



Contents

- 1 General Description 3
 - 1.1 Block diagram 3
 - 1.2 Pinout 3
- 2 Mechanical and Electrical Specifications 4
 - 2.1 Maximum ratings 4
 - 2.2 Operating characteristics 4
 - 2.3 Voltage output versus applied differential pressure 5
 - 2.4 Temperature compensation 5
 - 2.5 Linearity 5
- 3 Package Information 7
 - 3.1 Pressure (P1)/Vacuum (P2) side identification 7
 - 3.2 Package dimensions 8
- 4 Revision History 11

Related Documentation

The MPX53 device features and operations are described in a variety of reference manuals, user guides, and application notes. To find the most-current versions of these documents:

- 1. Go to the Freescale homepage at:
<http://www.freescale.com/>
- 2. In the Keyword search box at the top of the page, enter the device number MPX53.
- 3. In the Refine Your Result pane on the left, click on the Documentation link.

MPX53

1 General Description

1.1 Block diagram

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

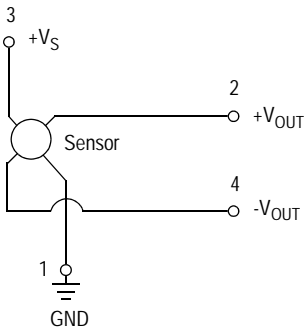


Figure 1. Uncompensated pressure sensor schematic

1.2 Pinout

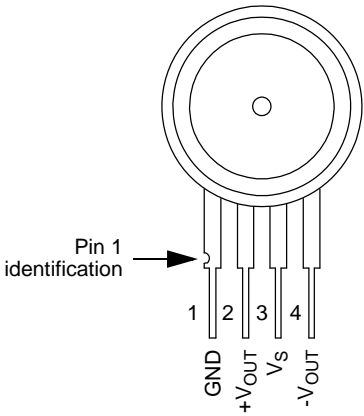


Figure 2. Device pinout (front view)

Table 1. Pin functions

Pin	Name	Function
1	GND	Ground, denoted by notch.
2	+V _{OUT}	Output voltage
3	V _S	Voltage supply
4	-V _{OUT}	Output voltage

2 Mechanical and Electrical Specifications

2.1 Maximum ratings

Table 2. Maximum ratings⁽¹⁾

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Pressure (P1 > P2)	P _{MAX}	175	kPa
Burst Pressure (P1 > P2)	P _{Burst}	200	kPa
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	–40 to +125	°C
Operating Temperature	T _A	–40 to +125	°C

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

2.2 Operating characteristics

Table 3. Operating characteristics (V_S = 3.0 Vdc, T_A = 25 °C unless otherwise noted, P1 > P2)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Pressure range ⁽¹⁾	P _{OP}	0	—	50	kPa
Supply voltage ⁽²⁾	V _S	—	3.0	6.0	V _{DC}
Supply current	I _O	—	6.0	—	mAdc
Full-scale span ⁽³⁾	V _{FSS}	45	60	90	mV
Offset ⁽⁴⁾	V _{OFF}	0	20	35	mV
Sensitivity	ΔV/ΔP	—	1.2	—	mV/kPa
Linearity	—	–0.6	—	0.4	%V _{FSS}
Pressure hysteresis (0 to 50 kPa)	—	—	±0.1	—	%V _{FSS}
Temperature hysteresis	—	—	±0.5	—	%V _{FSS}
Temperature coefficient of full-scale span	TCV _{FSS}	–0.22	—	–0.16	%V _{FSS} /°C
Temperature coefficient of offset	TCV _{OFF}	—	±15	—	μV/°C
Temperature coefficient of resistance	TCR	0.21	—	0.27	%Z _{IN} /°C
Input impedance	Z _{IN}	355	—	505	Ω
Output impedance	Z _{OUT}	750	—	1875	Ω
Response time ⁽⁵⁾ (10% to 90%)	t _R	—	1.0	—	ms
Warm-up time ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	20	—	ms
Offset stability ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	±0.5	—	%V _{FSS}

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_{FSS}) 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 (V_{OFF}) is defined as the output voltage at the minimum rated pressure.

5. 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.

6. Warm-up time is defined as the time required for the product to meet the specified output voltage after the pressure is stabilized.

7. Offset stability is the product's output deviation when subjected to 1000 hours of pulsed pressure, temperature cycling with bias test.

2.3 Voltage output versus applied differential pressure

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

2.4 Temperature compensation

Figure 3 shows the typical output characteristics of the MPX53 series over temperature.

The 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 MPX2053 series sensors.

Several approaches to external temperature compensation over -40 to $+125$ °C and 0 to $+80$ °C are presented in Freescale Application Note, AN840.

2.5 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 3). 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 "worst case" error (often more desirable in error budget calculations) and the calculations are more straightforward for the user. Freescale's specified pressure sensor linearities are based on the end point straight line method measured at the midrange pressure.

