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IDG-2021 & IXZ-2021 Product Specification Revision 2.2

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1 Document Information

1.1 Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
09/23/2011	1.0	Initial Release
12/06/2011	1.1	Separated IXZ-2021 and IDG-2021 to a separate document. Updated clock source descriptions (Section 5.5)
03/26/2013	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced sensitivity to ¼ of previous values to get around 2 errata items noted against revision 1.x of the data sheet • Operating temperature specified as -10°C to +75° • Sensitivity and Offset operating temp changed to -10°C to +75° • Specified sensitivity over temp min/max as ±4% • Specified Sensitivity Scale Factor Tolerance min/max as ±3% • Temperature Sensor range specified as -10°C to +75° • Normal typical operating current changed to 2.9 mA (2 axes) & 3.1 mA max. • Added Gyro mechanical frequency as 27 KHz typ with 25.6 & 29 as min & max • Specified Sensor Mechanical Bandwidth Frequency at of 1.2 KHz min. • Added phase delay data for DLFPF 0, 1 and 2 filter settings in Sec 3.4 • Added max value for Total RMS Noise for both 92 and 184Hz DLFPF settings & Low-frequency RMS noise and 1-10Hz • SART-UP TIME FOR REGISTER READ/WRITE typ changed from TBD to 20mS • Temp sensor Sensitivity, Untrimmed changed from TBD to 321.4 LSB/°C • Temp sensor Room-Temperature Offset changed from 35 °C /TBD to 21 °C/0 • Removed 0.9 MHz as minimum SPI speed and added 20 MHz read only mode • Changed Absolute Maximum Ratings for VDD & VDDIO to 4.0 V (was 3.6V before) • Added Product Marking Specification • Added T&R specification. • Added 256Hz LPF RMS noise. • Added P-P noise data base on RMS values for all 3 LPF settings. • Added notes to key spec on production v. validation/characterization verification • Added max Cross-Axis Sensitivity error • Added assembly precaution and reflow data • Updated the Tape & Real image with a higher resolution one • Added notes to Electrical spec to specify production tests v. validation/char data • Updated Sleep Mode Current Typ and Max values • Added Package Label section • Initial ZRO Tolerance changed from ±5 Typ to ±15 min/max per qual data • ZRO variation over temp changed from ±20 to ±5 min/max with temp comp • Absolute Max Ratings "Supply Voltage, VDD" and VDDIO changed to +4.0V • VDD & VDDIO Power-Supply Ramp Rate Min. changed to 0.1ms from 1ms • Added 0.1 to 1Hz noise specification typ and max • Added Gyro Start up time from Power On mode and clarified this as chip "ready" • Added Temp sensor linearity "max" value • In "Pin Out and Signal Description" table, clarified VDDIO as "I/O supply voltage" and VDD as "Power supply voltage". • "SPI Timing Characterization": Separated 1MHz & 20 MHz timing tables, added/revised timing parameters and corrected two labels on the timing chart. • Package dimension ref. "C" changed to 0.2mm (was 0.127) to be more accurate. • Changed "Specified temperature range" to "Specification Temperature Range" to indicate clearly that specifications are covered within temp range specified (unless noted otherwise). • Reduced Cross-Axis Sensitivity max value from ±6% to ±5%. • Updated JEDEC spec numbers (section 9.2) • Improved POD diagram and Revised PCB design guideline (remove extended pad requirement)
03/28/2013	2.1	Corrected Package Dimensions Table (section 8.1)
10/17/2013	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed typo on pk-pk noise number (DLFPFCFG=0 (256 Hz)) from 3.0 to 1.2 dps

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed gyro minimum mechanical frequency from 25.6 to 25 kHz |
|--|---|

1.2 Purpose and Scope

This document is a preliminary product specification, providing a description, specifications, and design related information for the Digital Still Camera & Digital Video Camera Optical Image Stabilization (OIS) two axis gyroscopes, IDG-2021™ and IXZ-2021™. Both devices are housed in small 3x3x0.75mm QFN package and are pin and function compatible.

For references to register map and descriptions of individual registers, please refer to the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 Register Map and Register Descriptions document.

1.3 Product Overview

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 are single-chip, digital output, 2 Axis MEMS gyroscope ICs which feature a 512-byte FIFO. In applications such as Electronic Image Stabilization, the gyro output is sampled at a fast rate, e.g. 1 KHz, but is only needed at the video frame rate (ex: 30 fps). The FIFO can store the samples within a frame, lower the traffic on the serial bus interface, and reduce power consumption by allowing the system processor to burst read sensor data and then go into a low-power mode. The FSYNC (Frame Sync) input allows precise timing to be achieved with Video Frame Sync at the host level for read out of the frame data.

The OIS gyros include specific features to enhance OIS performance including a narrow programmable full-scale range of ± 31.25 , ± 62.5 , ± 125 , and ± 250 degrees/sec, fast sampling of the gyro output at up to 32KHz, low phase delay including fast 20MHz read out through SPI interface, very low Rate noise at 0.0065 dps/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ and extremely low power consumption at 2.9 mA for 2 axis operation. Factory-calibrated initial sensitivity reduces production-line calibration requirements.

Other industry-leading features include on-chip 16-bit ADCs, programmable digital filters, a precision clock with 1% drift from -40°C to 85°C, an embedded temperature sensor, and programmable interrupts. The device features I²C and SPI serial interfaces, a VDD operating range of 1.71 to 3.6V, and a separate digital IO supply, VDDIO from 1.71V to 3.6V.

By leveraging its patented and volume-proven Nasiri-Fabrication platform, which integrates MEMS wafers with companion CMOS electronics through wafer-level bonding, InvenSense has driven the gyro package size down to a footprint and thickness of 3x3x0.75mm (16-pin QFN), to provide a very small yet high performance low cost package. The device provides high robustness by supporting 10,000g shock reliability.

Sensor Axes for each device

Device	IDG-2021	IXZ-2021
Gyro Axes	X, Y	X, Z

1.4 Applications

- Optical Image Stabilization for Digital Still Camera and Video Cameras
- Electronic Image Stabilization for video jitter compensation

2 Features

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 MEMS gyroscopes include a wide range of features:

2.1 Sensors

- Monolithic angular rate sensor (gyros) integrated circuit
- Available in XY (IDG-2021) and XZ (IXZ-2021) versions.
- Digital-output temperature sensor
- External sync signal connected to the FSYNC pin supports image, video and GPS synchronization
- Factory calibrated scale factor
- High cross-axis isolation via proprietary MEMS design
- 10,000g shock tolerant

2.2 Digital Output

- Fast Mode (400kHz) I²C serial interface
- 1 MHz SPI serial interface for full read/write capability
- 20 MHz SPI to read gyro sensor & temp sensor data.
- 16-bit ADCs for digitizing sensor outputs
- User-programmable full-scale-range of $\pm 31.25^\circ/\text{sec}$, $\pm 62.5^\circ/\text{sec}$, $\pm 125^\circ/\text{sec}$ and $\pm 250^\circ/\text{sec}$

2.3 Data Processing

- The total data set obtained by the device includes gyroscope data, temperature data, and the one bit external sync signal connected to the FSYNC pin.
- FIFO allows burst read, reduces serial bus traffic and saves power on the system processor.
- FIFO can be accessed through both I²C and SPI interfaces.
- Programmable interrupt
- Programmable low-pass filters

2.4 Clocking

- On-chip timing generator clock frequency $\pm 1\%$ drift over full temperature range

2.5 Power

- VDD supply voltage range of 1.71V to 3.6V
- Flexible VDDIO reference voltage allows for multiple I²C and SPI interface voltage levels
- Power consumption for two axes active: 2.9mA
- Sleep mode: 5 μ A
- Each axis can be individually powered down

2.6 Package

- 3x3x0.75mm footprint and maximum thickness 16-pin QFN plastic package
- MEMS structure hermetically sealed at wafer level
- RoHS and Green compliant

3 Electrical Characteristics

3.1 Sensor Specifications

 Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A=25°C.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
GYRO SENSITIVITY						
Full-Scale Range	FS_SEL=0		±31.25		°/s	1
	FS_SEL=1		±62.5		°/s	
	FS_SEL=2		±125		°/s	
	FS_SEL=3		±250		°/s	
Sensitivity Scale Factor	FS_SEL=0		262		LSB/(°/s)	
	FS_SEL=1		131		LSB/(°/s)	
	FS_SEL=2		65.5		LSB/(°/s)	
	FS_SEL=3		32.8		LSB/(°/s)	
Gyro ADC Word Length			16		bits	
Sensitivity Scale Factor Tolerance	25°C	-3		+3	%	1
Sensitivity Scale Factor Variation Over Temperature	-10°C to +75°	-4		+4	%	2
Nonlinearity	Best fit straight line; 25°C		±0.1		%	2
Cross-Axis Sensitivity		-5	±2	+5	%	1
GYRO ZERO-RATE OUTPUT (ZRO)						
Initial ZRO Tolerance	25°C	-15		+15	°/s	1
ZRO Variation Over Temperature	-10°C to +75°C	-5		+5	°/s	2
GYRO NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Total RMS Noise	FS_SEL=0					
	DLPFCFG=2 (92 Hz)		0.075	0.15	°/s-rms	1
	DLPFCFG=1 (184 Hz)		0.10	0.20	°/s-rms	
DLPFCFG=0 (256 Hz)		0.12	0.23	°/s-rms		
Total Peak-to-Peak Noise	FS_SEL=0					
	DLPFCFG=2 (92 Hz)		0.37	0.75	°/s-p-p	3
	DLPFCFG=1 (184 Hz)		0.50	1.0	°/s-p-p	
DLPFCFG=0 (256 Hz)		0.60	1.2	°/s-p-p		
Low-frequency RMS noise	FS_SEL=0					
	Bandwidth 1Hz to10Hz		0.025		°/s-rms	1
Rate Noise Spectral Density	Bandwidth 0.1 to 1Hz		0.01	0.03	°/s-rms	
	At 10Hz		0.0065		°/s/√Hz	
GYRO MECHANICAL						
Mechanical Frequency		25	27	29	kHz	1
Sensor Mechanical Bandwidth		1.2			kHz	2
GYRO START-UP TIME						
ZRO Settling	DLPFCFG=0, to ±1°/s of Final					
	From Sleep Mode to ready		35	50	ms	
	From Power On to ready		50	70	ms	
TEMPERATURE SENSOR						
Range	Untrimmed		-10 to +75		°C	2
Sensitivity			321.4		LSB/°C	
Room-Temperature Offset	21°C		0		LSB	
Linearity			±0.2		°C	
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
Specification Temperature Range		-10		+75	°C	2

Notes:

1. Tested in production
2. Derived from validation or characterization of parts, not guaranteed in production.
3. Peak-Peak noise data is based on measurement of RMS noise in production and at 99% normal distribution

3.2 Electrical Specifications

 Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A = 25°C.

Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
VDD POWER SUPPLY						
Operating Voltage Range		1.71		3.6	V	2
Power-Supply Ramp Rate	Monotonic ramp. Ramp rate is 10% to 90% of the final value	1		100	ms	2
Normal Operating Current	Two Axes Active		2.9	3.3	mA	1
Sleep Mode Current			8	20	µA	1
VDDIO REFERENCE VOLTAGE						
(must be regulated) Voltage Range		1.71		3.6	V	2
Power-Supply Ramp Rate	Monotonic ramp. Ramp rate is 10% to 90% of the final value	0.1		100	ms	
Normal Operating Current	10pF load, 5MHz data rate. Does not include pull up resistor current draw as that is system dependent		300		µA	
START-UP TIME FOR REGISTER READ/WRITE						
	Ready to access registers		12	20	ms	2
I²C ADDRESS						
	AD0 = 0 AD0 = 1		1101000 1101001			
DIGITAL INPUTS (FSYNC, AD0, SCLK, SDI, /CS)						
V _{IH} , High Level Input Voltage V _{IL} , Low Level Input Voltage C _i , Input Capacitance		0.7*VDDIO		0.3*VDDIO	V V pF	2
DIGITAL OUTPUT (INT, SDO)						
V _{OH} , High Level Output Voltage V _{OL1} , LOW-Level Output Voltage V _{OL,INT1} , INT Low-Level Output Voltage	R _{LOAD} =1MΩ R _{LOAD} =1MΩ OPEN=1, 0.3mA sink current	0.9*VDDIO		0.1*VDDIO 0.1	V V V	2
Output Leakage Current t _{INT} , INT Pulse Width	OPEN=1 LATCH_INT_EN=0		100 50		nA µs	

Notes:

1. Tested in production
2. Derived from validation or characterization of parts, not guaranteed in production.

3.3 Electrical Specifications, continued

 Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A=25°C.

Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
I²C I/O (SCL, SDA)						
V _{IL} , LOW Level Input Voltage			-0.5V to 0.3*VDDIO		V	2
V _{IH} , HIGH-Level Input Voltage			0.7*VDDIO to VDDIO + 0.5V		V	
V _{hys} , Hysteresis			0.1*VDDIO		V	
V _{OL1} , LOW-Level Output Voltage	3mA sink current		0 to 0.4		V	
I _{OL} , LOW-Level Output Current	V _{OL} = 0.4V		3		mA	
	V _{OL} = 0.6V		6		mA	
Output Leakage Current			100		nA	
t _{of} , Output Fall Time from V _{IHmax} to V _{ILmax}	C _b bus capacitance in pf		20+0.1C _b to 250		ns	
C _i , Capacitance for Each I/O pin			< 10		pF	
INTERNAL CLOCK SOURCE						
	Fchoice=0,1,2 SMPLRT_DIV=0		32		kHz	2
Sample Rate	Fchoice=3; DLPFCFG=0 or 7 SMPLRT_DIV=0		8		kHz	
	Fchoice=3; DLPFCFG=1,2,3,4,5,6; SMPLRT_DIV=0		1		kHz	
Clock Frequency Initial Tolerance	CLK_SEL=0, 6; 25°C	-2		+2	%	
	CLK_SEL=1,2,3,4,5; 25°C	-1		+1	%	
Frequency Variation over Temperature	CLK_SEL=0,6		-10 to +10		%	
	CLK_SEL=1,2,3,4,5		±1		%	
PLL Settling Time	CLK_SEL=1,2,3,4,5		4		ms	

Notes:

1. Tested in production
2. Derived from validation or characterization of parts, not guaranteed in production.

3.4 Electrical Specifications, continued

Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A=25°C.

Parameters	Fchoice		DLPF Configuration	Bandwidth	Frequency	Phase Delay	Units
	1	0					
Phase Delay With SPI @ 20MHz	1	0					
	1	0	X	Bypass	20Hz	0.9	Deg
	0	0	0	250Hz	20Hz 10Hz	7 3.5	Deg Deg
	0	0	1	184Hz	20Hz 10Hz	20 10	Deg Deg
	0	0	2	92Hz	20Hz 10Hz	28 14	Deg Deg

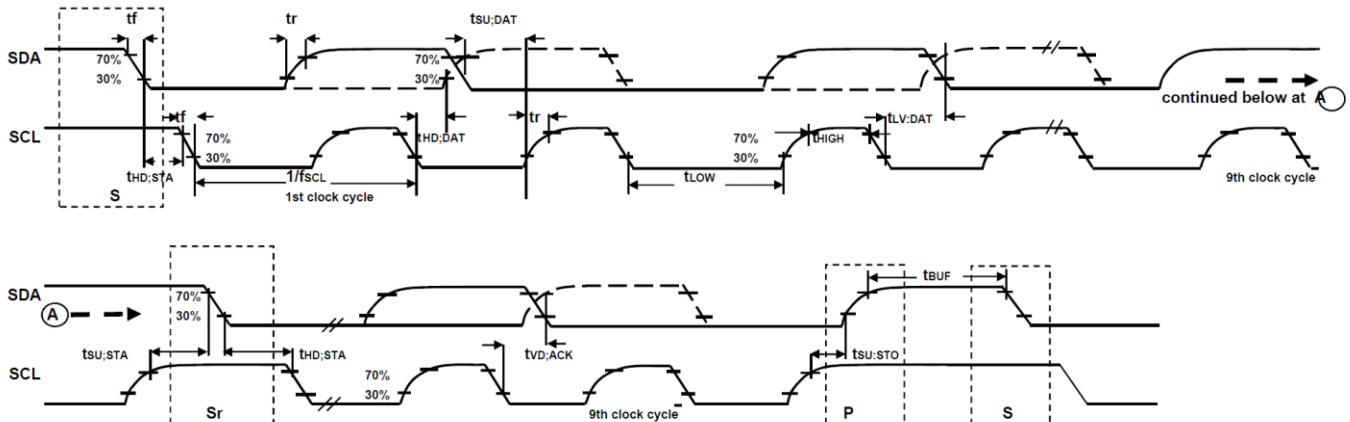
3.5 I²C Timing Characterization

Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A=25°C.

Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes	
I²C TIMING							
f _{SCL} , SCL Clock Frequency	I²C FAST-MODE	0		400	kHz	2	
t _{HD:STA} , (Repeated) START Condition Hold Time		0.6			μs		
t _{LOW} , SCL Low Period		1.3			μs		
t _{HIGH} , SCL High Period		0.6			μs		
t _{SU:STA} , Repeated START Condition Setup Time		0.6			μs		
t _{HD:DAT} , SDA Data Hold Time		0			μs		
t _{SU:DAT} , SDA Data Setup Time		100			ns		
t _r , SDA and SCL Rise Time		C _b bus cap. from 10 to 400pF	20+0.1		300		ns
t _f , SDA and SCL Fall Time		C _b bus cap. from 10 to 400pF	20+0.1		300		ns
t _{SU:STO} , STOP Condition Setup Time		C _b	0.6				μs
t _{BUF} , Bus Free Time Between STOP and START Condition			1.3				μs
C _b , Capacitive Load for each Bus Line				< 400			pF
t _{VD:DAT} , Data Valid Time					0.9		μs
t _{VD:ACK} , Data Valid Acknowledge Time					0.9		μs

Notes:

1. Tested in production
2. Derived from validation or characterization of parts, not guaranteed in production.



I²C Bus Timing Diagram

3.6 SPI Timing Characterization

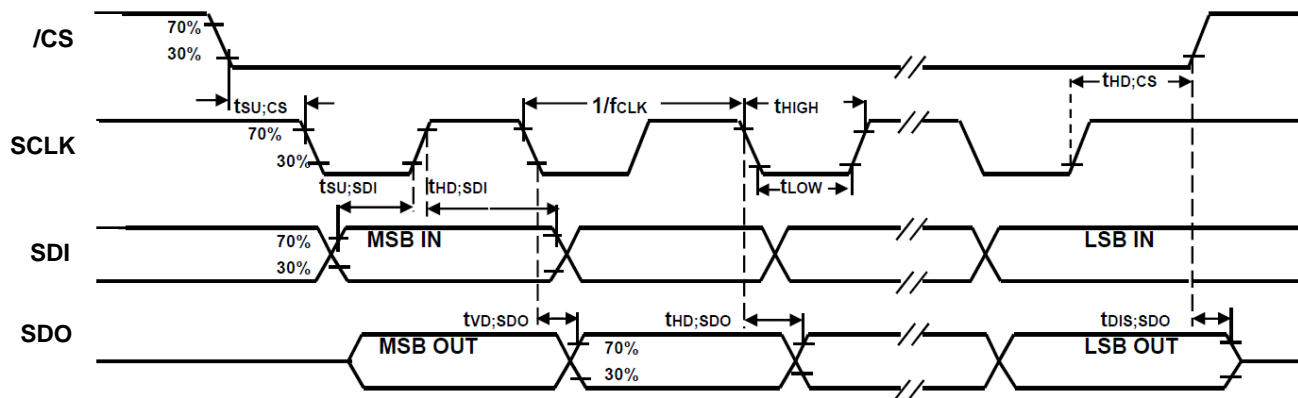
Typical Operating Circuit of Section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 1.8V, T_A = 25°C.

Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
SPI TIMING (fSCLK = 1 MHz) R/W						
f _{SCLK} , SCLK Clock Frequency				1	MHz	2
t _{LOW} , SCLK Low Period		400			ns	
t _{HIGH} , SCLK High Period		400			ns	
t _{SU,CS} , CS Setup Time		8			ns	
t _{HD,CS} , CS Hold Time		500			ns	
t _{SU,SDI} , SDI Setup Time		11			ns	
t _{HD,SDI} , SDI Hold Time		7			ns	
t _{VD,SDO} , SDO Valid Time	C _{load} = 20pF			100	ns	
t _{HD,SDO} , SDO Hold Time		4				
t _{DIS,SDO} , SDO Output Disable Time				50	ns	
t _{BUF} , CS high time between transactions				600	ns	

Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
SPI TIMING (fSCLK = 20 MHz) Read³						
f _{SCLK} , SCLK Clock Frequency				20	MHz	2
t _{LOW} , SCLK Low Period		-	25	-	ns	
t _{HIGH} , SCLK High Period		-	25	-	ns	
t _{SU,CS} , CS Setup Time		25			ns	
t _{HD,CS} , CS Hold Time		25			ns	
t _{SU,SDI} , SDI Setup Time		5			ns	
t _{HD,SDI} , SDI Hold Time		6			ns	
t _{VD,SDO} , SDO Valid Time	C _{load} = 20pF			30	ns	
t _{HD,SDO} , SDO Hold Time		4				
t _{DIS,SDO} , SDO Output Disable Time				25	ns	
t _{BUF} , CS high time between transactions				600	ns	

Notes:

1. Tested in production
2. Derived from validation or characterization of parts, not guaranteed in production.
3. Read of Sensor registers only



SPI Bus Timing Diagram

3.7 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stress above those listed as “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to the absolute maximum ratings conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

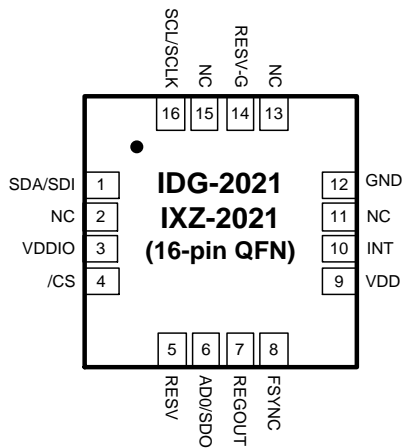
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage, VDD	-0.5V to 4.0V
VDDIO Input Voltage Level	-0.5V to 4.0V
REGOUT	-0.5V to 2V
Input Voltage Level (AD0, FSYNC)	-0.5V to VDDIO
SCL, SDA, INT (SPI enable)	-0.5V to VDDIO
SCL, SDA, INT (SPI disable)	-0.5V to VDDIO
Acceleration (Any Axis, unpowered)	10,000g for 0.2ms
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40°C to +125°C
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection	2kV (HBM); 250V (MM)
Latch-up	JEDEC Class II (2), 125°C, ±100mA

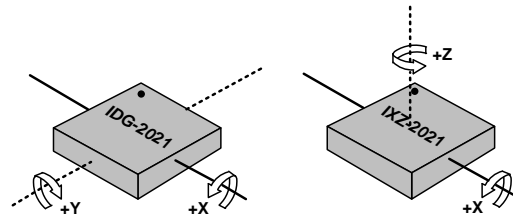
4 Applications Information

4.1 Pin Out and Signal Description

Pin Number 3x3x0.75mm	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	SDA/SDI	I ² C serial data (SDA); SPI serial data input (SDI)
3	VDDIO	I/O supply voltage.
4	/CS	SPI chip select (0=SPI mode, 1= I ² C mode)
5	RESV	Reserved. Do not connect.
6	AD0 / SDO	I ² C Slave Address LSB (AD0); SPI serial data output (SDO)
7	REGOUT	Regulator filter capacitor connection
8	FSYNC	Frame synchronization digital input. Connect to GND if not used.
9	VDD	Power supply voltage
10	INT	Interrupt digital output (totem pole or open-drain)
12	GND	Power supply ground
14	RESV-G	Reserved. Connect to Ground.
16	SCL/SCLK	I ² C serial clock (SCL); SPI serial clock (SCLK)
2, 11, 13, 15	NC	Not internally connected. May be used for PCB trace routing.

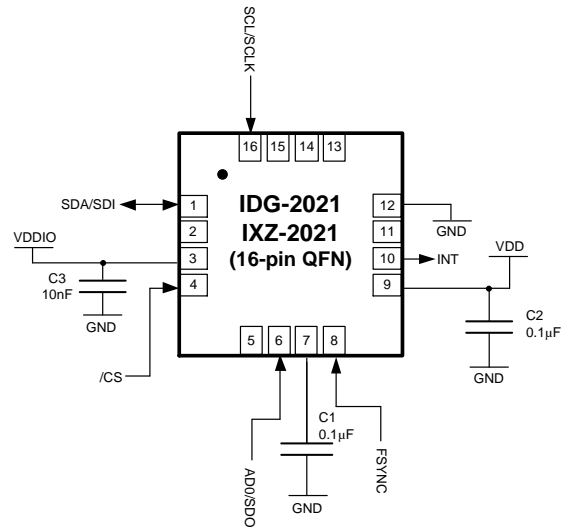


QFN Package (Top View)
 16-pin, 3mm x 3mm x 0.75mm
 Footprint and maximum thickness



Orientation of Axes of Sensitivity and Polarity of Rotation

4.2 Typical Operating Circuit



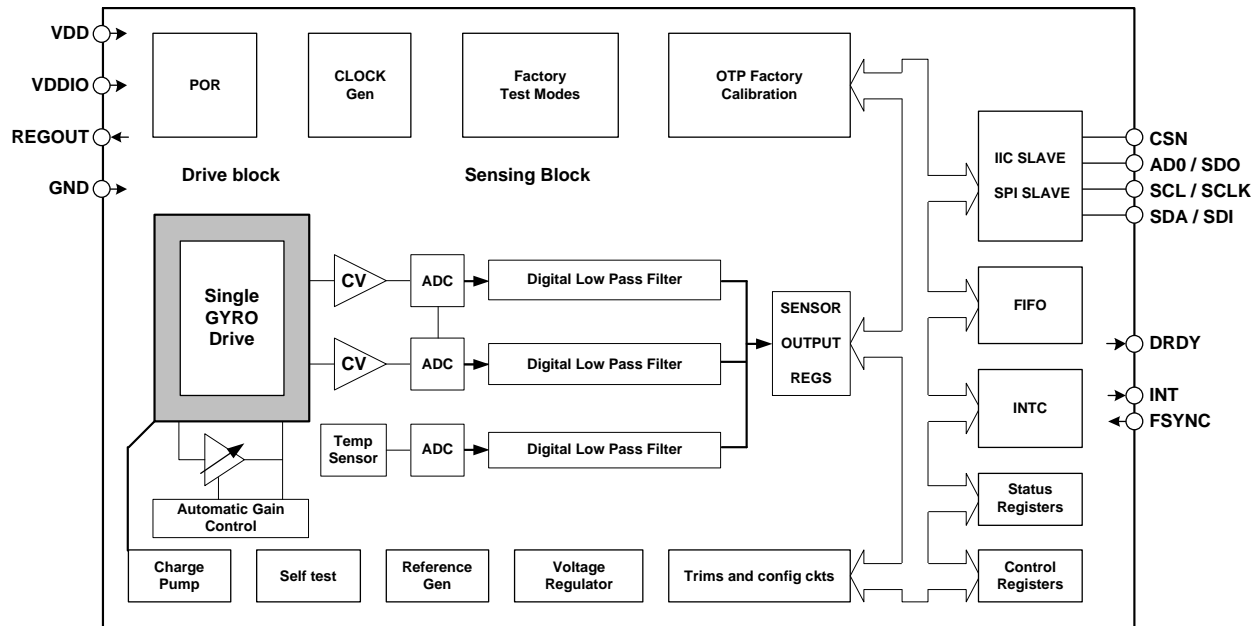
Typical Operating Circuit

4.3 Bill of Materials for External Components

Component	Label	Specification	Quantity
Regulator Filter Capacitor	C1	Ceramic, X7R, 0.1µF ±10%, 2V	1
VDD Bypass Capacitor	C2	Ceramic, X7R, 0.1µF ±10%, 4V	1
VDDIO Bypass Capacitor	C3	Ceramic, X7R, 10nF ±10%, 4V	1

5 Functional Overview

5.1 Block Diagram



5.2 Overview

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 are comprised of the following key blocks / functions:

- Two-axis MEMS rate gyroscope sensors with 16-bit ADCs and signal conditioning
- Available in two axis XY and XZ configurations
- I²C and SPI serial communications interfaces
- Clocking
- Sensor Data Registers
- FIFO
- Interrupts
- Digital-Output Temperature Sensor
- Bias and LDO

5.3 Two-Axis MEMS Gyroscope with 16-bit ADCs and Signal Conditioning

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 consist of a single structure vibratory MEMS rate gyroscope, which detects rotation about the X&Y or X&Z axes, respectively. When the gyro is rotated about any of the sense axes, the Coriolis Effect causes a vibration that is detected by a capacitive pick off. The resulting signal is amplified, demodulated, and filtered to produce a voltage that is proportional to the angular rate. This voltage is digitized using individual on-chip 16-bit Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs) to sample each axis. The chip features a programmable full-scale range of the gyro sensors of ± 31.25 , ± 62.5 , ± 125 , and ± 250 dps. The FSR range is optimized for image stabilization applications where the narrower range improves hand jitter detection accuracy via the 16 bit ADCs. User-selectable low-pass filters enable a wide range of cut-off frequencies. The ADC sample rate can be programmed to 32 kHz, 8 kHz, 1 kHz, 500 Hz, 333.3 Hz, 250 Hz, 200 Hz, 166.7 Hz, 142.9 Hz, or 125 Hz.

