

NEO-F9P-15B

High precision GNSS module

Professional grade

Data sheet



Abstract

This data sheet describes the NEO-F9P high precision module with multi-band GNSS receiver. The module provides multi-band RTK with fast convergence times, reliable performance and easy integration of RTK for fast time-to-market. It has a high update rate for highly dynamic applications and centimeter-level accuracy in a small and energy-efficient module.

Document information

Title	NEO-F9P-15B	
Subtitle	High precision GNSS module	
Document type	Data sheet	
Document number	UBX-22021920	
Revision and date	R02	21-Jun-2023
Disclosure restriction	C1-Public	

Product status	Corresponding content status	
Functional Sample	Draft	For functional testing. Revised and supplementary data will be published later.
In development / prototype	Objective specification	Target values. Revised and supplementary data will be published later.
Engineering sample	Advance information	Data based on early testing. Revised and supplementary data will be published later.
Initial production	Early production information	Data from product verification. Revised and supplementary data may be published later.
Mass production / End of life	Production information	Document contains the final product specification.

This document applies to the following products:

Product name	Type number	FW version	IN/PCN reference	Product status
NEO-F9P	NEO-F9P-15B-00	HPG L1L5 1.40	-	Engineering sample

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1 Functional description

1.1 Overview

The NEO-F9P-15B positioning module features the u-blox F9 receiver platform, which provides multi-band GNSS to high-volume industrial applications. The NEO-F9P-15B has integrated u-blox multi-band RTK and PPP-RTK¹ technologies for centimeter-level accuracy. The module enables precise navigation and automation of moving machinery in industrial and consumer-grade products in a compact surface-mounted form factor of only 16.0 x 12.2 x 3.4 mm.

In this document, RTK refers to an OSR-based solution (using RTCM corrections), while PPP-RTK refers to an SSR-based solution (using SPARTN or CLAS corrections).

1.2 Performance

Parameter	Specification	
Receiver type	Multi-band GNSS high precision receiver	
Accuracy of time pulse signal	RMS 99%	30 ns 60 ns
Frequency of time pulse signal	0.25 Hz to 10 MHz (configurable)	
Operational limits ²	Dynamics Altitude Velocity	≤ 4 g 80,000 m 500 m/s
Velocity accuracy ³	0.05 m/s	
Dynamic heading accuracy ³	0.3 deg	

Table 1: NEO-F9P-15B specifications

GNSS ⁴		GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS	GPS+BDS+GAL	GPS+GAL	GPS+GLO	GPS+BDS	GPS
Acquisition ⁵	Cold start	27 s	28 s	29 s	30 s	27 s	37 s
	Hot start	3 s	3 s	3 s	3 s	3 s	3 s
	Aided start ⁶	4 s	4 s	4 s	4 s	4 s	5 s
Max navigation update rate ⁷	RTK	7 Hz	8 Hz	15 Hz	15 Hz	10 Hz	25 Hz
	PVT	7 Hz	8 Hz	18 Hz	20 Hz	11 Hz	25 Hz
	RAW	10 Hz	10 Hz	20 Hz	25 Hz	20 Hz	25 Hz
Convergence time ⁸	RTK	< 12 s	< 12 s	< 12 s	< 12 s	< 12 s	< 30 s

Table 2: NEO-F9P-15B performance in different GNSS modes

¹ PPP-RTK position accuracy depends on the quality of the SSR service used, high-quality SSR services can perform similarly to RTK

² Assuming Airborne 4 g platform

³ 50% at 30 m/s for dynamic operation

⁴ GPS used in combination with QZSS and SBAS

⁵ Commanded starts. All satellites at -130 dBm. Measured at room temperature.

⁶ Dependent on the speed and latency of the aiding data connection, commanded starts

⁷ Measured with primary output only, secondary output disabled (default)

⁸ Depends on atmospheric conditions, baseline length, GNSS antenna, multipath conditions, satellite visibility and geometry

GNSS		GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS	GPS+BDS+GAL	GPS+GAL	GPS+GLO	GPS+BDS	GPS
Horizontal pos. accuracy	PVT ⁹	1.5 m CEP	1.5 m CEP	1.5 m CEP	1.5 m CEP	1.5 m CEP	1.5 m CEP
	SBAS ⁹	1.0 m CEP	1.0 m CEP	1.0 m CEP	1.0 m CEP	1.0 m CEP	1.0 m CEP
	RTK ¹⁰	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP	0.01 m + 1 ppm CEP
Vertical pos. accuracy	PVT ⁹	2.0 m R50	2.0 m R50	2.0 m R50	2.0 m R50	2.0 m R50	2.0 m R50
	SBAS ⁹	1.5 m R50	1.5 m R50	1.5 m R50	1.5 m R50	1.5 m R50	1.5 m R50
	RTK ¹⁰	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50	0.01 m + 1 ppm R50

Table 3: NEO-F9P-15B position accuracy in different GNSS modes

GNSS ⁴		GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS	GPS+BDS+GAL
Horizontal pos. accuracy	SPARTN	< 0.10 m CEP	< 0.10 m CEP
	CLAS	0.04 m CEP	0.04 m CEP
Vertical pos. accuracy	SPARTN	< 0.20 m R50	< 0.20 m R50
	CLAS	0.08 m R50	0.08 m R50
Convergence time ⁸	SPARTN ¹¹	< 65 s	< 65 s
	CLAS	< 90 s	< 90 s

Table 4: NEO-F9P-15B performance for PPP-RTK in different GNSS modes

GNSS ⁴		GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS
Sensitivity ¹²	Tracking and nav.	-167 dBm
	Reacquisition	-160 dBm
	Cold start	-148 dBm
	Hot start	-157 dBm

Table 5: NEO-F9P-15B sensitivity


Performance values include the use of GPS L5 signals. Refer to the Application Note [UBX-21038688](#) for u-blox GPS L5 configuration details.

