PPP and Data Update Rate in 1.2 Key Specifications.	2025-09
R1.9	• Updated vibration and shock test standards.	2025-12
R1.10	• Updated frequencies: removed B2I, added L1S and L1C/B.	2026-06

UM980 User Manual

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Foreword

This document describes the information of the hardware, package, specification and the use of Unicore UM980 modules.

Target Readers

This document applies to technicians who possess the expertise on GNSS receivers.

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1 Introduction

UM980 is Unicore's new-generation proprietary all-constellation, multi-frequency high-precision RTK positioning module. It supports all constellations and multiple frequencies, and can simultaneously track GPS, BDS, GLONASS, Galileo, QZSS, NavIC and SBAS. The module is ideal for applications, including surveying and mapping, precision agriculture, UAVs, and autonomous robots.

UM980 is developed based on the GNSS SoC NebulasIV™, which integrates RF-baseband and high-precision algorithm. Additionally, the SoC integrates dual CPUs, a high-speed floating point processor and an RTK co-processor with 22 nm low-power design, and supports 1408 super channels, to deliver stronger signal processing performance.

With the built-in adaptive anti-jamming technology — JamShield, UM980 enhances RTK engine solution on multiple modes and frequencies, which significantly improves RTK initialization time, measurement accuracy and reliability even in challenging environments such as urban canyons and tree shades.

Furthermore, UM980 supports various interfaces, including UART, I²C*, SPI*, as well as 1PPS, EVENT, CAN*, to meet specific requirements in different applications.



Figure 1-1 UM980 Module

* I²C, SPI, CAN are supported on specific firmware or hardware.

1.1 Key Features

- Based on the GNSS SoC NebulasIV™ which integrates RF-baseband and high-precision algorithm
- All-constellation multi-frequency RTK engine and advanced RTK processing technology
- Instantaneous RTK initialization technology
- 60 dB narrowband anti-jamming and jamming detection
- Heading2 technology to provide orientation information
- STANDALONE single-station high-precision positioning technology
- Supports B2b-PPP, E6-HAS and QZSS L6E (MADOCA) PPP services

1.2 Key Specifications

Table 1-1 Technical Specifications

Basic Information	
Channels	1408 channels, based on NebulasIV™
Constellations	GPS/BDS/GLONASS/Galileo/QZSS
Frequencies	GPS: L1 C/A, L1C, L2P (Y), L2C, L5
	BDS: B1I, B3I, B1C, B2a, B2b
	GLONASS: G1, G2, G3
	Galileo: E1, E5a, E5b, E6
	QZSS: L1C/A, L1C/B, L1C, L1S, L2C, L5, L6
	NavIC: L5
Power	
Voltage	+3.0 V ~ +3.6 V DC
Power Consumption	480 mW (Typical)

Performance

Positioning Accuracy	Single Point Positioning ¹ (RMS)	Horizontal: 1.5 m
		Vertical: 2.5 m
	DGPS (RMS) ^{1,2}	Horizontal: 0.4 m
		Vertical: 0.8 m
	RTK (RMS) ^{1,2}	Horizontal: 0.8 cm + 1 ppm
		Vertical: 1.5 cm + 1 ppm
	PPP (RMS) ³	Horizontal: 5 cm @ 20 min
		Vertical: 10 cm @ 20 min
Observation Accuracy (RMS)	Pseudorange: 10 cm	
	Carrier Phase: 1 mm	
Time Pulse Accuracy (RMS)	20 ns	
Velocity Accuracy ⁴ (RMS)	0.03 m/s	
Sensitivity	Acquisition: -148 dBm	
	Tracking: -160 dBm	
Time to First Fix ⁵ (TTFF)	Cold Start < 12 s	
	Hot Start < 4 s	
Initialization Time ¹	< 5 s (Typical)	
Initialization Reliability ¹	> 99.9%	

¹ Test results may be biased due to atmospheric conditions, baseline length, GNSS antenna type, multipath, number of visible satellites, and satellite geometry

² The measurement uses a 1 km baseline and a receiver with good antenna performance, regardless of possible errors of antenna phase center offset

