

Εμβιομηχανική

Μετατροπέας

Μία συσκευή που μετατρέπει ενέργεια από μια μορφή σε άλλη

Αισθητήρας

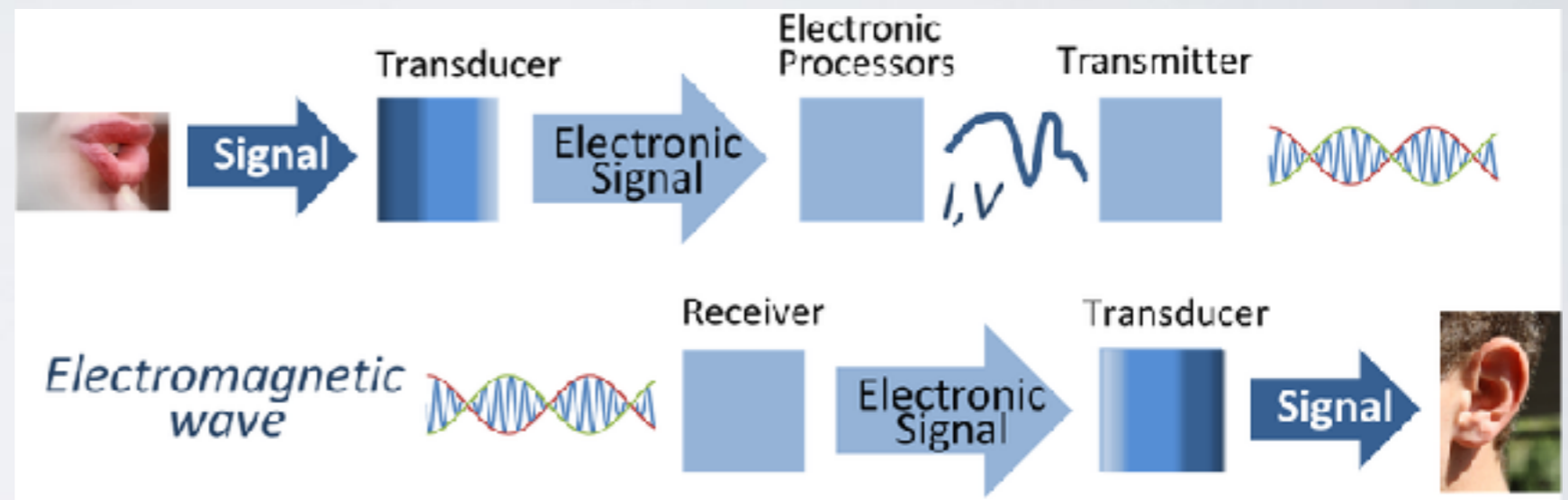
μετατροπή φυσικής παραμέτρου σε μια ηλεκτρική έξοδο

Ενεργοποιητής

μετατροπή ενός ηλεκτρικού σήματος σε μια φυσική έξοδο

Εφαρμογές στην διάγνωση:
Μετράνε ή καταγράφουν μια
παράμετρο σε συγκεκριμένο χρόνο

