



# Inertial Technology For North Finding

Steve Clarke, Applications Engineer.

December 2013





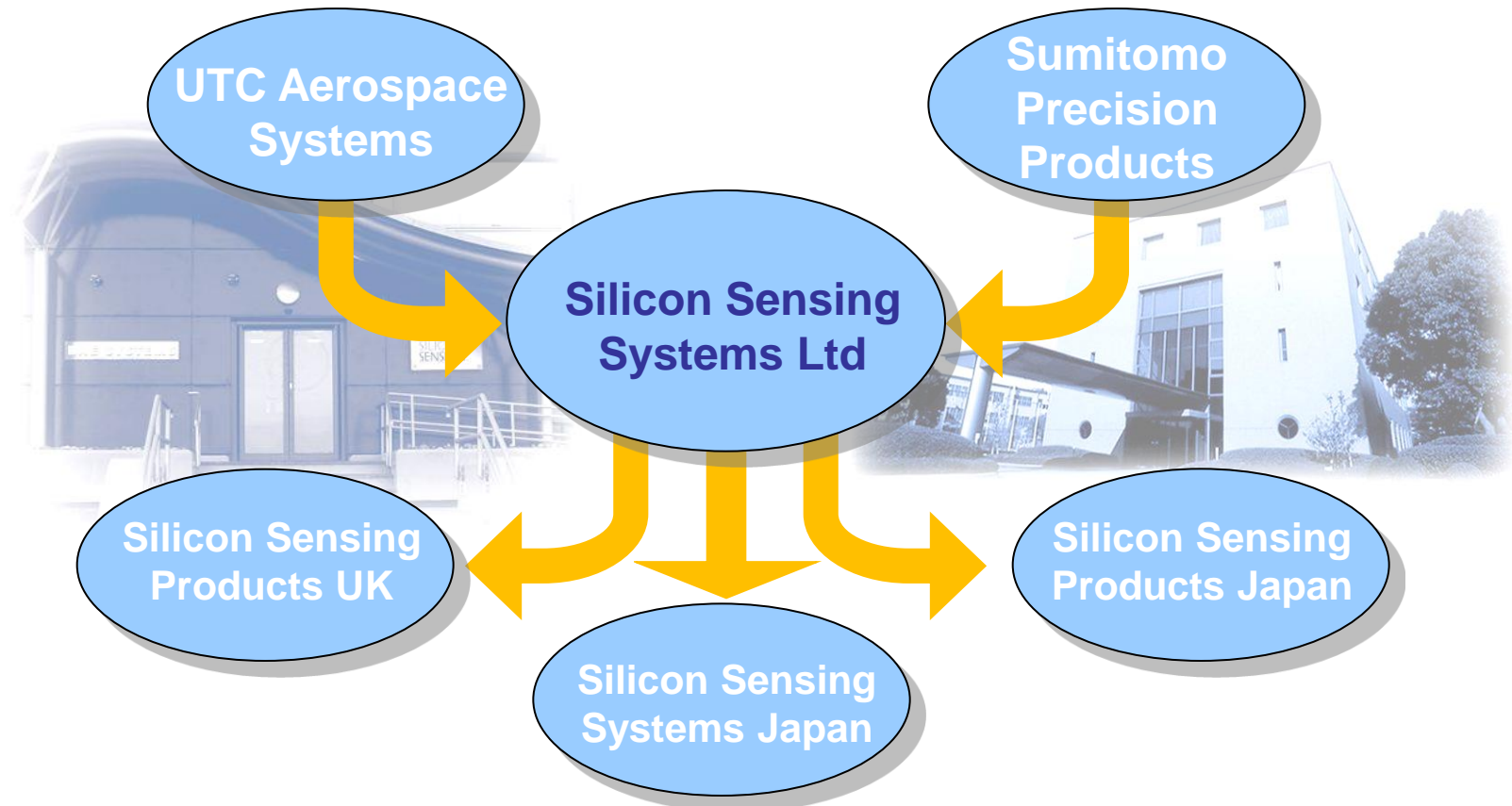
***To be the leading provider of affordable, high performance, high integrity MEMS inertial products and foundry services***

# Contents



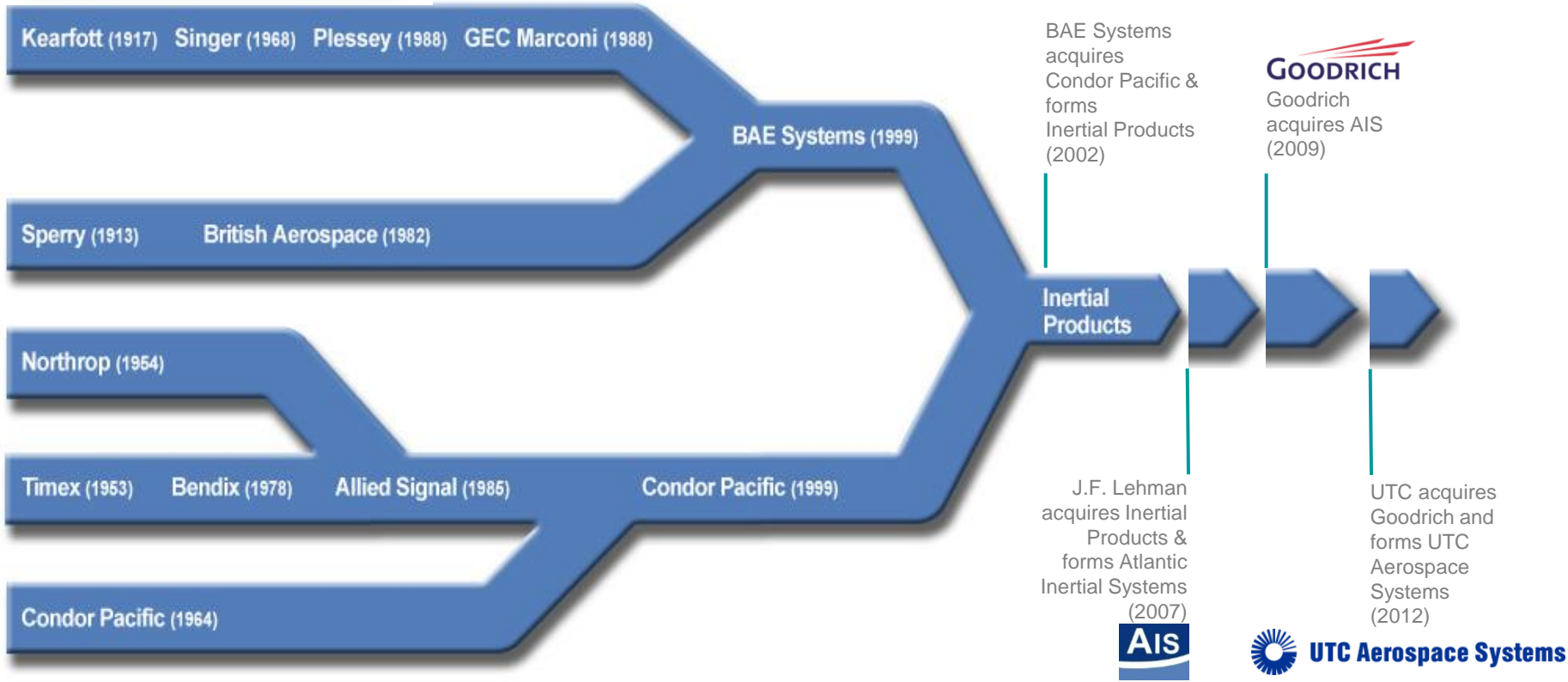
- Who we are
- What a gyroscope does
- Current products
- Typical applications
- MEMS gyroscopes – how they work.
- High precision gyroscope
- North finding
  - Techniques
  - Important parameters
  - Test Results
- Summary
- Questions/Discussion

