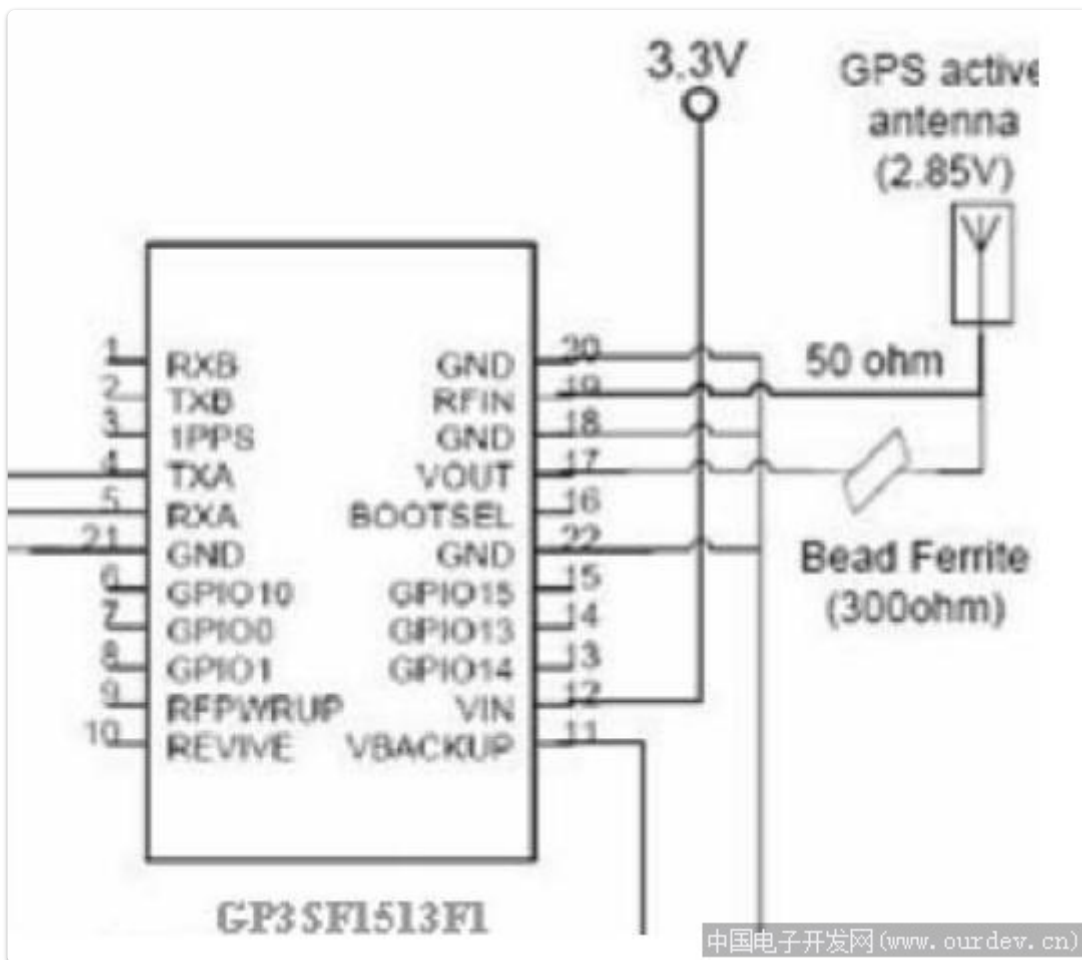


How are GNSS Active Antennas Powered

请教高手，我买了一个VK1513的GPS模块。配套资料有个建议电路图，天线的接法我不是很明白。

1513的Vout通过一个300欧的"Bead Ferrite"供电给天线，请问这个Bead Ferrite是什么东东？



配套资料的建议电路图 (原文件名:1513天线问题.JPG)

