

# 0 to 100 kPa (0 to 14.5 PSI) Uncompensated, Silicon Pressure Sensors

The MPX100 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.

### Features

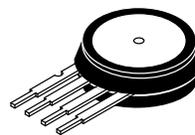
- Low Cost
- Patented, Silicon Shear Stress Strain Gauge Design
- Easy to Use Chip Carrier Package Options
- Ratiometric to Supply Voltage
- 60 mV Span (typical)
- Absolute, Differential and Gauge Options

### Application Examples

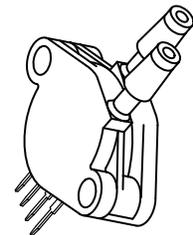
- Pump/Motor Controllers
- Robotics
- Level Indicators
- Medical Diagnostics
- Pressure Switching
- Barometers
- Altimeters

## MPX100 SERIES

### X-ducer™ SILICON PRESSURE SENSORS



**BASIC CHIP  
CARRIER ELEMENT  
CASE 344-08  
Style 1**



**DIFFERENTIAL  
PORT OPTION  
CASE 352-02  
Style 1**

| Pin Number |                   |                |                   |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1          | 2                 | 3              | 4                 |
| Ground     | +V <sub>out</sub> | V <sub>S</sub> | -V <sub>out</sub> |

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating                                  | Symbol             | Value       | Unit |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------|
| Overpressure <sup>(8)</sup> (P1 > P2)   | P <sub>max</sub>   | 200         | kPa  |
| Burst Pressure <sup>(8)</sup> (P1 > P2) | P <sub>burst</sub> | 2000        | kPa  |
| Storage Temperature                     | T <sub>stg</sub>   | -50 to +150 | °C   |
| Operating Temperature                   | T <sub>A</sub>     | -40 to +125 | °C   |

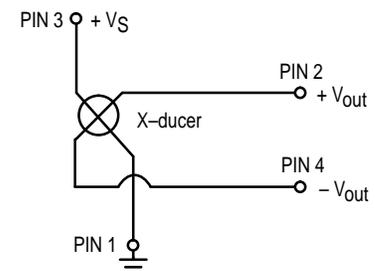
### VOLTAGE OUTPUT versus APPLIED DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE

The differential voltage output of the X-ducer 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.

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



**Figure 1. Uncompensated Pressure  
Sensor Schematic**

X-ducer is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

## MPX100 SERIES

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 3.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted,  $P_1 > P_2$ )

| Characteristic  | Symbol              | Min   | Typ       | Max   | Unit                         |
|---|---------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------------------------|
| Pressure Range <sup>(1)</sup>   | $P_{OP}$            | 0     | —         | 100   | kPa                          |
| Supply Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>   | $V_S$               | —     | 3.0       | 6.0   | Vdc                          |
| Supply Current  | $I_o$               | —     | 6.0       | —     | mAdc                         |
| Full Scale Span <sup>(3)</sup>  | $V_{FSS}$           | 45    | 60        | 90    | mV                           |
| Offset <sup>(4)</sup>   | $V_{off}$           | 0     | 20        | 35    | mV                           |
| Sensitivity   | $\Delta V/\Delta P$ | —     | 0.6       | —     | mV/kPa                       |
| Linearity <sup>(5)</sup>  | —                   | -0.25 | —         | 0.25  | % $V_{FSS}$                  |
| Pressure Hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup> (0 to 100 kPa)                                     | —                   | -0.1  | —         | 0.1   | % $V_{FSS}$                  |
| Temperature Hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup> ( $-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ) | —                   | —     | $\pm 0.5$ | —     | % $V_{FSS}$                  |
| Temperature Coefficient of Full Scale Span <sup>(6)</sup>                             | $TCV_{FSS}$         | -0.22 | —         | -0.16 | % $V_{FSS}/^\circ\text{C}$   |
| Temperature Coefficient of Offset <sup>(5)</sup>                                      | $TCV_{off}$         | —     | $\pm 15$  | —     | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Temperature Coefficient of Resistance <sup>(5)</sup>                                  | $TCR$               | 0.21  | —         | 0.27  | % $Z_{in}/^\circ\text{C}$    |
| Input Impedance   | $Z_{in}$            | 400   | —         | 550   | $\Omega$                     |
| Output Impedance  | $Z_{out}$           | 750   | —         | 1800  | $\Omega$                     |
| Response Time <sup>(6)</sup> (10% to 90%)   | $t_R$               | —     | 1.0       | —     | ms                           |
| Offset Stability <sup>(5)</sup>   | —                   | —     | $\pm 0.5$ | —     | % $V_{FSS}$                  |

## MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic                           | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max   | Unit          |
|--|--------|-----|-----|-------|---------------|
| Weight (Basic Element Case 344)          | —      | —   | 2.0 | —     | Grams         |
| Warm-Up                                  | —      | —   | 15  | —     | Sec           |
| Cavity Volume                            | —      | —   | —   | 0.01  | $\text{IN}^3$ |
| Volumetric Displacement                  | —      | —   | —   | 0.001 | $\text{IN}^3$ |
| Common Mode Line Pressure <sup>(7)</sup> | —      | —   | —   | 690   | kPa           |

### NOTES:

- 1.0 kPa (kiloPascal) equals 0.145 psi.
- 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.
- 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.
- Offset ( $V_{off}$ ) is defined as the output voltage at the minimum rated pressure.
- 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  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - Offset Stability: Output deviation, after 1000 temperature cycles,  $-40$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , and 1.5 million pressure cycles, with zero differential pressure applied.
  - TcSpan: Output deviation at full rated pressure over the temperature range of  $0$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ , relative to  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - TcOffset: Output deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of  $0$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ , relative to  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - TCR:  $Z_{in}$  deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , relative to  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- 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.
- Common mode pressures beyond specified may result in leakage at the case-to-lead interface.
- Exposure beyond these limits may cause permanent damage or degradation to the device.

**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 (see Figure 2). 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 "worse 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.

**TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION**

Figure 3 shows the typical output characteristics of the MPX100 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 MPX2100/MPX7100 series sensors.

Several approaches to external temperature compensation over both  $-40$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0$  to  $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$  ranges are presented in Motorola Applications Note AN840.

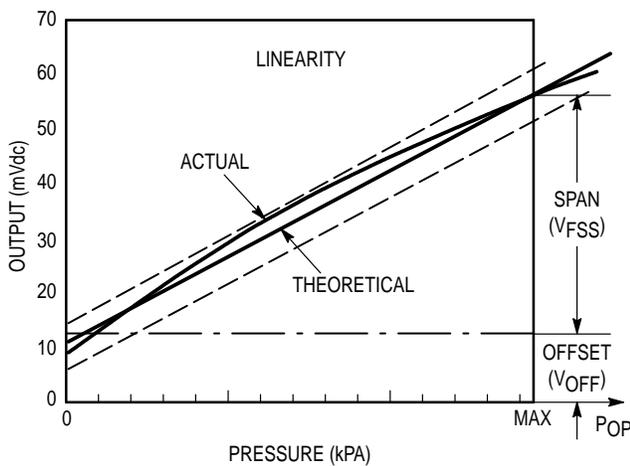


Figure 2. Linearity Specification Comparison

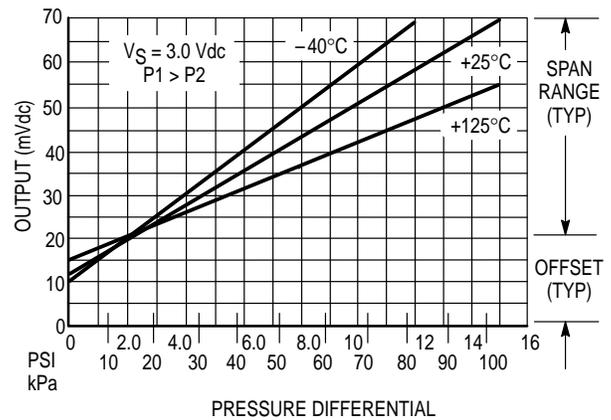


Figure 3. Output versus Pressure Differential

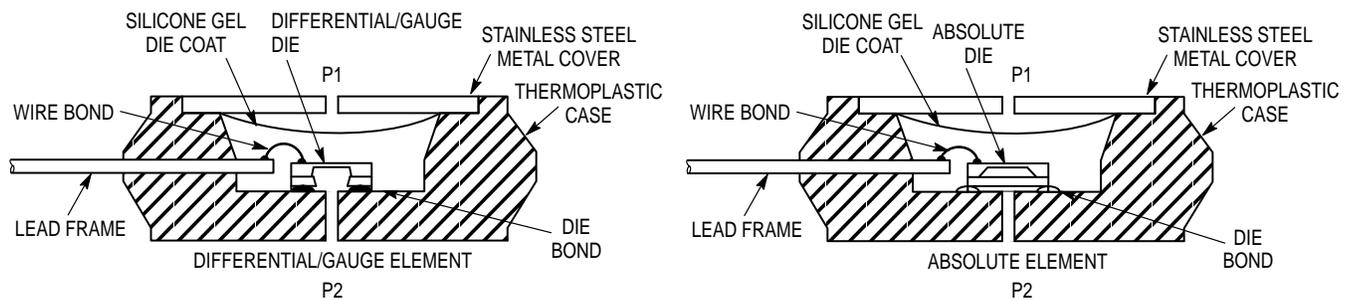


Figure 4. Cross-Sectional Diagrams (Not to Scale)

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

The MPX100 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.

