

PROBLEM STATEMENT

NEED: A pressure sensor for short-term, small-satellite missions.

AUTOMOTIVE SENSORS:

Compact
Cheap
Unreliable in Space

SPACE SENSORS:

Space Rated
Expensive
Bulky

SOLUTION:

Design a sensor to bridge the gap between these two mature technologies to supply the emerging small-satellite market.

DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Space-Rated Low Mass

High accuracy within design pressures and temperatures

Compact Size Low Cost

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PRESSURE vacuum 35bar

TEMPERATURE -20°C 100°C

ACCURACY Up to 0.8% Full-Scale Error

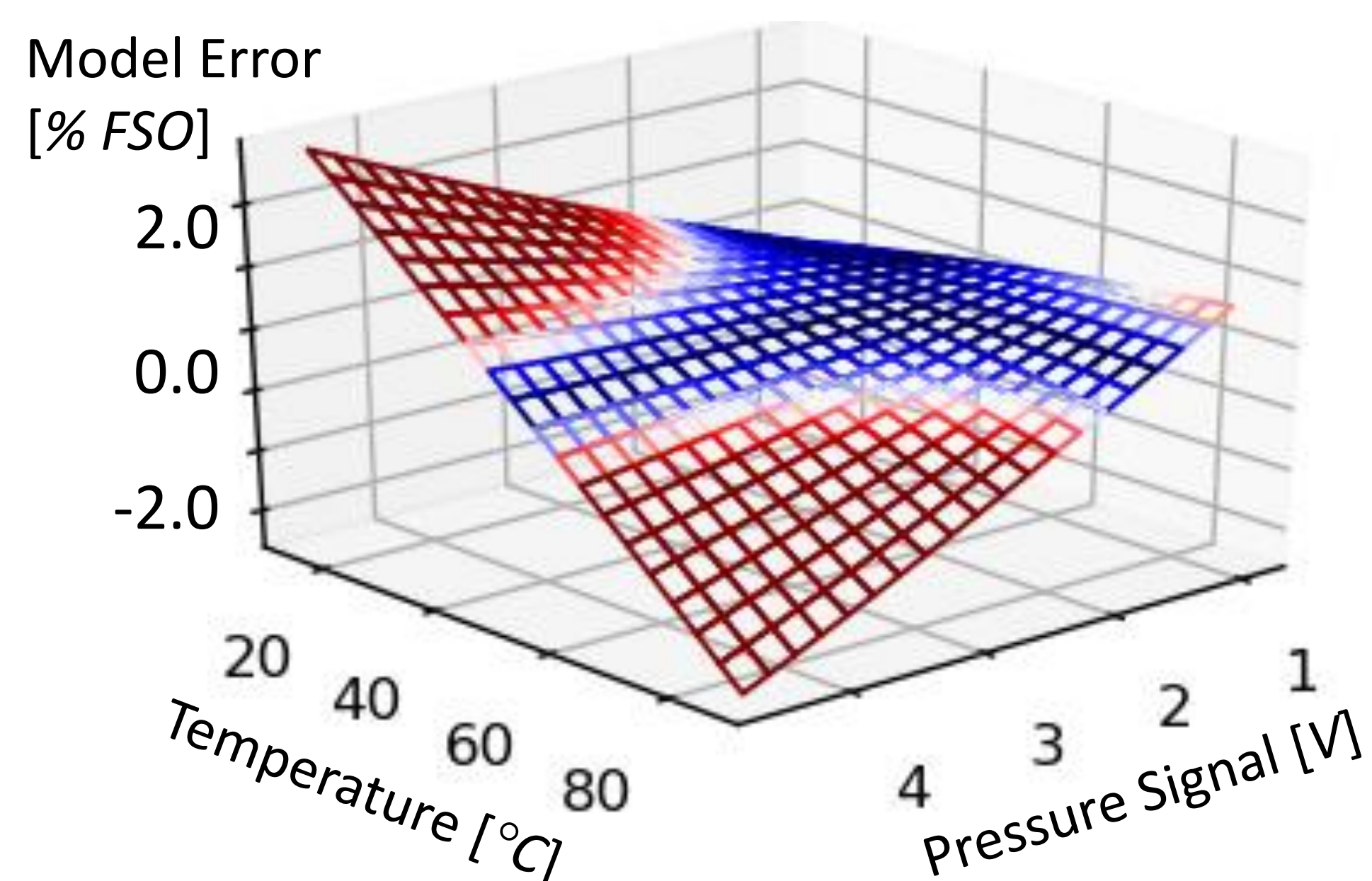
DESIGN STRATEGY

Constraint: Use an off-the-shelf sense cell



Problem: Sense cell is highly sensitive to changing temperature, not perfectly linear with pressure

