



TAOGLAS®



Datasheet

All-band High Precision GNSS Stacked Patch Antenna

Part No:
GPDF6010.A

Description:

Passive All-band High Precision GNSS Stacked Dual Pin Dual Feed Patch Antenna

Features:

Bands Covered:

- GPS (L1/L2/L5)
- IRNSS (L5)
- QZSS (L1/L2C/L5/L6)
- Galileo (E1/E5a/E5b/E6)
- GLONASS (G1/G2/G3)
- BeiDou (B1/B2a/B2b/B3)

Dual pin, dual feed, 4-pin configuration

Dimensions: D60 x 10mm

RoHS & Reach Compliant
Patent Pending

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1. Introduction



The Taoglas **GPDF6010.A** is an innovative high performance, multi-band passive high precision GNSS antenna that has been carefully designed to provide fantastic positional accuracy on the full GNSS spectrum. It covers GPS/QZSS L1/L2/L5/L6, GLONASS G1/G2/G3, Galileo E1/E5a/E5b, BeiDou B1/B2a/B2b/B3, NAVIC L5, as well as SBAS (WAAS/EGNOS/GAGAN/SDCM/SNAS) and L-band corrections.

Correct implementation of the GPDF6010.A allows the user to achieve higher location accuracy, as well as stability of position tracking in urban environments. The novel Terrablast circular stacked patch construction has excellent performance across the full bandwidth of the antenna while reducing weight by nearly 40% compared to other antenna options. Its unique design provides excellent polarization and phase performance, providing exceptional positional and timing accuracy.

Typical applications that benefit from high precision capabilities include:

- Autonomous Driving
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Precision Positioning for Robotics
- Precision Agriculture
- Timing Accuracy Synchronization

The GPDF6010.A is the latest embedded addition to Taoglas' product portfolio of high precision GNSS antennas. When used on the base and/or the rover as part of an RTK configuration, the GPDF6010.A can achieve genuine cm-level accuracy with proven results.

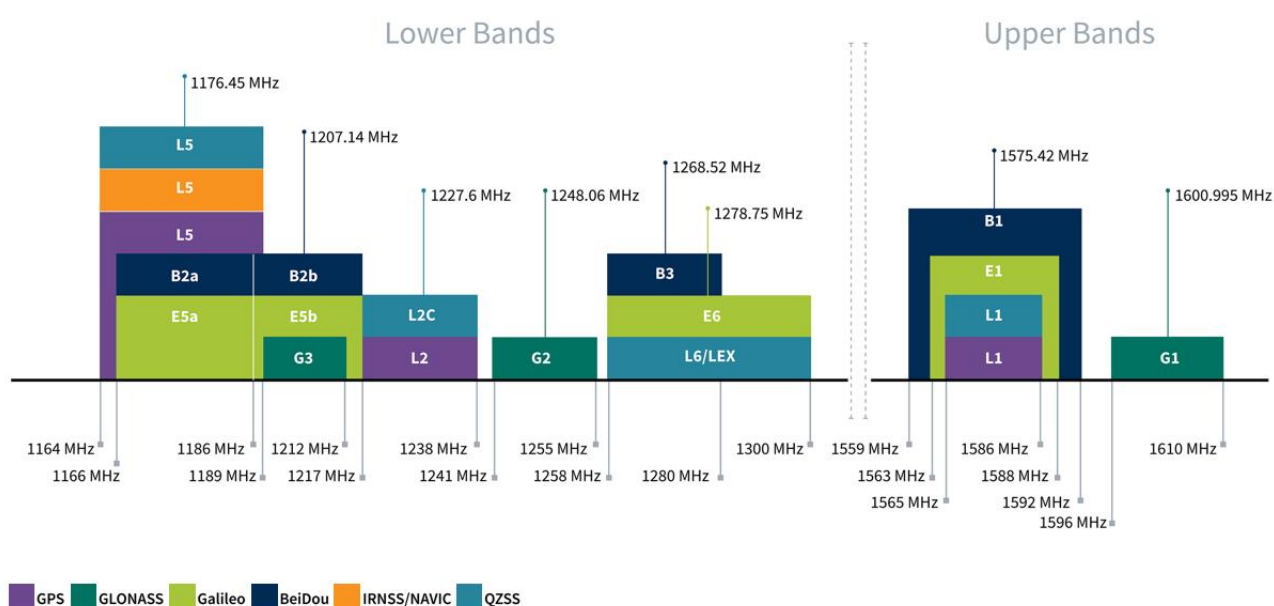
Full integration guidelines are contained in Section 6 of this datasheet including the Taoglas **HC125.A** hybrid coupler that will be required for use for dual pin feed patch integrations.

Contact your local Taoglas Customer Services team for more information on any of the products listed above or for support regarding integration.

2. Specifications

GNSS Frequency Bands Covered							
GPS	L1	L2	L5				
	■	■	■				
GLONASS	G1	G2	G3				
	■	■	■				
Galileo	E1	E5a	E5b	E6			
	■	■	■	■			
BeiDou	B1	B2a	B2b	B3			
	■	■	■	■			
QZSS (Regional)	L1	L2C	L5	L6			
	■	■	■	■			
IRNSS (Regional)	L5						
	■						
SBAS	L1/E1/B1	L5/B2a/E5a	G1	G2	G3	L-Band	
	■	■	■	■	■	■	

*SBAS systems: WASS(L1/L5), EGNOS(E1/E5a), SDCM(G1/G2/G3), SNAS(B1,B2a), GAGAN(L1/L5), QZSS(L1/L5), KAZZ(L1/L5).



GNSS Bands and Constellations

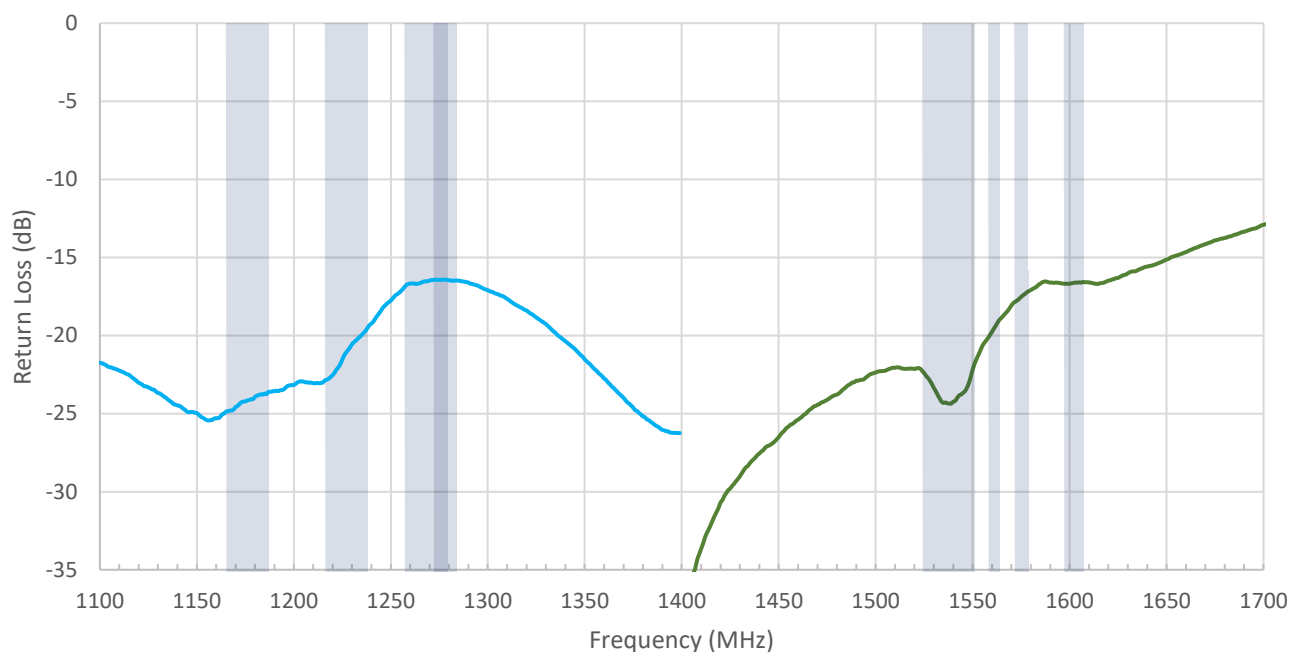
GNSS Electrical							
Frequency (MHz)	1176.45	1227.6	1278	1525	1561	1575.42	1602
VSWR (max.)	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1
Passive Antenna Efficiency (%)	20	40	20	38	53	50	38
Passive Antenna Gain at Zenith (dBic)	-1.5	1.8	-1.5	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7
Axial Ratio (dB)	< 1.5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 1.5	< 1	< 1
Group Delay (ns)	5.0	3.7	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.7
PCO (cm)	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
PCV (cm)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Polarization	RHCP						
Impedance	50Ω						

Note: The antenna with Hybrid couplers and matching circuit was tested on a 100 mm-diameter ground plane
The PCO and PCV are calculated using a field of view of 60° elevation from zenith

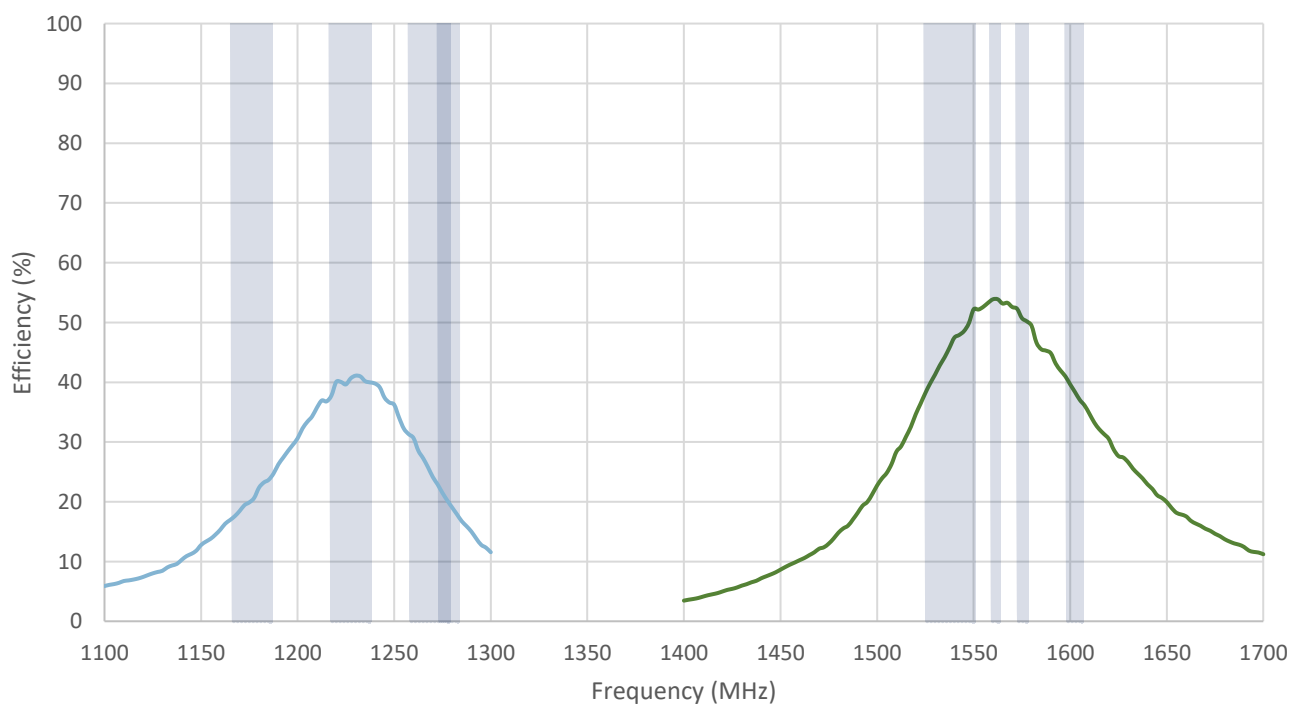
Mechanical	
Height	10 mm
Planner Dimension	60 mm diameter
Weight	45 g
Environmental	
Temperature Range	-40°C to 85°C
RoHS Compliant	Yes
REACH Compliant	Yes

