

Technical Manual Rev1.1

CruizCore[®] R1350N

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<http://www.minfinity.com>

Contact Info.

EMAIL: support@minfinity.com TEL: +82 31 546 7408 FAX: +82 31 546 7409

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1. Introduction

The CruizCore® R1350N (see Figure 1) is a digital gyroscope and accelerometer used for measuring angular rates, heading angle (also known as orientation or yaw) and accelerations under dynamic conditions. It is a highly compact, light, and fully self-contained device. Internally the R1350N contains a MEMS gyroscope, 3 axis accelerometer, internal voltage regulator, signal processing circuitry, AD converter and a RISC microprocessor running our patented error correcting algorithm. The CruizCore® R1350N uses an adaptive reduced order Kalman filter to reduce the errors that affect this type of sensors (i.e. bias drift, scale factor, asymmetry), as the result it produces very accurate stabilized angular rates and heading angle. The start-up time is less than 1 second, which is used to compute bias parameters; it does not require further calibration thereafter. The R1350N is the best single axis rate measuring solution for navigation applications.

The CruizCore® R1350N has the following features:

- UART output (I2C/SPI optional)
- Low power consumption
- Compact package
- Customized bandwidth (optional)
- Fast startup
- Fully self-contained
- Rate output
- Angle output
- 3 Axis-acceleration output

The CruizCore® R1350N is highly optimized for the following applications:

- Robotics navigation
- Platform stabilization
- Attitude reference systems
- Control and guidance systems
- Unmanned air vehicles (UAV) and, Micro air vehicles
- Automotive testing
- Vehicle instrumentation
- Cleaning robots

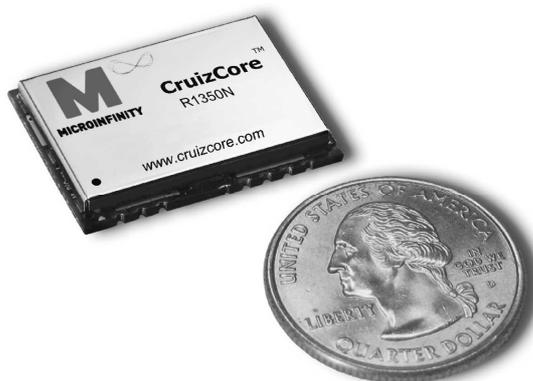


Figure 1: CruizCore® R1350N

NOTICE: We recommend extensive testing of this product before using it in a final application. Specifically, this product should be tested in the same environmental conditions that it is intended to be used. Furthermore, we strongly recommend caution when using our product in sensitive applications that can cause injuries, death or property damage due to the wrong operation of this product, which may be caused by unexpected environmental changes such as temperature, shock, excessive and continuous vibration, etc. These applications include but are not limited to:

- **Aircraft equipment**
- **Air vehicles**
- **Aerospace equipment**
- **Underwater vehicles**
- **Medical equipment**
- **Transportation equipment**
- **Disaster prevention/crime prevention equipment**
- **Applications which require especially high reliability and accuracy**

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2. Hardware Description

2.1. System Description

The CruizCore® R1350N is a compact, light and low-power consumption digital gyroscope and accelerometer. It uses a MEMS rate and acceleration sensors. It has an internal voltage regulation to minimize the effects of power supply noise. The input voltage is in the range of 3.2 V to 5.5 V. We strongly recommend **3.3 V** for low power consumption applications and to prevent problems associated with sensor heating.

2.2. System Operation

The simple operational diagram of the CruizCore® R1350N is shown in Figure 2. The analog signal from a MEMS sensor is converted into digital format using a fast and precise A/D converter. The Signal Processing and the Kalman filter steps are used to compensate for the sensor errors. A patented Error Correction algorithm is also used to compensate sensor errors, which are fed back to the Kalman filter.

