## Ranged Inclinometer



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## Features

- Measuring three-dimensional angle information: roll, pitch and heading
- Maximum measuring range for roll/pitch angle: $\pm 60^{\circ}$
- Heading accuracy $\pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{RMS} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$, resolution $0.01^{\circ}$
- Tilt repeatability accuracy $\pm 0.0025^{\circ}$
- Refresh rate 5~20Hz
- Customized higher accuracy and dynamic nature products

- Patented tilt measurement technology to realize real high accuracy


## Descriptions

Ranged inclinometer is developed to detect target motion objects' three-dimensional attitude, meanwhile output heading angle(relative to the arctic) and X/Y axis angle data(relative to the absolute horizontal plane). Mainly applicable to high precision tilt angle measurement and need heading data in indoor or outdoor industrial field.
Ranged inclinometer is a complement for GPS inclinometer, can realize $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ three direction attitude measuring without space restrictions, with stable and reliable heading data, calibration function for soft iron and hard iron, eliminate ambient magnetic which influence heading measurement accuracy. It suits for vehicle, onboard, ship and robot application.
$\checkmark \pm 0.02 \%$ FS linearity
$\sqrt{ } \pm 0.005^{\circ}$ Offset
$\sqrt{ }$ Combine with gyro module, realize static/dynamic angle different measuring for low/rapid leveling
$\checkmark$ Combine with vibration module, realize FFT computations different in-time, output vibration frequency and amplitude different data directly, eliminate the influence of environment different vibration

$\sqrt{ }$ Combine with GPS module, realize data synchronization data acquisition and local position data in different installation places
$\sqrt{ }$ Further confirmed that offset, repeatability, hysteresis, turn on repeatability etc. parameters which are important influence factors to unit total performance evaluation
$\sqrt{ }$ Internal enhanced advanced intelligent algorithms drastically reduce cross-axis sensitivity, upgrades real tilt angle measuring accuracy, abandoned the traditional incomplete understanding for tilt angle measurement precision concept
$\sqrt{ }$ Greatly reduce measuring errors when the real tilt direction not consistent for unit's actual sensitive axis
$\sqrt{ }$ Short-circuit, transient voltage and transposition protection to adapt to industry environment
$\sqrt{ }$ User can set unit parameters and query factory data

## Applications

Navigation, Communication radar, Microwave directional, Offshore platform control, Antenna engineering, Unmanned aircraft or vehicle, Robot, Motion orientation, Automatic control

## Performances

Table 1 Specifications

| Roll/ pitch performances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measurement range |  | $\pm 5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 10^{\circ}$ | $\pm 15^{\circ}$ | $\pm 30^{\circ}$ | $\pm 45^{\circ}$ | $\pm 60^{\circ}$ |
| Combined absolute accuracy ${ }^{\circledR}\left(@ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | $\pm 0.01^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.015^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.02^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.04^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.06{ }^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.08^{\circ}$ |
| Accuracy subroutine parameter | Absolute linearity (LSF, \% FS) | $\leq 0.06$ | $\leq 0.03$ | $\leq 0.03$ | $\leq 0.03$ | $\leq 0.02$ | $\leq 0.02$ |
|  | Cross-axis sensitivity(2) | $\leq 0.1 \%$ FS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Offset (3) | $\leq 0.005^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $\leq 0.008^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | Repeatability | $\leq 0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hysteresis | $\leq 0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allowed installation misalignment ${ }^{4}$ |  | $\pm 4.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 3.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 2.5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.2^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.2^{\circ}$ |
| Input-axis mislignment |  | $\leq \pm 0.1^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sensitivity Coeffi | emperature drift ient (max.) | $\leq 100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 50 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Offset te coeffic | mperature drift ient (max.) | $\leq 0.003{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offset turn | on repeatability ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\leq 0.008^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resolution |  | $0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term stability(1 year) ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | $<0.02^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement axis |  | 2 axis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heading performances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accuracy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | $< \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{RMS} @$ tilt range $< \pm 30^{\circ}, \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{RMS}$ @level |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repeatability |  | $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resolution |  | $0.01^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temper | ture sensor | Range: $-50 \sim 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  | RS232,RS422,RS485 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Function |  | Set zero point, baud rate, local gravitational acceleration value, zero calibration, vibration suppression filter coefficients, ID address, refresh rate, etc |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cold start | warming time | 60s |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refresh rate |  | $5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply |  | 9 ~ 36VDC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power consumption |  | Average working current $\leq 60 \mathrm{~mA}$, average power $\leq 1.5 \mathrm{~W}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ \& 24 VDC ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation temperature range |  | $-20 \sim 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage temperature range |  | $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMC |  | According to EN 61000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF |  | $\geq 25000 \mathrm{~h} /$ times |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shock |  | 100g@11ms,three-axis, half- sine |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vibration |  | 8grms, 20 ~ 2000Hz |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection |  | IP65(Optional IP67) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecting |  | Military class connector (MIL-C-26482) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weight |  | 500 g (without connector and cable) |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## Dimensions (mm)



