

## FEATURES

3-axis sensing

Small, low profile package

3 mm × 3 mm × 1.45 mm LFCSP

Low power: 300  $\mu$ A (typical)

Single-supply operation: 1.8 V to 3.6 V

10,000 g shock survival

Excellent temperature stability

Bandwidth adjustment with a single capacitor per axis

RoHS/WEEE and lead-free compliant

## APPLICATIONS

Concussion and head trauma detection

High force event detection

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **ADXL377** is a small, thin, low power, complete 3-axis accelerometer with signal conditioned voltage outputs. The **ADXL377** measures acceleration resulting from motion, shock, or vibration with a typical full-scale range of  $\pm 200$  g.

The user selects the bandwidth of the accelerometer using the  $C_X$ ,  $C_Y$ , and  $C_Z$  capacitors at the  $X_{OUT}$ ,  $Y_{OUT}$ , and  $Z_{OUT}$  pins. Bandwidths can be selected to suit the application, with a range of 0.5 Hz to 1300 Hz for the x-axis and y-axis and a range of 0.5 Hz to 1000 Hz for the z-axis.

The **ADXL377** is available in a small, low profile, 3 mm × 3 mm × 1.45 mm, 16-lead lead frame chip scale package (LFCSP\_LQ).

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

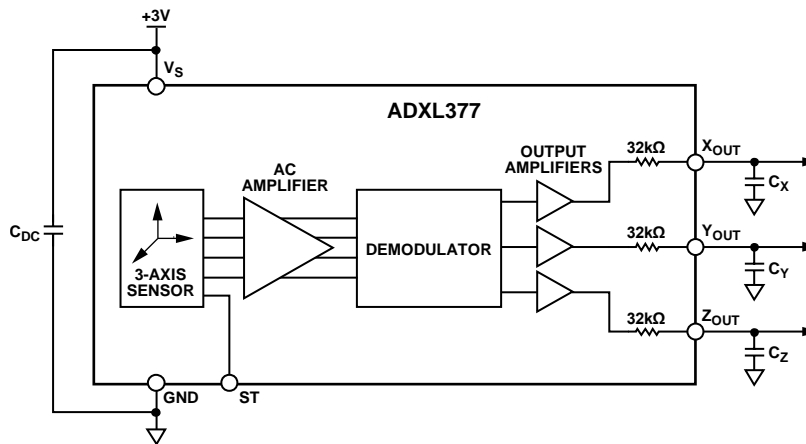


Figure 1.

10765-001

Rev. 0

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**REVISION HISTORY**

**9/12—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $C_X = C_Y = C_Z = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ , acceleration = 0 g, unless otherwise noted. All minimum and maximum specifications are guaranteed. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

Table 1.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SENSOR INPUT	Each axis				
Measurement Range			±200		g
Nonlinearity	% of full scale up to 180 g		±0.5		%
Cross-Axis Sensitivity <sup>1</sup>			±1.4		%
SENSITIVITY, RATIOMETRIC <sup>2</sup>	Each axis				
Sensitivity at $X_{OUT}$ , $Y_{OUT}$ , and $Z_{OUT}$	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	5.8	6.5	7.2	mV/g
Sensitivity Change Due to Temperature <sup>3</sup>	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		±0.02		%/°C
ZERO g BIAS LEVEL, RATIOMETRIC					
Zero g Voltage	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.4	1.5	1.6	V
Zero g Offset vs. Temperature			±12		mg/°C
X-Axis and Y-Axis			±30		mg/°C
Z-Axis					mg/°C
NOISE PERFORMANCE					
Noise Density					
$X_{OUT}$ and $Y_{OUT}$			2.7		mg/√Hz
$Z_{OUT}$			4.3		mg/√Hz
FREQUENCY RESPONSE <sup>4</sup>					
Bandwidth <sup>5</sup>	No external filter				
$X_{OUT}$ and $Y_{OUT}$			1300		Hz
$Z_{OUT}$			1000		Hz
$R_{FILT}$ Tolerance			32 ± 15%		kΩ
Sensor Resonant Frequency			16.5		kHz
SELF-TEST <sup>6</sup>					
Logic Input Low			0.6		V
Logic Input High			2.4		V
ST Actuation Current			60		μA
Output Change	Self-test, 0 to 1				
At $X_{OUT}$			-6.5		mV
At $Y_{OUT}$			6.5		mV
At $Z_{OUT}$			11.5		mV
OUTPUT AMPLIFIER	No load				
Output Swing Low			0.1		V
Output Swing High			2.8		V
POWER SUPPLY					
Operating Voltage Range <sup>7</sup>		1.8	3.0	3.6	V
Supply Current	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		300		μA
Turn-On Time <sup>8</sup>	No external filter		1		ms
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE		-40		+85	°C

