

Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)

Biosignals PRO Smart Sensor

User Manual & Datasheet



This product is intended solely for life sciences research and educational purposes. It is not a medical device and is not intended for diagnosis, treatment, or any form of medical use.

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Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) for Biosignals PRO devices

Designed & Made in Portugal

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General Information

The **Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)** captures detailed information about motion and orientation in space. It combines a 3-axis accelerometer, a 3-axis gyroscope, and a 3-axis magnetometer to provide a complete picture of movement and position in three dimensions.

It also includes a new metric named Motion Score, uses accelerometry and gyroscope data to compute a motion intensity level metric.

Designed to be both reliable and easy-to-use, this IMU is ideal for applications ranging from human motion tracking and sports science to robotics, research, and wearable technology. Whether detecting subtle shifts in posture or tracking fast movements, it delivers consistent and accurate data.

Datasheet

Sensor Overview

Table 1: General Sensor Information

Attribute	Information
Sensor Name	Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)
Sensor Type	Smart Sensor
SKU	840201201
Product Line	Biosignals PRO
Description	This compact 9-axis IMU combines an accelerometer, gyroscope, and magnetometer to deliver complete motion and orientation data in three dimensions.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motion data acquisition - 9 Degrees of Freedom (DoF) - Raw data output - Ready-to-use and miniaturized form factor - Motion score for a quantitative estimate of the physical activity level
Use Case Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motion data extraction - Biomechanics - Biomedical Research - Ergonomics - Human-computer interaction - Biomedical device prototyping - Activity monitoring
Excluded Applications	This product is designed for life science education and research. It is not a medical device and is not suitable for any kind of medical use.
Compatible Systems	Biosignals PRO
Incompatible Systems	BITalino systems biosignalsplux systems

Specifications

Table 2: Sensor Specifications

Attribute	Information
Included Sub-Sensors	1x Triaxial Accelerometer (ACC) 1x Triaxial Gyroscope (GYR) 1x Triaxial Magnetometer (MAG)
# of Output Signals	10 (9 raw signals + 1 computed metric): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3x Accelerometer signals (1 per axis) - 3x Gyroscope signals (1 per axis)

	- 3x Magnetometer signals (1 per axis) - 1x Computed metric (Motion Score)
Degrees of Freedom (DoF)	9
Color	Black
Operating Temperature	-20 to +60 °C
Short-Term Storage	-20 to 45 °C
Long-Term Storage	5 to 30 °C
Cable Length	1 m
Material	Flexible PVC-insulated cable
Weight	10 g

Table 3: Physical specifications

Attribute	Information
Color	Black
Cable Length	1 m
Material	Flexible PVC-insulated cable
Weight	20 g

Table 4: Environmental specifications

Attribute	Information
Operating Temperature	-20 to +60 °C
Short-Term Storage	-20 to 45 °C
Long-Term Storage	5 to 30 °C

Sub-Sensors & Computed Metrics Specifications

Table 5: Sub-Sensors Specifications

Attribute	Accelerometer	Gyroscope	Magnetometer	Motion Score
Sub-Sensor Name	Accelerometer	Gyroscope	Magnetometer	Motion Score
Sub-Sensor Short Name	ACC	GYR	MAG	MtScr
Sensor Output	Acceleration	Rotation in Degrees per Second	Magnetic Field	%
Output Units	g	Dps	G	%
Number of channels	3	3	3	1
Default Sampling Rate	833 Hz	833 Hz	100 Hz	83,3 Hz
Available Sampling Rates	13 Hz 26 Hz 52Hz	13 Hz 26 Hz 52Hz	10 Hz 20 Hz 50 Hz	83,3 Hz 166 Hz

	104 Hz 208 Hz 416 Hz 833 Hz * 1.660 Hz *	104 Hz 208 Hz 416 Hz 833 Hz * 1.660 Hz*	100 Hz	
Sampling Resolution	16-bit	16-bit	16-bit	0.1 %
Default Sensor Range (Full Scale)	± 8 g	±500 dps	±100 G	0 - 100 %
Available Sensor Ranges (Full Scale)	± 2 g ± 4 g ± 8 g ± 16 g	± 245 dps ±500 dps ± 1.000 dps ± 2.000 dps	±100 G	0 - 100 %

*** Motion Score Dependencies:** The **Motion Score** metric is calculated using data from both the **accelerometer** and **gyroscope** sensors and requires sampling rates of **833 Hz** or **1660 Hz**.

If lower sampling rates are selected on either channel, the Motion Score feature may be and no Motion Score values will be provided in the output data.

Using the Sensor

Compatible Systems

The IMU sensor is **exclusively** compatible with **Biosignals PRO** systems and can be connected to the following device ports:



Figure 1: Biosignals PRO.

This sensor is not compatible with any **biosignalsplux** or **BITalino** sensors.



Figure 2: Incompatible PLUX systems with this sensor.

Connecting the Sensor to Your Biosignals PRO

Connect the sensor to any of the available **Biosignals PRO** ports.

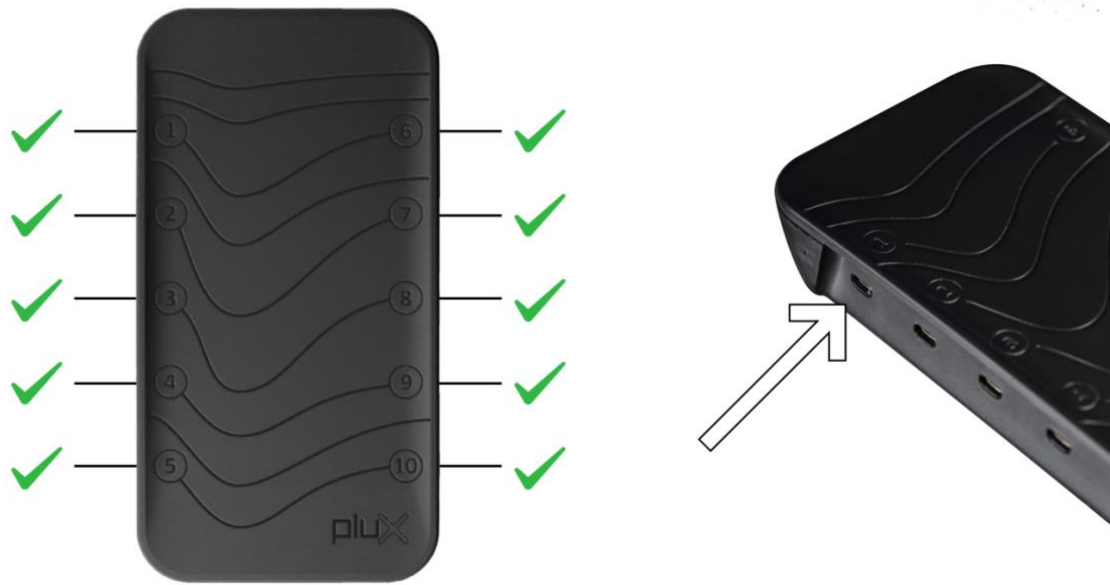


Figure 3: Compatible Biosignals PRO ports and example of Port 1.