Picture 1 Housing with MIL class connector

## Wiring



Picture 2 MIL connector socket (View from outside)

Table 2 MIL connector socket pin definition

| Pin | RS232 | RS485 | RS422 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ |
| B | Power GND | Power GND | Power GND |
| C | Signal GND | Signal GND | Signal GND |
| D | NC | NC | RXD+ |
| E | NC | NC | RXD- |
| F | TXD | RS485-A | TXD+ |
| G | RXD | RS485-B | TXD- |

## Ordering

SST3


For example, if order a Ranged inclinometer, with range $\pm 15^{\circ}$, room temperature accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ},-20 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ}$, two meters cable with plug, the model should be chosen as: SST302-15-00-F3-00-C11-D3(2m) .
Meanwhile some options (See table 4):
PC application software——order number SST003-04-09

## Accessories \& Options

Table 3 Accessories

| Item | Order Code | Accessories name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output interface | 00 | RS232 | Directly angle output <br> Data format: Baud rate: 115200(adjustable), 8 data bits, 1 start bit, 1 stop bit, none parity <br> Refresh rate: 5 Hz , optional: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | G1 | RS485 | Isolated, Compatible with half-duplex or full-duplex communication; $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD protection <br> Compatible with ANSI/TIA/EIA-485-A-98 \& ISO8482:1987(E) <br> Comply with UL1577---2500V rms for 1 min ; |
|  | G2 | RS422 | Transmission rate up to 500 kbps , support max 256pcs node High common mode transient suppression ability>25kV/us; Support Modbus-RTU, sensor supply HEX or ASCII communication |
| Cable/Plug | C1 | Standard plug with Cable | Meet MIL-C-26482,Standard 2m cable,IP67 protection, heavy duty up to 30 kg |
|  | C6 | Standard plug | Meet to MIL-C-26482 |
| Temperature drift | D1 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $0 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.01^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D2 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $0 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.01^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D3 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-20 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D4 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range -20~60 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D5 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-30 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.03^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D6 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-30 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.03^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D7 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range -40~65 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D8 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D9 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D10 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |

Table 4 Options

| Item | P/N | Option name | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Installation <br> tools | SST003-01-04 | Adjustable base with <br> micrometer screw | Three-points adjustment, resolution 0.001mm, <br> stainless steel materials |
| Power | SST003-09-02 | Portable battery packs | Output 24VDC, Continuous work 24 <br> hours, IP65, rechargeable |
| Test <br> report | SST003-11-01 | Test report for cross-axis <br> sensitivity | Test report under banking tilt, average 11 points of full <br> range |
|  | SST003-11-02 | Absolute linearity | Average 21 points of full range |
|  | SST003-11-03 | Test report for Allowed <br> Installation misalignment | Axis migration test report for vertical and horizontal <br> axis of inclinometer,3 angles of point |

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[^0]:    (1) Combined absolute accuracy means the compositive value of sensor's absolute linearity, repeatability, hysteresis, offset and cross-axis sensitivity error. (in room temperature condition) as
    $\Delta= \pm \sqrt{\text { absolute linearity }^{2}+\text { repeatability }{ }^{2}+\text { hysteresis }^{2}+\text { offset }^{2}+\text { cross-axis sensitivity error }^{2}}$
    (2) The cross-axis sensitivity means the angle that the tilt sensor may be banked to the normal tilt direction of sensor. The cross-axis sensitivity ( $\pm 0.1 \%$ FS) shows how much perpendicular acceleration or inclination is coupled to the inclinometer output signal. For example, for the single-axis inclinometer with range $\pm 30^{\circ}$ (assuming the X -axis as measured tilt direction), when there is a $10^{\circ}$ tilt angle perpendicular to the X -axis direction(the actual measuring angle is no change, example as $+8.505^{\circ}$ ), the output signal will generate additional error for this $10^{\circ}$ tilt angle, this error is called as cross-axis sensitivity error. SST300 s cross-axis sensitivity is $0.1 \% \mathrm{FS}$, the extra error is $0.1 \% \times 30^{\circ}=0.03^{\circ}(\mathrm{max})$, then real output angle should be $+\left(8.505^{\circ} \pm 0.03^{\circ}\right) . \mathrm{In} \mathrm{SST} 300$ series, this error has been combined into the absolute accuracy
    (3) Offset means that when no angle input (such as the inclinometer is placed on an absolute level platform), output of sensor is not equal to zero,the actual output value is zero offset value.
    (4) Allowed installation misalignment means during the installation, the allow able installation angle deviation between actual tilt direction and sensor's nature measurement direction. In general, when installed,SST300 sensor is required that the measured tilt direction keep parallel or coincident with sensor designated edge, this parameter can be allowed a certain deviation when sensor is installed and does not affect the measurement accuracy.
    (5) Offset turn on repeatability means the repeatability of the sensor in repeated by supply power on-off-on many times.
    (6) Long-term stability means the deviation between the statistics of the maximum and the minimum output value after a year of continuous power supply when the sensor is at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
    (7) In actual use process, calibrate electronic compass in the main system, can get more accurate.