# A UTC/SPP Joint Venture Company





# Who we are





# What a gyroscope does



- Angular rate sensors, are used whenever rate of turn sensing is required without a fixed point of reference. This separates gyros from any other means of measuring rotation, such as a tachometer.
- Traditionally, gyros (gyroscopes) were much like the children's toy – a spinning mass supported such that its position in inertial space remains fixed and allowing rotation of its support structure to be measured.
- The world of inertial sensors has turned on its head with the emergence of 'solid state' non-rotating rate sensors, still colloquially known as gyros. Their construction in silicon (or sometimes quartz) explains their other descriptive name of 'MEMS' (Micro-machined Electro-Mechanical Systems) devices.
- MEMS gyros emerged through the need to overcome the biggest problems associated with traditional spinning wheel gyros – mechanical issues such as fragility, reliability, stiction, wear, backlash and overall life.
- Based on a vibrating element, MEMS gyros sense rotation rate through a phenomenon known as coriolis.

# Current Product Range

- **Single Axis Gyroscopes**

- PinPoint®
- CRS09/CRS39
- CRH01
- CRG20
- CRS03/CRS07

- **Combination Sensors**

- Orion®

- **Accelerometers**

- Gemini®

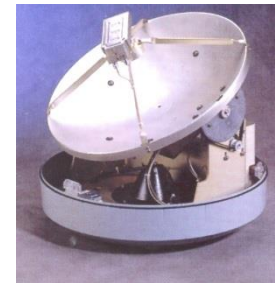
- **Multi-axis**

- DMU02



# Applications

- Platform Stabilisation:
  - Camera Stabilisation
  - Antennas
  - Agriculture Spray Booms
  - Cranes
  - Fork Lift Trucks
- Vehicle Dynamic Measurements
  - Proving and Qualification
  - Motorsport
  - Black box/accident recorders
  - Lean Angle Measurement
  - Ride monitoring
- Flight Instruments and Avionics
  - AHRs, VRUs, VRSs
  - Autopilots
  - UAVs



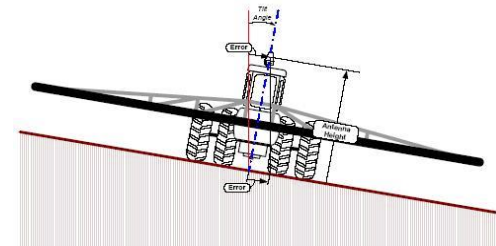


# Applications

- **GPS Integration and Augmentation:**
  - Autosteer – Precision Agriculture
  - Auto-helms
  - Tilt Compensation – Precision Agriculture
  - Navigation
- **Guidance Navigation and Control:**
  - Vehicle Navigation
  - Position Monitoring
  - Surveying
  - Vehicle Guidance and Control
- **Rail:**
  - Surveying and Track Condition Monitoring



CenterLine® Guidance Lightbar

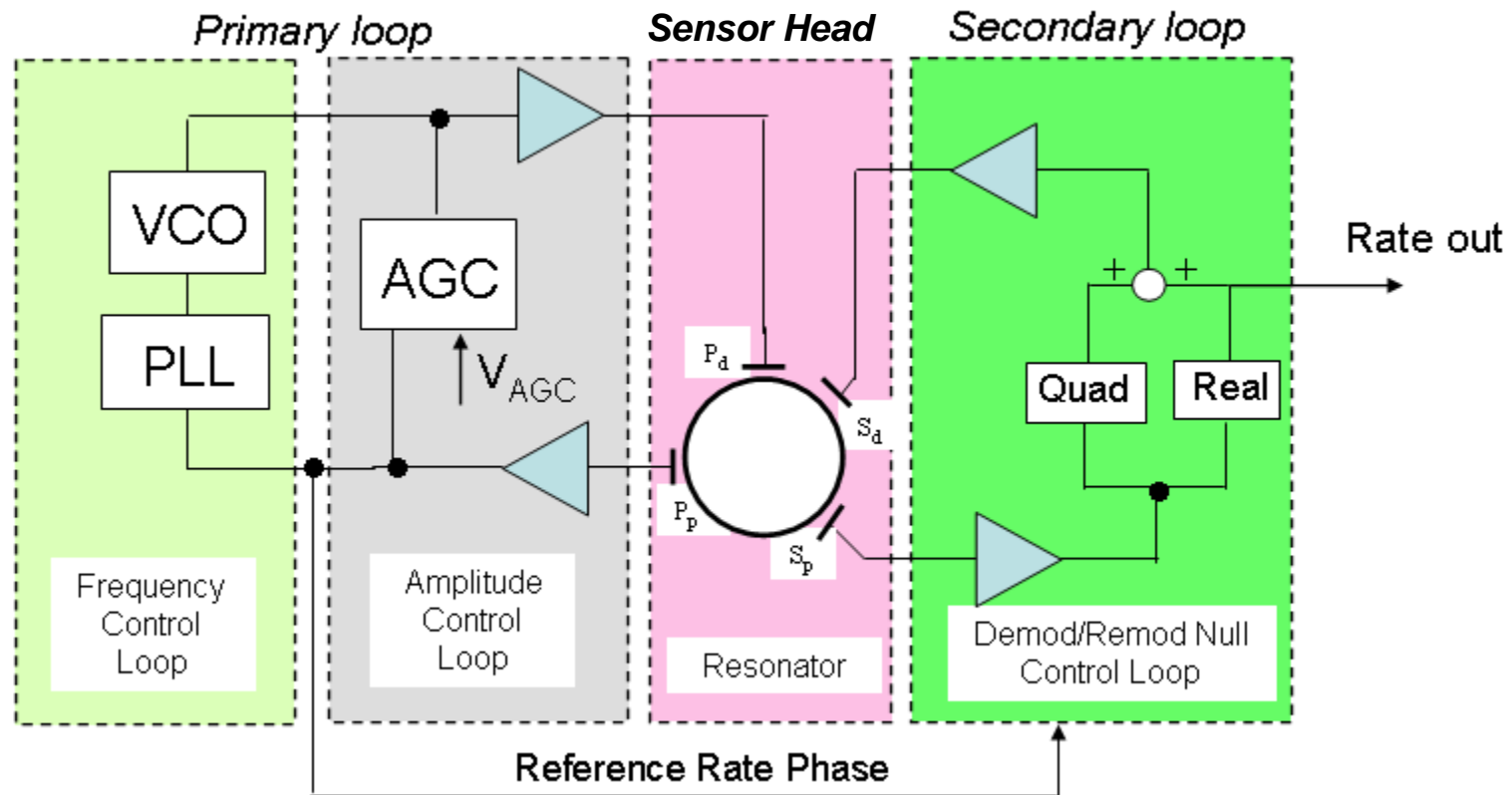


# Applications

- **Automotive:**
  - Black box/accident recorders
  - Navigation
- **Technical Toys**
  - Model Helicopters
  - Robotics
  - Education Kits
  - Inverted Pendulum
- **Plant and Power Equipment:**
  - Power Tools, safety and control
  - Lawn Mowers
  - Domestic/Industrial Robots
  - Torque Wrenches
  - Robotic Vacuum Cleaners



