AV/AU ADLE O DANOE



• Low Noiso, 7 ug/y Hz, typical for 2g Full Scale Version	AVAILABLE G-RANGES			
• Low Noise: 7 μg/√Hz typical for 2g Full Scale Version	FULL SCALE	20 PIN	20 PIN	
<ul> <li>Responds to frequencies from zero (DC) to 2000+ Hz</li> </ul>	ACCELERATION	JLCC	LCC	
<ul> <li>High Stability and Durability</li> </ul>	± 2 g	1521J-002	1521L-002	
• <u>-55 to +125°C Operation</u>	± 5 g	1521J-005	1521L-005	
• ±4V Differential Output	± 10 g	1521J-010	1521L-010	
<ul> <li>+5 VDC, 5 mA Power (Typical)</li> </ul>	9			
<ul> <li>Integrated Sensor &amp; Amplifier</li> </ul>	± 25 g	1521J-025	1521L-025	
Internal Temperature Sensor	± 50 g	1521J-050	1521L-050	
Nitrogen Damped & Hermetically Sealed	± 100 g	1521J-100	1521L-100	
Serialized for Traceability	± 200 g	1521J-200	1521L-200	
<ul> <li>RoHS Compliant</li> </ul>	± 400 g	1521J-400	1521L-400	
0.350 "L" SUFFIX PACKAGE Positive Acceleration 0.350 0.000 0	"J" SUFFIX PACKAGE Acceleration	0.165	861 287	

The Model 1521 is a low-cost, general-purpose integrated MEMS accelerometer for use in zero to medium frequency industrial applications that require extremely low noise and reliable long-term stability. Each miniature, hermetically sealed package combines a MEMS capacitive sense element and a custom integrated circuit that includes a sense amplifier and differential output stage. It is relatively insensitive to temperature changes and gradients. Each device is marked with a serial number on its top and bottom surfaces for traceability. An optional calibration test report (1521-TST) is also available for every unit showing the measured bias, scale factor, linearity, operating current, & frequency response.

## TO MEDIUM FREQUENCY APPLICATIONS



















PERFORMANCE							
		FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	OUTPUT NOISE,	MAX.	
INPUT	SENSITIVITY,	RESPONSE	RESPONSE	RESPONSE	DIFFERENTIAL	MECHANICAL	
RANGE	DIFFERENTIAL	(TYPICAL, 5%)	(TYPICAL, 3 DB)	(MINIMUM, 3 DB)	(RMS, TYPICAL)	SHOCK (0.1 MS)	
g	mV/g	Hz	Hz	Hz	μg/(root Hz)	g (peak)	
±2	2000	0 – 250	0 – 525	0 – 300	7	- 2000	
±5	800	0 - 400	0 – 800	0 - 420	12	2000	
±10	400	0 – 700	0 – 1100	0 - 660	18	_	
±25	160	0 – 1300	0 – 1750	0 – 1050	25	_	
±50	80	0 – 1600	0 – 2100	0 – 1400	50	- 5000	
±100	40	0 – 1700	0 – 3000	0 – 1700	100	0000	
±200	20	0 – 1900	0 – 3600	0 – 2100	200	_	
±400	10	0 – 2000	0 - 4200	0 - 2400	400		

By Model: VDD=VR=5.0 VDC, Tc=25°C

Single ended sensitivity is half of values shown.



## PERFORMANCE - ALL VERSIONS

All Models: Unless otherwise specified VDD=VR=5.0 VDC, Tc=25°C, Differential. Span = ±g range = 8000 mV

