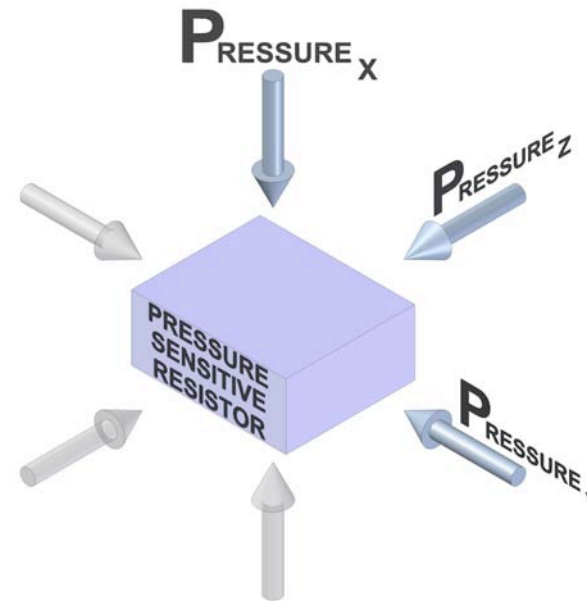


# CTS Automotive Products

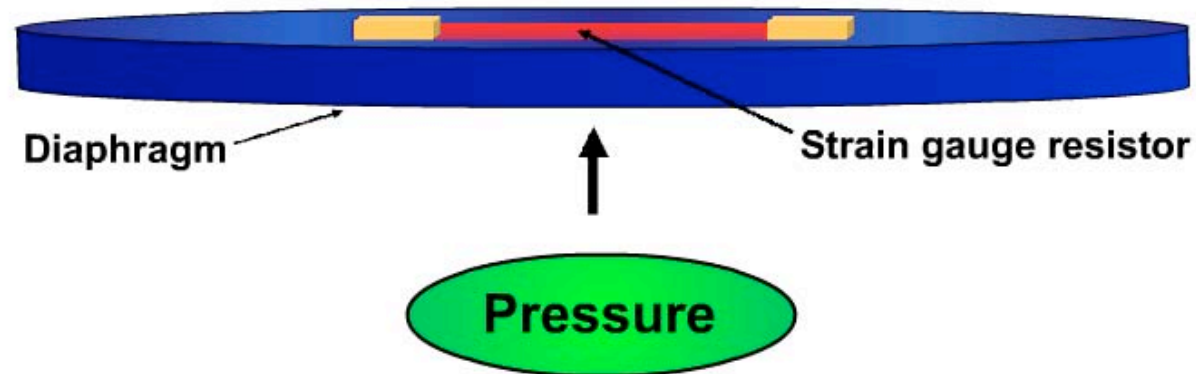
## Automotive Pressure Sensors based on New Piezoresistive Sense Mechanism

AMAA Berlin  
March, 2005



# Current Pressure Sensor Technology

- Sense Resistors are arranged as part of a Wheatstone Bridge formation
  - Bridge voltage is proportional to applied pressure



