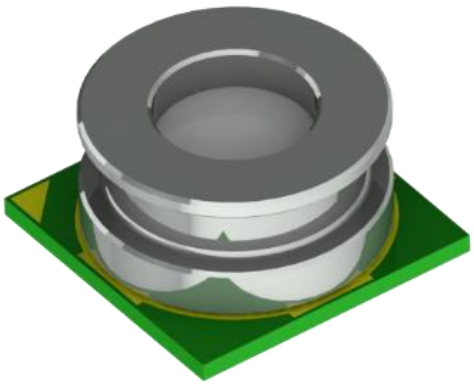
SPL17-002

Digital differential pressure sensor



Restricted

1. Security warning

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2. Publication history

Version	Date	Description	Author	Approved
1.0	2020.03.13	New design	Serena	Wiming
2.0	2020.09.21	Add FIFO description information	Don	Wiming
3.0	2020.12.30	Update the outline dimension tolerance	Don	Wiming

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1. Introduction

The SPL17-002 is a miniaturized Digital Gauge Pressure Sensor with a high accuracy and a low current consumption. The SPL17-002 is both a pressure and a temperature sensor. The pressure sensor element guarantees a high precision during temperature changes. The small package makes the SPL17-002 ideal for any devices. The SPL17-002‘s internal signal processor converts the output from the pressure and temperature sensor elements to 24-bit results. Each pressure sensor has been calibrated individually and contains calibration coefficients. The coefficients are used in the application to convert the measurement results to true pressure and temperature values.

Key features

- Gauge Pressure range: 0 ... 40KPa
- Temperature Range: 0…+70°C
- Supply voltage: 1.7 ... 3.6V (VDD), 1.2 ... 3.6V (VDDIO)
- Absolute accuracy: typ. ±0.1KPa (0~40KPa),
- Temperature accuracy: ± 2°C (0~70°C)
- Pressure temperature sensitivity: typ. < 1Pa/K
- Measurement time: typ. 4 ms
- Average current consumption: ＜3 μA, Standby current: ＜100nA
- I2C interface, Embedded 24-bit ADC
- Pb-free, halogen-free and RoHS compliant

Typical applications

- Blood pressure monitoring

Specific notes

Particles can influence the performance of the pressure sensor, we strongly recommend you to introduce special measures to avoid deposition of particles on the MEMS membrane or screen particles after assembly as the assembly process is considered to be the main root cause for particle generation.

2. Test condition

Table 1: Test condition

Standard Conditions	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure
Environment conditions	-40°C…+85°C	25%RH…75%RH	0KPa…40KPa
Basic test conditions	+25°C	60%RH…70%RH	0KPa…40KPa

3. Absolute maximum ratings

Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
Storage temperature		-40	+125	°C
Supply Voltage	All pins	-0.3	+3.63	V
Voltage at all IO Pins	All pins	-0.3	+3.63	V
ESD rating	JESD22-A114	-2	+2	kV
Overpressure		0	80	KPa

4. Electrical characteristics

VDD = 1.8V, VDDIO=1.8V, T=25°C, unless otherwise noted. If not stated otherwise, the given values are ±3-Sigma values over temperature/voltage range in the given operation mode.

Table 3: Operating conditions, output signal and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.(1)	Max	Units
Operating temperature	TA	Operational	-40	25	85	°C
		Full accuracy	0	25	70	°C
Operating Pressure	P		0		40	KPa
Supply voltage	VDD		1.7		3.6	V
Interface supply voltage	VDDIO		1.2		3.6	V
Supply current	Idd	1 Hz (with 1 measurement per second.)		2.8	3	uA
Peak current	Ipeak	During conversion		0.9	1.15	mA
Standby current	Iddsbm			5	100	nA

Absolute accuracy pressure	P_A	0~40KPa 0…+70°C after OPC(2)		±0.1		KPa
Noise in pressure	P_Noise			3		PaRMS
Offset temperature coefficient	TCO	0 KPa +25…+40°C		±1		Pa/K
Absolute accuracy temperature		0~+70°C		±2		°C
Pressure/Temperature measurement rate	f		0.25		128	Hz
Pressure measurement time	t			4		ms
Serial data clock	f_{I2C}	For I2C			3.4	MHz

Note: (1) Typical specifications are not guaranteed; (2) OPC: One point calibration.

5. Operation

5.1 Operating Modes

The SPL17-002 supports three operation condition modes. User can have the highest flexibility from selecting a high number of possible combinations of the chip settings, such as output data rate, with these operation modes.

Three operation mode:

- Standby mode
- Oneshot mode
- Periodic mode
- FIFO stream mode
- Periodic to FIFO stream mode

In standby mode, this is the default mode after power on. No measurements are performed. All registers values can be accessible.

Oneshot mode, it is a single measurement. When this mode is enabled, one pressure measurement is performed after one temperature measurement according to the selected precision and it will return to the standby mode after the measurement is finished. If a next measurement is needed, the oneshot mode must be selected again. This is suitable for low sampling rate required application or host-based synchronization.

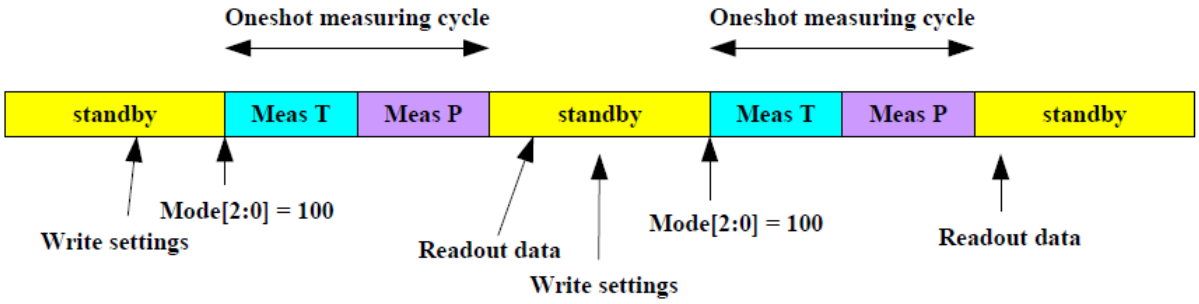


Figure 1: Oneshot mode

Periodic mode, pressure and temperature measurement are performed cyclic continuously according to the selected measurement rate and precision. It is comprised by an active measurement period and an inactive standby period. The measured temperature and pressure results can be accessible in each standby period during the periodic measurement cycle.