1.3 Supported GNSS constellations

The NEO-F9P-15B GNSS modules are concurrent GNSS receivers that can receive and track multiple GNSS constellations. Owing to the multi-band RF front-end architecture, all four major GNSS constellations (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and BeiDou) plus SBAS and QZSS satellites can be received concurrently. All satellites in view can be processed to provide an RTK navigation solution when used with correction data. If power consumption is a key factor, the receiver can be configured for a subset of GNSS constellations.

The QZSS system shares the same frequency bands with GPS and can only be processed in conjunction with GPS.

To benefit from multi-band signal reception, dedicated hardware preparation must be made during the design-in phase. See the Integration manual [1] for u-blox design recommendations.

The NEO-F9P-15B supports the GNSS and their signals as shown in [Table 6](#).

⁹ 24 hours static

¹⁰ Measured using 1 km baseline and patch antennas with good ground planes. Does not account for possible antenna phase center offset errors. ppm limited to baselines up to 20 km.

¹¹ Measured for IP data stream only with low-latency communication link

¹² Demonstrated with a good external LNA. Measured at room temperature.

GPS / QZSS	GLONASS	Galileo	BeiDou	NavIC
L1C/A (1575.420 MHz)	L1OF (1602 MHz + $k \cdot 562.5$ kHz, $k = -7, \dots, 6$)	E1-B/C (1575.420 MHz)	B1I (1561.098 MHz)	-
L5 (1176.450 MHz)	-	E5a (1176.450 MHz)	B2a (1176.450 MHz)	SPS-L5 (1176.450 MHz)

Table 6: Supported GNSS signals on NEO-F9P-15B

The NEO-F9P-15B can use the u-blox AssistNow™ Online service which provides GNSS assistance information.

1.4 Supported GNSS augmentation systems

1.4.1 Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)

The Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS) is a regional navigation satellite system that provides positioning services for the Pacific region covering Japan and Australia. The NEO-F9P-15B is able to receive and track QZSS L1 C/A and L5 signals concurrently with GPS signals, resulting in better availability especially under challenging signal conditions, e.g. in urban canyons.

The NEO-F9P-15B is also able to receive the QZSS L1S signal in order to use the SLAS (Sub-meter Level Augmentation Service) which is an augmentation technology that provides correction data for pseudoranges. Ground monitoring stations positioned in Japan calculate separate corrections for each visible satellite and broadcast this data to the user via QZSS satellites. The correction stream is transmitted on the L1 frequency (1575.42 MHz).



QZSS can be enabled only if GPS operation is also configured.

1.4.2 Satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS)

The NEO-F9P-15B supports SBAS (including WAAS in the US, EGNOS in Europe, L1Sb(QZSS SBAS) in Japan and GAGAN in India) to deliver improved location accuracy within the regions covered. However, the additional inter-standard time calibration step used during SBAS reception results in degraded time accuracy overall.

1.4.3 Differential GNSS (DGNSS)

When operating in RTK mode, RTCM version 3 messages are required and the module supports DGNSS according to RTCM 10403.3.

A NEO-F9P-15B operating as a rover can decode the following RTCM 3.3 messages:

Message type	Description
RTCM 1005	Stationary RTK reference station ARP
RTCM 1006	Stationary RTK reference station ARP with antenna height
RTCM 1007	Antenna descriptor
RTCM 1033	Receiver and antenna description
RTCM 1074	GPS MSM4
RTCM 1075	GPS MSM5
RTCM 1077	GPS MSM7
RTCM 1084	GLONASS MSM4
RTCM 1085	GLONASS MSM5
RTCM 1087	GLONASS MSM7

Message type	Description
RTCM 1094	Galileo MSM4
RTCM 1095	Galileo MSM5
RTCM 1097	Galileo MSM7
RTCM 1124	BeiDou MSM4
RTCM 1125	BeiDou MSM5
RTCM 1127	BeiDou MSM7
RTCM 1230	GLONASS code-phase biases

Table 7: Supported input RTCM 3.3 messages

A NEO-F9P-15B operating as a base station can generate the following RTCM 3.3 output messages:

Message type	Description
RTCM 1005	Stationary RTK reference station ARP
RTCM 1074	GPS MSM4
RTCM 1077	GPS MSM7
RTCM 1084	GLONASS MSM4
RTCM 1087	GLONASS MSM7
RTCM 1094	Galileo MSM4
RTCM 1097	Galileo MSM7
RTCM 1124	BeiDou MSM4
RTCM 1127	BeiDou MSM7
RTCM 1230	GLONASS code-phase biases

Table 8: Supported output RTCM 3.3 messages

A NEO-F9P-15B operating as a rover can decode the following SPARTN 2.0.1 messages:

Message type-subtype	Description
SM 0-0	GPS orbit, clock, bias (OCB)
SM 0-1	GLONASS orbit, clock, bias (OCB)
SM 0-2	Galileo orbit, clock, bias (OCB)
SM 0-3	BeiDou orbit, clock, bias (OCB)
SM 1-0	GPS high-precision atmosphere correction (HPAC)
SM 1-1	GLONASS high-precision atmosphere correction (HPAC)
SM 1-2	Galileo high-precision atmosphere correction (HPAC)
SM 1-3	BeiDou high-precision atmosphere correction (HPAC)
SM 2-0	Geographic area definition (GAD)

Table 9: Supported input SPARTN version 2.0.1 messages

1.4.4 Centimeter level augmentation service (CLAS)

A NEO-F9P-15B operating as a rover can receive UBX-RXM-QZSSL6 message from a NEO-D9C on any communication interface. The message contains QZSS CLAS (centimeter-level augmentation service) corrections. The CLAS protocol provides corrections for in-view GPS, Galileo, and QZSS satellites in Japan.

1.5 Broadcast navigation data and satellite signal measurements

The NEO-F9P-15B can output all the GNSS broadcast data upon reception from tracked satellites. This includes all the supported GNSS signals as well as the QZSS and SBAS augmentation services. The UBX-RXM-SFRBX message provides this information, see the Interface description [2] for the UBX-RXM-SFRBX message specification. The receiver can provide satellite signal information in a form compatible with the Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP) [3].

1.5.1 Carrier-phase measurements

The NEO-F9P-15B modules provide raw carrier-phase data for all supported signals, along with pseudorange, Doppler and measurement quality information. The data contained in the UBX-RXM-RAWX message follows the conventions of a multi-GNSS RINEX 3 observation file. For the UBX-RXM-RAWX message specification, see Interface description [2].



Raw measurement data are available once the receiver has established data bit synchronization and time-of-week.

1.6 Supported protocols

The NEO-F9P-15B supports the following protocols:

Protocol	Type
UBX	Input/output, binary, u-blox proprietary
NMEA 4.11 (default), 4.10, 4.0, 2.3, and 2.1	Input/output, ASCII
RTCM 3.3	Input/output, binary
SPARTN 2.0.1	Input, binary

Table 10: Supported protocols

For specification of the protocols, see the Interface description [2].

2 System description

2.1 Block diagram

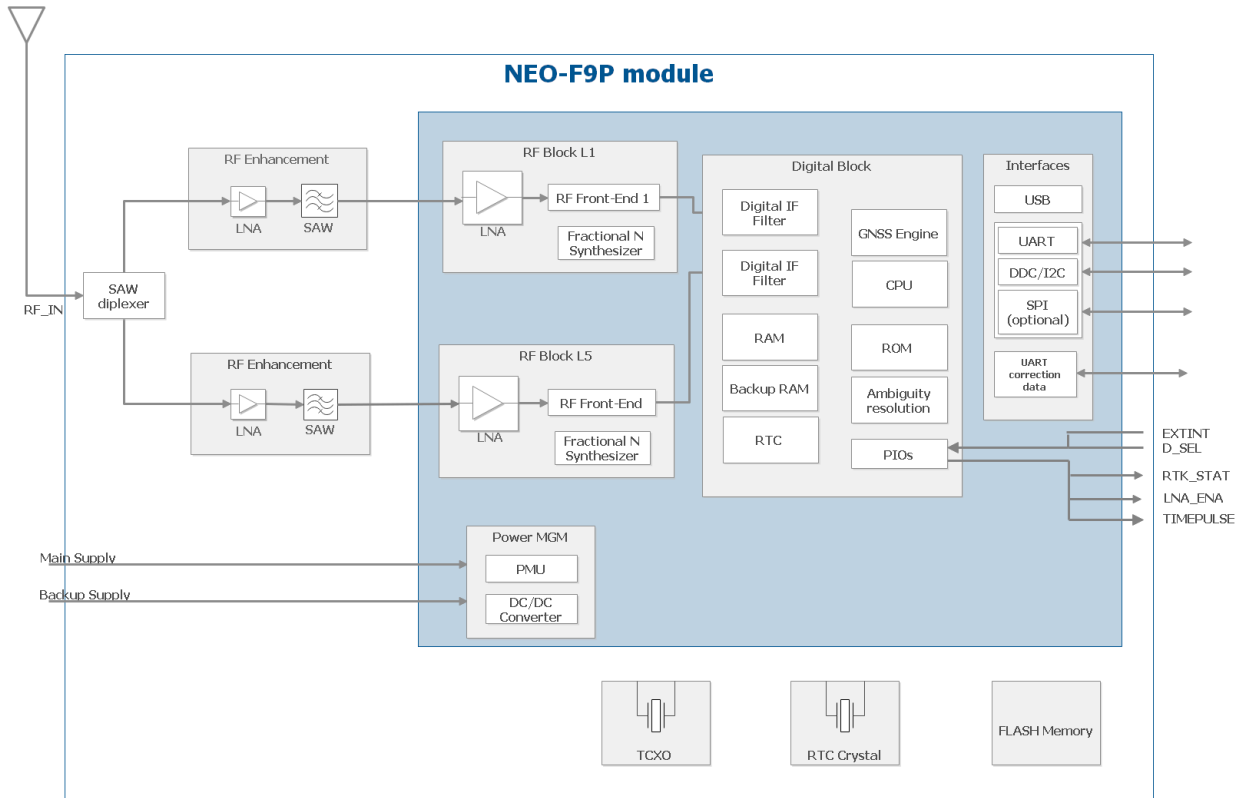


Figure 1: NEO-F9P-15B block diagram

3 Pin definition

3.1 Pin assignment

The pin assignment of the NEO-F9P-15B module is shown in [Figure 2](#). The defined configuration of the PIOs is listed in [Table 11](#).