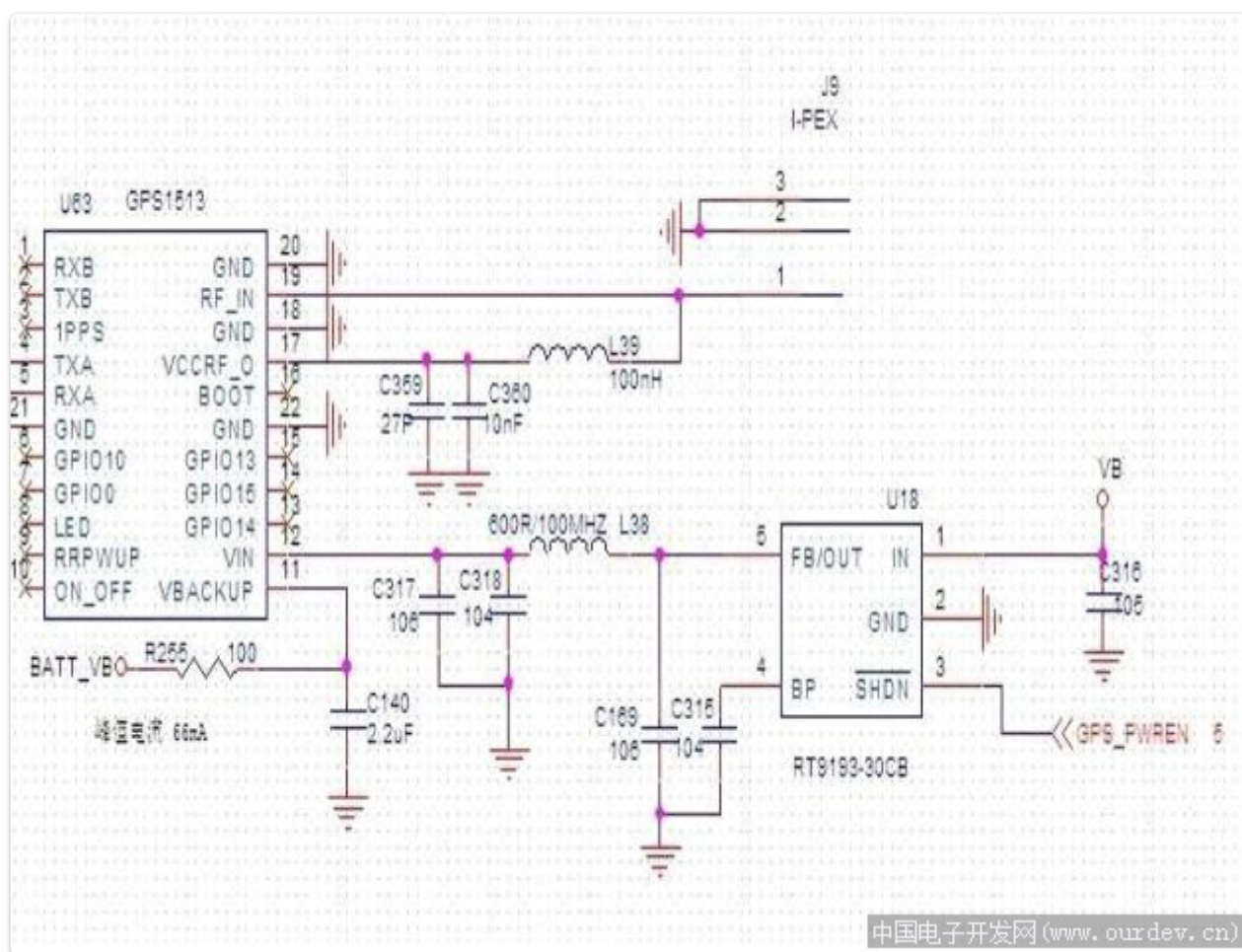
英文是 Ferrite Bead, 就是磁珠，看下图。用来抑制高频噪音的。

GPS模块使用有源天线，设计时需要解决两个问题。一是馈电，有源天线内部集成了LNA，需要供电才能工作，而天线一般只有一根高频电缆连接，这时供电就需要和GPS信号走一根线。楼主需要确定自己用的有源天线的工作电压范围。然后将符合要求的电压加到天线接头的芯线上，供电的电源应该尽量干净，这毕竟是给高频宽带的LNA用的。第二个问题就是隔直，因为在天线接头的芯线上加上了电压，所以不能直接将芯线接到GPS内部的放大器上，需要通过一个电容将直流电压隔开，只允许GPS信号过来，一般这个电容可以用100pF的陶瓷电容。

理解了这两个问题，楼主的问题也就解决了。楼主的模块直接接了天线，模块内部可能已经内置了隔直的电容。也许模块的设计者怕用户不能提供一个干净的电源给天线，所以模块自己提供了一路供天线使用的电压，楼主需要确认的是这个电压下选的天线能否正常工作。至于这个磁珠，可以用相同阻值的电阻代替，或者改用一个几十nH的电感也可以。

