

MPX10 Series

10 kPa Uncompensated Pressure Sensors

Rev. 15 — 22 April 2021

Product data sheet

1 General Description

The MPX10 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 compensation and signal conditioning networks. Compensation techniques are simplified because of the predictability of NXP's single element strain gauge design.

2 Features and Benefits

- Low Cost
- Patented Silicon Shear Stress Strain Gauge Design
- Ratiometric to Supply Voltage
- Differential and Gauge Options
- Durable Epoxy Unibody Element or Thermoplastic (PPS) Surface Mount Package

3 Applications

- Air Movement Control
- Environmental Control Systems
- Level Indicators
- Leak Detection
- Medical Diagnostics
- Industrial Controls
- Pneumatic Control Systems
- Robotics



4 Ordering Information

Table 1. Ordering information

Device Name	Package options	Case number	Number of ports			Pressure type			Device marking
			None	Single	Dual	Gauge	Differential	Absolute	
Small outline package (MPX10 Series)									
MPXV10GC6U	Rail	482A		•		•			MPXV10G
Unibody package (MPX10 Series)									
MPX10D	Tray	344	•				•		MPX10D
MPX10DP	Tray	344C			•		•		MPX10DP
MPX10GP	Tray	344B		•		•			MPX10GP

Small outline package

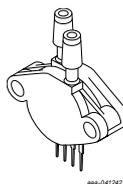


MPXV10GC6U
Case 482A-01

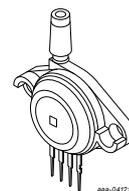
Unibody packages



MPX10D
Case 344-15



MPX10DP
Case 344C-01



MPX10GP
Case 344B-01

5 Block Diagram

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

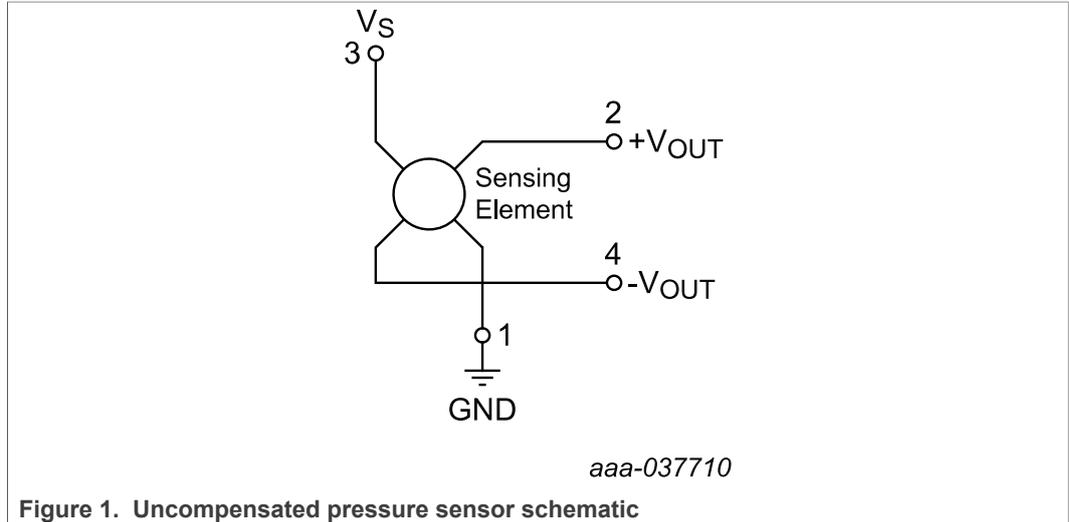


Figure 1. Uncompensated pressure sensor schematic

6 Pin Information

6.1 MPXV10GC6U

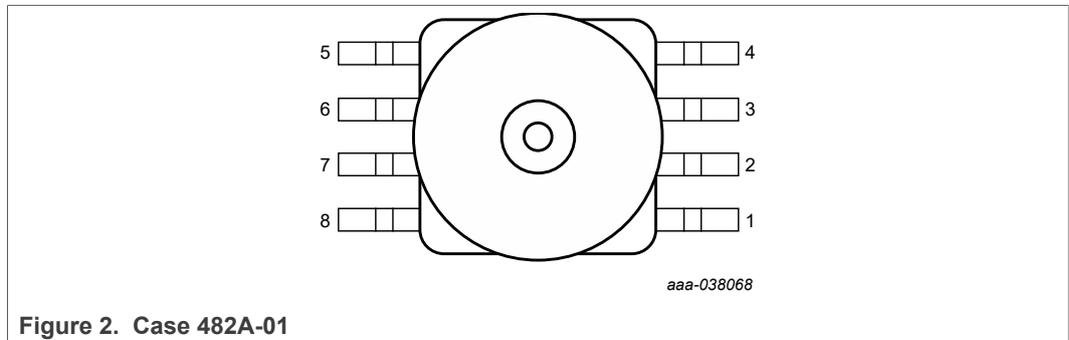


Figure 2. Case 482A-01

Table 2. Pin definitions - MPXV10GC6U

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1	Ground
+V _{OUT}	2	+Voltage output
V _S	3	Power supply
-V _{OUT}	4	-Voltage output
n.c.	5	Not connected
n.c.	6	Not connected
n.c.	7	Not connected
n.c.	8	Not connected

