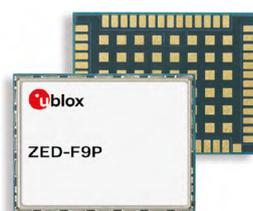


ZED-F9P-15B

High precision GNSS module
Professional grade

Data sheet



Abstract

This data sheet describes the ZED-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.

Note! GPS L5 signals are pre-operational and not used by default. Refer to the Overview section for more information.

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This document applies to the following products:

| Product name | Type number | FW version | IN/PCN reference | Product status |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ZED-F9P | ZED-F9P-15B-00 | HPG L1L5 1.40 | - | Mass production |

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1 Functional description

1.1 Overview

The ZED-F9P-15B positioning module features the u-blox F9 receiver platform, which provides multi-band GNSS to high-volume industrial applications. ZED-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 17.0 x 22.0 x 2.4 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).

 At the time of writing, the GPS L5 signals remain pre-operational and are set as unhealthy until sufficient monitoring capability is established. This is an operational issue concerning the satellites / space segment and not a limitation of u-blox products.

 It is the responsibility of the designer to decide whether the application may use the GPS L5 signals and make the tradeoff between performance and application suitability. Alternatively, the designer may assess the performance in the future when the L5 signals are deemed healthy. Both of these goals can be achieved by configuring the receiver to apply the health status of L1 signals to L5 signals. For details on u-blox GPS L5 configuration, see the Application note [5] for u-blox GPS L5 configuration.

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 | ≤ 4 g |
| | Altitude | 80,000 m |
| | Velocity | 500 m/s |
| Velocity accuracy ³ | 0.05 m/s | |
| Dynamic heading accuracy ³ | 0.3 deg | |

Table 1: ZED-F9P-15B specifications

| GNSS ⁴ | | GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS | GPS+BDS+GAL | GPS+GAL | GPS+GLO | GPS+BDS | GPS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Acquisition ⁵ | Cold start | 25 s | 28 s | 29 s | 26 s | 27 s | 30 s |
| | Hot start | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s |
| | Aided start ⁶ | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s | 2 s |

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

| GNSS ⁴ | | GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS | GPS+BDS+GAL | GPS+GAL | GPS+GLO | GPS+BDS | GPS |
|---|-----|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Max navigation update rate ⁷ | RTK | 7 Hz | 8 Hz | 14 Hz | 15 Hz | 10 Hz | 24 Hz |
| | PVT | 8 Hz | 10 Hz | 14 Hz | 20 Hz | 12 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: ZED-F9P-15B performance in different GNSS modes

| GNSS | | GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS | GPS+BDS+GAL | GPS+GAL | GPS+GLO | GPS+BDS | GPS |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Horizontal position accuracy (CEP) | PVT ⁹ | 1.5 m |
| | SBAS ⁹ | 1.0 m |
| | RTK ¹⁰ | 0.01 m + 1 ppm |
| Vertical position accuracy (Median) | PVT ⁹ | 2.0 m |
| | SBAS ⁹ | 1.5 m |
| | RTK ¹⁰ | 0.01 m + 1 ppm |

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

| GNSS ⁴ | | GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS | GPS+BDS+GAL |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Horizontal position accuracy (CEP) | SPARTN | < 0.10 m | < 0.10 m |
| | CLAS | 0.04 m | 0.04 m |
| Vertical position accuracy (Median) | SPARTN | < 0.20 m | < 0.20 m |
| | CLAS | 0.08 m | 0.08 m |
| Convergence time ⁸ | SPARTN ¹¹ | < 80 s | < 75 s |
| | CLAS | < 90 s | < 90 s |

Table 4: ZED-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: ZED-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.

⁴ GPS used in combination with QZSS and SBAS

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

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.

1.3 Supported GNSS constellations

The ZED-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.

ZED-F9P-15B supports the GNSS and their signals as shown in Table 6 .

| 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 ZED-F9P-15B

ZED-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. ZED-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.

ZED-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 the GPS operation is also configured.

1.4.2 Satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS)

ZED-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 the RTK mode, RTCM version 3 messages are required and the module supports DGNSS according to RTCM 10403.4.

