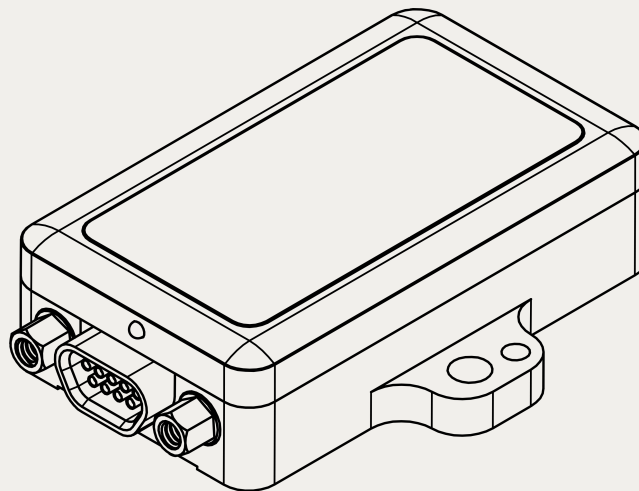


3DM[®]-GX5-45

GNSS-Aided Inertial Navigation System (GNSS/INS)





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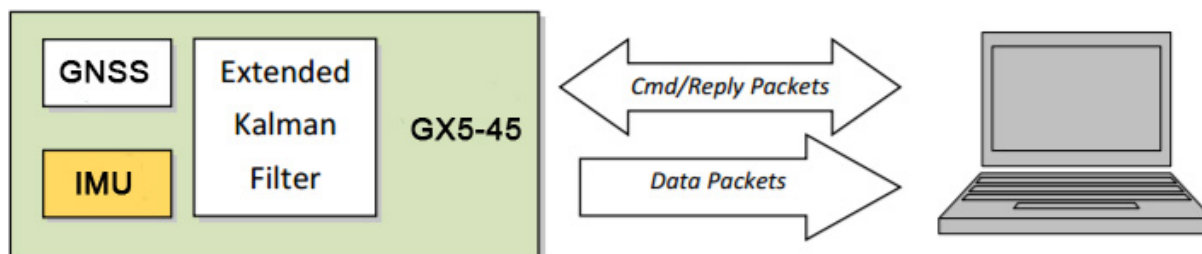
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1. API Introduction

The 3DM-GX5-45 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 four command sets and three data sets corresponding to the internal architecture of the device. The four 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, a set of “Estimation Filter” commands that are specific to LORD Sensing navigation and advanced AHRS devices, 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 three types of data that the 3DM-GX5-45 is capable of producing: “Estimation Filter” (Position, Velocity, and Attitude) data, “GNSS” (Global Navigation Satellite System) data, and “IMU” (Inertial Measurement Unit) data. The type of estimation filter used in the 3DM-GX5-45 is an Auto-Adaptive Extended Kalman Filter (EKF).

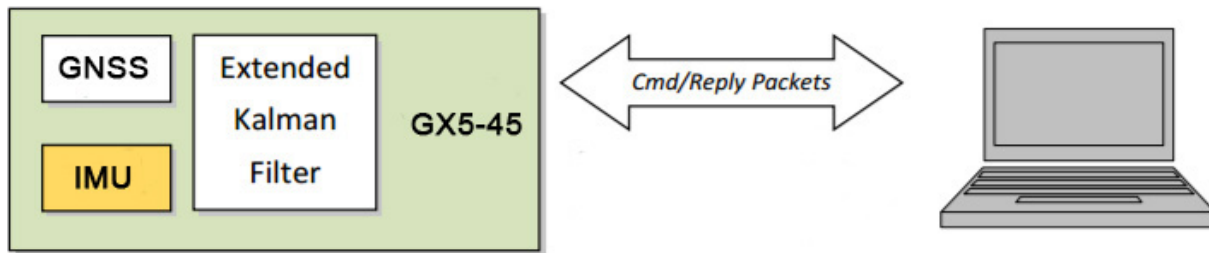
Base commands	Ping, Idle, Resume, Get ID Strings, etc.
3DM commands	Poll IMU Data, Estimation Filter Data, etc.
Estimation Filter commands	Reset Filter, Sensor to Vehicle Frame Transformation, etc.
System commands	Switch Communications Mode, etc.
IMU data	Acceleration Vector, Gyro Vector, etc.
GNSS data	GNSS Position, Velocity, Satellite Data, Fix Data, etc.
Estimation Filter data	Position, Velocity, Attitude, Acceleration Estimates, 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, Estimation Filter data, commands, or replies.



2. Basic Programming

The 3DM-GX5-45 is designed to stream Estimation Filter, 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-GX5-45 either through a COM utility or as a template for software development.

2.1 MIP Packet Overview

This is an overview of the 3DM-GX5-45 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. 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.

The IMU and Estimation Filter data packets can be set up so that each data quantity is sent at a different rate. For example, you can setup continuous data to send the accelerometer vector at 100

Hz and the delta theta vector at 5 Hz. This means that packets will be sent at 100 Hz and each one will have the accelerometer vector but only every 20th packet will have the delta theta vector. This helps reduce bandwidth and buffering requirements. An example of this is given in the [IMU Message Format](#) command.

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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45 sending a continuous data stream. In the following example, the IMU data format is set, followed by the Estimation Filter data format. 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 50 Hz (500Hz base rate divided by a rate decimation of 10 on the 3DM-GX5-45 = 50 Hz.) This will result in a single IMU data packet sent at 50Hz 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. Configure the Estimation Filter Data-stream Format

The following configuration command requests the GPS Timestamp followed by the Estimated LLH Position, Estimated NED Velocity, Estimated Orientation in Quaternion form, and Filter Status at 50 Hz (500Hz base rate divided by a rate decimation of 10 on the 3DM-GX5-45 = 50 Hz.) This will result in a single IMU data packet sent at 50 Hz containing the requested fields in the requested order. If different rates were requested, then each packet would only contain the data quantities that fall in the same data rate frame (see the [Multiple Rate Data](#) section). If the stream was not disabled in the previous step, the Estimation Filter data would begin stream immediately.

Please note, this command will not append the requested descriptors to the current Estimation Filter 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. Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB
Command: New Estimation Filter Message Format	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x13	0x13	0x0A	Function: 0x01 Desc. count: 0x05 GPS TS Desc.: 0x11 Rate Dec: 0x000A Filter Status Desc: 0x10 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Pos. Desc.: 0x01 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Vel. Desc.: 0x02 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Quat. Desc: 0x03 Rate Dec: 0x000A	0x75	0x62
Reply: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x0A Error code: 0x00	0xE9	0xBE
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C 13 130A 0105 1100 0A 10 000A 0100 0A02 000A 0300 0A75 62"									

4. Save the IMU and Estimation Filter MIP Message Format

To save the IMU and Estimation Filter MIP Message format, use the “Save” function selector (0x03) in the IMU and Estimation Filter Message Format commands. Below we’ve combined the two commands as two fields in the same packet. Notice that the two reply ACKs comes in one packet also. Alternatively, they could be sent as separate packets.

	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: Save Current IMU Message Format	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0x08	Function: 0x03 Desc. count: 0x00		
Command Field 2: Save Current Estimation Filter Message Format					0x04	0x0A	Function: 0x03 Desc. count: 0x00	0x0E	0x31
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x08 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: ACK/NACK					0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x0A Error code: 0x00	0xEA	0x71
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C08 0408 0300 040A 0300 0E31”									

5. Enable the IMU and Estimation Filter Data-streams

Send an [Enable/Disable Continuous Stream](#) command to enable the IMU and Estimation Filter continuous streams (reply is ACK). These streams may have already been enabled by default; this step is to confirm they are enabled. These streams 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: <i>Enable Continuous IMU Message</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0A	0x05	0x11	Function: 0x01 IMU: 0x01 On: 0x01		
Command Field 2: <i>Enable Continuous Estimation Filter Message</i>					0x05	0x11	Function: 0x01 Estimation Filter: 0x03 On: 0x01	0x24	0xCC
Reply Field 1: <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x11 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: <i>ACK/NACK</i>					0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x11 Error code: 0x00	0xFA	0xB5
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C0A 0511 0101 0105 1101 0301 24 CC"</i>									

6. 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: <i>Resume</i>	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x06	N/A	0xE5	0xCB
Reply: <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x06 Error code: 0x00	0xDA	0x74
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0102 0206 E5CB”</i>									

7. Initialize the Filter

At this point in the set-up, the 3DM-GX5-45 is streaming data, but the Kalman Filter is not yet initialized. For a successful initialization to occur the GNSS must have a fix and the initial orientation must be known. The orientation may be initialized in different ways: Setting all of the attitude elements manually, setting only the heading and allowing the device to determine pitch and roll, using the internal IMU solution (which requires the magnetometers) to provide the initial orientation, or via auto-initialization, which uses the chosen heading update source to initialize. In this example, we will assume the magnetometers are available and use the IMU solution to initialize the Kalman Filter. Once the attitude is initialized and the GPS fix becomes valid, the Kalman Filter estimation will propagate. Note that this step is not necessary if you have the auto-initialize option enabled:

Poll for current Complementary Filter Euler Angle output:

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 "u"	SYNC2 "e"	Desc. Set	Payload Length	Field Length	Cmd. Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB
Command: <i>Poll for CF Euler</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x07	0x07	0x01	Function: 0x00 Field Count: 0x00 Euler Desc: 0x06 Reserved: 0x00	0x02	0xFC
Reply Field 1: <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xE0	0xAC
Reply Field 2: <i>Data Packet</i>	0x75	0x65	0x80	0x0E	0x0E	0x0C	Roll: 0xBAE3ED9B Pitch: 0x3C7D6DDF Yaw: 0xBF855CF5	0x41	0xBB
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C07 0701 0001 0C00 0002 FC"</i>									

Initialize attitude:

	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 "u"	SYNC2 "e"	Desc. Set	Payload Length	Field Length	Cmd. Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB
Command: <i>Initialize Attitude</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x06	0x06	0x02	Roll: 0xBAE3ED9B Pitch: 0x3C7D6DDF Yaw: 0xBF855CF5	0xC4	0x09
Reply : <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x02 Error code: 0x00	0xE2	0xB4
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0E 0E02 BAE3 ED9B 3C7D 6DDF BF85 5CF5 C409"</i>									

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 16](#)).
2. **Configure the IMU data-stream format**
Same as continuous streaming ([see Configure the IMU data-stream format on page 17](#)).
3. **Configure the Estimation Filter data-stream format**
Same as continuous streaming ([see Configure the Estimation Filter data-stream format on page 18](#)).
4. **Save the IMU and Estimation Filter MIP Message format**
Same as continuous streaming ([see Save the IMU and Estimation Filter MIP Message Format on page 19](#)).
5. **Enable the IMU and Estimation Filter data-streams**
Same as continuous streaming ([see Enable the IMU and Estimation Filter Data-streams on page 20](#)).
6. **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 21](#)).
7. **Initialize the Filter**
Same as continuous streaming ([see Initialize the Filter on page 22](#)).

