



Swift Navigation Binary Protocol

Protocol Specification 0.46

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1 Overview

The Swift Navigation Binary Protocol (SBP) is a fast, simple, and minimal binary protocol for communicating with Swift devices. It is the native binary protocol used by the Piksi GPS receiver to transmit solutions, observations, status, and debugging messages, as well as receive messages from the host operating system, such as differential corrections and the almanac. As such, it is an important interface with your Piksi receiver and the primary integration method with other systems.

This document provides a specification of SBP framing and the payload structures of the messages currently used with Swift devices. SBP client libraries in a variety of programming languages are available at http://docs.swiftnav.com/wiki/SwiftNav_Binary_Protocol.

2 Message Framing Structure

SBP consists of two pieces:

- an over-the-wire message framing format
- structured payload definitions

As of Version 0.46 , the frame consists of a 6-byte binary header section, a variable-sized payload field, and a 16-bit CRC value. All multibyte values are ordered in **little-endian** format. SBP uses the CCITT CRC16 (XMODEM implementation) for error detection¹.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| 0 | 1 | Preamble | Denotes the start of frame transmission. Always 0x55. |
| 1 | 2 | Message Type | Identifies the payload contents. |
| 3 | 2 | Sender | A unique identifier of the sender. On the Piksi, this is set to the 2 least significant bytes of the device serial number. A stream of SBP messages may also included sender IDs for forwarded messages. |
| 5 | 1 | Length | Length (bytes) of the Payload field. |
| 6 | N | Payload | Binary message contents. |
| $N + 6$ | 2 | CRC | Cyclic Redundancy Check of the frame's binary data from the Message Type up to the end of Payload (does not include the Preamble). |
| $N + 8$ | | Total Frame Length | |

Table 2.0.1: Swift Binary Protocol message structure. N denotes a variable-length size.

Swift devices, such as the Piksi, also support the standard NMEA-0183 protocol for single-point position solutions. Observations transmitted via SBP can also be converted into RINEX. Note that NMEA doesn't define a standardized message string for RTK solutions. To make it possible to achieve RTK accuracy with legacy host hardware or software that can only read NMEA, recent firmware versions implement a "pseudo-absolute" mode.

¹CCITT 16-bit CRC Implementation uses parameters used by XMODEM, i.e. the polynomial: $x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$. For more details, please see the implementation at <https://github.com/swift-nav/libsbp/blob/master/c/src/edc.c#L59>. See also *A Painless Guide to CRC Error Detection Algorithms* at http://www.ross.net/crc/download/crc_v3.txt

3 Basic Formats and Payload Structure

The binary payload of an SBP message decodes into structured data based on the message type defined in the header. SBP uses several primitive numerical and collection types for defining payload contents.

| Name | Size (bytes) | Description |
|----------|--------------|---|
| s8 | 1 | Signed 8-bit integer |
| s16 | 2 | Signed 16-bit integer |
| s32 | 4 | Signed 32-bit integer |
| s64 | 8 | Signed 64-bit integer |
| u8 | 1 | Unsigned 8-bit integer |
| u16 | 2 | Unsigned 16-bit integer |
| u32 | 4 | Unsigned 32-bit integer |
| u64 | 8 | Unsigned 64-bit integer |
| float | 4 | Single-precision float (IEEE-754) |
| double | 8 | Double-precision float (IEEE-754) |
| array | — | Fixed or variable length array of any fill type |
| string | — | Fixed or variable length string (NULL padded/terminated) |
| bitfield | — | A primitive type, typically a u8, can encode boolean and enumerated status flags. |

Table 3.0.2: SBP primitive types

Example Message

As an example, consider this framed series of bytes read from a serial port:

55 02 02 cc 04 14 70 3d d0 18 cf ef ff ff ef e8 ff ff f0 18 00 00 00 00 05 00 43 94

This byte array decodes into a MSG_BASELINE_ECEF (see pg. 8), that reports the baseline position solution of the rover receiver relative to the base station receiver in Earth Centered Earth Fixed (ECEF) coordinates. The segments of this byte array and its contents breakdown as follows:

| Field Name | Type | Value | Bytestring Segment |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| Preamble | u8 | 0x55 | 55 |
| Message Type | u16 | MSG_BASELINE_ECEF | 02 02 |
| Sender | u16 | 1228 | cc 04 |
| Length | u8 | 20 | 14 |
| Payload | — | — | 70 3d d0 18 cf ef ff ff ef e8 ff ff f0 18 00 00 00 00 05 00 |
| MSG_BASELINE_ECEF | | | |
| .tow | u32 | 416300400 msec | 70 3d d0 18 |
| .x | s32 | −4145 mm | cf ef ff ff |
| .y | s32 | −5905 mm | ef e8 ff ff |
| .z | s32 | 6384 mm | f0 18 00 00 |
| .accuracy | u16 | 0 | 00 00 |
| .nsats | u8 | 5 | 05 |
| .flags | u8 | 0 | 00 |
| CRC | u16 | 0x9443 | 43 94 |

Table 3.0.3: SBP breakdown for MSG_BASELINE_ECEF

4 Message Types

Packages define a logical collection of SBP messages. The contents and layout of messages in packages marked **stable** are unlikely to change in the future. **Draft** messages *will change with future development* and are detailed purely for *informational purposes only*. Many draft messages are implementation-defined, and some collections, such as the acquisition package, are used for internal development.