# A Vibrating Structure Gyroscope, VSG



**A Gyroscope consists of a vibrating structure plus controlling electronics.**

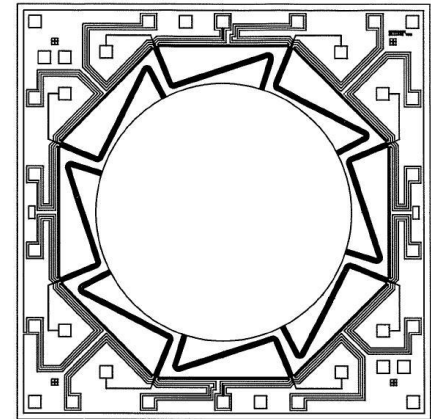
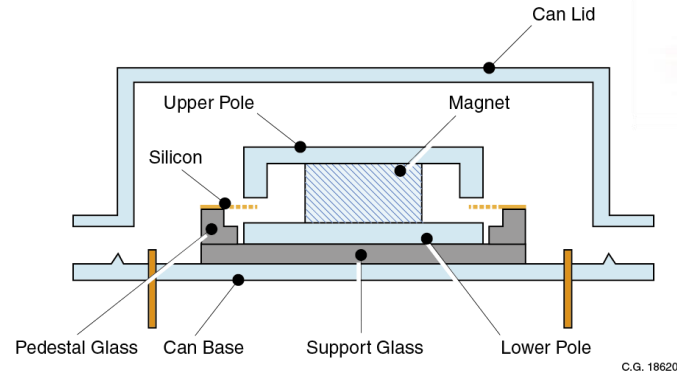
# Vibrating Structure Gyro (VSG) Technology



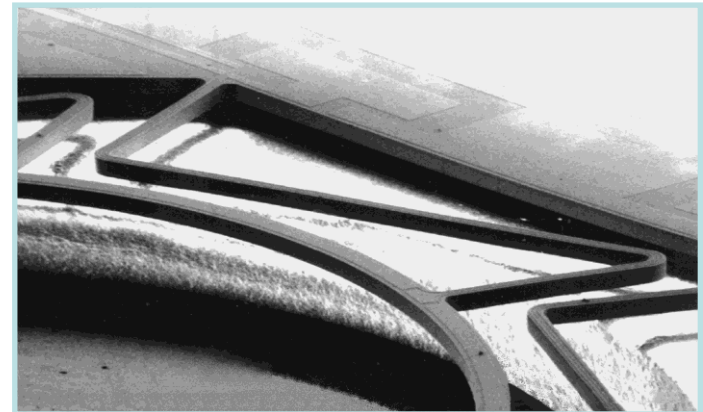
- Silicon Sensing's gyroscopes are Vibrating Structure Gyroscopes, VSGs
- These VSGs use shell (cylinder or ring) structures and work on the Coriolis principle where forces are observed when a linear motion occurs in a rotating frame.
- The closed loop technology provides excellent scale factor and performance over wide rate and temperature ranges.
- The technology has a very rugged design and construction and delivers superior performance than its competitors using other structures (e.g. tuning fork).

**“Evolution not Revolution”**

# SGH01 Head

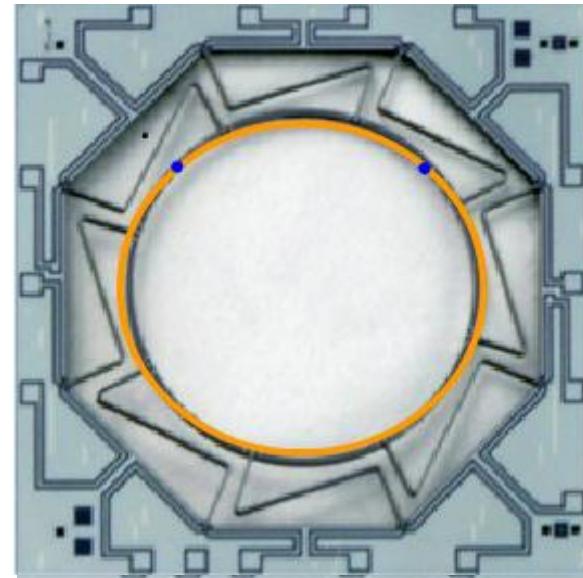
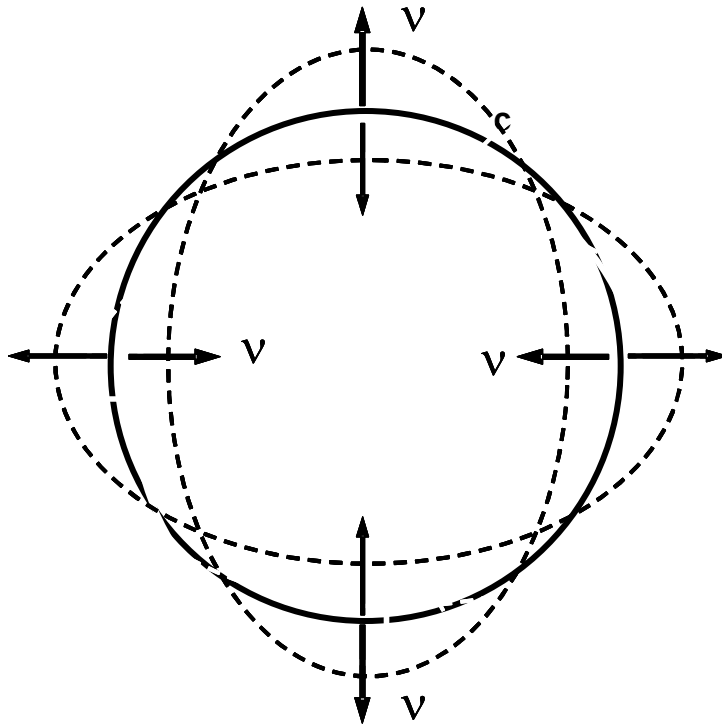


- Deep trench etched in bulk silicon
- Stable and robust crystalline silicon - 100 $\mu$ m thick
- Planar construction
- Single crystal pane
- Stability of key parameters ( $f_n$ ,  $f_1$ - $f_2$ ,  $Q_1$ - $Q_2$ )
- 8 dog Legs to support the vibrating ring.
- Ring diameter: 6mm
- Leg width: 60 $\mu$ m
- Each leg carries three electric tracks