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Bias Calibration Error (mV)			16	40	± mV
Bias Calibration Error (Span)			0.2	0.5	± % of span
Bias Temperature Shift (Tc= -55 to +	125°C) <sup>1</sup>	-200	0	+200	(PPM of span)/°C
Scale Factor Calibration Error <sup>2</sup>			0.5	1	± %
Scale Factor Temperature Shift (Tc= -55 to +125°C) 1		-200	0	+200	PPM/°C
Non-Linearity (-90 to +90% of Full Scale) 1,2			0.15	0.5	± % of span
Long Term Bias Stability			1000	2000	± PPM of span
Long Term Scale Factor Stability			500	1000	± PPM
Cross Axis Sensitivity			2	3	± %
Input Axis Misalignment			5	10	± mrad
Turn-On Transient (in less than 0.5ms)			75		± PPM of FS
Output Impedance			90		Ohms
Operating Voltage <sup>3</sup>		4.75	5.0	5.25	volts
Operating Current (IDD+IVR)			5.5	6.5	mA
Mass: 'L' package (add 0.06 grams for 'J' package)			0.62		grams
Case Operating Temperature	-55 to +125°C	Voltage on Vdd to GND		-0.5V to 6.0V	
Storage Temperature	-55 to +125°C	Voltage on any Pin (except DV) to GND <sup>3</sup>		-0.5V to VDD+0.5V	
Max Reflow Solder Temperature	+239°C	Voltage o	on DV to GND (Self-Test)		±15V
Power Dissipation		35 mW	_		

Note 1: Tighter tolerances are available on other SDI accelerometers.

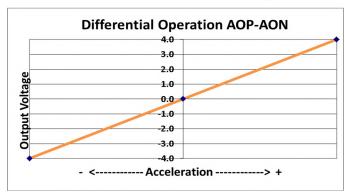
Note 2: For 2g thru 50g only; 100g and greater versions are tested and specified from -65 to +65g.

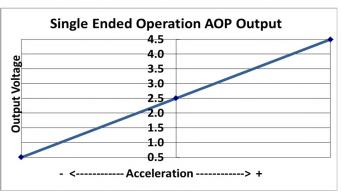
Note 3: Voltages on pins other than DV, GND or  $V_{DD}$  may exceed 0.50 volt above or below the supply voltages provided the current is limited to 1 mA.

NOTICE: Minimize exposure above 125°C for maximum lifespan. Stresses greater than those listed above may cause permanent damage to the device. These are maximum stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at or above these conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifespan.

### OPERATION

The Model 1521 produces a differential  $\pm$ -4 volts output voltage or single ended mode, 0.5 - 4.5 volts full scale, the value of which varies with acceleration as shown in the figures below. The sensitive axis is perpendicular to the bottom of the package, with positive acceleration resulting from a positive force pushing on the bottom of the package. The seismic center is located on a centerline through the dual sense elements and halfway between them. The internal electronics effectively cancel any errors due to rotation. Two reference voltages,  $\pm$ 5.0 and  $\pm$ 2.5 volts (nominal), are required; scale factor is ratiometric to the  $\pm$ 5.0 volt reference voltage relative to GND, and both outputs at zero acceleration are the same as the  $\pm$ 2.5 volt input.





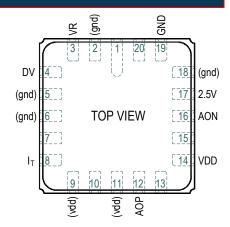
#### SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



## SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

VDD and GND (power): Pins (14) and (19) respectively. Power (+5 Volts DC) and ground.

<u>AOP and AON (output)</u>: Pins 12 and 16 respectively. Analog output voltages proportional to acceleration. The AOP voltage increases (AON decreases) with positive acceleration; at zero acceleration both outputs are nominally equal to the +2.5 volt reference. The device experiences positive (+1g) acceleration with its lid facing up in the earth's gravitational field. Use of differential mode is strongly recommended for both lowest noise and highest accuracy operation. Voltages can be measured ratio-metrically to VR for good repeatability without requiring a separate precision reference voltage for an A/D.



DV (input): Pin 4. Deflection Voltage. Connect to the 2.5 Volt pin for best

repeatability. A test input that applies an electrostatic force to the sense element, simulating a positive acceleration. The nominal voltage at this pin is  $\frac{1}{2}$  V<sub>DD</sub>. DV voltages higher than required to bring the output to positive full scale may cause device damage to 2g, 5g, and 10g devices.

<u>VR (input)</u>: Pin 3. Voltage Reference. Tie to a good reference (not directly to  $V_{DD}$ ) for best scale factor repeatability. A 0.1µF bypass capacitor is recommended at this pin. The current is less than 100 µA.