Send Individual Data Polling Commands

Send individual [Poll IMU Data](#) and [Poll Estimation Filter 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):

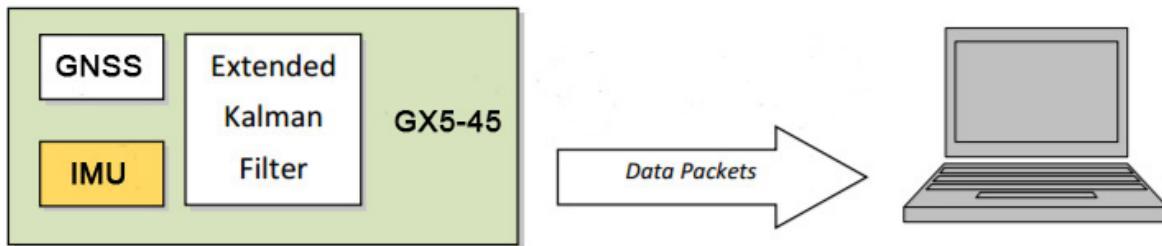
	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	SYNC1 "u"	SYNC2 "e"	Desc. Set	Payload Length	Field Length	Cmd. Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB
Command: <i>Poll IMU Data</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x01	Option: 0x00 Desc Count: 0x00	0xEF	0xDA
Reply Field 1: <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Cmd echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xE0	0xAC
IMU Data Packet Field 1: <i>Gyro Vector</i>	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: <i>Accel Vector</i>					0x0E	0x03	0x3E 7A 63 A0 0xBB 8E 3B 29 0x7F E5 BF 7F	0xAD	0xDC
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](#) and [Poll Estimation Filter Data](#) sections)

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-GX5-45. Once you start continuous data streaming, parsing and processing the incoming data packet stream will become the primary focus. The stream of data from the IMU and Kalman Filter (Estimation Filter) are usually the dominant source of data since they come in the fastest. 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, or Estimation Filter data set). Since you know beforehand that the IMU and Estimation Filter data packets will be coming in fastest, you can tune your code to buffer or handle these packets at a high priority. 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 message format commands ([IMU Message Format](#) and [Estimation Filter Message Format](#)) allow you to set different data rates for different data quantities. This is a very useful feature especially for IMU data 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:

<i>Packet 1</i>	<i>Packet 2</i>	<i>Packet 3</i>	<i>Packet 4</i>	<i>Packet 5</i>	<i>Packet 6</i>	<i>Packet 7</i>	<i>Packet 8</i>	...
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.

<i>Packet 1</i>	<i>Packet 2</i>	<i>Packet 3</i>	<i>Packet 4</i>	<i>Packet 5</i>	<i>Packet 6</i>	...
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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45, it is quite easy to overdrive the bandwidth of the communications channel. This can result in dropped packets. The 3DM-GX5-45 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.

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

Where:

S_f = size of data field in bytes

f_{dr} = field of data rate in Hz

f_{mr} = maximum data rate in Hz

n = size of UART word = 10 bits

k = size of MIP wrapper = 6 bytes

which becomes:

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 60 \times 100 + 10((14 \times 100) + (6 \times 100)) \\ &= 26000 \text{ BAUD} \end{aligned}$$

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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45 implements runs at USB “full-speed” setting of 12Mbps (megabits per second). However, USB is a polled master-slave system and so the slave (3DM-GX5-45) 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-GX5-45 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, Estimation Filter Command, IMU data, GNSS data, or Estimation Filter 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)
Poll Estimation Filter Data	(0x0C, 0x03)
Get IMU Data Rate Base	(0x0C, 0x06)
Get GNSS Data Rate Base	(0x0C, 0x07)
Get Estimation Filter Data Rate Base	(0x0C, 0x0B)
IMU Message Format	(0x0C, 0x08)
GNSS Message Format	(0x0C, 0x09)
Estimation Filter Message Format	(0x0C, 0x0A)
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 Estimation Filter Command Set (0x0D)

Reset Filter	(0x0D, 0x01)
Set Initial Attitude	(0x0D, 0x02)
Set Initial Heading	(0x0D, 0x03)
Vehicle Dynamics Mode	(0x0D, 0x10)
Sensor to Vehicle Frame Transformation	(0x0D, 0x11)
Sensor to Vehicle Frame Offset	(0x0D, 0x12)
Antenna Offset	(0x0D, 0x13)
Estimation Control Flags	(0x0D, 0x14)
GNSS Source Control	(0x0D, 0x15)
External GNSS Update	(0x0D, 0x16)
Heading Update Control	(0x0D, 0x18)
External Heading Update	(0x0D, 0x17)
External Heading Update with Timestamp	(0x0D, 0x1F)
Pitch-Roll Aiding Control	(0x0D, 0x4B)
Altitude Aiding Control	(0x0D, 0x47)
Auto-Initialization Control	(0x0D, 0x19)
Magnetometer Noise Standard Deviation	(0x0D, 0x42)
Gravity Noise Standard Deviation	(0x0D, 0x28)
Pressure Altitude Noise Standard Deviation	(0x0D, 0x29)
Accelerometer Noise Standard Deviation	(0x0D, 0x1A)
Accelerometer Bias Model Parameters	(0x0D, 0x1C)
Gyroscope Noise Standard Deviation	(0x0D, 0x1B)
Gyroscope Bias Model Parameters	(0x0D, 0x1D)
Hard Iron Offset Process Noise	(0x0D, 0x2B)
Soft Iron Matrix Process Noise	(0x0D, 0x2C)
Zero Velocity Update Control	(0x0D, 0x1E)
Zero Angular Rate Update Control	(0x0D, 0x20)
Tare Orientation	(0x0D, 0x21)
Commanded Zero Velocity Update	(0x0D, 0x22)
Commanded Zero Angular Rate Update	(0x0D, 0x23)
Declination Source	(0x0D, 0x43)
Inclination Source	(0x0D, 0x4C)
Magnetic Field Magnitude Source	(0x0D, 0x4D)
Gravity Magnitude Error Adaptive Measurement	(0x0D, 0x44)

Magnetometer Magnitude Error Adaptive Measurement	(0x0D, 0x45)
Magnetometer Dip Angle Error Adaptive Measurement	(0x0D, 0x46)
Magnetometer Capture Auto Calibration	(0x0D, 0x27)

3.1.4 System Command Set (0x7F)

Communication Mode*	(0x7F, 0x10)
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**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)

3.2.3 Estimation Filter Data Set (0x82)

Filter Status	(0x82, 0x10)
GPS Timestamp	(0x82, 0x11)
LLH Position	(0x82, 0x01)
LLH Position Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x08)
NED Velocity	(0x82, 0x02)
NED Velocity Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x09)
Orientation, Quaternion	(0x82, 0x03)
Attitude Uncertainty, Quaternion Elements	(0x82, 0x12)
Orientation, Euler Angles	(0x82, 0x05)
Attitude Uncertainty, Euler Angles	(0x82, 0x0A)
Orientation, Matrix	(0x82, 0x04)
Compensated Angular Rate	(0x82, 0x0E)
Gyro Bias	(0x82, 0x06)
Gyro Bias Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x0B)
Gyro Scale Factor	(0x82, 0x16)
Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x18)
Compensated Linear Acceleration	(0x82, 0x1C)
Linear Acceleration	(0x82, 0x0D)
Accel Bias	(0x82, 0x07)
Accel Bias Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x0C)
Accel Scale Factor	(0x82, 0x17)
Accel Scale Factor Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x19)
Pressure Altitude	(0x82, 0x21)
Standard Atmosphere Model	(0x82, 0x20)
Gravity Vector	(0x82, 0x13)
WGS84 Local Gravity Magnitude	(0x82, 0x0F)
Heading Update Source State	(0x82, 0x14)
Magnetic Model Solution	(0x82, 0x15)
Mag Auto Hard Iron Offset	(0x82, 0x25)
Mag Auto Hard Iron Offset Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x28)
Mag Auto Soft Iron Matrix	(0x82, 0x26)
Mag Auto Soft Iron Matrix Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x29)
GNSS Antenna Offset Correction	(0x82, 0x30)
GNSS Antenna Offset Correction Uncertainty	(0x82, 0x31)

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)

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	<i>Field Length</i>		<i>Field Descriptor</i>		<i>Field Data</i>				
<i>Command</i>	0x02		0x04		N/A				
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04		0xF1		U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)				
<i>Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors</i>	<(2 x n) + 2>		0x82		<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>		<i>Data Type</i>	
					0	MSB: Descriptor Set		U16	
						LSB: Descriptor			
					2	MSB: Descriptor Set		U16	
						LSB: Descriptor			
					...	etc.		...	
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: Get Device Info</i>	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x04		0xE3	0xC9
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x01	<(2 x n) +6>	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00		
<i>Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors</i>					<(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-GX5-45 are defined below.

3DM-GX5-45 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

0x75

0x65

0x01

0x02

0x02

0x05

N/A

0xE4

0xCA

Built-In Test

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

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	<i>Field Length</i>		<i>Field Descriptor</i>		<i>Field Data</i>				
<i>Command</i>	0x02		0x06		N/A				
<i>Reply: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04		0xF1		U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)				
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: Resume</i>	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x06		0xE5	0xCB
<i>Reply: ACK/NACK</i>	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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>

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	2 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 Extended Descriptor Sets	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x07		0xE6	0xCC
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x01	<n*2> + 6	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x07 Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: Array of Descriptors					<n*2> + 2	0x86	0x0D27 0x0D28 ... 0x822B 0x822C ... first extended descriptor ... nth extended descriptor	0x##	0x##
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. <i>Possible function selector values:</i>
--------------------	--

4.1.8 GPS Time Update (0x01, 0x72)

	0x01 - Apply new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings 0x06 - Apply new settings with no ACK/NACK reply <i>Possible field selector values:</i> 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: GPS Time Update	0x75	0x65	0x01	0x08	0x08	0x72	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Field (Week): 0x00 Val: 0x00000698	0xFD	0x32
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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Poll Estimation Filter Data (0x0C, 0x03)

Description	Poll the device for an Estimation Filter message with the specified format									
	This function polls for an Estimation Filter 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 Estimation Filter 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 Estimation Filter 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		0x03		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	0x03	Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x00	0xF1	0xE0	
Command: Poll IMU data (use specified format)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0A	0x0A	0x03	Option: 0x00 Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x01 Reserved: 0x0000 2nd Descriptor: 0x02 Reserved: 0x0000	0x02	0x1E	
Reply: ACK/NACK (Data packet is sent separately if ACK)	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x03 Error code: 0x00	0xE2	0xB0	
Copy-Paste versions of the commands: Stored format: "7565 0C04 0403 0000 F1E0"										

Specified format: "7565 0C0A 0A03 0002 0100 0002 0000 021E"

4.2.4 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"									

4.2.5 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”									

4.2.6 Get Estimation Filter Data Base Rate (0x0C, 0x0B)

Description	Get the base rate for the Estimation Filter data in Hz. Returns the value used for data rate calculations. See the Estimation Filter Message Format command.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x02		0x0B		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		0x8A		U16 - Estimation Filter 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	0x0B		0xF5	0xFC
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x0B Error code: 0x00		
Reply Field 2: Estimation Filter Base Rate					0x04	0x8A	Base rate (Hz): 0x0x0064	0xE0	0x9E
Copy-Paste version of the command: “7565 0C02 020B F5FC”									

4.2.7 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:

$$\text{Rate Decimation} = \text{IMU Base Rate} / \text{Desired Data Rate}$$

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

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

4.2.8 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:

$$\text{Rate Decimation} = \text{GNSS Base Rate} / \text{Desired Data Rate}$$

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

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

4.2.9 Estimation Filter Message Format (0x0C, 0x0A)

Description	Set, read, or save the format of the Estimation Filter message packet. This function sets the format for the Estimation Filter 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 Estimation Filter messages: $\text{Rate Decimation} = \text{EF Base Rate} / \text{Desired Data Rate}$ You should always retrieve the Base Rate from the Get Estimation Filter Data Base Rate command for computing the desired rate decimation. Base rates vary from device to device. The EF 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 Estimation Filter 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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>						
<i>Command</i>	4 + 3*N	0x0A	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	3 + 3*N	0x82	U8 - Number of Descriptors (N) N*(U8 - Descriptor, U16 - Rate Decimation)						
Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command:</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0A	0x0A	0x0A	Function: 0x01	0x0C	0x6A

<i>Estimation Filter Message Format (use new settings)</i>							Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x01 Data Rate: 0x0001 2nd Descriptor: 0x02 Data Rate: 0x0001		
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x0A Error code: 0x00	0xE9	0xBE
<i>Command: Estimation Filter Message Format (read back current settings)</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x0A	Function: 0x02 Desc count: 0x00	0xFA	0xF9
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x0D	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x0A Error code: 0x00		
<i>Reply Field 2 : Current Message Format</i>					0x09	0x82	Desc count: 0x02 1st Descriptor: 0x01 Data Rate: 0x0001 2nd Descriptor: 0x02 Data Rate: 0x0001	0x84	0xED
<i>Copy-Paste version of the commands:</i> <i>Use New Settings: "7565 0C0A 0A0A 0102 0100 0102 0001 0C6A"</i> <i>Read Current Settings: "7565 0C04 040A 0200 FAF9"</i>									

4.2.10 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 (<i>default</i>)								
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>						
<i>Command</i>	0x05	0x11	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Device Selector U8 - New Enable Flag						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: (function = 2)</i>	0x04	0x85	U8 - Device Selector U8 - Current Device Enable Flag						
Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: IMU Stream ON</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x05	0x05	0x11	Function (Apply): 0x01 Device (IMU): 0x01 Stream (ON): 0x01	0x04	0x1A
<i>Command: IMU Stream</i>	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"									

4.2.11 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.

