



## Sensor Training 28.10.07

We Engineer Automotive Sensors



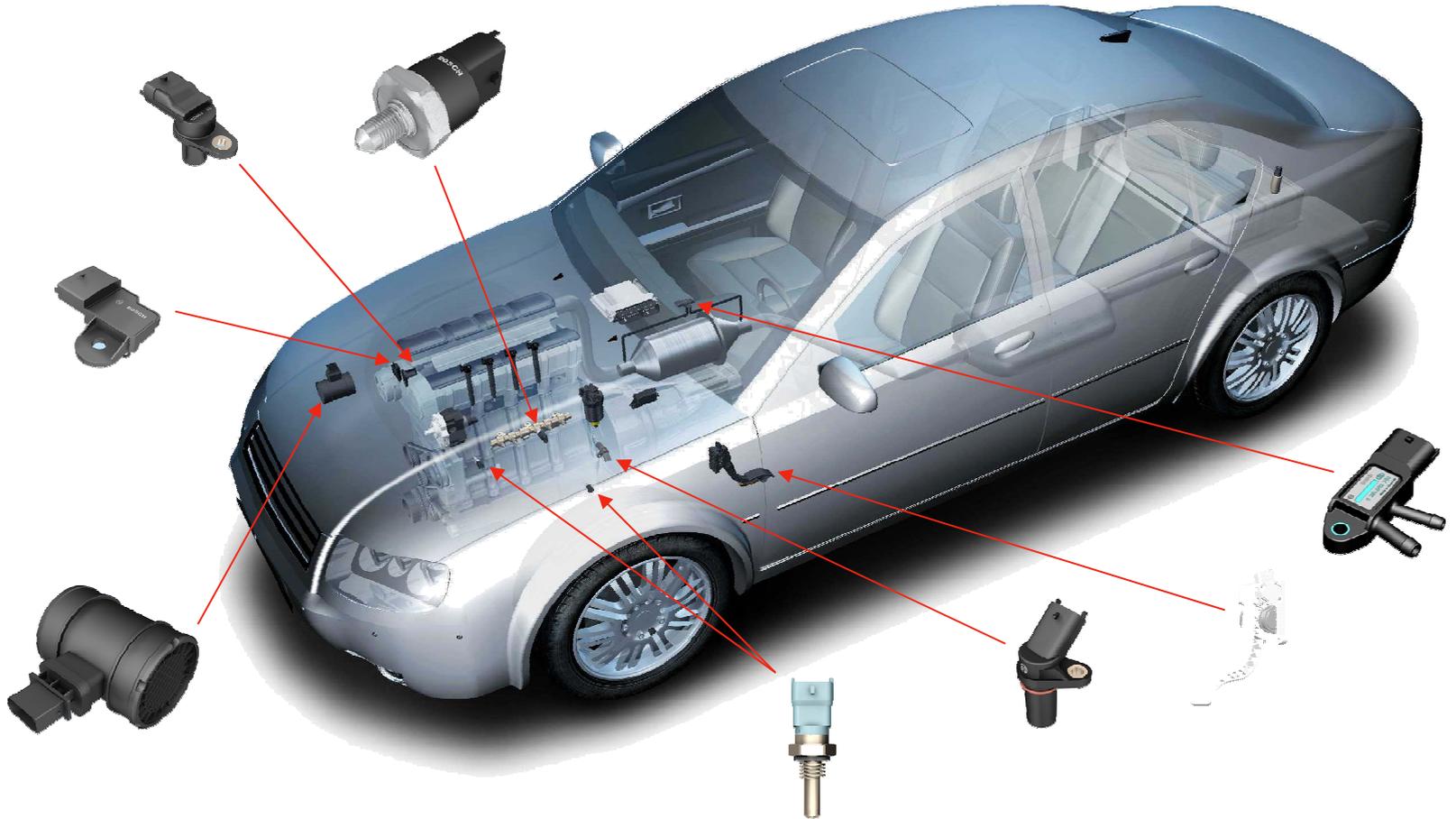
### Gasoline Systems

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**BOSCH**

## Diesel System

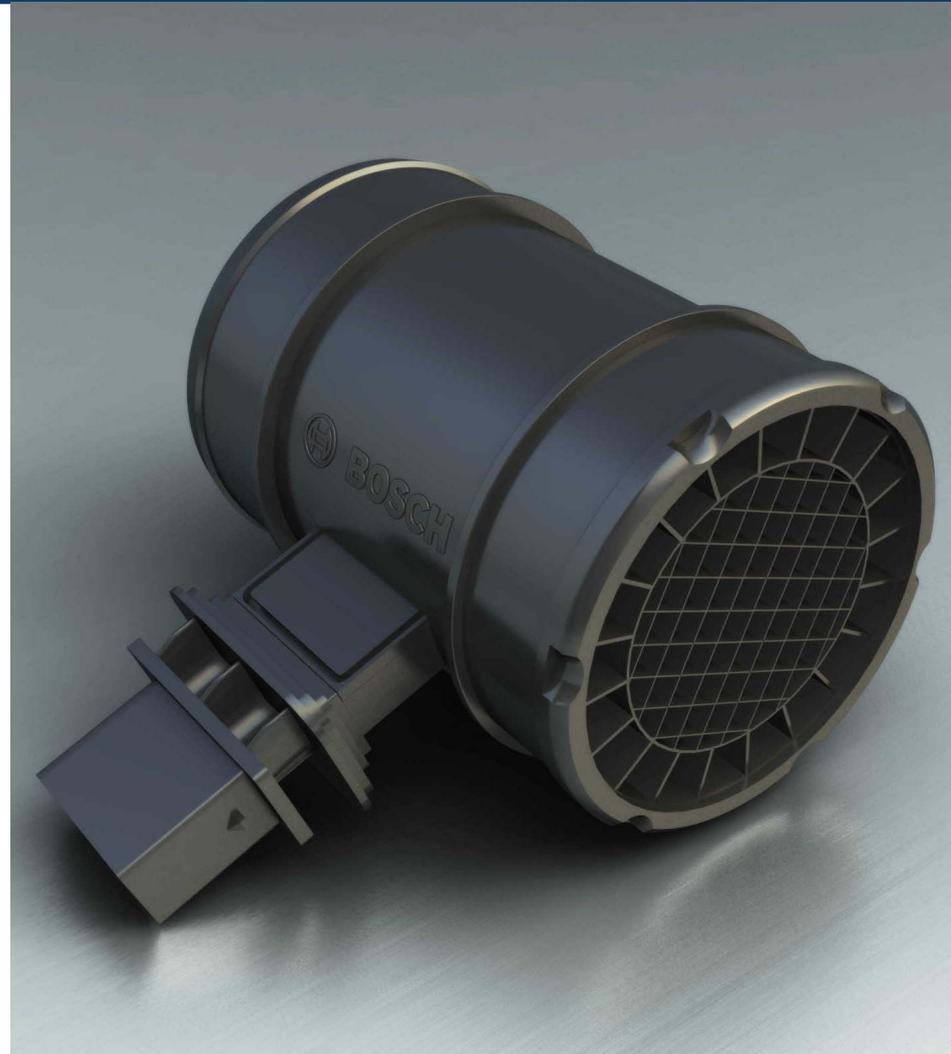


### Gasoline Systems

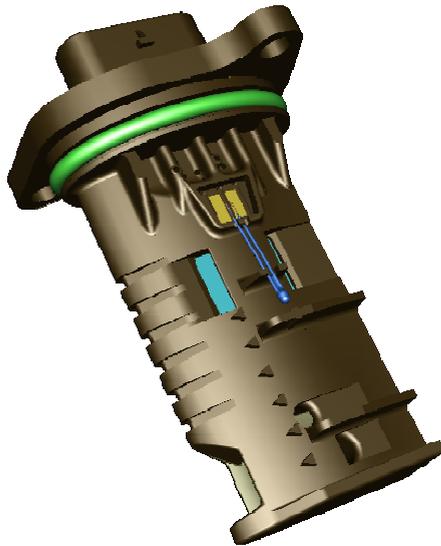


## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Technical Overview HFM5/6/7