Once connected, the system will recognize the Reference Cable, configure everything automatically, and activate it.

You can also see the sensor in the **Biosignals Studio** device settings, where it's listed as **IMU** sensor on the connected port.

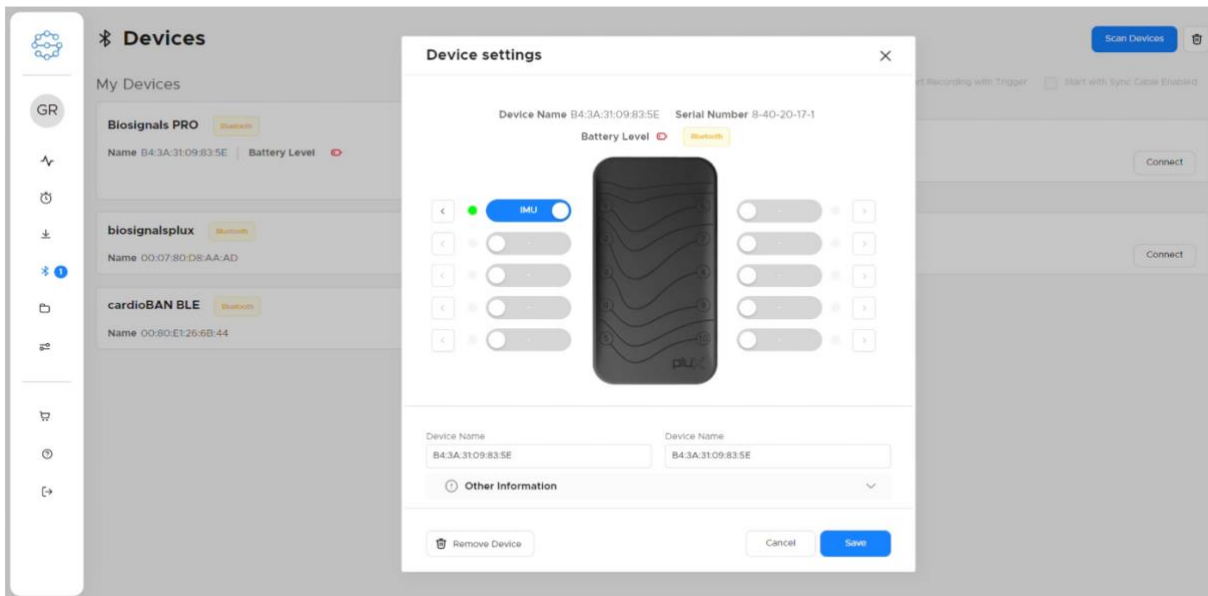


Figure 4: IMU sensor in the Biosignals PRO settings in Biosignals Studio

Sensor Axis Orientation

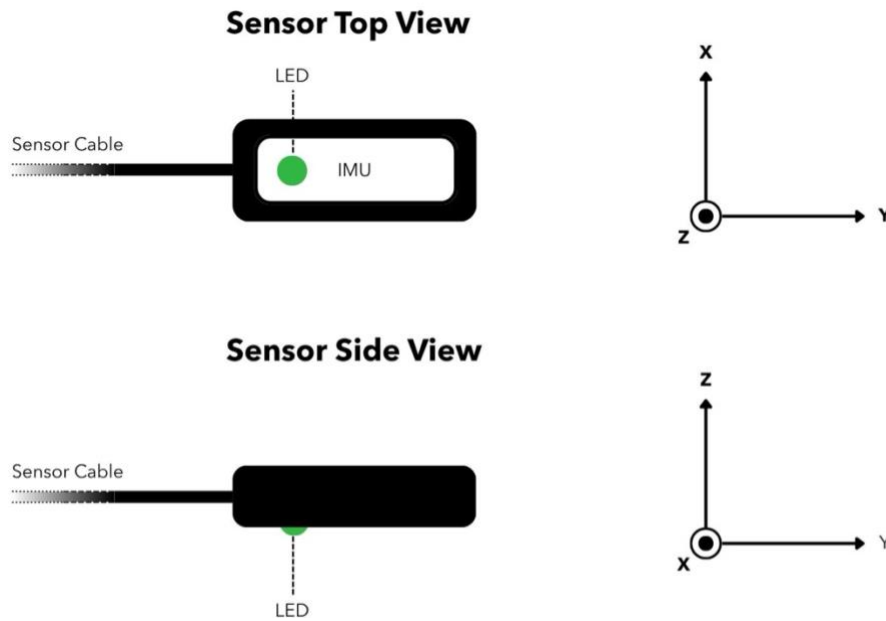


Figure 5: Sensor axis orientation

Applying the Sensor

The IMU sensor doesn't require any specific positioning as it can capture motion data from any body part. This sensor does not require direct skin contact.

Place the sensor on the body part you want to measure motion data from and secure the sensor in place with sports tape or other skin-friendly medical-grade adhesive of your choice.

Sensor Settings

Open your **Biosignals PRO** settings in Biosignals Studio. You can de-/activate your IMU sensor by using the IMU-toggle button. The IMU sensor comes pre-loaded with ready-to-go configuration.

However, if you prefer to do your own adjustments, such as turning on or off sub-sensors or metrics, click the arrow next to your IMU sensor to access the sensor configurations.