4.2.11 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	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: GNSS Constellation Settings (use new settings)</i>	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
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x21 Error code: 0x00	0x00	0xEC
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C12 1221 0100 2002 0001 0810 0000 0601 080E 0000 845A"</i>									

4.2.12 GNSS SBAS Settings (0x0C, 0x22)

Description	This configures how SBAS satellites should be used for GNSS augmentation. <i>Function selector values:</i> 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 <i>SBAS Enable:</i> 0x00 - Disable 0x01 - Enable (default) <i>Options Flags:</i> 0x0001 - Enable ranging (default) 0x0002 - Enable SBAS correction data (default) 0x0004 - Apply integrity information <i>For each satellite you wish to INCLUDE from SBAS corrections:</i> Satellite PRN# to include		
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data
<i>Command</i>	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#)
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	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	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	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
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x22 Error code 0x00	0x01	0xEE
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C0B 0B22 0101 0003 0200 7800 7916 5C"</i>									

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

<i>Reply: DATA</i>	0x04	0xA2	U8 - Current assisted fix options U8 - Current assisted fix flags						
Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x05	0x05	0x23	Function: 0x01 Options: 0x01 Flags: 0xFF	0x14	0x60
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x23 Error code 0x00	0x02	0xF0
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C05 0523 0101 FF14 60"</i>									

4.2.14 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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x11	0x24	U8 - Function selector Double - Time of Week (TOW) in seconds U16 - Week Number Float - Time Accuracy in seconds
<i>Reply: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
<i>Reply: DATA</i>	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	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x11	0x11	0x24	Function: 0x01 TOW: 47382.21 Week: 1921 Accuracy: 5.0	-	-
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x24 Error code 0x00	0x03	0xF2

4.2.15 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"									

4.2.16 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"									

4.2.17 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"									

4.2.18 Capture Gyro Bias (0x0C, 0x39)

Description	This command will cause the 3DM-GX5-45 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-GX5-45 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"										

4.2.19 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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>					
	<i>Command</i>	0x0F	0x3A	U8 - Function selector float - X Hard Iron Offset float - Y Hard Iron Offset float - Z Hard Iron Offset					
	<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command byte U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)					
	<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	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	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: Hard Iron Offset</i>	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"									

4.2.20 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 003F 8000 00AD 59"									

4.2.21 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						
<i>Command</i>	0x10	0x3E	U8 - Function selector U8 - New Coning and Sculling enable setting						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x03	0x9E	U8 - Current Coning and Sculling enable setting						
Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command: Enable Settings</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0x3E	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01	0x2E	0x94
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x38 Error code: 0x00	0x1D	0x26
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C04 043E 0101 2E94"</i>									

4.2.22 UART Baud Rate (0x0C, 0x40)

Description	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								
Notes	 <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>								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x07		0x40		U8 - Function selector U32 - New baud rate				
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	0x06		0x87		U32 - Current baud rate				
Examples	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	Sync1	Sync2	Desc. Set	Payload Length	Field Length	Field Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB
Command: Set Baud Rate	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x07	0x07	0x40	Fctn (USE): 0x01 Baud (115200): 0x0001C200	0xF8	0xDA
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x40 Error code: 0x00	0x1F	0x2A
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C07 0740 0100 01C2 00F8 DA"									

4.2.23 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. <i>**This value in a write command is ignored if Automatic Bandwidth is selected.</i> 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

<i>Command</i>	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						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	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	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x09	0x09	0x50	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Scaled Accel: 0x04 Enable Filter: 0x01 Automatic Cutoff Configuration: 0x00 -3dB Cutoff Frequency (ignored for 0x0000 automatic cutoff configuration) Reserved: 0x00	0x4C	0x6D
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x50 Error code: 0x00	0x2F	0x4A
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C09 0950 0104 0100 0000 004E 80"</i>									

4.2.24 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	 <i>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.</i>		
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"									

4.2.25 Device Status (0x0C, 0x64)

Description	Get the device-specific status for the 3DM-GX5-45. 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-GX5-45 is always = 6251 (0x186B)). That is followed by a status selector byte which determines the type of data structure returned. In the case of the 3DM-GX5-45, 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

4.2.25 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 = 6251 (0x186B) 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# (6251): 0x186B Staus selector (basic status): 0x01	0xD8	0x7F

<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x15	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x64 Error code: 0x00		
<i>Reply Field 2: Device Status (Basic Status structure)</i>					0x0D	0x90	Echo Model# (6251): 0x186B Echo selector: 0x01 Additional data: ...	0x##	0x##
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C05 0564 186B 01D8 7F"</i>									

4.2.26 Raw RTCM 2.3 Message (0x0C, 0x20)

Description	Send Raw RTCM 2.3 differential corrections to the device.								
Notes	The device currently only accepts message types 1, 2, 3, and 9. RTK corrections are not supported. The RTCM data can be limited to 1 message per command or streamed into the device by dividing the stream into reasonably-sized chunks (no greater than 253 bytes.)								
Field Format	Field Length			Field Descriptor		Field Data			
Command	0x2 + Num_bytes			0x20		Num_bytes of the raw RTCM2.3 stream			
Reply Field: ACK/ NACK	0x04			0xF1		U8 - echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0C	2+Num	2+Num	0x20	Num_Bytes of raw RTCM2.3 data	0xFF	0xEA
Reply Field : ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x20 Error code: 0x00	0xFF	0xEA
Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A									

4.3 Estimation Filter 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.

4.3.1 Reset Filter (0x0D, 0x01)

Description	Reset the filter to the initialize state.								
Notes	If the auto-initialization feature is disabled, the initial attitude or heading must be set in order to enter the run state after a reset.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x02		0x01		N/A				
Reply Field: 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x02	0x02	0x01		0xEC	0xF6
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x01 Error code: 0x00	0xE1	0xB2
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D02 0201 ECF6"									

4.3.2 Set Initial Attitude (0x0D, 0x02)

Description	Set the initial attitude.								
	This command can only be issued in the “INIT” state and should be used with a good estimate of the vehicle attitude. The Euler Angles are the sensor body frame with respect to the local NED frame.								
	The valid input ranges are as follows:								
	Roll: [-π, π] Pitch: [-π/2, π/2] Yaw: [-π, π]								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0E		0x02		Float - Roll (radians) Float - Pitch (radians) Float - Heading (radians)				
Reply Field : 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x0E	0x0E	0x02	Roll: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Pitch: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Heading: 0x00000000 (0x0f)	0x05	0x6F
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x02 Error code: 0x00	0xE2	0xB4
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0E0E02 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 056F"									

4.3.3 Set Initial Heading (0x0D, 0x03)

Description	Set the initial heading angle.								
	This command can only be issued in the “INIT” state and should be used with a good estimation of Heading. The device will use this value in conjunction with the output of the accelerometers to determine the initial attitude estimate. The Euler Angles are the sensor body frame with respect to the local NED frame.								
	The valid input range for heading is [-π, π].								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x06		0x03		Float - Heading (radians)				
Reply Field : 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x06	0x06	0x03	Heading: 0x00000000 (0x0f)	0xF6	0xE4
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x03 Error code: 0x00	0xE3	0xB6
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D06 0603 0000 0000 F6E4"									

4.3.4 Vehicle Dynamics Mode (0x0D, 0x10)

Description	Set, read, or save the vehicle dynamics mode. For all functions except 0x01 (use new settings), the new dynamics 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 - Load factory default settings									
Possible Modes:										
	Mode		Use			Altitude Limits		Velocity Limits		
	0x01 - Portable (default)		Applications with low acceleration			12,000 m		Horizontal - 310 m/s Vertical - 50 m/s		
	0x02 - Automotive		Low vertical acceleration, wheeled-vehicle dynamics			6,000 m		Horizontal - 84 m/s Vertical - 15 m/s		
	0x03 - Airborne		Airborne application up to 2 Gs			50,000 m		Horizontal - 250 m/s Vertical - 100 m/s		
	0x04 - Airborne (High G)		Airborne application up to 4 Gs			50,000 m		Horizontal - 250 m/s Vertical - 100 m/s		
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data					
Command	0x04		0x10		U8 - Function Selector U8 - New Dynamics Mode					
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	0x03		0x80		U8 - Current Dynamics Mode					
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields				Checksum	
	Sync1	Sync2	Desc. Set	Payload Length	Field Length	Field Desc.	Field Data	MSB	LSB	

<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x10	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Mode (Portable): 0x01	0x01	0x10
<i>Reply Field: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x10 Error code: 0x00	0xF0	0xD0
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0C04 0410 01010110"</i>									

4.3.5 Sensor to Vehicle Frame Transformation (0x0D, 0x11)

Description	Set the sensor to vehicle frame transformation matrix using Roll, Pitch, and Yaw Euler angles. These angles define the rotation from the sensor body frame to the fixed vehicle frame. Please reference the device Theory of Operation for more information. 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 This transformation affects the following output quantities: IMU: - Scaled Acceleration - Scaled Gyro - Scaled Magnetometer - Delta Theta - Delta Velocity Estimation Filter: - Estimated Orientation, Quaternion - Estimated Orientation, Matrix - Estimated Orientation, Euler Angles - Estimated Linear Acceleration - Estimated Angular Rate - Estimated Gravity Vector		
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data
Command	0x0F	0x11	U8 - Function Selector Float - Roll Angle (radians) Float - Pitch Angle (radians) Float - Yaw Angle (radians)
Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1	U8 - echo the command descriptor U8 - error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)

<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x0E	0x81	Float - Roll Angle (radians) Float - Pitch Angle (radians) Float - Yaw Angle (radians)						
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x11	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Roll: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Pitch: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Yaw: 0x00000000 (0.0f)	0x17	0x72
<i>Reply Field : ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x11 Error code: 0x00	0xF1	0xD2
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0F 0F11 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0017 72"</i>									

4.3.6 Sensor to Vehicle Frame Offset (0x0D, 0x12)

Description	Set the sensor to vehicle frame offset, expressed in the sensor frame.								
	This is a simple vehicle offset and not a lever arm offset. This offset does not compensate for inertial effects of being offset from the center of rotation/gravity of the vehicle. It simply adds the offset to the position output to accurately represent the physical location of the center of the vehicle. Please reference the device Theory of Operation for more information.								
	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								
	This transformation affects the following output quantities: Estimated LLH Position The offset vector magnitude is limited to 10 meters.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0F		0x12		U8 - Function Selector Float - X (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Y (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Z (meters, sensor body frame)				
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	0x0E		0x82		Float - X (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Y (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Z (meters, sensor body frame)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x12	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X: 0x00000000 (0.0f)	0x18	0x80

							Y: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Z: 0x00000000 (0x0f)		
<i>Reply Field:</i> ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x12 Error code: 0x00	0xF2	0xD4
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0F 0F12 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0018 80"</i>									

4.3.7 Antenna Offset (0x0D, 0x13)

Description	Set the sensor to antenna offset, expressed in the sensor frame from the sensor inertial origin to the GNSS antenna RF center.								
	Always enter measurements relative to the sensor frame, not the vehicle frame.								
	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 offset vector magnitude is limited to 10 meters.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0F		0x13		U8 - Function Selector Float - X (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Y (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Z (meters, sensor body frame)				
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	0x0E		0x83		Float - X (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Y (meters, sensor body frame) Float - Z (meters, sensor body frame)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x13	Fctn 0x01 (Apply): X: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Y: 0x00000000 (0.0f) Z: 0x00000000 (0x0f)	0x19	0x8E
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Command echo: 0x13 Error code: 0x00	0xF3	0xD6
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0F 0F13 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0019 8E"									