6.2 MPX10D

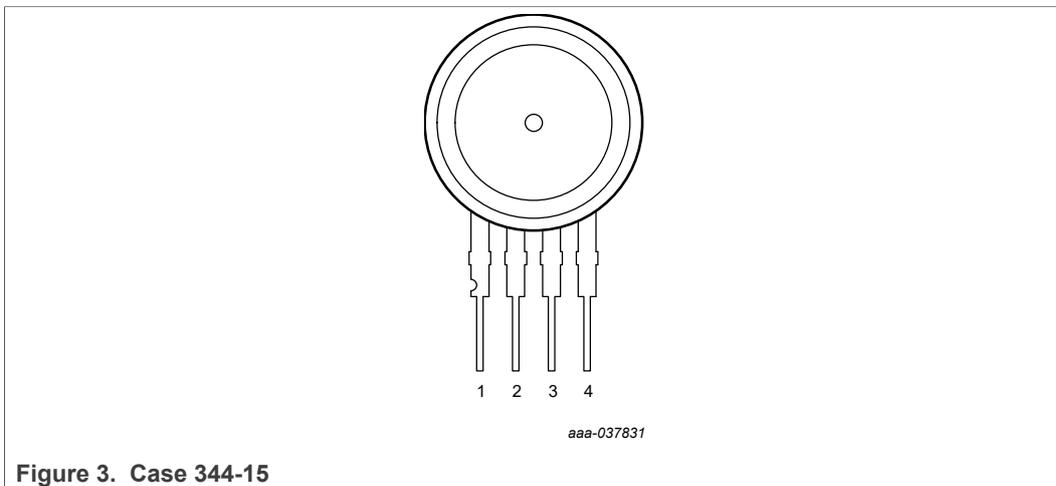


Figure 3. Case 344-15

Table 3. Pin definitions - MPX10D

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1	Ground
+V _{OUT}	2	+ Voltage output
V _S	3	Power supply
-V _{OUT}	4	- Voltage output

6.3 MPX10DP

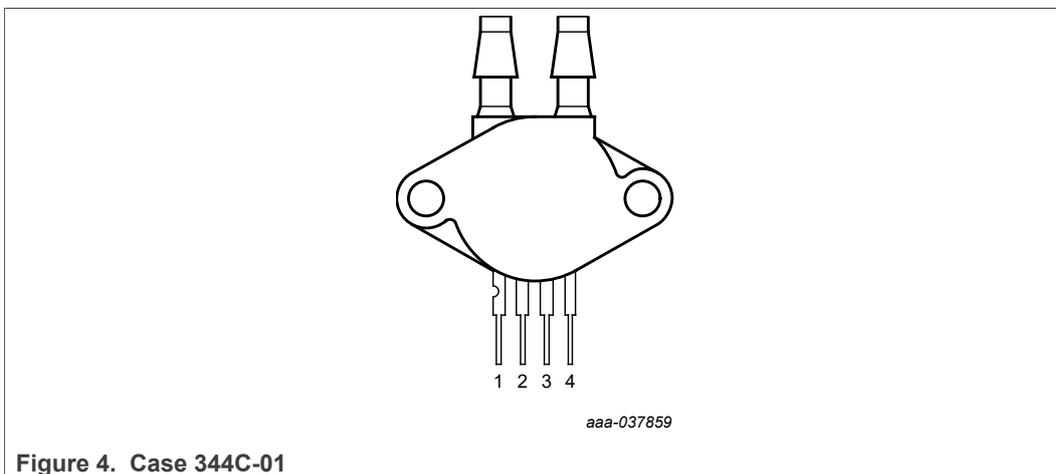


Figure 4. Case 344C-01

Table 4. Pin definitions - MPX10DP

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1	Ground
+V _{OUT}	2	+ Voltage output
V _S	3	Power supply
-V _{OUT}	4	- Voltage output

