Data Sheet

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

Features

- 3,0 V – 3.6 V supply voltage
- ± 2 g measurement range
- 16 bit SPI digital interface
- Selectable frequency response
- Very low current consumption (3.3 V, 150 μA 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
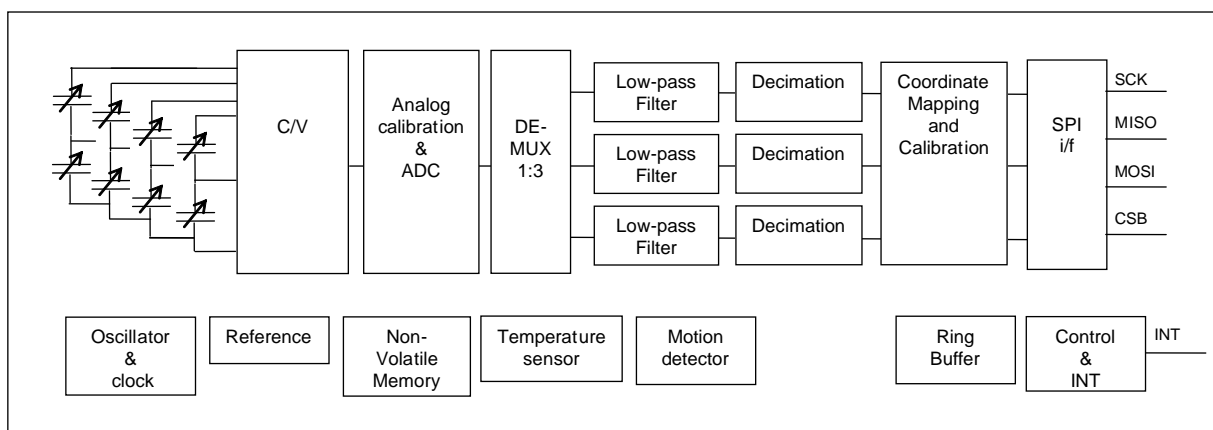- Motion activation
- Black box systems

Figure 1 SCA3060-D01 Block Diagram

Performance Characteristics [1]

Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ [1]	Max	Units
Analog and digital Vdd		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Operating temperature **		-40	-	105	°C
Current consumption *	Reset [2]	-	<9	-	µA
	Measurement / MD mode	-	150	-	µA
Acceleration range * [3]	Nominal	-	± 2	-	g
Total offset error [4]	-40 ... +105 °C	-200	±200	+200	mg
Sensitivity * [6]		-	1000	-	Count/g
Total Sensitivity error *		-	±2%	±4%	%
Non-Linearity ** [7]		-	±1	±3%	% FS
Cross-Axis sensitivity ** [8]		-	±3	-	%
Bandwidth ** [9]	Measurement mode		9		Hz
	Wide band mode		35		Hz
Noise ** [10]	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 ** [11]		-	140	-	ms
Start up time (in WB mode)		-	30	-	ms
Output load **		-	-	35	pF
SPI clock rate **		-	-	325	kHz

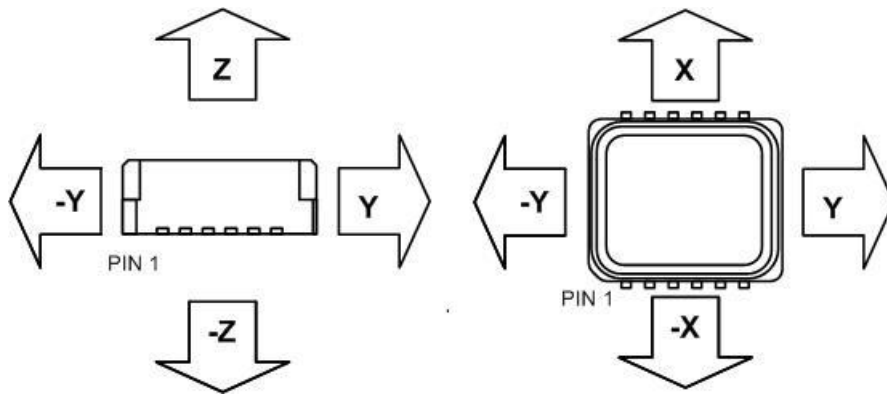|	
*	100% tested in production
**	Qualified during product validation
[1]	Typical values are not guaranteed.
[2]	Includes the current through the internal 400 kΩ pull-up resistor connected to digital I/O Vdd.
[3]	Range defined as $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leq 2g$. The measuring range is tested on sensing 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 nx, ny and nz 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
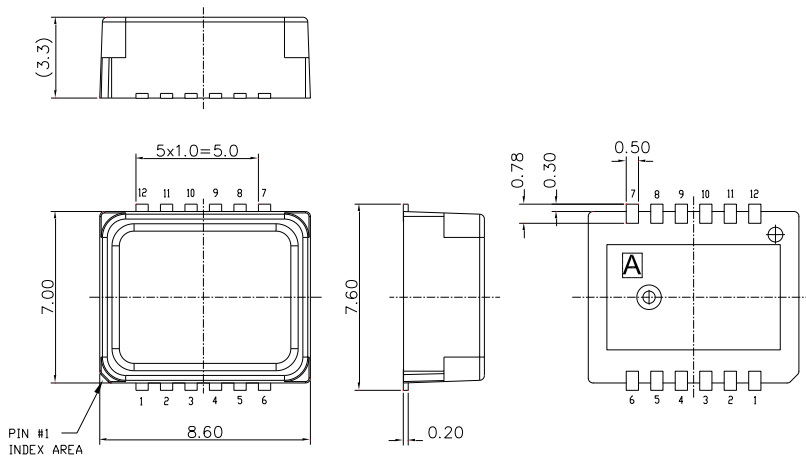

figure 3 housing dimensions

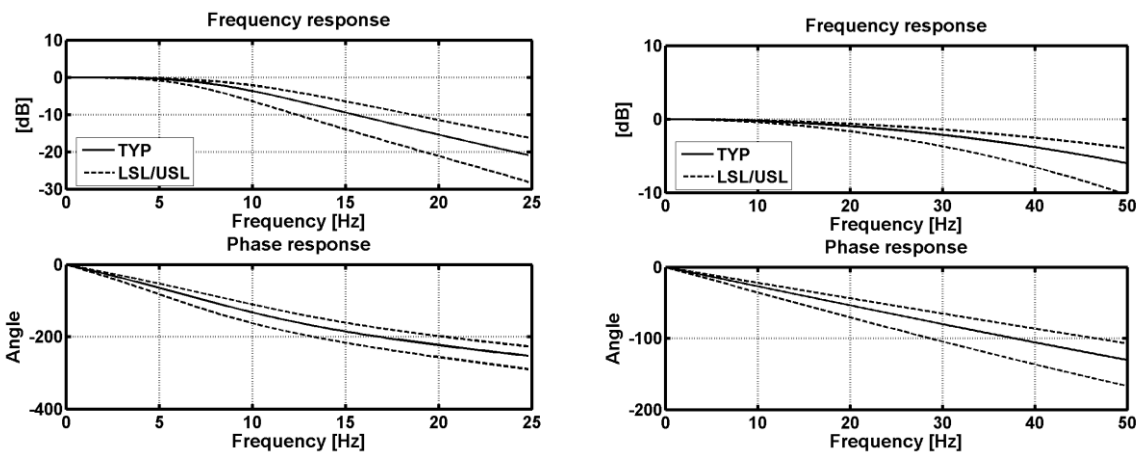**Figure 4** Frequency response of SCA3060-D01 in measurement mode (left) and in wide band mode (right)

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