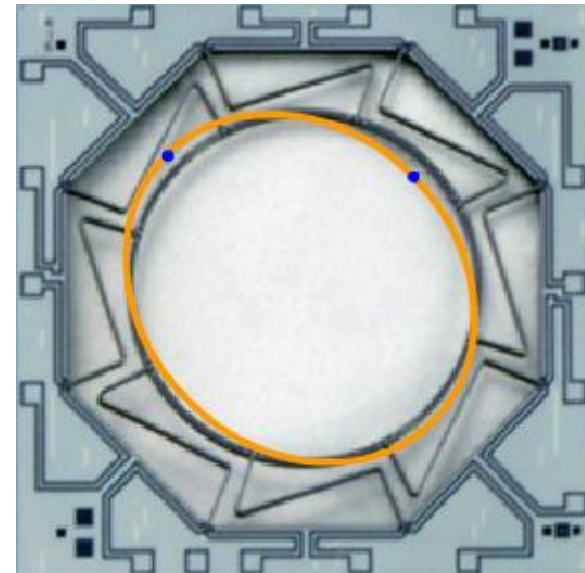
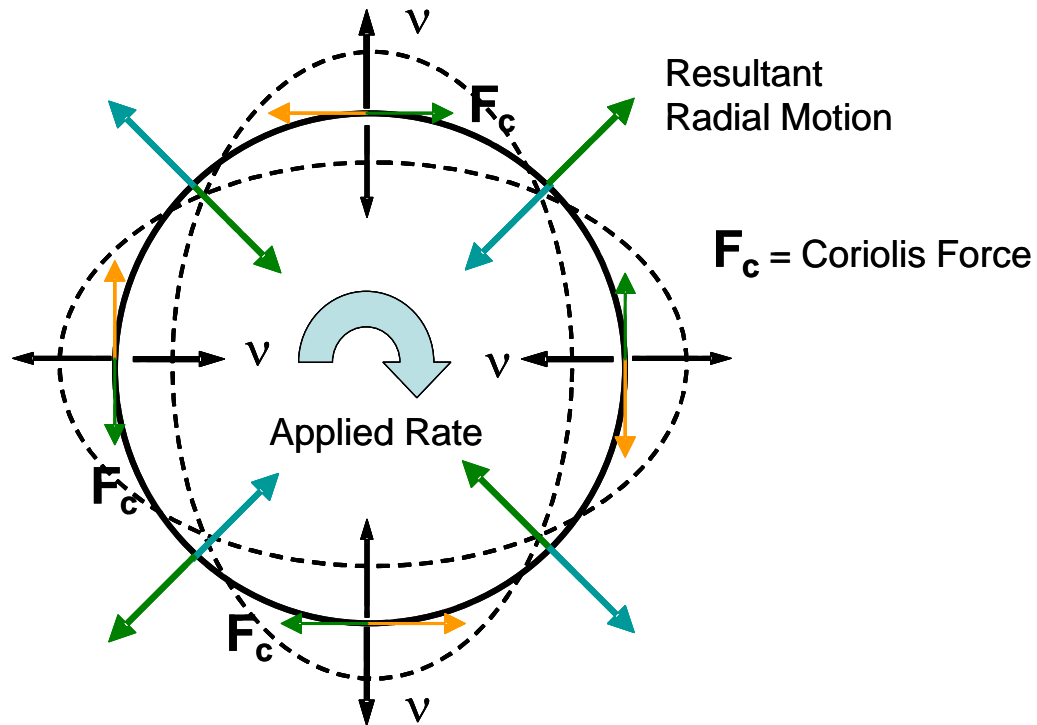


# How the VSG works



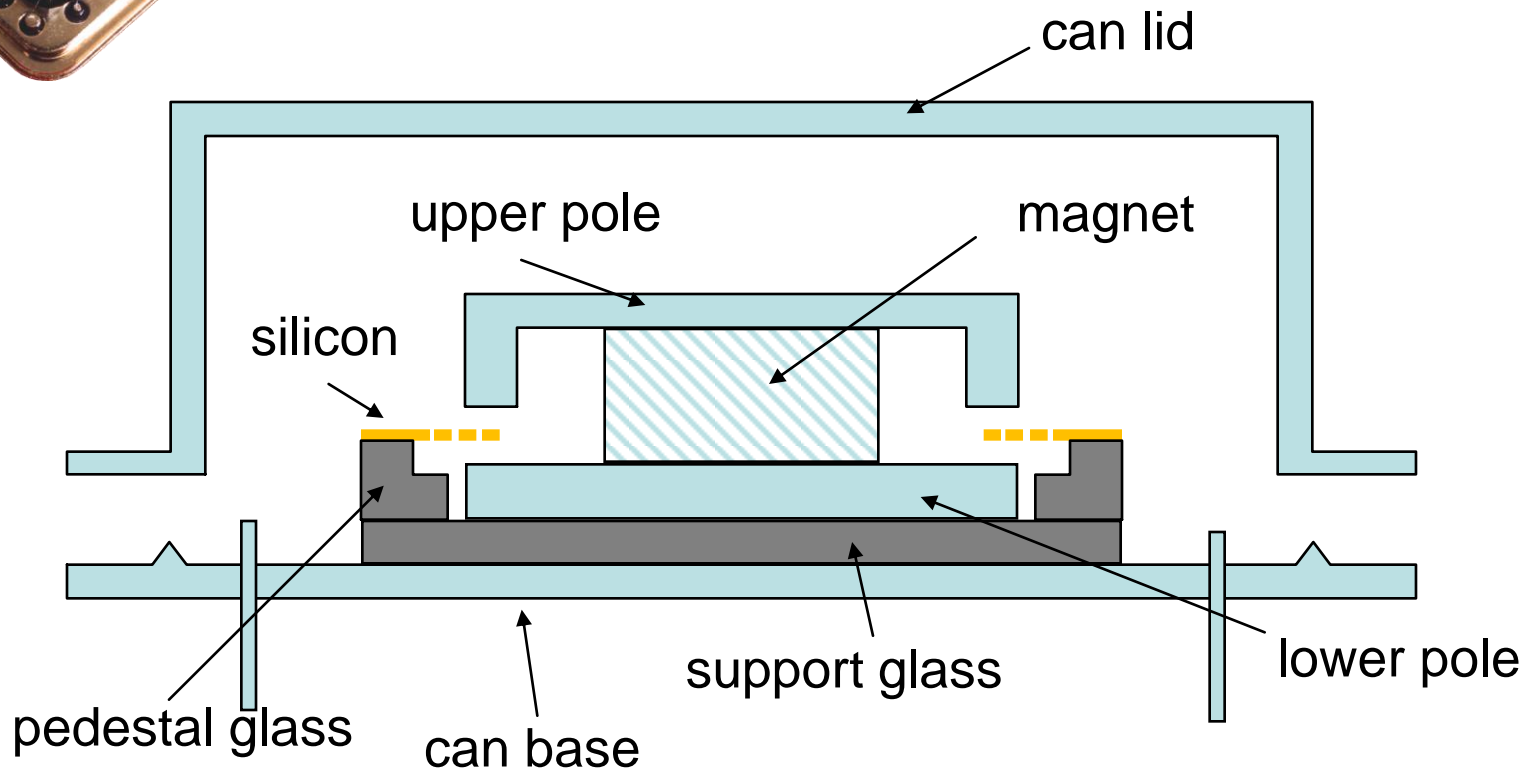
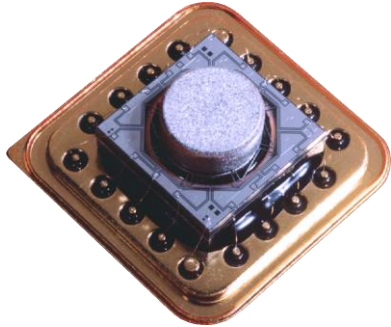
No angular rate applied