Uncompensated Sense Cell Response Error



Plan: Incorporate second-order signal compensation to account for nonlinearities

LIGHTLY-SPACE-RATED PRESSURE SENSOR

Team 15

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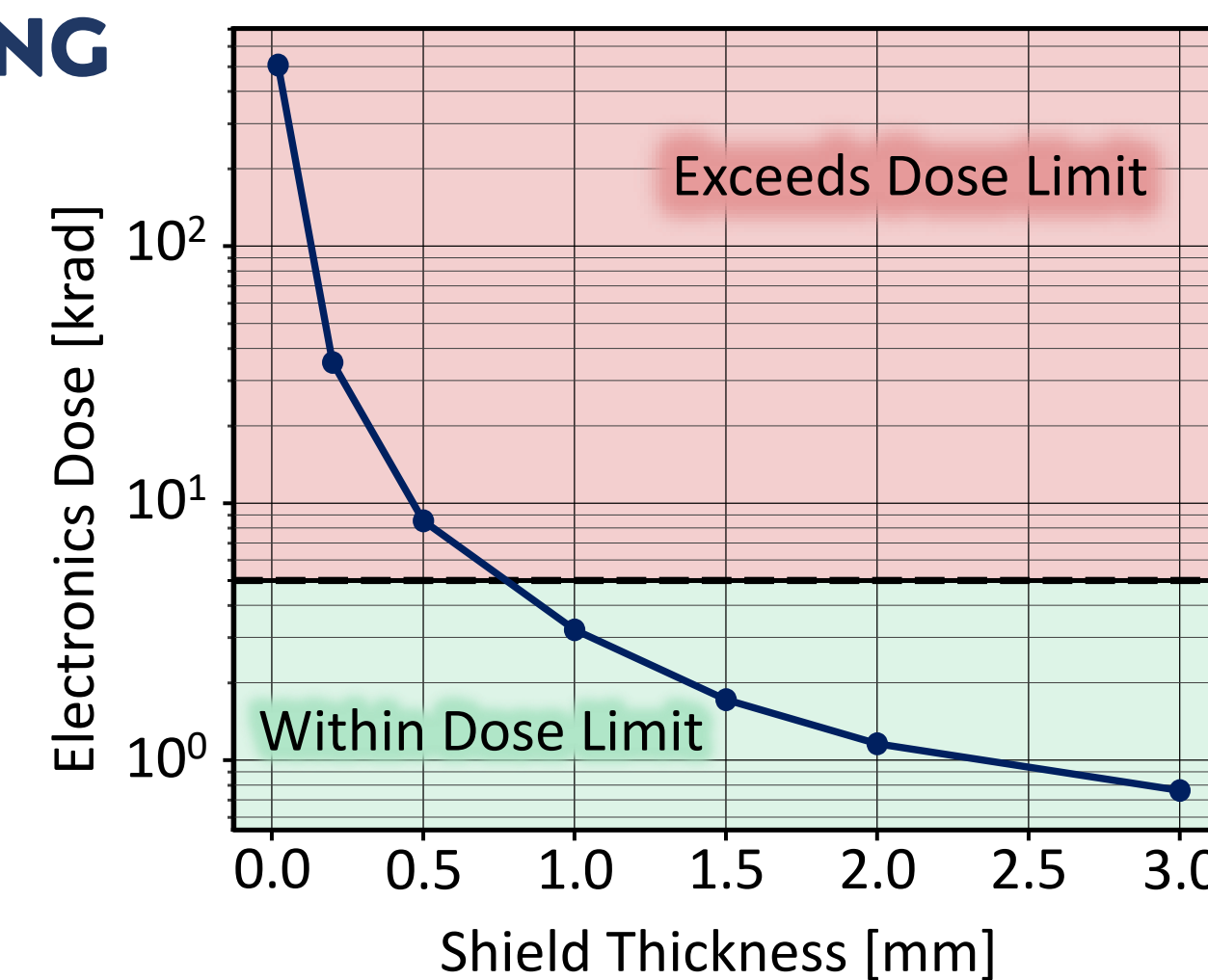
ENCLOSURE DESIGN

RADIATION SHIELDING

Goal: Protect electronics from ionizing radiation

Method: Simulate irradiation of chip through thin wall of varying materials and thicknesses

Result: Iron shield with thickness 0.6mm baselined for design environment

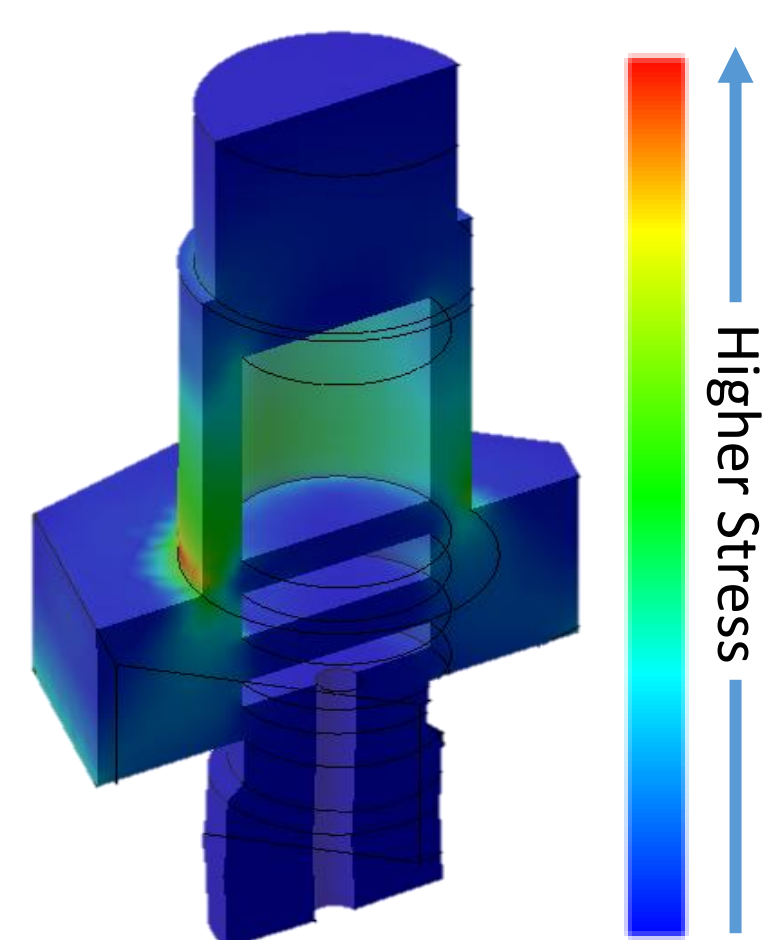


VIBRATION RESISTANCE

Goal: Design sensor to withstand launch vibrations

Method: Simulate vibration and determine sensitivity of stresses to various factors

