

Apogee Subsea series

Ultimate accuracy MEMS Inertial Sensors

Hardware Manual



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Terminology

ADC: Analog to Digital Converter
AHRS: Attitude and Heading Reference System
DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DVL: Doppler Velocity Log
EKF: Extended Kalman Filter
EEPROM: Electrically-Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
FIR: Finite Impulse Response (filter)
FTP: File Transfer Protocol
FS: Full Scale
FOG: Fiber Optic Gyroscope
GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS: Global Positioning System
IIR: Infinite Impulse Response (filter)
IMU: Inertial Measurement Unit
INS: Inertial Navigation System
IP: Internet Protocol
LBL: Long Baseline
MAC (address): Media Access Control
MEMS: Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems
NED: North East Down (coordinate frame)
NA: Not applicable
NMEA (NMEA 0183): National Marine Electronics Association (standardized communication protocol)
PPS: Pulse Per Second (signal)
RAM: Random Access Memory
RMA: Return Merchandize Authorization
RMS: Root Mean Square
RTCM: Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services (Protocol)
RTK: Real Time Kinematics
SI: International System of Units
TBD: To Be Defined
TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
UDP: User Datagram Protocol
UTC: Coordinated Universal Time
USBL: Ultra Short Base Line
VRE: Vibration Rectification Error
WGS84: World Geodetic System 1984
WMM: World Magnetic Model

1. Introduction

Apogee Subsea series are state of the art, MEMS based Motion Reference Unit (Apogee-M) and Inertial Navigation System (Apogee-U) which achieves tactical grade accuracy in a compact subsea enclosure. It includes an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) and runs an on-board enhanced Extended Kalman Filter (EKF). In addition, to vessel orientation, the Apogee subsea will provide accurate ship motion data (heave, surge and sway) at high rate. Created to achieve the best accuracy for every application, Apogee Subsea also integrates data from various aiding equipments such as GNSS, DVL, etc.



Figure 1.1: The Apogee Subsea

To achieve the best performance in every project, specific error models have been implemented to meet applications requirements. An embedded web interface enables easy configuration and a wide connectivity as well as standard protocols output provide direct integration into existing applications.

1.1. Apogee INS Overview

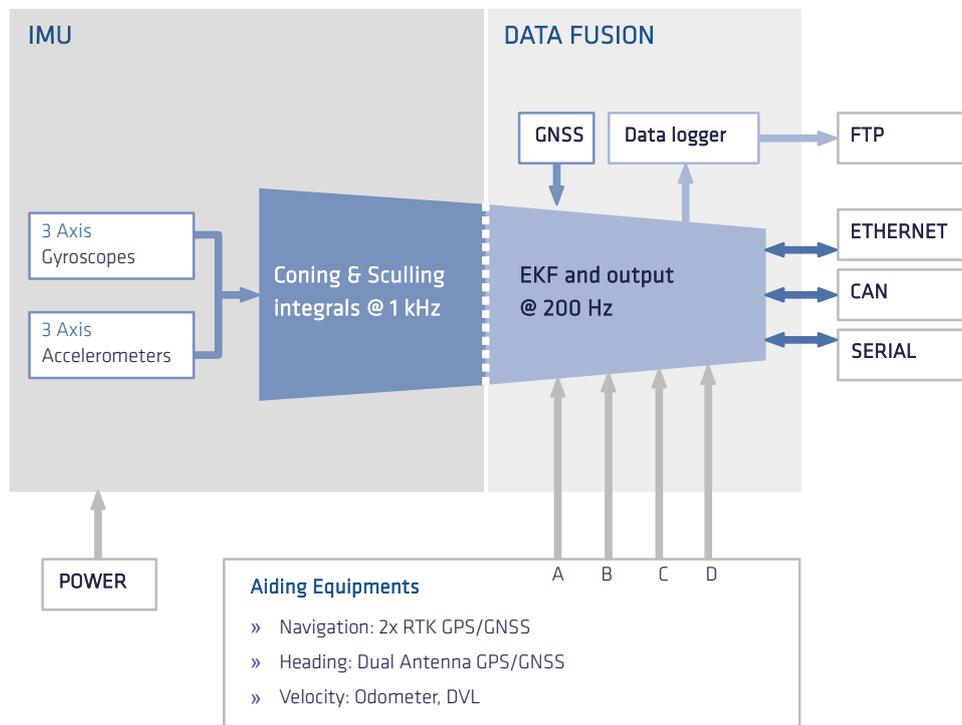


Figure 1.2: Apogee simplified block diagram

2. Performance specification

2.1. Inertial measurement unit

As an IMU is the main component of an inertial navigation system, the Apogee IMU has been carefully designed to take full advantage and performance of MEMS technology.

2.1.1. Accelerometers

The Apogee IMU embeds a set of 3 MEMS capacitive accelerometers. Coupled with advanced filtering techniques and sculling integrals, these accelerometers will provide consistent performance, even in vibrating environment.

	A1	A3	Remarks
Full scale (g)	± 2	± 10	
Scale factor stability (ppm)	< 300	< 300	1 year composite stability
Non-Linearity (ppm of FS)	< 200	< 100	Residual over temperature range
One year bias stability (mg)	< 1	< 2	Total composite bias
Velocity Random Walk ($\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)	< 15	< 85	Allan variance – @ 25°C
In run bias instability (μg)	< 2	< 15	Allan variance – @ 25°C
Vibration Rectification Error ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}^2$)	< 800	< 125	20 Hz – 2 kHz
Bandwidth (Hz)	> 200	> 200	Attenuation of 3 dB
Orthogonality (°)	< 0.02	< 0.02	Over temperature range

2.1.2. Gyroscopes

The set of 3 high end tactical grade MEMS gyroscopes is sampled at 1 000 KHz. An efficient FIR filter and coning integrals computations ensures best performance in vibrating environments.

	G3	Remarks
Full scale (°/s)	± 200	
Scale factor stability (ppm)	< 300	1 year composite stability
Non-Linearity (ppm of FS)	< 100	Residual over temperature range
One year bias stability (°/hr)	50	Total composite bias
In run bias instability (°/hr)	< 0.08	Allan variance – @ 25°C
Angular Random Walk (°/√hr)	< 0.012	Allan variance – @ 25°C
Bandwidth (Hz)	> 100	Attenuation of 3 dB
Orthogonality (°)	< 0.02	Over temperature range

2.2. Orientation and Navigation Performance

All specifications are rated to 1-Sigma, over -20°C to +60°C unless otherwise stated.

These specifications have been obtained by field tests, using typical mission scenarios and comparison to reference units using post-processing. Outage performance validated by simulation of repeated, pure GNSS outages, separated by at least 200s of optimal GNSS condition, compared with reference trajectory.

Performance parameters may be affected in multi-path and poor GNSS reception environments such as Urban canyons.

The following positioning modes are considered:

- **SP:** Single Point mode and is the default L1/L2 GNSS fix quality
- **RTK:** Real Time Kinematics with a typical 1 cm accuracy position
- **PP:** Post Processed data using Inertial Explorer with at least Precise Point Positioning data

2.2.1. Common specifications

	Performance	Remarks
Measurement range	360° in all axes, no mounting limitation	Solid state sensors
Orientation noise	< 0.005° RMS	Static conditions

2.2.2. Orientation and Navigation

All specifications are specified in 1sigma valid with dual antenna aiding for typical marine survey trajectories.

