sensēon™

10 kPa Uncompensated Silicon Pressure Sensors

MPXL10 SERIES

The MPXL10 series device is a silicon piezoresistive pressure sensor providing a very accurate and linear voltage output — directly proportional to the applied pressure. This standard, low cost, uncompensated sensor permits manufacturers to design and add their own external temperature compensating and signal conditioning networks. Compensation techniques are simplified because of the predictability of Motorola's single element strain gauge design.

**0 to 10 kPa (0–1.45 psi)
35 mV FULL SCALE SPAN
(TYPICAL)**

Features
- Low Profile Package
- Low Cost
- Patented Silicon Shear Stress Strain Gauge Design
- Ratiometric to Supply Voltage
- Easy to Use Chip Carrier Package Options
- Differential and Gauge Options
- Available in Unibody Package (see MPX10 Series Data Sheet)

Application Examples
- Air Movement Control
- Environmental Control Systems
- Level Indicators
- Leak Detection
- Medical Instrumentation
- Industrial Controls
- Pneumatic Control Systems
- Robotics

CASE 472B–01, STYLE 2

PIN NUMBER			
1	Gnd	5	N/C
2	$+V_{out}$	6	N/C
3	V_S	7	N/C
4	$-V_{out}$	8	N/C

NOTE: Pins 5, 6, 7, and 8 are not device connections. Do not connect to external circuitry or ground. Pin 1 is noted by the notch in the Lead.

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the internal circuitry on the stand–alone pressure sensor chip.

PIN 3 ○ $+ V_S$

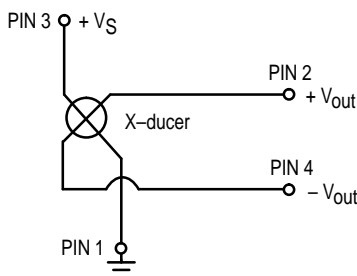PIN 2 ○ $+ V_{out}$

X–ducer

PIN 4 ○ $- V_{out}$

PIN 1 ○

Figure 1. Uncompensated Pressure Sensor Schematic

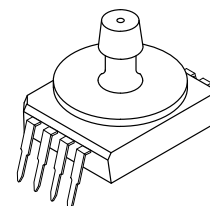**VOLTAGE OUTPUT versus APPLIED DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE**

The differential voltage output of the X–ducer is directly proportional to the differential pressure applied.

The output voltage of the differential or gauge sensor increases with increasing pressure applied to the pressure side (P1) relative to the vacuum side (P2). Similarly, output voltage increases as increasing vacuum is applied to the vacuum side (P2) relative to the pressure side (P1).

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MPXL10 SERIES

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Overpressure[8] (P1 > P2)	P_{max}	75	kPa
Burst Pressure[8] (P1 > P2)	P_{burst}	100	kPa
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−40 to +125	°C
Operating Temperature	T_A	−40 to +125	°C

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = 3.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted, P1 > P2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Differential Pressure Range[1]	P_{OP}	0	—	10	kPa
Supply Voltage[2]	V_S	—	3.0	6.0	Vdc
Supply Current	I_o	—	6.0	—	mAdc
Full Scale Span[3]	V_{FSS}	20	35	50	mV
Offset[4]	V_{off}	0	20	35	mV
Sensitivity	$\Delta V/\Delta P$	—	3.5	—	mV/kPa
Linearity[5]	—	−1.0	—	1.0	$\%V_{FSS}$
Pressure Hysteresis[5] (0 to 10 kPa)	—	—	± 0.1	—	$\%V_{FSS}$
Temperature Hysteresis[5] (−40°C to +125°C)	—	—	± 0.5	—	$\%V_{FSS}$
Temperature Coefficient of Full Scale Span[5]	TCV_{FSS}	−0.22	—	−0.16	$\%V_{FSS}/°C$
Temperature Coefficient of Offset[5]	TCV_{off}	—	±15	—	$\mu V/°C$
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance[5]	TCR	0.21	—	0.27	$\%Z_{in}/°C$
Input Impedance	Z_{in}	400	—	550	Ω
Output Impedance	Z_{out}	750	—	1250	Ω
Response Time[6] (10% to 90%)	t_R	—	1.0	—	ms
Warm–Up	—	—	20	—	ms
Offset Stability[9]	—	—	±0.5	—	$\%V_{FSS}$