<sup>1</sup> Defined as coupling between any two axes.

<sup>2</sup> Sensitivity is essentially ratiometric to  $V_S$ .

<sup>3</sup> Defined as the output change from ambient temperature to maximum temperature or from ambient temperature to minimum temperature.

<sup>4</sup> Actual frequency response controlled by user-supplied external filter capacitors ( $C_X$ ,  $C_Y$ , and  $C_Z$ ).

<sup>5</sup> Bandwidth with external capacitors =  $1/(2\pi \times 32\text{ k}\Omega \times C_X)$ .

<sup>6</sup> Self-test response changes cubically with  $V_S$ .

<sup>7</sup> Tested at 3.0 V and guaranteed by design only (not tested) to work over the full voltage range from 1.8 V to 3.6 V.

<sup>8</sup> Turn-on time is dependent on  $C_X$ ,  $C_Y$ , and  $C_Z$  and is approximately  $160 \times (C_X \text{ or } C_Y \text{ or } C_Z) + 1$ , where  $C_X$ ,  $C_Y$ , and  $C_Z$  are in  $\mu\text{F}$  and the resulting turn-on time is in ms.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
Acceleration (Any Axis)	
Unpowered	10,000 <i>g</i>
Powered	10,000 <i>g</i>
$V_S$	-0.3 V to +3.6 V
All Other Pins	(GND - 0.3 V) to ( $V_S + 0.3$ V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Any Pin to Ground)	Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C

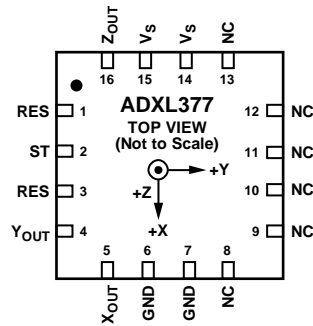
Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute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

### ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



- NOTES**  
 1. NC = NO CONNECT.  
 2. THE EXPOSED PAD IS NOT INTERNALLY CONNECTED, BUT SHOULD BE SOLDERED FOR MECHANICAL INTEGRITY.

10786-002

Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1, 3	RES	Reserved. This pin must be connected to GND or left open.
2	ST	Self-Test.
4	Y <sub>OUT</sub>	Y Channel Output.
5	X <sub>OUT</sub>	X Channel Output.
6, 7	GND	Must be connected to ground.
8 to 13	NC	No Connect. Not internally connected.
14, 15	V <sub>S</sub>	Supply Voltage. 3.0 V typical.
16	Z <sub>OUT</sub>	Z Channel Output.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad is not internally connected, but should be soldered for mechanical integrity.

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

N > 250 for all typical performance figures, unless otherwise noted. N is the number of parts tested and used to produce the histograms.

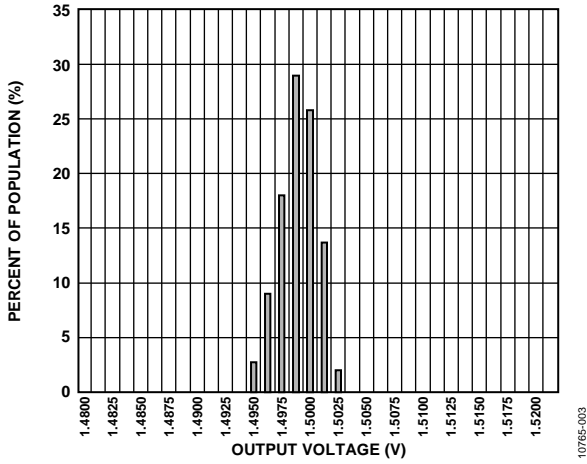


Figure 3. X-Axis Zero g Output Voltage at 25°C,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

