



V1.0

HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR

**RION HDA436T**

**Technical Manual**

## **HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR**



### **PRODUCTION EXECUTION STANDARD REFERENCE**

- Enterprise quality system standard: ISO9001: 2015 standard (certification number: 128101) ;
- The intellectual property management system complies with the standard: GB / T 29490-2013 (Certificate No.: 18117IP1529R0S) ;
- High-tech enterprise (Certificate No. : GR201844204379) ;
- Angle sensor production standard: SJ20873-2003 General specification for inclinometer and spirit level
- Gyro acceleration test standard: QJ 2318-92 gyro accelerometer test method ;
- Software development reference standard: GJB 2786A-2009 ;
- Product environmental test detection standard: GJB150 ;
- Electromagnetic immunity test standard: GB / T 17626 ;
- Revision date: 2020-3-30

Note: Product functions, parameters, appearance, etc. will be adjusted with technical upgrades, please contact the Division's pre-sales to confirm when purchasing.

## HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR



- ★ Range (Roll angle  $\pm 180^\circ$ , pitch angle  $\pm 90^\circ$ , azimuth angle  $\pm 180^\circ$ )
- ★ Dynamic accuracy:  $\pm 0.3^\circ$
- ★ Resolution  $0.01^\circ$

### ▶ PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

HDA436T, A new generation of digital MEMS dynamic tilt sensor launched by RION Technology. It can measure the attitude parameters (roll, pitch, and azimuth) of a moving carrier, and suitable for tilt angle measurement under motion or vibration.

HDA436T has a built-in high-precision acceleration and gyro sensor, and integrates the Carman filter algorithm, which can measure the real-time motion data of the carrier under motion or vibration. The signal output modes such as RS485 / 232 / TTL are optional, and the scalability is strong.

This product adopts non-contact measuring principle, which can output the current attitude and inclination in real time. It is simple to use and does not need to retrieve the relative changes of the two surfaces.

Internally integrated high-precision AD and high-precision gyro units to compensate for non-linear, orthogonal coupling, temperature drift and centrifugal acceleration in real time; greatly eliminate centrifugal errors caused by motion acceleration interference, improve product dynamic measurement accuracy; adapt to long-term complex movements Work in places and harsh environments.

The product is a dynamic and static dual-mode measurement sensor with strong resistance to external electromagnetic interference. It is an ideal choice for industrial automation control and military-civilian dual-use measurement posture.

### ▶ KEY FEATURES

- ★ Range (Roll angle  $\pm 180^\circ$ , pitch angle  $\pm 90^\circ$ , azimuth angle  $\pm 180^\circ$ )
- ★ DC 9~6V wide voltage input
- ★ Resolution  $0.01^\circ$
- ★ High anti-vibration performance > 2000g
- ★ Dynamic accuracy:  $\pm 0.3^\circ$
- ★ Wide temperature operation  $-40\sim+85^\circ\text{C}$
- ★ IP67 protection level
- ★ Size: L72× W47× H22.5mm

### ▶ PRODUCT APPLICATION

- ★ Railway locomotive monitoring
- ★ Shield pipe jacking application
- ★ Underground drilling rig attitude navigation
- ★ Shield pipe jacking application
- ★ Orientation measurement based on inclination angle
- ★ Various engineering machinery inclination measurement
- ★ Oil drilling equipment
- ★ Geological equipment tilt monitoring
- ★ Ship navigation attitude measurement
- ★ Satellite communication vehicle attitude detection



## HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR

### ► TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

HDA436T	CONDITION	INDEX
Measuring range	\	Roll $\pm 180^\circ$ , pitch $\pm 90^\circ$ , azimuth $\pm 180^\circ$ (initial value at power-down is $0^\circ$ )
Measuring axis	\	X axis / Y axis / Z axis
Resolution	\	$0.01^\circ$
Static accuracy	@ $25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.05^\circ$
Dynamic accuracy	@ $25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.3^\circ$
Bias Instability (Allan)	\	$8^\circ/\text{h}$
Zero point temp. coefficient	$-40 \sim 85^\circ$	$\pm 0.01^\circ/\text{C}$
Sensitivity temp. coefficient	$-40 \sim 85^\circ$	$\leq 100\text{ppm}/\text{C}$
Power-on startup time		1S
Response time		0.01S
Output signal		RS485/RS232/TTL
Electromagnetic compatibility		According to EN61000 and GBT17626
MTBF		$\geq 50000$ hours / time
Insulation resistance		$\geq 100$ Megohm
Impact resistance		100g @ 11ms, Triaxial and identical (half sine wave)
Anti-vibration		10grms、10 ~ 1000Hz
Waterproof level		IP67
Cable		Standard without wiring, optional 2m M12 aviation plug with PVC unshielded cable
Weight		160g (excluding cable)

### ► ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage	standard	9	12、24	36	V
Working current	without load		60mA(12V)		mA
Operating temp		-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$
storage temp		-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$

### Glossary

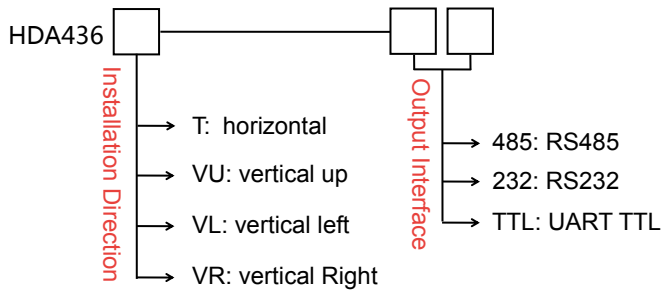
**Resolution** : It refers to the smallest change in the measured value that can be detected and resolved by the sensor within the measurement range.

**Absolute accuracy** : Absolute accuracy refers to the comprehensive error of the sensor's absolute linearity, repeatability, hysteresis, zero point deviation, and horizontal axis error under normal temperature conditions.

**Response time** : The response time is the time required for the sensor output to reach the measured value when the sensor changes its angle once.

# HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR

## ► ORDERING



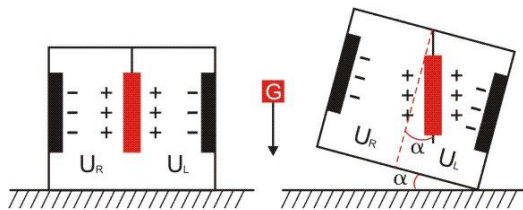
E.g: HDA436T-485: single axis / horizontal installation / RS485 output interface.

## ► MECHANICAL PARAMETERS

- Connector: M12 aviation plug 5P connector
- Protection level: IP67
- Shell material: frosted aluminum alloy
- Installation: Four M4 screws

## ► WORKING PRINCIPLE

Adopt imported core control unit and apply the principle of capacitive miniature pendulum. Using the earth's gravity principle, when the tilt unit tilts, the earth's gravity will produce a gravitational component on the corresponding pendulum, and the corresponding capacitance will change. By amplifying and filtering the capacitance, the inclination will be obtained after conversion.

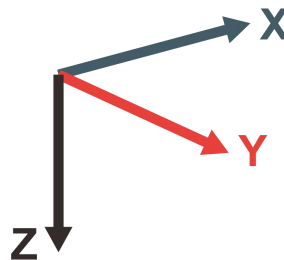
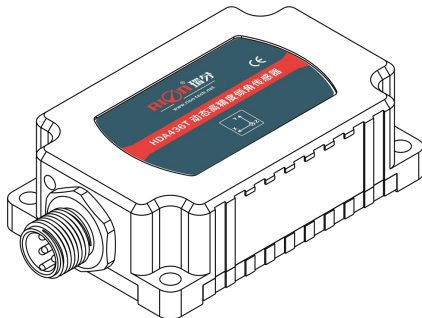


$U_R, U_L$  are the voltage between the left and right pole plates of the pendulum and their corresponding electrodes, when the tilt sensor is tilted,  $U_R, U_L$  will change according to a certain rule, so  $\int (U_R, U_L)$  is a function on  $\alpha$  of tilt angle :  $\alpha = \int (U_R, U_L)$ .