³ Under open sky and without jamming

⁴ Open sky, unobstructed scene, 99% @ static

⁵ -130dBm @ more than 12 available satellites

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Data Update Rate ⁶	Up to 50 Hz RTK positioning data output
Differential Data	RTCM V3.X
Data Format	NMEA-0183, Unicore
Physical Characteristics	
Package	54 pin LGA
Dimensions	22 mm × 17 mm × 2.6 mm
Weight	1.88 g ± 0.03 g
Environmental Specifications	
Operating Temperature	-40 °C ~ +85 °C
Storage Temperature	-55 °C ~ +95 °C
Humidity	95% No condensation
Vibration	GB/T 28046.3, ISO 16750-3
Shock	GB/T 28046.3, ISO 16750-3
Functional Ports	
UART × 3	
I ² C* × 1	
SPI* × 1	Slave
CAN* × 1	Shared with UART3

⁶ Supports 50 Hz in specific mode

1.3 Block Diagram

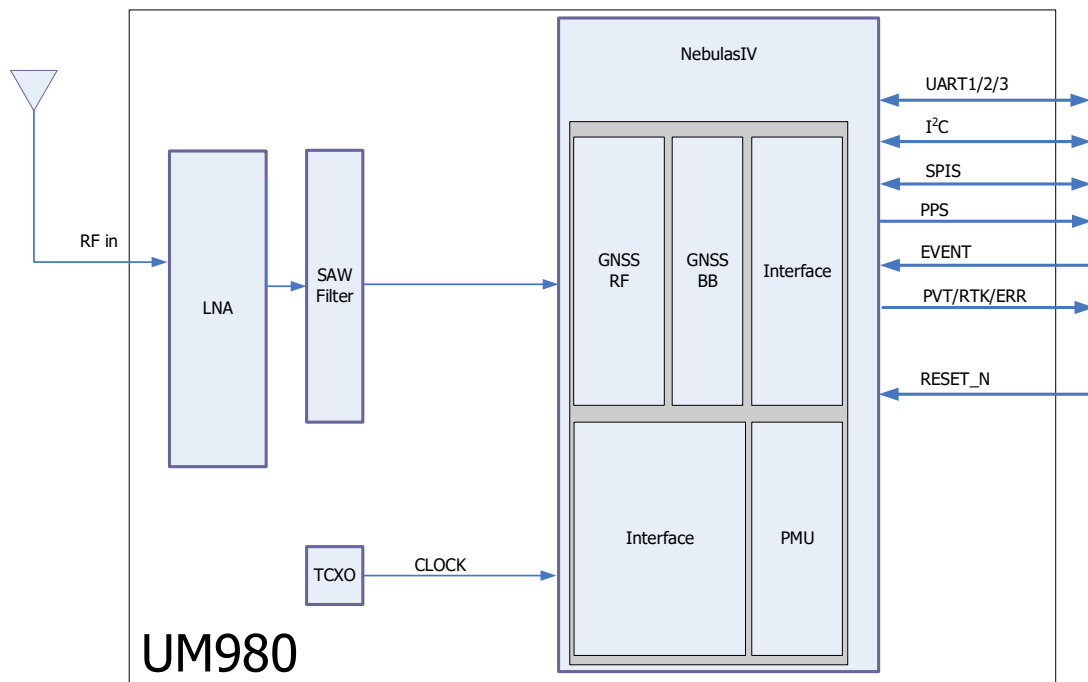


Figure 1-2 UM980 Block Diagram

● RF Part

The receiver gets filtered and enhanced GNSS signal 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 NebulasIV™ chip (UC9810).

● NebulasIV™ SoC (UC9810)

NebulasIV (UC9810) is Unicore's new generation high precision GNSS SoC with 22 nm low power design, supporting all constellations all frequencies and 1408 super channels. It integrates a dual-core CPU, a high speed floating point processor and an RTK co-processor, which can fulfill the high precision baseband processing and RTK positioning independently.

● External Interfaces

The external interfaces of UM980 include UART, I²C*, SPI*, CAN*, PPS, EVENT, RTK_STAT, PVT_STAT, ERR_STAT, RESET_N, etc.

