

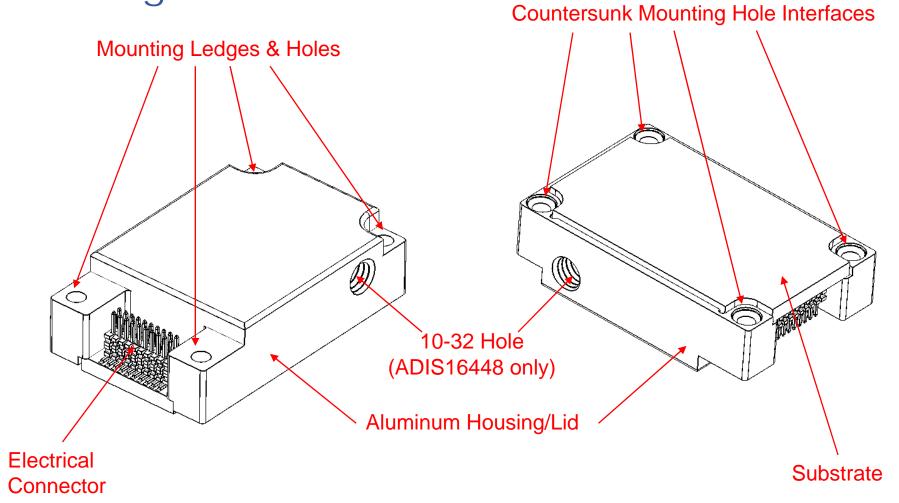


ADIS16445/ADIS16448 Mechanical Design Tips

March 2013



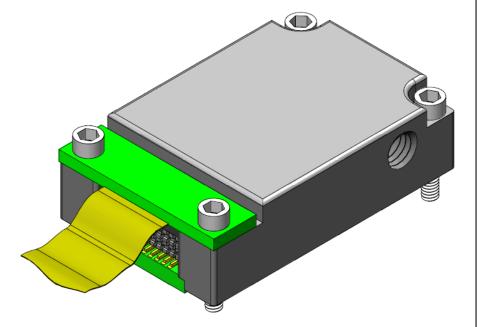
Package Features





Option #1, Connector-up

- Connector-up identifies any mounting approach that orients the electrical connector away from the mounting surface.
- Advantages:
 - Lowest profile
 - Simplest mechanical design
- Trade-offs:
 - Custom-cable interface.
 - Opportunity to influence key performance behaviors.
 - Initial bias error, gyroscope
 - Bias tempco, gyroscope
- NOTE: direct application of mounting force to the substrate (not shown in this view) can impact initial bias and bias temperature coefficient metrics.





Option #2, Connector-down

 Connector-down identifies any mounting approach that orients the electrical connector towards the mounting surface.

Advantages:

Preserve key performance

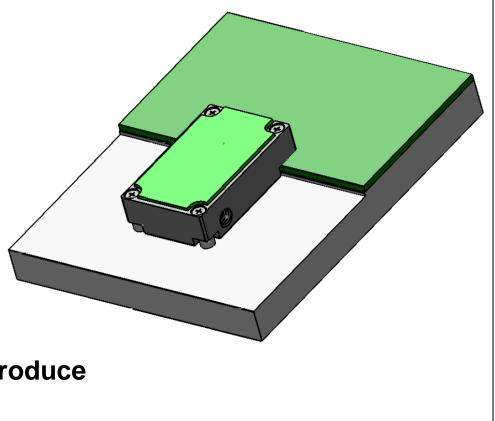
Trade-offs:

Elevated complexity in the mechanical design

Modest increase of "installed height"

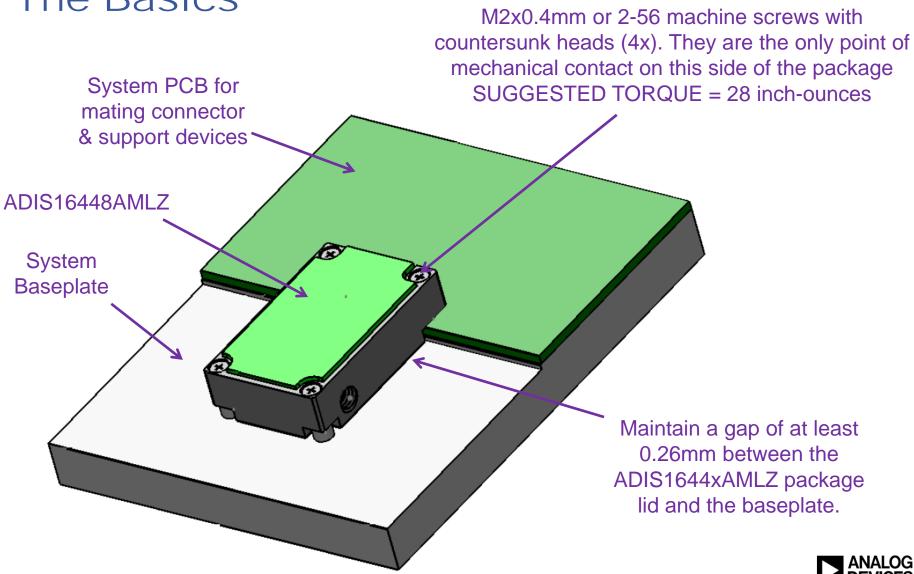
 "Raised PCB" surface and spacers lift package off of the mounting surface.

