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販売ルート SALES CHANNEL											



LIS344ALH / LIS344ALHTR (RoHS compliant)

STMicroelectronics

1. 適用範囲：

本納入仕様書は、LGA 4x4x1.5mm/16ピンパッケージのMEMS 3軸リニア加速度センサ LIS344ALHに適用する

2. 品名および発注コード：

個別センサデバイス品名	LIS344ALH
トレイ梱包品品名(発注コード)	LIS344ALH
テープ&リール梱包品品名(発注コード)	LIS344ALHTR

個々のセンサデバイスに関する仕様の記述は、個別品名LIS344ALHを用いる

トレイ梱包品に関する仕様の記述は、梱包品品名LIS344ALHを用いる

テープ&リール梱包品に関する仕様の記述は、梱包品品名LIS344ALHTRを用いる

3. センサ特性／機能：

添付のLIS344ALHデータシート（別表－1）参照。

4. 捺印仕様：

別表－2参照

5. 製造場所：

本センサは以下の場所で製造・検査される

1) ウエハー工程

1-a) MEMSセンサウエハー

アグラテ工場（イタリア）

I-20041 AGRATE BRIANZA, Italy

1-b) I/F ICウエハー

クロレ工場（フランス）

850, rue Jean Monnet F-38926 CROLLES Cedex, France

2) 組立工程

キルコップ工場（マルタ共和国）

Industry Road KIRKOP KKP 9042, Malta

3) 検査工程

アグラテ工場（イタリア）

キルコップ工場（マルタ共和国）

6. 外形寸法図／パッケージ：

3. センサ特性／機能 データシート内LGA 4x4x1.5mm/16ピンパッケージ外形寸法図参照



7. 本センサの取り扱い方法：

7.1. ハンダ付け条件

本センサは、JEDEC規格のMSL (Moisture Sensitivity Level) 3に対応しております。

ハンダ付けの手法としては、リフローを推奨いたします。

フローには対応しておりません。

吸湿管理など、ハンダ付け全般に関する取り扱い方法に関しては、別表－１０「表面実装型デバイスの取り扱いについて」を参照してください。

リフローの温度プロファイルは別表－１０を参照してください。

7.2. その他の取り扱い方法

7.2.1. 本センサに関するボード設計および実装上の注意点

本センサは内部で微細な構造が機械的な動作をするため、適切なボード設計や実装を行わないと、パッケージに対する機械的なストレスによって特性に影響が出る可能性があります。こうした影響を回避するため、ボードの設計や実装について、以下の点に注意をしてください。詳細な情報は、別表１１「Linear Accelerometers in LGA package surface mounting guideline」をご参照ください。

なお、これらの注意点に1つでも沿わない点があると、直ちに特性に影響が出るというわけではありませんが、可能な限り守ることでセンサへの影響を最小限にすることができます。

- －ハンダペーストの厚さが厚いほど機械的ストレスは減少するので、可能な限りハンダペーストを厚くしてください(90～150umを推奨いたします)
- －リフロー後のハンダの厚さが50um程度になるように、リフローによるハンダの厚みの減少を考慮しながら、ハンダペーストの塗布面積を調整してください
- －リフロー後のフラックスやごみのクリーニングを適切に行えるようにするために、パッケージとボード間のクリアランスとして50um程度を確保してください
リフロー後にクリーニングを行うことで、フラックスやごみによるリーク電流の影響を回避することができます
- －パッケージ直下の領域は、排他的領域としてパッケージ面には配線やスルーホールなどの構造を一切配置しないようにしてください
また、ボードの内層や裏面についても、何らかの構造を配置することでパッケージ面に何らかの突起ができる可能性がある場合は、こうした構造を配置しないようにしてください
- －端子のランドからの配線の引出は、全体的に対称になるようにしてください。
電源端子への配線もランドからの引出部は他の信号と同等の配線を用いてください
- －センサの特性への影響を回避するため、大きな挿入部品はセンサから2mm以上離して配置してください
- －パッケージ裏面のインデックス・マーク(1ピンインジケータ)は電氣的に1ピンに接続されています。インデックス・マークは、無接続になるようにハンダをつけないようにしてください
- －ハンダマスク(ハンダレジスト、レジスト)の開口は、端子のランドより大きくしてください(特にパッケージ直下では、ハンダマスクがランドのエッジにかからないようにしてください)



7.2.2. 本ICに関する一般的な注意点

弊社製品に限らず、一般的にMEMSデバイスは内部に機械的な構造を持つため、デバイスに大きな衝撃が加わると、機械的な構造が破壊する可能性があります。機械的な衝撃を規定することは簡単にはできませんが、弊社の測定では、パッケージ単体を固い床に落とした時などは、最悪数万gもの衝撃が加わります。一方で、通常センサのハンドリングでこれほど大きなgが加わることはなく、特にアセンブリ後については、ボード自体による衝撃緩和作用によって、大きな衝撃が加わる可能性はほとんどありません。従って、通常のアセンブリ工程でセンサが破壊するような衝撃が加わる可能性はほとんど無く、一般的なICと同等に取り扱うことができます。

ハンドリングにつきましては、以下のような点に注意してください。

- －パッケージ単体を固い床などに落とさないようにする
- －アセンブリの時に、パッケージに特別に強い衝撃が加わらないようにする
- －アセンブリ後、センサのパッケージが固いところに衝突するようなことが無いようにする
- －その他、センサパッケージに特別な衝撃が加わるようなことが無いようにする

8. 不具合解析／工程管理図：

別表－3、4 参照

9. 信頼性試験結果：

別表－5 参照

10. 梱包方法：

梱包方法については、別途用意する梱包仕様書をご参照ください。



11. 材料

構成材料 : 別表-6a

端子めっき仕様 : 別表-6b

難燃グレード(UL94) : UL94 V-0

12. 環境保護について

弊社製品には、別表のオゾン破壊物質、特定臭素系難燃剤及び、重金属は、一切使用(直接含有だけでなく、製造工程での使用も含む)していません。

(別表-7を参照)

13. 添付資料

*内部構造図

別表-8を参照

*表面実装型デバイスの取り扱いについて

別表-9を参照

*ボード設計に関するガイドライン

別表-10を参照

14. 本納入仕様書の運用上で疑義が生じた場合、両者協議の上決定するものとする。

15. 本品はパイオニアグループ規定GGP-001に準拠しております。

This product complies to PIONEER's internal Standard "GGP-001".



LIS344ALH / LIS344ALHTR (RoHS compliant)

STMicroelectronics

別表－1

LIS344ALH/LIS344ALHTR

DATASHEET

(Rev. 3)



LIS344ALH

MEMS inertial sensor

high performance 3-axis $\pm 2/\pm 6$ g ultracompact linear accelerometer

Features

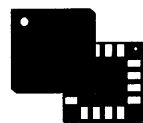
- 2.4 V to 3.6 V single supply operation
- ± 2 g / ± 6 g user selectable full-scale
- Low power consumption
- Output voltage, offset and sensitivity are ratiometric to the supply voltage
- Factory trimmed device sensitivity and offset
- Embedded self test
- RoHS/ECOPACK[®] compliant
- High shock survivability (10000 g)

Description

The LIS344ALH is an ultra compact consumer low-power three-axis linear accelerometer that includes a sensing element and an IC interface able to take the information from the sensing element and to provide an analog signal to the external world.

The sensing element, capable of detecting the acceleration, is manufactured using a dedicated process developed by ST to produce inertial sensors and actuators in silicon.

The IC interface is manufactured using an ST proprietary CMOS process with high level of integration. The dedicated circuit is trimmed to better match the sensing element characteristics.



LGA 16L (4x4x1.5 mm)

The LIS344ALH has a dynamically user selectable full-scale of ± 2 g / ± 6 g and it is capable of measuring accelerations over a maximum bandwidth of 1.8 kHz for all axes. The device bandwidth may be reduced by using external capacitances. The self-test capability allows the user to check the functioning of the system.

The LIS344ALH is available in Land Grid Array package (LGA) manufactured by ST. It is guaranteed to operate over an extended temperature range of -40 °C to +85 °C.

The LIS344ALH belongs to a family of products suitable for a variety of applications:

- Mobile terminals
- Gaming and virtual reality input devices
- Antitheft systems and inertial navigation
- Appliance and robotics.

Table 1. Device summary

Order codes	Temp range [° C]	Package	Packaging
LIS344ALH	-40 to +85	LGA-16L	Tray
LIS344ALHTR	-40 to +85	LGA-16L	Tape and reel

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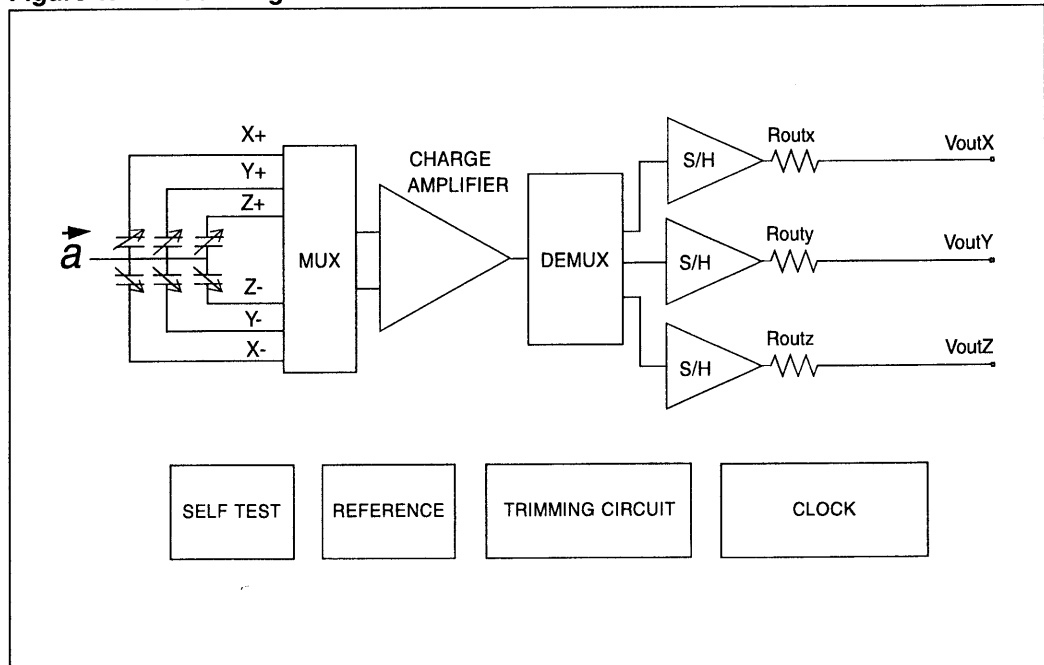
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1 Block diagram and pin description