6.4 MPX10GP

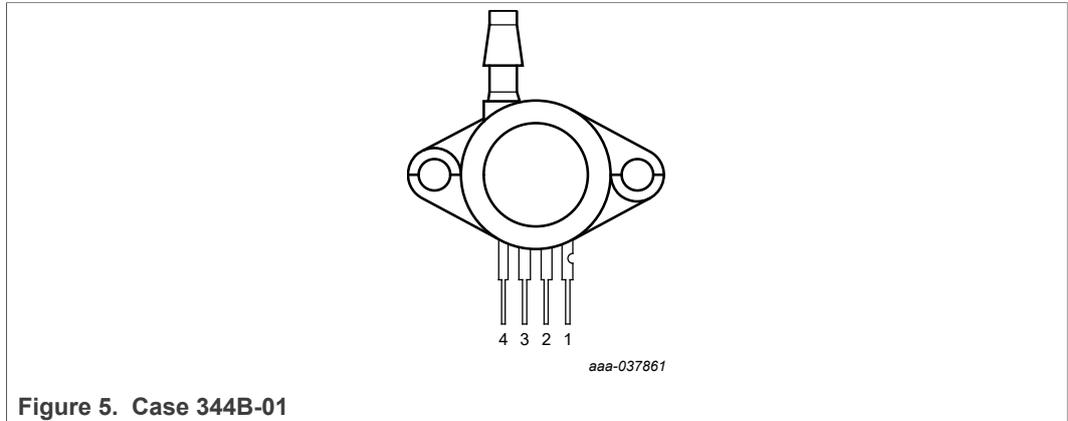


Figure 5. Case 344B-01

Table 5. Pin definitions - MPX10GP

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1	Ground
+V _{OUT}	2	+ Voltage output
V _S	3	Power supply
-V _{OUT}	4	- Voltage output

7 Maximum Ratings

Table 6. Maximum ratings

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

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
P_{\max}	Overpressure	$P1 > P2$	—	—	75	kPa
P_{burst}	Burst Pressure	$P1 > P2$	—	—	100	kPa
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature		-40	—	+125	°C
T_A	Operating Temperature		-40	—	+125	°C

8 Operating Characteristics

Table 7. Operating Characteristics ($V_S = 3.0$ Vdc, $T_A = 25$ °C unless otherwise noted, $P1 > P2$)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Pressure Range [1]	P_{OP}	0	—	10	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}	20	35	50	mV
Offset [4]	V_{off}	0	20	35	mV
Sensitivity	$\Delta V/\Delta P$	—	3.5	—	mV/kPa
Linearity [5]	—	-1.0	—	1.0	% V_{FSS}
Pressure Hysteresis (0 kPa to 10 kPa) [5]	—	—	±0.1	—	% V_{FSS}
Temperature Hysteresis (-40 °C to +125 °C) [5]	—	—	±0.5	—	% V_{FSS}
Temperature Coefficient of Full Scale Span [5]	TCV_{FSS}	-0.22	—	-0.16	% $V_{FSS}/^{\circ}C$
Temperature Coefficient of Offset [5]	TCV_{off}	—	±15	—	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance [5]	TCR	0.21	—	0.27	% $Z_{in}/^{\circ}C$
Input Impedance	Z_{in}	400	—	550	Ω
Output Impedance	Z_{out}	750	—	1250	Ω
Response Time (10% to 90%) [6]	t_R	—	1.0	—	ms
Warm-Up Time [7]	—	—	20	—	ms
Offset Stability [8]	—	—	±0.5	—	% V_{FSS}

[1] 1.0 kPa 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] Accuracy (error budget) consists of the following:

- Linearity: Output deviation from a straight line relationship with pressure, using the 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 °C.
- TcSpan: Output deviation at full rated pressure over the temperature range of 0 °C to 85 °C, relative to 25 °C
- TcOffset: Output deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of 0 °C to 85 °C, relative to 25 °C
- TCR: Z_{in} deviation with minimum rated pressure applied, over the temperature range of -40 °C to +125 °C, relative to 25 °C

[6] 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.

[7] Warm-Up Time is defined as the time required for the product to meet the specified output voltage after the pressure has been stabilized.

[8] Offset Stability is the product's output deviation when subjected to 1000 hours of Pulsed Pressure Temperature Cycling with Bias test.

9 Characteristics

9.1 Voltage output versus applied differential pressure

The output voltage of the differential or gauge sensor increases with increasing pressure applied to the pressure side (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).