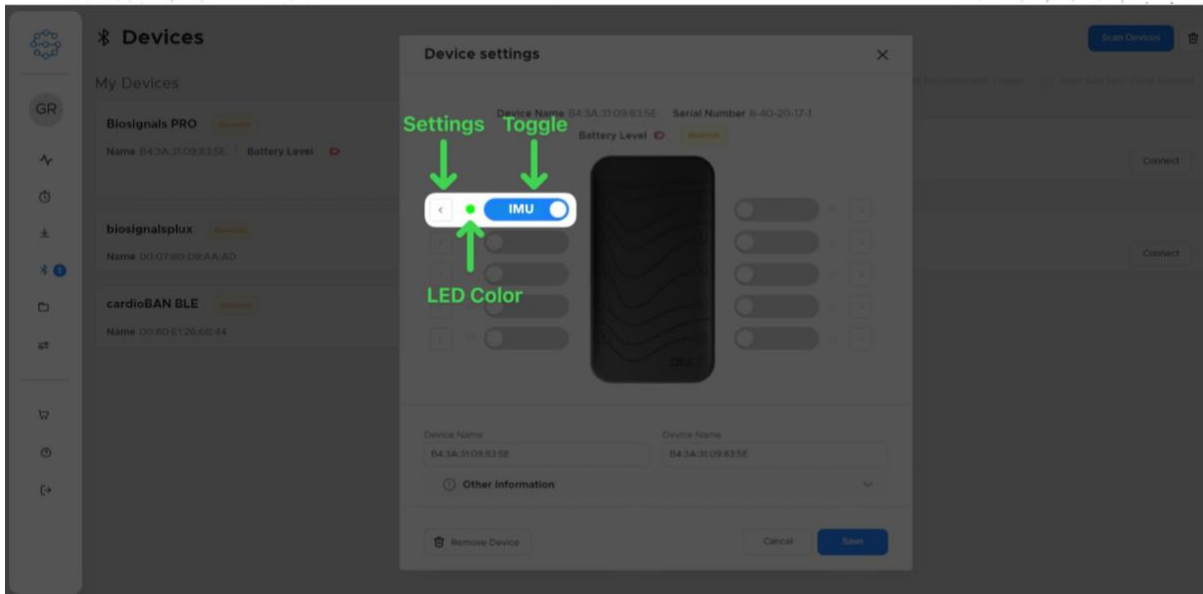


Figure 6: Sensor settings

In the sensor settings you can adjust the following settings:

Sensor Label

Assign a label to your SpO2 sensor (example: MySpO2; Default: SpO2). This setting is useful if you're using multiple sensors at the same time.

Sensor Color

The sensor comes with a built-in LED that indicates whether it's on (connected to a recording device) or off (disconnected to a recording device). The LED status (on / off) or its color does not indicate any device status (idle, recording, etc.).

Table 6: LED states

State	Description	LED effect
OFF	The sensor is switched off	Off, no lighting effect
ON	The sensor is connected and switched on.	On, with the same colour as defined in Biosignals Studio.

The LED color of the sensor can be customized through the **Biosignals Studio** software settings. This helps you color code your multi-sensor setups. Available Colors:


-  Northern Blue
-  Deep Purple
-  Bright Yellow
-  Hopeful Green
-  Wednesday Pink
-  Tasty Peach
-  Glorious Red
-  Cool Cyan
-  Juicy Orange
-  Electric Green

Sub-Sensor Settings

The IMU consists of 3 sub-sensors and one computed metric which you can de-/activate individually for recordings.

For this, click on the available sub-sensor (e.g., ACC) to access the sub-sensor's respective settings. Here you can:

- Toggle the sub-sensor's activity for recordings
- Change sub-sensor specific settings (e.g., sampling rate)
- See channel-specific settings and labels



Dependencies:
The **Motion Score** is a computed metrics that requires Accelerometer and Gyroscope data sampled at 833 Hz or 1.660 Hz.

If you use this metric, your Accelerometer and Gyroscope will be set to 833 Hz and changing the sampling rate will not be possible.

To set the sampling rate to 1.660 Hz, deactivate the Motion Score, set the sampling rate in the sensor settings and re-activate the Motion Score.

Accelerometer (ACC) Settings

You can define the **Sampling Rate** and the **Full Scale** for this sensor in the Accelerometer sub-sensor settings.

The **Sampling Rate** defines how frequently the accelerometer records data per second (in Hertz, Hz). Higher rates capture faster movements in greater detail, while lower rates are suitable for slower activities.

Table 7: Accelerometer Sampling Rates & example applications

Sampling Rate	Recommended Use	Description
13 Hz 26 Hz 52Hz 104 Hz	Slow movements (Posture, Balance, Daily Activity)	Suitable for posture, balance, or daily activity monitoring where motion changes gradually.
208 Hz 416 Hz	Moderate movements (Walking, Running, General Sports)	Ideal for walking, running, and general sports activities with moderate dynamics.
833 Hz * (Default Setting) 1.660 Hz *	Fast movements (Jump, Impact, Explosive Actions)	Recommended for jumps, impacts, or explosive actions requiring detailed capture of rapid acceleration changes.

* **Motion Score Dependencies:** The **Motion Score** metric is calculated using data from both the accelerometer and gyroscope sensors and requires sampling rates of **833 Hz** or **1660 Hz**.

The **Full Scale** allows you to set the **maximum measurable acceleration range** of the accelerometer, defining how much motion intensity can be captured before the signal saturates or clips. The following table lists the available options and example applications:

Table 8: Accelerometer Full Scale & example applications

Full Scale Range	Recommended Use	Description
±2 g	Slow movements (Posture, Balance Analysis)	High resolution for subtle motion. Best for slow or controlled activities (e.g., standing balance, rehabilitation).
±4 g	Moderate movements (Walking, Running, Daily Activity)	Balanced sensitivity and range. Suitable for most moderate movements.
±8 g (Default Setting)	Fast movements (Jump, Sprint, General Sports Motion)	Captures higher acceleration peaks without clipping during dynamic actions.
±16 g	High-intensity movements (Impact, Collision, Explosive Actions)	Recommended for extreme conditions such as jumps, collisions, or impact tests where acceleration spikes exceed 8 g.

Gyroscope (GYRO) Settings

You can define the **Sampling Rate** and the **Full Scale** for this sensor in the Gyroscope sub-sensor settings.

