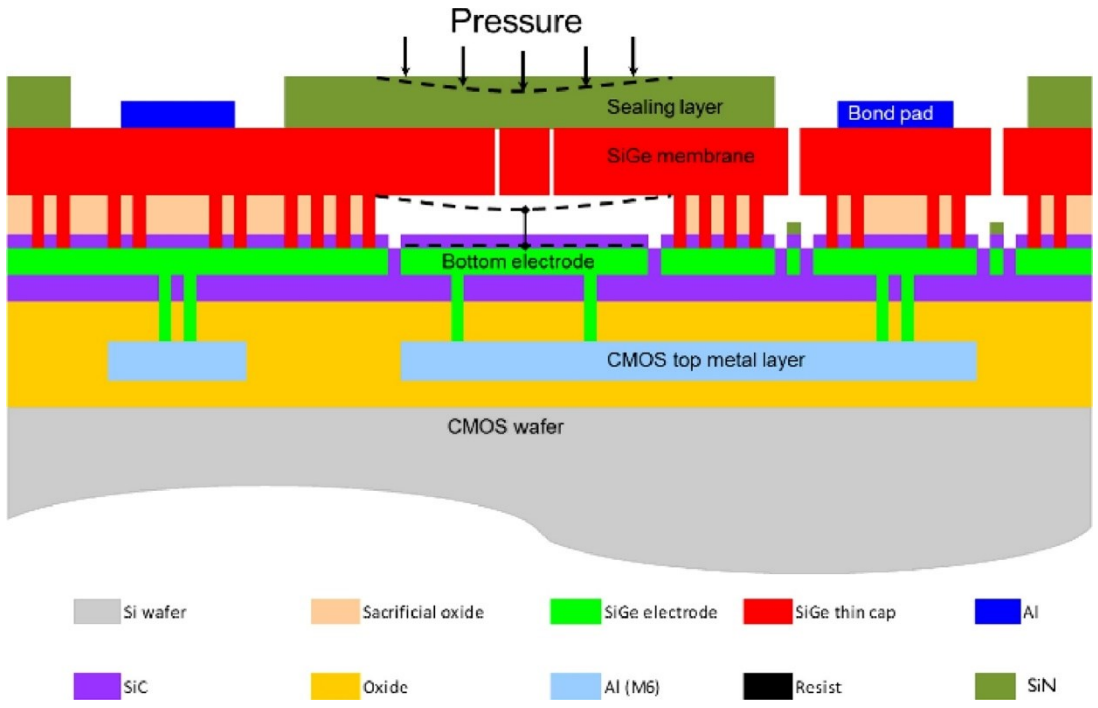
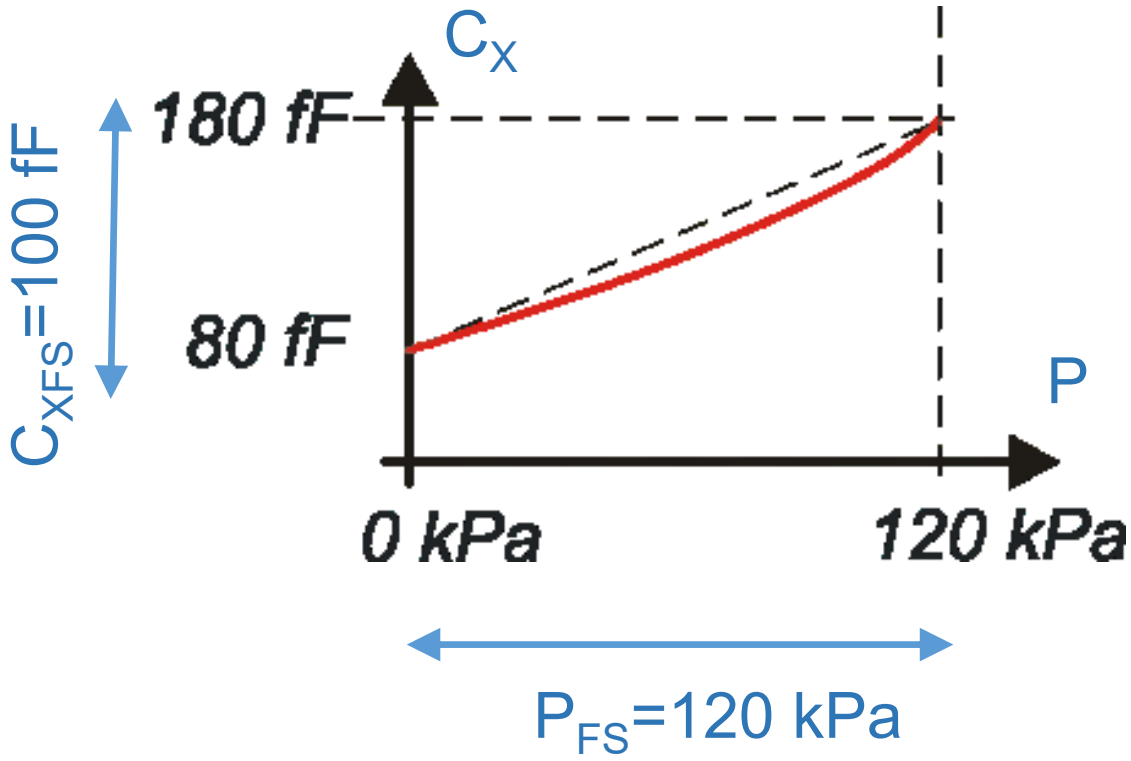
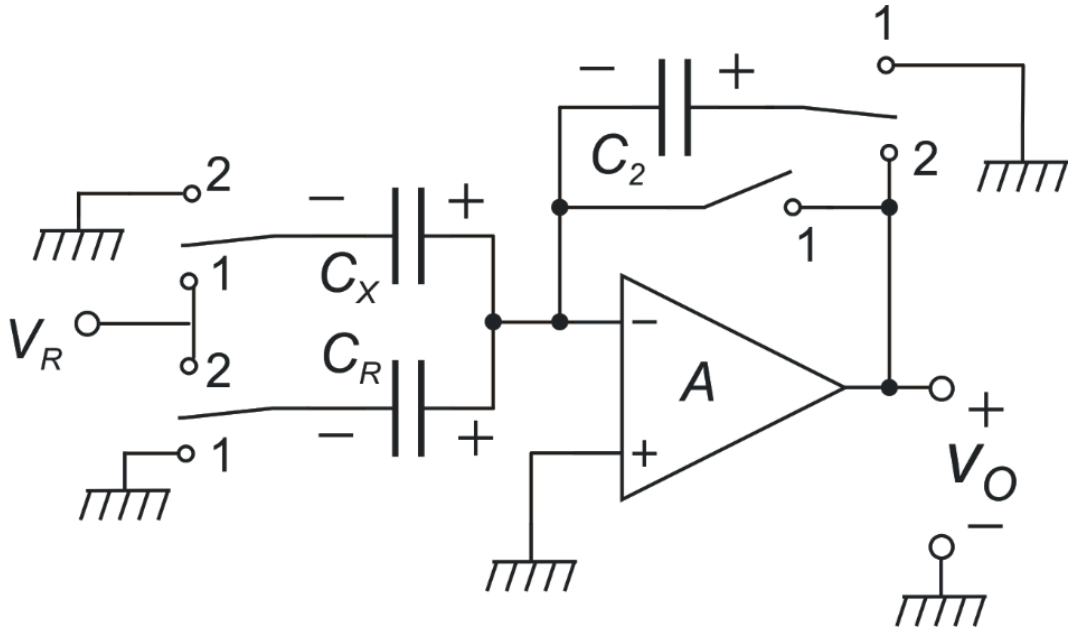
Interface design example: capacitance to voltage converter. Switched Capacitors Charge amplifier