3. Antenna Characteristics (with hybrid coupler)

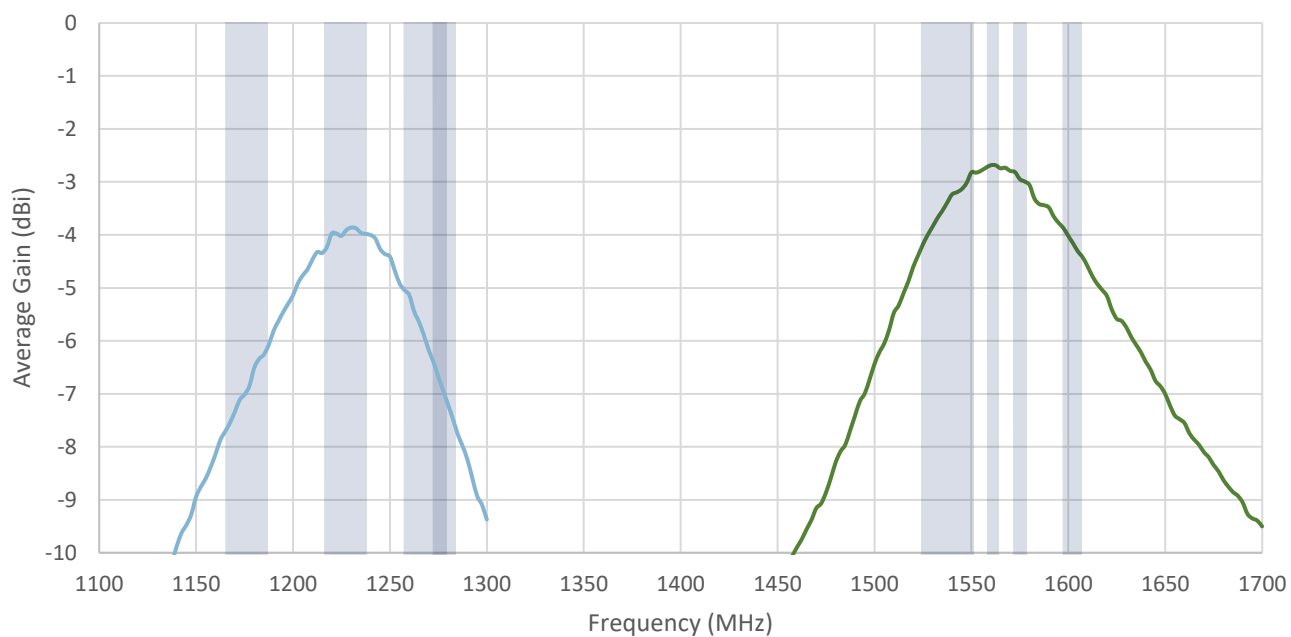
3.1 Return Loss



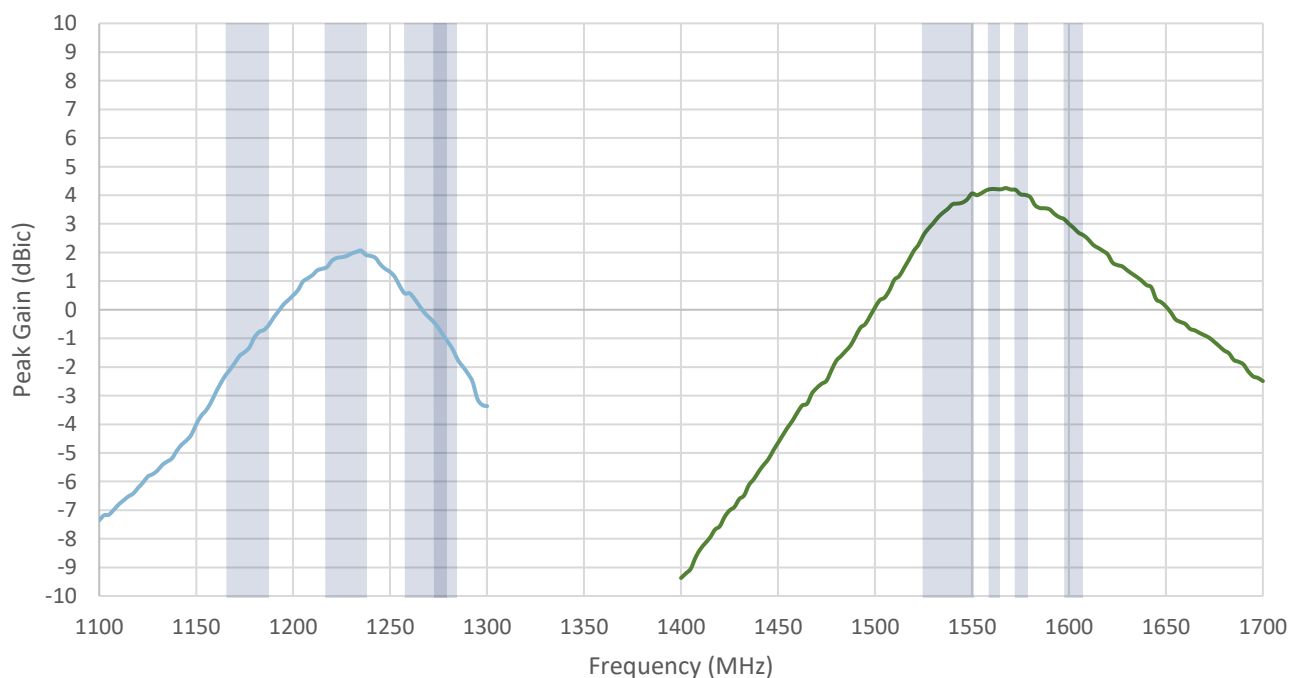
3.2 Efficiency



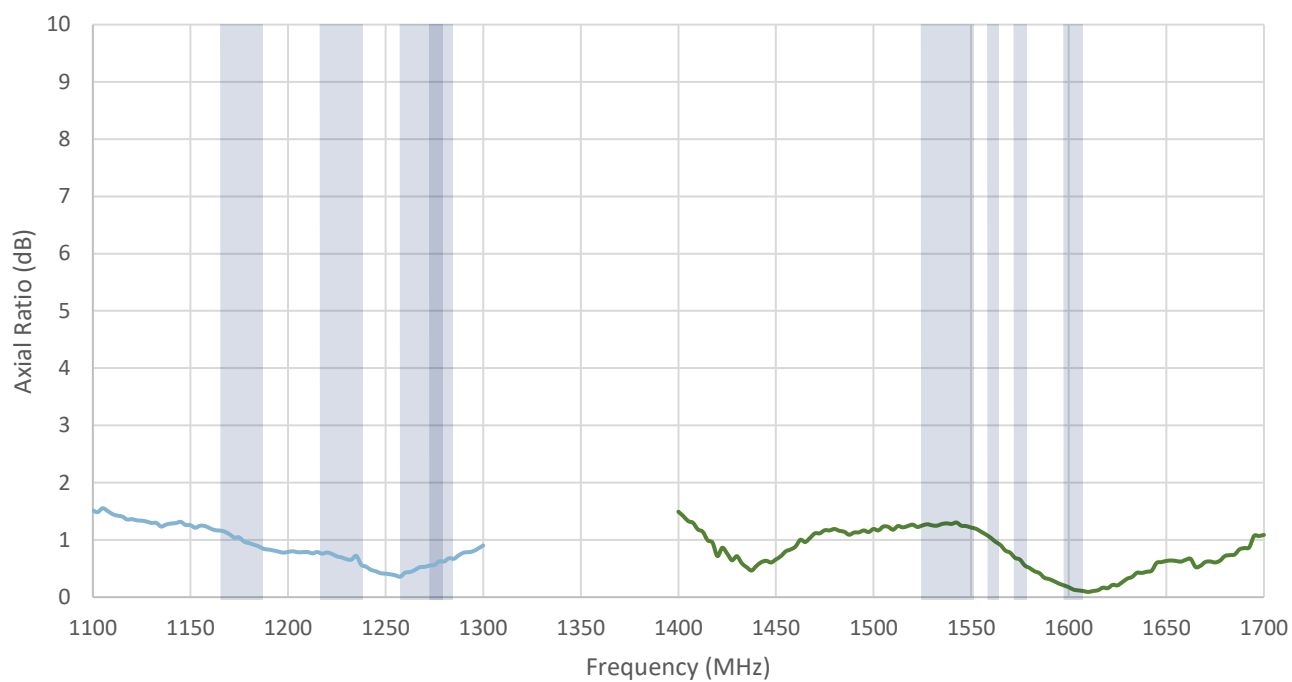
3.3 Average Gain

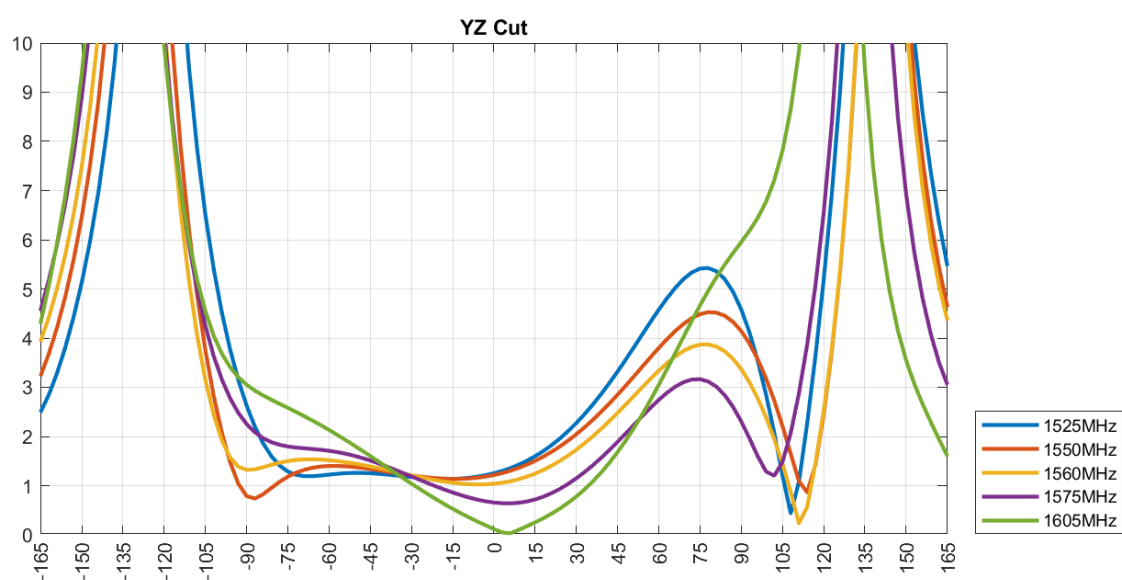
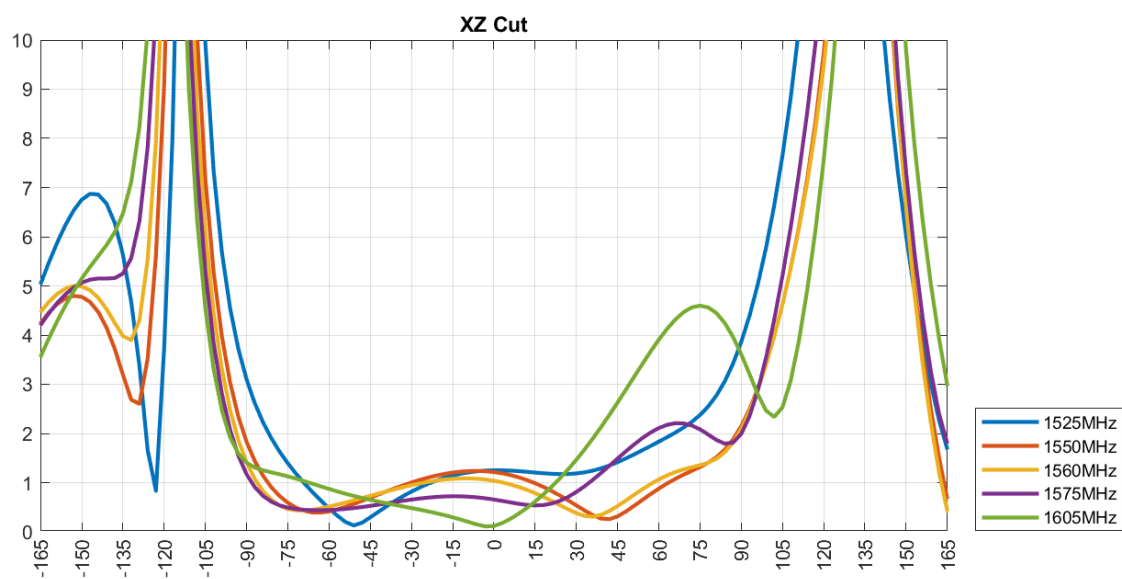