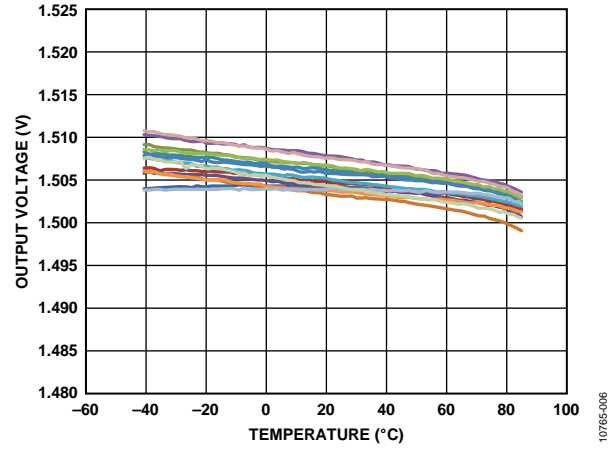


Figure 6. X-Axis Zero g Offset vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$   
(14 Parts Soldered to PCB)

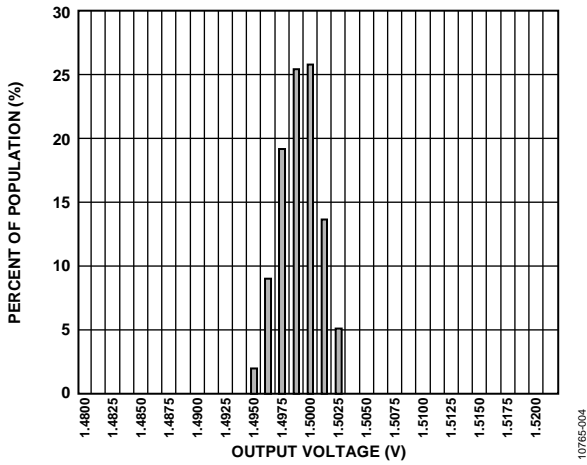


Figure 4. Y-Axis Zero g Output Voltage at 25°C,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

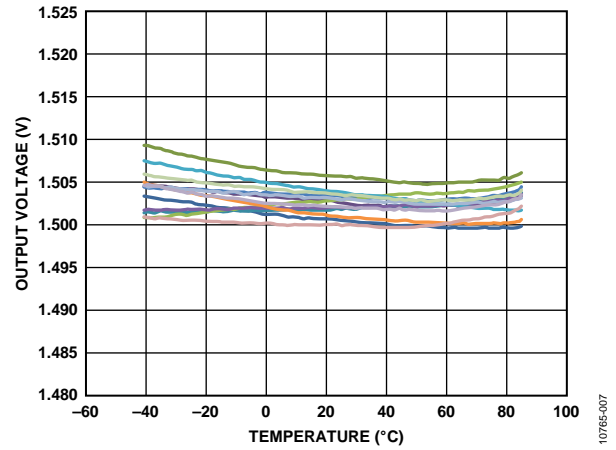


Figure 7. Y-Axis Zero g Offset vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$   
(14 Parts Soldered to PCB)

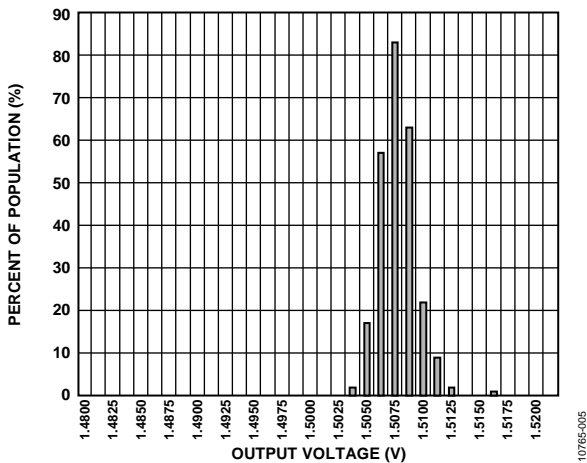


Figure 5. Z-Axis One g Output Voltage at 25°C,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

