## CAN Inclinometer



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## Features

- ISO11898-2 standard, twisted-pair output
- Protocol stack follows CAN2.0A, CAN2.0B
- Built-in high-speed optoelectronic isolation



## Descriptions

CAN inclinometer is based on Vigor patent tilt measurement technology and combined with CAN module, according to high reliability \& stability evaluation methodology of military/ erospace application. It focus to various industrial measuring and control system of PLC/DAQ applications. Not only meet to critical null repeatability, also suite to static/dynamic leveling with different optional modules in platform leveling application. With real high combined accuracy, this unit performs high accuracy data of any angle point.
CAN inclinometer except meet IS011898-2 standard, furthermore has strong measuring ability:
$\sqrt{ } \pm 0.02 \%$ FS linearity
$\sqrt{ } \pm 0.005^{\circ}$ Offset
$\sqrt{ }$ Combine with gyro module, realize static/dynamic angle measuring for low/rapid leveling.
$\sqrt{ }$ With vibration module, realize FFT computations in-time, output vibration frequency and amplitude data directly, eliminate the influence of environment vibration
$\sqrt{ }$ Combine with GPS module, realize data synchronization data acquisition and local position data in different installation places
$\checkmark$ Further confirmed that offset/repeatability/hysteresis/turn on repeatability etc. parameters which are important influence factors to total performance evaluation
$\sqrt{ }$ Internal enhanced advanced intelligent algorithms drastically reduce cross-axis error. upgrades real tilt angle measuring accuracy, abandoned the traditional incomplete understanding for tilt angle measurement accuracy concept
$\sqrt{ }$ Greatly reduce measuring errors when the real tilt direction not consistent for unit's actual sensitive axis
$\sqrt{ }$ Short-circuit, transient voltage, transposition protections to adapt to industry environment
$\checkmark$ User can set unit's all kinds of parameters via CAN interface, and query factory data
CAN inclinometer supports ISO11898-2 slave point standard protocol, point to point or one point to multipoint communication method. Working model supports acknowledge model, continuous sending mode and parameter setting mode. User can setup via CAN interface and set zero point, baud rate, local gravitational acceleration value, zero calibration, vibration suppression filter coefficients, ID address, refresh rate, etc.

CAN transmitting speed is $5 \mathrm{kbps} \sim 1 \mathrm{Mbps}$. Support 127 nodes in single network on a twisted-pair cable, maximum load line length is 10 km . By kinds of recommend options (CAN-Fiber converter, etc.) can maintain high speed data rate with longer communication distance.
C13 cable option is a $120 \Omega$ dedicated twisted-pair cable based on the characteristic impedance of CAN specification. It includes proprietary $100 \%$ aluminum foil shield and $65 \%$ tinned copper braid shield, with maximum shielding effect. It is capable of carrying PLTC listed signal of UL NEC Type, installation flexibility. Meanwhile, in order to meet request of real on-site adjustment and display, Vigor provides specialized CAN connector LED indicator, can realize the function of parameter setting, alarm point setting, angle value displaying, etc.

## Performances

Table 1 Specifications

| Measurement range |  | $\pm 5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 10^{\circ}$ | $\pm 15^{\circ}$ | $\pm 30^{\circ}$ | $\pm 45^{\circ}$ | $\pm 60^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combined absolute accuracy ${ }^{\circledR}\left(@ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | $\pm 0.01{ }^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.015^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.02^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.04{ }^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.06{ }^{\circ}$ | $\pm 0.08^{\circ}$ |
| Accuracy subroutine parameter | Absolute linearity (LSF,\% FS) | $\pm 0.06$ | $\pm 0.03$ | $\pm 0.03$ | $\pm 0.03$ | $\pm 0.02$ | $\pm 0.02$ |
|  | Cross-axis sensitivity ${ }^{2}$ | $\pm 0.1 \%$ FS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Offset ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\pm 0.005^{\circ}$ |  |  | $\pm 0.008^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | Repeatability | $\pm 0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hysteresis | $\pm 0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allowed installation misalignment ${ }^{\oplus}$ |  | $\pm 4.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 3.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 2.5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.2^{\circ}$ | $\pm 1.2^{\circ}$ |
| Input-axis mislignment |  | $\leq \pm 0.1^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sensitivity temperature drift coefficient(max.) |  | $\leq 100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 50 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Offset temperature drift coefficient(max.) |  | $\leq 0.003{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offset turn on repeatability ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | $\pm 0.008^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resolution |  | $0.0025^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term stability (1 year) |  | $\leq 0.02^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement axis |  | 1 or 2 axis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature sensor |  | Range: -50~125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  | CAN2.0A, CAN2.0B, follow ISO11898-2 standard |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{k} \sim 1 \mathrm{MBit} / \mathrm{s}, 15$ kinds of CiA recommended Baud rate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Function |  | Through CAN interface set and adjust zero point, Baud rate, local Gravitational acceleration value, zero correction, vibration suppression filter coefficients, ID address , refresh rate, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cold start | warming time | 60s |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response time |  | 0.3s(@t90) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refresh rate |  | $5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response frequency |  | 3 Hz @-3dB |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply |  | 9~36VDC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power consumption |  | Average working current $\leq 200 \mathrm{~mA}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ \& 24 VDC ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation temperature range |  | $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage temperature range |  | $-60 \sim 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF |  | $\geq 25000 \mathrm{~h} /$ times |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shock |  | 100g@11ms, three-axis, half-sine |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vibration |  | 8grms, $20 \sim 2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection |  | IP65(Optional IP67) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecting |  | Military class connector (MIL-C-26482) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weight |  | 420 g (without connector and cable) |  |  |  |  |  |

