

VN-200 GNSS/INS

User Manual

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VectorNav Support

Whether you are looking for details on the VN-200 or assistance with your application, a wealth of information is available to assist you in product design and development. Check out the *Inertial Systems Primer* on our website, and be sure to register for access to a wide range of resources:

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ User Manual■ Interface Control Document■ Datasheet■ Quick Start Guide	TECHNICAL NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Time Synchronization■ Hard & Soft Iron Calibration■ External GNSS Aiding■ Firmware Update	APPLICATION NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Gimbal Stabilization & Pointing■ Satellite Communications■ Lidar Mapping■ Aerial Photogrammetry
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All VectorNav products are backed by our customer-focused, robust and responsive support ecosystem. Our team is committed to supporting you through your entire product life-cycle, from concept design to in-field support. Please feel free to contact us by phone or email, our global team of engineers and representatives is ready to work with you through every challenge you know of, and every challenge you don't.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INDUSTRIAL SERIES OVERVIEW

The Industrial Series product line is built on a temperature-calibrated, high-performance, industrial-grade inertial measurement unit (IMU) and offers robust inertial navigation solutions for a wide range of applications and operating environments. Within the series are three distinct products: an IMU/AHRS (VN-100), a GNSS-aided inertial navigation system (GNSS/INS) (VN-200), and a Dual GNSS/INS (VN-300). The VN-100 is perfect for applications requiring calibrated IMU data or a real-time, drift-free attitude solution, particularly in systems that do not have GNSS visibility. The VN-200 combines its inertial sensor data with the onboard GNSS measurements to provide a full, robust navigation solution that is proven to excel in the most challenging dynamic conditions. The VN-300 is designed for applications that require a highly accurate inertial navigation solution under both static and dynamic operating conditions, particularly in environments with unreliable magnetic heading and good GNSS visibility. For help in determining which sensor is best for your particular application, please contact the VectorNav Sales or Support team.

1.2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The VN-200 is a miniature, high-performance GNSS-aided inertial navigation system (GNSS/INS) offered in two distinct form factors, a surface-mount version designed to be directly embedded into a user's electronics and a more "plug and play" version housed in an aluminum enclosure. Incorporating the latest solid-state MEMS sensor technology, the VN-200 combines a set of 3-axis accelerometers, 3-axis gyroscopes, 3-axis magnetometers, a barometric pressure sensor, a 72-channel L1 GNSS receiver, as well as a 32-bit processor to provide optimal estimates of position, velocity, and attitude.



Hardware revision 3 utilizes a 72-channel L1 GNSS receiver. All prior hardware revisions utilize a 50-channel GPS-only receiver.

1.3 FACTORY CALIBRATION

MEMS inertial sensors are subject to several common sources of error: bias, scale factor, misalignment, temperature dependencies, and gyro g-sensitivity. All VN-200 sensors undergo a rigorous calibration process at the VectorNav factory to calculate the necessary coefficients to compensate for these error sources. Calibration parameters calculated during this process are permanently stored in flash memory on each individual sensor and digitally applied to the real-time measurements. The VN-200 is available with the following calibration options:

- Standard Calibration—this option provides a single temperature point calibration at 25 °C, which typically holds performance specifications when operating in an environment with a range of 15 °C to 35 °C.
- Thermal Calibration—this option extends the calibration process over multiple temperatures to ensure performance specifications are met over the full operating temperature range of -40 °C to +85 °C.

1.4 OPERATION OVERVIEW

The VN-200 has a built-in microprocessor that runs a robust INS extended Kalman filter which estimates the position, velocity, and attitude of the sensor. The VN-200 INS filter couples position and velocity measurements from the onboard GNSS with inertial sensor measurements from the onboard accelerometers, gyroscopes, magnetometers, and optionally the barometric pressure sensor. This coupling provides high-accuracy attitude estimates when the sensor is subjected to dynamic motion and also provides position and velocity estimates at high output rates.

When the VN-200 is in motion, the INS filter determines the attitude by comparing the GNSS measurements to the onboard accelerometer measurements, and the magnetometer measurements are ignored by the INS filter. Compared to an attitude and heading reference system (AHRS), the heading accuracy is improved since the INS filter does not rely on measurements of Earth's background magnetic field and magnetic disturbances do not have an effect on the attitude solution. In addition, the VN-200 pitch and roll estimates are robust to induced accelerations caused by dynamic motion of the sensor. Under static and low-dynamic conditions, the heading angle is no longer observable based on only the correlation between the GNSS position and velocity and the IMU accelerometer. In these conditions, the VN-200 must rely on the onboard magnetometer to estimate the heading.

1.5 MEASUREMENT OUTPUT OPTIONS

Outputs from the VN-200 include:

- Time
 - Time since sensor startup
 - Time relative to I/O synchronization events
 - GPS time
 - UTC time
- Attitude estimates
 - Yaw-Pitch-Roll (YPR)
 - Quaternion
 - Direction Cosine Matrix (DCM)
- INS filtered position and velocity estimates
 - Position in Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude (LLA)
 - Position in Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed frame (ECEF)
 - Velocity in North-East-Down frame (NED)
 - Velocity in Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed frame (ECEF)
- GNSS position and velocity measurements at 5 Hz
 - Position in Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude (LLA)
- Position in Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed frame (ECEF)
- Velocity in North-East-Down frame (NED)
- Velocity in Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed frame (ECEF)
- Angular rate measurements
 - Raw (factory-calibrated) angular rate
 - Bias-compensated angular rate
- Acceleration measurements
 - Raw (factory-calibrated) acceleration
 - Bias-compensated acceleration
- Magnetic measurements
 - Raw (factory-calibrated) magnetic measurements
 - Real-time HSI-compensated magnetic measurements
- Barometric pressure
- Uncertainties
 - Yaw-Pitch-Roll
 - Position
 - Velocity

1.6 PACKAGING OPTIONS

The VN-200 is available in two different packaging options: a 30-pin surface-mount device (SMD) and an aluminum-encased rugged module. The VN-200 SMD is well suited for customers looking to integrate the sensor at the electronics level while the VN-200 Rugged provides a precision enclosure with mounting tabs and alignment holes for an off-the-shelf solution.

1.6.1 Surface-Mount Package

For embedded applications, the VN-200 is available in a miniature surface-mount device.

Features:

- Small size: 22 x 24 x 3 mm
- Low weight: 4 g
- Single power supply: 3.2 to 5.5 V
- Communication interface: Serial TTL and SPI
- Low power requirement: < 105 mA at 3.3 V

VN-200 SMD

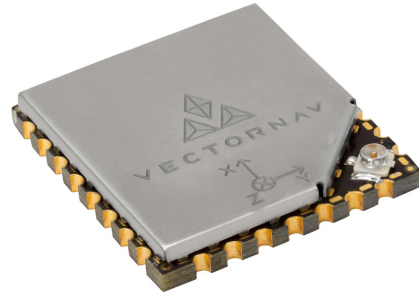


FIGURE 1.1

1.6.2 Surface-Mount Development Kit

The VN-200 SMD Development Kit provides the VN-200 SMD sensor installed onto a small PCB, allowing for easy access to all the features and pins on the VN-200. Communication with the VN-200 is provided by USB and RS-232 serial communication ports. A 30-pin header provides easy access to each of the critical pins. The VN-200 SMD Development Kit also includes all the necessary cabling and documentation.

Features:

- Pre-integrated VN-200 sensor
- Board Size: 76 x 76 x 14 mm
- 30-pin 0.1 inch header to access the VN-200 pins
- Onboard USB to serial converter
- Onboard TTL to RS-232 converter
- Power supply connector - 5V (can be powered via USB)
- User Manual, Interface Control Document, & Quick Start Guide
- 16 ft Magnetic mount GNSS antenna
- Carrying case

VN-200 SMD Development Kit



FIGURE 1.2

1.6.3 Rugged Package

The VN-200 Rugged consists of the VN-200 sensor installed and calibrated in a robust, precision aluminum enclosure.

Features:

- Precision aluminum enclosure
- Compact size: 36 x 33 x 9.5 mm
- Low weight: 16 g
- Locking 10-pin Harwin connector
- Mounting tabs with alignment holes
- Single power supply: 3.3 to 17 V
- Communication interface: Serial RS-232 and TTL
- Low power requirement: < 80 mA at 5 V

VN-200 Rugged



FIGURE 1.3

1.6.4 VN-200 Rugged Development Kit

The VN-200 Rugged Development Kit includes the VN-200 Rugged sensor along with all the necessary cabling required for operation. Two cables are provided in each Development Kit: one for RS-232 communication and a second custom cable with a built-in USB converter. The Development Kit also includes all the relevant documentation.

Features:

- VN-200 Rugged sensor
- 10 ft RS-232 cable
- 10 ft USB connector cable
- Cable connection tool
- User Manual, Interface Control Document, & Quick Start Guide
- 16 ft Magnetic mount GNSS antenna
- MMCX to SMA antenna adapter
- Carrying case

VN-200 Rugged Development Kit



FIGURE 1.4

1.7 REFERENCE FRAMES

The VN-200 provides its output data in either the sensor-frame, body-frame (which is coincident with the sensor-frame by default), or a navigation frame. The VN-200 uses a right-handed reference frame.

1.7.1 Sensor-Frame

The sensor-frame on the VN-200 is aligned as shown in Figure 1.5a. The x-axis points forward, the y-axis points rightward, and the z-axis points downward. A positive yaw angle is defined as a positive right-handed rotation around the z-axis; a positive pitch angle is defined as a positive right-handed rotation around the y-axis; a positive roll angle is defined as a positive right-handed rotation around the x-axis. The sensor-frame is shown on the top of the sensor's casing.

1.7.2 Body-Frame

In many cases, the user may want to read the VN-200 output values in an arbitrary reference frame (body-frame), whether due to mechanical offsets, a mounting misalignment, or system-level integration. The new reference frame is often the mounting platform, vehicle, aircraft, camera, LiDAR sensor, external INS, or any other body rigidly attached to the sensor. The new frame may be rotated any amount relative to the sensor-frame using a reference frame

rotation (RFR) which can be applied via the Reference Frame Rotation register (Register 26). Figure 1.5b shows an example of such a case where an RFR is needed to rotate the sensor-frame to the body-frame.