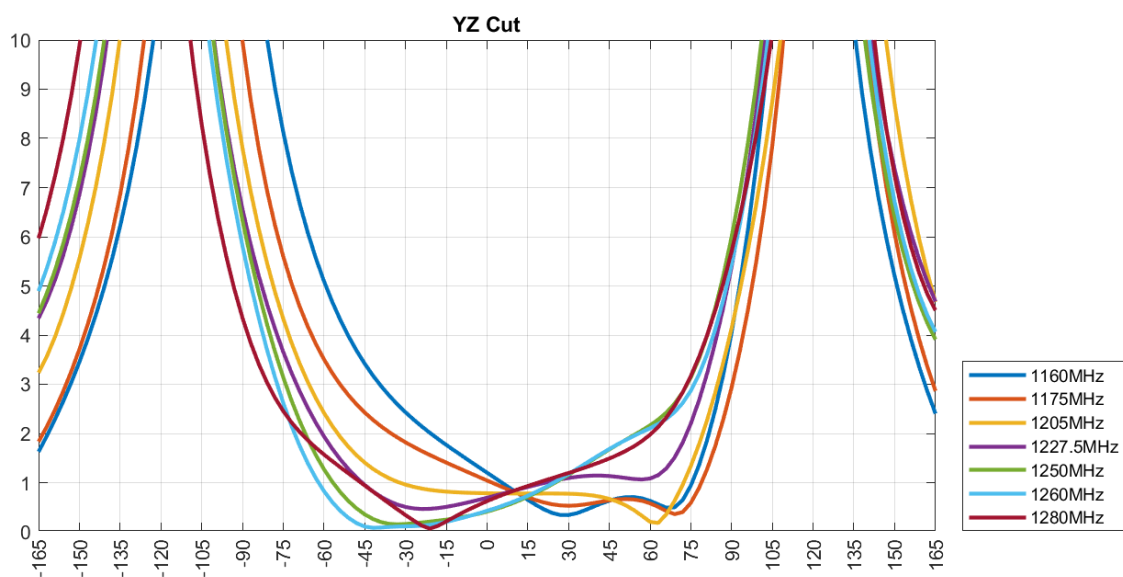
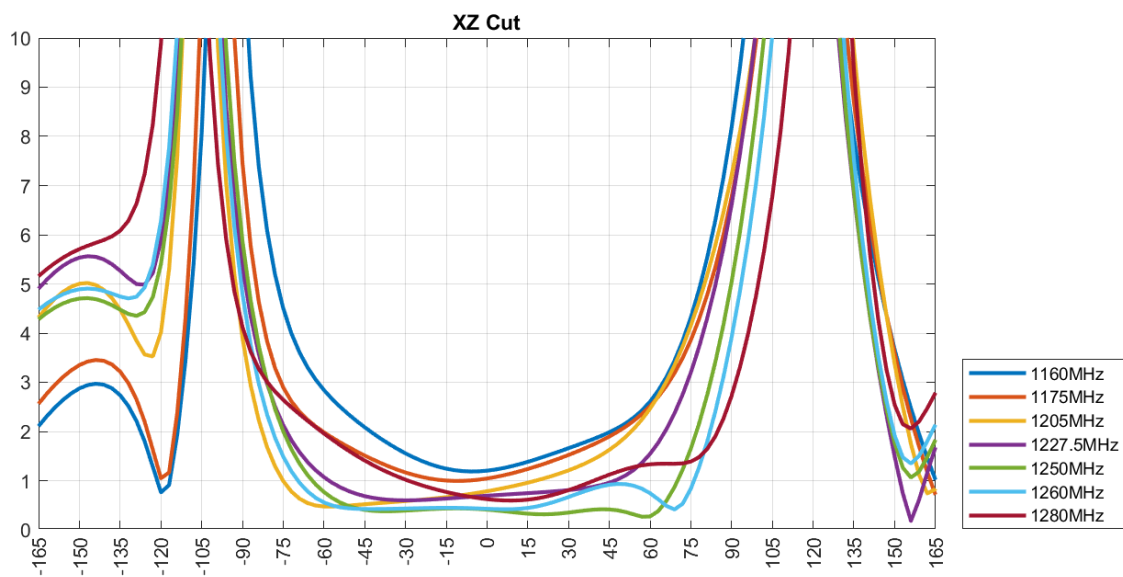
3.4 Peak Gain



3.5 Axial Ratio

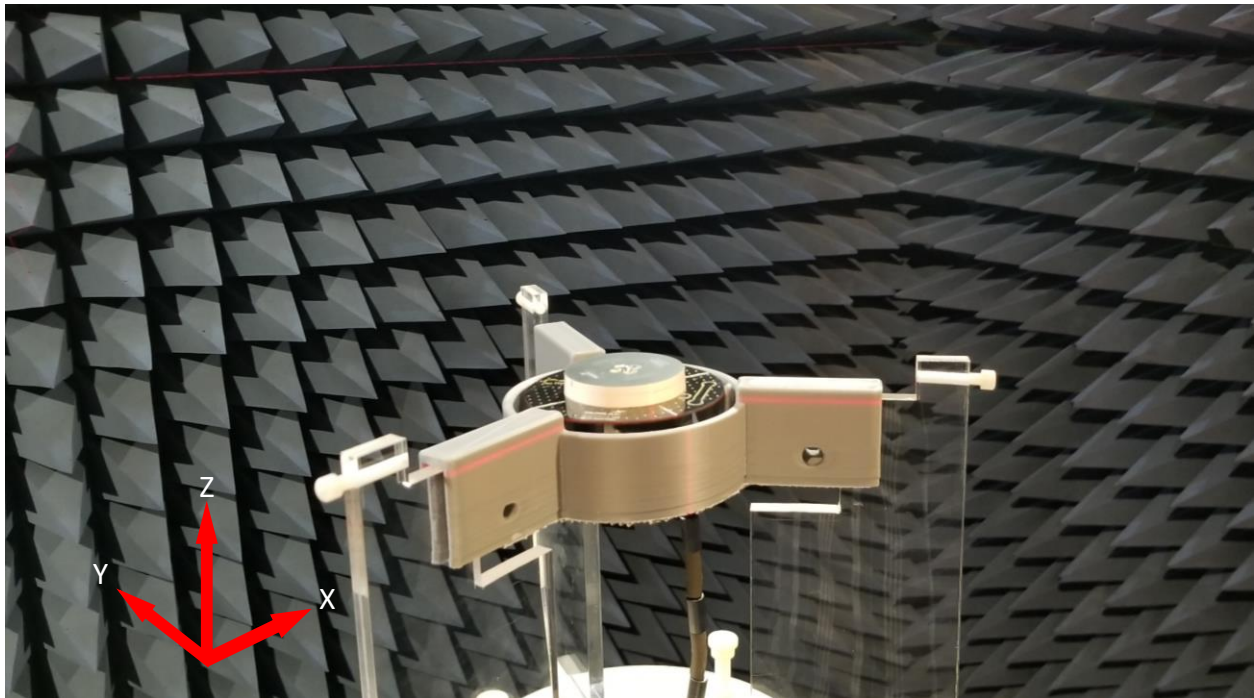






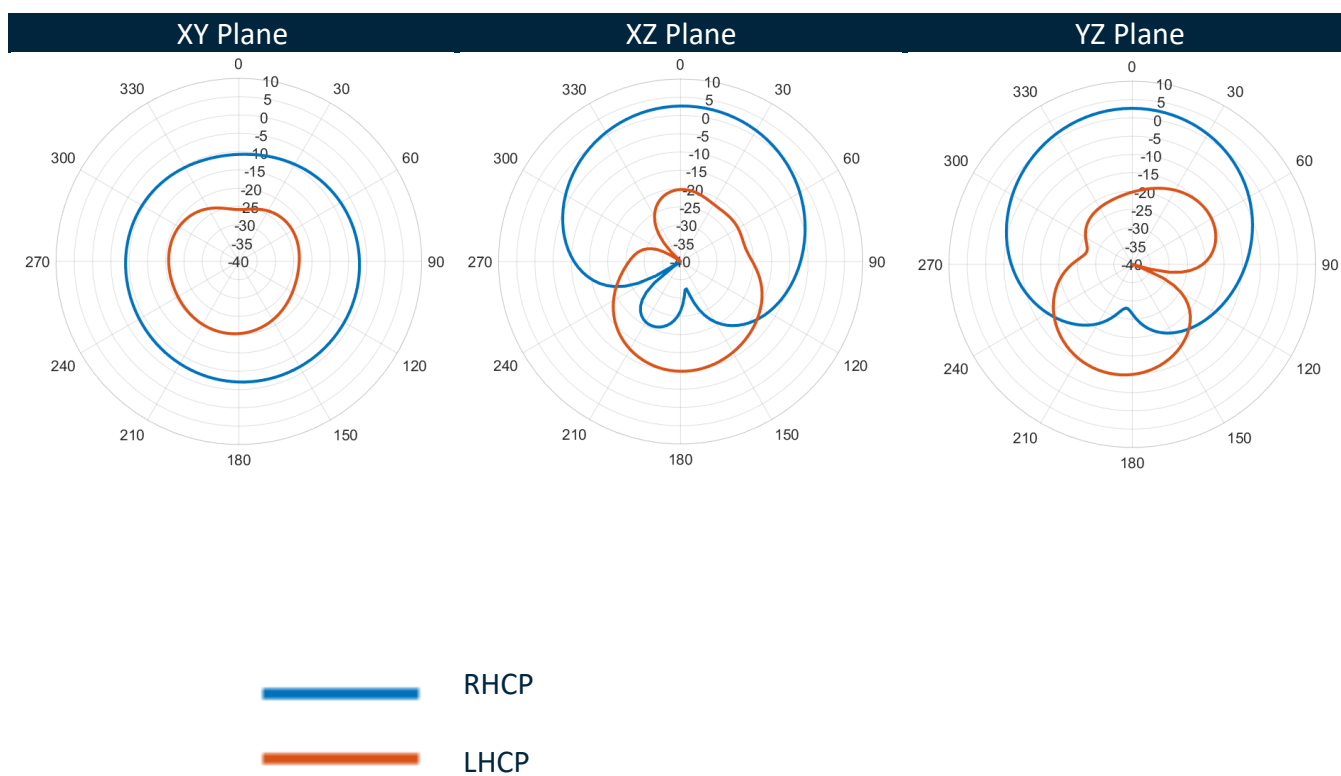
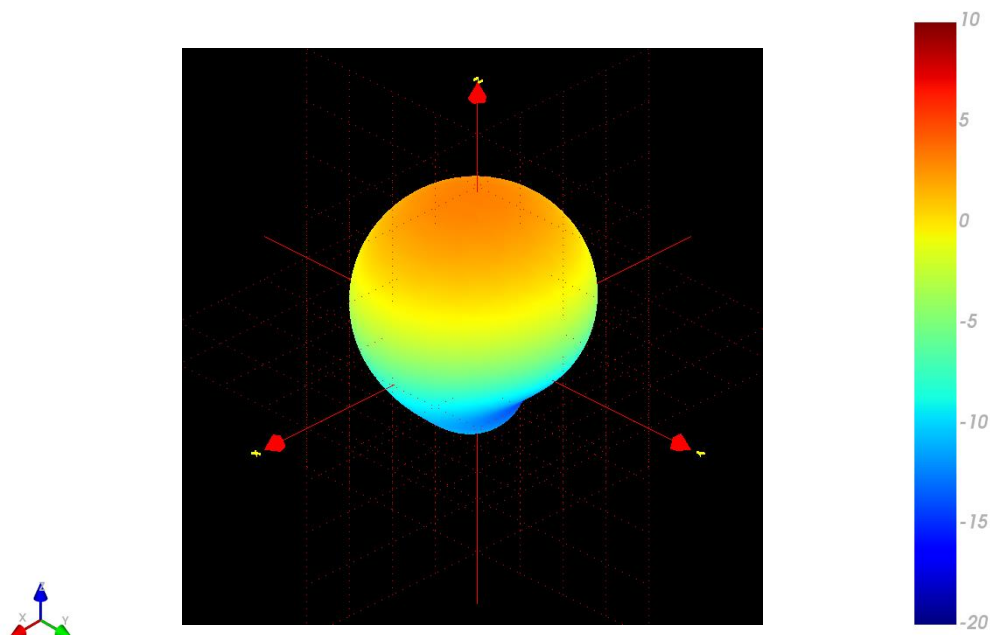
4. Radiation Patterns