1.1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram



1.2 Pin description

Figure 2. Pin connection

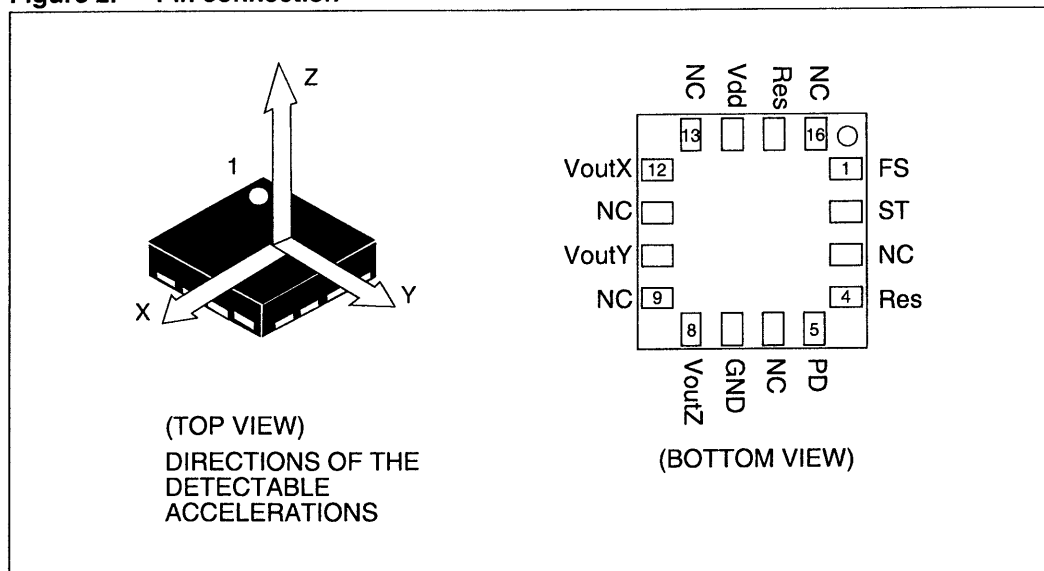


Table 2. Pin description

Pin #	Pin name	Function
1	FS	Full scale selection (logic 0: $\pm 2g$ full-scale; logic 1: $\pm 6g$ full-scale)
2	ST	Self test (logic 0: normal mode; logic 1: self-test mode)
3	NC	Internally not connected
4	Res	Leave unconnected or connect to Vdd
5	PD	Power down (logic 0: normal mode; logic 1: power-down mode)
6	NC	Internally not connected
7	GND	0 V supply
8	VoutZ	Output voltage Z channel
9	NC	Internally not connected
10	VoutY	Output voltage Y channel
11	NC	Internally not connected
12	VoutX	Output voltage X channel
13	NC	Internally not connected
14	Vdd	Power supply
15	Res	Connect to Vdd
16	NC	Internally not connected

2 Mechanical and electrical specifications

2.1 Mechanical characteristics

Table 3. Mechanical characteristics @ Vdd = 3.3 V, T = 25 °C unless otherwise noted⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Unit
Ar	Acceleration range ⁽³⁾	FS pin connected to GND	±1.8	± 2		g
		FS pin connected to Vdd	±5.4	± 6		
So	Sensitivity ⁽⁴⁾	Full-scale = ±2 g	Vdd/5 - 5%	Vdd/5	Vdd/5 + 5%	V/g
		Full-scale = ±6 g	Vdd/15 - 10%	Vdd/15	Vdd/15 + 10%	
SoDr	Sensitivity change Vs Temperature	Delta from +25 °C		± 0.01		%/°C
Voff	Zero-g level ⁽⁴⁾	Full-scale = ±2 g T = 25 °C	Vdd/2 - 5%	Vdd/2	Vdd/2 + 5%	V
OffDr	Zero-g level change Vs Temperature	Delta from +25 °C		±0.4		mg/°C
NL	Non linearity ⁽⁵⁾	Best fit straight line Full-scale = ±2 g		±0.5		% FS
CrossAx	Cross-axis ⁽⁶⁾			±2		%
An	Acceleration noise density	Vdd = 3.3 V; Full-scale = ±2 g		50		µg/√Hz
Vt	Self test output voltage change ^{(7),(8),(9)}	X axis T = 25 °C; Vdd=3.3 V	80	140	200	mV
		Y axis T = 25 °C; Vdd=3.3 V	-200	-140	-80	mV
		Z axis T = 25 °C; Vdd=3.3 V	100	230	350	mV
Fres	Sensing element resonant frequency ⁽¹⁰⁾	X,Y,Z axis	1.8			KHz
Top	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C
Wh	Product weight			0.040		gram

1. The product is factory calibrated at 3.3 V. The operational power supply range is from 2.4 V to 3.6 V. Voff, So and Vt parameters will vary with supply voltage.
2. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.
3. Guaranteed by wafer level test and measurement of initial offset and sensitivity.
4. Zero-g level and sensitivity are essentially ratiometric to supply voltage at the calibration level ±8%.
5. Guaranteed by design.
6. Contribution to the measuring output of an inclination/acceleration along any perpendicular axis.
7. "Self test output voltage change" is defined as $V_{out}(V_{st}=Logic1) - V_{out}(V_{st}=Logic0)$.
8. "Self test output voltage change" varies cubically with supply voltage.
9. When full-scale is set to ±6 g, "Self test output voltage change" is one third of the specified value at ±2 g.
10. Minimum resonance frequency $Fres=1.8$ kHz. Sensor bandwidth= $1/(2*\pi*110k\Omega*Cload)$, with $Cload>1$ nF.

2.2 Electrical characteristics

Table 4. Electrical characteristics @ Vdd = 3.3 V, T = 25 °C unless otherwise noted⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Unit
Vdd	Supply voltage		2.4	3.3	3.6	V
Idd	Supply current	Normal mode		680	850	μA
		Power-down mode		1	5	
Vfs	Full-scale input	Logic 0 level	0		0.3*Vdd	V
Vst	Self-test input	Logic 1 level	0.7*Vdd		Vdd	V
Vpd	Power-down input					
Rout	Output impedance of VoutX, VoutY, VoutZ		90	110	130	KΩ
Cload	Capacitive load drive ⁽³⁾ for VoutX, VoutY, VoutZ		1			nF
Ton	Turn-on time at exit of Power-down mode	Cload expressed in μF		550*Cload+0.3		ms
Top	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C

1. The product is factory calibrated at 3.3 V.

2. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

3. Minimum resonance frequency $F_{res}=1.8$ kHz. Device bandwidth= $1/(2*\pi*110\text{ k}\Omega*C_{load})$, with $C_{load}>1$ nF.

2.3 Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above those listed as "Absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device under these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 5. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Ratings	Maximum value	Unit
V _{DD}	Supply voltage	-0.3 to 7	V
V _{IN}	Input voltage on any control pin (FS, ST, PD)	-0.3 to V _{DD} +0.3	V
A _{POW}	Acceleration (any axis, powered, V _{DD} = 3.3 V)	3000 g for 0.5 ms	
		10000 g for 0.1 ms	
A _{UNP}	Acceleration (any axis, not powered)	3000 g for 0.5 ms	
		10000 g for 0.1 ms	
T _{STG}	Storage temperature range	-40 to +125	°C
ESD	Electrostatic discharge protection	4 (HBM)	KV
		1.5 (CDM)	KV
		400 (MM)	V



This is a mechanical shock sensitive device, improper handling can cause permanent damages to the part



This is an ESD sensitive device, improper handling can cause permanent damages to the part

2.4 Terminology

Sensitivity describes the gain of the sensor and can be determined by applying 1g acceleration to it. As the sensor can measure DC accelerations this can be done easily by pointing the axis of interest towards the center of the Earth, note the output value, rotate the sensor by 180 degrees (point to the sky) and note the output value again thus applying $\pm 1g$ acceleration to the sensor. Subtracting the larger output value from the smaller one, and dividing the result by 2, will give the actual sensitivity of the sensor. This value changes very little over temperature (see sensitivity change vs temperature) and also very little over time. The Sensitivity tolerance describes the range of sensitivities of a large population of sensors.

Zero-g level describes the actual output signal if there is no acceleration present. A sensor in a steady state on a horizontal surface will measure 0 g in X axis and 0 g in Y axis whereas the Z axis will measure 1g. The output is ideally for a 3.3 V powered sensor $V_{dd}/2 = 1650$ mV. A deviation from ideal 0-g level (1650 mV in this case) is called Zero-g offset. Offset of precise MEMS sensors is to some extent a result of stress to the sensor and therefore the offset can slightly change after mounting the sensor onto a printed circuit board or exposing it to extensive mechanical stress. Offset changes little over temperature - see "Zero-g level change vs temperature" - the Zero-g level of an individual sensor is very stable over lifetime. The Zero-g level tolerance describes the range of Zero-g levels of a population of sensors.

Self test allows to test the mechanical and electric part of the sensor, allowing the seismic mass to be moved by means of an electrostatic test-force. The Self Test function is off when the ST pin is connected to GND. When the ST pin is tied at V_{dd} an actuation force is applied to the sensor, simulating a definite input acceleration. In this case the sensor outputs will exhibit a voltage change in their DC levels which is related to the selected full-scale and depending on the supply voltage through the device sensitivity. When ST is activated, the device output level is given by the algebraic sum of the signals produced by the acceleration acting on the sensor and by the electrostatic test-force. If the output signals change within the amplitude specified inside *Table 3*, then the sensor is working properly and the parameters of the interface chip are within the defined specification.

Output impedance describes the resistor inside the output stage of each channel. This resistor is part of a filter consisting of an external capacitor of at least 1 nF and the internal resistor. Due to the high resistor level, only small inexpensive external capacitors are needed to generate low corner frequencies. When interfacing with an ADC it is important to use high input impedance input circuitries to avoid measurement errors. Note that the minimum load capacitance forms a corner frequency close to the resonance frequency of the sensor. In general the smallest possible bandwidth for a particular application should be chosen to get the best results.

3 Functionality

The LIS344ALH is an ultra compact low-power, analog output three-axis linear accelerometer packaged in a LGA package. The complete device includes a sensing element and an IC interface able to take the information from the sensing element and to provide an analog signal to the external world.

3.1 Sensing element

A proprietary process is used to create a surface micro-machined accelerometer. The technology allows to carry out suspended silicon structures which are attached to the substrate in a few points called anchors and are free to move in the direction of the sensed acceleration. To be compatible with the traditional packaging techniques a cap is placed on top of the sensing element to avoid blocking the moving parts during the moulding phase of the plastic encapsulation.

When an acceleration is applied to the sensor the proof mass displaces from its nominal position, causing an imbalance in the capacitive half-bridge. This imbalance is measured using charge integration in response to a voltage pulse applied to the sense capacitor.

At steady state the nominal value of the capacitors are few pF and when an acceleration is applied the maximum variation of the capacitive load is in the fF range.

3.2 IC interface

The complete signal processing uses a fully differential structure, while the final stage converts the differential signal into a single-ended one to be compatible with the external world.

The first stage is a low-noise capacitive amplifier that implements a Correlated Double Sampling (CDS) at its output to cancel the offset and the 1/f noise. The produced signal is then sent to three different S&Hs, one for each channel, and made available to the outside.

