

GNSS Module

MS38SN4

Datasheet

V 1.0.0

Applicable Product Model
MS38SN4

Version Note

Version	Details	Contributor(s)	Date	Notes
1.0.0	First edit	Michelle	2023.11.30	

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1 Product Introduction

1.1 General Description

The MS38SN4 is a multi-constellation concurrent, ultra-low power GNSS positioning module that can receive and track multiple GNSS systems, supporting GPS, BEIDOU, GLONASS, GALILEO, IRNSS, QZSS, and satellite-based augmentation systems SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, GAGAN, MSAS).

The MS38SN4 features a standard industrial-grade design, ROHS process, high sensitivity, anti-interference, high performance and ultra-low power consumption. Since all four major GNSS constellations (GPS, Beidou, Glonass and Galileo) can be received simultaneously in the multi-constellation RF front-end architecture, which gives the module excellent sensitivity and acquisition capabilities, the excellent interference suppression characteristics allow the receiver to achieve reliable positioning even under difficult signal conditions.

The products are suitable for use in locators, wearable devices, IoT low-power positioning and other scenarios.

1.2 Key Parameter

MS38SN4 Parameter	
Constellations	BDS: B1I 、 B1C* GPS: L1C/A、 L1C* GLONASS: G1 Galileo: E1B/C QZSS: L1C/A SBAS: L1
Sensitivity	Cold Start: -149dBm Reacquisition: -159dBm Tracking: -165dBm
Cold Start¹	Average 24 seconds
Hot Start¹	Average 1 second
Positional Accuracy²	1.0m CEP
Speed and Time Accuracy²	GNSS 0.1 m/s CEP 1PPS: 25ns
Maximum Height³	18000m
Maximum Speed³	500 m/s
Baud	115200bps (Factory Default)
Update Frequency	Support 1-10Hz, default 1Hz
Supported Protocols	RTCM Protocol implemented according to RTCM STANDARD; NMEA 0183 Protocol Ver. 4.00/4.10,

Notice: ¹ All satellites at -130 dBm SVs ²CEP, 50%, 24 hours static, -130 dBm, > 6 SVs ³Assuming Airborne < 4 g platform * Represents firmware option support

2 Technical Information

2.1 Supported Constellations

Due to its multi-constellation RF front-end architecture, the MS38SN4 can concurrently support the L1 band of GPS, BEIDOU, GLONASS, GALILEO, QZSS, and Satellite Based Augmentation System SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, GAGAN, MSAS.) The MS38SN4 module can be configured to concurrently support GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and BDS as well as QZSS constellations. Galileo and BDS and QZSS constellations.

2.2 SBAS

The MS38SN4 supports the reception of SBAS broadcast signals. These systems supplement GNSS data with other regional or wide area GPS augmentation data. The system broadcasts distance correction and integrity information via satellite, which can be used by GNSS receivers to improve the accuracy of results. SBAS satellites can be used as additional satellites for ranging (navigation) to further improve availability. The following SBAS types are supported: GAGAN, WAAS, EGNOS and MSAS.

Type	Satellite Navigation System	O&M Country/Region
Main Navigation System (GNSS)	GPS	America
	BDS	China
	GLONASS	Russia
	GALILEO	European Union
Area Navigation System	QZSS	Japan
SBAS	WASS	America
	EGNOS	European Union
	MSAS	Japan
	GAGAN	Indian

2.3 QZSS

The Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS) is a navigation satellite coverage system for the Pacific region of Japan and Australia that transmits other GPS L1C/A and L5 signals. The module is able to receive and track these signals simultaneously with GPS, improving usability, especially in maintaining positioning in harsh signal conditions such as urban canyons.

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3 Electrical Specification

3.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameters	Min	Max	Units
Power Supply Voltage	0	4.2	V
Serial Port Input Voltage	-0.5	3.6	V
ESD Contact	-	3000	V
Storage Temperature	-40	+85	°C

Applying pressure beyond the "absolute maximum ratings" to the device may cause permanent damage.

The provided data represents pressure levels only. The product does not have overvoltage or reverse voltage protection. If necessary, appropriate protection diodes must be used to limit voltage spikes above the specified range of power supply voltage specifications mentioned in the table.