| Package | Msg ID | Name | Size (bytes) | Description |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Stable | | | | |
| Navigation | 0x0100 | MSG_GPS_TIME | 11 | GPS Time |
| | 0x0206 | MSG_DOPS | 14 | Dilution of Precision |
| | 0x0200 | MSG_POS_ECEF | 32 | Single-point position in ECEF |
| | 0x0201 | MSG_POS_LLH | 34 | Geodetic Position |
| | 0x0202 | MSG_BASELINE_ECEF | 20 | Baseline Position in ECEF |
| | 0x0203 | MSG_BASELINE_NED | 22 | Baseline in NED |
| | 0x0204 | MSG_VEL_ECEF | 20 | Velocity in ECEF |
| | 0x0205 | MSG_VEL_NED | 22 | Velocity in NED |
| System | 0xFF00 | MSG_STARTUP | 4 | System start-up message |
| | 0xFFFF | MSG_HEARTBEAT | 4 | System heartbeat message |
| Draft | | | | |
| Acquisition | 0x0015 | MSG_ACQ_RESULT | 13 | Satellite acquisition result |
| Bootload | 0x00B3 | MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_REQUEST | 0 | Bootloading handshake request |
| | 0x00B4 | MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_RESPONSE | $N + 4$ | Bootloading handshake response |
| | 0x00DE | MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_REQUEST | 0 | Read FPGA device ID over UART request |
| | 0x00DD | MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_RESPONSE | 8 | Read FPGA device ID over UART response |
| Ext Events | 0x0101 | MSG_EXT_EVENT | 12 | Reports timestamped external pin event |
| File IO | 0x00A8 | MSG_FILEIO_READ | 25 | Read file from the file system |
| | 0x00A9 | MSG_FILEIO_READ_DIR | 24 | List files in a directory |
| | 0x00AC | MSG_FILEIO_REMOVE | 20 | Delete a file from the file system |
| | 0x00AD | MSG_FILEIO_WRITE | $N + 24$ | Write to file |
| Flash | 0x00E6 | MSG_FLASH_PROGRAM | $N + 5$ | Program flash addresses |
| | 0x00E0 | MSG_FLASH_DONE | 1 | Flash response message |
| | 0x00E7 | MSG_FLASH_READ_REQUEST | 5 | Read STM or M25 flash address request |
| | 0x00E1 | MSG_FLASH_READ_RESPONSE | 5 | Read STM or M25 flash address response |
| | 0x00E2 | MSG_FLASH_ERASE | 5 | Erase sector of device flash memory |
| | 0x00E3 | MSG_STM_FLASH_LOCK_SECTOR | 4 | Lock sector of STM flash memory |
| | 0x00E4 | MSG_STM_FLASH_UNLOCK_SECTOR | 4 | Unlock sector of STM flash memory |
| | 0x00E8 | MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_REQUEST | 0 | Read device's hardcoded unique ID request |
| | 0x00E5 | MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_RESPONSE | 12 | Read device's hardcoded unique ID response |
| Logging | 0x0010 | MSG_PRINT | N | Plaintext logging messages |
| Observation | 0x0045 | MSG_OBS | $13N + 7$ | GPS satellite observations |
| | 0x0044 | MSG_BASE_POS | 24 | Base station position |
| | 0x0046 | MSG_EPHEMERIS | 176 | WGS84 satellite ephemeris parameters |
| Piksi | 0x00B2 | MSG_RESET | 0 | Reset the device |
| | 0x0023 | MSG_INIT_BASE | 0 | Initialize IAR from known baseline |
| | 0x0017 | MSG_THREAD_STATE | 26 | State of an RTOS thread |
| | 0x0018 | MSG_UART_STATE | 58 | State of the UART channels |
| Settings | 0x00A0 | MSG_SETTINGS | N | R/W device configuration settings |
| | 0x00A1 | MSG_SETTINGS_SAVE | 0 | Save settings to flash |
| Tracking | 0x0016 | MSG_TRACKING_STATE | $6N$ | Satellite tracking channel states |

Table 4.0.4: SBP message types

5 Stable Message Definitions

5.1 Navigation

Geodetic navigation messages reporting GPS time, position, velocity, and baseline position solutions. For position solutions, these messages define several different position solutions: single-point (SPP), RTK, and pseudo-absolute position solutions.

The SPP is the standalone, absolute GPS position solution using only a single receiver. The RTK solution is the differential GPS solution, which can use either a fixed/integer or floating carrier phase ambiguity. The pseudo-absolute position solution uses a user-provided, well-surveyed base station position (if available) and the RTK solution in tandem.

MSG_GPS_TIME — 0x0100

This message reports the GPS time, representing the time since the GPS epoch began on midnight January 6, 1980 UTC. GPS time counts the weeks and seconds of the week. The weeks begin at the Saturday/Sunday transition. GPS week 0 began at the beginning of the GPS time scale.

Within each week number, the GPS time of the week is between between 0 and 604800 seconds ($=60*60*24*7$). Note that GPS time does not accumulate leap seconds, and as of now, has a small offset from UTC. In a message stream, this message precedes a set of other navigation messages referenced to the same time (but lacking the ns field) and indicates a more precise time of these messages.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| 0 | 2 | u16 | weeks | wn | GPS week number |
| 2 | 4 | u32 | ms | tow | GPS time of week rounded to the nearest millisecond |
| 6 | 4 | s32 | ns | ns | Nanosecond residual of millisecond-rounded TOW (ranges from -500000 to 500000) |
| 10 | 1 | u8 | | flags | Status flags (reserved) |
| | 11 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.1: MSG_GPS_TIME 0x0100 message structure

MSG_DOPS — 0x0206

This dilution of precision (DOP) message describes the effect of navigation satellite geometry on positional measurement precision.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | tow | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 2 | u16 | | gdop | Geometric Dilution of Precision |
| 6 | 2 | u16 | | pdop | Position Dilution of Precision |
| 8 | 2 | u16 | | tdop | Time Dilution of Precision |
| 10 | 2 | u16 | | hdop | Horizontal Dilution of Precision |
| 12 | 2 | u16 | | vdop | Vertical Dilution of Precision |
| 14 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