Συσκευές
παρακολούθησης
για μετρήσιμες
παραμέτρους σε μια
συγκεκριμένη
περίοδο



Μονάδες ελέγχου όχι
μόνο
παρακολούθησης
αλλά και εφαρμογής



Accelerometer



Gyro



Potentiometer Resistive Tilt Sensors



Piezoelectric Bend Sensor



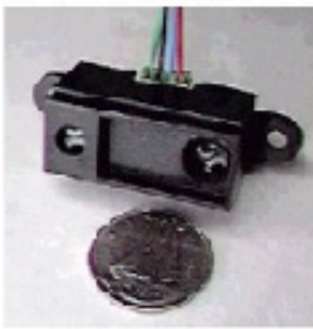
Metal Detector



Gas Sensor



Geiger-Muller Radiation Sensor



Digital Infrared Ranging



CDS Cell Resistive Light Sensor



Resistive Bend Sensors



UV Detector



Piezoelectric Detector



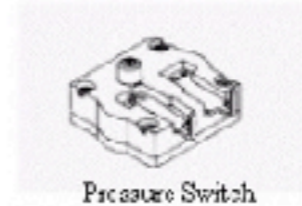
Limit Switch



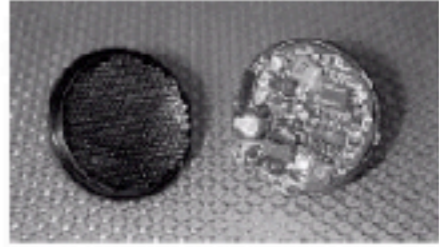
Mechanical Tilt Sensors



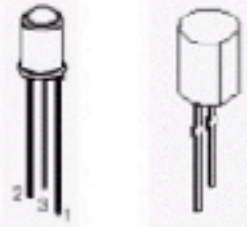
Touch Switch



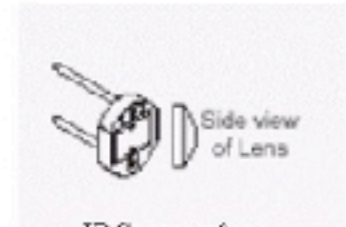
Pressure Switch



Miniature Polaroid Sensor



IR Photodiode



IR Sensor w/ lens



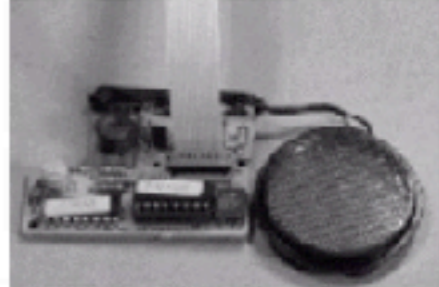
Thyristor



Magnetic Sensor



Hall Effect Magnetic Field Sensors



Polaroid Sensor Board



IR Reflection Sensor



IR Amplifier Sensor

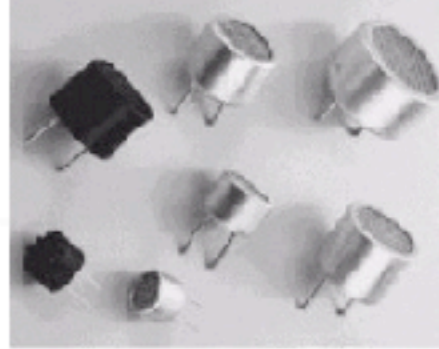


IRDA Transceiver

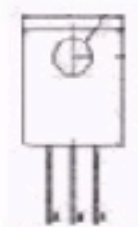


Magnetic Reed Switch

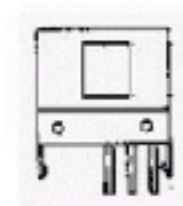
Compass



Piezoelectric Ultrasonic Transducers



Lite-On IR Remote Receiver



Radio Shack Remote Receiver



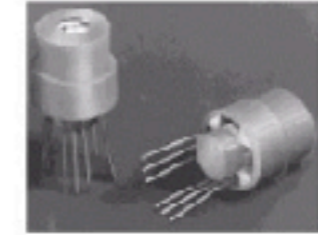
IR Modulator Receiver



Solar Cell



Compass



Compass

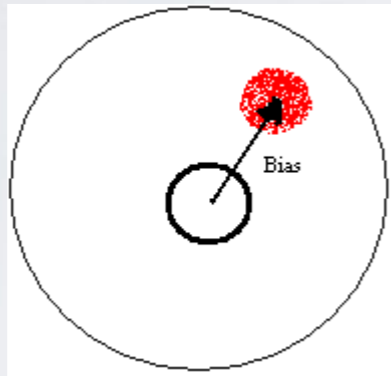
Επιλογή Αισθητήρων

Φυσική παράμετρος που θέλουμε να μετρήσουμε

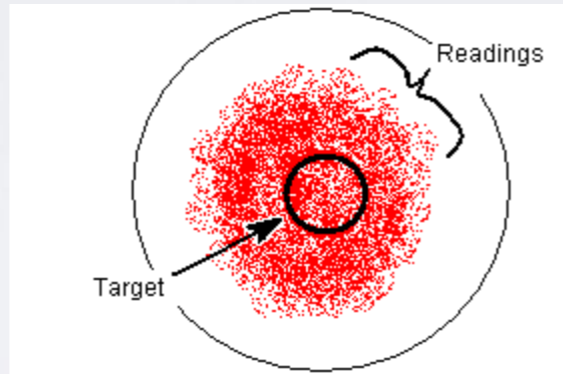
Βέλτιστη αρχή λειτουργίας αισθητήρα που μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί για να μετρηθεί αυτή η παράμετρος

Ακρίβεια που απαιτείται για αυτή την μέτρηση

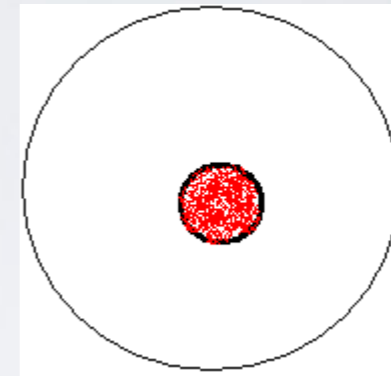
Πως θα μειωθεί το σφάλμα της μέτρησης



Precision without accuracy



Accuracy without precision



Precision and accuracy

Αισθητήρες Θέσης

Χρησιμοποιούνται για απευθείας μέτρηση (ή όχι) του μεγέθους, του σχήματος και της θέσης..

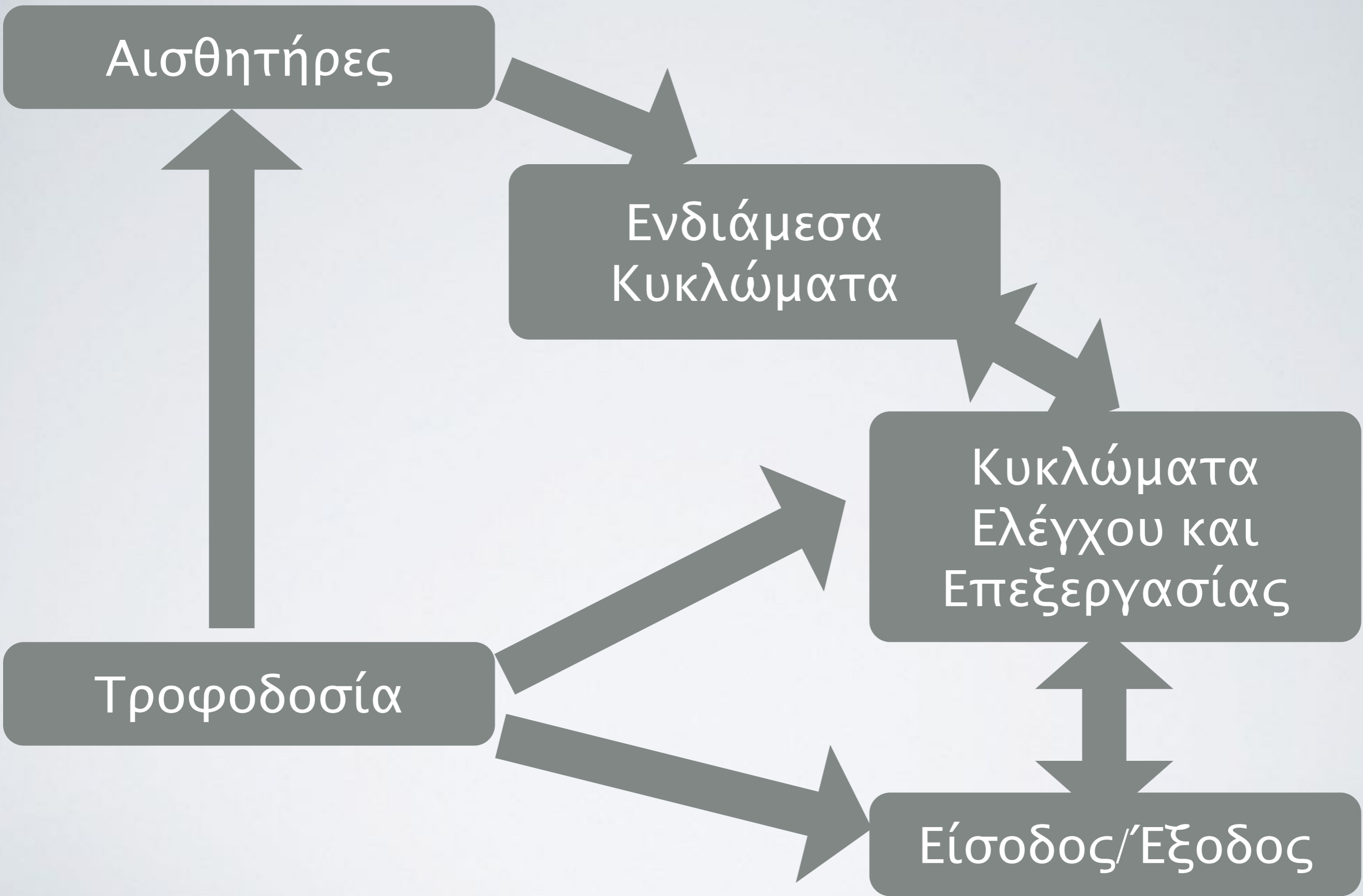
Πως:::;

Υπολογίζοντας την μεταβολή στην αγωγιμότητα, επαγωγή, χωρητικότητα ή στα πιεζοηλεκτρικά χαρακτηριστικά