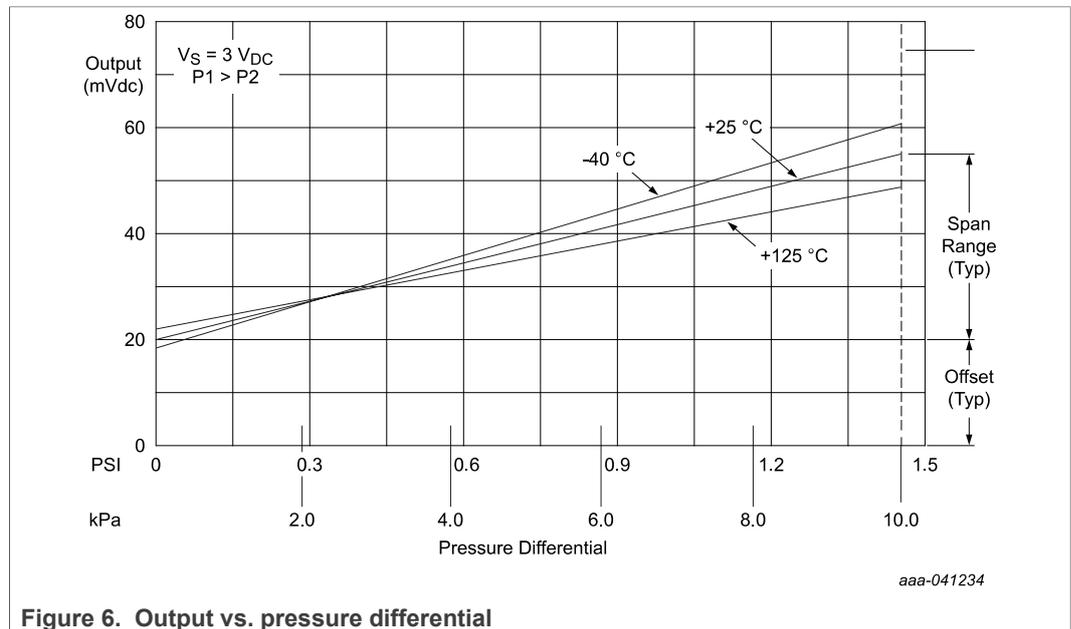
9.2 Temperature compensation

Figure 6 shows the typical output characteristics of the MPX10 series over temperature.

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 MPX2010 series sensor.

Several approaches to external temperature compensation over both $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ranges are presented in Application Note [AN840](#)



9.3 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 (Figure 7). There are two basic methods for calculating nonlinearity:

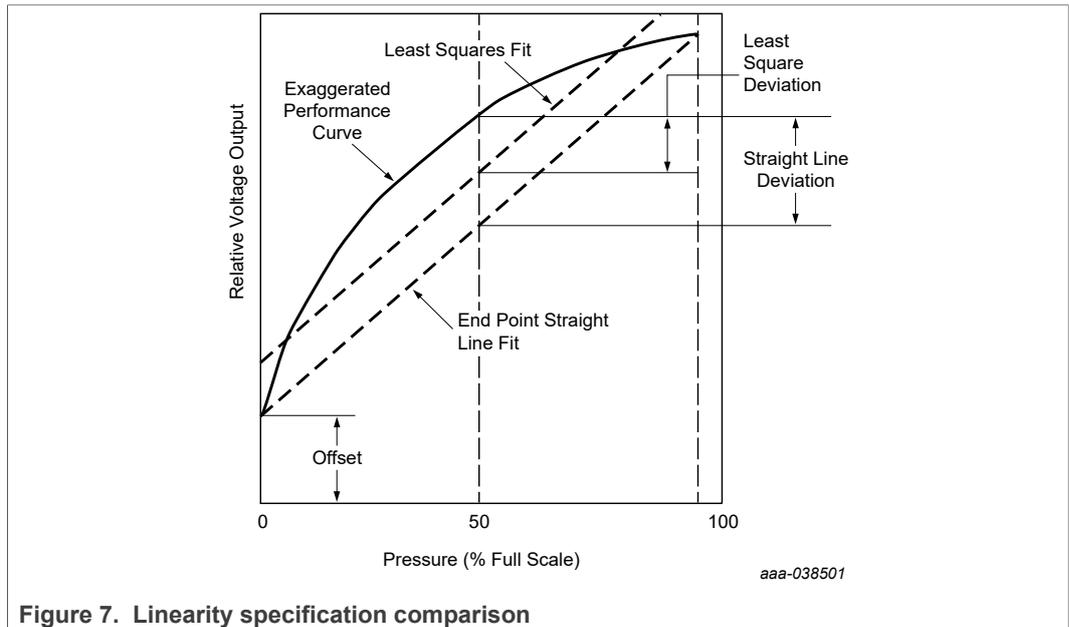
- End point straight line fit

- 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.

NXP's specified pressure sensor linearities are based on the end point straight line method measured at the midrange pressure.



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

NXP 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 that isolates the die from the environment. The NXP MPX pressure sensor is designed to operate with positive differential pressure applied, $P1 > P2$.

The Pressure (P1) side may be identified by using [Table 8](#).