## MPX100 SERIES

### 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 protects the die from harsh media. 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 |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| MPX100A, MPX100D     | 344-08    | Stainless Steel Cap           |
| MPX100DP             | 352-02    | Side with Part Marking        |
| MPX100AP, MPX100GP   | 350-03    | Side with Port Attached       |
| MPX100GVP            | 350-04    | Stainless Steel Cap           |
| MPX100AS, MPX100GS   | 371-06    | Side with Port Attached       |
| MPX100GVS            | 371-05    | Stainless Steel Cap           |
| MPX100ASX, MPX100GSX | 371C-02   | Side with Port Attached       |
| MPX100GVSX           | 371D-02   | Stainless Steel Cap           |

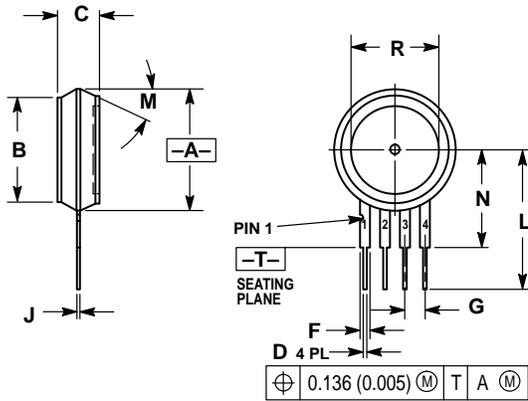
### ORDERING INFORMATION

MPX100 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.

| Device Type     | Options                    | Case Type    | MPX Series             | Device Marking       |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Basic Element   | Absolute, Differential     | Case 344-08  | MPX100A<br>MPX100D     | MPX100A<br>MPX100D   |
| Ported Elements | Differential               | Case 352-02  | MPX100DP               | MPX100DP             |
|                 | Absolute, Gauge            | Case 350-03  | MPX100AP<br>MPX100GP   | MPX100AP<br>MPX100GP |
|                 | Gauge Vacuum               | Case 350-04  | MPX100GVP              | MPX100GVP            |
|                 | Absolute, Gauge Stove Pipe | Case 371-06  | MPX100AS<br>MPX100GS   | MPX100A<br>MPX100D   |
|                 | Gauge Vacuum Stove Pipe    | Case 371-05  | MPX100GVS              | MPX100D              |
|                 | Absolute, Gauge Axial      | Case 371C-02 | MPX100ASX<br>MPX100GSX | MPX100A<br>MPX100D   |
|                 | Gauge Vacuum Axial         | Case 371D-02 | MPX100GVSX             | MPX100D              |

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



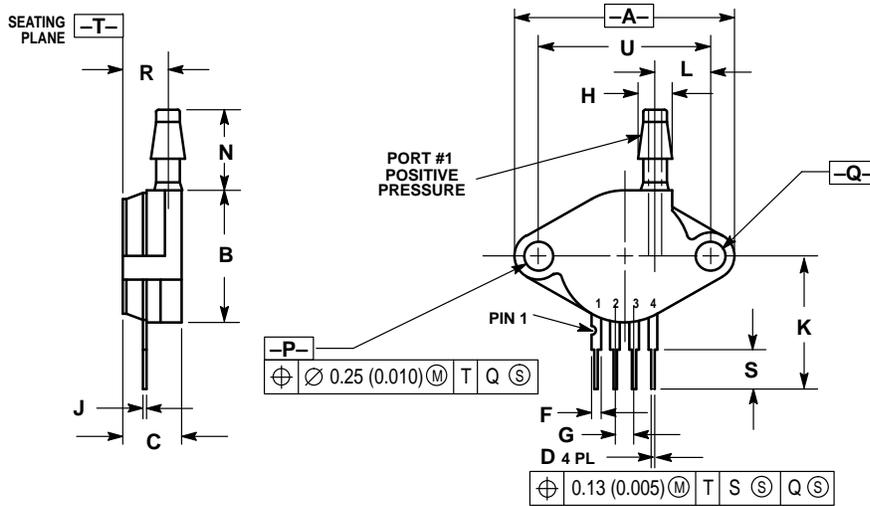
NOTES:  
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.  
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