4.3.8 Estimation Control Flags (0x0D, 0x14)

Description	Controls which parameters are estimated by the Kalman Filter.								
	Possible function selector values:								
	0x01 - Use new settings								
	0x02 - Read back current settings.								
	0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings								
Description	0x04 - Load saved startup settings								
	0x05 - Reset to factory default settings								
	Available Flags :								
	0x0001 - Enable Gyro Bias Estimation (Recommended)								
	0x0002 - Enable Accel Bias Estimation (Recommended)								
Description	0x0004 - Enable Gyro Scale Factor Estimation (Optional)								
	0x0008 - Enable Accel Scale Factor Estimation (Optional)								
	0x0010 - Enable GNSS Antenna Offset Estimation (Optional)								
	0x0020 - Enable Hard Iron Auto Calibration (Optional)								
	0x0040 - Enable Soft Iron Auto Calibration (Optional)								
Description	Examples :								
	0x0001 - Enable Gyro Bias Estimation								
Description	0x0063 - Enable Gyro and Accel Bias Estimation and Mag Auto Cal								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x05		0x14		U8 - Function Selector U16 - Estimation Control 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	0x04		0x84		U16 - Estimation Control Flags				
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	0x0D	0x05	0x05	0x14	Fctn 0x01 (Apply): 0xFFFF Flags: (enable all states)	0x04	0x27

<i>Reply Field: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x14 Error code: 0x00	0xF4	0xD8
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D05 0514 01FF FF04 27"</i>									

4.3.9 GNSS Source Control (0x0D, 0x15)

Description	Control the source of GNSS information used to update the Kalman Filter.								
	Possible function selector values:								
	0x01 - Use new settings								
	0x02 - Read back current settings.								
Description	0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings								
	0x04 - Load saved startup settings								
	0x05 - Reset to factory default settings								
	Possible GNSS Source values:								
Description	0x01 - Internal GNSS								
	0x02 - External GNSS (Requires user to provide GNSS information via the “External GNSS Update” command)								
Notes	Changing the GNSS source while the sensor is in the “running” state will temporarily place it back in the “init” state until the new source of GNSS data is received.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x04		0x15		U8 - Function Selector U8 - GNSS Source				
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		0x86		U8 - GNSS Source				
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	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x15	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Source: 0x02 (External)	0x07	0x20

							GNSS)		
<i>Reply Field: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x15 Error code: 0x00	0xF5	0xDA
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 0415 0102 0720"</i>									

4.3.10 External GNSS Update (0x0D, 0x16)

Description	Trigger a filter update step using external GNSS information. GNSS source control must be set to external for this command to update the filter; it will be ignored/NACK'd otherwise. The maximum rate for this message is 4 Hz.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x48		0x16		Double - GPS Time of Week (seconds) U16 - GPS Week Number Double - Latitude (deg) Double - Longitude (deg) Double - Altitude above WGS84 Ellipsoid (m) Float - North Velocity (m/s) Float - East Velocity (m/s) Float - Down Velocity (m/s) Float - North Position Uncertainty (m, 1-sigma) Float - East Position Uncertainty (m, 1-sigma) Float - Down Position Uncertainty (m, 1-sigma) Float - North Velocity Uncertainty (m/s, 1-sigma) Float - East Velocity Uncertainty (m/s, 1-sigma) Float - Down Velocity Uncertainty (m/s, 1-sigma)				
Reply Field ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x48	0x48	0x16	GPS Tow: 0.0d GPS Week: 0x0000 Latitude: 0.0d Longitude: 0.0d	0xXX	0xXX

							Height: 0.0d Vel North: 0.0f Vel East: 0.0f Vel Down: 0.0f Pos Sigma (N): 0.5f Pos Sigma (E): 0.5f Pos Sigma (D): 0.5f Vel Sigma (N): 0.1f Vel Sigma (E): 0.1f Vel Sigma (D): 0.1f		
<i>Reply Field:</i> ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x16 Error code: 0x00	0xF6	0xDC
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A</i>									

4.3.11 Heading Update Control (0x0D, 0x18)

Description	Select the source for aiding heading updates to the Kalman Filter. <i>Possible function selector values:</i> 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 <i>Possible Enable Option values:</i> 0x00 - No heading aids³ 0x01 - Use the Internal Magnetometer for heading updates 0x02 - Use the Internal GNSS velocity vector for heading updates^{1,2} 0x03 - Use external heading messages for heading updates 0x04 - Use the internal GNSS velocity vector AND magnetometer for heading updates 0x05 - Use the internal GNSS velocity vector AND external heading messages for heading updates 0x06 - Use the internal magnetometer AND external heading messages for heading updates 0x07 - Use the internal GNSS velocity vector AND magnetometer AND external heading messages for heading updates
	Notes 1. To use the Internal GNSS velocity vector for heading updates, the target application must have no (or minimal) side-slip (for example

4.3.11 Heading Update Control (0x0D, 0x18)

this option may be used in most ground vehicle applications).

2. When using the GNSS velocity vector for heading updates, the X-axis of the vehicle transform must be co-aligned with the direction of travel of the vehicle.
3. When option 0 is selected, the heading estimate will still converge if GNSS is available and the device changes velocity with sufficient rate and frequency. In this case, heading accuracy will depend on the average acceleration rate. The heading estimate may drift when the unit is stationary or maintains both constant speed and course over ground. You should use this option when the use of the magnetometer or external heading input are not possible and the device will undergo slip (for example, fixed wing aircraft traveling in crosswinds).

Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x04		0x18		U8 - Function Selector U8 - 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	0x03		0x87		U8 - Enable Flag				
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	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x18	Apply: 0x01 Enable: 0x01	0x09	0x28
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x18 Error code: 0x00	0xF8	0xE0
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 0418 0101 0928"									

4.3.12 External Heading Update (0x0D, 0x17)

Description	Trigger a filter update step using external heading information.								
	The heading must be the sensor frame with respect to the NED frame.								
	The heading update control must be set to external for this command to update the filter; it will be ignored/NACK'd otherwise. The maximum rate for this message is 20 Hz.								
	Angle uncertainties of 0.0 will be NACK'd.								
	Possible Heading Type Commands: 0x01 - True Heading* 0x02 - Magnetic Heading**								
Notes	- On the -25 model, if the declination source (0x0D, 0x43) is not valid, true heading updates will be NACK'd. - On the -45 model, if the declination source is invalid, magnetic heading updates will be NACK'd.								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor			Field Data				
Command	0x0B	0x17			Float - Heading Angle (radians, true north, +- PI) Float - Heading Angle Uncertainty (radians, 1-sigma) U8 - Heading type (1 - true, 2 - magnetic)				
Reply Field : 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x0B	0x0B	0x17	Angle: 0.1f Angle 0.1f Sigma: Heading 0x01 Type: (True)	0xXX	0xXX
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x17 Error code: 0x00	0xF7	0xDE
Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A									

4.3.13 External Heading Update with Timestamp (0x0D, 0x1F)

Description	Trigger a filter update step using external heading information that is time-tagged with a specific GPS Time.								
	This is more accurate than the External Heading Update (0x0D, 0x17) and should be used in applications where the vehicle heading experiences high angular rate, which may cause significant error in the applied measurement due to the sampling, transmission, and processing time required for the command. Accurate time-stamping of the heading information is important. The maximum rate for this message is 20 Hz.								
	Angle uncertainties of 0.0 will be NACK'd.								
	Possible Heading Type Commands:								
	0x01 - True Heading* 0x02 - Magnetic Heading*								
	The heading must be the sensor frame with respect to the NED frame.								
Notes	- On the -25 model, if the declination source (0x0D, 0x43) is not valid, true heading updates will be NACK'd. - On the -45 model, if the declination source is invalid, magnetic heading updates will be NACK'd.								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor			Field Data				
Command	0x15	0x1F			Double - GNSS TOW (time-of-week, seconds) U16 - GNSS week number Float - Heading Angle (radians, true north, +- PI) Float - Heading Angle Uncertainty (radians, 1-sigma) U8 - Heading type (1 - true, 2 - magnetic)				
Reply Field : ACK/ NACK	0x04	0xF1			U8 - Echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x15	0x15	0x1F	GNSS TOW: 30,000.0 GNSS Week Number: 1700 Angle: (0.01f) Angle Sigma: (0.01f) Heading 0x01 Type: (True)	0xXX	0xXX

<i>Reply Field:</i> <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo Cmd: 0x01 Error Code: 0x00	0xFF	0xEE
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A</i>									

4.3.14 Pitch/Roll Aiding Control (0x0D, 0x4B)

Description	Select pitch/roll aiding input. Pitch/roll reading is always derived from GNSS corrected inertial solution. Aiding inputs are used to improve that solution during periods of low dynamics and GNSS outages.								
	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 altitude aiding selector values:								
	0x00 - No pitch/roll aiding (disable)								
	0x01 - Enable gravity vector aiding								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x05		0x4B		U8 - Function Selector U8 - Aiding (0 - Disable, 1 - Enable)				
Reply Field: ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)				
Reply Field : Function = 2	0x03		0xBB		U8 - Aiding Selector 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	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x4B	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01	0x3C	0xC1
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x47 Error code: 0x00	0xB9	0xF0
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 044B 0101 3CC1 "									

4.3.15 Altitude Aiding Control (0x0D, 0x47)

Description	Select altitude input for absolute altitude and/or vertical velocity. The primary altitude reading is always GNSS. Aiding inputs are used to improve GNSS altitude readings when GNSS is available and to backup GNSS during GNSS outages.								
	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 altitude aiding selector values:									
0x00 - No altitude aiding (disable) 0x01 - Enable pressure sensor aiding ¹									
Notes	1. Pressure altitude is based on "instant sea level pressure" which is dependent on location and weather conditions and can vary by more than 40 meters.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x05		0x47		U8 - Function Selector U8 - Aiding (0 - Disable, 1 - Enable)				
Reply Field: ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)				
Reply Field : Function = 2	0x03		0xB7		U8 - Aiding Selector 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	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x47	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01	0x38	0xB5
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x47 Error code: 0x00	0x27	0x3E
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 0447 0101 38B5 "									

4.3.16 Auto-Initialization Control (0x0D, 0x19)

Description	Enable/Disable automatic initialization upon device startup. 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 enable values: 0x00 - Disable auto-initialization 0x01 - Enable auto-initialization (requires valid heading source)								
Notes	Even if this option is enabled, the filter will not initialize if there is no heading source. If there is no heading source, you can initialize the filter using the Set Initial Heading command or Set Initial Attitude command.								
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>						
<i>Command</i>	0x04	0x19	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Enable Value						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x03	0x88	U8 - Enable Value						
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command:</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x19	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 0x01 (Enable auto-initialization)	0x0A	0x2B
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x19 Error code: 0x00	0xF9	0xE2
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 0419 0101 0A2B"</i>									

4.3.17 Magnetometer Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x42)

Description	Set the expected magnetometer noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application. 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 Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0 The noise value represents process noise in the 3DM-GX5 NAV Estimation Filter. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.								
	Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>					
	<i>Command</i>	0x0F	0x42	U8 - Function Selector Float - X Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Y Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Z Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss)					
	<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)					
	<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x0E	0xB1	Float - X Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Y Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Z Mag Noise 1-sigma (gauss)					
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x42	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X: (0.02f) Y: (0.02f) Z: (0.02f)	0x	0x
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x42 Error code: 0x00	0x22	0x34
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A</i>									

4.3.18 Gravity Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x28)

Description	Set the expected gravity noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application.								
	Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0								
	The noise value represents process noise in the EKF. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.								
	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								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x05		0x28		U8 - Function Selector Float - X Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g) Float - Y Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g) Float - Z Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g)				
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	0x0E		0x93		Float - X Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g) Float - Y Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g) Float - Z Gravity Noise 1-sigma (g)				
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	0x0D	0x05	0x05		Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X: (0.01f) Y: (0.01f) Z: (0.01f)	0x	0x
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x28 Error code: 0x00	0x	0x

4.3.19 Pressure Altitude Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x29)

Description	Set the expected pressure altitude noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application.								
	Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0								
	The noise value represents pressure altitude model noise in the EKF. A lower value will increase responsiveness of the sensor to pressure changes, however height estimates will be more susceptible to error from air pressure fluctuations not due to changes in altitude. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.								
	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								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x05		0x29		U8 - Function Selector Float - Pressure Altitude Noise 1-sigma (m)				
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		0x94		Float - Pressure Altitude Noise 1-sigma (m)				
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	0x0D	0x05	0x05	0x29	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Press. Altitude Noise: (1.0f)	0xDE	0x4E
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x29 Error code: 0x00	0x97	0xAC

4.3.20 Accelerometer Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x1A)

Description	Set the expected accelerometer noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune
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4.3.20 Accelerometer Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x1A)

the filter performance in the target application.

