

## ADXL150/ADXL250

### FEATURES

- Complete Acceleration Measurement System on a Single Monolithic IC**
- 78 dB Dynamic Range**
- Pin Programmable  $\pm 50 g$  or  $\pm 25 g$  Full Scale**
- Low Noise: 1 mg/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typical**
- Low Power: <2 mA per Axis**
- Supply Voltages as Low as 4 V**
- Ratiometric Operation**
- Complete Mechanical & Electrical Self-Test**
- Dual & Single Axis Versions Available**
- Surface Mount Package**

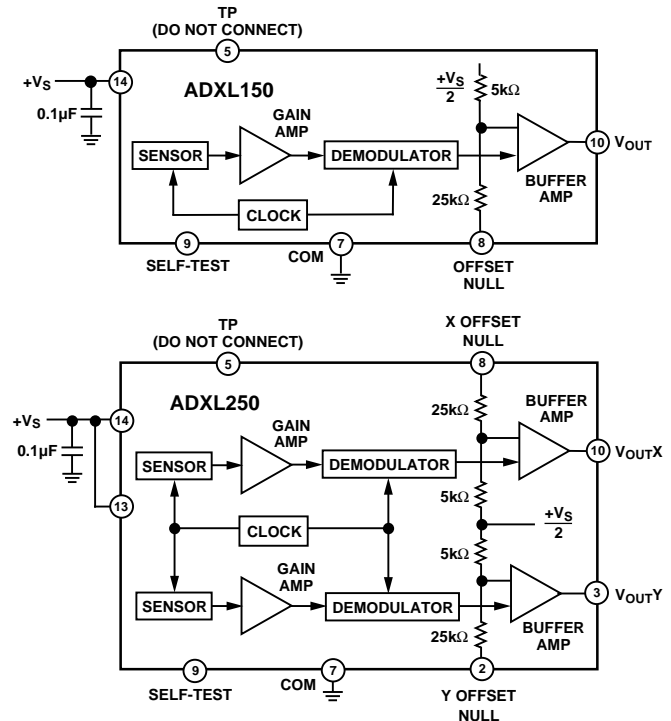
### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADXL150 and ADXL250 are third generation  $\pm 50 g$  surface micromachined accelerometers from Analog Devices. These improved replacements for the ADXL50 offer lower noise, wider dynamic range, reduced power consumption and improved  $0 g$  bias drift.

The ADXL150 is a single axis product; the ADXL250 is a fully integrated dual axis accelerometer with signal conditioning on a single monolithic IC, the first of its kind available on the commercial market. Both devices have their sensitive axes in the same plane as the silicon chip.

The ADXL150/ADXL250 offer lower noise and improved signal to noise ratio over the ADXL50. Typical S/N is 74 dB at a 100 Hz bandwidth, allowing resolution of signals as low as 10 mg, yet still providing a  $\pm 50 g$  full-scale range. Device scale factor can be increased from 38 mV/g to 76 mV/g by connecting a jumper between  $V_{OUT}$  and the offset null pin. Zero  $g$  drift has been reduced to 0.4  $g$  over the industrial temperature range, a 10 $\times$  improvement over the ADXL50. Power consumption is a modest 1.8 mA per axis. The scale factor and  $0 g$  output level

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



are both ratiometric to the power supply, eliminating the need for a voltage reference when driving ratiometric A/D converters such as those found in most microprocessors. A power supply bypass capacitor is the only external component needed for normal operation.

The ADXL150/ADXL250 are available in a hermetic 14-pin surface mount cerpac package specified over the  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+70^\circ\text{C}$  commercial and  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  industrial temperature ranges. Contact factory for availability of devices specified over automotive and military temperature ranges.

### REV. 0

Information furnished by Analog Devices is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Analog Devices for its use, nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of Analog Devices.

# ADXL150/ADXL250—SPECIFICATIONS (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C for J Grade, T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C for A Grade, V<sub>S</sub> = +5.00 V, Acceleration = 0 g, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Conditions	ADXL150JQC ADXL250JQC			ADXL150AQC ADXL250AQC			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
<b>SENSOR</b>								
Guaranteed Full-Scale Range	ADXL250 Only	±40	±50		±40	±50		g
Nonlinearity			0.2		0.2			% of FS
Package Alignment Error <sup>1</sup>			±1		±1			Degrees
Sensor-to-Sensor Alignment Error			0.1		0.1			Degrees
Transverse Sensitivity <sup>2</sup>			±2		±2			%
<b>SENSITIVITY</b>								
Sensitivity (Ratiometric) <sup>3</sup>	X Channel @ +25°C	35.0	38.0	41.0	35.0	38.0	41.0	mV/g
Typical Sensitivity Tolerance	Y Channel <sup>4</sup> (XL250 Only) @ +25°C		±5			±5		%
Temperature Drift	Delta from 25°C to T <sub>MIN</sub> or T <sub>MAX</sub>		±0.5			±0.5		%
<b>ZERO g BIAS LEVEL</b>								
Output Bias Voltage <sup>5</sup>	Delta from 25°C to T <sub>MIN</sub> or T <sub>MAX</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> /2 - 0.5	V <sub>S</sub> /2	V <sub>S</sub> /2 + 0.5	V <sub>S</sub> /2 - 0.5	V <sub>S</sub> /2	V <sub>S</sub> /2 + 0.5	V
Zero g Voltage Drift				0.2			0.3	
<b>ZERO-g OFFSET ADJUSTMENT</b>								
Voltage Gain	Delta V <sub>OS PIN</sub> /Delta V <sub>OUT</sub>	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.50	0.55	V/V
Input Impedance		20	30		20	30		kΩ
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>								
Noise Density <sup>6</sup>	C <sub>L</sub> = 1000 pF		1	2		1	2	mg/√Hz
Clock Noise				5			5	
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b>								
-3 dB Bandwidth	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub> Q = 5	900	1000		900	1000		Hz
Bandwidth Temperature Drift			50		50			Hz
Sensor Resonant Frequency				24			24	
<b>SELF-TEST</b>								
Output Change <sup>7</sup>	ST Pin from Logic "0" to "1"	0.25	0.40	0.60	0.25	0.40	0.60	V
Logic "1" Voltage			V <sub>S</sub> - 1			V <sub>S</sub> - 1		
Logic "0" Voltage	To Common			1.0			1.0	V
Input Resistance			30	50		30	50	
<b>OUTPUT AMPLIFIER</b>								
Output Voltage Swing	I <sub>OUT</sub> = ±100 μA	0.25		V <sub>S</sub> - 0.25	0.25		V <sub>S</sub> - 0.25	V
Capacitive Load Drive			1000		1000			pF
<b>POWER SUPPLY (V<sub>S</sub>)<sup>8</sup></b>								
Functional Voltage Range	ADXL150 ADXL250 (Total 2 Channels)	4.00		6.00	4.00		6.00	V
Quiescent Supply Current				1.8	3.0		1.8	3.0
			3.5	5.0		3.5	5.0	mA
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>								
Operating Range J		0		70				°C
Specified Performance A						-40		+85

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Alignment error is specified as the angle between the true axis of sensitivity and the edge of the package.

<sup>2</sup>Transverse sensitivity is measured with an applied acceleration that is 90 degrees from the indicated axis of sensitivity.

<sup>3</sup>Ratiometric: V<sub>OUT</sub> = V<sub>S</sub>/2 + (Sensitivity × V<sub>S</sub>/5 V × a) where a = applied acceleration in g, and V<sub>S</sub> = supply voltage. See Figure 21. Output scale factor can be doubled by connecting V<sub>OUT</sub> to the offset null pin.

<sup>4</sup>Y Channel guaranteed by correlation to X channel.

<sup>5</sup>Ratiometric, proportional to V<sub>S</sub>/2. See Figure 21.

<sup>6</sup>Noise spectral density describes the accelerometer's noise characteristics from 10 Hz to 1 kHz. See Figure 11.

<sup>7</sup>Self-test output varies with supply voltage.

<sup>8</sup>When using ADXL250, both Pins 13 and 14 must be connected to the supply for the device to function.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

# ADXL150/ADXL250

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

Acceleration (Any Axis, Unpowered for 0.5 ms) . . . . .	2000 g
Acceleration (Any Axis, Powered for 0.5 ms) . . . . .	500 g
+V <sub>S</sub> . . . . .	-0.3 V to +7.0 V
Output Short Circuit Duration (V <sub>OUT</sub> , V <sub>REF</sub> Terminals to Common) . . . . .	Indefinite
Operating Temperature . . . . .	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature . . . . .	-65°C to +150°C

\*Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; the functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Drops onto hard surfaces can cause shocks of greater than 2000 g and exceed the absolute maximum rating of the device. Care should be exercised in handling to avoid damage.