| DIM | INCHES    |       | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN       | MAX   | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 0.590     | 0.615 | 14.99       | 15.62 |
| B   | 0.505     | 0.525 | 12.83       | 13.34 |
| C   | 0.195     | 0.225 | 4.95        | 5.72  |
| D   | 0.016     | 0.020 | 0.41        | 0.51  |
| F   | 0.048     | 0.052 | 1.22        | 1.32  |
| G   | 0.100 BSC |       | 2.54 BSC    |       |
| J   | 0.014     | 0.016 | 0.36        | 0.40  |
| L   | 0.685     | 0.715 | 17.40       | 18.16 |
| M   | 30° NOM   |       | 30° NOM     |       |
| N   | 0.480     | 0.500 | 12.19       | 12.70 |
| R   | 0.420     | 0.450 | 10.67       | 11.43 |

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. GROUND  
 2. + OUTPUT  
 3. + SUPPLY  
 4. - OUTPUT

CASE 344-08  
 ISSUE M

BASIC ELEMENT (A, D)



NOTES:  
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5, 1982.  
 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

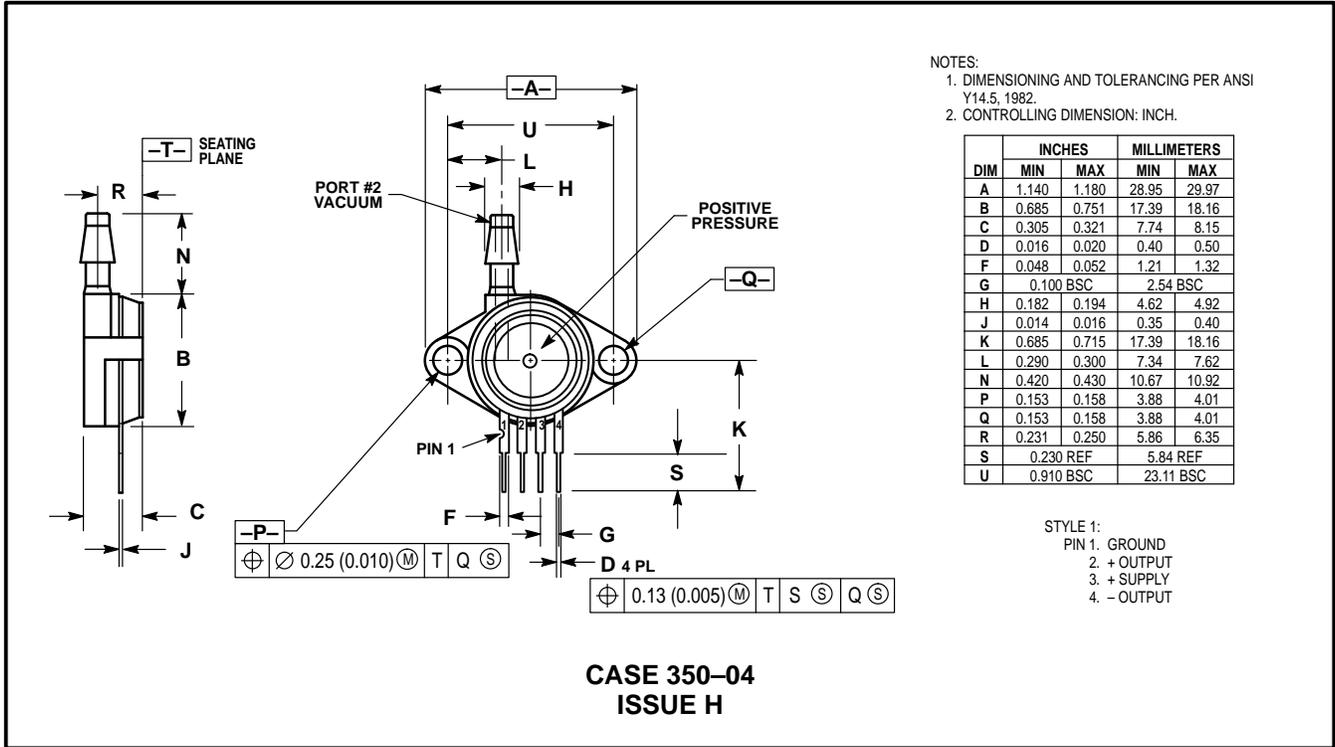
| DIM | INCHES    |       | MILLIMETERS |       |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
|     | MIN       | MAX   | MIN         | MAX   |
| A   | 1.140     | 1.180 | 28.95       | 29.97 |
| B   | 0.685     | 0.751 | 17.39       | 18.16 |
| C   | 0.305     | 0.321 | 7.74        | 8.15  |
| D   | 0.016     | 0.020 | 0.40        | 0.50  |
| F   | 0.048     | 0.052 | 1.21        | 1.32  |
| G   | 0.100 BSC |       | 2.54 BSC    |       |
| H   | 0.182     | 0.194 | 4.62        | 4.92  |
| J   | 0.014     | 0.016 | 0.35        | 0.40  |
| K   | 0.685     | 0.715 | 17.39       | 18.16 |
| L   | 0.290     | 0.300 | 7.34        | 7.62  |
| N   | 0.420     | 0.440 | 10.67       | 11.12 |
| P   | 0.153     | 0.158 | 3.88        | 4.01  |
| Q   | 0.153     | 0.158 | 3.88        | 4.01  |
| R   | 0.231     | 0.250 | 5.86        | 6.35  |
| S   | 0.230 REF |       | 5.84 REF    |       |
| U   | 0.910 BSC |       | 23.11 BSC   |       |

