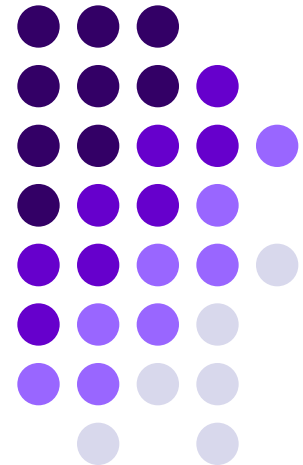
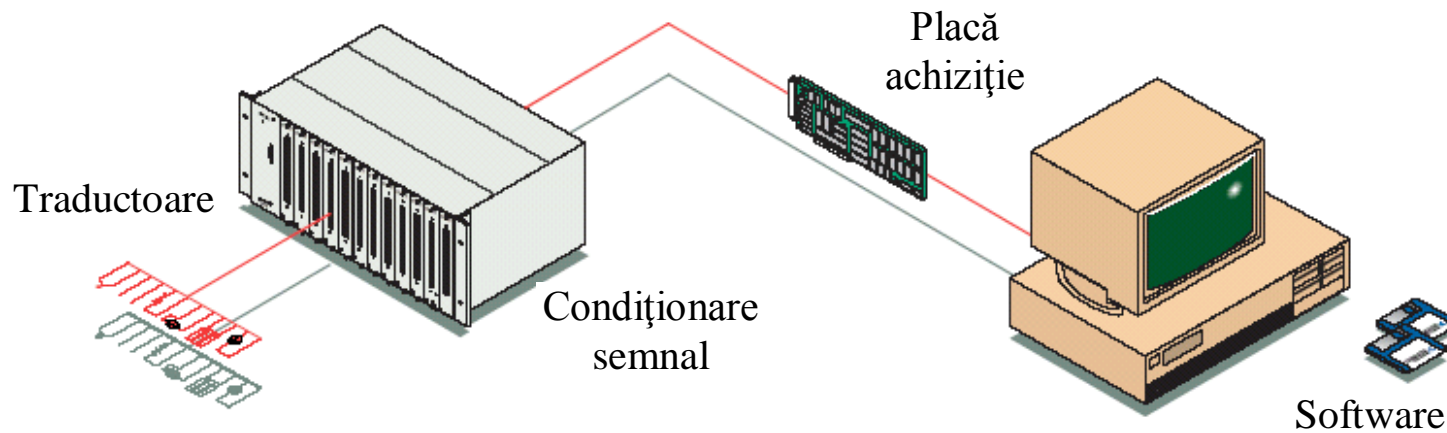
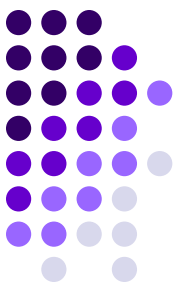


# Senzori inteligenti si achizitii de date

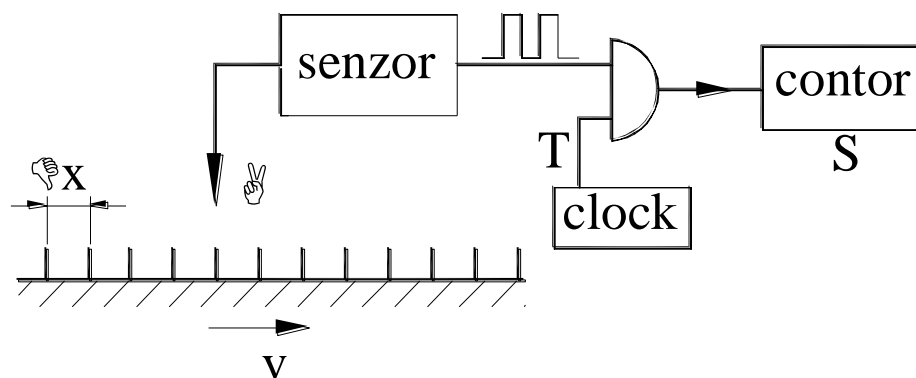
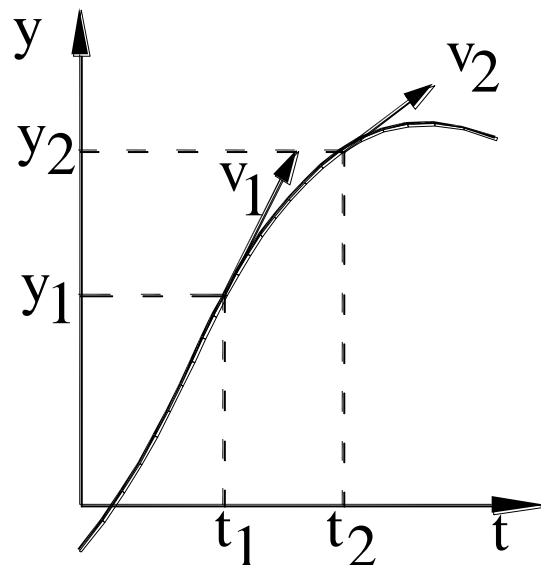
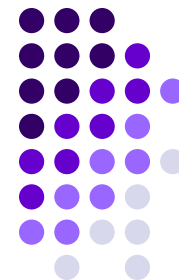