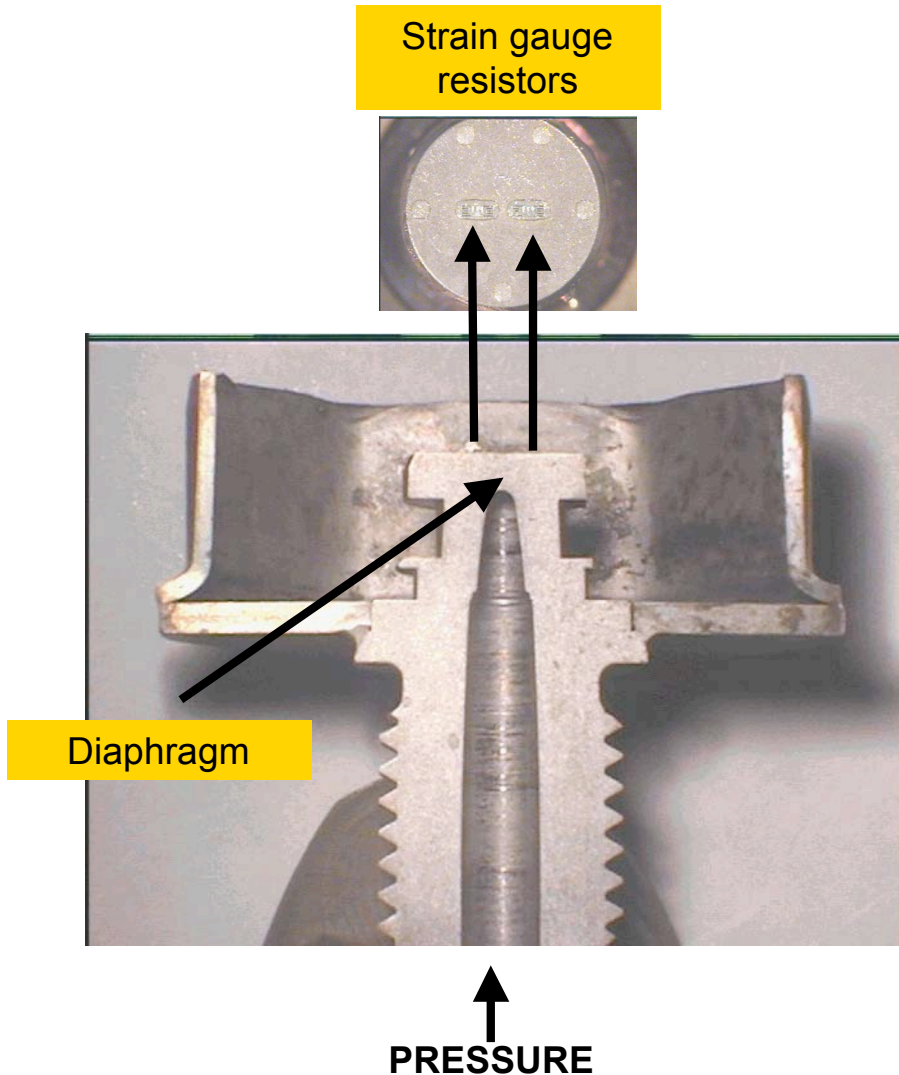
## Piezoresistive Sense Elements

- Diffused silicon resistors
- Metal foil or thin film resistors
- Cermet thick film resistors

## Diaphragm

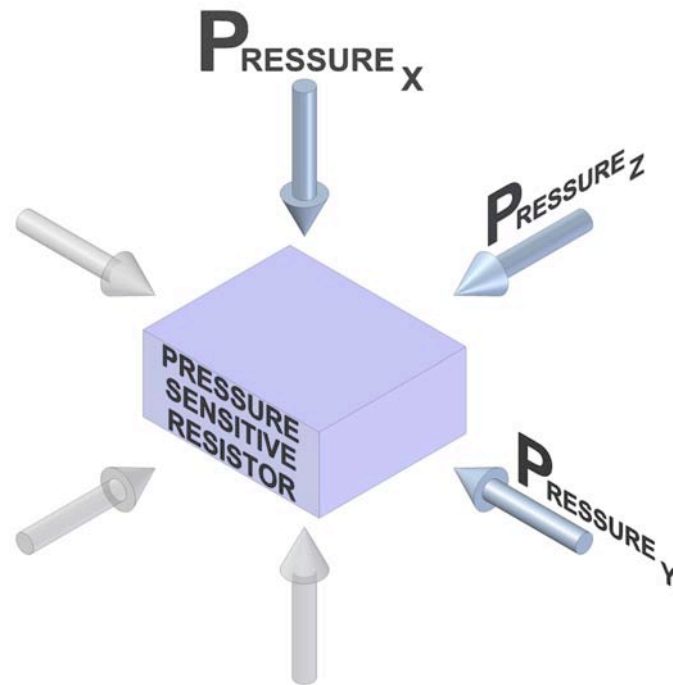
- Steel ( most common for high pressure )
- Ceramic
- Silicon

# Technical Issues with Diaphragm Sensors



- Diaphragm Thickness
  - Thick enough for highest pressure, thin enough for useable output
- Diaphragm Fatigue and Yield Stress
  - Causes hysteresis in measured outputs from strain gauges
- Accuracy is a function of sensor geometry
  - Repeatability of placement of bridge resistors
- Silicon strain gauge
  - Large and non-linear temperature coefficients
    - » Span
    - » Offset
  - Difficult calibration raises cost