## ► INSTALLATION AXIAL

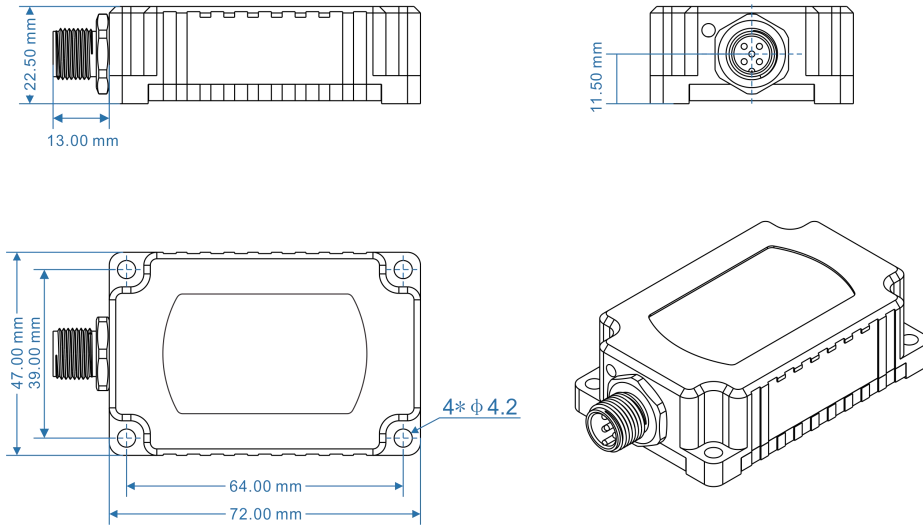
HDA436T follows the NED coordinate system, right-handed.

According to the rotation sequence of ZYX, when the positive direction of the X axis is directed to the front of the carrier, the rotation angle around the Z axis is the heading angle, the rotation angle around the Y axis is the pitch angle, and the rotation angle around the X axis is the roll angle.



# HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR

## ▶ PRODUCT SIZE CHART

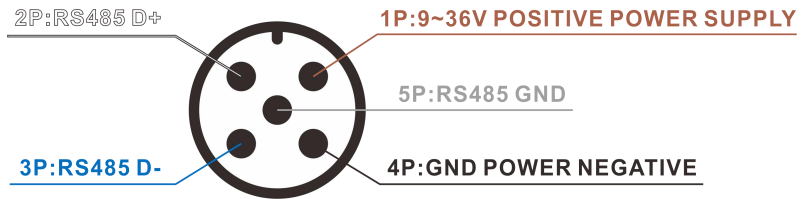


Dimension:72\*47\*22.5mm

## ▶ ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

### RS485 WIRING DEFINITION

PIN	1 PIN(BROWN)	2 PIN(WHITE)	3 PIN(BLUE)	4 PIN(BLACK)	5 PIN(GRAY)
FUNCTION	9~36V POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY	485 D+	485 D-	GND POWER NEGATIVE	485 GND