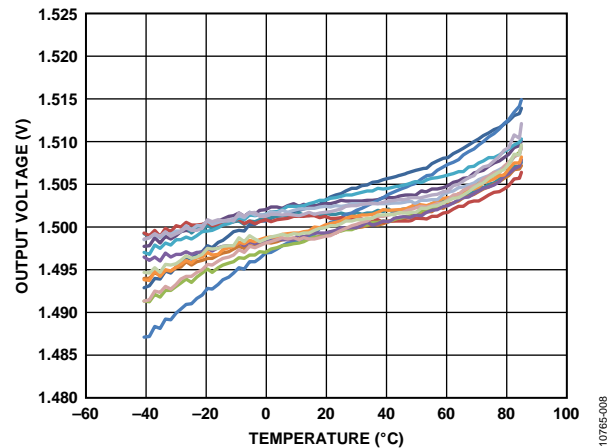


Figure 8. Z-Axis Zero g Offset vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3\text{ V}$   
(14 Parts Soldered to PCB)

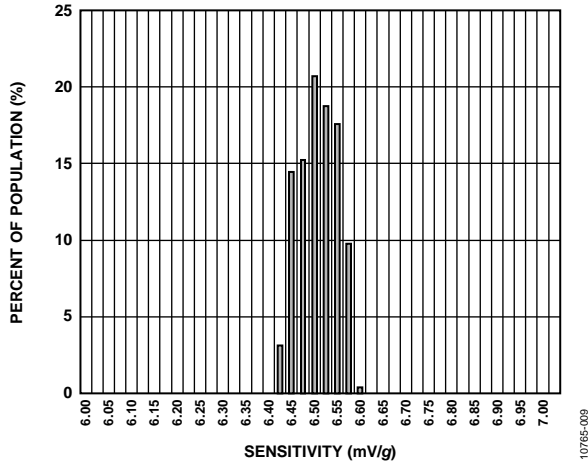


Figure 9. X-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C,  $V_S = 3 V$

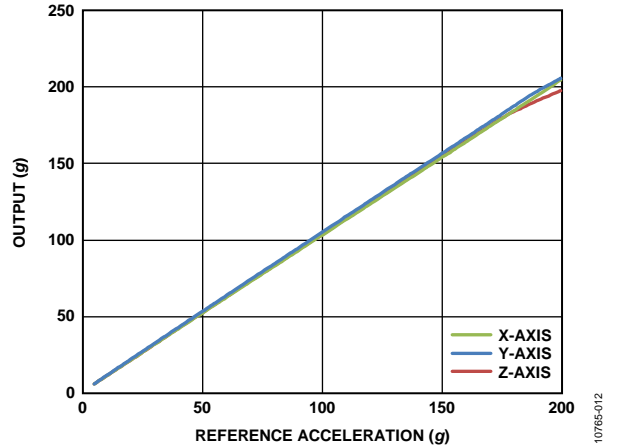


Figure 12. Typical Output Linearity over the Dynamic Range

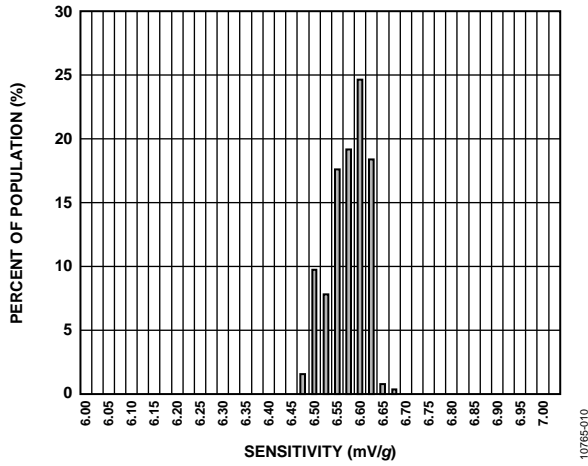


Figure 10. Y-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C,  $V_S = 3 V$