5.4 I²C and SPI Serial Communications Interface

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 have both I²C and SPI serial interfaces. The device always acts as a slave when communicating to the system processor. The logic level for communications to the master is set by the voltage

on the VDDIO pin. The LSB of the of the I²C slave address is set by the AD0 pin. The I²C and SPI protocols are described in more detail in Section 6.

5.5 Internal Clock Generation

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 use a flexible clocking scheme, allowing for a variety of internal clock sources for the internal synchronous circuitry. This synchronous circuitry includes the signal conditioning and ADCs, various control circuits, and registers.

Allowable internal sources for generating the internal clock are:

- An internal relaxation oscillator
- PLL (gyroscope based clock)

In order for the gyroscope to perform to spec, the PLL must be selected as the clock source. When the internal 20MHz oscillator is chosen as the clock source, the device can operate while having the gyroscopes disabled. However, this is only recommended if the user wishes to use the internal temperature sensor in this mode.

5.6 Sensor Data Registers

The sensor data registers contain the latest gyro and temperature data. They are read-only registers, and are accessed via the Serial Interface. Data from these registers may be read anytime, however, the interrupt function may be used to determine when new data is available.

5.7 FIFO

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 contain a 512-byte FIFO register that is accessible via the both the I²C and SPI Serial Interfaces. The FIFO configuration register determines what data goes into it, with possible choices being gyro data, temperature readings and FSYNC input. A FIFO counter keeps track of how many bytes of valid data are contained in the FIFO. The FIFO register supports burst reads. The interrupt function may be used to determine when new data is available.

5.8 Interrupts

Interrupt functionality is configured via the Interrupt Configuration register. Items that are configurable include the INT pin configuration, the interrupt latching and clearing method, and triggers for the interrupt. Items that can trigger an interrupt are (1) Clock generator locked to new reference oscillator (used when switching clock sources), (2) new data is available to be read (from the FIFO and Data registers), and (3) FIFO overflow. The interrupt status can be read from the Interrupt Status register.

5.9 Digital-Output Temperature Sensor

An on-chip temperature sensor and ADC are used to measure the device's die temperature. The readings from the ADC can be read from the FIFO or the Sensor Data registers.

5.10 Bias and LDO

The bias and LDO section generates the internal supply and the reference voltages and currents required by the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021. Its two inputs are unregulated VDD of 1.71V to 3.6V and a VDDIO logic reference supply voltage of 1.71V to 3.6V. The LDO output is bypassed by a 0.1µF capacitor at REGOUT.

6 Digital Interface

6.1 I²C Serial Interface

The internal registers and memory of the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 can be accessed using the I²C interface.

Serial Interface

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description
3	VDDIO	Digital I/O supply voltage.
6	AD0 / SDO	I ² C Slave Address LSB (AD0); SPI serial data output (SDO)
16	SCL / SCLK	I ² C serial clock (SCL); SPI serial clock (SCLK)
1	SDA / SDI	I ² C serial data (SDA); SPI serial data input (SDI)

6.1.1 I²C Interface

I²C is a two-wire interface comprised of the signals serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL). In general, the lines are open-drain and bi-directional. In a generalized I²C interface implementation, attached devices can be a master or a slave. The master device puts the slave address on the bus, and the slave device with the matching address acknowledges the master.

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 always operate as a slave device when communicating to the system processor, which thus acts as the master. SDA and SCL lines typically need pull-up resistors to VDD. The maximum bus speed is 400 kHz.

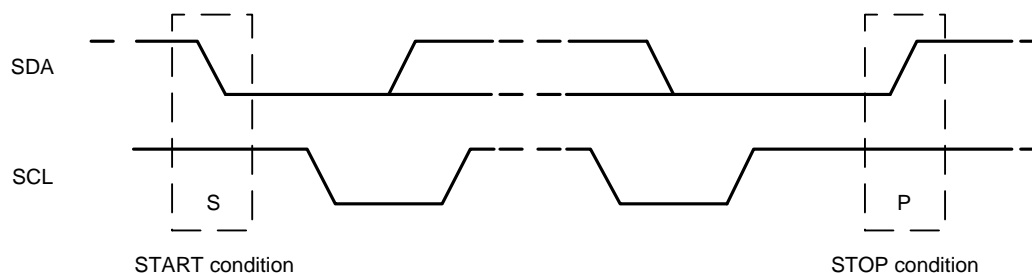
The slave address of the device is b110100X which is 7 bits long. The LSB bit of the 7 bit address is determined by the logic level on pin AD0. This allows two IDG-2021 or IXZ-2021 devices to be connected to the same I²C bus. When used in this configuration, the address of the one of the devices should be b1101000 (pin AD0 is logic low) and the address of the other should be b1101001 (pin AD0 is logic high). The I²C address is stored in WHO_AM_I register.

I²C Communications Protocol

START (S) and STOP (P) Conditions

Communication on the I²C bus starts when the master puts the START condition (S) on the bus, which is defined as a HIGH-to-LOW transition of the SDA line while SCL line is HIGH (see figure below). The bus is considered to be busy until the master puts a STOP condition (P) on the bus, which is defined as a LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line while SCL is HIGH (see figure below).

Additionally, the bus remains busy if a repeated START (Sr) is generated instead of a STOP condition.

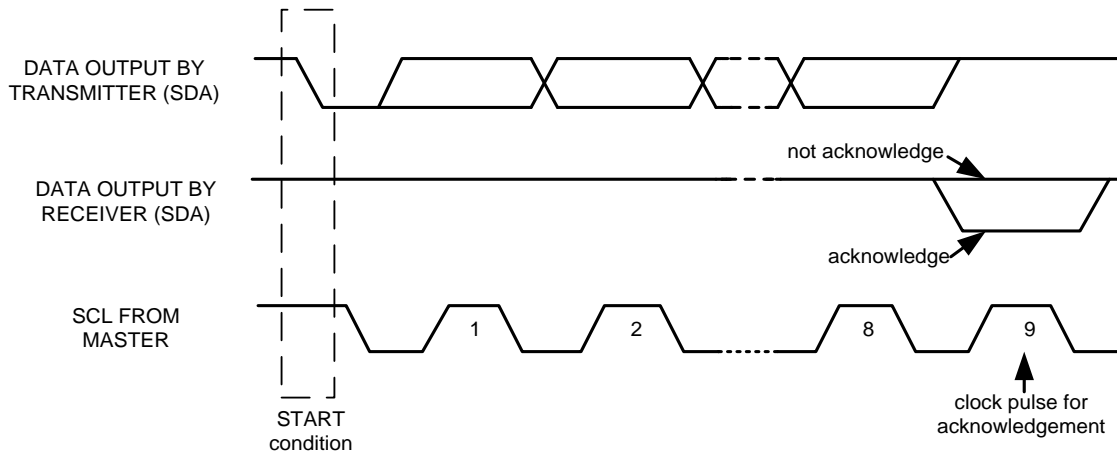


START and STOP Conditions

Data Format / Acknowledge

I²C data bytes are defined to be 8 bits long. There is no restriction to the number of bytes transmitted per data transfer. Each byte transferred must be followed by an acknowledge (ACK) signal. The clock for the acknowledge signal is generated by the master, while the receiver generates the actual acknowledge signal by pulling down SDA and holding it low during the HIGH portion of the acknowledge clock pulse.

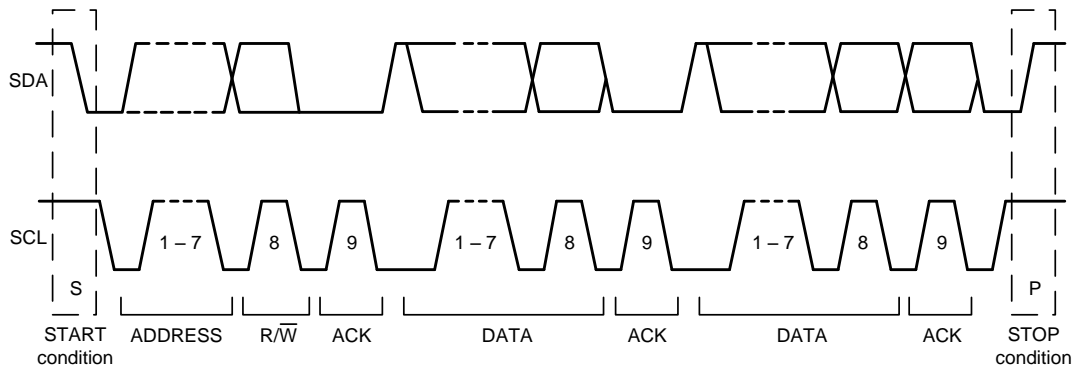
If a slave is busy and is unable to transmit or receive another byte of data until some other task has been performed, it can hold SCL LOW, thus forcing the master into a wait state. Normal data transfer resumes when the slave is ready, and releases the clock line (refer to the following figure).



Acknowledge on the I²C Bus

Communications

After beginning communications with the START condition (S), the master sends a 7-bit slave address followed by an 8th bit, the read/write bit. The read/write bit indicates whether the master is receiving data from or is writing to the slave device. Then, the master releases the SDA line and waits for the acknowledge signal (ACK) from the slave device. Each byte transferred must be followed by an acknowledge bit. To acknowledge, the slave device pulls the SDA line LOW and keeps it LOW for the high period of the SCL line. Data transmission is always terminated by the master with a STOP condition (P), thus freeing the communications line. However, the master can generate a repeated START condition (Sr), and address another slave without first generating a STOP condition (P). A LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line while SCL is HIGH defines the stop condition. All SDA changes should take place when SCL is low, with the exception of start and stop conditions.



