

Fakulta strojní VŠB – TUO

Katedra automatizační techniky a řízení



Control Instrumentation

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Lecture No. 4

Division of sensors and examples for measuring quantities in engineering and their evaluation

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What do you find out?

- Division of sensors
- Conversion of the measured value to the measurable
- The essence of transfers
- Examples of sensors
- Ways of evaluation
-

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Principles of measurement

The measured quantity **changes the electrical**

- Direct measurement methods –
- Indirect measurement methods –

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Principles of sensors

$$R = \rho * \frac{l}{S} [\Omega] \quad R = R_0(1 + \alpha \Delta t) [\Omega]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} [F] \quad C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{S}{d} [F]$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} [H]$$

$$U_i = -L \frac{di}{dt} [V]$$

$$L = \frac{\mu N^2}{l} S [H]$$

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Criterion I –

- for measuring
- ...

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Criterion I - according to the measured quantity

This is one of the **basic criteria used by the designer**

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Criterion II –

- Capacitive
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Criterion II –

Not all methods of evaluation may be suitable for measuring in the conditions of technology.

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Criterion III - according to

- Active

Diagram illustrating an active temperature control system. The top part shows a probe (thermocouple) connected to a voltmeter, a switch, and a relay. The bottom part is a schematic of a heating circuit: a flame sensor (termočlánek), a switch (svíčky), a relay (termostat), a compensating lead (Kompensační vedení), and a heating coil (vyhřívací zářenec).

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Criterion III -

The essence of this criterion is whether the given sensor

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Criterion IV – according to the method of

- Continuous

Diagram illustrating a continuous measurement system. The top part shows a probe, a signal processing block (PLA), and a digital output. The middle part is a timing diagram showing the relationship between the probe signal and the digital output. The bottom part is a detailed block diagram of the PLA's internal logic and its connection to a microcontroller and power supply.

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Criterion IV – according to the method of

Values from sensors can be

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Requirements

- Principle of sensor

- measurement of dimensions, length, presence of objects, position, level height of liquids and loose materials
- measurement of flows and pressures of gases, liquids and bulk materials
- temperature and heat measure
- measuring speed, shaft speed, weight, forces, torques and vibrations
- ...

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Position, dimension, displacement - resistiv sensors

- Angle of rotation



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Evaluation of capacitive sensors

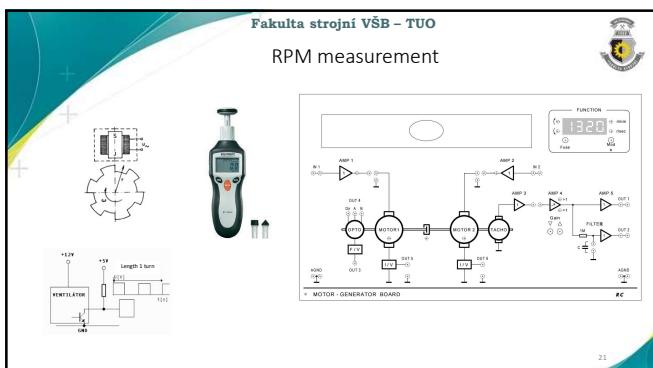
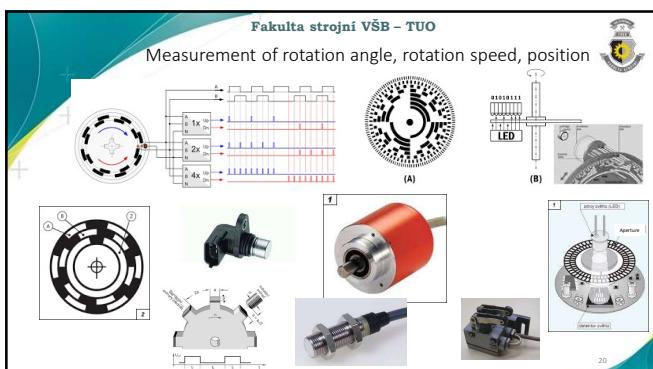
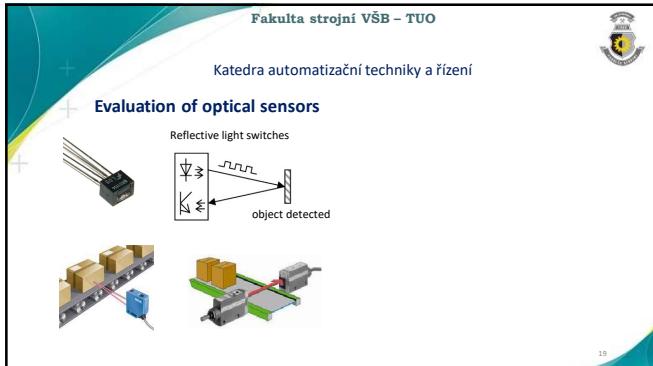
The diagram shows a bridge circuit for a capacitive sensor. The bridge consists of resistors R₁, R₂, and two capacitors C₁ and C₂. The output voltage U is measured across the bridge. To the right, a graph plots current I against time t. The current I starts at zero, rises to a peak of 0.707 A, and then decays back to zero. The total time for one full cycle is labeled as $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$.