Outage Duration	Positioning Mode	Position Accuracy (m)		Velocity Accuracy (m/s)		Attitude Accuracy (°)	
		Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Roll / Pitch	Heading
0 s	SP	1.0	1.0	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04 (baseline > 2m)
	RTK	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.008	0.025 (baseline > 4m)
	PPK	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.02
10 s	SP	1.2	1.1	0.03	0.015	0.01	0.04 (baseline > 2m)
	RTK	0.17	0.1	0.02	0.015	0.008	0.025 (baseline > 4m)
	PPK	0.03	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.005	0.02
60 s	SP	5.0	2.0	0.15	0.075	0.015	0.04 (baseline > 2m)
	RTK	4.0	0.75	0.15	0.075	0.012	0.025 (baseline > 4m)
	PPK	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.008	0.025

2.2.3. Heave performance

	Real Time Heave	Delayed Heave (ShipMotionHP)	Remark
Range	50 meters	50 meters	Automatic adjustment to every sea conditions
Period	0 to 20 s	0 to 40 s	
Accuracy	5 cm or 5%	2 cm or 2 %	Whichever is greater; Velocity aided heave
Mode	Real time, auto tuning	Fixed 450s delay	On board computation

2.2.4. Real time Performance monitoring

The Extended Kalman filter provides feedback about its performance. The following validity levels thresholds are defined for the Apogee series:

	Threshold	Comments
Attitude Valid	0.3° / 0.025°	AHRS / Normal INS mode
Heading Valid	0.5° / 0.08°	AHRS / Normal INS mode
Velocity Valid	0.2m/s	Total velocity error (3D)
Position Valid	1m	Total position error (3D)



Note: The thresholds are less accurate in AHRS mode, when there is no GNSS aiding available. Full performance can be reached with GNSS aiding

3. Mechanical specifications

3.1. Overview

The Apogee Subsea enclosure is composed of titanium parts, one for the cover and one for the base plate. The device uses high quality alloys and connectors to offer a depth rating of 200 m, and good resistance to seawater environment.

3.1.1. Main Specifications

The table below summarizes all mechanical and environmental specifications.

Specifications	
Depth Rating	200m
Weight in air	2.1 Kg
Weight in water	0.95 Kg
Diameter	9.2 cm
Height	17.0 cm
Shocks	500 g for 0.3 ms
Operating Vibrations	1g RMS – 20Hz to 2 kHz as per MIL-STD-810G
Specified Temperature range	-20 to 60°C (-4 to 140°F)
Operating Temperature range	-40 to 71°C (-40 to 185°F)
MTBF (computed)	50.000 hours
Calibration interval	None required, maintenance free

3.1.2. Device mechanical alignment

For best measurement accuracy, a good mechanical alignment is required. During manufacturing, the Apogee measurement frame has been carefully aligned to 0.02° with the base plate for roll, pitch and yaw angles.

To ease the yaw alignment (X axis), the base plate features two alignment holes \varnothing 4 mm H8 that guarantees with two taper pins \varnothing 4 mm h7 a yaw alignment better than $\pm 0.04^\circ$.

3.1.3. Origin of measurements

The Apogee offers the possibility to output data at different measurement points.

The default center of measurement is located on top of Apogee enclosure. It is represented on the mechanical outlines by the  symbol. This point is defined to simplify installation.

Alternatively, user can select between two other center of measurement points:

- Alignment hole (aligned to the bottom of the base plate)
- Bare IMU center of measurement, represented by the  symbol.

3.1.4. Device label

SBG Systems manufacturing process is based on EN-9100 system with individual and full traceability of every component and operation. Each Apogee is identified by a unique serial number that can be used to trace all operations during the product lifetime such as manufacturing, calibration, tests and repairs.

In addition to a unique serial number, a product code is used to define exactly the device type and options. Finally, the Apogee features an Ethernet interface and a unique MAC address is required to identify the device on a network.

You can find on the back side of the Apogee a laser printed label that hold all these identification information. This label also includes a data-matrix code that encodes the device unique serial number.

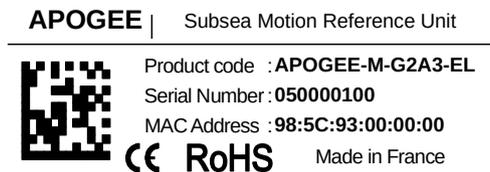
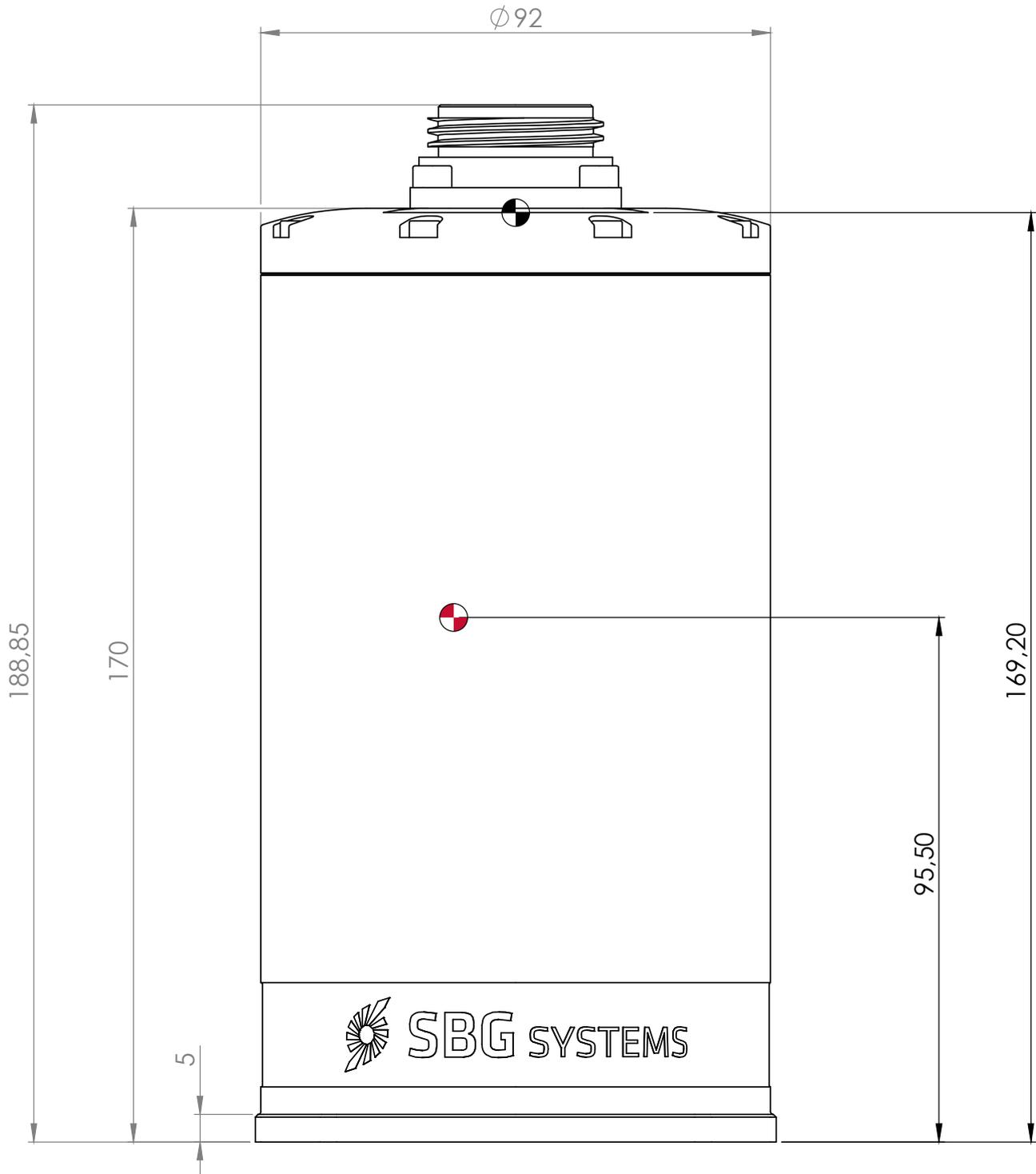