The **Sampling Rate** defines how often the gyroscope measures angular velocity each second (in Hertz, Hz). Higher sampling rates provide finer temporal detail for fast rotations, while lower rates are sufficient for slower movements.

Table 9: Accelerometer Sampling Rates & example applications

Sampling Rate	Recommended Use	Description
13 Hz 26 Hz 52Hz 104 Hz	Slow rotations (Posture, Balance, Rehabilitation)	Suitable for posture, balance, or daily activity monitoring where motion changes gradually.
208 Hz 416 Hz	Moderate rotations (Walking, Running, General Sports)	Ideal for walking, running, and general sports activities with moderate dynamics.
833 Hz * (Default Setting) 1.660 Hz *	Fast rotations (Jump, Impact, Explosive Sports)	Recommended for jumps, impacts, or explosive actions requiring detailed capture of rapid acceleration changes.

* **Motion Score Dependencies:** The **Motion Score** metric is calculated using data from both the accelerometer and gyroscope sensors and requires sampling rates of **833 Hz** or **1660 Hz**.

The **Full Scale** option allows you to set the maximum measurable angular velocity range of the gyroscope, defining how fast a rotation can be captured before the signal saturates or clips.

Full Scale Range	Recommended Use	Description
±245 dps	Slow rotations (Posture, Rehabilitation, Tremor Analysis)	High resolution for subtle motion. Best for slow or controlled activities (e.g., standing balance, rehabilitation).
±500 dps (Default Setting)	Moderate rotations (Walking, Running, Sports Technique)	Balanced sensitivity and range. Suitable for most moderate movements.
±1.000 dps	Fast rotations (Jump, Spin, Rapid Limb Movement)	Captures higher acceleration peaks without clipping during dynamic actions.
±2.000 dps	Very fast rotations (Impact, Swing, Explosive Sports Actions)	Recommended for extreme conditions such as jumps, collisions, or impact tests where acceleration spikes exceed 8 g.

Sensor Signals Interpretation & Samples

The Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) combines three different sensors: an **accelerometer**, a **gyroscope**, and a **magnetometer**.

The sensor captures motion and orientation in three dimensions. Each sensor measures a distinct physical quantity and provides three independent output signals, one per axis (X, Y, and Z). Together, these signals offer a complete view of movement, rotation, and orientation in space.

In addition, the IMU also computes the Motion Score, a metric that uses the inputs of the accelerometer and gyroscope to compute the level of motion intensity. This metric can be useful to get motion context without the need of having to record and stream 9 signals and can be particularly useful for setups where the motion data is only required to identify motion-artifact signal segments of other sensors (example: ECG).

The following examples show typical signal patterns recorded in controlled test scenarios using each sub-sensor, with an additional example here of what a recording of all 10 signals of the IMU (

Accelerometer (ACC)

The **Accelerometer (ACC)** measures linear acceleration along the X, Y, and Z axes, including the effect of gravity. This allows detection of movements such as shaking, tilting, or changes in velocity.

In this example, the IMU was held in hand and shaken at different intensities, producing clear variations in signal amplitude corresponding to the strength and direction of motion.

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| - 0s to 10s: | No acceleration / movement | → Flat signals |
| - 10s to 20s: | Moderate acceleration / movement | → Light signal activity |
| - 20s to 30s: | Higher intensity acceleration / movement | → Intense |
| - 30s to 40s: | No acceleration / movement | → Flat signals |

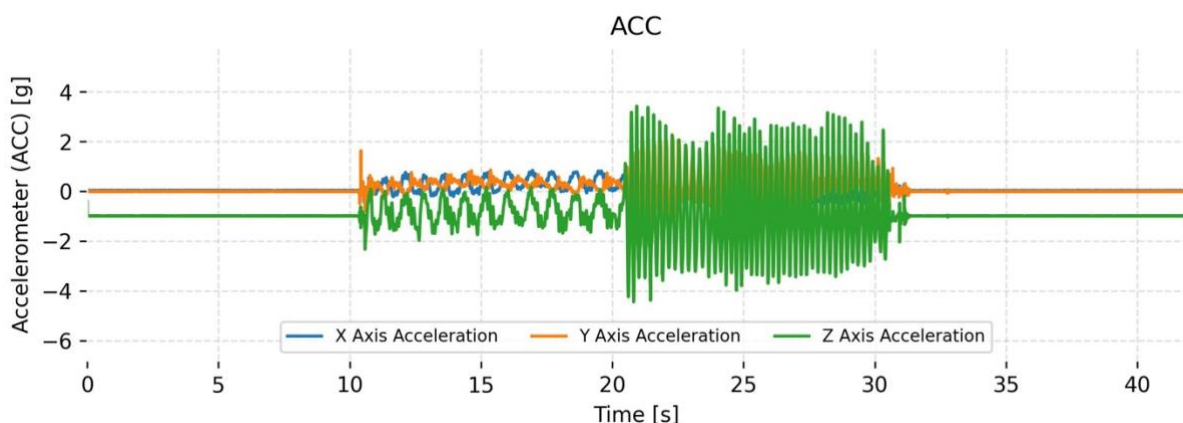


Figure 7: Raw Accelerometer sensor data.

Lower-intensity shakes resulted in smaller, smoother oscillations, while stronger shakes generated larger peaks across all axes.

Important Notes on Accelerometer Signal Offsets

Even when the sensor is completely still, you may notice that the Accelerometer's sensor output is **not zero**. This is normal and expected.