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

Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0

The noise value represents process noise in the 3DM-GX5-45 NAV Estimation Filter. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.

Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0F		0x1A		U8 - Function Selector Float - X Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2) Float - Y Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2) Float - Z Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2) 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	0x0E		0x89		Float - X Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2) Float - Y Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2) Float - Z Accel Noise 1-sigma (meters/second^2)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x1A	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X: (0.02f) Y: (0.02f) Z: (0.02f)	0x60	0xA3
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x1A Error code: 0x00	0xFA	0xE4
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0F 0F01 1A013CA3D70A3CA3D70A3CA3D760A3"									

4.3.21 Accelerometer Bias Model Parameters (0x0D, 0x1C)

Description	Set the accelerometer bias model 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 Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0
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Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x1B		0x1C		U8 - Function Selector Float - X Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Y Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Z Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - X Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2) Float - Y Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2) Float - Z Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2)				
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	0x1A		0x8B		Float - X Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Y Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Z Accel Bias Beta (1/second) Float - X Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2) Float - Y Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2) Float - Z Accel Bias Noise 1-sigma (m/s^2)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x1B	0x1C	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X Beta: (0.01f) Y Beta: (0.01f) Z Beta: (0.01f) X Noise: (0.0006f) Y Noise: (0.0006f) Z Noise: (0.0006f)	0xFF	0xFF
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x1C Error code: 0x00	0xFC	0xE8

Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A

4.3.22 Gyroscope Noise Standard Deviation (0x0D, 0x1B)

Description	Set the expected gyroscope noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application.								
	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								
	Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0								
	The noise value represents process noise in the 3DM-GX5 NAV Estimation Filter. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0F		0x1B		U8 - Function Selector Float - X Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second) Float - Y Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second) Float - Z Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second)				
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	0x0E		0x8A		Float - X Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second) Float - Y Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second) Float - Z Gyro Noise 1-sigma (rad/second)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x1B	Fctn 0x01 (Apply): X: (0.0000539f) Y: (0.0000539f) Z: (0.0000539f)	0xDE	0xE8

<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x1B Error code: 0x00	0xFB	0xE6
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D0F 0F1B 013A 0D4B AD3A 0D4B AD3A 0D4B ADDE E8"</i>									

4.3.23 Gyroscope Bias Model Parameters (0x0D, 0x1D)

Description	Set the gyroscope bias model 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								
	Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor			Field Data				
Command	0x1B	0x1D			U8 - Function Selector Float - X Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Y Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Z Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - X Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second) Float - Y Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second) Float - Z Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second)				
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	0x1A	0x8C			Float - X Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Y Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - Z Gyro Bias Beta (1/second) Float - X Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second) Float - Y Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second) Float - Z Gyro Bias Noise 1-sigma (rad /second)				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x1B	0x1D	Fctn 0x01 (Apply): X Beta: (0.01f) Y Beta: (0.01f) Z Beta: (0.01f) X Noise: (0.00016f) Y Noise: (0.00016f) Z Noise: (0.00016f)	0xXX	0xXX
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x1D Error code: 0x00	0xFD	0xEA
Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A									

4.3.24 Hard Iron Offset Process Noise (0x0D, 0x2B)

Description	Set the expected hard iron offset noise 1-sigma values. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application. 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 Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0 The noise value represents process noise in the 3DM-GX5-45 NAV Estimation Filter. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.								
	Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>					
	<i>Command</i>	0x0F	0x2B	U8 - Function Selector Float - X HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Y HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Z HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss)					
	<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)					
	<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x0E	0x96	Float - X HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Y HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss) Float - Z HI Offset Noise 1-sigma (gauss)					
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x2B	<i>Fctn (Apply):</i> 0x01 X: (0.001f) Y: (0.001f) Z: (0.001f)	0xEB	0xD2
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	<i>Echo cmd:</i> 0x2B <i>Error code:</i> 0x00	0x0B	0x06
Copy-Paste version of the command: ""7565 0D0F 0F2B 013A 8312 6F3A 8312 6F3A 8312 6FEB D2									

4.3.25 Soft Iron Matrix Process Noise (0x0D, 0x2C)

Description	Set the expected hard iron offset noise 1-sigma values.								
	This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application.								
	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								
	Each of the noise values must be greater than 0.0 (gauss).								
The noise value represents process noise in the 3DM-GX5-45 NAV Estimation Filter. Changing this value modifies how the filter responds to dynamic input and can be used to tune the performance of the filter. Default values provide good performance for most laboratory conditions.									
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x0F		0x2C		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		0x97		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}				
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	0x0D	0x0F	0x0F	0x2C	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 X: (0.0001f) Y: (0.0001f) Z: (0.0001f)	0xF1	0x8C
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x2C Error code: 0x00	0x9A	0xB2
Copy-Paste version of the command: ""7565 0D27 272C 0138 D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738									

D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738 D1B7 1738 D1B7 17F1 8C

4.3.26 Zero Velocity Update (ZUPT) Control (0x0D, 0x1E)

Description	Control the use of zero velocity updates.								
	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 ZUPT is triggered when the scalar magnitude of the GNSS reported velocity vector is equal-to or less than the threshold value. The device will NACK threshold values that are less than zero (i.e. negative.)								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor			Field Data				
Command	0x08	0x1E			U8 - Function Selector U8 - Enable Value Float - ZUPT threshold (m/s)				
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	0x07	0x8D			U8 - Enable Value Float - ZUPT threshold (m/s)				
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	0x0D	0x08	0x08	0x1E	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 0x01 Enable: (Enable ZUPTs) Threshold: (0.01f)	0x17	0xBA
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x1E Error code: 0x00	0xFE	0xEC
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D08 081E 0101 00000000 17BA"									

4.3.27 Zero Angular Rate Update Control (0x0D, 0x20)

Description	Control the use of zero angular rate updates. 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 zero angular rate update is triggered when the scalar magnitude of the angular rate vector is equal-to or less than the threshold value. The device will NACK threshold values that are less than zero (i.e. negative.)								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data						
<i>Command</i>	0x08	0x20	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Enable Value (0 - disable, 1 - enable) Float -Threshold (rad/s)						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x07	0x8E	U8 - Enable Value Float - ZUPT threshold (rad/s)						
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x08	0x08	0x20	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01 (Enable) Threshold: 0x00000000 (0.0f)	0x19	0xC8
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x20 Error code: 0x00	0x00	0xF0
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D08 0820 0101 00000000 19C8"									

4.3.28 Tare Orientation (0x0D, 0x21)

Description	This function uses the current device orientation relative to the NED frame as the current sensor to vehicle transformation.									
	This command is provided as a convenient way to set the sensor to vehicle frame transformation.									
	Possible function selector values:									
	0x01 - Use new settings									
	0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings									
	0x04 - Load saved startup settings									
	0x05 - Reset to factory default settings									
	Possible axis bitfield values:									
	0x00 - Reset all axis									
	0x01 - Tare the roll axis									
0x02 - Tare the pitch axis										
0x04 - Tare the yaw axis										
Example Combinations:										
0x03 - Tare the roll and pitch axis										
0x07 - Tare all 3 axis										
Note: The filter must be initialized and have a valid attitude output. If the attitude is not valid, an error will be returned.										
Notes	The filter must be initialized and have a valid attitude output. If the attitude is not valid, an error will be returned.									
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data					
Command	0x04		0x21		U8 - Function Selector U8 - Tare Axis Bitfield					
Reply Field: ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - Echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0x21	Fctn (Apply): 0x01	0x18	0x49	

							X:Beta: 0x07 (All axis)		
<i>Reply Field:</i> <i>ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x21 Error code: 0x00	0x	0x
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D04 0421 0107 1849"</i>									

4.3.29 Commanded Zero-Velocity Update (0x0D, 0x22)

Description	Perform a commanded ZUPT.								
Notes	The maximum rate for this message is 20 Hz.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x02		0x22		N/A				
Reply Field : ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - Echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x02	0x02	0x22		0x0D	0x17
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x22 Error code: 0x00	0x02	0xF4
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D02 0222 0D17"									

4.3.30 Commanded Zero-Angular Rate Update (0x0D, 0x23)

Description	Perform a commanded zero-angular rate update.								
Notes	The maximum rate for this message is 10 Hz.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x02		0x23		N/A				
Reply Field : 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x02	0x02	0x23		0x0E	0x18
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x23 Error code: 0x00	0x03	0xF6
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D02 0223 0E18"									

4.3.31 Declination Source (0x0D, 0x43)

Description

Set/Get the local declination angle source.

This can be used to correct for the difference in magnetic and true north. Normally, the device reports heading with-respect-to magnetic north, but when an accurate declination angle is provided, the device will report heading with respect to true north.

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 declination sources:

- 0x01 - None
- 0x02 - World Magnetic Model (Default)
- 0x03 - Manual

Option description:

None: orientation information will be reported with respect to magnetic north.

World Magnetic Model: The declination will be sourced from the device's internal world magnetic model.

Manual: The user provides the declination angle. The device does not validate this angle and it is therefore up to the user to select the correct value.

Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data
<i>Command</i>	0x08	0x43	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Declination Source Float - Manual Declination angle (radians, only required if source = Manual)
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x07	0xB2	U8 - Declination Source Float - Declination angle (radians)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x08	0x08	0x43	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Source (Manual): 0x03 Angle: 0x00000000 (0.0f)	0x3E	0xC7
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x43 Error code: 0x00	0x23	0x36
<i>Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A</i>									

4.3.32 Inclination Source (0x0D, 0x4C)

Description	Set/Get the local inclination angle source. This can be used to correct for the local value of inclination (dip angle) of the earth magnetic field. Having a correct value for inclination (and declination) is important for best performance of the auto-mag calibration feature. If you do not have an accurate inclination angle source, it is recommended that you leave the auto-mag calibration feature off. 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 inclination sources: 0x01 - None 0x02 - World Magnetic Model (Default) 0x03 - Manual Option description: <i>None:</i> No inclination angle corrections are attempted. <i>World Magnetic Model:</i> The inclination will be sourced from the device's internal world magnetic model. <i>Manual:</i> The user provides the inclination angle. The device does not validate this angle and it is therefore up to the user to select the correct

4.3.32 Inclination Source (0x0D, 0x4C)

	value.								
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor			Field Data				
Command	0x08	0x4C			U8 - Function Selector U8 - Inclination Source Float - Manual Inclination angle (radians, only required if source = Manual)				
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	0x07	0xBC			U8 - Inclination Source Float - Inclination angle (radians)				
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	0x0D	0x08	0x08	0x4C	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Source (Manual): 0x03 Angle: 0x00000000 (0.0f)	0x47	0x06
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x4C Error code: 0x00	0x2C	0x48
Copy-Paste version of the command: N/A									

4.3.33 Magnetic Field Magnitude Source (0x0D, 0x4D)

Description	Set/Get the local magnetic field magnitude source.
	This is used to specify the local magnitude of the earth's magnetic field. It is important for best performance of the auto-mag calibration feature and for the magnetometer adaptive magnitude. If you do not have an accurate value for the local magnetic field magnitude, it is recommended that you leave the auto-mag calibration feature off. Possible function selector values: 0x01 - Use new settings 0x02 - Read back current settings.