STYLE 1:  
 PIN 1. GROUND  
 2. + OUTPUT  
 3. + SUPPLY  
 4. - OUTPUT

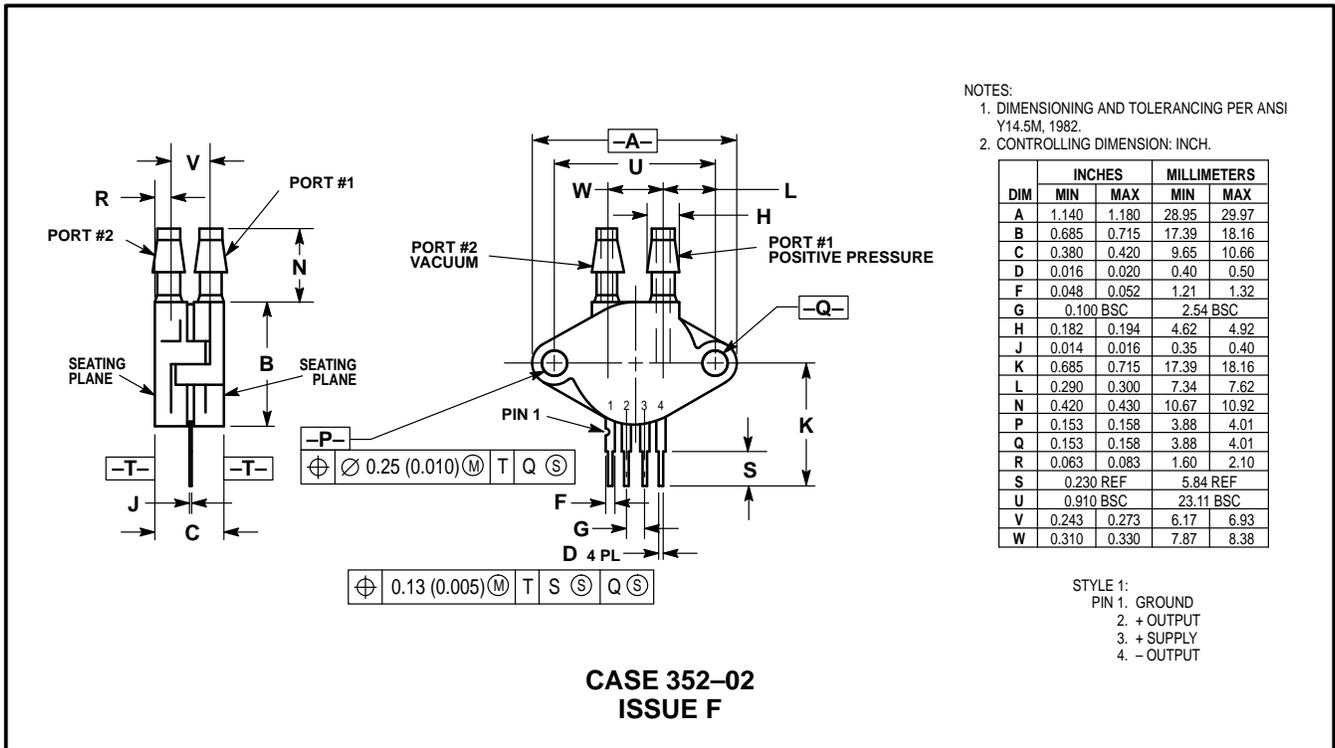
CASE 350-03  
 ISSUE H

PRESSURE SIDE PORTED (AP, GP)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS — CONTINUED

