Pressure sensors

Pressure transmitters without casing (voltage output)

Series/Type: **CAU-T series**
Ordering code:

Date: 2009-04-06
Version: 1

Description

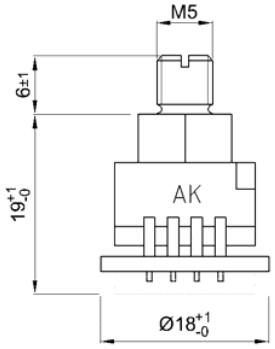
- The transmitters are based on piezoresistive silicon pressure sensors from our own clean room.
- The T-series electronic compensates non-linearity and temperature errors and supplies a precise calibrated output signal with a high immunity against electromagnetic influences (EMI).

Features

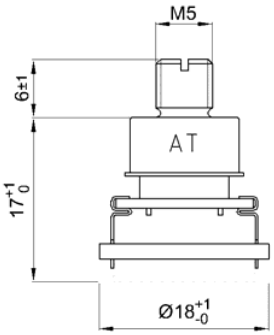
- Piezoresistive MEMs technology
- Measured media (absolute pressure):
  Air, non-aggressive gases (gas humidity 0 ... 85% r.h., without dew)
  Unsuitable for substances which react with glass, silicon, gold, aluminum, stainless steel, silicone glue or silicone gel.
- Measured media (relative pressure):
  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).
- Voltage output proportional to pressure: 0.5 ... 4.5 V
- Reverse supply voltage protection
- RoHS-compatible, halogen-free
- Without casing (protection IP00)

Dimensional drawings

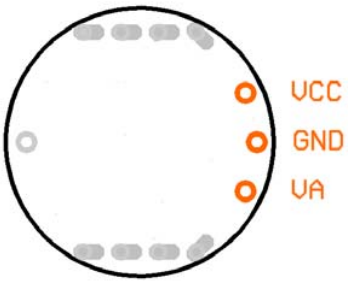
Type KC for relative pressure (M5 thread connection)



Type TH for absolute pressure (M5 thread connection)



Electrical connection (view to soldering side)



All dimensions in mm

Technical data

Absolute maximum ratings

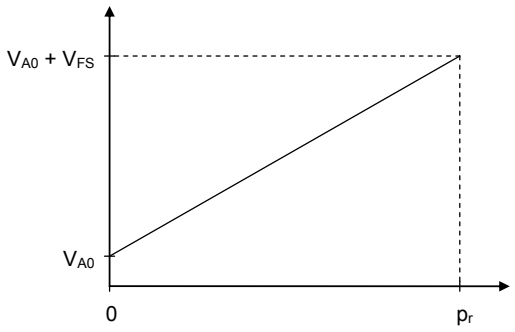
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Temperature ranges						
Storage temperature range	T_{st}	[1]	–40		+105	°C
Operating temperature range	T_a	[2]	–25		+85	°C
Compensated temperature range	T_c	[3]	0		+70	°C
Soldering temperature	T_{solder}	<5 s (no reflow soldering)			+240	°C
Pressure ranges						
Overpressure	p_{ov}	[4], [5]	1.5			p_r
Supply voltage /-current						
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	[6]	4.75		5.5	V
Supply current	I_{CC}	I_A = 0			7	mA
Signal output current	I_A	[7]			2	mA
Output signal at sensor failure	V_{ERR}				0.01	V
DC break down voltage	V_{is}	[8]	500			V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output signal @ T_a = 25 °C, V_{CC} = 5 V, I_A < 0.1 mA						
Offset	V_{A0}	Simple output AUA, AUR [9]	0.485	0.5	0.515	V
		Symmetrical output AUS [9]	2.485	2.5	2.515	V
Signal span (Full Scale)	V_{FS}	[10]	3.985	4.0	4.015	V
Non-linearity	L	Simple output [10], [11]		±0.1	±0.25	% FS
		Symmetrical output [10], [11]		±0.25	±0.5	% FS
Response time	t_{10-90}	[12]		1		ms
Supply voltage rejection	SVR	[10], [13]			±0.01	% FS/V

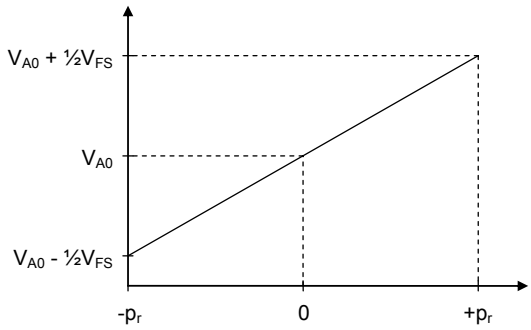
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Data in temperature range @ T_a = –25 ... 85 °C, V_{CC} = 5 V, I_A < 0.1 mA						
Temperature hysteresis		[14]		±0.1	±0.5	% FS
Data in temperature range @ T_a = 0 ... 70 °C, V_{CC} = 5 V, I_A < 0.1 mA						
Temperature coefficient of offset	TCV_{A0}	p_r < 0.25 bar [15]		±0.015	±0.05	% FS/K
		p_r ≥ 0.25 bar [15]		±0.015	±0.03	% FS/K
Temperature coefficient of span	TCV_{FS}	[16]		±0.015	±0.03	% FS/K