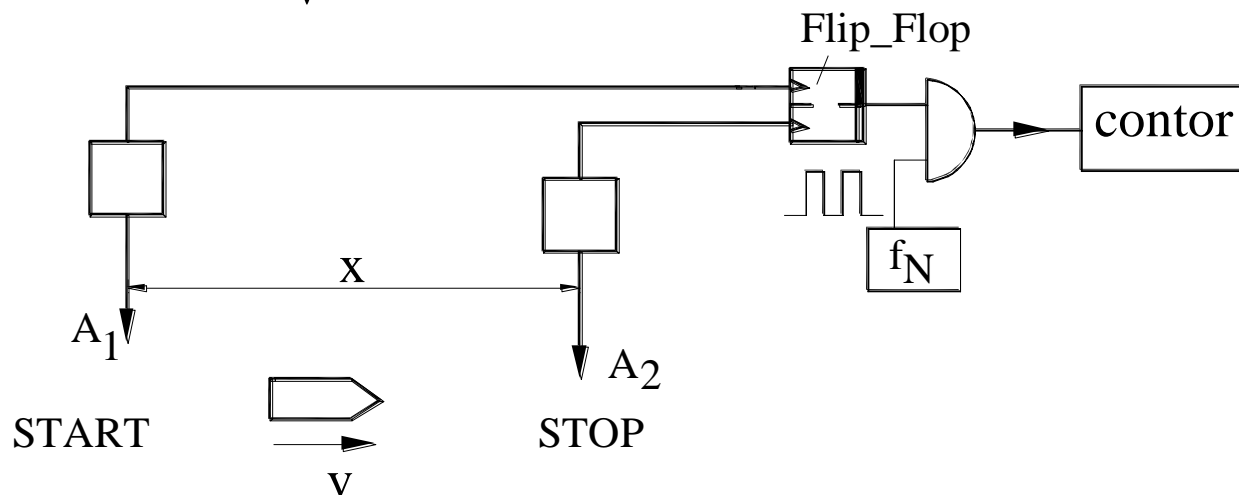
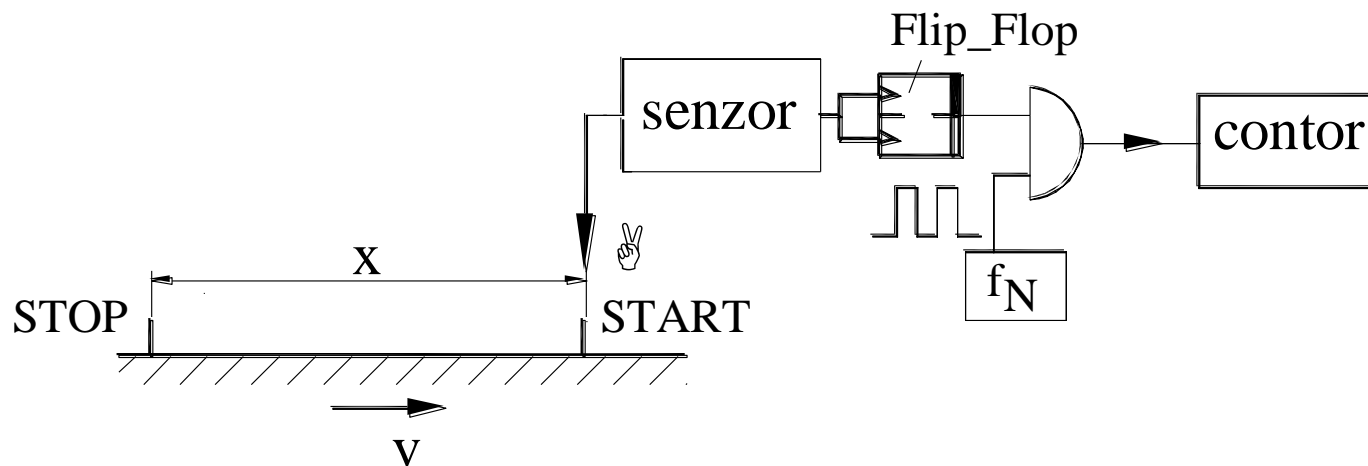
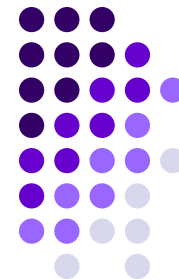
## Cuprins\_2

- Masurarea vitezei. Principii, traductoare de viteza
- Masurarea acceleratiei. Principii, traductoare de acceleratie, exemple de calcul

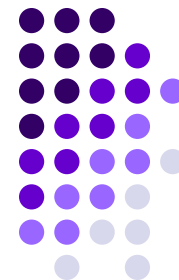
# Viteza și mod de estimare



# Viteza liniara si metode de masurare



## Punte pentru masurarea vitezei unghiulare



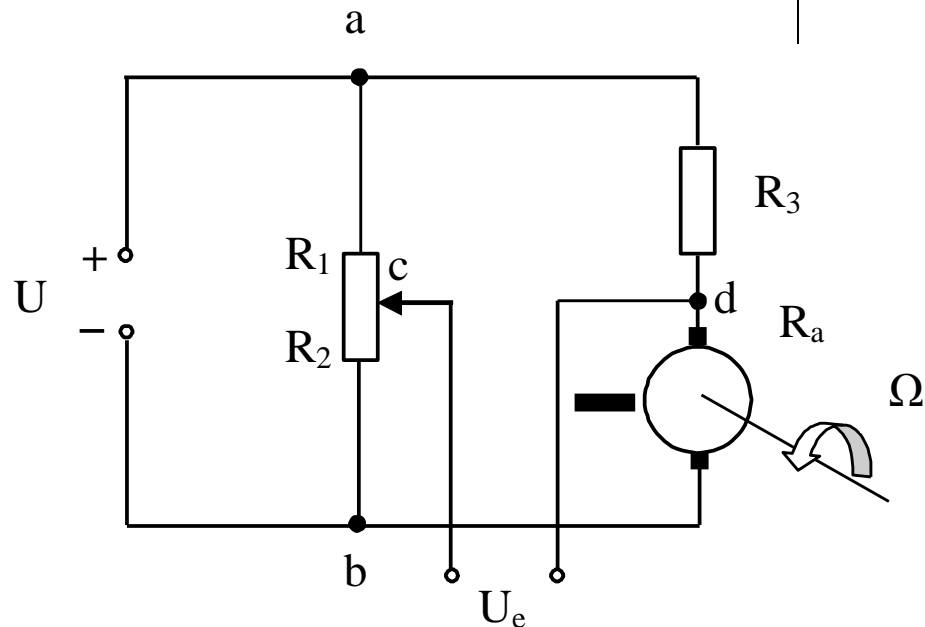
$$U_e = U_{ac} - U_{ad}$$

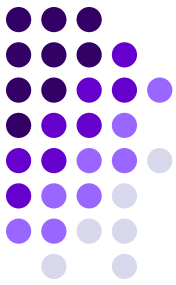
$$U_{ad} = I_a \cdot R_3$$

$$U_{ac} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U$$

$$I_a = \frac{U - E}{R_a + R_3} = \frac{U - K \cdot \Omega}{R_a + R_3}$$

$$U_e = \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_3}{R_a + R_3} \right) \cdot U + \frac{K \cdot R_3}{R_a + R_3} \cdot \Omega$$





