## FEATURES

$0 . . .25$ mbar to $0 . . .5$ bar, $0 . . . \pm 10 \mathrm{mbar}$ to $0 . . \pm 1$ bar, barometric range 800 ... 1100 mbar

- Absolute, gage or differential pressure
- Digital readout via $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus
- Precision ASIC conditioning
- Temperature compensated


## - Non-ratiometric output

- Total accuracy $\pm 0.5$ to $\pm 1.0$ \%FSS


## SPECIFICATIONS

## Maximum ratings

Supply voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$

Lead temperature (2-4 sec.)
Temperature ranges
Compensated
Operating
Storage
Vibration
10 g at $20-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Shock
100 g for 11 ms

Caution! The sensor is not reverse polarity protected.
Incorrect applications of excitation voltage or ground to the wrong pin can cause electrical failure.

Application of supply voltage above the maximum can cause electrical failure.


## ELECTRICAL CONNECTION



Note: A capacitor of 220 nF is required between +Vs and GND.

Pin 2 is an internal device connection and should be connected to ground with a 15 nF capacitor.

It is important to place the capacitors as close to the pins aspossible!
Pins 4, 6 and 8 are internal device connections and should not be connected for any reason!

Digital pressure transducers

PRESSURE RANGES SPECIFICATIONS
$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Part number | Pressure range |  | Burst pressure ${ }^{1}$ |  | Sensitivity (typ.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CSDX0811BARO | 800 to 1100 | mbar(a) | 2 |  | 10.7 |  |
| CSDX1000A2R | 0 to 1 |  | 2 | bar | 3.2 |  |
| CSDX2000A2R | 0 to 2 | bar | 4 | (a) | 1.6 |  |
| CSDX5000A2R | 0 to 5 |  | 10 |  | 0.6 |  |
| CSDX0025D4R | 0 to 25 |  | 0.2 |  | 128 |  |
| CSDX0050G2R / D4R | 0 to 50 |  | 0.35 |  | 64 |  |
| CSDX0100G2R / D4R | 0 to 100 | mbar | 0.35 |  | 32 |  |
| CSDX0250G2R / D4R | 0 to 250 |  | 1 | bar | 12.8 |  |
| CSDX0500G2R / D4R | 0 to 500 |  | 1 | (g,d) | 6.4 |  |
| CSDX1000G2R / D4R | 0 to 1 |  | 2 |  | 3.2 | counts/ |
| CSDX2000G2R / D4R | 0 to 2 | (g,d) | 4 |  | 1.6 |  |
| CSDX5000G2R / D4R | 0 to 5 |  | 10 |  | 0.6 |  |
| CSDX0010D4D | 0 to $\pm 10$ |  | 0.2 |  | 160 |  |
| CSDX0025D4D | 0 to $\pm 25$ |  | 0.2 |  | 64 |  |
| CSDX0050D4D | 0 to $\pm 50$ | mbar | 0.35 |  | 32 |  |
| CSDX0100D4D | 0 to $\pm 100$ | (d) | 0.35 | (d) | 16 |  |
| CSDX0250D4D | 0 to $\pm 250$ |  | 1 |  | 6.4 |  |
| CSDX0500D4D | 0 to $\pm 500$ |  | 1 |  | 3.2 |  |
| CSDX1000D4D | 0 to $\pm 1$ | bar(d) | 2 |  | 1.6 |  |

## Specification notes:

1. If maximum burst pressure is exceeded, even momentarily, the package may leak or burst, or the pressure sensing die may fracture.
2. Span is the algebraic difference between the output signal for the highest and lowest specified pressure.
3. Total accuracy is the combined error from offset and span calibration, linearity, pressure hysteresis, and temperature effects. Linearity is the measured deviation based on a straight line. Hysteresis is the maximum output difference at any point within the operating pressure range for increasing and decreasing pressure. Calibration errors include the deviation of offset and full scale from nominal values.
4. Delay time between sampling and signal change at the output.
5. The smallest change in the output voltage, given any change in pressure.

