

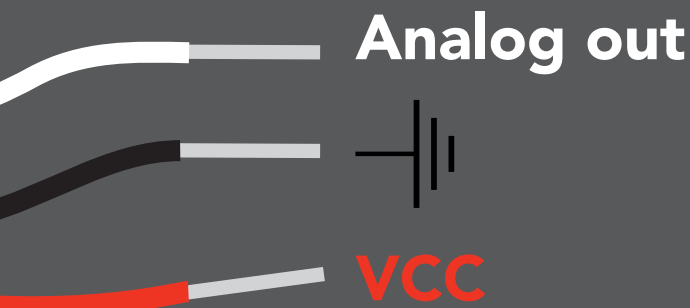
# A-100 Analog Pressure Sensor

Reads	<b>Pressure (PSIG)</b>
Range	<b>100 PSIG (689.47 kPa)</b>
Resolution	<b>1mv (.025 psi /0.17 kPa)</b>
Accuracy	<b>&lt;± 0.1 PSI (0.689 kPa)</b>
Connector	<b>Tinned leads</b>
Response Time	<b>&lt; 1ms</b>
Data protocol	<b>Analog voltage</b>
Data format	<b>0.5 VDC – 4.5 VDC</b>
Operating voltage	<b>5 VDC</b>
Durability	<b>IP67</b>



# Specifications

Body material	<b>304L Stainless steel</b>
Cable length	<b>0.9 meters (3")</b>
Connector	<b>Tinned leads</b>
Weight	<b>121.6 grams</b>
Threading	<b>1/4 NPT</b>
Sterilization	<b>Chemical only</b>



**Sensing area**  
12mm  
(0.47")

64.5mm  
(2.5")

**Cable Length**  
0.9m (3')

33.9mm  
(1.3")

3.15mm  
(0.12")

9.3mm  
(0.36")

6mm  
(0.2")

1/4" NPT

Ø 5.6mm

## Absolute max ratings

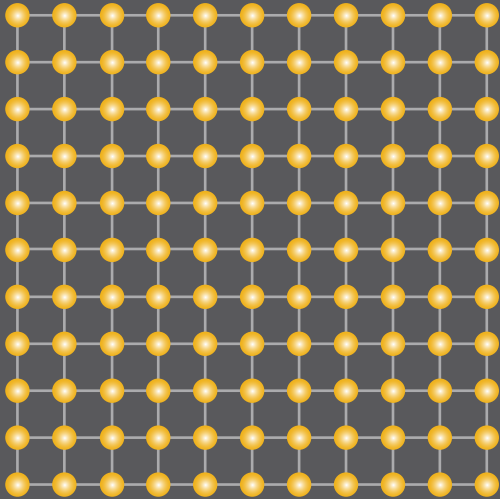
VCC	<b>5.5 VDC</b>
Output current	<b>0.45 mA</b>
Operating temperature	<b>-40°C – 105°C</b>
Proof pressure	<b>300 PSI (2,068 kPa)</b>
Burst pressure	<b>900 PSI (6,205 kPa)</b>

## Power consumption

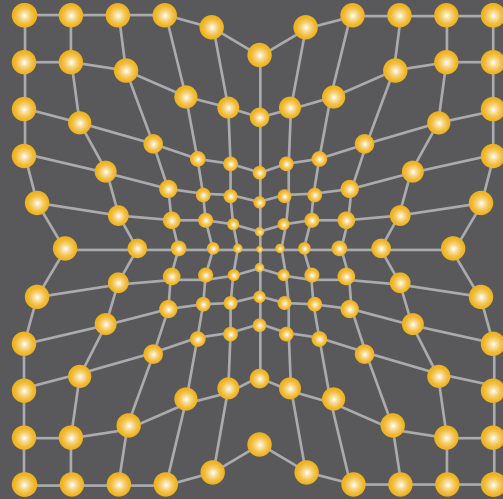
**5V**    **6 mA**

# Operating principle

Internally the pressure sensor uses a piezoresistive semiconducting element. The semiconducting element (*a silicon wafer*) changes its resistance in proportion to pressure. As the pressure increases the atomic spacing of the silicon atoms decreases, this in turn lowers the resistance of the silicon wafer.



**Atmospheric pressure**  
**1MΩ**



**10 PSI (68.947 kPa)**  
**500KΩ**

An on-board microcontroller monitors the resistance and temperature of the semiconducting element. By combining these two parameters, the microcontroller computes the pressure and convert it into an analog voltage.