先感谢楼上APPCAT和elbc1388。

追问APPCAT：我找到另外一份参考资料，内附的图和前面的有点差别，这个用了100微亨的电感和两个电容，



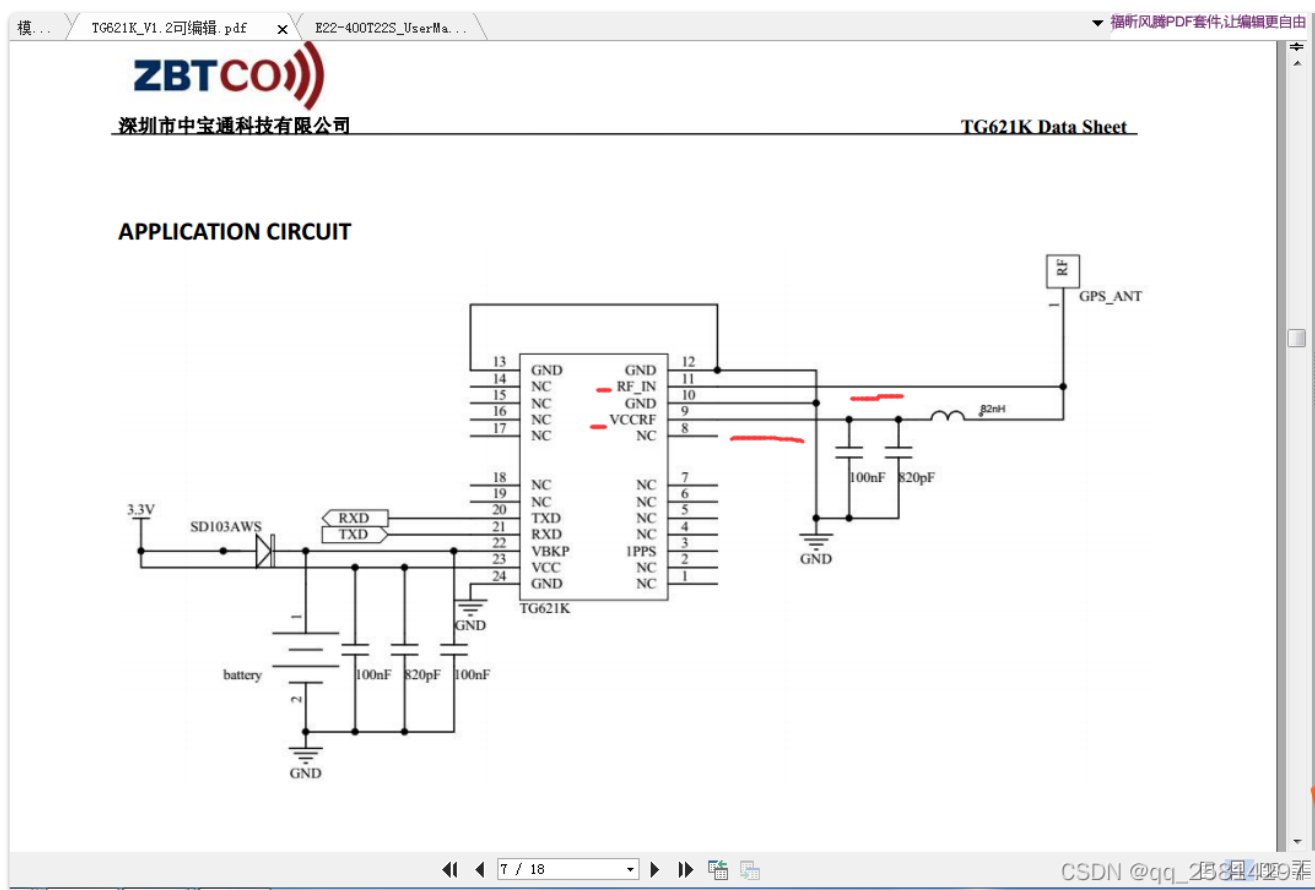
现在的天线如果是标称电压为3V的，2.85V也能工作，一般新型的LNA都是低电压的，所以不会有影响。只要不是3.6V或者5V的那种天线就行。

电感就用线绕的，高频电路里边都得用线绕的。你要是DIY玩，这个电感都可以自己绕。给你一个方便的计算工具：点击此处下载 [ourdev_724637R43C1O.rar\(文件大小:70K\)](#) (文件名:电感量计算.rar)