SC charge amplifier design



Sensor:

$80\ \text{fF} \le C_X \le 180\ \text{fF}$
$C_R = 80\ \text{fF}$
$\Delta C_{FS} = 100\ \text{fF}$

Design choices:

$V_R = V_{dd} = 3.3\ \text{V}$ (ratiometric)
$C_2 = \Delta C_{FS} = 100\ \text{fF}$
$0 \le V_{OUT} \le V_{dd}$

Dynamic range (only *kT/C* contribution is analyzed)

$$DR = \frac{V_R}{4\sqrt{kT/\Delta C_{FS}}} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta C_{FS}}{(C_2 + C_X + C_R)}}$$

= 2174 (66.7 dB , 11.1 bit)

4125

0.527

$$4\sqrt{\frac{kT}{\Delta C_{FS}}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{4\times10^{-21}\ \text{J}}{100\times10^{-15}\ \text{F}}} = 0.8\ \text{mV}$$

Capacitance resolution

$$\Delta C_n = \frac{\Delta C_{FS}}{DR} = \frac{100\ \text{fF}}{2174} = 0.045\ \text{fF} = 45\ \text{aF}$$

Pressure resolution

$$P_n = \frac{P_{FS}}{DR} = \frac{120\ \text{kPa}}{2174} = 0.055\ \text{kPa}$$

Use of an absolute pressure sensor as an altimeter

h

$$\frac{dp}{dh} = -\rho(p,T)g$$

USA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

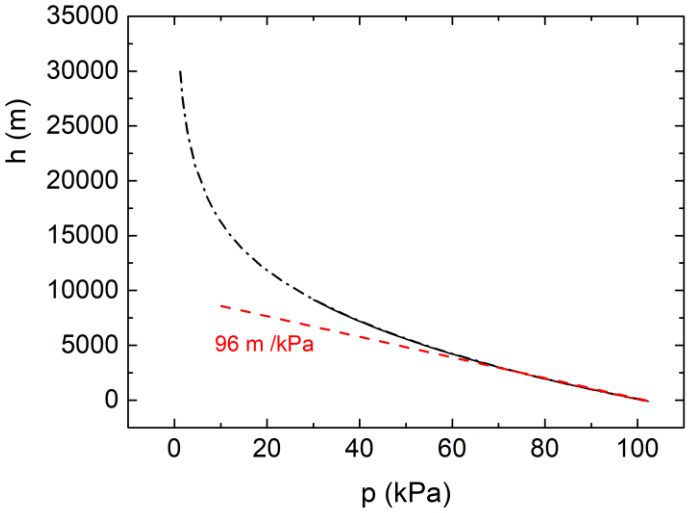
$$h \cong 44307.69\left[1-\left(\frac{p}{102325}\right)^{0.190284}\right]$$

Altitude resolution:

$$h_e = p_e \frac{\partial h}{\partial p} = \quad 5.28 \text{ m}$$

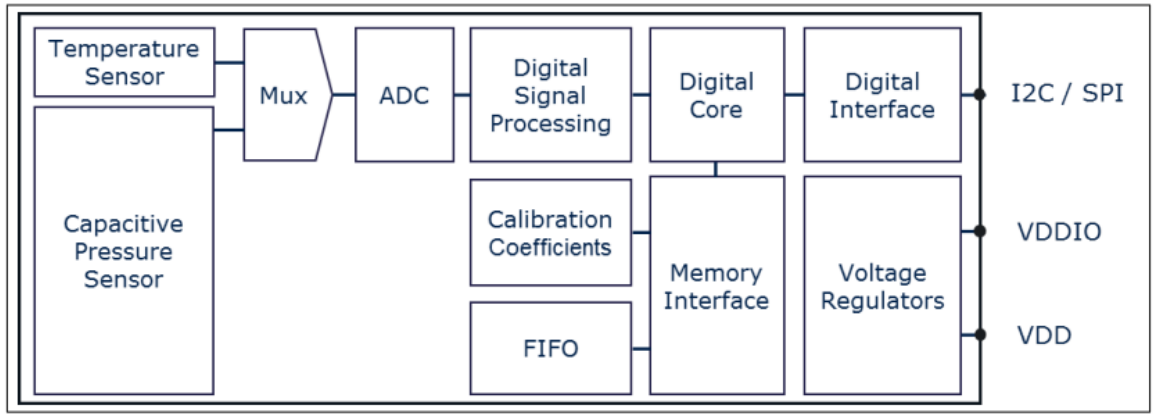
0.055 kPa

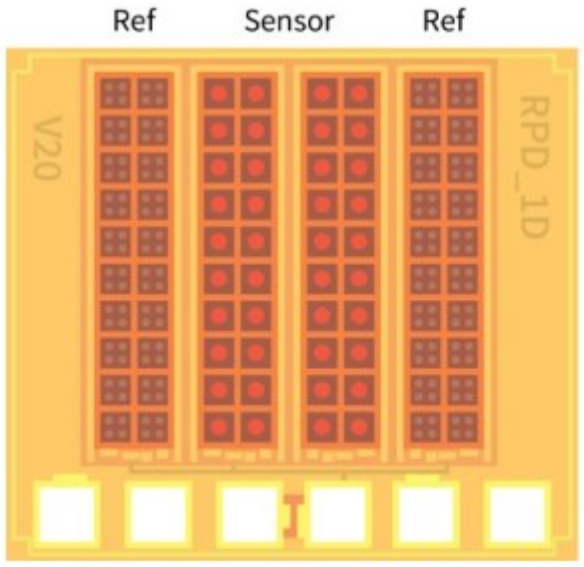
96 m /kPa

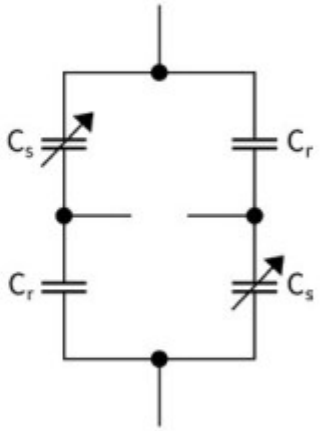


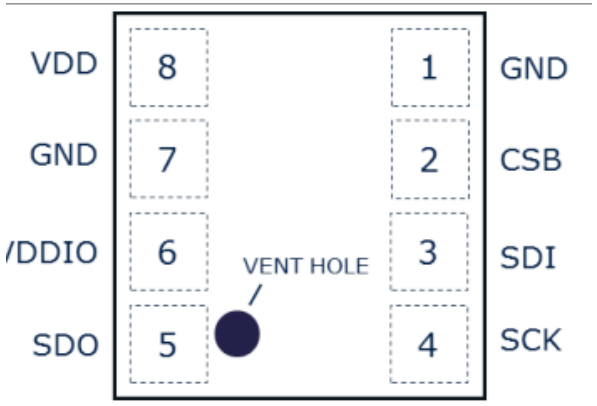
Example of commercial capacitive pressure sensor

DPS310 - Digital Pressure Sensor









Infineon DPS 310 - Specifications

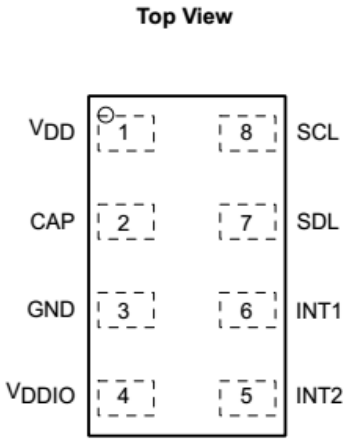
- **Operation range:** Pressure: 300 –1200 hPa. Temperature: -40 – 85 °C.
- **Pressure sensor precision:** ± 0.005 hPa (or ±0.05 m) (high precision mode).
- **Relative accuracy:** ± 0.06 hPa (or ±0.5 m)
- **Absolute accuracy:** ± 1 hPa (or ±8 m)
- **Temperature accuracy:** ± 0.5°C.
- **Pressure temperature sensitivity:** 0.5Pa/K
- **Measurement time: Typical:** 27.6 ms for standard mode (16x). Minimum: 3.6 ms for low precision mode.
- **Average current consumption:** 1.7 µA for Pressure Measurement, 1.5uA for Temperature measurement @1Hz sampling rate, Standby: 0.5 µA.
- **Supply voltage:** VDDIO: 1.2 – 3.6 V, VDD: 1.7 – 3.6 V.