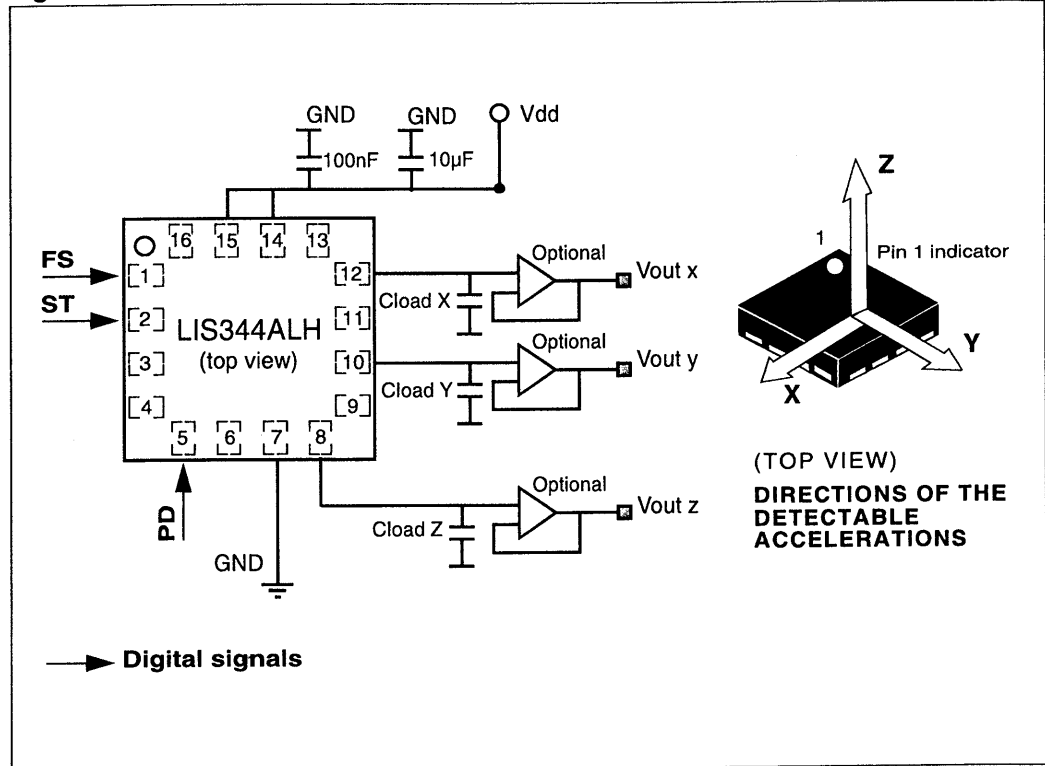
All the analog parameters (output offset voltage and sensitivity) are ratiometric to the voltage supply. Increasing or decreasing the voltage supply, the sensitivity and the offset will increase or decrease linearly. This feature provides the cancellation of the error related to the voltage supply along an analog to digital conversion chain.

3.3 Factory calibration

The IC interface is factory calibrated for sensitivity (S_0) and Zero-g level (V_{off}). The trimming values are stored inside the device by a non volatile structure. Any time the device is turned on, the trimming parameters are downloaded into the registers to be employed during the normal operation. This allows the user to employ the device without further calibration.

4 Application hints

Figure 3. LIS344ALH electrical connection



Power supply decoupling capacitors (100 nF ceramic or polyester + 10 µF Aluminum) should be placed as near as possible to the device (common design practice).

The LIS344ALH allows to band limit VoutX, VoutY and VoutZ through the use of external capacitors. The recommended frequency range spans from DC up to 1.8 kHz. In particular, capacitors are added at output VoutX, VoutY, VoutZ pins to implement low-pass filtering for antialiasing and noise reduction. The equation for the cut-off frequency (f_t) of the external filters is in this case:

$$f_t = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{out} \cdot C_{load}(x, y, z)}$$

Taking into account that the internal filtering resistor (R_{out}) has a nominal value equal to 110 KΩ, the equation for the external filter cut-off frequency may be simplified as follows:

$$f_t = \frac{1.45\mu F}{C_{load}(x, y, z)} [Hz]$$

The tolerance of the internal resistor can vary typically of ±20% within its nominal value of 110 KΩ, thus the cut-off frequency will vary accordingly. A minimum capacitance of 1 nF for $C_{load}(x, y, z)$ is required.

Table 6. Filter capacitor selection, C_{load} (x, y, z),

Cut-off frequency	Capacitor value
1 Hz	1500 nF
10 Hz	150 nF
20 Hz	68 nF
50 Hz	30 nF
100 Hz	15 nF
200 Hz	6.8 nF
500 Hz	3 nF

4.1 Soldering information

The LGA package is compliant with the ECOPACK, RoHS and "Green" standard. It is qualified for soldering heat resistance according to JEDEC J-STD-020C.

Leave "Pin 1 Indicator" unconnected during soldering.

Land pattern and soldering recommendations are available at www.st.com/mems.

4.2 Output response vs orientation

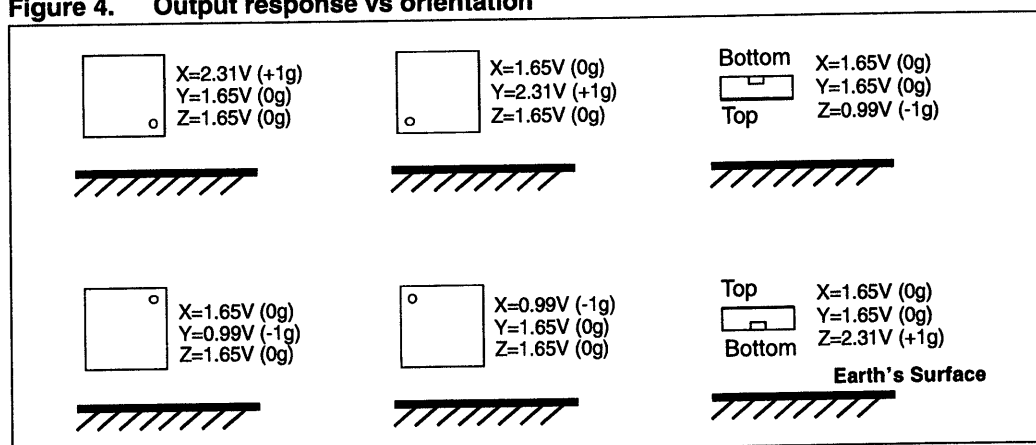
Figure 4. Output response vs orientation

Figure 4 shows output voltage values of LIS344ALH, powered at 3.3 V, with full-scale ± 2 g.

5 Typical performance characteristics

5.1 Mechanical characteristics at 25 °C

Figure 5. X axis Zero-g level at 3.3 V

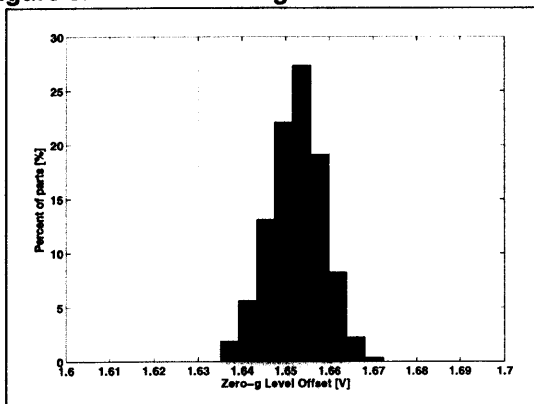


Figure 6. X axis Sensitivity at 3.3 V

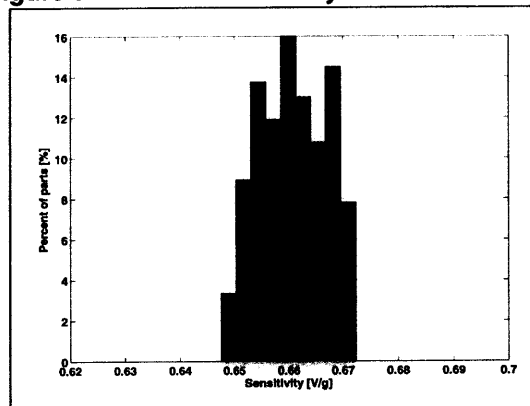


Figure 7. Y axis Zero-g level at 3.3 V

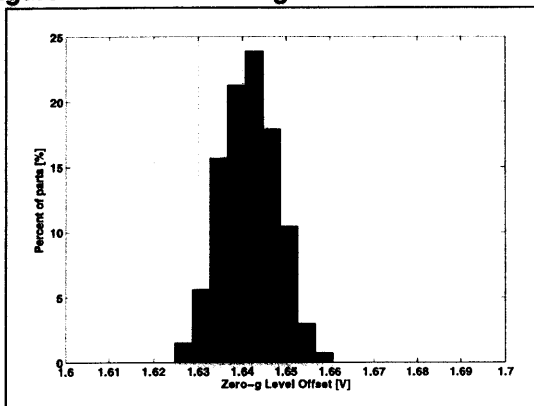


Figure 8. Y axis Sensitivity at 3.3 V

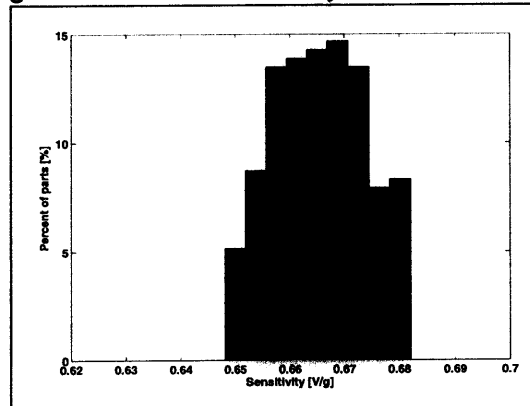


Figure 9. Z axis Zero-g level at 3.3 V

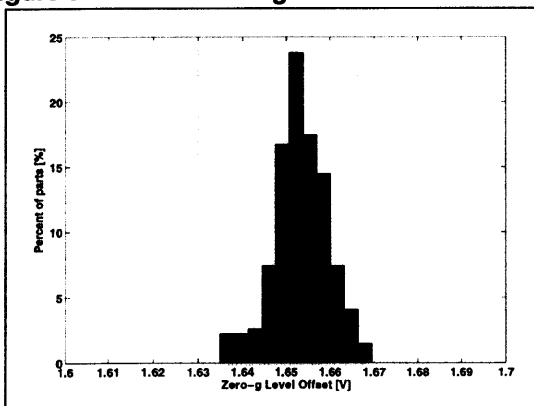
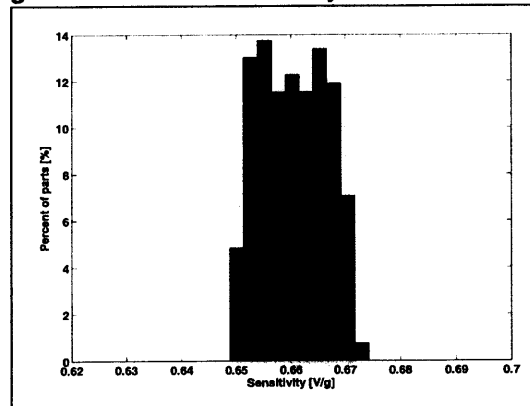