Result: Response most sensitive to height; not expected to cause failure

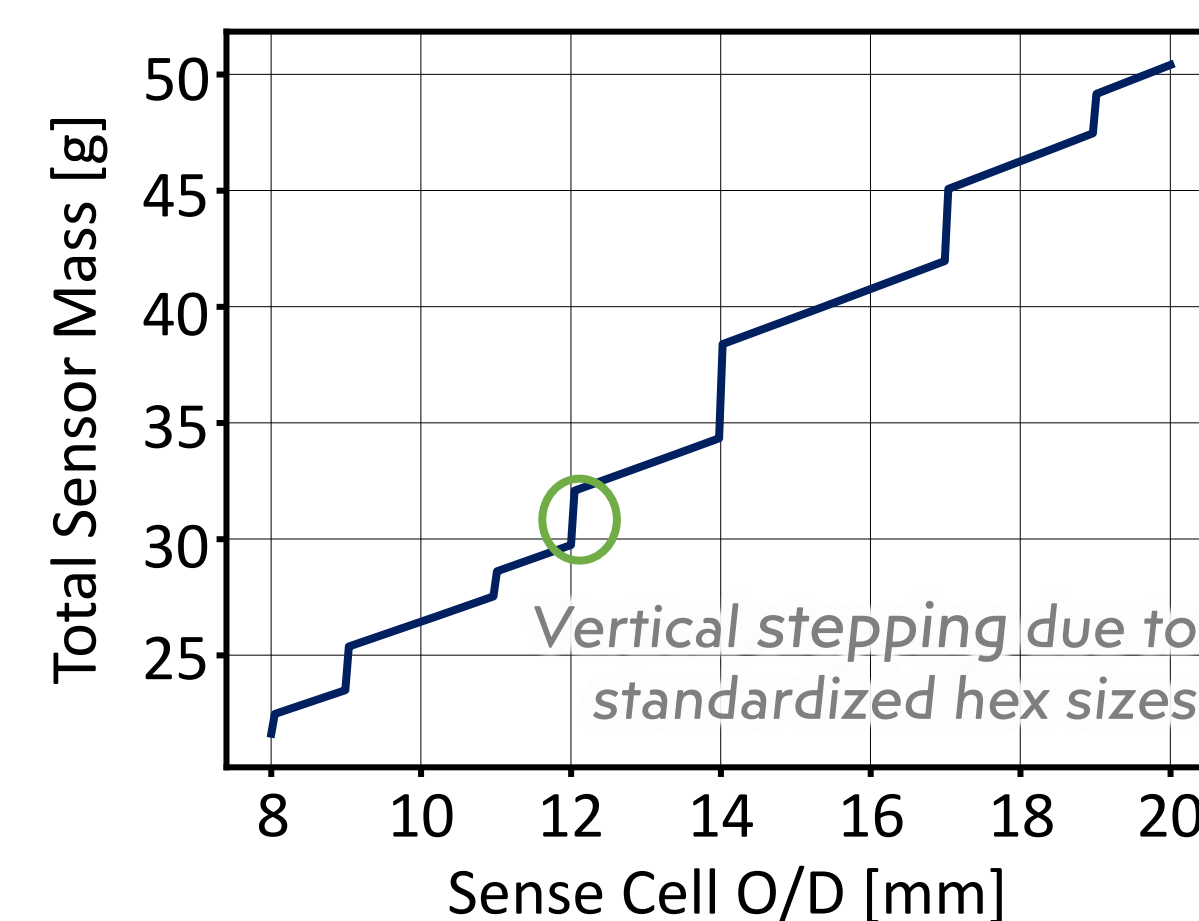


MASS OPTIMIZATION

Goal: Optimize sensor geometry to reduce mass

Method: Compute mass of various configurations of outer diameter & hex size

Result: Best sensor diameter and hex size identified



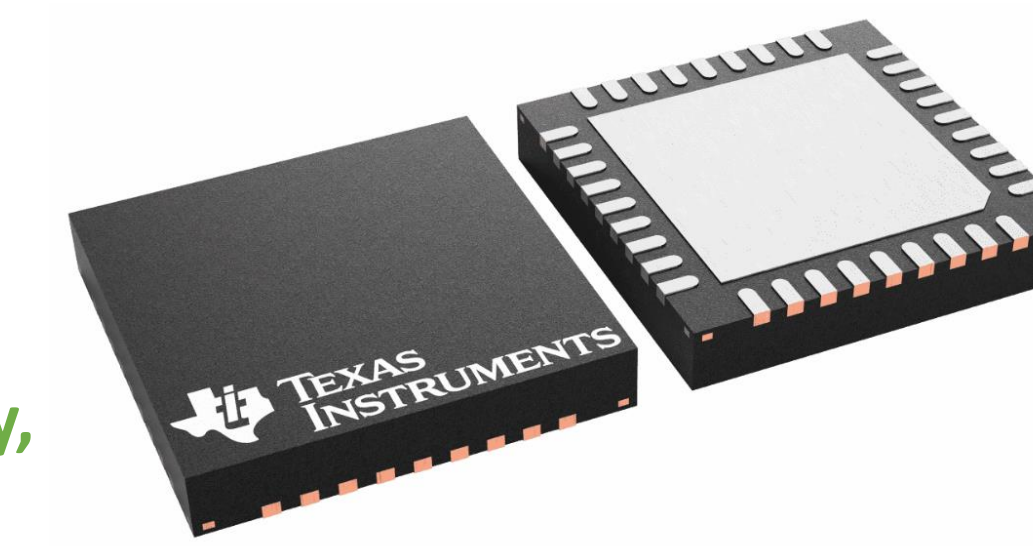
ELECTRONICS DESIGN

SIGNAL PROCESSING CIRCUIT

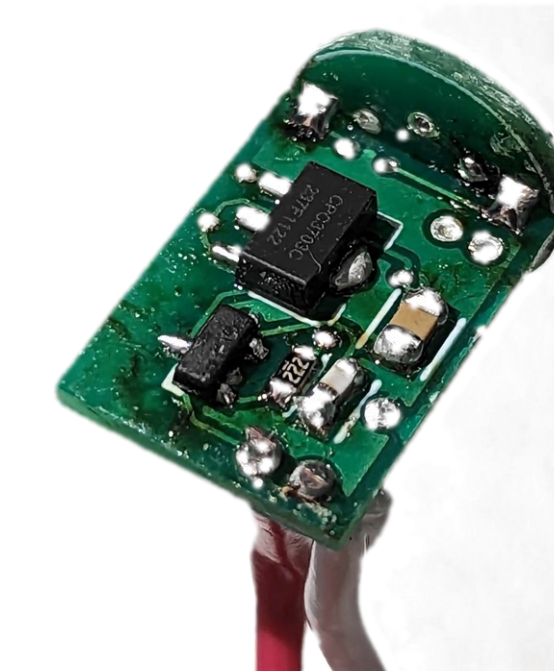
Goal: Design a circuit to amplify, compensate and transmit signal