Reference Frames

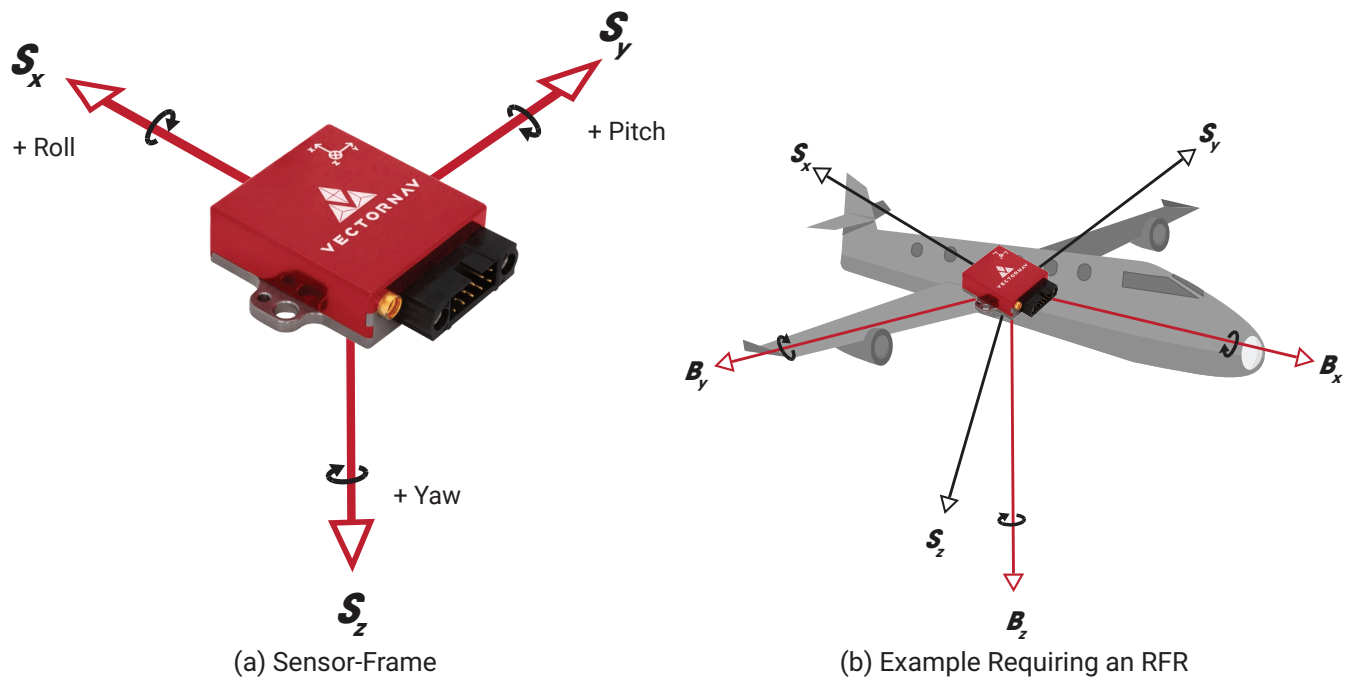


FIGURE 1.5

2 INITIAL SETUP

The VN-200 has been designed to require minimal configuration by the end user for normal operation. This section provides a high-level overview of the recommended steps that the end user should follow to ensure proper operation of the VN-200 in the intended application.

2.1 DEFAULT BEHAVIOR

Unless otherwise noted, the following holds true:

- Changes to register settings take effect immediately
- Default baud rate (UART-1): 115200
- Default baud rate (UART-2): 115200
- Default ASCII output message (UART-1): VNINS at 40 Hz
- Default ASCII output message (UART-2): VNINS at 40 Hz
- Default user low-pass filtering window size of 4 for accelerometer, gyroscope, and temperature data
- Default user low-pass filtering window size of 0 for magnetometer and pressure data
- Default VPE heading mode: Relative Mode

2.2 MOUNTING RECOMMENDATIONS

When mounting the VN-200 and its antenna onto an aircraft, vehicle, or other platform, careful consideration must be made to ensure optimal performance from the sensor. The following sections detail the recommended guidelines to observe during the installation of the VN-200 and its antenna.

2.2.1 VN-200 Mounting Recommendations

In order to provide a navigation solution for a particular platform, the VN-200 needs to be able to directly measure the motion of that platform. To do so, the VN-200 must be **rigidly mounted** to the platform. The surface mount version (SMD) of the VN-200 requires the sensor to be **hand soldered** when installed onto its carrier board. More information on the installation of the VN-200 SMD can be found in the VN-200 SMD Datasheet. Additionally, any cabling used to connect to the sensor, or its carrier board in the case of the SMD, should be properly **strain-relieved** to prevent stress on the sensor. Failure to rigidly secure the sensor to the desired platform can introduce erroneous IMU measurements that will negatively impact the performance of the sensor. The use of vibration dampeners or flexible mounts prevents the VN-200 from directly measuring the motion of the platform and are generally not recommended.

There are no assumptions made as to the installation alignment of the VN-200, thus the sensor can be mounted to the platform in **any orientation** and at **any location**. Once mounted, if the sensor-frame does not align with the desired body-frame, then a Reference Frame Rotation (RFR) will be required to map the sensor-frame to the body-frame. In addition, if the estimated position and velocity is desired at a point other than the sensor's mounting location, the INS Reference Point Offset will need to be applied. More information on each of these registers can be found in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3.



Do not reflow the VN-200. The SMD version of the VN-200 must be **hand soldered**.

2.2.2 Antenna Mounting Recommendations

In order for the VN-200 to operate, the following requirements **must** be taken into account when mounting the GNSS antenna:

- The GNSS antenna must be mounted with an **unobstructed view** of the sky and have direct line of sight (LOS) to the GNSS satellites.
- To prevent multipath interference, ensure the GNSS antenna is mounted directly on top of a **ground plane** or large metal surface. Multipath interference occurs when GNSS satellite signals reflect off of solid objects, resulting in the signal taking multiple paths to reach the antenna. Using a ground plane as shown in Figure 2.1 prevents multipath signals from reflecting up from the ground to the bottom of the GNSS antenna. A ground plane does not need to be electrically grounded and can be as simple as a piece of foil.
- The GNSS antenna must be **rigidly mounted** with respect to the sensor. The VN-200 obtains optimal estimates of the position, velocity, and attitude by combining the measurements from the inertial sensors and GNSS together. These estimates can only be derived if the inertial sensors and GNSS are measuring the same motion of the platform.

Ground Plane Installation

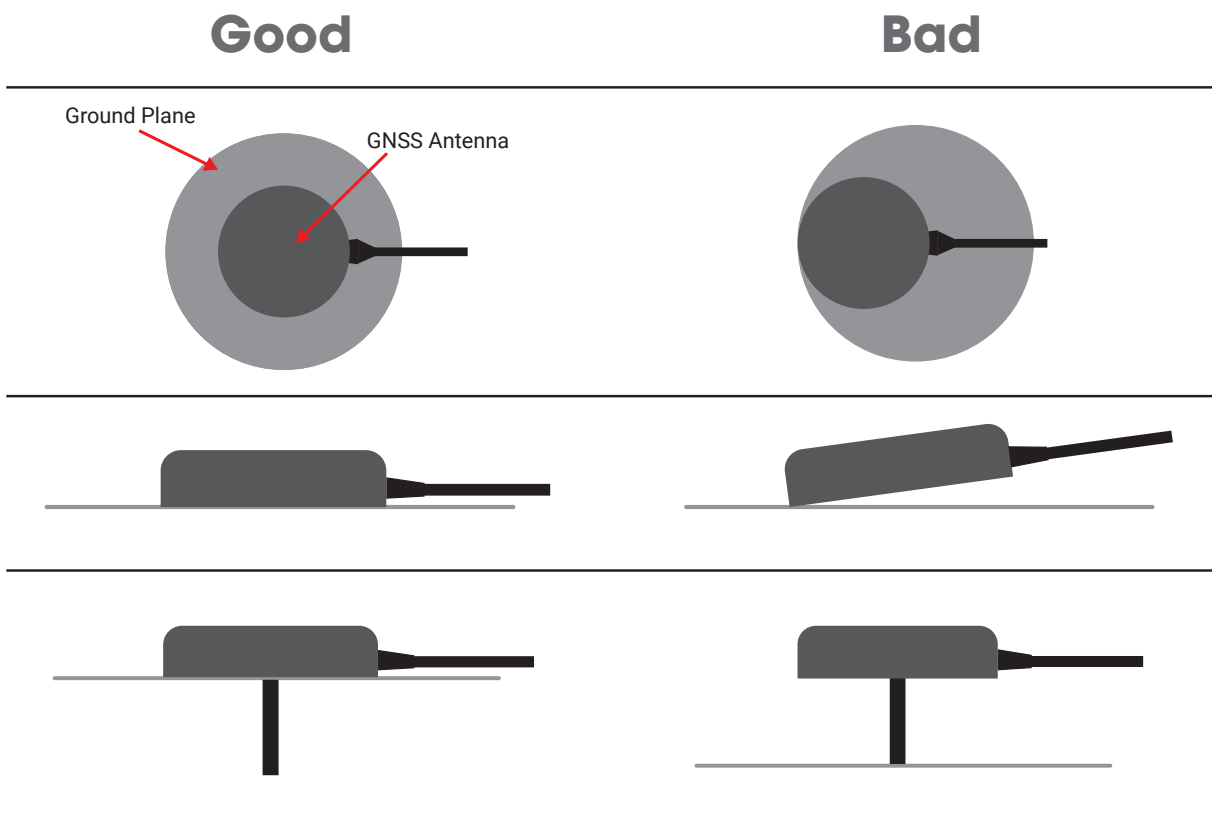


FIGURE 2.1

For optimal performance of the VN-200, there are a few additional recommendations that should be considered when installing the GNSS antenna:

- The antenna should be placed as **flat and level** as possible, ideally with the pitch and roll of the antenna minimized to less than 10°. Significant pitch and roll of the antenna can lead to increased multipath interference and performance degradation of the sensor.
- Any objects or structures near the antenna can also cause multipath interference. The antenna should be mounted at the **highest point** on the platform, away from other objects or structures.
- It is important to mount the antenna well away from any potential sources of **RF interference** near the GPS frequency of 1575 MHz. RF interference can severely degrade the GNSS measurements and lead to degradation in the performance of the sensor.

- All cabling connected to the antenna should be **properly secured** to avoid stress on the antenna as well as on the VN-200. Great care should be taken when connecting the GNSS antenna to the VN-200 as the connectors can sustain limited side loads and connecting cycles.

Following each of the guidelines listed above and avoiding the poor GNSS conditions shown in Figure 2.2 will ensure the best performance is achieved from the VN-200.