3.2 Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Power Supply Voltage	2.8	3.3	4.2	V
Supply Current (Acquisition)	-	9.0	-	V
Supply Current (Tracking)	-	7.0	-	mA
System Idle Mode	-	2.4	-	mA
System Sleep Mode	-	175	-	uA
Operation Temperature	-40	+25	85	°C

All specifications are performed at an ambient temperature of 25°C. Extreme operating temperatures can severely affect specification values. Applications operating near temperature extremes.

The values in the table are for customer reference only and are only examples of typical power requirements. Values are sampled, actual power requirements will vary depending on firmware version used, external circuitry, number of satellites tracked, signal strength, type of start-up as well as time, duration and test conditions.

4 Antenna Performance

4.1 Location of the Antenna

The antenna is a critical part of any GNSS receiver design. The antenna mounting location is critical for optimal performance of the GNSS receiver. The GNSS signal is right-hand circularly polarized (RHCP). The antenna plane should be parallel to the geographic range when the antenna is used. The antenna must have a full view of the sky to ensure a direct line of sight to as many visible satellites as possible. The antenna should be located as far as possible from radiated or interfering signals.

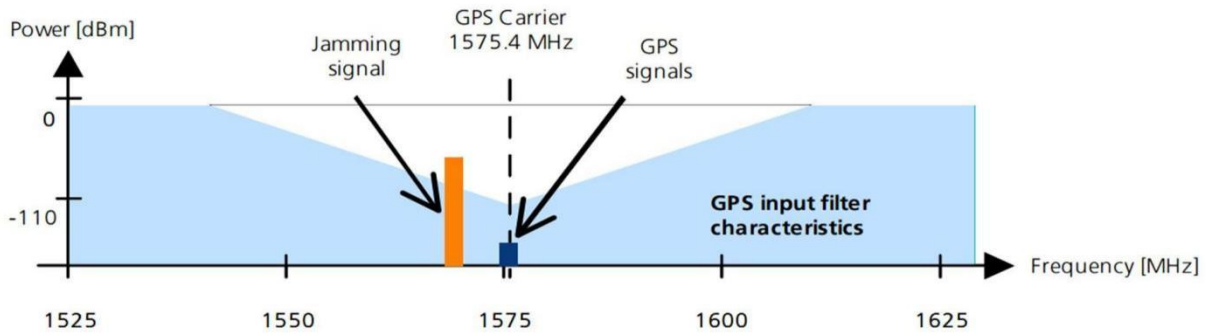
4.2 Antenna Parameters

Characteristics	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Frequency (BDS-B1/GPS-L1/GLONASS-G1/GALILEO-E1)	-	1561.098 1575.42	-	MHz
Standing Wave V.S.W.R(in Center Frequency)	-	-	1.5	-
Gain(Zenith)	-	-2	-	dBi
Impedance	-	50	-	Ω
Axial Ratio	-	-	3	dB
Frequency Temperature Coefficient	-10	0	10	ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C

Notice: Interfering signals from in-band and out-of-band frequency sources may degrade performance.

4.3 In-band Interference

In-band interference occurs when the signal frequency is very close to the GPS frequency of 1575 MHz. Such interference signals are usually caused by harmonics generated by displays, microcontrollers, bus systems, etc.

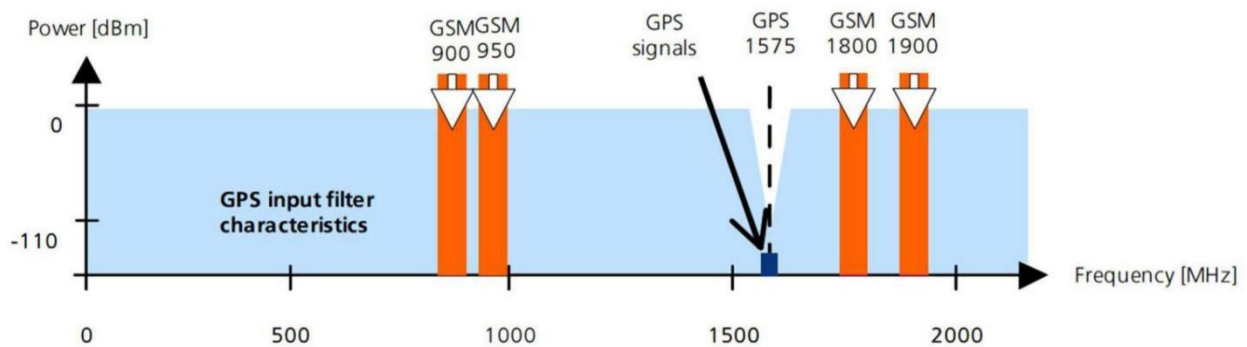


Measures to prevent in-band interference include:

- Shielding layer
- Layout optimization
- Filtering radio waves
- Location of GPS antenna

4.4 Out-of-band Interference

Out-of-band interference is usually caused by signal frequencies different from the GPS carrier. The source is usually a wireless communication system such as GSM, CDMA, WCDMA, WiFi, BT, etc.



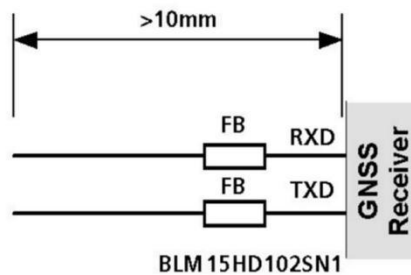
The MS38SN4 is configured with an acoustic meter filter, which can be added to reduce out-of-band interference by adding a SAW filter.

4.5 Serial EMI

Any I/O signal line longer than about 3 mm can act as an antenna and can pick up any RF signal and transmit it as noise to a GNSS receiver. This applies in particular to unshielded lines where the corresponding GND layer is far away or completely missing and where the line is close to the edge of the printed circuit board.

If, for example, cellular signals are radiated into an unshielded, high-impedance line, noise of the order of volts may be generated, which can not only distort the receiver operation but also cause permanent damage. On the other hand, noise generated at the I/O pins will emanate from the unshielded I/O lines. When this noise is coupled to the GNSS antenna, receiver performance may degrade.

To avoid interference caused by improper shielding, it is recommended that a resistor (e.g., $R > 20 \text{ } \Omega$), ferrite bead (e.g., BLM15HD102SN1), or inductor (e.g., LQG15HS47NJ02) be used in series on the I / O lines. These components should be chosen carefully as they can also affect the signal rise time. The following shows an example of EMI protection measures on the RXD / TXD lines using ferrite beads.



5 Software Protocol

5.1 NMEA0183 Protocol

The NMEA protocol is an ASCII-based protocol where records begin with a \$ and start with a carriage return/line feed character. GPS-specific messages all begin with \$GNxxx, where xxx is the three-letter identifier of the message data that follows. NMEA messages have checksums that can be used to detect corrupted data transmissions. \$GPxxx is used for GPS.

NMEA Record	Description	Default
GNGGA	Global positioning system fixed data	Y
GNGLL	Geographic position—latitude/longitude	Y
GNGSA	GNSS DOP and active satellites	Y
GPGSV	GNSS satellites in view for GPS	Y
GLGSV	GNSS satellites in view for GLONASS	Y
GBGSV	GNSS satellites in view for BD	Y
GAGSV	GNSS satellites in view for Galileo	Y
GNRMC	Recommended minimum specific GNSS data	Y
GNVTG	Course over ground and ground speed	N
GNZDA	Date and Time	N

5.2 Sample Data

Serial port data within 1 second after positioning example:

```

$GNRMC,012046.000,A,2240.07552,N,11402.14869,E,0.000,0.000,231123,,A,S*0B
$GNGGA,012046.000,2240.07552,N,11402.14869,E,1,24,0.683,122.1,M,-2.2,M,,*50
$GNGLL,2240.07552,N,11402.14869,E,012046.000,A,A*43
$GNGSA,A,3,23,10,18,24,15,32,5,12,194,196,,1.185,0.683,0.968,1*08
$GNGSA,A,3,24,16,41,33,39,38,8,13,6,25,27,9,1.185,0.683,0.968,4*01
$GNGSA,A,3,69,,,,,,,,,1.185,0.683,0.968,2*3A
$GNGSA,A,3,13,,,,,,,,,1.185,0.683,0.968,3*36
$GPGSV,3,1,11,5,14,114,25,10,22,321,30,15,30,46,32,18,65,230,32,1*69
$GPGSV,3,2,11,23,52,350,33,24,58,44,32,32,19,271,23,199,,24,1*54
$GPGSV,3,3,11,196,65,63,30,12,18,131,22,194,26,133,28,1*65
$GBGSV,4,1,15,24,33,60,34,33,45,38,34,38,72,85,36,39,79,286,35,1*45
$GBGSV,4,2,15,59,,34,3,,34,8,72,34,33,6,71,240,33,1*77
$GBGSV,4,3,15,9,56,226,31,13,68,359,34,16,77,253,34,25,54,140,35,1*4E
$GBGSV,4,4,15,27,22,286,33,41,37,325,32,1,,32,1*4F
$GLGSV,1,1,4,69,28,324,25,,26,68,32,25,24,,25,1*76
$GAGSV,1,1,3,13,64,221,33,7,48,308,31,8,40,28,31,7*47
    
```