Αισθητήρες Θέσης
Αντίσταση, χωρητικότητα, επαγωγή,
πιεζοηλεκτρική

Αισθητήρες Θερμοκρασίας
Θερμίστορ, Θερμοστοιχεία

Αισθητήρες Ηλεκτρομαγνητικής Ακτινοβολίας
Ανιχνευτές Φωτονίων και ακτίνων



Αισθητήρια



Ενεργητικά/Παθητικά

Πρωτεύοντα /
Δευτερεύοντα

Αναλογικά/ Ψηφιακά

Βάση της αρχής
λειτουργίας

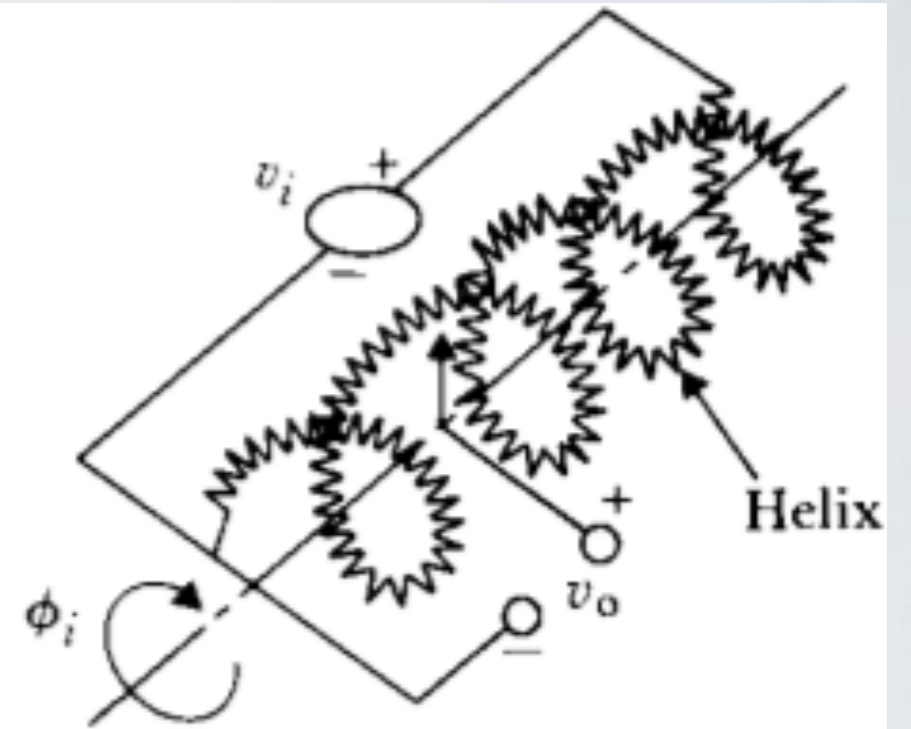
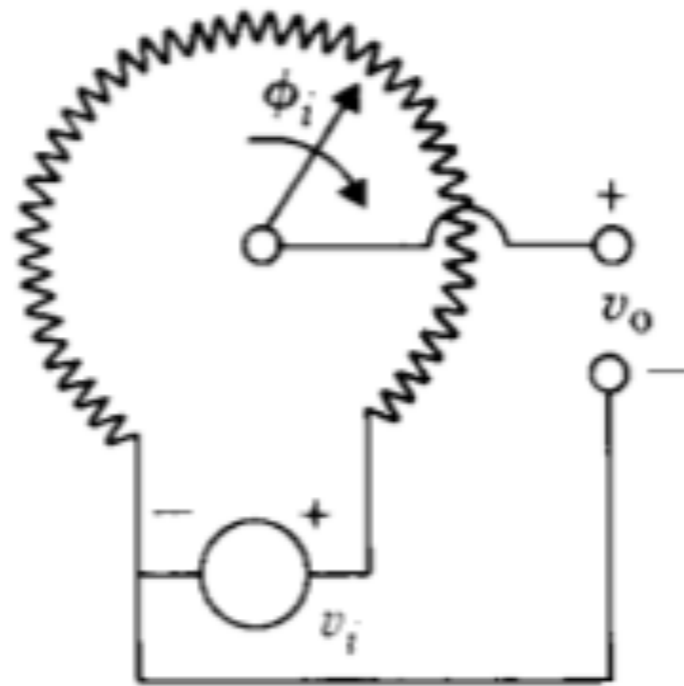
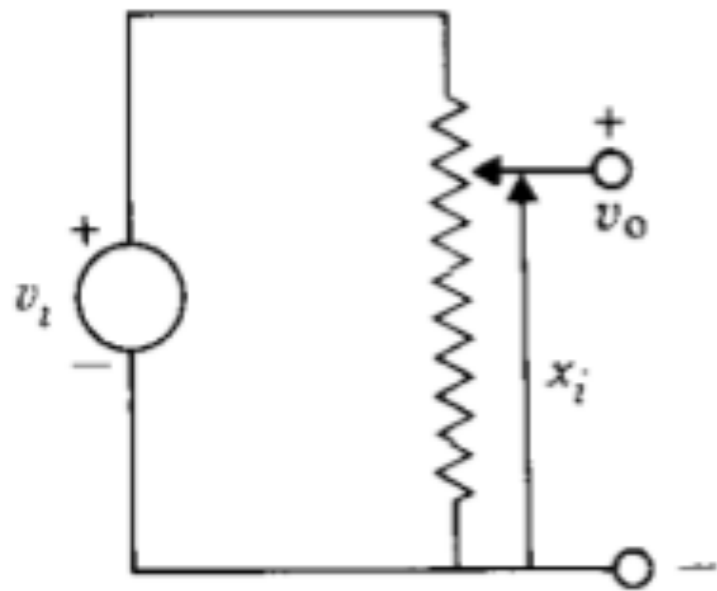
Χωρητικά

