## Tilt Beam Sensor

Vigor Technology

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## Features

- Based on patented high performance SST300 inclinometer
- High resolution, accuracy \& stability
- Customized measurement range
- High safety remote transmission and easy to set-up networks
- U- Shaped openings in both ending, easy to connect more sensors
- IP67 protection
- Alloyed \& anodized aluminum housing


## Application

- Buildings and structures adjacent to deep excavation and continuous wall
- Buildings and structures impacted by tunneling and mining
- Subgrade treating, grouting \& supporting structure.
- Oil tank
- Retaining wall
- Subside and collapse


## Description

Based on patented SST300 inclinometer, Vigor developed tilt beam sensor for civil engineering industry, by combined various accessories and options, achieve mostly facilitates field applications.
The beam housing SST300 is used to measure rotated angel of two fixed points. Install sensor into hard beam (standard length is 1 m , others are optional), fix sensor in monitored structure, by rotated angel can conversion out displacement data of beam length. Many sensors can be integrated to set up a PLC/ DAQ system, so end user can remotely monitor horizontal \& vertical gesture of the application, such as dam, tunnel and excavation wall. Please refer to picture 1.


Picture 1 Level bending diagram
Generally, we install the tilt beam sensor with expansion bolt, screw by grout, or epoxy anchor, refer to picture 2.


Picture 2 Installation

Table 1 Specifications

| Measurement range |  | $\pm 5^{\circ}$ | $\pm 10^{\circ}$ | $\pm 15^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combined absolute accuracy ${ }^{(1)}$ ( $25{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | $\pm 0.01^{\circ}(0.17 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ | $\pm 0.015^{\circ}(0.26 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ | $\pm 0.02^{\circ}(0.35 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |
| Subroutine parameter | Absolute linearity (LSF) | $\pm 0.06 \% F S$ | $\pm 0.03 \%$ FS | $\pm 0.03 \%$ FS |
|  | Cross-axis sensitivity ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm 0.1 \%$ FS |  |  |
|  | Offset ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\pm 0.005^{\circ}(0.1 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
|  | Repeatability | $\pm 0.0025^{\circ}(0.05 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
|  | Hysteresis | $\pm 0.0025^{\circ}(0.05 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
| Input axis misalignment ${ }^{\oplus}$ |  | $\pm 4.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 3.0^{\circ}$ | $\pm 2.5^{\circ}$ |
| Sensitivity temp. drift coefficient |  | s100ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Offset temperature drift coefficient |  | $\leq 0.003^{\circ}(0.06 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Offset turn on repeatability ${ }^{(8)}$ |  | $\pm 0.008^{\circ}(0.15 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
| Resolution |  | $0.0025^{\circ}(0.05 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
| Long-term stability @ 1year ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | $\leq 0.02^{\circ}(0.4 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m})$ |  |  |
| Measurement axes |  | 1 axes |  |  |
| Temperature sensor |  | Range : $-50 \sim 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Accuracy: $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Output |  | RS232(standard ) , Optional 5 types, please refer to accessories table3.1 |  |  |
| RS232 data format |  | 115200 baud, 8 data bits, 1 start bit, 1 stop bit, none parity,ASCII |  |  |
| Cold start warming time |  | 60s |  |  |
| Response time ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  | 0.3s @t ${ }_{90}$ |  |  |
| Refresh rate(digital output) |  | 5 Hz (Standard), optional $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |
| Response frequency ${ }^{8}$ |  | 3 Hz @-3dB |  |  |
| Power supply |  | 9 ~ 36VDC |  |  |
| Power consumption |  | Average working current $\leq 50 \mathrm{~mA}$; average power $\leq 1.5 \mathrm{~W}$ (25■\&24VDC) |  |  |
| Operation temperature range |  | $-40 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Storage temperature range |  | $-60 \sim 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| EMC |  | According to EN 61000 |  |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |
| MTBF |  | $\geq 25000$ hours |  |  |
| Shock survival |  | 100g@11ms, three-axis, half sine |  |  |
| Anti-vibration |  | 8grms, $20 \sim 2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |
| Protection |  | IP67 |  |  |
| Connector |  | Metal pigtails |  |  |
| cable |  | 7-wire shielded cable with tensile reinforcement, heavy duty up to 30 Kg |  |  |
| Weight |  | 1.3 Kg (with connector and cable, 1 M length of housing) |  |  |

## Remark:

(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
$\Delta= \pm \sqrt{\text { absolute linearity +repeatability +hysteresis +offset + cross-axis sensitivity }{ }^{2}}$
(2) The cross-axis sensitivity error means the angle that the tilt sensor may be banked to the normal tilt direction of sensor. The cross-axis sensitivity ( $\pm 0.1 \% \mathrm{FS}$ ) 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 $0.1 \% \times 30^{\circ}=0.03^{\circ}$ ( max ) , then real output angle should be $+\left(8.505^{\circ} \pm 0.03^{\circ}\right)$. In SST300 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) Input axis misalignment means during the installation, the allowable 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.
(6) Long-term stability means the deviation between the statistics of the maximum and the minimum output value after a year of continuous power supply when the sensor is at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(7) The response time refers to the angle sensor in a step change (such as the angle changes from $-10^{\circ}$ to $+10^{\circ}$ within 5 ms ), the time required that output of the sensor achieved to the standard value of $90 \%$. The index is different from the sensor set-up time
(8) Response frequency is for the limitation of the dynamic measurement range, when the dynamic measurement exceeds 3 Hz , because of centripetal force, the output occupied additional random error, this error is difficult to define.