* I²C, SPI, CAN: reserved interfaces, not supported currently

2 Hardware

2.1 Pin Definition

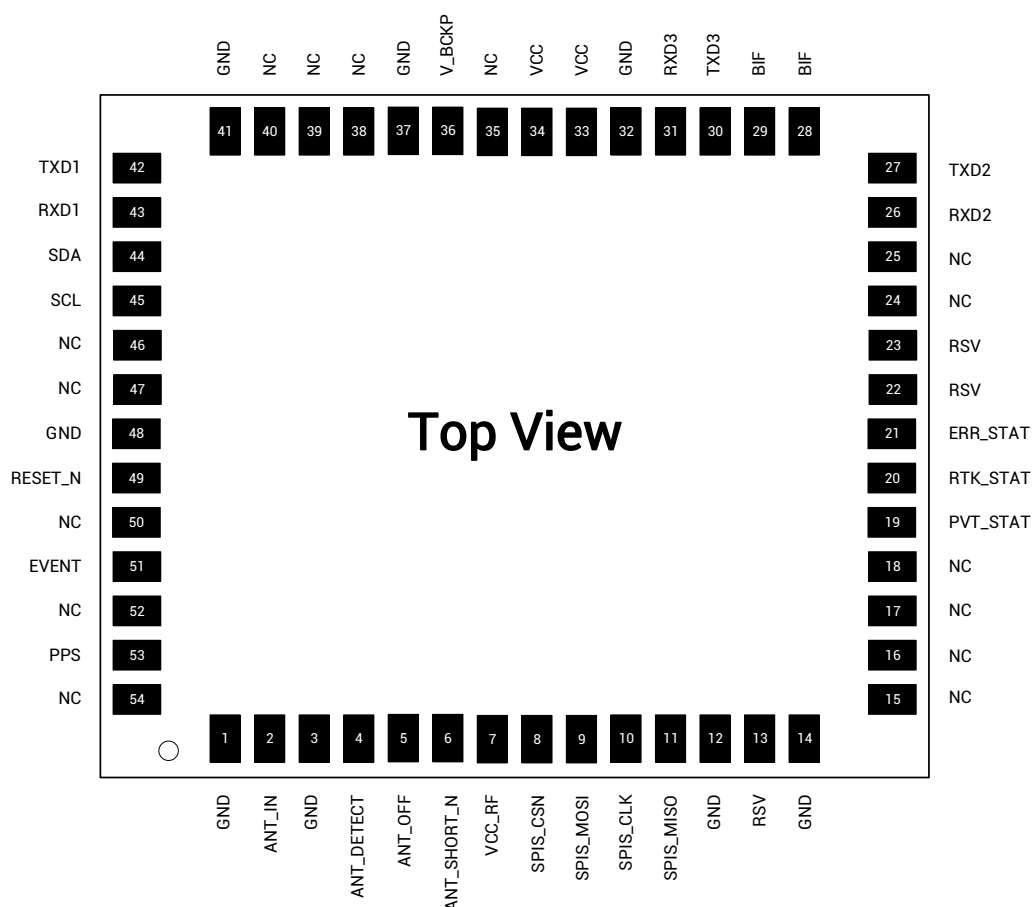


Figure 2-1 UM980 Pin Definition

Table 2-1 Pin Description

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
1	GND	—	Ground
2	ANT_IN	I	GNSS antenna signal input
3	GND	—	Ground
4	ANT_DETECT	I	Antenna signal detection
5	ANT_OFF	O	Disable external LNA

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
6	ANT_SHORT_N	I	Antenna short circuit detection; active low
7	VCC_RF ⁷	O	External LNA power supply
8	SPIS_CSN	I	Chip select pin for SPI slave
9	SPIS_MOSI	I	Master Out / Slave In. This pin is used to receive data in slave mode.
10	SPIS_CLK	I	Clock input pin for SPI slave
11	SPIS_MISO	O	Master In / Slave Out. This pin is used to transmit data in slave mode.
12	GND	—	Ground
13	RSV	—	Reserved; must be floating
14	GND	—	Ground
15	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
16	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
17	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
18	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
19	PVT_STAT	O	PVT status: active high; outputs high when positioning and low when not positioning
20	RTK_STAT	O	RTK status: active high; outputs high for RTK fixed solution and low for other positioning status or no positioning

⁷ Not recommended to take VCC_RF as ANT_BIAS to feed the antenna. See section 3.2 for more details.