13	GND	GND	12
14	LNA_EN	RF_IN	11
15	RTK_STAT	GND	10
16	TXD2	VCC_RF	9
17	RXD2	RESET_N	8
NEO-F9P Top View			
18	SDA / SPI CS_N	VDD_USB	7
19	SCL / SPI SLK	USB_DP	6
20	TXD / SPI SDO	USB_DM	5
21	RXD / SPI SDI	EXTINT	4
22	V_BCKP	TIMEPULSE	3
23	VCC	D_SEL	2
24	GND	SAFEBOOT_N	1

Figure 2: NEO-F9P-15B pin assignment

Pin no.	Name	I/O	Description
1	SAFEBOOT_N	I	SAFEBOOT_N (used for FW updates and reconfiguration, leave open)
2	D_SEL	I	Interface select (open or VCC = UART + I2C; GND = SPI)
3	TIMEPULSE	O	TIMEPULSE (1 PPS)
4	EXTINT	I	EXTINT (PIO 7)
5	USB_DM	I/O	USB data (DM)
6	USB_DP	I/O	USB data (DP)
7	V_USB	I	USB supply
8	RESET_N	I	RESET (active low)
9	VCC_RF	O	Voltage for external LNA
10	GND	I	Ground
11	RF_IN	I	GNSS signal input
12	GND	I	Ground
13	GND	I	Ground
14	LNA_EN	O	Antenna/LNA control

Pin no.	Name	I/O	Description
15	RTK_STAT	O	RTK status: 0 = RTK/PPP-RTK fixed blinking = receiving and using corrections 1 = no corrections
16	TXD2	O	UART 2 TXD
17	RXD2	I	UART 2 RXD
18	SDA / SPI CS_N	I/O	I2C data if D_SEL = VCC (or open); SPI chip select if D_SEL = GND
19	SCL / SPI SLK	I/O	I2C clock if D_SEL = VCC (or open); SPI clock if D_SEL = GND
20	TXD / SPI SDO	O	UART1 output if D_SEL = VCC (or open); SPI SDO if D_SEL = GND
21	RXD / SPI SDI	I	UART1 input if D_SEL = VCC (or open); SPI SDI if D_SEL = GND
22	V_BCKP	I	Backup voltage supply
23	VCC	I	Supply voltage
24	GND	I	Ground

Table 11: NEO-F9P-15B pin assignment

3.2 Pin states

Table 12 defines the state of some NEO-F9P-15B pins in different modes. The functions for the NEO-F9P-15B pins are as defined in the default configuration.

Pin no.	Default function	Continuous mode	Software backup mode	Safeboot mode
2	D_SEL = open	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
	D_SEL = GND	High-Z	Input pull-down	High-Z
21	RXD	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
	SPI_SDO	High-Z	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
20	TXD	Output	Input pull-up	Output
	SPI_SDI	Output ¹³	Input pull-up	Output ¹³
18	SDA	Input pull-up / Output	Input pull-up	Input pull-up / Output
	SPI_CS_N	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z
19	SCL	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
	SPI_SLK	High-Z	High-Z	High-Z
3	TIMEPULSE	Output	Input pull-up	Output low
14	LNA_EN	Output	Input pull-down	Input pull-up
15	RTK_STAT	Output	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
1	SAFEBOOT_N	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
4	EXTINT	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
17	RXD2	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up
16	TXD2	Output	Input pull-up	Output
8	RESET_N	Input pull-up	Input pull-up	Input pull-up

Table 12: NEO-F9P-15B pin states in different operational modes

¹³ If SPI CS = low. Otherwise it is configured as an input pull-up.

4 Electrical specification



CAUTION Operating the device above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. The values provided in this chapter are stress ratings. Extended exposure to the values outside the limits may effect the device reliability.



Where application information is given, it is advisory only and does not form part of the specification.

4.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Units
Power supply voltage	VCC		-0.5	3.6	V
Voltage ramp on VCC ¹⁴			20	8000	µs/V
Backup battery voltage	V_BCKP		-0.5	3.6	V
Voltage ramp on V_BCKP ¹⁴			20		µs/V
Input pin voltage	Vin	VCC ≤ 3.1 V	-0.5	VCC + 0.5	V
		VCC > 3.1 V	-0.5	3.6	V
VCC_RF output current	ICC_RF			300	mA
Supply voltage USB	V_USB		-0.5	3.6	V
USB signals	USB_DM, USB_DP		-0.5	V_USB + 0.5 V	
Input power at RF_IN	Prfin	source impedance = 50 Ω, continuous wave		10	dBm
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40	+85	°C

Table 13: Absolute maximum ratings



CAUTION Risk of equipment damage. This product is not protected against overvoltage or reversed voltages. Use appropriate protection diodes to avoid voltage spikes exceeding the specified boundaries damaging the equipment.