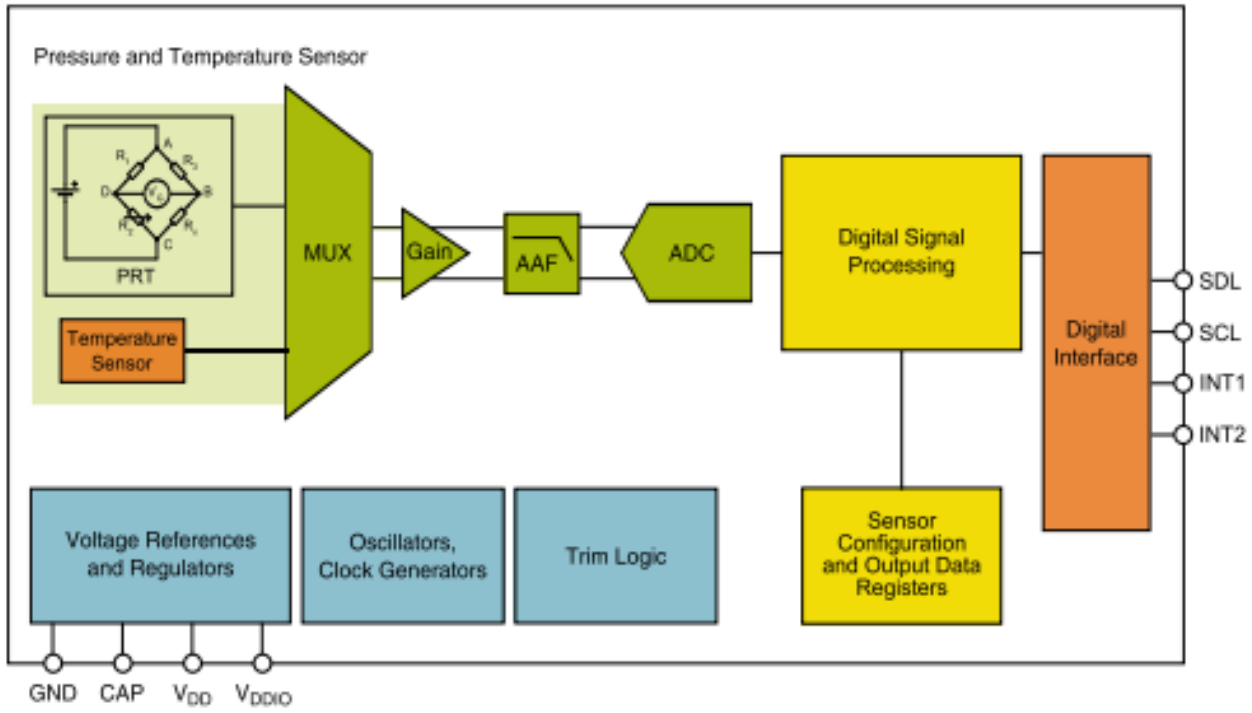
Typical Applications

- **Indoor Navigation** (floor detection e.g. in shopping malls and parking garages)
- **Health and Sports** (accurate elevation gain and vertical speed)
- **Outdoor Navigation** (GPS start-up time and accuracy improvement, dead-reckoning e.g. in tunnels)
- **Weather Station**('Micro-weather' and local forecasts)
- **HDD drivers,** (leak rate detection in hard disk drives)
- **Drones** (flight stability and height control)

