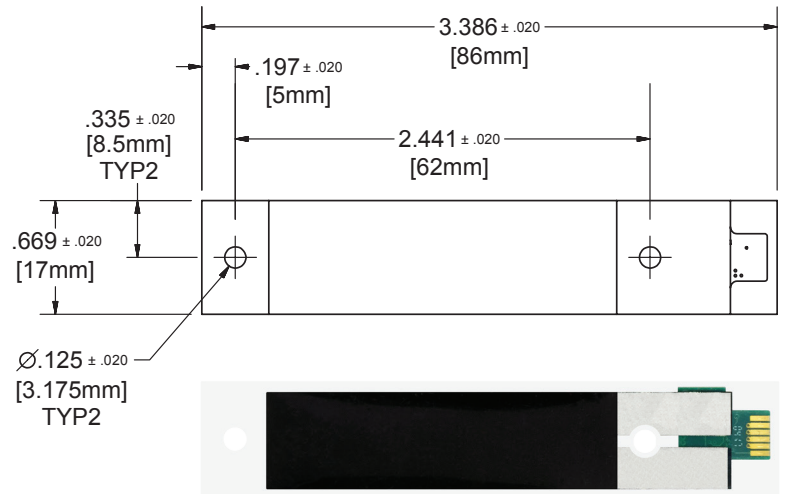


# EAP Sensors Gen3 Spec Sheet

Matelligent's EAP Sensors are soft, thin, conformable devices that can take accurate measurements and readings while being strained up to 100% for millions of cycles. Made of a tough silicone rubber, they can withstand the harshest environments from heat, cold, and shock to dust, vibration and moisture.

The EAP Sensor is a flexible capacitor that acts as a displacement-to-capacitance transducer. The dielectric polymer exists between two stretchable electrodes. As the dielectric film is strained, it thins and expands within the area, increasing its capacitance.



## Specifications

|               | Description                                               | Unit             | Digital Output                | Analog Output                          |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Output Type   |                                                           |                  | Serial (ASCII)<br>Data Format | Analog Voltage, 0-V<br>Supply (5V typ) |
| Range         | Maximum stretch                                           | %,mm             | 0-100% (0-50mm)               |                                        |
| Sensitivity   | Minimum detectable output change per mm stretch           | %/mm or V/mm     | 2%/mm                         | 83.3mV/mm                              |
| Precision     | Maximum error when stretching to same known value         | %                | 0.10%                         |                                        |
| Resolution    | Smallest detectable output within noise                   | % (um) or V (um) | 0.1% (50um)                   | 6mV (72um)                             |
| Accuracy      | Maximum difference between real stretch and sensor output | % (mm) or V (mm) | 0.6% (0.3mm)                  |                                        |
| Linearity     | Maximum difference between output and ideal linear curve  | %                | 0.60%                         |                                        |
| Non-Linearity | Maximum input deviation / FS input X 100                  | %                | 0.60%                         |                                        |
| Hysteresis    | Maximum measured width of hysteresis curve                | %                | <1%                           |                                        |
| Response Time | Maximum time to reach steady state from step input        | ms               | <10ms                         |                                        |

## Protocol

### 1. Binary data format, calibrated sensor. (Uncalibrated sensor defaults to character data format.)

Communication settings: 115,200 baud, 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit.

- 2 bytes temperature in degrees (K) in tenths. 273.1°K = 0.0 °C
- 2 bytes primary reading in percentage in hundredths.
  - (0x0000 = 000.00% to 0x7FFF = 327.67%)
  - Expected maximum value approx. 120.00%
  - Maximum value saturated to 200.00%
  - Expected minimum value – saturated to 0.00%
  - Error message for disconnected sensor, overflow, etc (0x8000/-32768)
- 1 byte status flag – not used at this time
- 1 byte checksum – not used at this time

### 2. Character (ASCII) data format, calibrated sensor.

Communication settings: 115,200 baud, 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit.

- Message string format: "000.00%, 000.0°K"
- 6 bytes primary reading in percentage in hundredths with decimal point.
  - ("000.00" = 000.00% to "327.67" = 327.67%)
  - Expected maximum value approx. 120.00%
- 1 byte "%", indicating calibrated percentage reading.
- 1 byte comma
- 5 bytes temperature in Kelvin degrees in tenths with decimal point. ("273.1" = 273.1°K)
- 1 byte "K", indicating Kelvin temperature units.
- Message string format if sensor measurement error present (measurement overflow or open circuit): "EAP error"