## Analog Output = 0.5 – 4.5 VDC

### Pressure

0 PSI (atmosphere)  
20 psi  
40 psi  
60 psi  
80 psi  
100 psi

### Volts

0.5  
1.3  
2.1  
2.9  
3.7  
4.5

### Voltage to PSI equation

$$\text{PSI} = 25 \times (\text{Volts}) - 12.5$$

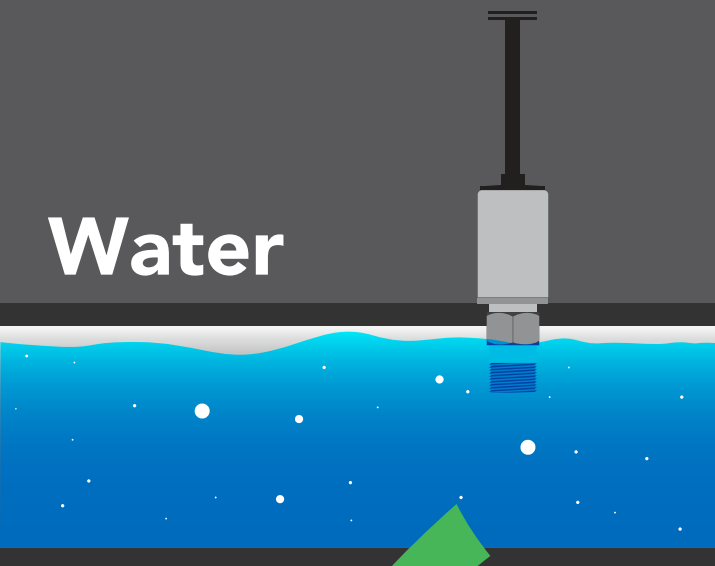
### Voltage to kPa equation

$$\text{kPa} = 172.37 \times (\text{Volts}) - 86.185$$

When the sensor is not under any pressure it may read a slight negative pressure. It is common to see negative readings from **-0.1** to **-0.14** This is due to floating point error when the sensor is not under pressure and should be ignored.

# Typical applications

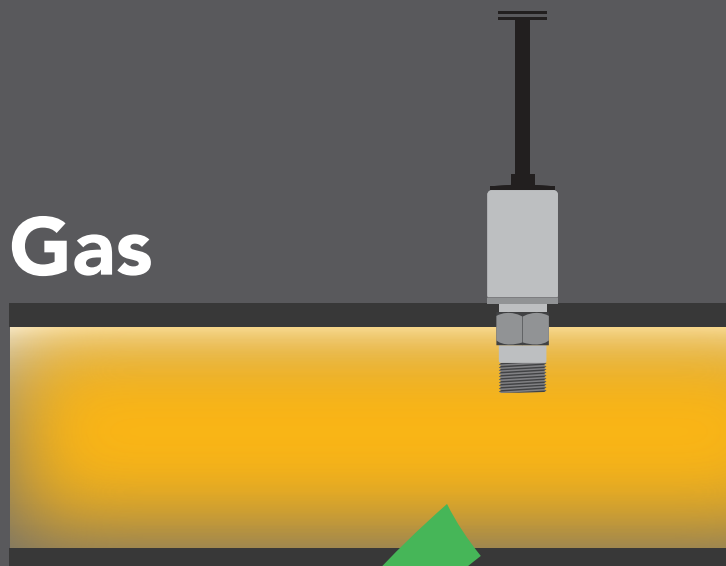
Water



OK



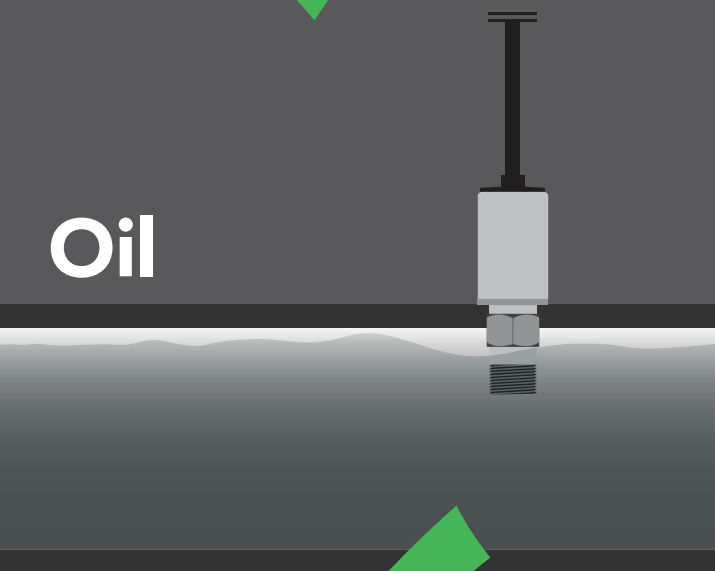
Gas



OK



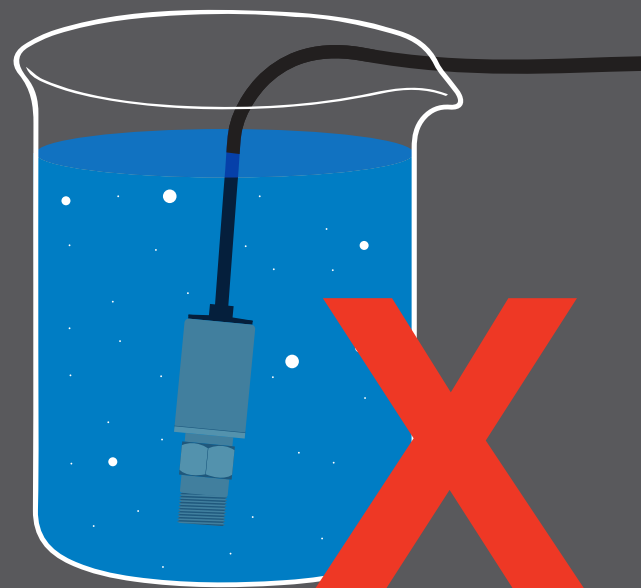
Oil



OK



Submerge



**DO NOT submerge**