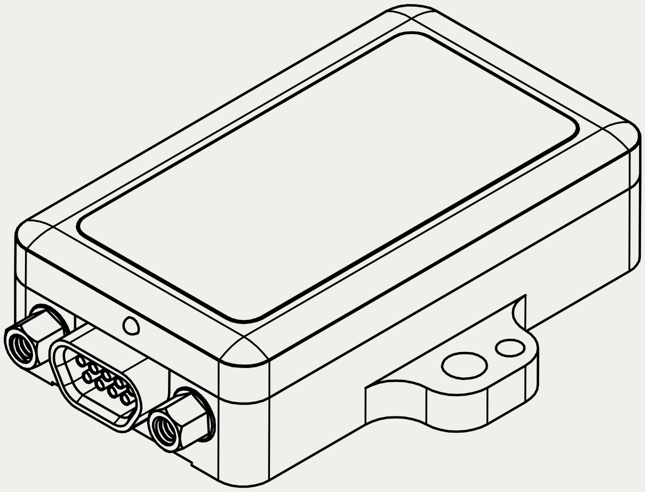
LORD Data Communications Protocol Manual

3DM®-GX5-35

Attitude and Heading Reference Unit (AHRS) with GNSS



LORD SENSING
MicroStrain

MicroStrain® Sensing Systems
459 Hurricane Lane
Suite 102
Williston, VT 05495
United States of America

Phone: 802-862-6629

www.microstrain.com
sensing_support@LORD.com
sensing_sales@LORD.com

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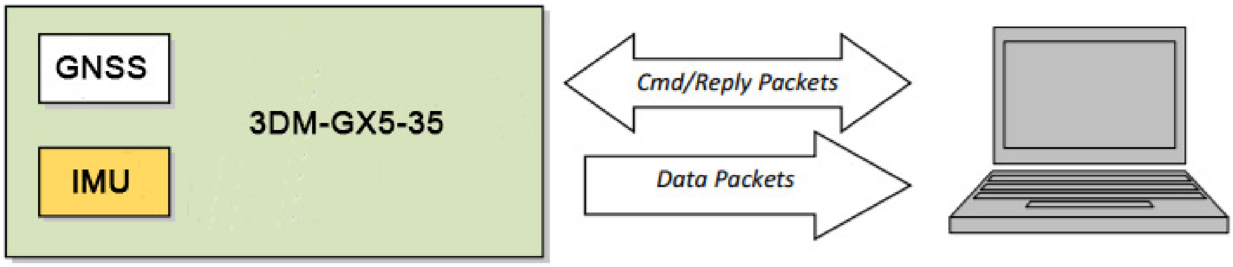
1. API Introduction

The 3DM-GX5-35 programming interface is comprised of a compact set of setup and control commands and a very flexible user-configurable data output format. The commands and data are divided into three command sets and two data sets corresponding to the internal architecture of the device. The three command sets consist of a set of “Base” commands (a set that is common across many types of devices), a set of unified “3DM” (3D Motion) commands that are specific to the LORD Sensing inertial product line, and a set of “System” commands that are specific to sensor systems comprised of more than one internal sensor block. The data sets represent the two types of data that the 3DM-GX5-35 is capable of producing: "GNSS" (Global Navigation Satellite System) data and “IMU” (Inertial Measurement Unit) data.

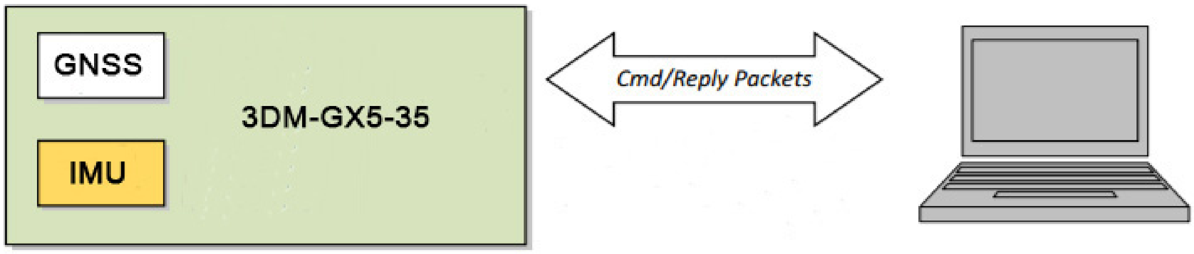
Base commands	Ping, Idle, Resume, Get ID Strings, etc.
3DM commands	Poll IMU Data, Estimation Filter Data, etc.
System commands	Switch Communications Mode, etc.
IMU data	Acceleration Vector, Gyro Vector, etc.
GNSS data	GNSS Position, Velocity, Satellite Data, Fix Data, etc.

The protocol is packet based. All commands, replies, and data are sent and received as fields in a message packet. Commands are all confirmed with an ack/nack (with a few exceptions). The packets have a descriptor type field based on their contents, so it is easy to identify if a packet contains IMU data, GNSS data, commands, or replies.



2. Basic Programming

The 3DM-GX5-35 is designed to stream GNSS and IMU data packets over a common interface as efficiently as possible. To this end, programming the device consists of a configuration stage where the data messages and data rates are configured. The configuration stage is followed by a data streaming stage where the program starts the incoming data packet stream.

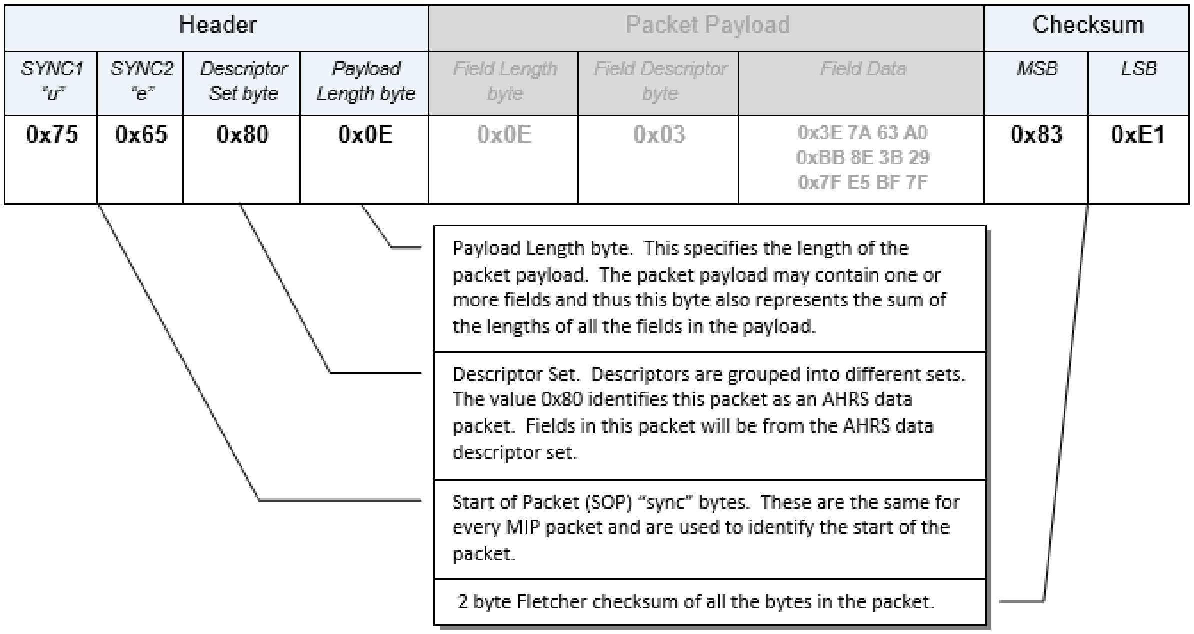


In this section there is an overview of the packet, an overview of command and reply packets, an overview of how an incoming data packet is constructed, and then an example setup command sequence that can be used directly with the 3DM-GX5-35 either through a COM utility or as a template for software development.

2.1 MIP Packet Overview

This is an overview of the 3DM-GX5-35 packet structure. The packet structure used is the LORD “MIP” packet. A reference to the general packet structure is presented in the MIP Packet Reference section. An overview of the packet is presented here.

The MIP packet “wrapper” consists of a four byte header and two byte checksum footer:



Header				Packet Payload			Checksum	
SYNC1 "u"	SYNC2 "e"	Descriptor Set byte	Payload Length byte	Field Length byte	Field Descriptor byte	Field Data	MSB	LSB
0x75	0x65	0x80	0x0E	0x0E	0x03	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0x83	0xE1

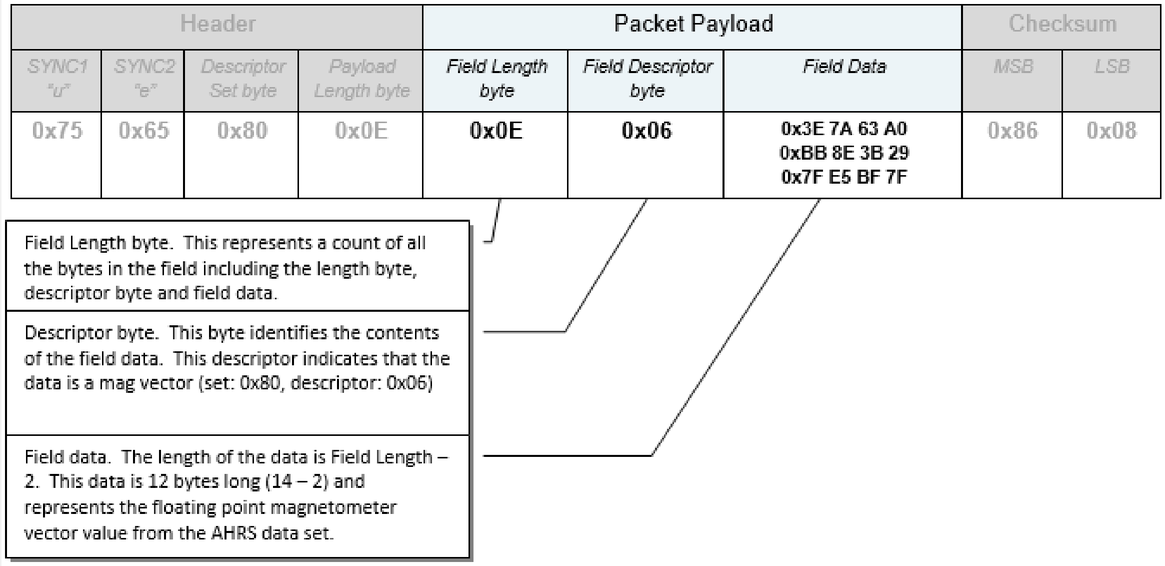
Payload Length byte. This specifies the length of the packet payload. The packet payload may contain one or more fields and thus this byte also represents the sum of the lengths of all the fields in the payload.

Descriptor Set. Descriptors are grouped into different sets. The value 0x80 identifies this packet as an AHRS data packet. Fields in this packet will be from the AHRS data descriptor set.

Start of Packet (SOP) "sync" bytes. These are the same for every MIP packet and are used to identify the start of the packet.

2 byte Fletcher checksum of all the bytes in the packet.

The packet payload section contains one or more fields. Fields have a length byte, descriptor byte, and data. The diagram below shows a packet payload with a single field.



Header				Packet Payload			Checksum	
SYNC1 "u"	SYNC2 "e"	Descriptor Set byte	Payload Length byte	Field Length byte	Field Descriptor byte	Field Data	MSB	LSB
0x75	0x65	0x80	0x0E	0x0E	0x06	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0x86	0x08

Field Length byte. This represents a count of all the bytes in the field including the length byte, descriptor byte and field data.

Descriptor byte. This byte identifies the contents of the field data. This descriptor indicates that the data is a mag vector (set: 0x80, descriptor: 0x06)

Field data. The length of the data is Field Length – 2. This data is 12 bytes long (14 – 2) and represents the floating point magnetometer vector value from the AHRS data set.

Below is an example of a packet payload with two fields (gyro vector and mag vector). Note the payload length byte of 0x1C which is the sum of the two field length bytes 0x0E + 0x0E:

Header				Packet Payload (2 Fields)						Checksum	
SYNC1 “u”	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length byte*	*Field 1 Length*	*Field 1 Descriptor*	*Field 1 Data*	*Field 2 Length*	*Field 2 Descriptor*	*Field 2 Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
0x75	0x65	0x80	0x1C	0x0E	0x05	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0x0E	0x06	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0xE0	0xC6

2.2 Command Overview

The basic command sequence begins with the host sending a command to the device. A command packet contains a field with the command value and any command arguments.

The device responds by sending a reply packet. The reply contains at minimum an ACK/NACK field. If any additional data is included in a reply, it appears as a second field in the packet.

2.2.1 Example “Ping” Command Packet

Below is an example of a “Ping” command packet from the Base command set. A “Ping” command has no arguments. Its function is to determine if a device is present and responsive:

Header				Packet Payload			Checksum	
SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length byte*	*Field Byte Length*	*Field Descriptor Byte*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x01	N/A	0xE0	0xC6
Copy-Paste version of command: “7565 0102 0201 E0C6”								

The packet header has the “ue” starting sync bytes characteristic of all MIP packets. The descriptor set byte (0x01) identifies the payload as being from the Base command set. The length of the payload portion is 2 bytes. The payload portion of the packet consists of one field. The field starts with the length of the field which is followed by the descriptor byte (0x01) of the field. The field descriptor value is the command value. Here the descriptor identifies the command as the “Ping” command from the Base command descriptor set. There are no parameters associated with the ping command, so the field data is empty. The checksum is a two byte Fletcher checksum (see the MIP Packet Reference for instructions on how to compute a Fletcher two byte checksum).

2.2.2 Example “Ping” Reply Packet

The “Ping” command will generate a reply packet from the device. The reply packet will contain an ACK/NACK field. The ACK/NACK field contains an “echo” of the command byte plus an error code. An error code of 0 is an “ACK” and a non-zero error code is a “NACK”:

Header				Packet Payload			Checksum	
SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length byte*	*Field Byte Length*	*Field Descriptor Byte*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command Echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xD5	0x6A
Copy-Paste version of reply:... “7565 0104 04F1 0100 D56A”								

The packet header has the “ue” starting sync bytes characteristic of all MIP packets. The descriptor set byte (0x01) identifies the payload fields as being from the Base command set. The length of the payload portion is 4 bytes. The payload portion of the packet consists of one field. The field starts with the length of the field which is followed by the descriptor byte (0xF1) of the field. The field descriptor byte identifies the reply as the “ACK/NACK” from the Base command descriptor set. The field data consists of an “echo” of the original command (0x01) followed by the error code for the command (0x00). In this case the error is zero, so the field represents an “ACK”. Some examples of non-zero error codes that might be sent are “timeout”, “not implemented”, and “invalid parameter in command”. The checksum is a two byte Fletcher checksum (see the MIP Packet Reference for instructions on how to compute a Fletcher two byte checksum).