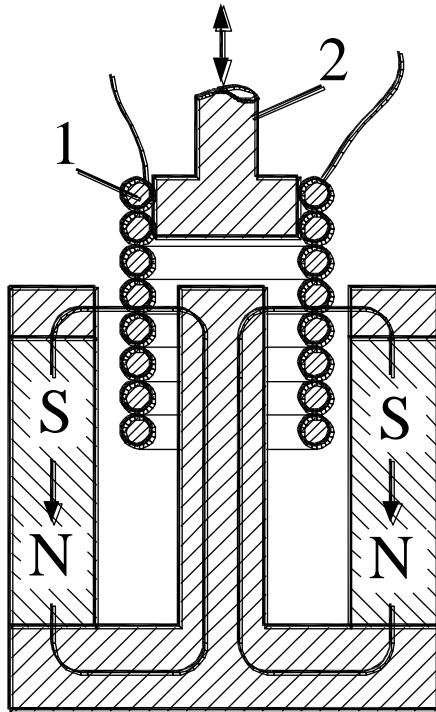
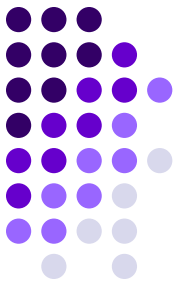
$$R_1 R_a = R_2 \cdot R_3$$

$$U_e = \frac{K \cdot R_3}{R_a + R_3} \cdot \Omega = C \cdot \Omega$$

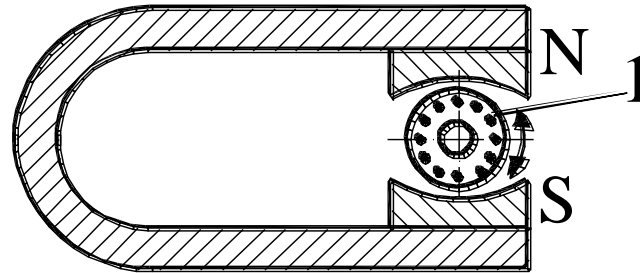
Ecuatia caracteristicii  
statice

Eroarea de măsurare - în intervalul - (2 - 5) %

# Masurarea electrodinamica a vitezei



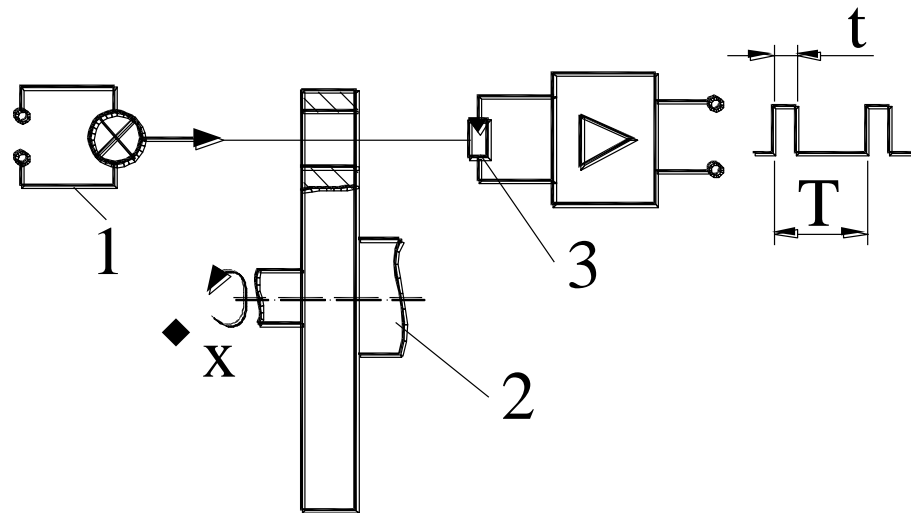
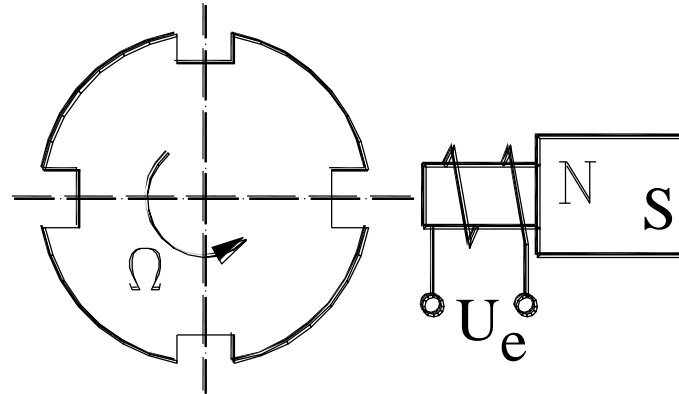
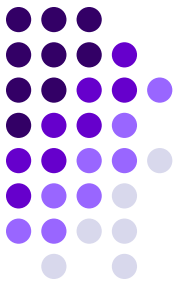
$$E = BLv$$