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Common Mode Line Pressure[7]	—	—	—	690	kPa

NOTES:
1. 1.0 kPa (kiloPascal) equals 0.145 psi.
2. Device is ratiometric within this specified excitation range. Operating the device above the specified excitation range may induce additional error due to device self–heating.
3. Full Scale Span (V_{FSS}) is defined as the algebraic difference between the output voltage at full rated pressure and the output voltage at the minimum rated pressure.
4. Offset (V_{off}) is defined as the output voltage at the minimum rated pressure.
5. Accuracy (error budget) consists of the following:
   - Linearity: Output deviation from a straight line relationship with pressure, using end point method, over the specified pressure range.
   - Temperature Hysteresis: Output deviation at any temperature within the operating temperature range, after the temperature is cycled to and from the minimum or maximum operating temperature points, with zero differential pressure applied.
   - Pressure Hysteresis: Output deviation at any pressure within the specified range, when this pressure is cycled to and from the minimum or maximum rated pressure, at 25°C.
   - TcSpan: Output deviation at full rated pressure over the temperature range of 0 to 85°C, relative to 25°C.
   - TcOffset: Output deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of 0 to 85°C, relative to 25°C.
   - TCR: Z_{in} deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of −40°C to +125°C, relative to 25°C.
6. Response Time is defined as the time for the incremental change in the output to go from 10% to 90% of its final value when subjected to a specified step change in pressure.
7. Common mode pressures beyond specified may result in leakage at the case–to–lead interface.
8. Exposure beyond these limits may cause permanent damage or degradation to the device.
9. Offset stability is the product's output deviation when subjected to 1000 hours of Pulsed Pressure, Temperature Cycling with Bias Test.

TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Figure 2 shows the typical output characteristics of the MPXL10 series over temperature.

The X–ducer piezoresistive pressure sensor element is a semiconductor device which gives an electrical output signal proportional to the pressure applied to the device. This device uses a unique transverse voltage diffused semiconductor strain gauge which is sensitive to stresses produced in a thin silicon diaphragm by the applied pressure.

Because this strain gauge is an integral part of the silicon diaphragm, there are no temperature effects due to differences in the thermal expansion of the strain gauge and the diaphragm, as are often encountered in bonded strain gauge pressure sensors. However, the properties of the strain gauge itself are temperature dependent, requiring that the device be temperature compensated if it is to be used over an extensive temperature range.

Temperature compensation and offset calibration can be achieved rather simply with additional resistive components, or by designing your system using the MPX2010D series sensor.

LINEARITY

Linearity refers to how well a transducer's output follows the equation: $V_{out} = V_{off} + \text{sensitivity} \times P$ over the operating pressure range (Figure 3). There are two basic methods for calculating nonlinearity: (1) end point straight line fit or (2) a least squares best line fit. While a least squares fit gives the "best case" linearity error (lower numerical value), the calculations required are burdensome.