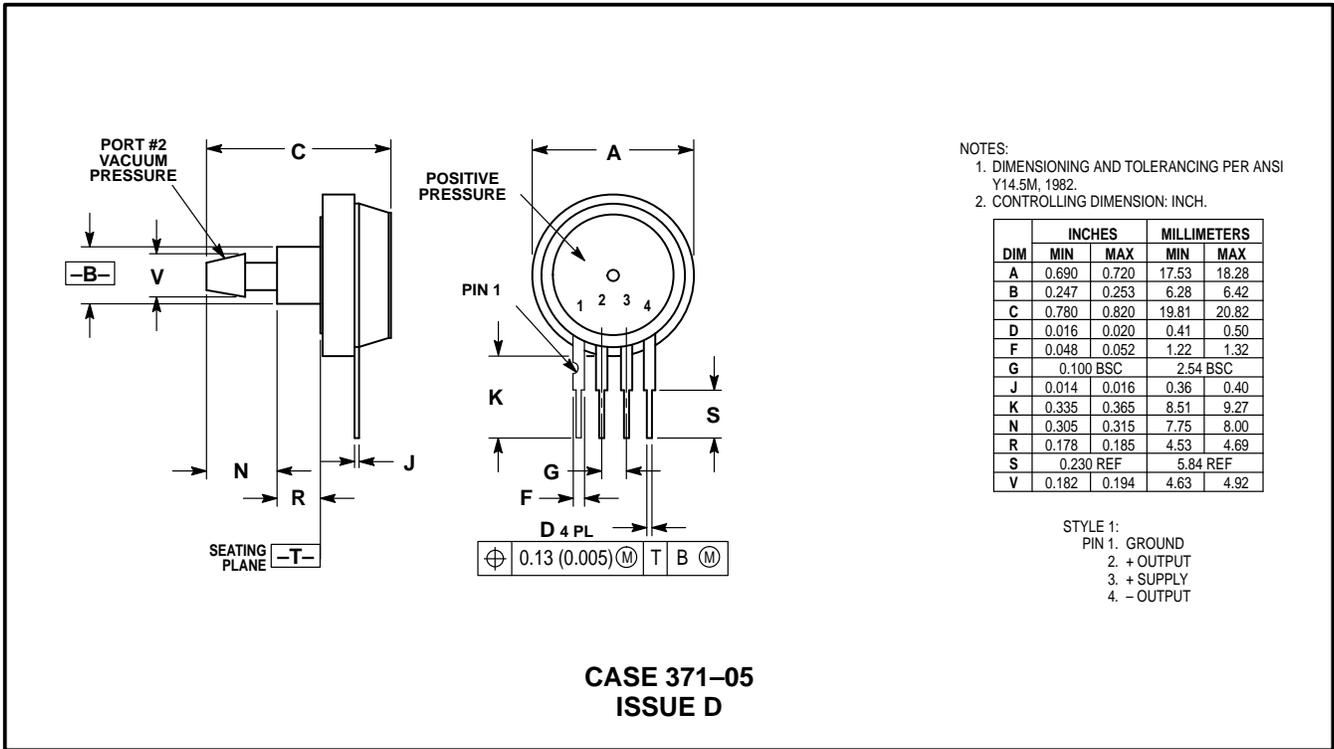


VACUUM SIDE PORTED (GVP)

