



Pressure sensors

Barometric pressure transmitters for SMT (voltage output)

Series/Type: ASB series
Ordering code:

Date: 2009-08-03
Version: 2

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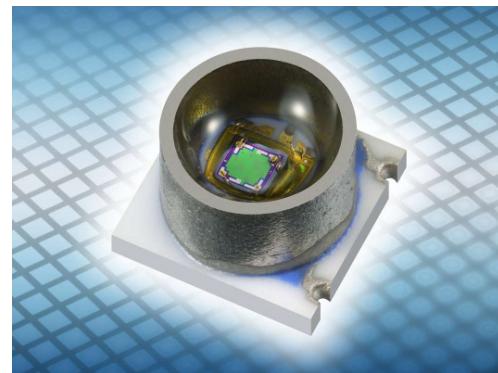
Preliminary data

Description

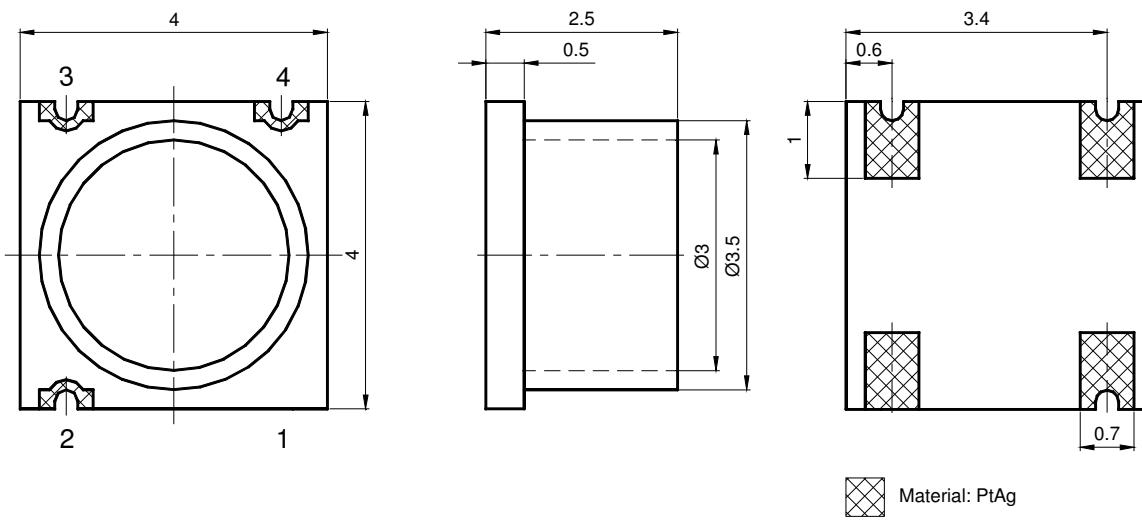
- The transmitters are based on piezoresistive silicon pressure sensors from our own clean room.
- The ASB-series electronic compensates nonlinearity and temperature errors and supplies a precise calibrated output signal with a high immunity against electromagnetic influences (EMI).

Features

- Piezoresistive MEMS technology
- Measured media:
Air, non-aggressive gases (gas humidity 0 ... 100% r.h., short term dewing admissible).
Suitable for IP54 applications (gel protected)
Unsuitable for substances, which react with glass, silicon, stainless steel, ceramics, aluminum, silicone glue or silicone gel.
- Voltage output proportional to pressure:
0 ... 1 V or ratiometric to V_{CC}
- RoHS-compatible, halogen-free
- SMT ceramic package for PCB mounting



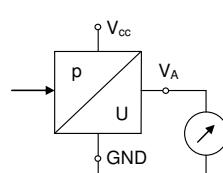
Dimensional drawings



All dimensions in mm

Terminal assignment

Pin Symbol	Signal
1	-
2	GND
3	V_A
4	V_{CC}



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Technical data

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Temperature ranges						
Storage temperature range	T_{st}	¹⁾	-40		+125	°C
Operating temperature range	T_a	²⁾	-40		+85	°C
Compensated temperature range	T_c	³⁾	0		+70	°C
Soldering temperature	T_{solder}	<10 s			260	°C
Pressure ranges						
Rated pressure range	p_r	Absolute pressure ⁴⁾	0.2		1.2	bar
Overpressure	p_{ov}	Absolute pressure ⁵⁾	1.5			p_r
Supply voltage /-current						
Supply voltage	V_{cc}	⁶⁾	2.7		5.5	V
Supply current	I_{cc}	$I_A = 0$			5	mA
Signal output current	I_A	⁷⁾			2	mA
Start up time	t_{STA}	⁸⁾	10			ms

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output signal @ $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_A < 0.1\text{ mA}$						
Offset (@ $p_{r,min}$)	V_{A0}	V1: 0 ... 1000 mV ⁹⁾	0	2.5		mV
		VR: ratiometric ⁹⁾		10		% V_{cc}
Signal span (Full Scale)	V_{FS}	V1: 0 ... 1000 mV ¹⁰⁾		1000		mV
		VR: ratiometric ¹⁰⁾		80		% V_{cc}
Nonlinearity	L	^{10), 11)}		±0.1		% FS
Response time	t_{10-90}	¹²⁾		2		ms
Resolution	r_{OUT}	¹³⁾		11		bit