Figure 10. Z axis Sensitivity at 3.3 V



5.2 Mechanical characteristics derived from measurement in the -40 °C to +85 °C temperature range

Figure 11. X axis Zero-g level change vs. temperature at 3.3 V

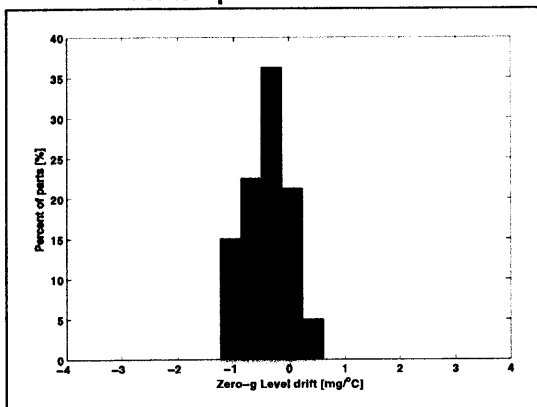


Figure 12. X axis Sensitivity change vs. temperature at 3.3 V

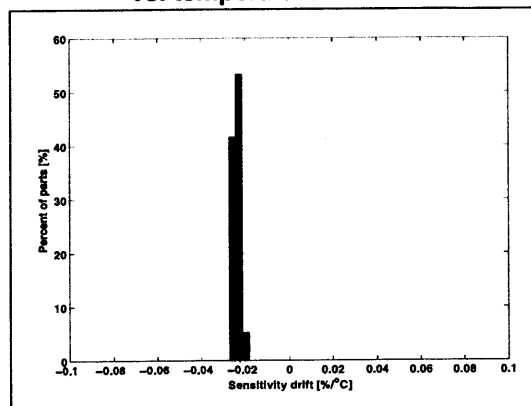


Figure 13. Y axis Zero-g level change vs. temperature at 3.3 V

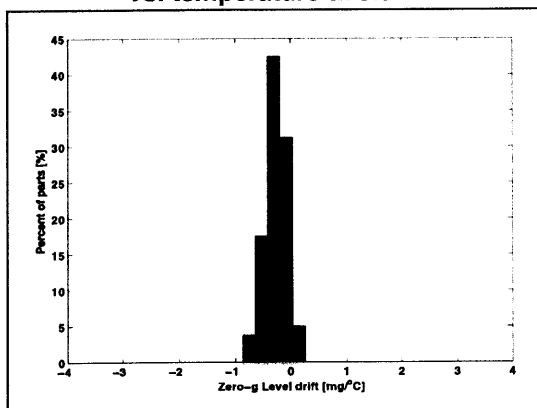


Figure 14. Y axis Sensitivity change vs. temperature at 3.3 V

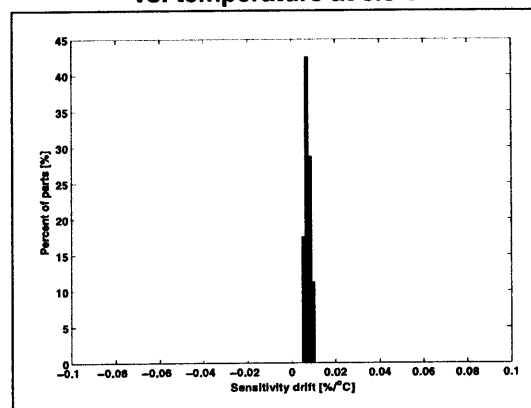


Figure 15. Z axis Zero-g level change vs. temperature at 3.3 V

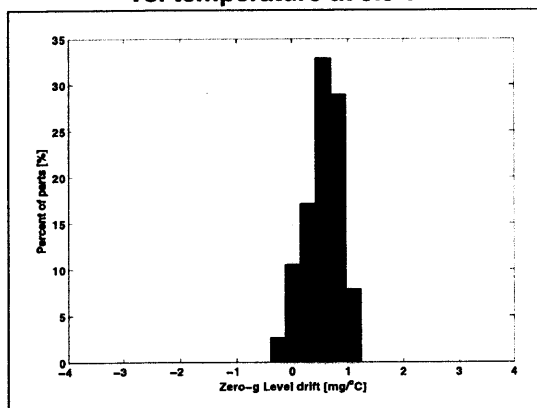
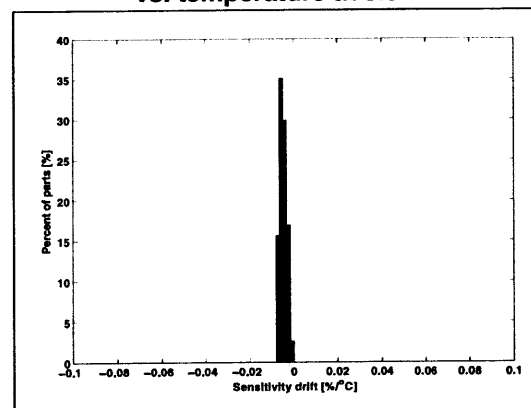


Figure 16. Z axis Sensitivity change vs. temperature at 3.3 V



5.3 Electrical characteristics at 25 °C

Figure 17. Current consumption in normal mode at 3.3 V

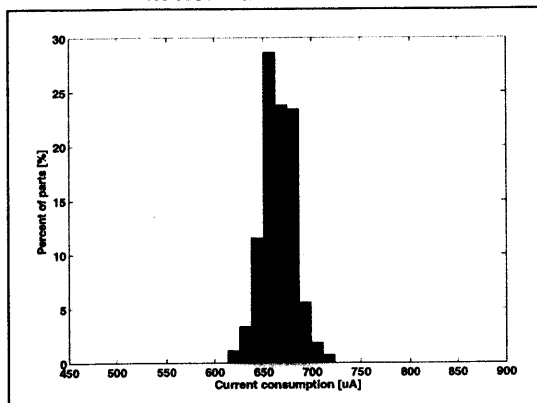


Figure 18. Current consumption in power-down at 3.3 V

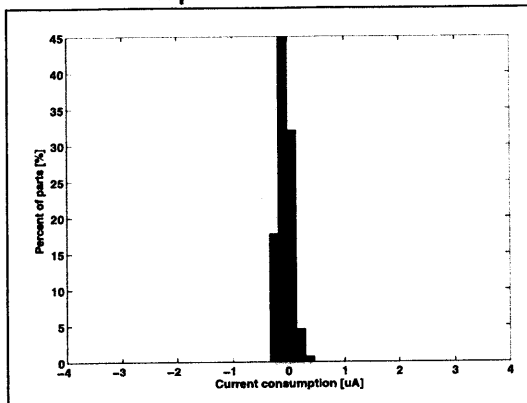


Figure 19. Noise density at 3.3 V (X, Y axis)

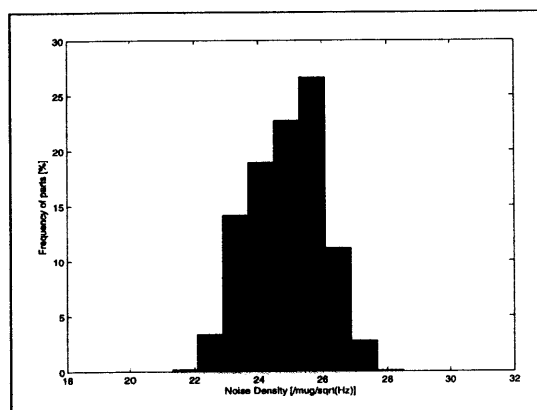
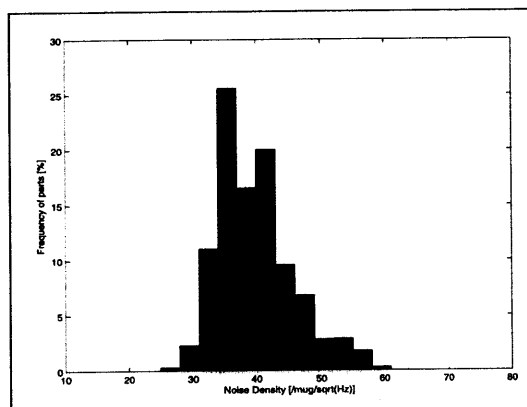


Figure 20. Noise density at 3.3 V (Z axis)

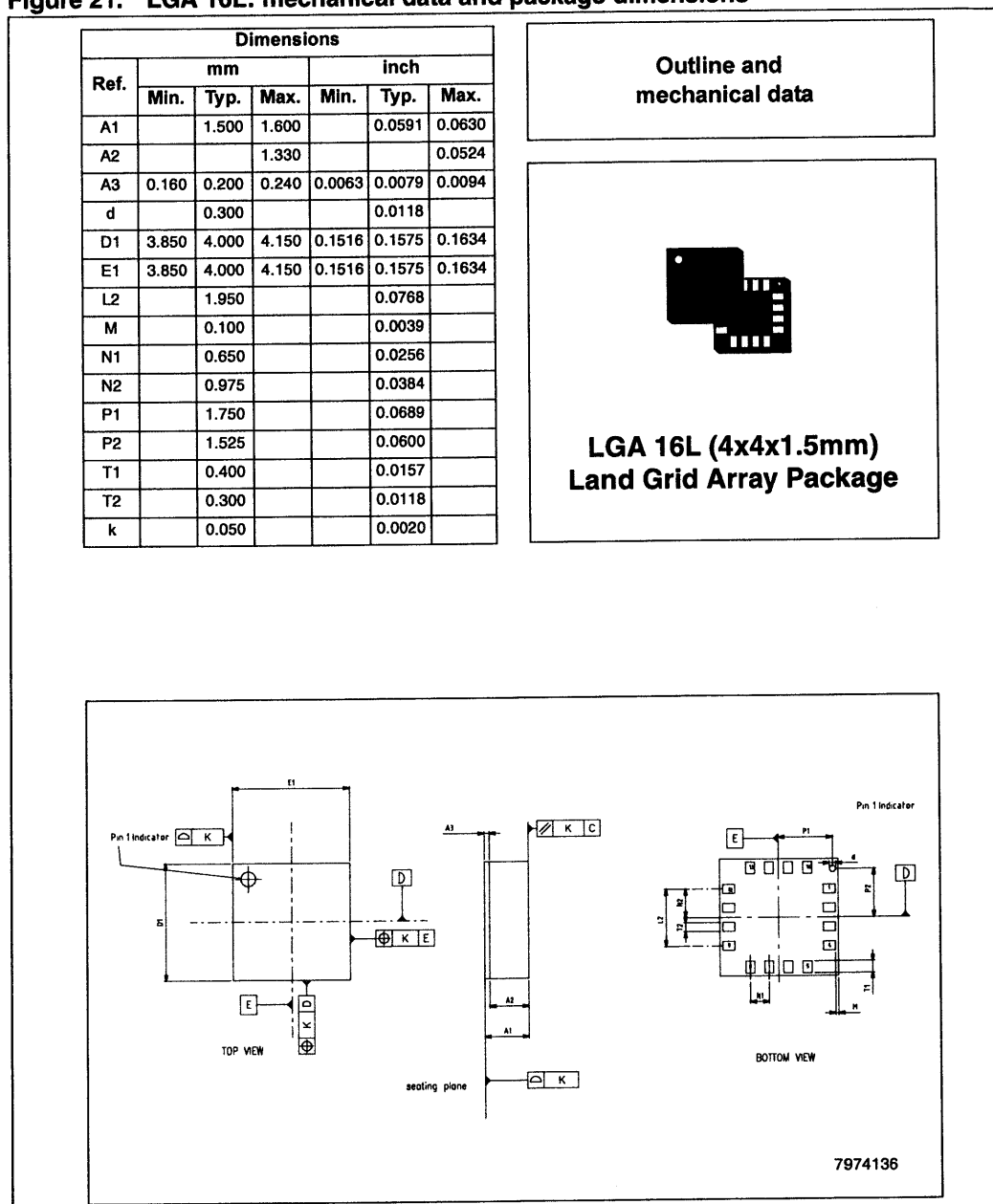


6 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK[®] packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level Interconnect is marked on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK[®] is an ST trademark.

ECOPACK[®] specifications are available at: www.st.com.