The ACK/NACK descriptor value (0xF1) is the same in all descriptor sets. The value belongs to a set of reserved global descriptor values.

The reply packet may have additional fields that contain information in reply to the command. For example, requesting Device Status will result in a reply packet that contains two fields in the packet payload: an ACK/NACK field and a device status information field.

2.3 Data Overview

Data packets are generated by the device. When the device is powered up, it may be configured to immediately stream data packets out to the host or it may be “idle” and waiting for a command to either start continuous data or to get data by “polling” (one data packet per request). Either way, the data packet is generated by the device in the same way.

2.3.1 Example Data Packet:

Below is an example of a MIP data packet which has one field that contains the scaled accelerometer vector.

Header				Packet Payload			Checksum	
SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length byte*	*Field Byte Length*	*Field Descriptor Byte*	*Field Data: Accel vector (12 bytes, 3 float - X, Y, Z)*	*MSB*	*LSB*
0x75	0x65	0x80	0x0E	0x0E	0x04	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0x84	0xEE
Copy-Paste version: "7565 800E 0E04 3E7A 63A0 BB8E 3B29 7FE5 BF7F 84EE”								

The packet header has the “ue” starting sync bytes characteristic of all MIP packets. The descriptor set byte (0x80) identifies the payload field as being from the IMU data set. The length of the packet payload portion is 14 bytes (0x0E). The payload portion of the packet starts with the length of the field. "E The field descriptor byte (0x04) identifies the field data as the scaled accelerometer vector from the IMU data descriptor set. The field data itself is three single precision floating point values of 4 bytes each (total of 12 bytes) representing the X, Y, and Z axis values of the vector. The checksum is a two byte Fletcher checksum (see the MIP Packet Reference for instructions on how to compute a Fletcher two byte checksum).

The format of the field data is fully and unambiguously specified by the descriptor. In this example, the field descriptor (0x04) specifies that the field data holds an array of three single precision IEEE-754 floating point numbers in big-endian byte order and that the values represent units of “g’s” and the order of the values is X, Y, Z vector order. Any other specification would require a different descriptor (see the Data Reference section of this manual).

Data polling commands generate two individual reply packets: An ACK/NACK packet and a data packet. Enable/Disable continuous data commands generate an ACK/NACK packet followed by the continuous stream of data packets.

2.4 Example Setup Sequence

Setup involves a series of command/reply pairs. The example below demonstrates actual setup sequences that you can send directly to the 3DM-GX5-35 either programmatically or by using a COM utility. In most cases only minor alterations will be needed to adapt these examples for your application.

2.4.1 Continuous Data Example Command Sequence

Most applications will operate with the 3DM-GX5-35 sending a continuous data stream. To reduce the amount of streaming data, if present during the configuration, the device is placed into the idle state while performing the device initialization; when configuration is complete, the required data streams are enabled to bring the device out of idle mode. Finally, the configuration is saved so that it will be loaded on subsequent power-ups, eliminating the need to perform the configuration again.

1. Put the Device in Idle Mode

Send the "Set To Idle" command to put the device in the idle state (reply is ACK/NACK), disabling the data-streams. This is not required but reduces the parsing burden during initialization and makes visual confirmation of the commands easier.

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd. Descriptor*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: *Set to Idle*	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x02	N/A	0xE1	0xC7
Reply: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: **0x02** Error code: **0x00**	0xD6	0x6C
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0202 E1C7”									

2. Configure the IMU Data-stream Format

Send a “Set IMU Message Format” command (reply is ACK/NACK). This example requests GPS correlation timestamp, scaled gyro, and scaled accelerometer information at 100 Hz (1000Hz base rate divided by a rate decimation of 10 on the 3DM-GX5-35 = 100 Hz.) This will result in a single IMU data packet sent at 100Hz containing the IMU GPS correlation timestamp followed by the scaled gyro field and the scaled accelerometer field. This is a very typical configuration for a base level of inertial data. If different rates were requested, then each packet would only contain the data quantities that fall in the same decimation frame (see the Multiple Rate Data section). If the stream was not disabled in the previous step, the IMU data would begin stream immediately.

Please note, this command will not append the requested descriptors to the current IMU data-stream configuration, it will overwrite it completely.

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd. Descriptor*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: *New IMU Message Format*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0D	0x0D	0x08	Function: **0x01** Desc. count: **0x03** GPS TS Desc.: **0x12** Rate Dec: **0x000A** Accel Desc.: **0x04** Rate Dec: **0x000A** Ang Rate Desc: **0x05** Rate Dec: **0x000A**	0x45	0xF2
Reply: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: **0x08** Error code: **0x00**	0xE7	0xBA
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C0D 0D08 0103 1200 0A04 000A 0500 0A45 F2”									

3. Enable the IMU Data-stream

Send an Enable/Disable Continuous Stream command to enable the IMU continuous stream (reply is ACK). This stream may have already been enabled by default; this step is to confirm they are enabled. The stream will begin streaming data immediately.

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd. Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command Field 1: *Enable Continuous IMU Message*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0A	0x05	0x11	**Function: 0x01** **IMU: 0x01** **On: 0x01**		
Reply Field 1: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	**Cmd echo: 0x11** **Error code: 0x00**		
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C0A 0511 0101 0105 1101 0301 24 CC”									

4. Resume the Device: (Optional)

Sending the “Resume” command is another method of re-enabling transmission of enabled data streams. If the "Resume" command is sent *before* the "Enable IMU Data Stream" command, the node will resume the state it was in when the "Idle" command was sent. If the "Resume" command is sent *after* enabling the IMU Data Stream, the node will continue streaming. (reply is ACK/NACK).

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 *“u*	*SYNC2* *“e”*	*Descriptor Set byte*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd. Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: *Resume*	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x06	N/A	0xE5	0xCB
Reply: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x06 Error code: 0x00	0xDA	0x74
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0206 E5CB”									

2.4.2 Polling Data Example Sequence

Polling for data is less efficient than processing a continuous data stream, but may be more appropriate for certain applications. The main difference from the continuous data example is the inclusion of the Poll data commands in the data loop:

1. **Put the Device in Idle Mode (Disabling the data-streams)**
   Same as continuous streaming (*see Put the Device in Idle Mode on page 13*).

2. **Configure the IMU data-stream format**
   Same as continuous streaming (*see Configure the IMU data-stream format on page 13*).

3. **Enable the IMU data-stream format**
   Same as continuous streaming (*see Enable IMU Data-stream on page 14*).

4. **Resume the Device**
   Returns to the state when Idle was called, except for when Enable Stream command is sent (*see Resume the Device (Optional) on page 14*).

Send Individual Data Polling Commands

Send individual Poll IMU Data commands in your data collection loop. After the ACK/NACK is sent by the device, a single data packet will be sent according to the settings in the previous steps. Note that the ACK/NACK has the same descriptor set value as the command, but the data packet has the descriptor set value for the type of data (IMU or Estimation Filter):

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 “u	*SYNC2 “e”*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd. Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: *Poll IMU Data*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x01	Option: 0x00 Desc Count: 0x00	0xEF	0xDA
Reply Field 1: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xE0	0xAC
IMU Data Packet Field 1: *Gyro Vector*	0x75	0x65	0x80	0x1C	0x0E	0x04	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0x41	0xBB
IMU Data Packet Field 2:					0x0E	0x03	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29	0xAD	0xDC

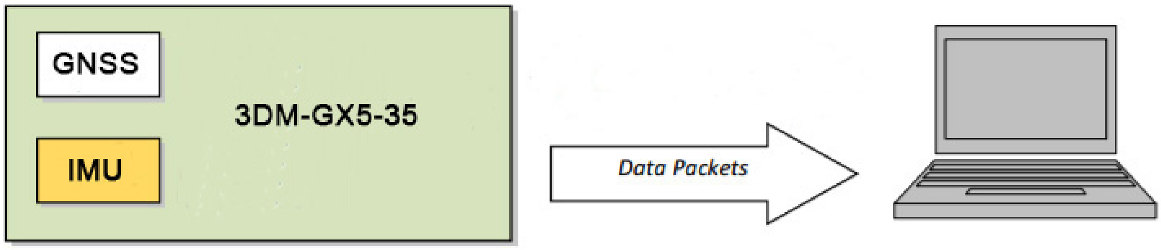
Accel Vector							0x7F E5 BF 7F		
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C04 0401 0000 EFDA"									

You may specify the format of the data packet on a per-polling-command basis rather than using the pre-set data format (see the Poll IMU Data)

The polling command has an option to suppress the ACK/NACK in order to keep the incoming stream clear of anything except data packets. Set the option byte to 0x01 for this feature.

2.5 Parsing Incoming Packets

Setup is usually the easy part of programming the 3DM-GX5-35. Once you start continuous data streaming, parsing and processing the incoming data packet stream will become the primary focus. Polling for data may seem to be a logical solution to controlling the data flow, and this may be appropriate for some applications, but if your application requires the precise delivery of inertial data, it is often necessary to have the data stream drive the process rather than having the host try to control the data stream through polling.



The "descriptor set" qualifier in the MIP packet header is a feature that greatly aids the management of the incoming packet stream by making it easy to sort the packets into logical sub-streams and route those streams to appropriate handlers. The first step is to parse the incoming character stream into packets.

It is important to take an organized approach to parsing continuous data. The basic strategy is this: parse the incoming stream of characters for the packet starting sequence "ue" and then wait for the entire packet to come in based on the packet length byte which arrives after the "ue" and descriptor set byte. Make sure you have a timeout on your wait loop in case your stream is out of sync and the starting "ue" sequence winds up being a "ghost" sequence. If you timeout, restart the parsing with the first character after the ghost "ue". Once the stream is in sync, it is rare that you will hit a timeout unless you have an unreliable communications link. After verifying the checksum, examine the "descriptor set" field in the header of the packet. This tells you immediately how to handle the packet.

Based on the value of the descriptor set field in the packet header, pass the packet to either a command handler (if it is a Base command or 3DM command descriptor set) or a data handler (if it is an

IMU Filter data set). Replies to commands generally happen sequentially after a command so the incidence of these is under program control.

For multi-threaded applications, it is often useful to use queues to buffer packets bound for different packet handler threads. The depth of the queue can be tuned so that no packets are dropped while waiting for their associated threads to process the packets in the queue. See Advanced Programming Models section for more information on this topic.

Once you have sorted the different packets and sent them to the proper packet handler, the packet handler may parse the packet payload fields and handle each of the fields as appropriate for the application. For simple applications, it is perfectly acceptable to have a single handler for all packet types. Likewise, it is perfectly acceptable for a single parser to handle both the packet type and the fields in the packet. The ability to sort the packets by type is just an option that simplifies the implementation of more sophisticated applications.

2.6 Multiple Rate Data

The you to set different data rates for different data quantities. This is a very useful feature because some data, such as accelerometer and gyroscope data, usually requires higher data rates (>100 Hz) than other IMU data such as Magnetometer (20 Hz typical) data. The ability to send data at different rates reduces the parsing load on the user program and decreases the bandwidth requirements of the communications channel. Multiple rate data is scheduled on a common sampling rate clock. This means that if there is more than one data rate scheduled, the schedules coincide periodically. For example, if you request Accelerometer data at 100 Hz and Magnetometer data at 50 Hz, the magnetometer schedule coincides with the Accelerometer schedule 50% of the time. When the schedules coincide, then the two data quantities are delivered in the same packet. In other words, in this example, you will receive data packets at 100 Hz and every packet will have an accelerometer data field and EVERY OTHER packet will also include a magnetometer data field:

Packet 1	*Packet 2*	*Packet 3*	*Packet 4*	*Packet 5*	*Packet 6*	*Packet 7*	*Packet 8*	…
Accel	Accel Mag	Accel	Accel Mag	Accel	Accel Mag	Accel	Accel Mag	Accel

If a timestamp is included at 100 Hz, then the timestamp will also be included in every packet in this example. It is important to note that *the data in a packet with a timestamp is always synchronous with the timestamp.* This assures that multiple rate data is always synchronous.

Packet 1	*Packet 2*	*Packet 3*	*Packet 4*	*Packet 5*	*Packet 6*	…
Accel Timestamp	Accel Mag Timestamp	Accel Timestamp	Accel Mag Timestamp	Accel Timestamp	Accel Mag Timestamp	Accel

2.7 Data Synchronicity

Because the MIP packet allows multiple data fields to be in a single packet, it may be assumed that a single timestamp field in the packet applies to all the data in the packet. In other words, it may be assumed that all the data fields in the packet were sampled at the same time.

IMU and Estimation Filter data are generated independently by two systems with different clocks. The importance of time is different in each system and the data they produce. The IMU data requires precise microsecond resolution and perfectly regular intervals in its timestamps. The Kalman Filter resides on a separate processor and must derive its timing information from the two data sources.

The time base difference is one of the factors that necessitate separation of the IMU and Estimation Filter data into separate packets. Conversely, the common time base of the different data quantities within one system is what allows grouping multiple data quantities into a single packet with a common timestamp. In other words, IMU data is always grouped with a timestamp generated from the IMU time base, and estimation filter data is always grouped with a timestamp from the Estimation Filter time base,etc.

All data streams (IMU and Estimation Filter) on the 3DM-GX5-35 output a “GPS Time”-formatted timestamp. This allows a precise common time base for all data. Due to the differences in clocks on each device, the period between two consecutive timestamp values may not be constant; this occurs because periodic corrections are applied to the IMU and Estimation Filter timestamps when the GPS Time Update Command is applied.

2.8 Communications Bandwidth Management

Because of the large amount and variety of data that is available from the 3DM-GX5-35, it is quite easy to overdrive the bandwidth of the communications channel. This can result in dropped packets. The 3DM-GX5-35 does not do analysis of the bandwidth requirements for any given output data configuration, it will simply drop a packet if its internal serial buffer is being filled faster than it is being emptied. It is up to the programmer to analyze the size of the data packets requested and the available bandwidth of the communications channel. Often the best way to determine this is empirically by trying different settings and watching for dropped packets. Below are some guidelines on how to determine maximum bandwidth for your application.