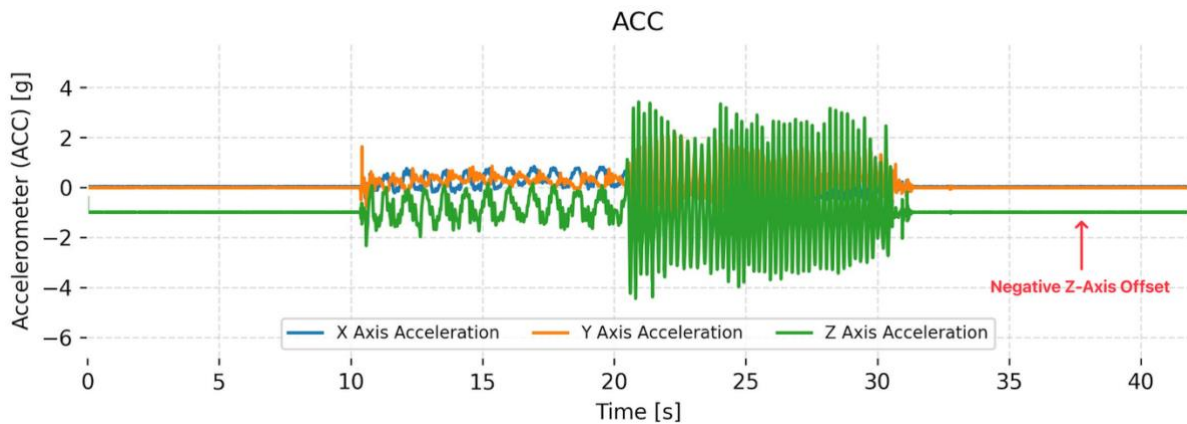


Figure 8: Axis offset in accelerometry data

The reason is that the accelerometer measures acceleration in all directions, including the constant pull of **Earth's gravity** (approximately 9.81 m/s^2 or $1g$). When the sensor is stationary, it still detects this gravitational acceleration, which appears as an **offset** in one (or more) of its axes, depending on the sensor's orientation.

Examples

- If the sensor is lying flat, the Z-axis will typically show a value close to **-1 g** ($\approx 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$), while X and Y are near zero
- If you rotate the sensor, the gravitational component shifts between axes

These offsets *are not errors*. They are part of how accelerometers sense orientation and motion.

This gravitational offset can be useful for determining the sensor's orientation, by comparing the acceleration values across the three axes:

- You can identify which axis is aligned with gravity
- You can estimate the sensor's tilt or inclination angle relative to the ground

In stationary conditions, the direction of the gravity vector indicates which way the sensor is facing, allowing you to detect its orientation without any motion.

Gyroscope (IMU)

The **Gyroscope** measures **angular velocity**, indicating how fast the sensor rotates around each of its three axes. This enables detection of rotational motion and orientation changes independent of gravity.

The individual rotations around each axis are labelled as:

- Roll: Rotation around the sensors X-axis
- Pitch: Rotation around the sensors Y-Axis
- Yaw: Rotation around the sensors Z-Axis

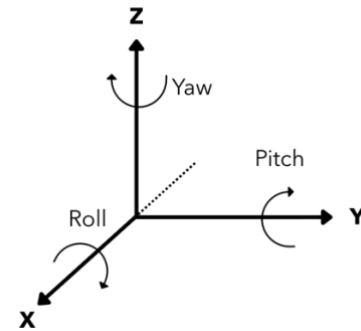


Figure 9: Roll, pitch, yaw rotations

For this recording, the IMU was **rotated manually around each axis** (pitch, roll, yaw) to highlight the distinct rotational responses. The resulting signals show sinusoidal waveforms corresponding to the angular movement of the hand and the axis being rotated, where:

- 0s to 10s: No rotation → Flat signals
- 10s to 20s: Pitch (y-axis rotation) → Pitch amplitude response (blue)
- 20s to 30s: Roll (x-axis rotation) → Roll amplitude response (green)
- 30s to 40s: Yaw (z-axis rotation) → Yaw amplitude response (orange)

Note that manual movements are not perfectly aligned with rotation of a single axis, hence a residual rotation around the other axes is visible in the sensor data through increased baseline activity.

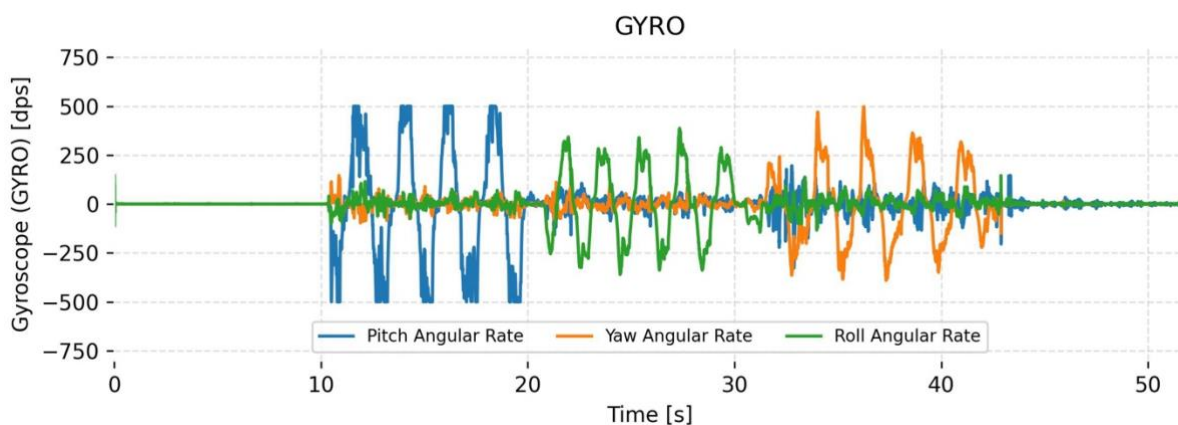


Figure 10: Raw Gyroscope sensor data

Magnetometer (MAG)

The **Magnetometer (MAG)** measures the **ambient magnetic field** along three axes, which can be used to estimate absolute orientation relative to the Earth's magnetic north. It complements the accelerometer and gyroscope by correcting for drift in long-term orientation tracking.

To illustrate this, the IMU was **slowly rotated 360° in the horizontal plane** (X & Y axis) while kept level (non-moving Z-axis).

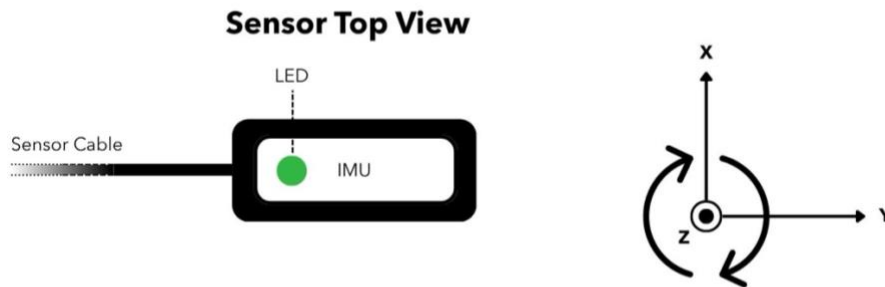


Figure 11: Illustration of the rotation on the X-Y plane

The resulting signals show smooth variations in field strength across the X- & Y-axes, reflecting the changing orientation of the sensor relative to the Earth's magnetic field.