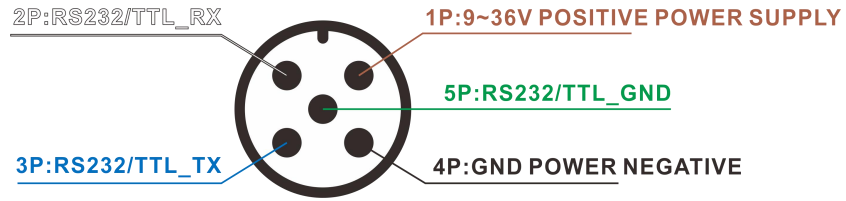


### RS232/TTL WIRING DEFINITION

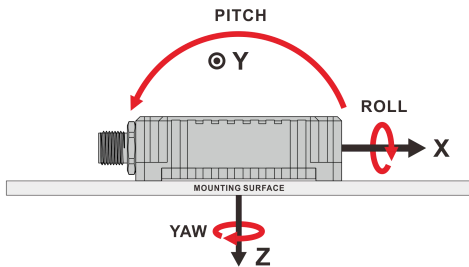
PIN	1 PIN(BROWN)	2 PIN(WHITE)	3 PIN(BLUE)	4 PIN(BLACK)	5 PIN(GREEN)
FUNCTION	9~36V POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY	RS232-RX/ TTL-RX	RS232-TX/ TTL-TX	GND POWER NEGATIVE	RS232/ TTL_GND



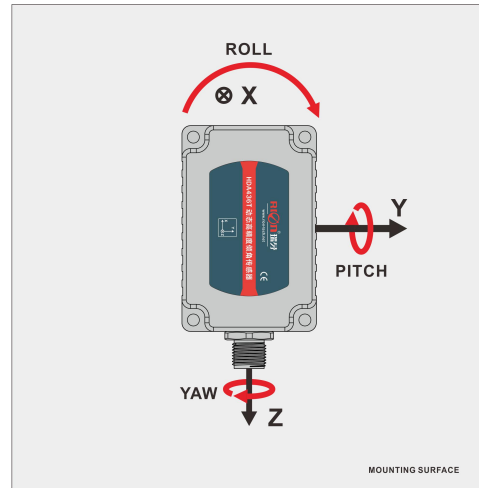
## HDA436T HIGH-PRECISION DYNAMIC TILT SENSOR



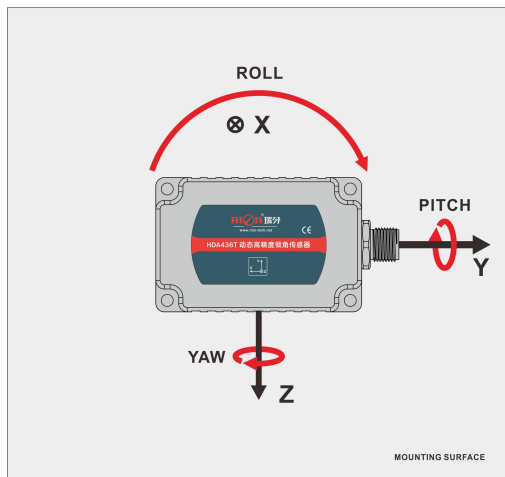
### ► INSTALLATION METHOD



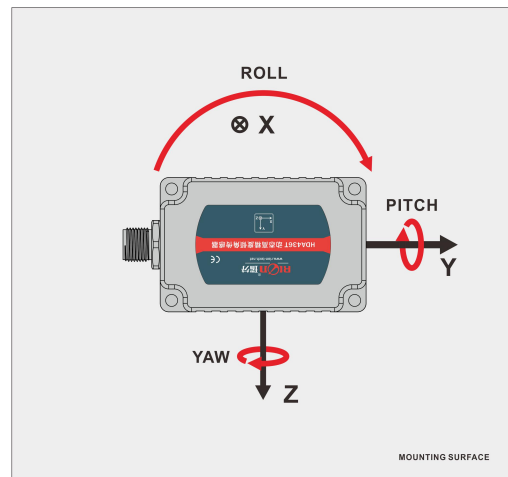
Horizontal Installation



Vertical Installation



Vertical-Left Installation



Vertical-Right Installation

► **COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL**

**1.0 Communication Frame Format**

Field	Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD Command field	Length	DATAs Data field	CRC	Frame end byte
Number of bytes (byte)	1	1	1	1	2	0 to 504	2	1
Description	Sync. byte	Start of byte	Address	Command	Length of the Datas	Datas	CRC	End of Tx byte
Value	0xFF	0x02	0-FF	-	-	-	-	0x03

Notes:

A. The data length field includes the number of data fields (Datas). MSB comes first, LSB comes after. A length of 0 indicates no data field. The longest data field is 504 bytes, and the longest frame byte is 512. Bytes.