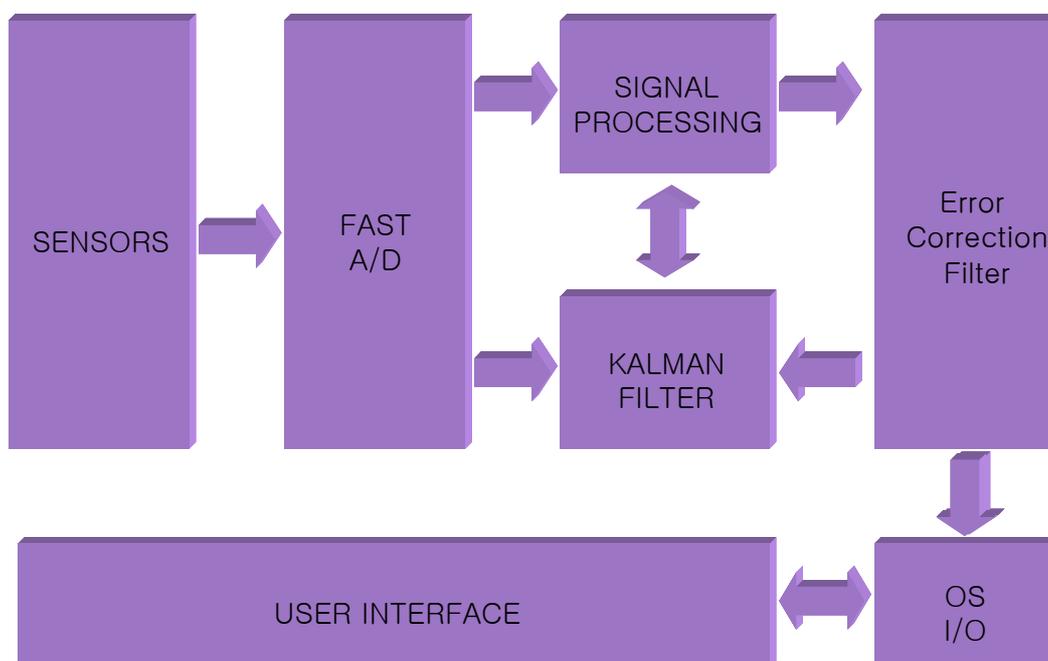


Figure 2: CruizCore® R1350N system block diagram.

2.3. Pin Description

The CruizCore® R1350N is provided in an 18-pin surface mount package configuration (see Figure 3). The pin description is presented in Table 1.

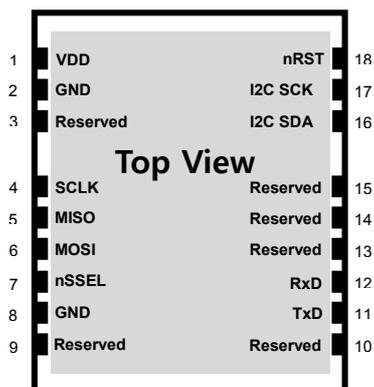


Figure 3: CruizCore® R1350N pin arrangement.

Table 1: CruizCore® R1350N pin description.

Pin Name	Function
VDD	Main power (3.2~5.5VDC)
GND	Power ground
TxD	UART transmit data
RxD	UART receive data
SCLK	SPI communication clock
MISO	SPI master input, slave output function
MOSI	SPI master output, slave input function
nSSEL	SPI slave select function
nRST	System reset input
I2C SCK	I2C clock line
I2C SDA	I2C data line
Reserved	Reserved for additional functions

Observe the following recommendations:

- The communication and I/O interface voltage levels are 3.0V.
- The UART default configuration is 115,200 bps, 8 data bit, 1 stop bit, and no parity. Other configurations are also available optionally.
- The nRST pin controls the system reset, for this purpose an open collector logic signal is required.
- Leave the unused pins disconnected (open).

2.4. Mounting Information (Coordinate System)

The CruizCore® R1350N coordinate system has its sensitive axis perpendicular to the device flatter area (see Figure 4), therefore the gyro will show a positive angular rate (and angle increment) when its sensitive axis is rotated in the clock-wise direction (other coordinate systems are available as an option). Incorrect mounting can produce misalignment errors that have similar effect as the scale factor errors, and therefore can be treated as such. If this error is significant we recommend re-calculating the scale factor using a single-axis rate table.

2.5. Sensor start-up

The CruizCore® R1350N startup time is less than one second, it internally compensates for errors due to changes in temperature. However, sudden temperature changes shortly after powering-on the unit can cause static rate errors. If such temperature changes are expected, we recommend leaving the gyro stationary for about 4 seconds after startup.