2.5 Volt (input): Pin 17. Sets internal and output common mode value. Tie to a resistive voltage divider from +5 volts. A  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor is recommended at this pin. The current is less than 50  $\mu\text{A}$ .

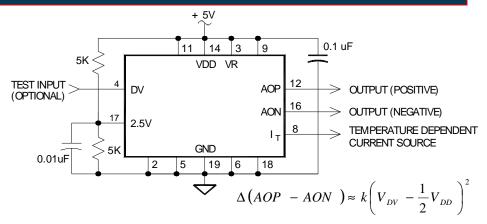
<u>Iτ (output):</u> Pin 8. Temperature dependent current source. May be tied to V<sub>DD</sub> or left disconnected if not used.

Special Use Pins: Pins 9 and 11 should be tied to VDD, Pins 2, 5, 6, and 18 to GND.

\*\* Pins 1, 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20 are reserved for future use and should remain unused \*\*

### RECOMMENDED CONNECTIONS

DEFLECTION VOLTAGE (DV) TEST INPUT: This test input applies an electrostatic force to the sense element, simulating a positive acceleration of up to +10g. It has a nominal input impedance of 32 kΩ and a nominal open circuit voltage of  $\frac{1}{2}$  VDD. For best accuracy during normal operation, this input should be left unconnected or connected to a voltage source equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the VDD supply.



The change in differential output voltage (AOP - AON) is proportional to the square of the difference between the voltage applied to the DV input ( $V_{DV}$ ) and  $\frac{1}{2}$   $V_{DD}$ . Only positive shifts in the output voltage may be generated by applying voltage to the DV input. When voltage is applied to the DV input on 2g, 5g, or 10g devices, it should be applied gradually to avoid damage. The application of DV voltages greater than required to bring the output to positive full scale may cause device damage. The proportionality constant (k) varies for each device and is not characterized.

<u>ESD and LATCH-UP CONSIDERATIONS</u>: The model 1521 accelerometer is a CMOS device subject to damage from large electrostatic discharges. Diode protection is provided on the inputs and outputs, and it is not easily damaged, but care should be exercised during handling. However, individuals and tools should be grounded before coming in contact with the device. Although the 1521 is resistant to latch-up, inserting a 1521 into or removing it from a powered socket may cause damage.



### OPTIONAL INTERNAL TEMPERATURE SENSING

The model 1521 accelerometer contains a temperature dependent current source that is output on pin 8. This signal is useful for measuring the internal temperature of the accelerometer so that any previously characterized bias and scale factor temperature dependence, for a particular accelerometer, can be corrected.

The nominal output current at 25°C is  $\approx 500 \ (\pm 200) \ \mu A$  and the nominal sensitivity is 1.5 ( $\pm 0.5$ )  $\mu A$ /°C. Fluctuations in V<sub>DD</sub> & V<sub>R</sub> have little effect on the temperature reading. A reduction of 0.10 V to both V<sub>DD</sub> & V<sub>R</sub> will reduce the current about 1  $\mu A$ , which corresponds to less than a 1°C change in reading. With a single resistor R<sub>T</sub> = 2K between I<sub>T</sub> (pin 8) and GND the output voltage V<sub>T</sub> will vary between +0.76 and +1.3 volts from -55 to +125°C, which equates to a sensitivity of  $\approx +3 \ mV$ /°C.

$$V_{T} \approx R_{T} [(500 \,\mu A) + [(1.5 \,\mu A)(T - 25)]]$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_{T}}{\Delta T} = R_{T} (1.5 \,\mu A)$$