5.3 Example of an Actual Star Search



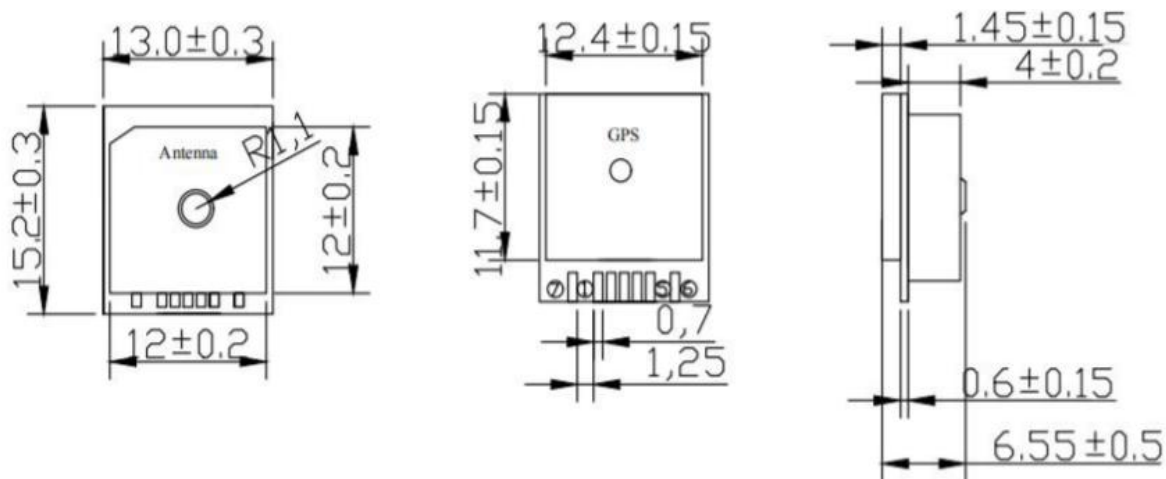
5.4 Common Commands

CMD TYPE	CMD Example
Hot Start	\$RESET,0,h00
Warm Start	\$RESET,0,h01
Cold Start	\$RESET,0,hFF
Baud rate 115200	\$CFGPRT,,h0,115200,129,35
Baud rate 9600 (too many satellites may congest the serial port)	\$CFGPRT,,h0,9600,129,35
Turn off GSV output	\$CFGMSG,0,3,0
Turn off GSA output	\$CFGMSG,0,2,0
Turn off GLL output	\$CFGMSG,0,1,0
Turn off GLL output	\$CFGMSG,0,5,0
Disable ZDA output (disabled by default)	\$CFGMSG,0,6,0
Disable GST output (disabled by default)	\$CFGMSG,0,7,0
GPS satellite reception only	\$CFGSYS,h00030009
Reception of GPS, BDS satellites	\$CFGSYS,h00030099
Receive GPS, GLO, GAL satellites	\$CFGSYS,h00031109
Reception of GPS, BDS, GLO, GAL satellites	\$CFGSYS,h00031199
Standby mode (RF, crystal, memory subsystem operation)	\$CFGPOWER,2
Sleep Mode	\$CFGPOWER,3

Note: Control commands should all add a carriage return (CR), line feed (CF)