1- bobina

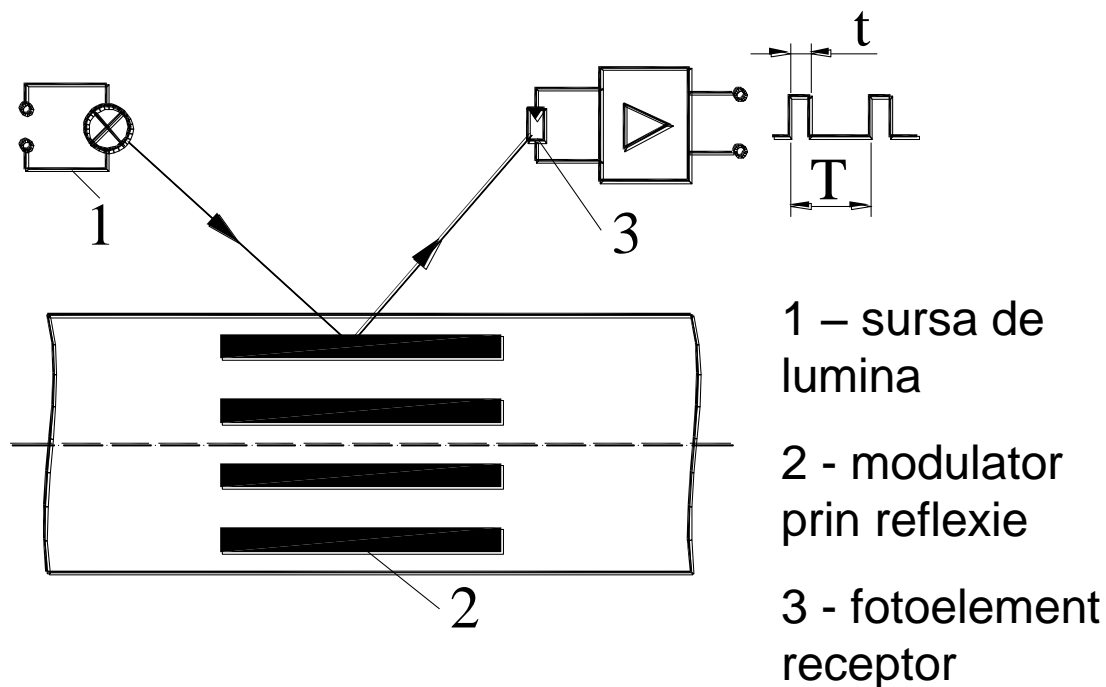
2 – element mobil

# Masurarea vitezei pe baza de impulsuri



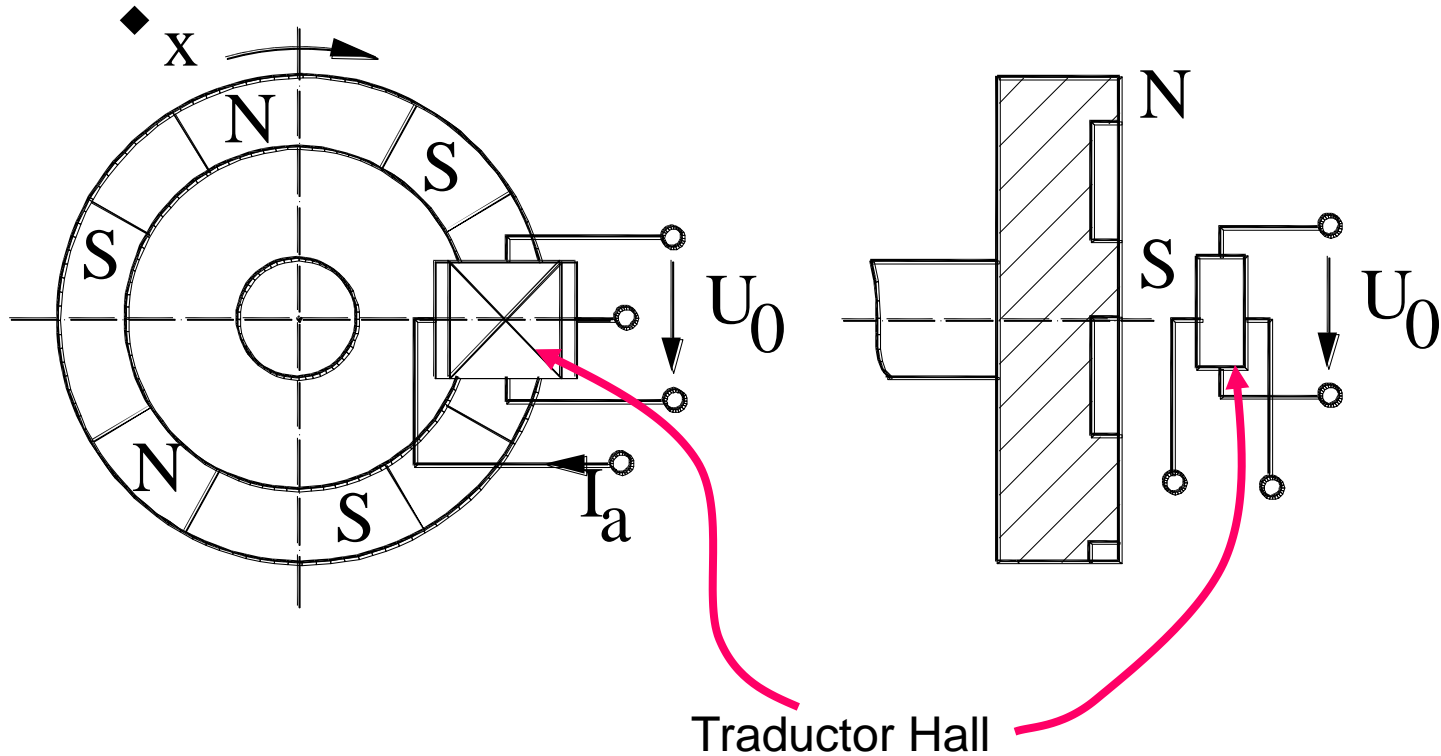
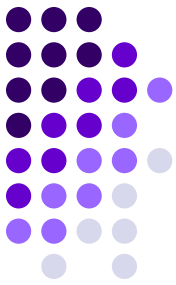


