

Media Compatibility for IPS PRT Pressure Sensors

by: Ryan Hooper
John Young
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., Tempe, AZ

INTRODUCTION

What is the term Media Compatibility, and how does it affect Pressure Sensors? Media is any chemical compound, in liquid, solid or gas which interacts with the sensor where the sensing of pressure is done either directly through this chemical, or by measuring the pressure of a gas containing a certain amount of this chemical. Media Compatibility is presented here as the various media that our sensor can sense pressure with, either directly or through an air column. While this document will lay groundwork for compatible chemical media, it will not serve as a qualification guarantee. The only method we endorse fully is the utilization of a pressure sensor with clean, dry air.

This document will cover the Media Compatibility of these Integrated Pressure Sensors (IPS) Piezo-Resistive Transducer (PRT) technology Pressure Sensors. Looking at the cross section of a Unibody pressure sensor in [Figure 1](#), the gel layer is evident over the die. Force or pressure is transferred through the gel to the sensing element on the die. The gel coat protects the die and wire bonds that are encapsulated within and is available as a standard Fluorosilicone or Media Resistant gel. The Media Resistant option is the default choice in sensor selection for an application that may call for added protection over the Fluorosilicone gel. When a corrosive is introduced to the sensor that is not compatible, it has the potential to dissolve, or be absorbed by the gel and corrupt the die surface or lead to wire-bond breakage. Some types of media will take longer to corrupt the die than others, so a disposable application is possible. Knowing how to make the sensor last for longevity with/without media can accelerate or slow down the lifetime of the sensor.

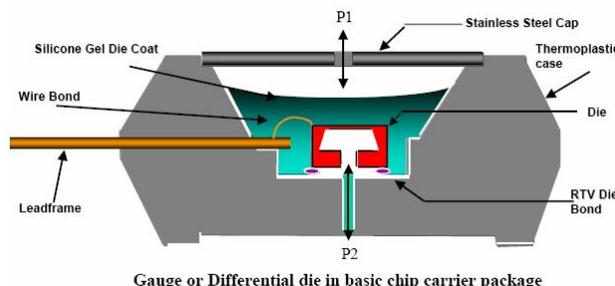


Figure 1. Cross Section of Unibody Pressure Sensor

RELIABILITY

Reliability of the sensor can be improved by Pulse biasing the pressure sensor. This turns the sensor on and off to improve the lifetime of the sensor and is a typical standard practice for PRT sensors. With corrosive media, this will not improve sensor lifetime if the media is expected to eventually corrupt the sensor. The sensor will also not survive in a corrosive or non-corrosive environment with direct contact with liquid media. Eventually the die or wire-bonds will be compromised by the chemical interaction in the long term. This is not to say that Pulse biasing should be avoided completely. This is standard practice to improve typical sensor lifetimes in typical applications.

Another method to prolong lifetime is to un-bias the sensor during sudden cold to hot cycling. The gel layer is a good protection layer against liquid moisture from contacting wire-bonds or die level. However if this is saturated in a harsh environment during cold-hot cycling, condensation can build up. During the hot cycle this can lead to the possibility of

shorting wire-bonds. Waiting to take a reading at the warmer, temperature after the moisture may have evaporated is ideal. The gel is designed to protect against this instance, but while we are focusing on media and harsh environments, this is an issue to consider. A lower bias voltage also tends to prevent the faster decay of wire-bonds that have been compromised. Think of the sensor with compromised saturated gel as a simple electrolytic corrosion cell. Wire-bonds that are biased and grounded act as anodes and cathodes respectively. The gel that has absorbed a chemical can act as an electrolyte, and corrode wire-bonds. In the lower voltage bias, the lower current will slow the electrolysis, prolonging broken wire-bonds.

How is the ideal application of a PRT IPS pressure sensor to interact with media of questionable nature? The ideal method is the media separated from the sensor by a column of clean, dry air as seen in [Figure 2](#). Some vaporization of the media will occur in the air column, but for most applications Media Resistant gel will provide adequate protection here. Corrosive media that would normally corrupt the sensor, when implemented with an air column, has been proven by customers to survive product life cycles in their application.

RELIABILITY LIFETIME TESTING

Our sensors are qualified and undergo an Accelerated Lifetime testing. This incorporates the following conditions: High Temperature Output Lifetime (HTOL) and Temperature Humidity Biasing (THB) testing. The HTOL test is representative of a 10 year accelerated lifetime test. It requires the part to be tested at 125°C for 1000 hrs at full biasing voltage. The THB is also another 60°C at 90% relative humidity for 1000 hrs. These tests prove reliability of Freescale sensors for high humidity and for high temperature, and give an indication of how long the sensor can last in such an environment. They are tested at 100% duty cycle of biasing the sensor. If the parts are tested at a lesser duty cycle, it will prolong the life cycle and last much longer.

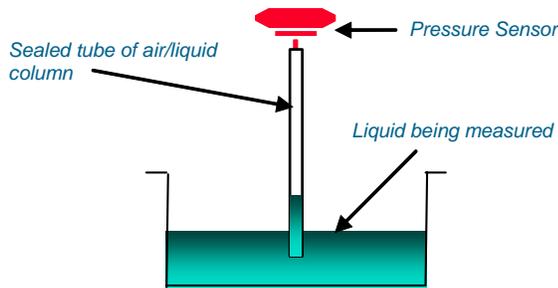


Figure 2. Media Separated by a Column of Clean Dry Air

Media Evaluations and Risks

Media	Florosilicone Gel	Media Resistant Gel	Long-Term Direct Exposure	Air Column	Disposable - 24hr Application (SSOP ONLY)
Water	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Diesel	Tested--Worse Result	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Brake Fluid	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Windshield Washer Fluid	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Transmission Fluid	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Okay	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Power Steering Fluid	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Engine Coolant	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Differential Fluid	Not Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Fuel C	Tested--Poor Result	Tested	Likely to have issues	Likely to have issues	Likely to have issues
Fuel C + M	Tested--Poor Result	Tested	Likely to have issues	Likely to have issues	Likely to have issues
Engine Oil	Tested	Tested	Likely to have issues	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Detergent and Bleach	Tested	Tested	Need More Data	Unlikely to have issues	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Human Breath	Okay	Okay	Okay	—	Probably Okay (Customer to Validate)
Gases- Nitrogen	Okay	Okay	Need More Data	Okay	Okay
Gases-High Oxygen	Need More Data	Need More Data	Likely to have issues	Need More Data	Need More Data

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USA/Europe or Locations Not Listed:

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.
Technical Information Center, EL516
2100 East Elliot Road
Tempe, Arizona 85284
1-800-521-6274 or +1-480-768-2130
www.freescale.com/support

Europe, Middle East, and Africa:

Freescale Halbleiter Deutschland GmbH
Technical Information Center
Schatzbogen 7
81829 Muenchen, Germany
+44 1296 380 456 (English)
+46 8 52200080 (English)
+49 89 92103 559 (German)
+33 1 69 35 48 48 (French)
www.freescale.com/support

Japan:

Freescale Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Headquarters
ARCO Tower 15F
1-8-1, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku,
Tokyo 153-0064
Japan
0120 191014 or +81 3 5437 9125
support.japan@freescale.com

Asia/Pacific:

Freescale Semiconductor China Ltd.
Exchange Building 23F
No. 118 Jianguo Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing 100022
China
+86 10 5879 8000
support.asia@freescale.com

For Literature Requests Only:

Freescale Semiconductor Literature Distribution Center
P.O. Box 5405
Denver, Colorado 80217
1-800-441-2447 or +1-303-675-2140
Fax: +1-303-675-2150
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