6 Hardware Interfaces

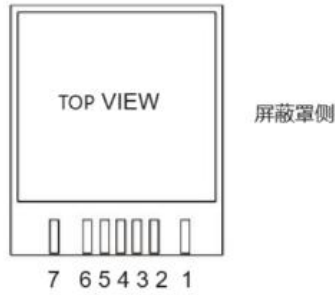
6.1 Sizes



Dimensional Drawing View

Characteristics	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Length	-	15.2	-	mm
Width	-	13.0	-	mm
Height	-	6.5	-	mm
Antenna	-	4.0	-	mm

6.2 Interface Definition



Pin Definition View

Pin	Name	Type	Pin Description
1	E_INT	I	External interrupt
2	NC	N/A	N/A
3	TXD	O	Serial TX Port (GPS to Host)
4	RXD	I	Serial RX Port (Host to GPS)
5	GPS_VCC	P	Main supply
6	GND	G	Ground
7	PPS	O	Second pulse

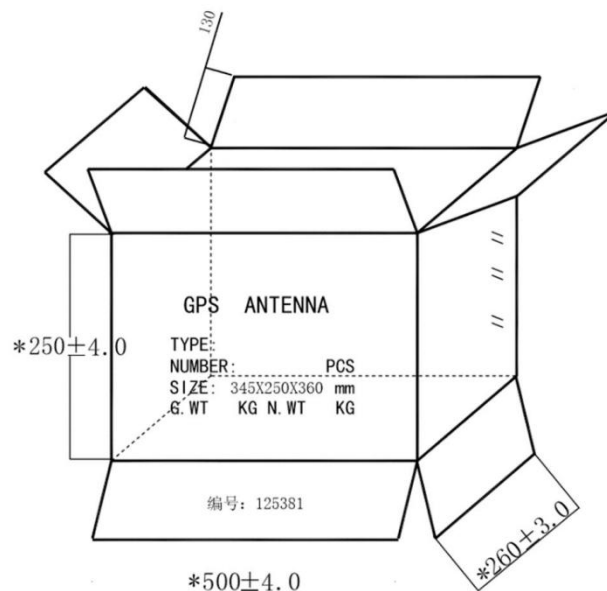
※ Type : I (input), O (output), I/O (bidirectional), P (Power), G(Ground)
 Physical interface is a PADS pad

7 Packaging and Protection

7.1 Packaging

The MS38SN4 is delivered in boxed packages for efficient production at 900 PCS per box.

No	Part Name	Q,ty / Ctn	Out Size (mm)
1	Box Carton	1/1	500(W)mm×260(D)×250(H)mm
2	Pad Carton	6/1	-
3	Tray	150/1	-



7.2 Electrostatic Protection

The MS38SN4 module is an electrostatic sensitive device (ESD). Observe the following precautions for handling! Failure to observe these precautions may seriously damage the GNSS receiver!

GNSS receivers are electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD) and require special precautions when handling. Because of the risk of electrostatic charges, extra care must be taken when handling the patch antenna. In addition to standard ESD safety practices, the following measures should be considered when handling receivers:

- Unless there is current coupling between the local GND (i.e., the bench) and the PCB GND, the first point of contact when handling the PCB must always be between the local GND and the PCB GND.
- Connect the device ground before installing the antenna patch.
- When handling RF pins, do not make contact with any charged capacitors and be careful when touching materials that generate a charge (e.g., patch antenna ~10 pF, coaxial cable ~50-80 pF/m, soldering iron).
- To prevent static generation through the RF input, do not touch any exposed antenna area. If there is a risk of touching exposed antenna areas in a non-ESD protected work area, take appropriate ESD protection measures in the design.
- Be sure to use an ESD-safe soldering iron when soldering RF connectors and patch antennas to the R F pins of the receiver.



8 Ordering Information

8.1 Order Part Number

Packing Detail	Name	Default Baud Rate	Default Satellite Reception Frequency	Module Size	Physical Interface
MS38SN4	GNSS Module/ G-MOUSE	115200 1Hz	GPS/BDS/ GLO/GAL	12*15*6mm	7Pin-PADs

● Quality

Cognizant of our commitment to quality, we operate our own factory equipped with state-of-the-art production facilities and a meticulous quality management system. We hold certifications for ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO27001, OHSAS18001, BSCI.

Every product undergoes stringent testing, including transmit power, sensitivity, power consumption, stability, and aging tests. Our fully automated module production line is now in full operation, boasting a production capacity in the millions, capable of meeting high-volume production demands.

● Contact Us

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