Table 8. Pressure (P1) side delineation table

Part Number	Case Type	Pressure (P1) Side Identifier
MPX10D	344	Stainless Steel Cap
MPX10DP	344C	Side with Part Marking
MPX10GP	344B	Side with Port Attached
MPXV10GC6U	482A	Side with Port Attached

9.5 Media compatibility

[Figure 8](#) illustrates the differential or gauge configuration in a typical chip carrier. 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 MPX10 series pressure sensor operating characteristics, internal reliability and qualification tests are based on the use of dry clean air as the pressure medium. Media other than dry clean air may have adverse effects on sensor performance and long term reliability. Contact the factory for information regarding media compatibility in your application.

For more information, refer to application note [AN3728](#).

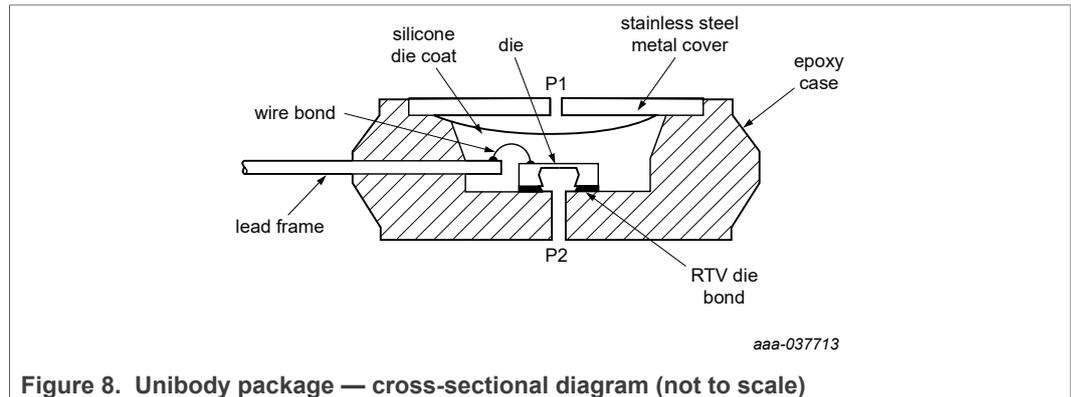


Figure 8. Unibody package — cross-sectional diagram (not to scale)

10 Package Outlines

Package dimensions are provided in package drawings.