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
21	ERR_STAT	O	Error status: active high; outputs high when failing self-test, and low when passing self-test
22	RSV	—	Reserved, must be floating
23	RSV	—	Reserved, must be floating
24	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
25	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
26	RXD2	I	COM2 input, LVTTTL level
27	TXD2	O	COM2 output, LVTTTL level
28	BIF	—	Built-in function; recommended to add a through-hole testing point and a 10 kΩ pull-up resistor; cannot connect ground or power supply, and cannot input/output data, but can be floating
29	BIF	—	Built-in function; recommended to add a through-hole testing point and a 10 kΩ pull-up resistor; cannot connect ground or power supply, and cannot input/output data, but can be floating
30	TXD3	O	COM3 output, which can be used as CAN TXD, LVTTTL level
31	RXD3	I	COM3 input, which can be used as CAN RXD, LVTTTL level
32	GND	—	Ground
33	VCC	I	Power supply
34	VCC	I	Power supply
35	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
36	V_BCKP	I	When the main power supply VCC is cut off, V_BCKP supplies power to RTC and relevant register. Level requirement: 2.0 V ~ 3.6 V, and the working current should be less than 60 μ A at 25 °C. If you do not use the hot start function, connect V_BCKP to VCC. Do NOT connect it to ground or leave it floating.
37	GND	—	Ground
38	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
39	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
40	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
41	GND	—	Ground
42	TXD1	O	COM1 output, LVTTTL level
43	RXD1	I	COM1 input, LVTTTL level
44	SDA	I/O	I ² C data
45	SCL	I/O	I ² C clock
46	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
47	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
48	GND	—	Ground
49	RESET_N	I	System reset; active Low. The active time should be no less than 5 ms.
50	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating
51	EVENT	I	Event mark input, with adjustable frequency and polarity
52	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating

No.	Pin	I/O	Description
53	PPS	O	Pulse per second, with adjustable pulse width and polarity
54	NC	—	No connection inside; leave floating

2.2 Electrical Specifications

2.2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 2-2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	3.6	V
Input Voltage	V _{in}	-0.3	3.6	V
GNSS Antenna Signal Input	ANT_IN	-0.3	6	V
Antenna RF Input Power	ANT_IN input power		+10	dBm
External LNA Power Supply	VCC_RF	-0.3	3.6	V
VCC_RF Output Current	ICC_RF		100	mA
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55	95	°C

2.2.2 Operating Conditions

Table 2-3 Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Power Supply Voltage ⁸	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Maximum VCC Ripple	V _{rpp}	0		50	mV	
Working Current ⁹	I _{opr}		145	180	mA	VCC=3.3 V

⁸ The voltage range of VCC (3.0 V ~ 3.6 V) has already included the ripple voltage.

⁹ 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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
VCC_RF Output Voltage	VCC_RF		VCC-0.1		V	
VCC_RF Output Current	ICC_RF			50	mA	
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40		85	°C	
Power Consumption	P		480		mW	

2.2.3 IO Threshold

Table 2-4 IO Threshold

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Low Level Input Voltage	V _{in_low}	0		0.6	V	
High Level Input Voltage	V _{in_high}	VCC × 0.7		VCC + 0.2	V	
Low Level Output Voltage	V _{out_low}	0		0.45	V	I _{out} = 2 mA
High Level Output Voltage	V _{out_high}	VCC - 0.45		VCC	V	I _{out} = 2 mA

2.2.4 Antenna Feature

Table 2-5 Antenna Feature

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Optimum Input Gain	G _{ant}	18	30	36	dB	

current in the system.

2.3 Dimensions

Table 2-6 Dimensions

Parameter	Min. (mm)	Typ. (mm)	Max. (mm)
A	21.80	22.00	22.50
B	16.80	17.00	17.50
C	2.40	2.60	2.80
D	3.75	3.85	3.95
E	0.95	1.05	1.15
F	1.80	1.90	2.00
G	1.00	1.10	1.20
H	0.70	0.80	0.90
K	1.40	1.50	1.60
M	3.55	3.65	3.75
N	3.15	3.25	3.35
P	2.00	2.10	2.20
R	1.00	1.10	1.20
X	0.72	0.82	0.92