Method: Evaluate commercial signal processing chips for accuracy, programmability and size

Result: Eight-component circuit



BOARD LAYOUT



Goal: Constrain signal processing circuit in a robust, minimal package

Method: Evaluate constraint and layout options for withstanding shock load, assembly process and size

Result: Two-piece PCB assembly

TEST DESIGN

Goal:

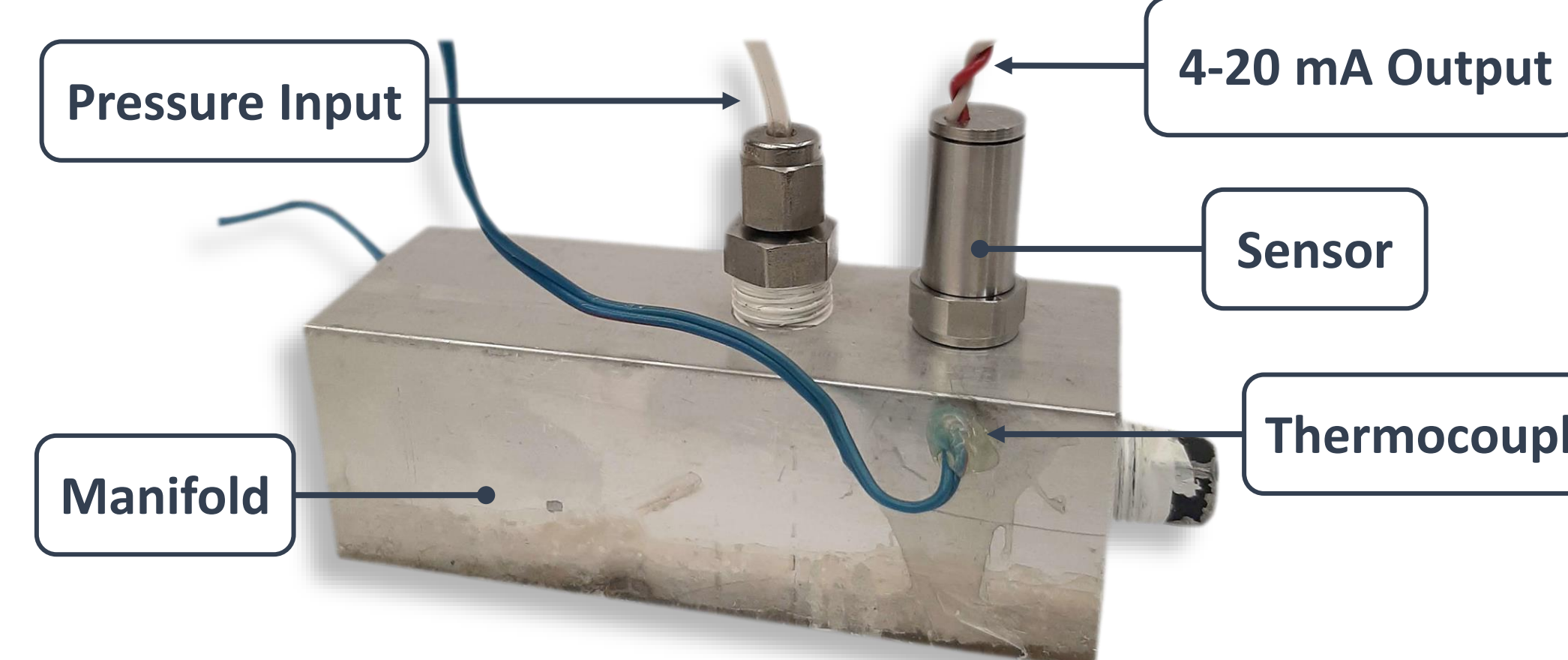
- Compare sense cell options
- Validate sealing method
- Validate prototype accuracy

Method:

Supply pressure to prototypes at various temperatures

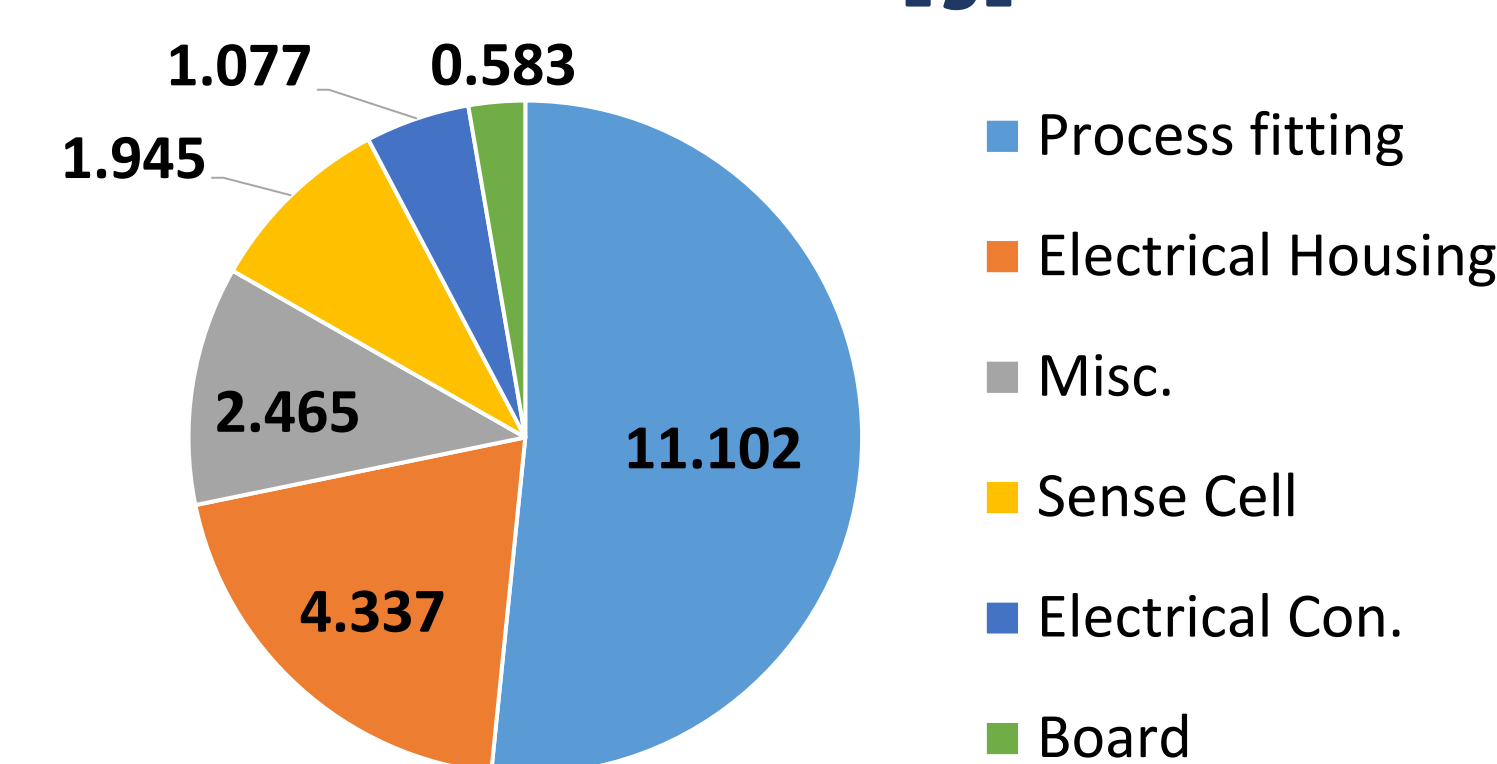
Results:

- Sense cell selected from results
- Meets accuracy requirement at constant temperature
- Sealing method validated
- Inaccuracies at low temperature (-15 °C)

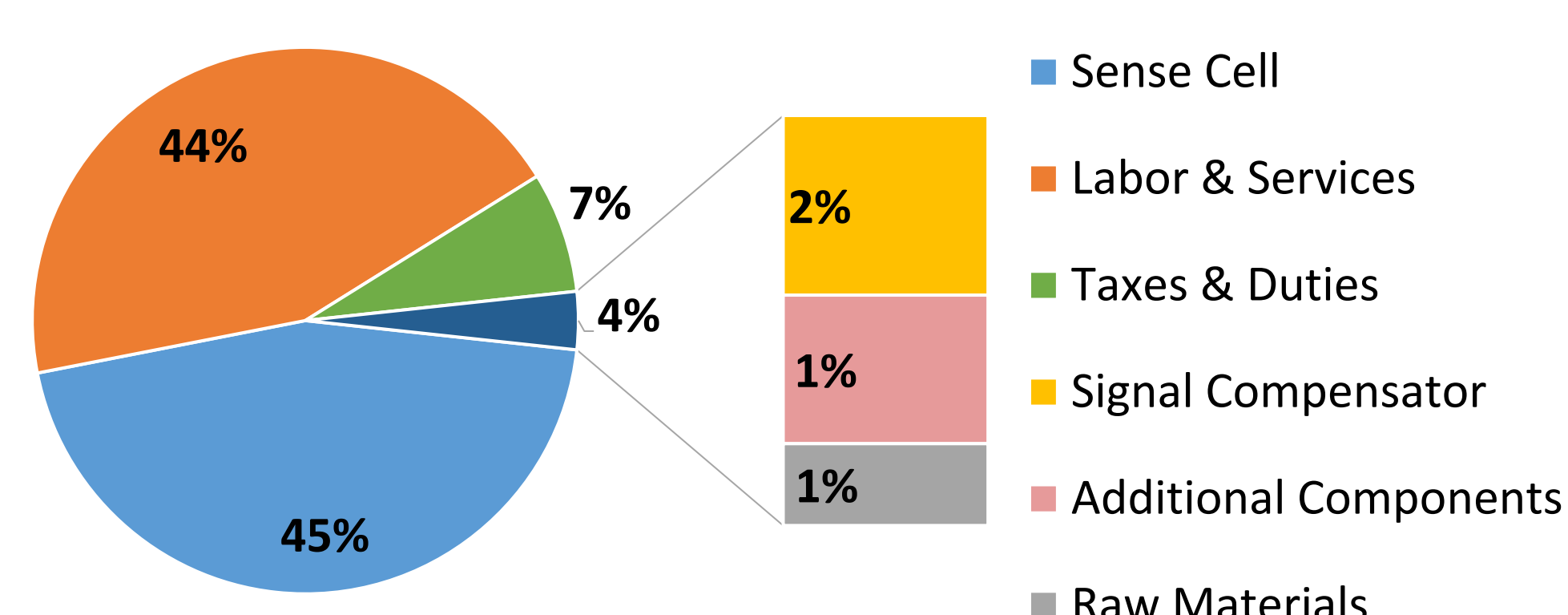


RESULTS

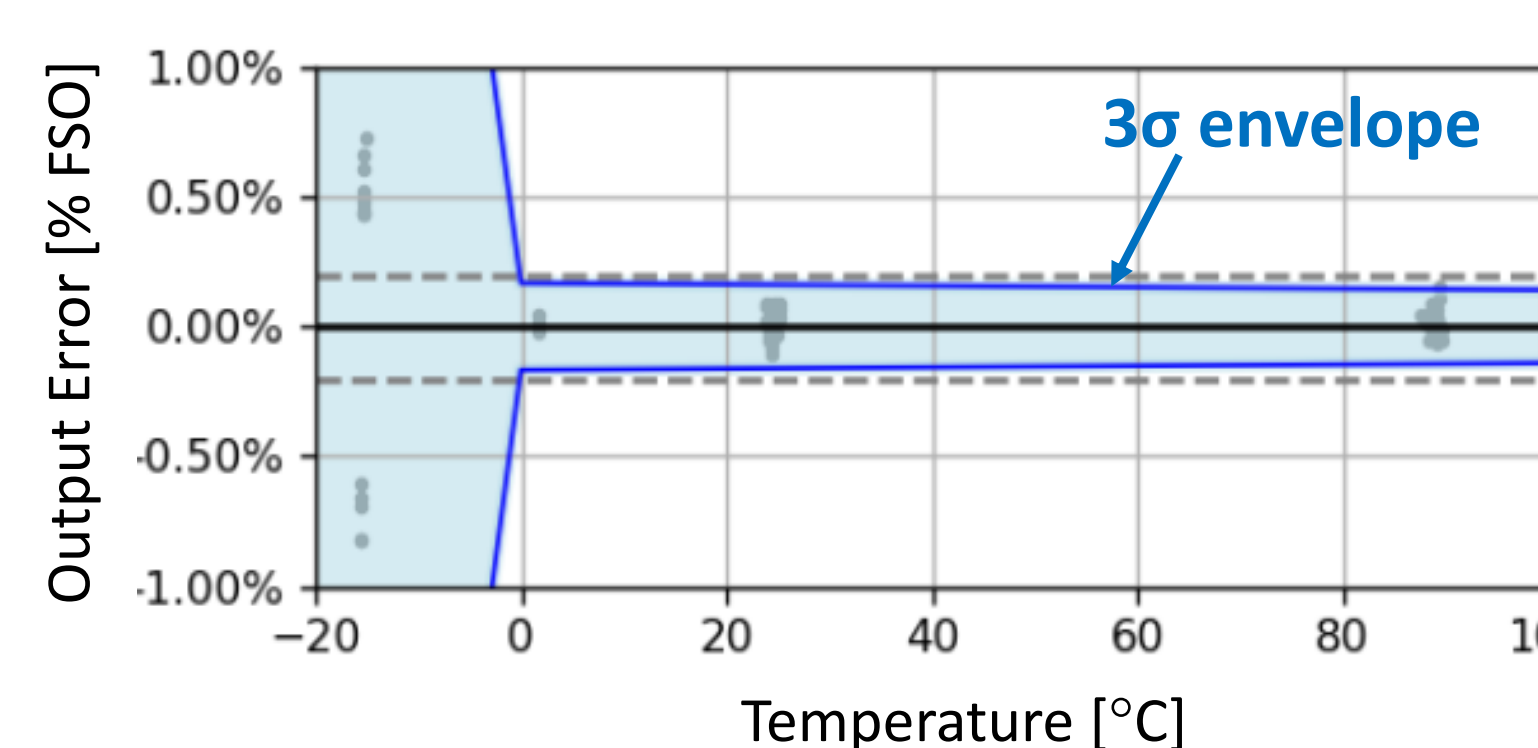
MASS BREAKDOWN [g]