## Hot-Film Mass Airflow Sensor



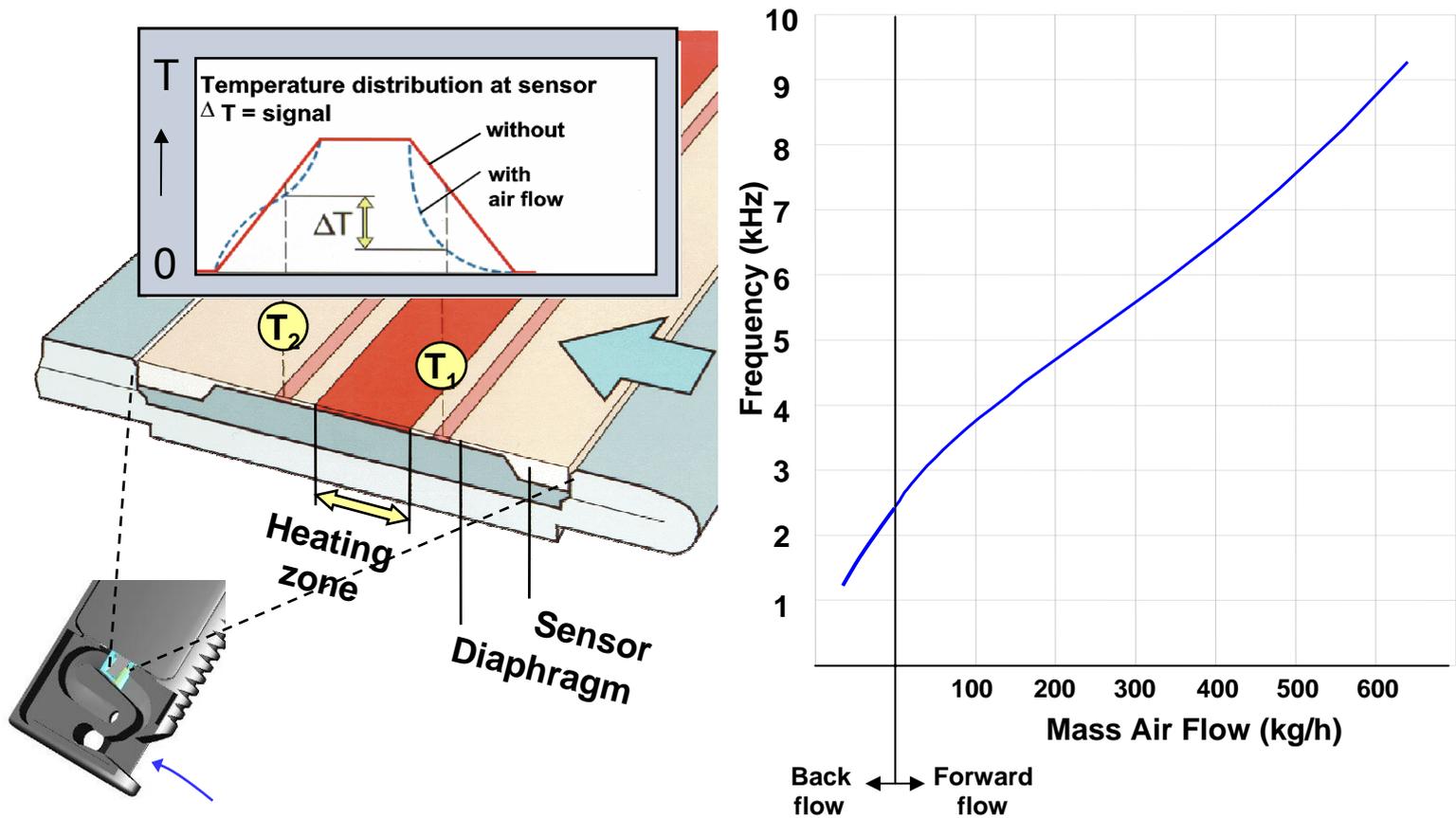
### Features

- Digital/analog interface
- High level of tolerance/robustness
- Plug-in application without cylinder-housing possible
- Integrated temperature sensor (optional)

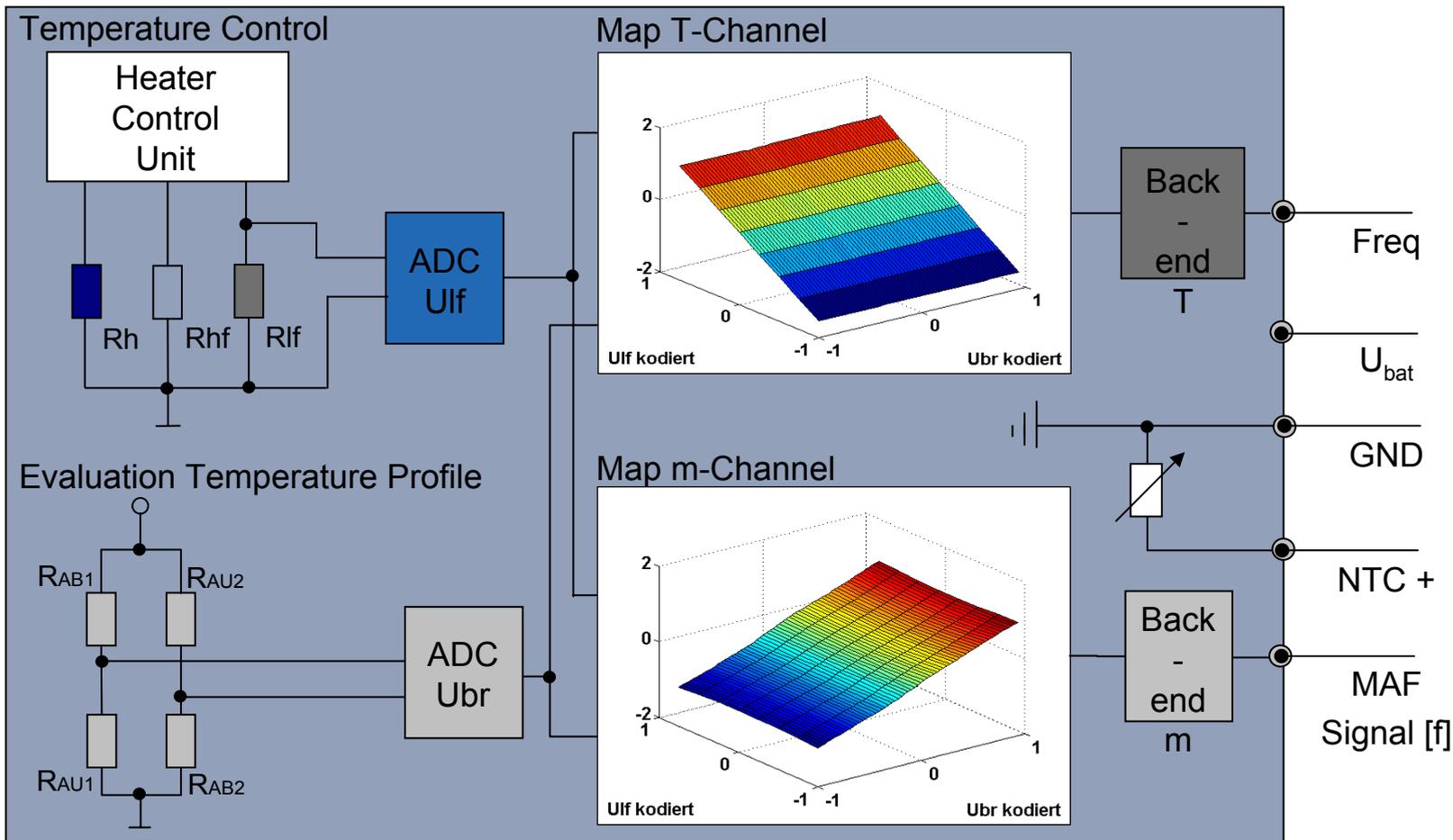
### Customer benefits

- Simplified application for gasoline and diesel engines by standardized characteristic curve and reduced packaging
- Low-emission engine management and reduced effort with exhaust-gas treatment