# How the VSG works

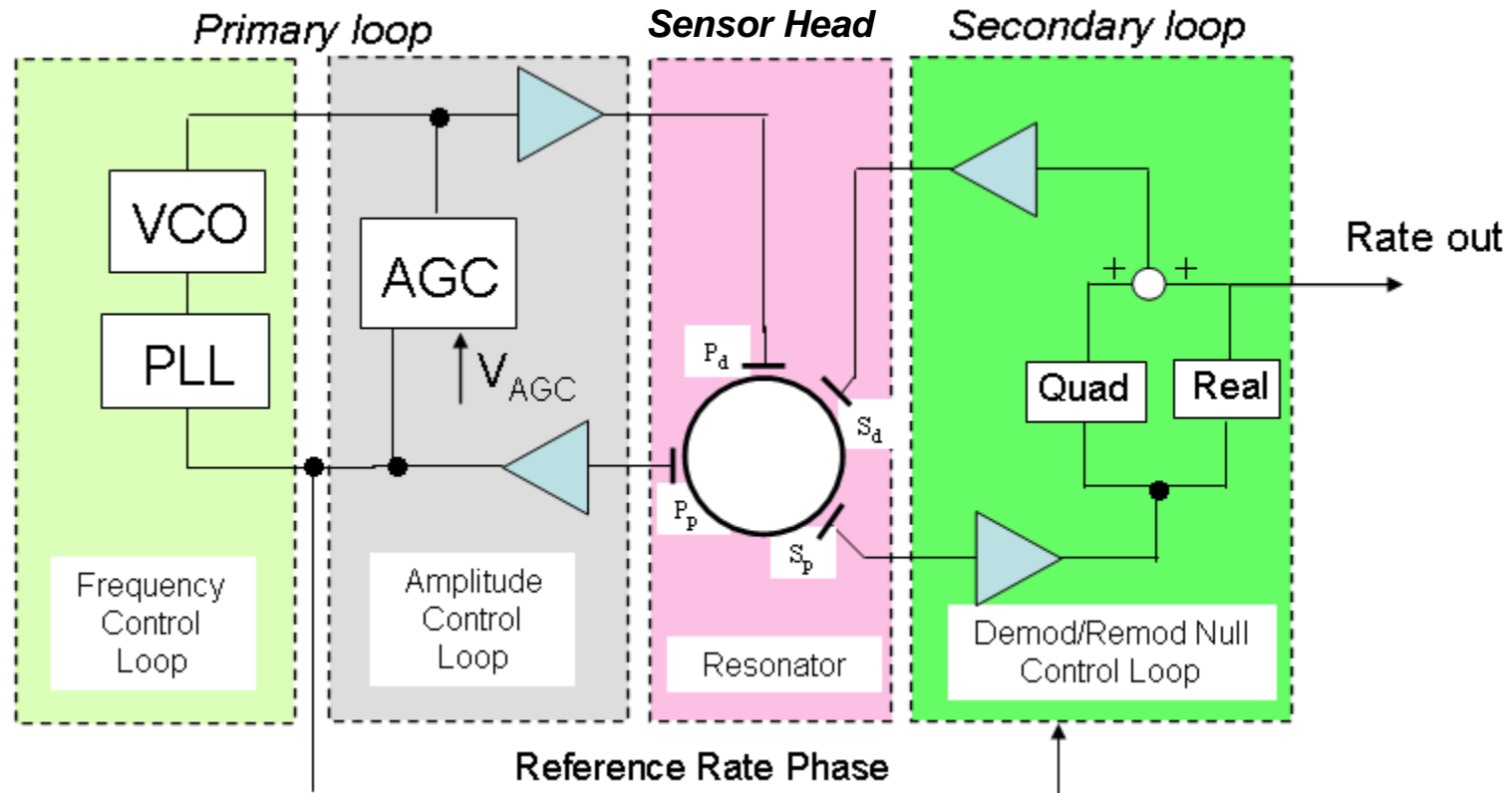


With angular rate applied

# VSG3 Sensor Head Construction



# Electronic Control Closed Loop Operation



Electronic control loop and the sensor head needed to make a gyroscope.

# High Performance MEMS Gyroscopes



CRS09



CRS39-01  
CRS39-03



CRS39-02

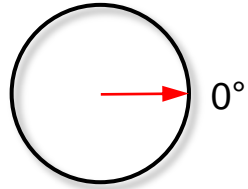
- **CRS09**
  - Rate Ranges  $\pm 100^\circ/\text{s}$  and  $\pm 200^\circ/\text{s}$
  - Bias Instability  $\sim 0.6^\circ/\text{h}$
- **CRS39-01 (unpackaged) CRS39-02 (packaged)**
  - Rate Range  $\pm 25^\circ/\text{s}$
  - Bias Instability  $\sim 0.3^\circ/\text{h}$  typical
- **CRS39-03 (unpackaged)**
  - Rate Range  $\pm 25^\circ/\text{s}$
  - Bias Instability  $\sim 0.08^\circ/\text{h}$  typical
- **CRH01 and CRH02**
  - Rate Range  $\pm 25^\circ/\text{s}$   $\pm 100^\circ/\text{s}$   $\pm 200^\circ/\text{s}$  and  $\pm 400^\circ/\text{s}$
  - Bias Instability  $\sim 0.2^\circ/\text{h}$  (CRH01),  $\sim 0.1^\circ/\text{h}$  (CRH02) typical



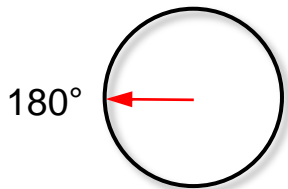
CRH01  
CRH02



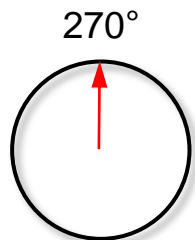
# North Finding – Indexing Technique.