10.1 Small outline packages

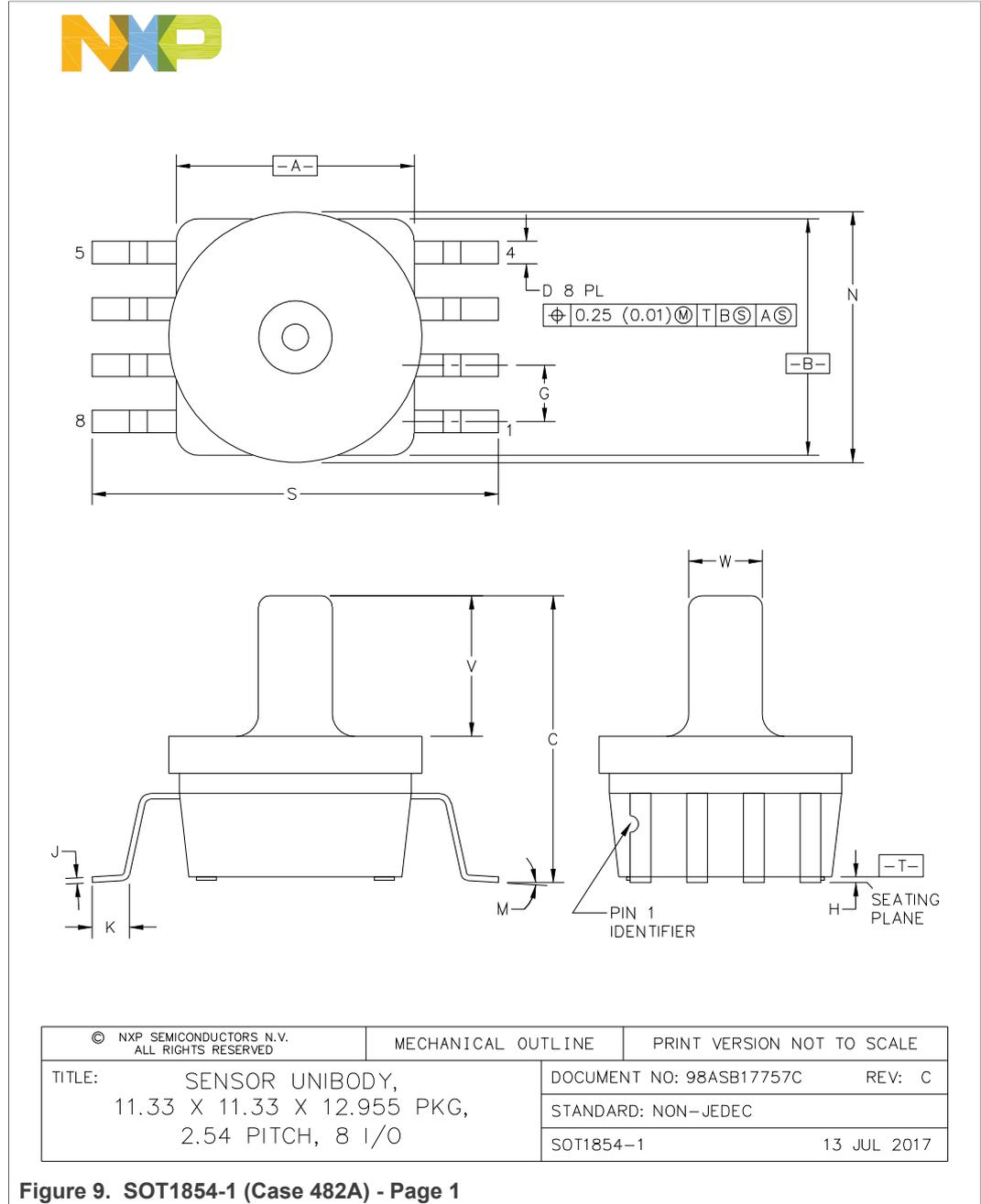


Figure 9. SOT1854-1 (Case 482A) - Page 1



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION 'A' AND 'B' DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006).
5. ALL VERTICAL SURFACES 5° TYPICAL DRAFT.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.415	0.425	10.54	10.79
B	0.415	0.425	10.54	10.79
C	0.500	0.520	12.70	13.21
D	0.038	0.042	0.96	1.07
G	0.100	BSC	2.54	BSC
H	0.002	0.010	0.05	0.25
J	0.009	0.011	0.23	0.28
K	0.061	0.071	1.55	1.80
M	0°	7°	0°	7°
N	0.444	0.448	11.28	11.38
S	0.709	0.725	18.01	18.41
V	0.245	0.255	6.22	6.48
W	0.115	0.125	2.92	3.17

© NXP SEMICONDUCTORS N.V. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED		MECHANICAL OUTLINE	PRINT VERSION NOT TO SCALE
TITLE: SENSOR UNIBODY, 11.33 X 11.33 X 12.955 PKG, 2.54 PITCH, 8 I/O		DOCUMENT NO: 98ASB17757C	REV: C
		STANDARD: NON-JEDEC	
		SOT1854-1	13 JUL 2017