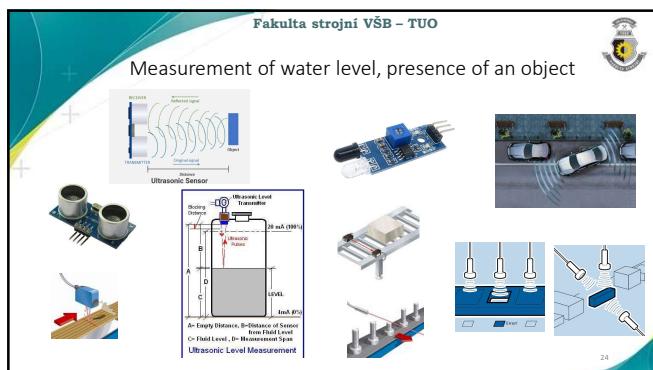
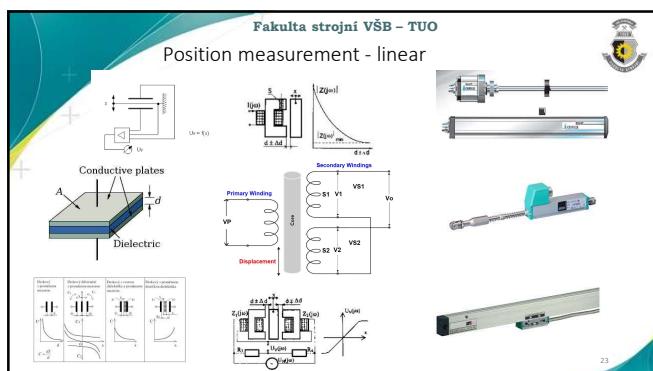
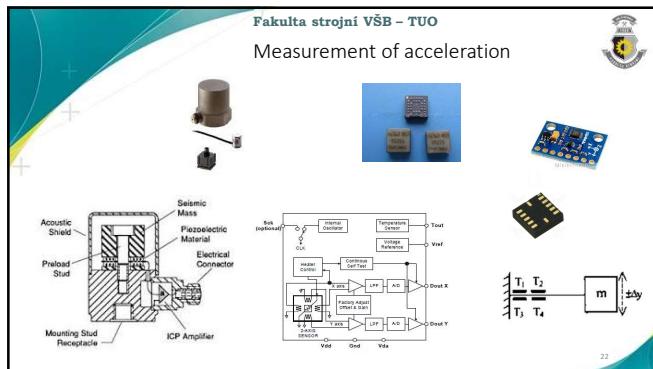
The block diagram illustrates a signal processing chain. It begins with a 'Analógový měřicí přístroj' (Analogue measuring instrument) connected to a 'Senzor' (Sensor). The sensor's output is fed into a 'Diferenciální zesilovač' (Differential amplifier). This is followed by a 'Závitový usměrňovač' (Rectifier) and a 'Stabilizátor napětí' (Voltage stabilizer). The resulting signal is labeled 'U'. The entire assembly is labeled 'Analógový měřicí přístroj'.