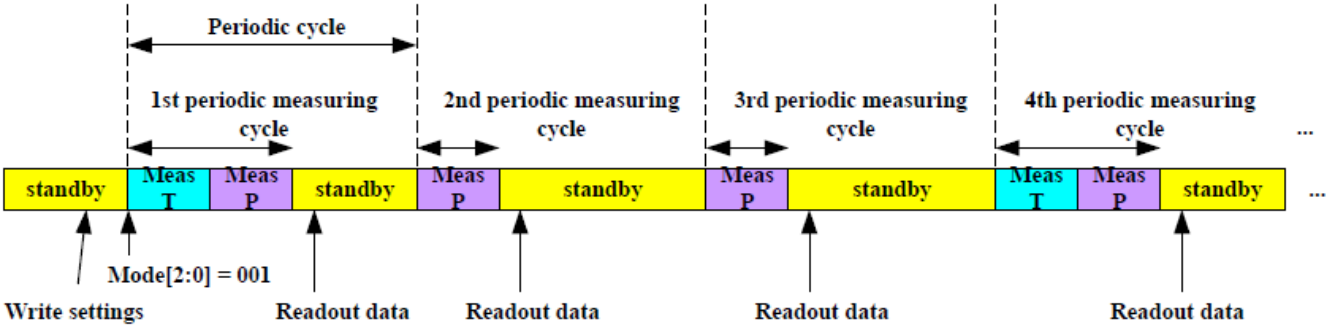


Figure 2: Periodic mode

FIFO stream mode, SPL17-002 has a set of FIFO registers able to store 32 bridge sensor measurement values. It helps to improve the system power saving, because the host processor only needs to wake up SPL17-002 when it requested and bursts the data reading out from the FIFO without continuously polling data from SPL17-002. In FIFO stream mode, the measurement is also performed cyclic continuously and it stops to fill FIFO registers until it is full with 32 bridge sensor measurement values. Once the FIFO data is being readout and the FIFO registers become not full, the measurement will continuously fill data into FIFO again and stop till FIFO full. The output values in the FIFO will not be discarded until it is being readout. When FIFO is from full to not full condition, the older values in the FIFO are discarded and their location will be filled with new bridge sensor measurement values. This kind of operation has the advantage that host processor no needs to re-enable the FIFO stream mode again when FIFO data are readout after FIFO full. The data can be continuously readout if FIFO buffer is not full and has data in it.

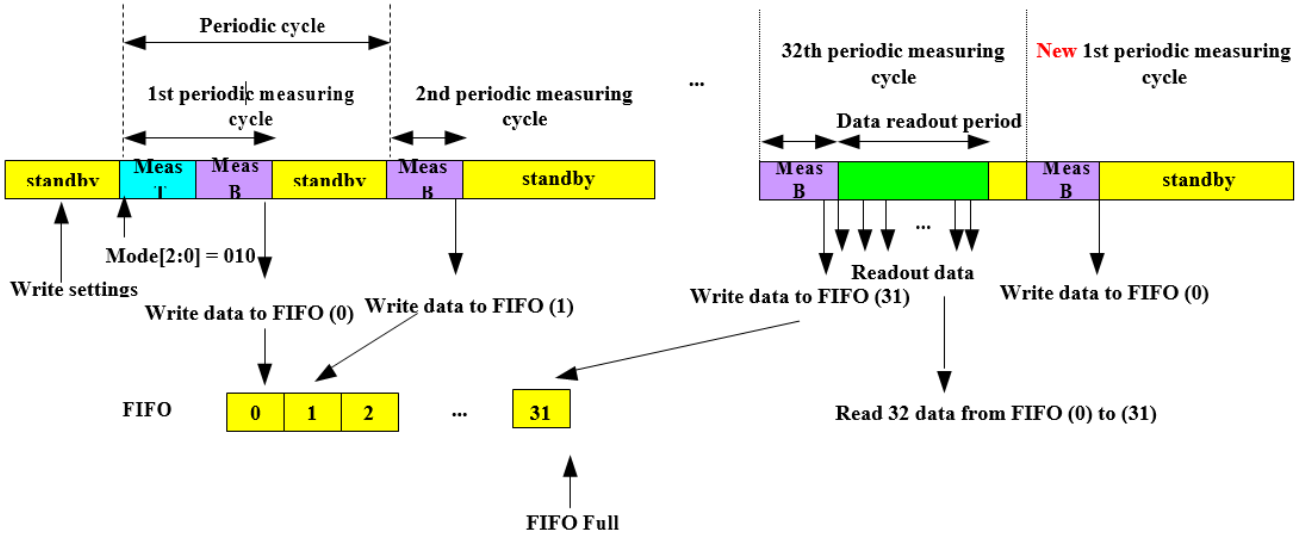


Figure 3: FIFO stream mode

Periodic to FIFO stream mode, this is a combination of periodic and FIFO stream mode. It performs periodic mode first when this mode is enabled and enter into FIFO stream mode if the preferred condition setting happens. The preferred condition settings are measurement value is larger or lower than the defined threshold. The threshold settings can be seen in the register table.