Figure 10. SOT1854-1 (Case 482A) - Page 2

10.2 Unibody packages

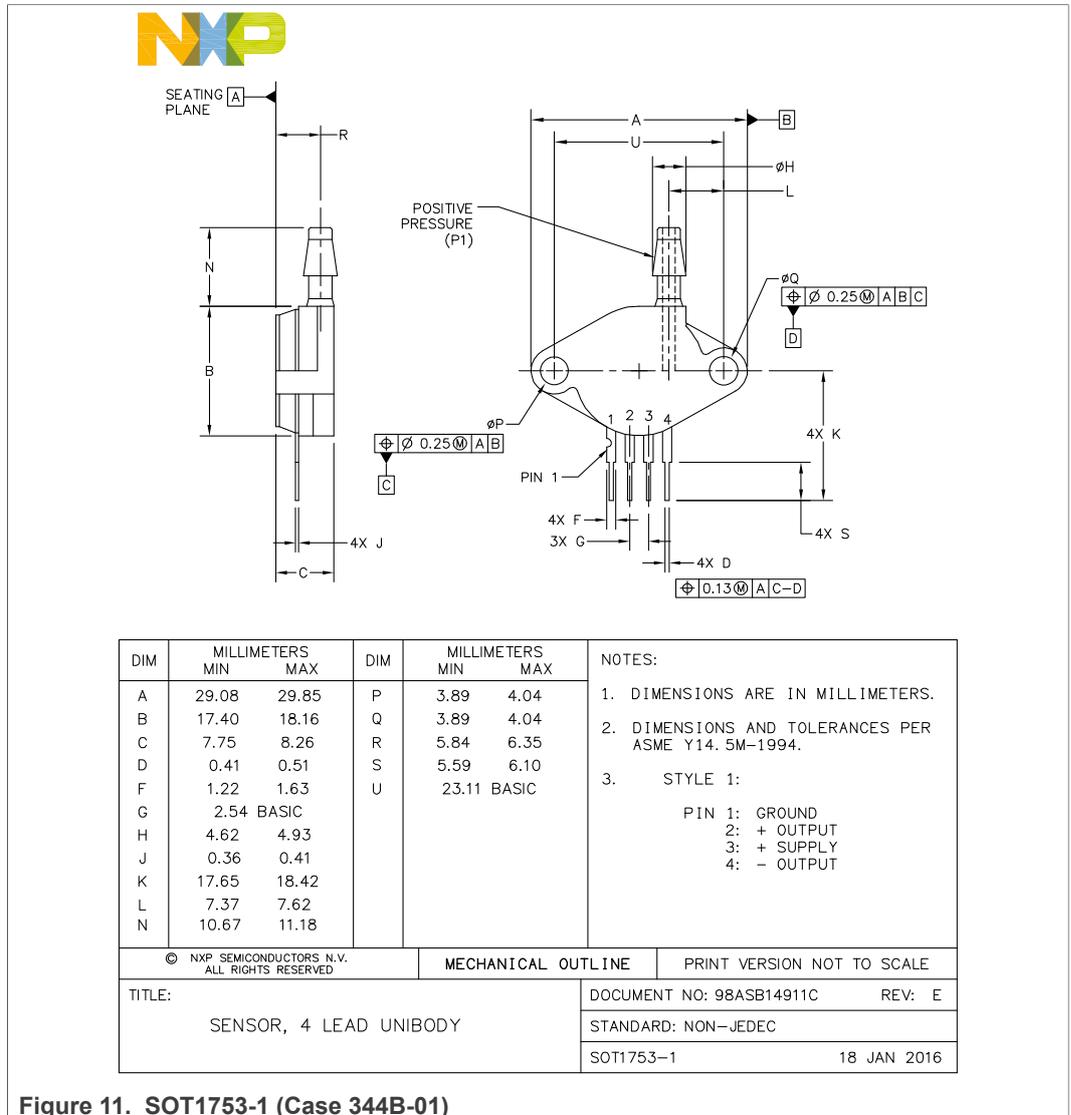
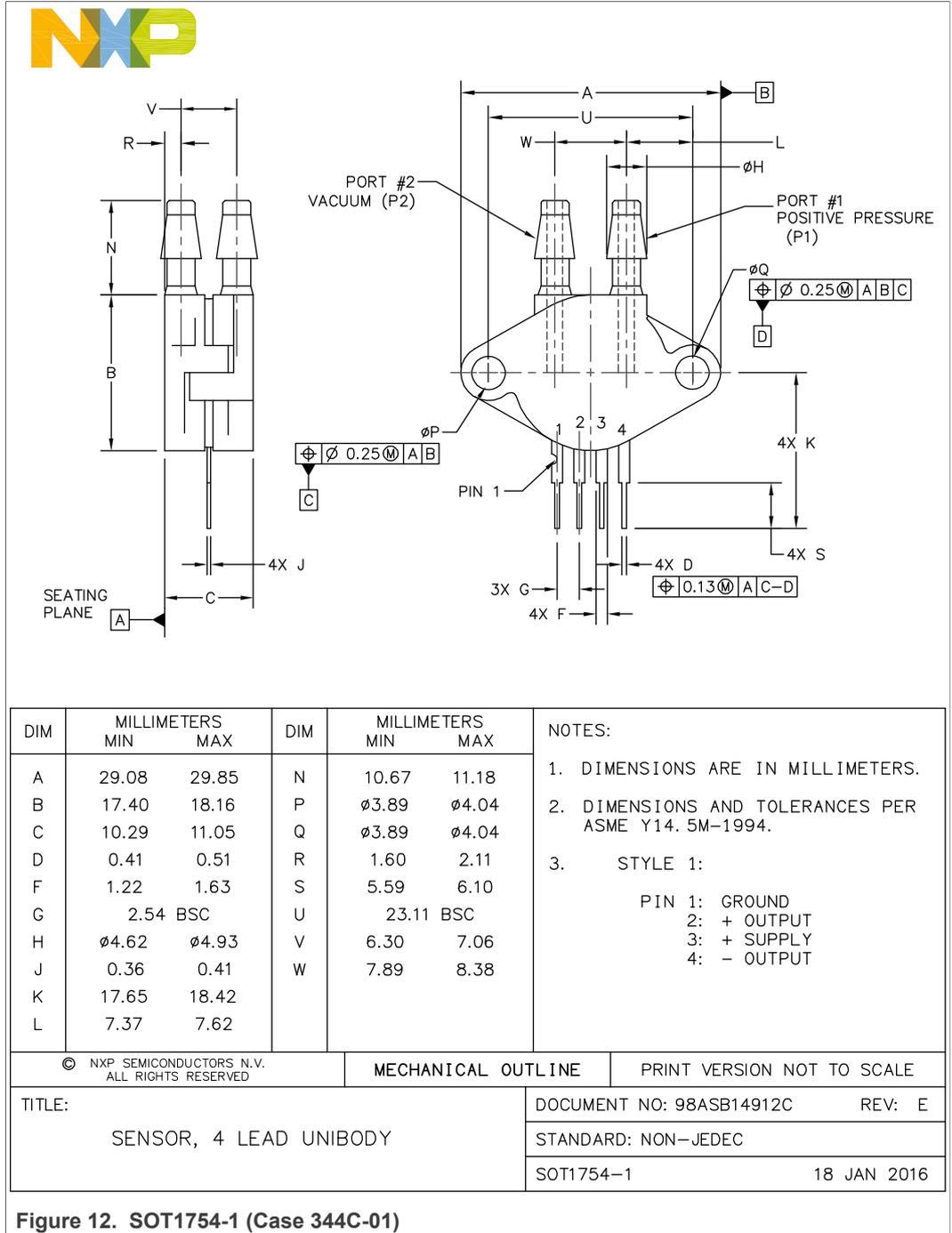