Conversely, an end point fit will give the "worst case" error (often more desirable in error budget calculations) and the calculations are more straightforward for the user. Motorola's specified pressure sensor linearities are based on the end point straight line method measured at the midrange pressure.
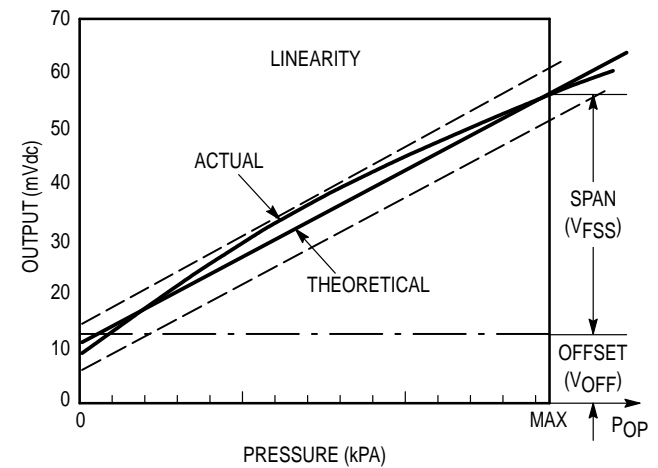
Figure 2. Output versus Pressure Differential

Figure 3. Linearity Specification Comparison

Figure 4 illustrates the Differential/Gauge Sensing Chip in the basic Low Profile Package (Case 472B–01). A fluorosilicone gel isolates the die surface and wire bonds from the environment, while allowing the pressure signal to be transmitted to the sensor diaphragm.

The MPXL10 series pressure sensor operating characteristics, and internal reliability and qualification tests are based on use of dry air as the pressure media. Media, other than dry air, may have adverse effects on sensor performance and long–term reliability. Contact the factory for information regarding media compatibility in your application.
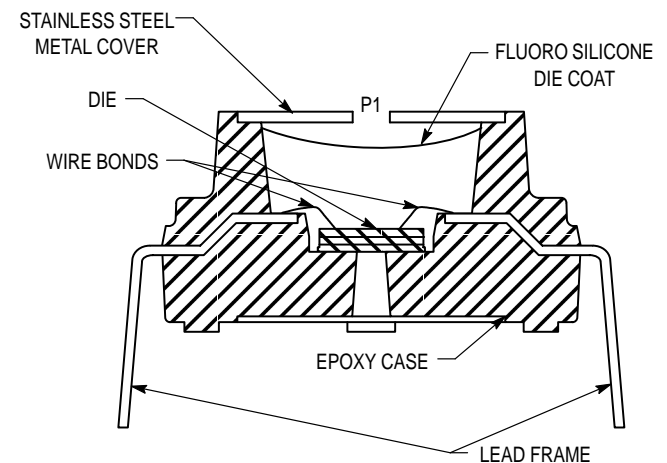
Figure 4. Cross–Sectional Diagram
(Not to Scale)

ORDERING INFORMATION

MPXL10 series pressure sensors are available in differential and gauge configurations. Devices are available in the basic element package or with pressure port fittings which provide printed circuit board mounting ease and barbed hose pressure connections.

Device Type	Options	Case Type	MPX Series	
			Order Number	Device Marking
MPXL10GC7U	N/A	Case 472B–01	MPXL10GC7U	MPXL10G

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

MARKING SURFACE

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006).
5. VERTICAL SURFACES MAY BE UP TO 5° DRAFT.
6. DIMENSION P TO CENTER OF LEAD WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.658	0.668	16.71	16.97
B	0.541	0.551	13.74	13.99
C	0.555	0.595	14.10	15.11
F	0.026	0.034	0.66	0.86
G	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
J	0.009	0.011	0.23	0.28
L	0.138	0.150	3.50	3.81
M	0 °	15 °	0 °	15 °
P	0.735	0.745	18.67	18.92
R	0.185	0.195	4.69	4.95
S	0.155	0.165	3.94	4.19
U	0.120	0.130	3.05	3.30
V	0.305	0.315	7.75	8.00
W	0.561	0.571	14.25	14.50
X	0.010	0.025	0.25	0.63
Y	0.002	0.020	0.05	0.51

⊕ | 0.25 (0.010) Ⓜ | T | B Ⓢ | A Ⓢ

STYLE 2:
PIN 1. GROUND
2. +VOUT
3. VSUPPLY
4. –VOUT
5. NC
6. NC
7. NC
8. NC

CASE 472B–01
ISSUE O

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