Επαγωγικά

Ωμικά

Βάση των
εφαρμογών τους

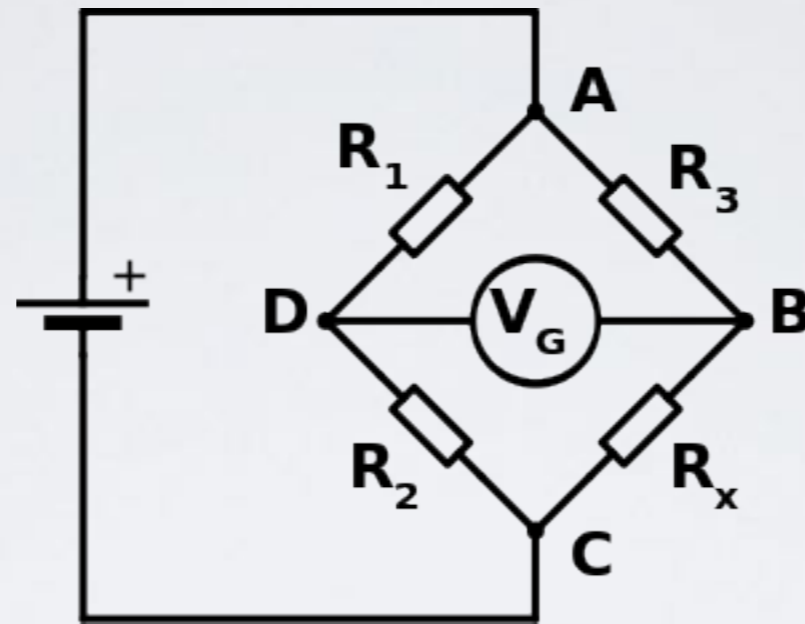
Ωμικοί Αισθητήρες



$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

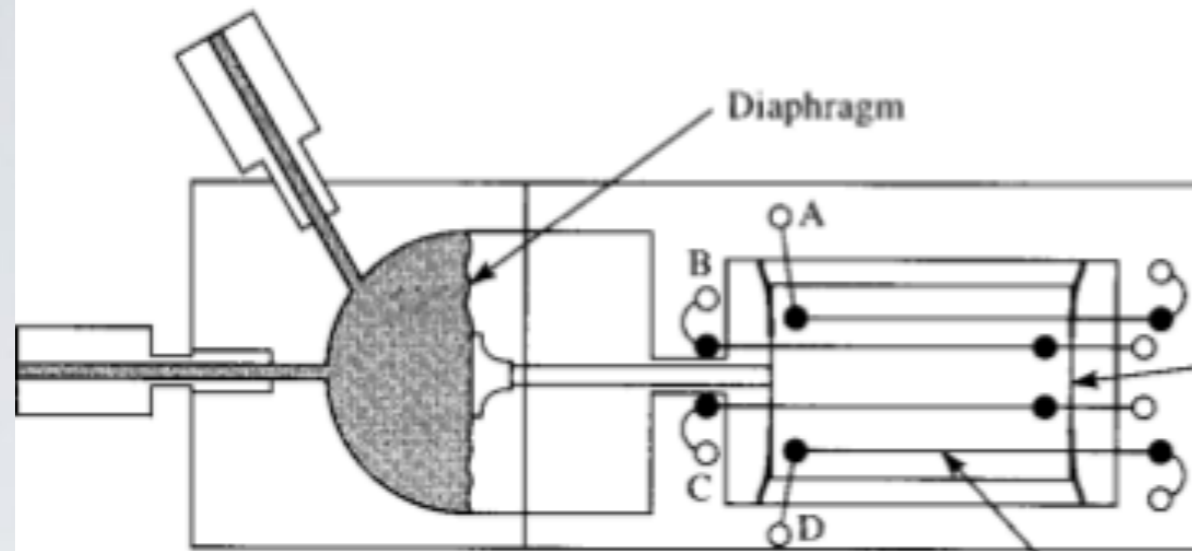
$$G = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta L/L} = (1 + 2\mu) + \frac{\Delta \rho/\rho}{\Delta L/L}$$

$$\mu = - \frac{\Delta D/D}{\Delta L/L}$$



$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_x}{R_3}$$
$$\Rightarrow R_x = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot R_3$$

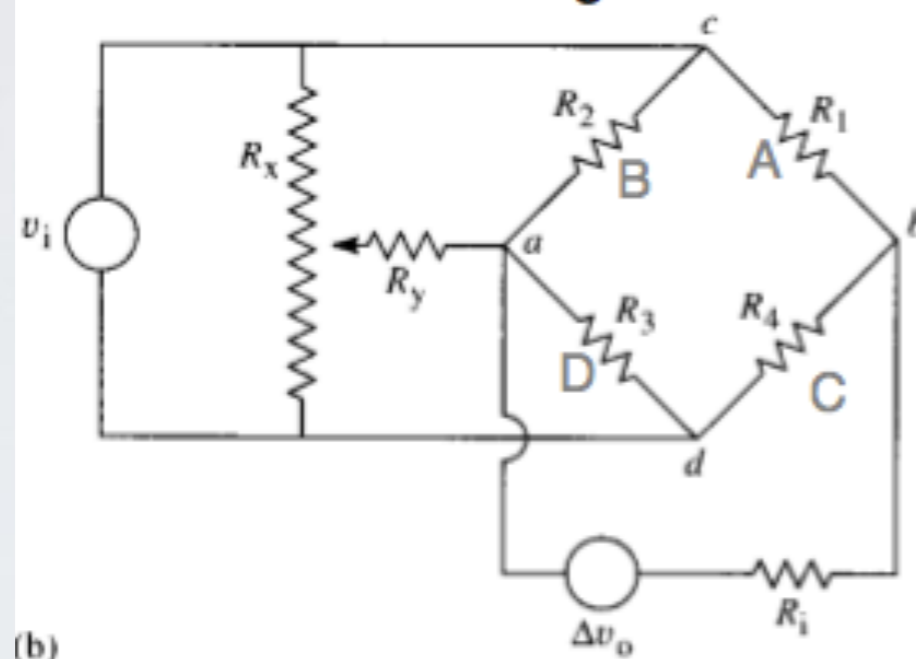
Unbonded strain gage:



With increasing pressure, the strain on gage pair **B** and **C** is increased, while that on gage pair **A** and **D** is decreased.

Initially before any pressure $R_1 = R_4$ and $R_3 = R_2$

(a) Wheatstone Bridge

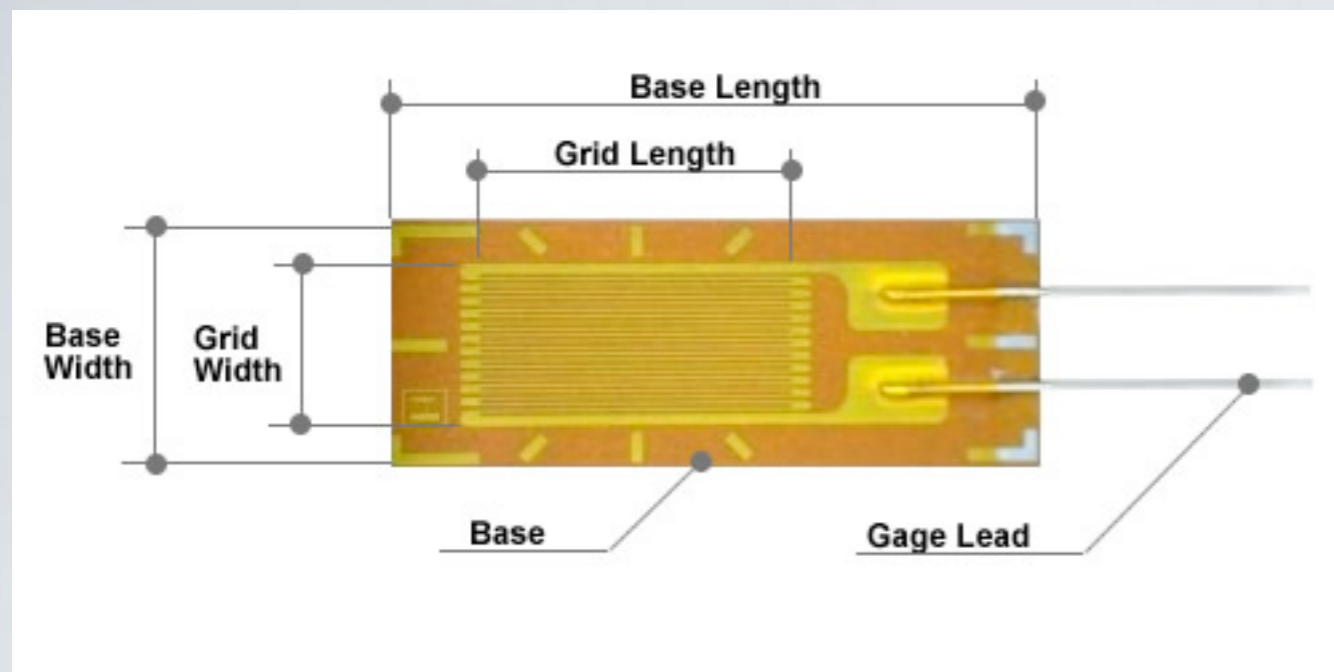


$$V_a = V_i \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \right) \quad V_b = V_i \left(\frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} \right)$$