Characteristics

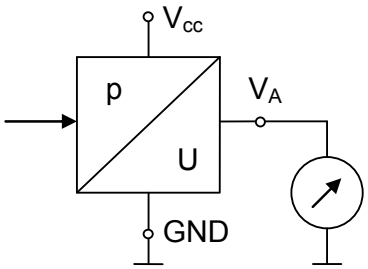
Simple output (AUA, AUR)



Symmetrical output (AUS)



Connection diagram



Rated pressures and ordering codes

Pressure measurement	Absolute					Relative								Relative, symmetrical			
Rated pressure p_r bar	1.000	2.500	6.000	10.00	25.00	0.100	0.250	0.400	1.000	2.500	6.000	10.00	25.00	0.100	0.250	0.400	1.000
Product type	AUA 1.000 TH V4 TN L P	AUA 2.500 TH V4 TN L P	AUA 6.000 TH V4 TN L P	AUA 10.00 TH V4 TN L P	AUA 25.00 TH V4 TN L P	AUR 0.100 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 0.250 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 0.400 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 1.000 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 2.500 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 6.000 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 10.00 KC V4 TN L P	AUR 25.00 KC V4 TN L P	AUS 0.100 KC V4 TN L P	AUS 0.250 KC V4 TN L P	AUS 0.400 KC V4 TN L P	AUS 1.000 KC V4 TN L P
Ordering code	B58620T0510A001	B58620T0510A002	B58620T0510A003	B58620T0510A004	B58620T0510A005	B58621K0510A006	B58621K0510A007	B58621K0510A008	B58621K0510A009	B58621K0510A010	B58621K0510A011	B58621K0510A012	B58621K0510A013	B58623K0510A014	B58623K0510A015	B58623K0510A016	B58623K0510A017

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 0 up to p_r (symmetrical output: $-p_r$ up to $+p_r$) 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) **DC break down voltage V_{is}**
The pressure sensor withstands a high voltage between the stainless steel pressure connection and the electrical connection V_{CC}, V_A and GND (all short circuited) without damage.

9) **Offset V_{A0}**
The offset V_{A0} is the signal output $V_A(p = 0)$ at zero pressure.

10) **Signal span (Full Scale)**
Simple output: $V_{FS} = FS = V_A(p_r) - V_{A0}$
Symmetrical output: $V_{FS} = FS = V_A(+p_r) - V_A(-p_r)$

11) **Non-linearity L (including pressure hysteresis)**
The non-linearity 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 non-linearity is:

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

12) **Response time $t_{10\text{-}90}$**
Delay between a pressure change (10 ... 90% p_r) and the corresponding signal output change (10 ... 90% FS).

13) **Supply voltage rejection SVR**
While varying the supply voltage within the range $V_{CC,min}$ up to $V_{CC,max}$ at constant pressure and temperature, the signal output change will not exceed SVR_{max}.

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: $V_{A0}(T_x) = V_{A0}(25\ °C) + V_{FS}(25\ °C) \cdot (T_x - 25\ °C) \cdot TCV_{A0}$
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: $V_{FS}(T_x) = V_{FS}(25\ °C) \cdot [\ 1 + (T_x - 25\ °C) \cdot TCV_{FS}\ ]$
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.

Cautions and warnings

Storage

The 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 pressure sensors in an environment where condensation may form or in a location exposed to corrosive gases, which will adversely affect their performance.

Soldering

The thermal capacity of the pressure sensor 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.

Operation

Media compatibility with the pressure sensors must be ensured to prevent their failure (see page 2).
The use of other media can cause damage and malfunction.
Never use them in atmospheres containing explosive liquids or gases.

Ensure pressure equalization to the environment, if relative 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.
Be sure that the applicable pressure does not exceed the overpressure, it may damage the pressure sensor.

Do not exceed the maximum rated supply voltage, it may damage the pressure sensor.

Do not exceed the rated storage temperature range, 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 this publication.
Care should be taken as reversed pin connections can damage the pressure sensors or degrade their performance.

Contact between the pressure sensor terminals and metals or other materials may cause errors in the output characteristics.

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

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