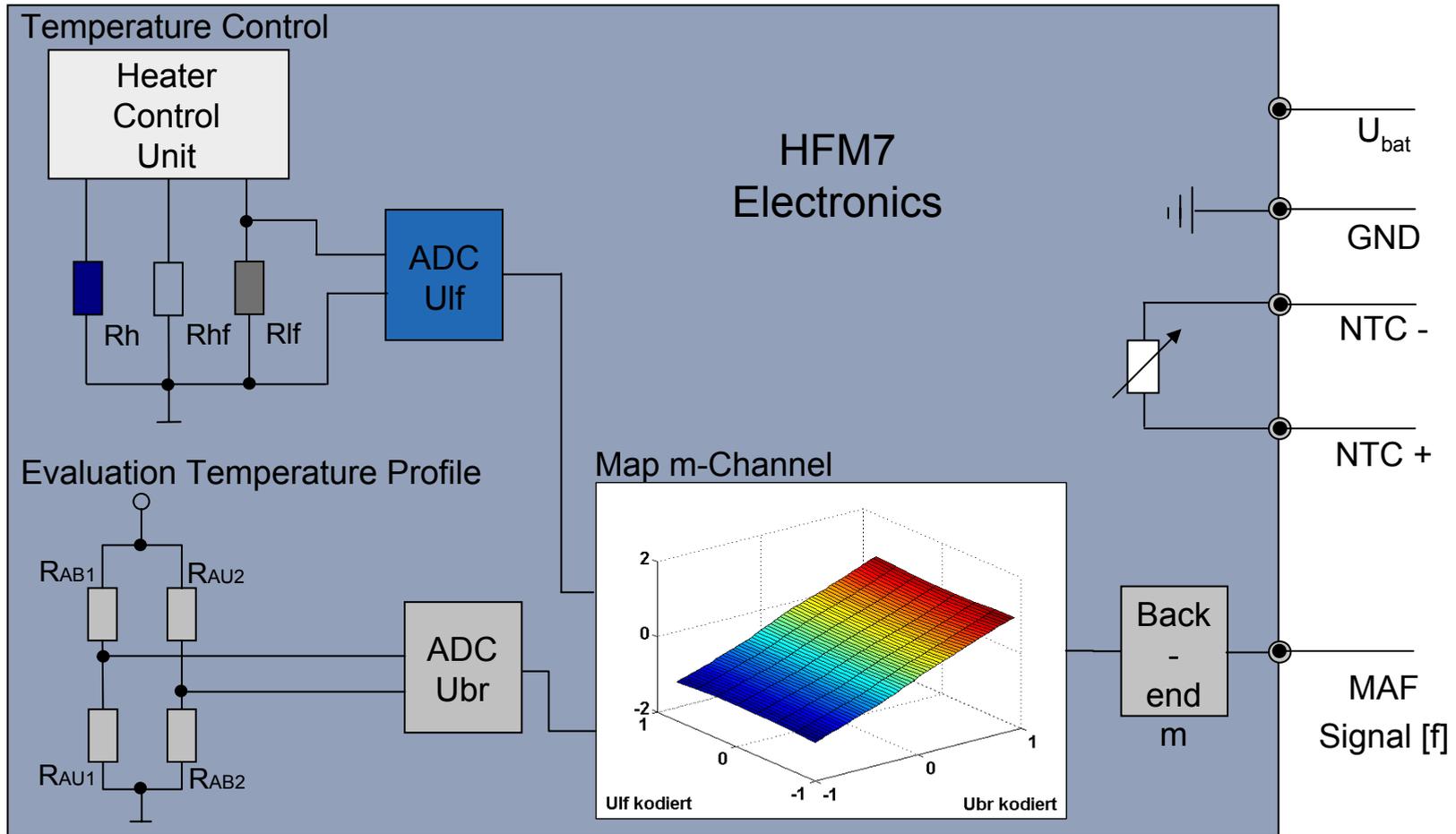
## HFM Measuring Principle



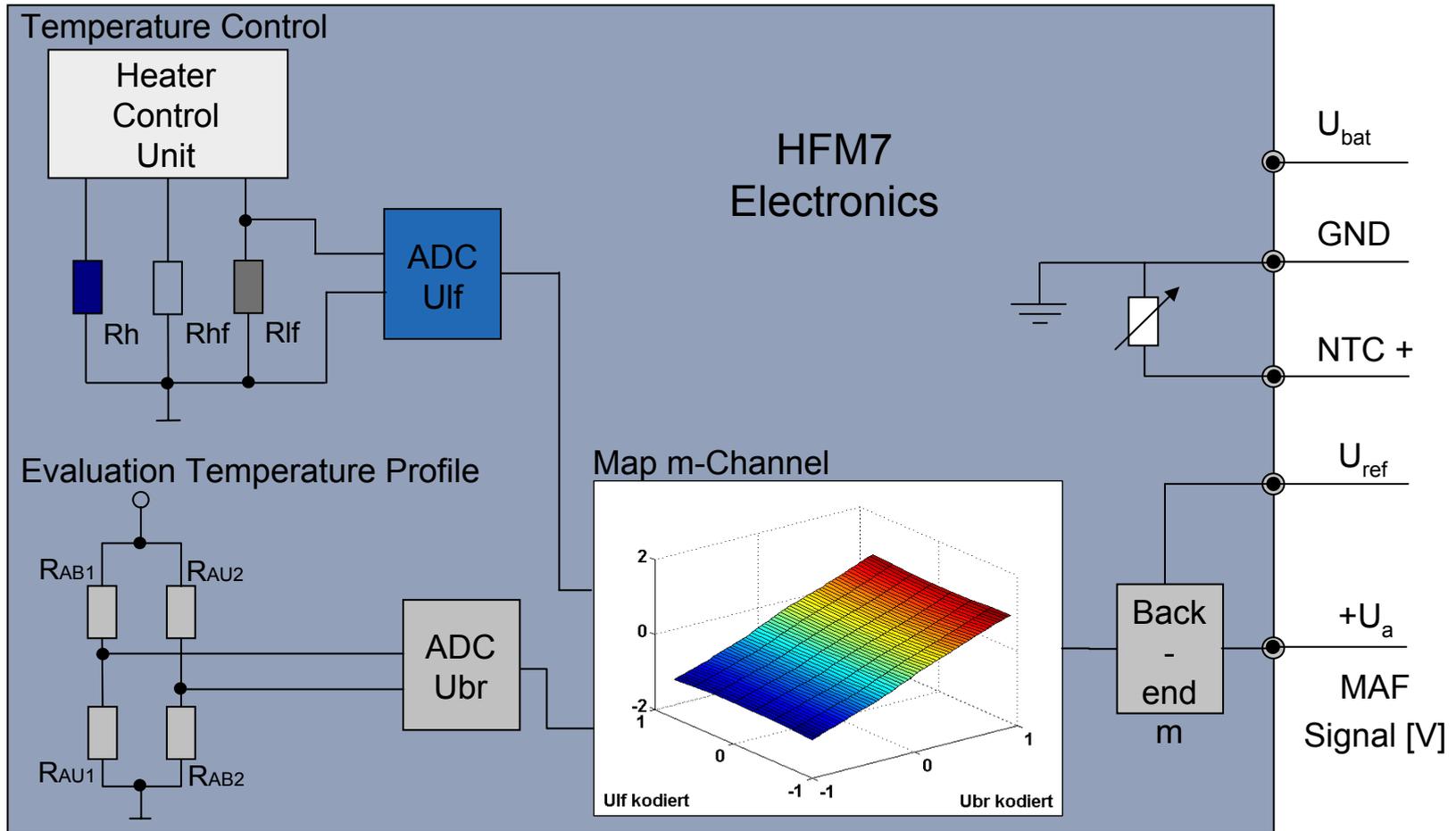
## HFM6 Function - Frequency Ratiometric



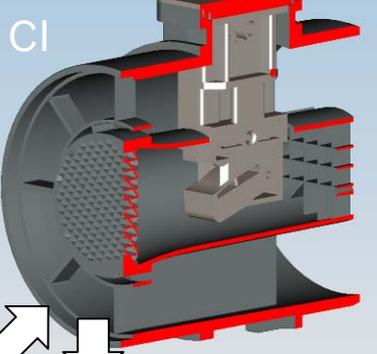
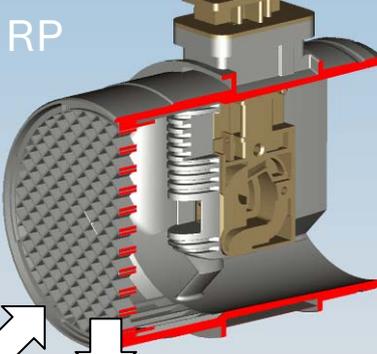
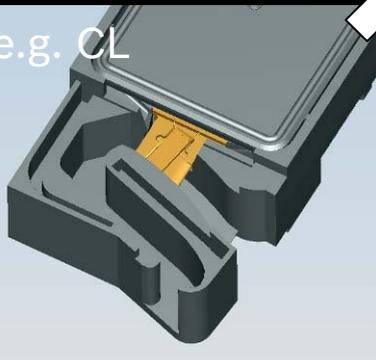
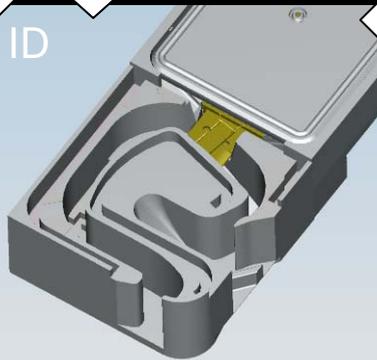
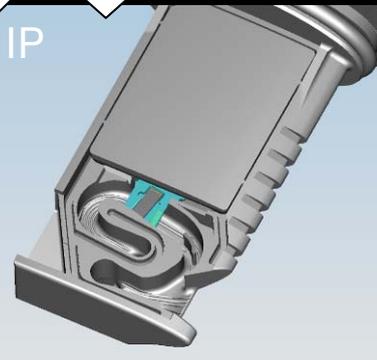
## HFM7 Function - Frequency Absolute