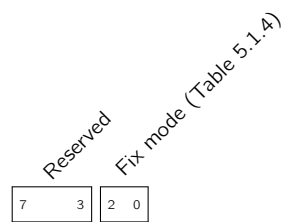
Table 5.1.2: MSG_DOPS 0x0206 message structure

MSG_POS_ECEF — 0x0200

The position solution message reports absolute Earth Centered Earth Fixed (ECEF) coordinates and the status (single point vs pseudo-absolute RTK) of the position solution. If the rover receiver knows the surveyed position of the base station and has an RTK solution, this reports a pseudo-absolute position solution using the base station position and the rover's RTK baseline vector. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | <code>tow</code> | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 8 | double | m | <code>x</code> | ECEF X coordinate |
| 12 | 8 | double | m | <code>y</code> | ECEF Y coordinate |
| 20 | 8 | double | m | <code>z</code> | ECEF Z coordinate |
| 28 | 2 | u16 | mm | <code>accuracy</code> | Position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 30 | 1 | u8 | | <code>n_sats</code> | Number of satellites used in solution |
| 31 | 1 | u8 | | <code>flags</code> | Status flags |
| 32 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.3: MSG_POS_ECEF 0x0200 message structure

Field 5.1.1: Status flags (`flags`)

| Value | Description |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 0 | Single Point Positioning (SPP) |
| 1 | Float RTK |
| 2 | Fixed RTK |

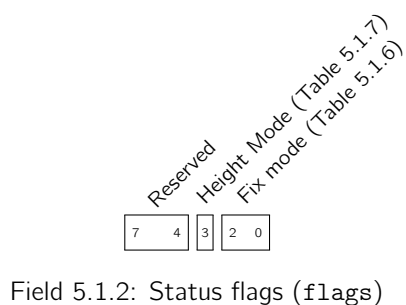
Table 5.1.4: Fix mode values (`flags[0:2]`)

MSG_POS_LLH — 0x0201

This position solution message reports the absolute geodetic coordinates and the status (single point vs pseudo-absolute RTK) of the position solution. If the rover receiver knows the surveyed position of the base station and has an RTK solution, this reports a pseudo-absolute position solution using the base station position and the rover's RTK baseline vector. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | <code>tow</code> | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 8 | double | deg | <code>lat</code> | Latitude |
| 12 | 8 | double | deg | <code>lon</code> | Longitude |
| 20 | 8 | double | m | <code>height</code> | Height |
| 28 | 2 | u16 | mm | <code>h_accuracy</code> | Horizontal position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 30 | 2 | u16 | mm | <code>v_accuracy</code> | Vertical position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 32 | 1 | u8 | | <code>n_sats</code> | Number of satellites used in solution. |
| 33 | 1 | u8 | | <code>flags</code> | Status flags |
| 34 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.5: MSG_POS_LLH 0x0201 message structure



| Value | Description |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 0 | Single Point Positioning (SPP) |
| 1 | Fixed RTK |
| 2 | Float RTK |

Table 5.1.6: Fix mode values (`flags[0:2]`)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Height above Ellipsoid |
| 1 | Height above mean sea level |

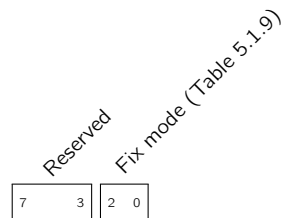
Table 5.1.7: Height Mode values (`flags[3]`)

MSG_BASELINE_ECEF — 0x0202

This message reports the baseline solution in Earth Centered Earth Fixed (ECEF) coordinates. This baseline is the relative vector distance from the base station to the rover receiver. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | <code>tow</code> | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 4 | s32 | mm | <code>x</code> | Baseline ECEF X coordinate |
| 8 | 4 | s32 | mm | <code>y</code> | Baseline ECEF Y coordinate |
| 12 | 4 | s32 | mm | <code>z</code> | Baseline ECEF Z coordinate |
| 16 | 2 | u16 | mm | <code>accuracy</code> | Position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 18 | 1 | u8 | | <code>n_sats</code> | Number of satellites used in solution |
| 19 | 1 | u8 | | <code>flags</code> | Status flags |
| 20 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.8: MSG_BASELINE_ECEF 0x0202 message structure

Field 5.1.3: Status flags (`flags`)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | Float RTK |
| 1 | Fixed RTK |

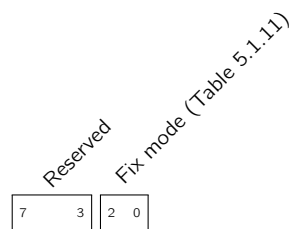
Table 5.1.9: Fix mode values (`flags[0:2]`)

MSG_BASELINE_NED — 0x0203

This message reports the baseline solution in North East Down (NED) coordinates. This baseline is the relative vector distance from the base station to the rover receiver, and NED coordinate system is defined at the local tangent plane centered at the base station position. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | tow | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 4 | s32 | mm | n | Baseline North coordinate |
| 8 | 4 | s32 | mm | e | Baseline East coordinate |
| 12 | 4 | s32 | mm | d | Baseline Down coordinate |
| 16 | 2 | u16 | mm | h_accuracy | Horizontal position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 18 | 2 | u16 | mm | v_accuracy | Vertical position accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 20 | 1 | u8 | | n_sats | Number of satellites used in solution |
| 21 | 1 | u8 | | flags | Status flags |
| 22 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.10: MSG_BASELINE_NED 0x0203 message structure



Field 5.1.4: Status flags (flags)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | Float RTK |
| 1 | Fixed RTK |

Table 5.1.11: Fix mode values (flags[0:2])