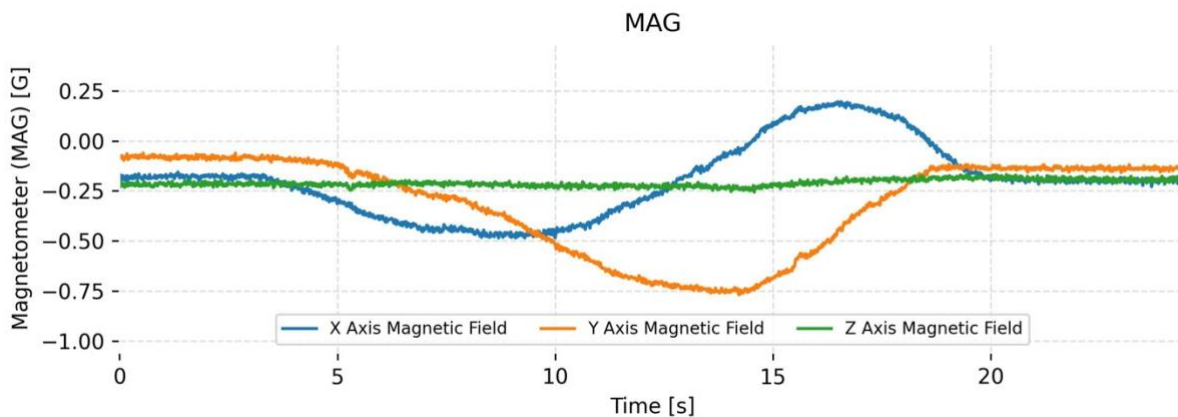


Figure 12: Raw magnetometer data

Motion Score

The IMU provides a Motion Score, which is a calculated metric that combines data from the Accelerometer and Gyroscope from this sensor. This provides a compact measure of activity level without the need to record and stream all nine sensor signals.

Motion Score values range from 0 to 100%; the higher the score, the more intense the movement.

The following list lists movements examples on the 0 to 100% motion scale:

- **0% to 10%:** Rest, Light movements (talking, coughing, natural involuntary movements)
- **10% to 20%:** Walking, Spinning, Sleep-related movements
- **20% to 30%:** Fast-paced walking
- **30% to 40%:** Jumping
- **40% to 50%:** Jogging
- **50% to 60%:** Running
- **60% to 80%:** Fast-paced running
- **80% to 100%:** Sharp and explosive movements with sudden deceleration (e.g. Tennis strokes, Punching)

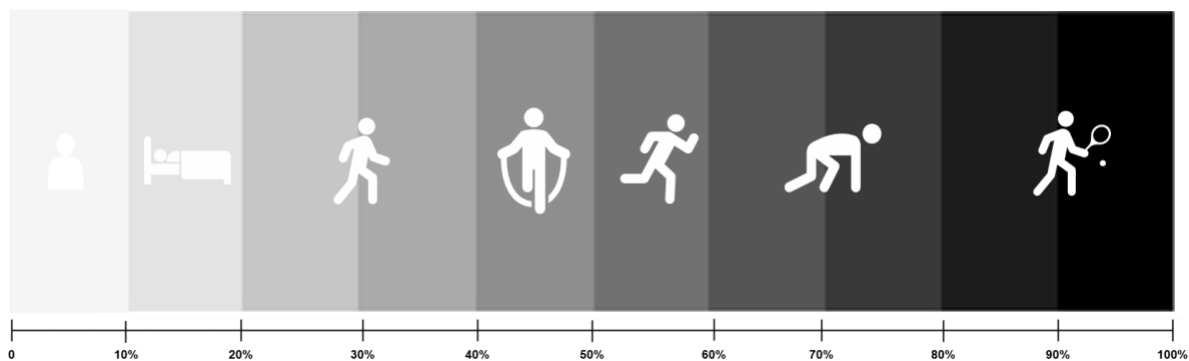


Figure 13: Motion Score scale.

For detailed information on the **Motion Score**, including detailed description of the algorithm behind this metric, visit the following page:

<https://support.pluxbiosignals.com/knowledge-base/motion-score/>

An example of the results of raw Accelerometer and Gyroscope sensor data to compute the extracted Motion Score is available on the next page.

In this example, the IMU was held in hand and shaken at different intensities, producing clear variations in signal amplitude corresponding to the strength and direction of motion.

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| - 0s to 10s: | No acceleration / movement | → Flat signals |
| - 10s to 20s: | Moderate acceleration / movement | → Light signal activity |
| - 20s to 30s: | Higher intensity acceleration / movement | → Intense |