4.2 Operating conditions



The values for the following operating conditions have been specified at 25°C ambient temperature. Extreme operating temperatures can significantly impact the specified values. If an application operates near the min or max temperature limits, ensure the specified values are not exceeded.


Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Condition
Power supply voltage	VCC	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
Backup battery voltage	V_BCKP	1.65		3.6	V	
Backup battery current ¹⁵	I_BCKP		45		µA	V_BCKP = 3 V, VCC = 0 V
SW backup current	I_SWBCKP		0.8		mA	
Input pin voltage range	Vin	0		VCC	V	
Digital IO pin low level input voltage	Vil			0.4	V	
Digital IO pin high level input voltage	Vih	0.8 * VCC			V	

¹⁴ Exceeding the ramp speed may permanently damage the device

¹⁵ To measure the I_BCKP the receiver should first be switched on, i.e. VCC and V_BCKP is available. Then set VCC to 0 V while the V_BCKP remains available. Afterward measure the current consumption at the V_BCKP.


Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Condition
Digital IO pin low level output voltage	V _{ol}			0.4	V	I _{ol} = 2 mA ¹⁶
Digital IO pin high level output voltage	V _{oh}	VCC – 0.4			V	I _{oh} = 2 mA ¹⁶
DC current through any digital I/O pin (except supplies)	I _{pin}			5	mA	
Pull-up resistance for SCL, SDA	R _{pu}	7	15	30	kΩ	
Pull-up resistance for D_SEL, RXD, TXD, SAFEBOOT_N, EXTINT	R _{pu}	30	75	130	kΩ	
Pull-up resistance for RESET_N	R _{pu}	7	10	13	kΩ	
Voltage at USB pins	V_USBIO	0		V_USB	V	
VCC_RF voltage	VCC_RF		VCC – 0.1		V	
VCC_RF output current	ICC_RF			50	mA	
Receiver chain noise figure ¹⁷	NF _{tot}		3		dB	
External gain (at RF_IN)	Ext_gain	0		30	dB	
Operating temperature	Topr	–40	+25	+85	°C	

Table 14: Operating conditions

 Operation beyond the specified operating conditions can affect the device reliability.

4.3 Indicative power requirements

Table 15 provides examples of typical current requirements when using a cold start command. The given values are total system supply current for a possible application including RF and baseband sections.

 The actual power requirements vary depending on the FW version used, external circuitry, number of satellites tracked, signal strength, type and time of start, duration, and conditions of test.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	GPS+GLO +GAL+BDS	GPS	Unit
I _{PEAK}	Peak current	Acquisition	135	125	mA
I _{VCC} ¹⁸	VCC current	Acquisition	98	80	mA
I _{VCC} ¹⁸	VCC current	Tracking	95	78	mA

Table 15: Currents to calculate the indicative power requirements

All values in Table 15 are measured at 25 °C ambient temperature.

¹⁶ TIMEPULSE has 4 mA current drive/sink capability

¹⁷ Only valid for GPS

¹⁸ Simulated GNSS signal

5 Communications interfaces

The NEO-F9P-15B has several communications interfaces¹⁹, including UART, SPI, I2C and USB.

All the inputs have internal pull-up resistors in normal operation and can be left open if not used. All the PIOs are supplied by VCC, therefore all the voltage levels of the PIO pins are related to VCC supply voltage.

5.1 UART

The UART interfaces support configurable baud rates. See the Integration manual [1].

Hardware flow control is not supported.

The UART1 is enabled if D_SEL pin of the module is left open or "high".

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
R_U	Baud rate	9600	921600	bit/s
Δ_{Tx}	Tx baud rate accuracy	-1%	+1%	-
Δ_{Rx}	Rx baud rate tolerance	-2.5%	+2.5%	-

Table 16: NEO-F9P-15B UART specifications

5.2 SPI

The SPI interface is disabled by default. The SPI interface shares pins with UART and I2C and can be selected by setting D_SEL = 0. The SPI interface can be operated in peripheral mode only. The maximum transfer rate using SPI is 125 kB/s and the maximum SPI clock frequency is 5.5 MHz.

The SPI timing parameters for peripheral operation are defined in Figure 3. Default SPI configuration is CPOL = 0 and CPHA = 0.