MSG_VEL_ECEF — 0x0204

This message reports the velocity in Earth Centered Earth Fixed (ECEF) coordinates. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|--|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | tow | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | x | Velocity ECEF X coordinate |
| 8 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | y | Velocity ECEF Y coordinate |
| 12 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | z | Velocity ECEF Z coordinate |
| 16 | 2 | u16 | mm/s | accuracy | Velocity accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 18 | 1 | u8 | | n_sats | Number of satellites used in solution |
| 19 | 1 | u8 | | flags | Status flags (reserved) |
| | | | | | Total Payload Length |
| | | | | | 20 |

Table 5.1.12: MSG_VEL_ECEF 0x0204 message structure

MSG_VEL_NED — 0x0205

This message reports the velocity in local North East Down (NED) coordinates. The full GPS time is given by the preceding MSG_GPS_TIME with the matching time-of-week (tow).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | <code>tow</code> | GPS Time of Week |
| 4 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | <code>n</code> | Velocity North coordinate |
| 8 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | <code>e</code> | Velocity East coordinate |
| 12 | 4 | s32 | mm/s | <code>d</code> | Velocity Down coordinate |
| 16 | 2 | u16 | mm/s | <code>h_accuracy</code> | Horizontal velocity accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 18 | 2 | u16 | mm/s | <code>v_accuracy</code> | Vertical velocity accuracy estimate (not implemented). Defaults to 0. |
| 20 | 1 | u8 | | <code>n_sats</code> | Number of satellites used in solution |
| 21 | 1 | u8 | | <code>flags</code> | Status flags (reserved) |
| 22 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.1.13: MSG_VEL_NED 0x0205 message structure

5.2 System

Standardized system messages from Swift Navigation devices.

MSG_STARTUP — 0xFF00

The system start-up message is sent once on system start-up. It notifies the host or other attached devices that the system has started and is now ready to respond to commands or configuration requests.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|----------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | reserved | Reserved |
| | 4 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.2.1: MSG_STARTUP 0xFF00 message structure

MSG_HEARTBEAT — 0xFFFF

The heartbeat message is sent periodically to inform the host or other attached devices that the system is running. It is used to monitor system malfunctions. It also contains status flags that indicate to the host the status of the system and whether it is operating correctly. Currently, the expected heartbeat interval is 1 sec.

The system error flag is used to indicate that an error has occurred in the system. To determine the source of the error, the remaining error flags should be inspected.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | flags | Status flags |
| | 4 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 5.2.2: MSG_HEARTBEAT 0xFFFF message structure



| Value | Description |
|-------|-----------------------|
| 0 | System Healthy |
| 1 | An error has occurred |

Table 5.2.3: System Error Flag values (flags[0])

| Value | Description |
|-------|------------------------------|
| 0 | No external antenna detected |
| 1 | External antenna is present |

Table 5.2.4: External antenna present values (flags[31])

6 Draft Message Definitions

6.1 Acquisition

Satellite acquisition messages from the device.

MSG_ACQ_RESULT — 0x0015

This message describes the results from an attempted GPS signal acquisition search for a satellite PRN over a code phase/carrier frequency range. It contains the parameters of the point in the acquisition search space with the best signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | float | | snr | SNR of best point. Currently dimensionless, but will have units of dB Hz in the revision of this message. |
| 4 | 4 | float | chips | cp | Code phase of best point |
| 8 | 4 | float | hz | cf | Carrier frequency of best point |
| 12 | 1 | u8 | | prn | PRN-1 identifier of the satellite signal for which acquisition was attempted |
| | 13 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.1.1: MSG_ACQ_RESULT 0x0015 message structure

6.2 Bootload

Messages for the bootloading configuration on the device.

These are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF), and are intended for internal use only. Note that some of these messages share the same message type ID for both the host request and the device response.

MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_REQUEST — 0x00B3

The handshake message request from the host establishes a handshake between the device bootloader and the host. The response from the device is MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_RESPONSE.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.2.1: MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_REQUEST 0x00B3 message structure

MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_RESPONSE — 0x00B4

The handshake message response from the device establishes a handshake between the device bootloader and the host. The request from the host is MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_REQUEST. The payload contains the bootloader version number and the SBP protocol version number.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | flags | Bootloader flags |
| 4 | N | string | | version | Bootloader version number |
| | $N + 4$ | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.2.2: MSG_BOOTLOADER_HANDSHAKE_RESPONSE 0x00B4 message structure

MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_REQUEST — 0x00DE

The device message from the host reads a unique device identifier from the SwiftNAP, an FPGA. The host requests the ID by sending a MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_REQUEST message. The device responds with a MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_RESPONSE message with the device ID in the payload. Note that this ID is tied to the FPGA, and not related to the Piksi's serial number.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.2.3: MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_REQUEST 0x00DE message structure

MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_RESPONSE — 0x00DD

The device message from the host reads a unique device identifier from the SwiftNAP, an FPGA. The host requests the ID by sending a MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_REQUEST message. The device responds with a MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_RESPONSE message with the device ID in the payload. Note that this ID is tied to the FPGA, and not related to the Piksi's serial number.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|---|
| 0 | 8 | u8[8] | | dna | 57-bit SwiftNAP FPGA Device ID. Remaining bits are padded on the right. |
| | 8 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.2.4: MSG_NAP_DEVICE_DNA_RESPONSE 0x00DD message structure

6.3 Ext Events

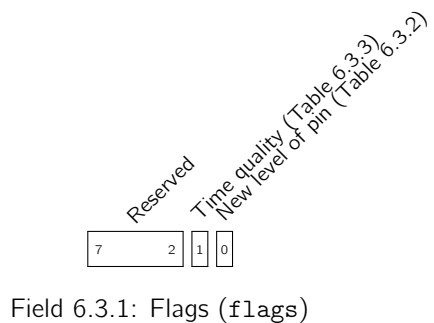
Messages reporting accurately-timestamped external events, e.g. camera shutter time.

