



## miniIPS1 Operating Manual



Document ID 0760856 | issue: 1.1

Date: July 2024

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# 1 Introduction

The intelligent pressure sensor range has undergone incremental upgrades starting with the original 'miniIPS' which offered a fixed pressure sensor (available in a range of different accuracies and depths). This was followed by the 'miniIPS2' which offers an interchangeable pressure module and more modern command structure. The original miniIPS will be discontinued and replaced with an enhanced product the miniIPS1. The only changes of note are a reduced draw and isolated comms and power.

The 'Intelligent Pressure Sensor' (IPS) is designed to measure water pressure and provide a real time output of that data. Suitable for use in a variety of subsea applications (ROV's, construction, monitoring and positioning), one of the key development drivers was to provide a cost-effective alternative to the use of resonant quartz pressure sensors. Using the very latest technology in temperature compensated piezo-resistive transducers, the miniIPS1 offers several advantages over resonant quartz sensors, with similar performance.

- No external diaphragms, oil reservoir or oil-filled tubes
- Easy to clean – no salt build-up
- Titanium construction
- Pressure ranges from 10 to 600 Bar (approx. 100 m to 6000 m water depth)
- Long term calibration stability
- May be recalibrated by customers using standard Class A deadweight tester (requires optional adapter)
- RS232 or addressable RS485 data output
- Choice of calibrated data formats
- Choice of sampling modes

## 2 Specifications

### 2.1 Materials

Housing & Bulkhead:	Titanium
Thread protector:	Acetal
Transducer Diaphragm	Dependent on pressure rating mainly stainless steel
Connector:	Standard is SubConn type MCBH6F (titanium)
Weight:	<1kg (in air)

### 2.2 Sensors

The miniIPS1 is fitted with the following sensors:

- A high accuracy (0.01%), temperature compensated piezo-resistive pressure transducer.

Type:	Strain Gauge
Range:	5, 10, 30, 50, 100, 300 or 600 Bar (factory fit option)
Resolution:	0.001% of full range
Accuracy:	±0.01% or full range
Response Time:	1 millisecond

### 2.3 Data Acquisition

Sampling:	Continuous, Data on demand or Burst
Data Rate:	1, 2 or 4 Hz

## 2.4 Communications

Digital Output:	RS232 & RS485 fitted as standard
Protocol:	4800 to 115200 baud (8,1,N)
Formats:	Valeport / NMEA / CSV / Hypack / Digiquartz
Analogue output:	0-5/0-10 V fitted as standard

RS485 is enabled by grounding pin 9 to pin 5 in the communications lead  
[see Wiring Information](#)

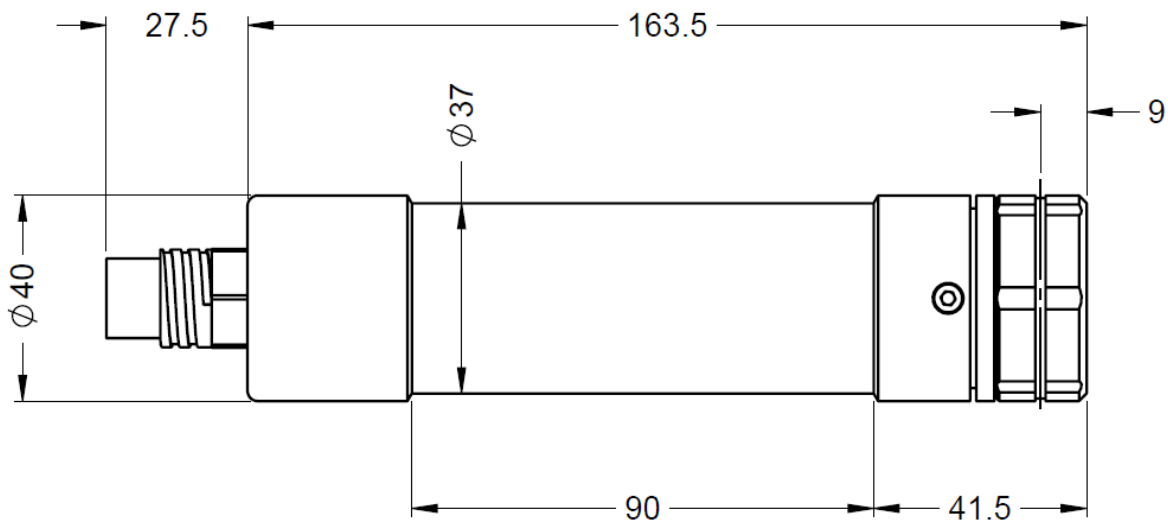
## 2.5 Power Requirements

Power Source	External Supply Only
Input Range	9 – 28 V DC (isolated)
Consumption	Less than 0.4 W (40 mA @ 12 V DC)