WARNING: The CruizCore® R1350N must remain stationary during the startup time, failing to do so will introduce a constant drift in the output.

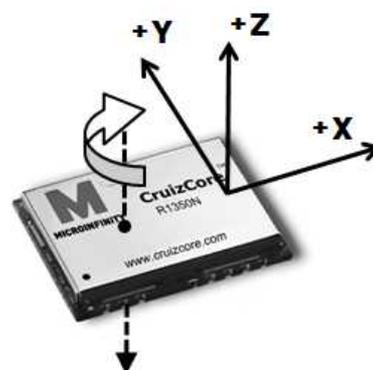


Figure 4: CruizCore® R1350N coordinates system

3. Software Description

3.1. Output Data Format

The CruizCore® R1350N provides rate, angle and acceleration outputs. The angle output is relative and can be affected by several conditions such as sampling rate variations, bandwidth limitation, dynamic range, alignment, and device mounting.

3.1.1. SYSTEM INFORMATION

When the CruizCore® R1350N is powered up, it transmits the system information. For example:

```
%CruizCore R13N rX. X  
%SW Ver X. XX-XX  
%(c) 2002-2011 Microinfinity Co., Ltd.
```

3.1.2. INTEGER OUTPUT FORMAT

Following the system information the CruizCore® R1350N starts transmitting the sensor data packages. The CruizCore® R1350N provides rate, angle and acceleration outputs. The output format is shown in 오류! 참조 원본을 찾을 수 없습니다. and is described in Table 2. The integer output consists on a 2 byte header, a 1byte index, a 1byte reserved, a 10 byte data section and 1 byte checksum. The output in this format is given in hundredths of degrees, i.e. a 1 degree angle will be displayed as 100 (or 0x64 HEX). The output voltage level of the serial port is 3.0 V. An example of the data packet sample is provided in Table 3.

Table 2: CruzCore® R1350N data fields description.

OUTPUT DATA	BYTE	COMMENTS
HEADER	1-2	Hex value is: 0xAA00
INDEX	3	0x00 ~ 0xFF
ANGLE*	4-5	Provided in hundredths of deg. and normalized to ± 180 deg.
RATE*	6-7	Provided in hundredths of deg/sec
X-axis Acceleration	8-9	Provided in 1mg resolution
Y-axis Acceleration	10-11	Provided in 1mg resolution
Z-axis Acceleration	12-13	Provided in 1mg resolution
RESERVED	14	
CHECKSUM*	15	Is equal to: index + angle(LSB) + angle(MSB) + rate(LSB) + rate(MSB) + Xacc(LSB) + Xacc(MSB) + Yacc(LSB) + Yacc(MSB) + Zacc(LSB) + Zacc(MSB) + reserved

* First byte is the least significant

Table 3: Data packet parsing example.

Parameter	Comments/Calculations
Data packet	0xAA00E47000C8003400210002010074
Index	Index(hex) = 0xE4 = 228
Checksum	CHEKSUM (hex) = $0xE4 + 0x70 + 0x00 + 0xC8 + 0x00 + 0x34 + 0x00 + 0x21 + 0x00 + 0x02 + 0x01 + 0x00 = 0x74$
Rate output	Rate (hundredths deg/sec) = 0x7000 (hex) = 112 Rate (deg/sec) = $112/100 = 1.12$
Angle output	Angle (hundredths deg) = 0xC800 (hex) = 200 Angle (deg) = $200/100 = 2.00$
Acceleration output	Acceleration (1mg resolution) = 0x0201 (hex) = 258 Acceleration (G) = 258mg

3.2. Input Command Format

The CruizCore® R1350N can accept input commands, that are used to change the baud rate, data output rate, data format or data type. The input command sets all the parameters at once, if the user does not want to change a certain parameter; the field can be skipped by leaving the respective field empty, still the comma character must be included. The CruizCore® R1350N only recognizes the input commands summarized in Table 4, no blank or other characters can be used.

Table 4: Command Summary.