MSG_EXT_EVENT — 0x0101

Reports detection of an external event, the GPS time it occurred, which pin it was and whether it was rising or falling.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|--|
| 0 | 2 | u16 | weeks | wn | GPS week number |
| 2 | 4 | u32 | ms | tow | GPS time of week rounded to the nearest millisecond |
| 6 | 4 | s32 | ns | ns | Nanosecond residual of millisecond-rounded TOW (ranges from -500000 to 500000) |
| 10 | 1 | u8 | | flags | Flags |
| 11 | 1 | u8 | | pin | Pin number. 0..9 = DEBUG0..9. |
| | 12 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.3.1: MSG_EXT_EVENT 0x0101 message structure



| Value | Description |
|-------|--------------------|
| 0 | Low (falling edge) |
| 1 | High (rising edge) |

Table 6.3.2: New level of pin values (flags[0])

| Value | Description |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | Unknown - don't have nav solution |
| 1 | Good (± 1 microsecond) |

Table 6.3.3: Time quality values (flags[1])

6.4 File IO

Messages for using device's onboard flash filesystem functionality. This allows data to be stored persistently in the device's program flash with wear-levelling using a simple filesystem interface. The file system interface (CFS) defines an abstract API for reading directories and for reading and writing files.

These are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF), and intended for internal-use only. Note that some of these messages share the same message type ID for both the host request and the device response.

MSG_FILEIO_READ — 0x00A8

The file read message reads a certain length (up to 255 bytes) from a given offset into a file, and returns the data in a MSG_FILEIO_READ message where the message length field indicates how many bytes were successfully read. If the message is invalid, a followup MSG_PRINT message will print "Invalid fileio read message".

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | bytes | <code>offset</code> | File offset |
| 4 | 1 | u8 | bytes | <code>chunk_size</code> | Chunk size to read |
| 5 | 20 | string | | <code>filename</code> | Name of the file to read from (NULL padded) |
| | 25 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.4.1: MSG_FILEIO_READ 0x00A8 message structure

MSG_FILEIO_READ_DIR — 0x00A9

The read directory message lists the files in a directory on the device's onboard flash file system. The offset parameter can be used to skip the first *n* elements of the file list. Returns a MSG_FILEIO_READ_DIR message containing the directory listings as a NULL delimited list. The listing is chunked over multiple SBP packets and the end of the list is identified by an entry containing just the character 0xFF. If message is invalid, a followup MSG_PRINT message will print "Invalid fileio read message".

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|---|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | offset | The offset to skip the first <i>n</i> elements of the file list |
| 4 | 20 | string | | dirname | Name of the directory to list (NULL padded) |
| | 24 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.4.2: MSG_FILEIO_READ_DIR 0x00A9 message structure

MSG_FILEIO_REMOVE — 0x00AC

The file remove message deletes a file from the file system. If message is invalid, a followup MSG_PRINT message will print "Invalid fileio remove message".

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|--|
| 0 | 20 | string | | filename | Name of the file to delete (NULL padded) |
| | 20 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.4.3: MSG_FILEIO_REMOVE 0x00AC message structure

MSG_FILEIO_WRITE — 0x00AD

The file write message writes a certain length (up to 255 bytes) of data to a file at a given offset. Returns a copy of the original MSG_FILEIO_WRITE message to check integrity of the write. If message is invalid, a followup MSG_PRINT message will print "Invalid fileio write message".

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 0 | 20 | string | | <code>filename</code> | Name of the file to write to (NULL padded) |
| 20 | 4 | u32 | bytes | <code>offset</code> | Offset into the file at which to start writing in bytes |
| 24 | N | u8[N] | | <code>data</code> | Variable-length array of data to write |
| | $N + 24$ | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.4.4: MSG_FILEIO_WRITE 0x00AD message structure

6.5 Flash

Messages for reading/writing the device's onboard flash memory. Many of these messages target specific flash memory peripherals used in Swift Navigation devices: the STM32 flash and the M25Pxx FPGA configuration flash.

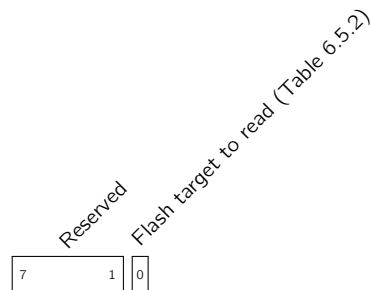
These are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF), and are intended for internal-use only.

MSG_FLASH_PROGRAM — 0x00E6

The flash program message programs a set of addresses of either the STM or M25 flash. The device replies with either a MSG_FLASH_DONE message containing the return code FLASH_OK (0) on success, or FLASH_INVALID_LEN (2) if the maximum write size is exceeded. Note that the sector-containing addresses must be erased before addresses can be programmed.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------|------------|--|
| 0 | 1 | u8 | | target | Target flags |
| 1 | 3 | u8[3] | bytes | addr_start | Starting address offset to program |
| 4 | 1 | u8 | bytes | addr_len | Length of set of addresses to program, counting up from starting address |
| 5 | N | u8[N] | | data | Data to program addresses with, with length $N=addr_len$ |
| $N + 5$ | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.1: MSG_FLASH_PROGRAM 0x00E6 message structure



Field 6.5.1: Target flags (target)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | FLASH_STM |
| 1 | FLASH_M25 |

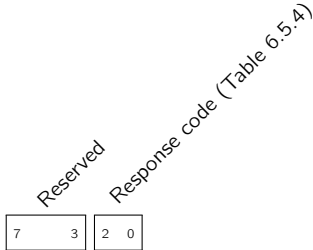
Table 6.5.2: Flash target to read values (target[0])

