



P14 Rapid



Capacitive Humidity SensorFor weather balloons and radio sondes



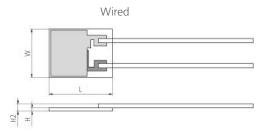


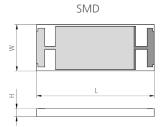


Benefits & Characteristics

- Ultra fast response time
- Condensation resistant
- High humidity stability
- Wide temperature range
- Temperature shock resistant
- Fast recovery time
- Customer specific sensor available upon request

Illustration¹⁾





Technical Data

| | Wired | SMD |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Dimensions (L x W x H / H2 in mm): | 5 x 3.81 x 0.4 / 0.8 | 6.35 x 2.54 x 0.4 |
| Capacitance at 30 % RH and +23 °C (C ₃₀):* | 140 pF ±40 pF | 180 pF ±50 pF |
| Sensitivity at $C_{30} = 150 \text{ pF} / 180 \text{ pF} / (15 \% \text{ RH to } 90 \% \text{ RH}):$ | 0.25 pF/% RH | 0.3 pF/% RH |
| | | |
| Operating humidity range: | 0 % RH to 100 % RH (maximal dew point +85 °C) | |
| Operating temperature range: | -80 °C to +150 °C | |
| Loss factor: | < 0.01 (at 23 °C, at 10 kHz, at 90 % RH) | |
| Linearity error: | < 1.5 % RH (15 % RH to 90 % RH at +23 °C after one point calibration) | |
| Hysteresis: | < 1.5 % RH | |
| Response time t ₆₃ : ²⁾ | < 1.5 s (50 % RH to 0 % RH at +23 °C) | |
| 2) The response time is often measured for increasing humidity steps, whereas physics predicts that decreasing humidity leads to generally far longer response times for capacitive humidity sensors. IST thus measures response times always for decreasing humidity values, since this is the worst case. | | |
| Temperature dependence (nominal): | Δ % RH = (B1 x % RH + B2) x T [°C] + (B3 x % RH + B4) | |
| | B1 = 0.0014 [1/°C] | B2 = 0.1325 [% RH/°C] |
| | B3 = -0.0317 | B4 = -3.0876 [% RH] |
| Measurement frequency: | 1 kHz to 100 kHz (recommended 10 kHz) | |
| Maximal supply voltage: | < 12 V _{pp} AC | |

1/7 DHP14-Rapid_E2.2

¹⁾ For actual size, see dimensions





P14 Rapid Capacitive Humidity Sensor For weather balloons and radio sondes







Signal form:
Connection:*

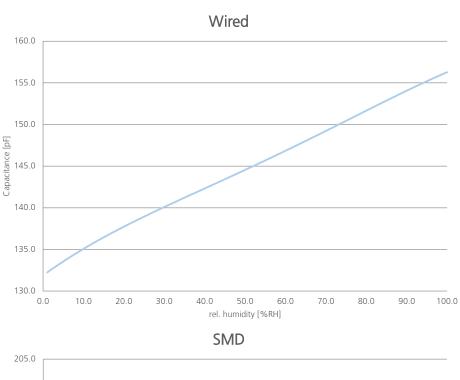
alternating signal without DC bias

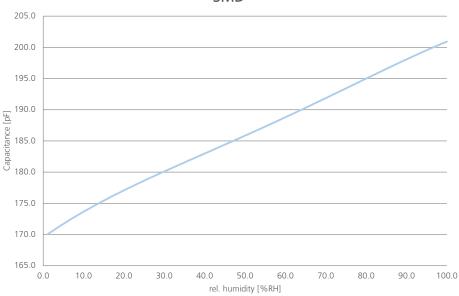
CuP-SIL-wire post-plated with Sn, 10 mm or Au/Cu-wire, \varnothing 0.4 mm or SMD automatic assembly compatible

* Customer specific alternatives available

The calibration of the sensor must be done 5 days after soldering at the earliest.