# CTS Approach – Direct Measurement

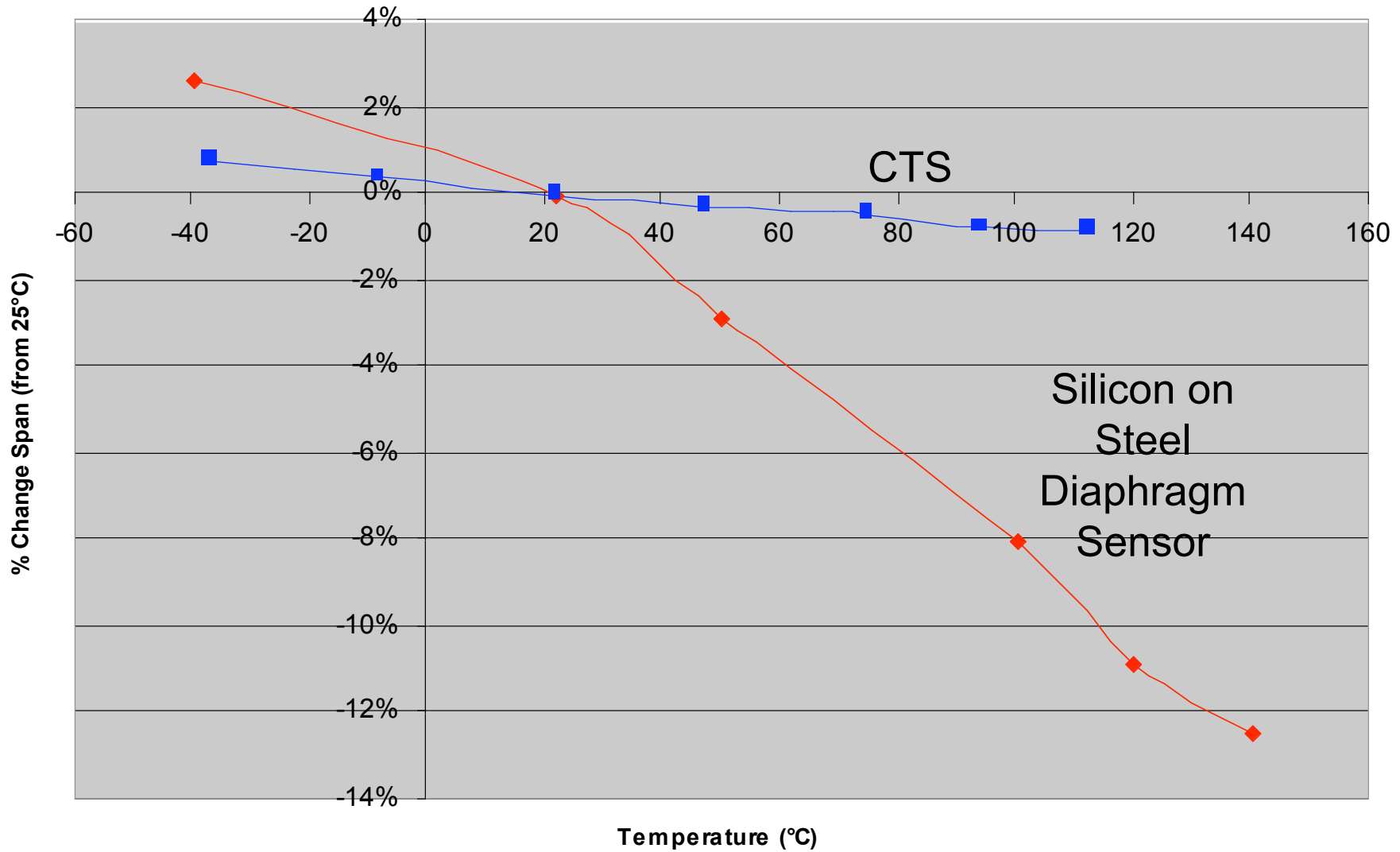


Hydrostatic pressure  
sensitivity of CTS thick film resistors

- Technique
  - CTS proprietary thick film resistors on ceramic substrates
  - Direct exposure to medium
- Applications
  - Fluid pressure 250 to 3500 Bar
  - Where high accuracy is required
- Advantages
  - Eliminates diaphragm failure
  - No identified proof pressure limit
  - Accuracy is independent of geometry
  - Smaller and more linear temperature coefficients
  - Less difficult calibration → more cost effective