## HFM7 Function - Analog

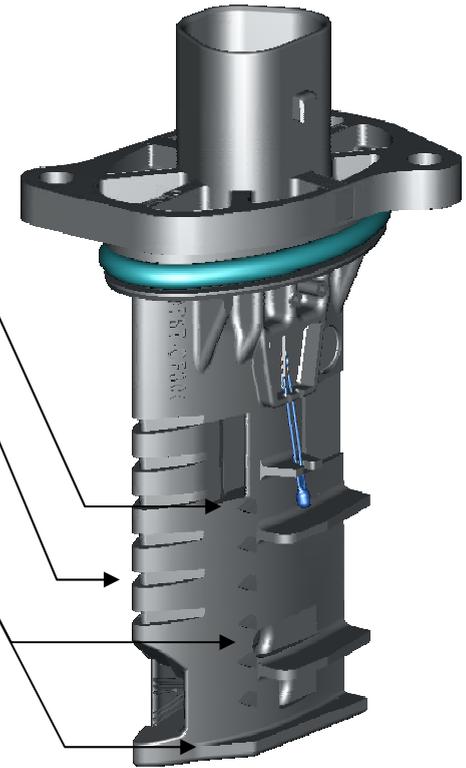


## Implementation of improvements: housing → plug-in

Optimization of... Realization in...	Pulsation performance	Robustness	Pressure drop, inflow sensitivity
cylinder housing	Not applicable		
plug-in			

## Aerodynamic Design of HFM7 IP\*

- Cross-section based on wing geometry
- Turbulators define flow condition
- Vortex generators stabilize airflow
- Bypass outlet sideways and winglet reduce wall influence
- Benefits
  - Lowest pressure drop of the HFM-series
  - Improved signal noise
  - Smaller than ID Plug-in sensor
  - Lower flow disturbance sensitivity
  - Improved pulsation behavior

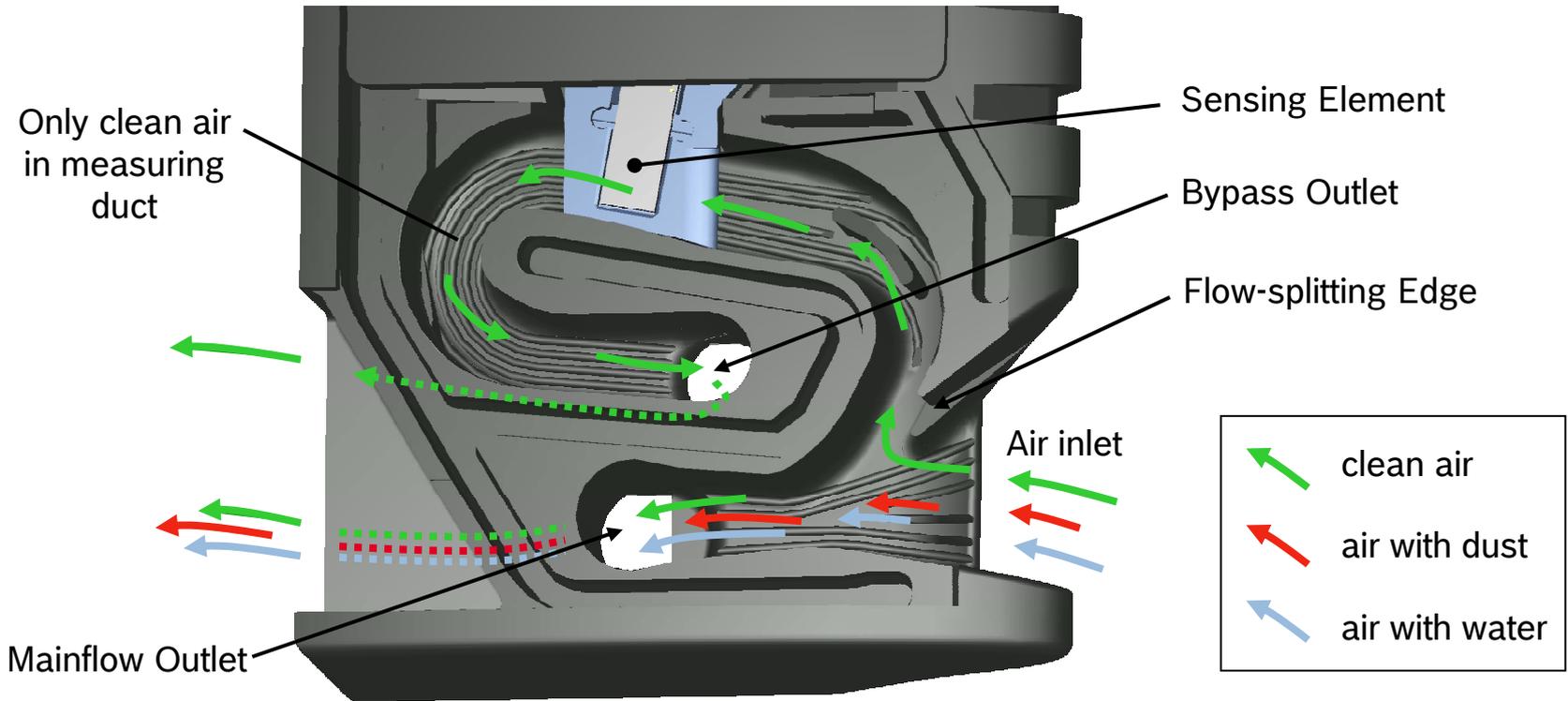


\*IP: Integrated deflection and reduced pressure

## Integrated Deflection – Working Principle

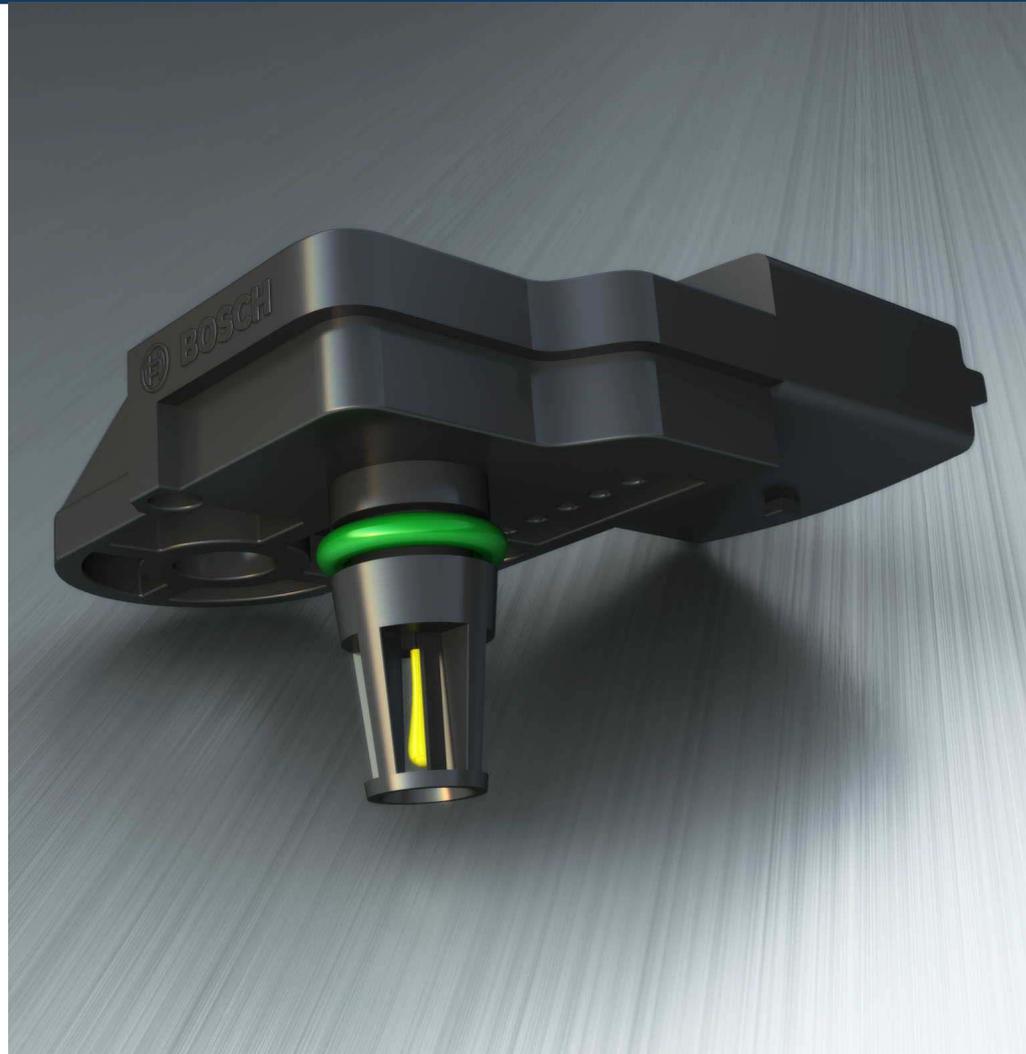
Water and dust are flow through the main outlet due to their inertia