MSG_FLASH_DONE — 0x00E0

This message defines success or failure codes for a variety of flash memory requests from the host to the device. Flash read and write messages, such as MSG_FLASH_READ_REQUEST, or MSG_FLASH_PROGRAM, may return this message on failure.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|----------------------|
| 0 | 1 | u8 | | response | Response flags |
| | 1 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.3: MSG_FLASH_DONE 0x00E0 message structure



Field 6.5.2: Response flags (response)

| Value | Description |
|-------|----------------------|
| 0 | FLASH_OK |
| 1 | FLASH_INVALID_FLASH |
| 2 | FLASH_INVALID_LEN |
| 3 | FLASH_INVALID_ADDR |
| 4 | FLASH_INVALID_RANGE |
| 5 | FLASH_INVALID_SECTOR |

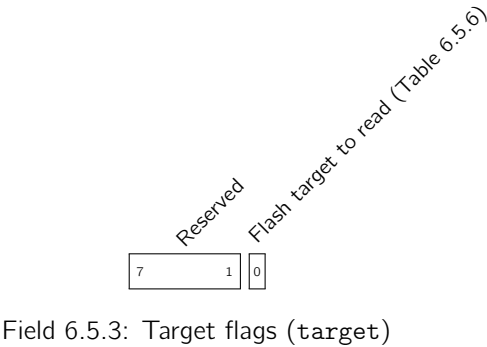
Table 6.5.4: Response code values (response[0:2])

MSG_FLASH_READ_REQUEST — 0x00E7

The flash read message reads a set of addresses of either the STM or M25 onboard flash. The device replies with a MSG_FLASH_READ_RESPONSE message containing either the read data on success or a MSG_FLASH_DONE message containing the return code FLASH_INVALID_LEN (2) if the maximum read size is exceeded or FLASH_INVALID_ADDR (3) if the address is outside of the allowed range.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|---|
| 0 | 1 | u8 | | target | Target flags |
| 1 | 3 | u8[3] | bytes | addr_start | Starting address offset to read from |
| 4 | 1 | u8 | bytes | addr_len | Length of set of addresses to read, counting up from starting address |
| 5 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.5: MSG_FLASH_READ_REQUEST 0x00E7 message structure



Field 6.5.3: Target flags (target)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | FLASH_STM |
| 1 | FLASH_M25 |

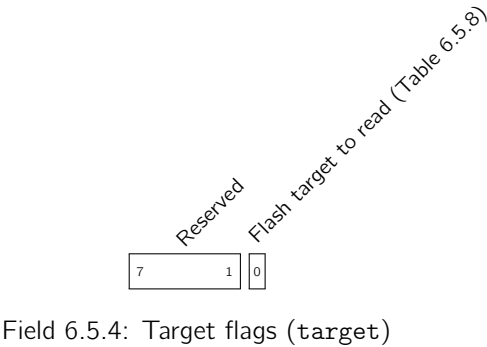
Table 6.5.6: Flash target to read values (target[0])

MSG_FLASH_READ_RESPONSE — 0x00E1

The flash read message reads a set of addresses of either the STM or M25 onboard flash. The device replies with a MSG_FLASH_READ_RESPONSE message containing either the read data on success or a MSG_FLASH_DONE message containing the return code FLASH_INVALID_LEN (2) if the maximum read size is exceeded or FLASH_INVALID_ADDR (3) if the address is outside of the allowed range.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|---|
| 0 | 1 | u8 | | target | Target flags |
| 1 | 3 | u8[3] | bytes | addr_start | Starting address offset to read from |
| 4 | 1 | u8 | bytes | addr_len | Length of set of addresses to read, counting up from starting address |
| 5 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.7: MSG_FLASH_READ_RESPONSE 0x00E1 message structure



Field 6.5.4: Target flags (target)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | FLASH_STM |
| 1 | FLASH_M25 |

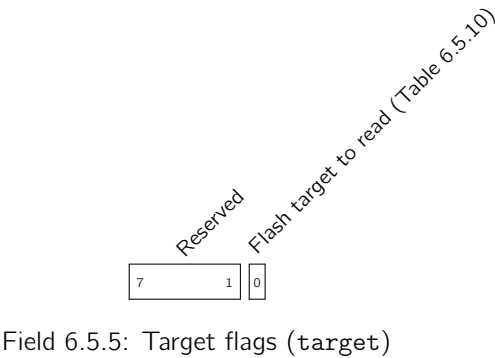
Table 6.5.8: Flash target to read values (target[0])

MSG_FLASH_ERASE — 0x00E2

The flash erase message from the host erases a sector of either the STM or M25 onboard flash memory. The device will reply with a MSG_FLASH_DONE message containing the return code - FLASH_OK (0) on success or FLASH_INVALID_FLASH (1) if the flash specified is invalid.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|---|
| 0 | 1 | u8 | | target | Target flags |
| 1 | 4 | u32 | | sector_num | Flash sector number to erase (0-11 for the STM, 0-15 for the M25) |
| 5 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.9: MSG_FLASH_ERASE 0x00E2 message structure



| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | FLASH_STM |
| 1 | FLASH_M25 |

Table 6.5.10: Flash target to read values (target[0])

MSG_STM_FLASH_LOCK_SECTOR — 0x00E3

The flash lock message locks a sector of the STM flash memory. The device replies with a MSG_FLASH_DONE message.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | sector | Flash sector number to lock |
| | 4 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.11: MSG_STM_FLASH_LOCK_SECTOR 0x00E3 message structure

MSG_STM_FLASH_UNLOCK_SECTOR — 0x00E4

The flash unlock message unlocks a sector of the STM flash memory. The device replies with a MSG_FLASH_DONE message.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | | <code>sector</code> | Flash sector number to unlock |
| | 4 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.12: MSG_STM_FLASH_UNLOCK_SECTOR 0x00E4 message structure

MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_REQUEST — 0x00E8

This message reads the device's hardcoded unique ID. The host requests the ID by sending a MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_REQUEST. The device responds with a MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_RESPONSE with the 12-byte unique ID in the payload..