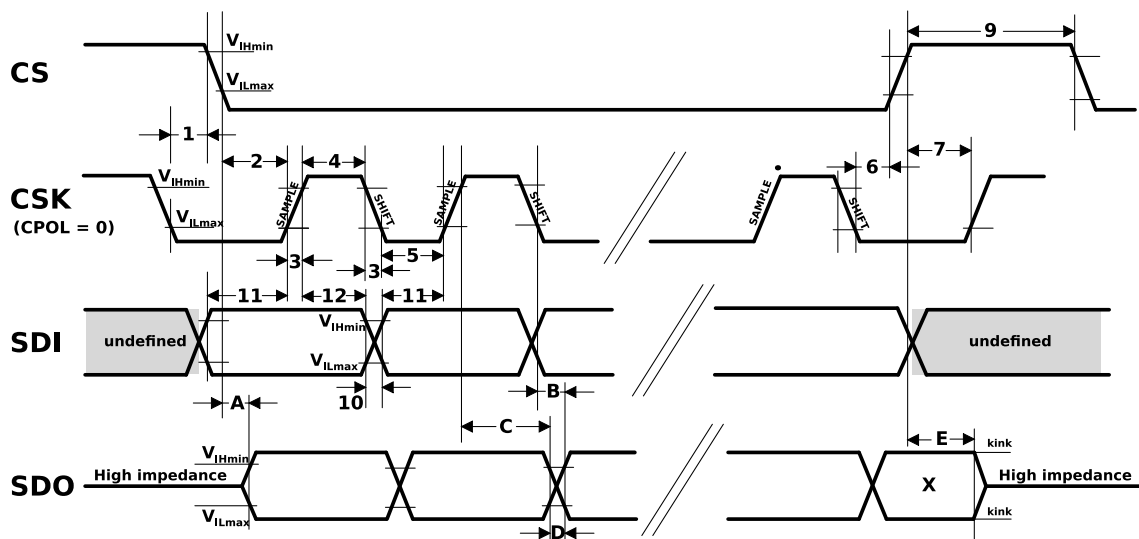


Figure 3: NEO-F9P-15B SPI specification mode 1: CPHA=0 SCK = 5.33 MHz

¹⁹ The signal names and related terms have been replaced with new terminology in this document.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
1	CS deassertion hold time	23	-	ns
2	Chip select time (CS to SCK)	20	-	ns
3	SCK rise/fall time	-	7	ns
4	SCK high time	24	-	ns
5	SCK low time	24	-	ns
6	Chip deselect time (SCK falling to CS)	30	-	ns
7	Chip deselect time (CS to SCK)	30	-	ns
9	CS high time	32	-	ns
10	SDI transition time	-	7	ns
11	SDI setup time	16	-	ns
12	SDI hold time	24	-	ns

Table 17: SPI peripheral input timing parameters 1 - 12

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
A	SDO data valid time (CS)	12	40	ns
B	SDO data valid time (SCK), weak driver mode	15	40	ns
C	SDO data hold time	100	140	ns
D	SDO rise/fall time, weak driver mode	0	5	ns
E	SDO data disable lag time	15	35	ns

Table 18: SPI peripheral timing parameters A - E, 2 pF load capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
A	SDO data valid time (CS)	16	55	ns
B	SDO data valid time (SCK), weak driver mode	20	55	ns
C	SDO data hold time	100	150	ns
D	SDO rise/fall time, weak driver mode	3	20	ns
E	SDO data disable lag time	15	35	ns

Table 19: SPI peripheral timing parameters A - E, 20 pF load capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
A	SDO data valid time (CS)	26	85	ns
B	SDO data valid time (SCK), weak driver mode	30	85	ns
C	SDO data hold time	110	160	ns
D	SDO rise/fall time, weak driver mode	13	45	ns
E	SDO data disable lag time	15	35	ns

Table 20: SPI peripheral timing parameters A - E, 60 pF load capacitance

5.3 I2C

An I2C interface is available for communication with an external host CPU in I2C Fast-mode. Backwards compatibility with Standard-mode I2C bus operation is not supported. The interface can be operated only in peripheral mode with a maximum bit rate of 400 kbit/s. The interface can make use of clock stretching by holding the SCL line LOW to pause a transaction. In this case, the bit transfer rate is reduced. The maximum clock stretching time is 20 ms.

