# 100 kPa On-Chip Temperature Compensated & Calibrated Silicon Pressure Sensors

The MPX2100 series device is a silicon piezoresistive pressure sensor providing a highly accurate and linear voltage output — directly proportional to the applied pressure. The sensor is a single, monolithic silicon diaphragm with the strain gauge and a thin–film resistor network integrated on–chip. The chip is laser trimmed for precise span and offset calibration and temperature compensation.

## Features

- Temperature Compensated Over 0°C to +85°C
- Easy-to-Use Chip Carrier Package Options
- Available in Absolute, Differential and Gauge Configurations
- Ratiometric to Supply Voltage
- ±0.25% Linearity (MPX2100D)

## **Application Examples**

- Pump/Motor Controllers
- Robotics
- Level Indicators
- Medical Diagnostics
- Pressure Switching
- Barometers
- Altimeters

Figure 1 illustrates a block diagram of the internal circuitry on the stand-alone pressure sensor chip.



Figure 1. Temperature Compensated Pressure Sensor Schematic

#### VOLTAGE OUTPUT versus APPLIED DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE

The differential voltage output of the sensor is directly proportional to the differential pressure applied.

The absolute sensor has a built-in reference vacuum. The output voltage will decrease as vacuum, relative to ambient, is drawn on the pressure (P1) side.

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



0 to 100 kPa (0 to 14.5 psi) 40 mV FULL SCALE SPAN (TYPICAL)



NOTE: Pin 1 is noted by the notch in the lead.

## **MPX2100 SERIES**

## MAXIMUM RATINGS(NOTE)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Pressure (P1 > P2)	P <sub>max</sub>	400	kPa
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
Operating Temperature	Т <sub>А</sub>	-40 to +125	°C

NOTE: Exposure beyond the specified limits may cause permanent damage or degradation to the device.

#### **OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 10 Vdc$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted, P1 > P2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Pressure Range <sup>(1)</sup>	POP	0	—	100	kPa
Supply Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	VS	—	10	16	Vdc
Supply Current	۱ <sub>۵</sub>	—	6.0	—	mAdc
Full Scale Span <sup>(3)</sup> MPX2100A, MPX2100D	VFSS	38.5	40	41.5	mV
Offset <sup>(4)</sup> MPX2100D MPX2100A Series	V <sub>off</sub>	-1.0 -2.0	_	1.0 2.0	mV
Sensitivity	ΔV/ΔΡ	—	0.4	—	mV/kPa
Linearity <sup>(5)</sup> MPX2100D Series MPX2100A Series	_	-0.25 -1.0	_	0.25 1.0	%VFSS
Pressure Hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup> (0 to 100 kPa)	—	—	±0.1	—	%VFSS
Temperature Hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup> (-40°C to +125°C)	—	—	±0.5	—	%VFSS
Temperature Effect on Full Scale Span <sup>(5)</sup>	TCV <sub>FSS</sub>	-1.0	—	1.0	%VFSS
Temperature Effect on Offset <sup>(5)</sup>	TCV <sub>off</sub>	-1.0	—	1.0	mV
Input Impedance	Z <sub>in</sub>	1000	—	2500	Ω
Output Impedance	Zout	1400	—	3000	Ω
Response Time <sup>(6)</sup> (10% to 90%)	<sup>t</sup> R	—	1.0	—	ms
Warm–Up	—		20	—	ms
Offset Stability <sup>(7)</sup>	—	_	±0.5	—	%VFSS

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<sub>FSS</sub>) 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 (Voff) 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.
- 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. Offset stability is the product's output deviation when subjected to 1000 hours of Pulsed Pressure, Temperature Cycling with Bias Test.

#### **MPX2100 SERIES**

#### LINEARITY

Linearity refers to how well a transducer's output follows the equation:  $V_{\text{Out}} = V_{\text{Off}}$  + sensitivity x P over the operating pressure range. There are two basic methods for calculating nonlinearity: (1) end point straight line fit (see Figure 2) 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. Linearity Specification Comparison

## **ON–CHIP TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION and CALIBRATION**

Figure 3 shows the output characteristics of the MPX2100 series at 25°C. The output is directly proportional to the differential pressure and is essentially a straight line.

The effects of temperature on Full Scale Span and Offset are very small and are shown under Operating Characteristics.



Figure 3. Output versus Pressure Differential





Figure 4 illustrates the absolute sensing configuration (right) and the differential or gauge configuration in the basic chip carrier (Case 344). A silicone gel isolates the die surface and wire bonds from the environment, while allowing the pressure signal to be transmitted to the silicon diaphragm.

teristics 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.

The MPX2100 series pressure sensor operating charac-

# PRESSURE (P1)/VACUUM (P2) SIDE IDENTIFICATION TABLE

Motorola designates the two sides of the pressure sensor as the Pressure (P1) side and the Vacuum (P2) side. The Pressure (P1) side is the side containing the silicone gel which isolates the die. The differential or gauge sensor is designed to operate with positive differential pressure applied, P1 > P2. The absolute sensor is designed for vacuum applied to P1 side.

The Pressure (P1) side may be identified by using the table below:

Part Number		Case Type	Pressure (P1) Side Identifier	
MPX2100A	MPX2100D	344	Stainless Steel Cap	
MPX2100DP		344C	Side with Part Marking	
MPX2100AP	MPX2100GP	344B	Side with Port Attached	
MPX2100ASX	MPX2100GSX	344F	Side with Port Attached	

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

MPX2100 series pressure sensors are available in absolute, 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.

			MPX Series		
Device Type	Options	Case Type	Order Number	Device Marking	
Basic Element	Absolute, Differential	344	MPX2100A MPX2100D	MPX2100A MPX2100D	
Ported Elements	Differential, Dual Port	344C	MPX2100DP	MPX2100DP	
	Absolute, Gauge	344B	MPX2100AP MPX2100GP	MPX2100AP MPX2100GP	
	Absolute, Gauge Axial	344F	MPX2100ASX MPX2100GSX	MPX2100A MPX2100D	