Complete I²C Data Transfer

To write the internal IDG-2021 or IXZ-2021 registers, the master transmits the start condition (S), followed by the I²C address and the write bit (0). At the 9th clock cycle (when the clock is high), the device acknowledges the transfer. Then the master puts the register address (RA) on the bus. After the device acknowledges the reception of the register address, the master puts the register data onto the bus. This is followed by the ACK signal, and data transfer may be concluded by the stop condition (P). To write multiple bytes after the last ACK signal, the master can continue outputting data rather than transmitting a stop signal. In this case, the device automatically increments the register address and loads the data to the appropriate register. The following figures show single and two-byte write sequences.

Single-Byte Write Sequence

Master	S	AD+W		RA		DATA		P
Slave			ACK		ACK		ACK	

Burst Write Sequence

Master	S	AD+W		RA		DATA		DATA		P
Slave			ACK		ACK		ACK		ACK	

To read the internal device registers, the master sends a start condition, followed by the I²C address and a write bit, and then the register address that is going to be read. Upon receiving the ACK signal from the device, the master transmits a start signal followed by the slave address and read bit. As a result, the device sends an ACK signal and the data. The communication ends with a not acknowledge (NACK) signal and a stop bit from master. The NACK condition is defined such that the SDA line remains high at the 9th clock cycle. The following figures show single and two-byte read sequences.

Single-Byte Read Sequence

Master	S	AD+W		RA		S	AD+R			NACK	P
Slave			ACK		ACK			ACK	DATA		

Burst Read Sequence

Master	S	AD+W		RA		S	AD+R			ACK		NACK	P
Slave			ACK		ACK			ACK	DATA		DATA		

I²C Terms

Signal	Description
S	Start Condition: SDA goes from high to low while SCL is high
AD	Slave I ² C address
W	Write bit (0)
R	Read bit (1)
ACK	Acknowledge: SDA line is low while the SCL line is high at the 9 th clock cycle
NACK	Not-Acknowledge: SDA line stays high at the 9 th clock cycle
RA	The internal register address
DATA	Transmit or received data
P	Stop condition: SDA going from low to high while SCL is high

6.1.2
6.1.3 SPI interface

SPI is a 4-wire synchronous serial interface that uses two control and two data lines. Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 always operate as a Slave device during standard Master-Slave SPI operation. With respect to the Master, the Serial Clock output (SCLK), the Data Output (SDO) and the Data Input (SDI) are shared among the Slave devices. The Master generates an independent Chip Select (/CS) for each Slave device; /CS goes low at the start of transmission and goes back high at the end. The Serial Data Output (SDO) line, remains in a high-impedance (high-z) state when the device is not selected, so it does not interfere with any active devices.

SPI Operational Features

1. Data is delivered MSB first and LSB last
2. Data is latched on rising edge of SCLK
3. Data should be transitioned on the falling edge of SCLK
4. SCLK frequency is 1MHz max for SPI in full read/write capability mode. When the SPI frequency is set to 20MHz, its operation is limited to reading sensor registers only.
5. SPI read and write operations are completed in 16 or more clock cycles (two or more bytes). The first byte contains the SPI Address, and the following byte(s) contain(s) the SPI data. The first bit of the first byte contains the Read/Write bit and indicates the Read (1) or Write (0) operation. The following 7 bits contain the Register Address. In cases of multiple-byte Read/Writes, data is two or more bytes:

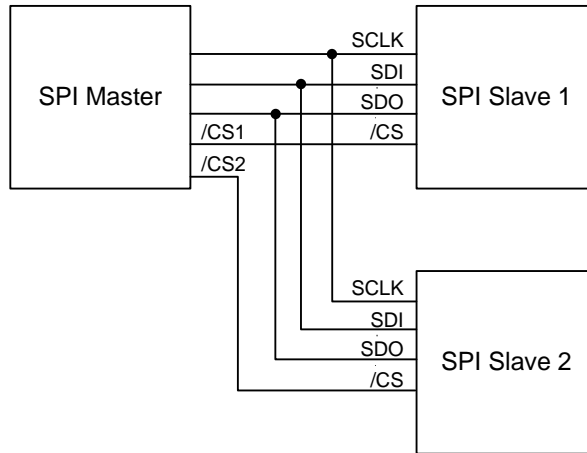
SPI Address format

MSB							LSB
R/W	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0

SPI Data format

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

6. Supports Single or Burst Read/Writes.



Typical SPI Master / Slave Configuration

Each SPI slave requires its own Chip Select (/CS) line. SDO, SDI and SCLK lines are shared. Only one /CS line is active (low) at a time ensuring that only one slave is selected at a time. The /CS lines of other slaves are held high which causes their respective SDO pins to be high-Z.

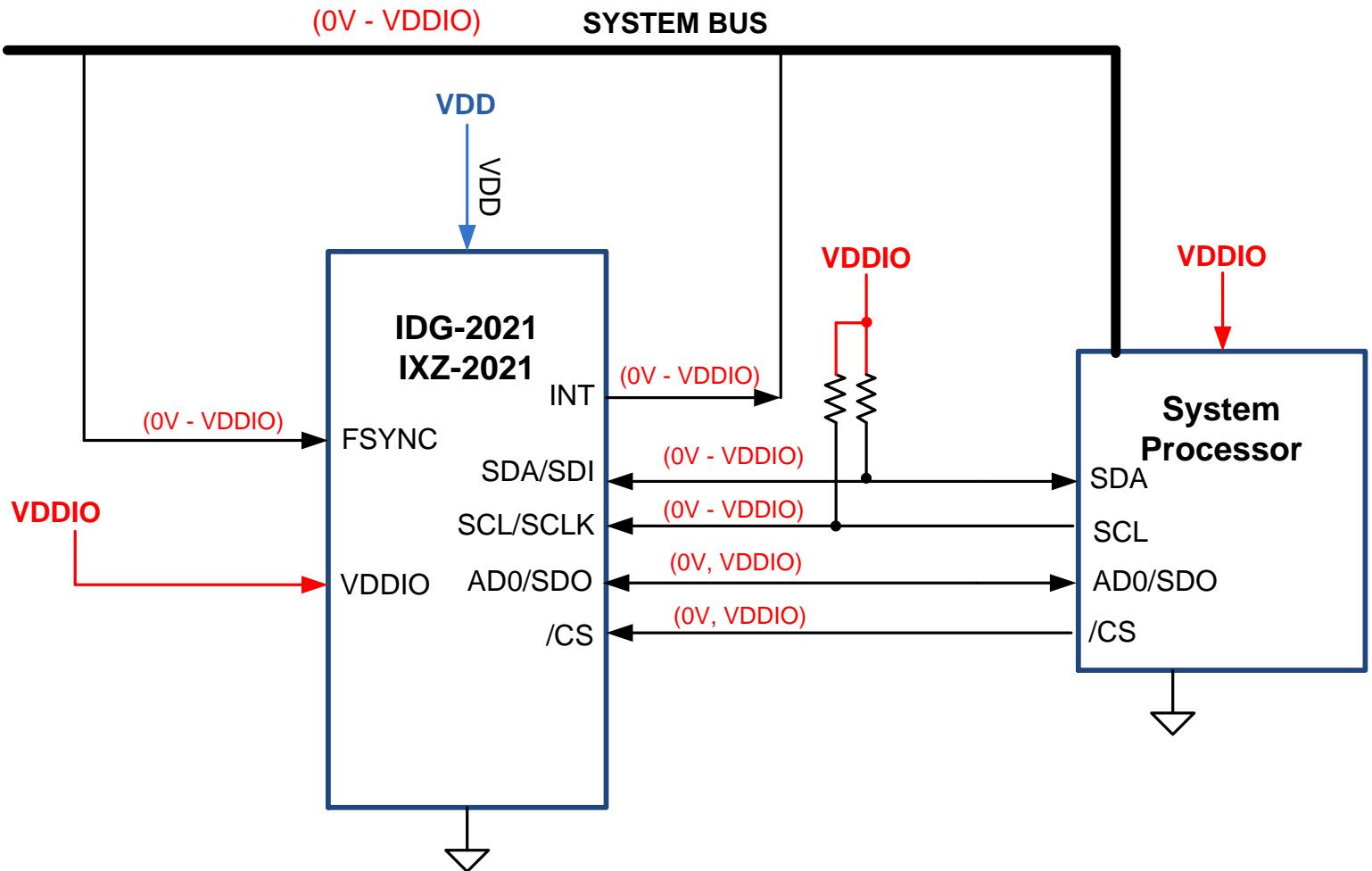
7 Serial Interface Considerations

7.1 Supported Interfaces

Both the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 support I²C and SPI communication.

7.2 Logic Levels

The I/O logic levels are set to VDDIO. VDDIO may be set to be equal to VDD or to another voltage, such that it is between 1.71 V and 3.6V at all times. Both I²C and SPI communication support VDDIO.

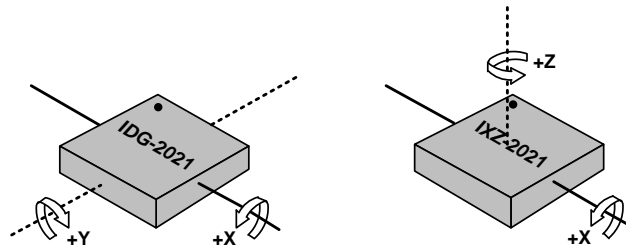


8 Assembly

This section provides general guidelines for assembling InvenSense Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) gyros packaged in Quad Flat No leads package (QFN) surface mount integrated circuits.