**New Sense Mechanism Ideally Suited to Common Rail Pressure Sensors**

# TC Span ( % full-scale): Diaphragm vs CTS



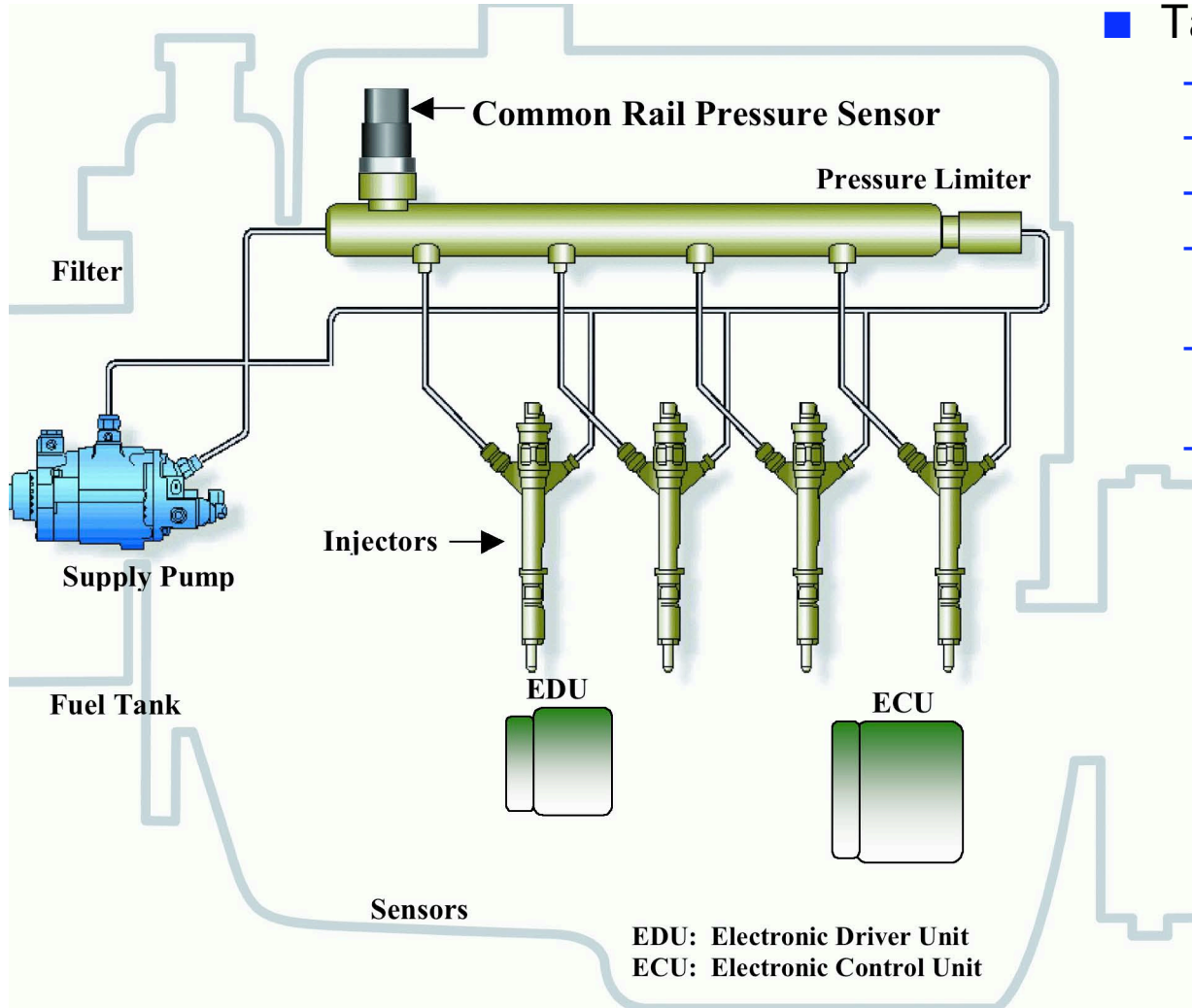
# Figures of Merit Summary

Where sense resistors are arranged as part of a Wheatstone Bridge

<i>Figure of Merit</i>	<i>Pressure Sensor Type</i>		
	<i>Silicon (Diaphragm)</i>	<i>Thin Film (Diaphragm)</i>	<i>CTS Thick Film (Direct Sensing)</i>
<i>Span <math>\mu</math>V/Bar</i>	88.9	27.8	55-110, depending on substrate choice
<i>Span Temperature Dependence (ppm/C)</i>	1078, non-linear	125, linear	120, linear
<i>Element TCR (ppm)</i>	3740, non-linear	~425, non-linear	~65, linear