COST BREAKDOWN



SENSOR ERROR ENVELOPE



DETERMINISTIC FEATURES

Sense cell element

- Drives accuracy and minimum diameter

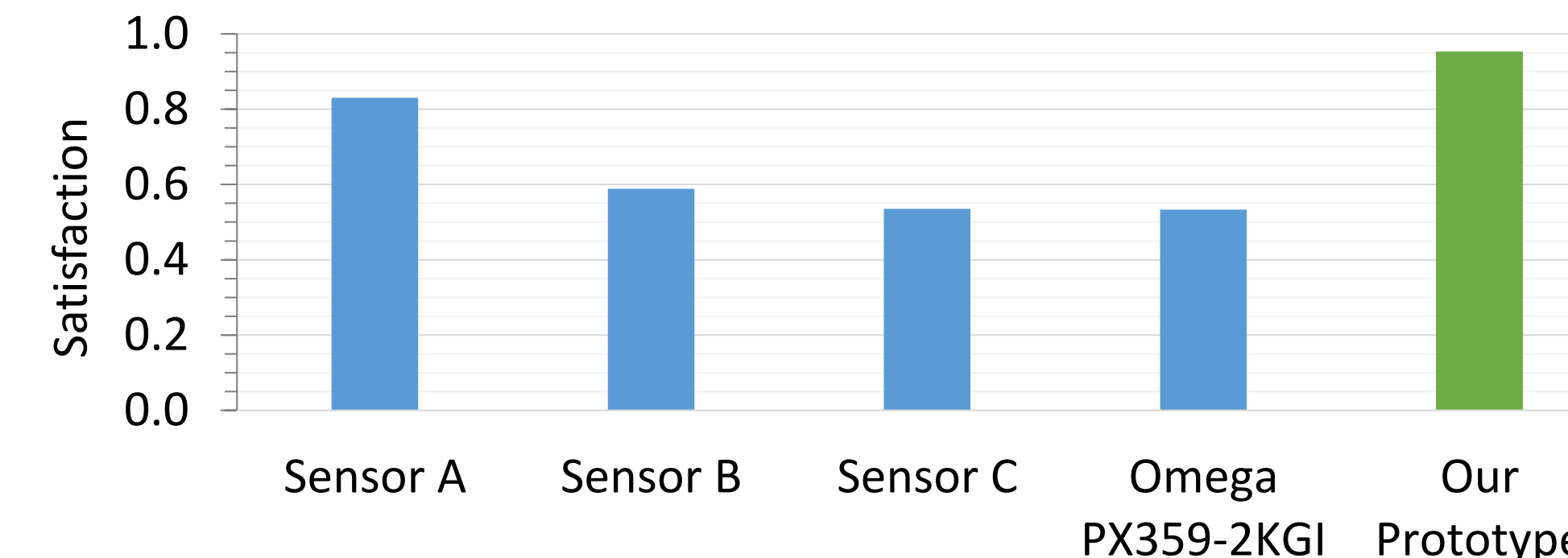
Signal-processing chip

- Drives PCBA components, accuracy, and size minimum diameter

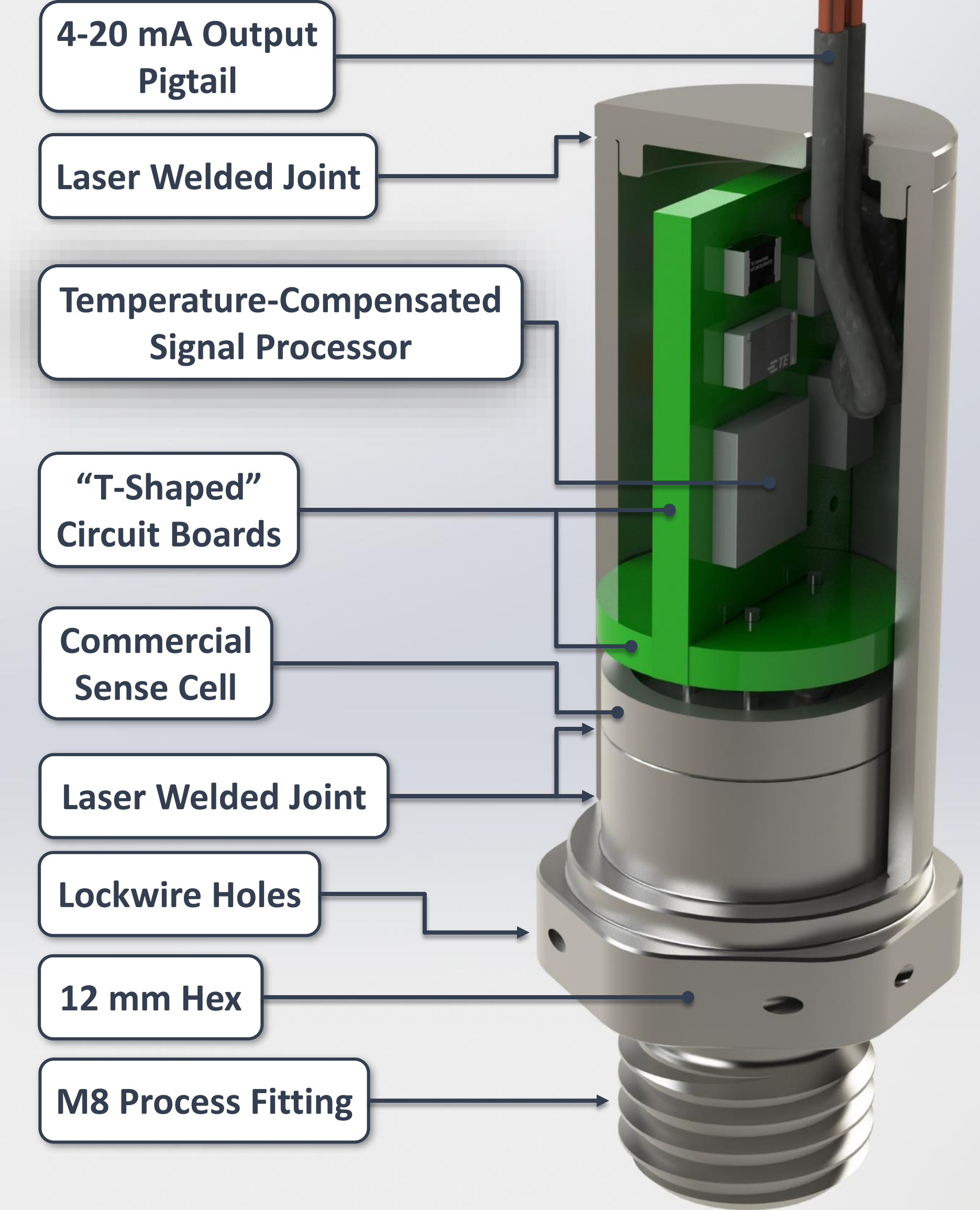
Process and Electrical Fittings

- Drives interface and considerable system mass