2.8.1 UART Bandwidth Calculation

Below is an equation for the maximum theoretical UART baud rate for a given message configuration. Although it is possible to calculate the approximate bandwidth required for a given setup, there is no guarantee that the system can support that setup due to internal processing delays. The best approach is to try a setting based on an initial estimate and watch for dropped packets. If there are dropped packets, increase the baud rate, reduce the data rate, or decrease the size or number of packets.

$$\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{k} \times f_{mr}) + \mathrm{n}\sum(S_f \times f_{dr})$$

Where:

S_f = size of data field in bytes

f_{dr} = field of data rate in Hz

f_{mr} = maximum date rate in Hz

n = size of UART word = 10 bits

k = size of MIP wrapper = 6 bytes

which becomes:

$$60 f_{mr} + 10\sum(S_f \times f_{dr})$$

Example:

For an IMU message format of Accelerometer Vector (14 byte data field) + Internal Timestamp (six byte data field), both at 100 Hz, the theoretical minimum baud rate would be:

$$= 60 \times 100 + 10((14 \times 100) + (6 \times 100))$$

$$= 26000 \text{ BAUD}$$

In practice, if you set the baud rate to 115200 the packets come through without any packet drops. If you set the baud rate to the next available lower rate of 19200, which is lower than the calculated minimum, you get regular packet drops. The only way to determine a packet drop is by observing a timestamp in sequential packets. The interval should not change from packet to packet. If it does change then packets were dropped.

2.8.2 USB vs. UART

The 3DM-GX5-35 has a dual communication interface: USB or UART. There is an important difference between USB and UART communication with regards to data bandwidth. The USB “virtual COM port” that the 3DM-GX5-35 implements runs at USB “full-speed” setting of 12Mbs (megabits per second). However, USB is a polled master-slave system and so the slave (3DM-GX5-35) can only communicate when polled by the master. This results in inconsistent data streaming - that is, the data comes in spurts rather than at a constant rate and, although rare, sometimes data can be dropped if the host processor fails to poll the USB device in a timely manner.

With the UART the opposite is true. The 3DM-GX5-35 operates without UART handshaking which means it streams data out at a very consistent rate without stopping. Since the host processor has no handshake method of pausing the stream, it must instead make sure that it can process the incoming packet stream non-stop without dropping packets.

In practice, USB and UART communications behave similarly on a Windows based PC, however, UART is the preferred communications system if consistent, deterministic communications timing behavior is required. USB is preferred if you require more data than is possible over the UART and you can tolerate the possibility of variable latency in the data delivery and very occasional packet drops due to host system delays in servicing the USB port.

3. Command and Data Summary

Below is a summary of the commands and data available in the programming interface. Commands and data are denoted by two values. The first value denotes the “descriptor set” that the command or data belongs to (Base command, 3DM command,IMU data,GNSS data,) and the second value denotes the unique command or data “descriptor” in that set. The pair of values constitutes a “full descriptor”.

3.1 Commands

3.1.1 Base Command Set (0x01)

Ping	(0x01, 0x01)
Set to Idle	(0x01, 0x02)
Get Device Information	(0x01, 0x03)
Get Device Descriptor Sets	(0x01, 0x04)
Device Built-In Test (BIT)	(0x01, 0x05)
Resume	(0x01, 0x06)
Get Extended Device Descriptor Sets	(0x01, 0x07)
GPS Time Update	(0x01, 0x72)
Device Reset	(0x01, 0x7E)

3.1.2 3DM Command Set (0x0C)

Poll IMU Data	(0x0C, 0x01)
Poll GNSS Data	(0x0C, 0x02)
Get IMU Data Rate Base	(0x0C, 0x06)
Get GNSS Data Rate Base	(0x0C, 0x07)
IMU Message Format	(0x0C, 0x08)
GNSS Message Format	(0x0C, 0x09)
Enable/Disable Device Continuous Data Stream	(0x0C, 0x11)
GNSS Constellation Settings	(0x0C, 0x21)
GNSS SBAS Settings	(0x0C, 0x22)
GNSS Assisted Fix Control	(0x0C, 0x23)
GNSS Assist Time Update	(0x0C, 0x24)
Device Startup Settings	(0x0C, 0x30)
Accel Bias	(0x0C, 0x37)
Gyro Bias	(0x0C, 0x38)
Capture Gyro Bias	(0x0C, 0x39)
Magnetometer Hard Iron Offset	(0x0C, 0x3A)
Magnetometer Soft Iron Matrix	(0x0C, 0x3B)
Coning and Sculling Enable	(0x0C, 0x3E)
Change UART Baud rate	(0x0C, 0x40)
Advanced Low-Pass Filter Settings	(0x0C, 0x50)

Complementary Filter Settings	(0x0C, 0x51)
Device Status*	(0x0C, 0x64)
Raw RTCM 2.3 Message	(0x0C, 0x20)

3.1.3 System Command Set (0x7F)

Communication Mode*	(0x7F, 0x10)

**Advanced commands*

3.2 Data

3.2.1 IMU Data Set (0x80)

Scaled Accelerometer Vector	(0x80, 0x04)
Scaled Gyro Vector	(0x80, 0x05)
Scaled Magnetometer Vector	(0x80, 0x06)
Scaled Ambient Pressure	(0x80, 0x17)
Delta Theta Vector	(0x80, 0x07)
Delta Velocity Vector	(0x80, 0x08)
CF Orientation Matrix	(0x80, 0x09)
CF Quaternion	(0x80, 0x0A)
CF Euler Angles	(0x80, 0x0C)
CF Stabilized Mag Vector (North)	(0x80, 0x10)
CF Stabilized Accel Vector (Up)	(0x80, 0x11)
GPS Correlation Timestamp	(0x80, 0x12)

3.2.2 GNSS Data Set (0x81)

LLH Position	(0x81, 0x03)
ECEF Position	(0x81, 0x04)
NED Velocity	(0x81, 0x05)
ECEF Velocity	(0x81, 0x06)
Dilution of Precision (DOP) Data	(0x81, 0x07)
UTC Time	(0x81, 0x08)
GPS Time	(0x81, 0x09)
Clock Information	(0x81, 0x0A)
GNSS Fix Information	(0x81, 0x0B)
Space-Vehicle Information (SVI)	(0x81, 0x0C)
Hardware Status	(0x81, 0x0D)
DGNSS Information	(0x81, 0x0E)
DGNSS Channel Status	(0x81, 0x0F)

4. Command Reference

4.1 Base Commands

The Base command set is common to many LORD Sensing devices. With the Base command set it is possible to identify many properties and do basic functions on a device even if you do not recognize its specialized functionality or data. The commands work the same way on all devices that implement this set.

4.1.1 Ping (0x01, 0x01)

Description	Send "Ping" command Device responds with ACK if present.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x01	N/A
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Ping	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x01**	**0x02**	**0x02**	**0x01**		**0xE0**	**0xC6**
Reply: ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x01**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	**Command echo: 0x01** **Error code: 0x00**	**0xD5**	**0x6A**

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0201 E0C6”

4.1.2 Set To Idle (0x01, 0x02)

Description	Place device into idle mode Command has no parameters. Device responds with ACK if successfully placed in idle mode. This command will suspend streaming (if enabled) or wake the device from sleep (if sleeping) to allow it to respond to status and setup commands. You may restore the device mode by issuing the Resume command.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x02	N/A
Reply : ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Set to Idle	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x02		0xE1	0xC7
Reply: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x02 Error code: 0x00	0xD6	0x6C
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0102 0202 E1C7"									

4.1.3 Get Device Information (0x01, 0x03)

Description	Get the device ID strings and firmware version.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*			
Command	0x02	0x03	N/A			
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)			
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors	0x54	0x81	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Firmware version	U16	N/A
			2	Model Name	String(16)	N/A
			18	Model Number	String(16)	N/A
			34	Serial Number	String(16)	N/A
			50	Reserved	String (16)	N/A
			66	Options	String (16)	N/A

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get Device Info	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x01**	**0x02**	**0x02**	**0x03**		**0xE2**	**0xC8**
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x01**	**0x58**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	**Command echo: 0x03** **Error code: 0x00**		
Reply Field 2: Device Info Field					**0x54**	**0x81**	**FW Version: 0x05FE** “ 3DM-GX5-45” “ 6232-4270” “ 6232-00122” “ ” “ 5g, 150d/s”	**0x##**	**0x##**
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0203 E2C8”									

4.1.4 Get Device Descriptor Sets (0x01, 0x04)

Description	Get the set of descriptors that this device supports Reply has two fields: “ACK/NACK” and “Descriptors”. The “Descriptors” field is an array of 16 bit values. The MSB specifies the descriptor set and the LSB specifies the descriptor.				
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*		
Command	0x02	0x04	N/A		
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)		
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors	<(2 x n) + 2>	0x82	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*
			0	MSB: Descriptor Set LSB: Descriptor	U16
			2	MSB: Descriptor Set LSB: Descriptor	U16
			...	etc.	...

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get Device Info	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x04		0xE3	0xC9
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors					<(2 x n) + 2>	0x82	0x0101 0x0102 0x0103 ... 0x0C01 0x0C02 ... nth descriptor:	0x##	0x##

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0204 E3C9”

4.1.5 Device Built-In Test (0x01, 0x05)

Description

Run the device Built-In Test (BIT). The Built-In Test command always returns a 32 bit value. A value of 0 means that all tests passed. A non-zero value indicates that not all tests passed. The failure flags are device dependent. The flags for the 3DM-GX5-35 are defined below.

3DM-GX5-35 BIT Error Flags:

Byte	Byte 1 (LSB)	Byte 2	Byte 4 (MSB)
Device	Processor Board	Sensor Board	Kalman Filter
Bit 1 (LSB)	WDT Reset (Latching, Reset after first commanded BIT)	IMU Communication Fault	Solution Fault
Bit 2	Reserved	Magnetometer Fault (if applicable)	Reserved
Bit 3	Reserved	Pressure Sensor Fault (if applicable)	Reserved
Bit 4	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Bit 5	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Bit 6	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Bit 7	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Bit 8 (MSB)	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x05	N/A
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Array of BIT Errors	0x06	0x83	U32 - BIT Error Flags

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command *Built-In Test*	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x05	N/A	0xE4	0xCA

Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x0A	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x05 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: BIT Error Flags					0x06	0x83	BIT Error Flags: 0x00000000	0x68	0x7D
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0102 0205 E4CA"									

4.1.6 Resume (0x01, 0x06)

Description	Place device back into the mode it was in before issuing the Set To Idle command. If the Set To Idle command was not issued, then the device is placed in default mode.Command has no parameters. Device responds with ACK if stream successfully enabled.

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x06	N/A
Reply: *ACK/ NACK*	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Resume	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x06		0xE5	0xCB
Reply: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xDA	0x74

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0206 E5CB”

4.1.7 Get Extended Device Descriptor Sets (0x01, 0x07)

Description	Get the extended set of descriptors that this device supports (descriptors in addition to the set returned by the Get Device Descriptors command) Reply has two fields: "ACK/NACK" and "Descriptors". The "Descriptors" field is an array of 16 bit values. The MSB specifies the descriptor set and the LSB specifies the descriptor.				
Notes	The Get Device Descriptor Sets command is present on all devices supporting the MIP protocol. Extended descriptors are only supported on some devices. You may check for extended descriptors by searching for the 0x0107 descriptor in the list returned by the Get Device Descriptor Sets command.				
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*		
Command	0x02	0x07	N/A		
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)		
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors	4 x <Number of descriptors> + 2	0x86	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*
			0	MSB: Descriptor Set LSB: Descriptor	U16
			1	MSB: Descriptor Set LSB: Descriptor	U16
			...	etc.	...

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get Device Info	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x04		0xE6	0xCC
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x07 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors					<n*2>	0x86	0x0D27 0x0D28 ... 0x822B 0x822C ... first extended descriptor ...	0x##	0x##

							nth extended descriptor		
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0207 E6CC”									

4.1.8 GPS Time Update (0x01, 0x72)

Description	This message updates the internal GPS Time as reported in the Filter Timestamp. This command enables synchronization of IMU/AHRS Timestamps with an external GPS receiver. When combined with a PPS input applied to pin 7 of the I/O connector, the GPS Correlation Timestamp in the inertial data output is synchronized with the external GPS clock. It is recommended that this update command be sent once per second. See the GPS Correlation Timestamp command for more information. *Possible function selector values:* 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply *Possible field selector values:* 0x01 - GPS Week Number 0x02 - GPS Seconds		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x08	0x72	U8 - Function Selector U8 - GPS Time Field Selector U32 - New Time Value
Reply: ACK/NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2 (function = 2, selector = 1)	0x06	0x84	U32 - Current GPS Week Value
Reply Field 2 (function = 2, selector = 2)	0x06	0x85	U32 - Current GPS Seconds Value

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command:	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x08	0x08	0x72	Fctn (Apply): 0x01	0xFD	0x32

GPS Time Update							Field (Week): 0x00 Val: 0x00000698		
Reply : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x72 Error code: 0x00	0x46	0x4C
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0108 0872 0101 0000 0698 FD32"									

4.1.9 Device Reset (0x01, 0x7E)

Description	Resets the device. Device responds with ACK if it recognizes the command and then immediately resets.

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x7E	N/A
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command byte U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Ping	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x7E		0x5D	0x43
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x7E Error code: 0x00	0x52	0x64
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0102 027E 5D43"									

4.2 3DM Commands

The 3DM command set is common to the LORD Sensing Inertial sensors that support the MIP packet protocol. Because of the unified set of commands, it is easy to migrate code from one inertial sensor to another.