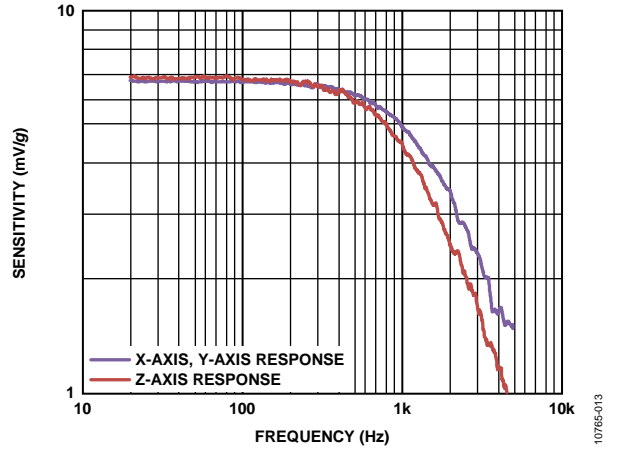


Figure 13. Typical Frequency Response

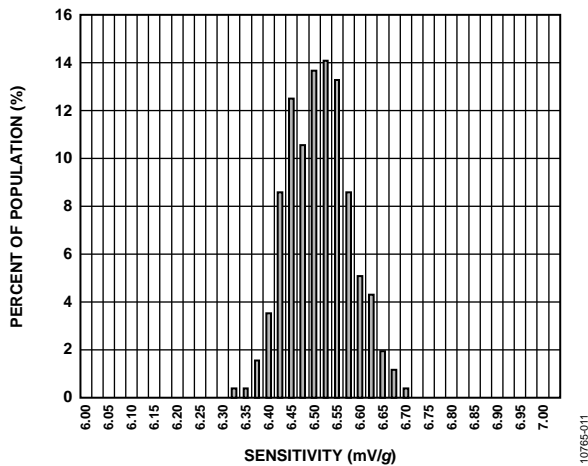


Figure 11. Z-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C,  $V_S = 3 V$

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The [ADXL377](#) is a complete 3-axis acceleration measurement system with a typical measurement range of  $\pm 200$  g. The [ADXL377](#) contains a polysilicon, surface-micromachined sensor and signal conditioning circuitry to implement an open-loop acceleration measurement architecture. The output signals are analog voltages that are proportional to acceleration. The accelerometer can measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications, as well as dynamic acceleration resulting from motion, shock, or vibration.

The sensor is a polysilicon, surface-micromachined structure built on top of a silicon wafer. Polysilicon springs suspend the structure over the surface of the wafer and provide resistance against acceleration forces. Deflection of the structure is measured using a differential capacitor that consists of independent fixed plates and plates attached to the moving mass. The fixed plates are driven by 180° out-of-phase square waves. Acceleration deflects the moving mass and unbalances the differential capacitor, resulting in a sensor output whose amplitude is proportional to acceleration. Phase-sensitive demodulation techniques are then used to determine the magnitude and direction of the acceleration.

The demodulator output is amplified and brought off chip through a 32 k $\Omega$  resistor. The user then sets the signal bandwidth of the device by adding a capacitor. This filtering improves measurement resolution and helps prevent aliasing.

### MECHANICAL SENSOR

The [ADXL377](#) uses a single structure for sensing the acceleration in the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis. As a result, the three sense directions are highly orthogonal with little cross-axis sensitivity. Mechanical misalignment of the sensor die to the package or misalignment of the package to the PCB is the chief source of cross-axis sensitivity. Mechanical misalignment can be calibrated at the system level.

### PERFORMANCE

Rather than using additional temperature compensation circuitry, the [ADXL377](#) uses innovative design techniques to ensure high performance. As a result, there is neither quantization error nor nonmonotonic behavior, and temperature hysteresis is very low.



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### POWER SUPPLY DECOUPLING

For most applications, a single 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor,  $C_{\text{DC}}$ , placed close to the ADXL377 supply pins adequately decouples the accelerometer from noise on the power supply. However, in applications where noise is present at the 50 kHz internal clock frequency (or any harmonic thereof), additional care in power supply bypassing is required because this noise can cause errors in acceleration measurement.