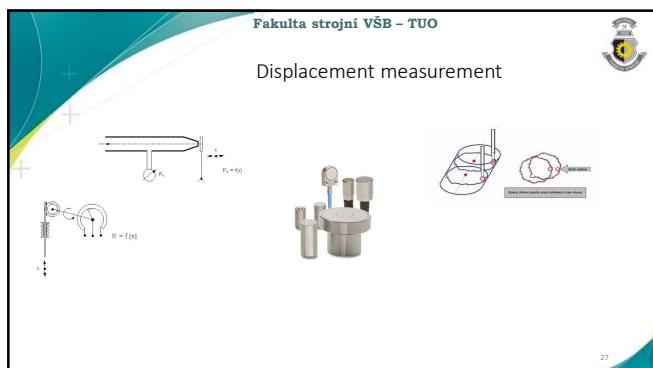
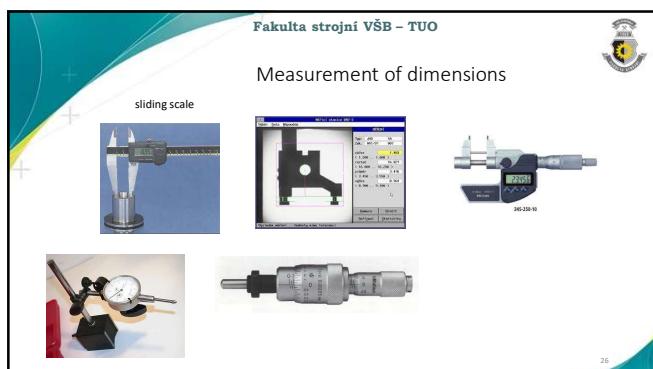
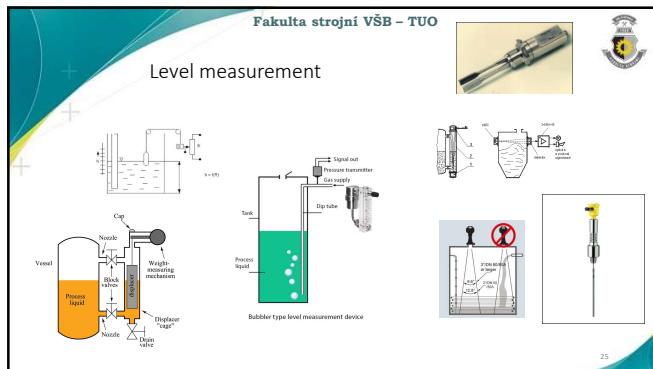
$$U = IR$$

