

# **Pressure sensors**

Differential pressure transmitter with I2C output

Series/Type: AVD 7.000 KA D4 Z14E L ST B767

Ordering code: B58621V2894B767

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# Differential pressure transmitter with I<sup>2</sup>C output

**AVD 7.000 KA D4 Z14E L ST B767** 

# **Applications**

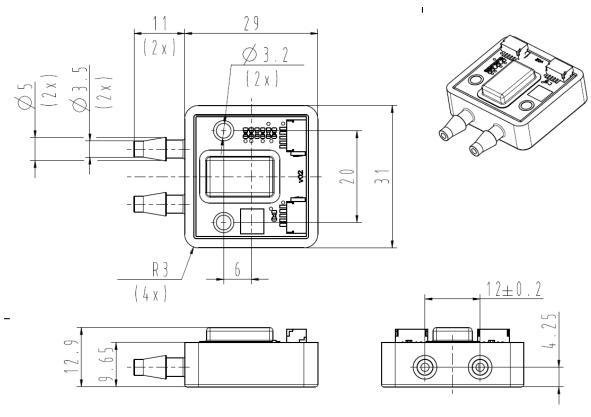
- Differential pressure measurement e.g. for flow control and filter monitoring in building measurement systems
- Gauge pressure measurement e.g. for pressure level control and gas dosing in respirators

# ACD 0.100 M/M

#### **Features**

- Pressure range 0 ... 7 bar
- Pressure signal accuracy typ. ± 0.35 % FS in a wide temperature range from -20 ... +70 °C
- Temperature signal accuracy typ. ± 2 K in a wide temperature range from -20 ... +70 °C
- Digital I<sup>2</sup>C output proportional to pressure: 10 ... 90% of digital output range (14 bit)
- Piezoresistive MEMS technology
- Measured media: air, non-aggressive gases
- Prepared for screw mounting to provide improved mechanical stability
- Pressure ports with hose connections for easy mounting of tubes
- RoHS-compatible, halogen free according to IEC 61249-2-21 clause 3.1

## **Dimensional drawings**



Dimensions in mm



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# **Technical data**

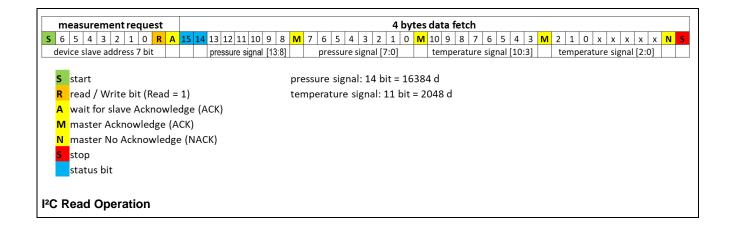
# **Absolute maximum ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Temperature ranges	•		1	-1	-1	•
Storage temperature range	T <sub>st</sub>	1)	-30		+70	°C
Operating temperature range	Ta	2)	-20		+70	°C
Compensated temperature range	T <sub>c</sub>	3)	-20		+70	°C
Pressure ranges		•				
Rated pressure range	pr	differential pressure 4)	0		7	bar
Overpressure	p <sub>ov</sub>	differential pressure 4), 5)	-1		14	bar
Burst pressure	Pburst	differential pressure 4), 6)	-1		14	bar
Line burst pressure	Pline	7)	0		15	bar abs.
Supply voltage /-current	•	•	-	•	•	•
Supply voltage	Vcc	8)	2.7		5.5	V
Supply current	Icc	9)		3	10	mA
Output signal @ T <sub>a</sub> = 25 °C, V <sub>CC</sub> :	= 5 V	•				
Pressure output range (pr,min pr,max)	DA	10%90% of 14 bit range	1637		14745	digit
Offset IF)	D <sub>A0</sub>	10)		1637		digit
Signal span ( <u>F</u> ull <u>S</u> cale)	D <sub>F</sub> S	11)		13107		digit
Temperature output range (-50+150°C)	D <sub>T</sub>	full 11 Bit range	0		2047	digit
Offset error	E <sub>0</sub> LTS	12)		±0.1	±0.5	% FS
Nonlinearity	L	13)		±0.15	±0.5	% FS
Characteristic curve error	Ec	@ $T_a = -20 \dots 70  ^{\circ}\text{C}^{3), 14)}$		±0.25	±0.5	% FS
Total error (E <sub>0LTS</sub> + E <sub>c</sub> )	E <sub>total</sub>	@ $T_a = -20 \dots 70  ^{\circ}\text{C}^{3), 15)}$		±0.35	±1	% FS
Temperatur signal error	ET	@ T <sub>a</sub> = −20 70 °C		±2.0	±3.0	K
Configuration, digital interface		<del></del>				
System clock frequency				4 MHz		
Update period				0.5 ms		
Communication type				I <sup>2</sup> C		
I <sup>2</sup> C-address				0 x 30		
Sleep mode				inactive		



