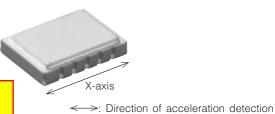


High-precision MEMS 1-axis acceleration sensor

GS1 SENSOR

Discontinued products
Last time buy: 2017/12/31



Features

• High precision, high reliability: Offset temperature characteristics ±47 mg (Typ.)

High sensitivity1 to 1.333 V/g (5 V.DC)

RoHS compliant

Typical Applications

Car navigation systems

- Projectors (trapezoidal distortion correction)
- Elevators, welfare equipment (inclination detection)

Ordering Information



Types

Standard packing: Carton: 1,000 pcs.

Product name	Operation power supply voltage	Acceleration detection range	Detection sensitivity	Part number
1-axis Acceleration sensor GS1	5 V.DC	±2 g	1 V/g	AGS11151
	3 V.DC	±1.5 g	1.333 V/g	AGS11351

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Name	Unit	Abso	Remarks		
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	nemarks
Max. applied voltage	V	-0.3	_	7	Ta=25 °C 77 ° F
Storage temperature range	°C ° F	-40 -40	_	85 185	
Operation temperature range	°C ° F	-40 -40	_	85 185	
Anti-shock characteristic	g	_	_	5,000	



Electrical Characteristics

				Perfor	mance			
Item		Min.		Тур.		Max.		Remarks
		AGS21151	AGS21351	AGS21151	AGS21351	AGS21151	AGS21351	
Acceleration detection range *1	g	-2	-1.5	-	=	2	1.5	
Operation power supply voltage	V.DC	4.	75	į	5	5.	25	-40 °C to +85 °C -40 °F to +185 °F
Current consumption	mΑ	-	-	2	2	;	5	0g, Ta=25 °C 77 °F
Sensitivity	V/g	0.97	1.293	1	1.333	1.03	1.373	Ta=25 °C 77 °F
Offset voltage (0 g)	V	2	.4	2	.5	2	.6	Ta=25 °C 77 °F
Temperature sensitivity characteristic	%	_	4	-	-		4	-40 °C to +85 °C -40 °F to +185 °F
Offset voltage temperature characteristic	mg		70	-	_	7	0	-40 °C to +85 °C -40 °F to +185 °F
Other axis sensitivity *2	%	_	5	-	=		5	Ta=25 °C 77 °F
Non-linearity *3	%FS	_	1	-	=		1	Ta=25 °C 77 °F
Turn-on time *4	ms	_		10		_		0g, Ta=25 °C 77 °F C1=220 nF, C2=27 nF
Frequency response *5	Hz	D	С	6	0	-	_	-3 dB point, C2=27 nF

Notes: *1 The acceleration unit "g" means 9.8 m/s2.

*2 VDD=5 V when there is no indication.

*3 Maximum error from linear output that connects +2 g and -2 g output. (AGS11151)

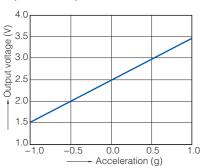
Maximum error from linear output that connects +1.5 g and -1.5 g output. (AGS11351)

*4 "C1" is a ceramic capacitor installed between the VDD and GND terminals. "C2" is a ceramic capacitor installed between the Vout and Ext-Cap terminals.

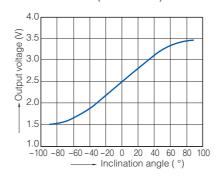
*5 The frequency characteristics can be changed depending on the C2 capacitance value. Please refer to "Recommended circuit diagram" on the following page. Note that the maximum frequency response is 200 Hz.