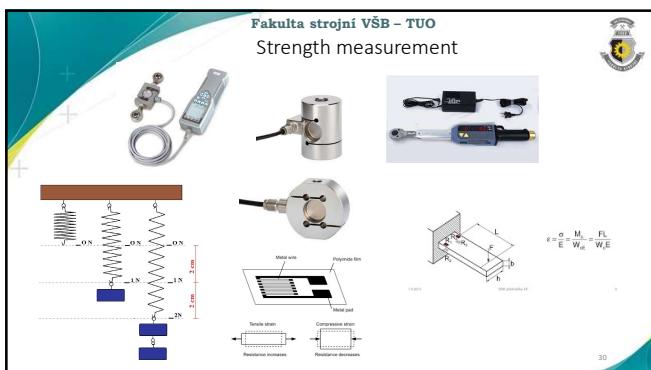
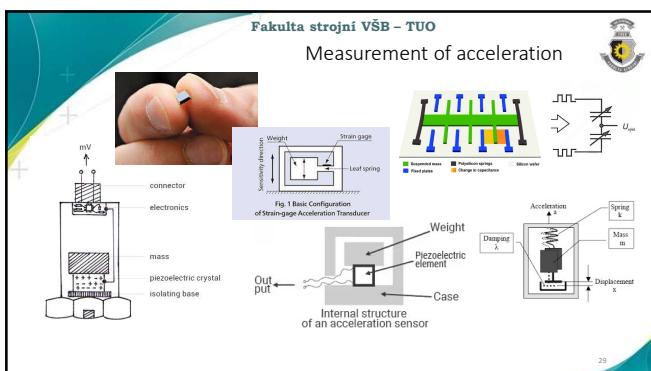
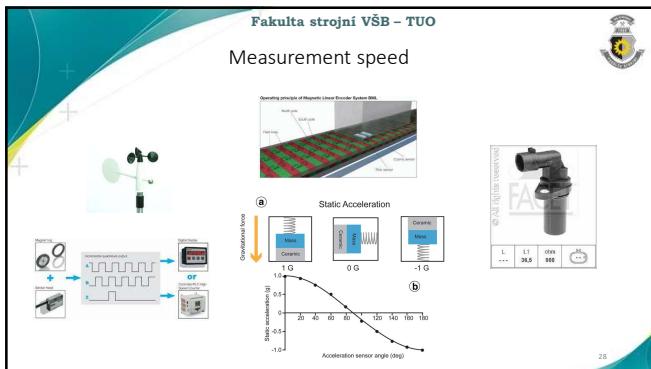
$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

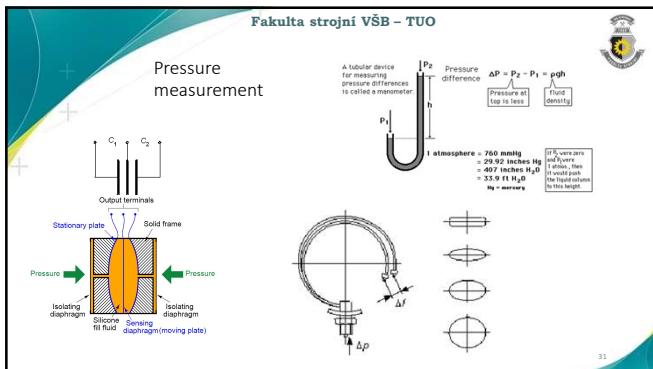
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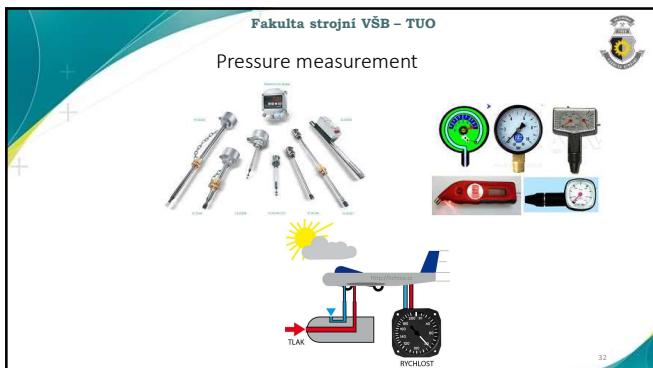