 Key objective was to protect the substrate from direct application of mounting force and other forces that could introduce "bending" in this substrate.



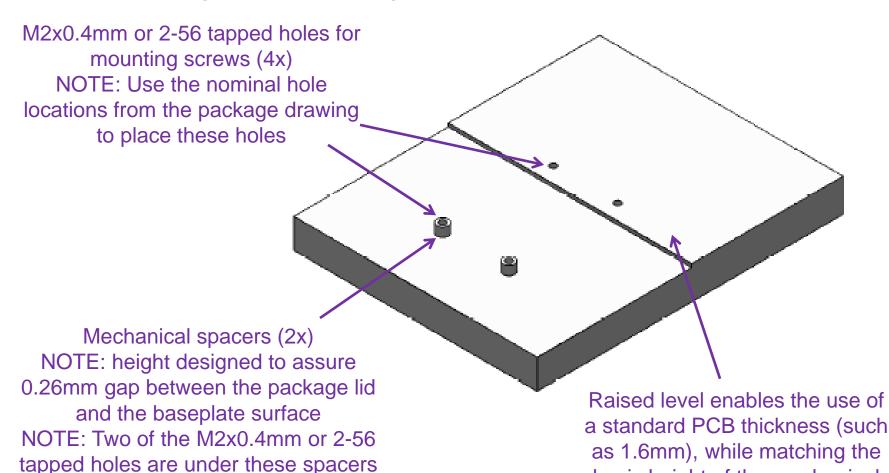


Connector-down Example The Basics



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Connector-down Example The Baseplate & Spacers



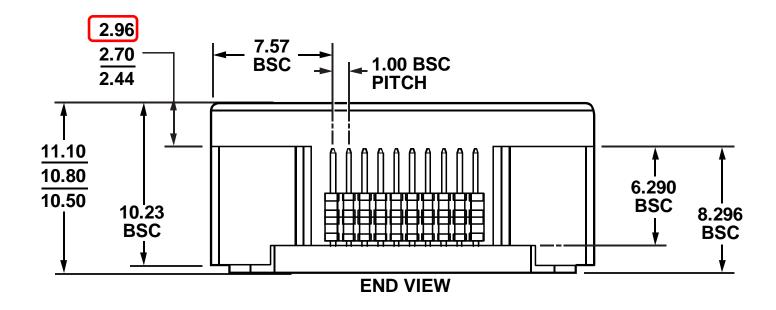


basic height of the mechanical spacers



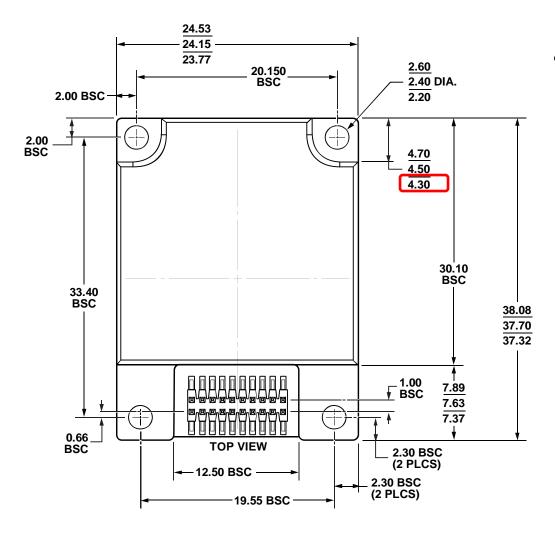
Connector-down Example Spacer height

- Minimum gap from package lid to mounting surface = 0.26mm
- Maximum distance between the mounting ledge and package top = 2.96mm
- Minimum spacer height = 2.96mm + 0.26mm = **3.22mm**
- If we assume a tolerance of +/-0.26mm on the mechanical spacer, then the nominal spacer height would need to be = 3.22mm + 0.26mm = 3.48mm