Reference Data

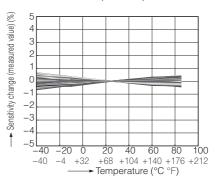
1. Output characteristics (AGS11151)



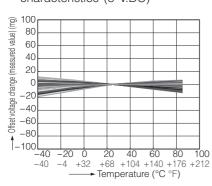
2. Inclination angle - Output voltage characteristics (AGS11151)



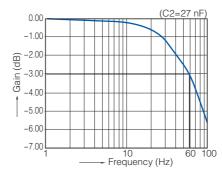
3. Sensitivity temperature characteristics (5 V.DC)



4. Offset voltage temperature characteristics (5 V.DC)



5. Frequency characteristics



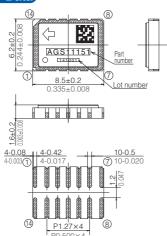
Note: The frequency characteristics can be changed depending on the C2 capacitance value. Please refer to "Recommended circuit diagram" on the following page.



Dimensions

The CAD data of the products with a CAD Data mark can be downloaded from: http://industrial.panasonic.com/

CAD Data



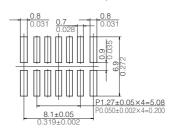
Number	Terminal Name	Number	Terminal Name
1	NC	8	NC
2	GND	9	VDD
3	NC	10	NC
4	Vout	11)	NC
5	Ext-Cap	12	NC
6	GND	(13)	NC
7	NC	(14)	NC

Leave terminal "NC (No. 1, 3, 7, 8 and 10 to 14)" unconnected.

The No. 2 and No. 6 terminals are connected internally.

General tolerance: ±0.1 ±0.04

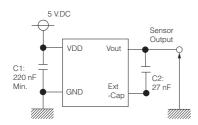
Recommended PC board pad



General tolerance : ±0.1 ±0.04

unit: mm inch

Recommended Circuit Diagram



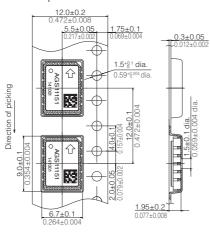
The frequency characteristics value can be changed depending on the C2 capacitance value.

-3dB bandwidth is expressed in the formula below.

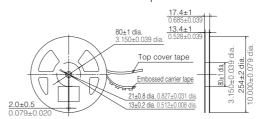
$$f$$
-3dB= $\frac{1}{2\pi \times (100 \text{ k}\Omega) \times \text{C2}}$

Packing Format (Tape And Reel)

Tape dimensions



Dimensions of tape reel



unit : mm inch

Panasonic

NOTES

Before use, carefully check the performance and quality under actual use conditions to enhance stability.

Mounting

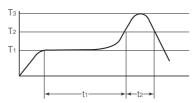
- Use the land of the printed-circuit board on which the sensor is securely fixed.
- A large noise on the power supply may cause malfunction. Place the recommended capacitor near the sensor (within 20 mm 0.787 inch of the wiring patternlength) between sensor input terminals (VDD-GND) to secure power superimposed noise resistance. Test with the actual machine and re-select the capacitor with optimal capacitance.
- Prevent the metal part of other electronic components from contacting with the sensor body as the upper face (where part numbers are imprinted) of the sensor is GND.

Soldering

- When soldering, avoid the external thermal influence. Heat deformation may damage the sensor or deteriorate its performance.
- Use the non-corrosive rosin flux.
 - 1) Manual soldering
 - Raise the temperature of the soldering tip between 350 and 400 °C 662 and 752 °F (30 and 60 W) and solder within 3 seconds.
 - The sensor output may vary if the load is applied on the terminal during soldering.
 - Keep the soldering tip clean.
 - 2) Reflow soldering

Below are recommended temperature profiles/conditions of reflow.