Operating as a rover, ZED-F9P-15B 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 |
| 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

Operating as a base station, ZED-F9P-15B 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

Operating as a rover, ZED-F9P-15B 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) |

| Message type-subtype | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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)

Operating as a rover, ZED-F9P-15B 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

ZED-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. For the UBX-RXM-SFRBX message specification, see the Interface description [2]. The receiver can provide satellite signal information in a form compatible with the Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP) [4].

1.5.1 Carrier-phase measurements

The ZED-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 is available once the receiver has established data bit synchronization and time-of-week.

1.6 Supported protocols

ZED-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

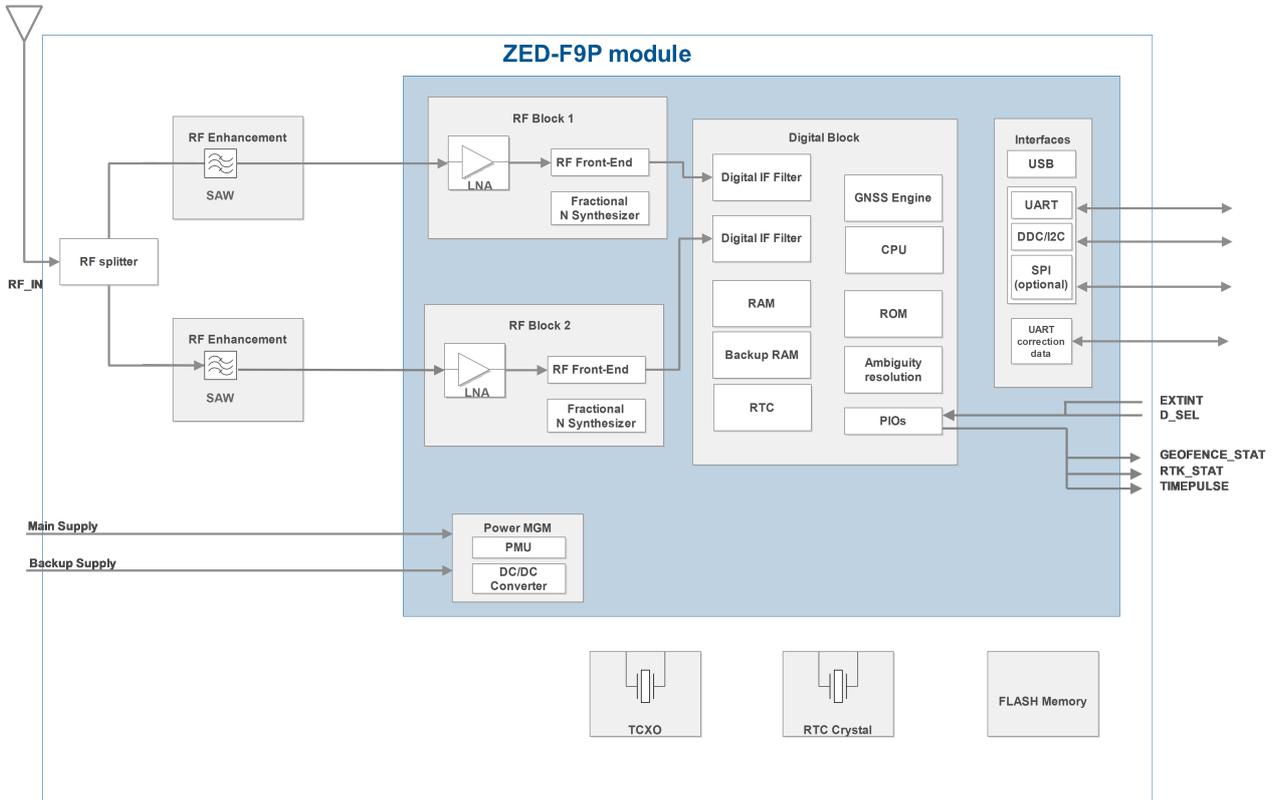


Figure 1: ZED-F9P-15B block diagram



An active antenna is mandatory with the ZED-F9P-15B. For more information, see the Integration manual [1].

3 Pin definition

3.1 Pin assignment

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

For detailed information on pin functions and characteristics, see the Integration manual [1].

ZED-F9P-15B is an LGA package with the I/O on the outside edge and central ground pads.