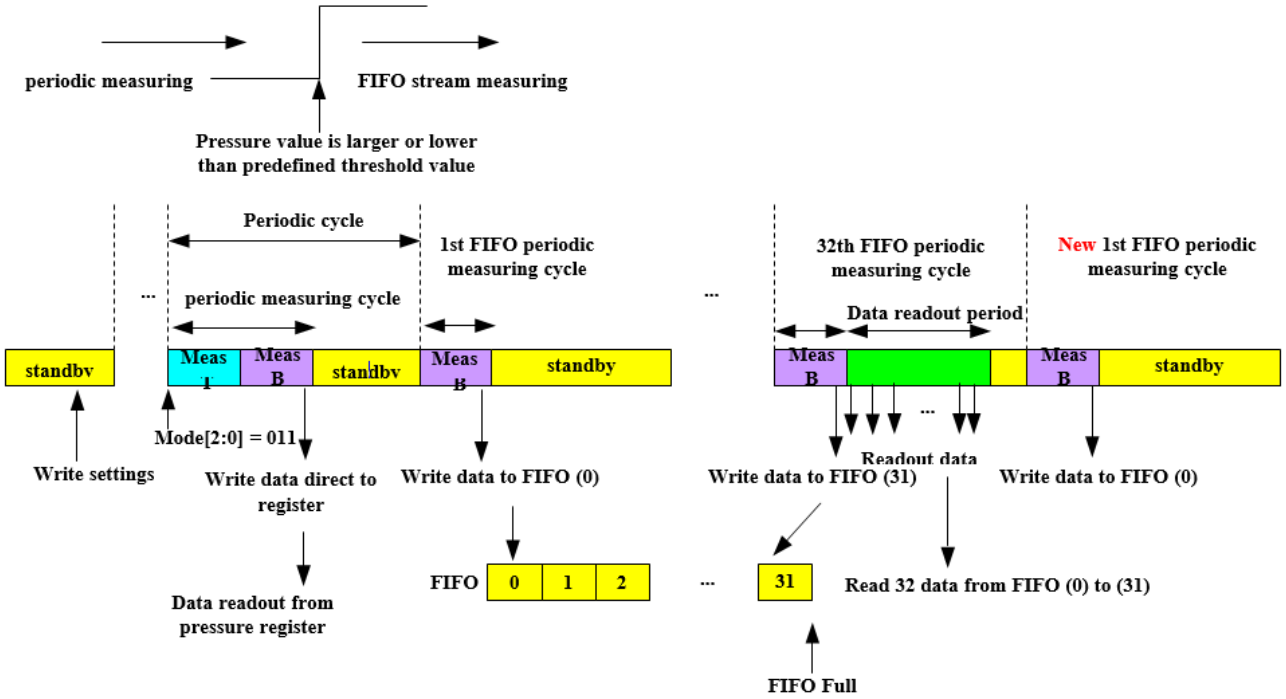


Figure 4: Periodic to FIFO stream mode

5.2 Measurement Flow

When SPL17-002 is enabled to measure data, it will start to perform temperature and pressure or only pressure measurement. An interrupt can be generated or the status flags will be shown in the registers if readout data is ready. After measurement finished, SPL17-002 can enter into standby mode by itself or by host informing a sleep mode command.

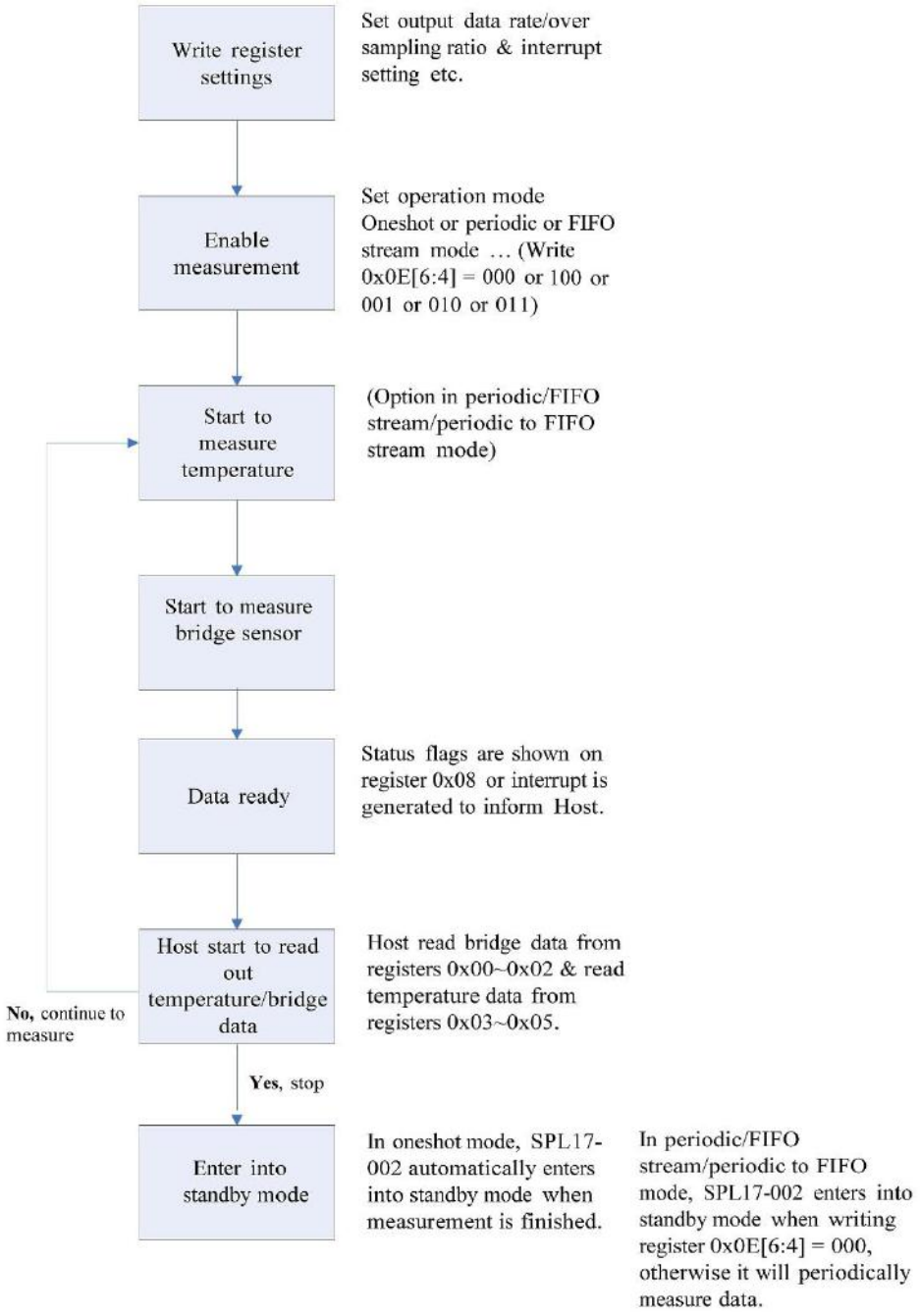


Figure 5: Measurement flow

5.3 Pressure Measurement

Pressure measurement is always enabled when SPL17-002 is enabled to measure data. When enabled, the pressure output data rate can be chosen from 0.25 to 128Hz by setting [7:4] bits of output data rate control register (0x0F).

Table 4: Output data rate control register (0x0F)

[7:4]	Output data rate of pressure data
0010	128 Hz
0011	64 Hz
0100	32 Hz
0101	16 Hz
0110	8 Hz
0111	4 Hz
1000	2 Hz
1001	1 Hz
1010	0.5Hz
1011	0.25Hz

5.4 Temperature Measurement

When setting bit [3] of output data rate control register (0x0F) to be “1”, the temperature measurement can be skipped otherwise it is enabled. When enabled, the output data rate of temperature data is not directly controlled by register bit setting. The bits [3:0] of register 0x0F define the pressure to temperature ratio. It is to be used with the output data rate of pressure data in bits [7:4] of register 0x0F to have the output data rate for temperature data. For example, when output data rate of pressure data is chosen as 8Hz, while P/T ratio is selected as 8. That means the output data rate of temperature is 1Hz.

Table 5: Output data rate control register (0x0F)

[3:0]	P/T ratio
0000	1
0001	2
0010	4
0011	8
0100	16
0101	32
0110	64
1xxx	No temperature

5.5 Sensor Interface (I2C)

I2C supports standard (≤100KHz), fast (≤400KHz) and high speed (≤3.4MHz) modes. The digital interface supports 3 kinds of transactions:

- Single byte write
- Single byte read
- Multiple byte read (single register address and multiple data read with auto-incremented address)

SDO should be connected to VDDIO, the address is 1110001(0x71). This SDO pin should not be left floating, it will make I2C device address undefined.

- **I2C write**

When master sends I2C with RW bit (bit 0 of I2C device address byte) equal to '0', I2C is in writing operation. Then master sends pairs of register address and register data to SPL17-002. The transaction will be end if a stop condition is sent by master.

