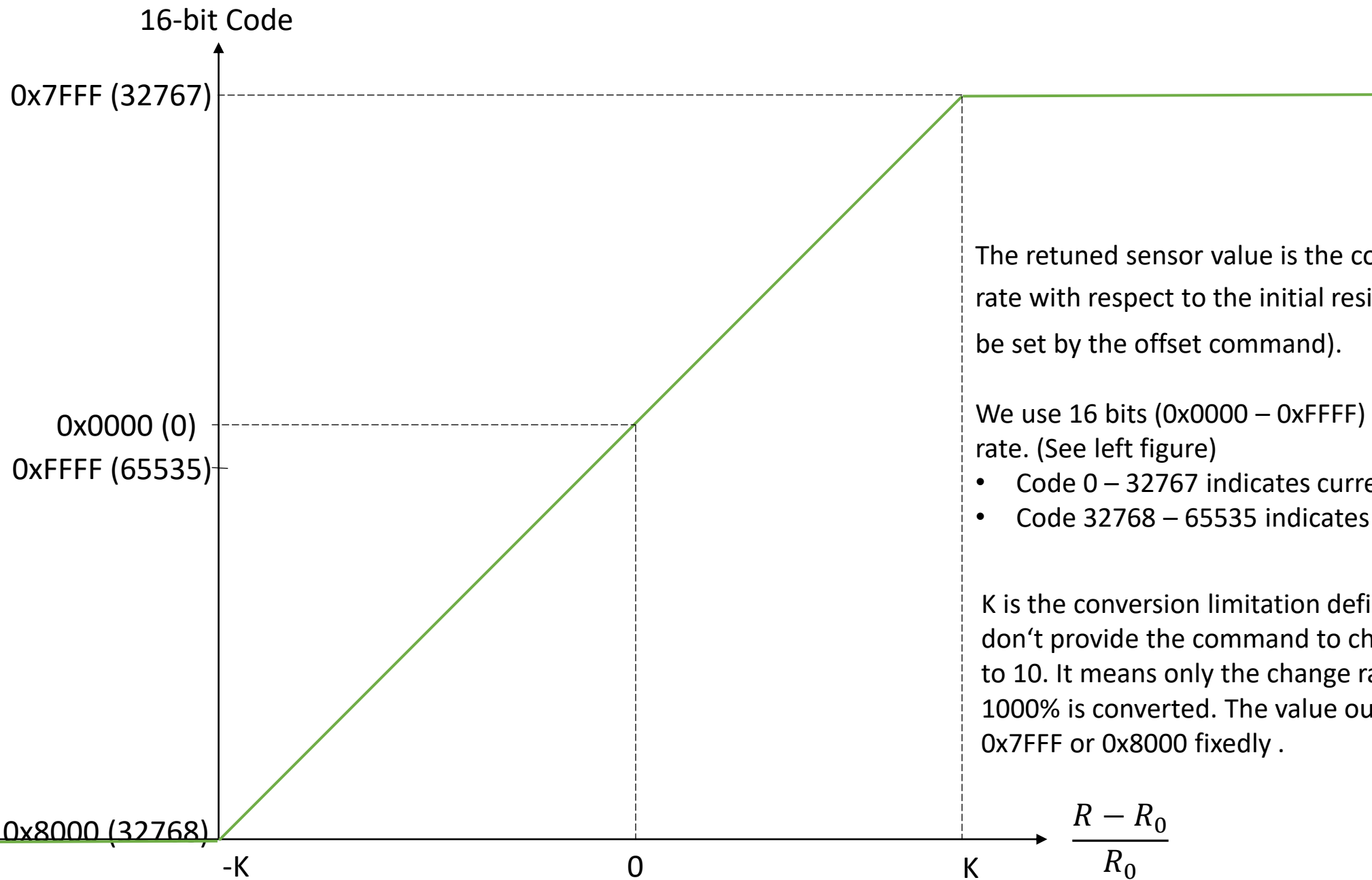


**Q:** Nur 7 der 64 gelieferten Werte geben einem nutzbare Werte zurück.

**A:** Actually, all 16 selected sensor values are correct (Green). The next slide explains how to read the sensor value.

```
[[62267 65528 29 62262 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [62267 416 379 62262 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [62265 124 168 62262 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [62265 98 164 62262 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768]
 [32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768 32768]]
```



The retuned sensor value is the coded resistance change rate with respect to the initial resistance, e. g.,  $\frac{R-R_0}{R_0}$  ( $R_0$  can be set by the offset command).

We use 16 bits (0x0000 – 0xFFFF) to encode the change rate. (See left figure)

- Code 0 – 32767 indicates current  $R \geq R_0$
- Code 32768 – 65535 indicates current  $R < R_0$

K is the conversion limitation defined by user, Currently we don't provide the command to change it. It is defaultly set to 10. It means only the change rate between -1000% and 1000% is converted. The value out of range is mapped to 0x7FFF or 0x8000 fixedly .