4.1 Test Setup

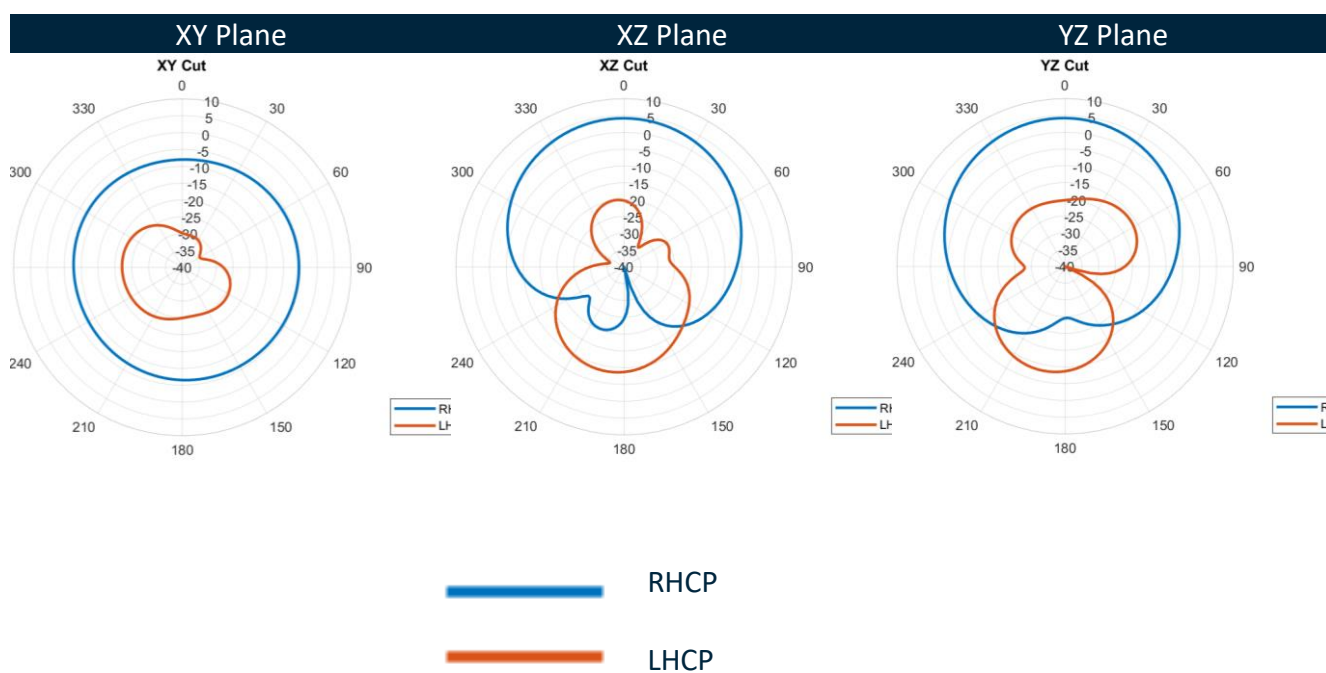
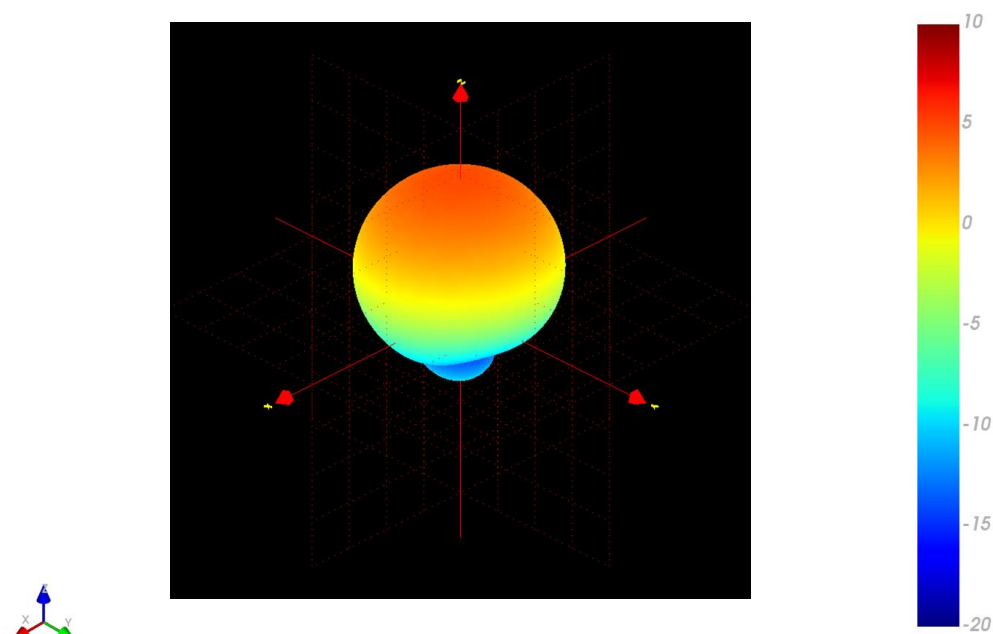


4.2 GNSS L1 Band 3D and 2D Radiation Patterns

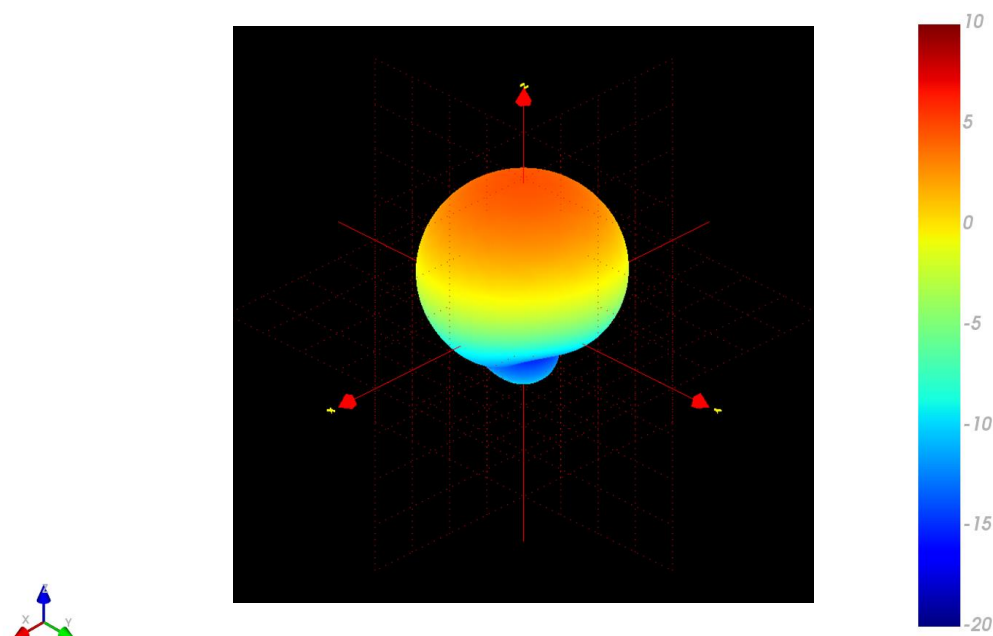
Gain total, 1525MHz



Gain total, 1561MHz



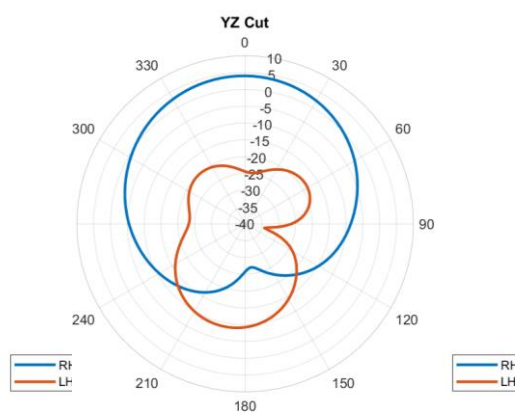
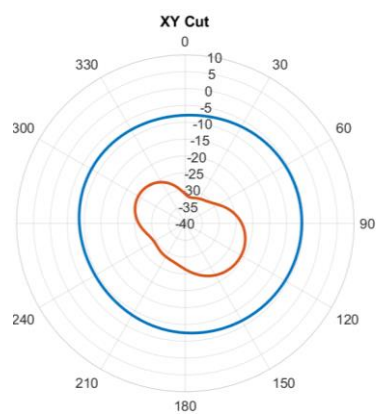
Gain total, 1575MHz



XY Plane

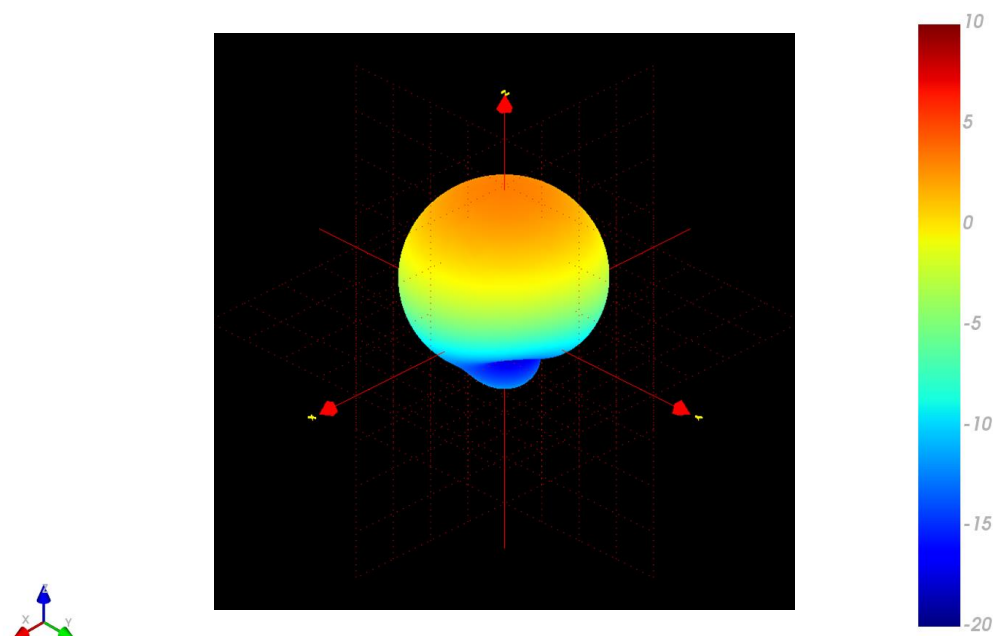
XZ Plane

YZ Plane



— RHCP
— LHCP

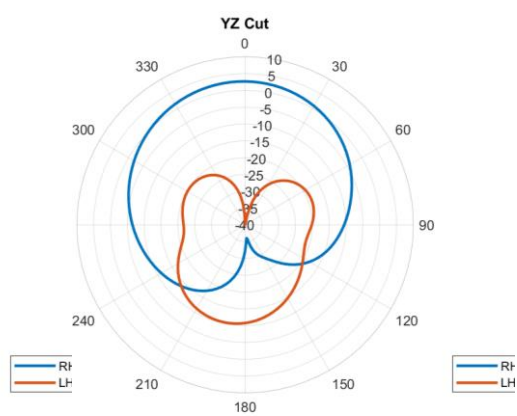
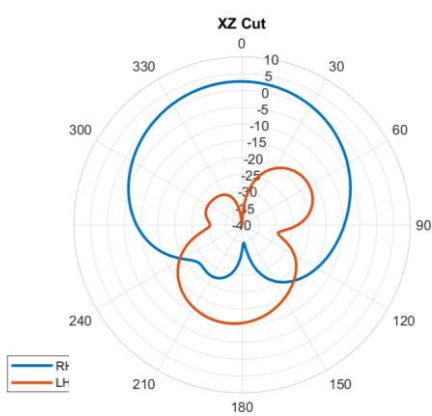
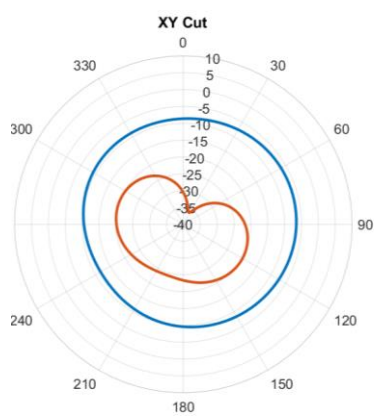
Gain total, 1605MHz



