

# DATASHEET




## RS9002.B / Single axis accelerometer for tilt applications / Oil & Gaz

30S.RS9002.B.A.01.13

Energy

Mil/Aerospace

Industrial

-  Inertial
-  Tilt
-  Vibration
-  Seismic

### Features

- $\pm 2g$  linear output
- Very low intrinsic temperature sensitivity
- Excellent long term stability
- High resistance to shocks (6000g)
- Individually calibrated
- Brown out protected
- Extra small 20 pin LCC ceramic package with hermetic sealing (8.9mm x 8.9mm). Same as MS9002 product family
- RoHS compliant suitable for lead free soldering process and SMD mounting



The new .B version of the RS9000 is the latest product of the Colibrys open loop MEMS capacitive accelerometer. This product is a major breakthrough toward advanced tilt, low g inertia and high stability measurements. The new RS9002.B is an accelerometer based on a new MEMS element, realized with the latest Colibrys technology and designed exclusively for high bias and scale factor stability, enhanced temperature behavior and where necessary improved vibration rectification performance.

RS9000 is interfaced with an open loop electronic, adapted for long term stability. This integrated electronic provides an acceleration-proportional output voltage as well as a temperature-proportional output for further temperature compensation to be performed at the system level. This new RS9000 is Fit Form compatible to the previous MS9000, with added external high precision matched resistors required to fix a precise and stable external voltage reference (VAGND).

It operates from a single power supply voltage (between +2.5V and +5.5V) with low current consumption (< 0.5mA at 5V). The output is a ratiometric analog voltage that varies between +0.5V and +4.5V for the full-scale acceleration range at a voltage supply of +5V. The sensor is fully self-contained and packaged in a 20-pin LCC ceramic housing, thus insuring a full hermeticity.

### Accelerometer specifications

All values are specified between -55°C (-67°F) to +95°C (203°F) and at 5.0 VDC supply voltage, unless otherwise stated

|   | Units                         | RS9002.B          |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Full scale range                            | g                             | $\pm 2$           |
| Bias calibration @ 20°C                     | mg                            | < 10              |
| Bias temperature coefficient @ 20°C         | $\mu g/^{\circ}C$ (max)       | $\pm 200$         |
| One year composite repeatability [1]        | $\mu g$ (1 $\sigma$ )         | < 500             |
| In run bias stability (48h) @ 20°C          | $\mu g$ (max)                 | < 100             |
| Scale factor calibration @ 20°C             | mV/g                          | 1000 $\pm$ 8      |
| Scale factor temperature coefficient @ 20°C | ppm/ $^{\circ}C$ (max)        | 75 $\pm$ 100      |
| One year composite repeatability [1]        | ppm (1 $\sigma$ )             | < 300             |
| Input axis misalignment (Kp, Ko)            | $\mu rad$                     | < 10'000          |
| One year composite repeatability [1]        | $\mu rad$ (max)               | < 1000            |
| Non linearity                               | % of FS (max)                 | < 0.8%            |
| Vibration rectification @ 20°C              | $\mu g/g^2$ rms (1 $\sigma$ ) | < 800 [60-2000Hz] |
| Bandwidth @ 20°C [2]                        | Hz                            | > 200             |
| Noise spectral density in band @ 20°C       | $\mu g/\sqrt{Hz}$ (max)       | 30                |

[1] The one year composite repeatability represents the residual error stability defined according to IEEE 528-2001 and under following environmental conditions: turn on / on, storage at -55°C and 85°C, -40°C to 125°C T cycling, vibration, shock (6000g, 0.2ms single shock in all directions).  
 [2] The bandwidth is defined as the frequency band for which the sensitivity has decreased by less than 3dB