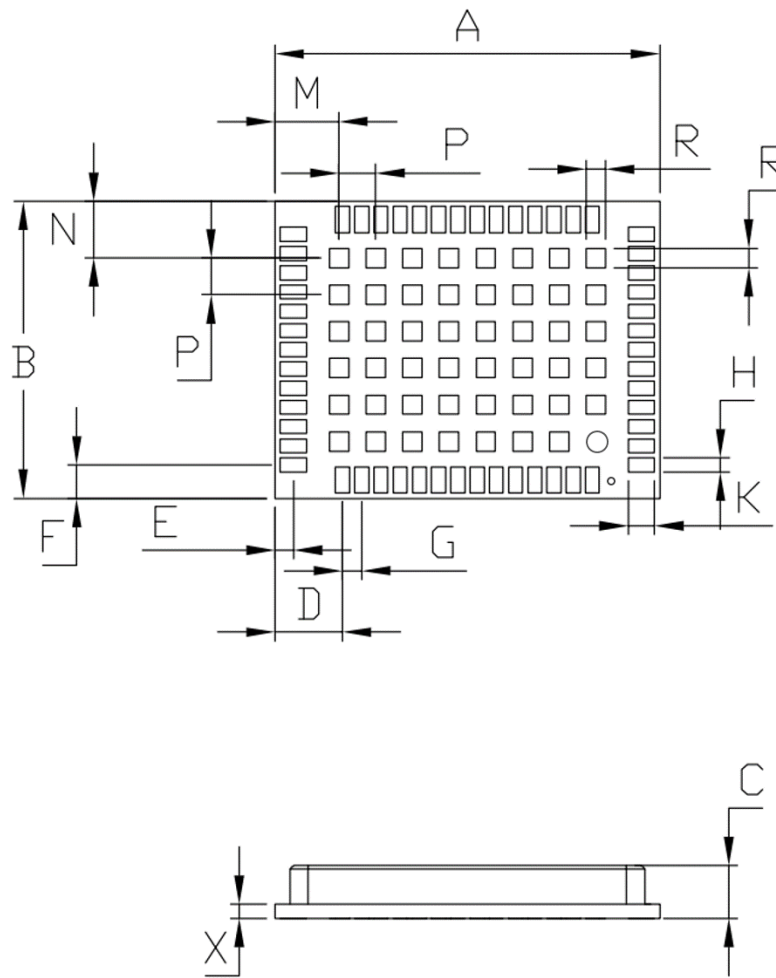


Figure 2-2 UM980 Mechanical Dimensions

3 Hardware Design

3.1 Recommended Minimal Design

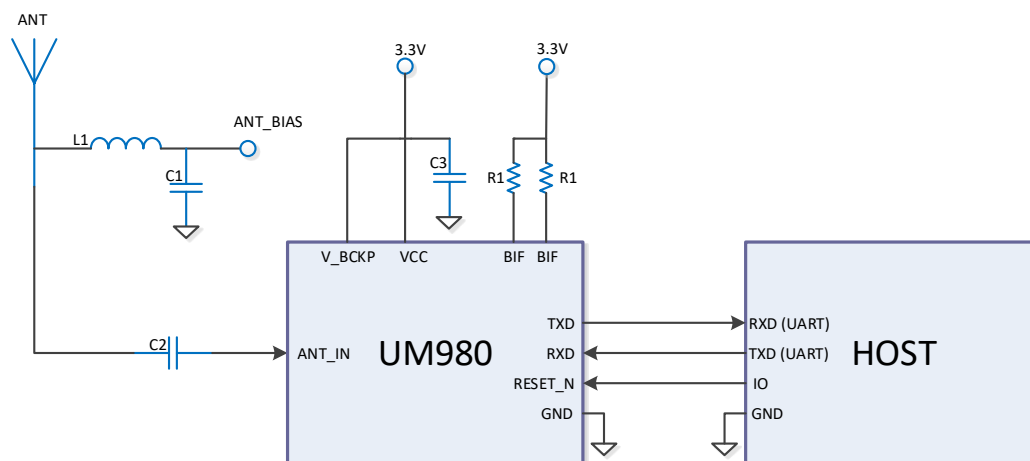


Figure 3-1 Recommended Minimal Design

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: $N * 10 \mu\text{F} + 1 * 100 \text{ nF}$ capacitors connected in parallel is recommended, and the total capacitance should be no less than 30 μF

R1: 10 k Ω resistor is recommended

3.2 Antenna Feed Design

UM980 just supports feeding the antenna from the outside of the module rather than from 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 lightning 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.