## Masurarea optoelectronica a vitezei unghiulare

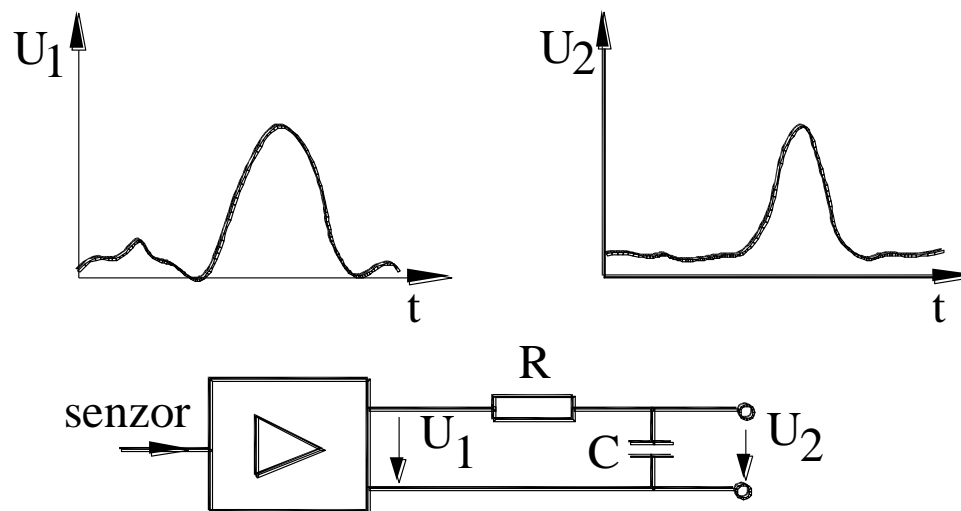
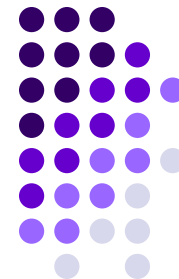


Domeniul de utilizare al traductoarelor cu elemente fotoelectrice este foarte larg: de la 1 [rot/min] la  $10^7$  [rot / min]

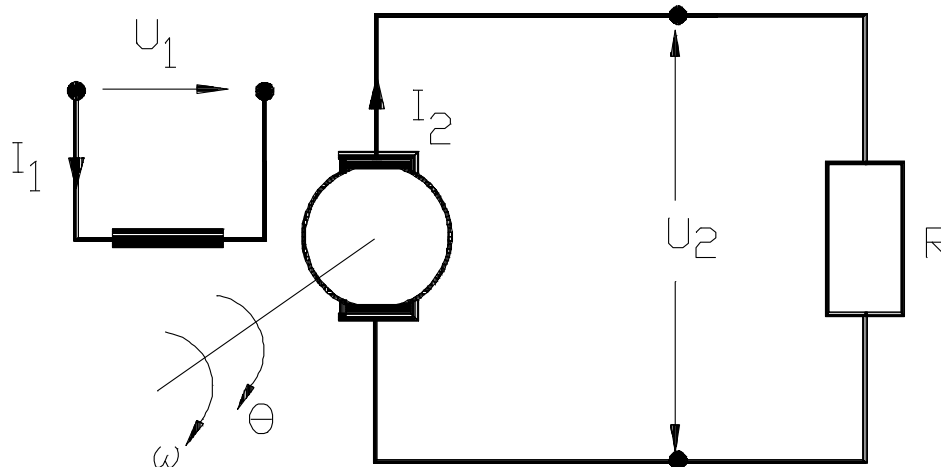
# Masurarea vitezei unghiulare pe baza efectului Hall



# Prelucrarea semnalului primar



## Tahogeneratorul de c.c.

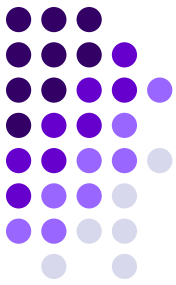


$$e = i_2 \cdot (R_i + R) + L_i \cdot \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$e = k_e \cdot \omega = k_e \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = i_2 \cdot R$$

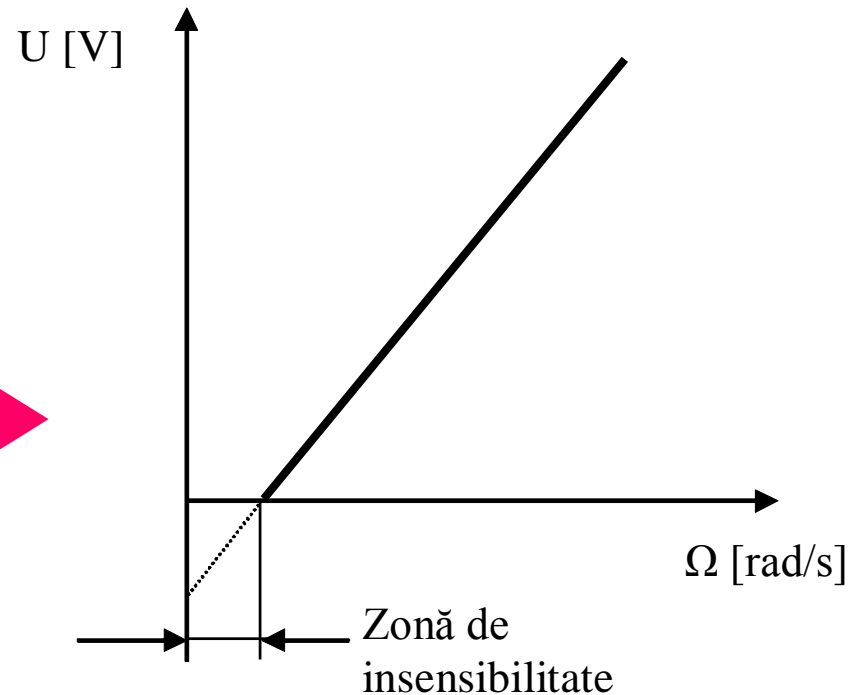
# Tahogeneratorul de c.c.



