

# Data Sheet



## SCA3060-D01 DIGITAL LOW POWER ACCELEROMETER FOR NON-SAFETY CRITICAL AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS

### Features

- 3,0 V – 3,6 V supply voltage
- $\pm 2$  g measurement range
- 16 bit SPI digital interface
- Selectable frequency response
- Very low current consumption (3.3 V, 150  $\mu$ A typ)
- 64 samples/axis buffer memory for output acceleration data and advanced features enable significant power and resource savings at system level
- Interrupt signal triggered by motion
- Size 7.6 x 3.3 x 8.6 mm (w x h x l)
- Proven capacitive 3D-MEMS technology
- High shock durability
- RoHS compliant / lead free soldering
- AEC Q-100 qualified

### Applications

SCA3060-D01 is targeted to non-safety critical automotive applications such as

- Inertial navigation
- Vehicle alarms
- Inclination sensing
- Motion activation
- Black box systems

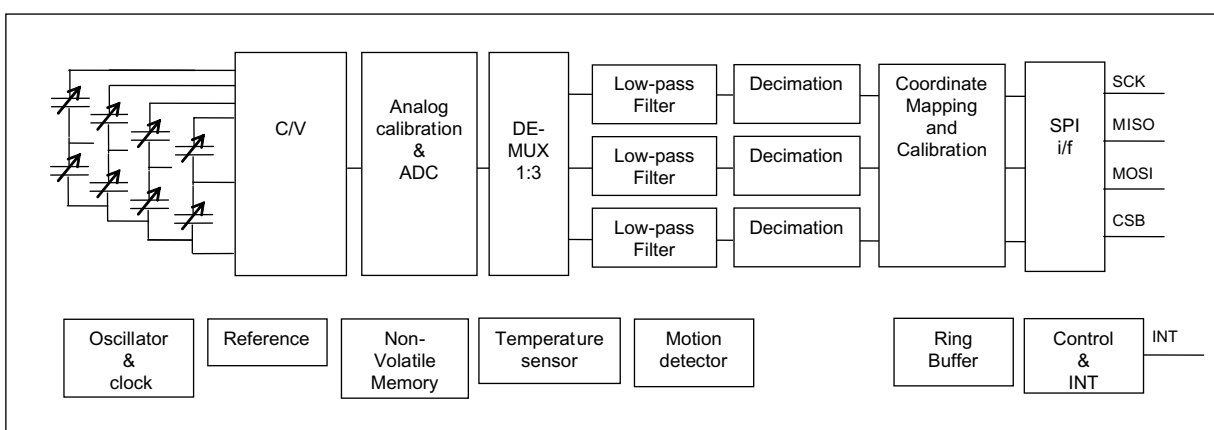


Figure 1 SCA3060-D01 Block Diagram

## Performance Characteristics <sup>1)</sup>

Parameter	Condition				Units
		Min	Typ <sup>1)</sup>	Max	
Analog and digital Vdd		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Operating temperature **		-40	-	105	°C
Current consumption *	Reset <sup>2)</sup>	-	<9	-	µA
	Measurement / MD mode	-	150	-	µA
Acceleration range * <sup>3)</sup>	Nominal	-	± 2	-	g
Total offset error <sup>4)</sup>	-40 ... +105 °C	-200	±200	+200	mg
Sensitivity * <sup>6)</sup>		-	1000	-	Count/g
Total Sensitivity error *		-	±2%	±4%	%
Non-Linearity ** <sup>7)</sup>		-	±1	±3%	% FS
Cross-Axis sensitivity ** <sup>8)</sup>		-	±3	-	%
Bandwidth ** <sup>9)</sup>	Measurement mode		9		Hz
	Wide band mode		35		Hz
Noise ** <sup>10)</sup>	Measurement mode		9		mg RMS
	Wide band mode	-	16	-	mg RMS
Output data rate **	Measurement mode		50		Hz
	Wide band mode		100		Hz
Start up time ** <sup>11)</sup>		-	200	-	ms
Output load **		-	-	35	pF
SPI clock rate **		-	-	325	kHz

\* 100% tested in production

\*\* Qualified during product validation

1) Typical values are not guaranteed.

2) Includes the current through the internal 400 kΩ pull-up resistor connected to digital I/O Vdd.

3) Range defined as  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leq 2g$ . The measuring range is tested on sensing element level. FS = 2g.

4) Includes effects over supply voltage, temperature and life time

6) Sensitivity = {Count(+1g) - Count(-1g)}/2 [Count/g].

7) From straight line through sensitivity calibration (+1g, -1g) points.