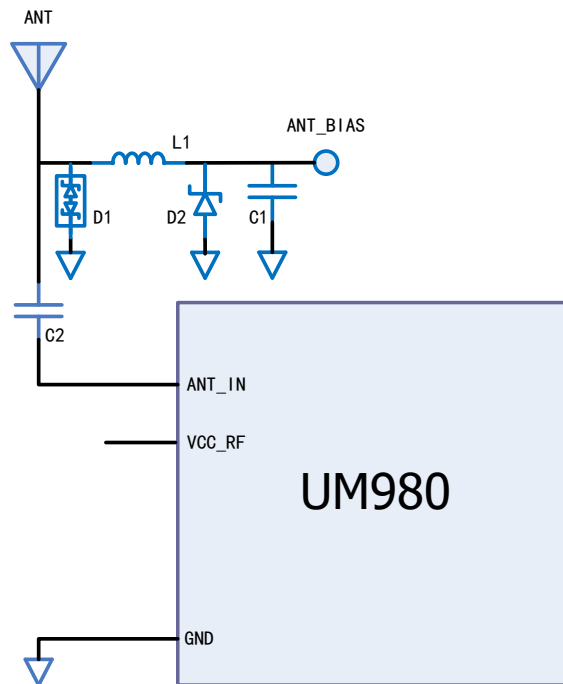


Figure 3-2 UM980 External Antenna Feed Reference Circuit

Notes:

- L1: feed inductor, 68 nH RF inductor in 0603 package is recommended
- C1: decoupling capacitor, recommended to connect two capacitors of 100 nF/100 pF in parallel
- C2: DC blocking capacitor, recommended 100 pF capacitor
- It is not recommended to take VCC_RF as ANT_BIAS to feed the antenna (VCC_RF is not optimized for anti-lightning strike, anti-surge and over current protection 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 withstand 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.
- Power-on time interval: The time interval between the power-off ($V_{CC} < 0.4\text{ V}$) 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.
- Power-on time interval: The time interval between the power-off ($V_{BCKP} < 0.4\text{ V}$) to the next power-on must be larger than 500 ms.

3.4 Grounding and Heat Dissipation

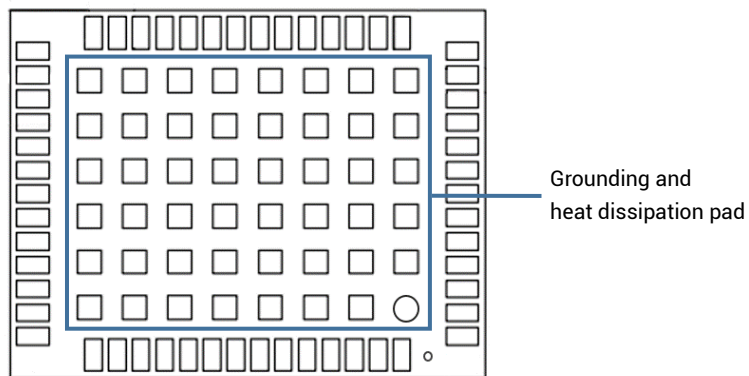


Figure 3-3 Grounding and Heat Dissipation Pad (Bottom View)

The 48 pads in the rectangle in Figure 3-3 are for grounding and heat dissipation. In the PCB design, the pads should be connected to a large sized ground to strengthen the heat dissipation.

3.5 Recommended Footprint on the PCB

The dimensions of UM980's footprint on the PCB is recommended to be the same as that of the module's pads, as shown in **Figure 3-4 Recommended Footprint**. For more information about the module's dimensions, see **2.3 Dimensions**.

- ☞ For the convenience of hardware testing and debugging, proper test points can be added for the functional pins of the module.
- ☞ The dimensions of PCB pads can be optimized according to the specific production process to ensure manufacturability and reliability.