B. The calculation of CRC starts from ADDR, including CMD, length field and data field, MSB first, LSB last, and calculate CRC according to the following function:

```
uint16 calcCRC(const uint8 *pBuffer, uint16 bufferSize)
{
    uint16 poly = 0x8408;
    uint16 crc = 0;
    uint8 carry;
    uint8 i_bits;
    uint16 j;

    for (j=0; j<bufferSize; j++)
    {
        crc = crc ^ pBuffer[j];
        for (i_bits=0; i_bits<8; i_bits++)
        {
            carry = crc & 1;
            crc = crc / 2;
            if (carry)
            {
                crc = crc^poly;
            }
        }
    }
    return crc;
}
```

**1.1 Data Format And Endian**

The data output of the device is in little-endian mode (such as integer and floating-point, with the low byte first and the high byte last).

**1.2 Serial Port Default**

The default baud rate of the serial port is 115200 bps, 1 start bit, 1 stop bit, no parity.

**1.3 The default output is automatic output and the output frequency is 10Hz.**

**1.4 The default address is 0. The range is 0x00-0xFE, settable. 0xFF is a universal address.**

**2.0 Communication Mode**

The sensor has two communication modes: query mode (question and answer mode) and

◦Tilt sensor ◦Electric Compass ◦Digital Inclinator ◦Accelerometer ◦Gyro ◦North Finder ◦INS&IMU



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continuous output mode (automatic data output at a certain frequency). Question and answer query operation can also be performed in continuous output mode.

### 2.1 Query Mode

In a question and answer mode, the user sends an inquiry or setting instruction to the sensor, and the device responds to the inquiry or setting instruction one-to-one. The device responds to the query command in two formats: reply (CMD = ASK) and reply (CMD = RET). For details, refer to the command list in Chapter 4.

#### 2.1.1 Response

The response frame format is as follows:

Field	Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
No. of bytes (byte)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Value	0xFF	0x02	0x00	IMU_ACK (0x01)	0x00	0x01	ERROR CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

The response is a reply to the command. The execution status of the instruction is reflected by the error code. The following error code (ERROR CODE) determines the device's response to the query instruction. The following is a list of error codes;

IMU_Error Code	Value	Description
IMU_NO_ERROR	0x00	Command has been executed correctly
IMU_ERROR	0x01	Command did not execute correctly
IMU_INVALID_FRAME	0x04	Invalid command
IMU_INVALID_PARAMETER	0x09	Invalid parameter
IMU_NOT_READY	0x0A	Sensor is not ready

Note: The error code constitutes the data field (DATA) of the ACK frame.

#### 2.1.2 Reply

The reply is a one-to-one response to the user command. The CMD and data fields of different query commands are different. Please refer to the command list in Chapter 4.

### 2.2 Continuous Output Mode

The continuous output mode is an automatic output mode. The selected data items are output at a certain frequency. The output frequency can be set.

### 3.0 Output Data Types

#### 3.1 Output Data Types

By using output masks (uint32) to set the output data items and format, the user can choose the following data item output:

Valid mask	Description	sequence	support	Mask value
IMU_OUTPUT_EULER	Attitude angle	1	Support	0x00000001
IMU_OUTPUT_GYROSCOPES	Triaxial angular velocity after calibration	2	Support	0x00000002
IMU_OUTPUT_ACCELEROMETERS	Triaxial acceleration after calibration	3	Support	0x00000004

The order indicates the order of data output.

#### 3.2 Data Output Format

3.2.1 Attitude angles Roll, Pitch and Yaw, expressed in real32 (float), 12 bytes, in radians.

Storage format:

Roll	Pitch	Yaw

3.2.2 Three-Axis Gyro Angular Rate Gx, Gy And Gz, Expressed In Real32 (Float), 12 Bytes, The Unit Is Rad.S-1 (Radian / Second).