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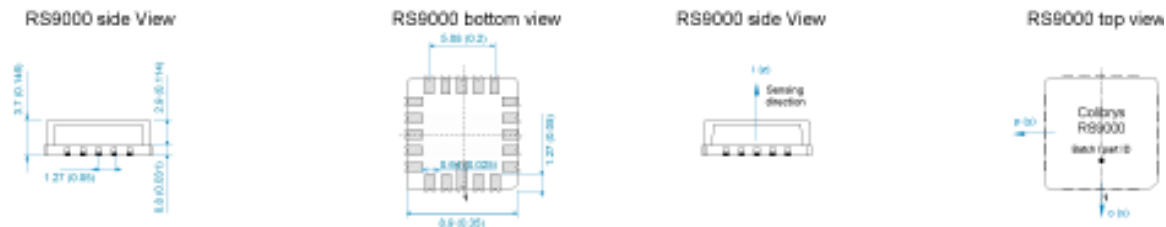
## Environmental specifications

| RS9002.B                        |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Operating temperature range     | -55°C to +125°C (-67°F to 255°F)   |
| Reliability                     | Results based on MIL-HDBK-217, notice 2, are available on request.   |
| Shock resistance, survivability | Up to 6'000 g (0.2ms half-sine, single shock and multiple shocks in direction o, p or i. Typically 10 shocks)        |
| Recovery time after shock       | < 1ms (after 1000g, half-sine period 1ms, shocks in direction i)   |
| Vibration                       | 20 g rms, 20-2000 Hz (random noise, 30 minutes in each direction o, p, i)  |
| ESD sensitivity                 | Class 2 (requirements MIL-STD-883-G, 1 Method 3015.7), Human Body Model 2kV  |
| Ultrasonic cleaning             | The product <b>can not be</b> cleaned with ultrasonic bath. Such a cleaning process will affect the sensor integrity |

## Packaging

The packaging is a standard LCC ceramic housing with a total of 20 pins. The precise dimensions are given in the next figure and the weight of the final product is typically less than 1.5 grams.

The glass frit sealing process is qualified according to the MIL-STD-883-G and systematical leak tests are performed up to  $5 \cdot 10^{-8}$  atm·cm<sup>3</sup>/s.



## SMD Mounting

The RS9000 is RoHS compliant suitable for lead free soldering process and SMD mounting. It must be tightly fixed to the PCB, using the bottom of the housing as reference plane to ensure a good axis alignment. The stress induced by the soldering of the LCC package is a specific MEMS concern, especially when it comes to high-end capacitive sensors. In order to obtain good stress homogeneity and the best long term stability, all the leads of the accelerometer must be soldered to the pads of the PCB. See the Colibrys Application Note "LCC-48 housing, soldering conditions" available on our web site for more information about the LCC mounting process in general.

## Physical specifications

| RS9002.B                           |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Packaging                          | Non magnetic, LCC, 20 pin housing   |
| Lead finishing                     | Au plating: 0.5 to 1.5 µm<br>Ni plating: 1.27 to 8.89 µm (typ. 3 to 5 µm)<br>W (tungsten): 10 to 15 µm  |
| Hermeticity                        | The product has been qualified according to MIL-STD-883-G. Hermetic sealing is systematically qualified at $5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ atm·cm <sup>3</sup> /s   |
| Weight                             | < 1.5 grams   |
| Size                               | Typ. 8.9 x 8.9 x 3.23 mm (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.127 inch)<br>Max. 9.2 x 9.2 x 3.5 mm (0.354 x 0.354 x 0.138 inch)   |
| Proximity effect                   | The sensor is sensitive to external parasitic capacitance. Moving metallic objects with large mass or parasitic effect at proximity of the accelerometer (mm range) must be avoided to insure best product performances   |
| Reference plane for axis alignment | LCC must be tightly fixed to the PCB, using the bottom of the housing as reference plane for axis alignment.<br>Using the lid as reference plane or for assembly may affect specifications and product reliability (i.e. axis alignment and/or lid soldering integrity) |

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## Principle of operation

The standard calibration voltage for the RS9000.B is (VDD-VSS) = 5V. Therefore, all specifications are valid for this supply voltage unless otherwise stated. Upon market request, the calibration of the product at a different voltage (between 2.5V and 5.5V) is possible. In such a case, the nominal output signal will vary according to the following equation:

$$V_{out} = (VDD - VSS) / 2 + A_i \cdot (K1 \cdot VDD / 5) \quad (1)$$

$$V_{AGND} = (VDD - VSS) / 2 \quad (2)$$

According to this equation (1), the bias and scale factor are ratiometric to the power supply voltage. A reference voltage VAGND is externally generated and provides half of the power supply, corresponding to the output voltage at zero g. All sensors are calibrated to match the ideal response curve in term of offset, gain and non-linearity.