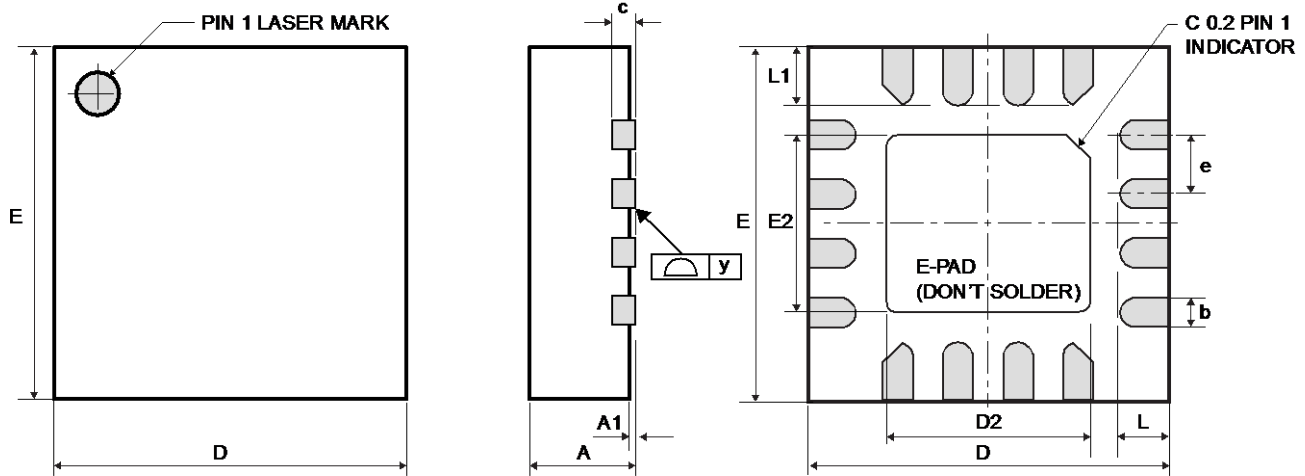
8.1 Orientation of Axes

The diagram below shows the orientation of the axes of sensitivity and the polarity of rotation. Note the pin 1 identifier in the figure.



Orientation of Axes of Sensitivity and Polarity of Rotation

8.2 Package Dimensions



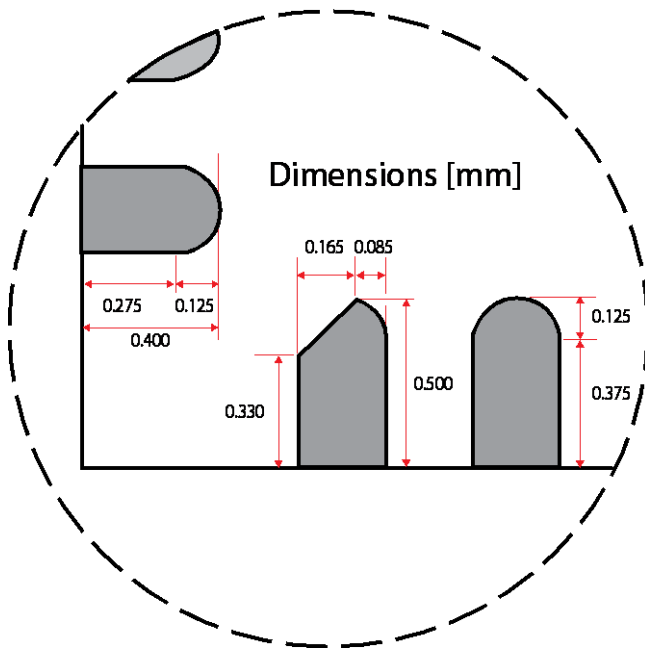
Dimensions in Millimeters			
Dimension	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
c	---	0.15 ref	---
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
D2	1.65	1.70	1.75
E	2.90	3.00	3.10
E2	1.45	1.50	1.55
e	---	0.50	---
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
L1	0.45	0.50	0.55
y	0.000	---	0.075

8.3 PCB Design Guidelines

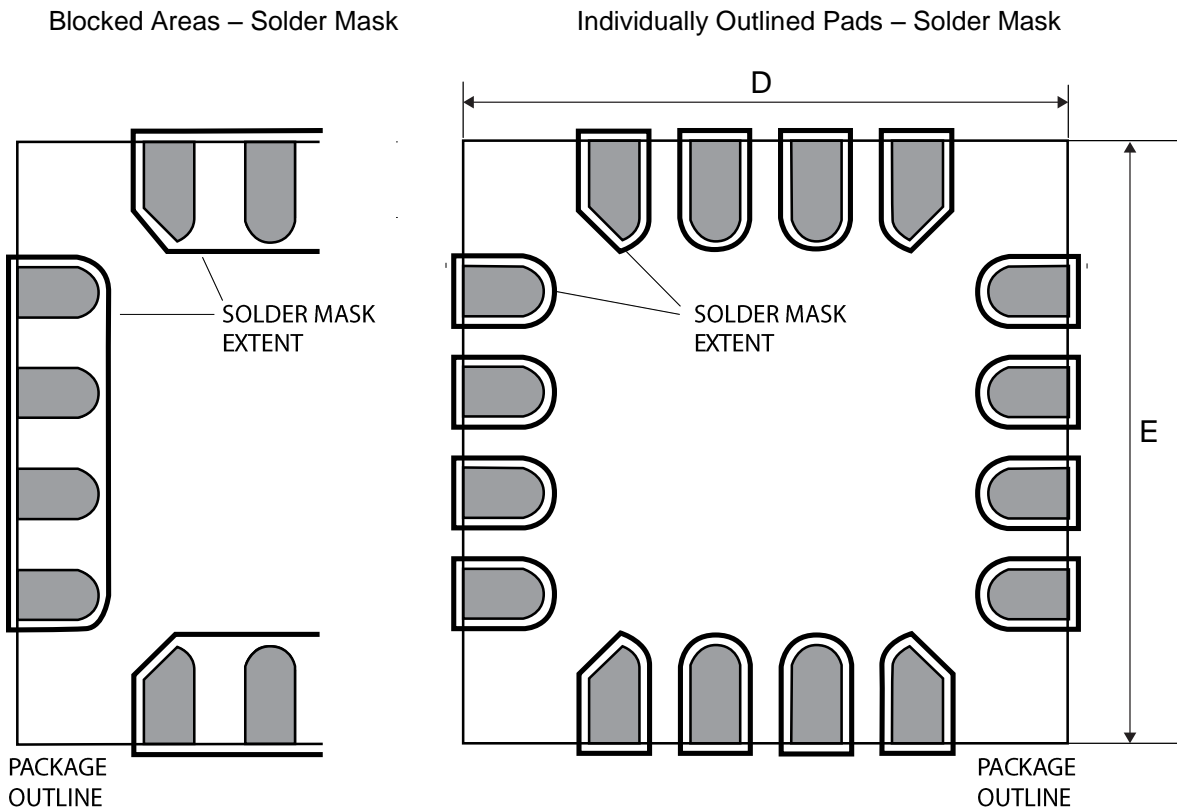
Do not solder the center Exposed Pad (E-pad). This is a solder keep-out area.

Recommendations:

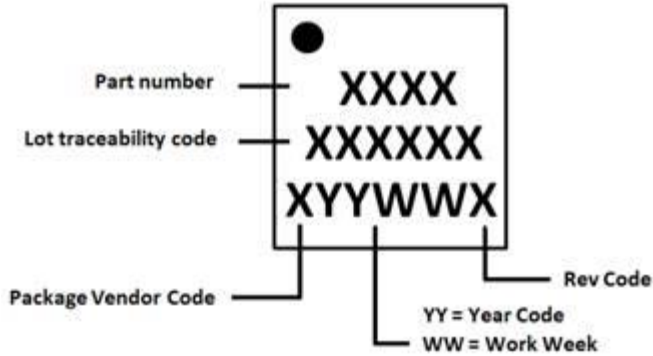
Size the PCB pad layout to match the QFN pad leads. Use the package dimensions shown in the Table above. The Dimensions Table is supplemented with the first figure that follows.



Design the PCB pad layout with Non Solder Mask Defined pads (NSDM). NSMD pads are recommended over Solder Mask Defined (SMD) pads. NSMD pads provide a tighter tolerance on copper etching, provide a larger copper pad area, and allow the solder to anchor to the edges of the copper pads to improve solder joint reliability. As a recommendation, set the solder mask aperture a minimum of 0.05 mm larger than the component solder pad per edge. Two alternative PCB layouts are shown below for reference.