4.3.33 Magnetic Field Magnitude Source (0x0D, 0x4D)

0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings

0x04 - Load saved startup settings

0x05 - Reset to factory default settings

Possible magnetic field magnitude sources:

0x01 - None

0x02 - World Magnetic Model (Default)

0x03 - Manual

Option description:

None: A fixed value of 0.5 Gauss is used.

World Magnetic Model: The magnitude will be sourced from the device's internal world magnetic model.

Manual: The user provides the magnitude. The device does not constrain this value and it is therefore up to the user to select an accurate value.

Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data						
Command	0x08	0x4D	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Magnetic Field Magnitude Source Float - Manual Magnitude (Gauss, only required if source = Manual)						
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	0x07	0xBD	U8 - Inclination Source Float - Magnitude (Gauss)						
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	0x0D	0x08	0x08	0x4D	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Source (Manual): 0x03 Angle: 0x3F000000 (0.0°)	0x87	0x09
Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x4D Error code: 0x00	0x2D	0x4A
Copy-Paste version of the command: 7565 0D08 084D 0103 3F00 0000 8709									

4.3.34 Gravity Magnitude Error Adaptive Measurement (0x0D, 0x44)

Description	Enable or disable the gravity¹ magnitude error adaptive measurement feature. This function can be used to tune the filter performance in the target application. 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 adaptive measurement selector values: 0x00 - No adaptive measurement (disable) 0x01 - Enable fixed adaptive measurement (use specified limits) 0x02 - Enable auto adaptive measurement² Filter and limit parameters (only used for enable option 1): Pick values that give you the least occurrence of invalid EF attitude output. The default values are good for standard low vibration applications. Increase values for higher vibration conditions, lower values for lower vibration. Too low a value will result in excessive heading errors. Higher values increase pitch and roll errors when undergoing linear accelerations. Adaptive measurements can be enabled/disabled without the need for providing the additional parameters. In this case, only the function selector and enable value are required; all other parameters will remain at their previous values. When “auto-adaptive” is selected, the filter and limit parameters are ignored. Instead, aiding measurements which rely on the gravity vector will be automatically reweighted by the Kalman filter according to the perceived measurement quality.		
Notes	1. This command is also referred to as "Accelerometer Magnitude Error Adaptive Measurement." 2. Enable option 2 (auto-adaptive) is only available on 3DM-GX5 and later.		
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x1C	0x44	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Disable/Fixed/Auto Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - Low Limit (meters/second ²) Float - High Limit (meters/second ²) Float - Low Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²)

			Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²)						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x1B	0xB3	U8 - Enable (0: Disable, 1: Fixed or Manual, 2: Auto-Adaptive) Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - Low Limit (meters/second ²) Float - High Limit (meters/second ²) Float - Low Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²) Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²)						
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x1C	0x1C	0x44	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01 Freq (Hz): (1.0f) Low Limit: (-0.2f) High Limit: (0.2f) Low Limit 1-sigma: (0.2f) High Limit 1-sigma: (0.2f) Min 1-sigma: (0.004f)	-	-
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x44 Error code: 0x00	0xB2	0xE2

4.3.35 Magnetometer Magnitude Error Adaptive Measurement (0x0D, 0x45)

Description	Enable or disable the magnetometer magnitude error adaptive measurement. This feature will reject magnetometer readings that are out of range of the thresholds specified (fixed adaptive) or calculated internally (auto-adaptive). 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 adaptive measurement selector values: 0x00 - No adaptive measurement (disable) 0x01 - Enable fixed adaptive measurement (use specified limits) 0x02 - Enable auto adaptive measurement¹ Filter and limit parameters (only used for enable option 1): Pick values that give you the least occurrence of invalid EF attitude output. The default values are good for standard low dynamics applications. Increase values for higher dynamic conditions, lower values for lower dynamic. Too low a value will result in excessive heading errors. Higher values increase heading errors when undergoing magnetic field anomalies caused by DC currents, magnets, steel structures, etc. Auto-adaptive measurements can be enabled without the need for providing the additional parameters. In this case, only the function selector and enable value are required; all other parameters will remain at their previous values. When “auto-adaptive” is selected, the filter and limit parameters are ignored. Instead, aiding measurements which rely on the magnetometers will be automatically re-weighted by the Kalman filter according to the perceived measurement quality.		
Notes	1. Enable value 2 (auto-adaptive) is only available on 3DM -GX5 and later devices.		
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x1C	0x45	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Disable/Fixed/Auto Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - Low Limit (meters/second ²) Float - High Limit (meters/second ²) Float - Low Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²)

			Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (meters/second ²)						
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)						
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x1B	0xB4	U8 - Enable (0: Disable, 1: Fixed or Manual, 2: Auto-Adaptive) Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - Low Limit (Gauss) Float - High Limit (Gauss) Float - Low Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss) Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss)						
Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x1C	0x1C	0x45	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01 Freq (Hz): (1.0f) Low Limit: (-0.2f) High Limit: (0.2f) Low Limit 1-sigma: (0.2f) High Limit 1-sigma: (0.2f) Min 1-sigma: (0.004f)	-	-
<i>Reply Field: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x45 Error code: 0x00	0xB3	0xE4

4.3.36 Magnetometer Dip Angle Error Adaptive Measurement (0x0D, 0x46)

Description	Enable or disable the magnetometer magnitude error adaptive measurement. This feature will reject magnetometer readings that are out of range of the thresholds specified¹. 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 adaptive enable options: 0x00 - No adaptive measurement (disable) 0x01 - Enable fixed adaptive measurement (use specified limits) Filter and limit parameters: Pick values that give you the least occurrence of invalid EF attitude output. The default values are good for standard low dynamics applications. Increase values for higher dynamic conditions, lower values for lower dynamic. Too low a value will result in excessive heading errors. Higher values increase heading errors when undergoing magnetic field anomalies caused by DC currents, magnets, steel structures, etc.		
Notes	1. The magnetometer dip angle adaptive measurement is ignored if the auto-adaptive magnetometer magnitude or auto-adaptive accel magnitude options are selected.		
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Descriptor</i>	<i>Field Data</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x14	0x46	U8 - Function Selector U8 - Enable (0 - Disable, 1 - Enable) Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - High Limit (Radians) Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss)
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/ NACK</i>	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor U8 - Error code (0: ACK, non-zero: NACK)
<i>Reply Field 2: Function = 2</i>	0x13	0xB5	U8 - Enable (0 - Disable, 1 - Enable) Float - Low-pass filter cutoff frequency (Hz) Float - High Limit (Radians) Float - High Limit Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss) Float - Minimum Uncertainty, 1-Sigma (Gauss)

Example	MIP Packet Header				Command/Reply Fields			Checksum	
	<i>Sync1</i>	<i>Sync2</i>	<i>Desc. Set</i>	<i>Payload Length</i>	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Field Desc.</i>	<i>Field Data</i>	<i>MSB</i>	<i>LSB</i>
<i>Command</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x14	0x14	0x46	Fctn (Apply): 0x01 Enable: 0x01 Freq (Hz) (10.0f) High Limit (rad): (0.3f) High Limit 1-sigma: (0.2f) Min 1-sigma: (0.01f)	-	-
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x46 Error code: 0x00	0xB4	0xE6

4.3.37 Magnetometer Capture Auto Calibration (0x0D, 0x27)

Description	This command captures the current value of the auto-calibration, applies it to the current fixed hard and soft iron calibration coefficients, and replaces the current fixed hard and soft iron calibration coefficients with the new values.								
	This may be used in place of (or in addition to) a manual hard and soft iron calibration utility such as <i>MIP Iron Calibration</i> . This command also resets the auto-calibration coefficients.								
	Function selector values:								
	0x01 - Capture and use new settings 0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings ¹								
Notes	1.This is the same as issuing the 0x0C, 0x3A and 0x0C, 0x3B commands with the “0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings” function selector.								
Field Format	Field Length		Field Descriptor		Field Data				
Command	0x27		0x27		U8 - Function Selector				
Reply Field: ACK/ NACK	0x04		0xF1		U8 - Echo the command descriptor 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	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x02	0x02	0x27	Selector: 01	0x15	0x36
Reply Field: ACK/NACK	0x75	0x65	0x0D	0x04	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x27 Error code: 0x00	0x95	0xA8
Copy-Paste version of the command: "7565 0D03 0327 0115 36"									

4.4 System Commands

The System Command set provides a set of advanced commands that are specific to devices such as the 3DM-GX5-45 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-GX5-45, you may switch into a mode that talks directly to another LORD Sensing Inertial Sensor with an internal IMU.

4.4.1 Communication Mode (0x7F, 0x10)

Advanced

Description	Advanced specialized communication modes.													
	This will change the communications protocol to and from “Estimation Filter” mode to “GNSS Direct” (u-bloxM8M protocols on the 3DM-GX5-45). 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													
Description	0x03 - Save current settings as startup settings													
	0x04 - Load saved startup settings													
	0x05 - Reset to factory default settings													
	Possible Communications Modes:													
	<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Mode</th><th>Protocol(s)</th></tr><tr><td>0x01</td><td>Standard</td><td>3DM-GX5-45 MIP Packet (default)</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>			Value	Mode	Protocol(s)	0x01	Standard	3DM-GX5-45 MIP Packet (default)	0x02	Sensor Direct	MIP IMU	0x03	GNSS Direct
Value	Mode	Protocol(s)												
0x01	Standard	3DM-GX5-45 MIP Packet (default)												
0x02	Sensor Direct	MIP IMU												
0x03	GNSS Direct	NMEA, UBX (GNSS Models only)												
Notes	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.													
Field Format	Field Length	Field Descriptor	Field Data											
Command	0x04	0x10	U8 - Function selector U8 - New Communications Mode											
Reply Field 1:	0x04	0xF1	U8 - Echo the command descriptor											

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

4.5 Error Codes

<i>Error Name</i>	<i>Error Value</i>	<i>Description</i>
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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45's local coordinate system.					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	14 (0x0E)	0x04	Binary Off-set	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)

Description	Scaled Gyro Vector					
Notes	This is a vector quantifying the rate of rotation (angular rate) of the 3DM-GX5-45. This quantity is fully temperature compensated and scaled into units of radians/second. It is expressed in terms of the 3DM-GX5-45's local coordinate system.					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x05	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Gyro	float	Radians/second
			4	Y Gyro	float	Radians/second
			8	Z Gyro	float	Radians/second

5.1.3 Scaled Magnetometer Vector (0x80, 0x06)

Description	Scaled Magnetometer Vector					
Notes	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-GX5-45's local coordinate system.					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x06	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Mag	float	Gauss
			4	Y Mag	float	Gauss
			8	Z Mag	float	Gauss

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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	06 (0x06)	0x17	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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-GX5-45's local coordinate system in units of radians.					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x07	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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-GX5-45'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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x08	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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 . <i>This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.</i>					
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			
	38 (0x26)	0x09	Binary Off-set	Description	Data Type	Units
			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. <i>This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.</i>					
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 Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	18 (0x12)	0x0A	Binary Off-set	Description	Data Type	Units
			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. <i>This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.</i>					
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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x0C	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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. <i>This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.</i>					
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 <i>Magnetometer</i> . When transient magnetic interference is present, <i>Magnetometer</i> will be subject to transient (possibly large) errors. The IMU/AHRS complementary filter computes <i>Stabilized North</i> which is its estimate of the geomagnetic field vector only, even though 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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x10	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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. <i>This value is produced by the Complementary Filter fusion algorithm.</i>					
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 though the system may be exposed to significant linear acceleration.					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x11	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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 41) 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)

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.



It is important to understand that new GNSS constellations such as GLONASS and BeiDou do not use the GPS Time base (the time base of the U.S. GPS constellation). However, their time bases get converted to the GPS Time base by the receiver. 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.