Figure 3.1: Apogee subsea device label sample

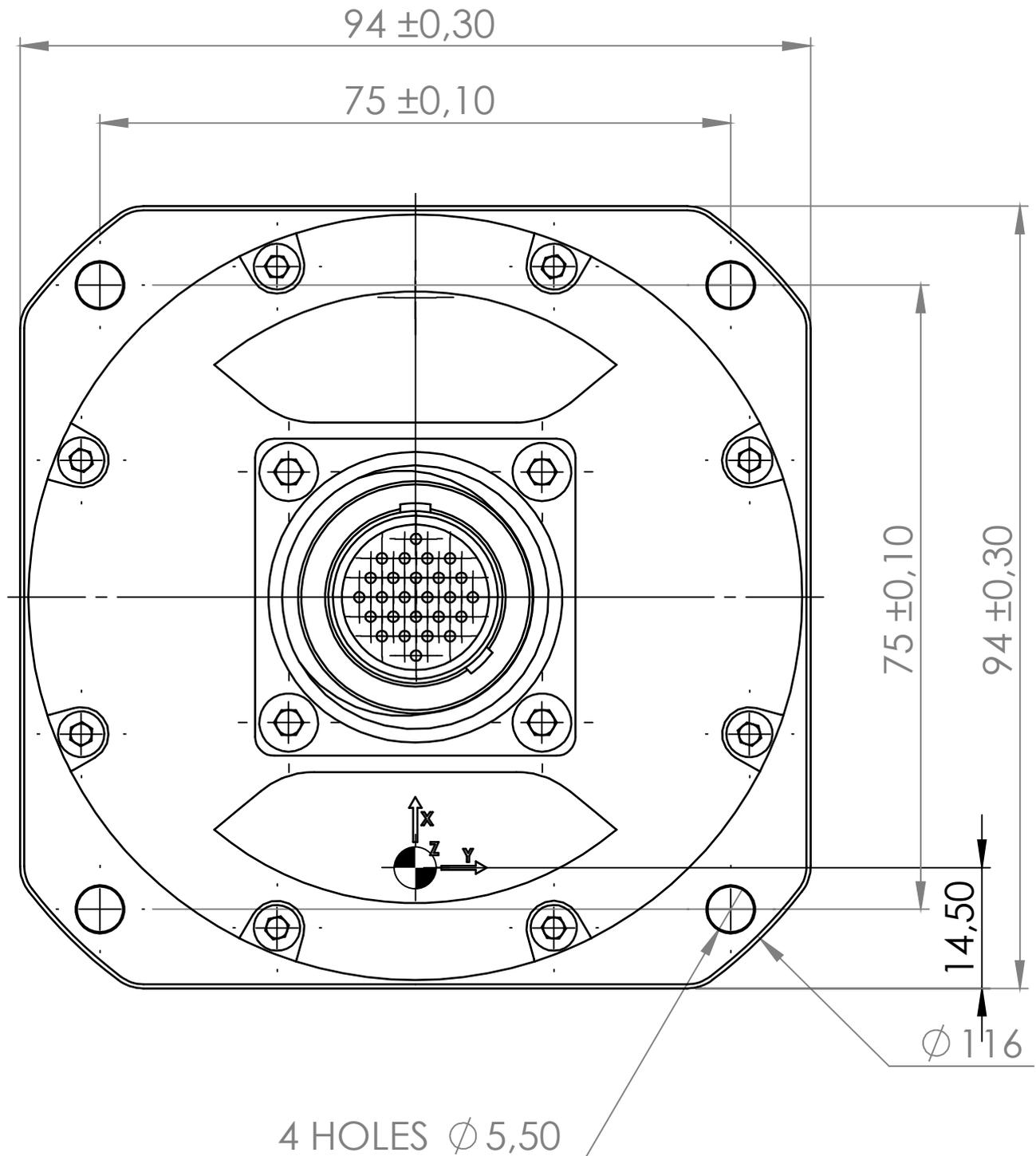
3.2. Apogee Subsea mechanical outline

All dimensions are in mm.

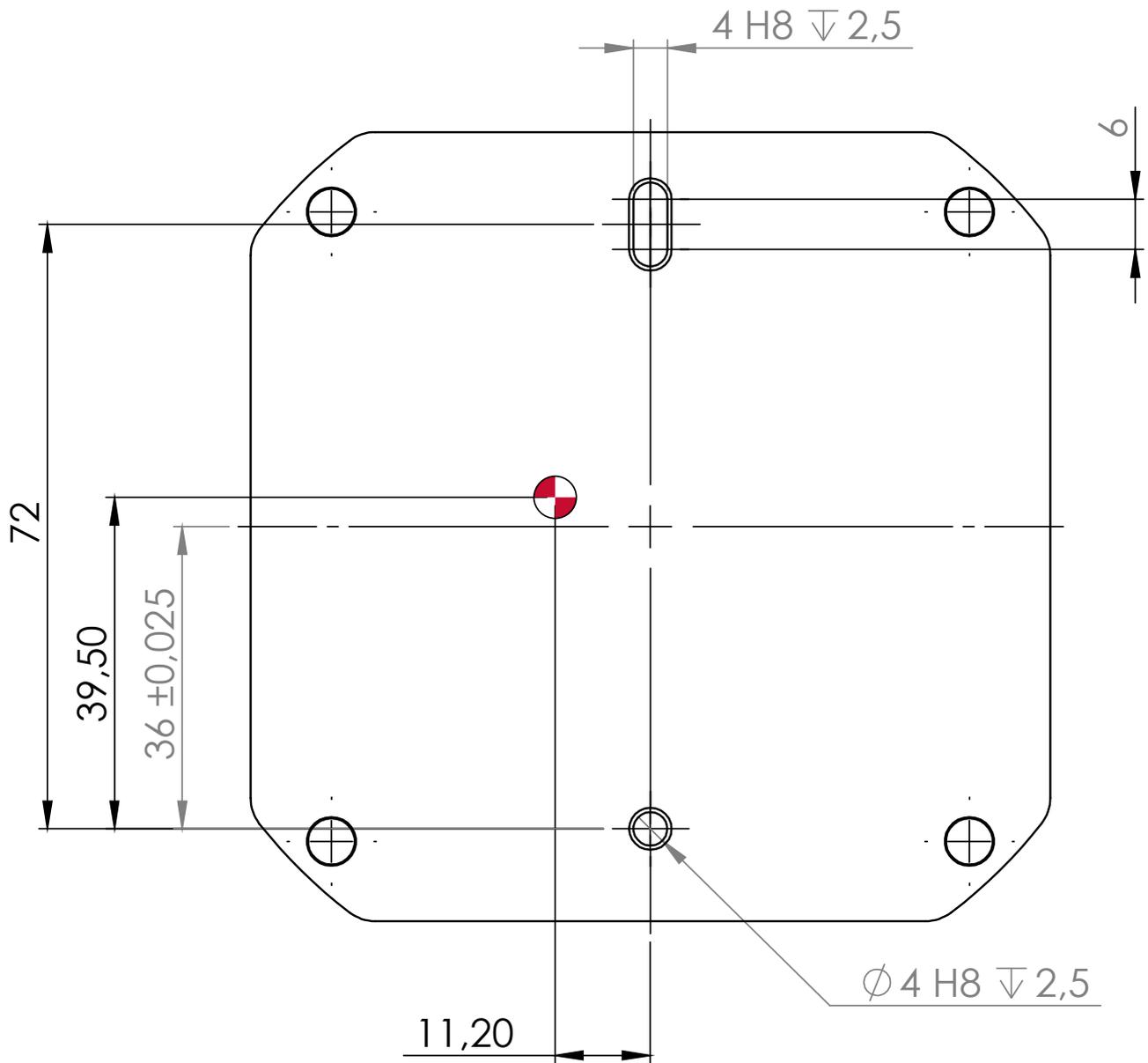
3.2.1. Front view



3.2.2. Top view



3.2.3. Bottom view



4. Electrical specifications

4.1. Main connector

The main Apogee Subsea connector, located on the top of the enclosure, is an underwater electrical dry-mate SEACON 37 ways MINI-CON connector. The exact reference is MINM37#22-FCR-Ti.