## Dimensions (mm)



## Wiring

Table 2 Output wiring

| Cable wire <br> color | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $-5 \sim+5 V D C$ | RS232 | RS485 | CAN | TCP/IP | Wi-Fi |
| Red | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ | Power+ |
| Black | Power- | Power- | Power- | Power- | Power- | Power- | Power- |
| Green | Signal <br> GND | Signal GND | Signal <br> GND | Signal <br> GND | NC | Shield GND | NC |
| Yellow | Iout | Vout | NC | NC | NC | E-RXD+ | NC |
| White | NC | NC | NC | NC | NC | E-RXD- | NC |
| Blue | NC | NC | TXD | RS485-A | CAN-H | E-TXD+ | NC |
| Brown | NC | NC | RXD | RS485-B | CAN-L | E-TXD- | NC |

## Ordering

SST3


For example: if order a tilt beam sensor, with range $\pm 5^{\circ}$, room temperature accuracy $\pm 0.01^{\circ},-20 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy $\pm 0.02$, Wi-Fi wireless transmission, 2 meters cable, GPS function, the model should be chosen as: SST301-05-G12-F1-B4-C10-D3.
Other options (see table 3.2):
Complementary power combined with solar and wind energy - order number SST003-09-03.
iAngle+ PC application software - order number SST003-04-10-02.

Table 3.1 Accessories

| Item | Order Code | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output interface | G1 | RS485 output | RS-485 transceiver isolated, compatible with half-duplex or fullduplex communication <br> $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD protection for RS-485 physic pin <br> Compatible with ANSI/TIA/EIA-485-A-98 and ISO8482:1987(E) <br> According to UL1577---2500V rms for 1 min <br> Transmission rate up to 500 kbps , support 256 pcs node max <br> High common mode transient suppression ability $>25 \mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{us}$ <br> Support ModBus-RTU, with HEX or ASCII communication |
|  | G3 | CAN output | According to ISO/DIS 11898, twisted-pair output Support CAN2.0A, CAN2.0B protocol Built-in high speed photoelectric isolation Support 15 types baud rate ( $5-1000 \mathrm{Kbps}$ ) Transmission distance is 10 km max |
|  | G9 |  | 10/100M, self-adaption Ethernet interface <br> Support AUTO MDI/MDIX, can use cross-ruling or parallel cable <br> Support DNS, satisfy the communication needs by domain name <br> Support single or multiple PC communication in UDP mode <br> Baud rate is $300 \mathrm{bps} \sim 230.4 \mathrm{kbps}$, adjustable <br> Operating mode: TCP Server, TCP Client, UDP, Real COM driver, etc. <br> Disconnect automatically after detach GSM |
|  | G12 | Wi Fi <br> WiFi interface | WLAN standard: IEEE $802.11 \mathrm{~b} / \mathrm{g}$, compatible to Wi-Fi, 2.4 G ISM Output power: $15 \mathrm{dBm}+/-1.5 \mathrm{dBm}$ typical Wireless transmission rate: $\begin{aligned} & \text { 802.11b: } 1,2,5.5,11 \mathrm{Mbps} \\ & 802.11 \mathrm{~g}: 6,9,12,18,24,36,48,54 \mathrm{Mbps} \end{aligned}$ <br> Wireless net work set up: support AP and Ad-Hoc <br> Encryption: support WEP40 and WEP104 (64/128 bit) <br> Setting time: less than $3 \sim 6 \mathrm{~s}$ (depend on encrypt method) |
|  | G19 |  | Output current and Angle data in proportion precisely Linearity: 0.02\%FS max <br> Output impedance $39 \Omega$, allow load impedance $625 \Omega$ max Overheating and against access protection <br> Built-in to SST300 inclinometer |
|  | G21 |  <br> $-5 \sim+5$ VDC output | Output voltage and Angle data in proportion precisely Linearity: 0.02\%FS max <br> Output impedance $100 \Omega$, output current $\pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ max Short circuit and transient voltage protection Built-in to SST300 inclinometer |
| Functional module | F1 |  | Positioning accuracy 2.5m CEP; 2.0m @ SBAS <br> Local gravity acceleration automatic correction <br> Time pulse accuracy: 30ns RMS <br> Original data refresh rate: 4 Hz <br> Speed accuracy: $0.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> Receiver type: GPS L1 band, C/A code; <br> GALILEO Open Service <br> GLONASS FDMA <br> SBAS: WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS <br> Higher positioning accuracy GPS 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 time(real-time): 20.48 kSPS <br> Filter programmable, 11pcs set points <br> FFT, 512-point, real valued, all three-axis ( $x, y, z$ ) <br> Three windows: Rectangle, Hanning, Flat tope, adjustable <br> FFT average value programmable, 255 max <br> Storage: 14 FFT records on all three-axis ( $x, y, z$ ) <br> Alarm programmable, 6 pcs spectrum |