It is important to understand that new GNSS constellations such as GLONASS and BeiDou do not use the GPS Time base (the time base of the U.S. GPS constellation). However, their time bases get converted to the GPS Time base by the receiver.

Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	14 (0x0E)	0x12	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	GPS Time of Week	Double	Seconds

5.1.12 GPS Correlation Timestamp (0x80, 0x12)

			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			
	44 (0x2C)	0x03	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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)

Description	Velocity Data in the North-East-Down Frame.					
Notes	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					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	36 (0x24)	0x05	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	North	Float	Meters/Sec
			4	East	Float	Meters/Sec
			8	Down	Float	Meters/Sec
			12	Speed	Float	Meters/Sec
			16	Ground Speed	Float	Meters/Sec
			20	Heading	Float	Decimal Degrees
			24	Speed Accuracy	Float	Meters/Sec
			28	Heading Accuracy	Float	Decimal Degrees
			32	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	20 (0x14)	0x06	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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)

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

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			
	15 (0x0F)	0x08	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x09	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	28 (0x1C)	0x0A	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			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 Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	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 Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	14 (0x0E)	0x0C	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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 Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	7 (0x07)	0x0D	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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 Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	14 (0x0E)	0x0E	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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			
	17 (0x11)	0x0F	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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

5.3 Estimation Filter Data

5.3.1 Filter Status (0x82, 0x10)

Description	Estimation Filter Status
Notes	Possible Filter States: 0x00 - Startup 0x01 - Initialization (see status flags) 0x02 - Running, Solution Valid 0x03 - Running, Solution Error (see status flags) Possible Dynamics Modes: 0x01 - Portable 0x02 - Automotive 0x03 - Airborne Possible Status Flags: Filter State = Initialization: 0x1000 - Attitude not initialized 0x2000 - Position & Velocity not initialized Filter State = Running: 0x0001 - IMU unavailable 0x0002 - GNSS (GNSS versions only) 0x0008 - Matrix singularity in calculation 0x0010 - Position covariance high warning* 0x0020 - Velocity covariance high warning* 0x0040 - Attitude covariance high warning* 0x0080 - NAN in solution 0x0100 - Gyro bias estimate high warning 0x0200 - Accel bias estimate high warning 0x0400 - Gyro scale factor estimate high warning 0x0800 - Accel scale factor estimate high warning 0x1000 - Mag bias estimate high warning 0x2000 - GNSS antenna offset correction estimate high warning 0x4000 - Hard Iron offset estimate high warning 0x8000 - Soft iron correction estimate high warning

5.3.1 Filter Status (0x82, 0x10)

** Note: The covariance high warnings are triggered when any axis of the covariance vector exceeds normal operating limits. If more information is required, please inspect the relevant uncertainty packet to determine which axis is in error.*

Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	08 (0x08)	0x10	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Filter State	U16	See Notes
			2	Dynamics Mode	U16	See Notes
			4	Status Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.2 GPS Timestamp (0x82, 0x11)

Description	Estimation Filter Calculated Value Timestamp Data					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Time Invalid 0x0001 - Time Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	14 (0x0E)	0x11	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Time of Week	Double	Seconds
			8	Week Number	U16	N/A
			10	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.3 LLH Position (0x82, 0x01)

Description	Estimated Position Data expressed in the Geodetic Frame					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Latitude, Longitude, & Height are Invalid 0x0001 - Latitude, Longitude, & Height Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	28 (0x1C)	0x01	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Latitude	Double	Decimal Degrees
			8	Longitude	Double	Decimal Degrees
			16	Height above Ellipsoid	Double	Meters
			24	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.4 LLH Position Uncertainty (0x82, 0x08)

Description	Estimated Position 1-sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Geodetic Frame					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Position Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Position Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	16 (0x10)	0x08	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Position Uncertainty (North)	Float	Meters
			4	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Position Uncertainty (East)	Float	Meters
			8	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Position Uncertainty (Down)	Float	Meters
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.5 NED Velocity (0x82, 0x02)

Description	Estimated Velocity Data expressed in the Local-Level Frame					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - NED Velocity is Invalid 0x0001 - NED Velocity Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	16 (0x10)	0x02	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	North	Float	Meters/Sec
			4	East	Float	Meters/Sec
			8	Down	Float	Meters/Sec
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.6 NED Velocity Uncertainty (0x82, 0x09)

Description	Estimated Velocity 1-sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Local-Level Frame					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - NED Velocity Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - NED Velocity Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	16 (0x10)	0x09	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Velocity Uncertainty (North)	Float	Meters/Sec
			4	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Velocity Uncertainty (East)	Float	Meters/Sec
			8	Local-Level, 1-Sigma Velocity Uncertainty (Down)	Float	Meters/Sec
			12	Valid Flags	U16	N/A

5.3.7 Orientation, Quaternion (0x82, 0x03)

Description	Estimated Orientation in quaternion form.					
Notes	This is a four component quaternion which describes the orientation of the 3DM-GX5 with respect to the fixed earth coordinate system. $Q = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$ Q satisfies the following equation: $V_{IL_i} = Q \cdot V_E \cdot Q^{-1}$ Where: <i>V_IL</i> is a vector expressed in the 3DM-GX5's local coordinate system. <i>V_E</i> is the same vector expressed in the stationary, earth-fixed coordinate system Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Quaternion is Invalid 0x0001 - Quaternion Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	20 (0x14)	0x03	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	q ₀	Float	N/A
			4	q ₁ *i	Float	N/A
			8	q ₂ *j	Float	N/A
			12	q ₃ *k	Float	N/A
			16	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.8 Attitude Uncertainty, Quaternion Elements (0x82, 0x12)

Description	Estimated attitude 1-sigma uncertainty expressed in quaternion components.					
Notes	This is a three component vector containing the attitude uncertainty expressed in quaternion elements. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Attitude uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Attitude uncertainties are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	20 (0x14)	0x12	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (q ₀)	Float	
			4	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (q ₁)	Float	
			8	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (q ₂)	Float	
			12	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (q ₃)	Float	
			16	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.9 Orientation, Euler Angles (0x82, 0x05)

Description	Estimated Pitch, Roll, and Yaw (aircraft) values.					
Notes	This is a three component vector containing the Roll, Pitch and Yaw angles in radians. It is computed by the INS from the orientation quaternion Q. $Euler = \begin{bmatrix} Roll \\ Pitch \\ Yaw \end{bmatrix}$ Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Euler Angles are Invalid 0x0001 - Euler Angles Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x05	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	Roll	Float	Radians
			4	Pitch	Float	Radians
			8	Yaw	Float	Radians
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.10 Attitude Uncertainty, Euler Angles (0x82, 0x0A)

Description	Estimated attitude 1-sigma uncertainty expressed in Pitch, Roll, and Yaw (aircraft) elements.					
Notes	This is a three component vector containing the Roll, Pitch and Yaw angle uncertainties in radians. IMPORTANT: These values are derived from the quaternion elements and become increasingly inaccurate as the pitch angle approaches +/-90 degrees. To compensate for this limitation, these values will be marked as invalid when the pitch angle exceeds +/-70 degrees. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Attitude Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Attitude Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x0A	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (Roll)	Float	Radians
			4	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (Pitch)	Float	Radians
			8	1-Sigma Attitude Uncertainty (Yaw)	Float	Radians
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.11 Orientation, Matrix (0x82, 0x04)

Description	Estimated orientation in matrix form.					
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.					
	V_E is the same vector expressed in the stationary, earth-fixed coordinate system					
	Valid Flag Mapping:					
	0x0000 - Orientation Matrix is Invalid					
	0x0001 - Orientation Matrix Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	40 (0x28)	0x04	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			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

5.3.11 Orientation, Matrix (0x82, 0x04)

			28	M _{3,2}	Float	N/A
			32	M _{3,3}	Float	N/A
			36	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.12 Compensated Angular Rate (0x82, 0x0E)

Description	Filter-Compensated Angular Rate Data expressed in: 1. The Sensor Frame, if no sensor to body rotation has been defined. 2. The Vehicle Frame, if a sensor to body rotation has been defined.					
Notes	The estimated gyro bias has been removed from these angular rate values. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Angular Rates are not Valid 0x0001 - Angular Rates are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x0E	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Radians/Sec
			4	Y	Float	Radians/Sec
			8	Z	Float	Radians/Sec
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.13 Gyro Bias (0x82, 0x06)

Description	Estimated Gyro Biases expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Gyro Bias are Invalid 0x0001 - Gyro Bias Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x06	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Gyro Bias	Float	Radians/Sec
			4	Y Gyro Bias	Float	Radians/Sec
			8	Z Gyro Bias	Float	Radians/Sec
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.14 Gyro Bias Uncertainty (0x82, 0x0B)

Description	Estimated Gyro Bias 1-sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Gyro Bias Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Gyro Bias Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x0B	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Gyro Bias Uncertainty (X)	Float	Radians/Sec
			4	1-Sigma Gyro Bias Uncertainty (Y)	Float	Radians/Sec
			8	1-Sigma Gyro Bias Uncertainty (Z)	Float	Radians/Sec
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.15 Gyro Scale Factor (0x82, 0x16)

Description	Estimated Gyro Scale Factor expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Scale Factor values are Invalid 0x0001 - Scale Factor values are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x16	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			4	Y Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			8	Z Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.16 Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty (0x82, 0x18)

Description	Estimated Gyro Scale Factor 1-Sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x18	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty (X)	Float	%/100
			4	1-Sigma Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty (Y)	Float	%/100
			8	1-Sigma Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty (Z)	Float	%/100
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See

5.3.16 Gyro Scale Factor Uncertainty (0x82, 0x18)

						Notes
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5.3.17 Compensated Acceleration (0x82, 0x1C)

Description	Filter-Compensated Acceleration Data expressed in: 1. The Sensor Frame, if no sensor to body rotation has been defined. 2. The Vehicle Frame, if a sensor to body rotation has been defined.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Compensated Accelerations are Invalid 0x0001 - Compensated Accelerations are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x1C	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			4	Y	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			8	Z	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.18 Linear Acceleration (0x82, 0x0D)

Description	Filter-Compensated Linear Acceleration Data (gravity vector removed) expressed in: 1. The Sensor Frame, if no sensor to body rotation has been defined. 2. The Vehicle Frame, if a sensor to body rotation has been defined.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Linear Accelerations are Invalid 0x0001 - Linear Accelerations are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x0D	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			4	Y	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			8	Z	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.19 Accel Bias (0x82, 0x07)

Description	Estimated Accel Biases expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Accel Bias are Invalid 0x0001 - Accel Bias Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x07	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Accel Bias	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			4	Y Accel Bias	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			8	Z Accel Bias	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.20 Accel Bias Uncertainty (0x82, 0x0C)

Description	Estimated Accel Bias 1-sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Accel Bias Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Accel Bias Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x0C	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Accel Bias Uncertainty (X)	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			4	1-Sigma Accel Bias Uncertainty (Y)	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			8	1-Sigma Accel Bias Uncertainty (Z)	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.21 Accel Scale Factor (0x82, 0x17)

Description	Estimated Accel Scale Factor expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Scale Factor values are Invalid 0x0001 - Scale Factor values are Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	16 (0x10)	0x17	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	X Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			4	Y Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			8	Z Scale Factor	Float	%/100
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.22 Accel Scale Factor Uncertainty (0x82, 0x19)

Description	Estimated Accel Scale Factor 1-Sigma Uncertainty expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Accel Scale Factor Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - Accel Scale Factor Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x19	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Accel Scale Factor Uncertainty (X)	Float	%/100
			4	1-Sigma Accel Scale Factor Uncertainty (Y)	Float	%/100
			8	1-Sigma Accel Scale Factor Uncertainty (Z)	Float	%/100
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.23 Pressure Altitude (0x82, 0x21)

Description	Estimated Pressure Altitude.					
Notes	The US 1976 Standard Atmosphere Model is used to calculate the pressure altitude in meters. A valid pressure sensor reading is required for the pressure altitude to be valid. The minimum pressure reading supported by the model is 0.0037 mBar, corresponding to an altitude of 84,852 meters. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Pressure Altitude is Invalid 0x0001 - Pressure Altitude is Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	8 (0x08)	0x21	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	Pressure Altitude	Float	Meters
			4	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.24 Standard Atmosphere Model (0x82, 0x20)

