Adafruit GPS Library Documentation

Release 1.0

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GPS parsing module. Can parse simple NMEA data sentences from serial GPS modules to read latitude, longitude, and more.

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Dependencies

This driver depends on:

• Adafruit CircuitPython

Please ensure all dependencies are available on the CircuitPython filesystem. This is easily achieved by downloading the Adafruit library and driver bundle.

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Usage Example

See examples/simple.py for a demonstration of parsing and printing GPS location.

CHAPTER 3

Contributing

Contributions are welcome! Please read our Code of Conduct before contributing to help this project stay welcoming.

CHAPTER 4

Building locally

To build this library locally you'll need to install the circuitpython-build-tools package.

```
python3 -m venv .env
source .env/bin/activate
pip install circuitpython-build-tools
```

Once installed, make sure you are in the virtual environment:

```
source .env/bin/activate
```

Then run the build:

```
circuitpython-build-bundles --filename_prefix adafruit-circuitpython-gps --library_ \hookrightarrowlocation .
```

4.1 Sphinx documentation

Sphinx is used to build the documentation based on rST files and comments in the code. First, install dependencies (feel free to reuse the virtual environment from above):

```
python3 -m venv .env
source .env/bin/activate
pip install Sphinx sphinx-rtd-theme
```

Now, once you have the virtual environment activated:

```
cd docs sphinx-build -E -W -b html . _build/html
```

This will output the documentation to docs/_build/html. Open the index.html in your browser to view them. It will also (due to -W) error out on any warning like Travis will. This is a good way to locally verify it will pass.

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5.1 Simple test

Ensure your device works with this simple test.

Listing 1: examples/gps_simpletest.py

```
# Simple GPS module demonstration.
   # Will wait for a fix and print a message every second with the current location
   # and other details.
   import time
   import board
   import busio
   import adafruit_gps
   # Define RX and TX pins for the board's serial port connected to the GPS.
11
   # These are the defaults you should use for the GPS FeatherWing.
12
   \# For other boards set RX = GPS module TX, and TX = GPS module RX pins.
   RX = board.RX
14
   TX = board.TX
17
   # Create a serial connection for the GPS connection using default speed and
   # a slightly higher timeout (GPS modules typically update once a second).
18
   uart = busio.UART(TX, RX, baudrate=9600, timeout=3000)
19
20
   # for a computer, use the pyserial library for uart access
21
   #import serial
22
   #uart = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyUSB0", baudrate=9600, timeout=3000)
   # Create a GPS module instance.
25
   gps = adafruit_gps.GPS(uart, debug=False)
26
```

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```
# Initialize the GPS module by changing what data it sends and at what rate.
28
   # These are NMEA extensions for PMTK_314_SET_NMEA_OUTPUT and
29
   # PMTK_220_SET_NMEA_UPDATERATE but you can send anything from here to adjust
30
   # the GPS module behavior:
31
      https://cdn-shop.adafruit.com/datasheets/PMTK_A11.pdf
32
33
   # Turn on the basic GGA and RMC info (what you typically want)
34
   35
   # Turn on just minimum info (RMC only, location):
36
   37
   # Turn off everything:
38
   # Tuen on everything (not all of it is parsed!)
41
   #qps.send_command(b'PMTK314,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0))
42
   # Set update rate to once a second (1hz) which is what you typically want.
43
   gps.send_command(b'PMTK220,1000')
44
   # Or decrease to once every two seconds by doubling the millisecond value.
   # Be sure to also increase your UART timeout above!
   #gps.send_command(b'PMTK220,2000')
47
   # You can also speed up the rate, but don't go too fast or else you can lose
48
   # data during parsing. This would be twice a second (2hz, 500ms delay):
49
   #gps.send_command(b'PMTK220,500')
50
51
   # Main loop runs forever printing the location, etc. every second.
   last_print = time.monotonic()
54
   while True:
       # Make sure to call qps.update() every loop iteration and at least twice
55
       # as fast as data comes from the GPS unit (usually every second).
56
       # This returns a bool that's true if it parsed new data (you can ignore it
57
       # though if you don't care and instead look at the has_fix property).
58
      gps.update()
59
       # Every second print out current location details if there's a fix.
60
       current = time.monotonic()
61
       if current - last_print >= 1.0:
62
          last_print = current
63
          if not gps.has_fix:
              # Try again if we don't have a fix yet.
              print('Waiting for fix...')
67
           # We have a fix! (gps.has_fix is true)
68
           # Print out details about the fix like location, date, etc.
69
          print('=' * 40) # Print a separator line.
70
          print('Fix timestamp: {}/{}/{} {:02}:{:02}'.format(
71
                                         # Grab parts of the time from the
72
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_mon,
                                        # Grab parts of the that holds # struct_time object that holds
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_mday,
73
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_year, # the fix time. Note you might
74
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_hour, # not get all data like year, day,
75
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_min,
                                          # month!
76
              gps.timestamp_utc.tm_sec))
77
          print('Latitude: {0:.6f} degrees'.format(gps.latitude))
          print('Longitude: {0:.6f} degrees'.format(gps.longitude))
          print('Fix quality: {}'.format(gps.fix_quality))
80
           # Some attributes beyond latitude, longitude and timestamp are optional
81
           # and might not be present. Check if they're None before trying to use!
82
          if gps.satellites is not None:
83
              print('# satellites: {}'.format(gps.satellites))
```

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```
if gps.altitude_m is not None:
    print('Altitude: {} meters'.format(gps.altitude_m))

if gps.track_angle_deg is not None:
    print('Speed: {} knots'.format(gps.speed_knots))

if gps.track_angle_deg is not None:
    print('Track angle: {} degrees'.format(gps.track_angle_deg))

if gps.horizontal_dilution is not None:
    print('Horizontal dilution: {}'.format(gps.horizontal_dilution))

if gps.height_geoid is not None:
    print('Height geo ID: {} meters'.format(gps.height_geoid))
```

5.2 adafruit_gps

GPS parsing module. Can parse simple NMEA data sentences from serial GPS modules to read latitude, longitude, and more.

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5.2.1 Implementation Notes

Hardware:

- · Adafruit Ultimate GPS Breakout
- · Adafruit Ultimate GPS FeatherWing

Software and Dependencies:

 Adafruit CircuitPython firmware for the ESP8622 and M0-based boards: https://github.com/adafruit/ circuitpython/releases

```
class adafruit_gps.GPS (uart, debug=False)
```

GPS parsing module. Can parse simple NMEA data sentences from serial GPS modules to read latitude, longitude, and more.

datetime

Return struct_time object to feed rtc.set_time_source() function

has_fix

True if a current fix for location information is available.

```
send_command (command, add_checksum=True)
```

Send a command string to the GPS. If add_checksum is True (the default) a NMEA checksum will automatically be computed and added. Note you should NOT add the leading \$ and trailing * to the command as they will automatically be added!

update()

Check for updated data from the GPS module and process it accordingly. Returns True if new data was processed, and False if nothing new was received.

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