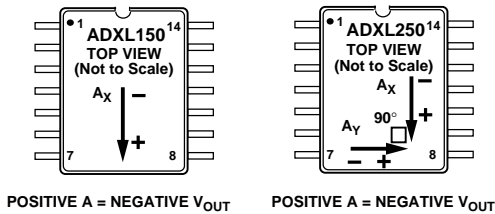


Figure 1. ADXL150 and ADXL250 Sensitive Axis Orientation

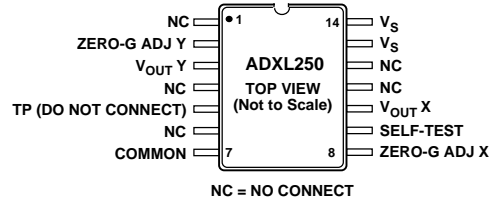
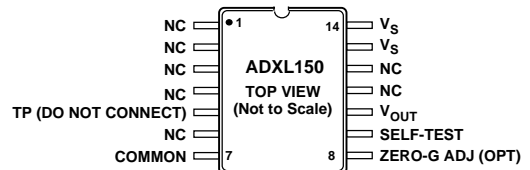
## Package Characteristics

Package	$\theta_{JA}$	$\theta_{JC}$	Device Weight
14-Pin Cerpac	110°C/W	30°C/W	5 Grams

## ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range
ADXL150JQC	0°C to +70°C
ADXL150AQC	-40°C to +85°C
ADXL250JQC	0°C to +70°C
ADXL250AQC	-40°C to +85°C

## PIN CONNECTIONS



NOTE: WHEN USING ADXL250, BOTH PINS 13 AND 14 NEED TO BE CONNECTED TO SUPPLY FOR DEVICE TO FUNCTION

## CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the ADXL150/ADXL250 feature proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



# ADXL150/ADXL250

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Acceleration:** Change in velocity per unit time.

**Acceleration Vector:** Vector describing the net acceleration acting upon the ADXL150/ADXL250.

**g:** A unit of acceleration equal to the average force of gravity occurring at the earth's surface. A *g* is approximately equal to 32.17 feet/s<sup>2</sup> or 9.807 meters/s<sup>2</sup>.

**Nonlinearity:** The maximum deviation of the ADXL150/ADXL250 output voltage from a best fit straight line fitted to a plot of acceleration vs. output voltage, calculated as a % of the full-scale output voltage (@ 50 *g*).

**Resonant Frequency:** The natural frequency of vibration of the ADXL150/ADXL250 sensor's central plate (or "beam"). At its resonant frequency of 24 kHz, the ADXL150/ADXL250's moving center plate has a slight peak in its frequency response.

**Sensitivity:** The output voltage change per *g* unit of acceleration applied, specified at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin in mV/*g*.

**Total Alignment Error:** Net misalignment of the ADXL150/ADXL250's on-chip sensor and the measurement axis of the application. This error includes errors due to sensor die alignment to the package, and any misalignment due to installation of the sensor package in a circuit board or module.

**Transverse Acceleration:** Any acceleration applied 90° to the axis of sensitivity.

**Transverse Sensitivity Error:** The percent of a transverse acceleration that appears at V<sub>OUT</sub>.

**Transverse Axis:** The axis perpendicular (90°) to the axis of sensitivity .

**Zero g Bias Level:** The output voltage of the ADXL150/ADXL250 when there is no acceleration (or gravity) acting upon the axis of sensitivity. The output offset is the difference between the actual zero *g* bias level and (V<sub>S</sub>/2).

## Polarity of the Acceleration Output

The polarity of the ADXL150/ADXL250 output is shown in Figure 1. When its sensitive axis is oriented to the earth's gravity (and held in place), it will experience an acceleration of +1 *g*. This corresponds to a change of approximately +38 mV at the output pin. Note that the polarity will be reversed if the package is rotated 180°. The figure shows the ADXL250 oriented so that its "X" axis measures +1 *g*. If the package is rotated 90° clockwise, the ADXL250's "Y" axis will now measure +1 *g*.

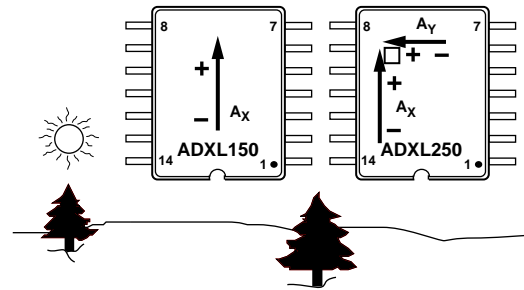


Figure 2. Output Polarity

## Acceleration Vectors

The ADXL150/ADXL250 is a sensor designed to measure accelerations that result from an applied force. It responds to the component of acceleration on its sensitive X axis (ADXL150) or on both the "X" and "Y" axis (ADXL250).

## Typical Characteristics (@+5 V dc, +25°C with a 38 mV/g Scale Factor unless otherwise noted)

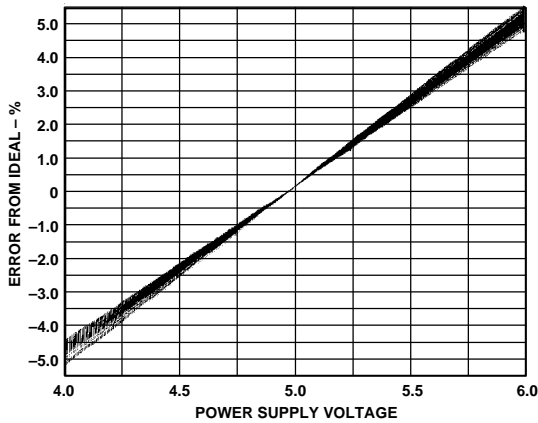


Figure 3. Typical Sensitivity Error from Ideal Ratiometric Response for a Number of Units

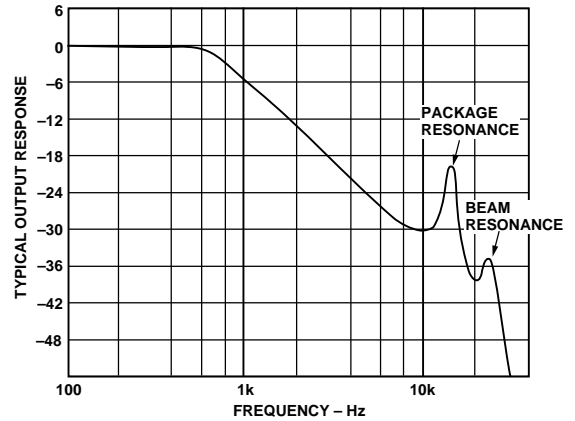


Figure 6. Typical Output Response vs. Frequency of ADXL150/ADXL250 on a PC Board that Has Been Conformally Coated

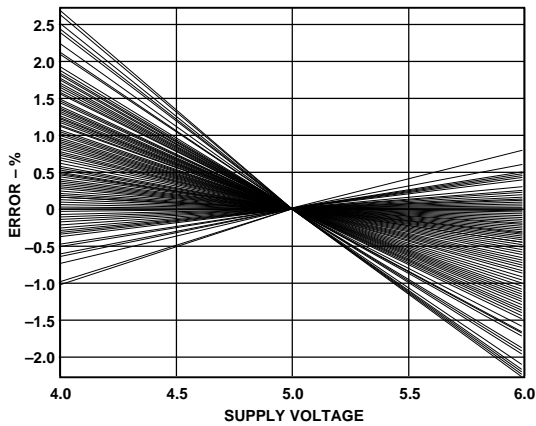


Figure 4. Offset Error of Zero-g Level from Ideal  $V_S/2$  Response as a Percent of Full-Scale for a Number of Units

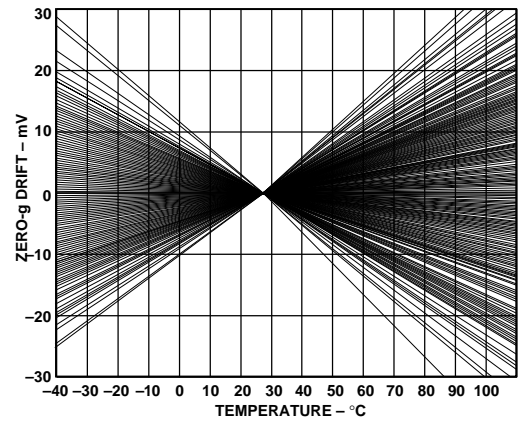


Figure 7. Typical 0 g Drift for a Number of Units

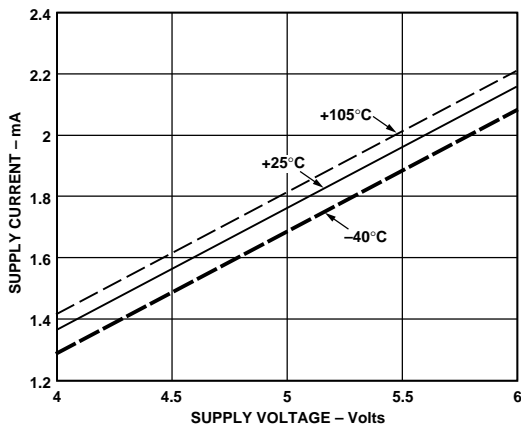


Figure 5. Typical Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

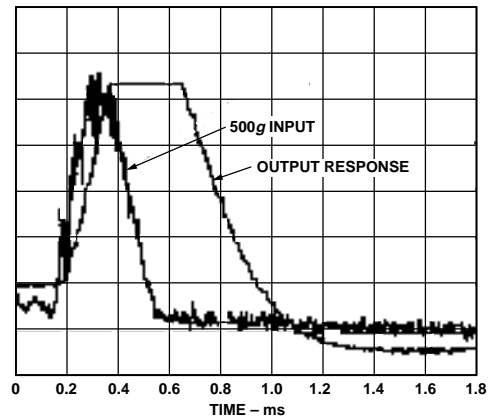


Figure 8. Typical 500 g Step Recovery at the Output Using a 400 Hz, 2-Pole Filter