If additional decoupling is needed, a 100  $\Omega$  (or smaller) resistor or ferrite bead can be inserted in the supply line. In addition, a larger bulk bypass capacitor (1  $\mu\text{F}$  or greater) can be added in parallel to  $C_{\text{DC}}$ . Ensure that the connection from the ADXL377 ground to the power supply ground is low impedance because noise transmitted through ground has a similar effect as noise transmitted through  $V_{\text{S}}$ .

### SETTING THE BANDWIDTH USING $C_x$ , $C_y$ , AND $C_z$

The ADXL377 has provisions for band-limiting the  $X_{\text{OUT}}$ ,  $Y_{\text{OUT}}$ , and  $Z_{\text{OUT}}$  pins. A capacitor must be added at each of these pins to implement low-pass filtering for antialiasing and noise reduction. The equation for the  $-3$  dB bandwidth is

$$f_{-3\text{dB}} = 1/(2\pi \times 32\text{ k}\Omega \times C_x)$$

or more simply,

$$f_{-3\text{dB}} = 5\ \mu\text{F}/C_x$$

The tolerance of the internal resistor ( $R_{\text{FILT}}$ ) typically varies by as much as  $\pm 15\%$  of its nominal value (32 k $\Omega$ ), and the bandwidth varies accordingly. A minimum capacitance of 1000 pF for  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  is recommended in all cases.

**Table 4. Filter Capacitor Selection for  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$**

Bandwidth (Hz)	Capacitor ( $\mu\text{F}$ )
50	0.10
100	0.05
200	0.025
500	0.01
1000	0.005

### SELF-TEST

The ST pin controls the self-test feature. When this pin is set to  $V_{\text{S}}$ , an electrostatic force is exerted on the accelerometer beam. The resulting movement of the beam allows the user to test whether the accelerometer is functional. The typical change in output is  $-1.08\text{ g}$  (corresponding to  $-6.5\text{ mV}$ ) for the x-axis,  $+1.08\text{ g}$  (or  $+6.5\text{ mV}$ ) for the y-axis, and  $+1.83\text{ g}$  (or  $+11.5\text{ mV}$ ) for the z-axis. The ST pin can be left open circuit or connected to ground (GND) in normal use.

Never expose the ST pin to voltages greater than  $V_{\text{S}} + 0.3\text{ V}$ . If the system design is such that this condition cannot be guaranteed (for example, if multiple supply voltages are present), it is recommended that a clamping diode with low forward voltage be connected between ST and  $V_{\text{S}}$ .

### SELECTING FILTER CHARACTERISTICS: NOISE/BANDWIDTH TRADE-OFF

The selected accelerometer bandwidth ultimately determines the measurement resolution (smallest detectable acceleration). Filtering can be used to lower the noise floor, thereby improving the resolution of the accelerometer. Resolution is dependent on the analog filter bandwidth at  $X_{\text{OUT}}$ ,  $Y_{\text{OUT}}$ , and  $Z_{\text{OUT}}$ .

The output of the ADXL377 has a typical bandwidth of 1000 Hz. The user must filter the signal at this point to limit aliasing errors. The analog bandwidth must be no more than half the analog-to-digital sampling frequency to minimize aliasing. The analog bandwidth can be decreased further to reduce noise and improve resolution.

The ADXL377 noise has the characteristics of white Gaussian noise, which contributes equally at all frequencies and is described in terms of  $\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  (that is, the noise is proportional to the square root of the accelerometer bandwidth). Limit the bandwidth to the lowest frequency required by the application to maximize the resolution and dynamic range of the accelerometer.

With the single-pole roll-off characteristic, the typical noise of the ADXL377 is determined by

$$\text{rms Noise} = \text{Noise Density} \times (\sqrt{BW \times 1.6})$$

It is often useful to know the peak value of the noise. Peak-to-peak noise can only be estimated by statistical methods. Table 5 can be used to estimate the probability of exceeding various peak values, given the rms value.