Single byte write is depicted in figure, multiple bytes write is not address auto-incremented

									Control byte									Date byte								
Start	Slave Address							RW	ACKS	Register address(13h)								ACKS	Register data - address 13h (0x22)								ACKS
S	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	

- **I2C read**

SPL17-002 supports register address auto-incremented. When master sends the first register address to SPL17-002, SPL17-002 will output sequential data until a no-ack and stop condition occurs. The transaction is depicted in the figure.

									Control byte								
Start	Slave Address							RW	ACKS	Register address(00h)							ACKS
S	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

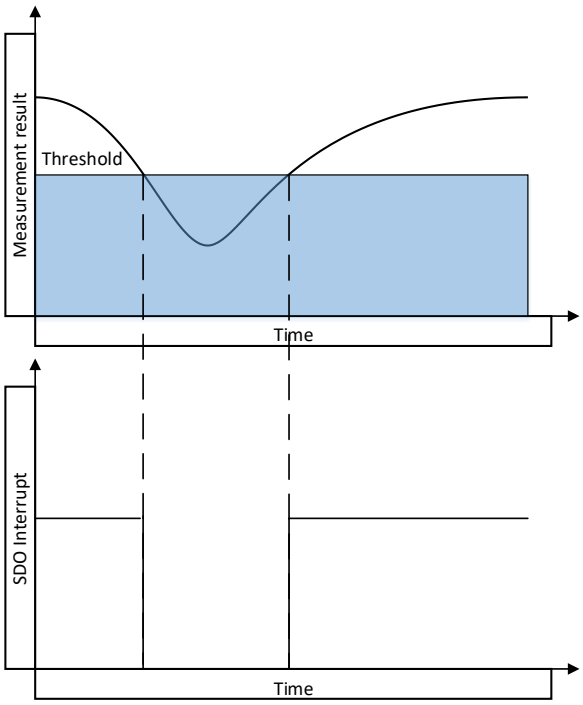
										Date byte									Date byte								
Start	Slave Address							RW	ACKS	Register data - address 00h								ACKS	Register data - address 01h								NACK	STOP
S	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0		bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0		P

5.6 Interrupt

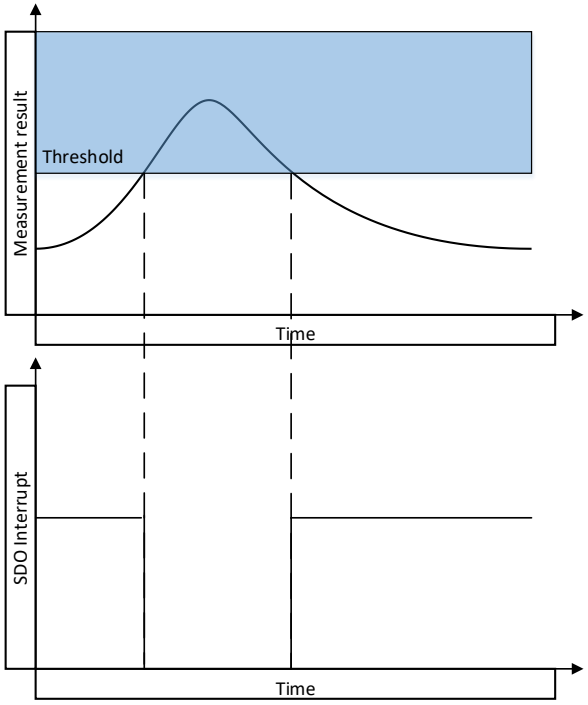
SPL17-002 can generate an interrupt when the corresponding event is triggered. The interrupt trigger source is bridge sensor data ready, bridge sensor data larger/lower than predefined threshold, FIFO over half or FIFO full when FIFO mode enabled (note 1). It can be configured the output type as open-drain or push-pull. When push-pull type is selected, active low or high on the output is chosen by the OTP setting. SPL17-002 uses the SDO pin for the interrupt signal.

The interrupt is enabled and configured in address 0x0DH of OTP memory. When I2C interface is selected, the SDO pin serves as a multifunctional pin at the same time. It acts as an input pin and the least significant bit of SPL17-002 I2C device address when I2C read/write is operated. It acts as an output pin when interrupt is enabled and I2C read/write is not processing.

(Note 1: refer to interrupt control register (0x0Dh))



Interrupt mode 1: data<threshold (0x0D=0x02)



Interrupt mode 2: data>threshold (0x0D=0x04)

5.7 FIFO Operation

The SPL17-002 FIFO can store the last 32 measurements of pressure or temperature. This reduces the overall system power consumption when the host processor does not need to continuously pull data from the sensor but can go into standby mode for longer periods of time.

- The FIFO can be enabled in the register 0x0E register.
- The FIFO will store any combination of temperature and pressure measurements since the measurement rate of temperature and pressure can be configured in the register 0x0F.
- The register 0x00~0x02 will contain the FIFO pressure and/or temperature results, if the FIFO is enabled. The measurement type can be seen in the result data. The sensor will set the least significant bit to:

  '1' if the result is a temperature measurement.
  '0' if it is a pressure measurement.

  The sensor uses 24 bits (reg. 0x00~0x02) to store the measurement result. Because this is more bits than is needed to cover the full dynamic range of the pressure sensor, using the least significant bit to label the measurement type will not affect the precision of the result.
- The multiple bytes read mode is required to guarantee the new FIFO data can be correctly updated to register 0x00~0x02. When reading FIFO data using the multiple bytes read mode, the register

address will automatically increase and it will automatically return to 0x00 when it reaches 0x02.

- When a measurement has been read out, the FIFO will auto increment and place the next result in the data register. A flag will be set in the register 0x08 when the FIFO is empty. When the FIFO is empty and all following reads will return the last read data.
- If the FIFO runs full, a flag will be set in the register 0x08 and the sensor will generate an interrupt if this has been enabled in the register 0x0D.
- The number of data stored in the FIFO can be obtained by checking the register 0x0A.
- FIFO only contains pressure value by default. By configuring bit7 of the register 0x0D, FIFO will contain both pressure and temperature values.

5.8 Calibration and Measurement Compensation

The SPL17-002 is a calibrated sensor. These are used in the application (for instance by the host processor) to compensate the measurement results for sensor non-linearity's.

The sections that follow, describe how to calculate the compensated results and convert them into kPa and °C values.