Poor GNSS Antenna Configurations

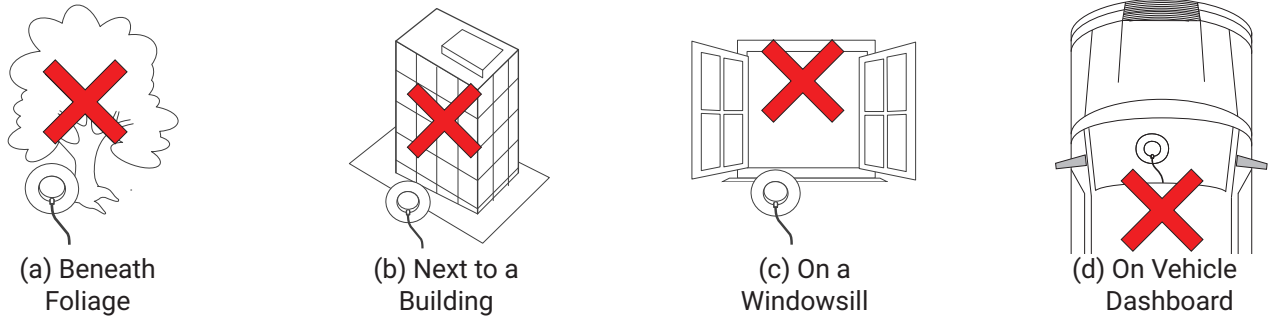


FIGURE 2.2

2.3 VN-200 BASIC CONFIGURATION

During the initial setup of the VN-200, the Antenna A Offset must be properly configured to derive an accurate navigation solution. Beyond the antenna offset, there is no further configuration required for operation, though the user may wish to modify a few additional register settings such as the baud rate or output messages. The following sections describe the most commonly modified settings on the VN-200—for the full list of configuration registers available, refer to the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

2.3.1 Saving User-Configured Settings

The user's desired settings are configured onto the VN-200 using the corresponding Write Register command. However, the Write Register command only saves the settings to the volatile memory of the sensor which will cause the configuration to be erased after a power cycle or reset of the device. To save the user-configured settings to the sensor's non-volatile memory, allowing them to persist through a power cycle or reset, a Write Settings command must be sent to the sensor after the desired Write Register commands have been applied. More information on the Write Settings command can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

2.3.2 Applying a Reference Frame Rotation

Under default settings, the VN-200 assumes that its sensor-frame (Section 1.7.1) is coincident with the desired body-frame (Section 1.7.2) of the platform to which it is rigidly mounted. However, this is not a mounting requirement and many applications may desire the sensor output values in an arbitrary reference frame instead, whether due to mechanical offsets, a mounting misalignment, or system-level integration. Common examples of such cases include a mounting platform frame (i.e. vehicle, aircraft, etc.) or an external sensor-frame (i.e. camera, LiDAR, etc.) that differs from the VectorNav sensor-frame.

A reference frame rotation (RFR) can be applied to the sensor via the Reference Frame Rotation register (Register 26) to rotate the sensor outputs to the desired body-frame. Because the RFR gets applied at a low level and affects all measurements that are used in the filter, these settings must be saved to the non-volatile memory of the sensor through a Write Settings command and then the sensor must be reset or power cycled before the RFR takes effect. For a more detailed analysis and discussion of how to calculate a reference frame rotation, refer to TN004: Reference Frame Rotation.

2.3.3 Configuring the INS Reference Point Offset

The INS filter provides its navigation solution (i.e. position, velocity) relative to the INS Reference Point. By default, the INS Reference Point is colocated with the inertial sensor center. If the estimated position and velocity is desired at a point other than the sensor's mounting location, the INS Reference Point Offset should be applied, thus moving the output location of the INS position and velocity data. This offset only translates the INS navigation solution

and does not impact the inertial data output (e.g. acceleration). If the acceleration measurements are required in a particular application, the VN-200 should be mounted as close to the location of importance as possible.

The INS Reference Point Offset is the distance from the physical installation location of the VN-200 to the desired location of the INS solution, measured in the body-frame as defined by the Reference Frame Rotation (RFR). More information on applying an RFR onto the VN-200 can be found in Section 2.3.2. This offset can be configured through the INS Reference Point Offset register (Register 105), which contains six inputs — the first three inputs define the position of the INS Reference Point with respect to the physical location of the VN-200, while the three remaining inputs specify the uncertainty of these position measurements.

In a majority of applications, the INS Reference Point is left at the factory default settings; however, if configured, any changes made will not take effect in real time as the values in this register are cached at the startup of the sensor. Because of this, after configuring the INS Reference Point Offset register, a Write Settings command should be issued to the VN-200 followed by a reset or power cycle of the sensor. More information on this register can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

2.3.4 Configuring the GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset

Measurements from a GNSS receiver are reported with respect to the phase center of the corresponding GNSS antenna. To fuse GNSS measurements with inertial sensor data, the distance between the GNSS antenna and the INS Reference Point must be accounted for. The GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset is defined as the position of the GnssA antenna relative to the INS Reference Point (i.e. distance from the INS Reference Point to the GnssA antenna). This distance is measured in the body-frame as defined by the Reference Frame Rotation (RFR). More information on applying an RFR or configuring the INS Reference Point Offset on the VN-200 can be found in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3.

By default, the VN-200 assumes that the GnssA antenna is colocated (within 10 cm) with the INS Reference Point, which is coincident with the sensor in the factory default settings. However, this is not a mounting requirement. The GnssA antenna can be mounted further than 10 cm away from the INS Reference Point as long as this distance is measured and properly configured into the GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset register (Register 57). In the example shown in Figure 2.3, the GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset would be configured as: +0.75 m X, -0.50 m Y, 0.00 m Z. More information on the GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset register can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.



If using external GNSS aiding with the VN-200, refer to TN003: External GNSS for more information on configuring the antenna offset for the external GNSS antenna.

2.3.5 Configuring the Desired Baud Rate

The VN-200 provides the ability to modify the baud rate of each serial port independently through the Baud Rate register (Register 5). The baud rate can be configured at specified rates from 9600 bps up to a maximum of 921600 bps. This allows the user to customize how fast the data is transmitted across the serial line for their specific system requirements.

2.3.6 Configuring the Desired Output Messages

The VN-200 provides two different means of obtaining measurements—using either human-readable ASCII messages or user-configurable custom binary output messages.

Human-Readable ASCII Messages

The VN-200 provides a variety of proprietary measurement output combinations which can be selected using the Async Data Output Type register (Register 6). The rate of the output can be adjusted from 1 to 200 messages per second using the Async Data Output Freq register (Register 7). Each different proprietary ASCII output message type has its own unique five-character header string so that it can easily be distinguished in the data stream.

In addition to the proprietary output messages, the VN-200 also provides various standard NMEA 0183 output messages which can be selected using the NMEA Output registers (Registers 101 & 102). Many of the messages can source their outputs from either the GNSS data or the INS data and are available at various user-configurable output rates.

User-Configurable Binary Output Messages

Alternatively, for higher rate data or custom message outputs, the VN-200 also supports the ability to construct user-defined binary output messages through the Binary Output Message Configuration registers (Registers 75-77). This option allows the user to select a subset of the available measurements that the VN-200 offers and have it

GNSS Internal A Antenna Offset

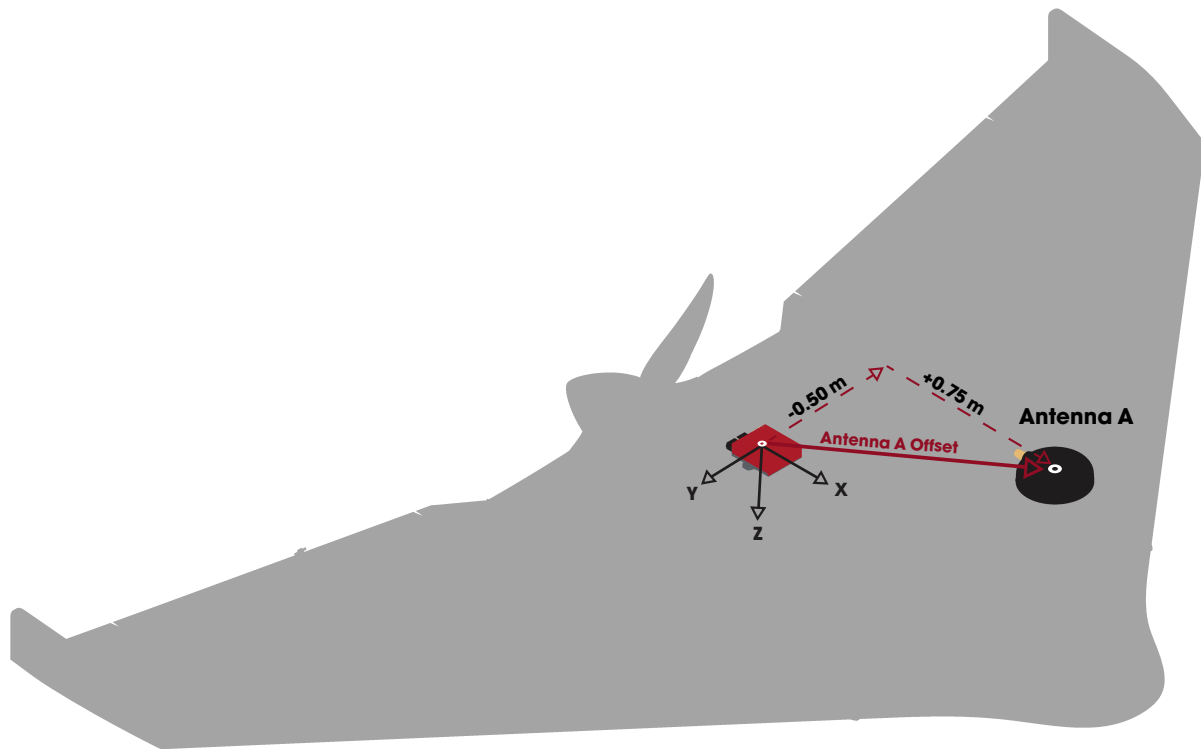


FIGURE 2.3

packaged into a single compact binary packet provided at any rate up to the IMU Rate of the sensor. Up to three different custom messages can be created, each with its own separate output rate, and configured to output over one or both of the serial ports.

2.3.7 Hard and Soft Iron Calibration

It is typically recommended that a hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration be performed on the VN-200 for robustness, particularly if the system will experience static and/or low dynamic conditions, which requires the use of the onboard magnetometer to estimate the heading. Using a magnetometer to accurately estimate the heading can prove to be quite challenging as Earth's magnetic field is relatively weak and there often exist magnetic fields created by objects near the VN-200, known as magnetic disturbances. These magnetic disturbances bias and distort Earth's background magnetic field leading to errors in the estimated heading. An HSI calibration can be used to account for any time-invariant magnetic disturbances that are rigidly attached to the VN-200. More information on performing an HSI calibration on the VN-200 can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration.