- 30s to 40s: No acceleration / movement → Flat signals

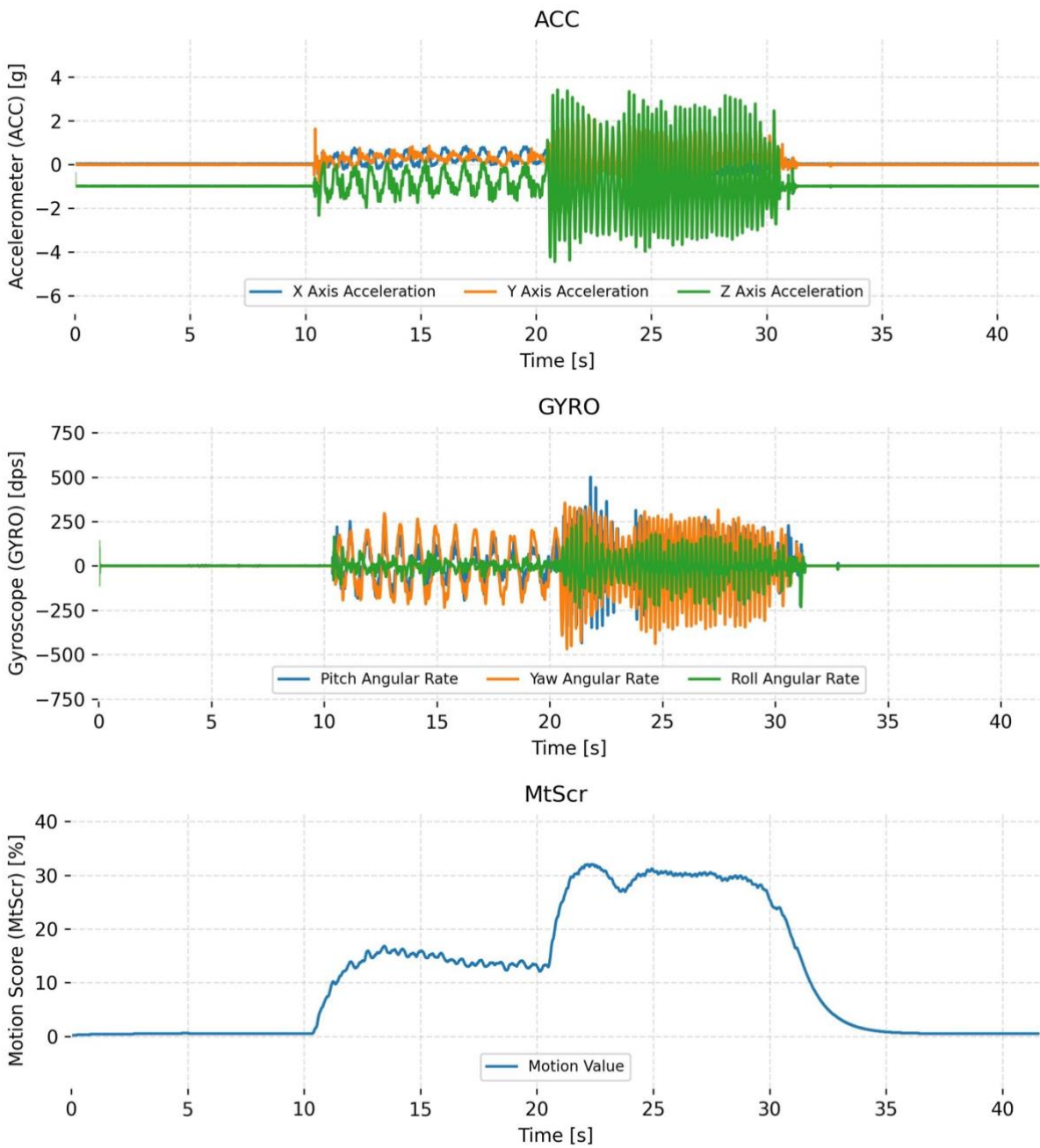


Figure 14: Example of the Motion Score, showing the motion intensity levels of the Accelerometer & Gyroscope

Sensor Events

Sensor events are automatically generated by the sensor based on its activity or status changes. They can be triggered by data-driven conditions (e.g., when a signal crosses a defined threshold) or by hardware-related situations such as electrode disconnections in electrode-based sensors.

The type and behavior of sensor events depend on the specific sensor used, and they can be activated and generated even when the signals the event is derived from is not being recorded.

This allows for lower-bandwidth recordings while still capturing meaningful events, for example, to mark or highlight key segments within a recording.

Note: Although the sensor can trigger all the events listed below, the actual event configuration (e.g., changing default values) and availability may depend on the software product being used (for example, Biosignals Studio vs. Developer Tools). Review your software product's documentation to see supported events.

Figure 15: Sensor events

Events		Information
Motion Score		
1	Rising Edge Threshold	Triggered when Motion Score exceeds the upper threshold (default value: 70%), marking a transition to high motion.
2	Falling Edge Threshold	Triggers when Motion Score drops below the lower threshold (default value: 60%), marking a return to low motion. Default value: 60%
3	Tolerance Margin	A hysteresis margin defines a tolerance band around the trigger threshold within which signal fluctuations are ignored, preventing multiple detections caused by minor variations. Once the signal crosses the threshold, it must move outside this tolerance band before a new trigger can occur. This parameter applies for both Rising and Falling Edge Threshold Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising threshold 70% with 5% margin - First time trigger, if signal rises above 70% - Afterwards, retriggering is only possible if signals drops below 65% Fluctuations between 65% and 70% will be ignored

Safety & Maintenance

Please read the following safety instructions before using your **Biosignals PRO** system. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in degraded signal quality, or damage to the device and accessories, or, in the worst case, user.

General Safety

- ! Keep the device and all accessories dry.
- ! Keep the device and all accessories dry.
- ! Do not immerse the device or sensors in water or clean with liquids or abrasives.
- ! Do not expose the device to fire, heat sources, or explosive environments (e.g., flammable gases).
- ! Do not place the device in a microwave oven or similar appliance.
- ! Do not use the device near or inside MRI systems or other strong magnetic fields.
- ! Do not insert objects into any openings of the device.
- ! Do not attempt to open, modify, or repair the device. Repairs must only be performed by authorized PLUX personnel.
- ! Handle the device carefully and avoid drops, shocks, or excessive vibration.
- ! Keep cables organized to avoid tripping hazards and risk of strangulation.
- ! Maintain a safe distance between Biosignals PRO and other wireless or electronic devices to minimize interference.
- ! Do not use the device in environments with strong electromagnetic noise (e.g., near microwaves).
- ! Do not connect third-party sensors or accessories to Biosignals PRO.
- ! Use only the charger provided with the system or an official PLUX charger.
- ! Stop using the device immediately if you or a subject experience discomfort, irritation, or a skin reaction.
- ! Do not use on individuals with implanted electronic devices (e.g., pacemakers, defibrillators, stimulators, infusion pumps).
- ! Do not apply electrodes to damaged or irritated skin.
- ! For long-term recordings, use suitable long-term or disposable electrodes designed for extended wear.
- ! Use only approved accessories and sensors from PLUX or authorized distributors.

- ! Dispose of single-use electrodes after each session. Reusable electrodes should only be reused by the same user.
- ! Do not use the device while charging.
- ! If the device or accessories become unusually warm, turn it off immediately and contact PLUX Technical Support (helpdesk@pluxbiosignals.com).