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.13: MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_REQUEST 0x00E8 message structure

MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_RESPONSE — 0x00E5

This message reads the device's hardcoded unique ID. The host requests the ID by sending a MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_REQUEST. The device responds with a MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_RESPONSE with the 12-byte unique ID in the payload..

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| 0 | 12 | u8[12] | | stm_id | Device unique ID |
| | 12 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.5.14: MSG_STM_UNIQUE_ID_RESPONSE 0x00E5 message structure

6.6 Logging

Logging and debugging messages from the device. These are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF).

MSG_PRINT — 0x0010

This message contains a human-readable payload string from the device containing errors, warnings and informational messages at ERROR, WARNING, DEBUG, INFO logging levels.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| 0 | <i>N</i> | string | | text | Human-readable string |
| | <i>N</i> | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.6.1: MSG_PRINT 0x0010 message structure

6.7 Observation

Satellite observation messages from the device.

MSG_OBS — 0x0045

The GPS observations message reports all the raw pseudorange and carrier phase observations for the satellites being tracked by the device. Carrier phase observation here is represented as a 40-bit fixed point number with Q32.8 layout (i.e. 32-bits of whole cycles and 8-bits of fractional cycles).

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|--|
| 0 | 4 | u32 | ms | header.t.tow | Milliseconds since start of GPS week |
| 4 | 2 | u16 | week | header.t.wn | GPS week number |
| 6 | 1 | u8 | | header.n_obs | Total number of observations. First nibble is the size of the sequence (n), second nibble is the zero-indexed counter (ith packet of n) |
| $13N + 7$ | 4 | u32 | cm | obs[N].P | Pseudorange observation |
| $13N + 11$ | 4 | s32 | cycles | obs[N].L.i | Carrier phase whole cycles |
| $13N + 15$ | 1 | u8 | cycles | obs[N].L.f | Carrier phase fractional part |
| $13N + 16$ | 1 | u8 | dB Hz | obs[N].cn0 | Carrier-to-Noise density |
| $13N + 17$ | 2 | u16 | | obs[N].lock | Lock indicator. This value changes whenever a satellite signal has lost and regained lock, indicating that the carrier phase ambiguity may have changed. |
| $13N + 19$ | 1 | u8 | | obs[N].prn | PRN-1 identifier of the satellite signal |
| $13N + 7$ | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.7.1: MSG_OBS 0x0045 message structure

MSG_BASE_POS — 0x0044

The base station position message is the position reported by the base station itself. It is used for pseudo-absolute RTK positioning, and is required to be a high-accuracy surveyed location of the base station. Any error here will result in an error in the pseudo-absolute position output.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| 0 | 8 | double | deg | lat | Latitude |
| 8 | 8 | double | deg | lon | Longitude |
| 16 | 8 | double | m | height | Height |
| | | | | | Total Payload Length |
| | | | | | 24 |

Table 6.7.2: MSG_BASE_POS 0x0044 message structure

MSG_EPHEMERIS — 0x0046

The ephemeris message returns a set of satellite orbit parameters that is used to calculate GPS satellite position, velocity, and clock offset (WGS84). Please see the Navstar GPS Space Segment/Navigation user interfaces (ICD-GPS-200, Table 20-III) for more details.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------------|----------|--|
| 0 | 8 | double | s | tgdt | Group delay differential between L1 and L2 |
| 8 | 8 | double | m | c_rs | Amplitude of the sine harmonic correction term to the orbit radius |
| 16 | 8 | double | m | c_rc | Amplitude of the cosine harmonic correction term to the orbit radius |
| 24 | 8 | double | rad | c_uc | Amplitude of the cosine harmonic correction term to the argument of latitude |
| 32 | 8 | double | rad | c_us | Amplitude of the sine harmonic correction term to the argument of latitude |
| 40 | 8 | double | rad | c_ic | Amplitude of the cosine harmonic correction term to the angle of inclination |
| 48 | 8 | double | rad | c_is | Amplitude of the sine harmonic correction term to the angle of inclination |
| 56 | 8 | double | rad/s | dn | Mean motion difference |
| 64 | 8 | double | radians | m0 | Mean anomaly at reference time |
| 72 | 8 | double | | ecc | Eccentricity of satellite orbit |
| 80 | 8 | double | $m^{(1/2)}$ | sqrta | Square root of the semi-major axis of orbit |
| 88 | 8 | double | rad | omega0 | Longitude of ascending node of orbit plane at weekly epoch |
| 96 | 8 | double | rad/s | omegadot | Rate of right ascension |
| 104 | 8 | double | rad | w | Argument of perigee |
| 112 | 8 | double | rad | inc | Inclination |
| 120 | 8 | double | rad/s | inc_dot | Inclination first derivative |
| 128 | 8 | double | s | af0 | Polynomial clock correction coefficient (clock bias) |
| 136 | 8 | double | s/s | af1 | Polynomial clock correction coefficient (clock drift) |
| 144 | 8 | double | s/s^2 | af2 | Polynomial clock correction coefficient (rate of clock drift) |
| 152 | 8 | double | s | toe_tow | Time of week |
| 160 | 2 | u16 | week | toe_wn | Week number |
| 162 | 8 | double | s | toc_tow | Clock reference time of week |
| 170 | 2 | u16 | week | toc_wn | Clock reference week number |
| 172 | 1 | u8 | | valid | Is valid? |
| 173 | 1 | u8 | | healthy | Satellite is healthy? |
| 174 | 1 | u8 | | prn | PRN being tracked |
| 175 | 1 | u8 | | iode | Issue of ephemeris data |
| 176 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.7.3: MSG_EPHEMERIS 0x0046 message structure

6.8 Piksi

System health, configuration, and diagnostic messages specific to the Piksi L1 receiver, including a variety of legacy messages that may no longer be used.