Figure 4 illustrates the differential or gauge configuration in the unibody chip carrier (Case 98ASB42280B). 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.

The MPX53 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. Refer to application note AN3728, for more information regarding media compatibility.

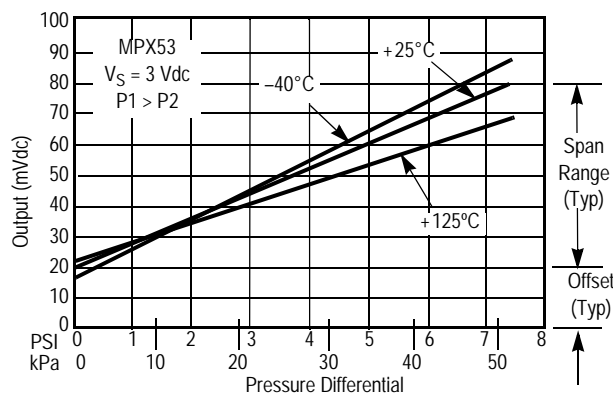


Figure 3. Output vs. pressure differential

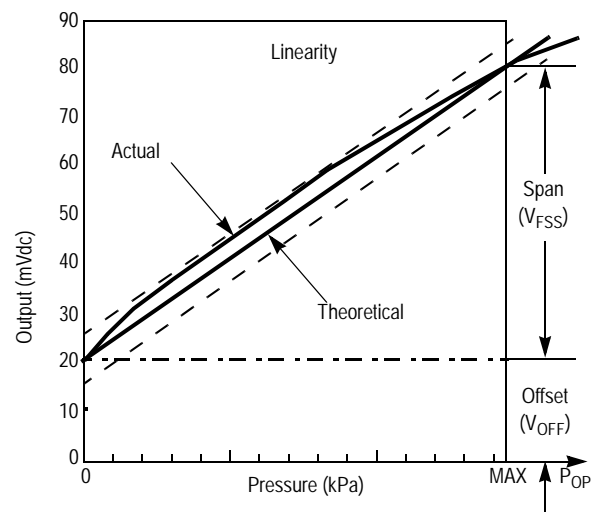


Figure 4. Linearity specification comparison

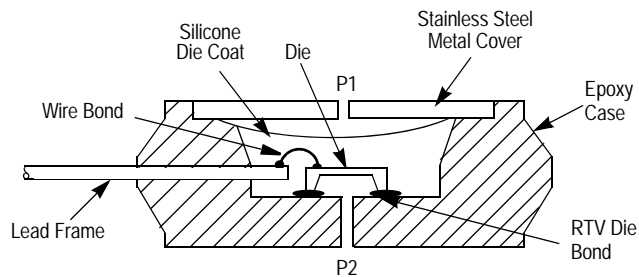


Figure 5. Unibody package — cross-sectional diagram (not to scale)