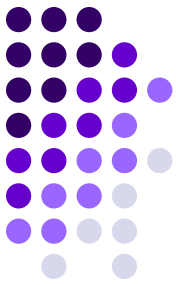
$$\frac{L_i}{R_i + R} \cdot \frac{du_2}{dt} + u_2 = \frac{R \cdot k_e}{R_i + R} \cdot \omega$$

$$U_2 = \frac{S}{\tau S + 1} \cdot \omega$$

$$U_e = K_e \cdot \omega$$



## Tahogenerator de c.a.

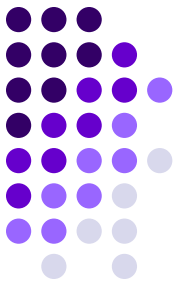


### •Asincron:

- ❖ Rotor - realizat în formă de pahar din material nemagnetic(aluminiu).
- ❖ Stator - două înfășurări, în cuadratură, plasate în interiorul și exteriorul rotorului pahar.
  - înfășurarea de excitație - alimentată de la sursă de c.a.
  - a doua înfășurare - o tensiune proporțională cu viteza unghiulară a rotorului.

### •Sincron:

- ❖ rotor pe bază de magneți permanenți
- ❖ stator cu circuit feromagnetic în care sunt practicate înfășurări.
- ❖ caracteristica instabila  $\omega - U$  la modificarea vitezei
- ❖ utilizat cu precădere ca element indicator - mai puțin în sistemele automate.



$$x(t) = X_0 \sin(\omega t) \quad \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = \omega X_0 \cos(\omega t) = V_0 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$V_0 = \omega X_0$$

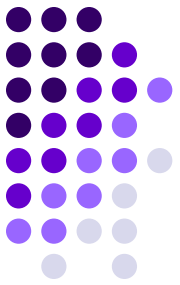
$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 X_0 \sin(\omega t) = A_0 \sin(\omega t + \pi)$$

$$A_0 = \omega^2 X_0 = \omega V_0$$

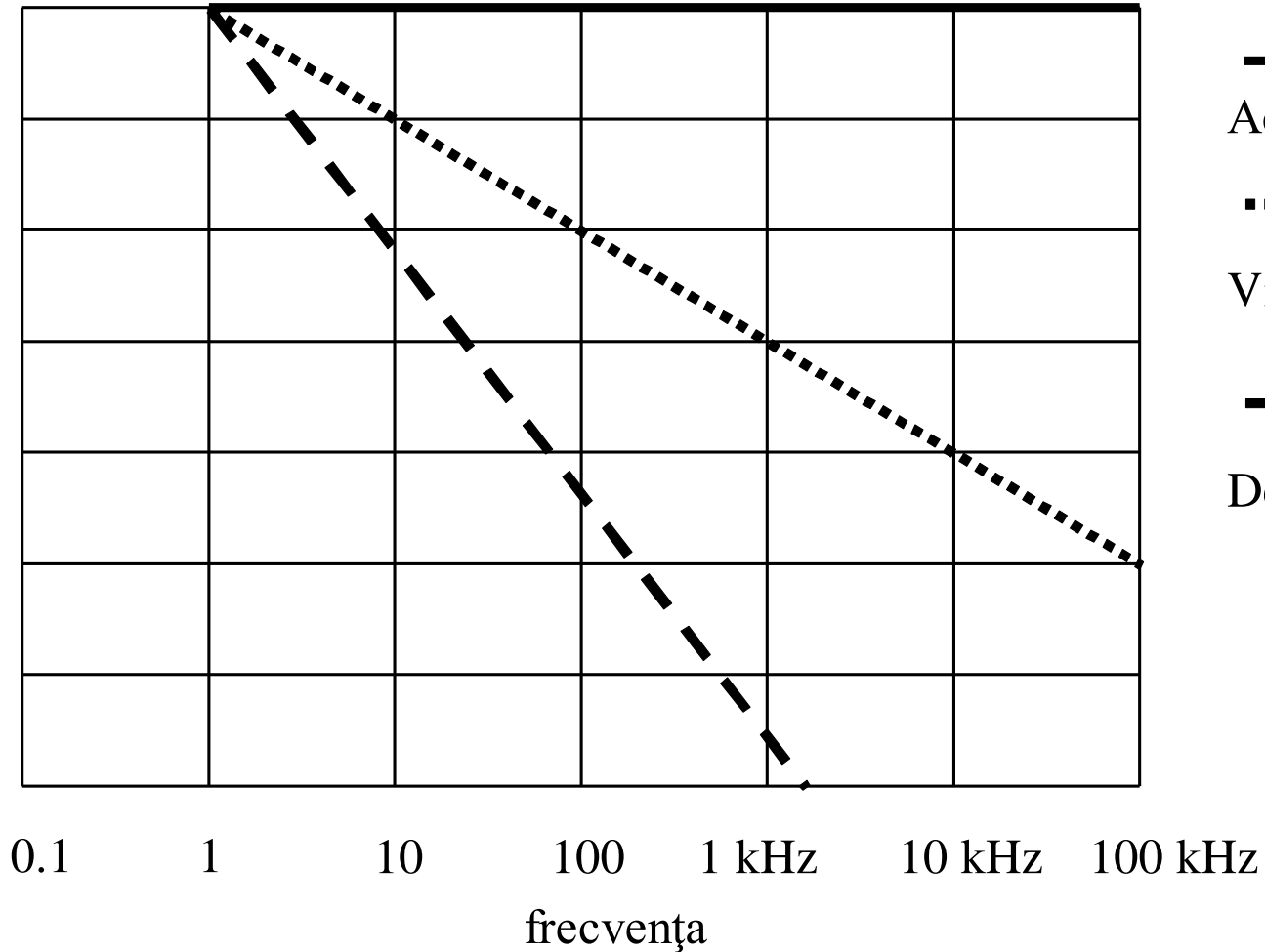
**Accelerația – parametru cinematic [m/s<sup>2</sup>]**

- ❖ Senzori pasivi (de ex. capacitiv);
- ❖ Senzori activi (de ex. piezoelectric);

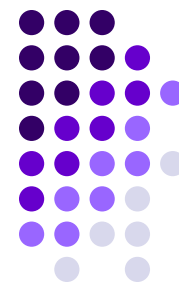
# Parametrii cinematici si dinamici



Nivelul relativ [dB]