XY Plane

XZ Plane

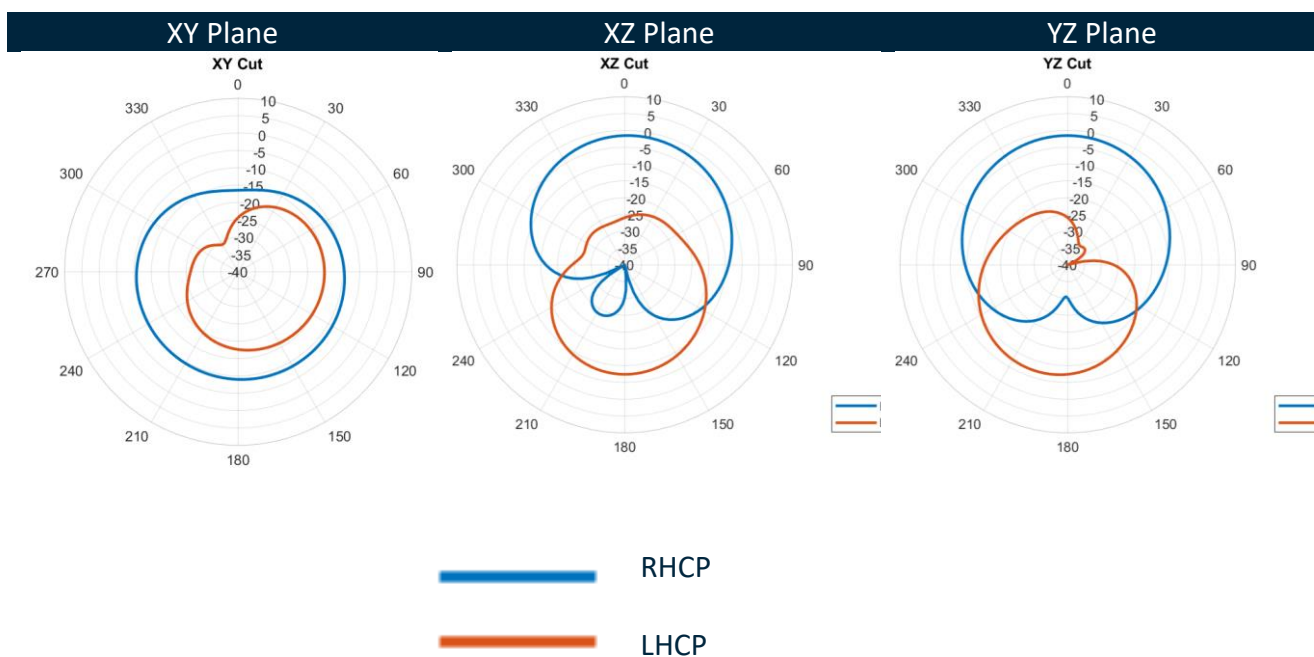
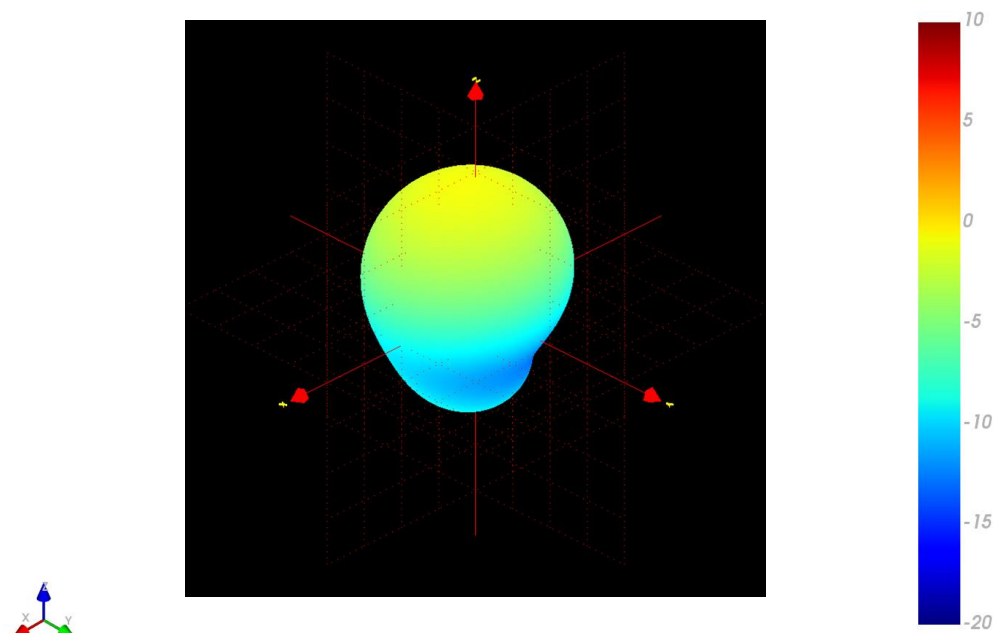
YZ Plane



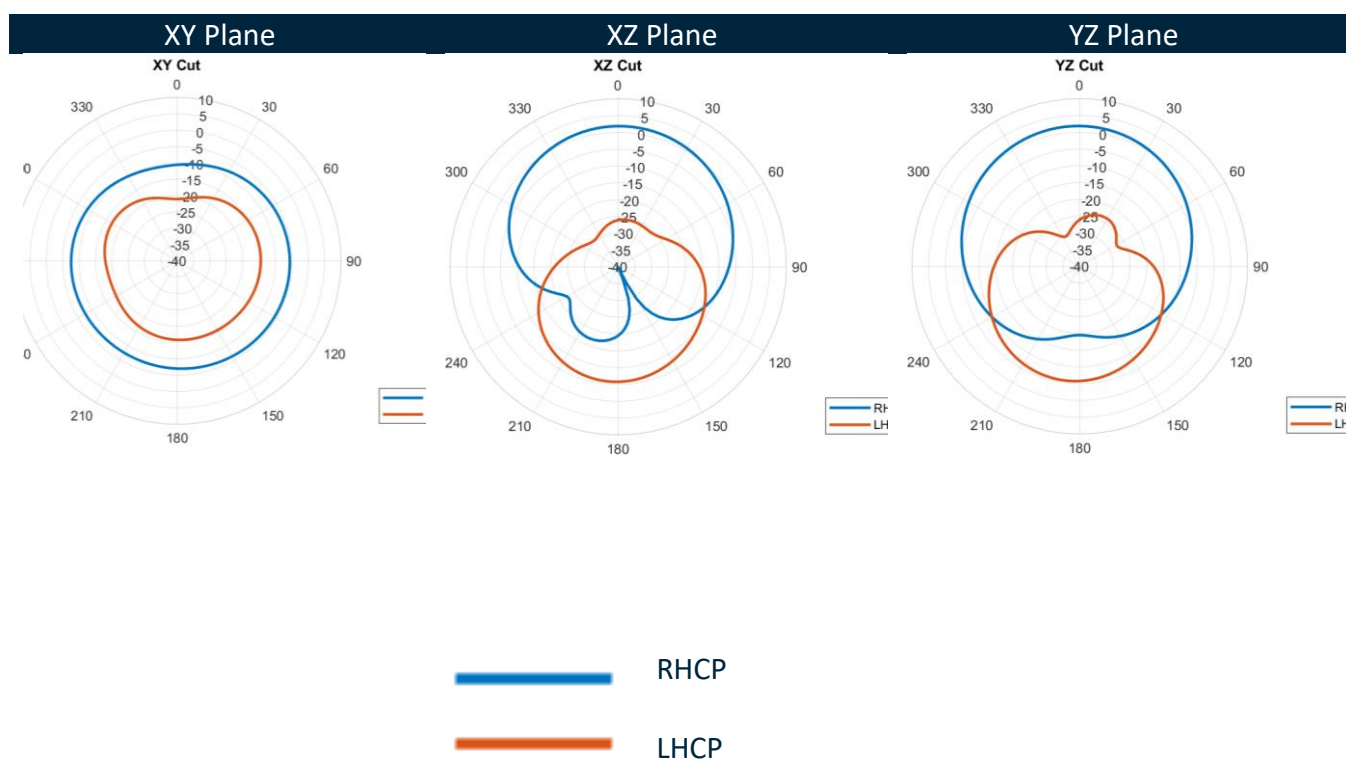
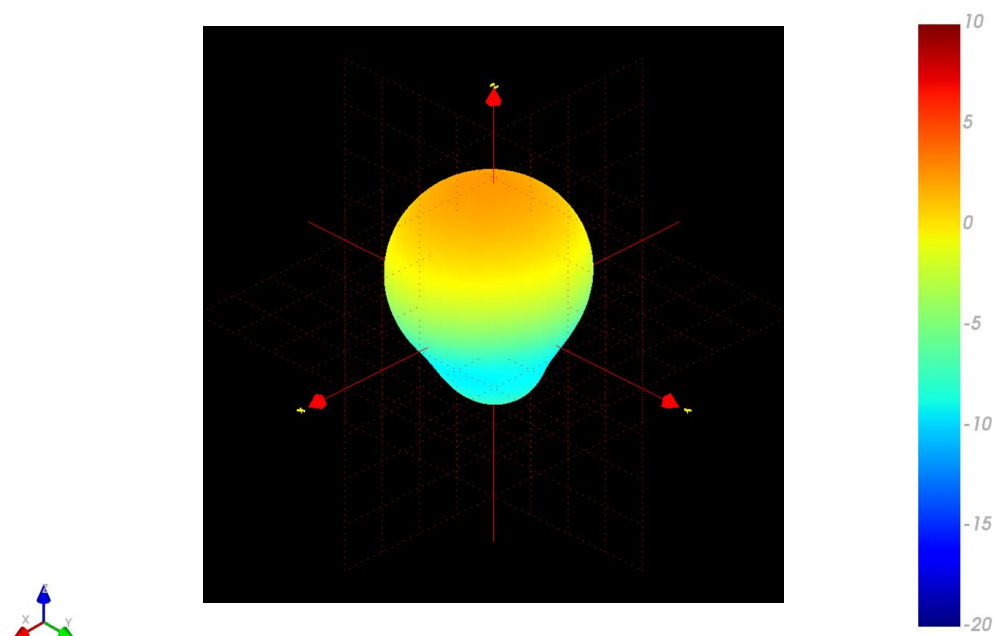
— RHCP
— LHCP