It is manufactured from Titanium Ti6Al4V and withstands up to 20000 PSI, thus exceeding the pressure rating of the enclosure.

The following diagram shows the pin-out definition for the Apogee Subsea connector.

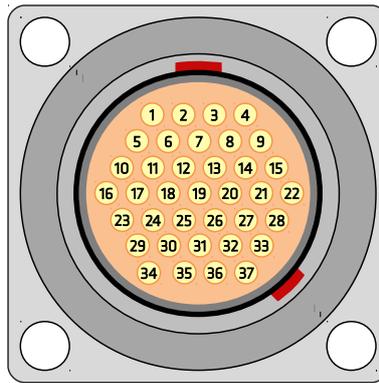


Figure 4.1: MINM37#22-FCR pin numbering

4.1.1. Main connector pin out

Pin #	Name	Remarks
1	Port A - RS-422 - Tx+	Port A serial output RS-422
2	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-	Port A serial output RS-232/RS-422
3	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	Port B serial input RS-232/RS-422
4	Port B - RS-422 - Rx-	Port B serial input RS-422
5	Ethernet Rx+	White/Orange RJ45 pin# 3
6	Ethernet Rx-	Orange RJ45 pin# 6
7	NC	Not connected
8	Port C - RS-422 - Tx+	Port C serial output RS-422
9	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-	Port C serial output RS-232/RS-422
10	Ethernet Tx+	White/Green RJ45 pin#1
11	Ethernet Tx-	Green RJ45 pin#2
12	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	Port A serial input RS-232/RS-422
13	Port A - RS-422 - Rx-	Port A serial input RS-422
14	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	Port C serial input RS-232/RS-422
15	Port C - RS-422 - Rx-	Port C serial input RS-422
16	VDD_PWR	Positive power supply

Pin #	Name	Remarks
17	Sync In D	Synchronization input signal D
18	GND	Data Ground return
19	NC	Not connected
20	Port B - RS-422 - Tx+	Port B serial output RS-422
21	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-	Port B serial output RS-232/RS-422
22	GND_PWR	Power Supply Ground return
23	Sync In B	Synchronization input signal B
24	GND	Data Ground return
25	Port D - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	Port D serial input RS-232/RS-422
26	Port D - RS-422 - Rx-	Port D serial input RS-422
27	Sync Out B	Synchronization output signal B
28	GND	Data Ground return
29	Sync In A	Synchronization input signal A
30	GND	Data Ground return
31	NC	Not connected
32	Port E - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	Port E serial input RS-232/RS-422
33	Port E - RS-422 - Rx-	Port E serial input RS-422
34	Sync In E	Synchronization input signal E
35	GND	Data Ground return
36	Sync Out A	Synchronization output signal A
37	GND	Data Ground return



Note: Unlike the Apogee surface version the subsea one doesn't provide Sync In C signal. However, please keep in mind that the synchronization input signals are not hard linked to a serial port.

4.2. Electrical specifications

Electrical specifications from -40°C to 71°C.

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Power supply					
Operating voltage		9	12	36	VDC
Power consumption			3		W
Allowable Input Voltage Ripple				400	mV p-p
Under voltage lock out	Turn on threshold		8,5		V
	Turn off threshold		7,5		V
Galvanic Isolation				200	VDC
Sync Out A, Sync Out B					
Output Type		Open-Drain			-
High-level Input Voltage				25	V
Low-level Output Voltage			0,25	0,4	V
Low-level Output Current				40	mA
Sync In A, B, D, E					
Input Voltage Range		-25		+25	V
Input Threshold	Threshold Low	0,8	1,5		V
	Threshold High		1,8	2,7	V
Input Hysteresis			300		mV
Input Resistance		3	5	7	kΩ
Maximum Sync Pulse Rate		1			kHz
Port A, B, C, D, E – RS-422 – Receiver					
Receiver Data Rate		4800		921600	bps
Input Resistance	-7V < Common Mode Voltage < +12V	96			kΩ
Input Current	Common Mode Voltage = -7V			-0,075	mA
	Common Mode Voltage = +12V			0,125	mA
Input Differential Threshold	-7V < Common Mode Voltage < +12V	-200		-50	mV
Input Hysteresis			30		mV
PORT A, B, C – RS-422 – Transmitter					
Transmitter Data Rate		4800		921600	bps
Transmitter Rise & Fall Time	Data rate ≤ 230400	200	400	800	ns
	Data rate > 230400		10	25	ns
Differential Output Voltage		2			V
Change in Magnitude of Output Voltage for Complementary Output States				0,2	V
Common-Mode Output Voltage				3	V

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Short-circuit Current	-7V < TX+ or TX- < +12V			±250	mA
Port A, B, C, D, E – RS-232 Receivers					
Receiver Data Rate		4800		921600	bps
Input Voltage Range		-25		+25	V
Input Threshold	Threshold Low	0,8			V
	Threshold High			2,4	V
Input Hysteresis			500		mV
Input Resistance		3	5	7	kΩ
PORT A, B, C – RS-232 – Transmitters					
Transmitter Data Rate		4800		921600	bps
Transition-Region Slew Rate	Data Rate ≤ 230400 bps	4		30	V/μs
	Data Rate > 230400 bps	13		150	V/μs
Output Voltage Swing	Tx loaded with 3kΩ to GND_MAIN	±5	±5,4		V
Output Short-Circuit Current	Tx = GND		±30	±60	mA

4.3. Typical wiring

In this section, we briefly describe a few recommended wiring diagrams.

4.3.1. RS-232 basic communications

Below is shown the main interface (Port A) connection, using a full duplex RS-232 connection using the standard cable provided with the Apogee Subsea. See section Appendix A: Ordering codes and Accessories for more details about this cable.

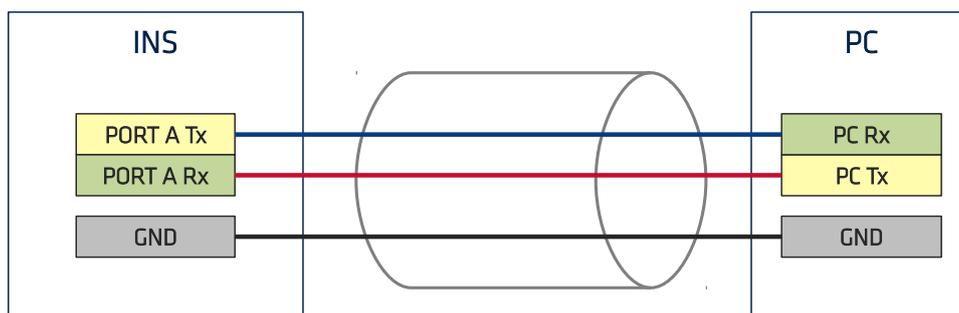


Figure 4.2: Main serial interface full duplex connection in RS-232

4.3.2. RS-422 basic communication

Below is shown the main interface (Port A) connection, using a full duplex RS-422 connection using the standard cable provided with the Apogee Subsea. See section Appendix A: Ordering codes and Accessories for more details about this cable.

