

## Single Axis Precision Inclination (Acceleration) Sensor KAS901 and KAS931

- · senses in positive and negative direction
- · static and dynamic acceleration measured
- high repeatability <0.01% over range</li>
- high resolution <0.001% over range</li>
- shock resistance of the pendulum min. 20'000g
- Temperature range -30 ... +85°C
- · active and passive temperature compensation
- small, solid brass housing with fixing holes
- M8 sensor plug connector or rugged PVC cable
- large output span: -4...+4V output over measuring range
- Power supply requirement: 7... 30 VDC, stabilized



Plug Variant KAS93x-xx



Wire Variant KAS90x-xx

The sensors are based one an advanced "bulk micro machined" technology. The three dimensional structure of these sensors comprise a pendulum made of mono crystalline silicon. The pendulum is hermetically enclosed between two silicon discs. From this construction results a long term stable, high resolution und shock resistant sensor. A gas damping prevents overshooting and interfering resonance oscillation. An ASIC measures the capacitive change caused by the movement of the pendulum. The sensor gives two values in the same direction **which can be measured in a differentially. This avoids** lot of interferences from outside and increase the resolution and accuracy by factor 2 in comparison with KAS901-01, -02 and KAS931-01, -02 <sup>8)</sup>.

## **Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions	KAS901-41 KAS931-41	KAS901-42 KAS931-42	Units
Measuring range 4)		+/- 15 (0,259)	+/- 30 (0,5)	° (g)
Repeatability at 0° 1)	at 20°C, typ.	<0.01 (<0.11)	0.01 (0.11)	° (mg)
Resolution Noise	At 0°, 20°C At 0°, 20°C	<0.001 0.0004 7	<0.001 0.0004 7	° °/√Hz µg/√Hz
Measuring direction	horizontal	x	х	Axis
Temperature dependency	+23+70	0.0015	TBA	°/°C
typ. <sup>9)</sup>	-22+23	0.0023	TBA	°/°C
Cross axis sensitivity 2)	worst case	4	4	%
Damping	-3 dB, typ.	18	18	Hz
Operating temperature range		-30 <sup>7)</sup> +85	-30 <sup>7)</sup> +85	°C
Shock resistance		20'000	20'000	G
Output signal V <sub>out</sub> 7)	Nominal	+/-4 V <sup>8)</sup>	+/- 4 V <sup>8)</sup>	V 8)
Offset = $V_{out}$ in $O_{\Omega}^{\circ 7}$	Nominal	0	0	V
Sensitivity on 0° 4)	Nominal	279.2 <sup>4)</sup>	139.6 <sup>4)</sup>	mV/°
Sensitivity	Nominal	15.444	8.0	V/g
Power supply 3)		7 30	7 30	VDC
PVC-cable shielded	nominal	1.0	1.0	m
Analog resistive output load	Vout to Vdd or	Min. 10	Min. 10	kOhm
Analog capacitive output load	GND	Max. 20	Max. 20	nF

Repeatability: maximum offset on horizontal position occurring with position change after return to initial position (corresponds to achievable precision, including temperature hysteresis after temperature compensation and linearization).

4) Measuring range: Trigonometric function: (angle =  $\arcsin\left(\frac{\text{Vout} - 0 \text{ (Offset)}}{\text{Sensitivity}}\right)$  (past values without units)

Cross axis sensitivity: maximum error occurring with (additional) inclination or acceleration from another direction than the measuring plane

Supply stabilized

<sup>5)</sup> Typical values:

<sup>6)</sup> Long term stability: calculated values from HTB tests. Test results available at request.

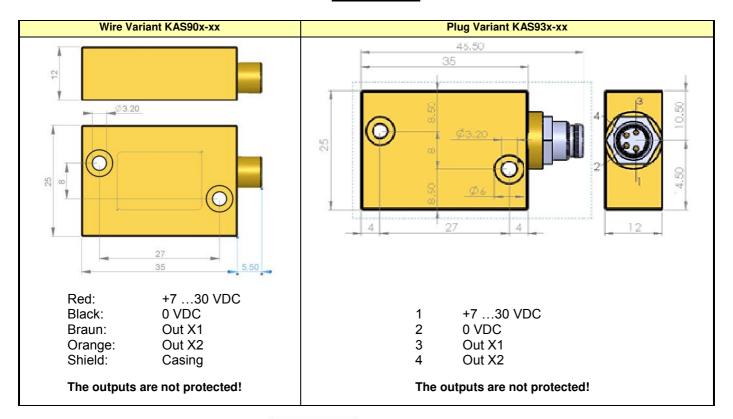
<sup>7)</sup> Cable is specified for -15°C for dynamic and -30°C for static applications

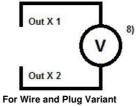
<sup>8)</sup> Differential Voltage between Out X1 and Out X2. Also possible is the measuring on X1 or/and X2 separately: Offset 2.5V, +/- 2V Span

Related to sensing element

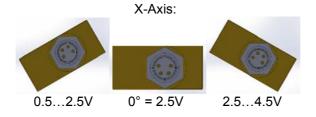


## **Connection**





## **Mechanical installation**



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