5.8.1 How to Calculate Compensated Pressure Values

1. Read the pressure result from the registers (0x00~0x02).
2. Convert to decimal Praw.
3. Calculate pressure value P (kPa)

$$P_{(kPa)} = \frac{P_{raw}}{2^{24}} * 50 - 5$$

5.8.2 How to Calculate Compensated Temperature Values

1. Read the temperature result from the registers (0x03~0x05).
2. Convert to decimal Traw.
3. Calculate temperature value T (℃)

$$T_{(℃)} = \frac{T_{raw}}{2^{24}} * 125 - 40$$

5.8.3 How to Calculate Interrupt Pressure Value

1. Calculate interrupt pressure value raw data Praw

$$P_{(raw)} = \frac{P_{(kPa)} + 5}{50} * 2^{22}$$

2. Convert to Binary Praw.
3. Write Praw to 0x19~0x1B (Upper threshold) or 0x1C~0x1E (Lower threshold)

6. Applications

The example application circuit example uses the I2C serial interface with interrupt.

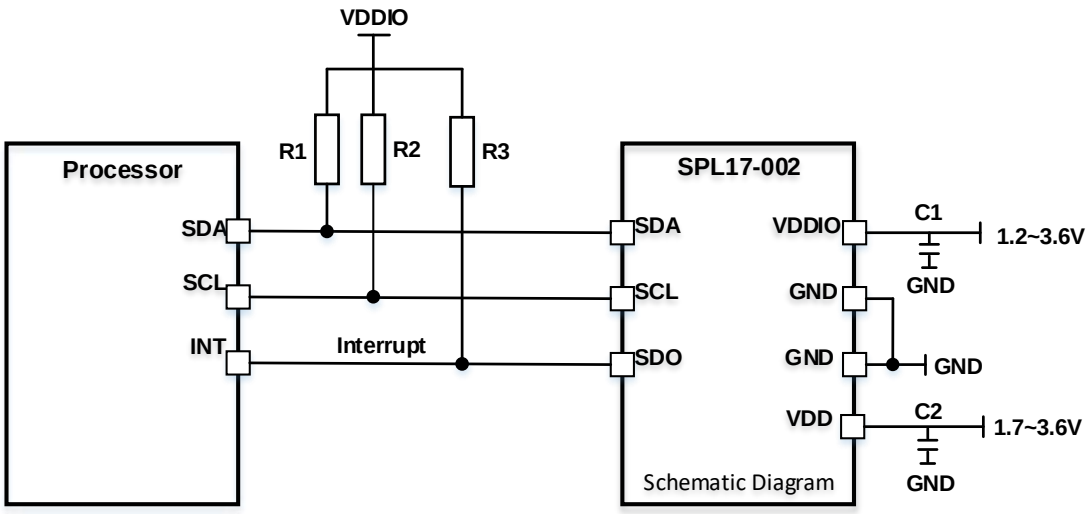


Figure 6: Typical application circuit

Table 6 Component Values

Component	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Pull-up/down Resistor	R1, R2		5		KΩ	
	R3		3.3		KΩ	
Supply Blocking Capacitor	C1, C2	100	100		nF	The blocking capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible.

7. Register Map

Table 7 Register Map

Byte	Name	Description	Type	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	Default
00H	PSR2	Pressure data reading MSB	R	PSR[23:16]								00H
01H	PSR1	Pressure data reading LSB	R	PSR[15:8]								00H
02H	PSR0	Pressure data reading XLSB	R	PSR[7:0]								00H
03H	TMR2	Temperature data reading MSB	R	TMR[23:16]								00H
04H	TMR1	Temperature data reading LSB	R	TMR[15:8]								00H
05H	TMR0	Temperature data reading XLSB	R	TMR[7:0]								00H
08H	STAX	Chip status flag	R	STA[7:0]								00H
09H	IDX	Chip ID and revision ID	R	CID[3:0]				RID[3:0]				14H
0AH	FIFOX	FIFO status	R				FIFO[4:0]					
0DH	INTX	Interrupt control	RW	INT[7:0]								00H
0EH	MODX	Mode control	RW	MOD[3:0]							NR	00H
0FH	ODRX	Output data rate control	RW	PODR[3:0]				PTR[3:0]				90H
19H	USH2	Upper threshold MSB	RW	USH[23:16]								20H
1AH	USH1	Upper threshold LSB	RW	USH[15:8]								00H
1BH	USH0	Upper threshold XLSB	RW	USH[7:0]								00H
1CH	LSH2	Lower threshold MSB	RW	LSH[23:16]								00H
1DH	LSH1	Lower threshold LSB	RW	LSH[15:8]								01H
1EH	LSH0	Lower threshold XLSB	RW	LSH[7:0]								00H

7.1 Read-only registers

[Output data]

The pressure sensor and temperature sensor data reading is 24bit unsigned values, ranging from 0 to FF-FF-FFH. If the FIFO is enabled, the register will contain the FIFO pressure and/or temperature results. Otherwise, the register contains the pressure measurement results and will not be cleared after read.

Table 8: Data output reading registers

Byte	Bit	Name	Type	Description	Default
00H,01H,02H		PSR	R	Pressure data reading	00-00-00H
03H,04H,05H		TMR	R	Temperature data reading	00-00-00H

[Configurations]

Table 9: Chip configuration registers

Byte	Bit	Name	Type	Description	Default
08H	[7:0]	STA [7] [6] [5] [4] [3] [2] [1] [0]	R	Status flag indicator: Booting flag: 0: Booting now; 1:Boot process done FIFO empty: 0: FIFO has data; 1: FIFO is empty FIFO full: 0: FIFO is not full; 1: FIFO is full FIFO half: 0: FIFO <16; 1: FIFO>16 Reserved Over threshold: 0: Data in-bound; 1: Data> threshold; Under threshold: 0: Data in-bound; 1: Data< threshold; Data ready: 0: Measuring; 1: Data ready	00H
09H	[7:0]	/	R	Revision ID	14H
0AH	[4:0]	FIFO [4:0]		FIFO content: 00H: FIFO is empty 1FH: FIFO is full	00H

*The status bits of register 0x08h will be cleared when a read of status register 0x08h is performed.

7.2 Write-only registers (command)

[Software reset]

Table 10: Software reset

Byte	Bit	Name	Type	Description	Default
0CH	[7:0]	RST[7:0]	W	Software reset for whole chip: '10100101': Reset whole chip 'XXXXXXX1': Reset FIFO	--

7.3 Read-Write registers

[Interrupt control]

Table 11: Interrupt control

Byte	Bit	Name	Type	Description	Default
0DH	[7]	INT [7]	RW	Interrupt control: If FIFO contains temperature value. 0: No temperature value is stored in FIFO; 1: Pressure and temperature are both stored in FIFO	00H
		[6]		Reserved	
		[5]		If FIFO full: 0: Do not act; 1: Generate INT;	
		[4]		If FIFO over half: 0: Do not act; 1: Generate INT;	
		[3]		Reserved	
		[2]		If data> threshold: 0:Do not act; 1: Generate INT;	
		[1]		If data< threshold: 0: Do not act; 1: Generate INT;	
		[0]		If data is ready: 0: Do not act; 1: Generate INT;	

(*Interrupt will not really output to SDO pin if the interrupt is not enabled in OTP memory.)