4.2.1 Poll IMU Data (0x0C, 0x01)

Description	Poll the device for an IMU message with the specified format This function polls for an IMU message using the provided format. The resulting message will maintain the order of descriptors sent in the command and any unrecognized descriptors are ignored. If the format is not provided, the device will attempt to use the stored format (set with the Set IMU Message Format command.) If no format is provided and there is no stored format, the device will respond with a NACK. The reply packet contains an ACK/NACK field. The polled data packet is sent separately as an IMU Data packet. Possible Option Selector Values: 0x00 - Normal ACK/NACK Reply. 0x01 - Suppress the ACK/NACK reply.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	4 + 3*N	0x01	U8 - Option Selector U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 Reserved)
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Poll IMU data (use stored format)	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0x01**	**Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x00**	**0xEF**	**0xDA**
Command: Poll IMU data (use specified format)	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0A**	**0x0A**	**0x01**	**Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x04 Reserved: 0x0000 2nd Descriptor: 0x05 Reserved: 0x0000**	**0x06**	**0x27**

Reply: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	**Command echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00**	0xE0	0xAC
Copy-Paste versions of the commands: Stored format: "7565 0C04 0401 0000 EFDA" Specified format: "7565 0C0A 0A01 0002 0400 0005 0000 0627"									

4.2.2 Poll GNSS Data (0x0C, 0x02)

Description	Poll the device for a GNSS message with the specified format This function polls for a GNSS message using the provided format. The resulting message will maintain the order of descriptors sent in the command and any unrecognized descriptors are ignored. If the format is not provided, the device will attempt to use the stored format (set with the Set GNSS Message Format command.) If no format is provided and there is no stored format, the device will respond with a NACK. The reply packet contains an ACK/NACK field. The polled data packet is sent separately as a GNSS Data packet. Possible Option Selector Values: 0x00 - Normal ACK/NACK Reply. 0x01 - Suppress the ACK/NACK reply.

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	4 + 3*N	0x02	U8 - Option Selector U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 Reserved)
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Poll GNSS data (use stored format)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x02	**Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x00**	0xF0	0xDD
Command: Poll GNSS data (use specified format)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0A	0x0A	0x02	**Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x03 Reserved: 0x0000 2nd Descriptor: 0x05 Reserved: 0x0000**	0x06	0x2A

Reply: ACK/NACK (Data packet is sent separately if ACK)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x02 Error code: 0x00	0xE1	0xAE
Copy-Paste versions of the commands: *Stored format: “7565 0C04 0402 0000 F0DD”* *Specified format: “7565 0C0A 0A02 0002 0300 0005 0000 062A”*									

4.2.3 Get IMU Data Base Rate (0x0C, 0x06)

Description	Get the base rate for the IMU data in Hz. Returns the value used for data rate calculations. See the IMU Message Format command.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x06	None
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: IMU Base Rate	0x04	0x83	U16 - IMU data base rate (Hz)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get IMU Base Rate	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x02	0x02	0x06		0xF0	0xF7
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x06 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: IMU Base Rate					0x04	0x83	Base rate (Hz): 0x0x0064	0xD4	0x6B
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C02 0206 F0F7”									

4.2.4 Get GNSS Data Base Rate (0x0C, 0x07)

Description	Get the base rate for the GNSS data in Hz. Returns the value used for data rate calculations. See the GNSS Message Format command.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x02	0x06	None
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command byte U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: IMU Base Rate	0x04	0x84	U16 - GNSS data base rate (Hz)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get IMU Base Rate	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x02	0x02	0x07		0xF1	0xF8
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x07 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: GNSS Base Rate					0x04	0x84	Base rate (Hz): 0x0x0004	0x76	0x14

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C02 0207 F1F8”

4.2.5 IMU Message Format (0x0C, 0x08)

Description

Set, read, or save the format of the IMU message packet. This command sets the format for the IMU data packet when in standard mode. The resulting data messages will maintain the order of descriptors sent in the command. The command has a function selector and a descriptor array as parameters.

Possible Function Selector Values:

0x01 - Use new settings
0x02 - Read back current settings.
0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings
0x04 - Load saved startup settings
0x05 - Reset to factory default settings

The rate decimation field is calculated as follows for IMU messages:

Rate Decimation = IMU Base Rate / Desired Data Rate
You should always retrieve the Base Rate from the Get IMU Data Base Rate command for computing the desired rate decimation. Base rates vary from device to device. The IMU base rate for the 3DM-GX5 is 500.

The device checks that all descriptors are valid prior to executing this command. If any of the descriptors are invalid for the IMU descriptor set, a NACK will be returned and the message format will be unchanged. The descriptor array only needs to be provided if the function selector is = 1 (Use new settings). For all other functions it may be empty (Number of Descriptors = 0).

Figure 1 -

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	4 + 3*N	0x08	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2 : Function = 2	3 + 3*N	0x80	U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: IMU Message	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0A**	**0x0A**	**0x08**	**Function: 0x01 Desc count: 0x02**	**0x22**	**0xA0**

Format (use new settings)							1st Descriptor: 0x04 Rate Dec: 0x000A 2nd Descriptor: 0x05 Rate Dec: 0x000A		
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xE7	0xBA
Command: IMU Message Format (read back current settings)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x08	Function: 0x02 Desc count: 0x00	0xF8	0xF3
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0D	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x08 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2 : Current IMU Message Format					0x09	0x80	Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x03 Rate Dec: 0x000A 2nd Descriptor: 0x04 Rate Dec: 0x000A	0x98	0x0F
Copy-Paste version of the commands: *Use New Settings:”7565 0C0A 0A08 0102 0400 0A05 000A 22A0”* *Read Current Settings: “7565 0C04 0408 0200 F8F3“*									

4.2.6 GNSS Message Format (0x0C, 0x09)

Description

Set, read, or save the format of the GNSS message packet. This function sets the format for the GNSS MIP data packet when in standard mode. The resulting message will maintain the order of descriptors sent in the command. The command has a function selector and a descriptor array as parameters.

Possible function selector values:

0x01 - Use new settings
0x02 - Read back current settings.
0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings
0x04 - Load saved startup settings
0x05 - Reset to factory default settings

The rate decimation field is calculated as follows for GNSS messages:

Rate Decimation = GNSS Base Rate / Desired Data Rate

You should always retrieve the Base Rate from the Get GNSS Data Base Rate command for computing the desired rate decimation. Base rates vary from device to device. The GNSS base rate for the 3DM-GX5 is 4.

The device checks that all descriptors are valid prior to executing this command. If any of the descriptors are invalid for the GNSS data descriptor set, a NACK will be returned and the message format will be unchanged. The descriptor array only needs to be provided if the function selector is = 1 (Use new settings). For all other functions it may be empty (Number of Descriptors = 0).

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	4 + 3*N	0x09	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	3 + 3*N	0x81	U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command:	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0A**	**0x0A**	**0x09**	**Function: 0x01**	**0x16**	**0x85**

GNSS Message Format (use new settings)							Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x03 Data Rate: 0x0004 2nd Descriptor: 0x05 Data Rate: 0x0004		
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x09 Error code: 0x00	0xE8	0xBC
Command: GNSS Message Format (read back current settings)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x09	Function: 0x02 Desc count: 0x00	0xF9	0xF3
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0D	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x09 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2 : Current GNSS Message Format					0x09	0x81	Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x03 Data Rate: 0x0004 2nd Descriptor: 0x05 Data Rate: 0x0004	0x8D	0xFE
Copy-Paste version of the commands: *Use New Settings: ”7565 0C0A 0A09 0102 0300 0405 0004 1685”* *Read Current Settings: “7565 0C04 0409 0200 F9F6“*									

4.2.7 Enable/Disable Continuous Data Stream (0x0C, 0x11)

Description	Control the streaming of IMU and Estimation Filter data. If disabled, the data from the selected device is not continuously transmitted. Upon enabling, the most current data will be transmitted (i.e. no stale data is transmitted.) The default for the device is all streams enabled. For all functions except 0x01 (use new setting), the new enable flag value is ignored. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings The device selector can be: 0x01 - IMU 0x03 - Estimation Filter The enable flag can be either: 0x00 - Disable the selected stream 0x01 - Enable the selected stream *(default)*

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x05	0x11	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Device Selector U8 - New Enable Flag
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: (function = 2)	0x04	0x85	U8 - Device Selector U8 - Current Device Enable Flag

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: IMU Stream ON	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x05**	**0x05**	**0x11**	**Function (Apply): 0x01 Device (IMU): 0x01 Stream (ON): 0x01**	**0x04**	**0x1A**
Command: IMU Stream	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x05**	**0x05**	**0x11**	**Function (Apply): 0x01 Device (IMU): 0x01**	**0x03**	**0x19**

OFF							Stream (OFF): 0x00		
Reply: *ACK/NACK*	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x11 Error code: 0x00	0xF0	0xCC
Copy-Paste version of the 1st command: ”7565 0C05 0511 0101 0104 1A”									

4.2.8 GNSS Constellation Settings (0x0C, 0x21)

Description	This configures which satellite constellations and how many satellites in each constellation the receiver should track. Function selector values: 0x01 - Use new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings. 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Reset to factory default settings Maximum number of tracking channels to use (total for all constellations): 0 -> [Number of available channels] (from reply message) For each constellation, you wish to configure include the following sub-fields: Constellation ID: 0 - GPS (G1-G32) 1 - SBAS (S120-S158) 2 - Galileo (E1-E36) 3 - BeiDou (B1-B37) 5 - QZSS (Q1-Q5) 6 - GLONASS (R1-R32) Constellation Enable: 0x00 - Disable 0x01 - Enable Number of tracking channels (number of reserved channels for all constellations must total <= 32): 0 -> 32 Number of reserved channels 0 -> 32 Max number of channels (>= reserved channels) Constellation Options: 0x0001 - L1SAIF (QZSS only) Factory default setting is GPS and GLONASS enabled with min/max of GPS 8/16, GLONASS 8/14, SBAS 1/3, QZSS 0/3.

4.2.8 GNSS Constellation Settings (0x0C, 0x21)

Notes	⚠ *Any setting that causes the total reserved channels to exceed 32 will result in a NACK.* ⚠ *You cannot enable GLONASS and BeiDou at the same time.* ⚠ *Enabling SBAS and QZSS only augments GPS accuracy.* ⚠ *It is recommended to disable GLONASS and BeiDou if a GPS-only antenna or GPS-only SAW filter is used.* ⚠ This u-blox SBAS implementation is, in accordance with standard RTCA/DO-229D, a class Beta-1 equipment. All timeouts etc. are chosen for the En-Route Case. Do not use this equipment under any circumstances for "safety of life" applications!		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	6 + 6*N	0x21	U8 - Function selector U16 - Maximum channels to use U8 - Count of constellations to configure (N) N * (U8 - Constellation ID U8 - Enable/Disable U8 - Reserved channel count U8 - Maximum channels U16 - Constellation Option Flags)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	7 + 6*N	0xA0	U16 - Maximum channels available U16 - Maximum channels to use U8 - Count of constellations to configure (N) N * (U8 - Constellation ID U8 - Enable/Disable U8 - Reserved channel count U8 - Maximum channels U16 - Constellation Option Flags)

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: GNSS Constellation Settings (use new settings)	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x12**	**0x12**	**0x21**	Function: **0x01** Max # Ch: **0x0020** GNSS Count: **0x02** 1st GNSS: ID (GPS): **0x00** Enable: **0x01** # Resrvd Ch: **0x08** Max # Ch: **0x10** Options: **0x0000** 2nd GNSS ID (GLNS): **0x06** Enable: **0x01** # Resrvd Ch: **0x08** Max # Ch: **0x0E** Options: **0x0000**	**0x84**	**0x5A**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x21** Error code: **0x00**	**0x00**	**0xEC**
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C12 1221 0100 2002 0001 0810 0000 0601 080E 0000 845A"									

4.2.9 GNSS SBAS Settings (0x0C, 0x22)

Description

This configures how SBAS satellites should be used for GNSS augmentation.

Function selector values:

0x01 - Use new settings
0x02 - Read back current settings.
0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings
0x04 - Load saved startup settings
0x05 - Reset to factory default settings

SBAS Enable:

0x00 - Disable
0x01 - Enable (default)

Options Flags:

0x0001 - Enable ranging (default)
0x0002 - Enable SBAS correction data (default)
0x0004 - Apply integrity information

For each satellite you wish to INCLUDE from SBAS corrections:

Satellite PRN# to include

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	7 + 2*N	0x21	U8 - Function selector U8 - SBAS Enable/Disable U16 - SBAS Option Flags U8 - Count of Satellite PRN# to include (N) N * (U16 - Satellite PRN#)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	6 + 2*N	0xA1	U16 - Maximum channels available U16 - Maximum channels to use U8 - Count of constellations to configure (N) N * (U8 - Constellation ID U8 - Enable/Disable U8 - Reserved channel count U8 - Maximum channels U16 - Constellation Option Flags)

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0B**	**0x0B**	**0x22**	Function: **0x01** SBAS En: **0x01** Options: **0x0003** PRN Cnt: **0x02** 1st PRN Exc: PRN #: **0x0078** 2nd PRN Exc: Prn #: **0x0079**	**0x16**	**0x5C**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x22** Error code **0x00**	**0x01**	**0xEE**
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C0B 0B22 0101 0003 0200 7800 7916 5C"									

4.2.10 GNSS Assisted Fix Control (0x0C, 0x23)

Description	Set the options for assisted GNSS fix.
Notes	This device has a dedicated GNSS flash memory and a non-volatile FRAM. These are used to retain information about the last good GNSS fix. This greatly reduces the TTFF (Time To First Fix) depending on how old the information from the last fix is. The TTFF can be as low as under a second all the way up to an equivalent of a cold start. There is a small increase in power used when enabling assisted fix. Disabling assisted fix will clear all non-volatile memory of the last fix information[1,2]. The fastest fix will be obtained by supplying the 3DM with a GNSS Assist Time Update message containing the current GPS time immediately after subsequent power up. This allows the device to determine if the last GNSS information saved is still fresh enough to improve the TTFF. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Use new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings. 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Reset to factory default settings Possible assisted fix options: 0x00 - No assisted fix (default) 0x01 - Enable assisted fix Possible assisted fix flags: Bit0 - Bit7 - No flags defined. Set to 0xFF for future compatibility (default)
Notes	1. Non-volatile GNSS memory is cleared only when going from an enabled state to a disabled state. 2. The clearing operation results in an erase operation on the GNSS Flash. The flash has a limited durability of 100,000 write/erase cycles.