→ Measured airstream is cleaned



## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Design & Chip Overview



## Low-Pressure Sensor



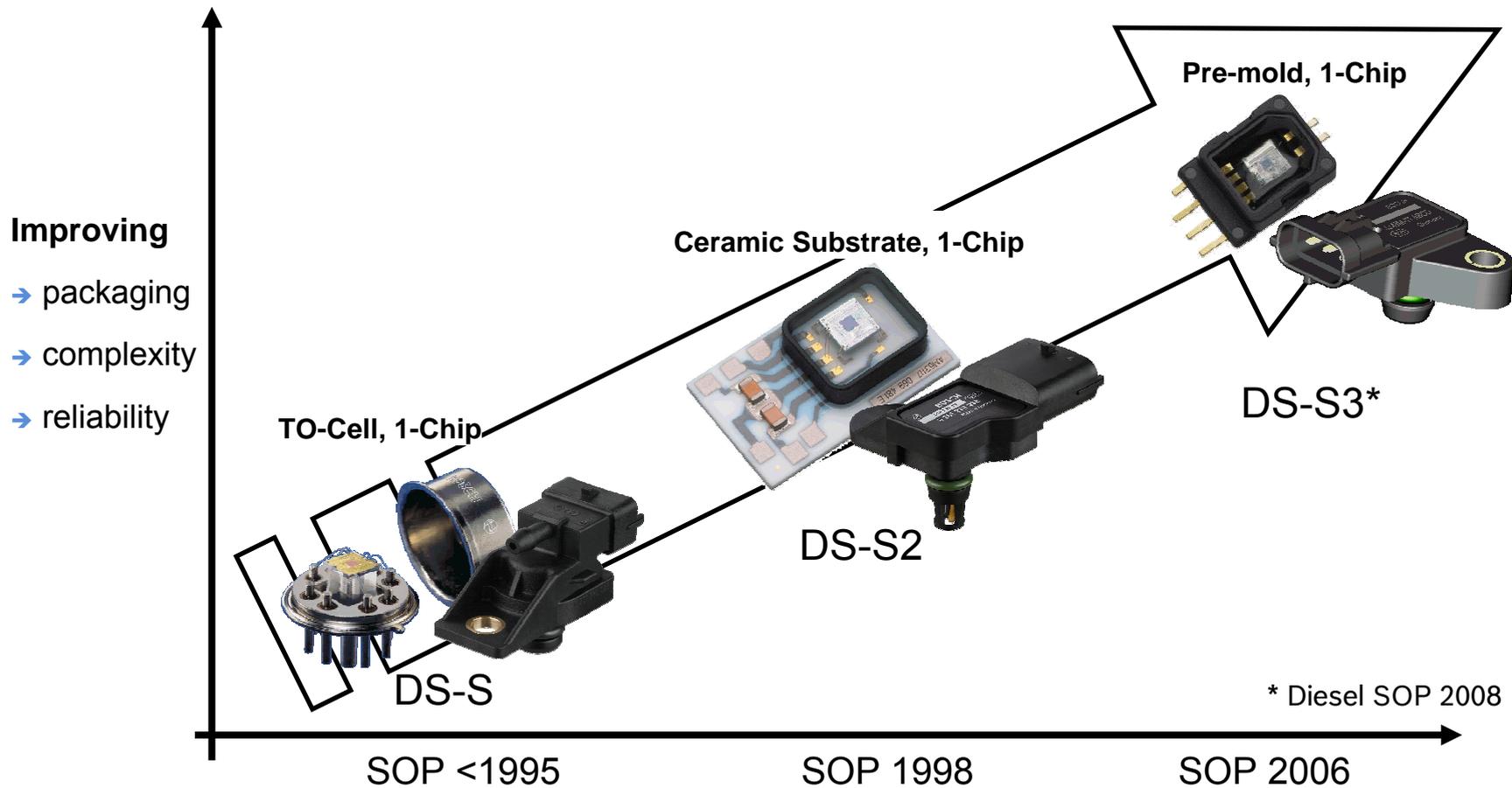
### Features

- Silicon micromechanics, 1-chip-concept
- Standardized design for different applications
- Absolute, differential, relative pressure applications

### Customer benefits

- High accuracy
- Short response time
- Compact
- Diagnostics for short-circuit and wire breaks
- Customer specific modifications easy to realize
- Optionally integrated temperature sensor reduces wiring

## BOSCH Low Pressure Sensor Generations



## Functional Parameters

Transfer function and accuracy  
(e.g. 10 - 115 kPa)

$$U_A = (c_1 \cdot p_{abs} + c_0) \cdot U_S$$

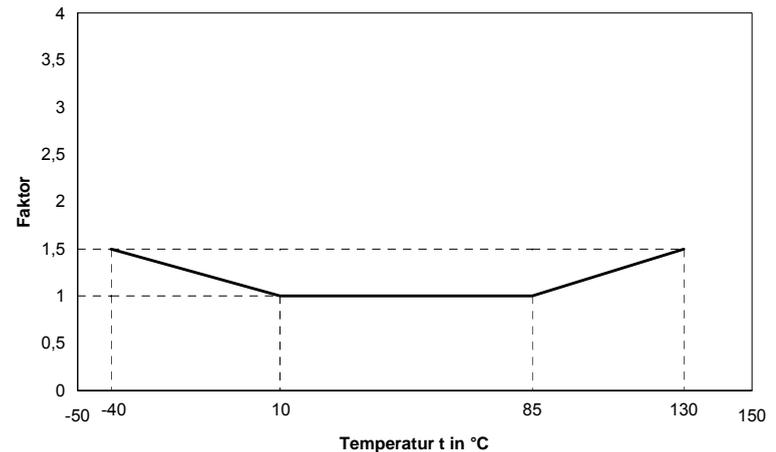
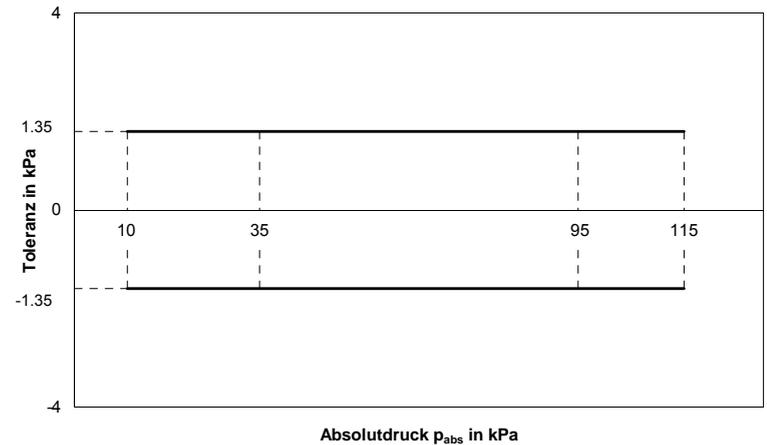
$U_A$  = output voltage in V

