Pressure sensors

C33 series

Series/Type:	**Barometric pressure sensor die**
Ordering code:	
Date:	2009-08-03
Version:	3

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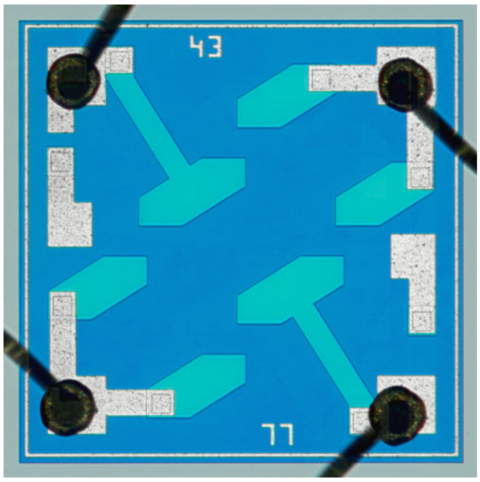
Preliminary data

Applications

- Medical devices
- Weather stations
- Handheld devices (Handy, Navigation,…)
- Automation



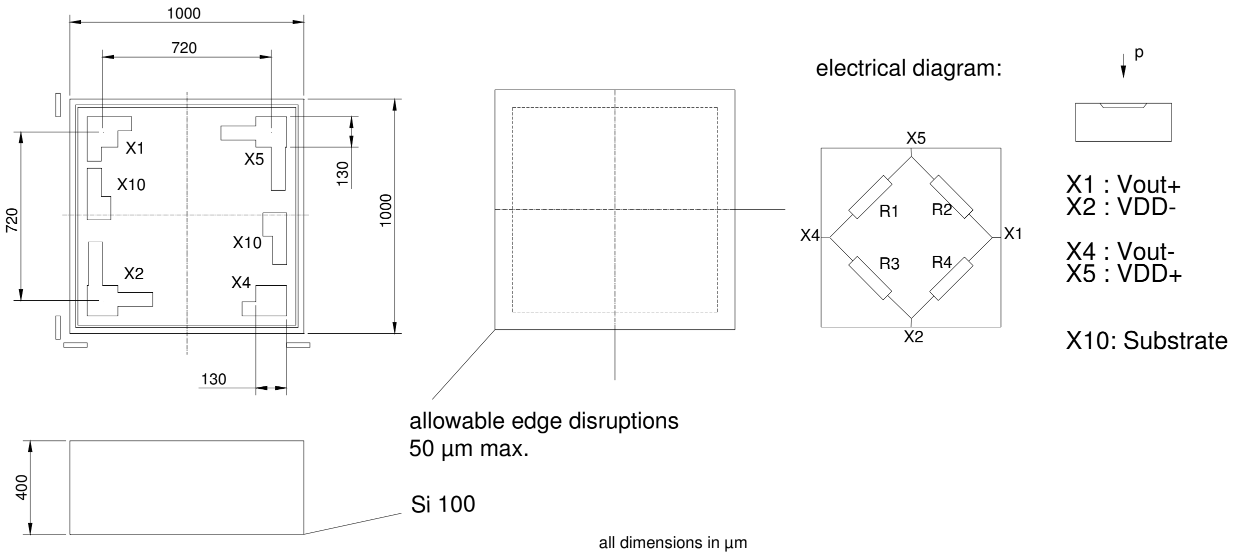
Features

- Piezoresistive MEMS technology
- Small dimensions: 1.00 × 1.00 mm
- Square diaphragm
- Measured media (front side): Dry non-aggressive gases. Unsuitable for substances which react with silicon or aluminum.
- Whetstone bridge with mV output, ratiometric to supply voltage
- Rated pressure range is 1.2 bar abs
- Outstanding long-term stability

Delivery mode

- Tray / foil

Dimensional drawings



Technical data

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage						
Maximum supply voltage	V_{DD}	Without damage [1]			10	V
Temperature ranges						
Operating temperature range	T_a	[2]	–40		135	°C
		For t <15 min	–40		140	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{st}	[3]	–40		150	°C
Pressure ranges						
Operating pressure ranges	p_r	Absolute pressure [4]	0		1.2	bar
Over pressure	p_{ov}	Absolute pressure [5]	3			p_r
Burst pressure	p_{berst}	Absolute pressure [6]	5			p_r