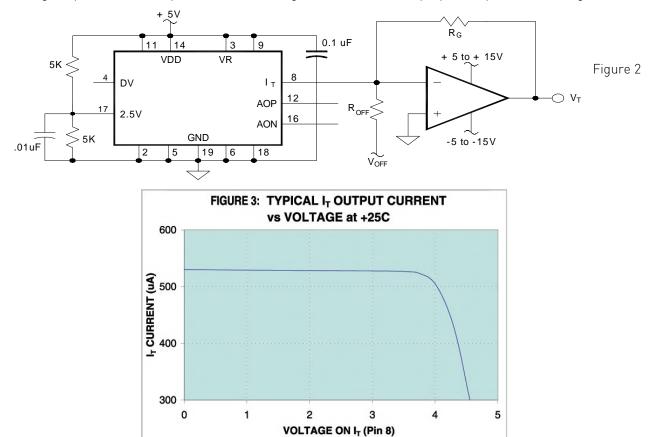
$$V_{T} \approx -R_{G} \left[ \frac{V_{OFF}}{R_{OFF}} + (500 \,\mu A) + [(1.5 \,\mu A)(T - 25)] \right]$$

$$R_{OFF} = \frac{-V_{OFF}}{\left(\frac{V_{T}}{R_{G}}\right) + (500 \,\mu A) + [(1.5 \,\mu A)(T - 25)]}$$

$$R_{G} = \frac{-\Delta V_{T}}{(1.5 \,\mu A)(\Delta T)} \qquad \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} = -R_{G} (1.5 \,\mu A)$$

If a greater voltage change versus temperature or lower signal source impedance is needed, add the amplifier as shown on the right side in Figure 2. With offset voltage  $V_{OFF} = -5V$ , gain resistor  $R_G = 15.0K$  and offset resistor  $R_{OFF} = 7.32K$ , the output voltage  $V_T$  will vary between +4.5 and +0.5 Volts from -55 to +125°C, which equates to a sensitivity of  $\approx$  -29 mV/°C.

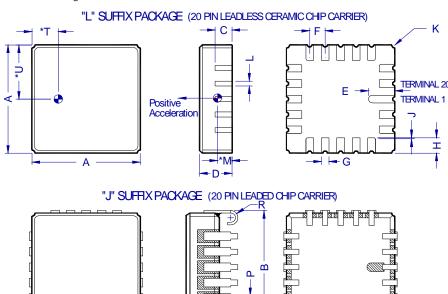
Figure 3 shows the voltage compliance of the temperature dependent current source ( $I_T$ ) at room temperature. The voltage at pin 8 must be kept in the 0 to +3V range in order to achieve proper temperature readings.





## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

- \*Dimensions "M," "T," and "U" locate sensing element's center of mass.
- 2. Lid is electrically tied to terminal 19 (GND).
- 3. Controlling dimension: Inch.
- 4. Terminals are plated with 60 microinches min gold over 80 microinches min nickel. This plating specification does not apply to the Pin-1 identifier mark on the bottom of the J-lead package version.
- 5. Package: 90% min alumina (black), lid: solder sealed kovar.



	Inches		Millimeters		
Dim	Min	Max	Min	Max	
А	0.342	0.358	8.69	9.09	
В	0.346	0.378	8.79	9.60	
С	0.055 TYP		1.40 TYP		
D	0.095	0.115	2.41	2.92	
Е	0.085 TYP		2.16 TYP		
F	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC		
G	0.025 TYP		0.64 TYP		
Н	0.050 TYP		1.27 TYP		
J	0.004 x 45°		0.10 x 45°		
K	0.010 R TYP		0.25 R TYP		
	0.016 TYP		0.41 TYP		
* M	0.066 TYP		1.68 TYP		
Ν	0.050	0.070	1.27	1.78	
Р	0.017 TYP		TYP		
R	0.023 R TYP		0.58 R TYP		
* T	0.085 TYP 2.16 TYP		TYP		
* U	0.175 TYP		4.45 TYP		

#### SOLDERING RECOMMENDATIONS

RoHS Compliance: The model 1521 does not contain elemental lead and is RoHS compliant.

<u>Soldering:</u> Solder reflow should not exceed 239°C, exceeding this temperature may result in permanent damage.

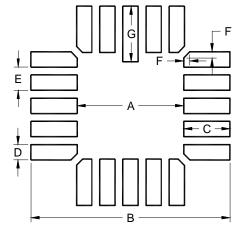
<u>Pre-Tinning of Accelerometer Leads is Recommended:</u> To prevent gold migration embrittlement of the solder joints, it is best to pre-tin the accelerometer leads.