Note the termination resistors (Usually 120 ohms) that can optionally be placed on receiver side to avoid communication errors in long distance communications. These resistors can be omitted in short distance communications in order to reduce power consumption.

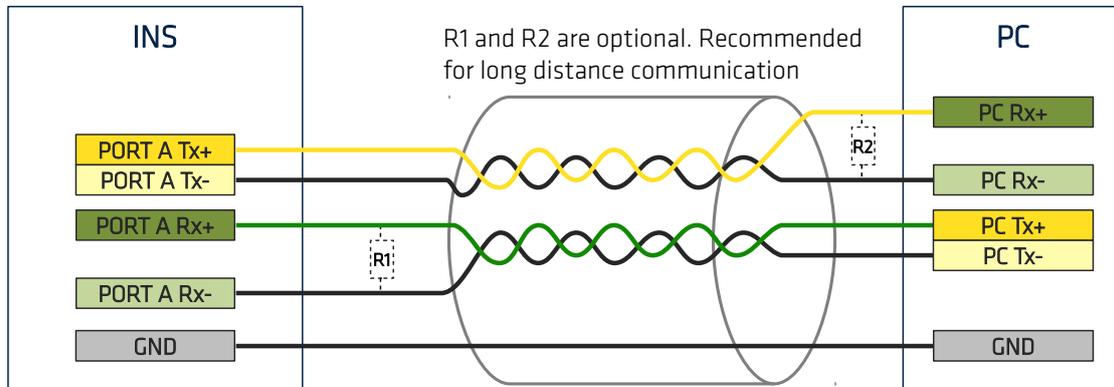


Figure 4.3: Main serial interface full duplex connection in RS-422 mode

4.3.3. GNSS connection in RS-232 mode

For this typical connection, a shielded AWG 26 cable should be used. Depending on PPS signal strength, we do not recommend this cable to measure more than a few meters. For long distance, PPS signal and GPS NMEA signals should be separated in two cables for better noise immunity.

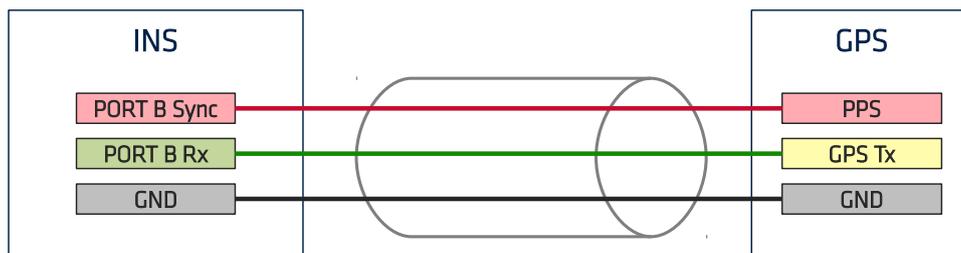


Figure 4.4: Typical wiring diagram for Apogee M / U with external GNSS receiver

4.3.4. Triggering external devices with the sync Out

Consider a camera that must take a picture when an event is provided on Event Out pin. Event Out and Sync Out are “open drain” outputs, which means a pull up resistor must be used on receiver side, as shown on the diagram.

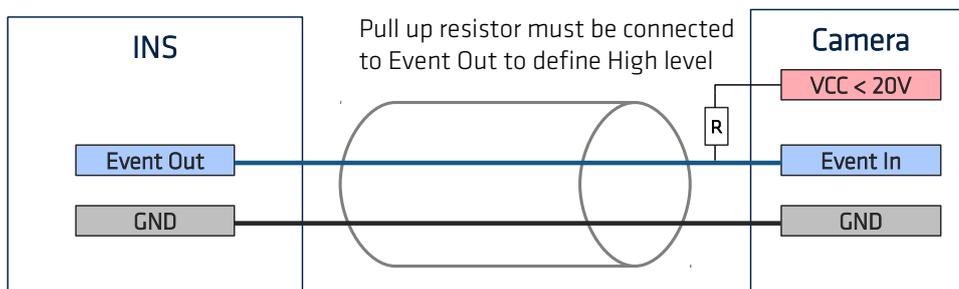


Figure 4.5: Sync Out connection with pull up resistor

4.4. Typical connection topologies

The following use cases are presented to quickly show how to connect the Apogee to various external materials in different applications.

4.4.1. Apogee-U in marine application

In the next application example, the Apogee is used for both vessel display and monitoring, as well as ship motion sensor for several third party equipments.

Connections are made easy using Ethernet interface when available with external devices.

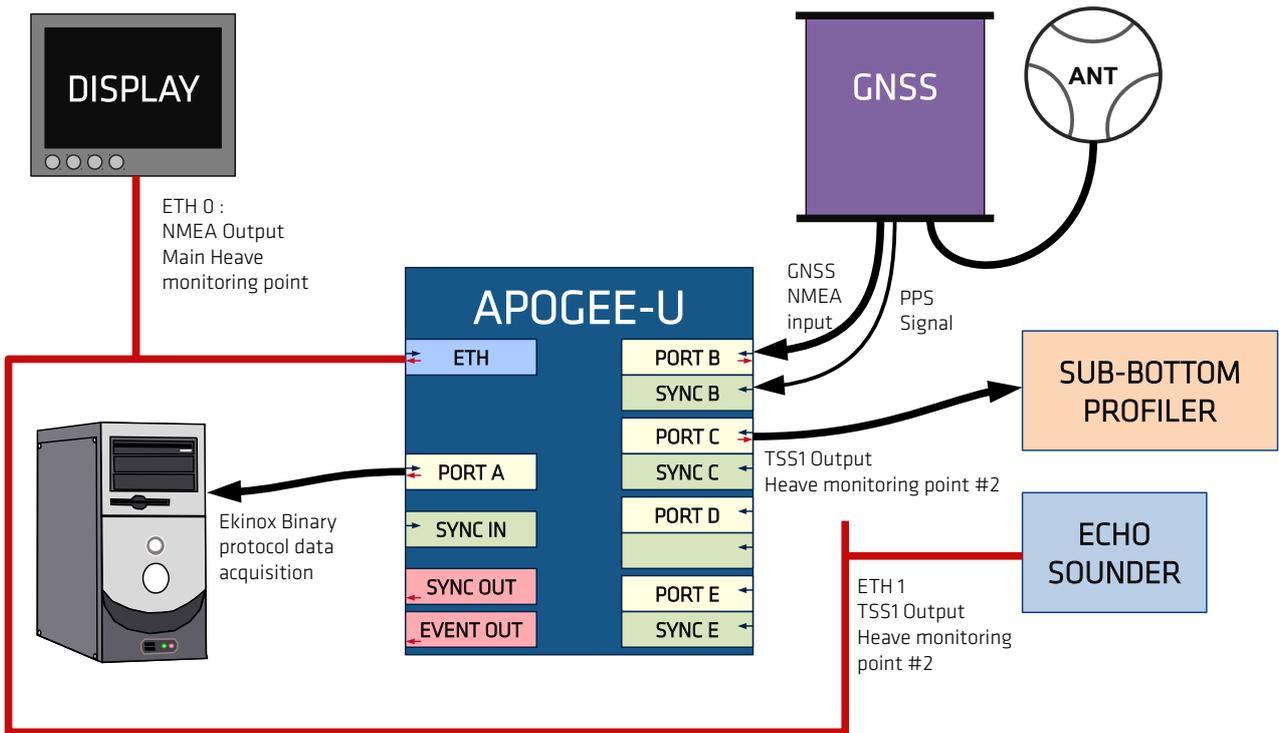


Figure 4.6: APOGEE-U use in advanced Marine application

5. Interfaces specifications

5.1. Interfaces Overview

The Apogee Subsea series feature the following interfaces:

- An Ethernet Interface
- 5 Physical RS-232/RS-422 serial ports (Port A to Port E).
- Internal data logger

5.2. Ethernet specifications

The Apogee main port features an Ethernet 100BASE-T interface. This interface is used for the device installation and configuration through an embedded web page.