2.3.8 Configuring the VPE Heading Mode

As part of its collection of algorithms, the Vector Processing Engine (VPE) includes three distinct heading modes known as Absolute Mode, Relative Mode, and Indoor Mode. These heading modes control how the magnetic measurements are interpreted in the magnetic-based heading estimation and were designed as a way to handle any external magnetic disturbances the sensor may encounter in its environment. More details on how each heading mode handles magnetic disturbances as well as the recommended use case for each mode can be found in Section 3.4.6. The desired heading mode can be configured on the VN-200 using the *HeadingMode* field in the VPE Basic Control register (Register 35).



Configuration of the heading mode on the VN-200 is particularly important in static and low-dynamic conditions where the magnetometer will be relied upon for heading.



The heading modes are not intended to account for any internal magnetic disturbances, which are characterized as magnetic disturbances that are rigidly mounted to the VN-200. To account for any internal magnetic disturbances, an HSI calibration should be performed on the VN-200 as discussed in Section 2.3.7.

2.3.9 Configuring the VPE Adaptive Tuning & Filtering

The Vector Processing Engine (VPE) provides the ability to adaptively tune and filter the accelerometer and magnetometer measurements prior to entering the onboard Kalman filters allowing for improved performance in the presence of vibration, short-term accelerations, and some forms of magnetic disturbances. The amount of tuning and filtering applied to these measurements can be adjusted in the VPE Magnetometer Basic Tuning register (Register 36) and the VPE Accelerometer Basic Tuning register (Register 38). The *BaseTuning* fields within these registers control how much trust the filter will place in the magnetometer and accelerometer readings when estimating the attitude. The *AdaptiveTuning* and *AdaptiveFiltering* fields adjust the amount of adaptive tuning and adaptive filtering employed by the VPE algorithms. More information on these adaptive tuning and filtering settings can be found in Section 3.4.5.



In a majority of applications, the VN-200 can be used with the default tuning and filtering values for best performance. If desired, the *BaseTuning* fields can be adjusted by the user to control how much trust is placed in the magnetometer and accelerometer, though generally modifying the *AdaptiveTuning* and *AdaptiveFiltering* fields is not recommended.

2.3.10 Configuring the User Low-Pass Filter

The VN-200 provides the ability to apply a user-defined, moving window low-pass filter to the output IMU measurements through the IMU Filtering Configuration register (Register 85). This low-pass filter can be used to downsample the inertial sensor data (i.e. acceleration, angular rate, magnetic data, temperature, and pressure) and prevent aliasing when these measurements are output at rates lower than the IMU Rate. The *WindowSize* fields in this register allow the user to adjust the number of samples that are averaged for each output inertial sensor measurement while the *FilterMode* fields select which output quantities to apply the filtering to — uncompensated data, compensated data, or both. When configuring the desired window size, keep in mind that this filtering will also introduce increased latencies in the response of the output sensor measurements and decreased bandwidth available. More information on the IMU Filtering Configuration register can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.



This low-pass filter is only applied to the measurements output to the user and does not affect the data used in the onboard filter.

3 SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

The VN-200 software architecture consists of five subsystems: IMU, GNSS, NavState, Vector Processing Engine (VPE), and Communication Interface. The high-level functions performed by these subsystems are outlined in Figure 3.1. This section describes the functions performed by, and outputs of, each of these subsystems.

3.1 IMU SUBSYSTEM

The IMU subsystem runs at the highest system rate (default 800 Hz), referred to as the IMU Rate. It is primarily responsible for handling the raw IMU measurements and maintaining consistent system timing. After sampling the IMU components, this subsystem applies a factory calibration, a user-defined calibration, and a user-defined reference frame rotation. The resultant calibrated, body-frame IMU measurements are then passed to the NavState subsystem to be used for propagation. The IMU subsystem produces three different types of outputs: uncompensated outputs, compensated outputs that have the real-time bias compensation values applied, and delta outputs from the coning and sculling integration. The IMU subsystem is responsible for timestamping the IMU measurements to internal system time and relative to both the SyncIn and the GPS PPS signals. These processes are described in more detail in this section.

FACTORY CALIBRATED	BIAS COMPENSATED	INTEGRALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Acceleration▪ Angular Rate▪ Magnetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Acceleration▪ Angular Rate▪ Magnetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Delta Theta▪ Delta Velocity▪ Delta Time

3.1.1 Raw IMU Measurement

The raw IMU measurement stage consists of two parts: the IMU sampling and the factory calibration. First, the internal MEMS are sampled at the highest rate available for each individual sensor, downsampling the gyroscope and accelerometer to the IMU Rate. Second, the factory calibration parameters discussed in Section 1.3 are applied to each sample. These factory calibration parameters are permanently stored on the sensor, and cannot be altered or removed. Once the factory calibration parameters are applied to an IMU sample, it is referred to as a raw IMU measurement.

3.1.2 User Calibration

The user calibration stage provides the user with the ability to apply an additional user-defined IMU calibration to remove additional bias, scale factor, and axis misalignment errors. The user calibration is most often used to account for errors that are induced through the lifespan of the part but is optional and, in most cases, not required for normal operation. The magnetometer, accelerometer, and gyroscope calibration parameters can be configured in Register 23, Register 25, and Register 84, respectively.

3.1.3 User Reference Frame Rotation

The user reference frame rotation stage provides the user with the ability to redefine the body-frame (discussed in Section 1.7.2) by a rigid-body rotation, which consequently rotates each of the IMU outputs. Because body-frame IMU measurements are used in the attitude estimation algorithms this setting will impact all body-frame outputs including all attitude estimation calculations. The reference frames used by the sensor are discussed in Section 1.7 and can be configured in Register 26. The output of this stage is referred to as a body-frame IMU measurement.

3.1.4 Measurement Compensation

The measurement compensation stage compensates each IMU measurement by the real-time calculated bias. Using the VPE state outputs, it subtracts the real-time gyroscope biases, accelerometer biases, and, if enabled, the

VN-200 Software Architecture

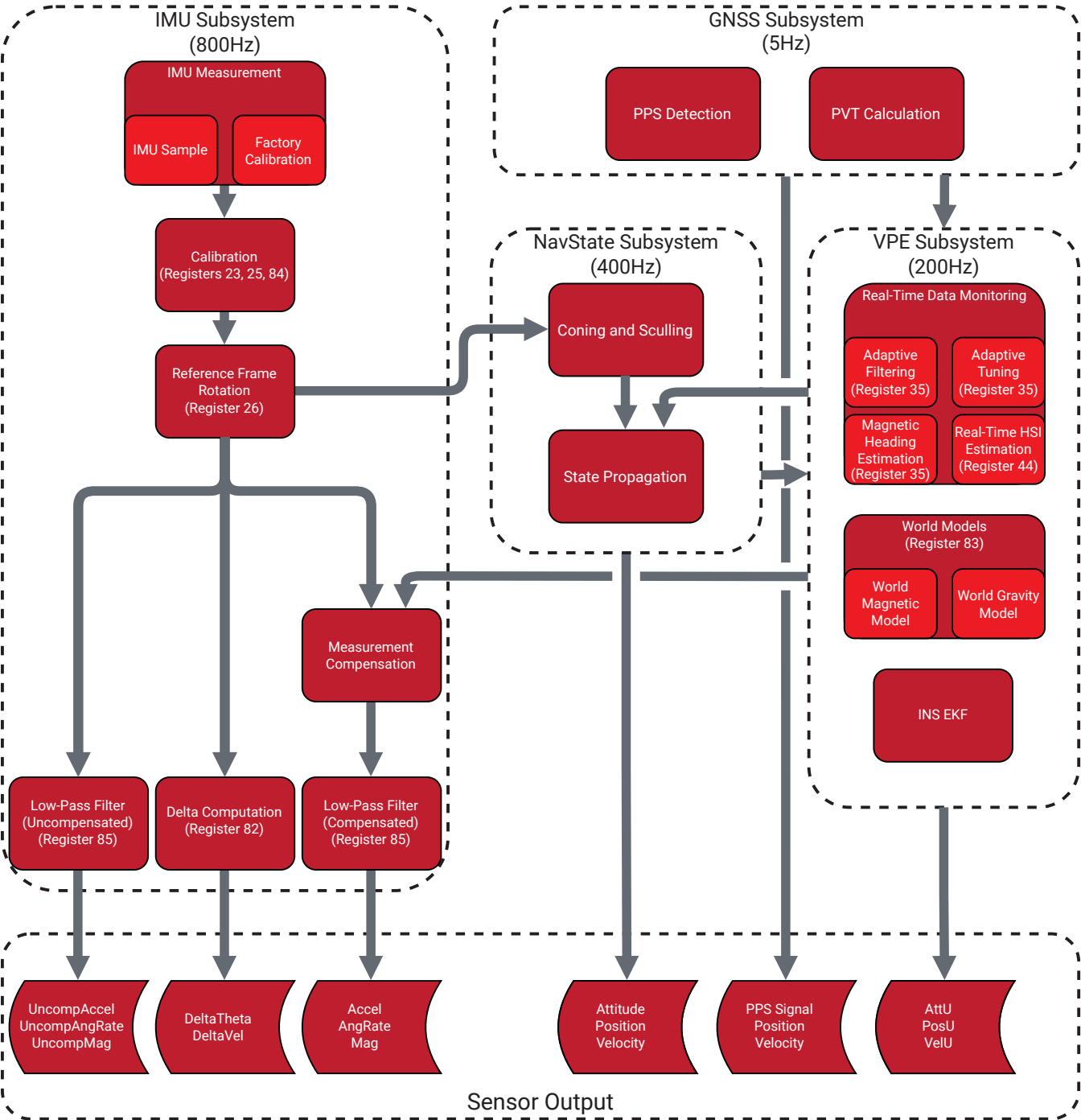


FIGURE 3.1

real-time HSI magnetic disturbances from the body-frame IMU measurements.

3.1.5 User Low-Pass Filter

The user low-pass filter stage allows the user with the ability to apply a user-defined, low-pass filter to the output IMU measurements. This can be used to downsample the output IMU measurements to ensure that information is not lost when the IMU measurements are output at a rate lower than the IMU Rate. The low-pass filter can be configured independently for each of the uncompensated and compensated magnetometer, accelerometer, and gyroscope measurements through the IMU Filtering Configuration register (Register 85). This filtering only impacts the IMU measurement outputs; no onboard estimation algorithms will be affected by this setting. The outputs of this stage are directly available to the user.

