

# Voltage to Angle Conversion



## OBJECTIVE

This document gives information on the voltage to angle conversion of the accelerometers. The document presents the equation for the conversion.

## THE VOLTAGE TO AN ANGLE CONVERSION

The analogue output behaviour of the acceleration sensor is described in Picture 1. The arrow shows the positive acceleration direction. The output increases if there is acceleration to the direction of the arrow, or if the device is inclined as shown in Figure 1.

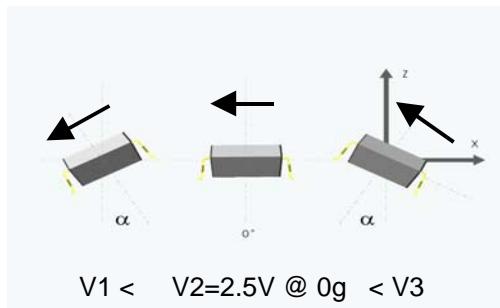


Figure 1. Behaviour of the analogue output

Analogue output can be transferred to angle using the following equation for conversion:

$$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{V_{out} - \text{Offset}}{\text{Sensitivity}}\right),$$

where *Offset* is the output of the device at 0g position (nominal output is 2.5 V), and *Sensitivity* is the sensitivity of the device (for example, nominal sensitivity of SCA61T-FA1H1G is 2 V/g). To achieve the best accuracy, real values should be used instead of nominal values.

Examples of voltage to angle conversion values are calculated in the Table 1.

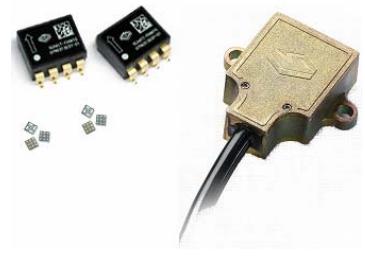


Table 1. Examples of analogue output to angle conversion

<b>TRANSFER TABLE</b>		Analog output [V]
Angle [°]	Acceleration [g]	
-90	-1.000	0.500
-80	-0.985	0.530
-70	-0.940	0.621
-60	-0.866	0.768
-50	-0.766	0.968
-40	-0.643	1.214
-30	-0.500	1.500
-20	-0.342	1.816
-10	-0.174	2.153
0	0.000	2.500
10	0.174	2.847
20	0.342	3.184
30	0.500	3.500
40	0.643	3.786
50	0.766	4.032
60	0.866	4.232
70	0.940	4.379
80	0.985	4.470
90	1.000	4.500

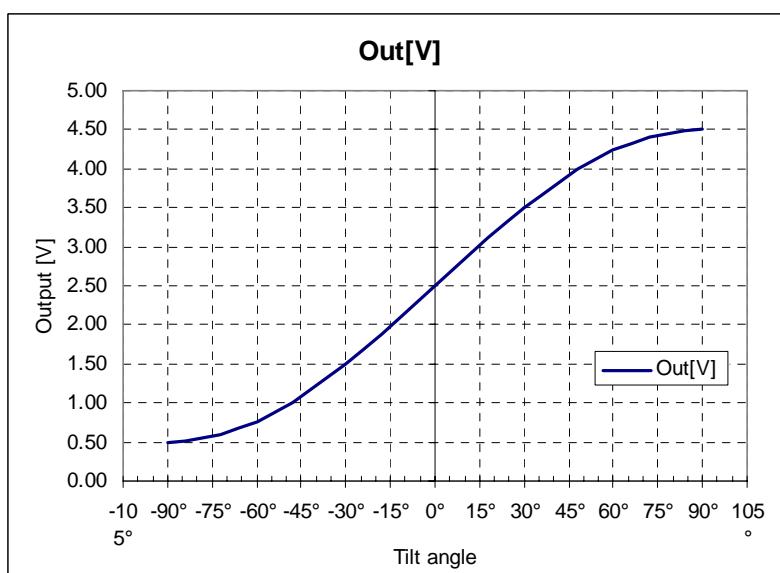


Figure 2. Voltage output compared to an inclination angle (2V/g sensitivity)