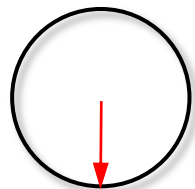
Measurement 1



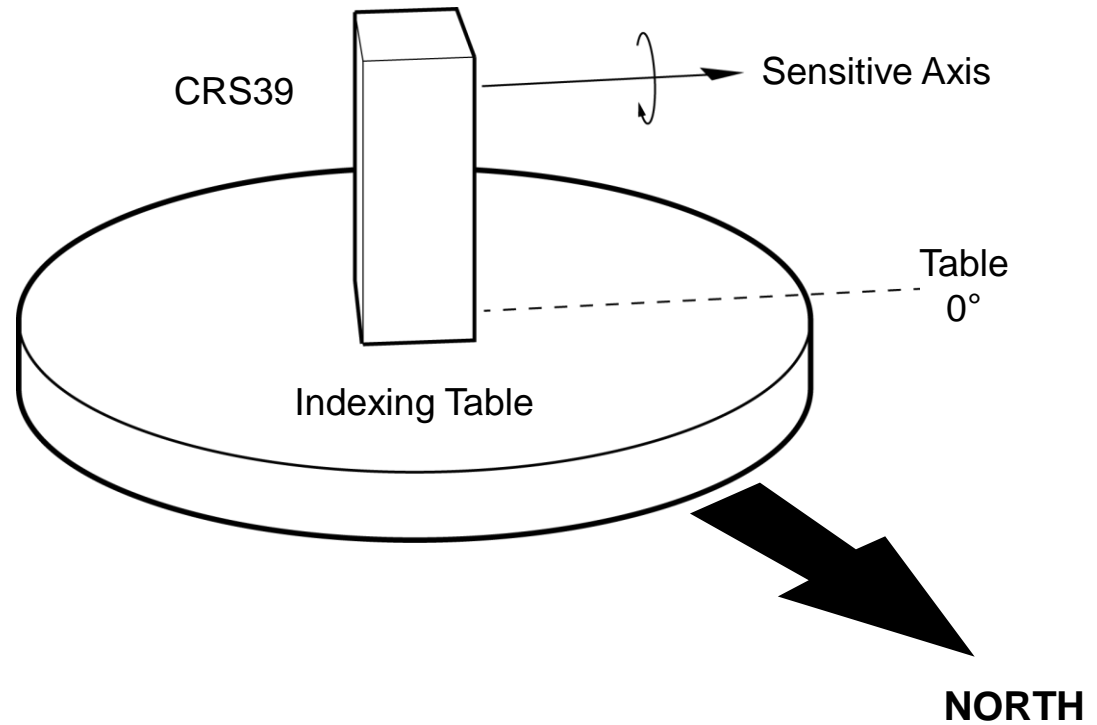
Measurement 2



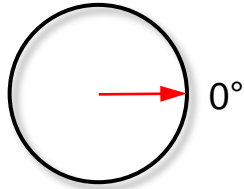
Measurement 3



Measurement 4

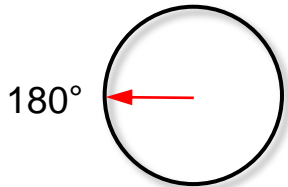


# North Finding – Indexing Technique.



Measurement 1

$$\text{Heading} = \text{ATAN2} \left( \frac{\text{Meas1} - \text{Meas2}}{\text{Meas3} - \text{Meas4}} \right)$$



Measurement 2

where

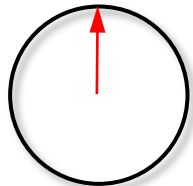
$$\text{Meas1} = \text{EarthRate1} + \text{FixedErrors1} + \text{VariableErrors1}$$

$$\text{Meas2} = \text{EarthRate2} + \text{FixedErrors2} + \text{VariableErrors2}$$

$$\text{Meas3} = \text{EarthRate3} + \text{FixedErrors3} + \text{VariableErrors3}$$

$$\text{Meas4} = \text{EarthRate4} + \text{FixedErrors4} + \text{VariableErrors4}$$

270°

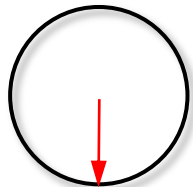


Measurement 3

but

$$\text{EarthRate2} = -\text{EarthRate1} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{EarthRate4} = -\text{EarthRate3}$$

$$\text{FixedErrors2} = \text{FixedErrors1} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{FixedErrors4} = \text{FixedErrors3}$$



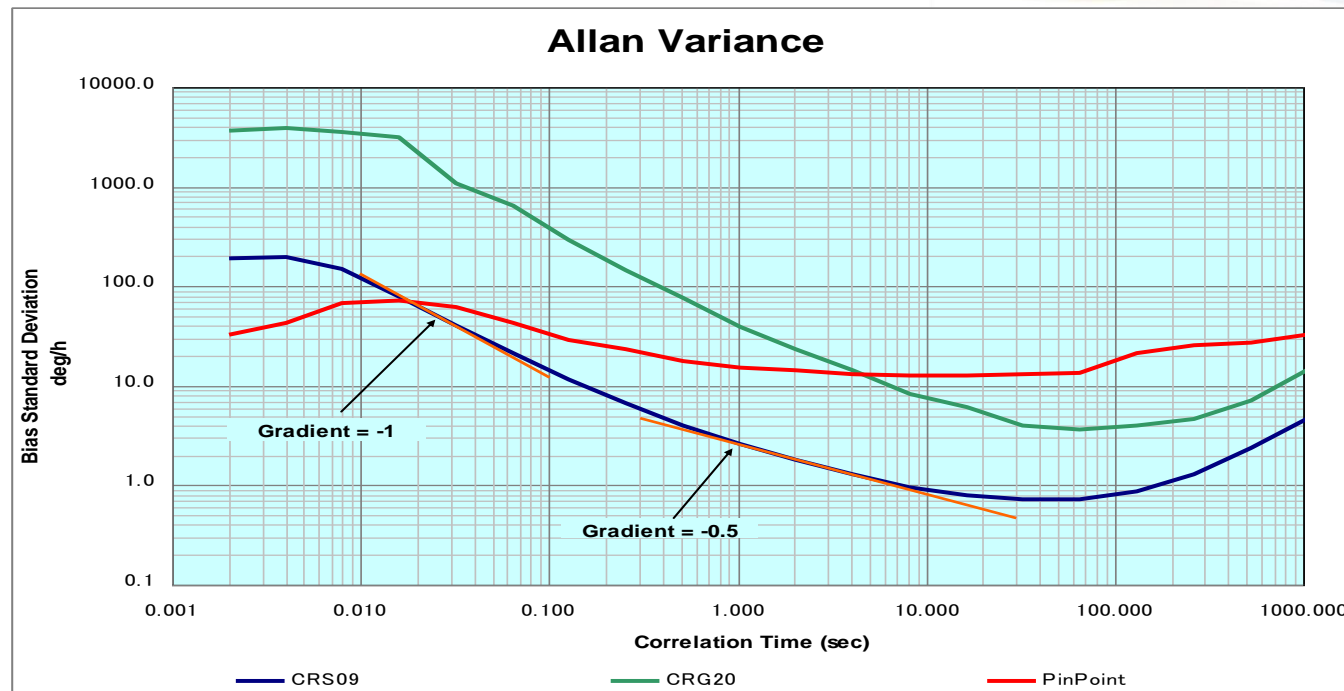
Measurement 4

therefore

$$(\text{Meas1} - \text{Meas2}) = 2 \times \text{EarthRate1} + \Delta \text{VariableErrors12}$$

$$(\text{Meas3} - \text{Meas4}) = 2 \times \text{EarthRate3} + \Delta \text{VariableErrors34}$$

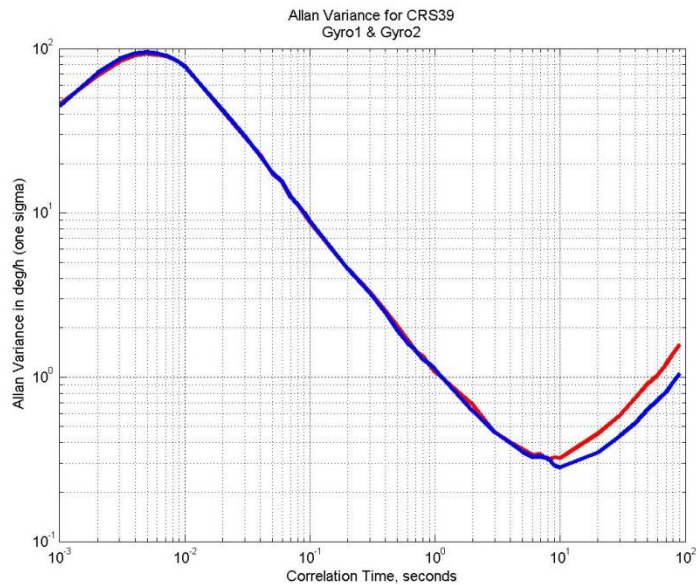
# Bias Instability and Angle Random Walk