4.3 GNSS L2 L5 Band 3D and 2D Radiation Patterns

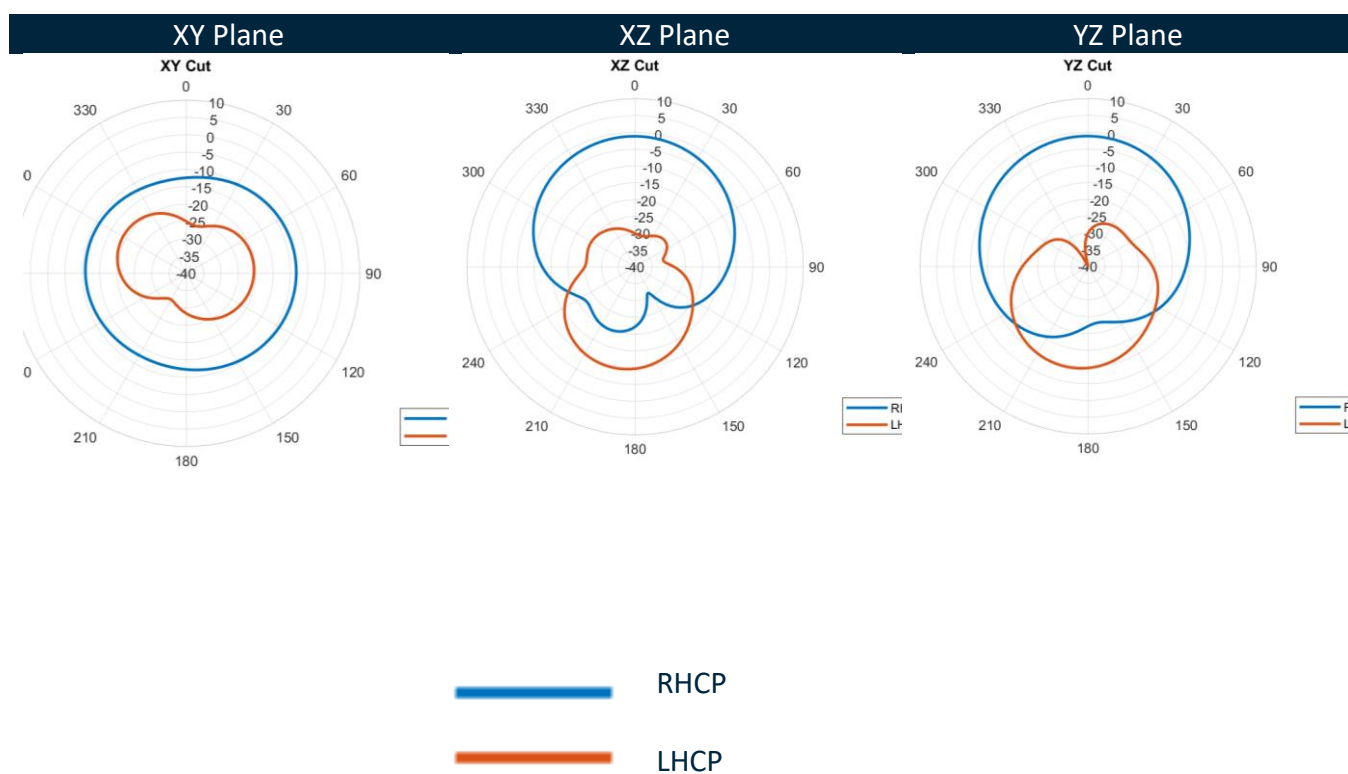
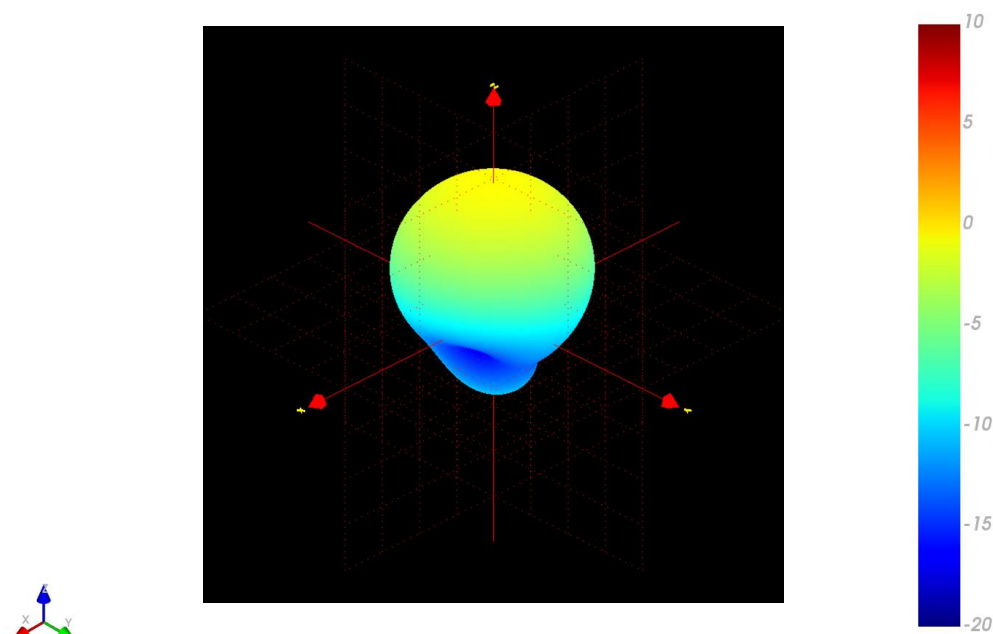
Gain total, 1175MHz