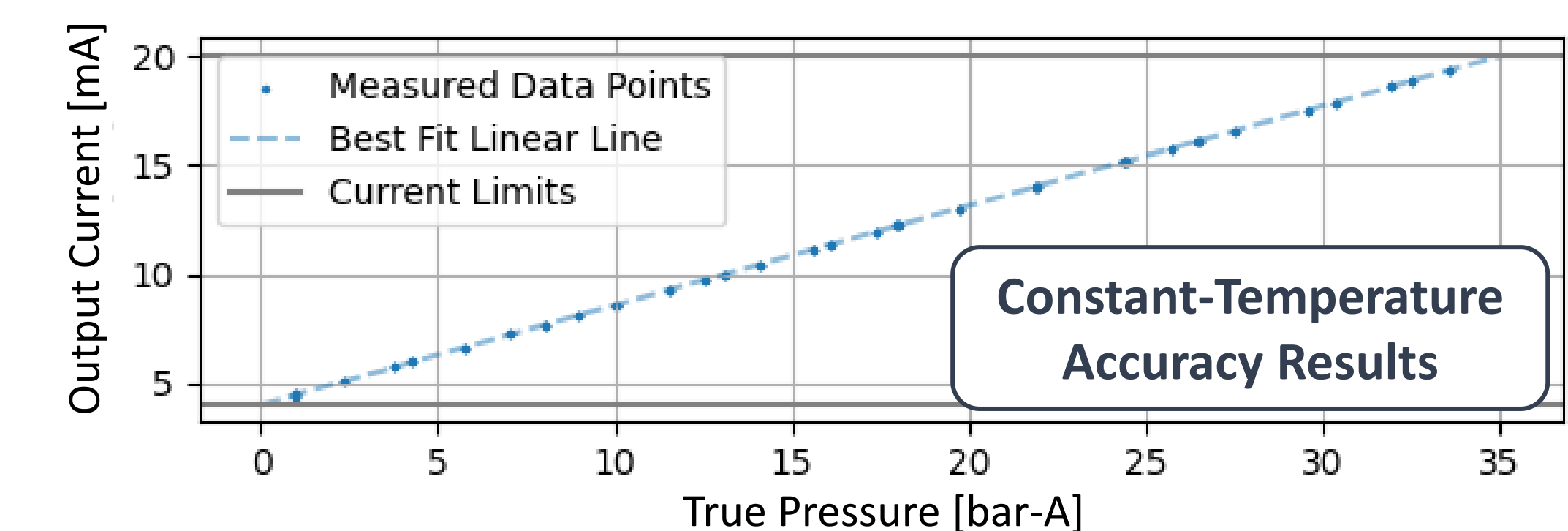
SATISFACTION



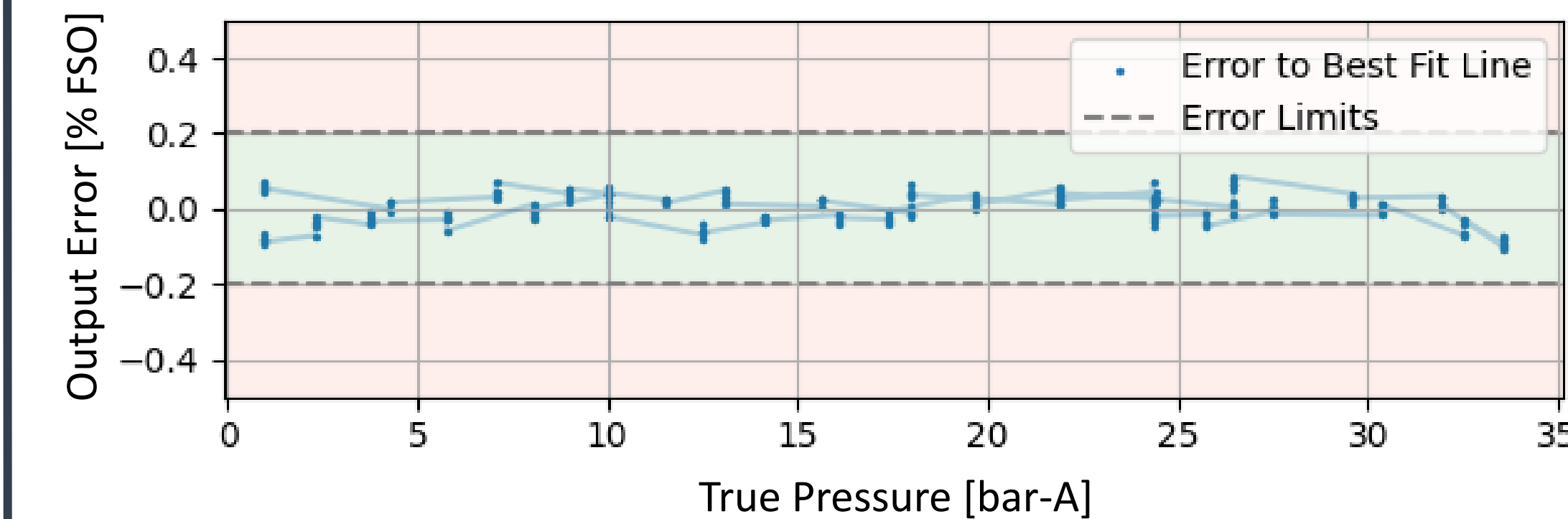
RECCOMEDED DESIGN



CALIBRATED SENSOR RESPONSE CURVE



SENSOR OUTPUT ERROR



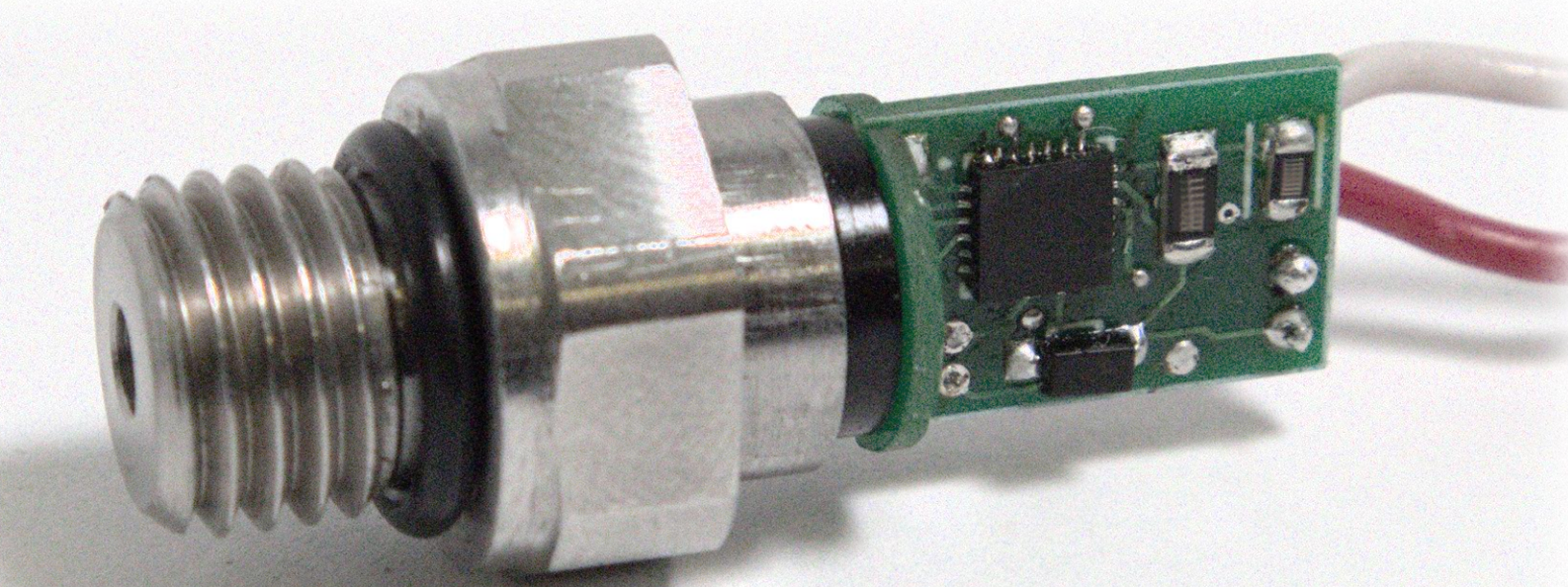
CONCLUSIONS

Satisfied Requirements

- Signal output 4 – 20 mA
- Pressure range 0 – 35 bar-A
- Radiation environment 75 krad
- Isothermal error $\pm 0.15\% FSO$
- Total mass < 40g
- Total volume < 6mL
- Input voltage range 9 – 35 Vdc

Areas for Improvement

- Resolve self-heating of signal compensation chip by:
 - Improving thermal uniformity
 - Adding external RTD
- Eliminate low temperature hysteresis
- Implement laser welding process
- Optimize circuit design for manufacturing



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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