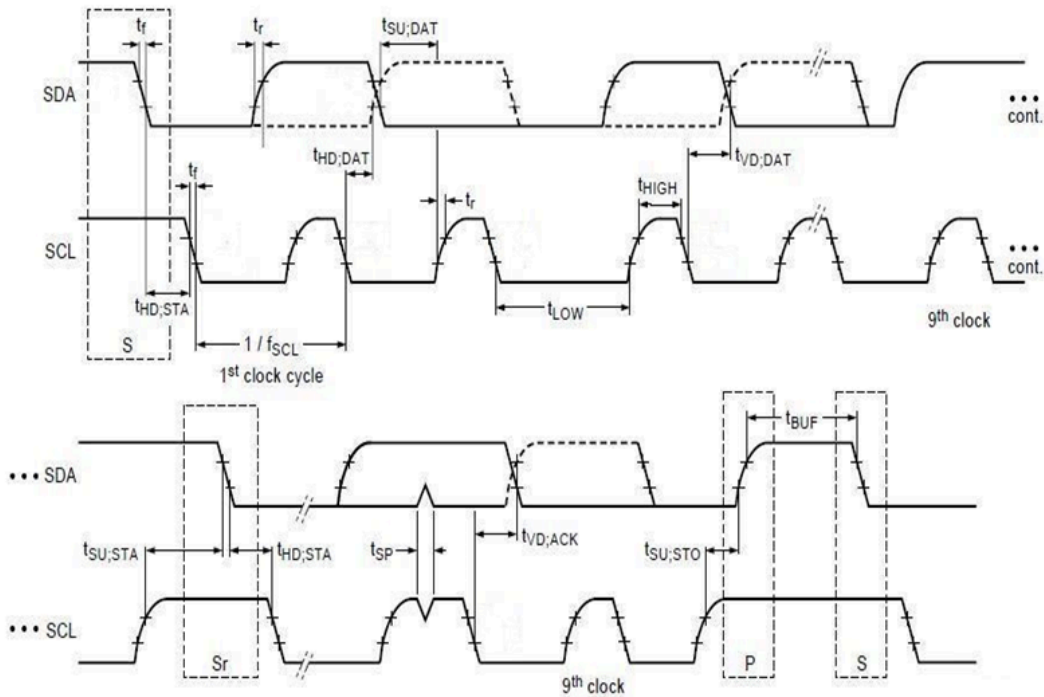


Figure 4: NEO-F9P-15B I2C peripheral specification

Symbol	Parameter	I2C Fast-mode		Unit
		Min	Max	
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0	400	kHz
$t_{HD,STA}$	Hold time (repeated) START condition	0.6	-	μs
t_{LOW}	Low period of the SCL clock	1.3	-	μs
t_{HIGH}	High period of the SCL clock	0.6	-	μs
$t_{SU,STA}$	Setup time for a repeated START condition	0.6	-	μs
$t_{HD,DAT}$	Data hold time	0 ²⁰	- ²¹	μs
$t_{SU,DAT}$	Data setup time	100 ²²	-	ns
t_r	Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals	-	300 (for C = 400pF)	ns
t_f	Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals	-	300 (for C = 400pF)	ns
$t_{SU,STO}$	Setup time for STOP condition	0.6	-	μs
t_{BUF}	Bus-free time between a STOP and START condition	1.3	-	μs
$t_{VD,DAT}$	Data valid time	-	0.9 ²¹	μs
$t_{VD,ACK}$	Data valid acknowledge time	-	0.9 ²¹	μs
V_{nL}	Noise margin at the low level	0.1 VCC	-	V
V_{nH}	Noise margin at the high level	0.2 VCC	-	V

Table 21: NEO-F9P-15B I2C peripheral timings and specifications

²⁰ External device must provide a hold time of at least one transition time (max 300 ns) for the SDA signal (with respect to the min V_{ih} of the SCL signal) to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.

²¹ The maximum $t_{HD,DAT}$ must be less than the maximum $t_{VD,DAT}$ or $t_{VD,ACK}$ with a maximum of 0.9 μs by a transition time. This maximum must only be met if the device does not stretch the LOW period (t_{LOW}) of the SCL signal. If the clock stretches the SCL, the data must be valid by the set-up time before it releases the clock.

²² When the I2C peripheral is stretching the clock, the $t_{SU,DAT}$ of the first bit of the next byte is 62.5 ns.



The I2C interface is only available with the UART default mode. If the SPI interface is selected by using D_SEL = 0, the I2C interface is not available.

5.4 USB

The USB 2.0 FS (full speed, 12 Mbit/s) interface can be used for host communication. Due to the hardware implementation, it may not be possible to certify the USB interface. The V_USB pin supplies the USB interface.

5.5 Default interface settings

Interface	Settings
UART1 output	38400 baud, 8 bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit. NMEA protocol with GGA, GLL, GSA, GSV, RMC, VTG, TXT messages are output by default. UBX and RTCM 3.3 protocols are enabled by default but no output messages are enabled by default.
UART1 input	38400 baud, 8 bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit. UBX, NMEA and RTCM 3.3 input protocols are enabled by default. SPARTN input protocol is enabled by default.
UART2 output	38400 baud, 8 bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit. UBX protocol is disabled by default. RTCM 3.3 protocol is enabled by default but no output messages are enabled by default. NMEA protocol is disabled by default.
UART2 input	38400 baud, 8 bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit. UBX protocol is enabled by default. RTCM 3.3 protocol is enabled by default. SPARTN protocol is enabled by default. NMEA protocol is disabled by default.
USB	Default messages activated as in UART1. Input/output protocols available as in UART1.
I2C	Available for communication in the Fast-mode with an external host CPU in peripheral mode only. Default messages activated as in UART1. Input/output protocols available as in UART1. Maximum bit rate 400 kb/s.
SPI	Allow communication to a host CPU, operated in peripheral mode only. Default messages activated as in UART1. Input/output protocols available as in UART1. SPI is not available unless D_SEL pin is set to low (see section D_SEL interface in Integration manual [1]).

Table 22: Default interface settings



Refer to the applicable Interface description [2] for information about further settings.



By default, the NEO-F9P-15B outputs NMEA messages that include satellite data for all GNSS bands being received. This results in a high NMEA output load for each navigation period. Make sure the UART baud rate used is sufficient for the selected navigation rate and the number of GNSS signals being received.



Do not use UART2 as the only one interface to the host. Not all UBX functionality is available on UART2, such as firmware upgrade, safeboot or backup modes functionalities. No start-up boot screen is sent out from UART2.