Gain total, 1227.5MHz

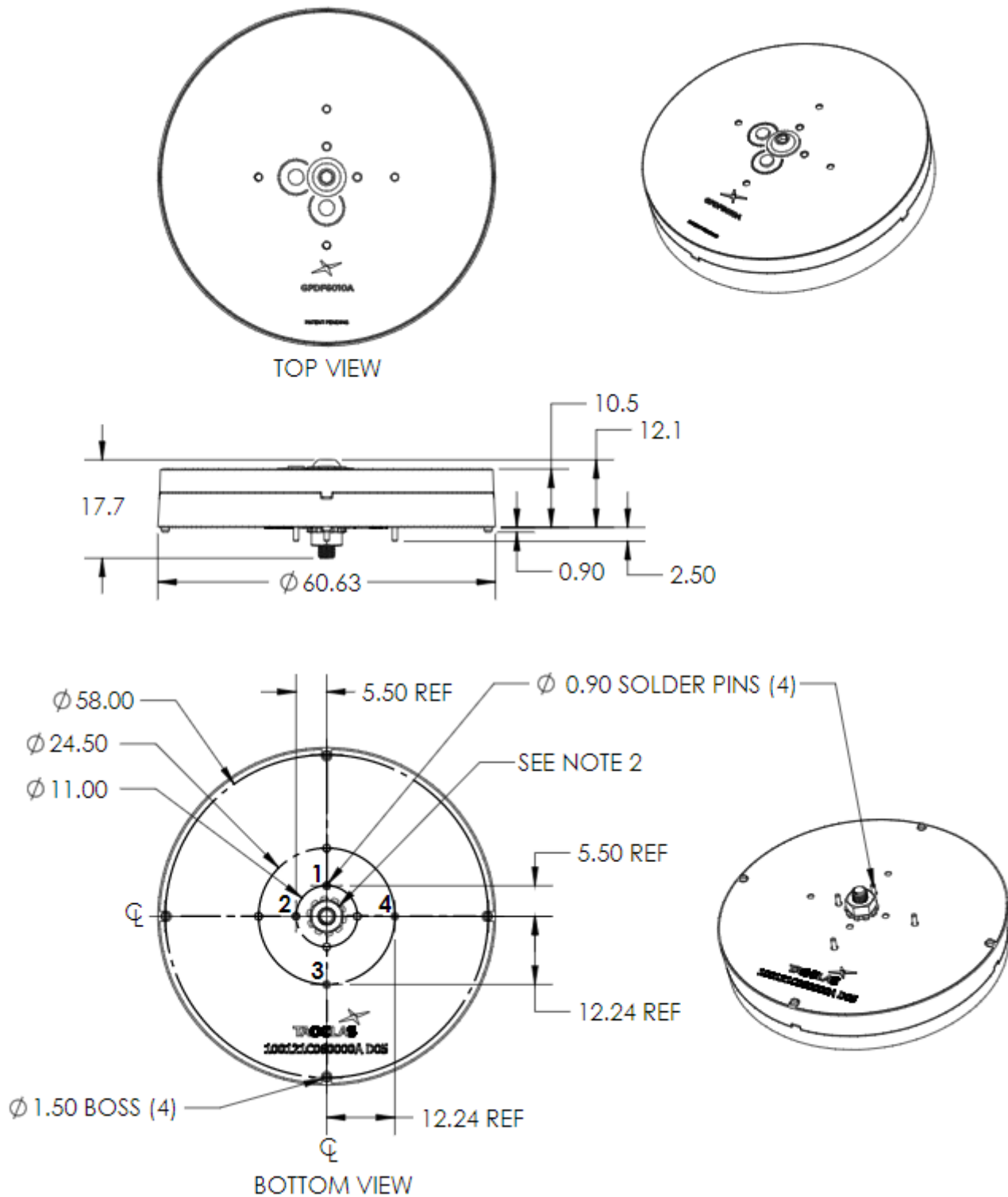


Gain total, 1280MHz

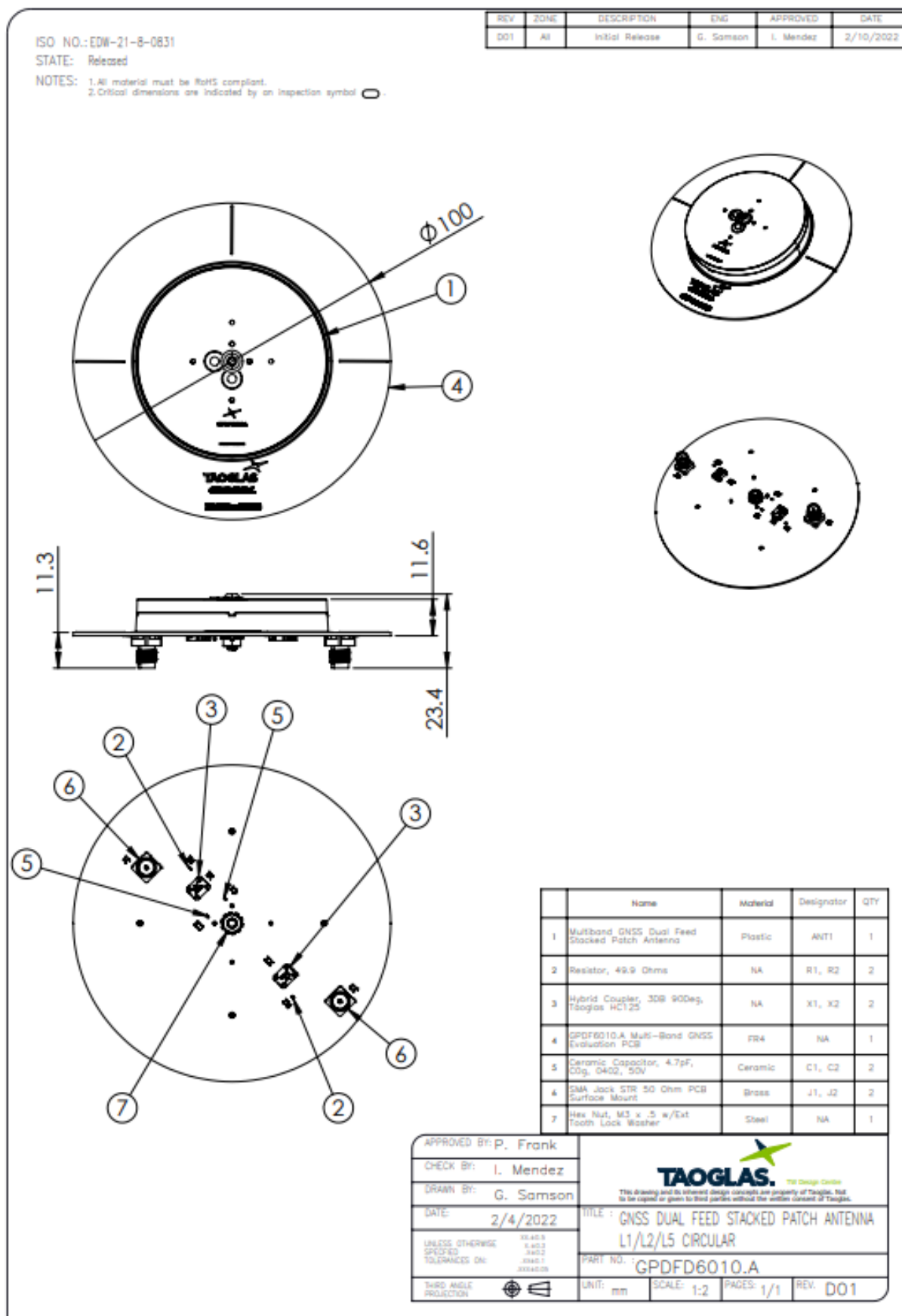


5. Mechanical Drawing (Units: mm)

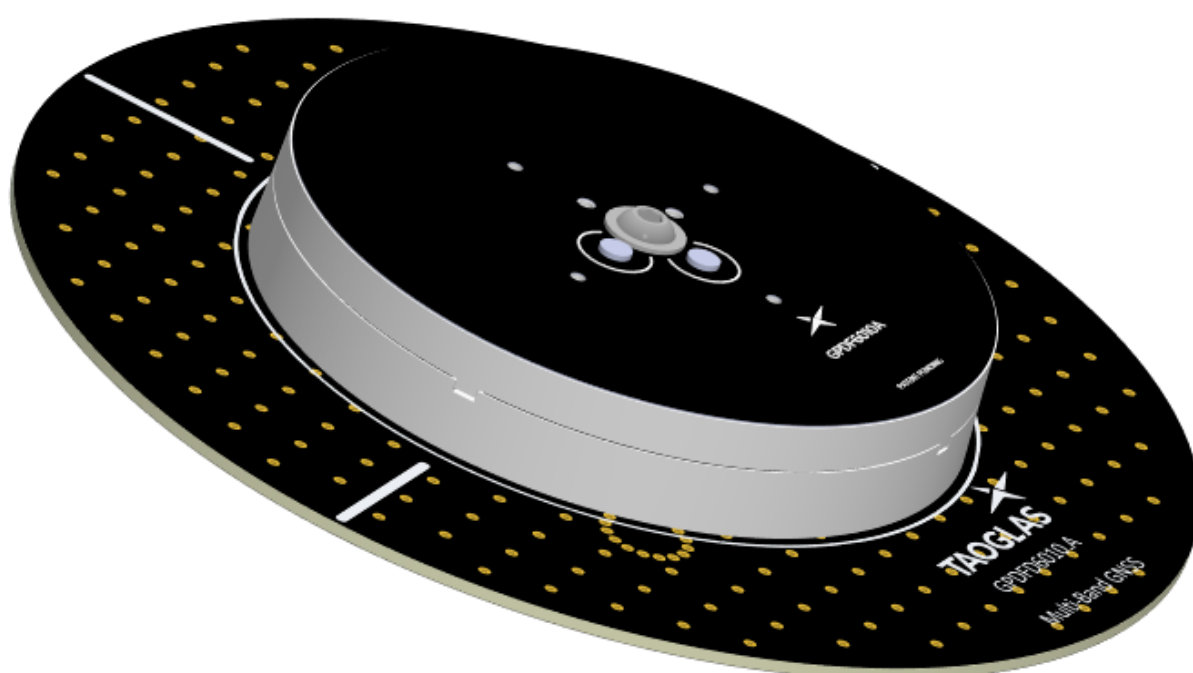
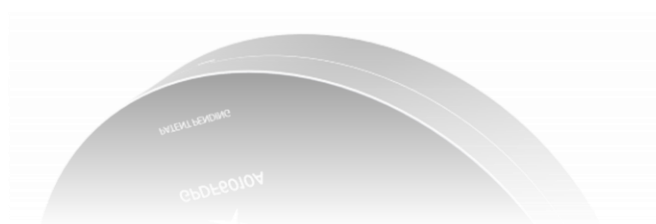
5.1 Antenna



5.2 Eval Board



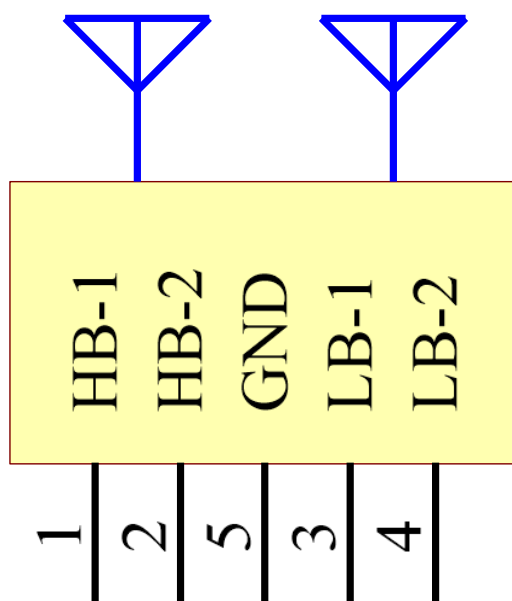
6. Antenna Integration Guide



6.1 Schematic Symbol and Pin Definitions

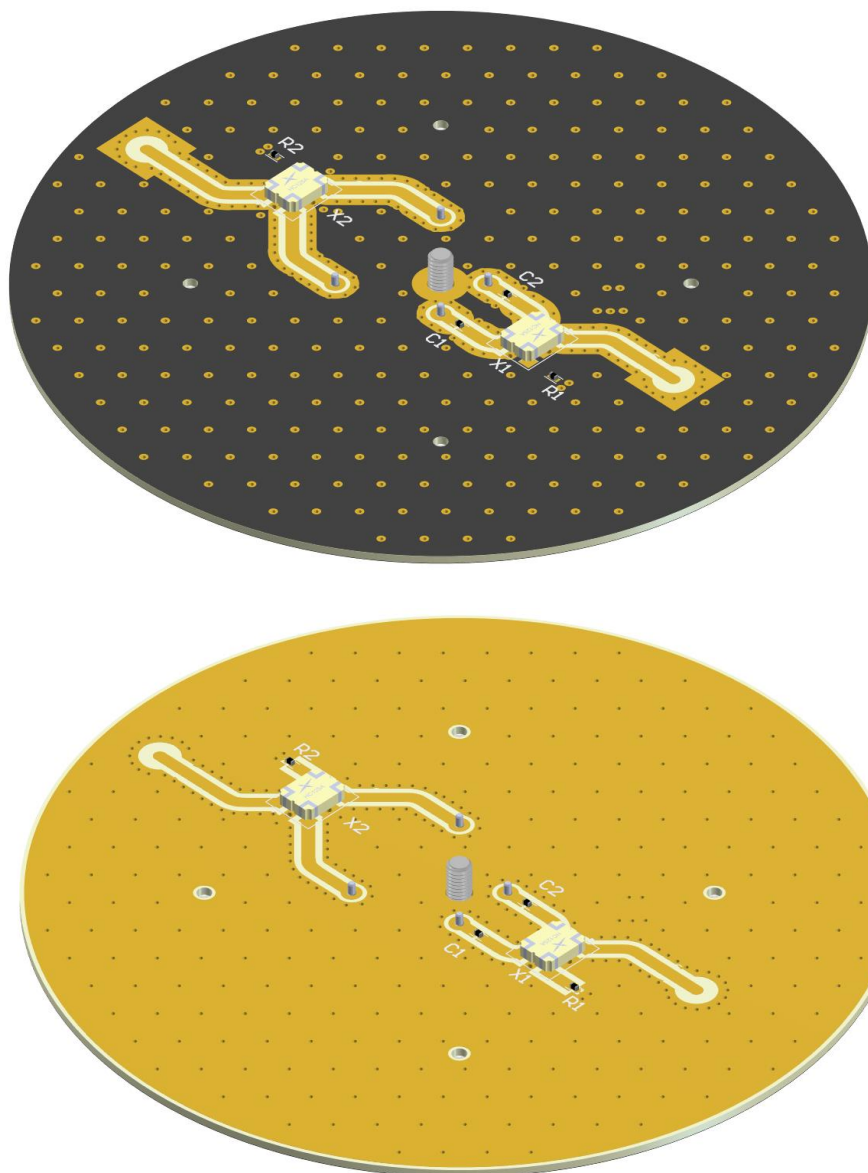
The circuit symbol for the antenna is shown down below. The antenna has 4 pins and 1 mounting/grounding screw as indicated below. The high-band (HB) pins represent the higher GNSS frequency bands at 1525 - 1610MHz and the low-band (LB) pins represent the lower GNSS frequency bands at 1164 - 1300MHz, including L5, L2, B3, E5, and E6 bands. The screw must be grounded to the PCB ground plane using the supplied nut (or a similar M3 nut).

Pin	Description
1	HB-1 (-90°)
2	HB-2 (0°)
3	LB-1 (-90°)
4	LB-2 (0°)
5	GND (Mounting & Ground)



6.2 Antenna Integration

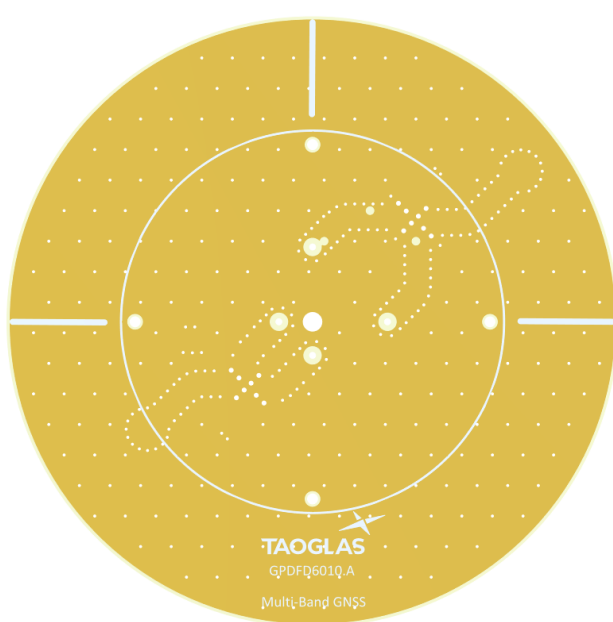
The antenna should be placed at the center of a circular ground plane (PCB with ground plane) with a diameter of 80mm or larger. A larger diameter will increase the gain. All data in this datasheet was taken with a 100mm-diameter PCB. Maintaining a circular, symmetric ground plane shape and symmetric environment around the antenna is critical to maintaining the excellent axial ratio and phase center performance shown in this datasheet. The opposite side of the PCB from the antenna may be used for device electronics and does not need to maintain symmetry.



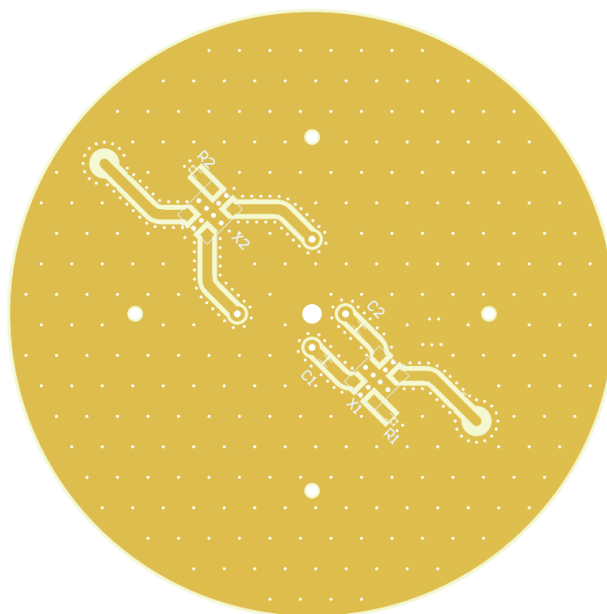
6.3 PCB Layout

The footprint and clearance on the PCB must comply with the antenna specification. The PCB layout shown in the diagram below demonstrates the antenna footprint.

Note that the hybrid couplers may be placed closer to the antenna pins. It is important that the trace length from the antenna pins are equal to there respected hybrid coupler this is necessary to maintain the integrity of the phase in the signal.