At every power-up, the microcontroller, used as memory, transfers the calibration parameters to the ASIC and then goes in a sleep mode. During this initialization phase, which takes less than 50ms, the current consumption goes up to max. 1,5mA @ 5V and at room temperature. Then, the normal operating current is set and remains less than 400µA under similar conditions.

The following model describes each sensor:

$$V_{out} = k_1 \cdot (k_0 + A_i + k_2 A_i^2 + k_3 A_i^3 + k_p A_p + k_o A_o + k_{ip} A_i A_p + k_{io} A_i A_o + E)$$

where

- $A_i, A_p, A_o$  are the accelerations for each axes of the sensor with:
  - l : input axis (z axis)
  - p: pendulous axis (y axis)
  - o: output axis, also named pivot or hinge axis (x axis)
- $K1$  is accelerometer scale factor [V/g]
- $K0$  is bias [g]
- $K2$  is second order non linearity [g/g<sup>2</sup>]
- $K3$  is third order non-linearity [g/g<sup>3</sup>]
- $Kp$  is pendulous cross axis non linearity [rad]
- $Ko$  is output cross axis non linearity [rad]
- $Kip, Kio$  are cross-coupling coefficients [rad/g]
- $E$  is the residual noise [g]

## Electrical specifications

| RS9002.B                                   |   |
|--|---|
| Input voltage (VDD – VSS)                  | 2.5 to 5.5 VDC. The standard voltage for calibration is 5.0 VDC.  |
| Output voltage range                       | From 0.5 to 4.5 VDC @ 5.0 VDC input voltage (VDD/2 at 0g)   |
| Operating current consumption              | < 400 µA @ 5.0 VDC  |
| Initialization & reset current consumption | Typ. 1500 µA @ 5.0 VDC during the initialization phase (less than 35 ms at room temperature)  |
| Reset                                      | The sensor is Brown out protected. A reset occurs when the power supply jumps more than -0.46 V with a slope >380V/s or if the power supply drops below 2.2V. The recovery time is typ. 25 ms (max 35 ms) |
| Output impedance / load                    | Min. 50 kΩ at Vout (pin 8) and VAGND (pin 5)<br>Max. 50 pF at Vout (pin 8) and Max. 100 µF at VAGND (pin 5)   |

## Temperature sensor specifications

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Output Voltage at 20°C | Typ: 1.632 V                           |
| Sensitivity            | Typ: -11.77 mV/°C                      |
| Long term stability    | Max -0.03°C to +0.09°C (1000h @ 150°C) |
| Accuracy               | ± 5°C (From -40°C to 125°C)            |

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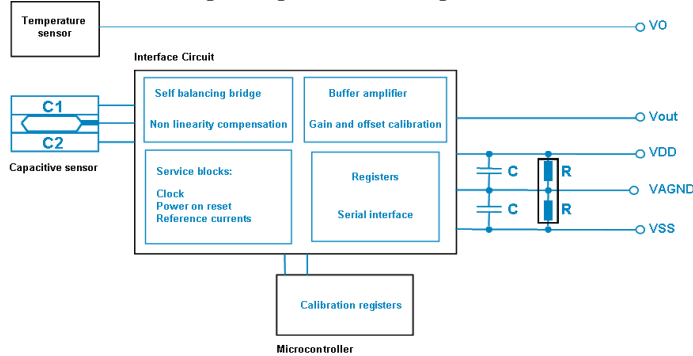
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## Temperature compensation

The RS9000 delivers an output signal without any internal temperature compensation. The intrinsic temperature coefficient is quite small but can be further improved through a calibration, using the temperature provided by the internal temperature sensor. Third order compensation is generally required for a coherent modeling of an RS9000.B.

## Sensor connections and power supply requirements

The detailed block diagram is given in the next figure



### Components in the LCC20 packaging:

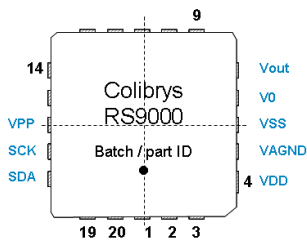
- 1-axis silicon MEMS sensor
- ASIC
- Microcontroller
- Temperature sensor
- Pull down resistor

### External components to the LCC20

- Decoupling capacitors [C]
- Match resistors [R]

It is mandatory to implement two very high precision matched resistors [R] of 10 kΩ each outside the LCC package, as close as possible to the accelerometer between VDD and VAGND and between VSS and VAGND. This ultra-high precision resistive divider is used as internal reference voltage by the interface circuit. More precise information is available on the dedicated application note "VAGND Reference on RS9000" (30TN.VAGND RS9X.x.xx.xx).