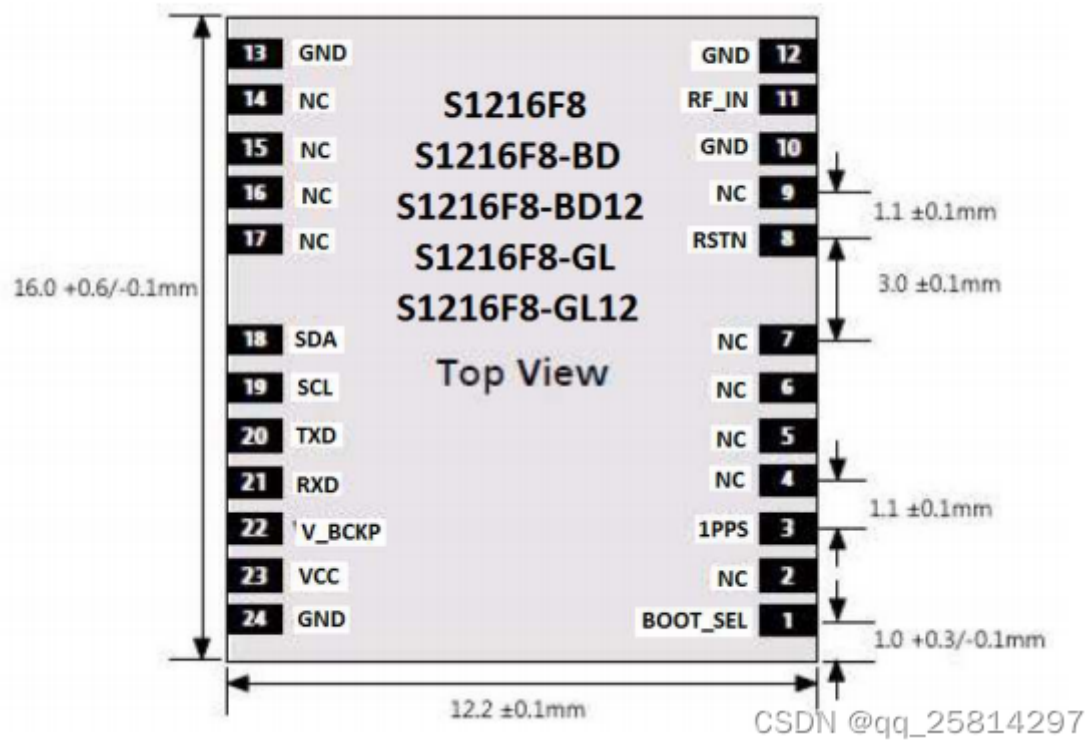
呵呵，楼主呀。你买的是我前一家上班公司的产品呀。那个是磁珠的意思。但不建议用磁珠，改用高频电感吧，常选27~33nH的，主要作用是隔离高频低串扰。

另，请注意这个模块是RF脚不带天线馈电的，你如用有源天线且是支持3V电压的可以按图示接线，用无源天线可以不接这个。（说明这款有源天线是需要按照说明书另外提供直流电压给天线供电的。但是上面几位高手的对有源天线的理解还是正确的，只是这款不是按照一般有源天线的方式供电的，GPS接收芯片内部不是直接把电压供到RFIN引脚，而是在另外一引脚单独输出电压，经过外部磁珠，最终还是和有源天线的同轴内芯线合到一起，和TG621K相同模式而TG621S和S1216F8(TG621S和S1216F8引脚封装一样两者兼容)是一个引脚GPS和电压合一没有提供另外引脚)