Electrical specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage / bridge resistance						
Operating supply voltage	V_{DD}	[7]	1.0	3.0	6.0	V
Total bridge resistance	R_S	@ 25 °C [8]	2.6	3.3	4.0	kΩ
Temperature coefficient of total bridge resistance	α_{Rs}	@ 25 °C [9]	2.1	2.4	2.7	10^{-3}/K
	β_{Rs}		4	6	8	$10^{-6}/K^2$
Output signal @ V_{DD} = 5 V						
Offset	V_0	@ 25 °C [10]	–30	0	+30	mV
Sensitivity	S	@ 25 °C [13]	See next table			mV/bar
Temperature coefficient of the sensitivity	α_S	@ 25 °C [15]	–2.5	–2.2	–1.9	10^{-3}/K
	β_S		3	5	8	$10^{-6}/K^2$
Pressure hysteresis	pHys	[16]	–0.1		0.1	% FS
Long-term stability (Full scale normal output FSON = 120 mV)						
Temperature hysteresis of offset	THV_0	[17]		tbd		% FSON
Temperature cycle drift of offset	$TCDV_0$	[17]		tbd		% FSON
High temperature drift of offset	$HTDV_0$	[17]		tbd		% FSON
Long term stability of offset	$LTSV_0$	[17]		tbd		% FSON

Preliminary data

Operating pressures and ordering codes

Parameter @ 25 °C, V_{DD} = 5 V	Symbol	Typ.	Units
Operating pressure [4]	p_r	1.2	bar
Temperature coefficient of offset voltage (unglued) [11] [min/typ/max]	TCV_0^-	-8	µV/VK
	TCV_0^+	-6	µV/VK
Nonlinearity [14] [typ]	L	±0.3	% FS
Sensitivity [13] [typ]	S	100	mV/bar
Product type		AEA 1.200 C33/1	
Ordering code		B58600I0000A001	

Symbols and Terms

1) **Maximum power supply V_{DD}**
This is the maximal allowed voltage, which may be applied to the piezoresistive bridge circuit without damage.

2) **Operating temperature range T_a**
This is the operating Temperature range $T_{a,min}$ to $T_{a,max}$. Because most of the sensor parameters depend on assembling conditions like gluing, wire bonding etc, the die has to be tested over the operating temperature range by the customer fully assembled. For design verification and process control samples, mounted on a TO39 base are tested over a reduced measuring temperature range of $T_{meas,min}$ to $T_{meas,max}$.

3) **Storage temperature range T_{st}**
If the pressure sensor dies are stored in the temperature range $T_{st,min}$ to $T_{st,max}$ without applied voltage power supply, this will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor dies.

4) **Operating pressure range p_r**
In the operating pressure range 0 to $p_{r,max}$ the pressure sensor die output characteristic is as defined in this specification.

5) **Over pressure p_{OV}**
Pressure cycles in the pressure range 0 to p_{ov} do not affect the performance of the pressure sensor dies.

6) **Burst pressure p_{berst}**
Up to the burst pressure p_{berst} the diaphragm of the sensor die will not be destroyed mechanically. This parameter is tested at room temperature on samples mounted on a TO39 base by increasing the applied pressure until the diaphragm is destroyed.

7) **Operating power supply V_{DD}**
The pressure sensor parameters are defined for a power supply voltage of V_{DD} = 5 V. In the operating power supply voltage range $V_{DD,min}$ to $V_{DD,max}$ the ratiometric parameters $r(V_{DD})$ like sensitivity, offset voltage and the temperature coefficient of the offset voltage are defined by:

$$r(V_{DD}) = r(5[V])\frac{V_{DD}}{5[V]}$$

8) **Total bridge resistance R_S**
The total bridge resistance is defined between pad X5 and X2 (see the dimensional drawing in this data sheet) of the closed piezoresistive bridge circuit. The total bridge resistance is in a good approximation the output impedance of the piezoresistive bridge circuit. This parameter is tested completely on a wafer (wafer level test measurement).