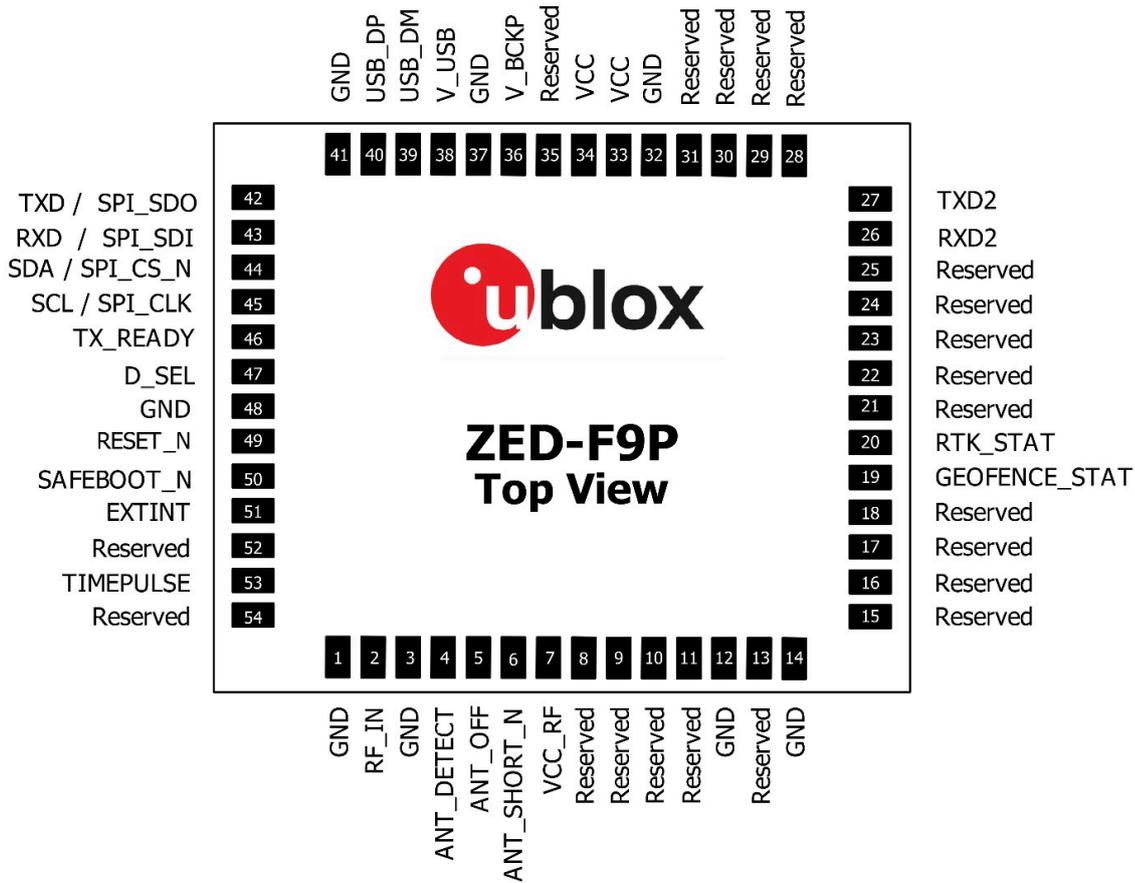


Figure 2: ZED-F9P-15B pin assignment

| Pin no. | Name | I/O | Description |
|---------|-------------|-----|--|
| 1 | GND | - | Ground |
| 2 | RF_IN | I | RF input |
| 3 | GND | - | Ground |
| 4 | ANT_DETECT | I | Active antenna detect - default active high |
| 5 | ANT_OFF | O | External LNA disable - default active high |
| 6 | ANT_SHORT_N | I | Active antenna short detect - default active low |
| 7 | VCC_RF | O | Voltage for external LNA |
| 8 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 9 | Reserved | - | Reserved |