- When printing cream solder, the screen printing method is recommended.
- For the foot pattern, see the recommended diagram of the printed-circuit board.
- Carefully align the terminal with the pattern as self-alignment may not be reliable.
- The temperature of the profile is the value measured near the terminal on the printedcircuit board.
- After reflowing, when performing reflow soldering on the back surface of the circuit board, use an adhesive to fix the board.
- 3) Rework soldering
 - · Complete rework at a time.
 - Use a flattened soldering tip when performing rework on the solder bridge.
 Do not add the flux.
 - Keep the soldering tip below the temperature described in the specifications.
- After soldering, do not apply stress on the soldered part when cutting or bending the circuit board.
- 5) Prevent human hands or metal pieces from contacting with the sensor terminal. Such contact may cause anomalous outlets as the terminal is exposed to the atmosphere.
- 6) After soldering, prevent chemical agents from adhering to the sensor when applying coating to avoid insulation deterioration of the circuit board.



T₁= 150 to 180 °C 302 to 356 °F T₂= 230 °C 446 °F T₃= Below 250 °C 482 °F t₁= 60 to 120 sec. t₂= Less than 30 sec.

■ Wire connection

- Correctly wire as in the connection diagram. Reverse connection may damage the product and degrade the performance.
- Do not connect wires with NC terminals. Such connection may damage the sensor.

■ Cleaning

Avoid ultrasonic cleaning as this may cause disconnection of the wire.

■ Environment

- Avoid use and storage in the corrosive gas (organic solvent, sulfurous acid and hydrogen sulfide gases) which negatively affects the product.
- When installing the sensor, also install the capacitor as in the connection diagram.
- Use surge absorbers as applying the external surge voltage may damage the internal circuit.
- Malfunction may occur near electric noises from static electricity, lightning, broadcast or amateur radio stations and mobile phones.
- Avoid use in a place where these products come in contact with water.
- Avoid use in an environment where these products cause dew condensation. When water attached to the sensor chip freezes, the sensor output may be fluctuated or damaged.
- Do not apply high-frequency oscillation, such as ultrasonic waves, to the product.

■ Other precautions

These specifications are for individual components. Before use, carefully check the performance and quality under actual use conditions to enhance stability.

- Once the individual sensor is dropped, do not use. Drop may cause functional disorders.
- Misconnection and the wrong acceleration sensing range may invite the risk of accidents.
- Ensure that using acceleration is within the rated range.
 Use beyond the range may damage the product.
- Follow the instructions below as static electricity may damage the product.
 - (1) For storage and transportation, avoid plastic containers which are easily electrified.
 - (2) When storing and transporting the sensor, choose the environment where static electricity is hardly generated (e.g., humidity between 45 and 60 %) and protect the product by using electroconductive packaging materials.
 - (3) Once unpacked, perform antistatic countermeasures.
 - Operators handling sensors must wear antistatic cloths and human body grounding devices.
 - Cover the surface of workbench by electroconductive plates and ground measuring instruments and jigs.
 - Use the soldering iron which has a small leakage current or ground the soldering tip.
 - · Ground the assembling equipment.



(4) Use surge absorbers as applying the external surge voltage may damage the internal circuit. (surge resistance: power supply voltage as in the absolute maximum rating)

■ Special notes

We exert maximum efforts for quality control of the product, Please mind also about the following.

- To prevent occurrence of unexpected circumstances, please inform us of the specifications of your product, customers, use conditions and details of the attachment position.
- 2) Have sufficient margin values of driving/ performance guarantee described in the specifications and apply safety measures with double circuits, if serious effects on human lives or property are predicted due to a quality failure of the product. Those countermeasures are also for the product liability.
- 3) A warranty period is one year after the delivery to your company. Quality assurance is limited to the items and the scopes described in the specifications. If a defect is found after the delivery, we will promptly provide a replacement or change/repair the defect part at the place of delivery in good faith. Exceptions are below.
 - Damages by a failure or a defect which arose after the delivery.
 - After the delivery, when storing and transporting, if conditions other than conditions in the specifications are applied to the product.
 - Damages by unforeseen phenomenon which cannot be predicted with the technologies available at the time of delivery.
 - Damages by natural and anthropogenic disasters, such as earthquake, flood, fire and war, which are beyond our reasonable control.