# ADXL150/ADXL250

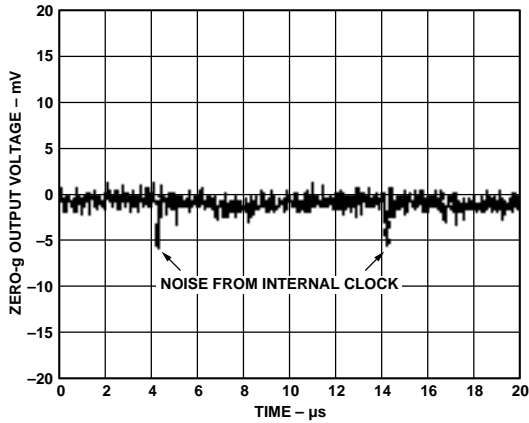


Figure 9. Typical Output Noise Voltage with Spikes Generated by Internal Clock

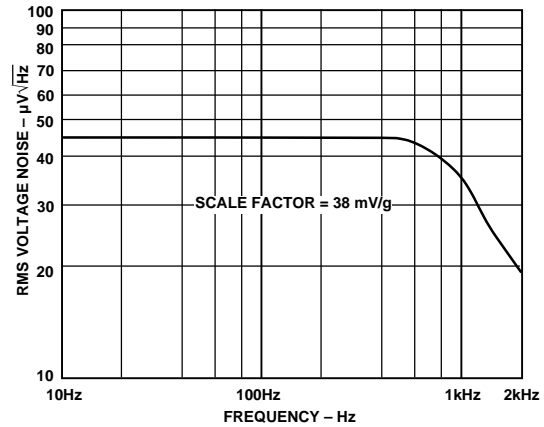


Figure 11. Voltage Noise Spectral Density

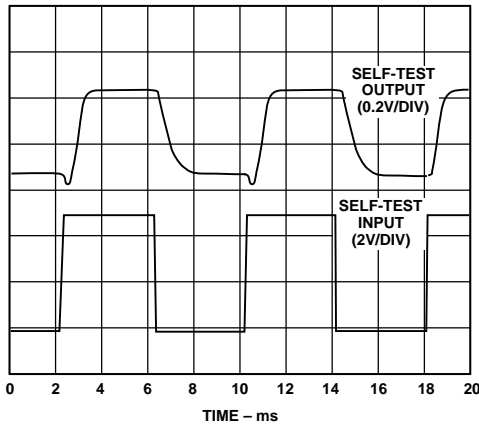


Figure 10. Typical Self-Test Response

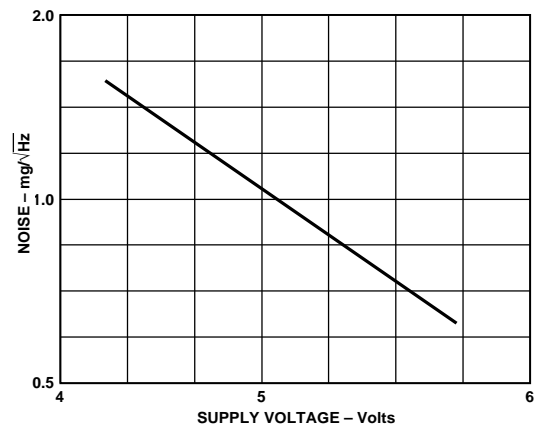


Figure 12. Noise vs. Supply Voltage

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADXL150 and ADXL250 are fabricated using a proprietary surface micromachining process that has been in high volume production since 1993. The fabrication technique uses standard integrated circuit manufacturing methods enabling all the signal processing circuitry to be combined on the same chip with the sensor.

The surface micromachined sensor element is made by depositing polysilicon on a sacrificial oxide layer that is then etched away leaving the suspended sensor element. Figure 13 is a simplified view of the sensor structure. The actual sensor has 42 unit cells for sensing acceleration. The differential capacitor sensor is composed of fixed plates and moving plates attached to the beam that moves in response to acceleration.

The sensor has 12-unit capacitance cells for electrostatically forcing the beam during a self-test. Self-test is activated by the user with a logic high on the self-test input pin. During a logic high, an electrostatic force acts on the beam equivalent to approximately 20% of full-scale acceleration input, and thus a proportional voltage change appears on the output pin. When activated, the self-test feature exercises both the entire mechanical structure and the electrical circuitry.

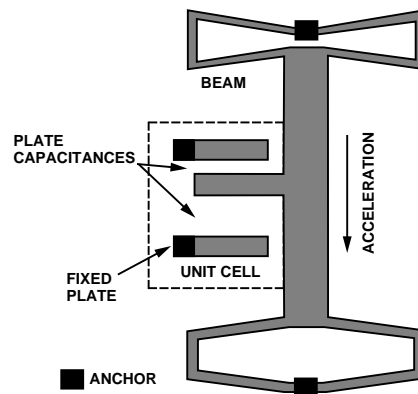


Figure 13. Simplified View of Sensor Under Acceleration  
All the circuitry needed to drive the sensor and convert the capacitance change to voltage is incorporated on the chip requiring no external components except for standard power supply decoupling. Both sensitivity and the zero-g value are ratiometric to the supply voltage, so that ratiometric devices following the accelerometer (such as an ADC, etc.) will track the accelerometer if

the supply voltage changes. The output voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ ) is a function of both the acceleration input ( $a$ ) and the power supply voltage ( $V_S$ ) as follows:

$$V_{OUT} = V_S/2 - (Sensitivity \times \frac{V_S}{5V} \times a)$$

The final stage of both the ADXL150 and ADXL250 is a 2-pole Bessel switched-capacitor filter. Bessel filters, sometimes called linear phase filters, have a step response with minimal overshoot and a maximally flat group delay. The  $-3$  dB frequency of the poles is preset at the factory to 1 kHz. These filters are also completely self-contained and buffered, requiring no external components.

### MEASURING ACCELERATIONS LESS THAN 50 g

The ADXL150/ADXL250 require only a power supply bypass capacitor to measure  $\pm 50$  g accelerations. For measuring  $\pm 50$  g accelerations, the accelerometer may be directly connected to an ADC (see Figure 24). The device may also be easily modified to measure lower  $g$  signals by increasing its output scale factor.

The scale factor of an accelerometer specifies the voltage change of the output per  $g$  of applied acceleration. This should not be confused with its resolution. The resolution of the device is the lowest  $g$  level the accelerometer is capable of measuring. Resolution is principally determined by the device noise and the measurement bandwidth.

The 0  $g$  bias level is simply the dc output level of the accelerometer when it is not in motion or being acted upon by the Earth's gravity.

### Pin Programmable Scale Factor Option

In its normal state, the ADXL150/ADXL250's buffer amplifier provides an output scale factor of 38 mV/g, which is set by an internal voltage divider. This gives a full-scale range of  $\pm 50$  g and a nominal bandwidth of 1 kHz.

A factor-of-two increase in sensitivity can be obtained by connecting the  $V_{OUT}$  pin to the offset null pin, assuming that it is not needed for offset adjustment. This connection has the effect of reducing the internal feedback by a factor of two, doubling the buffer's gain. This increases the output scale factor to 76 mV/g and provides a  $\pm 25$  g full-scale range.

Simultaneously, connecting these two pins also increases the amount of internal post filtering, reducing the noise floor and changing the nominal 3 dB bandwidth of the ADXL150/ADXL250 to 500 Hz. Note that the post filter's "Q" will also be reduced by a factor of  $\sqrt{2}$  from 0.58 (Bessel response) to a much gentler "Q" value of 0.41. The primary effect of this change in "Q" is only at frequencies within two octaves of the corner frequency; above this the two filter slopes are essentially the same. In applications where a flat response up to 500 Hz is needed, it is better to operate the device at 38 mV/g and use an external post filter. Note also that connecting  $V_{OUT}$  to the offset pin adds a 30 k $\Omega$  load from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_S/2$ . When swinging  $\pm 2$  V at  $V_{OUT}$ , this added load will consume  $\pm 60$   $\mu$ A of the ADXL150/ADXL250's 100  $\mu$ A (typical) output current drive.

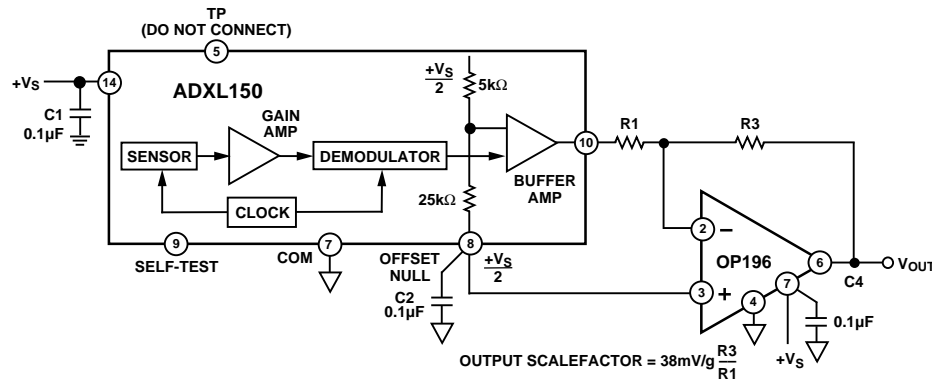
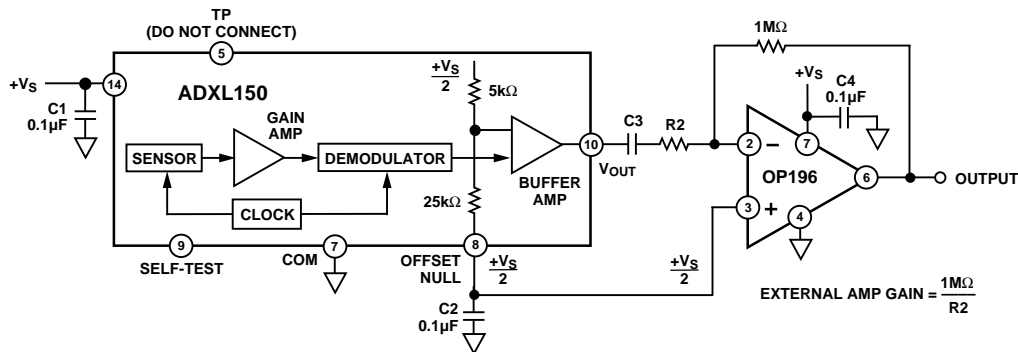