| Pin no. | Name | I/O | Description |
|---------|----------------|-----|--|
| 10 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 11 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 12 | GND | - | Ground |
| 13 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 14 | GND | - | Ground |
| 15 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 16 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 17 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 18 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 19 | GEOFENCE_STAT | O | Geofence status, user defined |
| 20 | RTK_STAT | O | RTK status: 0 = RTK/PPP-RTK fixed blinking = receiving and using corrections 1 = no corrections |
| 21 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 22 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 23 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 24 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 25 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 26 | RXD2 | I | Correction UART input |
| 27 | TXD2 | O | Correction UART output |
| 28 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 29 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 30 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 31 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 32 | GND | - | Ground |
| 33 | VCC | I | Voltage supply |
| 34 | VCC | I | Voltage supply |
| 35 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 36 | V_BCKP | I | Backup supply voltage |
| 37 | GND | - | Ground |
| 38 | V_USB | I | USB supply |
| 39 | USB_DM | I/O | USB data |
| 40 | USB_DP | I/O | USB data |
| 41 | GND | - | Ground |
| 42 | TXD / SPI_SDO | O | Host UART output if D_SEL = 1 (or open). SPI_SDO if D_SEL = 0 |
| 43 | RXD / SPI_SDI | I | Host UART input if D_SEL = 1 (or open). SPI_SDI if D_SEL = 0 |
| 44 | SDA / SPI_CS_N | I/O | I2C Data if D_SEL = 1 (or open). SPI Chip Select if D_SEL = 0 |
| 45 | SCL / SPI_CLK | I/O | I2C Clock if D_SEL = 1 (or open). SPI Clock if D_SEL = 0 |
| 46 | TX_READY | O | TX_Buffer full and ready for TX of data |
| 47 | D_SEL | I | Interface select for pins 42-45 |
| 48 | GND | - | Ground |
| 49 | RESET_N | I | RESET_N |
| 50 | SAFEBOOT_N | I | SAFEBOOT_N (for future service, updates and reconfiguration, leave OPEN) |

| Pin no. | Name | I/O | Description |
|---------|-----------|-----|------------------------|
| 51 | EXTINT | I | External interrupt pin |
| 52 | Reserved | - | Reserved |
| 53 | TIMEPULSE | O | Time pulse |
| 54 | Reserved | - | Reserved |

Table 11: ZED-F9P-15B pin assignment

3.2 Pin states

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

| Pin no. | Default function | Continuous mode | Software backup mode | Safeboot mode |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 47 | D_SEL = open | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| | D_SEL = GND | High-Z | Input pull-down | High-Z |
| 43 | RXD | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| | SPI_SDO | High-Z | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| 42 | TXD | Output | Input pull-up | Output |
| | SPI_SDI | Output ¹³ | Input pull-up | Output ¹³ |
| 44 | SDA | Input pull-up / Output | Input pull-up | Input pull-up / Output |
| | SPI_CS_N | High-Z | High-Z | High-Z |
| 45 | SCL | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| | SPI_SLK | High-Z | High-Z | High-Z |
| 53 | TIMEPULSE | Output | Input pull-up | Output low |
| 20 | RTK_STAT | Output | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| 50 | SAFEBOOT_N | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| 51 | EXTINT | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| 26 | RXD2 | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |
| 27 | TXD2 | Output | Input pull-up | Output |
| 49 | RESET_N | Input pull-up | Input pull-up | Input pull-up |

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

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

4 Electrical specifications

4.1 Absolute maximum ratings



CAUTION. Risk of device damage. Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may affect the lifetime and reliability of the device or permanently damage it. Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.



This product is not protected against overvoltage or reversed voltages. Use appropriate protection to avoid device damage from voltage spikes exceeding the specified boundaries.

| 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 | V _{in} | 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 | Pr _{fin} | source impedance = 50 Ω, continuous wave | | 10 | dBm |
| Storage temperature | T _{stg} | | -40 | +85 | °C |

Table 13: Absolute maximum ratings

4.2 Operating conditions



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 | |
| Supply voltage for USB interface | V_USB | 3.0 | | 3.6 | V | |
| V_USB current | I_USB | | 2.0 | | mA | |
| Backup battery voltage | V_BCKP | 1.65 | | 3.6 | V | |
| Backup battery current ^{15, 16} | I_BCKP | | 45 | | µA | V_BCKP = 3 V, VCC = 0 V |
| SW backup current ¹⁶ | I_SWBCKP | | 1.4 | | mA | |
| Input pin voltage range | V _{in} | 0 | | VCC | V | |
| Digital IO pin low level input voltage | V _{il} | | | 0.4 | V | |
| Digital IO pin high level input voltage | V _{ih} | 0.8 * VCC | | | V | |
| Digital IO pin low level output voltage | V _{ol} | | | 0.4 | V | I _{ol} = 2 mA ¹⁷ |

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.