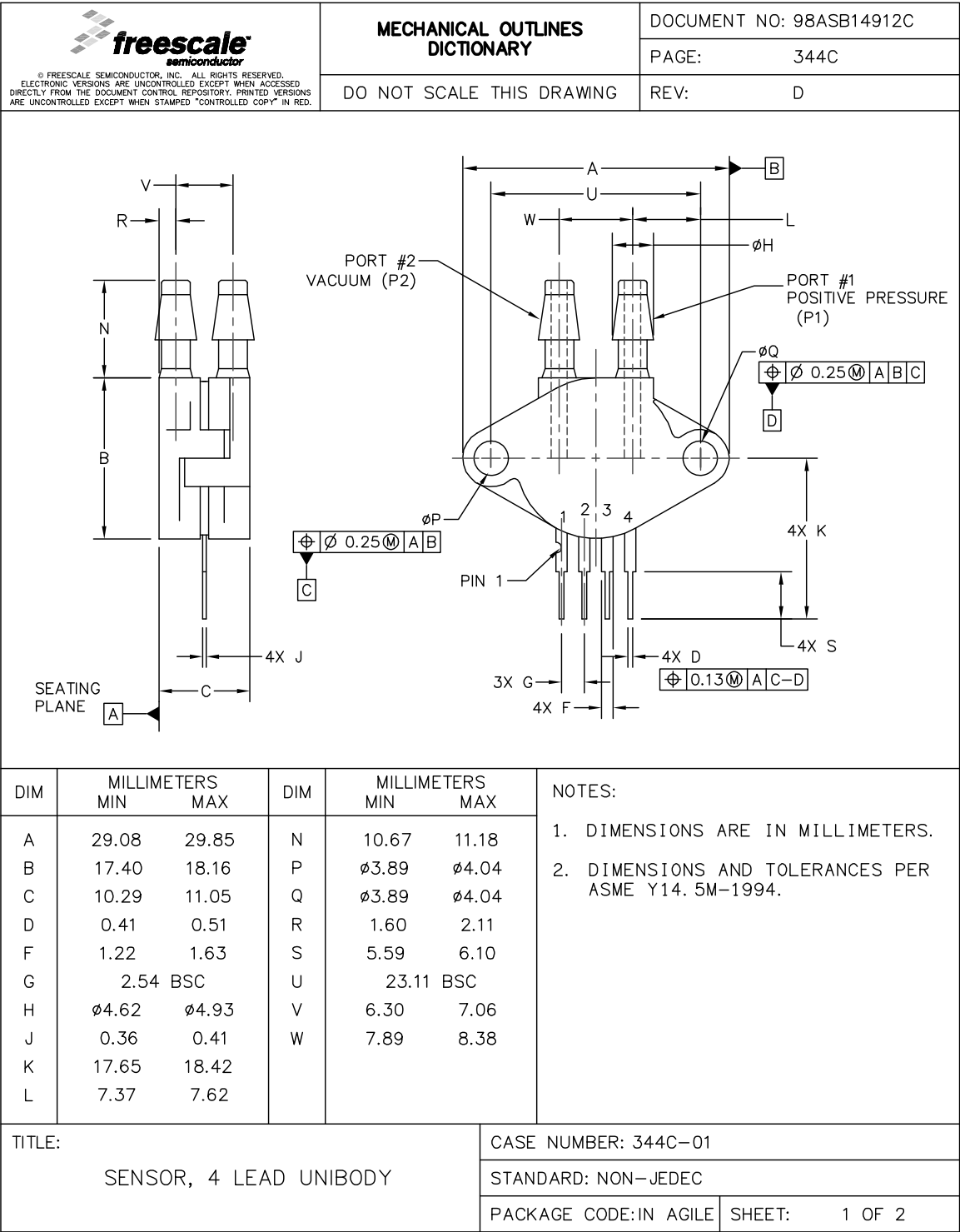
3 Package Information

3.1 Pressure (P1)/Vacuum (P2) side identification

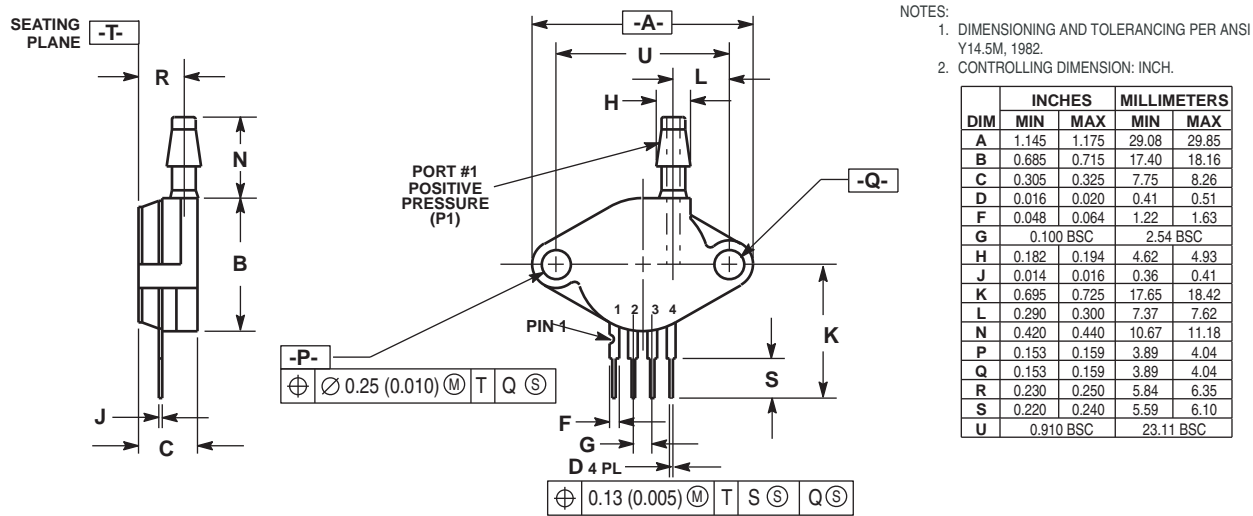
Freescall designates the two sides of the pressure sensor as the Pressure (P1) side and the Vacuum (P2) side. The Pressure (P1) side is the side containing silicone gel which isolates the die from the environment. The Freescall MPX53 pressure sensor is designed to operate with positive differential pressure applied, $P1 > P2$.

The Pressure (P1) side may be identified by using the following table.

Part number	Case number	Pressure (P1) side identifier
MPX53D	98ASB42280B	Stainless steep cap
MPX53DP	98ASB14912C	Side with port marking
MPX53GP	98ASB14911C	Side with port attached



Case 98ASB14912C, Unibody package



Case 98ASB14911C, Unibody package

4 Revision History

Table 4. Revision history

Revision number	Revision date	Description
7.1	06/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated format. • Removed obsolete MPXV53GC7U option and package drawing. • Updated package outline drawings with current versions.

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