6 Mechanical specification

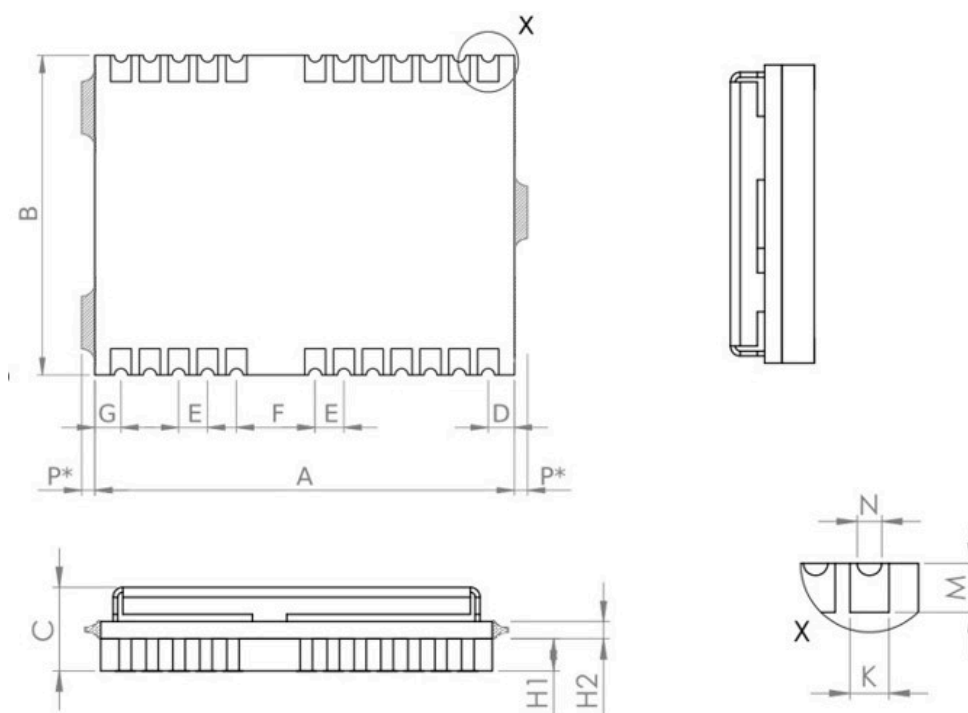




Figure 5: NEO-F9P-15B mechanical drawing

Symbol	Min (mm)	Typical (mm)	Max (mm)	
A	15.9	16.0	16.1	
B	12.1	12.2	12.3	
C	3.12	3.42	3.72	
D	0.9	1.0	1.1	
E	1.0	1.1	1.2	
F	2.9	3.0	3.1	
G	0.9	1.0	1.1	
H1	1.22	1.32	1.42	
H2	0.6	0.7	0.8	
K	0.7	0.8	0.9	
M	0.8	0.9	1.0	
N	0.4	0.5	0.6	
P*	0.0	-	0.5	There are 2 de-paneling residual tabs on the left and 1 on the right, or vice versa.
Weight	1.25 g			

Table 23: NEO-F9P-15B mechanical dimensions

-  The mechanical picture of the de-paneling residual tabs (P*) is an approximate representation, shape and position may vary.
-  Component keep-out area must consider the presence of the de-paneling residual tabs.

7 Reliability tests and approvals

NEO-F9P-15B modules are based on AEC-Q100 qualified GNSS chips.

Tests for product family qualifications comply with ISO 16750 "Road vehicles – environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment", and appropriate standards.

7.1 Approvals

NEO-F9P-15B complies with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU.

NEO-F9P-15B complies with the Directive 2011/65/EU (EU RoHS 2) and its amendment Directive (EU) 2015/863 (EU RoHS 3).

The Declaration of Conformity (DoC) is available on the [u-blox website](#).

8 Labeling and ordering information

This section provides information about product labeling and ordering. For information about moisture sensitivity level (MSL), product handling and soldering see the Integration manual [1].

8.1 Product labeling

The labeling of the NEO-F9P-15B modules provides product information and revision information. For more information contact u-blox sales.

8.2 Explanation of product codes

Three product code formats are used in the NEO-F9P-15B labels. The **Product name** used in documentation such as this data sheet identifies all u-blox products, independent of packaging and quality grade. The **Ordering code** includes options and quality, while the **Type number** includes the hardware and firmware versions.

Table 24 below details these three formats.

Format	Structure	Product code
Product name	PPP-TGV	NEO-F9P
Ordering code	PPP-TGV-NNQ	NEO-F9P-15B
Type number	PPP-TGV-NNQ-XX	NEO-F9P-15B-00

Table 24: Product code formats

The parts of the product code are explained in Table 25.

Code	Meaning	Example
PPP	Product family	NEO
TG	Platform	F9 = u-blox F9
V	Variant	P = High precision
NNQ	Option / Quality grade	NN: Option [00...99] Q: Grade, A = Automotive, B = Professional
XX	Product detail	Describes hardware and firmware versions

Table 25: Part identification code

8.3 Ordering codes

Ordering code	Product	Remark
NEO-F9P-15B	NEO-F9P	Shipped with firmware FW 1.00 HPG L1L5 1.40

Table 26: Product ordering codes



Product changes affecting form, fit or function are documented by u-blox. For a list of Product Change Notifications (PCNs) see our website at: <https://www.u-blox.com/en/product-resources>.

Related documents

- [1] NEO-F9P Integration manual [UBX-22028362](#)
- [2] HPG L1L5 1.40 Interface description [UBX-23006991](#)
- [3] Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP), (3GPP TS 44.031 version 11.0.0 Release 11)



For regular updates to u-blox documentation and to receive product change notifications please register on our homepage <https://www.u-blox.com>.

Revision history

Revision	Date	Name	Status / comments
R01	14-Oct-2022	dama	Objective specification
R02	21-Jun-2023	dbhu	Advance information

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