¹⁶ The value has been characterized at 25 °C ambient temperature.

¹⁷ TIMEPULSE has 4 mA current drive/sink capability

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typical | Max | Units | Condition |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Digital IO pin high level output voltage | Voh | VCC – 0.4 | | | V | Ioh = 2 mA ¹⁷ |
| DC current through any digital I/O pin (except supplies) | Ipin | | | 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 ¹⁸ | NFtot | | 9.5 | | dB | |
| External gain (at RF_IN) | Ext_gain | 17 | | 50 | dB | |
| Operating temperature | Topr | –40 | +25 | +85 | °C | |

Table 14: Operating conditions

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.

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



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 | 130 | 120 | mA |
| I _{VCC} ¹⁹ | VCC current | Acquisition | 90 | 75 | mA |
| I _{VCC} ¹⁹ | VCC current | Tracking | 85 | 70 | mA |

Table 15: Currents to calculate the indicative power requirements

¹⁸ Only valid for GPS

¹⁹ Simulated GNSS signal

5 Communications interfaces

ZED-F9P-15B has several communications interfaces²⁰, 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. For further information, 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: ZED-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.

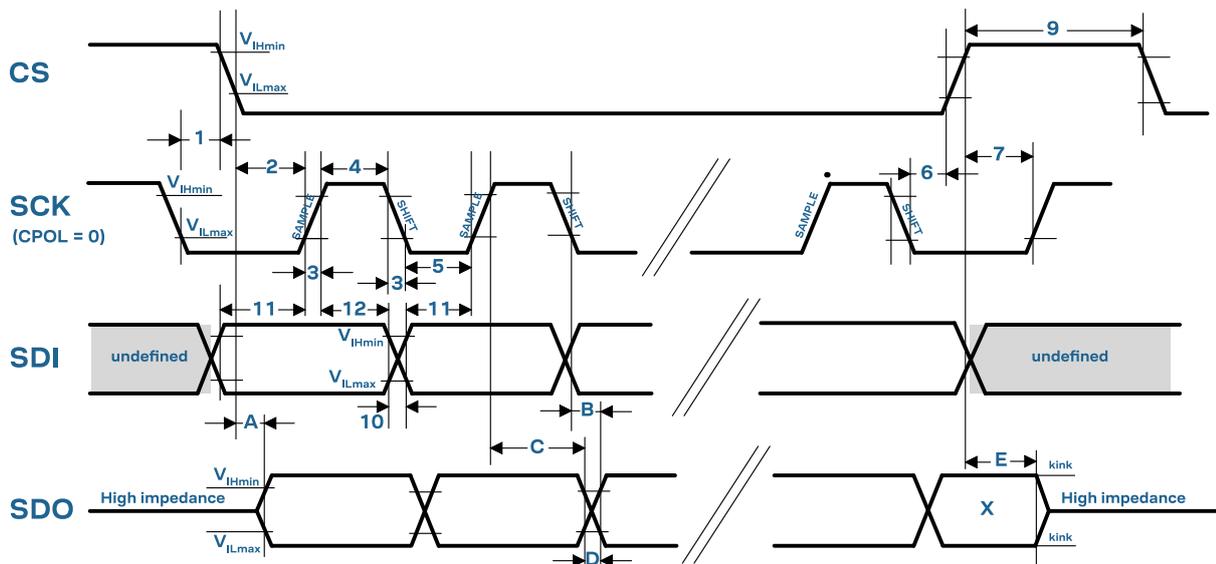


Figure 3: ZED-F9P-15B SPI specification mode 1: CPHA=0 SCK = 5.33 MHz

²⁰ 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 |

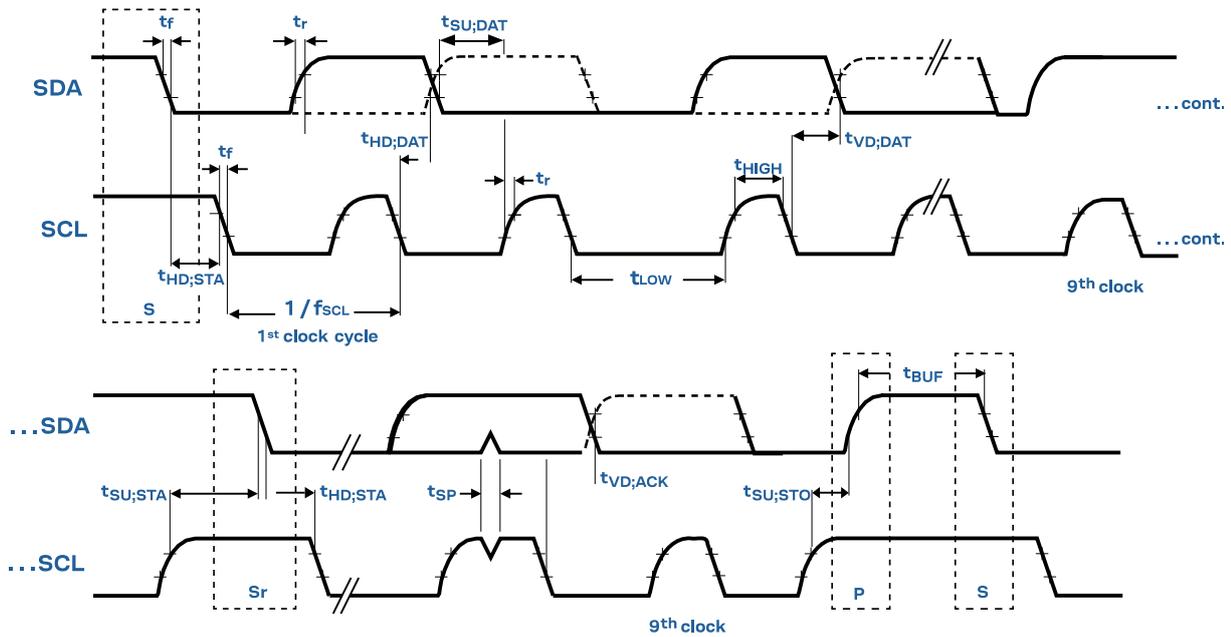
Table 19: SPI peripheral timing parameters A - E, 20 pF load capacitance

| 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.



$$V_{IL} = 0.3 V_{DD}$$

$$V_{IH} = 0.7 V_{DD}$$

Figure 4: ZED-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 ²¹ | - ²² | μs |
| $t_{SU;DAT}$ | Data setup time | 100 ²³ | - | 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 ²² | μs |
| $t_{VD;ACK}$ | Data valid acknowledge time | - | 0.9 ²² | μs |
| V_{nL} | Noise margin at the low level | 0.1 VCC | - | V |

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

²³ When the I2C peripheral is stretching the clock, the $t_{SU;DAT}$ of the first bit of the next byte is 62.5 ns.

| Symbol | Parameter | I2C Fast-mode | | Unit |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|------|
| | | Min | Max | |
| V _{nH} | Noise margin at the high level | 0.2 VCC | - | V |

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

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, ZED-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 specifications