Description	Standard Atmosphere Model Solution.					
Notes	The US 1976 Standard Atmosphere Model is used. A valid GNSS location is required for the model to be valid. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Atmosphere model solution is invalid (note: this will be the state when GNSS is unavailable) 0x0001 - Atmosphere model solution is valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	24 (0x18)	0x20	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	Geometric Altitude	Float	meters
			4	Geopotential Altitude	Float	meters
			8	Temperature	Float	degC
			12	Pressure	Float	mBar
			16	Density	Float	kg/m ³
			20	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.25 Gravity Vector (0x82, 0x13)

Description	Estimated Gravity Vector expressed in: 1. The Sensor Frame, if no sensor to body rotation has been defined. 2. The Vehicle Frame, if a sensor to body rotation has been defined.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Gravity vector is Invalid 0x0001 - Gravity vector is Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x13	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			4	Y	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			8	Z	Float	Meters / Sec ²
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.26 WGS84 Local Gravity Magnitude (0x82, 0x0F)

Description	Local Magnitude of Earth's gravity using the WGS84 gravity model.					
Notes	The -GX5-45 implements the WGS84 gravity model, valid for altitudes of 20 km or less. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Gravity value is Invalid 0x0001 - Gravity value is Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	08 (0x08)	0x0F	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	Gravity Magnitude	Float	Meters/Sec ²
			4	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.27 Heading Update Source State (0x82, 0x14)

Description	Heading Update Source information expressed in the sensor frame.					
Notes	Heading updates can be applied from a number of sources (listed below). Also see Heading Update Control.) The heading value is always relative to true north. Possible Source Flags (may be combined): 0x0000 - No source, heading updates disabled 0x0001 - Magnetometer 0x0002 - GNSS Velocity Vector 0x0004 - External Heading Update or External Heading Update with Timestamp Message Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - No heading update received in 2 seconds. 0x0001 - The heading update source has provided data within 2 seconds.					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	14 (0x0E)	0x14	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	Heading (True)	Float	Radians
			4	Heading 1-sigma Uncertainty	Float	Radians
			8	Source	U16	See Notes
			10	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.28 Magnetic Model Solution (0x82, 0x15)

Description	Magnetic model solution expressed in the NED frame.					
Notes	The World Magnetic Model 2010 is used. A valid GNSS location is required for the model to be valid. Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Magnetic model solution is invalid (note: this will be the state when the magnetic model is recalculating for the current time and location as well as when GNSS is unavailable) 0x0001 - Magnetic model solution is valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	24 (0x18)	0x15	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	Intensity (North)	Float	Gauss
			4	Intensity (East)	Float	Gauss
			8	Intensity (Down)	Float	Gauss
			12	Inclination	Float	Radians
			16	Declination	Float	Radians
			20	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.29 Mag Auto Hard Iron Offset (0x82, 0x25)

Description	This is an offset vector applied to the hard iron offset vector to compensate for magnetometer in-run bias errors.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Vector is Invalid 0x0001 - Vector is Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x25	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Gauss
			4	Y	Float	Gauss
			8	Z	Float	Gauss
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.30 Mag Auto Hard Iron Offset Uncertainty (0x82, 0x28)

Description	This is the uncertainty of the Magnetometer Compensation Offset.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Vector is Invalid 0x0001 - Vector is Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x28	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X	Float	Gauss
			4	Y	Float	Gauss
			8	Z	Float	Gauss
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.31 Mag Auto Soft Iron Matrix (0x82, 0x26)

Description	Magnetometer Soft Iron compensation matrix.				
Notes	This is a 9 component matrix which is applied to the magnetometer soft iron calibration matrix to compensate for magnetometer in-run errors. $M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{1,1} & M_{1,2} & M_{1,3} \\ M_{2,1} & M_{2,2} & M_{2,3} \\ M_{3,1} & M_{3,2} & M_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$ Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Orientation Matrix is Invalid 0x0001 - Orientation Matrix is Valid				
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data		
	40 (0x28)	0x26	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type Units
			0	M ₁₁	Float n/a
			4	M ₁₂	Float n/a
			8	M ₁₃	Float n/a
			12	M ₂₁	Float n/a
			16	M ₂₂	Float n/a
			20	M ₂₃	Float n/a
			24	M ₃₁	Float n/a
			28	M ₃₂	Float n/a
			32	M ₃₃	Float n/a
			36	Valid Flags	U16 See Notes

5.3.32 Mag Auto Soft Iron Matrix Uncertainty (0x82, 0x29)

Description	Magnetometer Soft Iron compensation matrix.					
Notes	This is the uncertainty of the Magnetometer Compensation matrix. $M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{1,1} & M_{1,2} & M_{1,3} \\ M_{2,1} & M_{2,2} & M_{2,3} \\ M_{3,1} & M_{3,2} & M_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$ Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - Orientation Matrix is Invalid 0x0001 - Orientation Matrix is Valid					
Field Format	Field Length	Data Descriptor	Message Data			
	40 (0x28)	0x29	Binary Offset	Description	Data Type	Units
			0	M ₁₁	Float	n/a
			4	M ₁₂	Float	n/a
			8	M ₁₃	Float	n/a
			12	M ₂₁	Float	n/a
			16	M ₂₂	Float	n/a
			20	M ₂₃	Float	n/a
			24	M ₃₁	Float	n/a
			28	M ₃₂	Float	n/a
			32	M ₃₃	Float	n/a
			36	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.33 GNSS Antenna Offset Correction (0x82, 0x30)

Description	Estimated GNSS Antenna Offset Correction expressed in the Sensor Body Frame as the vector from the IMU to the GNSS Antenna.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - GNSS Antenna Offset Correction values are Invalid 0x0001 - GNSS Antenna Offset Correction values are Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x30	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	X Offset Correction	Float	Meters
			4	Y Offset Correction	Float	Meters
			8	Z Offset Correction	Float	Meters
			12	Valid Flags	U16	See Notes

5.3.34 GNSS Antenna Offset Correction Uncertainty (0x82, 0x31)

Description	Estimated GNSS Antenna Offset Correction Uncertainty expressed in the Sensor Body Frame.					
Notes	Valid Flag Mapping: 0x0000 - GNSS Antenna Offset Correction Uncertainties are Invalid 0x0001 - GNSS Antenna Offset Correction Uncertainties Valid					
Field Format	<i>Field Length</i>	<i>Data Descriptor</i>	<i>Message Data</i>			
	16 (0x10)	0x31	<i>Binary Offset</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Units</i>
			0	1-Sigma Offset Correction Uncertainty (X)	Float	Meters
			4	1-Sigma Offset Correction Uncertainty (Y)	Float	Meters
			8	1-Sigma Offset Correction Uncertainty (Z)	Float	Meters
			12	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-GX5-45 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
<i>Command Field 1: Set IMU Message Format</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x20	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		
<i>Command Field 2: Set EF Message Format</i>					0x13	0x0A	Function: 0x01 Desc. count: 0x05 GPS TS Desc.: 0x11 Rate Dec: 0x000A Filter Status Desc.: 0x10 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Pos. Desc.: 0x01 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Vel. Desc.: 0x02 Rate Dec: 0x000A Est. Quat. Desc.: 0x03 Rate Dec: 0x000A	0xD4	0x3D
<i>Reply Field 1: ACK/NACK</i>	0x75	0x65	0x0C	0x08	0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x08 Error code: 0x00		
<i>Reply Field 2: ACK/NACK</i>					0x04	0xF1	Echo cmd: 0x0A Error code: 0x00	0xEA	0x71
<i>Copy-paste version of the command: "7565 0C20 0D08 0103 1200 0A04 000A 0500 0A13 0A01 0511 000A 1000 0A01 000A 0200 0A03 000A D43D"</i>									

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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45 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-GX5-45. These modes are primarily advanced modes for programmers to allow the 3DM-GX5-45 to be used in unusual situations where the normal functions of the 3DM-GX5-45 are bypassed.

IMPORTANT: *When you switch modes, you are switching to a new device protocol EXCEPT for two commands: the [Device Communications Mode](#) and [Device Status](#) commands. Those commands are always available regardless of which mode you are in. For example, if you switch to GNSS direct mode, then the protocol recognized by the device is NMEA and UBX protocol, however the 3DM-GX5-45 is still “listening” for mode switch or device status commands and will respond to them. It will not respond to any other 3DM-GX5-45 Base or 3DM commands until switched back to the “Standard Mode”.*

7.3 Internal Diagnostic Functions

The 3DM-GX5-45 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-GX5-45 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-

GX5-45. 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.

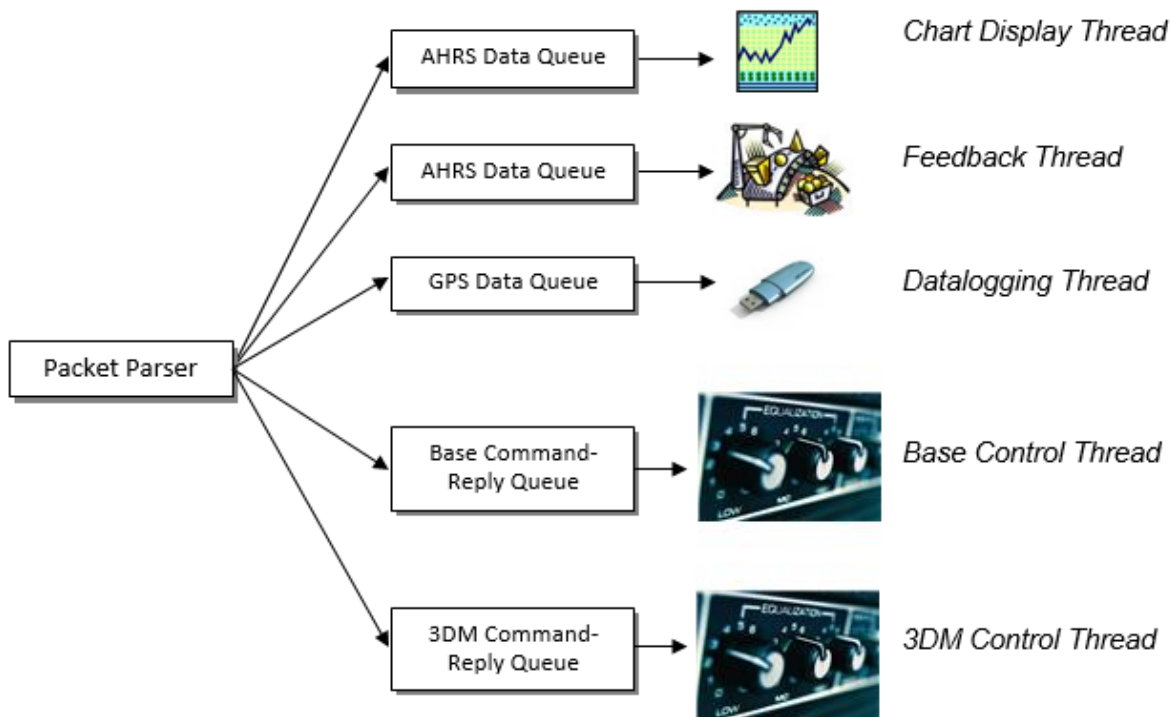
7.5 Creating Fixed Data Packet Format

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. The message formats for each of the data classes (IMU, EF, etc) work the same way, however the available data rates for each class is different, so you will need to create a fixed message format for each one.

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 magnitude 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 referred 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 algorithm, 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 known 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 orientation 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

Convergence

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 reference to the device local coordinate system, in units of radians

Delta-velocity

the time integral of velocity expressed with reference to the device local coordinate system, in units of $g \cdot \text{second}$ 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 Satellite System)

a global network of space based satellites (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 satellites 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 latitude 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 produce 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 reference 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 orientation 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 reference 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.