Transportation and Storage

Follow these recommendations to ensure long-term performance and safety of your **Biosignals PRO** and sensors:

- Store the device and sensors in their original packaging, in a **dry environment**.
- Relative humidity: up to **95%** (non-condensing)
- Temperature: **5°C to 30°C**
- Atmospheric pressure: **500-1060 hPa**

Use the original packaging or PLUX provided alternatives (example: carrying case) when transporting the system to protect against shocks and vibrations. Avoid dropping or subjecting the device to sudden acceleration or impact.

Cleaning

This device should be cleaned/sanitized between uses of different users to ensure a hygienic and safe use of your setup. The instructions below provide information on how to clean your PLUX products without damaging them.

- Do not apply the alcohol solution directly on your product;
- Proceed with a visible inspection of your product(s) to identify mechanical damages (e.g., broken cable, damaged casing). Should you determine any damage, please contact our support before proceeding with the cleaning process);
- Use an alcohol-water solution with an alcohol content of up to 70%;
- Apply a bit of your alcohol solution on a cotton pad and clean your product with the cotton pad;
- Let your product fully dry after the cleaning process, before turning it on and using it again.
- Use only alcohol-water solutions and refrain from using other alcohol products (e.g., nail polish remover) as they may contain other components that can damage your product.

Do not:

- Cleaning your products with water, detergent, or any other cleaning liquid not listed in the instructions above;

- Cleaning products with visible mechanical damage as the cleaning process may further damage your product risking its safe use and reliability;
- Do not clean or re-use disposable electrodes, as they are only suitable for single use and should be disposed of after use;
- Cleaning your products without following the instructions and limits listed on this page may void your products' warranty.

For more up-to-date information, visit

<https://support.pluxbiosignals.com/knowledge-base/how-do-i-clean-my-plux-products/>

Regulatory & Legal

Intended Use & Disclaimer

PLUX products are **intended for use in life science education and research applications; they are not medical devices nor are they intended for medical diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease.**

We expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any direct, indirect, consequential, incidental or special damages, including, without limitation, lost revenues, lost profits, losses resulting from business interruption or loss of data, regardless of the form of action or legal theory under which the liability may be asserted, even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Guarantee of Quality & Warranty

Biosignals PRO is covered by PLUX's standard warranty terms of 2 years, which define coverage periods, exclusions, and replacement procedures.

Full details are available at:

Standard Warranty Terms

<https://support.pluxbiosignals.com/knowledge-base/what-are-the-standard-warranty-terms/>

Additional resources:

What will void my warranty?

<https://support.pluxbiosignals.com/knowledge-base/what-will-void-my-warranty/>

How do I report a warranty, replacement or repair case?

<https://support.pluxbiosignals.com/knowledge-base/how-can-i-report-a-warranty-or-replacement-case/>

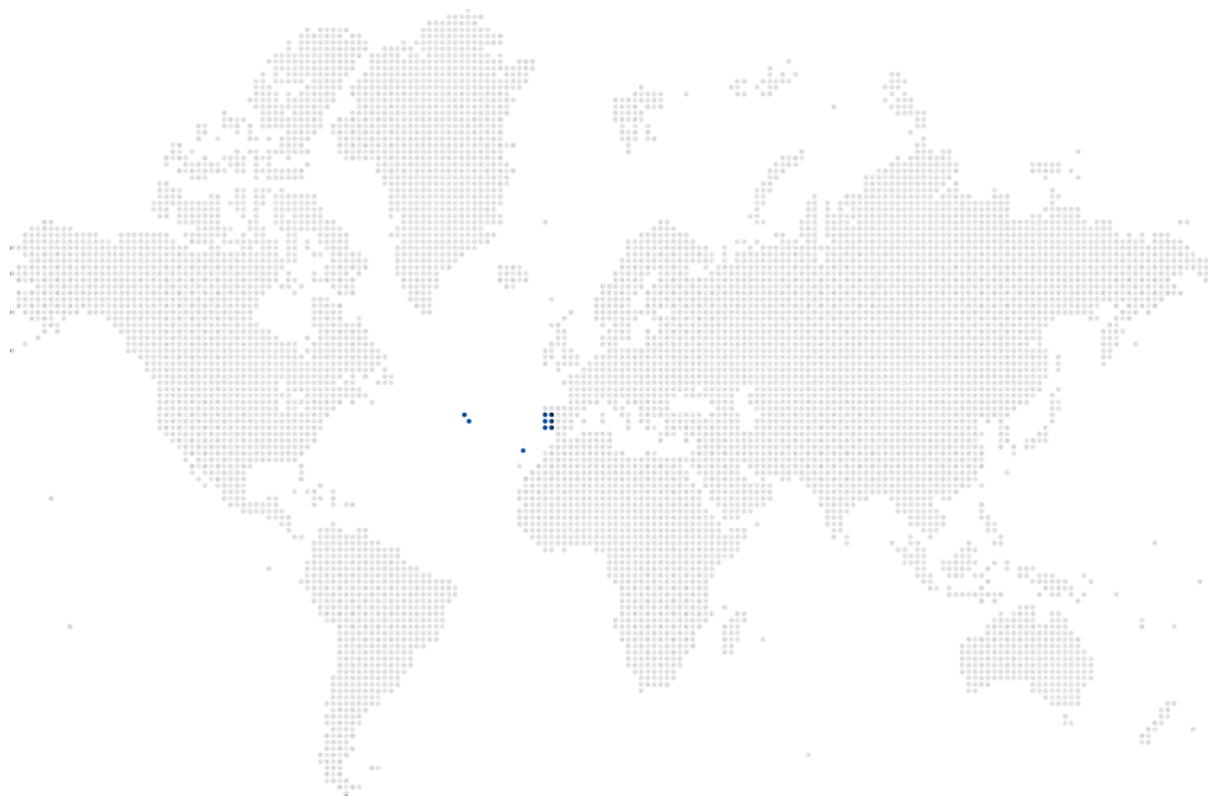
In accordance with Portuguese consumer law, all products sold in Portugal are covered by a 3-year legal guarantee.

CE Marking

[To be added soon]

Document Version & Revision History

Version #	Date	Description / Changes
1.0	27/10/2025	First version



Designed & Made in Portugal

Contact & Support

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