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

## Dimensions (mm)



Picture1 Housing with MIL class connector

## Wiring



Picture2 MIL connector socket (View from outside)


| Pin | Color | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Red | Power+ |
| B | Black | Power GND |
| C | Green | NC |
| D | Yellow | CANH |
| E | White | CANL |
| F | Blue | NC |
| G | Brown | NC |

## Ordering

SST3


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## Accessories \& Options

Table 3 Accessories

| Item | Order Code | Accessories name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Functional modle (built-in) | F1 | GPS module | Positioning accuracy 2.5 m CEP; 2.0 m @ SBAS Local gravity acceleration automatic revision Time pulse accuracy: 30ns RMS Original data refresh rate: 4 Hz Speed accuracy: $0.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ Receiver type: GPS L1 band, C/A code; Higher positioning accuracy GPS available |
|  | F4 | Gyro module | $\pm 100 / 250 / 400^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{Z}$ axis dynamic angular rate <br> In-run bias: $\pm 0.02^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$, Non-linearity: $0.1 \% \mathrm{FS}$ <br> Bandwidth: 50 Hz ,Noise density : $0.02^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ <br> Higher accuracy gyro module available |
|  | F5 | Vibration module | Three-axis vibration detection, frequency response $\leq 5 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> Range: $0 \mathrm{~g} \sim \pm 1 \mathrm{~g} / \pm 5 \mathrm{~g} / \pm 10 \mathrm{~g} / \pm 20 \mathrm{~g}$, adjustable <br> Sampling(real-time): 20.48 kSPS <br> Filter programmable, 11 pcs set points <br> FFT, 512-point, real valued, all three-axis( $x, y, z$ ) <br> Storage: 14 FFT records on all three-axis ( $x, y, z$ ) <br> Alarm programmable, 6 spectrums |
| Cable/Plug | C13 | Military connector with cable | Military class connector(meet MIL-C-26482), Standard 2M CAN/CANOPEN cable,IP67 protection, heavy duty up to 30 kg |
| Temperature drift | D1 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $0 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.01^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D2 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range 0~60\%C, accuracy $\pm 0.01^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D3 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range - $20 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D4 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range -20~60 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D5 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-30 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.03^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D6 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-30 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.03^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D7 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D8 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D9 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D10 | Temperature drift | Temperature compensation range $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, accuracy $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @> \pm 30^{\circ}$ |

Table 4 Options

| Item | P/N | Option name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Software | SST003-04-09 | PC application software | Setting function, Command function, Tool function Operating platform: windows XP, Windows 7 <br> More information please see datasheet of this options |
| Indicator | SST003-04-18 | CAN indicator | Power supply: 10~35VDC <br> Communication protocol: ISO 11898,Baud rate: $10 \sim 1000 \mathrm{~kb} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> LED: 15 mm high, range - 99999~999999 <br> Size: $96 \times 48 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Converter | SST003-05-02 | RS232-CAN converter | Bidirectional communication of CAN and RS-232 CAN-bus circuit adopts DC 2500V electric isolation Support CAN2.0A/B protocol, follow ISO/DIS 11898 Provide three kinds of data conversion models: transparent conversion, transparent identity conversion, Modbus protocol conversion. |
|  | SST003-05-16 | CAN—Multimode fiber converter | Completely compatible ISO11898 standard Optical wavelength: $1310 \mathrm{~nm} ; 110$ nodes; CAN port max. distance : 5000 m , SC-PC transmission distance $20 \sim 100 \mathrm{~km}$; |
|  | SST003-05-17 | CAN-Single-mode fiber converter | Completely compatible ISO11898 <br> Fiber: single-mode $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, wavelength 1310 nm ; <br> Load capacity supports 110 nodes; <br> CAN port max. distance : 5000 m , SC-PC transmission distance 20~100 km; |
| Installation | SST003-01-01 | Magnetic base | 50 kg suction, permanent magnet, stainless steel materials |


[^0]:    For example, if order a dual axis CAN inclinometer, with range $\pm 15^{\circ}$, room temperature accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ},-20 \sim 60 \mathrm{C}$ accuracy $\pm 0.02^{\circ}$, output CAN $2.0,25$ meters cable with plug, GPS function module, the model should be chosen as: SST302-15-G3-F1-00-C13-D3 (25m)
    Other options (see table 4):
    PC application software ——order number SST003-04-09
    Magnetic base——order number SST003-01-01