$U_S$  = supply voltage in V

$p_{abs}$  = absolute pressure in kPa

$c_0$  = -0,1/105

$c_1$  = 0,85/105 kPa<sup>-1</sup>



## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Design & Function



## High-Pressure Sensor for CRS Application



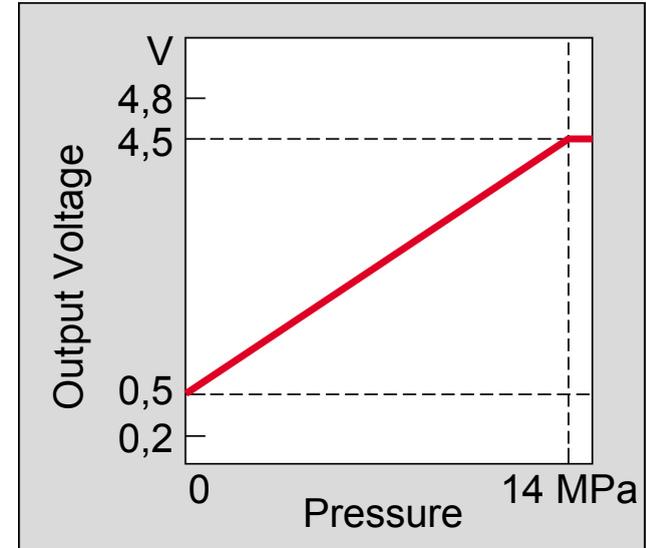
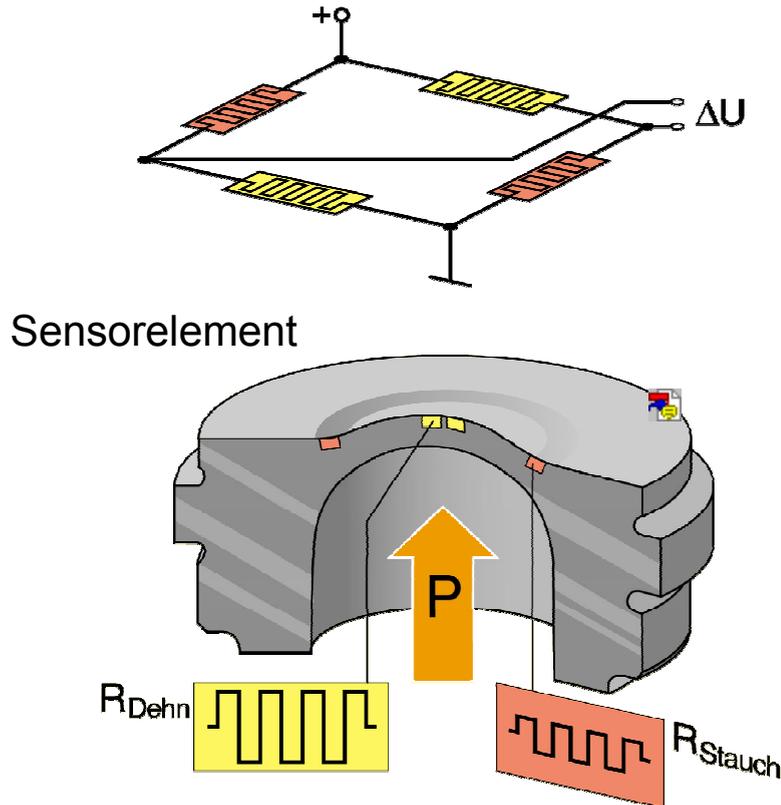
### Features

- Stainless steel sensing element with metal thin film strain gages
- Digital circuit concept with analogue output signal
- Modular, compact design, small overall height
- Pressure ranges: 150, 180, 200, 220 MPa

### Customer benefits

- Very high sensor accuracy: higher metering accuracy
- Resistant to media, hermetic sealing of measured media
- Variation of plug connection and hydraulic connection possible
- 5V or 3.3V characteristic curve (optional)
- Easy assembly, vibration-resistant, high thermal stability
- Fault diagnostics using signal-range check

## Measuring Principle



## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Functional principle



## Crankshaft Sensor DG-6P



### Features

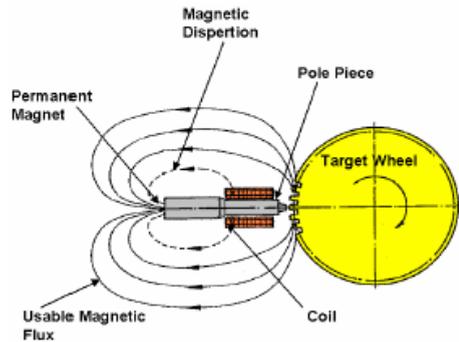
- 2-wire Variable Reluctance principle
- 100% compatible to predecessor DG6
- Output Voltage > 1650 mV (@ 416 RPM)
- Wide temperature range

### Customer benefits

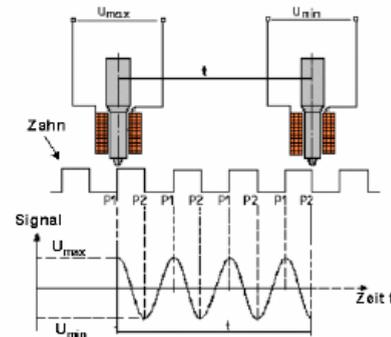
- Increased robustness (improved Thermal Shock resistance)
- Reduced drift over lifetime
- Well-proven design and manufacturing concepts

## DG-6P Functional Principle

### ■ Function principle



### ■ Signal generation



### ■ Output versus speed



### ■ Signal with a 60-2 target

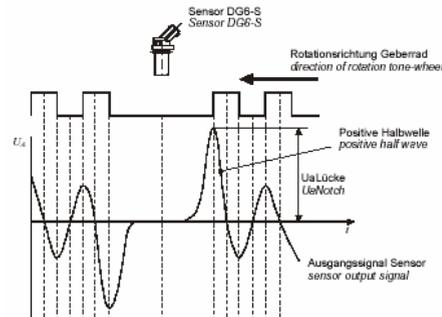


Abbildung 5: DZI Analogsignal mit richtig gepoltem Drehzahlgeber (60-2 Geberrad)

## Comparison DG-6 versus DG-6P



	DG-6	DG-6P
tightness; water resistance	IPX4K	<b>IPX6K / IPX9K</b>
mounting tolerance	air gap 0,3 – 1,8 mm	air gap 0,3 – 1,8 mm
resistance against external fields	H= 500 kA/m	<b>H= 2000 kA/m</b>
thermal shock	300 cycles - 40 / +130°C	<b>600 cycles - 40 / +150°C respectively 1800 cycles -30 / +120 °C</b>
life time	> 160 Tkm	<b>Passenger car: 300,000 km Commercial vehicle: 1,000,000 km</b>

## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Design & Function



## Camshaft Sensor PG-3.9

### Features

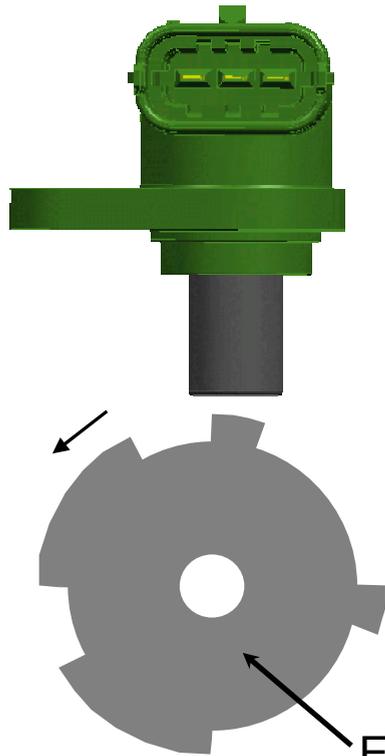
- Single Hall principle / single-track target wheel
- True-Power-On
- Twist insensitive mounting
- Wide temperature range

### Customer benefits

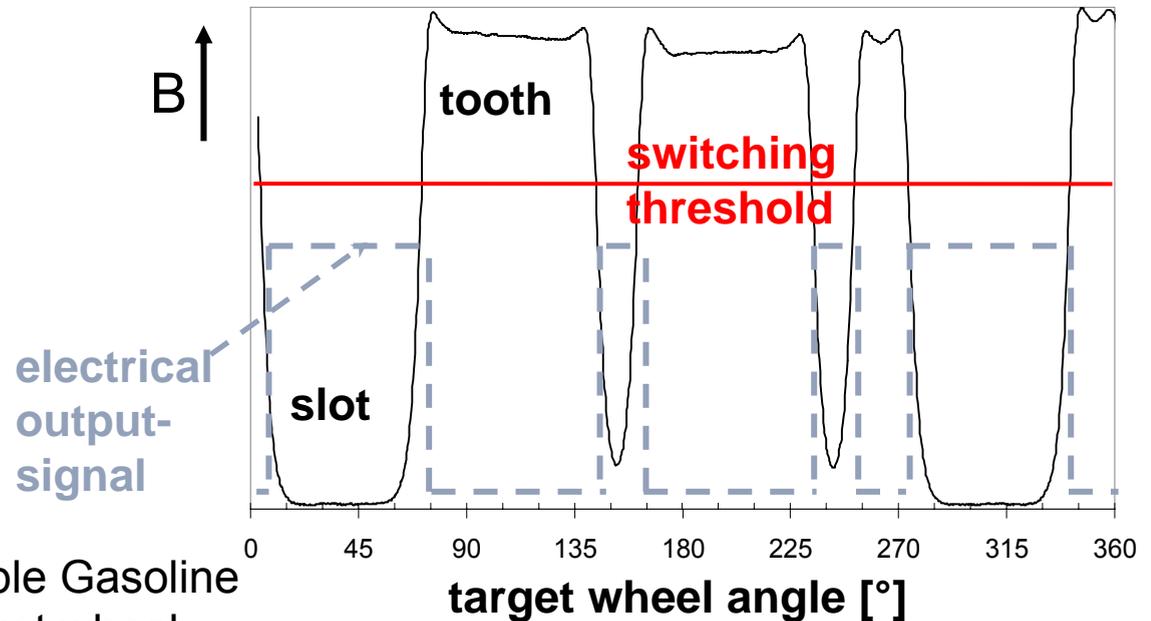
- Robust
- High accuracy
- Low mass
- Small packaging size and functional diameter (11 mm)
- Digital output logic reversible
- Low consumption current
- High EMC/ESD Robustness