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x05	0x23	U8 - Function selector U8 - Assisted fix options U8 - Assisted fix flags (set to 0xFF)
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Reply: DATA	0x04	0xA2	U8 - Current assisted fix options U8 - Current assisted fix flags

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x05**	**0x05**	**0x23**	Function: **0x01** Options: **0x01** Flags: **0xFF**	**0x14**	**0x60**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x23** Error code **0x00**	**0x02**	**0xF0**
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C05 0523 0101 FF14 60”									

4.2.11 GNSS Assist Time Update (0x0C, 0x24)

Description	Send GNSS Assist Time Update message. This message is required immediately after power up if GNSS Assist was enabled when the device was powered off. Sending this message will reset the clock to the current time so that the GNSS receiver can get a lock on satellites based on the information it had when it was powered off. This will help reduce the time to first fix (TTFF). Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Use new values 0x02 - Read back current values. GNSS Assist Time Update Data: Double - Time of Week (TOW) in seconds U16 - Week Number Float - Time Accuracy in seconds		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x11	0x24	U8 - Function selector Double - Time of Week (TOW) in seconds U16 - Week Number Float - Time Accuracy in seconds
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply: DATA	0x10	0xA3	Double - Time of Week (TOW) in seconds

			U16 - Week Number Float - Time Accuracy in seconds

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x11	0x11	0x24	Function: **0x01** TOW: **47382.21** Week: **1921** Accuracy: **5.0**	-	-
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x24** Error code **0x00**	0x03	0xF2

4.2.12 Device Startup Settings (0x0C, 0x30)

Description	Read, Save, Load, or Reset to Default the values for all device settings. Possible function selector values: 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings** 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Reset to factory default settings		
Notes	** *When a save current settings command is issued a brief data disturbance may occur as all settings are written to non-volatile memory.*		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x03	0x30	U8 - Function selector
Reply: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Save All	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x03**	**0x03**	**0x30**	Fctn (Save): **0x03**	**0x1F**	**0x45**
Reply: ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x30** Error code: **0x00**	**0x0F**	**0x0A**

Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C03 0330 031F 45"

4.2.13 Accel Bias (0x0C, 0x37)

Advanced

Description	Set the value, or read the current value of the IMU7 Accelerometer Bias Vector. For all functions except 0x01 and 0x06 (apply new settings), the new vector value is ignored. The bias value is subtracted from the scaled accelerometer value prior to output. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x0F	0x37	U8 - Function selector float - X Accel Bias Value float - Y Accel Bias Value float - Z Accel Bias Value
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x0E	0x9A	float - Current X Accel Bias Value float - Current Y Accel Bias Value float - Current Z Accel Bias Value

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Accel Bias	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0F**	**0x0F**	**0x37**	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Field (Bias): **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000**	**0x3C**	**0x75**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x37** Error code: **0x00**	**0x16**	**0x18**

Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C0F 0F37 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003C 75”

4.2.14 Gyro Bias (0x0C, 0x38)

Advanced

Description	Set the value, or read the current value of the IMU7 Gyro Bias Vector. For all functions except 0x01 and 0x06 (apply new settings), the new vector value is ignored. The bias value is subtracted from the scaled Gyro value prior to output. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x0F	0x38	U8 - Function selector float - X Gyro Bias Value float - Y Gyro Bias Value float - Z Gyro Bias Value
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x0E	0x9B	float - Current X Gyro Bias Value float - Current Y Gyro Bias Value float - Current Z Gyro Bias Value

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Gyro Bias	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0F**	**0x0F**	**0x38**	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Field (Bias): **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000**	**0x3D**	**0x83**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x38** Error code: **0x00**	**0x17**	**0x1A**

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C0F 0F38 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003D 83”

4.2.15 Capture Gyro Bias (0x0C, 0x39)

Description	This command will cause the 3DM-GX5-35 to sample its sensors for the specified number of milliseconds. The resulting data will be used to initialize its orientation, and to estimate its gyro bias error. The estimated gyro bias error will be automatically written to the Gyro Bias vector. The bias vector is not saved as a startup value. If you wish to save this vector, use the Gyro Bias command. Possible sampling time values: Total sampling time in units of milliseconds. Range of values: 1000 to 3000.		
Notes	Note: The 3DM-GX5-35 must be stationary during the execution of the Capture Gyro Bias operation.		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x04	0x39	U16 - Sampling Time (milliseconds)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x0E	0x9B	float - Current X Gyro Bias Value float - Current Y Gyro Bias Value float - Current Z Gyro Bias Value

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Capture Gyro Bias	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0x39**	Sampling Time: **0x2710**	**0x5E**	**0xE0**
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x39** Error code: **0x00**		
Reply Field 2: Bias Vector					**0x0E**	**0x9B**	Field (Bias): **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000**	**0xCF**	**0x19**

Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C04 0439 2710 5EE0"

4.2.16 Magnetometer Hard Iron Offset (0x0C, 0x3A)

Description	This command will read or write values to the magnetometer Hard Iron Offset Vector. For all functions except 0x01 and 0x06 (apply new settings), the new vector value is ignored. The offset value is subtracted from the scaled Mag value prior to output. The values for this offset are determined empirically by external software algorithms based on calibration data taken after the device is installed in its application. These values can be obtained and set by using the LORD "MIP Iron Calibration" application. Alternatively, the auto-mag calibration feature may be used to capture these values in-run. The offset is applied to the scaled magnetometer vector prior to output. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply Default values: Hard Iron Offset: [0,0,0]

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x0F	0x3A	U8 - Function selector float - X Hard Iron Offset float - Y Hard Iron Offset float - Z Hard Iron Offset
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x0E	0x9C	float - Current X Hard Iron Offset float - Current Y Hard Iron Offset float - Current Z Hard Iron Offset

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Hard Iron Offset	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0F**	**0x0F**	**0x3A**	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Offset Vector: **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000**	**0x3F**	**0x9F**

Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x3A** Error code: **0x00**	0x19	0x1E
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C0F 0F3A 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003F 9F”									

4.2.17 Magnetometer Soft Iron Matrix (0x0C, 0x3B)

Description	This command will read or write values to the magnetometer Soft Iron Compensation Matrix. The values for this matrix are determined empirically by external software algorithms based on calibration data taken after the device is installed in its application. These values can be obtained and set by using the LORD “MIP Iron Calibration” application. Alternatively, the auto-mag calibration feature may be used to capture these values in-run. The matrix is applied to the scaled magnetometer vector prior to output Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply Default values: Soft Iron Compensation Matrix: (identity matrix; row order): [1,0,0][0,1,0][0,0,1]

Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x27	0x3B	U8 - Function selector float - $m_{1,1}$ float - $m_{1,2}$ float - $m_{1,3}$ float - $m_{2,1}$ float - $m_{2,2}$ float - $m_{2,3}$ float - $m_{3,1}$ float - $m_{3,2}$ float - $m_{3,3}$
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x26	0x9D	float - $m_{1,1}$ float - $m_{1,2}$ float - $m_{1,3}$ float - $m_{2,1}$ float - $m_{2,2}$ float - $m_{2,3}$ float - $m_{3,1}$ float - $m_{3,2}$ float - $m_{3,3}$

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Soft Iron Matrix	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x27	0x27	0x3B	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Comp Matrix: **0x3F800000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x3F800000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x00000000** **0x3F800000**	0xAD	0x59
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x12	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x3B** Error code: **0x00**	0x1A	0x20
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C27 273B 013F 8000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003F 8000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003F 8000 00AD 59"									

4.2.18 Coning and Sculling Enable (0x0C, 0x3E)

Description	Set, read, or save the Coning and Sculling Compensation Enable. This function sets the Coning and Sculling Compensation Enable. For all functions except 0x01 (use new setting), the new parameter values are ignored. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Load factory default settings The enable flag can be either: 0x00 - Disable the Coning and Sculling compensation 0x01 - Enable the Coning and Sculling compensation (default)		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x10	0x3E	U8 - Function selector U8 - New Coning and Sculling enable setting
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x03	0x9E	U8 - Current Coning and Sculling enable setting

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Enable Settings	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0x3E**	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Enable: **0x01**	**0x2E**	**0x94**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x38** Error code: **0x00**	**0x1D**	**0x26**

Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C04 043E 0101 2E94”

4.2.19 UART Baud Rate (0x0C, 0x40)

<table>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="9">Change, read, or save the baud rate of the main communication channel (UART1). For all functions except 0x01 (use new settings), the new baud rate value is ignored.
Possible function selector values:
0x01 - Apply new settings
0x02 - Read back current settings
0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings
0x04 - Load saved startup settings
0x05 - Reset to factory default settings
Supported baud rates are:
9600, 19200, 115200 <i>(default)</i>, 230400, 460800, 921600</td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="9">⚠ <i>The ACK/NACK packet is sent at the current baud rate and then there is a 0.25 second delay before the device will respond to commands at the new BAUD rate.</i></td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Field Format</b></td><td colspan="3"><i>Field Length</i></td><td colspan="2"><i>Field Descriptor</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Field Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Command</i></td><td colspan="3">0x07</td><td colspan="2">0x40</td><td colspan="4">U8 - Function selector
U32 - New baud rate</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i></td><td colspan="3">0x04</td><td colspan="2">0xF1</td><td colspan="4">U8 - Echo the command descriptor
U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i></td><td colspan="3">0x06</td><td colspan="2">0x87</td><td colspan="4">U32 - Current baud rate</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"><b>Examples</b></td><td colspan="4">MIP Packet Header</td><td colspan="3">Command/Reply Fields</td><td colspan="2">Checksum</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Sync1</i></td><td><i>Sync2</i></td><td><i>Desc. Set</i></td><td><i>Payload Length</i></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Field Desc.</i></td><td><i>Field Data</i></td><td><i>MSB</i></td><td><i>LSB</i></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Command: Set Baud Rate</i></td><td><b>0x75</b></td><td><b>0x65</b></td><td><b>0x0C</b></td><td><b>0x07</b></td><td><b>0x07</b></td><td><b>0x40</b></td><td>Fctn (USE): <b>0x01</b>
Baud (115200): <b>0x0001C200</b></td><td><b>0xF8</b></td><td><b>0xDA</b></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i></td><td><b>0x75</b></td><td><b>0x65</b></td><td><b>0x0C</b></td><td><b>0x04</b></td><td><b>0x04</b></td><td><b>0xF1</b></td><td>Echo cmd: <b>0x40</b>
Error code: <b>0x00</b></td><td><b>0x1F</b></td><td><b>0x2A</b></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="10"><i>Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C07 0740 0100 01C2 00F8 DA”</i></td></tr>
</table>

4.2.20 Advanced Low-Pass Filter Settings (0x0C, 0x50)

Description	Advanced configuration for low-pass filter settings. The scaled data quantities are **by default** filtered through a single-pole IIR low-pass filter which is configured with a -3dB cutoff frequency of half the reporting frequency (set by decimation factor in the IMU Message Format command) to prevent aliasing on a per data quantity basis. This advanced configuration command allows for the cutoff frequency to be configured independently of the data reporting frequency as well as allowing for a complete bypass of the digital low-pass filter. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Reset to factory default settings Possible data descriptors: 0x04 - Scaled accel data 0x05 - Scaled gyro data 0x06 - Scaled mag data (if applicable) 0x17 - Scaled pressure data Possible filter enable values: 0x01 - Apply low-pass filter 0x00 - Do not apply low-pass filter Manual filter bandwidth configuration: 0x01 - Use user specified -3 dB cutoff frequency 0x00 - Automatically configure -3 dB cutoff frequency to half reporting rate -3 dB Cutoff Frequency: Cutoff Frequency value specified must be no greater than 250 Hz. ***This value in a write command is ignored if Automatic Bandwidth is selected.* Reserved Byte: This byte is reserved for internal use and should be left in the 0x00 state		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*

Command	0x09	0x50	U8 - Function selector U8 - Data Descriptor U8 - Low-Pass Filter Enable/Disable U8 - Manual/Auto -3 dB Cutoff Frequency Configuration U16 - -3 dB Cutoff Frequency U8 - Reserved Byte
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x08	0x8B	U8 - Data Descriptor U8 - Filter (0x01: Enabled, 0x00: Disabled) U8 - Cutoff Frequency (0x00: Auto, 0x01: Manual) U16 - -3 dB Cutoff Frequency Hz U8 - Reserved

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x09	0x09	0x50	Fctn (Apply): **0x01** Scaled Accel: **0x04** Enable Filter: **0x01** Automatic Cutoff Configuration: **0x00** -3dB Cutoff Frequency (ignored for automatic cutoff configuration): **0x0000** Reserved: **0x00**	0x4C	0x6D
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x50** Error code: **0x00**	0x2F	0x4A
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C09 0950 0104 0100 0000 004E 80"									

4.2.21 Complementary Filter Settings (0x0C, 0x51)

Description	Configuration for the AHRS complementary filter. The Complementary Filter data outputs are supported in the IMU/AHRS Data set (0x80) to provide compatibility with the 3DM-GX3. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Use new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings 0x04 - Load saved startup settings 0x05 - Reset to factory default settings Possible up/north compensation enable values: 0x00 - Disable 0x01 - Enable (default) Range of up/north compensation time constants: 1-1000 seconds, default = 10 seconds Values outside of the specified range for up/north compensation will be NACK'd.		
Notes	⚠ *The Complementary Filter provides attitude outputs (Matrix, Euler, Quaternion, Up, and North) that are independent of the Estimation Filter outputs. The CF outputs are calculated using the same algorithm as the 3DM-GX5 series of Inertial Devices. This provides drop-in compatibility that duplicates the performance of the 3DM-GX5. It is highly recommended that you transition to the EF outputs as they will provide better performance as well as compatibility with higher grade devices such as the 3DM-RQ1.*		
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*
Command	0x0D	0x51	U8 - Function selector U8 - Up compensation enable U8 - North compensation enable float - Up compensation time constant (sec) float - North compensation time constant (sec) U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0:ACK, not 0:NACK)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x0C	0x97	U8 - Up compensation enable U8 - North compensation enable

			float - Up compensation time constant (sec) float - North compensation time constant (sec)

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x0D**	**0x0D**	**0x51**	Fctn Selector (Write): **0x01** Up Compensation Enable: **0x01** North Compensation Enable: **0x01** Up Compensation Time Constant: **5.0 (sec)** North Compensation Time Constant: **5.0 (sec)**	**0xXX**	**0xXX**
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x51** Error code: **0x00**	**0x**	**0x**
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C09 0951 0104 0100 0000 00"									