**Above figures based on unamplified and uncompensated bridge outputs**

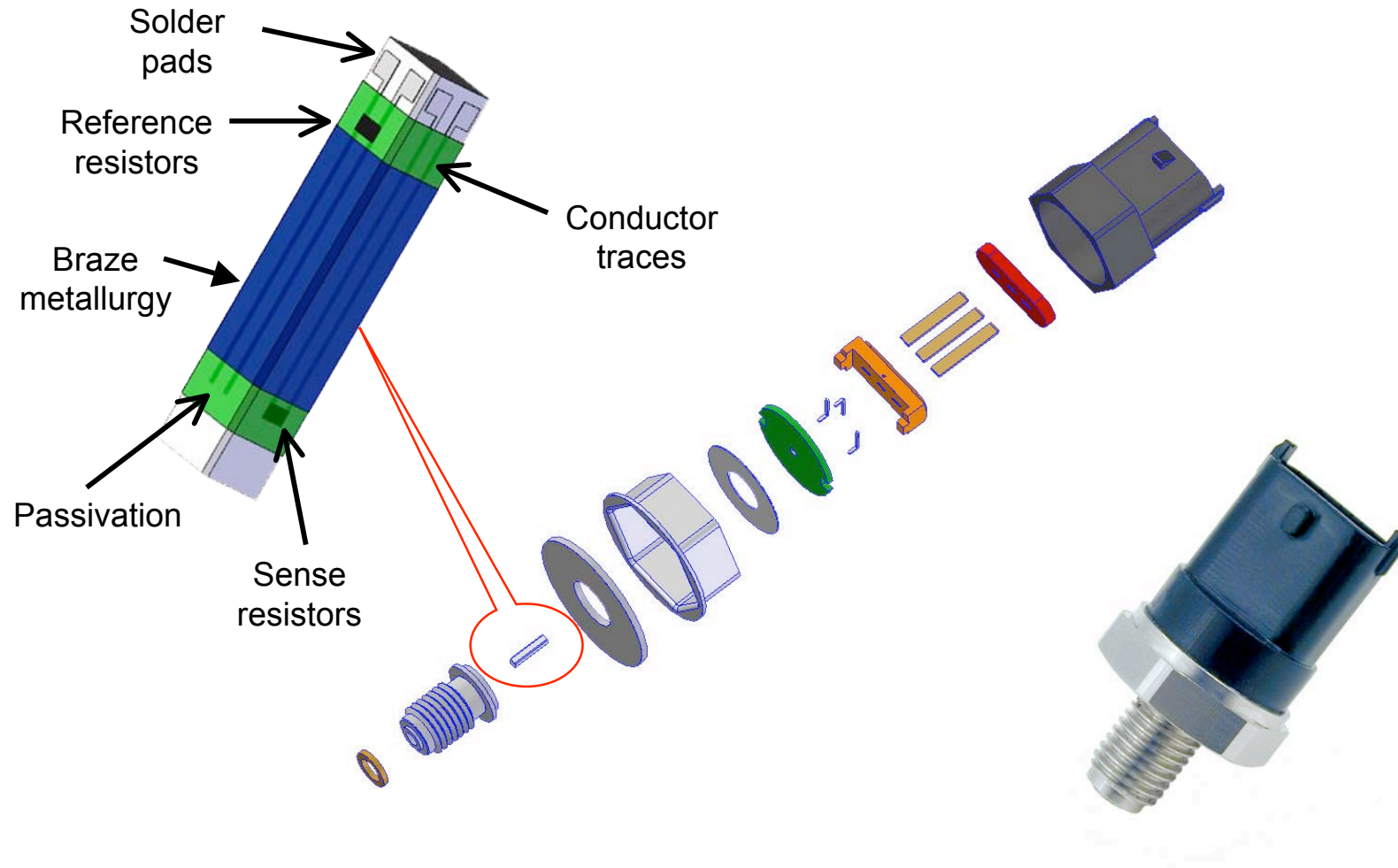
# Common Rail Pressure Sensor Application



## ■ Target Product Spec

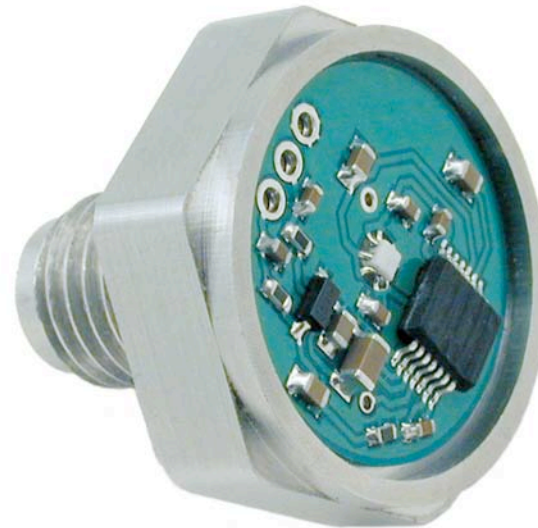
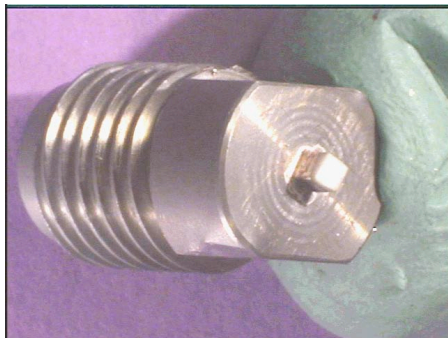
- 2200 bar full scale pressure
- 3000 bar burst pressure
- $\pm 0.8\%$  total error
- $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+140^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature range
- Drop-in replacement for existing sensors
- Option to integrate temperature sensor