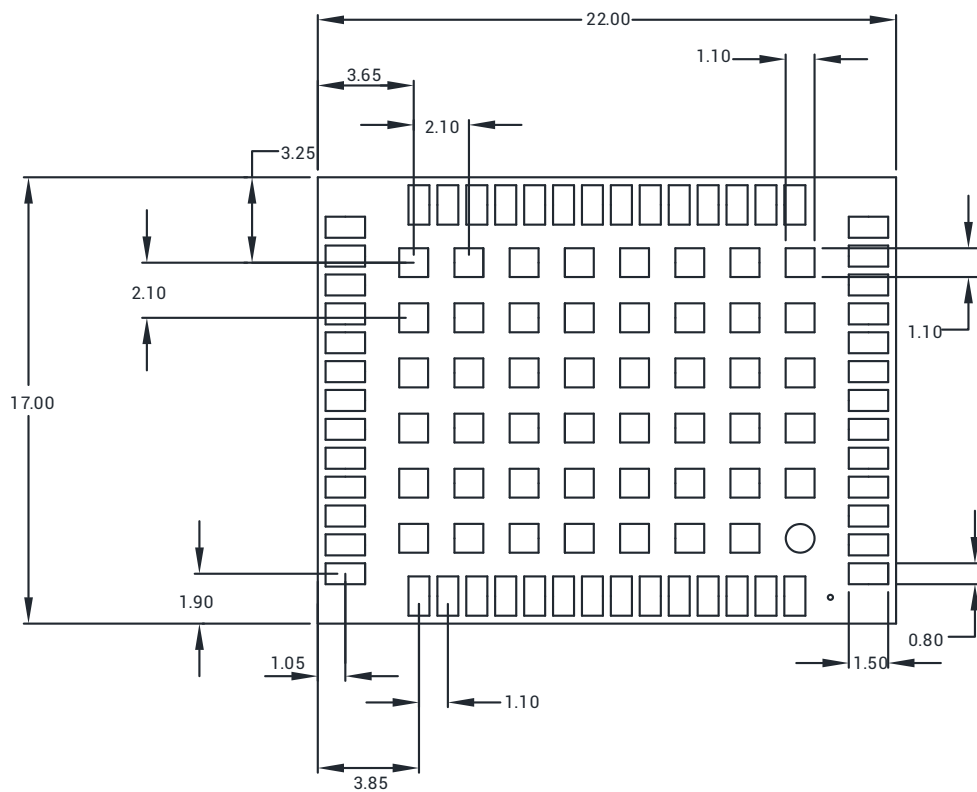


Figure 3-4 Recommended Footprint (Unit: mm)

4 Production Requirements

Recommended soldering temperature curve is as follows:

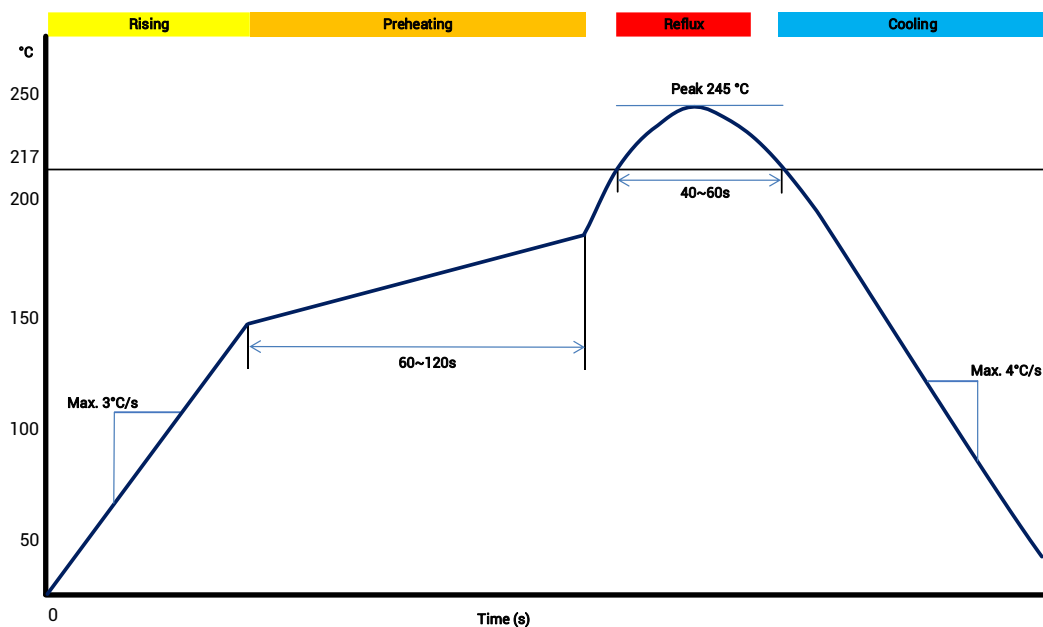


Figure 4-1 Soldering Temperature (Lead-free)

Temperature Rising Stage

- Rising slope: Max. 3 °C/s
- Rising temperature range: 50 °C ~ 150 °C

Preheating Stage

- Preheating time: 60s ~ 120 s
- Preheating temperature range: 150 °C ~ 180 °C

Reflux Stage

- Over melting temperature (217 °C) time: 40s ~ 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, and it is not recommended to 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.
- Since the lead soldering temperature is relatively low, if using this method, please give priority to other components on the board.
- The apertures in the stencil need to meet the customer's own design requirements and inspection specifications. The thickness of the stencil is recommended to be 0.15mm (not less than 0.12 mm).

 The design of the stencil can be optimized according to the specific production process to ensure manufacturability and reliability.