4.2.22 Device Status (0x0C, 0x64)

Description	Get the device-specific status for the 3DM-GX5-35. Reply has two fields: "ACK/NACK" and "Device Status Field". The device status field may be one of two selectable formats - basic and diagnostic. The reply data for this command is device specific. The reply is specified by two parameters in the command. The first parameter is the model number (which for the 3DM-GX5-35 is always = 6252 (0x186C). That is followed by a status selector byte which determines the type of data structure returned. In the case of the 3DM-GX5-35, there are two selector values - one to return a basic status structure and a second to return an extensive diagnostics status structure. A list of available values for the selector values and specific fields in the data structure are as follows: Possible Status Selector Values: 0x01 - Basic Status Structure 0x02 - Diagnostic Status Structure
Notes	⚠ *The reply field for this command is tightly tied to the model number. Make sure you check the model number in the reply and match it to the correct structure for the data field for the specific device model number. This reply data descriptor 0x0C,0X90 is an*

4.2.22 Device Status (0x0C, 0x64)

	exception to the rule for MIP descriptors that the structure of descriptor data is the same for all devices. In this case, it is the same for all devices with the same model number but not necessarily the same for devices with different model numbers.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Field Descriptor*	*Field Data*			
Command	0x02	0x64	U16-Device Model Number: set = 6252 (0x186C) U8-Status Selector			
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)			
Reply Field 2: Basic Device Status Field	0x0F	0x90	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Echo of the Device Model Number	U16	N/A
			2	Echo of the selector byte	U8	N/A
			3	Status Flags (Reserved)	U32	N/A
			7	System State	U16	N/A
			9	System Timer (since start-up)	U32	millisecond
Reply Field 2: Diagnostic Device Status Field	0x4F	0x90	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Echo of the Device Model Number	U16	N/A
			2	Echo of the selector byte	U8	N/A
			3	Status Flags (Reserved)	U32	N/A
			7	System State	U16	N/A
			9	System Timer (since start-up)	U32	millisecond
			13	GNSS Power State	U8	1 - on 0 - off
			14	Number of 1PPS Pulses	U32	Count
			18	Last 1PPS (System Timer)	U32	milliseconds
			22	IMU Stream Enabled	U8	1 - on 0 - off

			23	GNSS Stream Enabled	U8	1 - on 0 - off
			24	Estimation Filter Stream Enabled	U8	1 - on 0 - off
			25	Outgoing IMU Stream Dropped Packet Count	U32	count
			29	Outgoing GNSS Stream Dropped Packet Count	U32	count
			33	Outgoing Estimation Filter Stream Dropped Packet Count	U32	count
			37	Number of bytes written to com port	U32	count
			41	Number of bytes read from com port	U32	count
			45	Number of overruns when writing to com port	U32	count
			49	Number of overruns when reading from com port	U32	count
			53	Number of IMU message parsing errors	U32	count
			57	Total IMU messages read	U32	count
			61	Last IMU message read (System Timer)	U32	millisecond
			65	Number of GNSS message parsing errors	U32	count
			69	Total GNSS messages read	U32	count
			73	Last GNSS message read (System Timer)	U32	millisecond

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command: Get Device Status (return Basic Status structure: selector = 1)	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x0C**	**0x05**	**0x05**	**0x64**	Model # (6252): **0x186C** Staus selector (basic status): **0x01**	**0xD8**	**0x7F**

Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x15	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x64** Error code: **0x00**		
Reply Field 2: Device Status (Basic Status structure)					0x0D	0x90	Echo Model # (6252): **0x186C** Echo selector: **0x01** Additonal data: **...**	0x##	0x##
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C05 0564 186B 01D8 7F”									

4.3 System Commands

The System Command set provides a set of advanced commands that are specific to devices such as the 3DM-GX5-35 that have multiple intelligent internal sensor blocks. These commands allow special modes such as talking directly to the native protocols of the embedded sensor blocks. For example, with the 3DM-GX5-35, you may switch into a mode that talks directly to another LORD Sensing Inertial Sensor with an internal IMU.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">4.3.1 Communication Mode (0x7F, 0x10)
<i>Advanced</i></th></tr>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="3">Advanced specialized communication modes.

This will change the communications protocol to and from mode to “GNSS Direct” (u-bloxM8M protocols on the 3DM-GX5-35). This command is always active, even when switched to the direct modes. This command responds with an ACK/NACK just prior to switching to the new protocol. For all functions except 0x01 (use new settings), the new communications mode value is ignored.

Possible function selector values:
0x01 - Apply new settings
0x02 - Read back current settings
0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings
0x04 - Load saved startup settings
0x05 - Reset to factory default settings

Possible Communications Modes:
<table>
<tr><th><i>Value</i></th><th><i>Mode</i></th><th><i>Protocol(s)</i></th></tr>
<tr><td>0x01</td><td>Standard</td><td>3DM-GX5-35 MIP Packet <i>(default)</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>0x02</td><td>Sensor Direct</td><td>MIP IMU</td></tr>
<tr><td>0x03</td><td>GNSS Direct</td><td>NMEA, UBX (GNSS Models only)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="3"><i>IMPORTANT: GNSS message settings are automatically reloaded when switching from direct modes back into standard mode.
Note: Switching to and from GNSS Direct Mode takes longer than most commands to complete due to the amount of GNSS setup data that needs to be stored/retrieved.</i></td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Field Format</b></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Field Descriptor</i></td><td><i>Field Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Command</i></td><td>0x04</td><td>0x10</td><td>U8 - Function selector
U8 - New Communications Mode</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Reply Field 1:</i></td><td>0x04</td><td>0xF1</td><td>U8 - Echo the command descriptor</td></tr>
</table>

ACK/ NACK							U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)		
Reply Field 2: Function = 2	0x03		0x90				U8 - Current Communications Mode		
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Field Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x7F**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0x10**	Fctn (USE): **0x01** New mode (IMU direct): **0x02**	**0x74**	**0xBD**
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	**0x75**	**0x65**	**0x7F**	**0x04**	**0x04**	**0xF1**	Echo cmd: **0x10** Error code: **0x00**	**0x62**	**0x7C**
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 7F04 0410 0102 74BD"									

4.4 Error Codes

Error Name	*Error Value*	*Description*
MIP Unknown Command	0x01	The command descriptor is not supported by this device
MIP Invalid Checksum	0x02	An otherwise complete packet has a bad checksum
MIP Invalid Parameter	0x03	One or more parameters in the packet are invalid. This can refer to a value that is outside the allowed range for a command or a value that is not the expected size or type
MIP Command Failed	0x04	Device could not complete the command
MIP Command Timeout	0x05	Device could not complete the command within the expected time

5. Data Reference

5.1 IMU Data

5.1.1 Scaled Accelerometer Vector (0x80, 0x04)

Description	Scaled Accelerometer Vector					
Notes	This is a vector quantifying the direction and magnitude of the acceleration that the 3DM-GX5-35 is exposed to. This quantity is fully temperature compensated and scaled into physical units of g (1 g = 9.80665 m/sec^2). It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-35's local coordinate system.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	14 (0x0E)	0x04	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	X Accel	float	g
			4	Y Accel	float	g
			8	Z Accel	float	g

5.1.2 Scaled Gyro Vector (0x80, 0x05)

<table>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="6">Scaled Gyro Vector</td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="6">This is a vector quantifying the rate of rotation (angular rate) of the 3DM-GX5-35. This quantity is fully temperature compensated and scaled into units of radians/second. It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-35's local coordinate system.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"><b>Field Format</b></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Data Descriptor</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Message Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">14 (0x0E)</td><td rowspan="4">0x05</td><td><i>Binary Offset</i></td><td><i>Description</i></td><td><i>Data Type</i></td><td><i>Units</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>X Gyro</td><td>float</td><td>Radians/second</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Y Gyro</td><td>float</td><td>Radians/second</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Z Gyro</td><td>float</td><td>Radians/second</td></tr>
</table>

5.1.3 Scaled Magnetometer Vector (0x80, 0x06)

<table>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="6">Scaled Magnetometer Vector</td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="6">This is a vector which gives the instantaneous magnetometer direction and magnitude. This quantity is fully temperature compensated and scaled into units of Gauss. It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-35's local coordinate system.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"><b>Field Format</b></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Data Descriptor</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Message Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">14 (0x0E)</td><td rowspan="4">0x06</td><td><i>Binary Offset</i></td><td><i>Description</i></td><td><i>Data Type</i></td><td><i>Units</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>X Mag</td><td>float</td><td>Gauss</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Y Mag</td><td>float</td><td>Gauss</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Z Mag</td><td>float</td><td>Gauss</td></tr>
</table>

5.1.4 Scaled Ambient Pressure (0x80, 0x17)

Description	Scaled Ambient Vector					
Notes	This is a scalar which gives the instantaneous ambient pressure reading. This quantity is fully temperature compensated and scaled into units of milliBar.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	06 (0x06)	0x17	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Ambient Pressure	float	milliBar

5.1.5 Delta Theta Vector (0x80, 0x07)

Description	Time integral of angular rate.					
Notes	This is a vector which gives the time integral of angular rate over the interval set by the IMU message format command. It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-35's local coordinate system in units of radians.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	14 (0x0E)	0x07	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	X Delta Theta	float	radians
			4	Y Delta Theta	float	radians
			8	Z Delta Theta	float	radians

5.1.6 Delta Velocity Vector (0x80, 0x08)

Description	Time integral of acceleration.					
Notes	This is a vector which gives the time integral of specific acceleration over the interval set by the IMU message format command. It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-35's local coordinate system in units of g*second where g is the standard gravitational constant. To convert Delta Velocity into the more conventional units of m/sec, simply multiply by the standard gravitational constant, 9.80665 m/sec^2.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	14 (0x0E)	0x08	0	X Delta Velocity	float	g*seconds
			4	Y Delta Velocity	float	g*seconds
			8	Z Delta Velocity	float	g*seconds

5.1.7 CF Orientation Matrix (0x80, 0x09)

Description	3 x 3 Orientation Matrix *M.* *This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.*
Notes	This is a nine component coordinate transformation matrix which describes the orientation of the 3DM-GX5 with respect to the fixed earth coordinate system. $$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{1,1} & M_{1,2} & M_{1,3} \\ M_{2,1} & M_{2,2} & M_{2,3} \\ M_{3,1} & M_{3,2} & M_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$ *M* satisfies the following equation: $$V\_IL_i = M_{ij} \cdot V\_E_j$$ Where: **V_IL** is a vector expressed in the 3DM-GX5's local coordinate system.

5.1.7 CF Orientation Matrix (0x80, 0x09)

	V_E is the same vector expressed in the stationary, earth-fixed coordinate system					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	38 (0x26)	0x09	0	$M_{1,1}$	Float	N/A
			4	$M_{1,2}$	Float	N/A
			8	$M_{1,3}$	Float	N/A
			12	$M_{2,1}$	Float	N/A
			16	$M_{2,2}$	Float	N/A
			20	$M_{2,3}$	Float	N/A
			24	$M_{3,1}$	Float	N/A
			28	$M_{3,2}$	Float	N/A
			32	$M_{3,3}$	Float	N/A

5.1.8 CF Quaternion (0x80, 0x0A)

Description	4 x 1 quaternion Q. *This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.*
Notes	This is a four component quaternion which describes the orientation of the 3DM-GX5 with respect to the fixed earth coordinate system. $Q = \begin{bmatrix} q0 \\ q1 \\ q2 \\ q3 \end{bmatrix}$ Q satisfies the following equation: $V\_IL_i = Q^{-1} \cdot V\_E \cdot Q$ Where: **V_IL** is a vector expressed in the 3DM-GX5's local coordinate system. **V_E** is the same vector expressed in the stationary, earth-fixed coordinate system

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
Field Format	18 (0x12)	0x0A	0	q_0	Float	N/A
			4	q_1	Float	N/A
			8	q_2	Float	N/A
			12	q_3	Float	N/A

5.1.9 CF Euler Angles (0x80, 0x0C)

Description	Pitch, Roll, and Yaw (aircraft) values. *This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.*					
Notes	This is a three component vector containing the Roll, Pitch and Yaw angles in radians. It is computed by the IMU/AHRS from the orientation matrix *M*. $Euler = \begin{bmatrix} Roll \\ Pitch \\ Yaw \end{bmatrix}$					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	14 (0x0E)	0x0C	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Roll	Float	Radians
			4	Pitch	Float	Radians
			8	Yaw	Float	Radians

5.1.10 CF Stabilized North Vector (0x80, 0x10)

Description	Gyro stabilized estimated vector for geomagnetic vector. *This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.*					
Notes	This is a vector which represents the complementary filter's best estimate of the geomagnetic field direction (magnetic north). In the absence of magnetic interference, it should be equal to *Magnetometer*. When transient magnetic interference is present, *Magnetometer* will be subject to transient (possibly large) errors. The IMU/AHRS complementary filter computes *Stabilized North* which is its estimate of the geomagnetic field vector only, even thought the system may be exposed to transient magnetic interference. Note that sustained magnetic interference cannot be adequately compensated for by the complementary filter.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	14 (0x0E)	0x10	0	X Stab Mag	Float	Gauss
			4	Y Stab Mag	Float	Gauss
			8	Z Stab Mag	Float	Gauss

5.1.11 CF Stabilized Up Vector (0x80, 0x11)

Description	Gyro stabilized estimated vector for the gravity vector. *This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.*					
Notes	This is a vector which represents the IMU/AHRS complementary filter's best estimate of the vertical direction. Under stationary conditions, it should be equal to Accel. In dynamic conditions, Accel will be sensitive to both gravitational acceleration as well as linear acceleration. The Complementary filter computes Stab Accel which is its estimate of the gravitation acceleration only, even thought the system may be exposed to significant linear acceleration.					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	14 (0x0E)	0x11	0	X Stab Accel	Float	G
			4	Y Stab Accel	Float	G
			8	Z Stab Accel	Float	G

5.1.12 GPS Correlation Timestamp (0x80, 0x12)

Description	GPS correlation timestamp.
Notes	This timestamp has three fields: Double GPS TOW U16 GPS Week number U16 Timestamp flags Timestamp Status Flags: Bit0 - PPS Beacon Good If set, GNSS PPS signal is present Bit1 - GPS Time Refresh (toggles with each refresh) Bit2 - GPS Time Initialized (set with the first GPS Time Refresh) (*See GPS Time Update (0x01, 0x72) on page 32*) This timestamp correlates the IMU packets with the GPS packets. It is identical to the GPS Time record except the flags are defined specifically for the IMU. When the GPS Time Initialized flag is asserted, the GPS Time and IMU GPS Timestamp are

5.1.12 GPS Correlation Timestamp (0x80, 0x12)

correlated. This flag is only set once upon the first valid GPS Time record. After that, each time the GPS Time becomes invalid (from a lack of signal) and then valid again (regains signal) the GPS Time Refresh flag will toggle. The GPS Time Initialized will remain set.