Figure 21. LGA 16L: mechanical data and package dimensions



7 Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
15-Jan-2008	1	Initial release.
18-Feb-2008	2	Minor text changes
29-Apr-2008	3	Updated <i>Section 2: Mechanical and electrical specifications</i> and added distribution graphs in <i>Section 5: Typical performance characteristics</i>

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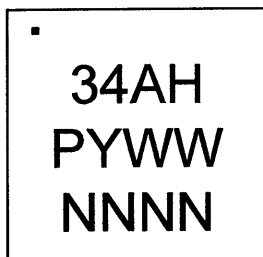


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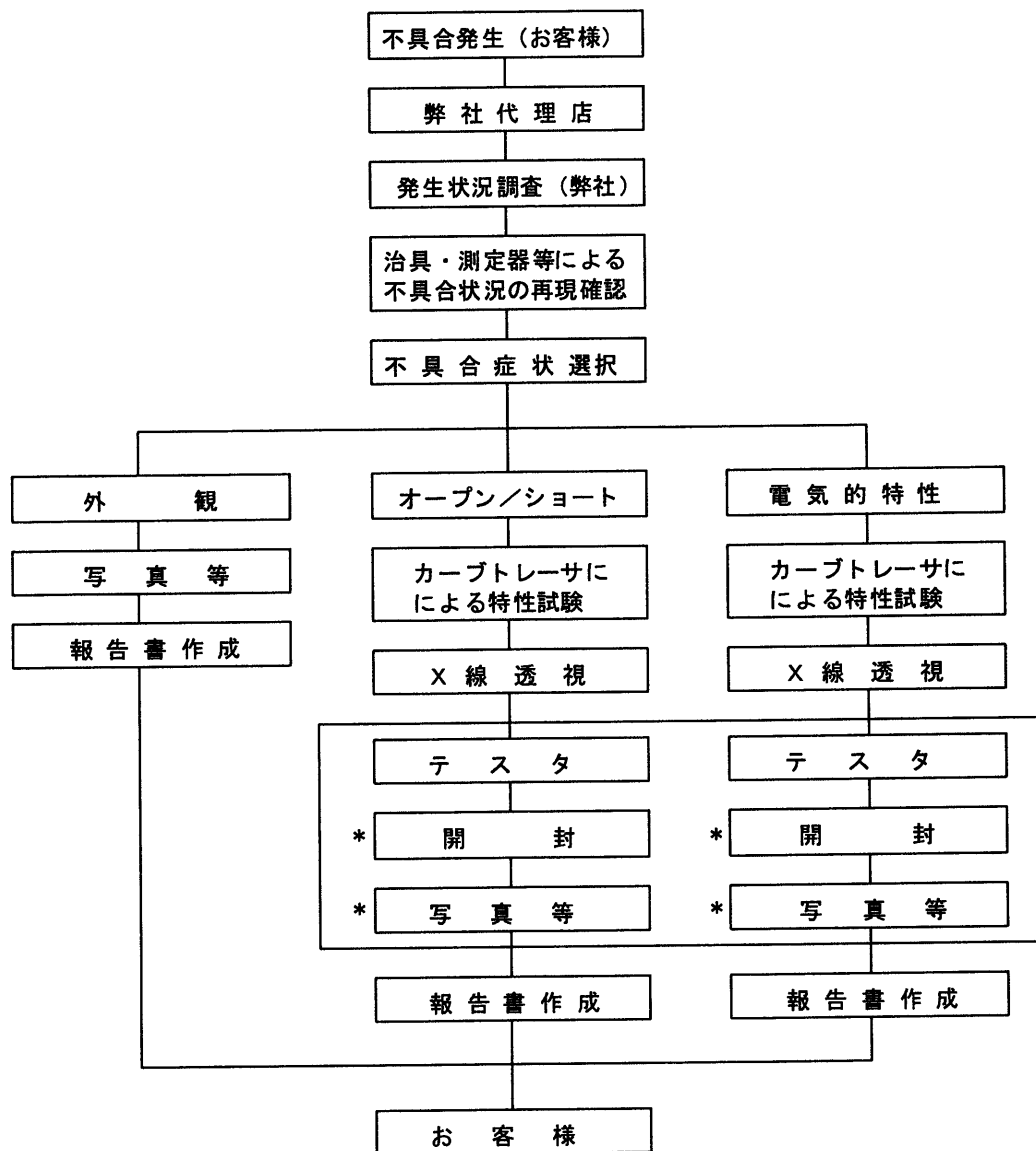
別表－2

マーキング仕様 (Marking specification)



- ... PIN #1 ID
- ... 製品名 (Device Name)
- ... プラントコード (Plant Code)、デートコード
- ... ロット番号

(注意) マーキング仕様は、今後変更される可能性があります。
変更の際は別途ご案内連絡いたします。

**別表—3 不具合品解析手順**



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別表—4 工程管理図

製造工程(モールド品)	検査目的	検査内容等
材料受入検査	— 工程不良発生防止のため	— 規格(寸法、比抵抗等)記載内容、外観等の検査
ウエハー製造	— 各工程での不具合品の早期発見及び、 工程/特性/品質の安定化	— マスク合せ精度、パターン精度、種々の膜厚、CVプロット(イオン濃度、 不純物濃度等)、シート抵抗等の検査
製造工程管理		— 電気的特性試験
プローブ・テスト	— 電気的特性による選別(I/Fのみ)	— ウエハーの表面処理の検査
ウエハー検査	— ウエハーの外観検査による出荷前品質検査	— 規格記載内容
ウエハー受入検査	— 数量確認及び、他番ウエハーの混入防止	— 外観検査
外観検査	— 不良ダイの混入防止	— 外観等による品質確認
ダイ検査	— 組立前のダイ品質確認	— ダイアタッチせん断強度、位置等 I C規格 : MIL-STD-883C-2010. 8/2019. 4 ディスクリート規格 : MIL-STD-750C-2017
ダイ・アタッチ	— ダイアタッチ	
品質管理	— ダイアタッチ工程の安定化	
ワイヤボンディング	— ワイヤボンディング	— ワイヤボンディング引っ張り強度、形状、位置等 I C規格 : MIL-STD-883C-2010. 8/2019. 4 ディスクリート規格 : MIL-STD-750C-2017
品質管理	— ワイヤボンディング工程の安定化	— 内部目視検査
外観検査	— モールド前の製品の不良品除去	— 内部目視検査 I C規格 : MIL-STD-883C-2010. 8-COND. B ディスクリート規格 : MIL-STD-750C-2072
組立検査	— モールド前の品質確認	
モールド	— モールド及び、ベーキング	— はんだ付け性検査 I C規格 : MIL-STD-883C-2003. 4 ディスクリート規格 : MIL-STD-202F-208
リード成形	— リード成形	
ハンダ付け性	— はんだ付け性品質確認	
最終バーク	— ベーキング	— 社内規格による
外観検査	— 外観品質確認 — 信頼性試験	— 外観 I C規格 : MIL-STD-883C-2009. 7 ディスクリート規格 : MIL-STD-202F-208
グループB/C/検査	— マーキング及び、電気的不良品の除去 — 外観、電気的特性品質確認	— 信頼性試験 信頼性モニタ : PCT、温度サイクル、ライフテスト等 (週、3ヶ月、6ヶ月)
マーキング及び電気的特性検査		— データシートに基づく電気的特性試験
グループA検査	— 最終出荷品質確認	— 抜取りによる外観及び、電気的特性試験
梱包		— 数量、型番、ラベル、書類等の検査(検査後、弊社出荷倉庫 へ在庫)
梱包及び書類審査(ラベル等)		— 弊社出荷倉庫(日本向)より直接各代理店へ発送
出庫		— 在庫管理等
弊社代理店入出庫		
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別表—5 信頼性試験結果

TEST	CONDITION/DURATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RESULTS/REMARKS
Preconditioning	24hrs of bake @125°C 192hrs of soak @30°C/60%RH 3 reflows - reflow profile J-STD-020C (Tmax=260°)	300 parts	0/300 fail
High Temperature Storage (HTS)	Ta = 125°C, 1000h	22 parts	0/22 fail
Operative Life Test 2 (OLT2)	JEDEC MSL 3 Reflow Profile J-STD-020C Ta=125, Tj=125 Vcc=3.6V	80 parts	0/80 fail
Pressure Pot Test (PPT)	Ta=121, Pressure=2 atm	100 parts	0/100 fail
Temperature Cycling Test (TCT1)	JEDEC MSL 3 Reflow Profile J-STD-020C 500 cycles @ Ta=-40°C/+125°C	50 parts	0/50 fail
Temperature Cycling Test (TCT2)	JEDEC MSL 3 Reflow Profile J-STD-020C 1000 cycles @ Ta=-40°C/+125°C	100 parts	0/100 fail
Temperature Humidity Storage (THS)	TA(°C)/RH(%)=+85°C/85%RH	80 parts from LOT 2	0/80 fail
Mechanical Shock (MS1&2)	Reference specification ST 0061692, MIL STD 883D	60 parts from LOT 1	0/60 fail
E.S.D.	HBM (JEDEC JESD22-A114E) - 4kV MM (JEDEC JESD-A115-A) - 400V CDM (JEDEC JESD22-C101-C) - 1.5kV	HBM: 3 parts MM: 3 parts CDM: 3 parts	0/3 fail 0/3 fail 0/3 fail
Latch Up	I- Test (JEDEC EIA/JESD78 A) Supply over-voltage test (JEDEC EIA/JESD78 A)	I- test: 8 parts Over V Test : 4 parts	0/8 fail 0/4 fail



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別表－6a 材料

Component	Material Name	Substance Name	Substance Mass (mg)	% vs. Weight
Chip	Silicon Die	Silicium (Si)	11.55	28.875%
	Die Metallization	Aluminium (Al)	0.131	0.328%
	Die Coating	Silicon Dioxide (SiO ₂)	0.014	0.035%
	Die Coating	Borosilicate Glass	0.044	0.110%
Substrate (PCB)	Core + Fiberglass	Fiber Glass	1.398	3.495%
		Epoxy Resin	0.608	1.520%
		Bismaleimide (B)	0.502	1.255%
		Triazine (T)	0.502	1.255%
Substrate (Mask)	Solder Mask	Baryum Sulfate	0.117	0.293%
		Dipropylene glycol monomethyl	0.012	0.030%
		Talc containing no asbestiform fibers	0.037	0.093%
		Silica crystalline	0.005	0.013%
		2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethyl Acetate	0.493	1.233%
		Acrylates derivative	0.505	1.263%
		Amine compound	0.005	0.013%
Substrate	Coating	Copper (Cu)	0.806	2.015%
		Nickel (Ni)	0.009	0.023%
		Gold (Au)	0.002	0.005%
Die Attach	Glue or Tape	Acylic Resin	0.09	0.225%
		Epoxy Resin	0.182	0.455%
Wires	Bonding Wire	Gold (Au)	0.142	0.355%
Encapsulation	Moulding Compound	Fused Silica	19.876	49.690%
		Epoxy Resin	1.828	4.570%
		Phenol Resin	0.685	1.713%
		Metal Hydroxide	0.343	0.858%
		Carbon Black	0.114	0.285%



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別表－ 6b 端子めっき仕様

端子材質 Terminal material		Cu、Ni、Au	
下地めっき Base plating	材質 Material	Cu	
	厚み Thickness	18μm	
本めっき Surface plating	合金組成 Composition	材質 Material	配合比 mixed ratio
		Ni	95%
		Au	5%
	厚み Thickness	5.3 μm	



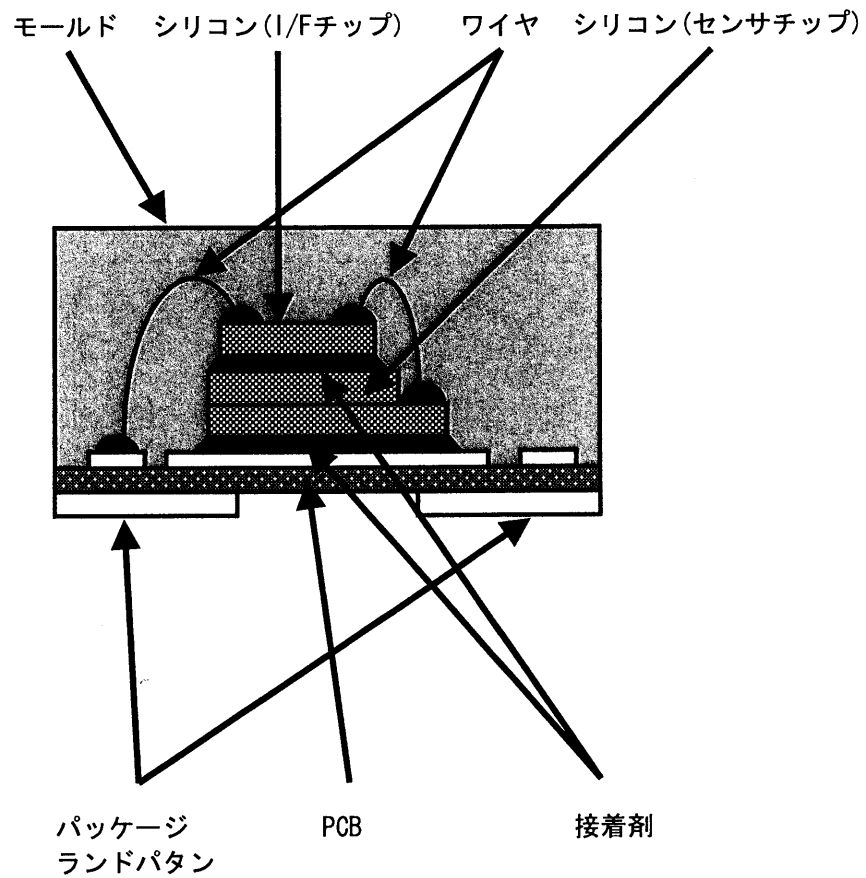
別表 7 境法規制物質全 に関して (Environment Decalog)

弊社製品には、下記のおゾン破壊物質、特定臭素系難燃剤及び、重金属は、一切使用していません (直接含有だけでなく、製造工程での使用も含む)。

The products and production lines of STMicroelectronics do not include Ozone Depletion Compound, Bromine and Heavy metal indicated below.