LCC Solder Contact Plating Information: The plating composition and thickness for the solder pads and castellations on the "L" suffix (LCC) package are 60 to 225 micro-inches thick of gold (Au) over 80 to 350 micro-inches thick of nickel (Ni) over a minimum of 5 micro-inches thick of moly-manganese or tungsten refractory material. The J-Lead package top layer is 100 to 225 micro inches thick of 99.7% gold (Au) over 80 to 350 micro inches thick of electroplated nickel (Ni).

Recommended Solder Pad Pattern: The recommended solder pad size and shape for both the LCC and J-Lead packages is shown in the diagram and table. These dimensions are recommendations only and may or may not be optimum for your particular soldering process.

Do not use ultrasonic cleaners. Ultrasonic cleaning may break internal wire bonds and will void the warranty.

DIM	Inch	mm
А	.230	5.84
В	.430	10.92
С	.100	2.54
D	.033	0.84
Е	.050	1.27
F	.013	0.33
G	.120	3.05



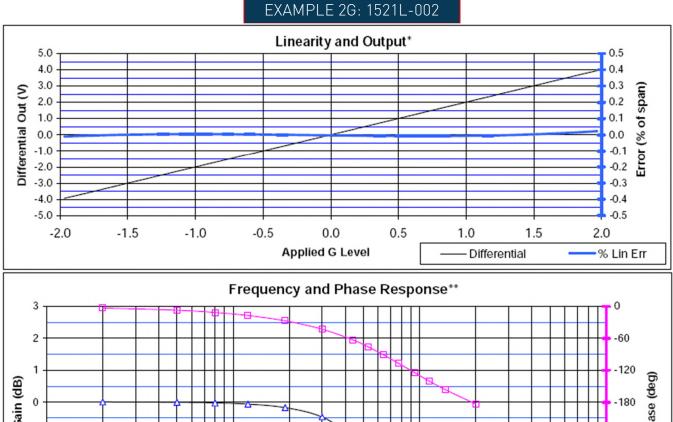
#### SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

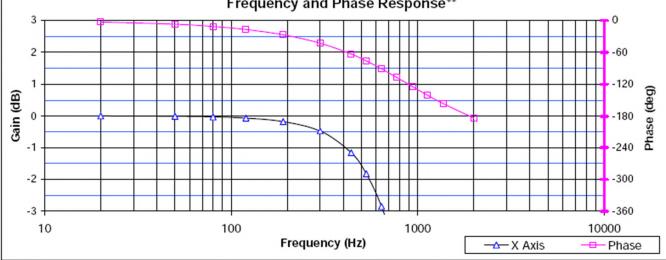


# TEST REPORT EXAMPLES: LINEARITY, PHASE & FREQUENCY RESPONSE BY G-LEVEL

The optional 1521-TST test reports provide additional information about the linearity, output, phase, and frequency response as tested for each individual unit. The following are examples of the graphical data supplied on test reports, by G-level.

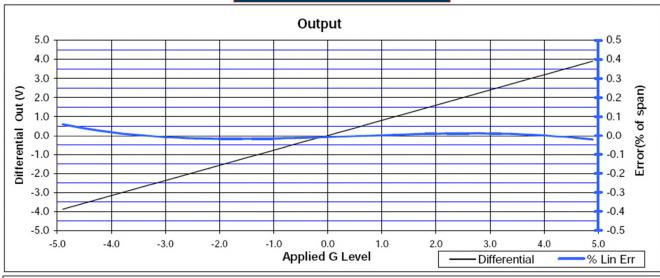
NOTE: Frequency response on test reports is documented by simulating frequency response with the DV pin. This will indicate lower values than the actual performance once soldered or otherwise permanently installed upon a board.