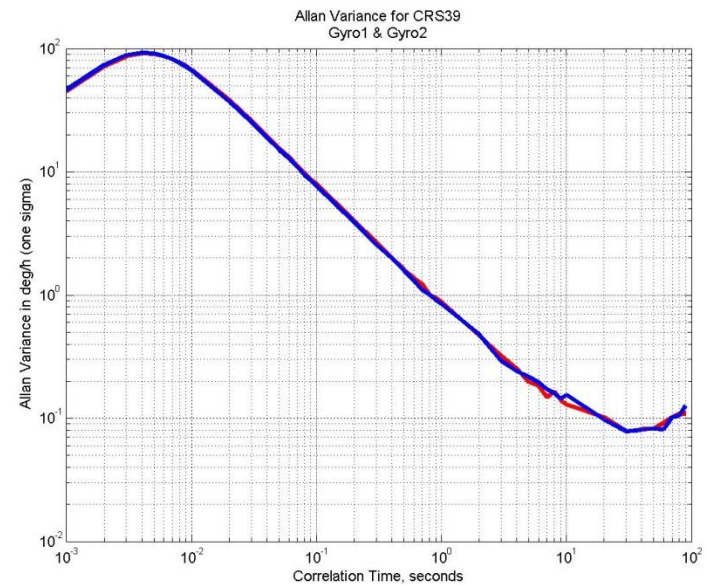
- The standard deviation of the bias changes between successive averages is plotted against the averaging period (or Correlation Time).
- Raw noise from the gyroscopes can be seen at the sampling frequency (there is no averaging here) at the left side of the chart, i.e. at 0.002 seconds above.
- Angle Random Walk can be calculated from the point where the -0.05 Gradient for a particular plot intercepts the 1 second point and then divided by 60. For the CRS09 above, the gradient intercepts at 2.8 deg/h, giving an ARW = 0.047 deg/ $\sqrt{h}$ .
- Bias Instability is read from the lowest part of the plots, 0.6 deg/h for CRS09.

# CRS39: Allan Variance.

## CRS39-01



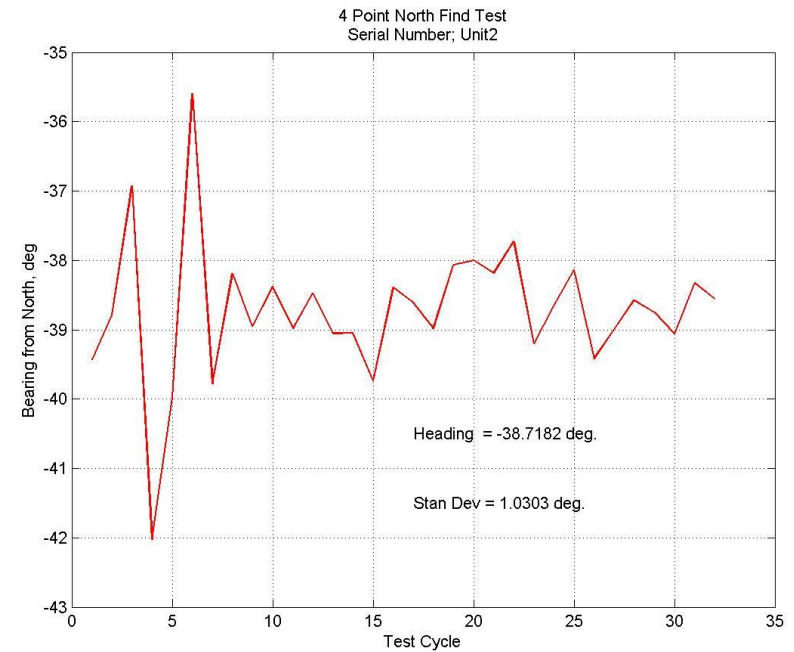
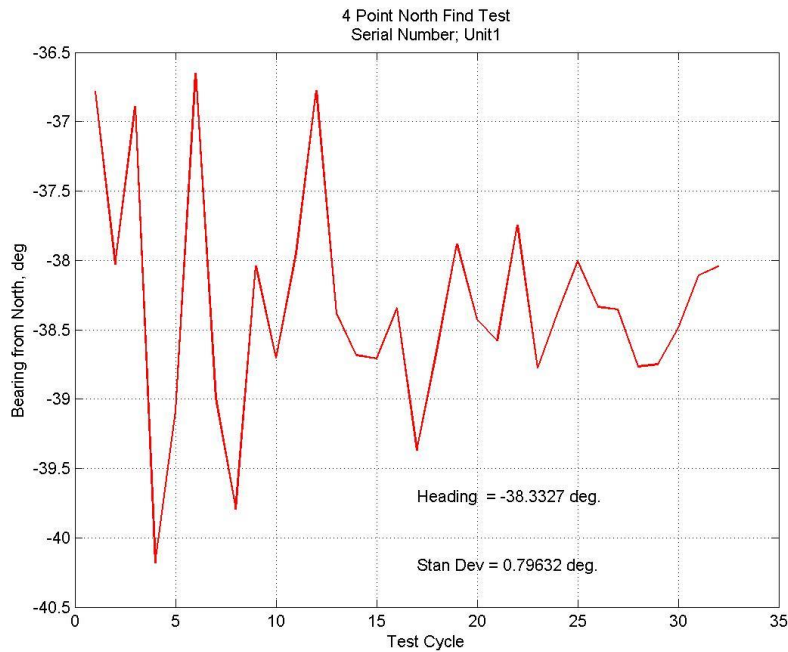
## CRS39-03



Bias instability improved from 0.3<sup>o</sup>/h to 0.08<sup>o</sup>/h

Angle Random Walk improved from 0.013<sup>o</sup>/√h to 0.0083<sup>o</sup>/√h

# North Finding Accuracy – Raw Measurements



Single Measurements Unit 1.

Single Measurements Unit 2.