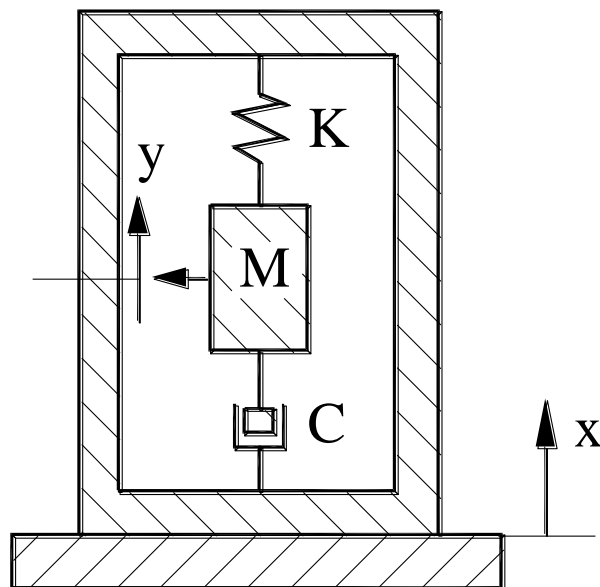
$$x(t) = X_0 + X_{10} \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + \dots + X_{n0} \sin(\omega_n t + \varphi_n)$$

$\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$  pulsațiile spectrului oscilant [rad.s<sup>-1</sup>];

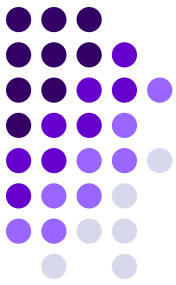
$\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n$  fazele mișcărilor oscilante pentru spectrul de frecvențe

- Accelerometru mecanic (inerțial) ;
- Accelerometru electromecanic ;
- Accelerometru piezoelectric ;
- Accelerometru piezorezistiv ;
- Accelerometru tensorezistiv ;
- Accelerometru capacitiv, electrostatic ;
- Micro-accelerometru, nanoaccelerometru ;

# Senzorul de acceleratie – principiul de realizare si functionare



## Pulsatia de rezonanta

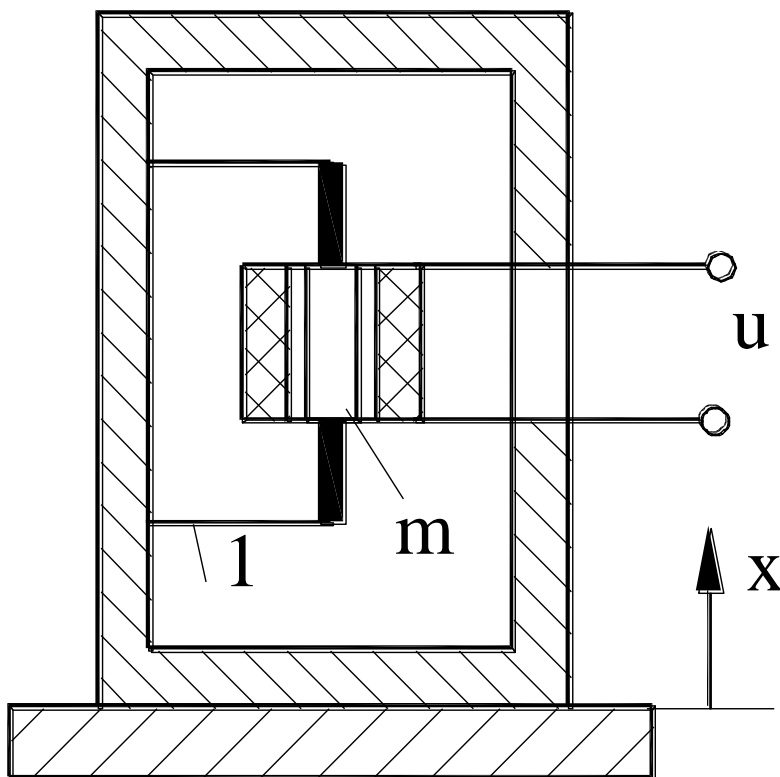


$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{K/M}$$

$\omega \gg \omega_0$  - sistemul lucrează în regim de vibrometru;

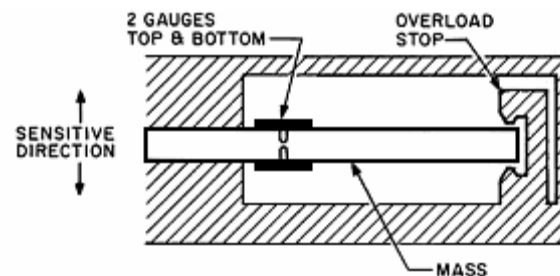
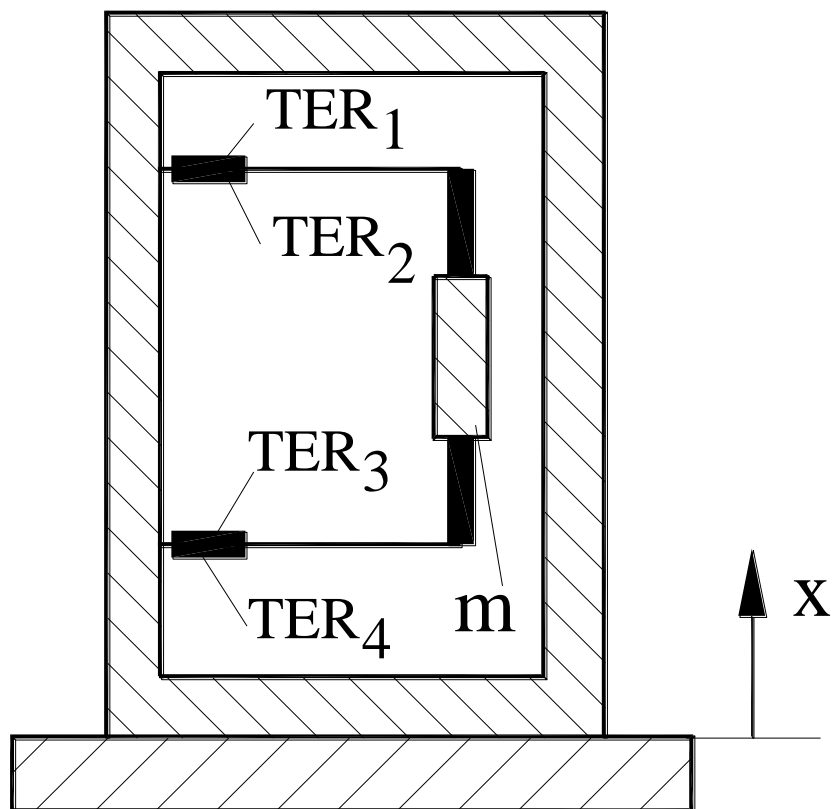
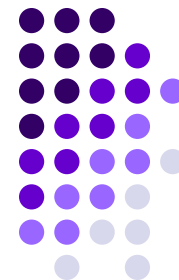
$\omega \ll \omega_0$  - regim de accelerometru,