Figure 14. Using an External Op Amp to Increase Output Scale Factor



TYPICAL COMPONENT VALUES FOR AC COUPLED CIRCUIT

BUFFER GAIN	FS RANGE	R2	C3 VALUE FOR 3dB CORNER FREQ			
			1Hz	3Hz	10Hz	20Hz
2	$\pm 25$ g	1M $\Omega$	0.15 $\mu$ F	0.05 $\mu$ F	0.015 $\mu$ F	0.0075 $\mu$ F
4	$\pm 12.5$ g	332k $\Omega$	0.47 $\mu$ F	0.15 $\mu$ F	0.047 $\mu$ F	0.022 $\mu$ F
5	$\pm 10$ g	249k $\Omega$	0.68 $\mu$ F	0.22 $\mu$ F	0.022 $\mu$ F	0.01 $\mu$ F

Figure 15. AC Coupled Connection Using an External Op Amp

# ADXL150/ADXL250

## Increasing the Accelerometer's Output Scale Factor

Figure 14 shows the basic connections for using an external buffer amplifier to increase the output scale factor. The accelerometer's nominal output level in volts is equal to the  $g$  forces applied to the sensor (along its sensitive axis) times 38 mV/g.

In Figure 14, the output scale factor is the output times the gain of the buffer, which is simply the value of resistor R3 divided by R1. Choose a convenient scale factor, keeping in mind that the buffer gain not only amplifies the signal but any noise or drift as well. Too much gain can also cause the buffer to saturate and clip the output waveform.

Note that the "+" input of the external op amp uses the offset null pin of the ADXL150/ADXL250 as a reference, biasing the op amp at midsupply, saving two resistors and reducing power consumption. The offset null pin connects to the  $V_S/2$  reference point inside the accelerometer via 30 k $\Omega$ , so it is important not to load this pin with more than a few microamps.

Note also that it is important to use a single-supply or "rail-to-rail" op amp for the external buffer as it needs to be able to swing close to the supply and ground.

The circuit of Figure 14 is entirely adequate for many applications, but its accuracy is dependent on the pretrimmed accuracy of the accelerometer and this will vary by product type and grade. For the highest possible accuracy, an external trim is recommended. As shown by Figure 19, this consists of a potentiometer, R1a, in series with a fixed resistor, R1b. Another option is to select resistor values after measuring the device's scale factor (see Figure 16).

## AC Coupling

If a dc (gravity) response is not required—for example in motion sensing or vibration measurement applications—ac coupling can be used between the accelerometer's output and the external op amp's input as shown in Figure 15. The use of ac coupling

virtually eliminates any 0  $g$  drift and allows the maximum external amp gain without clipping.

Resistor R2 and capacitor C3 together form a high pass filter whose corner frequency is  $1/(2\pi R2 C3)$ . This means that this simple filter will reduce the signal from the accelerometer's by 3 dB at the corner frequency, and it will continue to reduce it at a rate of 6 dB/octave (20 dB per decade) for signals below the corner frequency.

Note that capacitor C3 should be a nonpolarized, low leakage type.

If ac coupling is used, the self-test feature must be monitored at the accelerometer's output rather than at the external amplifier output (since the self-test output is a dc voltage).

## Adjusting the 0 $g$ Bias Level

When a true dc (gravity) response is needed, the output from the accelerometer must be *dc coupled* to the external amplifier's input. For high gain applications, a 0  $g$  offset trim will also be needed. The external offset trim permits the user to set the 0  $g$  offset voltage to exactly +2.5 volts, since this is at the center of the +5 volt power supply it will allow the maximum output swing from the external amplifier without clipping.

With a dc coupled connection, any difference between the 0  $g$  output and +2.5 V will be amplified along with the signal. To obtain the exact 0  $g$  output desired or to allow the maximum output voltage swing from the external amplifier, the 0  $g$  offset will need to be externally trimmed using the circuit of Figure 19.

The external amplifier's maximum output swing should be limited to  $\pm 2$  volts, which provides a safety margin of  $\pm 0.25$  volts before clipping. With a +2.5 volt 0  $g$  level, the maximum gain will equal:

$$\frac{2\text{Volts}}{38\text{ mV/g Times the Max Applied Acceleration in }g}$$

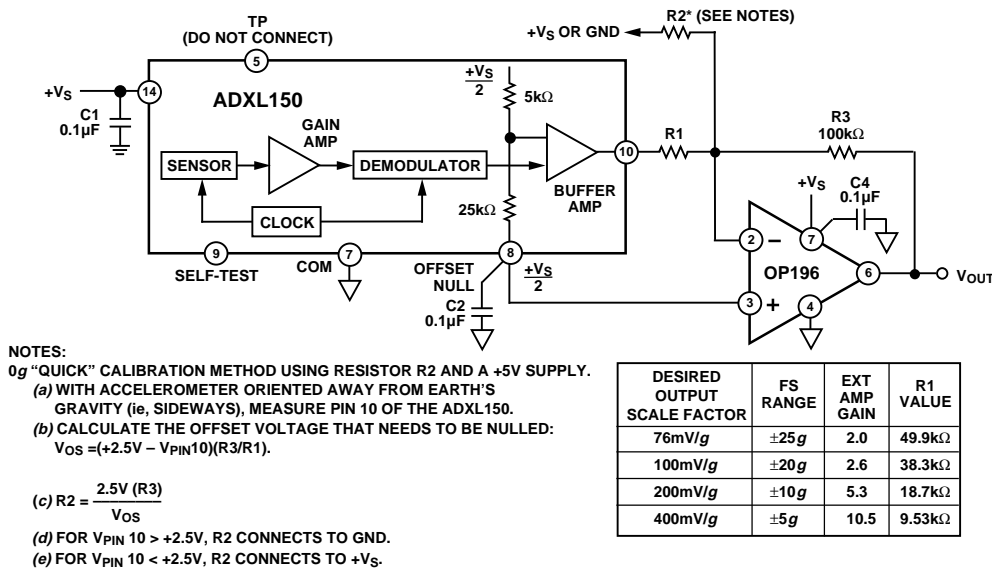


Figure 16. "Quick 0  $g$  Calibration" Connection



The device scale factor and 0 g offset levels can be calibrated using the Earth's gravity as explained in the section "calibrating the ADXL150/ADXL250."

### Using the 0 g "Quick-Cal" Method

In Figure 17 (accelerometer alone, no external op amp), a trim potentiometer connects directly to the accelerometer's 0 g null pin. The "quick offset calibration" scheme shown in Figure 16 is preferred over using a potentiometer, which could change its setting over time due to vibration. The "quick offset calibration" method requires measuring only the output voltage of the ADXL150/ADXL250 while it is oriented away from Earth's gravity. Then, by using the simple equations shown in the figures, the correct resistance value for R2 can be calculated. In Figure 17, an external op amp is used for amplifying the signal. A resistor, R2, is connected to the op amp's summing junction. The other side of R2 connects to either ground or +V<sub>S</sub> depending on which direction the offset needs to be shifted.

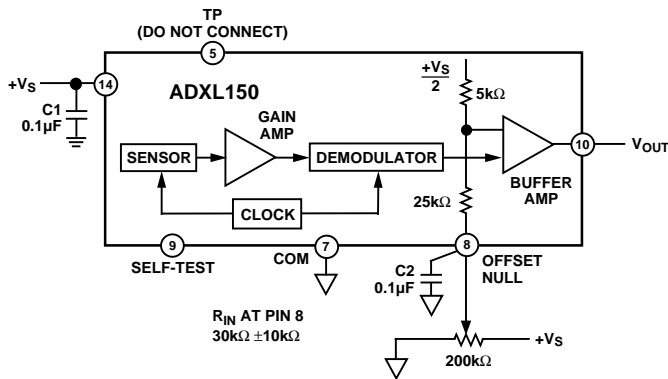


Figure 17. Offset Nulling the ADXL150/ADXL250 Using a Trim Potentiometer

### DEVICE BANDWIDTH VS. MEASUREMENT RESOLUTION

Although an accelerometer is usually specified according to its full-scale (clipping) g level, the limiting resolution of the device, i.e., its minimum discernible input level, is extremely important when measuring low g accelerations.

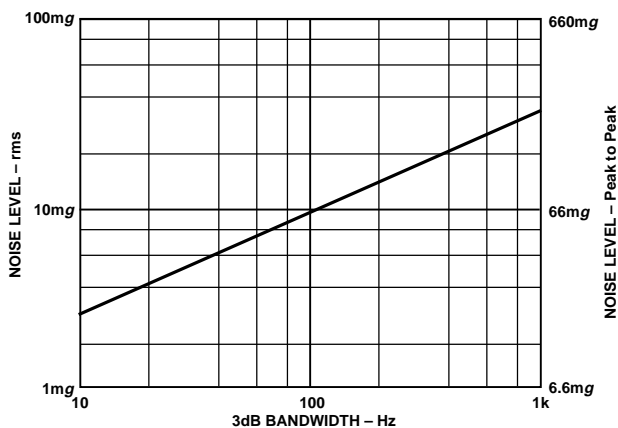


Figure 18. ADXL150/ADXL250 Noise Level vs. 3 dB Bandwidth (Using A "Brickwall" Filter)

The limiting resolution is predominantly set by the measurement noise "floor" which includes the ambient background noise and the noise of the ADXL150/ADXL250 itself. The level of the noise floor varies directly with the bandwidth of the measurement. As the measurement bandwidth is reduced, the noise floor drops, improving the signal-to-noise ratio of the measurement and increasing its resolution.