**Table 5. Estimation of Peak-to-Peak Noise**

Peak-to-Peak Value	Percentage of Time That Noise Exceeds Nominal Peak-to-Peak Value (%)
$2 \times \text{rms}$	32
$4 \times \text{rms}$	4.6
$6 \times \text{rms}$	0.27
$8 \times \text{rms}$	0.006

**AXES OF ACCELERATION SENSITIVITY**

Figure 14 shows the axes of sensitivity for the accelerometer. Figure 15 shows the output response when the accelerometer is oriented parallel to each of these axes.

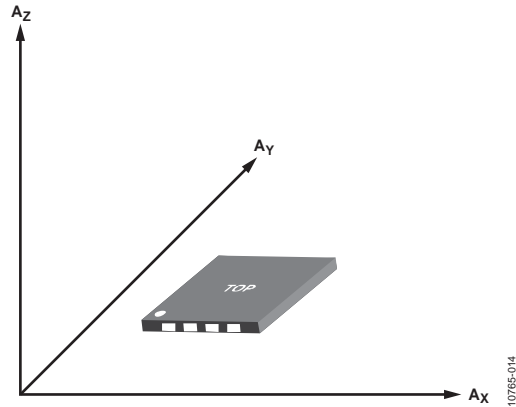


Figure 14. Axes of Acceleration Sensitivity (Corresponding Output Voltage Increases When Accelerated Along the Sensitive Axis)

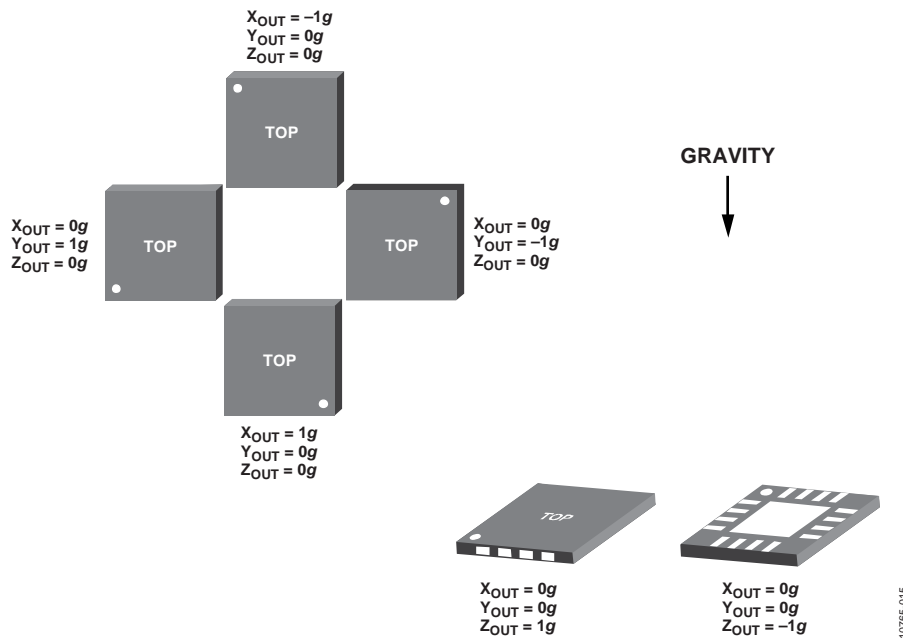


Figure 15. Output Response vs. Orientation to Gravity

**LAYOUT AND DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS**

Figure 16 shows the recommended soldering profile; Table 6 describes the profile features. Figure 17 shows the recommended PCB layout or solder land drawing.