The Apogee can be ordered with a SplitBox and all associated accessories and cables to allow quick setup, configuration and tests on any system that features a modern web browser.

This Ethernet interface is a key feature of the Apogee device as it provides the following services:

- A Bonjour service used to easily discover any connected Apogee and get its IP address
- An embedded web interface used to configure the device and visualize output data
- An FTP access to download logs recorded in the internal Flash memory
- Five virtual serial ports Eth0 to Eth4 that support either UDP or TCP/IP protocols

5.2.1. Accessing the Apogee web page

Thanks to the ZeroConf technology, you can easily access the web page using the Apogee serial number. Indeed, the Apogee broadcast a web service so you can connect to the configuration web page using the following address:

http://apogee_050000001.local.

Where 050000001 is the device serial number. It can be found on a label located on the enclosure's right side.

If your web browser supports DNS Service Discovery such as Safari, you should directly see a link to all Apogee devices available on the network.



Note 1: Please, don't forget to append the last “.” character to get a valid URL address.



Note 2: For more details about the Ethernet interface capabilities, please read the Ellipse Ekinox and Apogee Technical Reference Manual.



Browser Compatibility: SBG Systems recommend using latest version of Chrome, Safari or FireFox web browser. Due to Internet Explorer limitations, only versions 9 and above are supported.

5.3. Serial interfaces

The Apogee subsea features 5 physical RS-232/RS-422 serial connections (Port A, B, C, D and E) and virtual serial ports (Eth 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) through Ethernet UPD or TCP/IP connections.

Some physical serial ports provide both an input and output signal, some just have an input signal. All virtual serial interfaces have both input and output lines. For best flexibility, the input and the output of a given port is handled separately.

For example, the Port C input can accept NMEA data from a GPS and the Port C output can, at the same time, send TSS1 frame with departed heave to an echo sounder.

5.3.1. Physical serial interfaces

Physical serial interfaces are designated as Port A, B, C, D and E. Each port can be configured to operate in RS-232 or RS-422 mode at a baud rate from 4 800 to 921 600 bps.

Some ports offer special functionalities. For example, the Port A is the only port that accepts sbgECom Binary Protocol commands.



Note: The Apogee automatically limits the serial signals slew-rate to minimize EMI and reduce communication error when the baud rate is below 230 400 bps.

5.3.1.1. Main port A

The Port A has been designed to be the main serial connection between the device and a host system. It can be software selectable to use RS-232 or RS-422 signals.

The Port A is the only physical port that accepts Apogee Binary Protocol commands. It can be used, for example, to send some device configurations.

The factory default configuration for the Port A is:

Parameter	Value
Mode	RS-232
Baudrate	115200
Data Bits	8
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow Control	Disabled

5.3.1.2. Aiding ports B, C, D and E

The serial Port B, C, D and E are intended to connect aiding external equipments and/or to send output data to third party systems. The RS-232/RS-422 mode is selected through the Web Interface.

By default, Port B, C, D and E are all disabled for both data input and output.



Note: Please refer to the connection mapping table below to understand exact connections availability.

5.3.2. Virtual serial interfaces

Virtual serial interfaces are a very simple and powerful way to increase the number of inputs/outputs without adding too much cables and connectors. Some equipments directly support virtual serial interfaces and other, that only have standard RS-232/RS-422 connections, can still use virtual serial interfaces through an Ethernet to serial converter.

A virtual serial interface is just a TCP/IP or UDP connection that can send and receive raw data. The Apogee implements the following modes to create a virtual serial interface:

- Raw UDP to reduce latencies and allow high throughput
- TCP/IP client or server to guarantee message delivery and ordering

As for the physical serial interface Port A, the Eth 0 virtual serial port can be used to send commands through the Apogee Binary Protocol. Virtual serial port Eth 1 to 4 can be used indifferently to input aiding data and to output log messages.



Note: Virtual serial interfaces are handled internally exactly the same way as physical interfaces. For example, you can either connect an external GNSS to Port C or to Eth 1.

5.4. Supported protocols

The Apogee has been designed to be connected to a large range of aiding equipments and materials. In addition to the native sbgECom binary protocol, other third party or standard protocols are also supported such as NMEA, RTCM, TSS1, Septentrio SBF, Novatel Binary protocol, Trimble and others:



Note: For a complete description of the sbgECom and other supported protocols, please refer to the Apogee and Apogee Firmware Reference Manual.

5.5. Connections Mapping

You will find below the available connections configuration for aiding inputs.

5.5.1. Apogee-M version

	Port A	Port B	Port C	Port D	Port E	Eth 0	Eth 1-4
Binary commands	•					•	
GNSS 1 input	•	•	•	•	•		•

5.5.2. Apogee-U version

	Port A	Port B	Port C	Port D	Port E	Eth 0	Eth 1-4
Binary commands	•					•	
GNSS 1 input	•	•	•	•	•		•
GNSS 2 input	•	•	•	•	•		•
DVL input	•	•	•	•	•		•



Note 2: If Port A input is not used to connect any external aiding sensor, it will be dedicated to sbgECom binary protocol.

5.6. Internal Datalogger

The Apogee includes an internal datalogger capable of storing all data at 200Hz for 48 hours. The internal datalogger is composed of a high speed memory buffer and an 8 GB flash storage. To allow high bandwidth and to reduce power consumption, the memory buffer is saved to the flash storage ten times per second.

6. Important notices

6.1. Maintenance

The Apogee will not require any specific maintenance when properly used. In the case you observe sub-optimal performance, please contact SBG Systems support.

Nevertheless, if you would like to maintain your sensor performance to the highest level, SBG Systems can provide a maintenance service with regularly planned checkups and calibrations.

6.1.1. Cleaning

Disconnect the Apogee from the power supply as well as other connections. Use clear water and damp cloth to clean the enclosure. Do not use any solvent or abrasive materials for cleaning.

6.2. Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above those listed under the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Parameter	Rating
VDD – GND	+/- 36 V
Galvanic isolation:	+/- 200V
Power supply connector to chassis ground	
Main connector GND to chassis ground	
Extended connector to chassis ground	
Rx+, Rx-, Logic inputs pins input voltage to signal GND	±25V
Logic I/O ESD protection (Human body model)	15 KV
Sync Out voltage	-0,3V to +25V
Logic output Max current	150 mA
Shock	500 g for 0.3ms
Specified performance temperature range	-20 to 60°C (-4 to 140°F)
Operating temperature range	-40 to 71°C (-40 to 140°F)
Storage temperature range	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F)

Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings

6.3. Support

Our goal is to provide the best experience to our customers. If you have any question, comment or problem with the use of your product, we would be glad to help you, so feel free to contact us:

EMEA:

SBG Systems S.A.S.
1 avenue Eiffel
78420 Carrières-sur-Seine
FRANCE

Phone: +33 1 80 88 43 70
support@sbg-systems.com

Americas:

SBG Systems North America, Inc
5932 Bolsa Avenue, Suite #103
Huntington Beach, CA 92649
USA

Phone: +1 (657) 549-5807
support@sbg-systems.com

6.4. Warranty, liability and return procedure

SBG Systems provides a warranty covering this product against any defect in materials or manufacture for a period of two (2) years from the date of shipment. In the event that such a defect becomes obvious during the stipulated warranty period, SBG Systems will undertake, at its sole discretion, either to repair the defective product, bearing the cost of all parts and labor, or to replace it with an identical product.