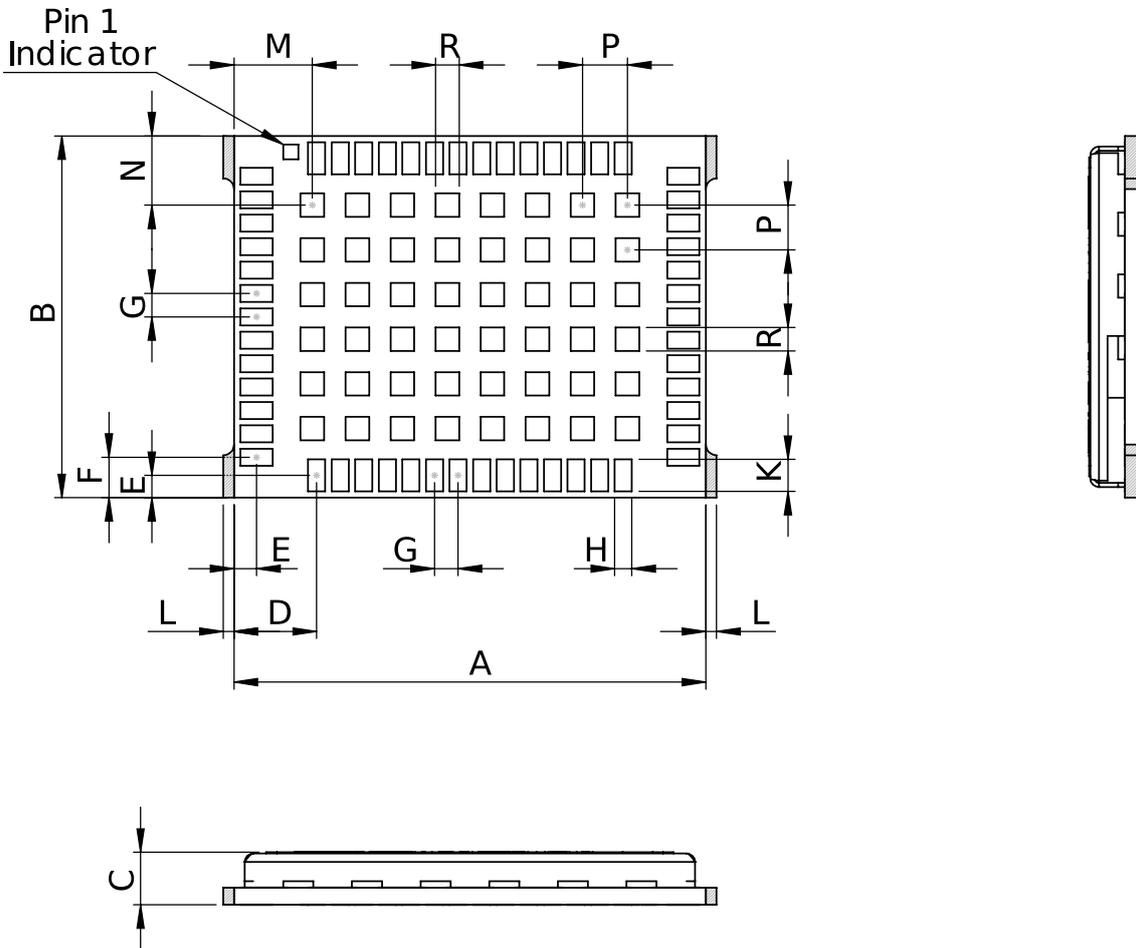


Figure 5: ZED-F9P-15B mechanical drawing

| Symbol | Min (mm) | Typical (mm) | Max (mm) |
|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| A | 21.80 | 22.00 | 22.20 |
| B | 16.80 | 17.00 | 17.20 |
| C | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.60 |
| D | 3.65 | 3.85 | 4.05 |
| E | 0.85 | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| F | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.10 |
| G | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| H | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.96 |
| K | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| M | 3.45 | 3.65 | 3.85 |
| N | 3.05 | 3.25 | 3.45 |
| P | 2.05 | 2.10 | 2.15 |

| Symbol | Min (mm) | Typical (mm) | Max (mm) |
|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| R | 0.88 | 1.10 | 1.32 |
| L | 0.00 | | 0.30 |
| Weight | | 1.8 g | |

Table 23: ZED-F9P-15B mechanical dimensions

- 
 The mechanical picture of the de-paneling residual tabs (L) is an approximate representation. The shape and position may vary.
- 
 Take the size of the de-paneling residual tabs into account when designing the component keep-out area.

7 Qualifications and approvals

| Quality and reliability | |
|---|--|
| Product qualification | Qualified according to ISO 16750 |
| Chip qualification | Modules are based on AEC-Q100 qualified GNSS chips |
| Manufacturing | Manufactured at ISO/TS 16949 certified sites |
| Environmental | |
| RoHS compliance | Yes |
| Moisture sensitivity level (MSL) ^{24 25} | 4 |
| Type approvals | |
| European RED certification (CE) | Declaration of Conformity (DoC) is available on the u-blox website . |
| UK conformity assessment (UKCA) | Yes |

Table 24: Qualifications and approvals

²⁴ For the MSL standard, see IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 and J-STD-033, available on www.jedec.org

²⁵ For more information regarding moisture sensitivity levels, labelling, storage and drying, see the Product packaging reference guide [3]

8 Product marking and ordering information

This section provides information about product marking and ordering.

