The 10 things

every engineer needs to know when specifying a hermetic interconnect









AIRTIGHT HERMETIC	10-8 10-7	#1	10- ⁸	Glass to metal Ceramic to metal
WATERTIGHT RESIN SEALED	10-7 10-6	The hermeticity scale and what level is right for your design	10- ⁷	Epoxy/Compound filled
STANDARD AEROSPACE ₁₀₋₄ SEALING			10-4	Silicone grommet & interfacial seal

The types of seal and what they

give you

MATCHED SEAL

THERMAL COEF. OF EXPANSION
Some for all materials (glass & metals)

FINAL AIM

Component shrink together

PROCESS

Glass and metal combination: Forming an oxide bond

BENEFIT

Robust seal, easier to manufacture

COMPRESSION SEAL

THERMAL COEF. OF EXPANSION

Metal > Glass: more possibilities

FINAL AIM

Component sealed one by one

PROCESS

Housing material contact around the glass: Mechanical bond

BENEFIT

Extreme high pressure & temperature applications



HEADER/FEEDTHROUGH

· custom form factors

The common form factors

COAXIAL AND HIGH SPEED Matched impedance variants - 50/75 Ω , BNC, SMA, SMB and N types **FILTERED**

System integrity under harsh interference conditions, Point of entry (POE) signal conditioning

VACUUM

Standard flange forms (e.g. CF : KF), Minimal trapped volumes, Low out gassing, bakable materials

Corrosion resistance, Seawater-tight boot with individual pressure energised wire seals

SOCKET VERSIONS

Peak insert, industry standard interfaces

MATERIAL SELECTION

Stainless Steel, Titanium, Inconel, Hastelloy

RUGGEDISATION

CUSTOMTailored to a range of functional requirements, often driven by the harshest environments and high end performance demands

STANDARDISED

Ruggesdised product for harsh environments, supplied as qualified product list or commercial equivalent series parts

Product not totally ruggedised but offering good performance for non harsh environment applications

LOW-COST

Basic performance air tight interconnects for high volume, non critical applications

#4

Ruggedisation vs Functionality vs **Applications**

APPLICATIONS

SENSING AND PROCESS MONITORING

Pressure sensors, temperature sensors, vibration sensors, gas analysers, trace detection AEROSPACE ENGINES Pressure Sensors,

Temperature Sensors, Torque Sensors, ECU's, APU's AVIONICS Actuation, Air Data Systems, Bulkhead Feedthrough, Fuel Utility Systems, Hydraulic Systems, Proximity Sensors

AEROSPACE ENGINES Pressure Sensors,

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Temperature Sensors, Torque Sensors, ECU's, APU's
SPACE Propulsion Systems, Imaging Systems, Cryogenic
cooling, Instrumentation Calibration, Ignition Systems
DEFENSE Landing gear, Optical Systems,
Inertial Guidance, Battery Lids, Fuzes, Umbilical's,
MARINE AND SUBSEA Asset monitoring systems,
Hull penetrators, ROV optical systems, Subsea cable termination, Secondary containment seals

ENERGY, OIL & GAS System integrity monitoring, Wire line tools, Down hole instrument, Containment/Fire barriers MEDICAL Autoclaves, Cryogenic Imaging Systems

HOW MANY CONDUCTORS?

WHAT ARE THE ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS?

#5

The electrical performance available

Consider including a number of redundant conductors to accommodate any system developments you have planned for the future, or to comply with specified growth provisions.

Work out a steady state and peak requirement for both the current and voltage.

ARE THERE ANY ENVIRONMENTAL **FACTORS?**

WILL YOUR GTMS BE UNDER ANY PRESSURE?

#6

The functionality for a range of environmental factors

If your application will be operating in a harsh or hostile environment (exposed to shock, vibration, thermal changes or extreme tempe ratures, for example) these will need to be factored into the design.

Depending on the medium (for example, oil, water or a vacuum) there may be a pressure differential to consider. GTMS can be supplied in multi-pin preforms or, for high pressure applications (up to 60,000 psi /400 MPa), in individual glass beads.

HOW WILL YOUR FEEDTHROUGH OR CONNECTOR BE ATTACHED?

WHAT ARE YOUR CABLE INTERFACE

REQUIREMENTS?

#7

The mounting and termination options

For a connector, will it be secured with a basic flange mount, for example, or jam nut or welded in place?

For a feedthrough, will it be secured with a standard O ring, for example, or welded in place? Or will you need a custom-designed mounting arrangement for optimum system integration?

Options include crimp and solder. Note that gold plated solder contacts should either be desoldered before installation, or appropriate plating thickness specified, to avoid solder embrittlement.

WHAT ARE YOUR PLATING

REQUIREMENTS?

#8

The common plating finishes for hermetics

We offer a wide range of in-house plating options, including tin, nickel, hard and soft gold.

We can also customise the plating to meet any special or unique requirements.

Note that gold plated solder contacts should either be desoldered before installation, or appropriate plating thickness specified, to avoid solder embrittlement.

DO YOU REQUIRE CUSTOM FUNCTIONALITY?

#9

The custom functionality that can be incorporated

If you have any specific requirements, such as electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) filters or printed circuit board (PCB) mounting, make sure they are included in your design specification.

Also think about any additional markings your product will need (over and above those required by any relevant standard) such as a bar code.

ARE QUALIFICATION TESTS REQUIRED?

#10

Typical testing and qualification options

If qualification tests are required, these should be discussed and specified during the design phase.

Martec is able to perform most qualification tests on the appropriate levels of assembly.

Test examples include leak testing, pressure test, geometrical and electrical testing; including breakdown, hvoltage and insulation resistance of finished parts.