The bandwidth of the accelerometer can be easily reduced by adding low-pass or bandpass filtering. Figure 18 shows the typical noise vs. bandwidth characteristic of the ADXL150/ADXL250.

The output noise of the ADXL150/ADXL250 scales with the square root of the measurement bandwidth. With a single pole roll-off, the equivalent rms noise bandwidth is  $\pi$  divided by 2 or approximately 1.5 times the 3 dB bandwidth. For example, the typical rms noise of the ADXL150 using a 100 Hz one pole post filter is:

$$\text{Noise (rms)} = 1 \text{ mg}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}} \times \sqrt{100 (1.5)} = 12.25 \text{ mg}$$

Because the ADXL150/ADXL250's noise is for all practical purposes Gaussian in amplitude distribution, the highest noise amplitudes have the smallest (yet nonzero) probability. Peak-to-peak noise is therefore difficult to measure and can only be estimated due to its statistical nature. Table I is useful for estimating the probabilities of exceeding various peak values, given the rms value.

Table I.

Nominal Peak-to-Peak Value	% of Time that Noise Will Exceed Nominal Peak-to-Peak Value
2.0 × rms	32%
4.0 × rms	4.6%
6.0 × rms	0.27%
6.6 × rms	0.1%
8.0 × rms	0.006%

rms and peak-to-peak noise (for 0.1% uncertainty) for various bandwidths are estimated in Figure 18. As shown by the figure, device noise drops dramatically as the operating bandwidth is reduced. For example, when operated in a 1 kHz bandwidth, the ADXL150/ADXL250 typically have an rms noise level of 32 mg. With  $\pm 10$  g applied accelerations, this 32 mg resolution limit is normally quite satisfactory; for smaller acceleration levels, the noise is now a much greater percentage of the signal. As shown by the figure, when the device bandwidth is rolled off to 100 Hz, the noise level is reduced to approximately 10 mg, and at 10 Hz it is down to 3 mg.

Alternatively, the signal-to-noise ratio may be improved considerably by using a microprocessor to perform multiple measurements and then to compute the average signal level. The use of a DSP filter will help greatly to average out the noise.

### Low-Pass Filtering

The bandwidth of the accelerometer can easily be reduced by using post filtering. Figure 19 shows how the buffer amplifier can be connected to provide 1-pole post filtering, 0 g offset trimming, and output scaling. The table provides practical component values for various full-scale g levels and approximate circuit bandwidths.

# ADXL150/ADXL250

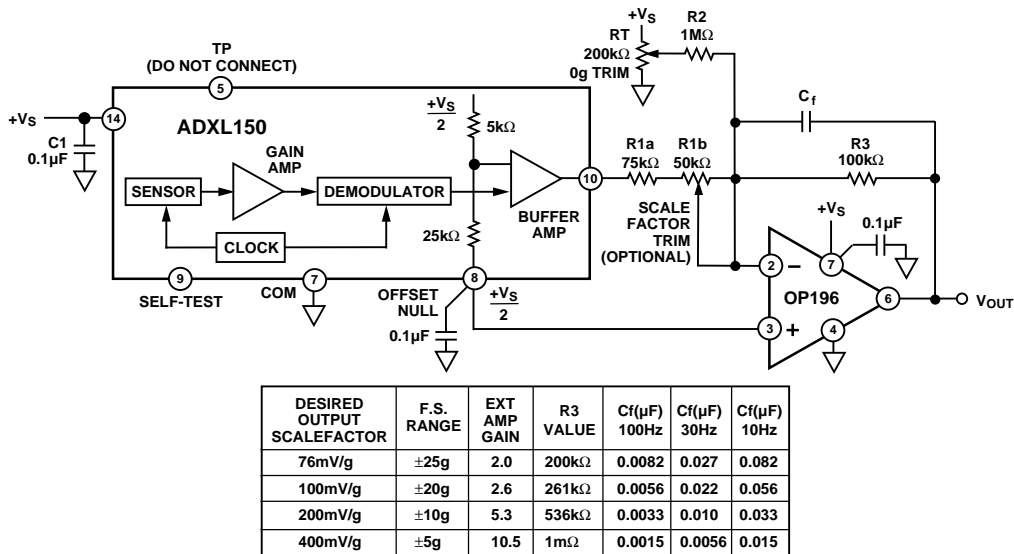


Figure 19. One-Pole Post Filter Circuit with SF and 0g Offset Trims

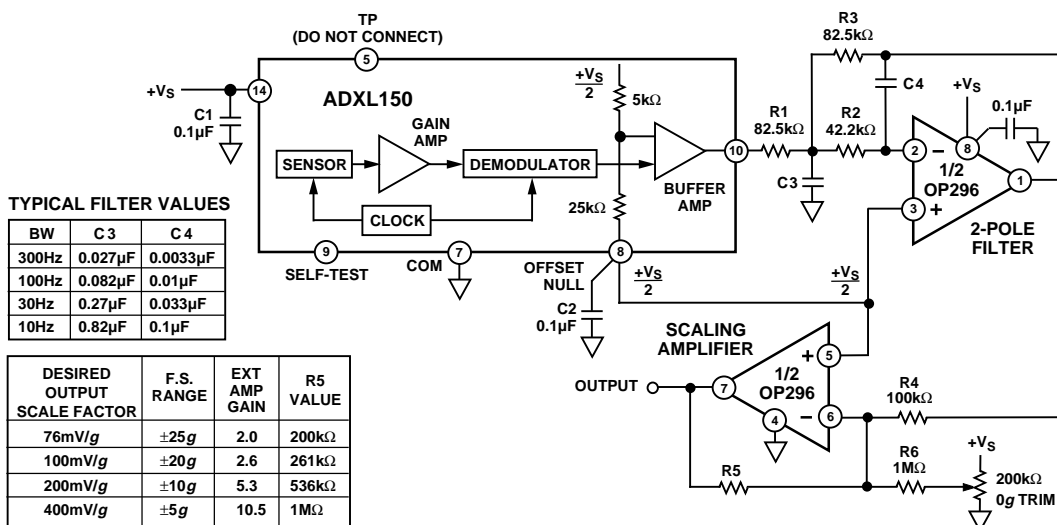


Figure 20. Two-Pole Post Filter Circuit

For bandwidths other than those listed, use the formula:

$$C_f = \frac{1}{(2\pi R_3) \text{ Desired } 3\text{dB Bandwidth in Hz}}$$

or simply scale the value of capacitor Cf accordingly, i.e., for an application with a 50 Hz bandwidth, the value of Cf will need to be twice as large as its 100 Hz value. If further noise reduction is needed while maintaining the maximum possible bandwidth, a 2- or 3-pole post filter is recommended. These provide a much steeper roll-off of noise above the pole frequency. Figure 20 shows a circuit that provides 2-pole post filtering. Component values for the 2-pole filter were selected to operate the first op amp at unity gain. Capacitors C3 and C4 were chosen to provide 3 dB bandwidths of 10 Hz, 30 Hz, 100 Hz and 300 Hz.

The second op amp offsets and scales the output to provide a +2.5 V ± 2 V output over a wide range of full-scale g levels.

## APPLICATION HINTS

### Reverse Voltage Protection

In applications where the accelerometer may be exposed to a reverse polarity power supply (as in consumer applications where the user may momentarily connect the battery in backwards), a high current diode may be connected in parallel with the ADXL150/ADXL250 with its anode to ground. A 0.3 volt series protection diode, such as would be used with the ADXL50 and ADXL05 accelerometers, is NOT recommended unless the diode is in series with both the accelerometer and the following circuitry (such as an ADC) if it, too, is ratiometric.

### ADXL250 Power Supply Pins

When wiring the ADXL250, be sure to connect-up BOTH power supply terminals, Pins 14 and 13; tie them together with a short jumper wire.

## Ratiometric Operation

Ratiometric operation effectively means that the circuit uses the power supply (or a voltage divider off the supply) as its voltage reference. If the supply voltage varies, the accelerometer and the other circuit components (such as an ADC, etc.) track each other and compensate for the change.

Figure 21 shows how both the 0 g offset and output sensitivity of the ADXL150/ADXL250 vary with changes in supply voltage. If they are to be used with nonratiometric devices, such as an ADC with a built-in 5 V reference, then both components should be referenced to the same source, in this case the ADC reference. Alternatively, the circuit can be powered off an external +5 volt reference (best) or a Zener diode and series resistor (OK but higher supply current).

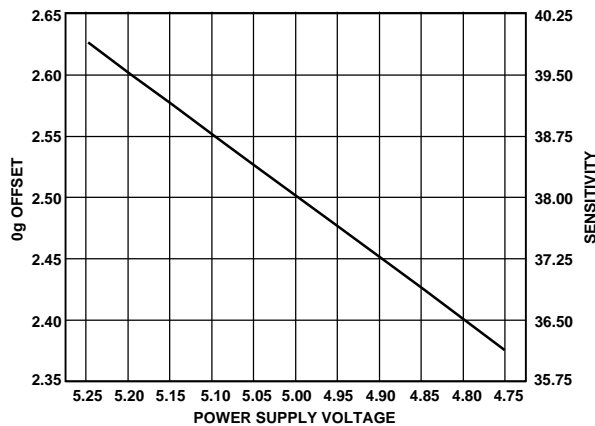


Figure 21. Ratiometric Operation

Since any voltage variation is transferred to the accelerometer’s input, it is important to reduce any power supply noise. Simply following good engineering practice of bypassing the power supply right at Pin 14 of the ADXL150/ADXL250 with a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor should be sufficient. This bypassing is also very effective in reducing any potential RFI (radio frequency interference).