| Temperature <br> drift | D1 | Temperature drift | Temp. compensation range $0 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, temp. drift accuracy <br> $\pm 0.01^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | D3 | Temperature drift | Temp. compensation range $-20 \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, temp. drift accuracy <br> $\pm 0.02^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D5 | Temperature drift | Temp. compensation range $-30 \sim 6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, temp. drift accuracy <br> $\pm 0.03^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |
|  | D7 | Temperature drift | Temp. compensation range $-40 \sim 65 \quad{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, temp. drift accuracy <br> $\pm 0.05^{\circ} @ \leq \pm 30^{\circ}$ |

Table 3.2 Option

| Item | P/N | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Display | SST003-04-01 | Single LED Instrument | Suitable for connecting with single-axis inclinometer Support RS485, RS232 serial output interface, MODBUS RTU protocol <br> Password of Parameter setting locked and stored permanently when interrupt, restore factory setting function 0.2\% accuracy <br> Double LED display, and with bar display (0~100\%) AC input $100-240 \mathrm{~V}(50-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ <br> Output 20-29VDC can directly supply to inclinometer <br> More information please refer to <SST003-04-01 datasheet> |
|  | SST003-04-02 | Dual LED Instrument | Suitable for connecting with dual-axe, or two pieces singleaxe inclinometer. <br> Support RS485, RS232 serial output interface, MODBUS RTU protocol <br> Password of Parameter setting locked and stored permanently when interrupt, restore factory setting function Mathematical functions including plus (minus), multiply and divide. <br> 0.2\% accuracy <br> Double LED display, and with bar display ( $0 \sim 100 \%$ ) <br> Input $100-240 \mathrm{VAC}(50-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ <br> Output 20-29VDC, can directly supply to inclinometer <br> More information please refer to <SST003-04-02 datasheet> |
|  | SST003-04-09 | PC application software | Setting: Serial interface communication settings, data save settings, data display settings, charts display settings, alarm settings <br> Command: Zeros, filter factor, refresh rate, local gravity acceleration value, ID address, output method <br> Tooling: Zero calibration, sensor software upgrades, data playback mode, real-time display mode, cursor display mode, sensor data <br> Viewgraph: Status bar, tool bars, data area and chart area Operation: Windows XP, Windows 7 <br> More information please refer to < SST003-04-09 datasheet> |
|  | SST003-04-10-01 | iAngle PC application software | Suitable for iPhone series products <br> Communication distance $\geq 200 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> Tilt data inspect \& settings: Zero, range, sampling rate, filter coefficient, etc <br> Functions: alarm, graph, compass chart, bubble chart Sampling rate: 20time/sec |
|  | SST003-04-10-02 | iAngle ${ }^{+}$ PC application software | Suitable for iPad series products <br> Communication distance $\geq 200 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> Sapling rate: 20 times/s <br> Tilt data inspect \& settings: Zero, range, sampling rate, filter coefficient, etc <br> Functions: alarm, graph, compass chart, bubble chart |
| Power | SST003-09-03 | Complementary power | Complementary power combined with solar and wind energy, suitable for long time field use <br> Input power: 0.6 KW for fan, 0.3 KW for solar energy <br> Nominal voltage for storage battery is 24VDC <br> AC output power 1KW, 220VAC <br> DC output 24VDC@1A <br> Apply to all other SST series products |
| Test report | SST003-11-01 | Test report for cross-axis error | Accuracy test report under banking tilt, average 11 points of full range |
|  | SST003-11-02 | Test report for absolute linearity | Average 21 points of full range |
|  | SST003-11-08 | MTBF analysis report | MTBF statistical analysis report |
|  | SST003-11-09 | FMEA analysis report | FMEA analysis report |
|  | SST003-11-10 | Test report for life simulation | Test report for zero position and full range under 7 days continuously power on. |
|  | SST003-11-12 | Test report by China National organization | Average 5 points of full range by Shanghai Institute of Measurement and Testing Technology(www.simt.com.cn) |
|  | SST003-11-13 | Test report for salt spray | According to MIL standard (MIL-810F-509.4) |

## Appendix: Angle conversion table

|  | degrees | arc minutes | arc seconds | $\mu$ radians | $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{meter}$ | inches/ft |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 degree $=$ | 1 | 60 | 3600 | 17453 | 17.453 | 0.2094 |
| 1 arc minute $=$ | 0.01667 | 1 | 60 | 290.9 | 0.2909 | $3.49 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| 1 arc second $=$ | $2.78 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0.01667 | 1 | 4.848 | $4.85 \times 10^{-3}$ | $5.82 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| 1 rradian $=$ | $5.73 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.44 \times 10^{-3}$ | 0.2063 | 1 | 0.001 | $1.20 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~mm} /$ meter $=$ | 0.0573 | 3.436 | 206.3 | 1000 | 1 | 0.0120 |
| 1 inch/ft $=$ | 4.775 | 286.5 | 17189 | 83333 | 83.33 | 1 |