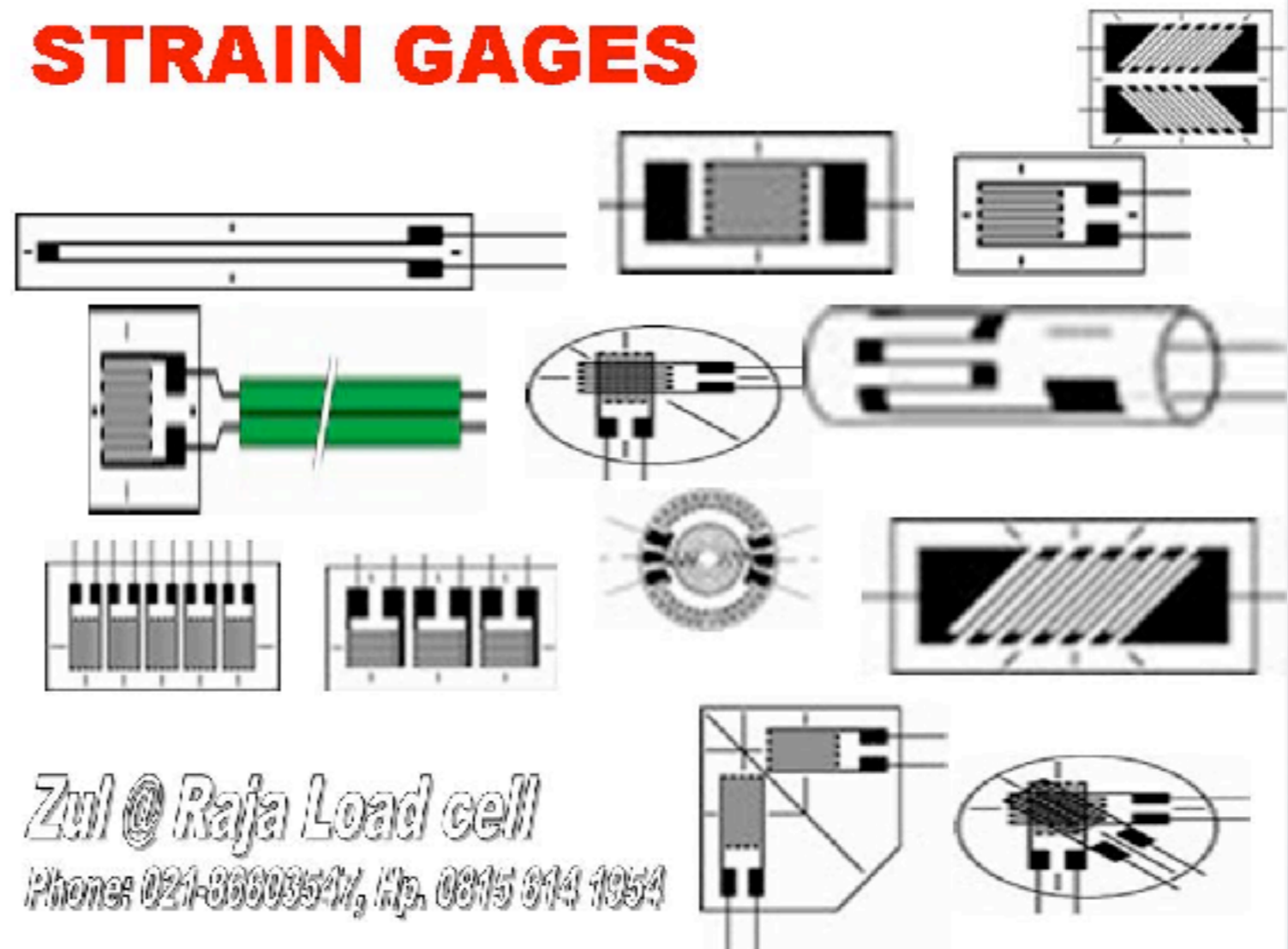
$$V_o = V_a - V_b = V_i \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} - \frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} \right)$$

$$V_o = V_i \left(\frac{R_4(R_3 - R_2) + R_3(R_1 - R_4)}{(R_2 + R_3)(R_1 + R_4)} \right)$$