(*The interrupt will be cleared when a read of status register 0x08h is performed.)

[System control]

Table 12: System control

Byte	Bit	Name	Type	Description	Default
0EH	[7]	ROW	RW	Output row data: 0= Calibrated data 1= Get row data;	0
0EH	[6:4]	MOD[2:0]	RW	Operation mode: 000: Sleep mode 001: Periodic 010: FIFO 011: Periodic to FIFO 100: One shot 101: / 110: / 111: /	000
0EH	[3:0]	(Reserved)	RW		0000
0FH	[7:4]	PODR[3:0]	RW	Output data rate of pressure sensor: 0010:128 Hz 0011:64 Hz 0100:32 Hz 0101:16 Hz 0110:8 Hz 0111:4 Hz 1000:2 Hz 1001:1 Hz 1010:0.5Hz 1011:0.25Hz	1001
0FH	[3:0]	PTR[3:0]	RW	Output data rate ratio between (P/T): bit[3] is reserved 0000: 1 0100: 16 0001: 2 0101: 32 0010: 4 0110: 64 0011: 8 1xxx: No temperature	0000
19H~1BH	[7:0]	USH	RW	Upper threshold	20-00-00H
1CH~1EH	[7:0]	LSH	RW	Lower threshold	00-01-00H

8. Mechanical characteristics

8.1 Pin configuration

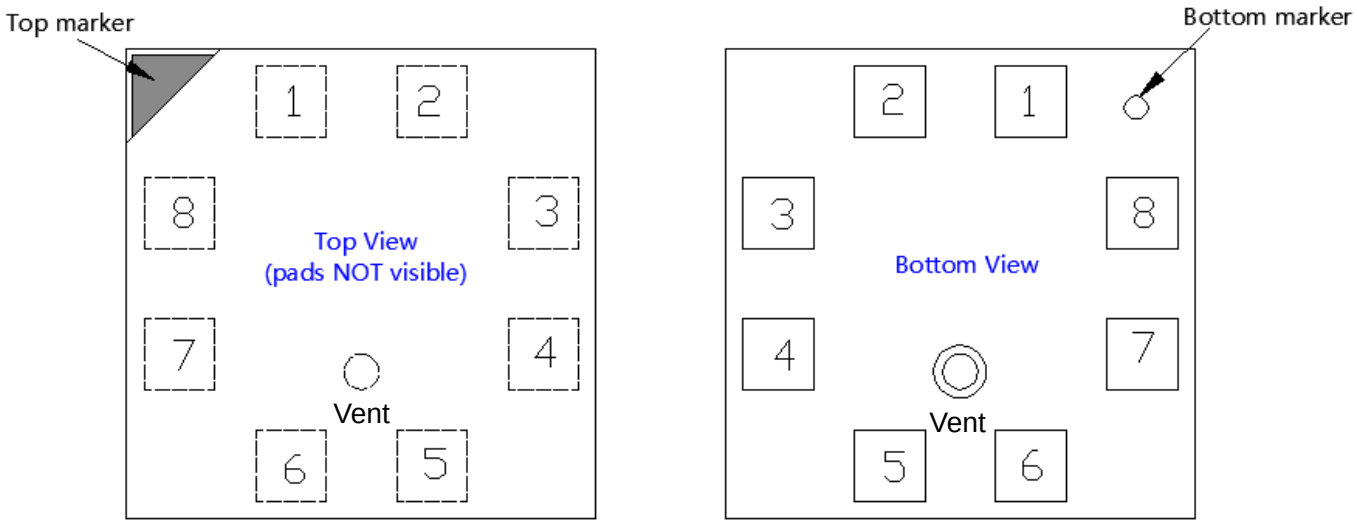


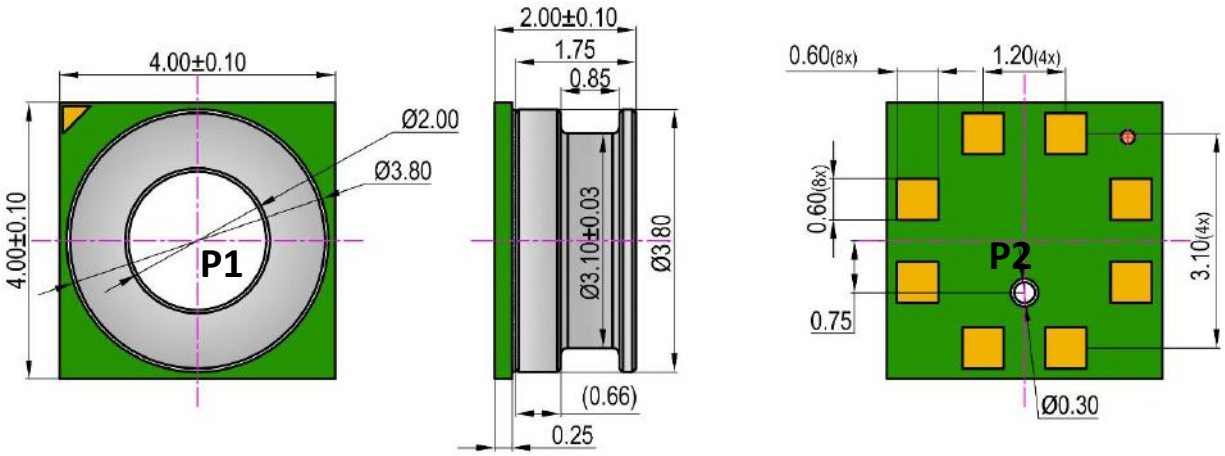
Figure 7: Layout pin configuration SPL17-002 (top view and bottom view)

Table 13: Pin configuration of SPL17-002

Pin	Name	I2C
1	SCL	Serial Clock
2	SDA	Serial data in/out
3	SDO	Serial Data Output / Interrupt
4	NC	Not Connect
5	VDD	Supply voltage for analog blocks
6	VDDIO	Digital supply voltage for digital blocks and I/O interface
7	GND	Ground
8	GND	Ground

8.2 Outline dimensions

The sensor is an 8-pin metal housing LGA 4 × 4 × 2 mm^3 package. Its dimensions are depicted in Figure 8. General tolerances are ±0.05mm.



