

iNAT-MSLG-5/T

Inertial Measuring System for Navigation, Stabilization and Surveying Applications with optional Dual-Antenna True Heading Capability

iNAT-MSLG-5/T is part of the IMS product family of systems with true heading capability for inertial navigation, surveying, guidance and stabilization and dynamically motion analysis with advanced MEMS gyros, that covers applications, which require high accuracy, reliability, a flexible interface and easy integration and usage.

- High performance inertial navigation and surveying system for airborne, naval, underwater, surface and railway applications; supports dualantenna GNSS based true north seeking also at standstill condition.
- MEMS technology with low angular random walk and high angular and accel. resolution.
- Integrated multi-consteallation / multi-frequencies GNSS engine (GPS / GLO / GAL / BDS etc., RTK / PPP capability; dual antenna as option.
- Internal 32 GByte data storage for black-box operation capability (option: 128 GByte)
- High data rate up to 500 Hz, open interfaces: Ethernet TCP/IP - UDP, CAN, UART RS422/ RS232, ARINC429, ARINC825, NMEA 183.
- Integrated VMS / odometer interface.
- Available in two versions: Industrial (standard temperature range) and Extended Temperature range
- Small size, low weight, low power; integrated surveying markers and aiding support points on the enclosure (to support also advanced surveying applications).

The iNAT-MSLG/T consists of three high accurate MEMS based gyroscopes, three servo accelerometers, a powerful strapdown processor and an open and modular architecture, which allows also adaptations to customer's demands.

The system contains an up to all frequency all constellation RTK capable GNSS receiver (GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO, Beidou), several Dig-I/Os (e.g. for odometer, laser altimeter, DVL). Communication I/Os are RS422/232 UART, Ethernet (TCP/IP, UDP), ARINC429, CAN, ARINC825 as well as internal data storage on non-volatile memory.

Data processing (strapdown navigation, gyro compassing, north keeping or motion monitoring) is performed inside of the iNAT-MSLG, and also data transmission and storage of pure or corrected raw data is available.

The iNAT-MSLG-5/T allows true heading determination in-motion and with dual-antenna setup iNAT-MSLG-5/T-DA also during standstill within significant less than 3 minutes (at warm-start < 90 seconds).

For ground applications the most sophisticated wheel sensor supported data fusion provides al-



so highest position accuracy even when the system suffers significant GNSS outages.

The iNAT-MSLG contains a robust INS/GNSS based data fusion, using iMAR's highly sophisticated 42+ state Kalman filtering incl. free inertial and dead-reckoning navigation support. Beside of robustness and superior accuracy the very small data latency and and jitter makes the iNAT-MSLG the convincing choice also for advanced vehicle and antenna control applications.

The GUI / HMI software iXCOM as well as direct access allow the user full control of the system as well as data storing and to perform maintenance activities also via network (e.g., download of stored data). Furthermore, a powerful post-processing tool is available for advanced surveying applications.

The iNAT-MSLG is fully interface compatible to all other systems of the iNAT family, e.g. iNAT-FSLG, iNAT-FSSG (FOG based) or iNAT-RQT, iNAT-RQH (RLG based).

The system is not covered by any ITAR regulations or any other export control.





Technical Data of iNAT-MSLG/T-5 and iNAT-MSLG-5/T-DA (rms values)