Digital pressure transducers

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The output signal is not ratiometric to the supply voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
All CSDX...R and CSDX0811BARO

| Characteristics |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offset at lowest specified pressure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \\ & \text { CSDX0811BARO } \end{aligned}$ | 368 | 400 | 432 | counts |
|  | all others | 384 | 400 | 416 |  |
| Full scale span (FSS) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 3200 |  |  |
| Full scale output | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \\ & \text { CSDX0811BARO } \end{aligned}$ | 3568 | 3600 | 3632 |  |
|  | all others | 3584 | 3600 | 3616 |  |
| Total accuracy (0 to $\left.85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \\ & \text { CSDX0811BARO } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\pm 1.0$ | \%FSS |
|  | all others |  |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  |
| Sample rate |  | 100 |  |  | Hz |
| Response delay ${ }^{4}$ |  | 2.73 |  | 14.11 | ms |
| Startup time (power up to 1st result) |  |  |  | 40 |  |
| Quantization step ${ }^{5}$ | CSDX0811BARO |  | 4 |  | counts |
|  | all others |  | 2 |  |  |
| Current consumption |  |  | 6 |  | mA |

All CSDX...D

| Characteristics |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero pressure offset | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0010... } \\ & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \end{aligned}$ | 1968 | 2000 | 2032 | counts |
|  | all others | 1984 | 2000 | 2016 |  |
| Full scale span (FSS) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 3200 |  |  |
| Output at max. specified pressure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0010... } \\ & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \end{aligned}$ | 3568 | 3600 | 3632 |  |
|  | all others | 3584 | 3600 | 3616 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0010... } \\ & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \end{aligned}$ | 368 | 400 | 432 |  |
|  | all others | 384 | 400 | 416 |  |
| Total accuracy (0 to $\left.85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSDX0010... } \\ & \text { CSDX0025... } \\ & \text { CSDX0050... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\pm 1.0$ | \%FSS |
|  | all others |  |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  |
| Sample rate |  | 100 |  |  | Hz |
| Response delay ${ }^{4}$ |  | 2.73 |  | 14.11 |  |
| Startup time (power up to 1st result) |  |  |  | 40 |  |
| Quantization step ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 2 |  | counts |
| Current consumption |  |  | 6 |  | mA |

# CSDX Series <br> Digital pressure transducers 

## INTRODUCTION

The CSDX is capable to generate a digital output signal. It runs a cyclic program, which will store a corrected 12-bit sensor value about every 10 ms within the output registers of the internal ASIC. In order to use the pressure transducer for digital signal readout, the device should be connected to a bidirectional $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus.

According to the $1^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus communication specification, the bus is controlled by a master device, which generates the clock signal, controls the bus access and generates START and STOP conditions. The CSDX is designed to work as a slave, hence it will only respond to requests from a master device.

The $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus master-slave concept requires a unique address for each device. The CSDX has a hard coded slave address ( 1111000 xb ), therefore it is not possible to access more than one CSDX on the same $1^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus line.

## DIGITAL I ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ INTERFACE

The CSDX complies with the following protocol (FIGURE I):
Bus not busy: During idle periods both data line (SDA) and clock line (SCL) remain HIGH.

START condition (S): HIGH to LOW transition of SDA line while clock (SCL) is HIGH is interpreted as START condition. START conditions are always generated by the master. Each request for the current pressure value must be initiated with a START.

STOP condition (P): LOW to HIGH transition of SDA line while clock (SCL) is HIGH determines STOP condition. STOP conditions are always generated by the master. More than one request for the current pressure value can be transmitted without generation of intermediate STOP condition.

DATA valid (D): State of data line represents valid data when, after START condition, data line is stable for duration of HIGH period of clock signal. Data on line must be changed during LOW period of clock signal. There is one clock pulse per bit of data.