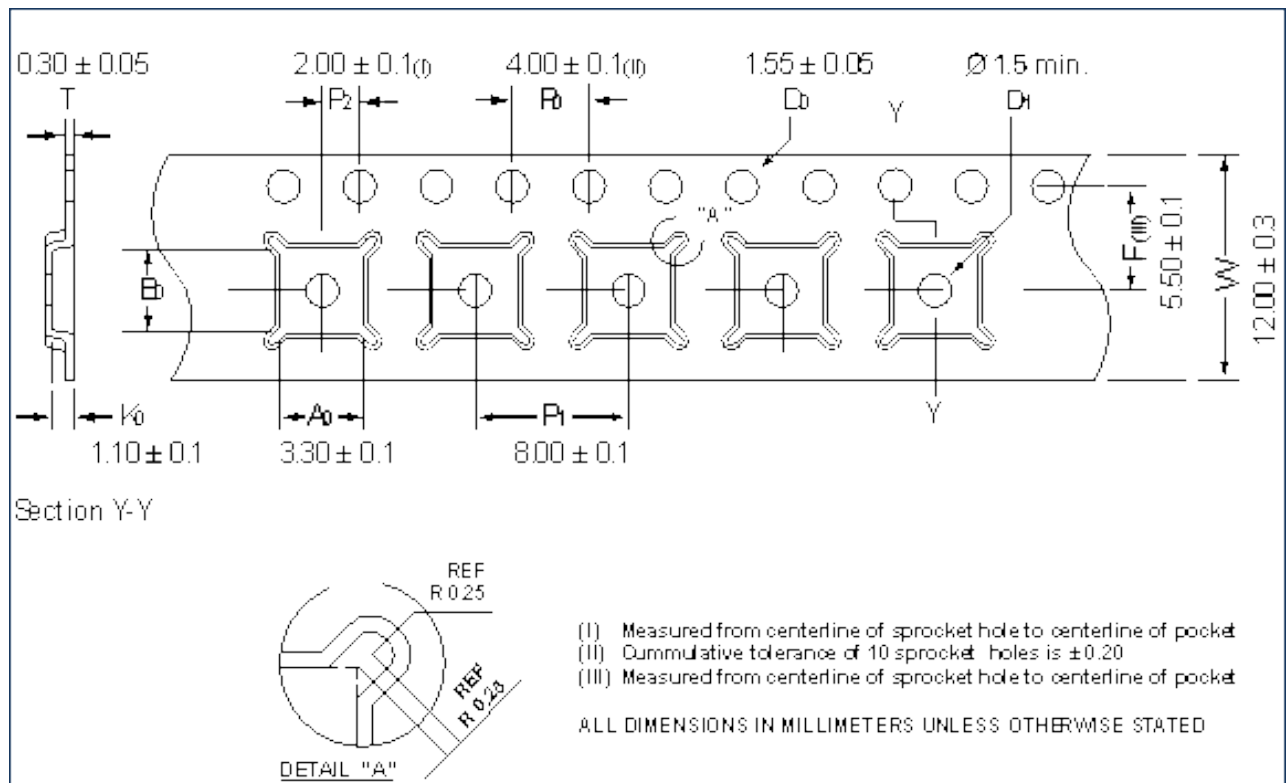
8.4 Product Marking Specification

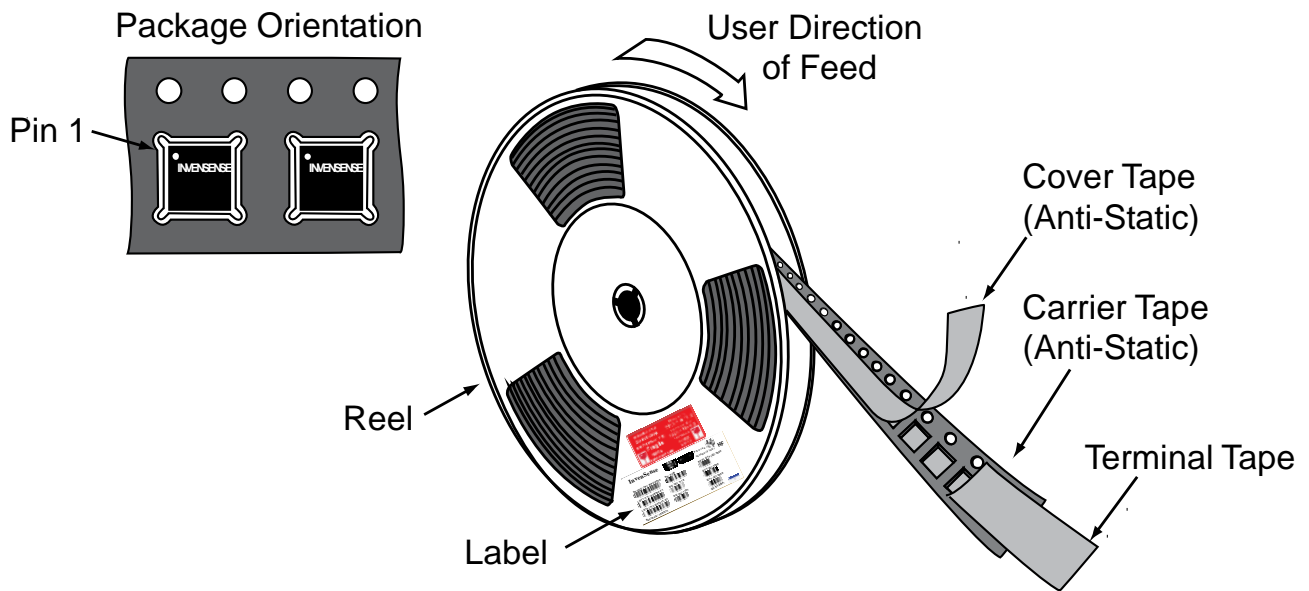
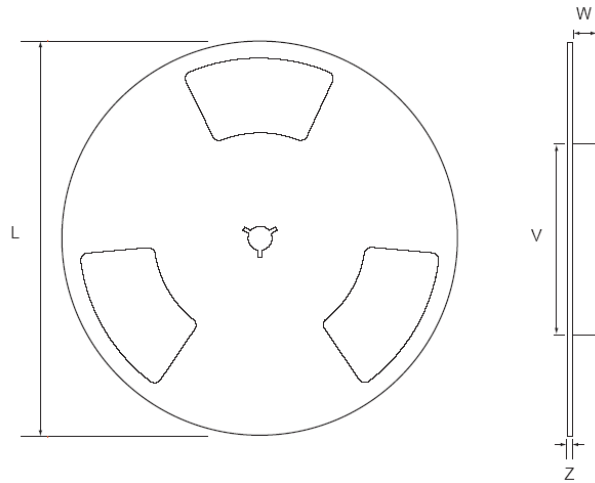


Part number Identification:

Product	Top Mark
IDG-2021	IY21
IXZ-2021	IZ21

8.5 Tape & Real Specification





Tape and Reel Specification

Reel Specifications

Quantity Per Reel	5,000
Reels per Pizza Box	1
Pizza Boxes Per Carton (max)	5
Pcs/Carton (max)	25,000

Note: empty pizza boxes are included to ensure that pizza boxes don't shift.

8.6 Assembly Precautions

8.6.1 Gyroscope Surface Mount Guidelines

InvenSense MEMS Gyros sense rate of rotation. In addition, gyroscopes sense mechanical stress coming from the printed circuit board (PCB). This PCB stress can be minimized by adhering to certain design rules: When using MEMS gyroscope components in plastic packages, PCB mounting and assembly can cause package stress. This package stress in turn can affect the output offset and its value over a wide range of temperatures. This stress is caused by the mismatch between the Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion (CTE) of the package material and the PCB. Care must be taken to avoid package stress due to mounting. Traces connected to pads should be as symmetric as possible. Maximizing symmetry and balance for pad connection will help component self alignment and will lead to better control of solder paste reduction after reflow.

Any material used in the surface mount assembly process of the MEMS gyroscope should be free of restricted RoHS elements or compounds. Pb-free solders should be used for assembly.

8.6.2 Exposed Die Pad Precautions

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 have very low active and standby current consumption. There is no electrical connection between the exposed die pad and the internal CMOS circuits. The exposed die pad is not required for heat-sinking, and should not be soldered to the PCB. Underfill is also not recommended. Soldering or adding underfill to the e-pad can induce performance changes due to package thermo-mechanical stress.

8.6.3 Trace Routing

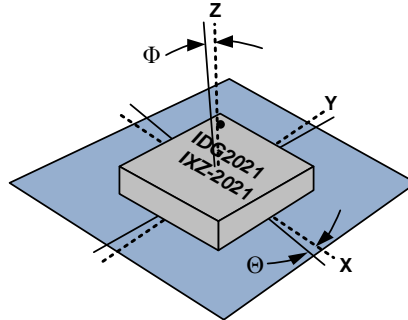
Routing traces or vias under the gyro package such that they run under the exposed die pad is prohibited. Routed active signals may harmonically couple with the gyro MEMS devices, compromising gyro response. The gyro drive frequency is ~27 KHz. To avoid harmonic coupling don't route active signals in non-shielded signal planes directly below, or above the gyro package. Note: For best performance, design a ground plane under the e-pad to reduce PCB signal noise from the board on which the gyro device is mounted. If the gyro device is stacked under another PCB board, design a ground plane directly above the gyro device to shield active signals from the PCB board mounted above.

8.6.4 Component Placement

Do not place large insertion components such as keyboard or similar buttons, connectors, or shielding boxes at a distance of less than 6 mm from the MEMS gyro. Maintain generally accepted industry design practices for component placement near the IDG-2021 or IXZ-2021 to prevent noise coupling and thermo-mechanical stress.

8.6.5 PCB Mounting and Cross-Axis Sensitivity

Orientation errors of the gyroscope as mounted to the printed circuit board can cause cross-axis sensitivity in which one gyro sense axis responds to rotation or acceleration about an orthogonal axis. For example, the X-gyro sense axis may respond to rotation about the Y or Z axes. The orientation mounting errors are illustrated in the figure on the next page (dependent on XY or XZ configurations)



Package Gyro & Accel Axes (- - -) Relative to PCB Axes (———) with Orientation Errors (Θ and Φ)

The table below shows the cross-axis sensitivity as a percentage of the gyroscope or accelerometer's sensitivity for a given orientation error, respectively.

Cross-Axis Sensitivity vs. Orientation Error	
Orientation Error (θ or Φ)	Cross-Axis Sensitivity ($\sin\theta$ or $\sin\Phi$)
0°	0%
0.5°	0.87%
1°	1.75%

The specifications for cross-axis sensitivity in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2 include the effect of the die orientation error with respect to the package.

8.6.6 MEMS Handling Instructions

MEMS (Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems) are a time-proven, robust technology used in hundreds of millions of consumer, automotive and industrial products. MEMS devices consist of microscopic moving mechanical structures. They differ from conventional IC products, even though they can be found in similar packages. Therefore, MEMS devices require different handling precautions than conventional ICs prior to mounting onto printed circuit boards (PCBs).

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 have been qualified to a shock tolerance of 10,000g. InvenSense packages its gyroscopes as it deems proper for protection against normal handling and shipping. It recommends the following handling precautions to prevent potential damage.

- Do not drop individually packaged gyroscopes, or trays of gyroscopes onto hard surfaces. Components placed in trays could be subject to *g*-forces in excess of 10,000g if dropped.
- Printed circuit boards that incorporate mounted gyroscopes should not be separated by manually snapping apart. This could also create *g*-forces in excess of 10,000g.
- Do not clean MEMS gyroscopes in ultrasonic baths. Ultrasonic baths can induce MEMS damage if the bath energy causes excessive drive motion through resonant frequency coupling.

8.6.7 ESD Considerations

Establish and use ESD-safe handling precautions when unpacking and handling ESD-sensitive devices.