Storage format:

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Gx	Gy	Gz
----	----	----

### 3.2.3 Three-Axis Acceleration Ax, Ay And Az, Expressed In Real32 (Float), 12 Bytes, The Unit Is m.S<sup>-2</sup>.

Storage format:

Ax	Ay	Az
----	----	----

### 3.3 Output Data Order

According to different values of output masks (uint32), the corresponding output order will be generated.

The default output masks (uint32) = 0x00000007 is as follows:

IMU\_OUTPUT\_EULER | IMU\_OUTPUT\_GYROSCOPES | IMU\_OUTPUT\_ACCELEROMETERS  
(0x00000001 | 0x00000002 | 0x00000004) The corresponding output data sequence and storage format

are as follows:

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	Gx	Gy	Gz	Ax	Ay	Az
Size (bytes)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12			12			12		

The analysis of the data field is performed in the above storage format.

For example, output masks (uint32) = 0x00000001 is as follows:

IMU\_OUTPUT\_EULERS (0x00000001) corresponds to the output data sequence and storage format as follows:

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw
Size (bytes)	4	4	4
	12		

For example, output masks (uint32) = 0x00000005 is as follows:

IMU\_OUTPUT\_EULER | IMU\_OUTPUT\_ACCELEROMETERS (0x00000001 | 0x00000004), the corresponding output data sequence and storage format are as follows:

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	Ax	Ay	Az
Size (bytes)	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12			12		

## 4.0 Command List

### 4.1 Set Automatic Output Data Items

#### \* IMU\_SET\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT\_MASK----- (0x50)

Function: Used to set the output MASK (output mask (uint32)), that is, the output data type (Buffer).

Note: It does not have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to have the power-down save function.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x50	0x00	0x05	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA	
Reserved. Leave to 0 (bytes)	Default output mask (uint32)
1	4

Reply :

### IMU\_ACK

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Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

### 4.2 Get Data Items For Automatic Output

#### \* IMU\_GET\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT\_MASK----- (0x51)

Function: It is used to read the output MASK (output mask (uint32)) data item, which is used for data analysis.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x51	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Reply: \* IMU\_RET\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT\_MASK ----- (0x52)

Role: Returns the output mask;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x52	0x00	0x04	DATA	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
Default output mask(uint32)
4

### 4.3 Continuous Data Output

#### \* IMU\_CONTINUOUS\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT ----- (0x90)

Function: Data items are continuously output.

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	See below	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x90	0x00	0x24	See below	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Data part is as follows (total length: 0x0024):

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	Gx	Gy	Gz	Ax	Ay	Az
Size (bytes)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12			12			12		

Number Field	Real32	Float	Unit
Roll	BBFF0F9E	-0.007784	radian
Pitch	3C35E11F	0.011101	radian
Yaw	BD2E03F5	-0.042484	radian
Gx	B99D4848	-0.000300	Radians / second
Gy	3925ACF1	0.000158	Radians / second
Gz	389202DA	0.000070	Radians / second
Ax	3DE1E839	0.110306	m.S <sup>-2</sup>

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Ay	3D9D7DFA	0.076900	m.S <sup>-2</sup>
Az	C11C1675	-9.755483	m.S <sup>-2</sup>

### 4.4 Output Mode Setting

Output work mode

There are two modes of Mode, as follows:

IMU\_QUERY\_MODE (Query mode or Q & A mode): 0x00

IMU\_CONTINUOUS\_MODE (Continuous output mode): 0x01

The CONTINUOUS\_MODE (continuous output mode) has different Divider values, corresponding to the following different output frequencies:

Divider	OUT(Hz)
0	INVALID
1	200
2	100
4	50
8	25
10	20
20	10
40	5
200	1

Note: The default is IMU\_CONTINUOUS\_MODE (continuous output mode), and the frequency is 10Hz.