- ・ オゾン破壊物質規制(アメリカ大気浄化法によるODSラベリング規制,class1/class2)とは
(Regulation of Ozone Depletion Compound in U.S.A)
 - 特定フロン(CFC)
 - CFC-11,12,113,114,115,
 - 特定フロン以外のC F C (CFC)
 - CFC-13,111,112,211,212,213,214,215,216,217
 - 特定ハロン(Halon)
 - Halon-1211,1301,2402
 - 四塩化炭素(CCl₄)
 - トリクロロエタン(1,1,1-トリクロロエタン) C₂H₃Cl₃
- ・ 特定臭素系難燃剤(ドイツダイオキシン規制)とは
(Bromine/ Regulation of Dioxin in Germany)
 - PBBOs, PBDO, PBDPO, PBDE, PBDPE, DBDO , PBBs
- ・ 包装材重金属規制(アメリカ包装材重金属規制)とは
(Regulation of Heavy metal for the packing material in U.S.A)
 - 水銀(Hg), カドミウム(Cd), 六価クロム(Cr⁶⁺), 鉛(Pb)*
 - *The packing material does not include Pb. However, the product itself contains trace of lead due to its wafer capping material (glass frit) - see Addendum 7b
- ・ その他(other)
 - ポリ塩化ビフェニル(Polychlorinated biphenyls)、アスベスト(ASBESTOS)、
 - ポリ塩化ナフタリン(Polychlorinated naphthalene)、
 - 有機すず(Organic tin compounds)

別表 8 内部構造図



内部チップサイズ

⇒ MEMS素子部は 3.1mm x 2.8mm

⇒ ASIC部は 1.25mm x 2.1mm



別表 9

表面実装型デバイスの取り扱いについて
製品名 : LIS344ALH
(ECOPACK/260°C対応品)

このドキュメントは他製品への転用はできません。

STマイクロエレクトロニクス株式会社

2008年 12月

1. SMD (Surface Mount Device) のはんだ耐熱性について

一般に、SOP (Small Outline Package)・PLCC (Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier)・PQFP (Plastic Quad Flat Package)・PBGA (Plastic Ball Grid Array)等のSMD(表面実装型デバイス)製品は、赤外線リフローや温風リフロー等の技術を用いて、お客様のアプリケーション基板上に実装されます。この時、パッケージは製品の最大定格温度を超える高温に達するため、条件によっては製品の品質・信頼性が著しく劣化することがあります。

半導体製品のモールド樹脂は一般環境下では吸湿し、樹脂が吸湿した状態ではんだリフローを実施すると、熱ストレスによりモールド樹脂内部の水分が膨張し、内部水蒸気の圧力がモールド樹脂の限界強度を超えた場合、樹脂クラックやボンディングワイヤオープンに至ることがあります。また、この現象はチップとモールド樹脂・リードフレームとモールド樹脂間の密着性を劣化させることがあり、樹脂の密着性が劣化した部分には水分が溜まりやすくなるため、長期の使用によってアルミ配線の腐食や内部素子の特性変動を生じさせることがあります。弊社では、はんだリフロー耐性の向上のためパッケージタイプ毎にモールド樹脂を最適化するとともに、モールド樹脂の吸湿を抑えるために防湿包装(ドライバッグ/アルミラミネート包装)を採用しております(注)。

(注: 但し、吸湿状態でもリフロー耐性の高い一部の個別半導体製品などは、防湿包装を採用しておりません。)

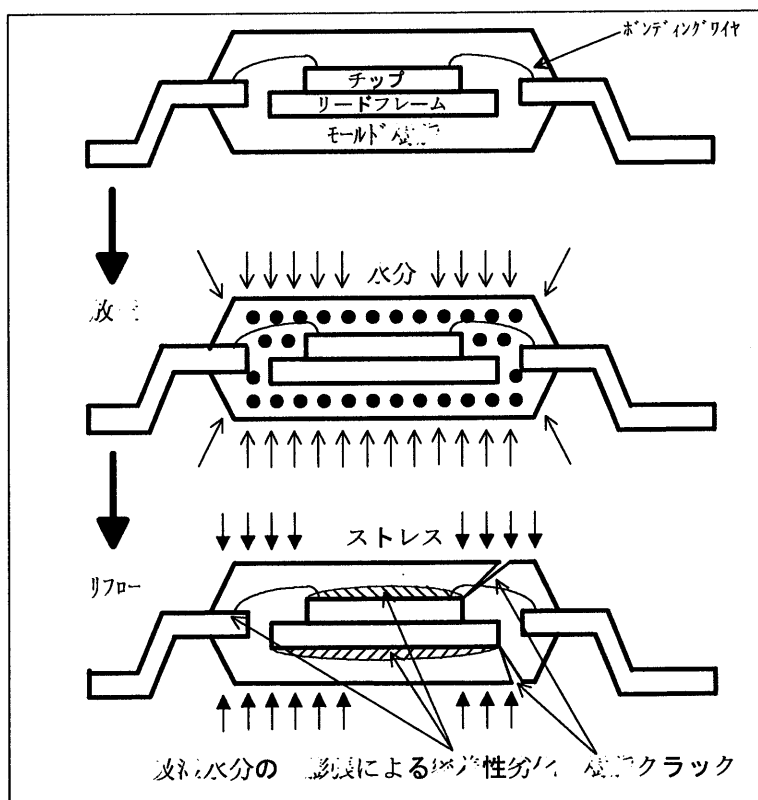


Figure.1 はんだリフロー時の熱ストレスによる不良メカニズム

4. 推 リフロー条件

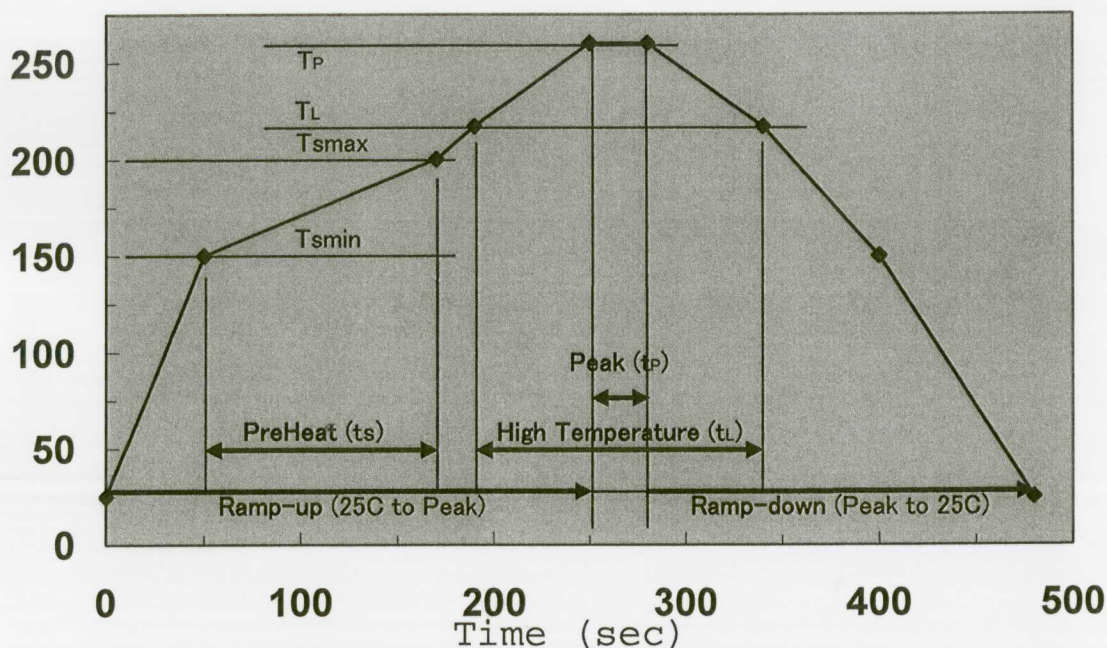
4.1 推 度プロファイル (IRリフロー・ 風リフロー)

IR (赤外線)リフロー・温風リフローの場合の推奨温度プロファイルをFigure2に示します。

また、リフロー回数は、3回以内にてお願いします。

IRリフローでは、中赤外線・遠赤外線を利用したリフロー装置を推奨致します。近赤外線は中赤外線や遠赤外線と比較して、モールド樹脂への赤外線熱吸収率が高く、熱ストレスも大きいと考えられています。

Pb-Free JEDEC PROFILE



Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)	3 °C/second max
Preheat	
– Temperature Min (T_{smin})	150°C
– Temperature Max (T_{smax})	200°C
– Time (min to max) (t_s)	60-180 seconds
T_{smax} to T_L	
– Ramp-up Rate	3°C/second max
Time maintained above:	
– Temperature (T_L)	217°C
– Time (t_L)	60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature (T_P)	260+0/-5°C
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t_P)	20-40 seconds
Ramp-down Rate	6°C/second max
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max

Figure.2 推奨温度プロファイル

5. 防湿包装(ドライバッグ)開封後の保管条件・ベーキング条件

防湿包装開封後、お客様の生産数量の都合上、実装後同一梱包内に残った端数品は、デシケータ（恒温低湿度保管庫/20%RH以下）にて保管管理してください。もしくは、使用後速やかに防湿包装を再シールすることを推奨します。

また、一部の製品では、耐トレイ(Heat Proof Trayと明示)が採用されております。これらの製品については、お客様の生産工程において防湿包装開封後の有効期限が過ぎた場合、基板実装前に、耐トレイとともにベーキングの実施をお願いします。推奨ベーキング条件は以下の通りです。

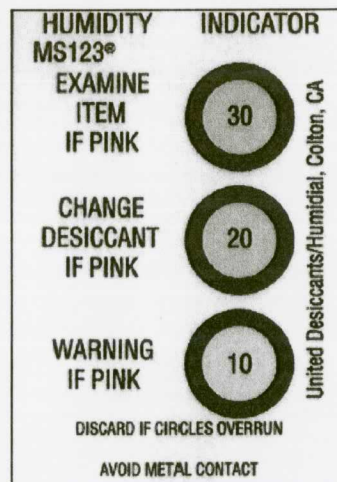
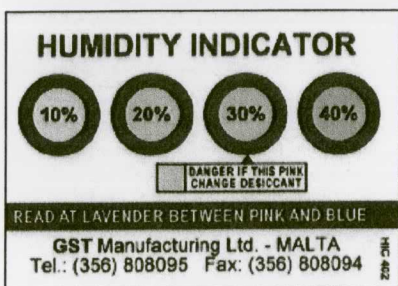
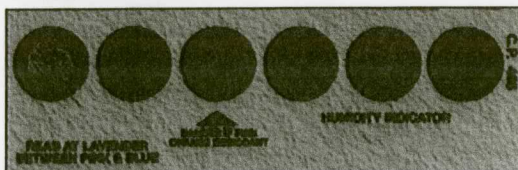
1.8mm厚以上のパッケージ	125°C 24 時間	
1.8mm厚以下のパッケージ	125°C 12 時間	← LIS344ALHTR
1.0mm厚以下のパッケージ	125°C 6 時間	