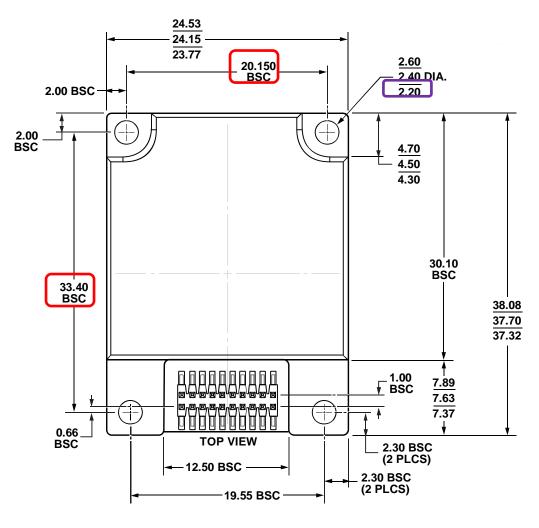
Connector-down Example Spacer Diameter



 The spacer diameter must be smaller than the minimum ledge size (4.3mm) and must be able to accommodate the maximum diameter on the M2x0.4mm or 2-56 machines screws.



Connector-down Example Baseplate Hole Locations

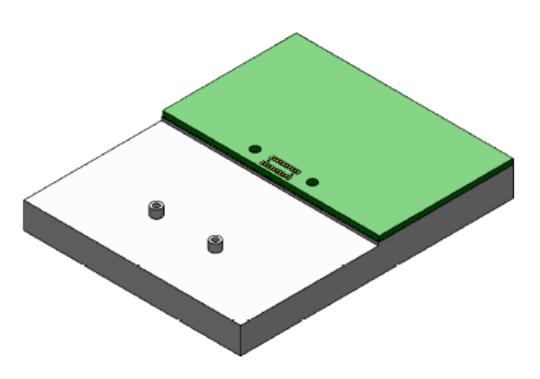


- Use the "BSC" dimensions (20.15mm & 33.40 mm) between holes to establish the nominal hole locations in the system baseplate.
- NOTE: Take note of the minimum hole size
 (2.20mm) and the maximum screw diameter when establishing the precision requirements for drill/tap location.



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Connector-down Example Baseplate height

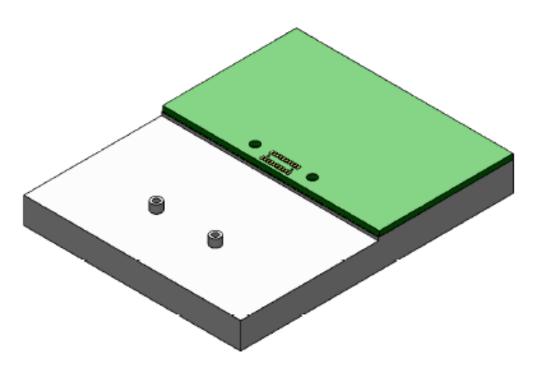


- Design the height of the raised surface to accommodate the minimum height of 3.22mm, when using a standard-thickness printed circuit board.
- For example, if the PCB thickness is ± 1.6mm with a tolerance of ± 0.16mm, the minimum height on the raised surface is:
 - 3.22 1.6 + 0.16 = 1.78mm
- If the tolerance on this height is +/-0.26mm, then the height would be = 2.04mm, ±0.26mm



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Connector-down Example Printed Circuit Board Holes



- The holes in the PCB will allow the machine screws to pass through to mate with the tapped holes in the system baseplate.
- The diameter of these holes must accommodate the connector-hole variation in the ADIS1644xAMLZ package, along with the same variation in the system PCB.
- For the ADIS1644xAMLZ, this variation is ±0.3mm.
- Assuming that the system PCB has the same variation, a RSS combination would produce a tolerance of ~±0.43mm.



Connector-down Example Mating Connector

- We suggest the CLM-110-02 series from Samtec for the mating connector.
- This connector's nominal base height is 2.248mm
- The nominal distance between the top of the mounting ledge and the base of the ADIS1648xAMLZ's connector is 2.84mm.
 - Not specified on the package drawing
- This leaves ~0.59mm for tolerance build-up

NOTE: These dimensions are being updated to reflect 2.84mm BSC pin length.

2.84 BSC

[Pin Height]