In order to avail itself of this warranty, Customer must notify SBG Systems of the defect before expiry of the warranty period and take all steps necessary to enable SBG Systems to proceed. Upon reception of required information (Sensor serial number, defect description), SBG Systems will issue an RMA and will provide return instructions. Customer shall be responsible for the packaging and the shipment of the defective product to the repair center notified by SBG Systems, the cost of such shipment being borne by Customer.

This warranty shall not be construed as covering defects, malfunctions or damages caused by improper use or inadequate maintenance of the product. Under no circumstances shall SBG Systems be due to provide repair or replacement under this warranty in order a) to repair damage caused by work done by any person not representing SBG Systems for the installation, repair or maintenance of the product; b) to repair damage caused by improper use or connection to incompatible equipment, and specifically, the opening of the housing of the equipment under warranty shall cause the warranty to be automatically canceled.

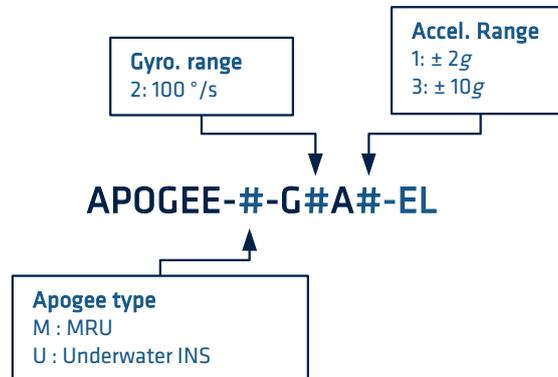
This warranty covers the product hereunder and is provided by SBG Systems in place of all and any other warranty whether expressed or implied. SBG Systems does not guarantee the suitability of the product under warranty for sale or any specific use.

SBG Systems' liability is limited to the repair or replacement of defective products, this being the sole remedy open to Customer in the event the warranty becomes applicable. SBG Systems cannot be held liable for indirect, special, subsequent or consequential damage, irrespective of whether SBG Systems has or has not received prior notification of the risk of occurrence of such damage.

7. Appendix A: Ordering codes and Accessories

7.1. Apogee Subsea ordering codes

The following diagram showing the different sensors and interfaces options available, might help you ordering an Apogee Subsea product.



7.2. Transport Cases

The Apogee Subsea is shipped by default in a specific shock proof carton box. For long term protection, transport case may be required.

7.2.1. CASE-EKI-03

This large transport case can be used to securely ship or store:

- An Apogee U or M
- An up to 10 meters Subsea cable
- A SplitBox with all its accessories
- Up to two GNSS antennas ref ANT-SEP-POLANT-MC
- The Inertial Software Development Kit USB Key
- Documentations and calibration report
- Various additional items in the open hole.



Figure 7.1: 9.2.2. CASE-EKI-03

7.3. SplitBox for easy connection

The SplitBox is the easiest way to connect your Apogee Subsea to various equipments without special developments or cables. It provides standard Ethernet, SUB-D9 and SMA connectors for each available port.

There are two different SplitBox versions, one with an embedded high performance GNSS receiver so you can easily input GNSS data to an Apogee-M or Apogee-U and an other version that just split all Apogee Subsea input and output ports to standard and easy to use connectors.



Note: Please check the SplitBox User Manual for more information about this product, and additional product options.

7.3.1. SPLITBOX-SUB

The subsea SplitBox is a high quality IP-65 junction box that exposes all Apogee Subsea connections to standard and easy to use connectors.

For example, the Apogee serial port A, B, C, D and E are directly accessible through DB-9 connectors. Two SMA connectors are also present to access the PPS output signal or to input external synchronization signal.



Figure 7.2: SPLITBOX-SUB

7.3.2. SPLITBOX-SUB-S

This 'S' version embeds, in the exact same enclosure as the SPLITBOX-SUB, a very high performance Septentrio L1/L2/L5 GNSS receiver. It supports GPS, GLONASS, BEIDOU, GALILEO constellations as well as L-Band Terrastar and Veripos corrections.

It features a very powerful dual antenna heading with the world's leading sub centimeter RTK reacquisition time and availability.

7.3.3. SPLITBOX-SUB-T

The 'T' version embeds, in the exact same enclosure as the SPLITBOX-SUB, a very high performance Trimble BD982 L1/L2/L5 GNSS receiver. It supports GPS, GLONASS, BEIDOU, GALILEO constellations as well as L-Band Omnistar and MarineStar corrections.

It also features a very powerful dual antenna heading with highly accurate RTK positioning.

7.4. Associated Software

7.4.1. SW-AEK-SDK (Software Development Kit)

The Apogee Software Development Kit is very helpful to configure, playback recorded logs, export data to text files or third party software and even develop custom code for the Apogee.

It contains the following items:

- sbgCenter analysis software
- sbgECom C library and examples
- All documentations and low level protocol specifications
- Unlimited free software upgrades

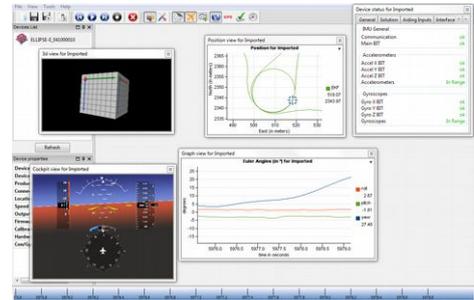


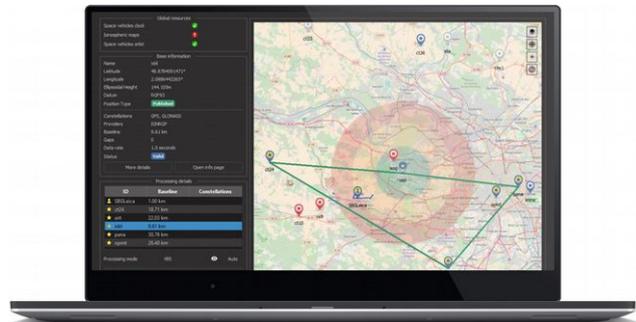
Figure 7.3: sbgCenter analysis tool

7.4.2. SW-QINERTIA-PRO (GNSS/INS Post Processing Software)

Qinertia is a 100% in-house post-processing software solution. This full-featured software enhances SBG Systems inertial navigation systems performance by post processing inertial data with raw GNSS observable in both forward and backward directions.

Key Features:

- Tight Coupling INS/GNSS fusion
- Achieve highest possible accuracy
- + 7,000 Base Stations always up-to-date
- Open to all Industry Standards
- Fastest Processing available on the market
- Modern & Intuitive Interface



7.5. Cables

7.5.1. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT500-10M

10 meters wire ended sub sea cable depth rated for 500 meters.

7.5.1.1. Cable Construction

This high quality subsea cable is wire ended on one side and has a Seacon MINIM-37#22-CCP-Ti connector over-moulded on the other side. The 37 ways Seacon connector is made of Titanium perfectly compatible with the Apogee housing to ensure minimal degradation during long time immersions in salt water.