# CTS Design – Exploded View



*CTS Patent Pending*

# CTS Design – Key Features



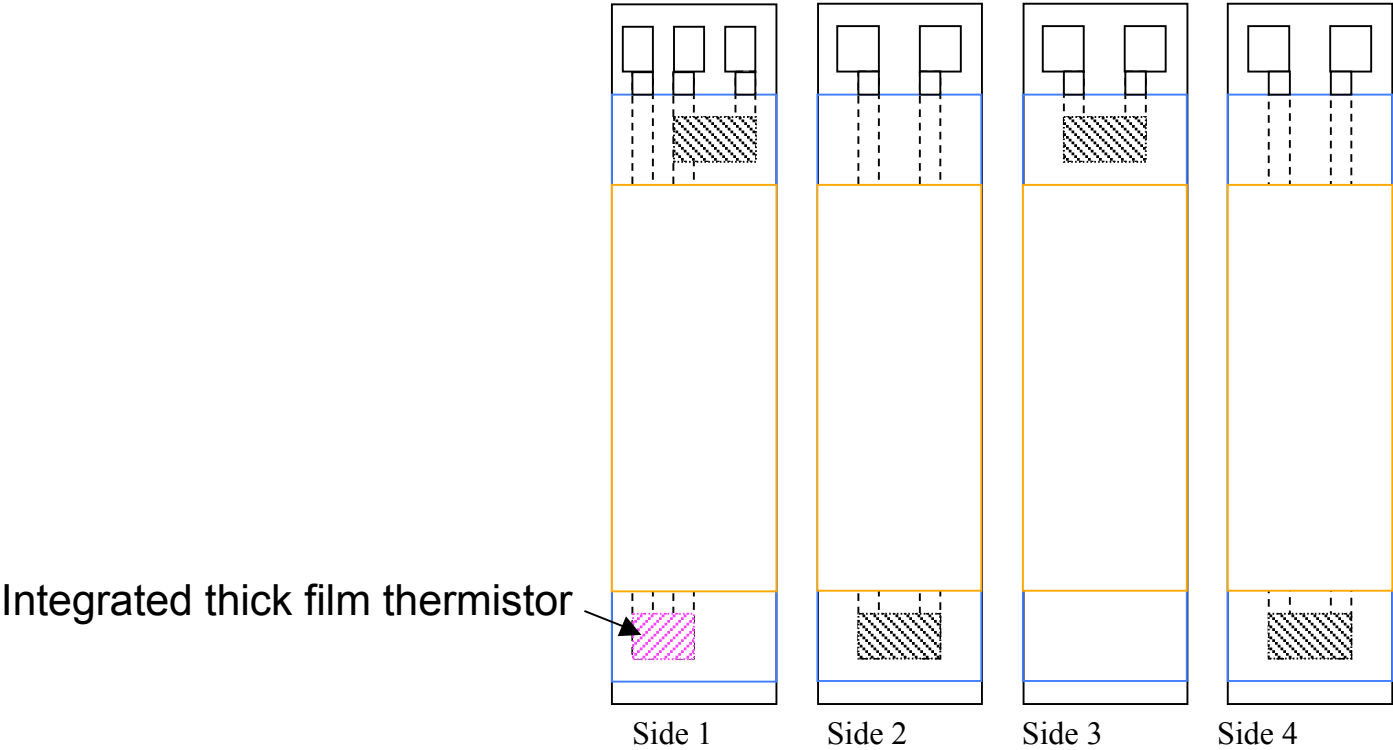
## **Ceramic Pin in Stainless Steel Header**

- Brazed pin seals the assembly, carries sense and reference resistors
- Brazing temperature below thick film firing temperature
- Header is then heat treated
- Welded onto hex body

## **Hex Body with PCB**

- Printed Circuit Board (PCB) with sensor electronics soldered to pin
- Electrical output programmable with ASIC
- Plastic connector housing connects to PCB

# Integrated Temperature Sensor Option



*CTS Patent Pending*



# **Automotive Pressure Sensors based on New Piezoresistive Sense Mechanism**

## **CTS TEST RESULTS**

# Performance Over Temperature and Pressure

*Total allowable error vs. CTS sensor performance as a ± % of full scale*

<b>Temperature</b>	140°C	2.4%		0.8%	
	125°C	1.3%		0.8%	
	100°C	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%
	20°C	1.6%	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%
	-40C				
		0 Bar	1500 Bar	2000 Bar	
		<b>Pressure</b>			