Figure 11. SOT1753-1 (Case 344B-01)



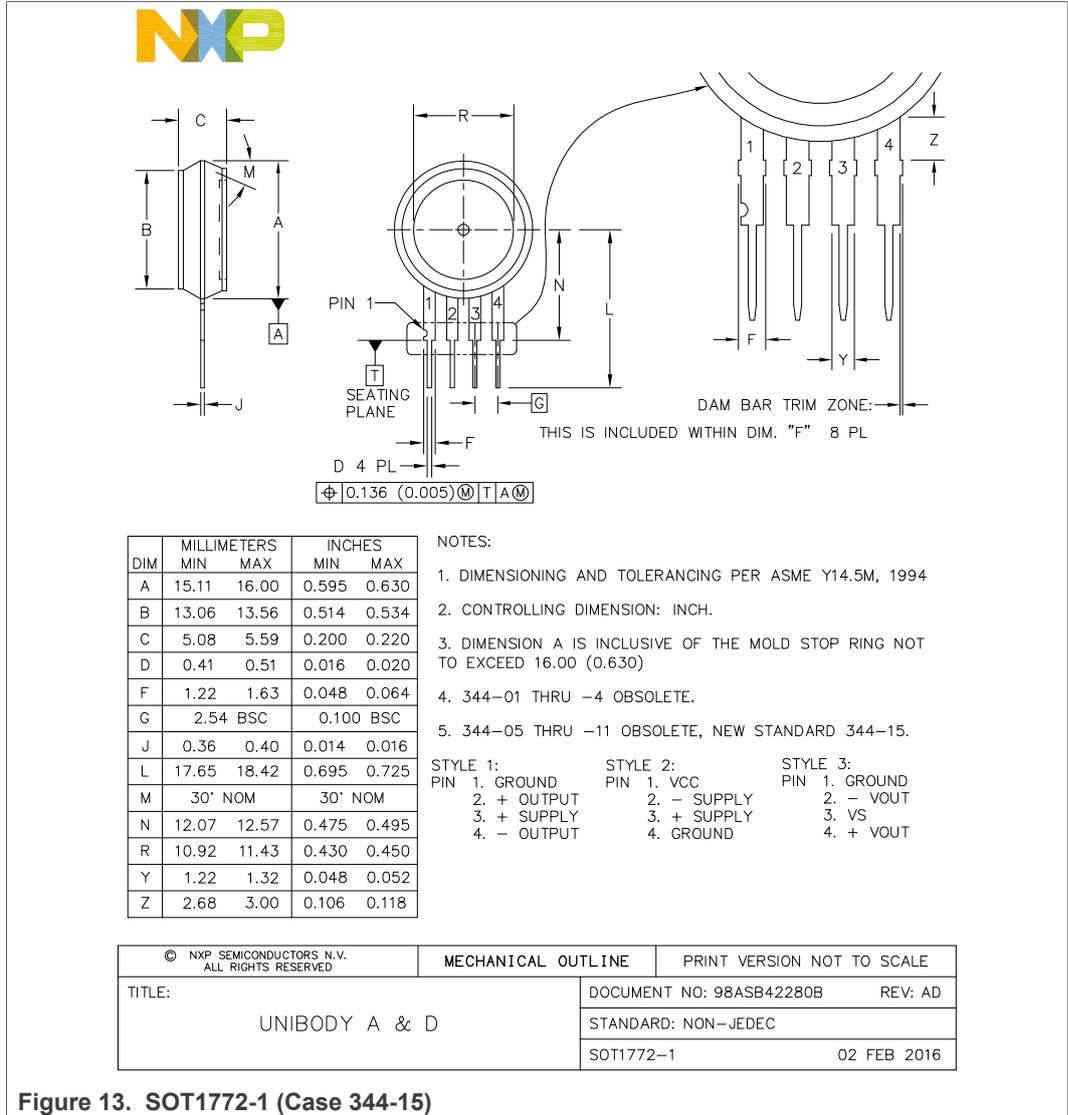


Figure 13. SOT1772-1 (Case 344-15)