### 3 Physical Characteristics

Housing:	Titanium (6000 m rated)
Size:	40 mm max $\varnothing$
	37 mm main body $\varnothing$
	190 mm length (including connector)
Weight:	<1kg(in air)
Connector:	SubConn MCBH6F (titanium)

#### 3.1 Dimensions



## 4 Configuration and Operation

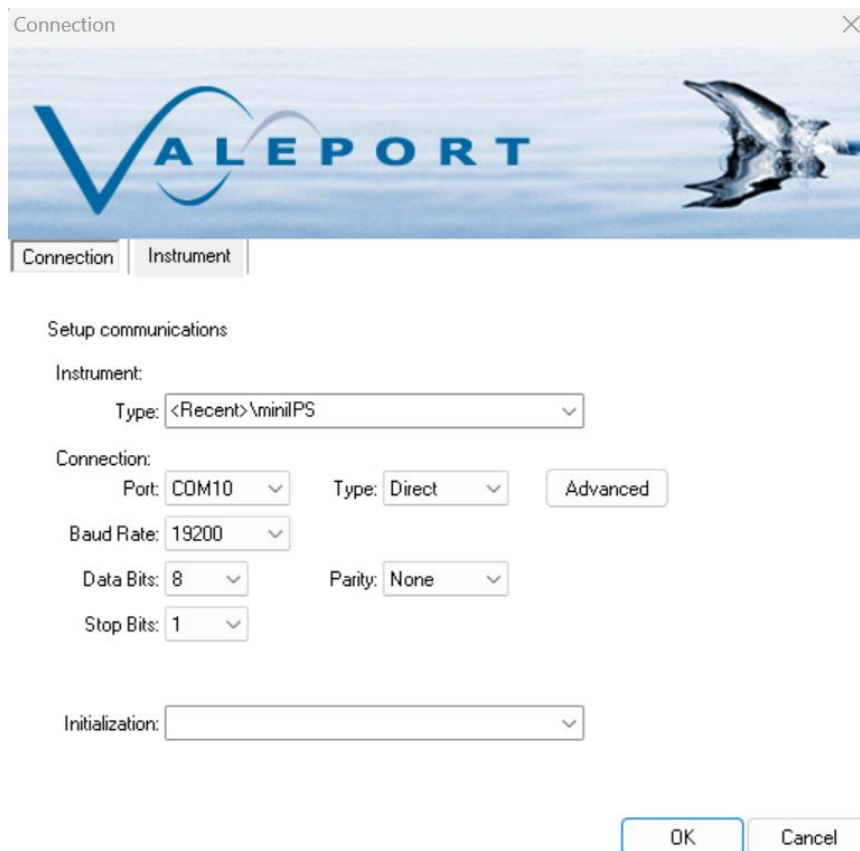
### 4.1 Getting started

The miniIPS1 is compatible with Valeport Datalog X2 and Terminal X2. These can be downloaded from Valeport - Software and are on the USB memory stick provided with this product.

Install the program by opening the install package supplied (or download from <https://valeport.download>) and follow the on-screen instructions. Once installed, launch the terminal program

To setup communications with the miniIPS1:

1. Connect the USB interface Y-lead to the computer via the USB A connector and to the mini IPS1 via the 6 pin SubConn.
2. Open Valeport Terminal X2 and > select connect
3. > Select the instrument type > Bathymetry >miniIPS
4. > Select > Connection port (the port number can be checked in device manager)
5. Set Type: Direct, Baud Rate: 19200 Data Bits: 8 Parity: None, Stop Bits 1. See Figure 3 1 Serial Communication settings
6. 6. Connect the Banana plugs to a suitable power supply (9 – 28 v DC) >



## 4.2 Welcome message

When power is applied to the miniIPS1, it will normally output a welcome message as follows detailing the firmware version:

```
You are connected to a Valeport MiniIPS1 Sensor
0760714A0 25/05/2023 12:00
Copyright 2023.
```

Command	Notes
#209;OFF (or ON)	This command will disable (or enable) the welcome message when power is applied.