Example of piezoresistive pressure sensor

Freescale (now NXP) **MPL3115A2** sensor





⟸ I²C Digital Interface

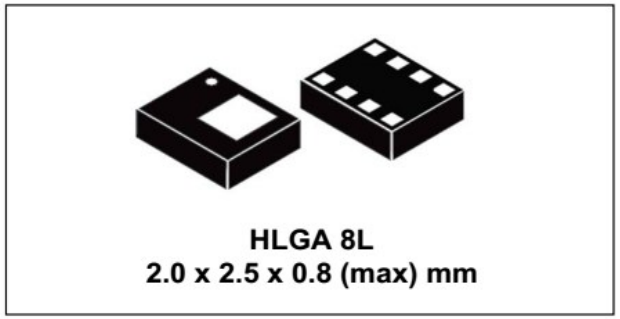
MPL3115A2 Specifications

Accuracy is much worse than resolution, since it dependes also on the offset and other quasi-static errors

128 samples are averaged to reduce noise

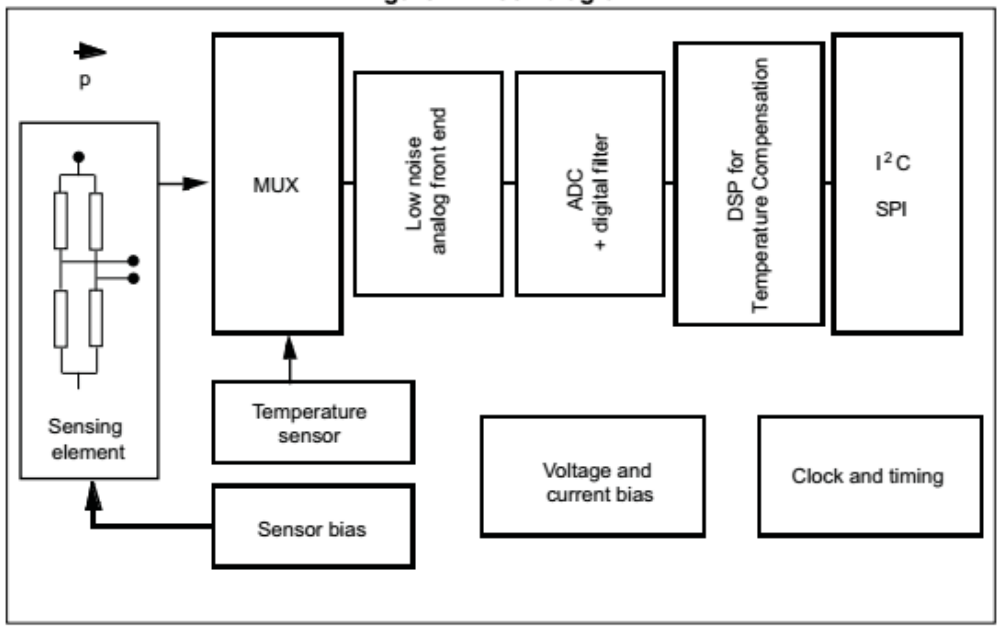
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
	Pressure Reading Noise	1x Oversample(2)		19		Pa RMS
		128x Oversample(2)		1.5		Pa RMS
P_{FS}	Measurement Range	Calibrated Range	50		110	kPa
		Operational Range	20		110	kPa
	Pressure/Altitude Resolution(3)(4)(5)	Barometer Mode	0.25	1.5		Pa
		Altimeter Mode	0.0625	0.3		m
	Pressure Absolute Accuracy	50 to 110 kPa over 0 °C to 50 °C	-0.4		0.4	kPa
		50 to 110 kPa over -10 °C to 70 °C		±0.4		
V_{DD}	Operating Supply Voltage		1.95	2.5	3.6	V

Example of Piezoresistive sensor: STMicroelectronics **LPS225HB**



HLGA 8L
2.0 x 2.5 x 0.8 (max) mm

Figure 1. Block diagram



Applications

- Altimeters and barometers for portable devices
- GPS applications
- Weather station equipment
- Sport watches

Features

- 26 to 126 kPa absolute pressure range
- High-resolution mode: 1 Pa RMS
- Low-power mode: 3.5 Pa RMS
- Current consumption down to 4 µA
- High overpressure capability: 20x full scale
- Embedded temperature compensation
- Embedded 24-bit ADC
- ODR from 1 Hz to 75 Hz
- SPI and I²C interfaces