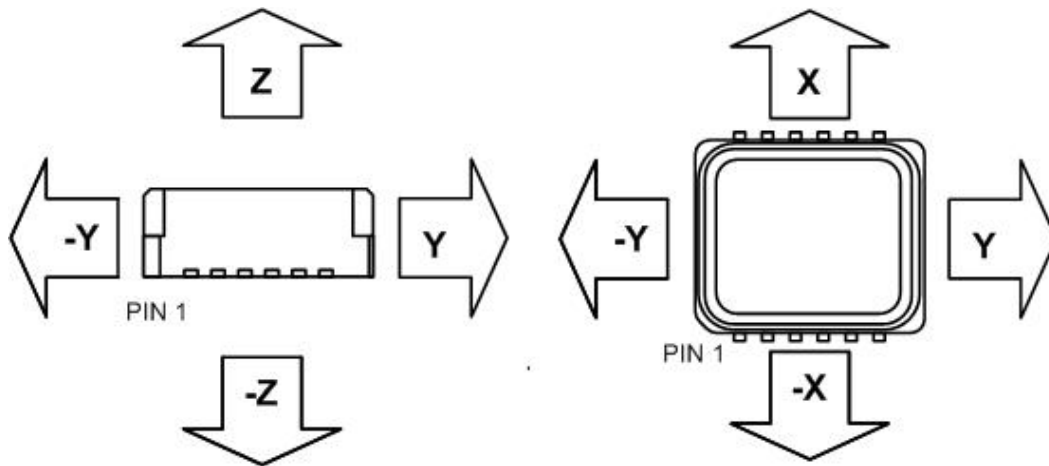
8) The cross-axis sensitivity determines how much acceleration, perpendicular to the measuring axis, couples to the output. The total cross-axis sensitivity is the geometric sum of the sensitivities of the two axes which are perpendicular to the measuring axis. The angular alignment error between X, Y and Z axis is included into the cross axis sensitivity.

9) Frequency responses according to Figure 4.

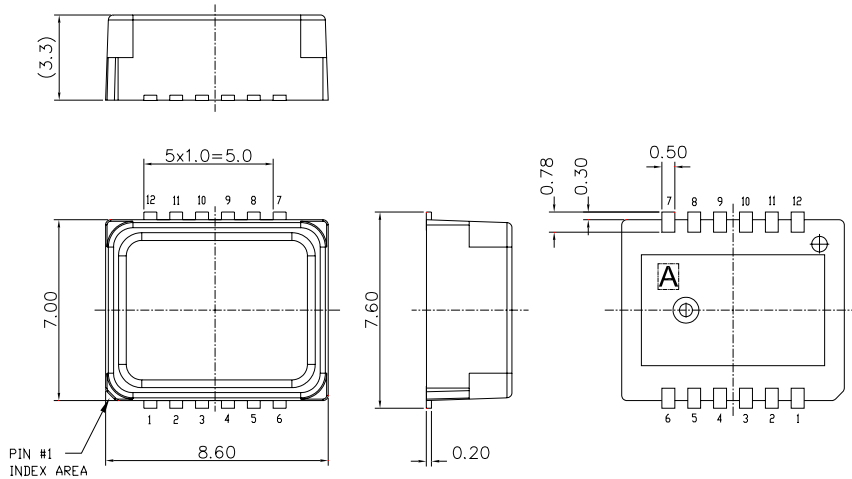
10) Average noise/axis over the measurement bandwidth defined as  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(n_x^2+n_y^2+n_z^2)}$ , where  $n_x$ ,  $n_y$  and  $n_z$  are

the measured signal's standard deviation due to noise in x, y and z directions.

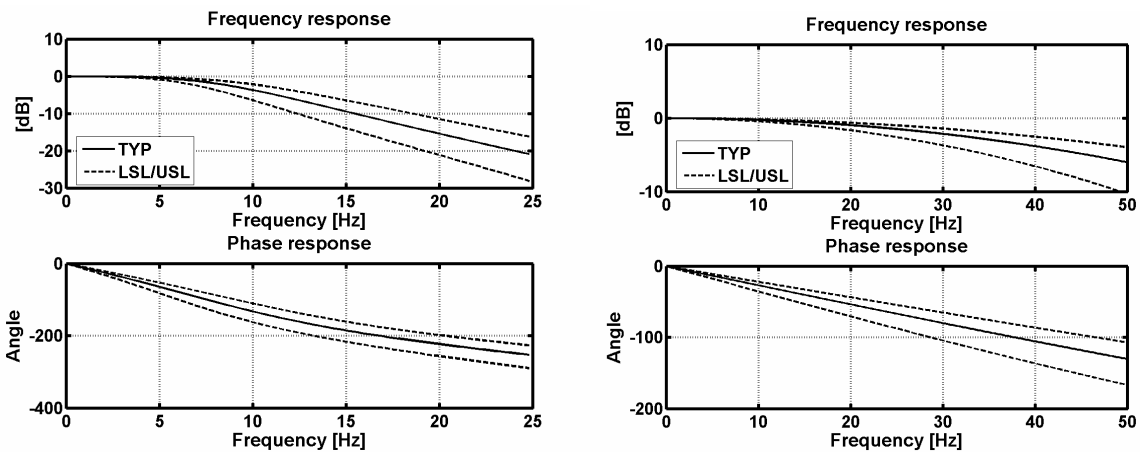
11) Settling error less than 1% of FS.



**Figure 2** Accelerometer measuring directions



**figure 3** housing dimensions



**Figure 4** Frequency response of SCA3060-D01 in measurement mode (left) and in wide band mode (right)