3.1.6 Delta Computation

The delta computation stage is responsible for calculating and outputting the delta theta, delta velocity, and delta time outputs. These outputs represent the change in 3-axis angle, 3-axis velocity, and time between the current delta output and prior delta output. To calculate the delta values, the IMU subsystem computes and accumulates the coning and sculling integrals, resetting them each time the deltas are output—whether by ASCII message, binary message, or polling the Delta Theta and Delta Velocity register (Register 80) directly. Regardless of the delta output rate, the coning and sculling integrals are performed at the IMU Rate. Based on the selected configuration, the delta computation stage can optionally utilize gravity- or bias-compensated IMU measurements, output in the NED reference frame, or compensate for Earth's angular rate. For this functionality, this stage will receive data from, and be dependent upon, the NavState and VPE subsystems. The outputs of this stage are directly available to the user.

3.1.7 Timestamping

All onboard IMU measurements are timestamped relative to three internal timing events: the monotonically increasing system time (*TimeStartup*), the time since the last SyncIn Event (*TimeSyncIn*), and the time since the last GPS PPS pulse (*TimeGpsPps*). These timestamps are recorded with nanosecond resolution and approximately 20 μ s accuracy relative to the onboard temperature-compensated crystal oscillator. The onboard oscillator has a timing accuracy of approximately 20 ppm over the sensor's operating temperature range. More information on the timing events and processing steps of the VN-200 can be found in TN001: Time Synchronization.

3.2 GNSS SUBSYSTEM

The GNSS subsystem runs at the GNSS receiver rate, nominally 5 Hz. It is primarily responsible for supplying GNSS position, velocity, and time (PVT) measurements to the VPE subsystem. In addition, this subsystem identifies and outputs a GPS pulse-per-second (PPS) to the VPE subsystem which is critical to time-align the PVT measurements to the INS. By default, the GNSS subsystem uses the internal receiver, but can be configured to interface with any available external GNSS receiver. For more information on interfacing the VN-200 with an external GNSS receiver, refer to TN003: External GNSS.

ESTIMATES	RAW MEASUREMENTS	UNCERTAINTIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Position■ Velocity■ Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Pseudoranges■ Carrier Phase■ Signal to Noise Ratio (CN0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Position■ Velocity■ Time

3.3 NAVSTATE SUBSYSTEM

The NavState subsystem runs at a rate fixed to the IMU Rate, referred to as the NavState Rate (default 400 Hz). It is primarily responsible for generating a continuous, reliable stream of low-latency, low-jitter state outputs at a rate higher than the VPE Rate. To accomplish this, the NavState propagates forward the latest VPE states using the IMU measurements, decoupling the rate at which the state outputs are estimated by the onboard Kalman filters from the rate at which they are made available to the user. This process not only effectively upsamples the VPE state outputs, but also guarantees the VN-200 state output timing is unaffected by system load and input measurement availability. Consequently, the NavState is important for many applications which depend on low-latency, low-jitter estimates as inputs to their control loops. The NavState subsystem runs immediately after, and in sync with, the IMU subsystem.

ATTITUDE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yaw-Pitch-Roll ▪ Quaternion ▪ Direction Cosine Matrix (DCM) 	POSITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Latitude, Longitude, Altitude (LLA) ▪ Earth-Centered-Earth-Fixed (ECEF) Frame 	VELOCITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North-East-Down (NED) Frame ▪ Earth-Centered-Earth-Fixed (ECEF) Frame ▪ Body-Frame
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3.4 VPE SUBSYSTEM

The Vector Processing Engine (VPE) subsystem runs at the VPE Rate (default nominally 200 Hz) and is primarily responsible for calculating the fused inertial state outputs through the INS Kalman filter. Because the VPE is dependent upon measurement availability and runs at a relatively low rate, some VPE states are passed to the NavState subsystem to be output at a higher rate. Others are output to the user directly from the VPE subsystem and as such are only updated at the VPE Rate.

In addition to the Kalman filter, the VPE subsystem also includes a collection of sophisticated algorithms which provides real-time monitoring and simultaneous estimation of the attitude as well as the uncertainty of the input measurements used by the attitude estimation algorithm. By estimating its own input measurement uncertainty the VPE is capable of providing significantly improved performance when compared to traditional statically tuned Kalman filters. The estimated measurement uncertainty is used to, in real-time, adaptively tune the onboard Kalman filters. In most cases this adaptive tuning eliminates the need for the user to perform any custom filter tuning for different applications. It also provides robust disturbance rejection capabilities, enabling the VN-200 in most cases to reliably estimate attitude even in the presence of vibration, short-term accelerations, and some forms of magnetic disturbances.

UNCERTAINTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attitude ▪ Position ▪ Velocity 	INERTIAL BIASES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerometer ▪ Gyroscope 	WORLD MODELS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gravity (EGM96) ▪ World Magnetic Model (WMM)
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3.4.1 INS Kalman Filter

The INS Kalman filter is an extended Kalman filter which nominally runs at the VPE Rate. The INS Kalman filter uses the accelerometer, gyroscope, GNSS, and—at startup—the magnetometer to simultaneously estimate the full quaternion-based attitude solution, position and velocity, and time-varying gyroscope and accelerometer sensor biases. The state outputs of the INS Kalman filter are passed to the NavState allowing for the attitude, position, and velocity to be made available at the higher rate of the NavState subsystem. The INS Kalman filter provides superior attitude estimation performance compared to the AHRS Kalman filter due to its inherent ability to account for accelerations through its use of the GNSS measurements. As such, when GNSS is available the VN-200 will default to utilize the INS Kalman filter for attitude estimation.

3.4.2 AHRS Kalman Filter

Since the INS Kalman filter relies upon a continuous stream of GNSS measurements to operate, the VN-200 supports automatic transition from INS to AHRS attitude estimation modes. In situations when GNSS measurements are not available, the VN-200 will automatically use the magnetometer and the accelerometer to estimate attitude. This transition is handled in a seamless fashion, thus eliminating any potential jump discontinuities from appearing in the attitude or angular rate outputs when transitioning to and from the AHRS. Optionally, the user can manually select between using the INS or AHRS attitude estimation modes using the INS Basic Configuration register (Register 67).

3.4.3 Adaptive Filtering

The VPE employs adaptive filtering techniques to significantly reduce the effect of high-frequency magnetic and acceleration disturbances. Prior to entering the INS filter, the magnetic and acceleration measurements are digitally filtered to reduce high-frequency components typically caused by electromagnetic interference and vibration. The level of filtering applied to the inputs is dynamically altered by the VPE in real time. The VPE calculates the minimal amount of digital filtering required in order to achieve specified orientation accuracy and stability requirements. By applying only the minimal amount of filtering necessary, the VPE reduces the amount of delay added to the input signals. For applications that have very strict latency requirements, the VPE provides the ability to limit the amount of adaptive filtering performed on each of the input signals or to disable it entirely.

3.4.4 Adaptive Tuning

Kalman filters employ coefficients that specify the uncertainty in the input measurements which are typically used as tuning parameters to adjust the behavior of the filter. Normally these tuning parameters have to be adjusted by the engineer to provide adequate performance for a given application. This tuning process can be ad-hoc, time-consuming, and application-dependent. The VPE employs adaptive tuning logic which provides online estimation of the uncertainty of each of the input signals during operation. This uncertainty is then applied directly to the onboard INS filter to correctly account for the uncertainty of the inputs. The adaptive tuning reduces the need for manual filter tuning.

3.4.5 Adaptive Filtering and Tuning Settings

The VPE actively employs both adaptive filtering and adaptive tuning techniques to enhance performance in conditions of dynamic motion and magnetic and acceleration disturbances. The VPE provides the ability to modify the amount of adaptive filtering and tuning applied on both the magnetometer and the accelerometer through the VPE Magnetometer Basic Tuning register (Register 36) and the VPE Accelerometer Basic Tuning register (Register 38). In most cases the VPE can be used in the default configuration without any need to adjust these settings. For some applications, higher performance can be obtained by adjusting the amount of adaptive filtering and tuning performed on the inputs. The following settings are provided for both the magnetometer and accelerometer.

Static Measurement Uncertainty

The static gain adjusts the level of uncertainty associated with either the magnetic or acceleration measurement when no disturbances are present. The level of uncertainty associated with the measurement will directly influence the accuracy of the estimated attitude solution. The level of uncertainty in the measurement will also determine how quickly the attitude filter will correct for errors in the attitude when they are observed. The lower the uncertainty, the quicker it will correct for observed errors.

- This parameter can be adjusted from 0 to 10.
- Zero places no confidence (or infinite uncertainty) in the sensor, thus eliminating its effect on the attitude solution.
- Ten places full confidence (minimal uncertainty) in the sensor and assumes that its measurements are always 100% correct.

Adaptive Tuning Gain

The adaptive tuning stage of the VPE monitors both the magnetic and acceleration measurements over an extended period of time to estimate the time-varying level of uncertainty in the measurement. The adaptive tuning gain directly scales either up or down this calculated uncertainty.

- This parameter can be adjusted from 0 to 10.
- The minimum value of zero turns off all adaptive tuning.
- The maximum value of 10 applies several times the estimated level of uncertainty.

Adaptive Filtering Gain

The adaptive filtering stage of the VPE monitors both the magnetic and acceleration measurements to determine if large-amplitude, high-frequency disturbances are present. If so, then a variable level of filtering is applied to the inputs in order to reduce the amplitude of the disturbance down to acceptable levels prior to inputting the measurement into the attitude filter. The advantage of adaptive filtering is that it can improve accuracy and eliminate jitter in the output attitude when large-amplitude AC disturbances are present. The disadvantage to filtering is that it will inherently add some delay to the input measurement. The adaptive filtering gain adjusts the maximum allowed AC disturbance amplitude for the measurement prior to entering the attitude filter. The larger the allowed disturbance, the less filtering that will be applied. The smaller the allowed disturbance, the more filtering will be applied.

- This parameter can be adjusted from 0 to 10.
- The minimum value of zero turns off all adaptive filtering.
- The maximum value of 10 applies maximum filtering.

Keep in mind that regardless of this setting, the adaptive filtering stage will apply only the minimal amount of filtering necessary. As such, this parameter provides the ability to set the maximum amount of delay that is acceptable in the input measurement.

3.4.6 Heading Modes

As part of its collection of algorithms, the VPE includes three independent heading modes: Absolute Mode, Relative Mode, and Indoor Mode. These heading modes control how the VPE interprets the magnetic measurements in estimating magnetic-based heading and are described in detail in the following sections. The particular heading mode of the VN-200 can be configured using the *HeadingMode* field in the VPE Basic Control register (Register 35).

While each mode is unique in how it handles magnetic measurements, all three modes are capable of handling high-frequency external magnetic disturbances greater than 1 Hz as well as constant external magnetic disturbances lasting less than a few seconds. The distinction between the various modes becomes crucial for external magnetic disturbances lasting longer than a few seconds.