### 4.5 Set Output Mode Command

\* IMU\_SET\_CONTINUOUS\_MODE-----(0x53)

Function: Set the output mode;

Note: It does not have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to save.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x53	0x00	0x03	As Follow	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA		
Reserved. Leave to 0(bytes)	Mode	Divider
1	1	1
0	1	1

Note: Above Mode = 1, continuous output, Divider = 1, output frequency: 200Hz.

Reply:

IMU\_ACK

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03
------	------	------	------	------	------	------------	------	------	------

### 4.6 Get Output Mode

\* IMU\_GET\_CONTINUOUS\_MODE-----(0x54)

Function: used to read the current mode;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x54	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Reply:

\* IMU\_RET\_CONTINUOUS\_MODE ----- (0x55)

Function: Used to return Mode and Divider;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x55	0x00	0x02	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA	
Mode(uint8)	Divider(uint8)
1	1

### 4.7 Setting The Baud Rate

The baudrate is a 32-bit integer. The valid values are: 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 256000.

\* IMU\_SET\_PROTOCOL\_MODE----- (0x12)

Function: Used to set the communication baud rate; (default is 115200)

Note: It does not have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to save.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x12	0x00	0x05	As follow	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA	
Reserved.Leave to 0(bytes)	Baudrate ( uint32)
1	4
0	115200

Note: Baudrate (uint32) is little-endian mode, with the low byte first and the high byte last.

Reply :

IMU\_ACK

Frame sync	Frame start	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end
------------	-------------	------	-----	-----------	-----------	------	-----------	-----------	-----------

oTilt sensor oElectric Compass oDigital Inclinometer oAccelerometer oGyro oNorth Finder oINS&IMU

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byte	byte								byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

### 4.8 Get Baud Rate

#### \*IMU\_GET\_PROTOCOL\_MODE-----(0x13)

Function: Used to get the communication baud rate;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x13	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Reply :

#### \*IMU\_RET\_PROTOCOL\_MODE-----(0x14)

Function: Return the current baud rate;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x14	0x00	0x04	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
baudrate
4

### 4.9 Setting the sensor address

The sensor address is the target address during communication. Only when the address field matches the address of the sensor can the communication succeed.

#### \*IMU\_SET\_ADDR-----(0x0F)

Function: used to set the address of the sensor; (default is 0x00)

Note: It doesn't have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to save

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x0F	0x00	0x01	addresses	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Note: ADDR is the current sensor address to be changed, and DATA is the new sensor address to be set.

Reply :

IMU\_ACK

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Note: The reply ADDR is the previous sensor address.

### 4.10 Obtaining the Sensor Address

#### \*IMU\_GET\_ADDR------(0x0D)

Function: used to obtain the sensor address;

The frame format is as follows:

○Tilt sensor ○Electric Compass ○Digital Inclinator ○Accelerometer ○Gyro ○North Finder ○INS&IMU



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Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x0D	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Reply:

### \*IMU\_RET\_ADDR-----(0x0E)

Function: return the sensor address;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x0E	0x00	0x01	ADDR	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
ADDR
1

### 4.11 Setting The Measurement Installation Method

The measuring direction of the sensor is divided into three types: horizontal, vertical upward, and lateral. So you can choose the appropriate installation method.

#### \* IMU\_SET\_FIXED\_MODE-----(0x20)

Function: used to set the installation method of the sensor; (default is 0x00, horizontal direction)

Note: It doesn't have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to save

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x20	0x00	0x01	Fixed_Mode	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Note: Fixed\_Mode: 0x00: horizontal mode, 0x01: vertical upward, 0x02: lateral mode;

Reply:

IMU\_ACK

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

### 4.12 Get Sensor Address

#### \* IMU\_GET\_FIXED\_MODE-----(0x21)

Function: used to obtain the installation method of the sensor;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x21	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xXX	0xXX	0x03