9) **Temperature coefficients of resistance α_{Rs} and β_{Rs}:**
The temperature coefficients of resistance are tested for design verification on samples, mounted on a TO39 base over a reduced temperature range $T_{meas,min}$ = –20 °C to $T_{meas,max}$ = 80 °C with T_R = 25 °C.
The temperature coefficients of first and second order are defined with the polynomial:

$$R_S(T) = R_S\,(T = 25°C)\left[1 + \alpha_{Rs}(T - 25°C) + \beta_{Rs}(T - 25°C)^2\right]$$

The coefficients α_{Rs} and β_{Rs} are calculated using the three measurement points of $R_s(T)$ at $T_{meas,min}$, T_R and $T_{meas,max}$.

10) **Offset voltage V_0**
The offset voltage V_0 is the output voltage V_{out}(p = 0 bar abs) at zero absolute pressure and for a bridge voltage power supply V_{DD} = 5 V. For design verification V_0 is measured on samples, mounted on a TO39 base by extrapolating the output characteristic to zero bar.
It should be noted that this parameter may be influenced by the assembly.

11) **Temperature coefficient of offset voltage TCV_0**
The temperature coefficients of offset voltage are defined for a bridge voltage power supply V_{DD} = 5 V.
These parameters strongly depend on assembly conditions like gluing, wire bonding etc.
The temperature coefficients of offset voltage are tested for design verification on samples, mounted on a TO39 base over a reduce temperature range, using the temperature $T_{meas,min}$ = –20 °C, $T_{meas,max}$ = 80 °C and T_R = 25 °C.
Assuming the offset voltage is mainly due to induce stress TCV_0 may be calculated by extrapolating using:

$$V_0(T) = \left(1 + \alpha_s(T - 25°C) + \beta_s(T - 25°C)^2\right)\left(V_o(25°C) + v_1(T - 25°C) + v_2(T - 25°C)^2\right)$$

α_s and β_s are the linear and nonlinear temperature coefficient of the sensitivity respectively (see [15]).
Therefore TCV_0^+ and TCV_0^- are defined for the measurement temperature range by:

$$TCVo^+ = \frac{V_o(T_{max}) - V_o(25°C)}{T_{max} - 25°C} \qquad TCVo^- = \frac{V_o(T_{min}) - V_o(25°C)}{T_{min} - 25°C}$$

12) **Full scale value FS**

$$FS = V_{out}(p_{r\,max}) - V_o$$

13) **Sensitivity S**

The sensitivity is defined for a bridge voltage power supply V_{DD} = 5 V. It can be determined by the formula:

$$S = \frac{V_{out}(p_{r\,max}) - V_o}{p_{r\,max}}$$

This parameter is tested for process control on samples, mounted on a TO39 base.

14) **Nonlinearity L**

This parameter may be influenced by assembly.
The nonlinearity is measured using the endpoint method. Assuming a characteristic, this can be approximated by a polynomial of second order, where the maximum is at $p_x = p_{rmax}/2$. The nonlinearity is defined at $p_x = p_{rmax}/2$, using the equation:

$$L = \frac{V_{out}(p_x) - V_o}{V_{out}(p_{r\,max}) - V_o} - \frac{p_x}{p_{r\,max}}$$

This parameter is tested for process control on samples, mounted on a TO39 base.

15) **Temperature coefficient of sensitivity α_S and β_S:**

These parameters may be influenced by assembly.
The temperature coefficients of sensitivity are tested for design verification on samples, mounted on a TO39 base over a reduced temperature range $T_{meas,min}$ = –20 °C to $T_{meas,max}$ = 80 °C with T_R = 25 °C.
The temperature coefficients of first and second order are defined with the polynomial:

$$S(T) = S\,(T = 25°C)\left[1 + \alpha_S(T - 25°C) + \beta_S(T - 25°C)^2\right]$$

The coefficients α_S and β_S are calculated using the three measurement points of S(T) at $T_{meas,min}$, T_R and $T_{meas,max}$.