## 4.3 Data requests and output formats

Control of the miniIPS1 is achieved using ‘# codes’ as described below.

All commands must be “sent” by pressing the Enter key, with the exception of the single ‘#’ character required to enter set up mode.

### 4.3.1 Start/Stop

When power is applied to the miniIPS1, it will immediately begin to operate according to the settings already programmed. The most basic level of Stop/Start control can be done by switching the power on and off.

Command	Notes
#	When the instrument is running, the miniIPS1 may be put into set up mode at any time by typing the ‘#’ character. The device will respond with a command prompt ‘>’ and wait the next instruction.  Note: there is a ‘watchdog’ function here – if the unit is interrupted with the ‘#’ character, and no further command is received for a period of 5 minutes, the sensor will automatically begin sampling data using the existing settings.
#028	Starts sampling from set up mode, or takes a single reading if unit is in ‘Single’ sampling mode.

### 4.3.2 Communications setup

Communication settings can either be changed using Terminal X2, configure or by # commands in Terminal X2 #command input or a third party terminal program.

Command	Notes
#059;[baud rate]	Sets the sensor baud rate as required. Available baud rates are: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200.
Example:	#059;9600
#001;nn	Sets the sensor address to any number from 01 to 99



#002	Responds with current sensor address
#005;ON (or OFF)	Turns the minilPS1 address mode on (or OFF). In address mode, the sensor will only respond to commands prefixed by its address, or the global address '00'
Example:	03:#028 Sensor address "03" begin sampling
Example:	00:#028 All sensor addresses begin sampling

### 4.3.3 Sampling pattern

The minilPS1 will operate in 3 different modes:

CONT	Continuous mode, where data is output at a fixed frequency from 1 to 16Hz
SINGLE	Single mode is effectively "Sample on Demand" – when instructed, the sensor will measure and report a single reading
BURST	Burst mode is useful for longer term deployments, where data is measured for a number of samples, and the sensor then "sleeps" for a defined period of time. The measured data may be averaged or output as it is.

In each case, the sampling mode is set using the command #003. The command #004 will return the current sampling pattern. The command string to set the sampling parameters is as follows:

```
#003;mode;rate;period;interval;average;length
```

Where:

<b>mode</b>	Enter CONT, SINGLE or BURST as required
<b>rate</b>	Enter 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 as the required sampling rate in Hz. Note that this value must be included in the string for SINGLE mode, even though it is not used
<b>period</b>	This value defines the Burst sampling mode, but must be entered for the other modes even though it is not used. Enter the number of samples that should be taken in the Burst, from 1 to 65535
<b>interval</b>	This value defines the Burst sampling mode, but must be entered for the other modes even though it is not used. Enter the number of seconds between the start of each measurement burst, from 1 to 65535
<b>average</b>	This parameter defines the Burst sampling mode, but must be entered for the other modes even though it is not used. Enter FIXED, MOVING or NONE as required. Fixed averaging means that a single average number of all the readings in the burst will be output. Moving average is a sliding window of defined duration, averaging several data points within the burst, and updating with each single reading. None means that no averaging should be done, with each data point in the burst being output as it is measured.
<b>length</b>	Defines the number of samples in the "sliding window" of the Moving Average. Enter a value from 1 to 120. Note that this value is part of the definition of Burst mode, but must also be entered for the other modes, even though it is not used.

Some examples are provided in the following subsections.

### 4.3.3.1 Continuous data output at 4 Hz

```
#003;CONT;4;1;1;NONE;1
```

Note: that the characters shown in italics must be included, even though they are not part of the definition of Continuous mode. It does not matter what values are used here, provided they fit within the general constraints defined above (1 to 65535 etc).

### 4.3.3.2 Data on demand

```
#003;SINGLE;1;1;1;NONE;1
```

Note: that the characters shown in italics must be included, even though they are not part of the definition of this mode. It does not matter what values are used, as long as they fit within the general constraints for each term defined above (1 to 65535 etc).