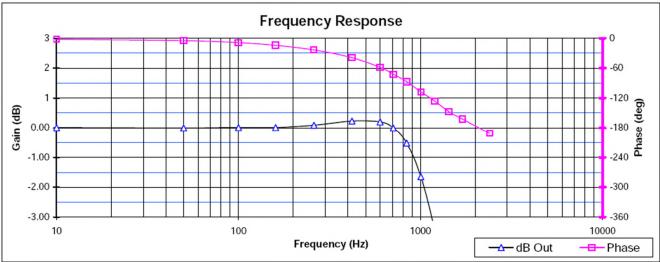






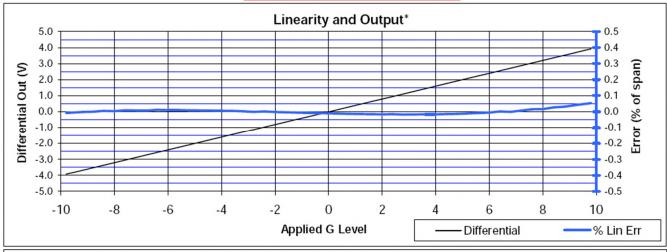
## EXAMPLE 5G: 1521L-005

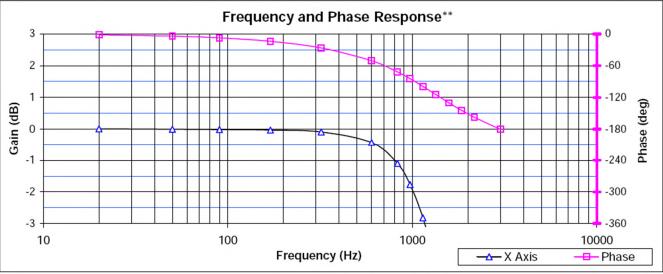






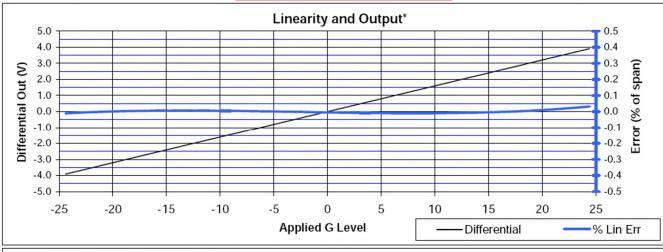
## EXAMPLE 10G: 1521L-010

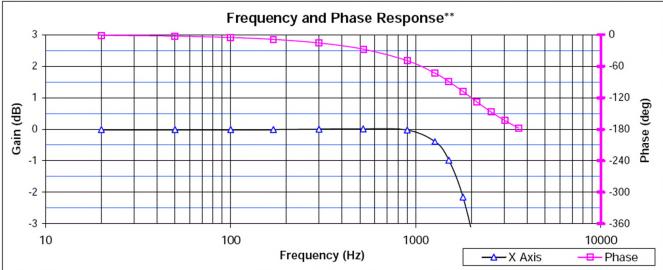






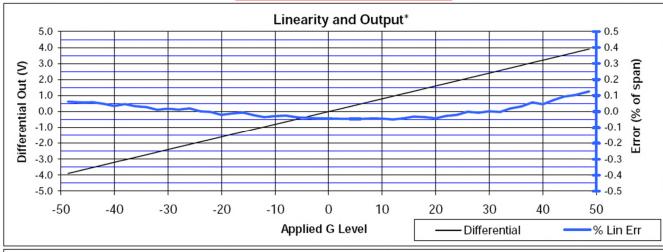
## EXAMPLE 25G: 1521L-025

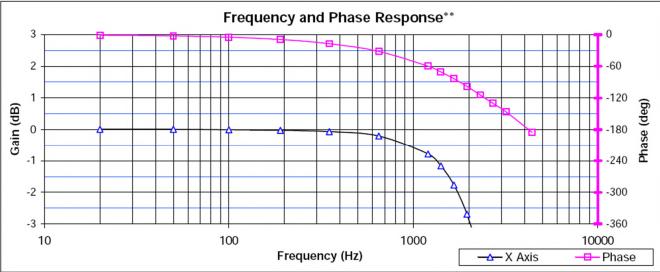






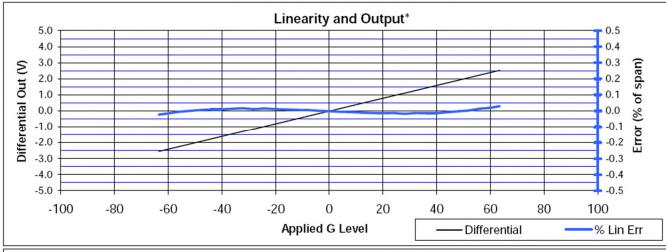
## EXAMPLE 50G: 1521L-050

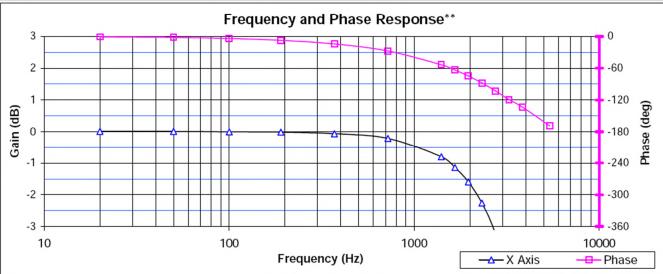






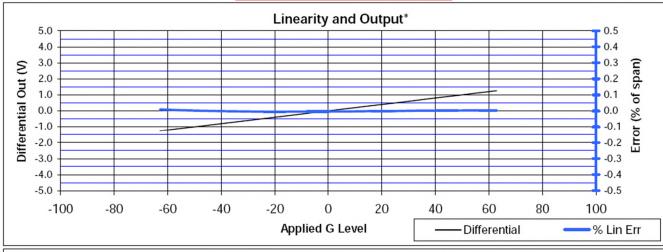
# EXAMPLE 100G: 1521L-100

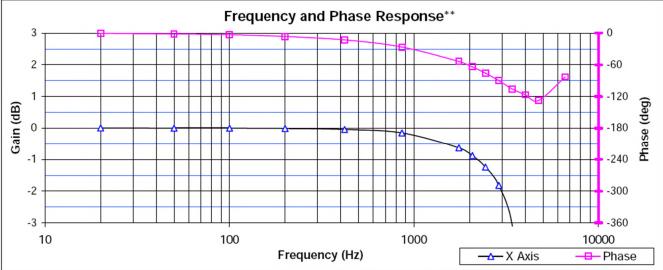