The cable is composed of two AWG-22 thinned copper conductors for the power supply and four cable triads for communication signals. Each triad includes four shielded AWG-26 thinned copper twisted pairs.

The following diagrams show the cable overview and internal section for better understanding:



Figure 74 : 9.3.1. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT500-10M overview

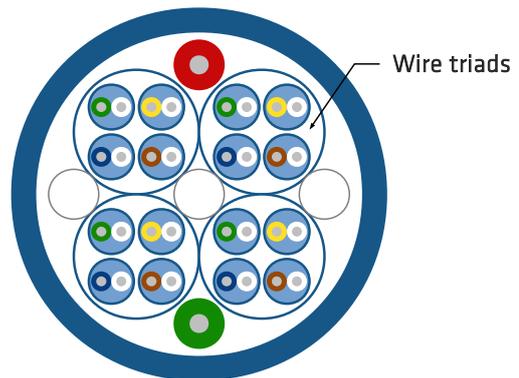


Figure 75: 9.3.1. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT500-10M internal section

7.5.1.2. Electrical characteristics

General Minimum Insulation Resistance	Rating
Core to Core	> 900 MΩ/km @ 500 V
Core to Screen	> 500 MΩ/km @ 500 V
Screen to Screen	> 10 MΩ/km @ 500 V
26 AWG Screen Twisted Pairs (Signals)	
Nominal Conductor Resistance	181.10 Ω/km @ 20 °C
Nominal Impedance	100 Ω
Nominal Capacitance	84 pF/m
22 AWG Conductors (Power Supply)	
Nominal Conductor Resistance	59.30 Ω/km @ 20 °C
Max Recommended Voltage	500 V

7.5.1.3. Mechanical characteristics

Temperature characteristics Limits	Rating
Static Operating Temperature	+90 °C
Dynamic Operating Temperature	+80 °C
Cold Flex Temperature	-40 °C
Mechanical characteristics	
Cable Length	10 meters
Cable Diameter	17 mm ± 0.30 mm
Depth Rating	500 meters
Weight In Air	267 kg/km
Weight In Sea Water	34 kg/km @ SG 1.025
Recommended Bend Radius Limits	
Static	85 mm
Dynamic	160 mm

7.5.1.4. Cable wiring

Triad	Pair/Pos	Color	Signal
Triad n°1	Pair n°1	Green	Ethernet Tx+
		White	Ethernet Tx-
	Pair n°2	Orange	Ethernet Rx+
		White	Ethernet Rx-
	Pair n°3	Brown	Port A - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°4	Blue	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port A - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°2	Pair n°5	Green	Port B - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°6	Orange	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port B - RS-422 - Rx-
	Pair n°7	Brown	Port C - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°8	Blue	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port C - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°3	Pair n°9	Green	Sync Out A
		White	GND
	Pair n°10	Orange	Port D - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port D - RS-422 - Rx-
	Pair n°11	Brown	Sync Out B
		White	GND
Pair n°12	Blue	Port E - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+	

Triad	Pair/Pos	Color	Signal
		White	Port E - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°4	Pair n°13	Green	Sync In A
		White	GND
	Pair n°14	Orange	Sync In B
		White	GND
	Pair n°15	Brown	Sync In D
		White	GND
	Pair n°16	Blue	Sync In E
		White	GND
Main cable section	-	Red	POWER VDD
Main cable section	-	Green	POWER GND

7.5.2. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT500-20M

20 meters wire ended sub sea cable depth rated for 500 meters.

Please refer to 7.5.1 CA-AEK-SUB-DPT500-10M for all technical details as the two cables are exactly the same except the cable length.

7.5.3. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT6000-5M

5 meters wire ended sub sea cable depth rated for 6 000 meters.

7.5.3.1. Cable Construction

This high quality subsea cable is wire ended on one side and has a Seacon MINIM-37#22-CCP-Ti connector over-moulded on the other side. The 37 ways Seacon connector is made of Titanium perfectly compatible with the Apogee housing to ensure minimal degradation during long time immersions in salt water.

The cable is composed of two AWG-22 thinned copper conductors for the power supply and four cable triads for communication signals. Each triad includes four shielded AWG-26 thinned copper twisted pairs.

The following diagrams show the cable overview and internal section for better understanding:



Figure 7.6 : 9.3.1. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT6000-5M overview

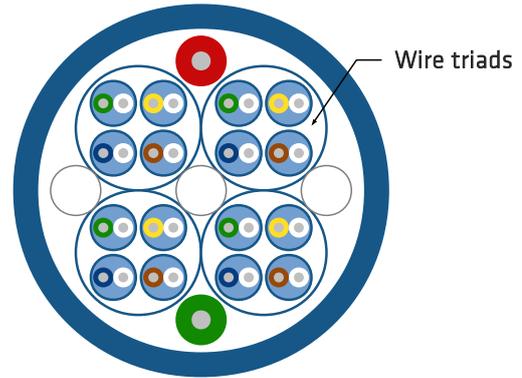


Figure 7.7: 9.3.1. CA-AEK-SUB-DPT6000-5M internal section

7.5.3.2. Electrical characteristics

General Minimum Insulation Resistance	Rating
Core to Core	> 900 MΩ/km @ 500 V
Core to Screen	> 500 MΩ/km @ 500 V
Screen to Screen	> 10 MΩ/km @ 500 V
26 AWG Screen Twisted Pairs (Signals)	
Nominal Conductor Resistance	181.10 Ω/km @ 20 °C
Nominal Impedance	100 Ω
Nominal Capacitance	84 pF/m
22 AWG Conductors (Power Supply)	
Nominal Conductor Resistance	59.30 Ω/km @ 20 °C
Max Recommended Voltage	500 V

7.5.3.3. Mechanical characteristics

Temperature characteristics Limits	Rating
Static Operating Temperature	+90 °C
Dynamic Operating Temperature	+80 °C
Cold Flex Temperature	-40 °C
Mechanical characteristics	
Cable Length	5 meters
Cable Diameter	17.3 mm ± 0.50 mm
Depth Rating	6 000 meters
Weight In Air	334 kg/km
Weight In Sea Water	94 kg/km @ SG 1.025
Recommended Bend Radius Limits	
Static	85 mm

Dynamic

160 mm

7.5.3.4. Cable wiring

Triad	Pair/Pos	Color	Signal
Triad n°1	Pair n°1	Green	Ethernet Tx+
		White	Ethernet Tx-
	Pair n°2	Orange	Ethernet Rx+
		White	Ethernet Rx-
	Pair n°3	Brown	Port A - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°4	Blue	Port A - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port A - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°2	Pair n°5	Green	Port B - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°6	Orange	Port B - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port B - RS-422 - Rx-
	Pair n°7	Brown	Port C - RS-422 - Tx+
		White	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Tx-
	Pair n°8	Blue	Port C - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port C - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°3	Pair n°9	Green	Sync Out A
		White	GND
	Pair n°10	Orange	Port D - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port D - RS-422 - Rx-
	Pair n°11	Brown	Sync Out B
		White	GND
	Pair n°12	Blue	Port E - RS-232/RS-422 - Rx+
		White	Port E - RS-422 - Rx-
Triad n°4	Pair n°13	Green	Sync In A
		White	GND
	Pair n°14	Orange	Sync In B
		White	GND
	Pair n°15	Brown	Sync In D
		White	GND
	Pair n°16	Blue	Sync In E
		White	GND
Main cable section	-	Red	POWER VDD
Main cable section	-	Green	POWER GND