Error in Fig. 2.2 legend: $R_1 = A$, $R_2 = B$, $R_3 = D$, $R_4 = C$



STRAIN GAGES



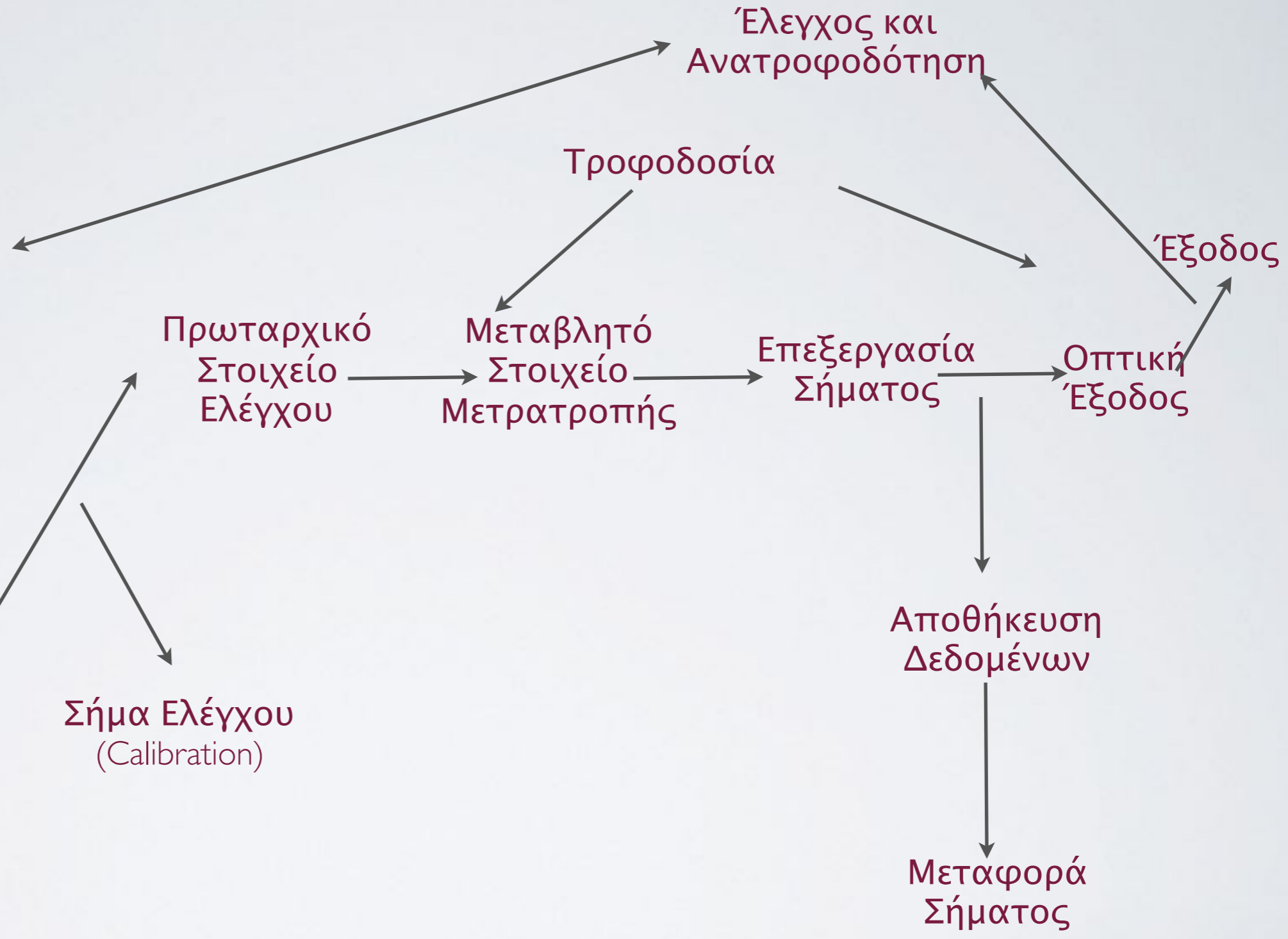
Zul @ Raja Load cell

Phone: 021-86603547, Hp. 0815 814 1954



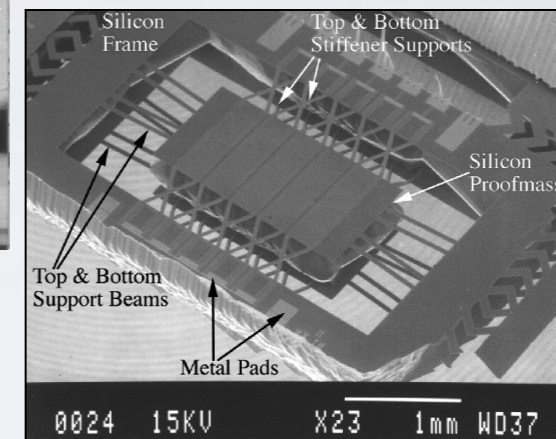
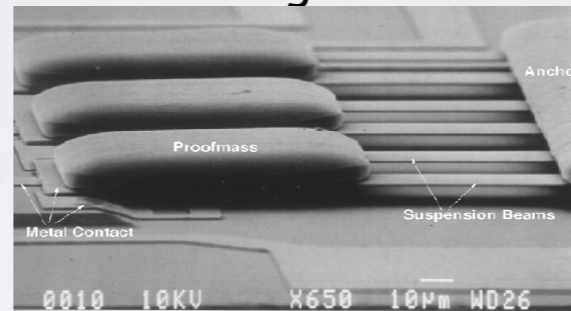
Μέτρηση

Ακτινοβολία,
ρεύμα,

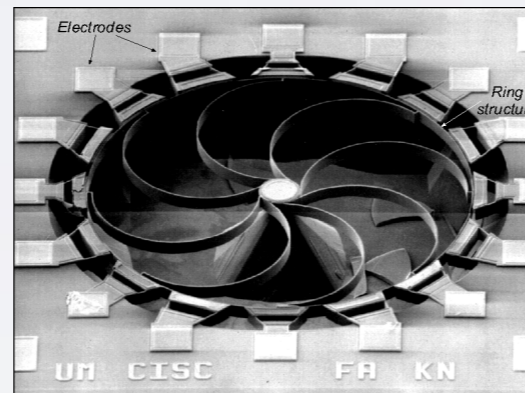


Example MEMS Transducers

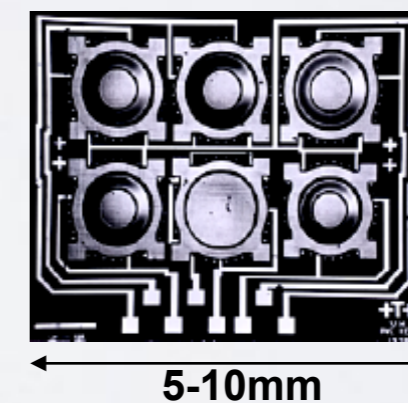
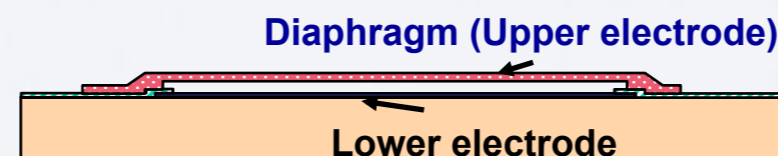
- MEMS = micro-electro-mechanical system
 - miniature transducers created using IC fabrication processes
- Microaccelerometer
 - cantilever beam
 - suspended mass