				Velocity (Body and World), Position, ne-stamp, internal status information	
Performance:	True Heading: Roll/Pitch Accuracy:		< 0.05° < 0.04° < 0.2° ¹ < 0.1° ¹ < 0.05°	with at least single antenna GNSS (data fusion) ² (no dual antenna required) with RTK corrections ² ; < 0.02° with RTK post-proc ² with > 1 m baseline between the two GNSS antennas (-DA) ³ with > 2 m baseline between the two GNSS antennas (-DA) ³	
		on accuracy:	12 m 0.6 m	with GNSS, 0.02° with RTK ² ; S/A off; < 0.005° RTK post-proc ² with GPS, S/A off with SBAS	
	Dead	Reckoning:	0.02 m < 0.2 % [CEF	with RTK corrections online or with RTK post-proc of distance travelled in lon/lat and altitude (with wheel sensor)	
Veloci Altitud		•	< 0.05 m/s	with GNSS; < 0.01 m/s with RTK	
			14 m	with GNSS, S/A off	
			0.06 m	with RTK corrections online or with RTK post-proc	
Alignment Time:	< 3 mi	n. GNSS cold star	t, < 90 sec GN	SS warm start; < 30 sec with stored heading	
Inertial Sensor Perform	mance:	Gyroscopes		Accelerometers	
Range:		± 490 °/s (no a	ngle limitation)	± 15 g	
Gyro ARW, Accel. Noise:		< 0.15 deg/√h		< 100 μg/√Hz	
Linearity / Scalefactor:		0.05 % / 0.075 %		50 µg/g² / 0.1 %	
Drift (unaided), Accel. Offset:		< 4 °/hr		< 1.5 mg	
Bias Stability (AV): Bias (filtered ²):		< 0.3 °/hr < 1 °/h		< 50 μg < 0.5 mg	
Resolution of Raw Data:		< 0.5 µrad / LSB		< 0.1 µg / LSB	
Axis Misalignment:		< 0.5 mrad		< 0.5 mrad	
GNSS Receiver (integrated):		up to all frequency GPS+GLONASS+GALILEO+BEIDOU, RTK/PPP, optional L-Band;			
Input Interfaces (options):		high speed range version (< 515 m/s) available as option (iNAT-MSLG-HRS, requires export license) external GNSS receiver (standard: integrated GNSS receiver); event trigger (PPS / SYNC, RS422 level), odometer (opto-coupler input up to 32 V, A/B quadrature or counts & direction, RS422 level compliant)			
Output Interfaces (options):		UART RS232/422, Ethernet TCP/IP / UDP, CAN, ARINC429, ARINC825, HDLC/SDLC, PPT (Pulse Per Time), PPS, SYNC; NTP Server; NTRIP caster;			
Data Output Rate:		integer divisor of 500 Hz, internal data rate 1'000 Hz			
Data Latency and Jitter:		1.3 ms (sampling accuracy better 1 µs, time-stamped according to PPS; jitter < 1 ms)			
Data storage: Atomic Clock TimeRef. (opt.):		32 GByte on internal non-volatile memory (option: 128 GByte) external high precision clock, drift < 100 ps/s (= 90 μs / 10 days) for -15+55 °C ambient temperature			
Connectors:		MIL-C-38999 Series III for signals and power, TNC for antenna			
Temperature, rel. Hur	midity:		0	5+70 °C operating (case), +85 °C short term operation (30 min.); not RoHS; (P/N 00190-00301-050x)	
		Standard Temp.	Version: -40	0+63 °C operating (case) and fully RoHS (P/N 00190-00300-050x)	
		all versions:	-55	5+85°C storage; 8100% rel. humidity; IP67 protection level	
Acoustic Noise Level Prot .:		up to 140 dB (< 5 deg/h rms acoustic rectification at 140 dB ref to 20 µPa)			
Vibration Rectification Error:		< 0.3 deg/h/g² (rms), < 2.5 mg			
MTBF / MTTR:		> 35,000 hrs (estimated for surveying applications) / < 30 minutes			
Shock, Vibration, Altitude:		6 g / 20 ms operational and 40 g / 15 ms non-operational; 40 g / 20 ms crash safety;			
		4.1 g rms (operating) and 6 g rms (endurance) [102'000 Hz]; 60'000 ft			
Qualification:		MIL-STD-810G, MIL-STD-461G, MIL-STD-704F; designed partially to meet DO160G			
Power:		1134 V DC, < 20 W (incl. GNSS); 50 ms hold up time according to DO160;			
		available in Stadard Overvoltage Protection (SOVP) or Extended Transient Protection (ETP) setup – see ICD			
Weight / Size (WxHxL):		~4.0 kg / ~ 187 x 138 x 210 mm [standard temp.]; ~5.1 kg / 187 x 130 x 213 mm [ext. temp.], w/o connectors;			
Installation:		Installation in all arbitrary orientationss allowed; both antennas in –DA setup to see the same satellites			
Software:		iXCOM communication protocol; <u>iXCOM-CMD</u> GUI software under MS Windows and Linux available; INS/GNSS software post-proc iPosCAL; integrated real-time Kalman filter (42+ states); on request customized applications can be integrated			
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iMAR Navigation manufactures and designs inertial navigation, surveying, guidance, control and stabilization systems for defence, airborne, industrial, automotive, agriculture, mining, drilling, surveying and many other applications. All systems are manufactured and maintained by iMAR Navigation in Europe / Germany.

iMAR Navigation GmbH • Im Reihersbruch 3 • D-66386 St. Ingbert / Germany

Phone: +49-(0)-6894-9657-0 • Fax: +49-(0)-6894-9657-22

www.imar-navigation.de • sales@imar-navigation.de

¹ initial heading accuracy obtained from dual-antenna setup only; will be automatically improved as soon as sufficient motion is observed (given values valid for sufficient GNSS availability and environment and motion dynamics) ² after algorithm converging under sufficient motion dynamics with suffic. GNSS aiding (no strong temperature gradients)

³ assumes sufficient GNSS visibility of both antennas to the same GNSS satellites



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