Acknowledge ( $\mathbf{A}$ ): Data is transferred in pieces of 8 bits (1 byte) on serial bus, MSB first. After each byte receiving device - whether master or slave - is obliged to pull data line LOW as acknowledge for reception of data. Master must generate an extra clock pulse for this purpose. When acknowledge is missed, slave transmitter becomes inactive. It is on master either to send last command again or to generate STOP condition in that case.

Slave address: Each device connected to the bus has a unique slave address. After generating a START condition, the master has to transmit the slave address for the CSDX with a READ command: \$F1. The CSDX must not be accessed with a WRITE command (\$F0) as the correct function of the device can not be guaranteed in this case (note: a power-down power-up change will force the sensor to use factory data again).

DATA operation: The CSDX starts to send 2 data bytes containing the current pressure value placed in the output registers.


FIGURE I: ${ }^{12} \mathrm{C}$-BUS Protocol of CSDX

Digital pressure transducers

## I²C INTERFACE PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input high level |  |  | 90 |  | 100 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of } \\ \text { Vs } \end{gathered}$ |
| Input low level |  |  | 0 |  | 10 |  |
| Output low level |  | (open drain, $\mathrm{IOL}=-4 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) |  |  | 10 |  |
| Pull up current |  | (pins SCL and SDA) | 5 |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Load capacitance SDA |  |  |  |  | 400 | pF |
| SCL clock frequency | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {SCL }}$ |  | --- |  | 100 | kHz |
| Bus free time between STOP and START condition | $t_{\text {BUF }}$ |  | 4.7 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Hold time (repeated) START condition | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{HD} ; \text { STA }}$ | to first clock pulse | 4.0 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| LOW period of SCL | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {Low }}$ |  | 4.7 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| HIGH period of SCL | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 4.0 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Setup time repeated START condition | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SU; }{ }^{\text {STA }}}$ |  | 4.7 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Data hold time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {HD; DAT }}$ |  | 0 |  |  | ns |
| Data setup time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SU:DAT }}$ |  | 250 |  |  | ns |
| Rise time of both SDA and SCL | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ |  | --- |  | 300 | ns |
| Fall time of both SDA and SCL | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ |  | --- |  | 300 | ns |
| Setup time for STOP condition | $t_{\text {su; }}$ |  | 4 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Input filter spike suppression | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SP }}$ | spikes on SDA or SCL of that length are suppressed |  |  | 50 | ns |



FIGURE II: Timing characteristics of the $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ interface

## PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

D4 package



G2 package


## A2 package


third angle projection

dimensions in mm (inches)

## ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



CSDX...A2R, CSDX...BARO



CSDX...G2R


Note: Pins 4, 6 and 8 are internal device connections and should not be connected for any reason.
Pin 2 is an internal device connection and should be connected to ground with a 15 nF capacitor.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Pressure range | Absolute | Gage | Differential/Gage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 to 25 mbar |  | - | CSDX0025D4R |
| 0 to 50 mbar |  | CSDX0050G2R | CSDX0050D4R |
| 0 to 100 mbar |  | CSDX0100G2R | CSDX0100D4R |
| 0 to 250 mbar |  | CSDX0250G2R | CSDX0250D4R |
| 0 to 500 mbar |  | CSDX0500G2R | CSDX0500D4R |
| 800 to 1100 mbar | CSDX0811BARO | - | - |
| 0 to 1 bar | CSDX1000A2R | CSDX1000G2R | CSDX1000D4R |
| 0 to 2 bar | CSDX2000A2R | CSDX2000G2R | CSDX2000D4R |
| 0 to 5 bar | CSDX5000A2R | CSDX5000G2R | CSDX5000D4R |
| 0 to $\pm 10 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX0010D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 25 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX0025D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 50 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX0050D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 100 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX0100D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 250 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX0250D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 500 \mathrm{mbar}$ |  |  | CSDX10000D4D |
| 0 to $\pm 1 \mathrm{bar}$ |  |  |  |