The “PPS Beacon Good” flag in the Timestamp flags byte indicates if the PPS beacon coming from the GPS is present. If this flag is not asserted, it means that the IMU internal clock is being used for the PPS. The fractional portion of the GPS TOW represents the amount of time that has elapsed from the last PPS.

If the GPS loses signal, the GPS and IMU timestamps become free running and will slowly drift away from each other. If the timestamp clocks have drifted apart, then there will be a jump in the timestamp when the PPS Beacon Good reasserts, reflecting the amount of drift of the clocks.

See the Data Synchronicity section of this manual for more information on timestamps.

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
Field Format	14 (0x0E)	0x12	0	GPS Time of Week	Double	Seconds
			8	GPS Week Number	U16	N/A
			10	Timestamp Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2 GNSS Data

5.2.1 LLH Position (0x81, 0x03)

Description	Position Data in the Geodetic Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Latitude & Longitude Valid 0x0002 - Ellipsoid Height Valid 0x0004 - MSL Height Valid 0x0008 - Horizontal Accuracy Valid 0x0010 - Vertical Accuracy Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	44 (0x2C)	0x03	0	Latitude	Double	Decimal Degrees
			8	Longitude	Double	Decimal Degrees
			16	Height above Ellipsoid	Double	Meters
			24	Height above MSL	Double	Meters
			32	Horizontal Accuracy	Float	Meters
			36	Vertical Accuracy	Float	Meters
			40	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.2 ECEF Position (0x81, 0x04)

Description	Position Data in the Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - ECEF Position Valid 0x0002 - Position Accuracy Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	32 (0x20)	0x04	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	X Position	Double	Meters
			8	Y Position	Double	Meters
			16	Z Position	Double	Meters
			24	Position Accuracy	Float	Meters
			28	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.3 NED Velocity (0x81, 0x05)

<table>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="6">Velocity Data in the North-East-Down Frame.</td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="6">Valid Flag Mapping:
0x0001 - NED Velocity Valid
0x0002 - Speed Valid
0x0004 - Ground Speed Valid
0x0008 - Heading Valid
0x0010 - Speed Accuracy Valid
0x0020 - Heading Accuracy Valid</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="11"><b>Field Format</b></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Data Descriptor</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Message Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">36 (0x24)</td><td rowspan="10">0x05</td><td><i>Binary Offset</i></td><td><i>Description</i></td><td><i>Data Type</i></td><td><i>Units</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>North</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>East</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Down</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Speed</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Ground Speed</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Heading</td><td>Float</td><td>Decimal Degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Speed Accuracy</td><td>Float</td><td>Meters/Sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>Heading Accuracy</td><td>Float</td><td>Decimal Degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>Valid Flags</td><td>U16</td><td>See Notes</td></tr>
</table>

5.2.4 ECEF Velocity (0x81, 0x06)

Description	Velocity Data in the Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - ECEF Velocity Valid 0x0002 - Velocity Accuracy Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
	20 (0x14)	0x06	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	X Velocity	Float	Meters/Sec
			4	Y Velocity	Float	Meters/Sec
			8	Z Velocity	Float	Meters/Sec
			12	Velocity Accuracy	Float	Meters/Sec
			16	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.5 DOP Data (0x81, 0x07)

<table>
<tr><td><b>Description</b></td><td colspan="6">Dilution of Precision Data.</td></tr>
<tr><td><b>Notes</b></td><td colspan="6">Valid Flag Mapping:
0x0001 - GDOP Valid
0x0002 - PDOP Valid
0x0004 - HDOP Valid
0x0008 - VDOP Valid
0x0010 - TDOP Valid
0x0020 - NDOP Valid
0x0040 - EDOP Valid</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10"><b>Field Format</b></td><td><i>Field Length</i></td><td><i>Data Descriptor</i></td><td colspan="4"><i>Message Data</i></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">32 (0x20)</td><td rowspan="9">0x07</td><td><i>Binary Offset</i></td><td><i>Description</i></td><td><i>Data Type</i></td><td><i>Units</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>Geometric DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Position DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Horizontal DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Vertical DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Time DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Northing DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Easting DOP</td><td>Float</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>Valid Flags</td><td>U16</td><td>See Notes</td></tr>
</table>

5.2.6 UTC Time (0x81, 0x08)

Description	Coordinated Universal Time Data					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Date Valid 0x0002 - Time Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	15 (0x0F)	0x08	0	Year	U16	Years (1999-2099)
			2	Month	U8	Months (1-12)
			3	Day	U8	Days (1-31)
			4	Hour	U8	Hours (0-23)
			5	Minute	U8	Minutes (0-59)
			6	Second	U8	Seconds (0-59)
			7	Millisecond	U32	Milliseconds
			11	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.7 GPS Time (0x81, 0x09)

Description	Global Positioning System Time Data					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - TOW Valid 0x0002 - Week Number Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	14 (0x0E)	0x09	0	Time of Week	Double	Seconds
			8	Week Number	U16	N/A
			10	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.8 Clock Information (0x81, 0x0A)

Description	Detailed information about the GNSS Clock.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Bias Valid 0x0002 - Drift Valid 0x0004 - Accuracy Estimate Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	28 (0x1C)	0x0A	0	Clock Bias	Double	Seconds
			8	Clock Drift	Double	Seconds/Second
			16	Accuracy Estimate	Double	Seconds
			24	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.9 GNSS Fix Information (0x81, 0x0B)

Description	Current GNSS Fix Status Information
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Fix Type Valid 0x0002 - Number of SVs Valid 0x0004 - Fix Flags Valid Possible Fix Types values are: 0x00 - 3D Fix 0x01 - 2D Fix 0x02 - Time Only 0x03 - None 0x04 - Invalid Possible Fix Flags are: 0x0001 - SBAS Corrections Used 0x0002 - Differential (DGNSS) Corrections Used

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
Field Format	8 (0x08)	0x0B	*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
			0	Fix Type	U8	See Notes
			1	Number of SVs used for solution	U8	Count
			2	Fix Flags (Reserved)	U16	N/A
			4	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.10 Space Vehicle Information (0x81, 0x0C)

Description	Individual Space Vehicle Information Entry
Notes	When enabled, these fields will arrive in a separate MIP packet. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Channel Valid 0x0002 - SV ID Valid 0x0008 - Carrier to Noise Ratio Valid 0x0010 - Azimuth Valid 0x0020 - Elevation Valid 0x0040 - SV Flags Valid SV Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - SV Used for Navigation 0x0002 - SV Healthy

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
Field Format	14 (0x0E)	0x0C	0	Channel	U8	Channel Number
			1	Space Vehicle ID	U8	SV ID Number
			2	Carrier to Noise Ratio	U16	dBHz
			4	Azimuth	S16	Integer Degrees
			6	Elevation	S16	Integer Degrees
			8	Space Vehicle Flags	U16	See Notes
			10	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.11 Hardware Status (0x81, 0x0D)

Description	GNSS Hardware Status Information
Notes	Hardware status is only available at 1 Hz. Setting the rate higher than 1 Hz has no effect. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Sensor State Valid 0x0002 - Antenna State Valid 0x0004 - Antenna Power Valid Possible Sensor State values: 0x00 - Sensor Off 0x01 - Sensor On 0x02 - Sensor State Unknown Possible Antenna State values: 0x01 - Antenna Init 0x02 - Antenna Short 0x03 - Antenna Open 0x04 - Antenna Good 0x05 - Antenna State Unknown. Possible Antenna Power values: 0x00 - Antenna Off 0x01 - Antenna On 0x02 - Antenna Power Unknown

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
Field Format	7 (0x07)	0x0D	0	Sensor State	U8	See Notes
			1	Antenna State	U8	See Notes
			2	Antenna Power	U8	See Notes
			3	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.12 DGNSS Information (0x81, 0x0E)

Description	Individual DGNSS Channel Status Entry
Notes	When enabled, a separate field for each active space vehicle will be sent in the packet. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - Latest Age Valid 0x0002 - Base Station ID Valid 0x0004 - Base Station Status Valid 0x0008 - Number of DGNSS Channels Valid Possible Base Station Status Values: 0 - UDRE Scale Factor = 1.0 1 - UDRE Scale Factor = 0.75 2 - UDRE Scale Factor = 0.5 3 - UDRE Scale Factor = 0.3 4 - UDRE Scale Factor = 0.2 5 - UDRE Scale Factor = 0.1 6 - Reference Station Transmission Not Monitored 7 - Reference Station Not Working Note: UDRE = User Differential Range Error

	Field Length	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
Field Format			*Binary Offset*	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	14 (0x0E)	0x0E	0	Newest Age	Float	Seconds
			4	Base Station ID	S16	N/A
			6	Base Station Status	S16	N/A
			8	Number of DGNSS Channels	U16	Number
			10	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.2.13 DGNSS Channel Status (0x81, 0x0F)

Description	Individual DGNSS Channel Status Entry					
Notes	When enabled, a separate field for each active space vehicle will be sent in the packet. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0001 - SV ID Valid 0x0002 - Age Valid 0x0004 - Pseudorange Correction Valid 0x0008 - Pseudorange Rate Correction Valid					
Field Format	*Field Length*	*Data Descriptor*	*Message Data*			
			Binary Offset	*Description*	*Data Type*	*Units*
	17 (0x11)	0x0F	0	Space Vehicle ID	U8	SV ID Number
			1	Age	Float	Seconds
			5	Pseudorange Correction	Float	Meters
			9	Pseudorange Rate Correction	Float	Meters/Sec
			13	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

6. MIP Packet Reference

6.1 Structure

Commands and Data are sent and received as fields in the LORD “MIP” packet format. Below is the general definition of the structure:

The packet always begins with the start-of-packet sequence “ue” (0x75, 0x65). The “Descriptor Set” byte in the header specifies which command or data set is contained in fields of the packet. The payload length byte specifies the sum of all the field length bytes in the payload section.

6.2 Payload Length Range

The payload section can be empty or can contain one or more fields. Each field has a length byte and a descriptor byte. The field length byte specifies the length of the entire field including the field length byte and field descriptor byte. The descriptor byte specifies the command or data that is contained in the field data. The descriptor can only be from the set of descriptors specified by the descriptor set byte in the header. The field data can be anything but is always rigidly defined. The definition of a descriptor is fundamentally described in a “.h” file that corresponds to the descriptor set that the descriptor belongs to.

LORD Sensing provides a “Packet Builder” functionality in the “MIP Monitor” software utility to simplify the construction of a MIP packet. Most commands will have a single field in the packet, but multiple field packets are possible. Extensive examples complete with checksums are given in the command reference section.

6.3 MIP Checksum Range

The checksum is a 2 byte Fletcher checksum and encompasses all the bytes in the packet:

6.4 16-bit Fletcher Checksum Algorithm (C Language)

```
for(i=0; i<checksum_range; i++)

    {

    checksum_byte1 += mip_packet[i];

    checksum_byte2 += checksum_byte1;

    }

checksum = ((u16) checksum_byte1 << 8) + (u16) checksum_byte2;
```

7. Advanced Programming

7.1 Multiple Commands in a Single Packet

MIP packets may contain one or more individual commands. In the case that multiple commands are transmitted in a single MIP packet, the 3DM-GX5-35 will respond with a single packet containing multiple replies. As with any packet, all commands must be from the same descriptor set (you cannot mix Base commands with 3DM commands in the same packet).

Below is an example that shows how you can combine the commands from step 2 and 3 of the Example Setup Sequence into a single packet. The commands are from the 3DM set. The command packet has two fields as does the reply packet (the fields are put on separate rows for clarity):

Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	*Sync2*	*Desc. Set*	*Payload Length*	*Field Length*	*Cmd Desc.*	*Field Data*	*MSB*	*LSB*
Command Field 1: Set IMU Message Format	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x20	0x0D	0x08	Function: **0x01** Desc. count: **0x03** GPS TS Descriptor: **0x12** Rate Dec: **0x000A** Accel Descriptor: **0x04** Rate Dec: **0x000A** Ang Rate Descriptor: **0x05** Rate Dec: **0x000A**		
Command Field 2: Set EF Message Format					0x03	0x01	0x00	0x4C	0xFF
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x08** Error code: **0x00**		
Reply Field 2: ACK/NACK					0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: **0x01** Error code: **0x00**	0xE1	0x5F
Copy-paste version of the command: "7565 0C10 0D08 0103 1200 0A04 000A 0500 0A03 0100 4CFF "									

Note that the only difference in the packet headers of the single command packets compared to the multiple command packets is the payload length. Parsing multiple fields in a single packet involves subtracting the field length of the next field from the payload length until the payload length is less than or equal to zero.

7.2 Direct Modes

The 3DM-GX5-35 has special “direct” modes that switch the device into a Sensor direct or GNSS direct device. The Device Communications Mode command is used to switch between modes. When in these modes, the 3DM-GX5-35 acts like an “IMU only” sensor. Any code or tools developed for these devices may be used in these modes.

These modes can be used to access advanced (native) data of the individual sensors, data that isn’t represented in the 3DM command sets of the 3DM-GX5-35. These modes are primarily advanced modes for programmers to allow the 3DM-GX5-35 to be used in unusual situations where the normal functions of the 3DM-GX5-35 are bypassed.

IMPORTANT: *When you switch modes, you are switching to a new device protocol EXCEPT for two commands: the Device Communications Mode and commands. Those commands are always available regardless of which mode you are in. For example, if you switch to direct mode, then the protocol recognized by the device is protocol, however the 3DM-GX5-35 is still “listening” for mode switch or device status commands and will respond to them. It will not respond to any other 3DM-GX5-35 Base or 3DM commands until switched back to the ”Standard Mode”.*

7.3 Internal Diagnostic Functions

The 3DM-GX5-35 supports two device specific internal functions used for diagnostics and system status. These are Device Built In Test and Device Status. These commands are defined generically but the implementation is very specific to the hardware implemented on this device. Other LORD Sensing devices will have their own implementations of these functions depending on the internal hardware of the devices.