Reply:

#### \*IMU\_RET\_FIXED\_MODE-----(0x22)

Function: return the sensor address;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync	Frame start	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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byte	byte								byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x22	0x00	0x01	Fixed_Mode	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
Fixed_Mode
1

### 4.13 Set Gravity Magnitude

\* **IMU\_SET\_GRAVITY\_MAGNITUDE-----(0xB1)**

Function : set current gravity magnitude level ;

Note: It does not have the power-down save function. You must execute the save setting command to save

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0xB1	0x00	0x05	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA	
Reserved.Leave to 0(bytes)	magnitude ( real32)
1	4

Magnitude: gravity magnitude level. Floating point type, little-endian mode.

Reply:

**IMU\_ACK**

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR_CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

### 4.14 Get Gravity Magnitude

\* **IMU\_GET\_GRAVITY\_MAGNITUDE-----(0xB2)**

Function : get current gravity magnitude level ;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0xB2	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Reply:

\* **IMU\_RET\_GRAVITY\_MAGNITUDE-----(0xB3)**

Function : return current gravity magnitude level ;

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0xB3	0x00	0x04	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
magnitude ( real32)
4

**4.15 Set Save Command**

The set parameters do not have a power-down saving function. After changing the setting parameters, you must execute the setting save command to save the updated parameters.

\* IMU\_SAVE\_SETTINGS ----- (0x24)

Function: It is used to save all the setting parameters to the EEPROM, and it has the function of power-down saving. No data fields. The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x24	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Reply:

**IMU\_ACK**

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x01	ERROR CODE	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Note: EEROR CODE refers to 6;

**4.16 Default Data Query Command (When Output Mode Mode = 0, One Question And One Answer Mode)**

\* IMU\_GET\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT----- (0x56)

Function: Get the current default output data item..

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x56	0x00	0x00	NULL	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Reply:

\*IMU\_RET\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT----- (0x57)

Function: Returns the default data item output.

When outputmask = 0x00000007j for continuous automatic output, the Data part is as follows:

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x57	0x00	0x24	See below	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Data part as follow ( total length: 0x0024) :

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	Gx	Gy	Gz	Ax	Ay	Az
Size (bytes)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12			12			12		

**4.17 Get the specified data item output**

\* IMU\_GET\_SPECIFIC\_OUTPUT----- (0x58)

Function: Get the specially designated MASK data items.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame	Frame	ADDR	CMD	LEN	LEN	DATA	CRC	CRC	Frame
-------	-------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

oTilt sensor oElectric Compass oDigital Inclinometer oAccelerometer oGyro oNorth Finder oINS&IMU

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sync byte	start byte			(MSB)	(LSB)		(MSB)	(LSB)	end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x58	0x00	0x04	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

Of which: DATA part

DATA
Output masks(uint32)
4

The specified specified data items Output masks are any of the following specified data items: IMU\_OUTPUT\_EULER | IMU\_OUTPUT\_GYROSCOPES | IMU\_OUTPUT\_ACCELEROMETERS Any one or more combinations.

Reply:

\* **IMU\_RET\_SPECIFIC\_OUTPUT-----(0x59)**

Function: Returns the output of the specified data item.

The frame format is as follows:

Frame sync byte	Frame start byte	ADDR	CMD	LEN (MSB)	LEN (LSB)	DATA	CRC (MSB)	CRC (LSB)	Frame end byte
1	1	1	1	1	1	0x24	1	1	1
0xFF	0x02	0x00	0x59	0x00	0x24	DATA	0xFF	0xFF	0x03

DATA part as follow ( total length: 0x0024 ) :

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	Gx	Gy	Gz	Ax	Ay	Az
Size (bytes)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12			12			12		

Output masks(uint32) = 0x00000007

IMU\_OUTPUT\_EULER|IMU\_OUTPUT\_GYROSCOPES|IMU\_OUTPUT\_ACCELEROMETERS ;

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