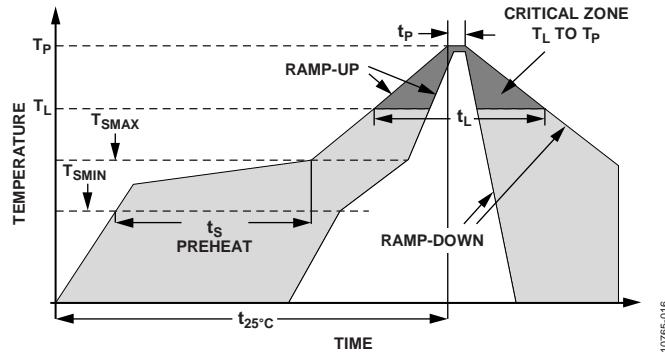


Figure 16. Recommended Soldering Profile

**Table 6. Recommended Soldering Profile**

Profile Feature	Sn63/Pb37	Pb-Free
Average Ramp Rate ( $T_L$ to $T_P$ )	3°C/sec max	3°C/sec max
Preheat		
Minimum Temperature ( $T_{SMIN}$ )	100°C	150°C
Maximum Temperature ( $T_{SMAX}$ )	150°C	200°C
Time, $T_{SMIN}$ to $T_{SMAX}$ ( $t_s$ )	60 sec to 120 sec	60 sec to 180 sec
Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{SMAX}$ to $T_L$ )	3°C/sec max	3°C/sec max
Time Maintained Above Liquidous ( $t_L$ )	60 sec to 150 sec	60 sec to 150 sec
Liquidous Temperature ( $T_L$ )	183°C	217°C
Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ )	240°C + 0°C/-5°C	260°C + 0°C/-5°C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )	10 sec to 30 sec	20 sec to 40 sec
Ramp-Down Rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )	6°C/sec max	6°C/sec max
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature ( $t_{25°C}$ )	6 minutes max	8 minutes max

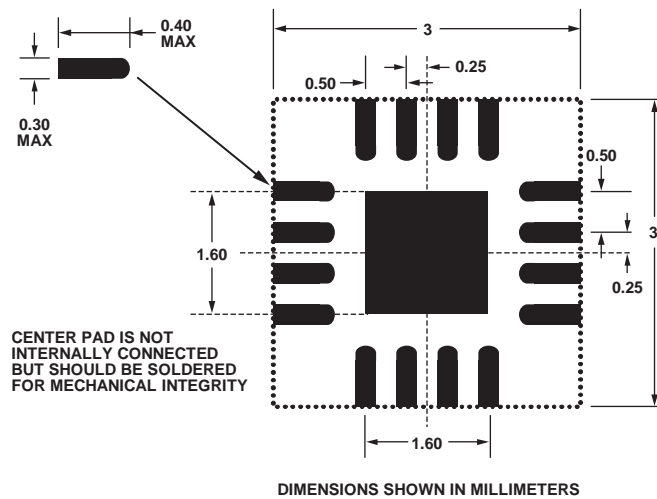


Figure 17. Recommended PCB Layout

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

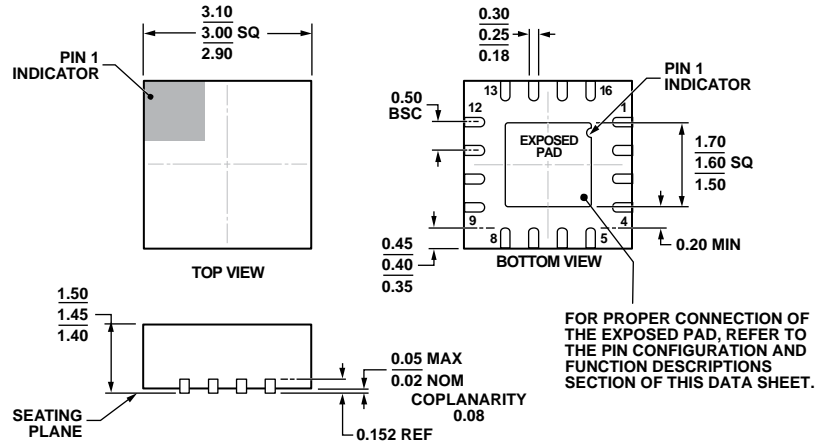


Figure 18. 16-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSLP\_LQ]  
 3 mm x 3 mm Body, Thick Quad  
 (CP-16-28)  
 Dimensions shown in millimeters

04-27-2010-A

ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1</sup>	Measurement Range	Specified Voltage	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADXL377BCPZ-RL	±200 g	3 V	-40°C to +85°C	16-Lead LFCSP_LQ	CP-16-28	Y4P
ADXL377BCPZ-RL7	±200 g	3 V	-40°C to +85°C	16-Lead LFCSP_LQ	CP-16-28	Y4P
EVAL-ADXL377Z				Evaluation Board		

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.