### 4.3.3.3 Burst mode, 80 readings over 5 seconds, once per minute. Output the average value

```
#003;BURST;16;80;60;FIXED;1
```

Note: that the last value (shown in italics) must be included, even though it is not part of the definition of Fixed Averaging. It does not matter what values is used here, provided it fits within the general constraints defined above (1 to 120 etc.).

## 4.3.4 Pressure tare

The pressure sensor fitted to the miniIPS1 measures absolute pressure, i.e. it includes atmospheric pressure. The pressure tare function allows the atmospheric pressure (as measured by the sensor before deployment) to be removed from the readings, so the output is simply pressure of water.

The pressure tare should be taken with the sensor in the same orientation as it will be deployed (horizontal, pointing up or pointing down) to negate any effects of the weight of the sensing element itself. Whilst this effect is small, it is an unnecessary contribution to the error budget.

The datum of the sensor (i.e. the point relative to which all measurements are made) is indicated by a groove and cross in the acetel sensor cap.



The pressure tare should be taken with the sensor in the same orientation as it will be deployed (horizontal, pointing up or pointing down) to negate any effects of the weight of the sensing element itself. Whilst this effect is small, it is an unnecessary contribution to the error budget.

The datum of the sensor (i.e. the point relative to which all measurements are made) is indicated by a groove and cross in the acetel sensor cap.

Command	Notes
#009	Unit takes a single reading to use as the Tare value. Output at that pressure should now be approximately zero.
#009;0	Tare value is removed (i.e. set to zero)
#009;nnnn	Sets specific tare in dBar or Bar (max resolution of 0.000001) depending on units selected by #020 command.
Example:	#009;10.325 sets tare to 10.325dBar
#010	Unit responds with current Tare value
#009	Unit takes a single reading to use as the Tare value. Output at that pressure should now be approximately zero.

### 4.3.5 Data output formats

The minilPS1 has a selection of different data output formats built in, allowing easy interface to software packages and third-party instrumentation.

#### 4.3.5.1 Units

The default output units for the minilPS1 are deciBar (dBar), equivalent to 0.1Bar, or approximately 1m of seawater. The minilPS1 can also output pressure in PSI. It is also possible to present the data in units of metres or feet of seawater, calculated using the UNESCO Simple Pressure / Depth relationship, which assumes “standard” water density.

Command	Notes
#020;M	Outputs data in Metres
#020;F	Outputs data in Feet
#020;B	Output data in Bar (firmware version m onwards)
#020;D	Outputs data in dBar
#020;P	Outputs data in PSI
#135;[latitude]	Sets the local operating latitude in decimal degrees. This is required for an accurate pressure / depth conversion, since the relationship is partially dependent on local gravity, which varies with distance from the equator. Positive / negative signing for North / South of the equator is not relevant.
Example:	#135;50.426 Sets latitude to 50.426° (50° 25' 34”), (Totnes UK).

All output formats are affected by changing the output units.

#### 4.3.5.2 Valeport format

Command	#013;VALEPORT	
Format	0009.914	dbar

Default separator is Tab. This may be changed to any chosen character using the command #026.

Example	#026;/
	0009.914/dbar

#### 4.3.5.3 CSV format

Command:	#13;CSV
Format:	00/00/00, 00:00:00, 0009.9, 0.0, 00.0
Notes:	DD/MM/YY, HH:mm:ss, Output Data, Spare, Spare

#### 4.3.5.4 NMEA format

Command:	#013;NMEA
Format:	\$PIPS,0009.91, M*78
Notes:	NMEA Identifier, Output Data, Units + Checksum Last three characters are a checksum

#### 4.3.5.5 HYPACK format

Command:	#013;HYPACK
Format:	009.9 0000.0
Notes:	Output Data + Spare field

#### 4.3.5.6 Digiquartz format

Command:	#013;DIGIQUARTZ
Format:	*00019.914
Notes:	This format emulates the Paroscientific Digiquartz sensor output

#### 4.3.5.7 Digiquartz CDL format

Command:	#013;DIGIQUARTZ_CD
Format:	*0001+0009.9139318
Notes:	This format emulates the Paroscientific Digiquartz CDL sensor output

#### 4.3.6 Information # codes

The following commands will cause the sensor to report back various pieces of information, as described:




Command	Notes
#032	Software version number
#034	Instrument serial number
#093	PCB serial number
#138	Year of manufacture, month and year of last inspection/service
#202	Maximum transducer pressure range
#900	Outputs a full list of all command codes applicable to the sensor.