# Differential pressure transmitter with I<sup>2</sup>C output AVD 7.000

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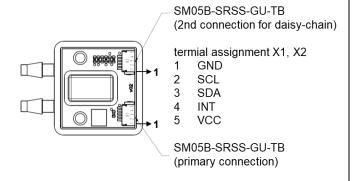
Anti-aliasing filter									
Attenuation reference		3 Hz		0		dB			
Attenuation		30 Hz		8±1.5		dB			
Attenuation		200 Hz		32±8		dB			



# Differential pressure transmitter with I<sup>2</sup>C output

# **AVD 7.000 KA D4 Z14E L ST B767**

# **Connection diagram**



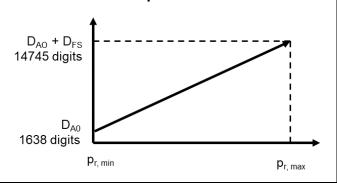
## Pressure calculation from digital output D<sub>A</sub>

$$p[mbar] = \frac{D_A - D_{A0}}{D_{FS}} \times p_r$$

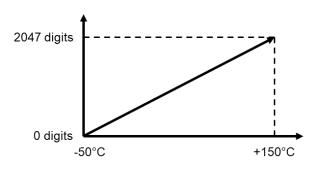
# Temperature calculation from digital output D<sub>T</sub>

$$T[^{\circ}C] = \frac{D_T}{2047} \times 200^{\circ}C - 50^{\circ}C$$

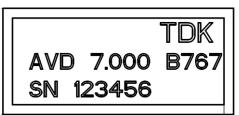
# Pressure output characteristics



# **Temperature output characteristics**



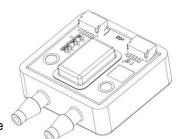
## Labeling



AVD – Sensor type, product family 0.016 – Rated pressure range  $p_r$ : 0... 16 mbar B765 – Sensor type specification number

SN - Serial number of sensor

# **Pressure port assignment**



 $P_1$  – high pressure

P2- low pressure

 $p_r = p_1 - p_2$ 



## Differential pressure transmitter with I<sup>2</sup>C output

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#### Installation of the sensor

For fixation of the pressure transmitter two screws M3 with washers should be used. Cross head, hexagon socket head or star head screws should be preferred instead of slotted head screws to avoid damages during the mounting process. Maximum of washer's outer diameter is 7 mm. Maximum of screw's mounting torque is limited by the sensor to 1.5 Nm.

Pressure ports are designed for flexible tubes with inner diameter of 4 mm. The joint of tube and pressure port has to be tested in pressure and temperature range to avoid leakage.

The electrical connector on the sensor is specified as JST SM05B-SRSS-GU-TB or equivalent. Matching SR / SZ connector sockets are JST 05SR-3S or JST A05R05SR30K203B or equivalent.

# Materials exposed to the media to be measured

Materials exposed to measured media at high pressure port p<sub>1</sub>: gloptop material based on epoxy, silicone adhesive, glass, silicon, ENIG surface on PCB, PA66 + EPDM

Materials exposed to measured media at low pressure port p<sub>2</sub>: gloptop material based on epoxy, silicone adhesive, silicone gel, glass, silicon, aluminium, nickel, ENIG surface on PCB, PA66 + EPDM

#### Media compatibility

All media which are compatible with the above mentioned materials like air and non-aggressive gases. Condensing or freezing liquids or residues thereof can affect the accuracy or even damage the sensor. Gas humidity shall be in range of 0 ... 100% r.h. at high pressure port  $p_1$  and in range of 0 ... 85% r.h. at low pressure port  $p_2$ 

Further cautions and warnings for storage, mounting and operation on page 8.