These messages are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF), and largely intended for internal-use only.

MSG_RESET — 0x00B2

This message from the host resets the Piksi back into the bootloader.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.8.1: MSG_RESET 0x00B2 message structure

MSG_INIT_BASE — 0x0023

This message initializes the integer ambiguity resolution (IAR) process on the Piksi to use an assumed baseline position between the base station and rover receivers. Warns via MSG_PRINT if there aren't a shared minimum number (4) of satellite observations between the two.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.8.2: MSG_INIT_BASE 0x0023 message structure

MSG_THREAD_STATE — 0x0017

The thread usage message from the device reports real-time operating system (RTOS) thread usage statistics for the named thread. The reported percentage values require to be normalized.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------|--|
| 0 | 20 | string | | name | Thread name (NULL terminated) |
| 20 | 2 | u16 | | cpu | Percentage cpu use for this thread. Values range from 0 - 1000 and needs to be renormalized to 100 |
| 22 | 4 | u32 | bytes | stack_free | Free stack space for this thread |
| | 26 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.8.3: MSG_THREAD_STATE 0x0017 message structure

MSG_UART_STATE — 0x0018

The UART message reports data latency and throughput of the UART channels providing SBP I/O. On the default Piksi configuration, UARTs A and B are used for telemetry radios, but can also be host access ports for embedded hosts, or other interfaces in future. The reported percentage values require to be normalized.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|---|
| 0 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_a.tx_throughput | UART transmit throughput |
| 4 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_a.rx_throughput | UART receive throughput |
| 8 | 2 | u16 | | uart_a.crc_error_count | UART CRC error count |
| 10 | 2 | u16 | | uart_a.io_error_count | UART IO error count |
| 12 | 1 | u8 | | uart_a.tx_buffer_level | UART transmit buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 - 255) |
| 13 | 1 | u8 | | uart_a.rx_buffer_level | UART receive buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 to 255) |
| 14 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_b.tx_throughput | UART transmit throughput |
| 18 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_b.rx_throughput | UART receive throughput |
| 22 | 2 | u16 | | uart_b.crc_error_count | UART CRC error count |
| 24 | 2 | u16 | | uart_b.io_error_count | UART IO error count |
| 26 | 1 | u8 | | uart_b.tx_buffer_level | UART transmit buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 - 255) |
| 27 | 1 | u8 | | uart_b.rx_buffer_level | UART receive buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 to 255) |
| 28 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_ftdi.tx_throughput | UART transmit throughput |
| 32 | 4 | float | kB/s | uart_ftdi.rx_throughput | UART receive throughput |
| 36 | 2 | u16 | | uart_ftdi.crc_error_count | UART CRC error count |
| 38 | 2 | u16 | | uart_ftdi.io_error_count | UART IO error count |
| 40 | 1 | u8 | | uart_ftdi.tx_buffer_level | UART transmit buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 - 255) |
| 41 | 1 | u8 | | uart_ftdi.rx_buffer_level | UART receive buffer percentage utilization (ranges from 0 to 255) |
| 42 | 4 | s32 | ms | latency.avg | Average latency |
| 46 | 4 | s32 | ms | latency.lmin | Minimum latency |
| 50 | 4 | s32 | ms | latency.lmax | Maximum latency |
| 54 | 4 | s32 | ms | latency.current | Smoothed estimate of the current latency |
| 58 | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.8.4: MSG_UART_STATE 0x0018 message structure

6.9 Settings

Messages for reading and writing the device's device settings.

These are in the implementation-defined range (0x0000-0x00FF). Note that some of these messages share the same message type ID for both the host request and the device response. See the accompanying document for descriptions of settings configurations and examples: https://github.com/swift-nav/piksi_firmware/blob/master/docs/settings.pdf

MSG_SETTINGS — 0x00A0

The setting message reads and writes the device's configuration.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|----------------------|--|
| 0 | <i>N</i> | string | | <code>setting</code> | A NULL-terminated and delimited string with contents [SECTION_SETTING, SETTING, VALUE] on writes or a series of such strings on reads. |
| | <i>N</i> | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.9.1: MSG_SETTINGS 0x00A0 message structure

MSG_SETTINGS_SAVE — 0x00A1

The save settings message persists the device's current settings configuration to its onboard flash memory file system.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | 0 | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.9.2: MSG_SETTINGS_SAVE 0x00A1 message structure

6.10 Tracking

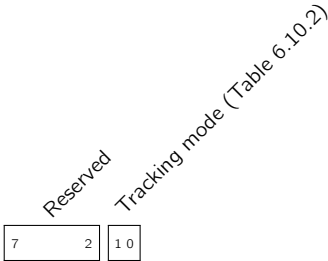
Satellite code and carrier-phase tracking messages from the device.

MSG_TRACKING_STATE — 0x0016

The tracking message returns a variable-length array of tracking channel states. It reports status and snr power measurements for all tracked satellites.

| Offset (bytes) | Size (bytes) | Format | Units | Name | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $6N + 0$ | 1 | u8 | | <code>states[N].state</code> | Status of tracking channel |
| $6N + 1$ | 1 | u8 | | <code>states[N].prn</code> | PRN-1 being tracked |
| $6N + 2$ | 4 | float | dB Hz | <code>states[N].cn0</code> | Carrier-to-noise density |
| $6N$ | | | | | Total Payload Length |

Table 6.10.1: MSG_TRACKING_STATE 0x0016 message structure



Field 6.10.1: Status of tracking channel (`state`)

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| 0 | Disabled |
| 1 | Running |

Table 6.10.2: Tracking mode values (`state[0:1]`)