The different heading modes were designed as a way to handle external magnetic disturbances the VN-200 may encounter in its environment and are not intended to account for any internal magnetic disturbances which are rigidly mounted with respect to the sensor. A hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration should be performed on the sensor to handle any internal magnetic disturbances. If a valid HSI calibration is not performed prior to use, the behavior of these heading modes can be impacted and may not operate as expected. More information on performing an HSI calibration can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration.

Absolute Mode

In Absolute Mode, the VPE assumes the magnetometer is measuring Earth's magnetic field alone and no external magnetic disturbances are present. As such, only short-term magnetic disturbances greater than 1 Hz are tuned out. Unfortunately, long-term external magnetic disturbances cannot be handled in Absolute Mode as a constant long-term external magnetic disturbance will be indistinguishable from Earth's magnetic field and will, consequently, result in a loss of heading accuracy.

Because of the assumptions placed on the magnetometer measurements, Absolute Mode can also impact the estimation of the real-time gyroscope bias in addition to the heading estimate. When a long-term external magnetic disturbance is encountered, the magnetometer will measure more than just Earth's magnetic field, causing the magnetic-based yaw to slew over to an erroneous heading estimate. Because this transition in the heading is not due a physical rotation of the sensor, a disagreement between the magnetometer and gyroscope measurements will arise. In order to resolve this mismatch between the two sensors, the real-time gyroscope bias estimate must be updated, often resulting in degradation of this estimate.

Absolute Mode is ideal for applications that do not encounter any external magnetic disturbances lasting more than a few seconds, such as an aircraft in flight or a marine vessel in open water. Additionally, this heading mode maintains absolute tracking of the heading relative to the fixed Earth, making it perfect for applications requiring a stable and repeatable heading. However, it is important to note that in order to track an absolute heading, any internal magnetic distortions need to be well characterized by performing a hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration on the VN-200. Hard and soft iron distortions that are not properly accounted for will induce heading errors proportional to the magnitude of the distortion.



If a magnetic disturbance occurs due to an event controlled by the user, such as the switching on/off of an electric motor, an absolute heading can still be maintained if the VN-200 is notified of the presence of the disturbance using the Known Magnetic Disturbance command.

Relative Mode

In Relative Mode, the VPE places no assumptions on the magnetometer measurements and instead recognizes that the magnetometer is likely impacted by external magnetic disturbances in the surrounding environment in addition to measuring Earth's magnetic field. To minimize the impact of external magnetic disturbances on the derived heading, Relative Mode estimates the external magnetic field in real time using a comparison between the magnetometer and gyroscope measurements. This estimation process allows Relative Mode to ignore magnetic disturbances in the heading calculation when they are encountered in the environment.

While the heading estimate in Relative Mode will often remain stable in the presence of external magnetic disturbances, the estimation process used to track the external magnetic field is not perfect. The magnetic measurements themselves are often noisy and the integration of the angular rate measurements will drift over time due to the inherent noise and bias properties of the gyroscope. As a result, drift can accumulate in the heading solution, such that Relative Mode can only provide a relative heading and cannot always ensure the magnetic-based heading is referenced to Magnetic North. The amount of drift accrued depends on how many magnetic disturbances are encountered, how often they are encountered, and the magnetic strength of each disturbance. Additionally, if an HSI

calibration has not been performed on the VN-200 to account for internal, time-invariant magnetic disturbances, drift will accumulate fairly rapidly as the sensor will continually encounter these disturbances.

Relative Mode is designed for use in situations where maintaining a stable attitude solution is the most important requirement. In general, Relative Mode will provide the most accurate heading of the three heading modes, particularly over the short term, even with some drift in the estimation process. Because Relative Mode provides a stable heading, it is also able to produce an accurate estimate of the gyroscope bias.

Indoor Mode

In any environment, the measured magnetic field is generally a blend of Earth's magnetic field and other local magnetic fields created by objects near the VN-200. For indoor environments in particular, this becomes problematic due to the potential proximity to objects such as metal desks and chairs, speakers, rebar in the concrete floor, and other items which either distort or produce their own magnetic field. The strength of these local magnetic fields is position-dependent; if the strength is on the same order of magnitude as that of Earth's magnetic field, directly trusting the magnetic measurements to determine heading can lead to inaccurate heading estimates.

Indoor Mode is ideal for applications in which the external magnetic disturbances are constantly changing and works best in cases where disturbances are short-lived and zero-mean, such as a sensor that is constantly in motion. When used in Indoor Mode, the VN-200 should be in proximity to magnetic disturbances for no more than a few seconds at a time. Unfortunately, a majority of applications will not experience such an environment and Indoor Mode may provide worse magnetic disturbance rejection than Relative Mode or Absolute Mode.

3.4.7 Real-Time Hard and Soft Iron Estimator

The VPE subsystem also includes a separate EKF which provides real-time estimation of the local magnetic hard and soft iron (HSI) distortions. Local HSI distortions are magnetic fields generated by electrical currents or ferrous materials which are constant relative to the position and orientation of the sensor. These distort the direction and magnitude of the measurement of Earth's magnetic field, thus negatively impacting the ability of the filter to reliably and accurately estimate its magnetometer-based heading. To remove the unwanted effect of these disturbances, an HSI calibration must be performed. This requires rotating the sensor around in multiple circles while collecting magnetic data for offline calculation of the magnetic hard and soft iron calibration coefficients. This calibration can be time-consuming and may not be possible for some applications. The Real-Time Hard and Soft Iron Estimator runs on the VN-200 in the background without requiring any user intervention. For many applications this simplifies the process for the end user and allows for operation in environments where HSI disturbances may change slowly over time. On the VN-200, the Real-Time Hard and Soft Iron Estimator is turned off by default, but can be enabled and configured by the Real-Time HSI Control register (Register 44). More information on the Real-Time Hard and Soft Iron Estimator can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration.

3.4.8 World Magnetic Model

The World Magnetic Model (WMM) is a large spatial-scale representation of Earth's magnetic field. The model used in the VN-200 consists of a spherical-harmonic expansion of the magnetic potential of the geomagnetic field generated in Earth's core. By default, the World Magnetic Model on the VN-200 is enabled and automatically uses the estimated position from the INS to directly set the reference magnetic field strength. Alternatively the World Magnetic Model can be manually used to calculate the magnetic field strength for a given latitude, longitude, altitude, and date to be subsequently used as the fixed magnetic field reference strength. The Reference Model Configuration register (Register 83) can be used to control the World Magnetic Model.

3.4.9 World Gravity Model

The World Gravity Model (WGM) is a large spatial-scale representation of Earth's gravitational potential as a function of position on Earth. The internal model used on the VN-200 is consistent with the Earth Gravity Model (EGM96), which consists of a spherical-harmonic expansion of Earth's geopotential. By default, the World Gravity Model on the VN-200 is enabled, and automatically is set based on the INS-estimated position. As with the World Magnetic Model, the World Gravity Model can be used to calculate the gravitational potential for a given latitude, longitude, and altitude to be subsequently used as the fixed reference gravitational potential. The Reference Model Configuration register (Register 83) can be used to control the World Gravity Model.

3.5 COMMUNICATION INTERFACE

The VN-200 provides two distinct communication interfaces consisting of two independent serial ports and one serial peripheral interface (SPI) bus.

3.5.1 Serial (UART) Interface

The serial interface consists of two physically independent bidirectional UART serial ports. Each UART supports baud rates from 9600 bps up to a maximum of 921600 bps. The surface mount version (SMD) of the VN-200 offers both UARTs with 3V TTL voltage level inputs and outputs. The rugged version includes an onboard TTL to RS-232 level shifter, thus at the 10-pin connector one serial port is offered with RS-232 voltages levels (UART-1), while the other serial port (UART-2) remains at 3V TTL logic levels. More information on the VN-200 serial interface can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.



The ability to update the firmware using the onboard bootloader is only supported on the primary serial port (UART-1). It is highly recommended that if the primary serial port is not used for normal operation, a means of accessing it is designed into the product to support future firmware updates.

3.5.2 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

A serial peripheral interface (SPI) bus is supported on the VN-200 SMD, which can be used to send data between multiple devices through a master and slave configuration. The VN-200 SMD operates as a slave on the SPI bus that can be enabled by a master device. The master device provides a clock signal to the slave to synchronize the data transfer between devices allowing for high data transfer rates. This communication interface is ideal for board-level communication over short distances. More information on the VN-200 SMD SPI communication interface can be found in the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

4 OPERATION

Understanding the operation of the VN-200 is critical to ensuring the sensor is integrated successfully and operating nominally. The following sections detail the recommended outputs to use in monitoring the status of the sensor, walk through the startup sequence of the VN-200, and provide guidance for using the sensor in the most challenging conditions.

4.1 SENSOR STATUS

During operation of the VN-200, it is important to monitor the status of the sensor to ensure the quality of the overall solution. The following outputs provide an indication of the overall health of many of the different subsystems on the sensor and should be the first place to check if any problems arise when using the VN-200.

4.1.1 INS Status Output

The *InsStatus* output is a bitfield output containing various status information for the INS filter. This output can be configured as part of a binary output message from the Common or INS binary output groups, parsed from the VNINS or VNINE ASCII output messages, read directly from Registers 63 and 64, or appended to the end of an ASCII output message using the Communication Protocol Control register (Register 30). Monitoring this output, particularly during the startup process of the sensor, allows the user to ensure the INS filter is operating nominally.

The *InsStatus* output can be broken down into the following bitfield values:

- **Mode:** This bitfield value indicates the current status of the INS Filter and can be broken down into four different states:
 - *NotTracking* (0): The INS filter has not initialized and its outputs are invalid.
 - *Aligning* (1): The INS filter has initialized and the INS position and velocity measurements are now valid, but the attitude outputs are not.
 - *Tracking* (2): The INS filter is tracking and all of its outputs are now valid (i.e. position, velocity, attitude).
 - *GnssLost* (3): An extended GNSS outage has occurred and the INS position and velocity outputs are no longer valid, though the attitude outputs remain valid.
- **GnssFix:** This flag indicates the sensor currently has a valid 3D GNSS fix.
- **ImuErr:** This flag indicates whether an IMU subsystem error is detected by the sensor.
- **MagPresErr:** This flag indicates whether a magnetometer or barometer error is detected by the sensor.
- **GnssErr:** This flag indicates a GNSS communication error is detected by the sensor or a valid PPS signal is not received by the sensor.

For more information on extracting each of these values from the *InsStatus* output, please refer to the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

4.1.2 GNSS Status Output



This output is only available on VN-200 sensors with firmware version v2.1.0.0 and later.

The *GnssStatus* output is a bitfield output containing various status flags for the GNSS receiver that can be configured as part of a binary output message from the GNSS binary output group.