Field	Command	Separator	Example
INIT	\$MIA	COMMA (,)	\$MIA,
FORMAT	F, I or A	COMMA (,)	I,
BAUD RATE	B,BAUDRATE	COMMA (,)	B,115200,
OUTPUT RATE	R	COMMA (,)	R,100,
TYPE	D or R	COMMA (,)	D,
OUTPUT	Y or N	COMMA (,)	Y,
FLASH	Y or N	COMMA (,)	Y,
CHECKSUM	SUM of COMMAND	ASTERISK(*)	*C4
SOFTWARE RESET	\$MIB,RESET*87		

3.2.1. INIT Field

Command start identifier. Must be '\$MIA'.

3.2.2. FORMAT Field

Data output format. Floating point (F), integer (I), or ASCII (A) format (The floating point and ASCII formats are only available as an option).

3.2.3. BAUD RATE Field

The baud rate setting can be chosen from the following available options: 115200, 57600, 38400, 28800, 19200, 9600, and 4800. Notice that the baud rate is set before the data output

Table 5: Baud rate and maximum output rate.

BAUD RATE	115200	57600	38400	28800	19200	9600	4800
MAX OUTPUT RATE	100Hz	100Hz	100Hz	100Hz	100Hz	50Hz	25Hz

rate, therefore a low baud rate can limit the maximum data output rate. For example, for 4800 baud rate the maximum data output rate is only 25Hz. Table 5 shows the maximum output rates for a given baud rate.

3.2.4. OUTPUT RATE Field

Data output rate setting. This command determines data output rate, the following are the valid rates: 100Hz, 50Hz, 25Hz, and 10Hz.

3.2.5. TYPE Field

Data type setting. The rate and angle can be provided in 'Radian' (R) or 'Degree' (D) formats.

3.2.6. OUTPUT Field

Output setting 'Y' means all the data will be provided, and 'N' means none of the data will be provided.

3.2.7. FLASH Field

This command determines whether the setting is stored or not in flash memory. When the settings are stored in the flash memory, they will remain even after powering down the unit..

3.2.8. CHECKSUM Field

This is the sum of character after '\$' and before '*', and it is represented in HEX value.

3.2.9. Software Reset

This command '\$MIB,RESET*87' resets the device. The reset command has its own identifier, which is different that the other available commands. Refer to 오류! 참조 원본을 찾을 수 없습니다.. for other details about sensor initialization.

3.2.10. Default settings

Table 6 shows the factory default settings for the CruizCore[®] R1350N, and Table 7 presents some examples of valid commands.

Table 6: Default settings.

FIELD	DEFAULT SETTING
FORMAT	I : integer format
BAUD RATE	B,115200 : 115200bps
OUTPUT RATE	R,100 : 100Hz
TYPE	D : Degree
OUTPUT	Y : all the data valid
FLASH	N : No flash saved

3.2.11. Example

Table 7: Command examples.

Ex 1.	SETTING	Integer, 115200bps, 100Hz, Degree, Output enabled, Flash saved
	COMMAND	\$MIA,I,B,115200,R,100,D,Y,Y*C4
Ex 2.	SETTING	Integer, 4800bps, 10Hz, Radian, Output disabled, Flash saved
	COMMAND	\$MIA,I,B,4800,R,10,R,N,Y*3A
Ex 3.	SETTING	Maintain current setting but only Output disabled, No flash saved
	COMMAND	\$MIA,,,,,,,,N,N*D3