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Data in temperature range @ $T_a = 0 \dots 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_A < 0.1\text{ mA}$						
Temperature hysteresis		¹⁴⁾		±0.1		% FS
Data in temperature range @ $T_a = 0 \dots 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_A < 0.1\text{ mA}$						
Temperature coefficient of offset	TCV_{A0}	¹⁵⁾		±0.015		% FS/K
Temperature coefficient of span	TCV_{FS}	¹⁶⁾		±0.015		% FS/K

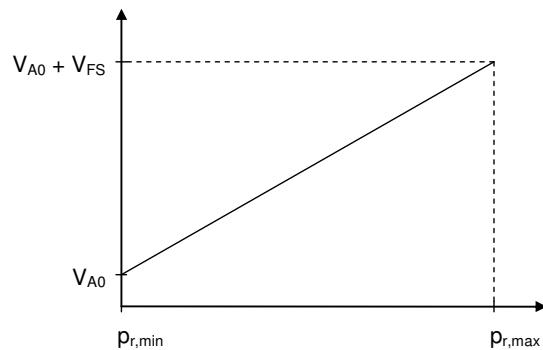
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Characteristics



Rated pressures and ordering codes

Pressure measurement	absolute	absolute
Rated pressure p_r bar	1.2	1.2
Output	0 ... 1000 mV	ratiometric
Product type	ASB 1200 V1	ASB 1200 VR
Ordering code	B58620A0010A001	B58620A0010A002

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Symbols and terms

1) Storage temperature range T_{st}

A storage of the pressure sensor within the temperature range $T_{st,min}$ up to $T_{st,max}$ and without applied pressure and supply voltage will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor.

2) Operating temperature range T_a

An operation of the pressure sensor within the temperature range $T_{a,min}$ up to $T_{a,max}$ will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor.

3) Compensated temperature range T_c

While operating the pressure sensor within the temperature range $T_{c,min}$ up to $T_{c,max}$, the deviation of the output signal from the values at 25 °C will not exceed the temperature coefficients. Out of the compensated temperature range, the deviations may increase.

4) Rated pressure p_r

Within the rated pressure range $p_{r,min}$ up to $p_{r,max}$ the signal output characteristic corresponds to this specification.

5) Overpressure p_{ov}

Pressure cycles within the pressure range 0 up to p_{ov} will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor.

6) Supply voltage V_{cc}

$V_{cc,max}$ is the maximum permissible supply voltage, which can be applied without damages.

$V_{cc,min}$ is the minimum required supply voltage, which has to be applied for normal operation.

7) Signal output current I_A

$I_{A,max}$ is the maximum permissible sink current of the signal output.

Exceeding (e.g. short circuit) may cause irreparable damages.

8) Start up time t_{STA}

Time between the start up of the normal operation after power on and the first valid output signal.

9) Offset V_{A0}

The offset V_{A0} is the signal output $V_A(p_{r,min})$.

10) Signal span (Full Scale)

$V_{FS} = FS = V_A(p_{r,max}) - V_{A0}$

11) Nonlinearity L (including pressure hysteresis)

The nonlinearity is the deviation of the real sensor characteristic $V_A = f(p)$ from the ideal straight line.

It can be approximated by a polynomial of second order, with the maximum at $p_x = p_r / 2$.

The equation to calculate the nonlinearity is:

$$L = \frac{V_A(p_x) - V_{A0}}{V_A(p_r) - V_{A0}} - \frac{p_x}{p_r}$$

12) Response time t_{10-90}

Delay between a pressure change (10 ... 90% p_r) and the corresponding signal output change (10 ... 90% FS).

13) Resolution r_{OUT}

The resolution of the output DAC (digital/analog converter). For ratiometric output only 80% of DAC range is used.

14) Temperature hysteresis

The temperature hysteresis is the change of offset, starting from the value at 25 °C after a temperature change and return to 25 °C. Determined during temperature cycles in operating temperature range (cycles with 1 K/min).

15) Temperature coefficient of offset TCV_{A0}

Offset at temperature T_x : $V_{A0}(T_x) = V_{A0}(25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) + V_{FS}(25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \cdot (T_x - 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \cdot TCV_{A0}$

Values are valid within the compensated temperature range $T_{c,min}$ up to $T_{c,max}$

Out of the compensated temperature range, the deviation may increase.

16) Temperature coefficient of span TCV_{FS}

Span at temperature T_x : $V_{FS}(T_x) = V_{FS}(25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \cdot [1 + (T_x - 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \cdot TCV_{FS}]$

Values are valid within the compensated temperature range $T_{c,min}$ up to $T_{c,max}$

Out of the compensated temperature range, the deviation may increase.

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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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