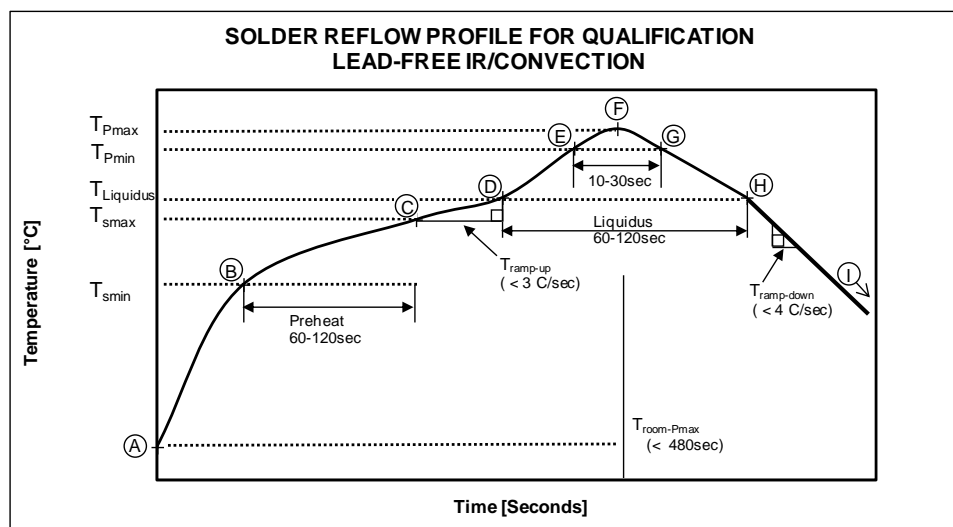
- Store ESD sensitive devices in ESD safe containers until ready for use, such as the original moisture sealed bags, until ready for assembly.
- Restrict all device handling to ESD protected work areas that measure less than 200V static charge. Ensure that all workstations and personnel are properly grounded to prevent ESD.

8.6.8 Reflow Specification

Qualification Reflow Profile: The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021A were qualified in accordance with IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D.1. This standard classifies proper packaging, storage and handling in order to avoid subsequent thermal and mechanical damage during the solder reflow attachment phase of PCB assembly.

The qualification preconditioning process specifies a sequence consisting of a bake cycle, a moisture soak cycle (in a temperature humidity oven), and three consecutive solder reflow cycles, followed by functional device testing.

The peak solder reflow classification temperature requirement for package qualification is $(260 \pm 5/-0^\circ\text{C})$ for lead-free soldering of components measuring less than 1.6 mm in thickness. The qualification profile and a table explaining the set-points are shown below:



Temperature Set Points Corresponding to Reflow Profile Above

Step	Setting	CONSTRAINTS		
		Temp ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Time (sec)	Max. Rate ($^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$)
A	T_{room}	25		
B	T_{Smin}	150		
C	T_{Smax}	200	$60 < t_{\text{BC}} < 120$	
D	T_{Liquidus}	217		$r_{(T_{\text{Liquidus}}-T_{\text{Pmax}})} < 3$
E	T_{Pmin} [255 $^\circ\text{C}$, 260 $^\circ\text{C}$]	255		$r_{(T_{\text{Liquidus}}-T_{\text{Pmax}})} < 3$
F	T_{Pmax} [260 $^\circ\text{C}$, 265 $^\circ\text{C}$]	260	$t_{\text{AF}} < 480$	$r_{(T_{\text{Liquidus}}-T_{\text{Pmax}})} < 3$
G	T_{Pmin} [255 $^\circ\text{C}$, 260 $^\circ\text{C}$]	255	$10 < t_{\text{EG}} < 30$	$r_{(T_{\text{Pmax}}-T_{\text{Liquidus}})} < 4$
H	T_{Liquidus}	217	$60 < t_{\text{DH}} < 120$	
I	T_{room}	25		

Notes: Customers must never exceed the Classification temperature ($T_{\text{Pmax}} = 260^\circ\text{C}$).
 All temperatures refer to the topside of the QFN package, as measured on the package body surface.

Production Reflow: Check the recommendations of your solder manufacturer. For optimum results, use lead-free solders that have lower specified temperature profiles ($T_{\text{Pmax}} \sim 235^\circ\text{C}$). Also use lower ramp-up and ramp-down rates than those used in the qualification profile. Never exceed the maximum conditions that we used for qualification, as these represent the maximum tolerable ratings for the device.

8.7 Storage Specifications

The storage specification of the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 conforms to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D.1 Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) 3.

Calculated shelf-life in moisture-sealed bag	12 months -- Storage conditions: <40°C and <90% RH
After opening moisture-sealed bag	168 hours -- Storage conditions: ambient ≤30°C at 60%RH

8.8 Label



Barcode Label



Location of Label on Reel

8.9 Packaging

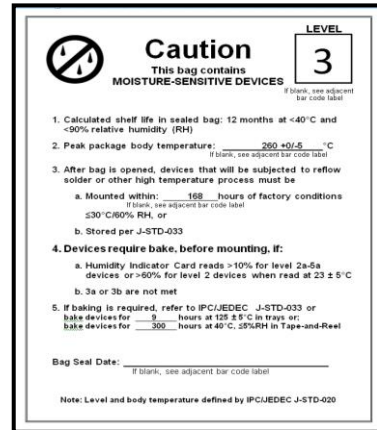
To improve protection for QFN contained in the reel, the reel is packed directly in 10mm thick ESD foam inside the moisture soak bag. The QFN devices are still protected by a foam liner after the pizza box is discarded.



REEL – with Barcode & Caution labels



Sealed Moisture Barrier Bag (Foam Liner & Labels: ESD, MSL3, Caution, & Barcode)



MSL3 Label



Caution Label



ESD Label



Moisture Sealed Reel



Pizza Box



Pizza Boxes Placed in foam-lined shipper box



Outer Shipper Label

8.10 Representative Shipping Carton Label

		INV. NO: 111013-99	
From: InvenSense Taiwan, Ltd. 1F, 9 Prosperity 1st Road, Hsinchu Science Park, HsinChu City, 30078, Taiwan TEL: +886 3 6686999 FAX: +886 3 6686777		Ship To: Customer Name Street Address City, State, Country ZIP Attn: Buyer Name Phone: Buyer Phone Number	
SUPP PROD ID: IDG-2021			
LOT#: Q2R994-F1	LOT#:	QTY: 5615	QTY: 0
LOT#: Q3X785-G1	LOT#:	QTY: 4385	QTY: 0
LOT#: Q3Y196-02	LOT#:	QTY: 5000	QTY: 0
LOT#:	LOT#:	QTY: 0	QTY: 0
Total Quantity/Carton 15000 		Weight: (KG) 4.05 	
Pb-free	Shipping Carton:	Category (e4) HF	
	1 OF 3		

9 Reliability

9.1 Qualification Test Policy

InvenSense’s products complete a Qualification Test Plan before being released to production. The Qualification Test Plan for the IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 followed the JEDEC JESD47I Standard, “Stress-Test-Driven Qualification of Integrated Circuits.” The individual tests are described below.

9.2 Qualification Test Plan

Accelerated Life Tests

TEST	Method/Condition	Lot Quantity	Sample / Lot	Acc / Reject Criteria
High Temperature Operating Life (HTOL/LFR)	JEDEC JESD22-A108D, Dynamic, 3.63V biased, T _j >125°C [read-points 168, 500, 1000 hours]	3	77	(0/1)
Accelerated Moisture Resistance – Unbiased HAST⁽¹⁾	JEDEC JESD22-A118A Condition A, 130°C, 85%RH, 33.3 psia., Unbiased, [read-point 96 hours]	3	77	(0/1)
High Temperature Storage Life (HTS)	JEDEC JESD22-A103D, Cond. A, 125°C, Unbiased [read-points 168, 500, 1000 hours]	3	77	(0/1)

Device Component Level Tests

TEST	Method/Condition	Lot Quantity	Sample / Lot	Acc / Reject Criteria
ESD-HBM	JEDEC/ESDA JS-001-2012, (Class 2, 2000V)	1	3	(0/1)
ESD-MM	JEDEC JESD22-A115C, (250V)	1	3	(0/1)
Latch Up	JEDEC JESD78D Class II (2), 125°C; ±100mA	1	6	(0/1)
Mechanical Shock	JEDEC JESD22-B104C, Mil-Std-883H, method 2002.5, Cond. E, 10,000g’s, 0.2ms, ±X, Y, Z – 6 directions, 5 times/direction	3	30	(0/1)
Vibration	JEDEC JESD22-B103B, Variable Frequency (random), Cond. B, 5-500Hz, X, Y, Z – 4 times/direction	1	5	(0/1)
Temperature Cycling (TC) ⁽¹⁾	JEDEC JESD22-A104D Condition G, [-40°C to +125°C], Soak Mode 2 [5’], 850 cycles	3	77	(0/1)

Board Level Tests

TEST	Method/Condition	Lot Quantity	Sample / Lot	Acc / Reject Criteria
Board Mechanical Shock	JEDEC JESD22-B104C, Mil-Std-883H, method 2002.5, Cond. E, 10000g’s, 0.2ms, +-X, Y, Z – 6 directions, 5 times/direction	1	5	(0/1)

(1) Tests are preceded by MSL3 Preconditioning in accordance with JEDEC JESD22-A113F

	IDG-2021 & IXZ-2021 Product Specification	Document Number: PS-Ixx-2021A-00 Revision: 2.2 Release Date: 10/17/2013
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10 Environmental Compliance

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 are RoHS and Green compliant.

The IDG-2021 and IXZ-2021 are in full environmental compliance as evidenced in report HS-Ixx-2021A, Materials Declaration Data Sheet.

Environmental Declaration Disclaimer:

InvenSense believes this environmental information to be correct but cannot guarantee accuracy or completeness. Conformity documents for the above component constitutes are on file. InvenSense subcontracts manufacturing and the information contained herein is based on data received from vendors and suppliers, which has not been validated by InvenSense.

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