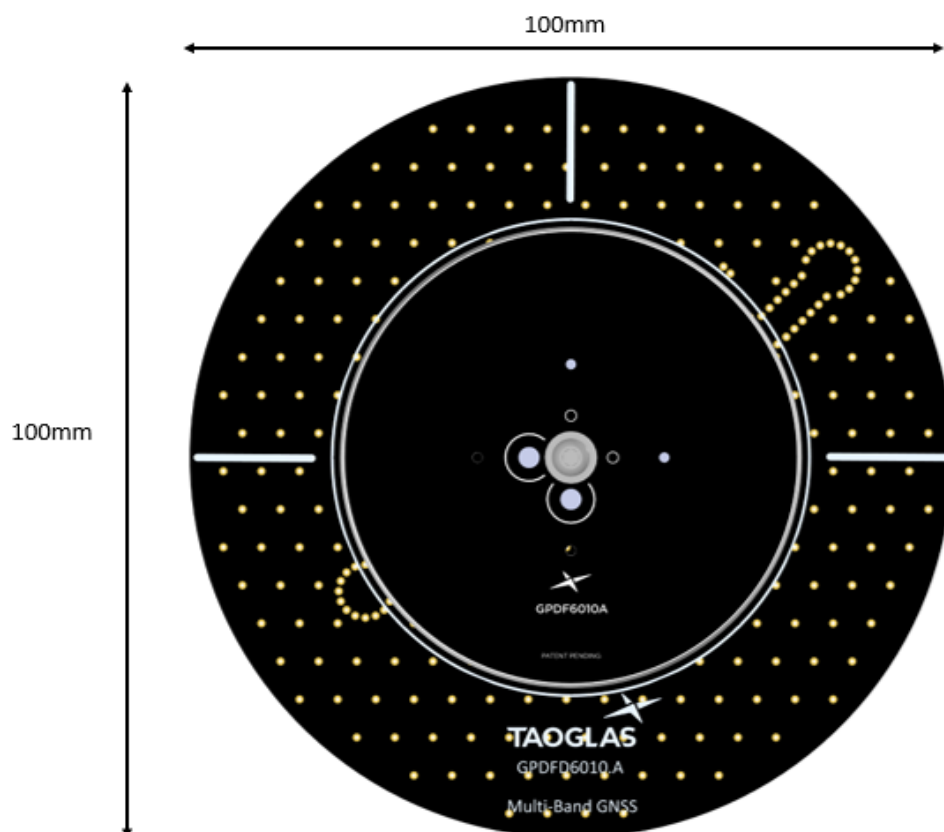


Topside

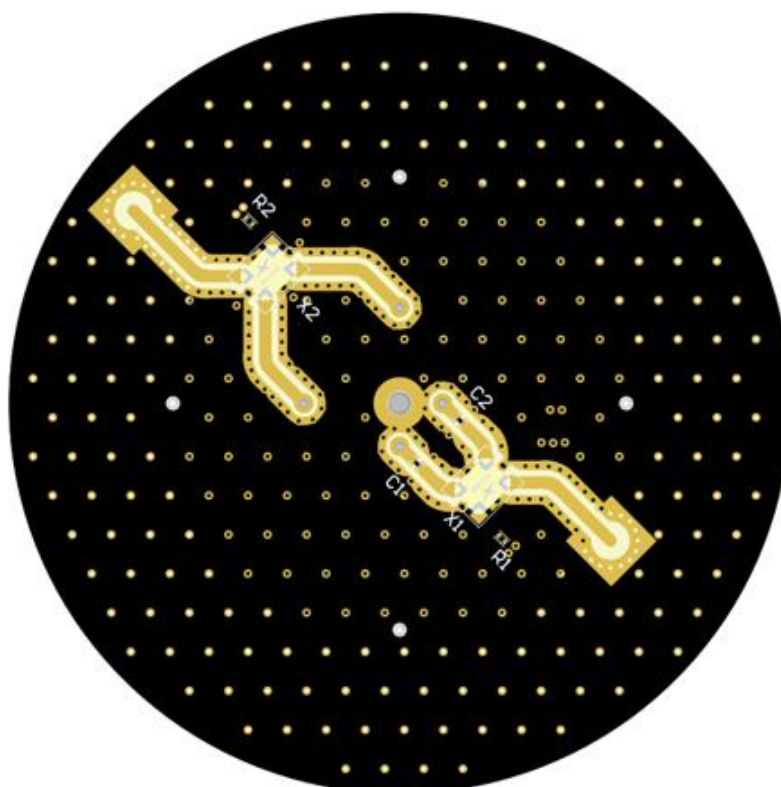


Bottom side

6.4 Eval Board



Topside



Bottom side

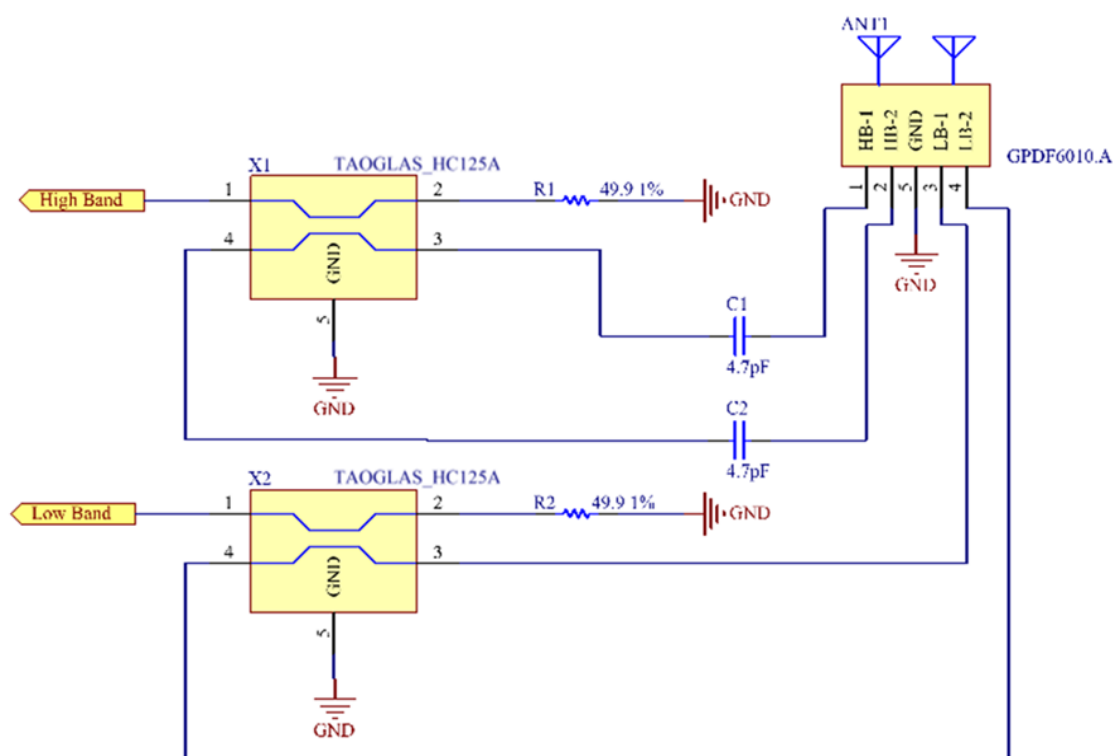
6.5 Matching Circuit

Each patch element uses two orthogonal feeds that need to be combined in a hybrid coupler to ensure optimal axial ratio. Taoglas recommends our HC125.A, a high-performance hybrid coupler specifically engineered for use with our multi feed patches.

Two HC125.As are required for this antenna, one for the high GNSS band of operation (1525- 1610MHz) and another for the low GNSS band (1164MHz – 1300MHz). These hybrid couplers should be placed close to the antenna pins and terminated correctly using 2x 100-ohm resistors in parallel or a single 49.9 or 50-ohm resistor.

The high-band pins require a series capacitor for impedance matching. A 4.7pF high-Q capacitor is recommended, such as the Murata GJM1555C1H4R7BB01D.

The output of each of the hybrid couplers can feed into separate paths for high and low band GNSS filtering and amplification.



Designator	Type	Value	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number
C1, C2	Capacitor	4.7pF	Murata	GJM1555C1H4R7BB01D
R1, R2	Resistor	49.9Ω	Yageo	RC0402FR-0749R9L

7. Soldering Reccomendations

7.1 Manual Soldering Machine

Soldering Temperature: 360-380°C

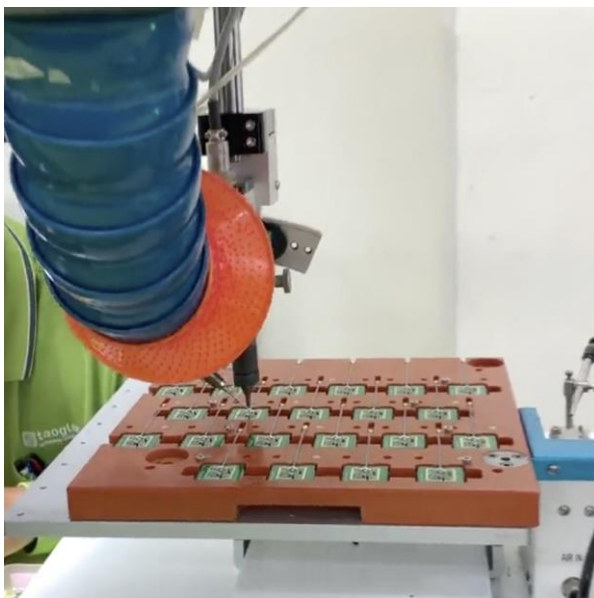
Soldering Duration: 3~4 seconds



7.2 Automated Ferrochrome Soldering Machine

Soldering Temperature: 360-380°C

Soldering Duration: 3~4 seconds



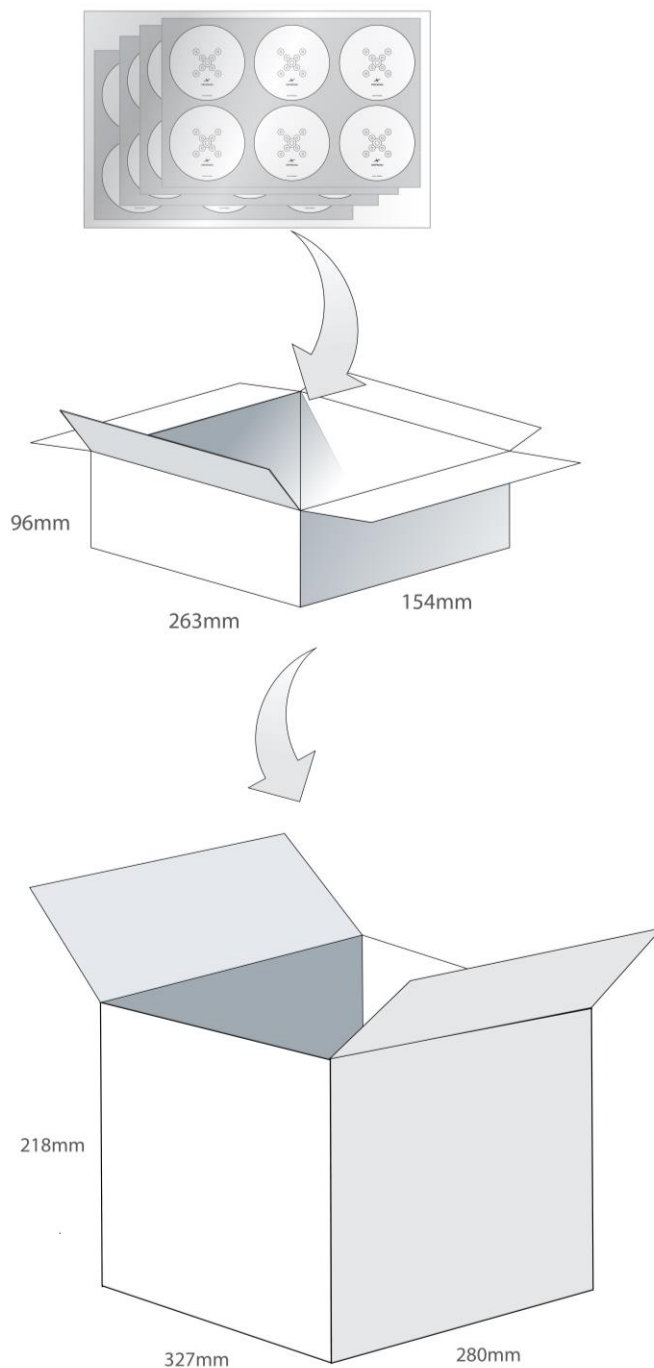
Please note that this process will require a one-time fixture to be made for each PCB design.

8. Packaging

24 pcs GPDF6010A
per PE Bag
Weight - 1100g

24 pcs GPDF6010A per Carton
Carton Dimensions - 263 x 154 x 96mm
Weight - 1200g

96 pcs GPDF6010A per Carton
Carton Dimensions - 327 x 280 x 218mm
Weight - 5Kg



Changelog for the datasheet

SPE-21-8-111 – GPDF6010.A

Revision: C (Current Version)

Date:	2022-04-05
Notes:	Added Eval Board Drawing
Author:	Gary West

Previous Revisions

Revision: B

Date:	2021-11-29
Notes:	Added updated integration guide.
Author:	Gary West

Revision: A (Original First Release)

Date:	2020-10-14
Notes:	Initial Release
Author:	Jack Conroy



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