## Functional Principle



### Variation of magnetic field (B) during one target wheel rotation



## PG-3.9 Specification (with 20°/70° target wheel)

→ Speed (Cam)	0 ... 4500 rpm
→ Airgap	0.1 ... 1.8 mm <sup>1</sup> (2,0 mm <sup>1, 2</sup> )
→ Temperature range	-40°C ... +150°C (100h@160 °C)
→ Supply voltage	4.5 V ... 16 V
→ Supply current	≤ 10 mA
→ Output current	≤ 20 mA
→ Leakage current	≤ 10 μA
→ Falltime (high ⇒ low)	≤ 1 μs
→ Risetime (low ⇒ high)	~ 20 μs (with R <sub>load</sub> = 3.3 kΩ)
→ Accuracy (full operate range)	≤ ± 1 °CAM <sup>1, 3</sup>
→ Repeatability (3s)	≤ ± 0.26 °CAM <sup>1</sup>

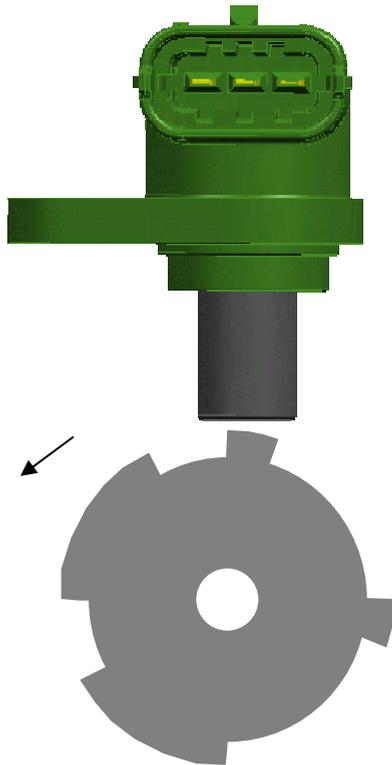
<sup>1</sup> depends on target wheel

<sup>2</sup> with reduced accuracy but True-Power-On-functionality

<sup>3</sup> with compensation of systematic errors



## Optimum Design PG-3.9 Target Wheel



Optimum design of the target wheel  
(bottom read, radial sensing)

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- single track
- diameter  $\geq 54$  mm
- tooth height  $\geq 5$  mm  
(difference between  $B_{\max}$  and  $B_{\min}$   $\uparrow$ )
- slot width  $\geq 10$  mm  
(back-bias-field reaches  $B_{\min}$ )  
("side-looking" of sensor  $\downarrow$ )
- thickness  $\geq 8$  mm  
(lateral displacement of sensor  $\uparrow$ )

## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- Function



## Water/Oil Temperature Sensor



### Features

- temperature range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow +130^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- supply voltage: 5V (only with series resistance)
- response time ( $\tau(63)$ :  $20 \dots 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ ): 10 ... 15 sec
- vibration proof: max.  $a(\sin) = 300 \text{ m/s}^2$
- isolation: 500V for 1...3 sec.
- durable against operating materials (fuel, oil, battery acid, ...)
- durable against water according DIN 40 050, IPX4K 9K

### Customer benefits

- engine coolant water / oil temperature
- can be mounted on engine block for air cooled engines
- modifications with small complexity: NTC (accuracy), screw thread (M12x1,5 or M14x1,5), length of shaft, connector (compact or Jetronic), flat connector (tin or gold), captive sealing-ring cooper or aluminum)

## Function

### Nominal resistance

20°C    2.5 kΩ ± 6%

100°C    0.186 kΩ ± 2%

### Nominal voltage 5 ± 0.15 V

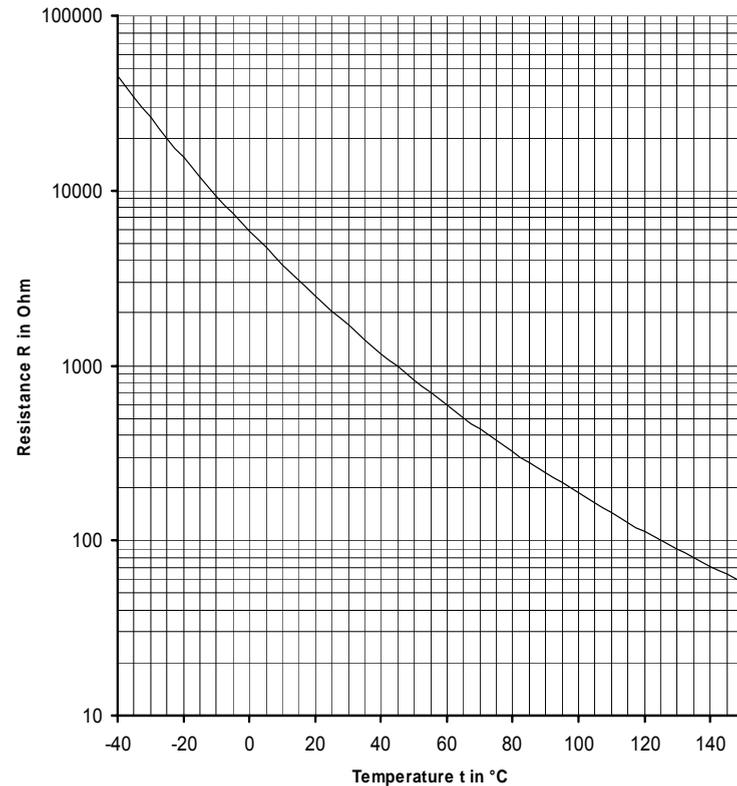
Operation only permitted with  
Electronic Control Unit (ECU)

### Temperature time constant

checked in water/oil

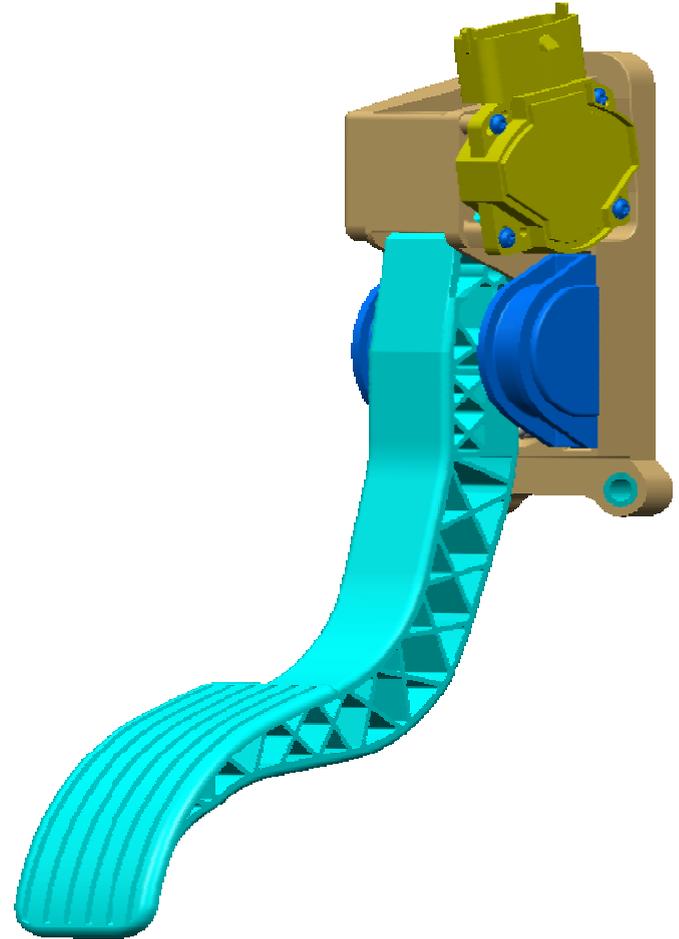
$\tau_{63} \approx 15s$

Characteristic R=f(T)