- Rotation
 - gyroscope

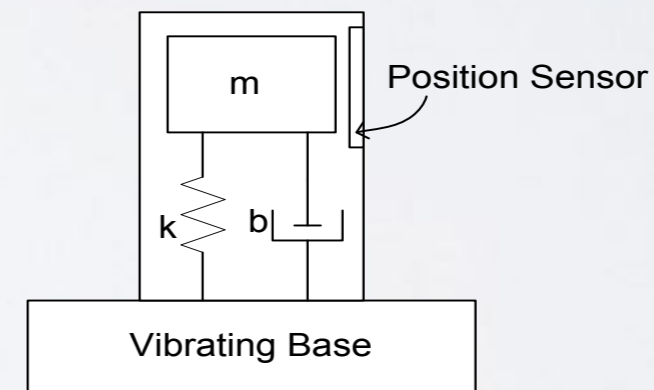


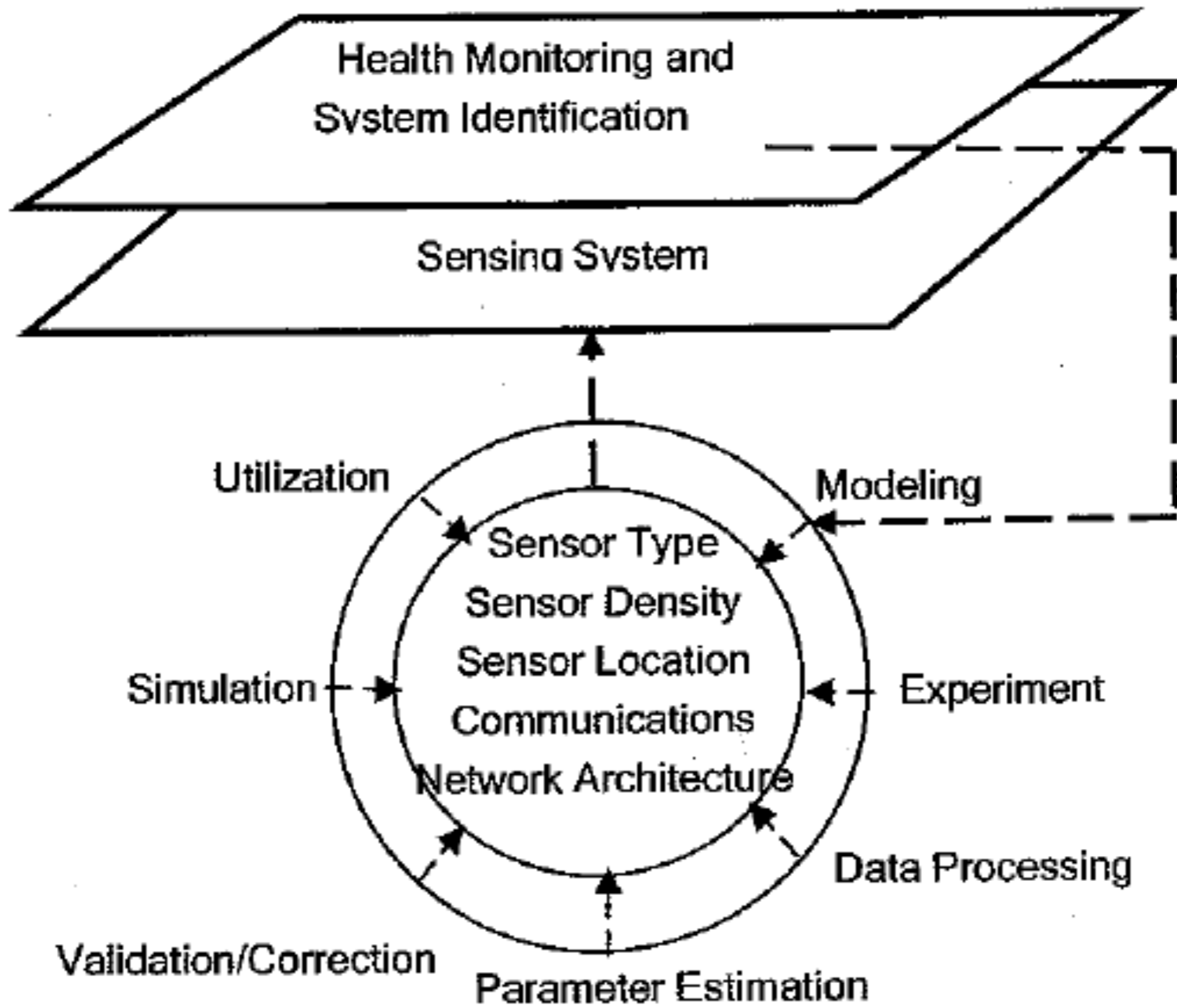
- Pressure



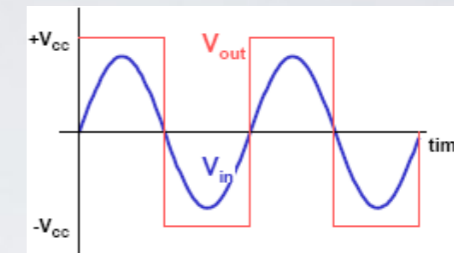
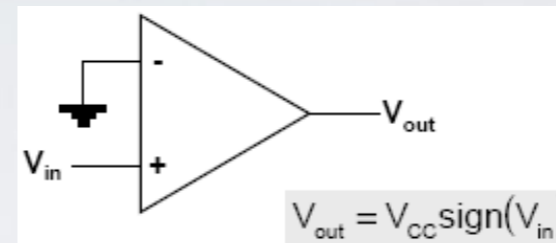
Accelerometer

- Accelerometers are used to measure along one axis and is insensitive to orthogonal directions
- Applications
 - Vibrations, blasts, impacts, shock waves
 - Air bags, washing machines, heart monitors, car alarms
- Mathematical Description is beyond the scope of this presentation. See me during lunch if interested