3.3. Data Parsing C Code

The following C program shows how to parse a CruzCore® R1350N output data packet.

```
//This program assumes that the complete data package has been conveniently stored in the
// data_string array variable that is passed as an argument. After parsing the data packet,
// this function stores the results in the global variables gRate, gAngle, gX_acc, gY_acc, gZ_acc.
// If successful the function returns true otherwise false
```

```
extern float32_t gAngle;
extern float32_t gRate;
extern float32_t gX_acc;
extern float32_t gY_acc;
extern float32_t gZ_acc;

bool parse_data(uint8_t *data_string)
{
    uint8_t index;
    int16_t angle;
    int16_t rate;
    int16_t x_acc;
    int16_t y_acc;
    int16_t z_acc;
    uint8_t check_sum;

    //Verify packet heading information
    if(data_string[0] != 0xAA || data_string[1] != 0x00)
    {
        printf("Data heading error");
        return false;
    }

    //Assemble data
    index = data_string[2];
    rate = (data_string[3] & 0xFF) | ((data_string[4] << 8) & 0xFF00);
    angle = (data_string[5] & 0xFF) | ((data_string[6] << 8) & 0xFF00);
    x_acc = (data_string[7] & 0xFF) | ((data_string[8] << 8) & 0xFF00);
    y_acc = (data_string[9] & 0xFF) | ((data_string[10] << 8) & 0xFF00);
    z_acc = (data_string[11] & 0xFF) | ((data_string[12] << 8) & 0xFF00);
    reserved = data_string[13];
    //Verify checksum
    check_sum = data_string[2] + data_string[3] + data_string[4] + data_string[5]
        + data_string[6] + data_string[7] + data_string[8] + data_string[9]
        + data_string[10] + data_string[11] + data_string[12] + data_string[13];
    if((check_sum != data_string[14])
    {
        printf("Checksum mismatch error");
        return false;
    }

    //Scale and store data
    gRate = rate / 100.0;
    gAngle = angle / 100.0;
    gX_acc = x_acc;
    gY_acc = y_acc;
    gZ_acc = z_acc;
    return true;
}
```

4. Application

4.1. Package Information

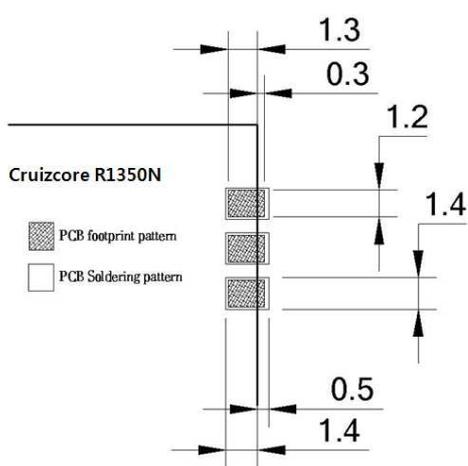


Figure 6: CruizCore® R1350N soldering pad

All the dimensions are shown in millimeters.

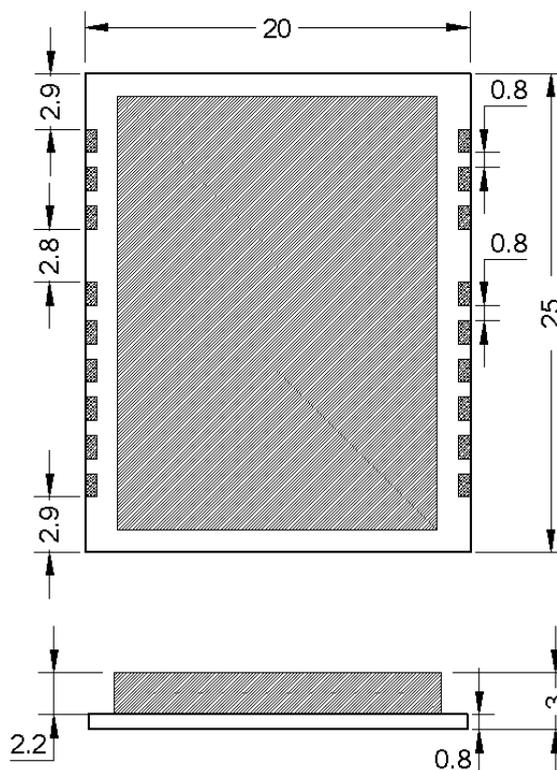


Figure 5: CruizCore® R1350N top view.