## Additional Noise Reduction Techniques

Shielded wire should be used for connecting the accelerometer to any circuitry that is more than a few inches away—to avoid 60 Hz pickup from ac line voltage. Ground the cable’s shield at only one end and connect a separate common lead between the circuits; this will help to prevent ground loops. Also, if the accelerometer is inside a metal enclosure, this should be grounded as well.

## Mounting Fixture Resonances

A common source of error in acceleration sensing is resonance of the mounting fixture. For example, the circuit board that the ADXL150/ADXL250 mounts to may have resonant frequencies in the same range as the signals of interest. This could cause the signals measured to be larger than they really are. A common solution to this problem is to damp these resonances by mounting the ADXL150/ADXL250 near a mounting post or by adding extra screws to hold the board more securely in place.

When testing the accelerometer in your end application, it is recommended that you test the application at a variety of frequencies to ensure that no major resonance problems exist.

## REDUCING POWER CONSUMPTION

The use of a simple power cycling circuit provides a dramatic reduction in the accelerometer’s average current consumption. In low bandwidth applications such as shipping recorders, a simple, low cost circuit can provide substantial power reduction.

If a microprocessor is available, it can supply a TTL clock pulse to toggle the accelerometer’s power on and off.

A 10% duty cycle, 1 ms on, 9 ms off, reduces the average current consumption of the accelerometer from 1.8 mA to 180  $\mu\text{A}$ , providing a power reduction of 90%. The  $\mu\text{P}$  should sample acceleration during the interval between the time the 0 g level has stabilized and the end of the pulse duration. The measurement bandwidth of a power-cycled circuit will be set by the clock pulse rate and duty cycle. In this example, one sample can be taken every 10 ms, which is one hundred samples per second or 100 Hz. As defined by the “Nyquist criteria,” the best case measurement bandwidth is  $F_s/2$  or half the clock frequency. Therefore, 50 Hz signals can be processed if adequate filtering is provided.

Figure 22 shows the typical power-on settling time of the ADXL150/ADXL250.

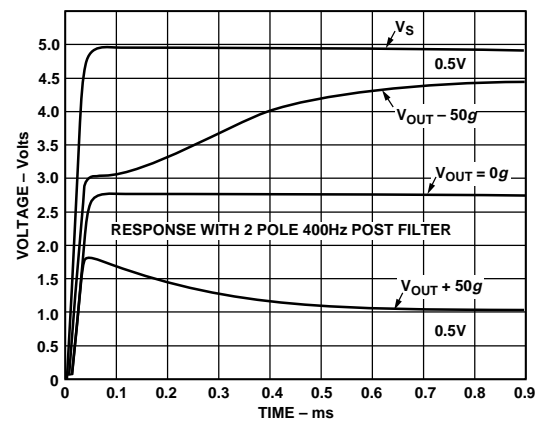


Figure 22. Typical Power-On Settling with Full-Scale Input. Time Constant of Post Filter Dominates the Response When a Signal Is Present.

## CALIBRATING THE ADX150/ADXL250

If a calibrated shaker is not available, both the 0 g level and scale factor of the ADXL150/ADXL250 may be easily set to fair accuracy by using a self-calibration technique based on the 1 g (average) acceleration of the earth’s gravity. Figure 23 shows how gravity and package orientation affect the ADXL150/ADXL250’s output. Note that +1 g gravity acceleration produces a -1 g output from the accelerometer (because the accelerometer is pushing against gravity). With its axis of sensitivity in the vertical plane, the ADXL150/ADXL250 should register a 1 g acceleration, either positive or negative, depending on orientation. With the axis of sensitivity in the horizontal plane, no acceleration (the 0 g bias level) should be indicated. The use of an external buffer amplifier may invert the polarity of the signal.

# ADXL150/ADXL250

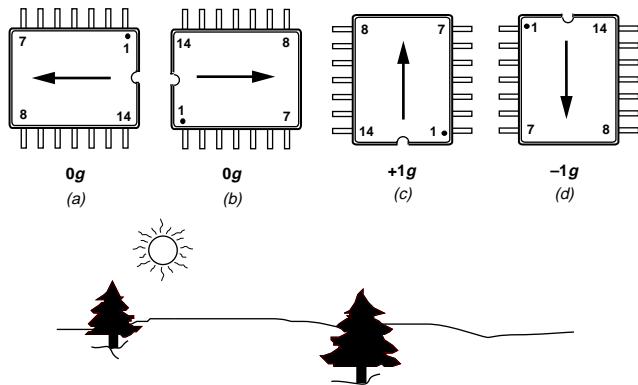


Figure 23. Using the Earth's Gravity to Self-Calibrate the ADXL150/ADXL250

Figure 23 shows how to self-calibrate the ADXL150/ADXL250. Place the accelerometer on its side with its axis of sensitivity oriented as shown in “a.” (For the ADXL250 this would be the “X” axis—its “Y” axis is calibrated in the same manner but the part is rotated 90° clockwise.) The 0 g offset potentiometer, Rt, is then roughly adjusted for midscale: +2.5 V at the external amp output (see Figure 19).

Next, the package axis should be oriented as in “c” (pointing down) and the output reading noted. The package axis should then be rotated 180° to position “d” and the scale factor potentiometer, R1b, adjusted so that the output voltage indicates a change of 2 g's in acceleration. For example, if the circuit scale factor at the external buffer's output is 100 mV per g, then the scale factor trim should be adjusted so that an output change of 200 mV is indicated.

## Self-Test Function

The digital self-test input is compatible with both CMOS and TTL signals. A Logic “1” applied to the self-test (ST) input will cause an electrostatic force to be applied to the sensor that will cause it to deflect to the approximate negative full-scale output of the device. If the accelerometer is experiencing an acceleration when the self-test is initiated, the output will equal the algebraic sum of the two inputs. The output will stay at the self-test level as long as the ST input remains high and will return to the 0 g level when the ST voltage is removed.

Using an external amplifier to increase output scale factor may cause the self-test output to overdrive the buffer into saturation. The self-test may still be used in this case, but the change in the output must then be monitored at the accelerometer's output instead of the external amplifier's output.

Note that the value of the self-test delta is not an exact indication of the sensitivity (mV/g) and therefore may not be used to calibrate the device for sensitivity error.

## MINIMIZING EMI/RFI

The architecture of the ADXL150/ADXL250, and its use of synchronous demodulation, makes the device immune to most electromagnetic (EMI) and radio frequency (RFI) interference. The use of synchronous demodulation allows the circuit to reject all signals except those at the frequency of the oscillator driving the sensor element. However, the ADXL150/ADXL250 have a sensitivity to noise on the supply lines that is synchronous with or near its internal clock frequency (approximately 100 kHz) or its odd harmonics and can exhibit base band errors

at the output. These error signals are the beat frequency signals between the clock and the supply noise.

Such noise can be generated by digital switching elsewhere in the system and must be attenuated by proper bypassing. By inserting a small value resistor between the accelerometer and its power supply, an RC filter is created. This consists of the resistor and the accelerometer's normal 0.1  $\mu$ F bypass capacitor. For example if  $R = 20 \Omega$  and  $C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ , then a filter with a pole at 80 kHz is created which is adequate to attenuate noise on the supply from most digital circuits, with proper ground and supply layout.

Power supply decoupling, short component leads, physically small (surface mount, etc.) components and attention to good grounding practices all help to prevent RFI and EMI problems. Good grounding practices include having separate analog and digital grounds (as well as separate power supplies or very good decoupling) on the printed circuit boards. A single ground line shared by both the digital and analog circuitry can lead to digital pulses (and clock signals) interfering with the sensor's onboard oscillator.

## INTERFACING THE ADXL150/ADXL250 SERIES ACCELEROMETERS WITH POPULAR ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS.

### Basic Issues

The ADXL150/ADXL250 Series accelerometers were designed to drive popular analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) directly. In applications where both a  $\pm 50 g$  full-scale measurement range and a 1 kHz bandwidth are needed, the  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  terminal of the accelerometer is simply connected to the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  terminal of the ADC as shown in Figure 24a. The accelerometer provides its (nominal) factory preset scale factor of  $+2.5 \text{ V} \pm 38 \text{ mV/g}$  which drives the ADC input with  $+2.5 \text{ V} \pm 1.9 \text{ V}$  when measuring a 50 g full-scale signal ( $38 \text{ mV/g} \times 50 g = 1.9 \text{ V}$ ).

As stated earlier, the use of post filtering will dramatically improve the accelerometer's low g resolution, allowing a more sensitive measurement. Figure 24b shows a simple post filter connected between the accelerometer and the ADC. This connection, although easy to implement, will require fairly large values of Cf, and the accelerometer's signal will be loaded down (causing a scale factor error) unless the ADC's input impedance is much greater than the value of Rf. ADC input impedance's range from less than 1.5 k $\Omega$  up to greater than 15 k $\Omega$  with 5 k $\Omega$  values being typical. Figure 24c is the preferred connection for implementing low-pass filtering with the added advantage of providing an increase in scale factor, if desired.