## 5 Care and Maintenance

The miniIPS1 is remarkably robust, being primarily constructed of titanium. The only maintenance required, other than periodic recalibration as necessary, is to keep the sensor as clean as possible.

After use, rinse all parts in fresh water removing any growth or debris as necessary, but take exceptional care not to touch or damage the pressure diaphragm itself if fitted.

Any damage to the diaphragm will render the instrument warranty invalid

	<p>After deployment, remove the outer acetal sensor cap.</p>
	<p>Use the tool supplied to carefully unscrew the inner protective cap, exposing the sensor diaphragm.</p>
	<p>Rinse all parts in fresh water removing any growth or debris as necessary. Take exceptional care not to touch or damage the diaphragm itself as irreparable damage can result.</p>

After cleaning, simply store in the packing case provided.

### 5.1 Calibration

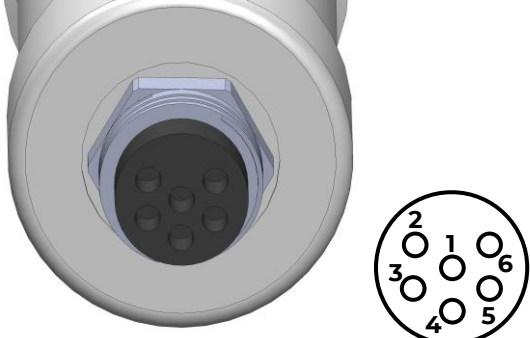
The miniIPS1 may be returned to Valeport or one of its approved laboratories for recalibration, or it may be re-calibrated by the customer using a Class A deadweight tester, or defined standard of the customer's choosing.

To return the instrument to Valeport for calibration, please request an equipment RMA from [service@valeport.co.uk](mailto:service@valeport.co.uk).

## 6 Wiring Information

It is advised that continuity checks are performed prior to all terminations.

### 6.1 SubConn MCBH6F

Pin	Function	View (sensor connector)
1	RS232 GND	
2	RS232 Tx (out of sensor) or RS485A(-)	
3	RS232 Rx (into sensor) or RS485B(+)	
4	Sensor power +V	
5	Enable 485 N/C for RS232	
6	Sensor Power -V	

### 6.2 USB Interface Y lead

Systems are supplied with a short (50cm) USB interface Y lead for testing

SubConn 6 pin male (MCIL6M)		USB 4 mm Banana
Pin	Function	Pin
1	RS232 GND	USB
2	RS232 Tx (out of sensor) or RS485A(-)	
3	RS232 Rx (into sensor) or RS485B(+)	
4	Power +V	Red banana plug
5	Link to Pin 1 for RS485. N/C for RS232	
6	Power -V	Black banana plug

## 7 Part Numbers

0760023-xx	miniIPS1 Fitted with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.01% piezo-resistive sensor</li> </ul> Supplied with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interface lead</li> <li>• Operating manual and transit case</li> </ul>
Notes: XX denotes pressure transducer range. Select from 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 or 600 Bar	
<b>Spares</b>	
0760054	Thread protector (black)
0650102	Transducer cover/cap
0650344	Transducer cover tool
0652EA1-USB	USB interface cable
CAUSB12 + CAUSB12TC	USB card drive and case
SG1	Silicone grease
<b>Accessories</b>	
0760055	Calibration Adaptor (Also needs BS010MS Dowty seal)

# 8 Declarations of Conformity

## 8.1 EU Declaration of Conformity - CE Marking



### EU Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer:	Valeport Ltd
Address:	St Peter's Quay, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 5EW
Certification marking:	CE
Product Description:	miniIPS1

We the manufacturer declare that the product miniIPS1, is in conformity with the following EU Directives and harmonised standard(s):

EMC Directive 2014/30/EU	Standards
EMC (Article 3.1b)	BS EN 61326-1:2013 (Basic Level)

RoHS Directive 2015/863/EU	Standards
Prevention (Article 4.1b)	BS EN IEC 63000:2018

Name:	Den Lakin
Position:	Development Engineer
Place of Issue:	Valeport Ltd, Totnes, UK
Date of Issue:	02/12/2022
Signature:	D.Lakin

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