Top view　　Side view　　Bottom view

Figure 8: SPL17-002 outline and mechanical data

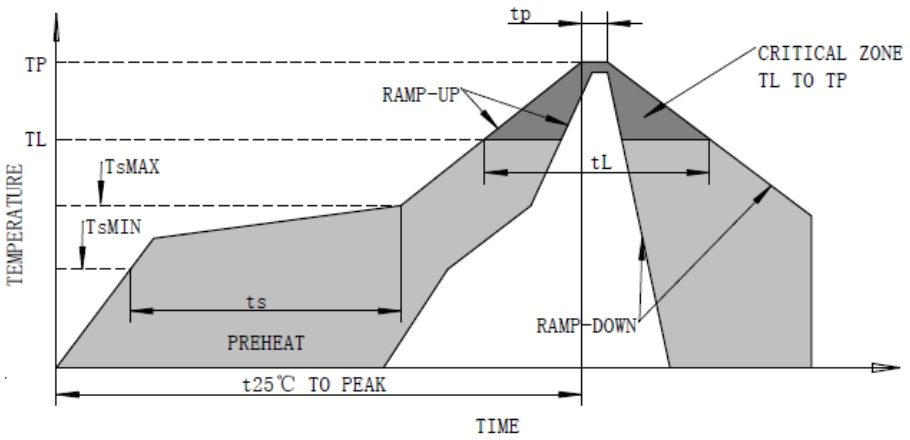
Note：When P1>P2, the sensor output >0.

9. Storage and transportation

- Keep in warehouse with less than 75% humidity and without sudden temperature change, acid air, any other harmful air or strong magnetic field.
- The MEMS pressure sensor with normal pack can be transported by ordinary conveyances. Please protect products against moist, shock, sunburn and pressure during transportation.
- Storage Temperature Range：-40°C～+125°C
- Operating Temperature Range：-40°C～+85°C

10. Soldering recommendation

Recommended solder reflow for flex board:



Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate(TsMAX to TP)	2°C /seconds max
Preheat -Temperature Min.(TsMIN) -Temperature Max.(TsMAX) -Time(TsMIN to TsMAX)(Ts)	 130°C 200°C 90～110 seconds
Time maintained above: -Temperature(TL) -Time(tL)	 217°C 50～60 seconds
Ramp time of Ts to TL	15-25 seconds
Time 25°C to peak temperature	300 seconds max
Peak temperature(TP)	235-240 °C
Ramp-down rate (peak to 217°C)	2～4°C /seconds

11. Package specifications

Carrier Tape Information [Unit: mm]

Quantity per reel: 3.0 kpcs.