5 Packaging

5.1 Label Description



Figure 5-1 Label Description

5.2 Product Packaging

The UM980 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 temperature and humidity control on the modules. As packaging materials such as the carrier tape can only withstand the temperature of 55 degrees Celsius, modules shall be removed from the package during baking.



Figure 5-2 UM980 Package

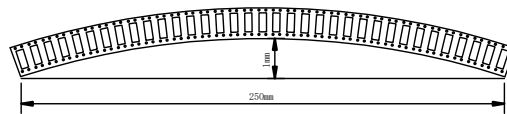
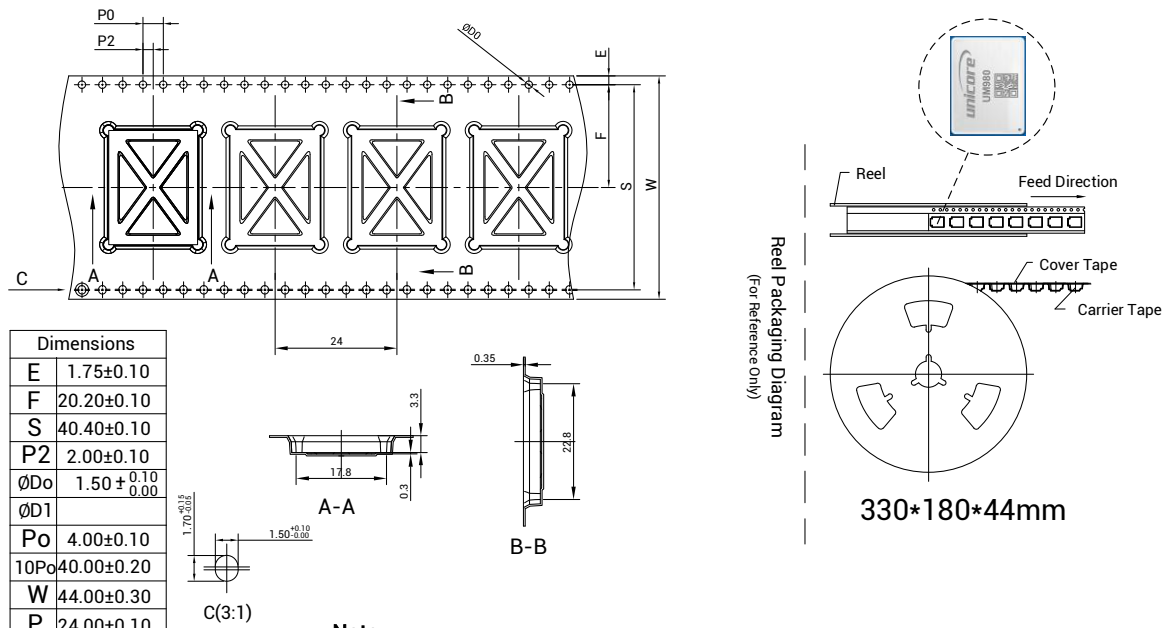


Figure 5-3 UM980 Reel Package Diagram

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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 5-4). If the color of the 20% circle is pink and the color of the 30% circle is lavender (see Figure 5-5), you must bake the module until it turns to blue. The UM980 is rated at MSL level 3. Please refer to the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033 standards for the package and operation requirements. You may also access to the website www.jedec.org to get more information.

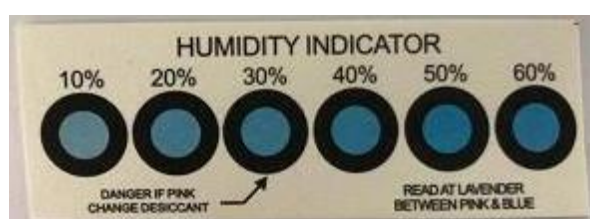


Figure 5-4 Normal Humidity Indication

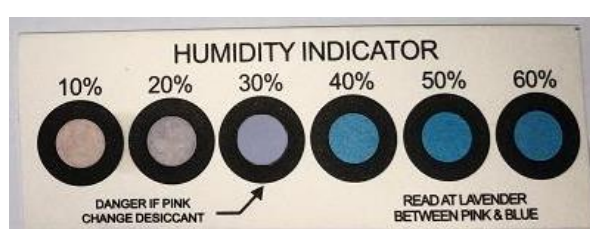


Figure 5-5 Abnormal Humidity Indication

The shelf life of the UM980 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