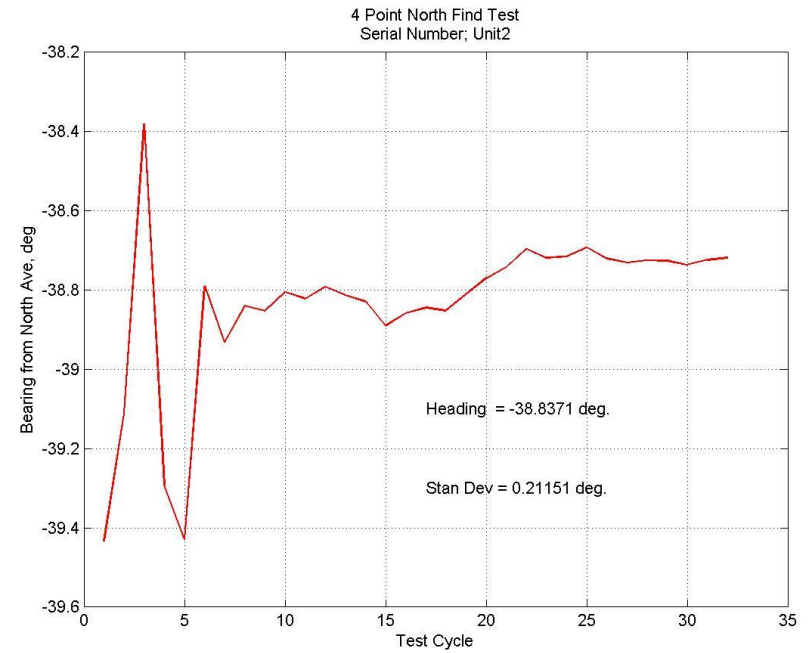
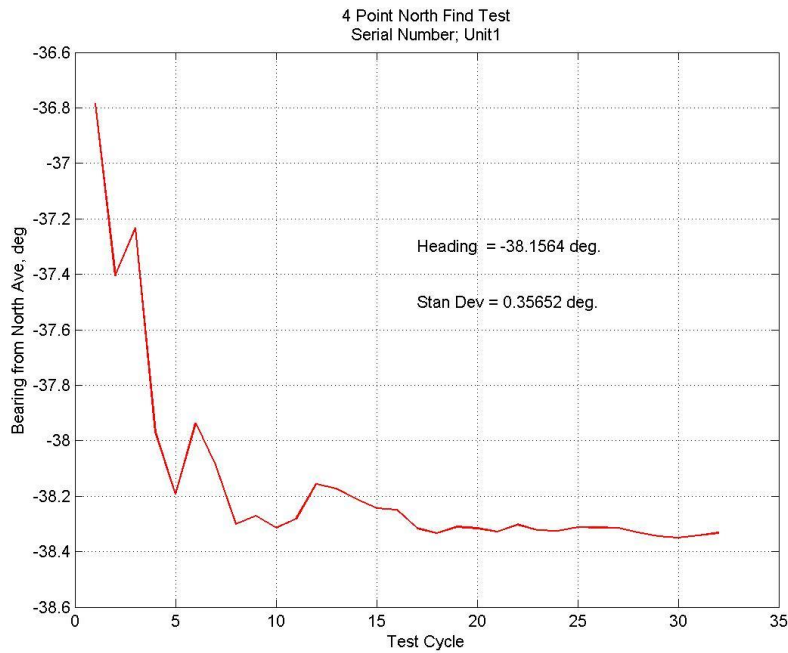


# North Finding Accuracy – Improvements



- Use more than one device
  - Use  $n$  devices to get  $\sqrt{n}$  improvement factor.
- Use multiple measurements
  - Use  $n$  measurements to get  $\sqrt{n}$  improvement factor.
- Ensure the device is warmed up
- Stable temperature improves bias instability.

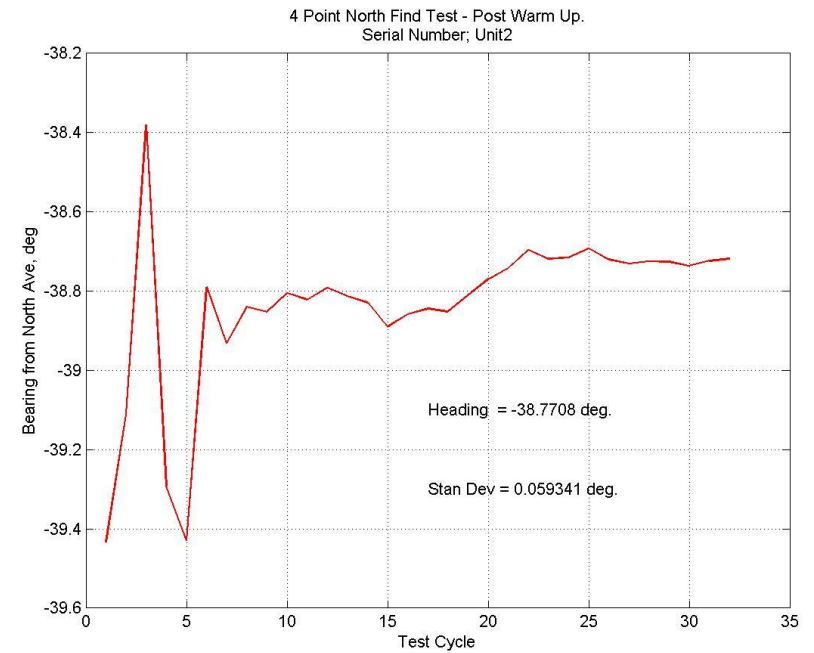
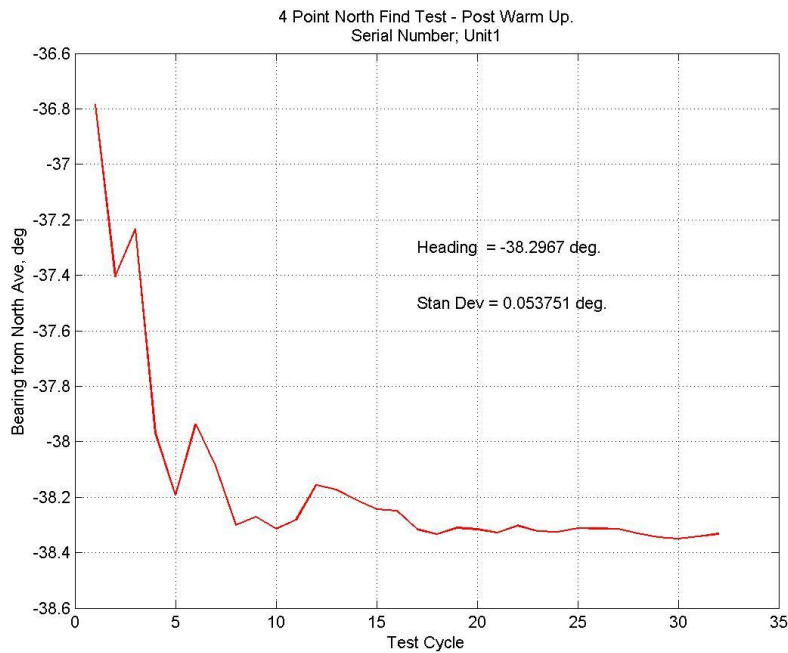
# North Finding Accuracy – Averaged



**Single Measurements.**

**Averaged Measurements.**

# North Finding Accuracy – After Warm Up.



**Averaged Measurements Unit 1  
After Warm Up.**

**Averaged Measurements Unit 2  
After Warm Up.**

# Summary



- Who we are
- What a gyroscope does
- Current products
- Typical applications
- MEMS gyroscopes – how they work.
- High precision gyroscope
- North finding
  - Techniques
  - Important parameters
  - Test Results
- Summary
- Questions/Discussion

# Questions/Discussion



## Contact Details:

**Silicon Sensing Systems Ltd.,  
Clifford Road  
Plymouth  
Devon  
PL6 6DE  
Tel: +44 (0) 1752 723330  
[www.siliconsensing.com](http://www.siliconsensing.com)**



# Inertial Technology For North Finding

December 2013