### Calculating ADC Requirements

The resolution of commercial ADCs is specified in bits. In an ADC, the available resolution equals  $2^n$ , where n is the number of bits. For example, an 8-bit converter provides a resolution of  $2^8$  which equals 256. So the full-scale input range of the converter divided by 256 will equal the smallest signal it can resolve. Single supply converters operating from the same +5 volt supply as the accelerometer will have approximately the same full-scale input range.

In selecting an appropriate ADC to use with our accelerometer we need to find a device that has a resolution better than the measurement resolution, but for economy's sake, not a great deal better.

For most applications, an 8- or 10-bit converter is appropriate. The decision to use a 10-bit converter alone or to use a gain stage together with an 8-bit converter depends on which is more important: component cost or parts count and ease of assembly. Table II shows some of the tradeoffs involved.

**Table II.**

	8-Bit Converter and Op Amp Preamp	10-Bit (or 12-Bit) Converter
Advantages:	Low Cost Converter	No 0 g Trim Required
Disadvantages:	Needs Op Amp Needs 0 g Trim	Higher Cost Converter

Adding amplification between the accelerometer and the ADC will reduce the circuit's full-scale input range but will greatly reduce the resolution requirements (and therefore the cost) of the ADC. For example, using an op amp with a gain of 5.3 following the accelerometer will increase the input drive to the ADC from 38 mV/g to 200 mV/g. Since the signal has been gained up but the maximum full-scale (clipping) level is still the same, the dynamic range of the measurement has also been reduced by 5.3.

**Table III. Typical System Resolution Using Some Popular ADCs Being Driven with and without an Op Amp Preamp**

Converter Type	2 <sup>n</sup>	Converter mV/Bit (5 V/2 <sup>n</sup> )	Preamp Gain	SF in mV/g	FS Range in g's	System Resolution in g's (p-p)
8 Bit	256	19.5 mV	None	38	±50	0.51
	256	19.5 mV	2	76	±25	0.26
	256	19.5 mV	2.63	100	±20	0.20
	256	19.5 mV	5.26	200	±10	0.10
10 Bit	1,024	4.9 mV	None	38	±50	0.13
	1,024	4.9 mV	2	76	±25	0.06
	1,024	4.9 mV	2.63	100	±20	0.05
	1,024	4.9 mV	5.26	200	±10	0.02
12 Bit	4,096	1.2 mV	None	38	±50	0.03
	4,096	1.2 mV	2	76	±25	0.02
	4,096	1.2 mV	2.63	100	±20	0.01
	4,096	1.2 mV	5.26	200	±10	0.006

Table III is a chart showing the required ADC resolution vs. the scale factor of the accelerometer with, or without, a gain amplifier. Note that the system resolution specified in the table refers to that provided by the converter and preamp (if used). It is necessary to use sufficient post filtering with the accelerometer to reduce its noise floor to allow full use of the converter's resolution (see post filtering section).

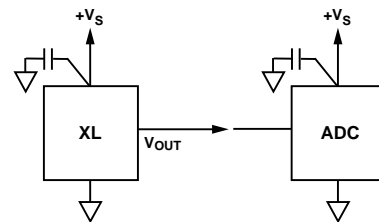
The use of a gain stage following the accelerometer will normally require the user to adjust the 0 g offset level (either by trimming or by resistor selection—see previous sections).

For many applications, a modern “economy priced” 10-bit converter, such as the AD7810 allows you to have high resolution without using a preamp or adding much to the overall circuit cost. In addition to simplicity and cost, it also meets two other necessary requirements: it operates from a single +5 V supply and is very low power.

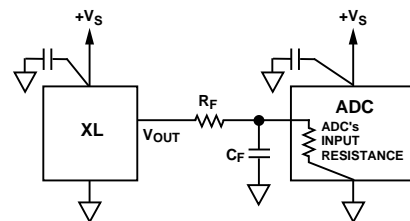
### A VIBRATION CUTOFF SWITCH

It is often useful to monitor the “health” of equipment that is used in industrial environments to prevent an expensive or potentially hazardous breakdown. Machinery such as that used for drilling, punching or milling can easily injure its operators if it becomes unbalanced due to loose mountings, bad bearings or other causes.

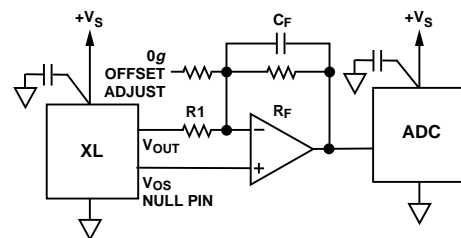
Figure 24 shows a circuit for a “g” switch which can be used to trigger alarm or control circuitry once a vibration level exceeds a preset g threshold level. This circuit responds to the rms value of the vibration. This corresponds to its dc equivalent value and is very useful for detecting the net equivalent vibration in a complex signal waveform.



a. Direct Connection, No Signal Amplification or Post Filtering



b. Single-Pole Post Filtering, No Signal Amplification



c. Single-Pole Post Filtering and Signal Amplification

**Figure 24. Interfacing the ADXL150/ADXL250 Series Accelerometers to an ADC**

# ADXL150/ADXL250

IC1, an ADXL150 detects vibration and provides an output at Pin 10 of 38 mV per *g* of applied signal. The signal is ac coupled to IC2a. AC coupling removes the ADXL150's response to gravity so that the circuit may be mounted in any position without exhibiting a 1 *g* offset due to gravity.

IC2a serves three functions; the first is buffering. It permits the use of a large input resistor, which allows ac coupling with small values of C3. Without IC2a, the accelerometer would have to drive the 6 kΩ nominal input impedance of the rms converter, IC3, and much larger capacitance values would be required. The AD822 op amp was chosen because it is a rail-to-rail FET input device that allows the use of 1 MΩ resistors.

The second function of IC2a is to permit the user to gain-up the ADXL150's output to increase the signal driving IC3. Finally, IC2a provides an easy way to add single pole low-pass filtering of the accelerometer's signal via capacitor C5 and resistor R2; this will increase low level resolution by lowering the noise "floor" of the measurement.

The rms-to-dc converter chip, IC3, converts the incoming signal from the accelerometer and IC2a into its dc equivalent value. Two capacitors are used with the IC in this conversion process. C7 is the rms converter's "averaging capacitor"; this sets the averaging time constant, the "mean" time, to compute rms (root-mean-square). Capacitor C6 functions as a low-pass filter to reduce output ripple. Values given for C6 & C7 in the figure are for a 5% total "averaging error," which includes computation error and ripple. This also adds a long time constant to the circuit, slowing its response to changes in vibration levels. The values of the capacitors may be reduced, to increase circuit speed and component cost and size, although this will result in decreased accuracy in measuring high crest factor vibration signals (those with a high ratio of peak to rms amplitude).

The output of the rms converter drives op amp comparator IC2b. Trim potentiometer R5 is set to the desired trip threshold above, which the comparator will switch from its "at rest" state of 0 volts to its "high" state, +5 volts. The circuit time constants are long enough to prove ample hysteresis. The output

from IC2b can be used to drive a flip-flop, alarm circuitry or a μP.

The threshold control can be set in one of two ways. With the equipment at rest, the control voltage can be adjusted from zero up until the comparator trips on and goes high, then turned down slightly until it trips low again.

The second method involves calculating the rms equivalent voltage that will appear at Pin 3 of the comparator when the desired *g* level is reached. This involves knowing the nature of the vibration waveform: whether it is a square wave, triangular, sinusoidal, or complex. Symmetrical square waves are equal to the peak value; triangle waves are 0.580 of V peak. For sine waves the rms value equals 0.707 of the peak amplitude. Pulse trains or complex waveforms need to be analyzed statistically.

This circuit demonstrates that all components in the circuit need not be ratiometric. Because both the accelerometer (first component in the chain) and the comparator (last component) are ratiometric, the circuit will compensate for power supply variations.

## ACCELEROMETER CIRCUIT WITH DUTY CYCLE OUTPUT

### Introduction

Duty cycle modulation circuits are very useful in interfacing analog signals to the digital world of microprocessors. A low cost monolithic accelerometer may be paired with a voltage-to-duty cycle circuit with a TTL level output so that a microprocessor can be easily programmed to read this signal and directly compute the applied acceleration. To compute the percent duty cycle, the microprocessor divides the "high" or "on" time of the pulse to the total period of the pulse (i.e.,  $T_{HIGH}/T_{TOTAL}$ ).

### Circuit Description

Figure 26 shows a practical circuit that converts an applied analog voltage to a duty cycle output. The circuit accepts two inputs, allowing both signals from a two axis accelerometer to be processed. Three axis capability can be easily implemented by simply adding a third comparator.