16) **Pressure hysteresis pHys**

The pressure hysteresis is the difference between output voltages at constant pressure and constant temperature while applying a pressure cycle with pressure steps of $p_{r,\,min}$, p_1, p_2, p_3, $p_{r,max}$, p_3, p_2, p_1, $p_{r,\,min}$:

$$pHys = \frac{V_{out,2}(p_k) - V_{out,1}(p_k)}{FS}$$

With k = min, 1, 2, 3, max. The pressure steps are: p_{rmin} = 0, $p_1 = 0.25 \cdot p_{r,max}$, $p_2 = 0.5 \cdot p_{r,max}$, $p_3 = 0.75 \cdot p_{r,\,max}$, $p_{r,max}$.
This parameter is tested for design verification on samples, mounted on a TO39 base.

17) **Reliability data**

For long-term stability of offset voltage $LTSV_0$ please refer to the defined Aktiv Sensor's standard AS100001 in chapter "Reliability data" on the internet.

Cautions and warnings

Storage (general)

All pressure sensors should be stored in their original packaging. They should not be placed in harmful environments such as corrosive gases nor exposed to heat or direct sunlight, which may cause deformations. Similar effects may result from extreme storage temperatures and climatic conditions. Avoid storing the sensor dies in an environment where condensation may form or in a location exposed to corrosive gases, which will adversely affect their performance. Plastic materials should not be used for wrapping/packing when storing or transporting these dies, as they may become charged. Pressure sensor dies should be used soon after opening their seal and packaging.

Operation (general)

Media compatibility with the pressure sensors must be ensured to prevent their failure. The use of other media can cause damage and malfunction. Never use pressure sensors in atmospheres containing explosive liquids or gases.

Ensure pressure equalization to the environment, if gauge pressure sensors are used. Avoid operating the pressure sensors in an environment where condensation may form or in a location exposed to corrosive gases. These environments adversely affect their performance.

If the operating pressure is not within the rated pressure range, it may change the output characteristics. This may also happen with pressure sensor dies if an incorrect mounting method is used. Be sure that the applicable pressure does not exceed the overpressure, as it may damage the pressure sensor.

Do not exceed the maximum rated supply voltage nor the rated storage temperature range, as it may damage the pressure sensor.

Temperature variations in both the ambient conditions and the media (liquid or gas) can affect the accuracy of the output signal from the pressure sensors. Be sure to check the operating temperature range and thermal error specification of the pressure sensors to determine their suitability for the application.

Connections must be wired in accordance with the terminal assignment specified in the data sheets. Care should be taken as reversed pin connections can damage the pressure transmitters or degrade their performance. Contact between the pressure sensor terminals and metals or other materials may cause errors in the output characteristics.

Design notes (dies)

This specification describes the mechanical, electrical and physical requirements of a piezoresistive sensor die for measuring pressure. The specified parameters are valid for the pressure sensor die with pressure application either to the front or back side of the diaphragm as described in the data sheet. Pressure application to the other side may result in differing data. Most of the parameters are influenced by assembly conditions. Hence these parameters and the reliability have to be specified for each specific application and tested over its temperature range by the customer.

Handling/Mounting (dies)

Pressure sensor dies should be handled appropriately and not be touched with bare hands. They should only be picked up manually by the sides using tweezers. Their top surface should never be touched with tweezers. Latex gloves should not be used for handling them, as this will inhibit the curing of the adhesive used to bond the die to the carrier. When handling, be careful to avoid cuts caused by the sharp-edged terminals. The sensor die must not be contaminated during manufacturing processes (gluing, soldering, silk-screen process).

The package of pressure sensor dies should not to be opened until the die is mounted and should be closed after use. The sensor die must not be cleaned. The sensor die must not be damaged during the assembly process (especially scratches on the diaphragm).

Soldering (transducers, transmitters)

The thermal capacity of pressure sensors is normally low, so steps should be taken to minimize the effects of external heat. High temperatures may lead to damage or changes in characteristics.

A non-corrosive type of flux resin should normally be used and complete removal of the flux is recommended. Avoid rapid cooling due to dipping in solvent. Note that the output signal may change if pressure is applied to the terminals during soldering.

This listing does not claim to be complete, but merely reflects the experience of EPCOS AG.

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