It is also necessary to use decoupling capacitors [C] of 1μF each between VDD and VAGND and between VAGND and VSS, placed also as close as possible from the accelerometer. COG or X7R @ 5% capacitor types are recommended. On top, the VAGND track should be as short as possible. Any other setup will potentially affect the bias calibration and stability.



| Pin | RS9000 Description                      | Notes                                  |
|-----|---|--|
| 4   | VDD                                     | Power supply                           |
| 5   | VAGND                                   | Accelerometer output reference voltage |
| 6   | VSS                                     | Ground                                 |
| 7   | VO                                      | Temperature sensor output              |
| 8   | Vout                                    | Accelerometer output signal            |
| 16  | VPP (Colibrys internal calibration pin) | <b>Must</b> be connected to VSS        |
| 17  | SCK (Colibrys internal calibration pin) | <b>Must</b> be connected to VSS        |
| 18  | SDA (Colibrys internal calibration pin) | <b>Must</b> be connected to VSS        |

## Quality

- Colibrys is ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 certified
- Colibrys is in compliant with the European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006) REACH
- RS9000 products comply with the EU-RoHS directive 2002/95/EC (Restrictions on hazardous substances) regulations
- RS9000 products are complaints with the Swiss LSPro : 930.11 dedicated to the security of products



### Note:

- RS9000 accelerometers are available for sales to professional only
- Les accéléromètres RS9000 ne sont disponibles à la vente que pour des clients professionnels
- Die Produkte der Serie RS9000 sind nur im Vertrieb für kommerzielle Kunden verfügbar
- Gli accelerometri RS9000 sono disponibili alla vendita soltanto per clienti professionisti

- Recycling : please use appropriate recycling process adapted to electrical and electronic components



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## Glossary of parameters of the Data Sheet

### **g[m/s<sup>2</sup>]**

Unit of acceleration, equal to standard value of the earth gravity (Accelerometer specifications and data supplied by Colibrys use 9.80665 m/s<sup>2</sup>)

### **Bias [mg]**

The accelerometer output at zero g

### **Bias stability [mg]**

Maximum drift of the bias residual error after 4<sup>th</sup> order compensation under extreme variation of external conditions (aging, temperature cycles, shock, vibration)

### **Bias temperature coefficient [ $\mu\text{g}/^\circ\text{C}$ ]**

Maximum variation of the bias calibration under variable external temperature conditions (slope of the best fit straight line through the curve of bias vs. temperature). Bias Temperature Coefficient is specified at 20°C

### **Scale factor sensitivity [mV/g]**

The ratio of the change in output (in volts) to a unit change of the input (in units of acceleration); thus given in mV/g

### **Scale factor temperature coefficient [ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ]**

Maximum deviation of the scale factor under variable external temperature conditions

### **Temperature sensitivity**

Sensitivity of a given performance characteristic (typically scale factor, bias, or axis misalignment) to operating temperature, specified generally at 20°C. Expressed as the change of the characteristic per degree of temperature change; a signed quantity, typically in ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$  for scale factor and  $\mu\text{g}/^\circ\text{C}$  for bias. This figure is useful for predicting maximum scale factor error with temperature, as a variable when modelling is not accomplished

### **Axis alignment [mrad]**

The extent to which the accelerometer's true sensitive axis deviates from being perfectly orthogonal to the accelerometer's reference mounting surface when mounted to a flat surface

### **Resolution, Threshold [mg]**

Value of the smallest acceleration that can be significantly measured

### **Non-linearity [% of FS]**

The maximum deviation of accelerometer output from the best linear fit over the full operating range. The deviation is expressed as a percentage of the full-scale output (+A<sub>FS</sub>)

### **Bandwidth [Hz]**

Frequency range from DC to F-3dB where the variation of the frequency response is less than -3dB or -5% for vibration sensors

### **Resonant frequency nominal [kHz]**

Typical value of the resonant frequency of the mounted system

### **Noise [ $\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ or $\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ]**

Undesired perturbations in the accelerometer output signal, which are generally uncorrelated with desired or anticipated input accelerations

Colibrys reserves the right to change these data without notice.