- System Requirements
- CTS Performance

# CTS Environmental Test Results

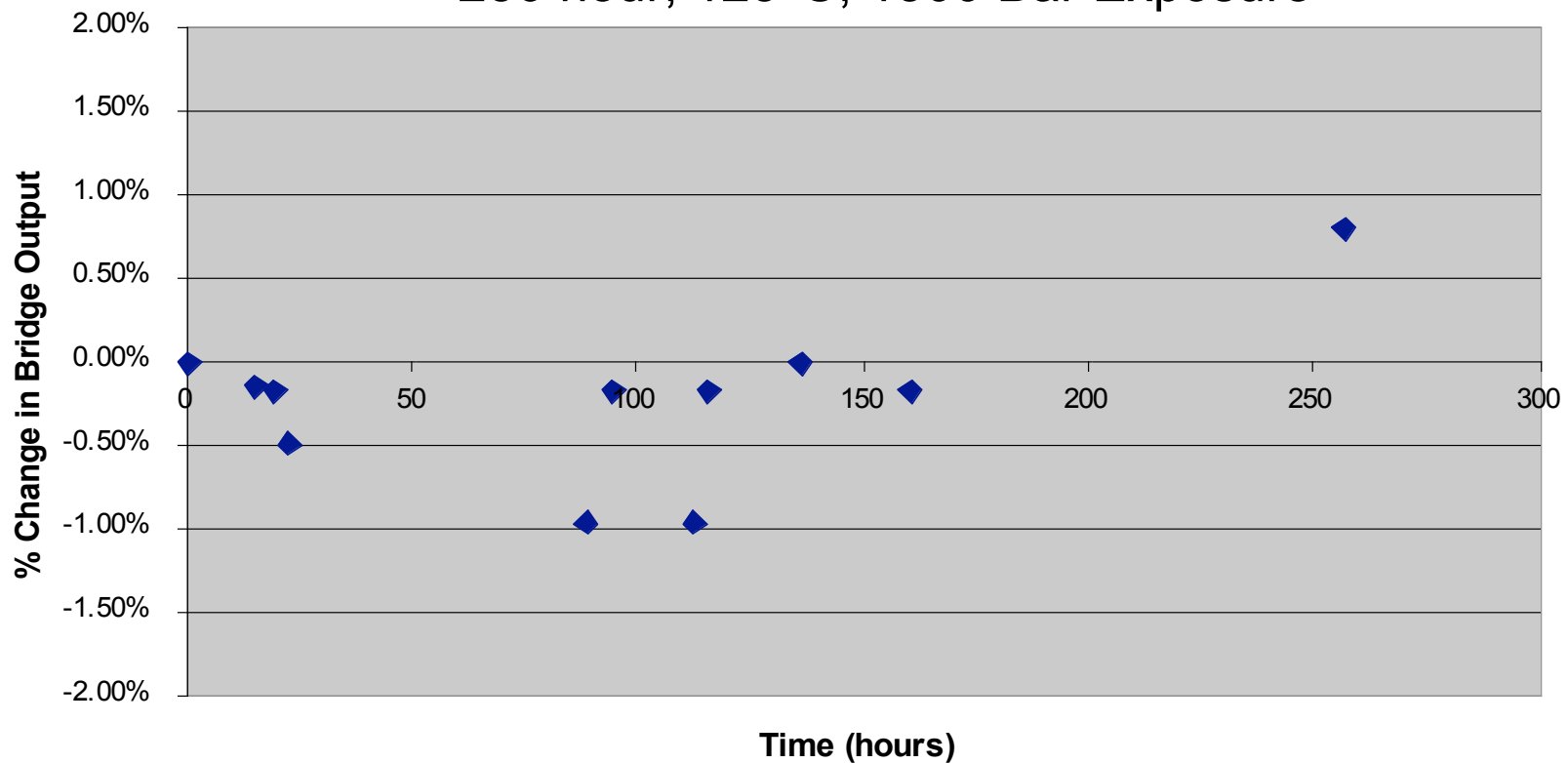


- **Burst Pressure: 3400 Bar (49,000 psi)**
  - Passed with no issues.
- **Diesel / 5% Salt Water Corrosion: 500 hours, 100°C**
  - Chose the most aggressive test criteria.
  - Passed. No change in bridge output; met burst pressure.
- **Thermal Shock: 500 thermal shocks –40 °C to + 125 °C**
  - Passed >2000 Thermal shock cycles -55°C to +125°C with 3400 bar burst pressure test every 100 cycles. No leaks or resistance changes.
- **Pressure Cycling: 10 million cycles, 200 – 2200 Bar (32,000 psi)**
  - Tests run at 10Hz up to 3 Million cycles on DOE parts.
  - Larger sample size to be built and qualified.