TG621K提供的应用方案

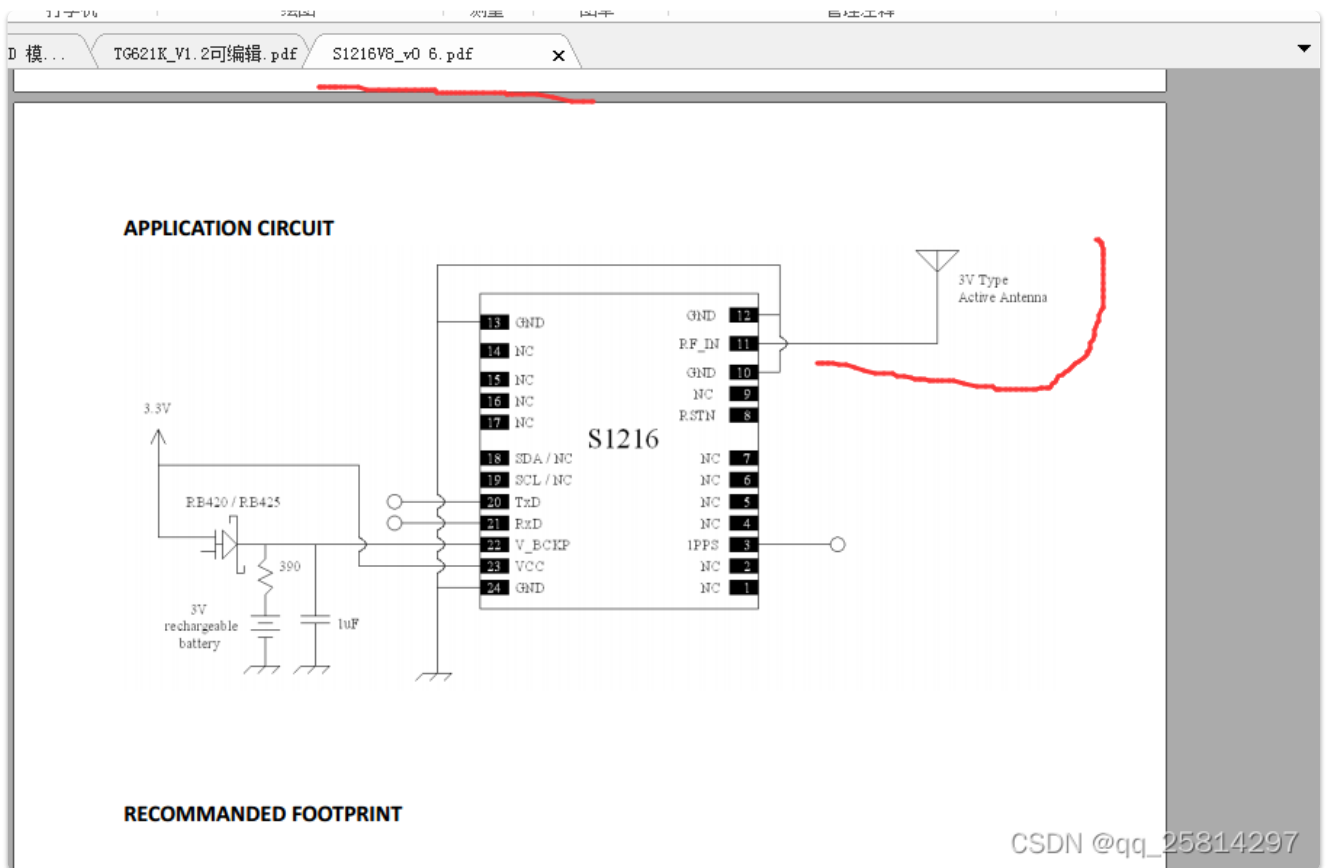


S1216说明书中



PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	BOOT_SEL	No connection for normal use. Pull-low for loading firmware into empty or corrupted Flash memory from ROM mode by the module maker.
2	NC	No connection
3	1PPS	One-pulse-per-second (1PPS) time mark output, 3V LVTTTL. The rising edge synchronized to UTC second when getting 3D position fix. The pulse duration is about 4msec at rate of 1 Hz.
4,5,6,7	NC	No connection
8	RSTN	External active-low reset input. Only needed when power supply rise time is very slow or software controlled reset is desired.
9	NC	No connection
10	GND	Ground
11	RF_IN	RF input, connects to antenna. There is 3V DC bias output for powering active antenna. Active antenna detection and short protection is provided.
12,13	GND	Ground
14,15,16,17	NC	No connection
18	SDA	I2C interface data signal, 3V LVTTTL. Currently unused.
19	SCL	I2C interface clock signal, 3V LVTTTL. Currently unused.
20	TXD	UART serial data output, 3V LVTTTL. One full-duplex asynchronous serial UART port is implemented. This UART output is normally used for sending position, time and velocity information from the receiver in NMEA-0183 format. When idle, this pin output HIGH.
21	RXD	UART serial data input, 3V LVTTTL. One full-duplex asynchronous serial UART port is implemented. This UART input is normally for sending commands or information to the receiver in SkyTraq binary protocol. In the idle condition, this pin should be driven HIGH. If the driving circuitry is powered independently of S1216, ensure that this pin is not driven to HIGH when primary power to S1216 is removed, or a 10K-ohm series resistor can be added to minimize leakage current from application to the powered off module.
22	V_BCKP	Backup supply voltage for internal RTC and backup SRAM, 2.5V ~ 3.6V. V_BCKP must be applied whenever VCC is applied. This pin should be powered continuously to minimize the startup time. If VCC and V_BCKP are both removed, the receiver will be in factory default mode upon power up, all user configuration set is lost. For applications the does not care cold starting every time, this pin can be connect to VCC.



RF input, connects to antenna. There is 3V DC bias output for powering active antenna. Active antenna detection and short protection is provided.

(中文意思：射频输入，连接到天线。有3V直流偏压输出，用于激活电源
天线提供主动天线检测和短路保护。)

TG621S和S1216兼容，但是没找到说明书，厂家技术说TG621S已经停产。