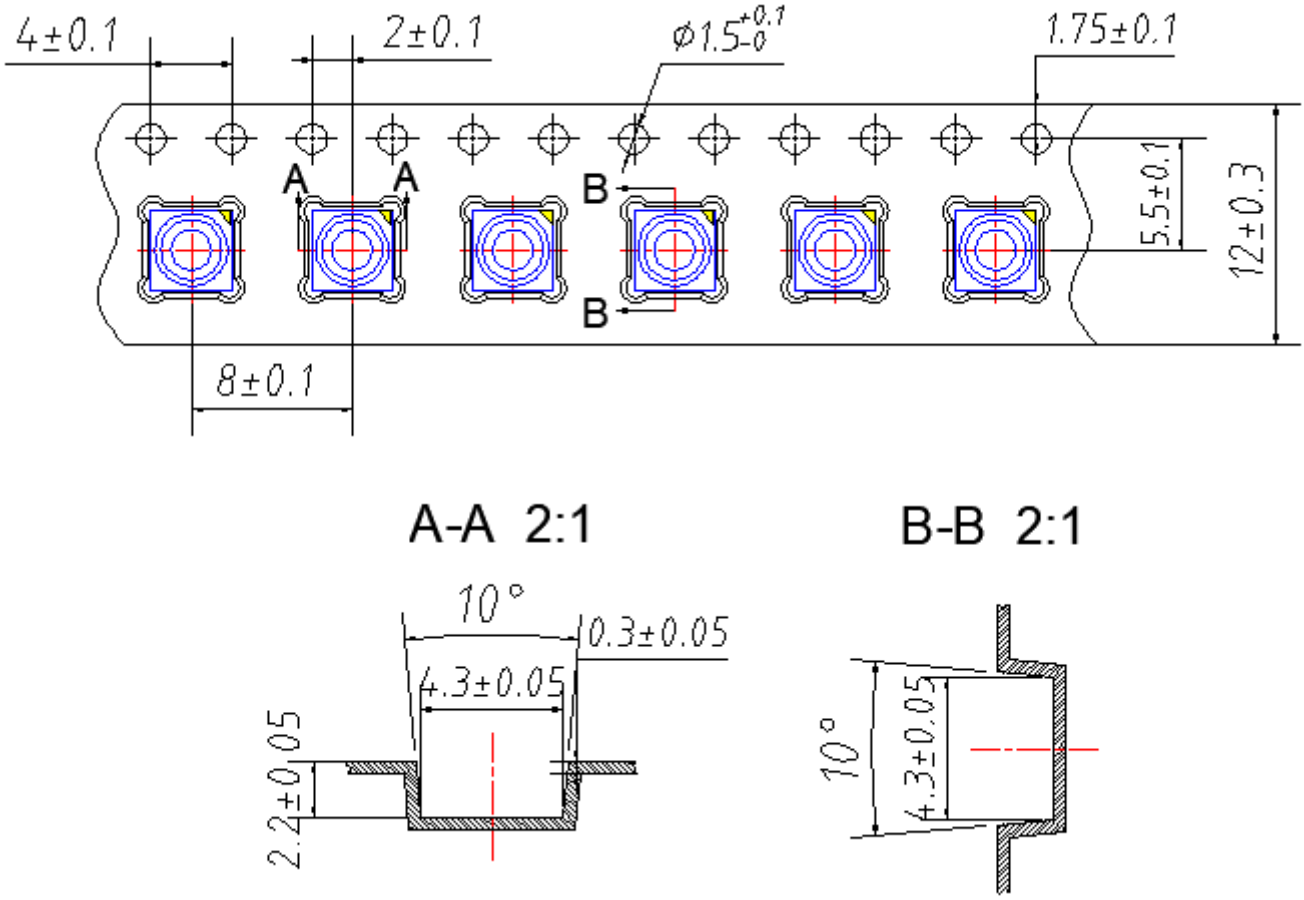


Figure 9: Carrier Tape （1）

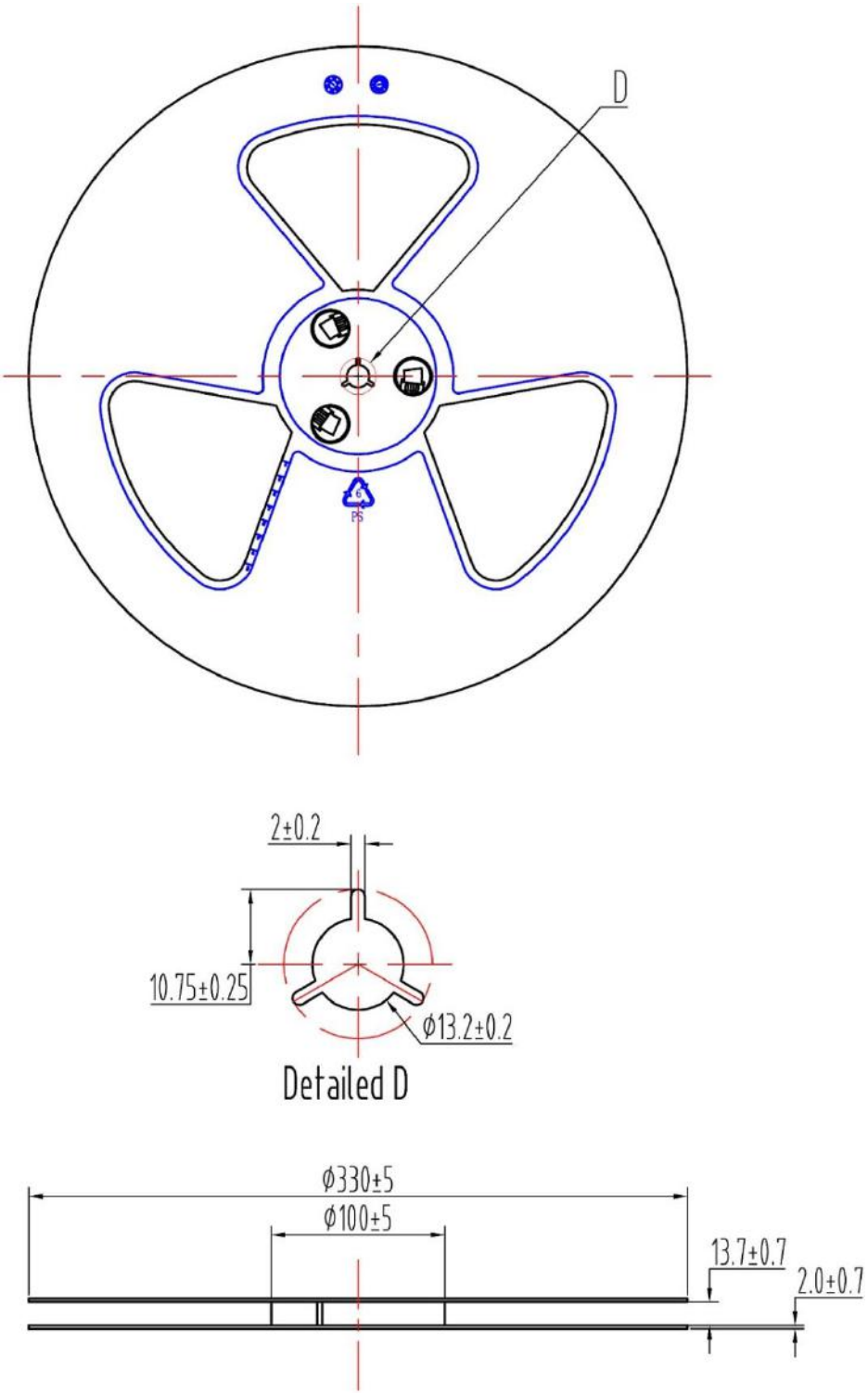


Figure 10: Carrier Tape （2）

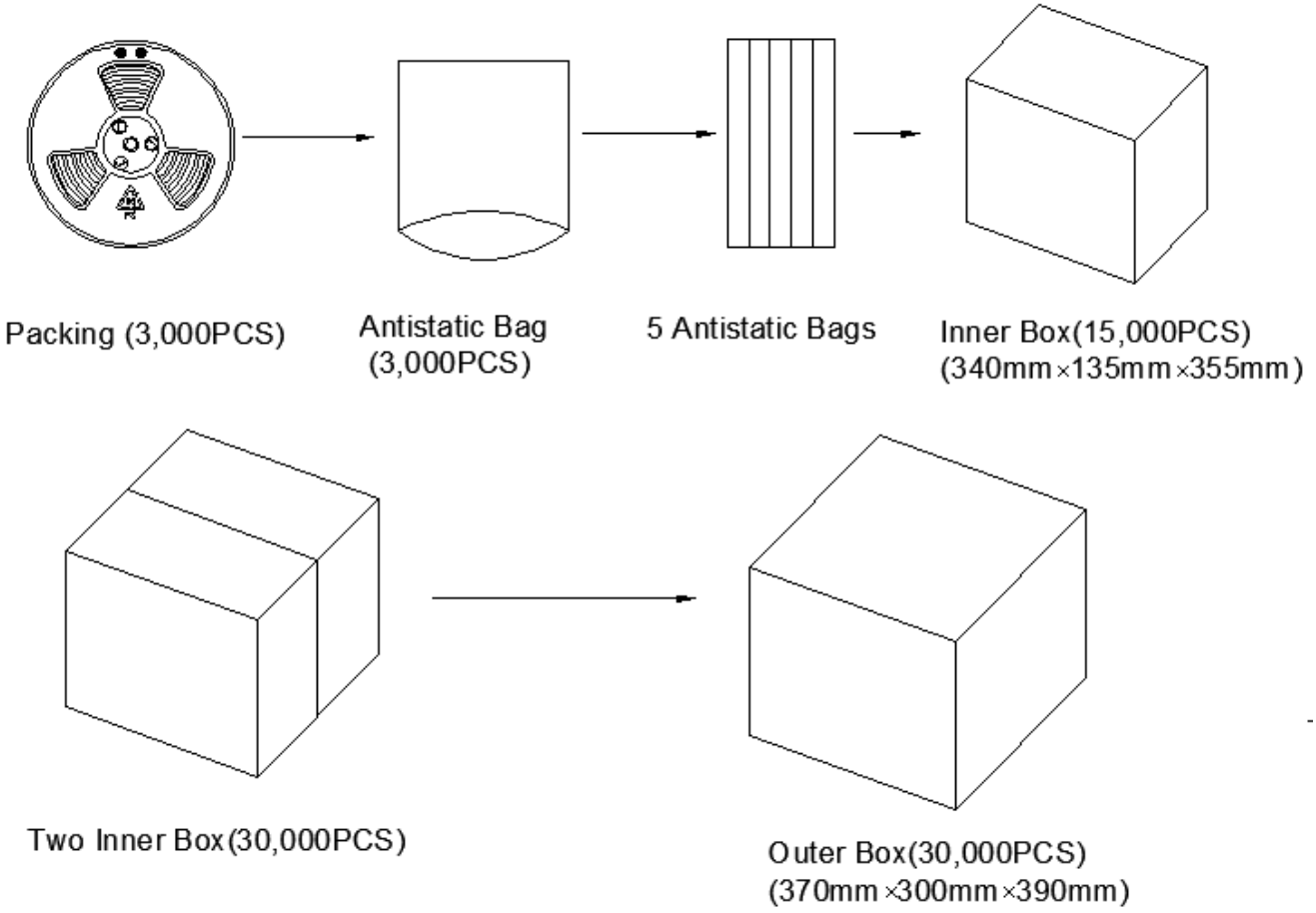


Figure 11: Packing Box