# Extended Time at Pressure and Temperature

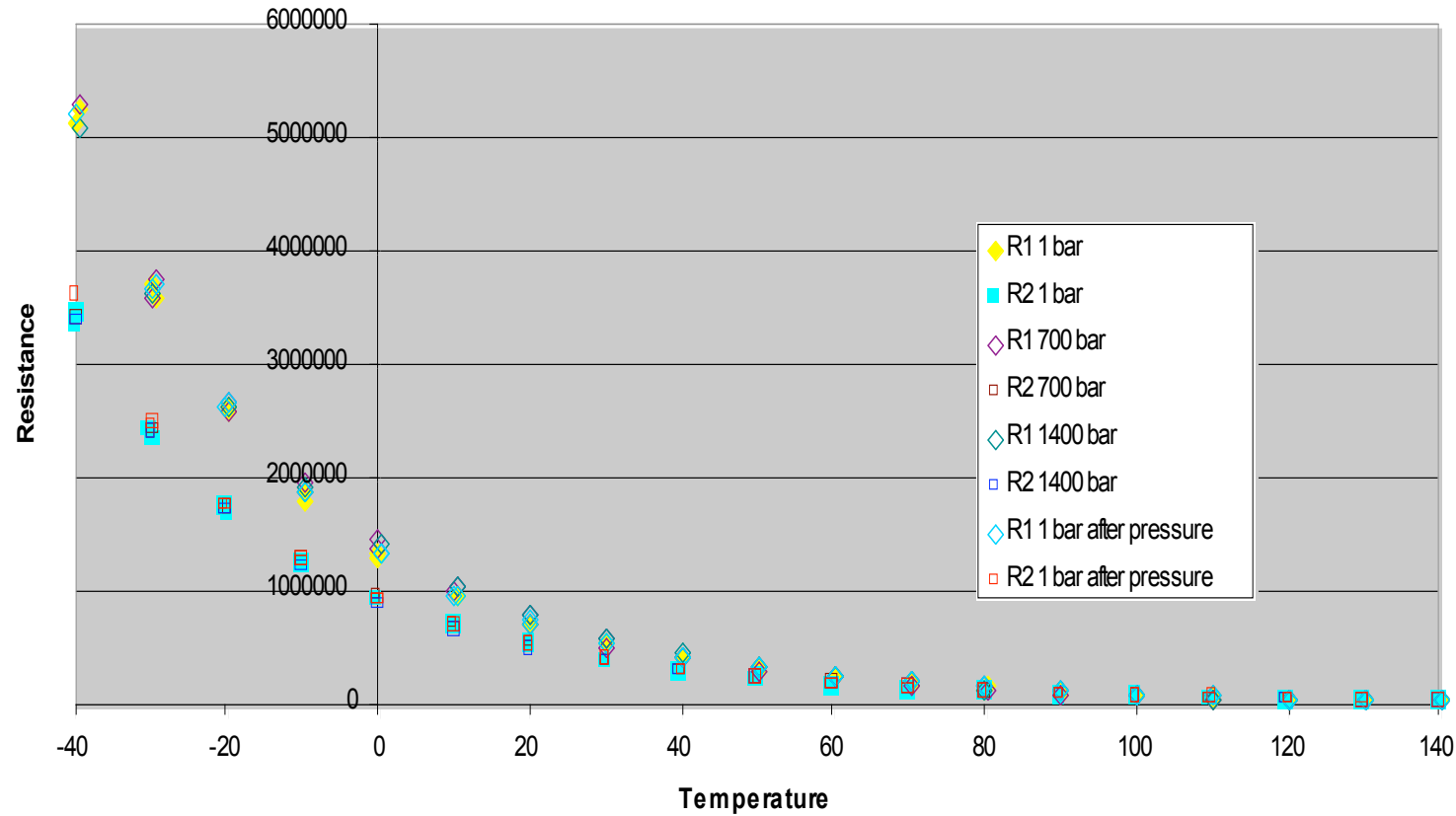
- Un-amplified bridge (63 mV @ 1500 bar)
- Less than 0.5 mV change

250 hour, 125°C, 1500 Bar Exposure



**Results – No Measurable Change**

# CTS Integrated Temperature Sensor Option



**Thermistor resistance does not vary with pressure**

# Summary and Conclusions

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- CTS has developed a novel sensing approach using direct exposure of thick film piezoresistive materials.
- This approach is applicable for sensing pressures above 250 bar.
- Eliminates issues relating to conventional diaphragms.
  - Proof pressure
  - Fatigue failure of the diaphragm
  - Linearity and hysteresis errors due to geometric variations
- Low and linear variation of offset and span with temperature.
  - Highly accurate
  - Cost effective calibration and temperature compensation
- Stable to aggressive media exposure.