The *GnssStatus* output can be broken down into the following bitfield values:

- *Enabled*: This flag indicates whether the GNSS receiver is enabled.
- *Operational*: This flag indicates whether the GNSS receiver is operational.
- *Fix*: This flag indicates whether the GNSS receiver has a valid 3D fix.
- *AntennaSignalError*: This flag is used to indicate that an RF path error has occurred somewhere between the satellite and the GNSS receiver. This can be indicative of a bad antenna or cabling as well as being used in a poor RF environment such as indoors.
- *UsedForNav*: This flag indicates whether the data from the GNSS receiver is used in the INS filter.
- *DataSource*: This bitfield value indicates which physical GNSS receiver is used to source this output.
- *UsedForNavCurr*: This flag indicates whether data from this GNSS receiver is currently being used in the INS filter.

For more information on extracting each of these flags from the *GnssStatus* output, please refer to the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

4.1.3 IMU Status Output

The *ImuStatus* output is a bitfield output that provides real-time monitoring of the onboard sensors (gyroscope, accelerometer, magnetometer, barometer, and temperature sensor) to ensure that each is operating as expected. This output can be configured as part of a binary output message from the IMU binary output group or appended to an ASCII output message or SPI message through the Communication Protocol Control register (Register 30).

Each bitfield value in the *ImuStatus* output (*GyroStatus*, *AccelStatus*, *MagStatus*, *PresTempStatus*) can be broken down into four different states:

- *NominalUpdated*: The sensor is operating as expected and the current output is a new measurement.
- *NominalNotUpdated*: The sensor is operating as expected, but the current output is not a new measurement. This can occur when the sampling rate of the sensor is lower than the IMU Rate.
- *Saturated*: The sensor is saturated and its current output measurement has been set to the maximum value measurable by the sensor.
- *Failed*: The sensor is experiencing a failure and its output should not be trusted.

For more information on extracting each of these bitfield values from the *ImuStatus* output, please refer to the VN-200 Interface Control Document.

4.1.4 Uncertainty Outputs

The VN-200 offers a variety of different uncertainty outputs that the user can monitor for insight into the current status of the sensor. GNSS position and velocity uncertainty values can be used to help assess the current GNSS conditions. Similarly, the INS position and velocity uncertainty values can be monitored for the status of the onboard filter. An attitude uncertainty output is also available, which provides an indication of the quality of the current attitude solution.



The INS uncertainty outputs and the attitude uncertainty outputs are only valid after the sensor has transitioned into the *Aligning* mode in the *InsStatus* output.

4.2 STARTUP SEQUENCE

Understanding the startup process of the VN-200 is vital for ensuring optimal operation of the sensor. In this section, the typical startup sequence of the sensor as well as methods for expediting this startup process will be discussed.

4.2.1 Typical Startup Sequence

During the startup of the VN-200, the sensor will progress through a number of different events marked by changes in the *InsStatus* output flags, as shown in Figure 4.1. It is important to monitor the sensor throughout each of these events to ensure the sensor has been properly setup and initializes as expected.

Typical Startup Sequence



FIGURE 4.1

- Event A: Sensor Initialization** Upon powering on or resetting the sensor, all flags in the *InsStatus* output will be low and the sensor will be in the *NotTracking* mode, illustrated in Figure 4.2. At this point the INS filter has not been initialized and is currently invalid. Consequently, the INS position and velocity will be reported as zeros and the uncertainty estimates will report a large value. Because the sensor initially does not have a GNSS fix, the GPS time will be populated with the time since the startup of the unit until a GNSS fix is acquired. If *AhrsAiding* is enabled in Register 67, the heading will be derived from the onboard magnetometer and the sensor will operate similar to that of an attitude & heading reference system (AHRS). This is not guaranteed to be an accurate heading solution and is only used as a coarse heading for a smooth initialization.
- Event B: GNSS Fix Acquired** With clear sky visibility, the sensor will typically acquire a GNSS fix within 30 to 45 seconds after startup. Once acquired, the *GnssFix* flag in the *InsStatus* output will go high as seen in Figure 4.2. The GPS time outputs (i.e. GPS TOW, GPS Week, etc.) will switch from the time since sensor startup to the current GPS time, and the GNSS outputs will be valid. The current GNSS position will be used to calculate and apply the local magnetic reference vector and declination angle. Subsequently, the coarse heading solution may transition to a new value as this reference vector and declination angle takes effect. The sensor will also output a large attitude uncertainty value to reflect that the current heading is a coarse magnetic-based heading.
- Event C: Valid INS Position & Velocity** The INS filter has been initialized and the INS position, velocity, and corresponding uncertainty measurements are now valid. This event is indicated by the sensor transitioning into the *Aligning* mode in the *InsStatus* output as seen in Figure 4.2 and should occur within a second of Event B.
- Event D: GNSS Heading Convergence** This event signifies that the dynamic alignment process has converged on a GNSS-derived heading solution. Dynamic alignment will begin once the VN-200 has exceeded the velocity threshold of 5 m/s for at least one second. During this process, the horizontal accelerations measured independently by the accelerometer and GNSS are correlated to derive a high-accuracy heading estimate. There is no specific motion required to achieve dynamic alignment, all that is needed is horizontal acceleration of any type. Generally, a car getting up to speed or an aircraft accelerating down a runway at takeoff is enough to trigger this process.

Upon reaching this event, the heading will smoothly transition from the magnetometer-based heading solution to the GNSS-derived heading solution. The duration for this transition differs from application to application and is dependent on the difference between the magnetometer and GNSS heading solutions.
- Event E: Valid Attitude** Once this event is reached, the sensor will transition into the *Tracking* mode in the *InsStatus* output, indicating that the INS heading agrees with the GNSS-derived heading and there is confirmed consistency between the INS and GNSS measurements, as shown in Figure 4.2. When this occurs, the attitude is performing within specification.

4.2.2 Quick Startup Methods

As detailed in Section 4.2.1, the VN-200 can take some time to achieve a valid attitude solution. This startup time is crucial in some applications requiring faster initialization. The following methods can be utilized to expedite the startup sequence of the sensor.

Disable AHRS Aiding

The AHRS aiding feature on the VN-200 enables the ability to switch to using the AHRS to stabilize the attitude during times when the INS filter is unavailable, such as at startup. While disabling this feature will remove the ability to fall back on the AHRS, it will also tune out the magnetometer measurements when used in the INS filter. Consequently, when Event D is reached in the startup sequence, rather than smoothly transitioning from the coarse magnetic heading to the GNSS-derived heading, the VN-200 will immediately jump to the GNSS-based heading solution. Though this causes a discontinuous jump in the heading output, this method can significantly decrease the time required

Dynamic Startup

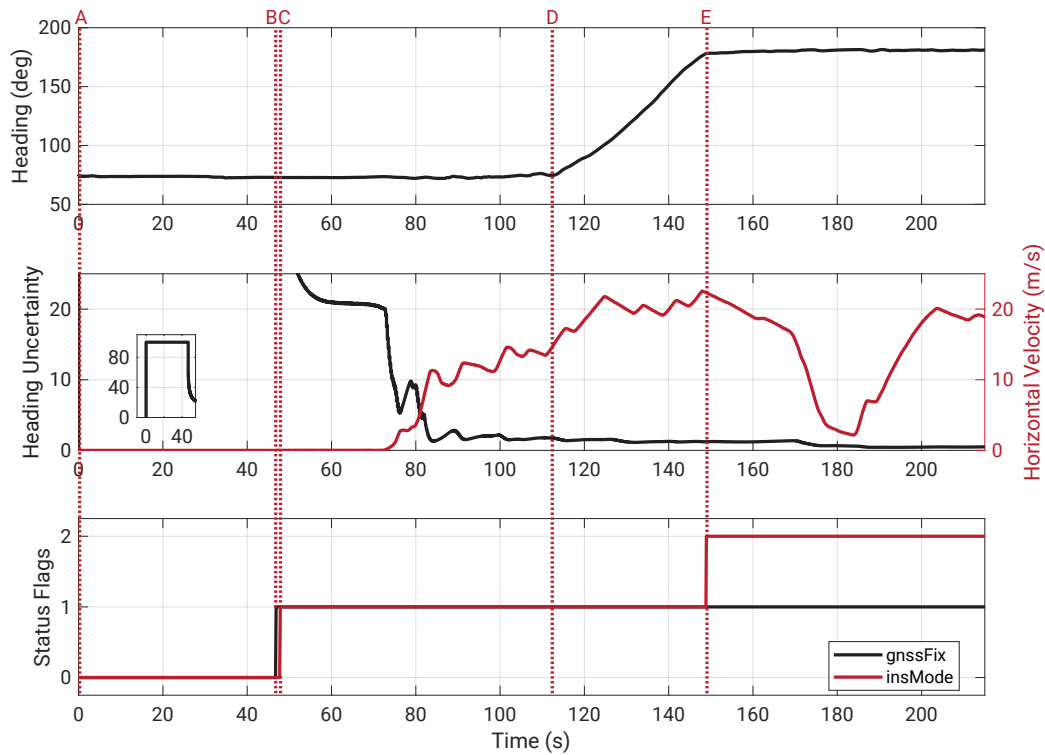


FIGURE 4.2

to transition from Event D to Event E. The AHRS aiding feature can be disabled on the VN-200 by configuring the *AhrsAiding* field in the INS Basic Configuration register (Register 67) to *Disable*.

Improve Coarse Magnetic Heading

With the AHRS aiding feature enabled, the heading will smoothly transition from the magnetometer based heading solution to the GNSS-derived heading solution. The duration for this transition differs from application to application and is dependent on the difference between the magnetometer and GNSS heading solutions. Having an accurate magnetic heading will shorten the time required to progress from Event D to Event E, thus providing a faster startup of the VN-200. To improve the coarse magnetic heading estimate, a hard & soft iron (HSI) calibration can be performed on the sensor, which will account for the magnetic signature of the platform that the VN-200 is rigidly attached to. More information on performing an HSI calibration on the VN-200 can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration.

4.3 OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

While the VN-200 has been designed to operate in a wide variety of applications and use cases, there are some operations that can pose more of a challenge for the sensor. This section details challenges that may arise during operation of the VN-200 as well as troubleshooting tips for the most commonly encountered issues.

4.3.1 Static and Low Dynamic Conditions

Applications that experience sustained static or low dynamic conditions must rely on the onboard magnetometer for heading. Often the local magnetic field measurement consists of a combination of Earth's magnetic field and magnetic fields created by nearby objects, known as magnetic disturbances. If these magnetic disturbances are not accounted for through calibration or advanced techniques, the VN-200 can suffer degraded heading estimates.