Characteristic Curve









P14 Rapid Capacitive Humidity Sensor For weather balloons and radio sondes









Order Information - SIL (CuP-SIL-wire post-plated with Sn, 10 mm)

P14 Rapid (140 ±40pF)
Order code 040.00119

Order Information - SMD

P14 SMD Rapid-G(180 ±50pF)

Order code 040.00170

Order Information - Au/Cu-wire, Ø 0.4 mm

P14 Rapid-W (140 ±40pF)

Order code 040.00177











P14 Rapid Capacitive Humidity Sensor For weather balloons and radio sondes

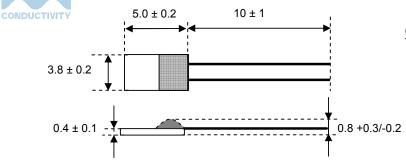


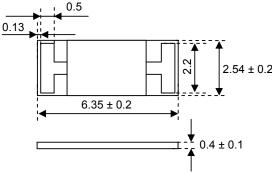


Construction Sizes

Wired (in mm)

SMD (in mm)











P14 RapidCapacitive Humidity Sensor









Packaging

The wired humidity sensors are packaged in blisters. Please be careful when opening the blisters to avoid any damages to the sensors.

To avoid damages please handle as follows:

1. Side with curve has to face you.



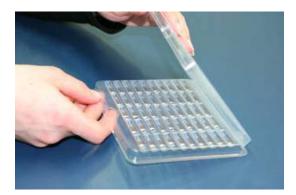
2. Push your thumb beneath cover and press carefully lock system until cover removes smoothly.



3. Press lock system on second side on the same way.



4. Remove cover slowly.



Storage

Sensors have to be stored only in the original blisters.

Storage environment

-20°C...+50°C /-4...122°F (temperature range of blister)





P14 RapidCapacitive Humidity Sensor





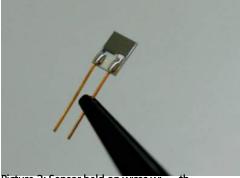




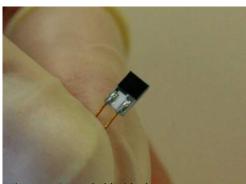
Sensor handling

Hold the sensor with **plastic tweezers** or with **gloves** on the **wires** on





Picture 3: Sensor held on wires with plastic tweezers



Picture 4: Sensor held with gloves

- Do not touch the active area of the sensor.
- o **Do not use metal tweezers** to handle the sensors.
- o **Never** handle the sensor by hand **without gloves**.







P14 Rapid Capacitive Humidity Sensor

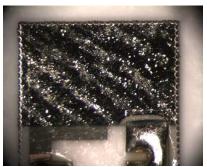




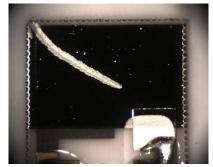




Do not touch or scratch the active area of the sensors. Scratches and contaminations can degrade the sensor characteristic (see bad samples in pictures 9 and 10 below).



Picture 9: Sensor with contaminations



Picture 10: Sensor with a scratch

Avoid mechanical stress to the sensors, e.g. bending or touching with sharp objects.

O Hold the sensors with **plastic tweezers** on the side edges only.

Soldering of the sensor

- O The maximum temperature of the soldering iron of **320°C** may not be exceeded. Maximum heat apply with the iron must be below 10 seconds **at the very end** of the connecting wires.
- O The calibration of the sensors has to been done **5 days after soldering at earliest**. This time is needed to provide a relaxation after the heat induces during the soldering process.
- o **Avoid soldering flux residues**, caused by the soldering process, or any other contaminations inside the active area of the sensor.
- O Soldering flux residues on the outside of the sensor's active area are not critical.
- If the sensor is mounted with glue we recommend baking the sensor at 80 °C for 1 hour after the gluing process.

Cleaning of the sensor

- O Any residues can be easily removed with isopropanol at room temperature. Apply of low ultrasonic energy might improve the cleaning process. The sensor has to be dried after the cleaning process.
- O The sensor cannot be cleaned mechanically with cotton swabs for instance.
- It is possible to clean the sensor with oil free and filtered clean air, e.g. for removing dust particles.