8.1 Product marking

The product marking provides information on ZED-F9P-15B and its revision, as in [Figure 6](#). For a description of the product marking, see [Table 25](#).

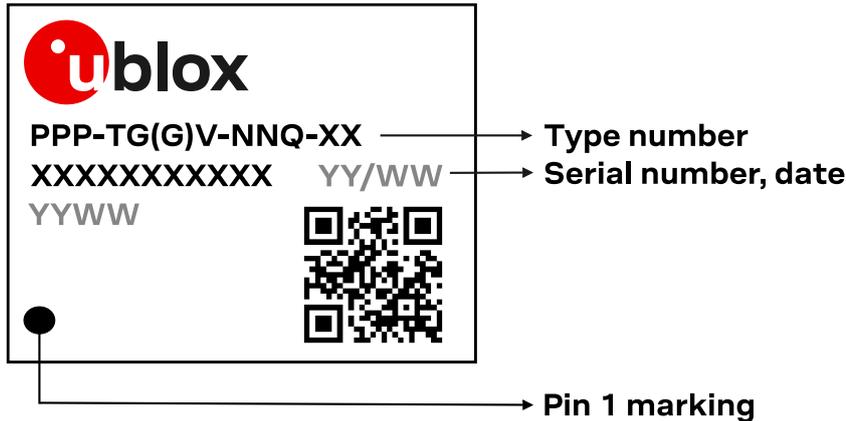


Figure 6: Example of ZED-F9P-15B product marking

| Code | Meaning | Example |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| PPP | Form factor | ZED |
| TG(G) | Platform | F9 = u-blox F9 |
| V | Variant | P = High precision |
| NN | Major product version | 00, 01, ..., 99 |
| Q | Product grade | A = Automotive, B = Professional, C= Standard |
| XX | Revision | Hardware and firmware revisions |
| YY/WW or YYWW | Production date | Year/week, e.g. 24/04 or 2404 |
| XXXXXXXXXXXX | Serial number | Alphanumeric characters, e.g. BN600001181 |
| Other information | QR code | For internal/technical use |

Table 25: Description of product marking

8.2 Product identifiers

The ZED-F9P-15B label features three product identifiers: product name, ordering code, and type number. The product name identifies all u-blox products. It is used in documentation such as this Data sheet and is independent of packaging and product grade. The ordering code indicates the major product version and product grade, and the type number additionally specifies the hardware and firmware revisions.

[Table 26](#) describes the three different product identifiers used in the ZED-F9P-15B label

| Identifier | Format | Example |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Product name | PPP-TG(G)V | ZED-F9P |
| Ordering code | PPP-TG(G)V-NNQ | ZED-F9P-15B |
| Type number | PPP-TG(G)V-NNQ-XX | ZED-F9P-15B-00 |

Table 26: Product identifiers

8.3 Ordering codes

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

Table 27: Product ordering codes

u-blox provides information on product changes affecting the form factor, size or function of the product. For the Product change notifications (PCNs), see our website at <https://www.u-blox.com/en/product-resources>.

Related documents

- [1] ZED-F9P Integration manual [UBX-18010802](#)
- [2] HPG L1L5 1.40 Interface description [UBX-23006991](#)
- [3] Product packaging reference guide, [UBX-14001652](#)
- [4] Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP), (3GPP TS 44.031 version 11.0.0 Release 11)
- [5] GPS L5 configuration, Application note, [UBX-21038688](#)



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 | Status / comments |
|----------|-------------|---|
| R01 | 29-Aug-2023 | Engineering Sample |
| R02 | 27-Sep-2023 | Updated product status to initial production |
| R03 | 21-Mar-2024 | Updated sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance• Mechanical specifications updated with information on de-paneling residual tabs• Qualifications and approvals• Information on moisture sensitivity level has been moved from the Integration manual to chapter Qualifications and approvals• Editorial changes throughout the document |
| R04 | 10-Jan-2025 | Updated product status to mass production Updated section Product marking and ordering information Editorial changes throughout the document |

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