Challenge

Under dynamic conditions, the VN-200 estimates a GNSS-based heading through a process known as dynamic alignment in which the acceleration measured independently by the accelerometer and GNSS are correlated to track a high-accuracy heading output. This process requires sufficient motion to perform and sustain alignment. On the

VN-200, the dynamic alignment process will not begin until the sensor has a valid GNSS fix and has exceeded the velocity threshold of 5 m/s.

The VN-200 can maintain an accurate heading through short periods of static and low dynamic conditions, however, over extended periods the heading angle is not observable via dynamic alignment. In this case, the VN-200 must fall back on its onboard magnetometer to stabilize the heading which is indicated by the *Mode* in the *InsStatus* output being set to either *NotTracking* or *Aligning*. Magnetic-based heading is estimated by comparing the measurements from the magnetometer to models of Earth's magnetic field. Unfortunately, deriving an accurate magnetic heading can be challenging in many real-world applications due to the presence of magnetic disturbances, which are magnetic fields created by objects nearby the sensor that bias and distort Earth's magnetic field.

Mitigation

If the VN-200 can obtain some knowledge of the magnetic disturbances in the environment surrounding the sensor, then it is possible for the sensor to account for their effect in the magnetic heading estimation. A hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration can be used to account for any magnetic disturbances that are rigidly attached to the VN-200 and that do not vary over time. More information on performing an HSI calibration on the VN-200 can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration. To handle external magnetic disturbances the VN-200 may encounter in its environment, the VPE heading mode can be configured which controls how the magnetic measurements are interpreted in the magnetic heading estimation. Additional details on the heading modes available and how each handles external magnetic disturbances can be found in Section 3.4.6.

4.3.2 GNSS-Challenged/Denied Operations

In applications that experience GNSS-challenged or GNSS-denied conditions, the VN-200 will continue to propagate the navigation solution using the onboard inertial sensors, though the accuracy of the solution will degrade quite rapidly. If the conditions persist over an extended period of time, the INS filter will reset resulting in the VN-200 operating as an attitude and heading reference system (AHRS) until a valid GNSS fix has been reacquired.

Challenge

The VN-200 requires regular GNSS updates to maintain an accurate navigation solution. During operation, there may be instances in which the sensor is used in poor GNSS conditions such that the GNSS measurements are degraded or even lost altogether. Poor conditions are often caused by a signal blockage that prevents the signal from reaching the GNSS receiver or from a signal interference which causes a disturbance on the signal transmitted by the GNSS satellites. A hardware malfunction along the RF path, such as a bad GNSS antenna, could also lead to degraded GNSS conditions. If the VN-200 has initialized the INS filter prior to loss of GNSS, the filter will continue to propagate the position, velocity, and attitude estimates using the onboard inertial sensor measurements. The VN-200 can maintain an accurate navigation solution through short outages lasting up to tens of seconds without access to GNSS. However, over extended periods the navigation solution will degrade quite rapidly.

Because the accuracy of the navigation solution will swiftly degrade and result in large unbounded errors when operating in GNSS-denied conditions, a reset of the INS filter is often necessary. A reset of the filter can happen at any time and will occur either if a divergence of the filter is detected or no longer than 75 seconds after the loss of GNSS occurred. A GNSS outage is often preceded by degraded GNSS conditions, which can hasten the divergence detection and, consequently, a reset of the filter.

If the *InsStatus* reaches *Tracking* mode prior to loss of GNSS, the behavior of the VN-200 will depend on how quickly the attitude degrades. If attitude remains valid 45 seconds after the GNSS outage occurs, the VN-200 will progress into the *GnssLost* mode in the *InsStatus* output, indicating the attitude is still valid though the position and velocity estimates are no longer valid and have locked onto their last estimated value. However, if the attitude uncertainty increases beyond 2°, the VN-200 will drop into *Aligning* mode and remain there for no longer than 45 seconds after the GNSS loss.

Once a reset of the INS filter has occurred, the *InsStatus* will shift into *NotTracking* mode and the VN-200 will operate as an AHRS if the AHRS aiding feature is enabled in the INS Basic Configuration register (Register 67). Unfortunately, the position and velocity will not be available until a valid GNSS fix has been reacquired. During this time that the filter is operating as an AHRS, the attitude is estimated predominantly from the onboard magnetometer and accelerometer. While seemingly straightforward, obtaining accurate attitude from an AHRS can prove to be quite challenging. In many real-world applications, the magnetometer is often measuring magnetic disturbances created by nearby objects in addition to Earth's magnetic field, leading to errors in the estimated magnetic-based heading. In addition, sustained dynamic accelerations can cause degraded pitch and roll estimates if this acceleration due to motion is not accounted for.

Mitigation

If the VN-200 is operated in GNSS-challenged or GNSS-denied conditions and an accurate attitude is required, it is recommended that the velocity aiding feature be used, particularly if the sensor will be subjected to sustained linear accelerations. Additionally, a hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration should be performed on the sensor to account for the magnetic signature of the platform that the VN-200 is rigidly attached to. Additional details on the velocity aiding feature can be found in TN005: Velocity Aiding. More information on performing an HSI calibration on the VN-200 can be found in TN002: Hard & Soft Iron (HSI) Calibration.

4.3.3 Troubleshooting

If any issues are encountered during the setup, initialization, or operation of the VN-200, some additional troubleshooting may be required. Below are a few of the most commonly encountered issues when using the VN-200. If the behavior persists after reviewing these troubleshooting tips, please reach out to VectorNav Support for additional assistance.

Heading is Incorrect While Stationary

As discussed in Section 4.3.1, the VN-200 must rely on the onboard magnetometer for heading estimation in static and low-dynamic conditions. The magnetic-based heading estimate can be improved by:

- Mounting the VN-200 as far away from magnetic disturbances as possible.
- Performing a hard and soft iron (HSI) calibration to account for magnetic disturbances that are rigidly mounted to the VN-200 and that do not vary over time.
- Configuring the VPE heading mode for desired behavior in handling magnetic disturbances in the external environment surrounding the sensor.

Failure to Achieve GNSS Fix

A failure of the VN-200 to achieve a valid GNSS fix typically indicates the antenna is being operated in poor GNSS conditions. To troubleshoot this behavior:

- Ensure the antenna is outdoors and has a clear view of sky with direct line-of-sight to the GNSS satellites.
- Be sure there are no obstructions blocking the antenna — move away from buildings, large structures, and terrain.
- Ensure a ground plane is installed directly beneath the antenna.
- Check the *GnssStatus* binary output to ensure the GNSS receiver is enabled and operational.

Failure to Achieve Tracking Mode

In order to achieve *Tracking* mode in the *InsStatus* output, the VN-200 must have a valid GNSS fix and sufficient motion for dynamic alignment. This process will not begin until the VN-200 has exceeded the velocity threshold of 5 m/s for at least one second. Unfortunately, in static and low dynamic conditions, the VN-200 will not be able to achieve *Tracking* mode. If the VN-200 has exceeded the velocity threshold, it is recommended to:

- Ensure the VN-200 experiences time-varying, horizontal acceleration — while the velocity threshold must be exceeded to begin dynamic alignment, there must also be sufficient horizontal acceleration to correlate the GNSS and accelerometer measurements.
- Check that the GNSS Internal A Antenna offset is correctly configured in Register 57.
- If a reference frame rotation is configured on the sensor in Register 26, ensure it has been correctly applied.
- Check that the GNSS antenna has a clear view of the sky.

INS Status Mode Toggles During High Dynamic Maneuvers

If the sensor is switching between *Tracking* mode and *Aligning* mode in the *InsStatus* output during high dynamic maneuvers, this indicates that there is a mismatch between the GNSS and accelerometer measurements used in the dynamic alignment process. It is recommended to:

- Check that the GNSS Internal A Antenna offset is correctly configured in Register 57.
- If a reference frame rotation is configured on the sensor in Register 26, ensure it has been correctly applied.

Losing Tracking Mode During Dynamic Motion

To derive a high-accuracy heading estimate, the dynamic alignment process correlates the horizontal accelerations measured independently by the accelerometer and GNSS. Platforms traveling straight and level, such as a private jet or airliner at altitude, can travel at high speeds but with insufficient acceleration for sustaining dynamic alignment. If the VN-200 drops into *Aligning* mode during low-dynamic motion, adding in some type of maneuver, such as an S-turn, to provide observability of the horizontal acceleration will help sustain dynamic alignment.

User-Configured Settings Erased After Power Cycle or Reset

In order for the user-configured settings to be saved to the non-volatile memory of the VN-200 and persist through a reset or power cycle of the sensor, a Write Settings command must be sent to the sensor after all desired settings have been configured.

A ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

A.1 OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION

While the following register settings are typically not needed during nominal operation of the VN-200, there may be instances in which their use is required. For help in determining whether the following settings should be modified in a particular application, please reach out to the VectorNav Support team for additional assistance.

A.1.1 Applying the Declination Angle

By default, the VN-200 references its magnetic-based heading to Magnetic North at startup. To instead reference the magnetic-based heading to True North at startup, the declination angle (δ) can be applied through either the Magnetic and Gravity Reference Vectors register (Register 21) or the Reference Model Configuration register (Register 83).

The Magnetic and Gravity Reference Vectors register (Register 21) allows the user to manually apply the magnetic reference vector onto the sensor. By default, this register is set to a 0° declination angle, meaning the yaw angle will be referenced to Magnetic North. The local magnetic reference vector can be obtained directly from the World Magnetic Model or calculated from the declination angle using the following:

$$MagRefX = \cos(\delta) \quad (A.1)$$

$$MagRefY = \sin(\delta) \quad (A.2)$$

These parameters should then be configured into the corresponding fields in Register 21. Once configured, the onboard filter will use this local magnetic reference vector to account for the declination angle in the magnetic-based heading.

The Reference Model Configuration register (Register 83) can alternatively be used to apply the declination angle by enabling the onboard World Magnetic Model (WMM). To utilize the WMM, the *EnableMagModel* field should be set to 1 and the current location of the sensor and decimal year must be input into the *Year*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*, and *Altitude* fields. Once configured, this register will apply the local magnetic reference vector and declination angle, improving the accuracy of the heading. If the WMM is disabled by setting the *EnableMagModel* to 0, the user-configured reference vector in the Magnetic and Gravity Reference Vectors register (Register 21) will be used instead.



The VN-200 automatically applies the WMM after acquiring a GNSS fix, so no additional configuration to this register is needed by the user unless the magnetic-based heading referenced to True North is needed prior to acquiring a GNSS fix.



The WMM onboard the VN-200 can be updated every five years similarly to a firmware update. To obtain the latest WMM for your sensor, please reach out to the VectorNav Support team.

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Version 10-2000-R2