# EXAMPLE 200G: 1521L-200

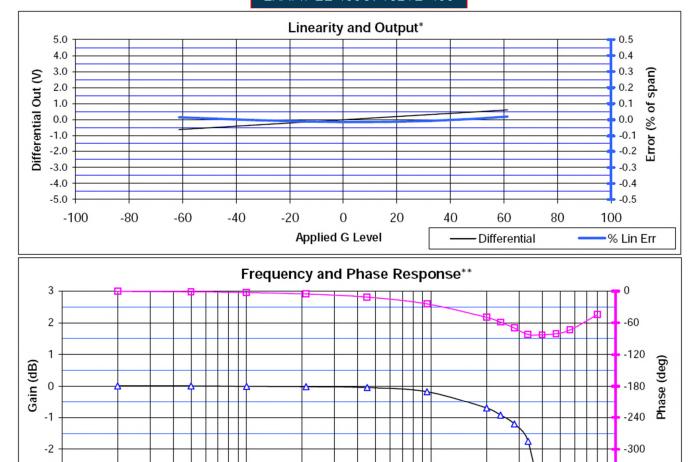






-3 <del>+</del> 10

## EXAMPLE 400G: 1521L-400



## **COMPANION ACCESSORY**

Frequency (Hz)

1000

The Model EB-L and EB-J Analog Test Sets provide a convenient means of testing and evaluating SDI Model 1521 surface mount accelerometers in the LCC and JLCC package formats. The zero-insertion-force socket is pre-fitted to the board, which includes set jumpers for advanced features of SDI accelerometers. A 10-pin connector and ribbon cable provide connections to the user's test equipment. The EB-L and EB-J Sets and SDI Surface Mount Accelerometers are each sold separately.

100



-360

10000

Phase

—∆— X Axis