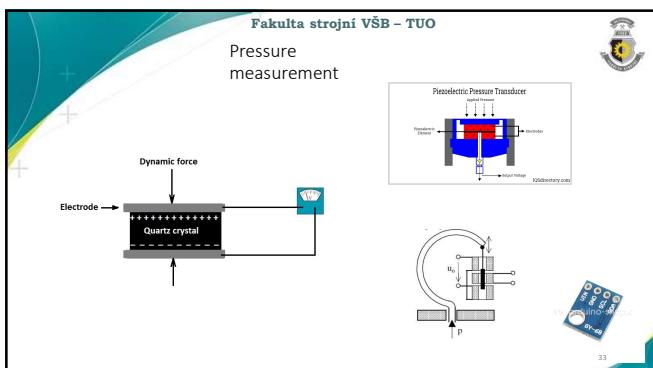


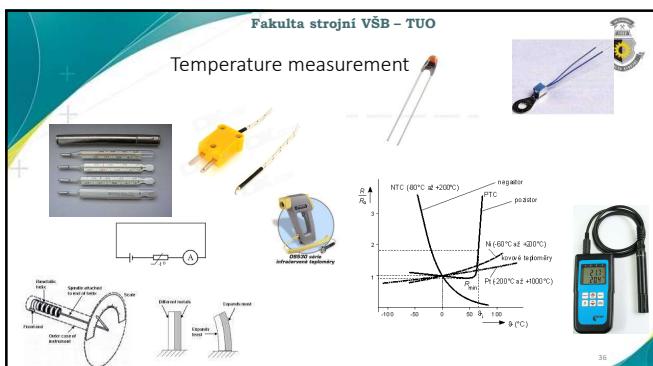
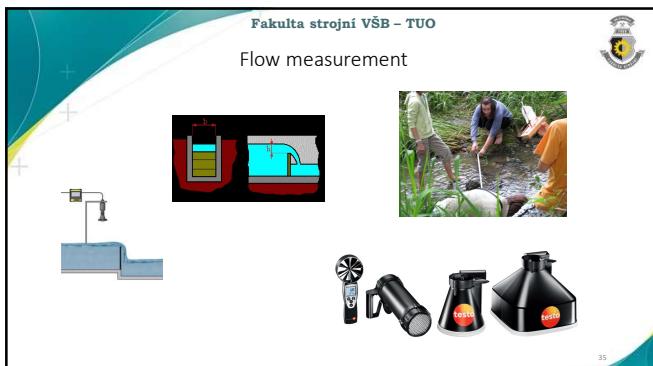
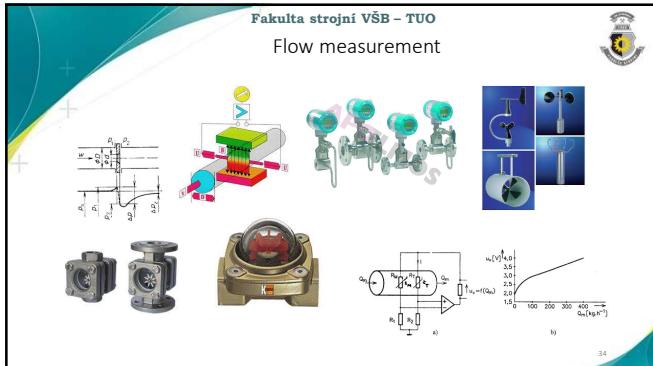


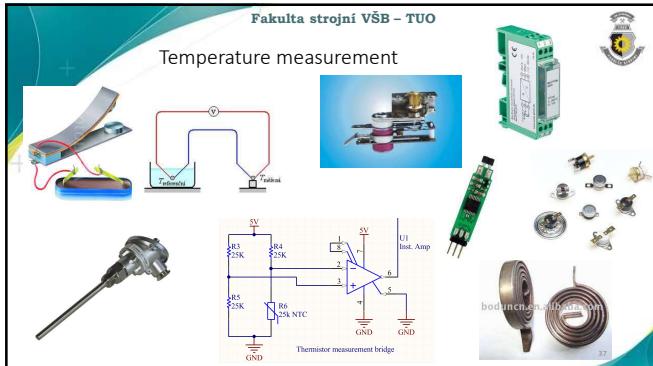












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What was the content of the lecture?

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- The essence of transfers
- Examples of sensors
- Ways of evaluation
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