Pressure sensors

Gauge pressure transducers

Series/Type: AK2 series
Ordering code:  
Date: 2009-08-03
Version: 3
Description
- The transducers are based on piezoresistive silicon pressure sensors from our own clean room.
- The robust stainless steel/plastic casing is accentuated through its excellent mechanical decoupling.

Features
- Piezoresistive MEMS technology
- Measured media:
  - Air, non-aggressive gases (gas humidity 0 ... 100% r.h.) and non-aggressive fluids.
  - Unsuitable for substances which react with glass, silicon, stainless steel, silicone glue ($p_r \leq 10$ bar) or epoxy glue ($p_r > 10$ bar).
- Whetstone bridge with mV output, proportional to pressure and ratiometric to supply voltage
- RoHS-compatible, halogen-free
- Dual-in-line package for PCB mounting

Dimensional drawings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type KD (4.8 mm tube fitting)</th>
<th>Type KC (M5 thread connection)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

All dimensions in mm
Technical data

Absolute maximum ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature ranges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature range</td>
<td>$T_{st}$</td>
<td>$-40$</td>
<td>$+125$</td>
<td>$^\circ$C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature range</td>
<td>$T_a$</td>
<td>$-30$</td>
<td>$+85$</td>
<td>$^\circ$C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering temperature</td>
<td>$T_{solder}$</td>
<td>$&lt;5$ sec (no reflow soldering)</td>
<td>$+240$</td>
<td>$^\circ$C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage /-current</td>
<td>$V_{DD}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10$</td>
<td>$V$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Offset / bridge resistance @ $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{DD} = 5$ V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge resistance</td>
<td>$R_S$</td>
<td>Chip type C41 (pin1-3)</td>
<td>$4.0$</td>
<td>$5.0$</td>
<td>$6.0$</td>
<td>k$\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chip type C27 (pin1-3)</td>
<td>$2.6$</td>
<td>$3.3$</td>
<td>$4.0$</td>
<td>k$\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chip type C28 (pin1-3)</td>
<td>$2.7$</td>
<td>$3.2$</td>
<td>$3.7$</td>
<td>k$\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>$V_0$</td>
<td>$-25$</td>
<td>$0$</td>
<td>$+25$</td>
<td>m$V$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data in temperature range @ $T_a = -30 ... 85$ °C, $V_{DD} = 5$ V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature hysteresis</td>
<td>$\alpha_{R_S}$</td>
<td>$\pm0.1$</td>
<td>$\pm0.5$</td>
<td>$%$ FS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature coefficients of the bridge resistance</td>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
<td>$2.1$</td>
<td>$2.4$</td>
<td>$2.7$</td>
<td>$10^3$/K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\beta_{R_S}$</td>
<td>$4$</td>
<td>$6$</td>
<td>$8$</td>
<td>$10^6$/K$^2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature coefficients of the sensitivity</td>
<td>$\alpha_S$</td>
<td>$-2.4$</td>
<td>$-2.2$</td>
<td>$-2.0$</td>
<td>$10^3$/K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\beta_S$</td>
<td>$3$</td>
<td>$5$</td>
<td>$8$</td>
<td>$10^6$/K$^2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature coefficient of offset</td>
<td>$TCV_0$</td>
<td>$\pm4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu$V/VK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data dependent on rated pressure @ $T_a = 25$ °C, $V_{DD} = 5$ V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated pressure $p_r$</th>
<th>Chip type</th>
<th>Sensitivity $S$</th>
<th>Nonlinearity $L$</th>
<th>Overpressure $p_{ov}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>C41</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>C41</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>C27</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>C27</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>C27</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>C27</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>C28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>C28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>C28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>C28</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Terminal assignment

The polarity of \( V_{\text{out}} \) applies to positive pressure. Negative pressure or a reversed supply voltage results in a reversed polarity of the output voltage \( V_{\text{out}} \).

Rated pressures and ordering codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type KD</th>
<th>Type KC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rated pressure ( p_r ) bar</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product type</td>
<td>AKR</td>
<td>AKR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordering code</td>
<td>B5861K1100A001</td>
<td>B5861K1100A002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other rated pressures upon request.
Pressure sensors
Gauge pressure transducers  AK2 series

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) Rated pressure $p_r$
   Within the rated pressure range 0 up to $p_r$ the signal output characteristic corresponds to this specification.
4) Overpressure $p_{ov}$
   Pressure cycles within the pressure range 0 up to $p_{ov}$ will not affect the performance of the pressure sensor.
5) Supply voltage $V_{DD}$
   $V_{DD,max}$ is the maximum permissible supply voltage, which can be applied without damages.
   The output voltage $V_{out}$ is ratiometric ($V_{out} \sim V_{DD}$).
6) Offset $V_0$
   The offset $V_0$ is the signal output $V_{out}(p = 0)$ at zero pressure.
7) Sensitivity $S$
   Within the pressure range 0 up to $p_r$ the output voltage is $V_{out}(p_r) = V_0 + S \cdot p_r$
8) Nonlinearity L (including pressure hysteresis)
   The nonlinearity is the deviation of the real sensor characteristic $V_{out} = f(p)$ 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:
   \[
   L = \frac{V_{out}(p_x) - V_0}{p_x} - \frac{p_x}{p_r}
   \]
9) 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).
   (Full Scale): $FS = V_{FS} = S \cdot p_r$
10) Temperature coefficients of the bridge resistance $\alpha_{RS}, \beta_{RS}$
    Bridge resistance at temperature $T_x$: $R_{S}(T_x) = R_S(25 \degree C) \cdot [1 + \alpha_{RS} \cdot (T_x - 25 \degree C) + \beta_{RS} \cdot (T_x - 25 \degree C)^2]$
    Values are valid within the operating temperature range $T_{a,min}$ up to $T_{a,max}$
    Out of the operating temperature range, the deviation may increase.
11) Temperature coefficients of the sensitivity $\alpha_{S}, \beta_{S}$
    Sensitivity at temperature $T_x$: $S(T_x) = S(25 \degree C) \cdot [1 + \alpha_{S} \cdot (T_x - 25 \degree C) + \beta_{S} \cdot (T_x - 25 \degree C)^2]$
    Values are valid within the operating temperature range $T_{a,min}$ up to $T_{a,max}$
    Out of the operating temperature range, the deviation may increase.
12) Temperature coefficient of offset $TCV_0$
    Offset at temperature $T_x$: $V_0(T_x) = V_0(25 \degree C) + TCV_0 \cdot (T_x - 25 \degree C) \cdot V_{DD}$
    Values are valid within the operating temperature range $T_{a,min}$ up to $T_{a,max}$
    Out of the operating temperature range, the deviation may increase.
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 or 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.

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