6. 不具合品の解析について

不具合品の解析の為、御社製品基板上から弊社半導体製品を取り外す際は、4項の条件でベーキング実施後、取り外すことを推奨します。樹脂が吸湿した状態で、風などを用いて基板からの取り外しを行うと、ストレスによりパッケージクラックや樹脂の密着性劣化が発生し、不具合の真因の追求が困難になることがあります。

7. 湿度インジケータ

防湿包装内部には、弊社製品とともに、Figure.3に示すような湿度インジケータが同包されております。防湿包装開封直後に、同包の湿度インジケータの表示が30%以上を示している場合は、送時の機械的ダメージ等により防湿包装の密封性が損なわれ、防湿包装内部に湿気が侵入し製品が吸湿していると考えられます。この場合は、4項に示す方法で再度ベーキングしていただくか、もしくは、代理店殿宛もしくは弊社宛てにご返却下さい（密封性劣化が弊社の責任であると思われる場合に限る）。



（注：湿度インジケータのデザインは、予告なしに変更することがございますので、予めご了承ください。）

Figure.3 湿度インジケータの例

以上



別表 10

本製品を実装するボードの設計に関するガイドライン

TECHNICAL NOTE: TN0018
Linear Accelerometer in LGA package
Surface Mounting Guideline

注： 本ガイドラインは今回のLIS344ALH/LIS344ALHTRで採用しているLGA-16L (4mmx4mmx1.5mm) パッケージにも適用されます。



Linear accelerometers in LGA package
surface mounting guidelines

Abstract

This document is a general guidelines about soldering accelerometer products packaged in LGA surface mount.

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3	Stencil design & solder paste application	5
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	A.2 LGA 5x5x1.6 mm, 16 lead.	9
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1 **General guidelines about soldering surface mount accelerometer**

As common PCB design and industrial practice when considering accelerometer soldering there are always 3 elements to take into consideration:

1. PCB with its own conductive layers (i.e. Copper) and other organic materials used for board protection and dielectric isolation.
2. ACCELEROMETER to be mounted on the board. Accelerometer senses acceleration, but it senses also the mechanical stress coming from the board. This stress is minimized with simple PCB design rules.
3. SOLDERING PASTE like SnAgCu. This soldering paste can be dispensed on the board with a screen printing method through a stencil. The pattern of the soldering paste on the PCB is given by the stencil mask itself.

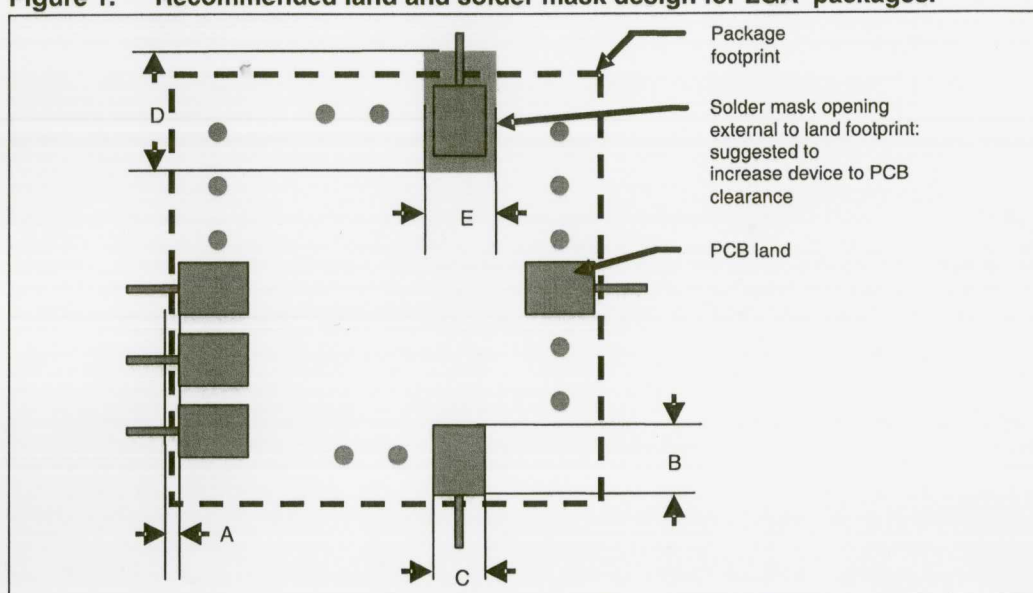
2 PCB Design Guidelines

PCB land and solder masking general recommendations are shown in *Figure 1*. Refer to device datasheet or appendix A for pad count, size and pitch.

- It is recommended to open solder mask external to PCB land;
- The area below the sensor (on the same side of the board) must be defined as keep-out area. It is strongly recommended to not place any structure in top metal layer underneath the sensor;
- Traces connected to pads should be as much symmetric as possible. Symmetry and balance for pad connection will help component self alignment and will lead to a better control of solder paste reduction after reflow;
- For better performances over temperature it is strongly recommended not to place large insertion components like buttons or shielding boxes at distance less than 2 mm from the sensor;
- Pin #1 indicator is electrically connected to pin 1. Leave pin 1 indicator unconnected during soldering.

2.1 PCB design rules

Figure 1. Recommended land and solder mask design for LGA packages.



A = Clearance from PCB land edge to solder mask opening $\geq 0.25\text{mm}$ to ensure that solder mask is opened externally to device area

B = PCB land length = LGA solder pad length + 0.1mm

C = PCB land width = LGA solder pad width + 0.1mm

D = Solder Mask Opening length = PCB land length + 0.3mm: design 0.05mm inside and 0.25mm outside

E = Solder Mask Opening width = PCB land width + 0.1mm

3 **Stencil design & solder paste application**

The thickness and the pattern of the soldering paste are important for the proper accelerometer mounting process

- Stainless steel stencils are recommended for solder paste application;
- A stencil thickness of 90 - 150µm (3.5 - 6 mils) is recommended for screen printing;
- The final thickness of soldering paste should allow proper cleaning of flux residuals and clearance between sensor package and PCB;
- Stencil aperture should have rectangular shape with dimension up to 25µm (1mil) smaller than PCB land;
- The openings of the stencil for the signal pads should be between 70% and 90% of the PCB pad area;
- Optionally, for better solder paste release, the aperture walls should be trapezoidal and the corners rounded;
- The fine pitch of the IC leads requires accurate alignment of the stencil to the printed circuit board. The stencil and printed circuit assembly should be aligned to within 25µm (1mil) prior to application of the solder paste.

4 Process consideration

- In case of use of no self-cleaning solder paste it is mandatory proper washing of the board after soldering to eliminate any possible source of leakage between adjacent pads due to flux residues;
- The PCB soldering profile depends on the number, size and placement of components in the application board. It is not functional to define a specific soldering profile for the accelerometer only. Customer should use a time and temperature reflow profile that is derived from the PCB design and manufacturing experience.

5 Solder heat resistance and environmental specification

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a Lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second Level Interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label.

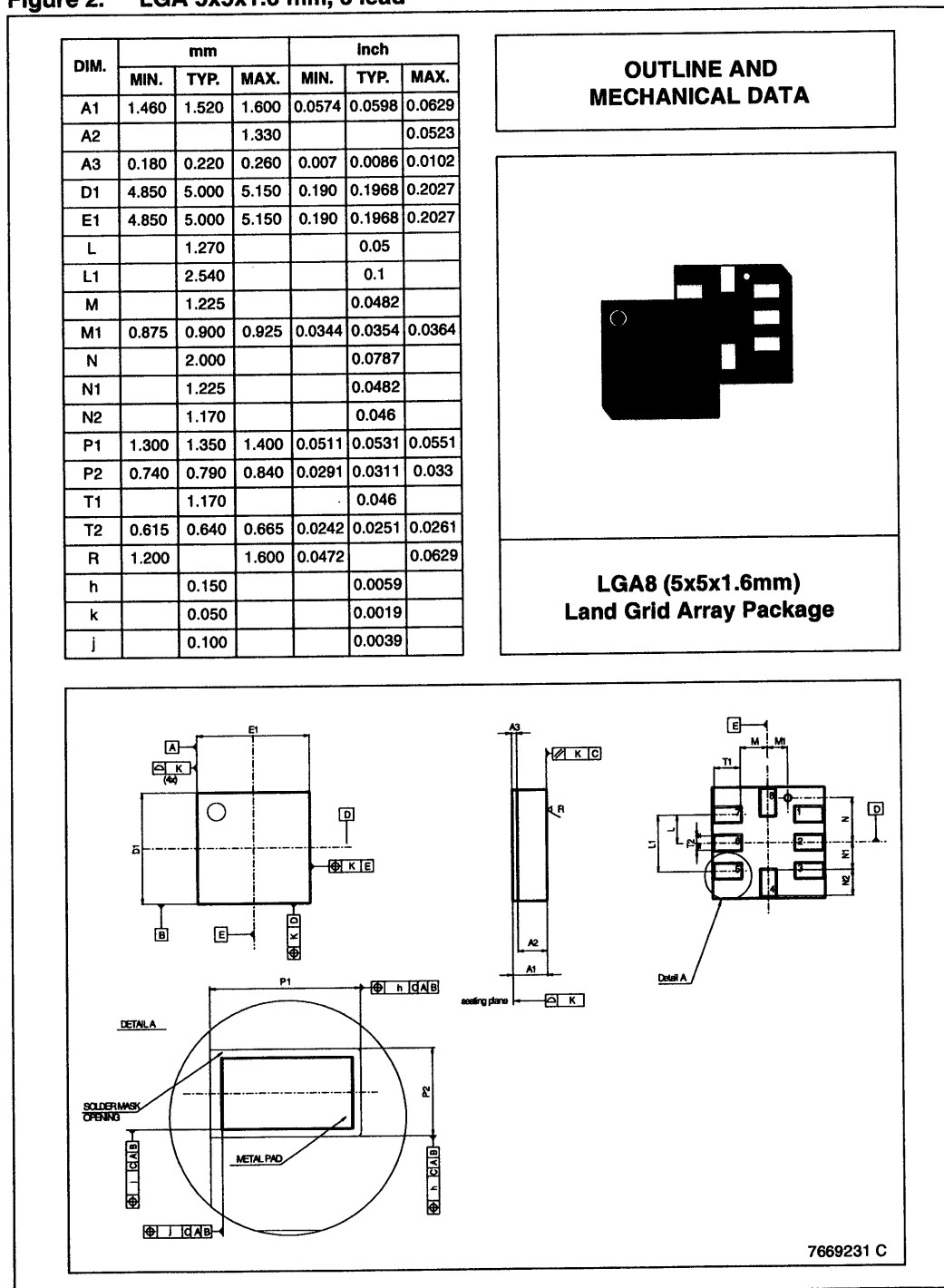
LGA packages for accelerometer are qualified for soldering heat resistance according to JEDEC J-STD-020C, in MSL3 condition.

ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Appendix A LGA packages outlines

A.1 LGA 5x5x1.6 mm, 8 lead

Figure 2. LGA 5x5x1.6 mm, 8 lead

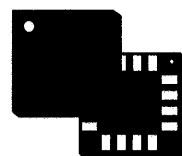


A.2 LGA 5x5x1.6 mm, 16 lead

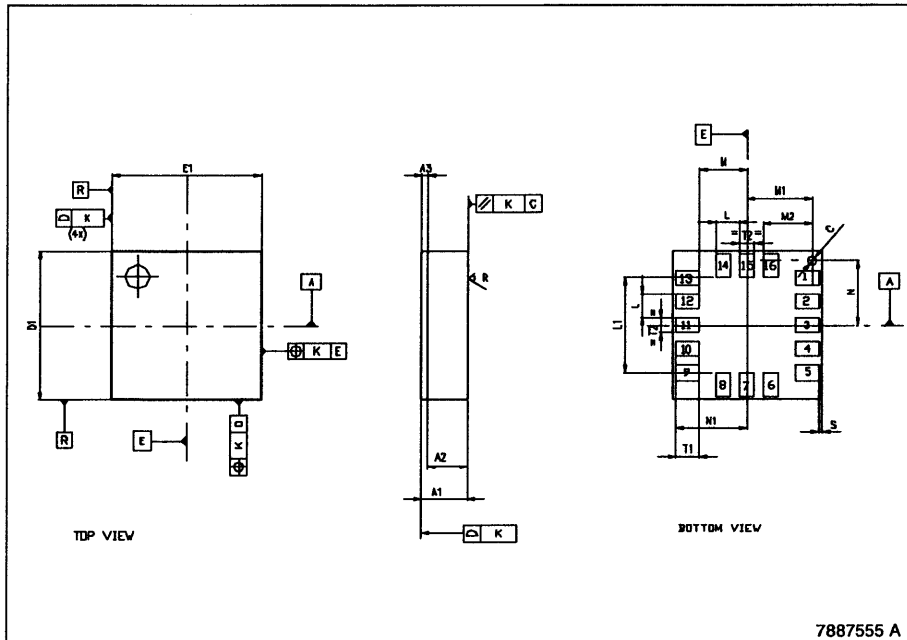
Figure 3. LGA 5x5x1.6 mm, 16 lead

DIM.	mm			Inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A1	1.460	1.500	1.600	0.575	0.0591	0.0630
A2	1.		330			0.0524
A3	0.160	0.200	0.240	0.0063	0.0079	0.0094
C	0	.300			0.0118	
D1	4.850	5.000	5.150	0.1909	0.1969	0.2028
E1	4.850	5.000	5.150	0.1909	0.1969	0.2028
L	0	.800			0.0315	
L1	3	.200			0.1260	
M	1	.600			0.0630	
M1	2.150	2.180	2.200	0.0846	0.0858	0.0866
M2	1	.630			0.0642	
N	2	.180			0.0858	
N1	2	.400			0.0945	
T1	0	.800			0.0315	
T2	0.480	0.500	0.530	0.0189	0.0197	0.0209
R	1.200		1.600	0.0472		0.0630
S	0	.100			0.0039	
h	0	.150			0.0059	
k	0	.050			0.0020	
j	0	.100			0.0039	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



LGA16 (5x5x1.6mm)
Land Grid Array Package

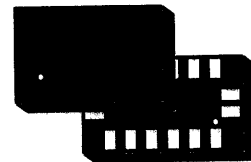


A.3 LGA 4.4x7.5x1 mm, 16 lead

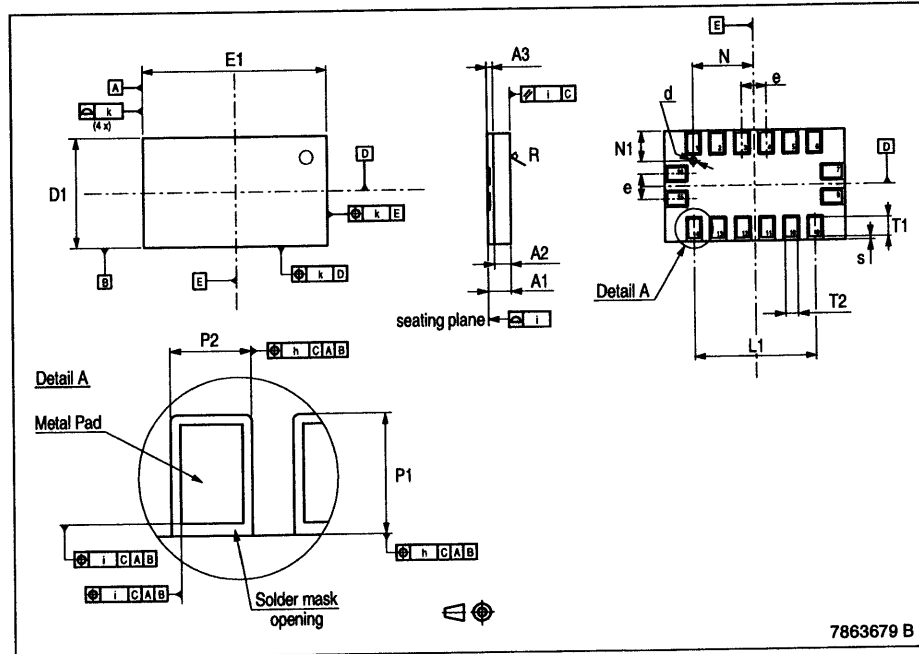
Figure 4. LGA 4.4x7.5x1 mm, 16 lead

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A1		0.92	1			0.0394
A2			0.7			0.0276
A3	0.180	0.220	0.260	0.0071	0.0087	0.0102
D1	4.250	4.400	4.550	0.1673	0.1732	0.1791
E1	7.350	7.500	7.650	0.2894	0.2953	0.3012
e		1.0			0.0394	
d		0.3			0.0118	
L1		5.000			0.1969	
N		2.5			0.0984	
N1		1.2			0.0472	
P1	0.965	0.975	0.985	0.0380	0.0384	0.0388
P2	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.0252	0.0256	0.0260
T1	0.75	0.8	0.85	0.0295	0.0315	0.0335
T2	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.0177	0.0197	0.0217
R	1.200		1.600	0.0472		0.0630
h		0.150			0.0059	
k		0.050			0.0020	
l		0.100			0.0039	
s		0.100			0.0039	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



LGA16 (4.4x7.5x1mm)
Land Grid Array Package

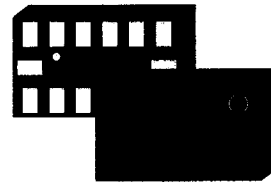


A.4 LGA 3x5x0.9 mm, 14 lead

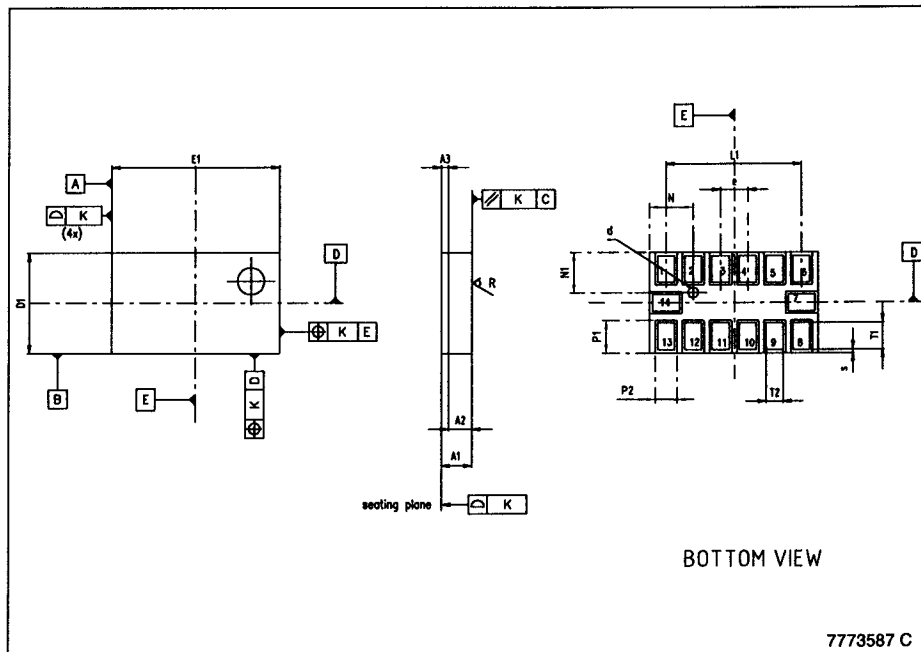
Figure 5. LGA 3x5x0.9 mm, 14 lead

DIM.	mm			Inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A1		0.920	1.000		0.0362	0.0394
A2			0.700			0.0275
A3	0.180	0.220	0.260	0.0071	0.0087	0.0102
D1	2.850	3.000	3.150	0.1122	0.1181	0.1240
E1	4.850	5.000	5.150	0.1909	0.1968	0.2027
e		0.800			0.0315	
d		0.300			0.0118	
L1		4.000			0.1575	
N		1.360			0.0535	
N1		1.200			0.0472	
P1	0.965	0.975	0.985	0.0380	0.0384	0.0386
P2	0.640	0.650	0.660	0.0252	0.0256	0.0260
T1	0.750	0.800	0.850	0.0295	0.0315	0.0335
T2	0.450	0.500	0.550	0.0177	0.0197	0.0217
R	1.200		1.600	0.0472		0.0630
h		0.150			0.0059	
k		0.050			0.0020	
i		0.100			0.0039	
s		0.100			0.0039	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



LGA14 (3x5x0.92mm) Pitch 0.8mm
Land Grid Array Package



6 Revision history

Table 1. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
12-Oct-2006	1	Initial release.

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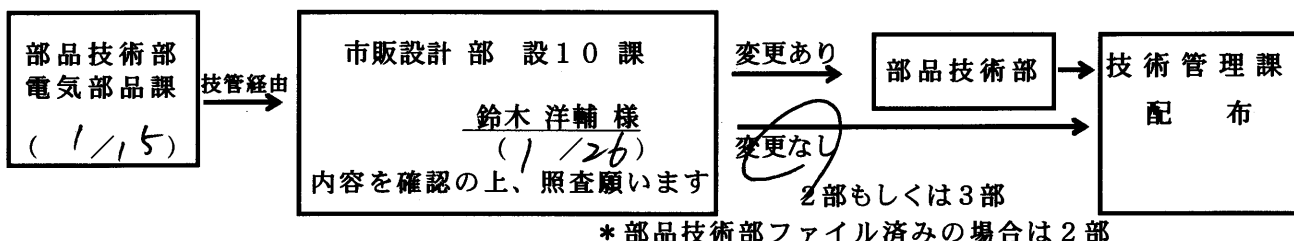
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黒沢	中西	小峯

メーカ名	STマイクロエレクトロニクス(株)
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検定試験	要	不要
不要の場合理由にチェック	<input type="checkbox"/> 同一構造類似部品にて検定済 <input type="checkbox"/> 同一生産工場部品にて検定済 <input type="checkbox"/> 他部品にて代用 (部番：)	<input type="checkbox"/> 記載事項の追加による差し替え <input type="checkbox"/> 記載事項の変更による差し替え <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ()
試験の実施	パイオニア社内	部品製作メーカー その他 ()
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② EDXによる分析	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 分析の結果、GGP-001に準じている <input type="checkbox"/> 他の類似部品で確認済み（部品番号： ）

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部品耐熱性ランク	(A)	B	C	D	E	F	Z	端子メッキ無鉛	(対応)	未対応	・ 非該当
端子メッキ組成	Au										

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