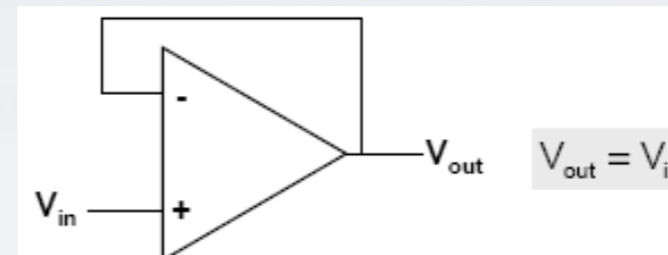




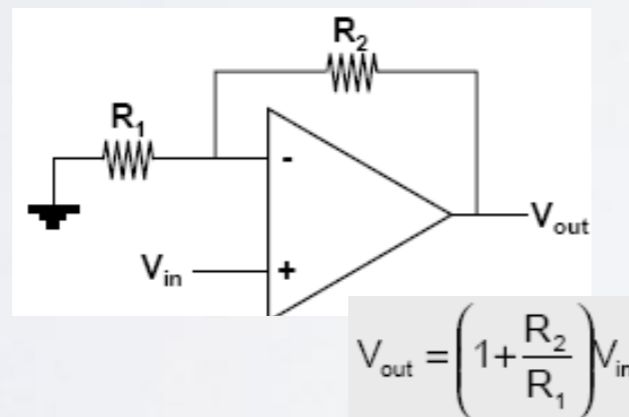
- Voltage Comparator
 - digitize input



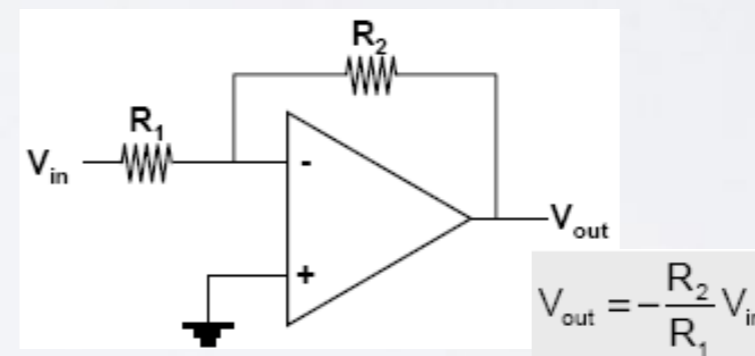
- Voltage Follower
 - buffer



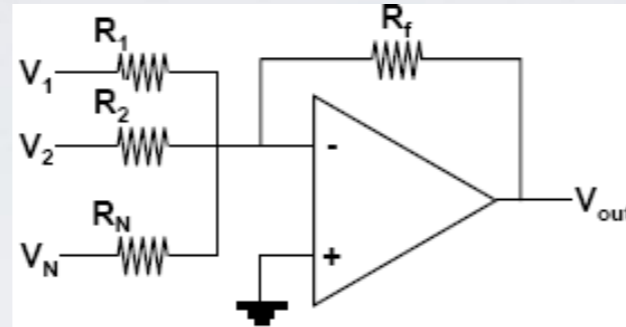
- Non-Inverting Amp



- Inverting Amp



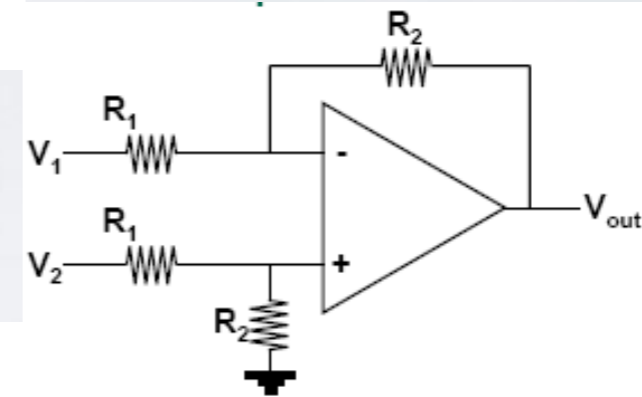
- Summing Amp



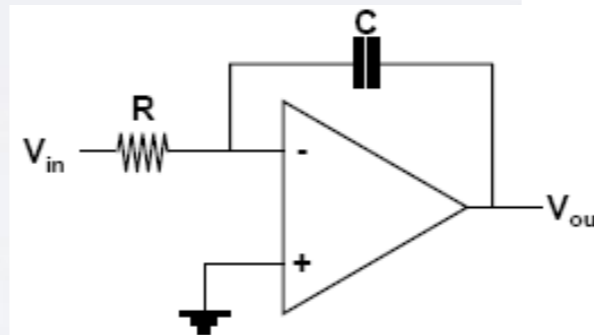
$$V_{out} = - \left(V_1 \frac{R_f}{R_1} + V_2 \frac{R_f}{R_2} + \dots + V_N \frac{R_f}{R_N} \right)$$

- Differential Amp

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1)$$



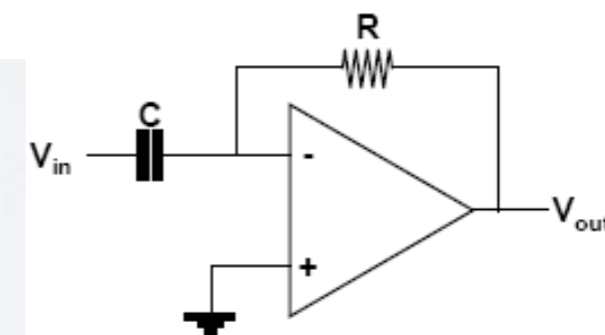
- Integrating Amp



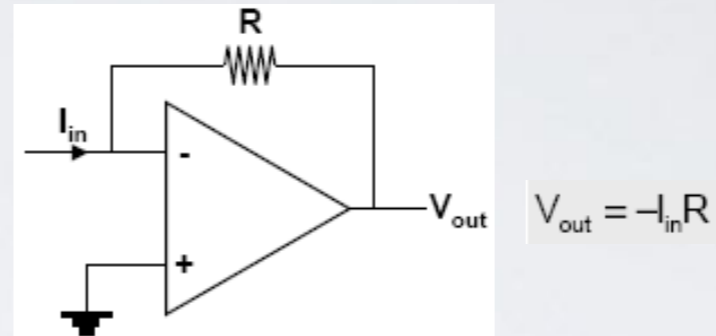
$$V_{out} = - \frac{1}{j\omega CR} V_{in} = - \frac{1}{RC} \int V_{in} dt$$

- Differentiating Amp

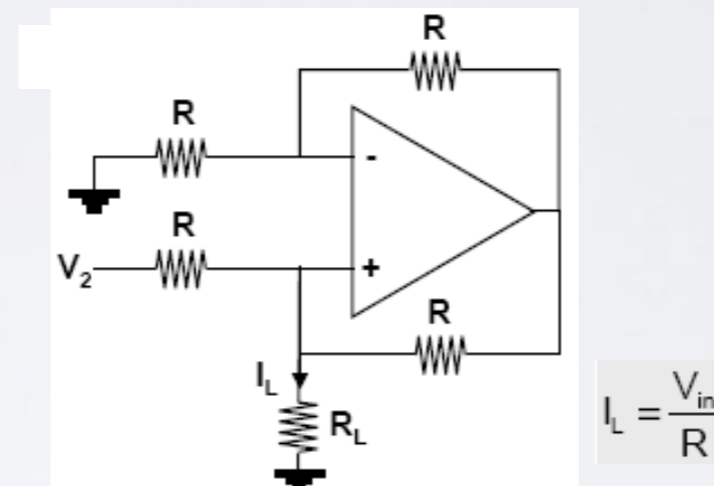
$$V_{out} = - \frac{R}{\frac{1}{j\omega C}} V_{in} = -RC \frac{dV_{in}}{dt}$$



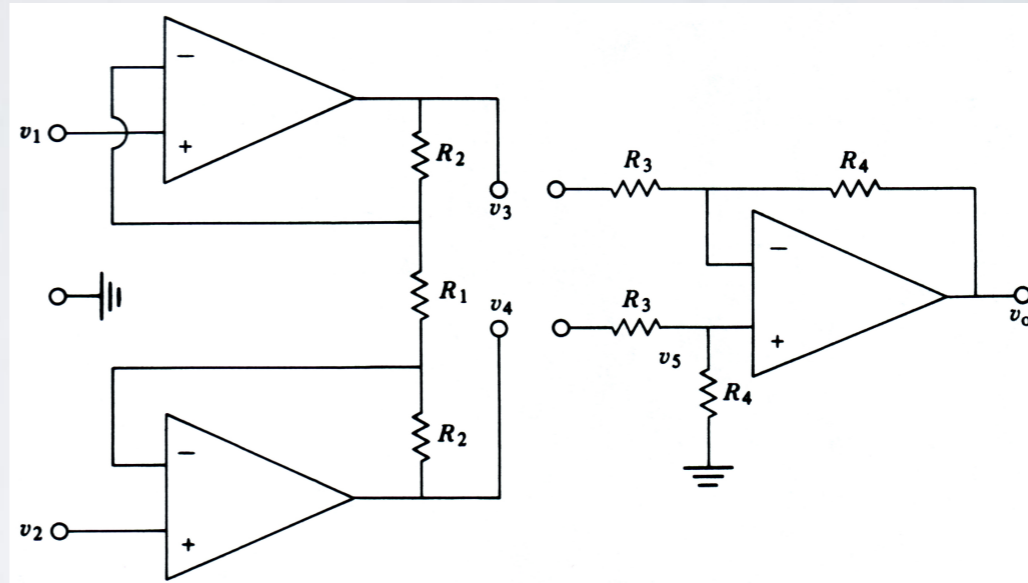
- Current-to-Voltage



- Voltage-to-Current



- Robust **differential gain amplifier**
- Input stage
 - high input impedance
 - buffers gain stage
 - no common mode gain
 - can have differential gain



- Gain stage
 - differential gain, low input impedance

$$G_d = \frac{2R_2 + R_1}{R_1} \left(\frac{R_4}{R_3} \right)$$

- Overall amplifier
 - amplifies only the differential component
 - high common mode rejection ratio
 - high input impedance suitable for biopotential electrodes with high output impedance