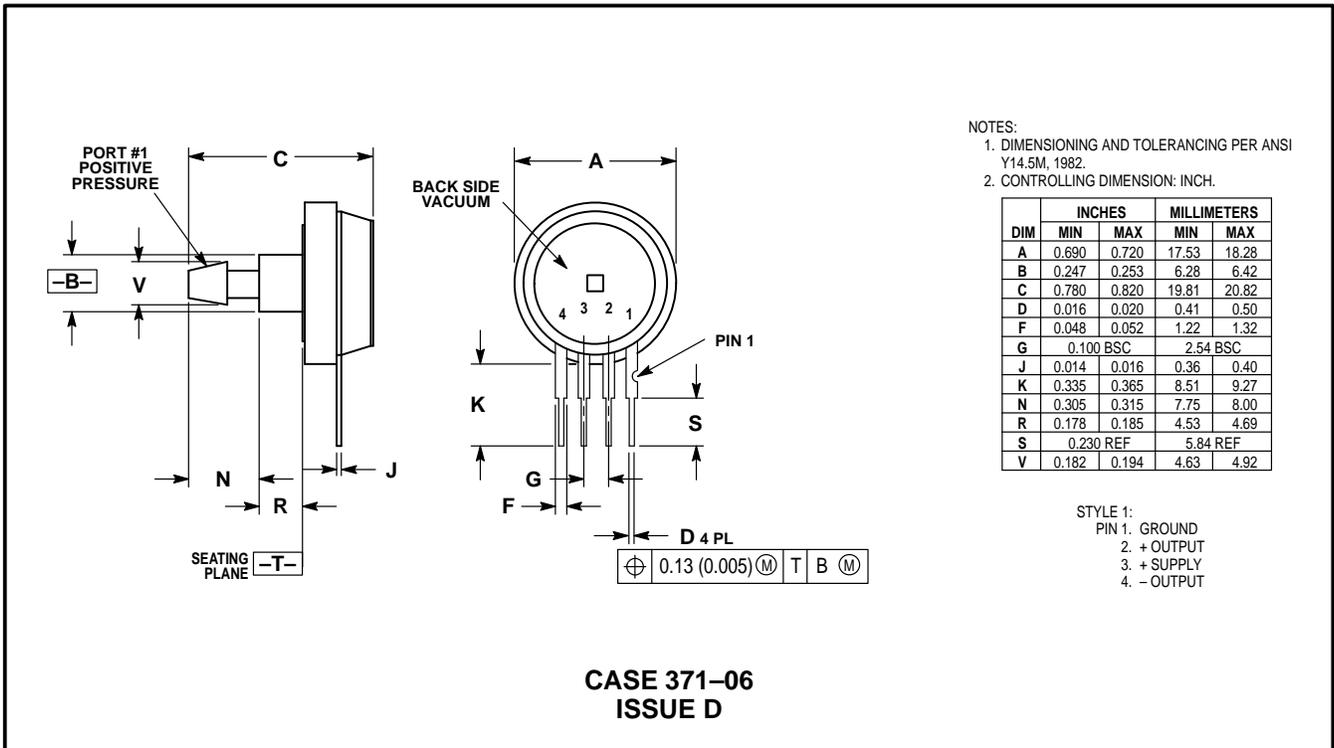


PRESSURE AND VACUUM SIDES PORTED (DP)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS — CONTINUED



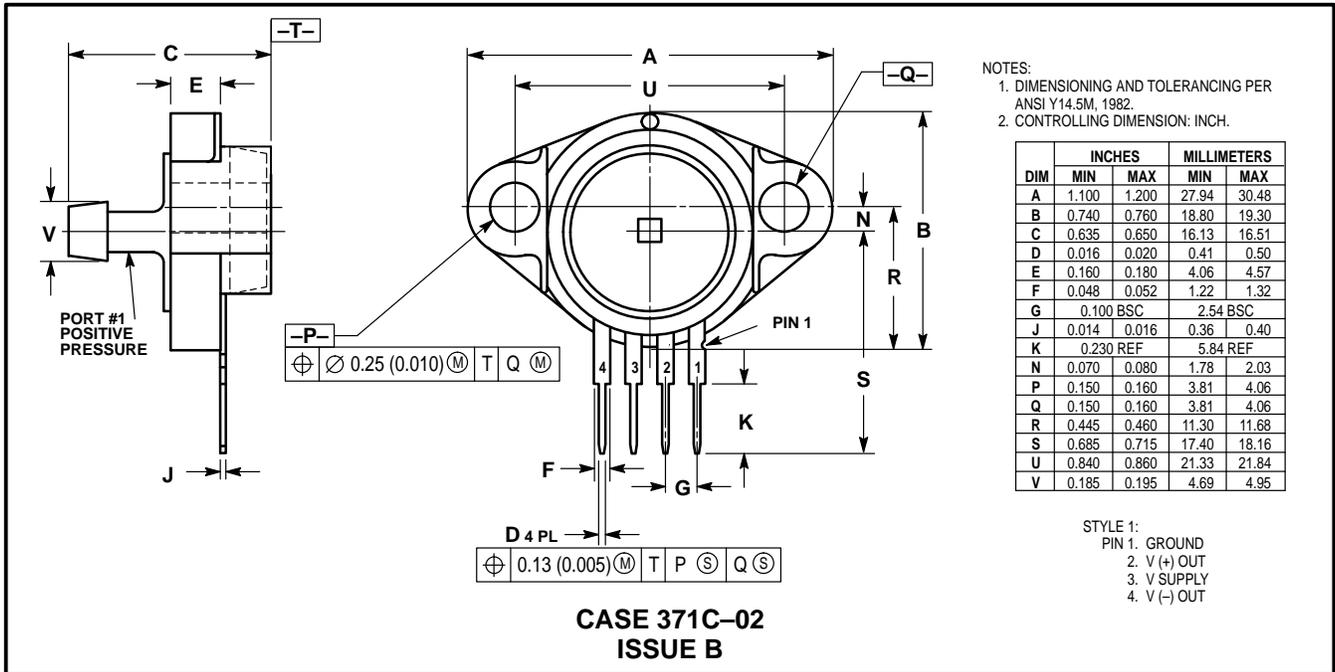
VACUUM SIDE PORTED (GVS)