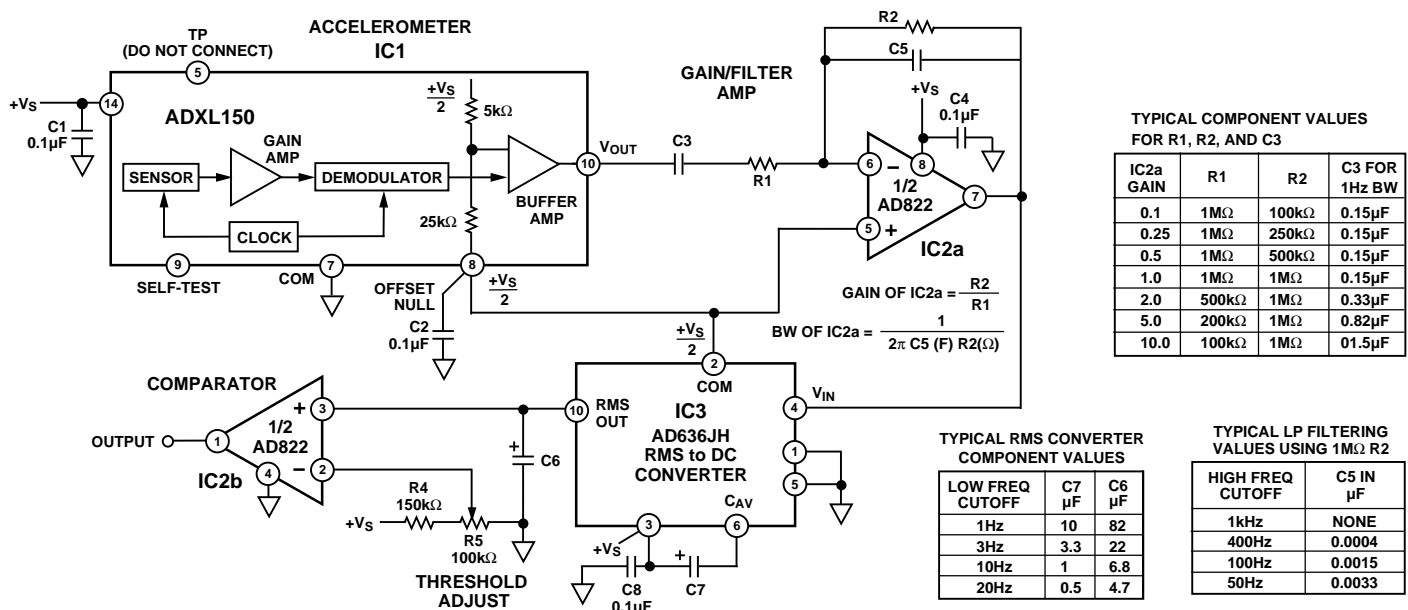


Figure 25. Vibration Cutoff Switch

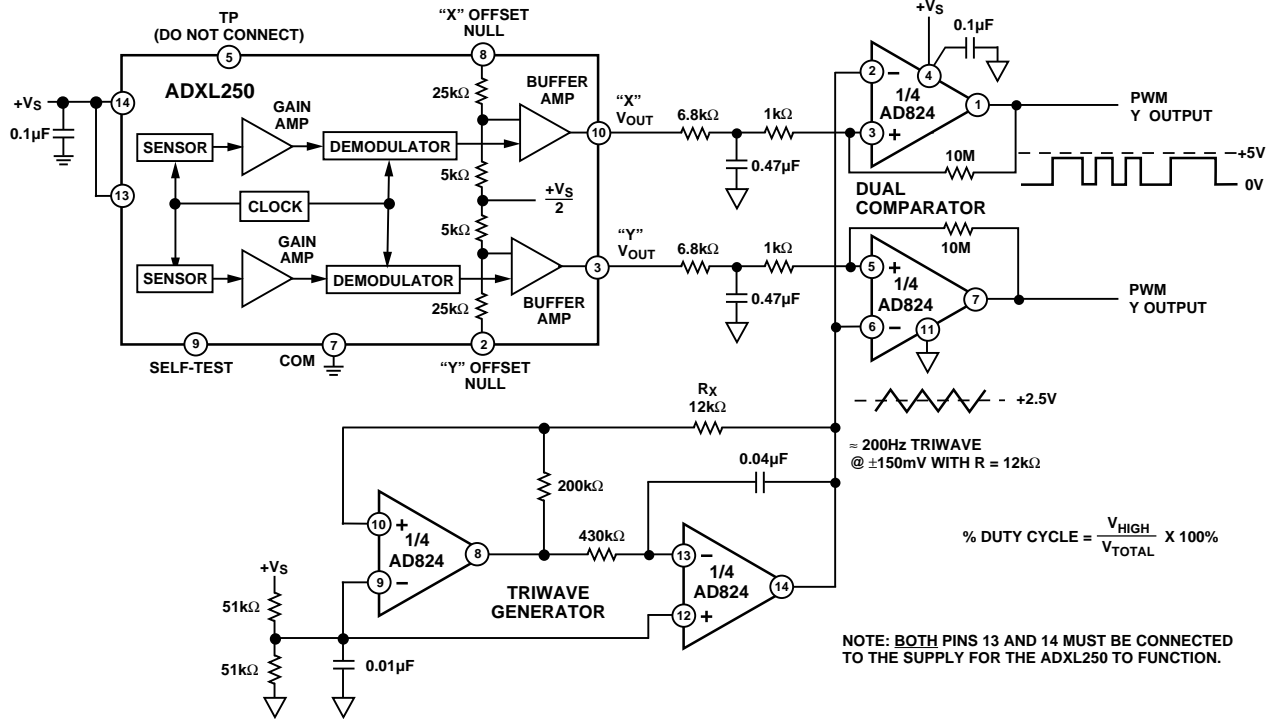


Figure 26. Two Axis Acceleration to Duty Cycle Circuit

Besides an accelerometer, an AD824 quad op amp is used. The analog input voltage from the X and Y outputs of the ADXL250 are low-pass filtered and then drive the plus inputs of two of the op amps operating as comparators. The component values set the 3 dB bandwidth of the low-pass filters to 50 Hz. The minus inputs of the two comparators are tied together and are driven by a triwave oscillator circuit using the other two op amps. Thus, each comparator is driven with two signals: one, an analog voltage; the other a triangle waveform. The applied analog voltage sets the trip threshold of the comparator, and this directly sets the pulse width of the triangle waveform. The triwave output is centered at mid-supply by the two 51 kΩ resistors at Pins 9 and 12 of the AD824.

The applied acceleration input should also be centered at mid-supply (i.e.,  $0 g = V_S/2$ ).

Figure 27 shows how, as the acceleration input varies, the point at which the triwave is flipped by the comparator changes and therefore the duty cycle of the output waveform also changes. As shown a +2.5 V (0 g) input from the accelerometer results in a 50% duty cycle output. As the accelerometer's output varies above or below +2.5 V (corresponding to a positive or negative acceleration), the duty cycle varies accordingly.

The relationship between the amplitude of the triwave and the amplitude of the applied acceleration signal is important because this sets the overall variation in the duty cycle of the output waveform. Since it is much easier to vary the output amplitude of the triwave generator than to add gain stages to the accelerometer's output, this is the preferred method for changing the circuit's scale factor.

The component values shown were chosen for an applied accelerometer signal of  $\pm 38 \text{ mV/g}$ , the same as the output of the ADXL276 two axis accelerometer or an ADXL150 with its buffer operating at a gain of two. The triwave output of  $\pm 150 \text{ mV}$  being four times the accelerometer's output effectively multiplies the output scale factor by 4x. The circuit is appropriate for measuring input signals up to  $\pm 2 g$ , which provides a 2x safety

margin (and prevents the pulse widths from being too narrow which would require a very high speed comparator).

Other things being equal, duty cycle modulated circuits will perform best when their  $0 g$  frequency is as low as possible. The lower the frequency, the greater the variation in pulse width that can be implemented. Lower frequencies also minimize any jitter due to the device noise causing a variation in transition time between states. Of course, the Nyquist criteria also require that the sample rate be at least twice the measurement frequency, so there is always a practical *minimum*  $0 g$  frequency.

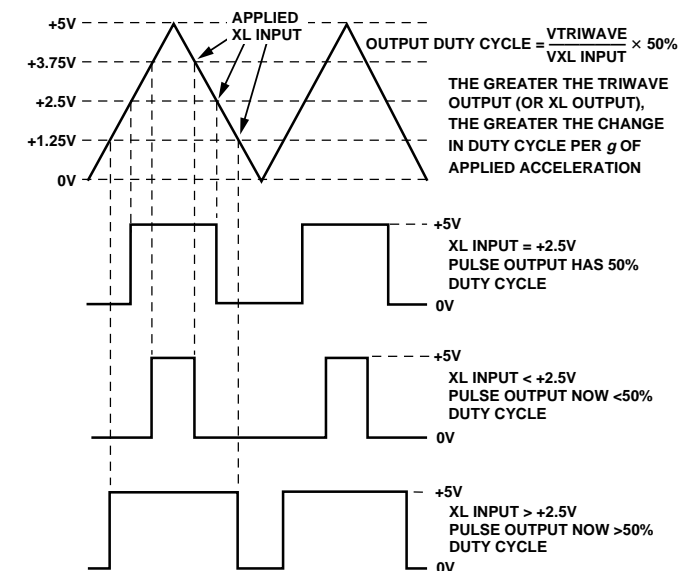


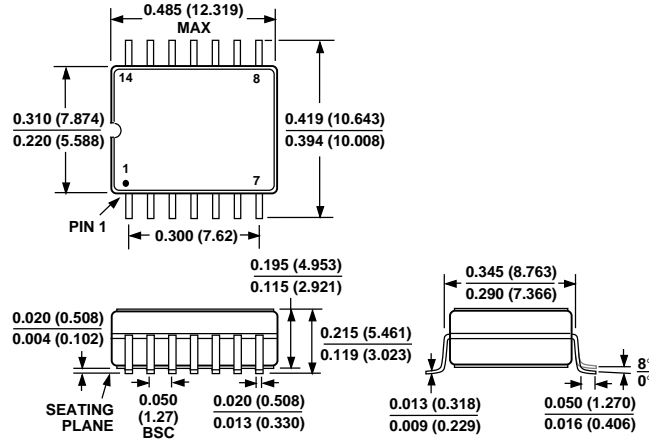
Figure 27. Typical Change in Output Duty Cycle vs. an Applied Acceleration Signal

# ADXL150/ADXL250

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).

### 14-Pin Cerpac



0000-00-0/96

PRINTED IN U.S.A.