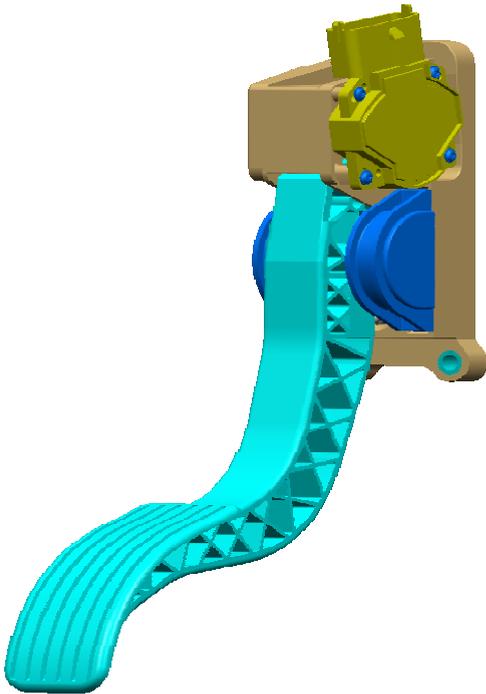


## Agenda

- Features & Benefits
- APM output data
- Electrical characteristics



## Accelerator Pedal Module

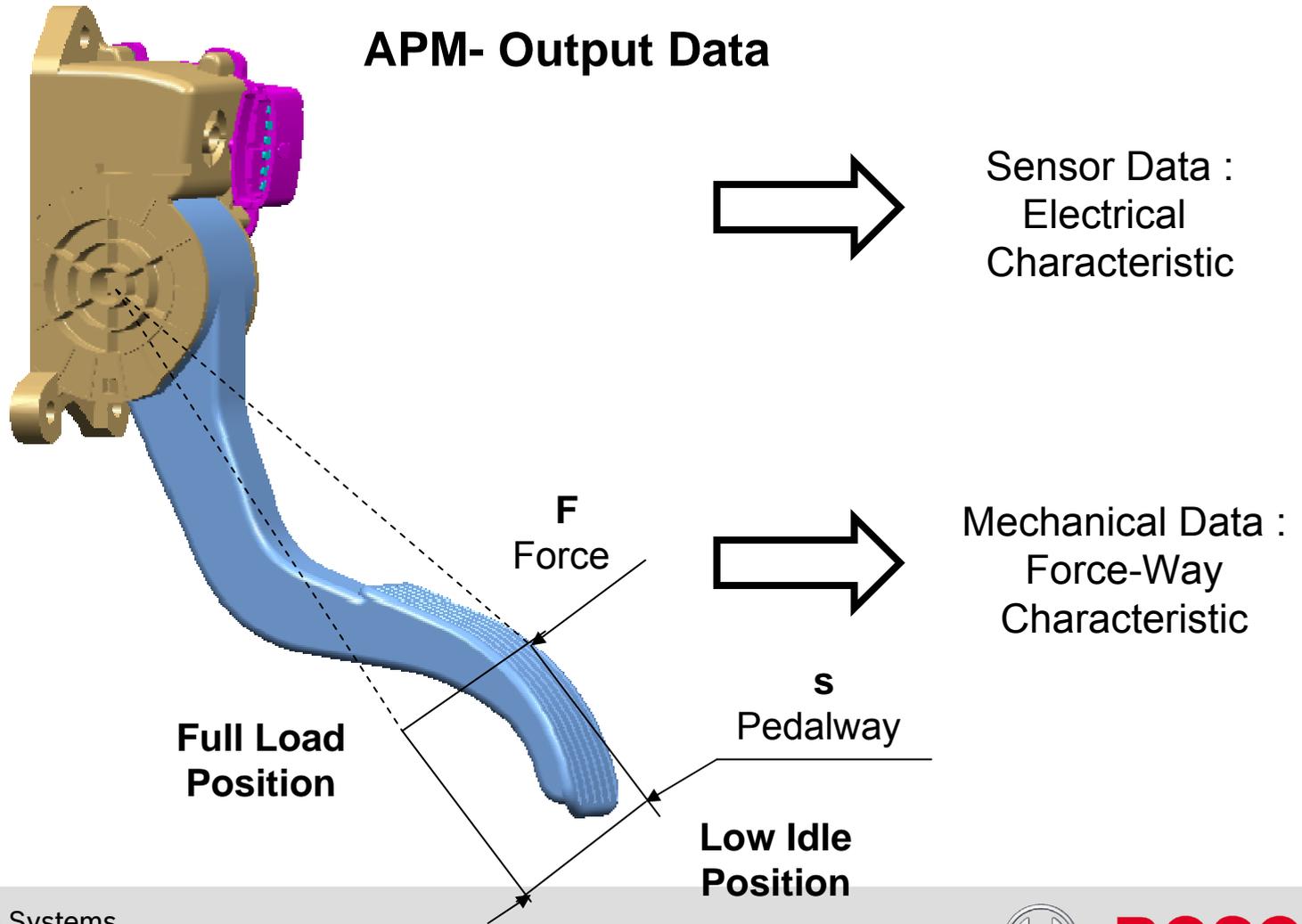


### Features

- Separate (FPM1) or integrated potentiometers (FPM1.2) with two potentiometers for redundancy
- Integrated hall sensor with 2 output signals (FPM 2.2)
- Integrated hall sensor with digital output (FPM2.3)

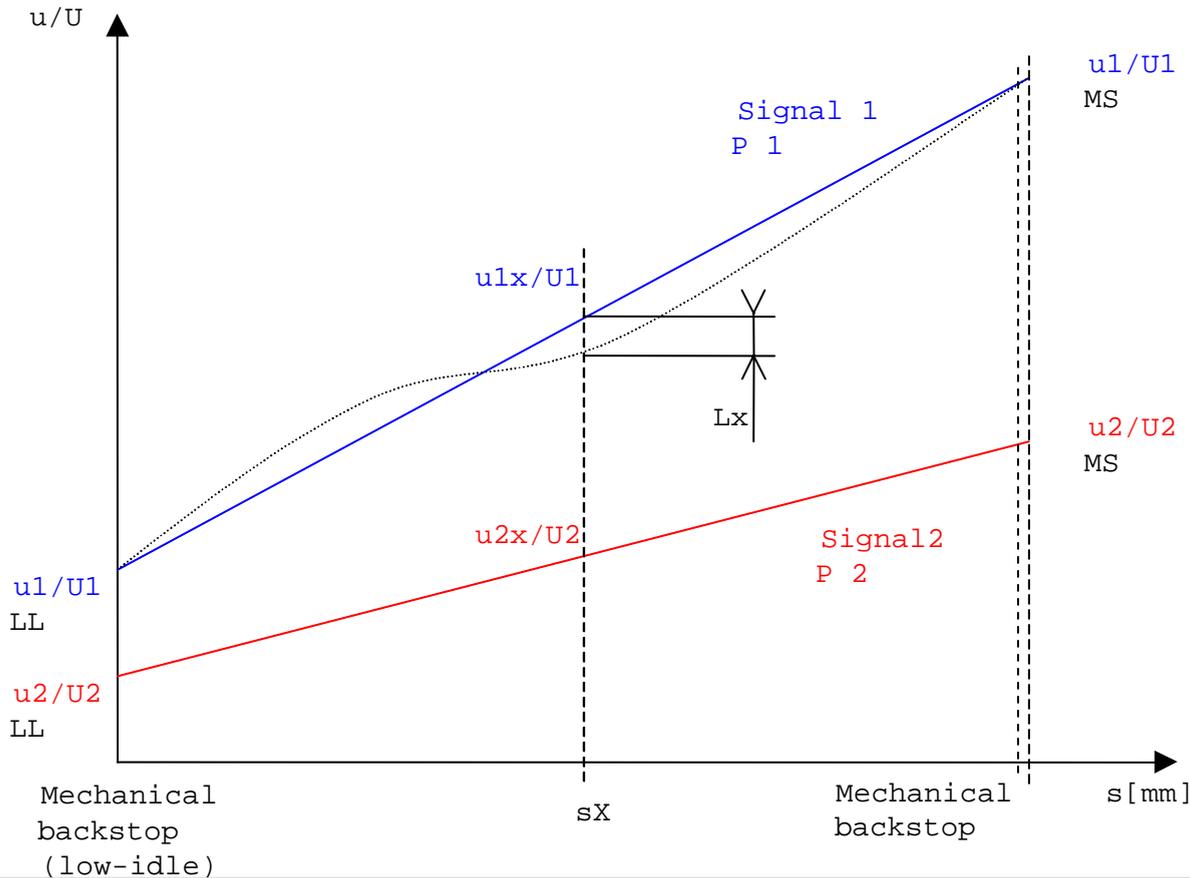
### Customer benefits

- Innovative and robust engineering technology
- Vehicle specific application
- Proven design with twin-potentiometer for diesel applications
- Used in passenger and light duty applications



# Bosch Accelerator Pedal Module

## Electrical Characteristics - Function Voltage/Pedalway



Legend :

**U : Voltage ref.**

$U = 5 \pm 0,3 \text{ V}$

**P1:**

Low Idle :

$0,15 \pm 0,02 \text{ u/U}$  (over lifetime)

Mechanical backstop :

$0,82 \pm 0,04 \text{ u/U}$  (over lifetime).

**P2:**

$P2 = P1/2 \pm 0.014 \text{ (u/U)}$

**Linearity P1**

$Lx = \pm 0,02 \text{ (u/U)}$

**Synchronity**

$P1 = 2 * P2$

# THANK YOU

In case of questions you can contact by e-mail:  
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