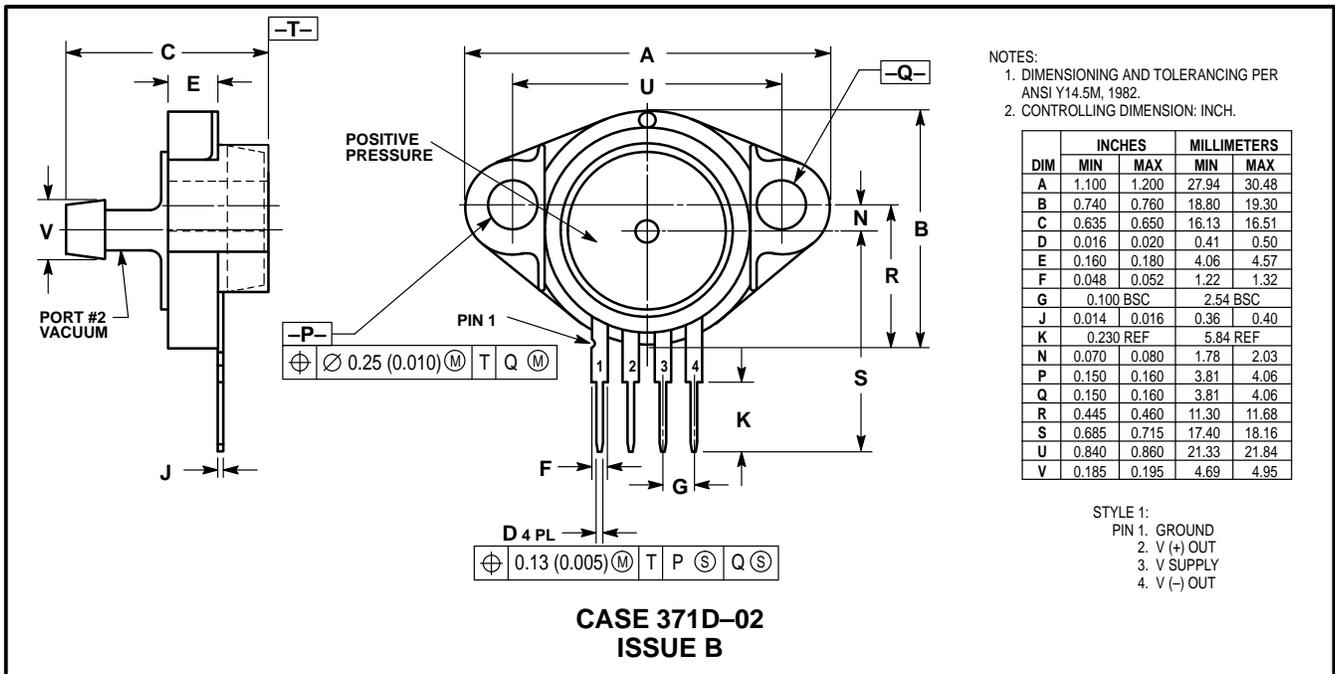
PRESSURE SIDE PORTED (AS, GS)

**MPX100 SERIES**

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS — CONTINUED**



**PRESSURE SIDE PORTED (ASX, GSX)**



**VACUUM SIDE PORTED (GV SX)**

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