7.3.1 3DM-GX5-35 Internal Diagnostic Commands

- Device Built In Test (0x01, 0x05)
- Device Status (0x0C, 0x64)

7.4 Handling High Rate Data

The size of the data fields from an inertial device is substantially greater than on most other types of sensors. On top of that, in many applications it is desirable to receive that data with the lowest latency possible and thus the highest baud rate is selected. The result is that the port servicing requirements in terms of both speed and buffer size can be surprisingly large for inertial data. This can lead to a couple of common problems: runaway latency and dropped packets.

7.4.1 Runaway Latency

Most operating systems provide drivers that have ample buffers and take care of port servicing at the hardware level. Dropping packets or losing data is not usually an issue on these systems. What can be an issue is latency, that is, when the buffer is not emptied by the application in a timely manner. In the worst case, the buffer is being filled faster than it is emptied and the application operates with increasingly “old” data - which causes runaway latency. It is important to monitor the incoming data buffer to make sure you do not reach this condition.

7.4.2 Dropped Packets

Many applications do not use an operating system but are written from scratch or on top of proprietary application frameworks. These are most often embedded MCUs or small single board microcontrollers. On these systems, port handling is usually done in code at the hardware level. Collecting data from a port requires the use one of three techniques: register polling, hardware interrupts, or direct memory access (DMA). Register polling is very easy to do and is adequate for simple communications where data comes in very small chunks and at reasonable data rates. The problem with register polling is that you either waste time looping while waiting for a byte to come in at the port or you get too busy doing other tasks so that by the time you poll the port, the byte is lost because the next one overwrites it. This causes dropped packets. On these systems, it is imperative to utilize either a hardware interrupt or hardware DMA on the UART receiving data from the 3DM-

GX5-35. The DMA or UART interrupt service routine only takes processor time when a byte is ready and as long as the interrupts are preemptive, the processor will fetch every byte received. Using the interrupt routine to fill a ring buffer makes the most efficient use of an MCU and makes it easier to write your application main line code. This is essentially what drivers in operating systems do.

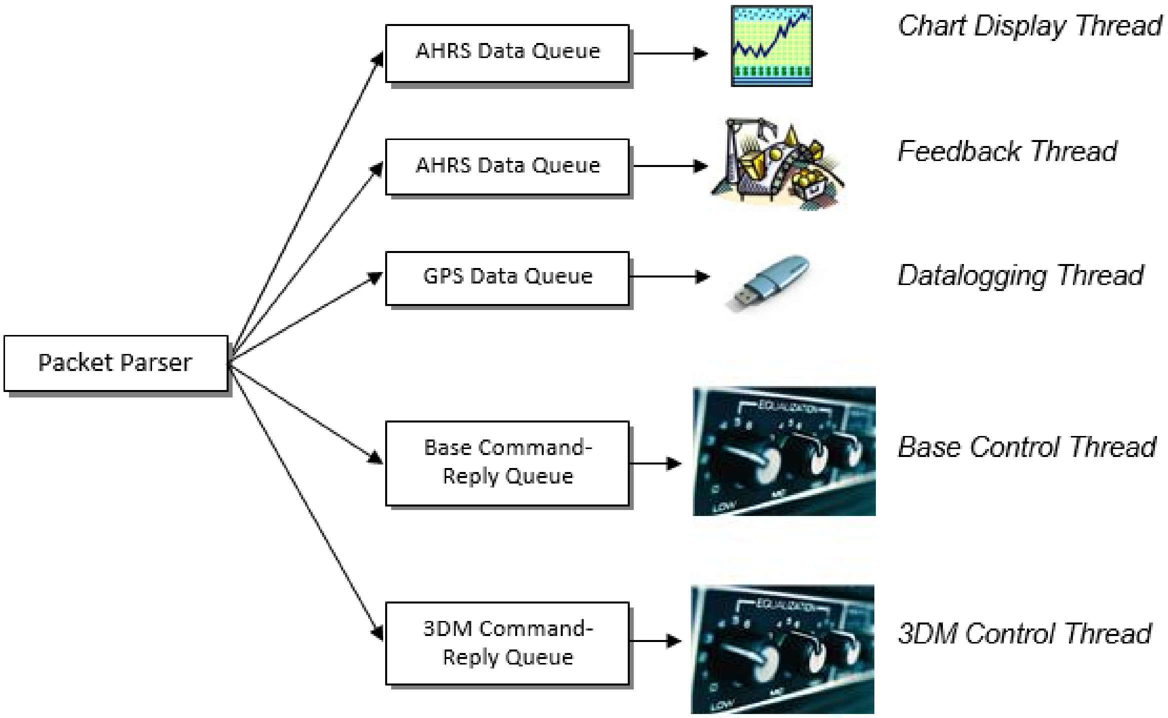
7.5 Creating Fixed Data Packet Format

The MIP packet structure and protocol provides a great deal of flexibility to the user for creating a custom data stream. It does this by allowing selectable data fields and individual data rates for each field. The side effect of this feature is that packets vary in size depending on what data is being delivered in any particular time frame. For example, if acceleration data is configured for 100 Hz and magnetometer data is configured for 25 Hz, every fourth packet is larger than the previous three because of the additional magnetometer data. In some applications, this is undesirable and there may be a requirement for a fixed packet structure so that each data packet is exactly the same. A fixed packet structure allows you to find data fields by fixed offsets rather than parsing the packet for each field.

A fixed packet structure is easily achieved with MIP packet protocol by simply making sure the data rate for each data quantity is the same. The order of the data fields in the packet reflect the order of the fields in the Message Format command and thus are completely under the control of the user. Once an acceptable data packet structure is determined, and all the rates are set to the same decimation, use the “Save current settings as startup settings” function selector in the message format command, and that format will be saved and used automatically on subsequent device startups.

7.6 Advanced Programming Models

Many applications will only require a single threaded programming model which is simple to implement using a single program loop that services incoming packets. In other applications, advanced techniques such as multithreading or event based processes are required. The MIP packet design simplifies implementation of these models. It does this by limiting the packet size to a maximum of 261 bytes and it provides the “descriptor set” byte in the header. The limited packet size makes scalable packet buffers possible even with limited memory space. The descriptor set byte aids in sorting an incoming packet stream into one or more command-reply packet queues and/or data packet queues. A typical multithreaded environment will have a command/control thread and one or more data processing threads. Each of these threads can be fed with individual incoming packet queues, each containing packets that only pertain to that thread - sorted by descriptor set. Packet queues can easily be created dynamically as threads are created and destroyed. All packet queues can be fed by a single incoming packet parser that runs continuously independent of the queues. The packet queues are individually scaled as appropriate to the process; smaller queues for lower latency and larger queues for more efficient batch processing of packets.



Multithreaded application with multiple incoming packet queues

8. Glossary

A

A/D Value

The digital representation of analog voltages in an analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion. The accuracy of the conversion is dependent on the resolution of the system electronics. Higher resolution produces a more accurate conversion.

Acceleration

In physics,acceleration is the change in the rate of speed (velocity) of an object over time.

Accelerometer

A sensor used to detect and measure magnitute and direction of an acceleration force (g-force) in reference to its sensing frame. For example, at rest perpendicular to the Earth's surface an accelerometer will measure 9.8 meters/second squared as a result of gravity. If the device is tilted the acceleration force will change slightly, indicating tilt of the device. When the accelerometer is moving it will measure the dynamic force (including gravity).

Adaptive Kalman Filter (AKF)

A type of Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) that contains an optimization algorithm that adapts to dynamic conditions with a high dependency on adaptive technology. Adaptive technology refers to the ability of a filter to selectively trust a given measurement more or less based on a trust threshold when compared to another measurement that is used as a reference. Sensors that have estimation filters that rely on adaptive control elements to improve their estimations are refered to as an AKF.

AHRS (Attitude and Heading Reference System)

A navigation device consisting of sensors on the three primary axes used to measure vehicle direction and orientation in space. The sensor measurements are typically processed by an onboard algorthim, such as an Estimation Filter, to produce a standardized output of attitude and heading.

Algorithm

In math and science, an algorithm is a step-by-step process used for calculations.

Altitude

the distance an object is above the sea level

Angular rate

The rate of speed of which an object is rotating. Also know as angular frequency, angular speed, or radial frequency. It is typically measured in radians/second.

API (Applications Programming Interface)

A library and/or template for a computer program that specifies how components will work together to form a user application: for example, how hardware will be accessed and what data structures and variables will be used.

ASTM (Association of Standards and Testing)
a nationally accepted organization for the testing and calibration of technological devices

Attitude
the orientaion of an object in space with reference to a defined frame, such as the North-East-Down (NED) frame

Azimuth
A horizontal arc measured between a fixed point (such as true north) and the vertical circle passing through the center of an object

B

Bias
A non-zero output signal of a sensor when no load is applied to it, typically due to sensor imperfections. It is also called offset.

C

Calibration
to standardize a measurement by determining the deviation standard and applying a correction, or calibration, factor

Complementary Filter (CF)
A term commonly used for an algorithm that combines the readings from multiple sensors to produce a solution. These filters typically contain simple filtering elements to smooth out the effects of sensor over-ranging or anomalies in the magnetic field.

Configuration
A general term applied to the sensor indicating how it is set up for data acquisition. It includes settings such as sampling rate, active measurements, measurement settings, offsets, biases, and calibration values

Convergance
when mathematical computations approach a limit or a solution that is stable and optimal.

D

Data Acquisition
the process of collecting data from sensors and other devices

Data Logging
the process of saving acquired data to the system memory, either locally on the device, or remotely on the host computer

Data rate
the rate at which sampled data is transmitted to the host

Delta-Theta
the time integral of angular rate expressed with refernce to the device local coordinate system, in units of radians

Delta-velocity
the time integral of velocity expressed with refernce to the device local coordinate system, in units of g*second where g is the standard gravitational constant

E

ECEF (Earth Centered Earth Fixed)
a reference frame that is fixed to the earth at the center of the earth and turning about earth's axis in the same way as the earth

Estimation Filter
A mathematical algorithm that produces a statistically optimum solution using measurements and references from multiple sources. Best known estimation filters are the Kalman Filter, Adaptive Kalman Filter, and Extended Kalman Filter.

Euler angles
Euler angles are three angles use to describe the orientation of an object in space such as the x, y and z or pitch; roll; and yaw. Euler angles can also represent a sequence of three elemental rotations around the axes of a coordinate system.

Extended Kalman Filter (EKF)
Used generically to describe any estimation filter based on the Kalman Filter model that can handle non-linear elements. Almost all inertial estimation filters are fundamentally EKFs.

G

GNSS (Global Navigation Statellite System)
a global network of space based statellites (GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo, and others) used to triangulate position co-ordinates and provide time information for navigational purposes

GPS (Global Positioning System)
a U.S. based network of space based statellites used to triangulate position co-ordinates and provide time information for navigational purposes

Gyroscope
a device used to sense angular movements such as rotation

H

Heading
an object's direction of travel with reference to a co-ordinate frame, such as lattitude and longitude

Host (computer)
The host computer is the computer that orchestrates command and control of attached devices or networks.

I

IMU
Inertial Measurement System

Inclinometer
device used to measure tilt, or tilt and roll

Inertial
pertaining to systems that have inertia or are used to measure changes in inertia as in angular or linear accelerations

INS (Inertial Navigation System)
systems that use inertial measurements exclusively to determine position, velocity, and attitude, given an initial reference

K

Kalman Filter
a linear quadratic estimation algorithm that processes sensor data or other input data over time, factoring in underlying noise profiles by linearizing the current mean and covariance to produces an estimate of a system’s current state that is statistically more precise than what a single measurement could produce

L

LOS (Line of Sight)
Describes the ideal condition between transmitting and receiving devices in a wireless network. As stated, it means they are in view of each other with no obstructions.

M

Magnetometer
A type of sensor that measures the strength and direction of the local magnetic field with refernce to the sensor frame. The magnetic field measured will be a combination of the earth's magnetic field and any magnetic field created by nearby objects.

MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical System)
The technology of miniaturized devices typically made using micro fabrication techniques such as nanotechnology. The devices range in size from one micron to several millimeters and may include very complex electromechanical parts.

N

NED (North-East-Down)

A geographic reference system

O

OEM

acronym for Original Equipment Manufacturer

Offset

A non-zero output signal of a sensor when no load is applied to it, typically due to sensor imperfections. Also called bias.

Orientation

The orientaion of an object in space with reference to a defined frame. Also called attitude.

P

Pitch

In navigation pitch is what occurs when vertical force is applied at a distance forward or aft from the center of gravity of the platform, causing it to move up or down with respect to the sensor or platform frame origin.

Position

The spatial location of an object

PVA

acronym for Position, Velocity, Attitude

Q

Quaternion

Mathematical notation for representing orientation and rotation of objects in three dimensions with respect to the fixed earth coordinate quaternion. Quaternions convert the axis-angle representation of the object into four numbers and to apply the corresponding rotation to a position vector representing a point relative to the origin.

R

Resolution

In digital systems, the resolution is the number of bits or values available to represent analog voltages or information. For example, a 12-bit system has 4096 bits of resolution and a 16-bit system has 65536 bits.

RMS
acronym for Root Mean Squared

Roll
In navigation roll is what occurs when a horizontal force is applied at a distance right or left from the center of gravity of the platform, causing it to move side to side with respect to the sensor or platform frame origin.

RPY
acronym for Roll, Pitch, Yaw

RS232
a serial data communications protocol

RS422
a serial data communications protocol

S

Sampling
the process of taking measurements from a sensor or device

Sampling rate
rate at which the sensors are sampled

Sampling Rate
the frequency of sampling

Sensor
a device that physically or chemically reacts to environmental forces and conditions and produces a predictable electrical signal as a result

Sigma
In statistics, sigma is the standard deviation from the mean of a data set.

Space Vehicle Information
refers to GPS satellites

Streaming
typically when a device is sending data at a specified data rate continuously without requiring a prompt from the host

U

USB (Universal Serial Bus)
A serial data communications protocol

UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)
The primary time standard for world clocks and time. It is similar to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

V

Vector
a measurement with direction and magnitude with refernce from one point in space to another

Velocity
The rate of change of position with respect to time. Also called speed.

W

WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System)
An air navigation aid developed to allow aircraft to rely on GPS for all phases of flight, including precision approaches to any airport.

WGS (World Geodetic System)
a protocol for geo-referencing such as WGS-84

Y

Yaw
In navigation yaw is what occurs when rotational force is applied at a distance forward or aft from the center of gravity of the platform, causing it to move around the center axis of a sensor or platform frame origin.