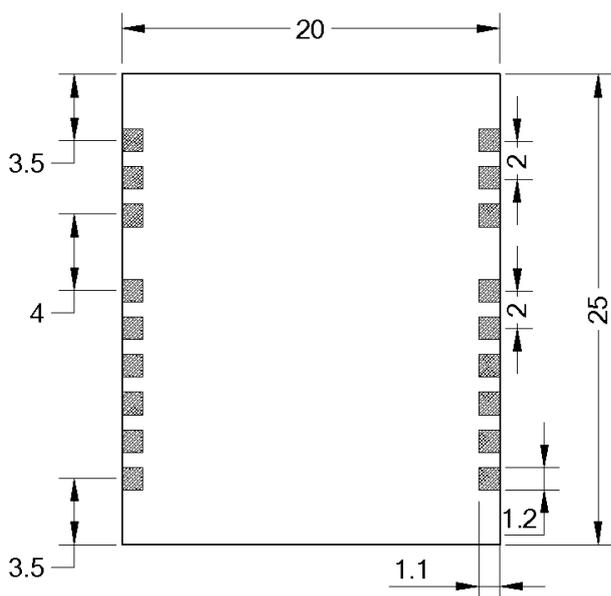


Figure 7: CruizCore® R1350N bottom view

4.2. Application Example

Figure 8 presents a typical RS232 voltage level shifter circuit that can be used to communicate the CruizCore® R1350N with a personal computer. The nRST pin can be connected with master reset and must be open collector logic.

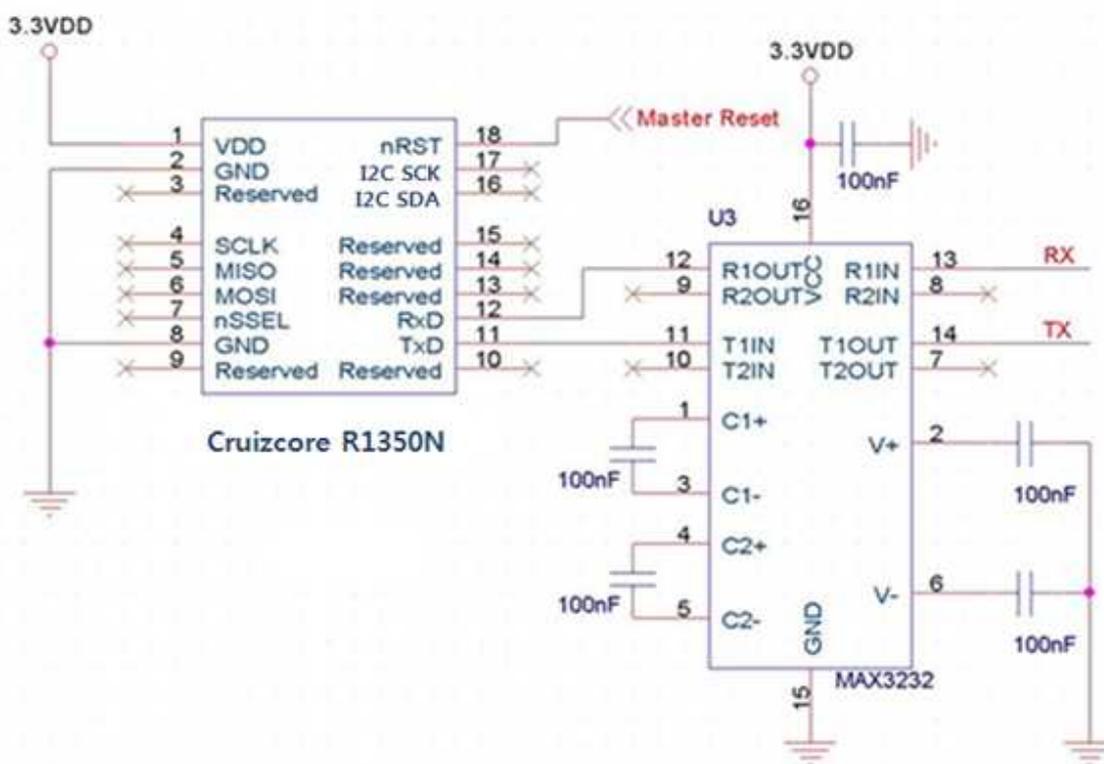


Figure 8: CruizCore® R1350N with RS232 level converter

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Contact Information

Corporate Office

MicroInfinity Co., Ltd.
8F KANC, 906-10, Iui-dong,
Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si
Gyeonggi-do, 443-270, Korea
Tel : +82-31-546-7408
Fax : +82-31-546-7409
Email: support@minfinity.com

USA Technical Support

P.O. Box 131284
Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA
Tel : +1-734-223-5904
Fax : +1-866-400-3125
Email: usa.support@minfinity.com

Homepage: <http://www.minfinity.com>

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