For fixation of the pressure transmitter two screws M3 with washers should be used. Cross head, hexagon socket head or star head screws should be preferred instead of slotted head screws to avoid damages during the mounting process. Maximum of washer's out



# Differential pressure transmitter with I2C output

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#### Symbols and terms

## 1) Storage temperature range T<sub>st</sub>

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<sub>a</sub>

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<sub>c</sub>

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 pr

Within the rated pressure range  $p_{r,min}$  up to  $p_{r,max}$  the signal output characteristic corresponds to this specification. Rated pressure  $p_r$  is calculated as difference between  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ . ( $p_r = p_1 - p_2$ ).

#### 5) Overpressure pov

Pressure cycles within the pressure range 0 up to  $p_{0v}$  will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor.  $p_{0v}$  is calculated as difference between  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ . ( $p_r = p_1 - p_2$ ).

#### 6) Burst pressure p<sub>burst</sub>

Pressure cycles within the pressure range 0 up to  $p_{burst}$  will not affect the hermeticety of the pressure sensor. Performance of the pressure sensor may be affected.  $p_{ov}$  is calculated as difference between  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ . ( $p_r = p_1 - p_2$ ).

#### 7) Line burst pressure pline

Pressure working symmetrically on both pressure ports. Pressure cycles within the range 0 up to p<sub>burst</sub> will not affect the hermeticety of the pressure sensor. Performance of the pressure sensor will not be affected irreversibly. High line pressure can cause high pressure peaks working on one side of the sensor and affecting the sensor.

## 8) Supply voltage V<sub>CC</sub>

V<sub>CC,max</sub> is the maximum permissible supply voltage, which can be applied without damages. V<sub>CC,min</sub> is the minimum required supply voltage, which has to be applied for normal operation.

#### 9) Supply current Icc

 $I_{\text{CC}}$ , is current consumption of the pressure sensor in operation.

#### 10) Offset D<sub>A0</sub>

The offset  $D_{A0}$  is the digital signal output  $D_A(p = 0)$ .

#### 11) Pressure output span (Full Scale)

 $D_{FS} = FS = D_A(p_{r,max}) - D_A(p_{r,min})$ 

#### 12) Offset error E<sub>A0</sub>

Deviation of the offset signal output  $D_A(p=0)$  to nominal value.

#### 13) Non-linearity L (including pressure hysteresis)

The nonlinearity is the deviation of the real sensor characteristic  $D_A = f(p)$  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:

$$L = \frac{D_{A}(p_{x}) - D_{A0}}{D_{A}(p_{r}) - D_{A0}} - \frac{p_{x}}{p_{r}}$$

#### 14) Characteristic curve error E<sub>C</sub>

Within the compensated temperature range  $T_{c,min}$  up to  $T_{c,max}$ 

the error of characteristic curve  $E_c$  is the maximum deviation to the ideal characteristic curve, including non-linearity, calibration tolerances as well as temperature errors of offset and span.

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

# <sup>15)</sup> Total error $E_{total} = E_{0LTS} + E_{C}$

Sum of Offset error and characteristic curve error. The offset error E<sub>A0</sub> is a parallel translation of the whole tolerance zone of the characteristic curve error. A periodic (to be defined by the user) offset correction at a defined pressure (e.g. zero) may considerably improve the measurement accuracy.

#### TPS PRS T PD



# Differential pressure transmitter with I<sup>2</sup>C output

**AVD 7.000 KA D4 Z14E L ST B767** 

#### Cautions and warnings

## ■ Storage

All pressure sensors should be stored in their original packaging. Maximum storage and time in original package is 2 years after the date of production. Transmitters 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 sensors in an environment where condensation may form or in a location exposed to corrosive gases, which will adversely affect their performance.

#### ■ Mounting

Handle the fixation screws carefully during the mounting process to avoid damages of the sensor. Do not exceed the given mounting torque. Check length of screws for stable fixation.

The joint of tubes and pressure ports has to be tested in pressure and temperature range to avoid leakage. Release all mounting processes carefully.

# ■ Operation (general)

Media compatibility with the pressure sensors has to be ensured to prevent 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 over pressure, 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.

Re-programming of sensor's signal conditioner can effect accuracy of measurements and function of interface. TDK reserves the right to end all warranties of the sensor if interventions in sensors programming were made.

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