# Senzor de acceleratie electrodinamic

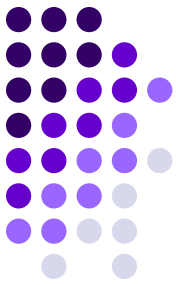


1 - Sistem elastic  
 m- masa inertiala

# Senzor tensometric pentru acceleratie



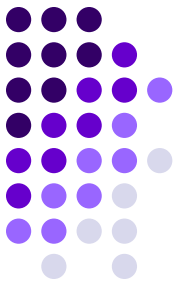
## Exemplu de calcul



$$a_0 = 8 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2$$

$$a = \frac{8 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2}{9.8 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2 / \text{g}} = 0.81 \text{ g}$$

## Exemplu de calcul



Brațul unui robot industrial vibrează cu o frecvență de 10 Hz cu o amplitudine a deplasării de 0.5 [cm]. Se cere :

- a) să se determine amplitudinea vibrației exprimată în SI ;
- b) să se determine amplitudinea vibrației exprimate în [g];

$$A_0 = \omega^2 X_0 = 4\pi^2 f^2 X_0 = 4 \cdot 3.14^2 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 19.7192 [m/s^2]$$

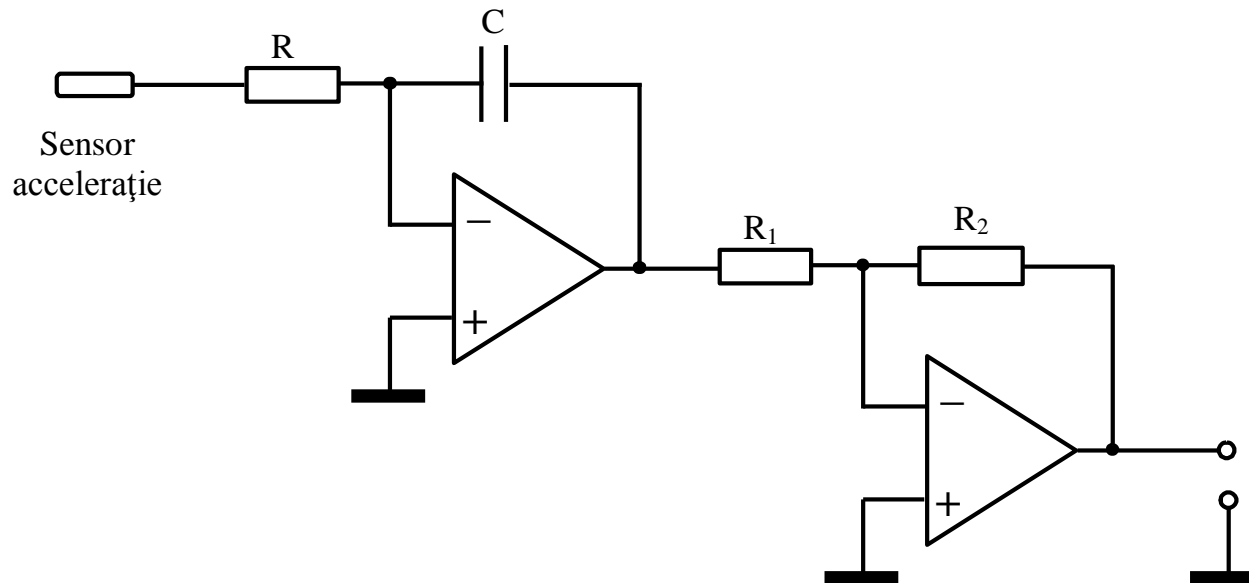
$$1g = 9.8 m/s^2$$

$$A_0 = (19.7192 m/s^2) \cdot \left( \frac{1g}{9.8 m/s^2} \right) = 2 g$$

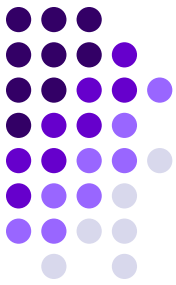
## Exemplu de calcul

Semnalul de ieșire a unui senzor de accelerație are sensibilitatea . Se cere să se proiecteze un circuit de condiționare care să permită obținerea informației referitoare la viteză (sensibilitate 0.25 [V/m/s].

$$S = 18 \left( \frac{mV}{g} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1g}{9.8 m/s^2} \right) = 1.836 \frac{mV}{m/s^2}$$







$$T = RC = 1s$$

$$R = 1M\Omega$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

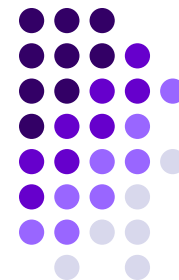
$$G = \frac{0.25 V / m / s}{-1.836 mV / m / s} = -136$$

$$G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -136$$

$$R_2 = 136 k\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 1 k\Omega$$

## Exemplu de calcul



Masa seismică a unui sensor de accelerație este  $m = 0.04 \text{ kg}$ ,  
 constanta de elasticitate a sistemului elastic  $K = 3 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$  iar  
 deplasarea maximă a masei seismice este  $x_{\max} = \pm 0.01 \text{ m}$

Se cere:

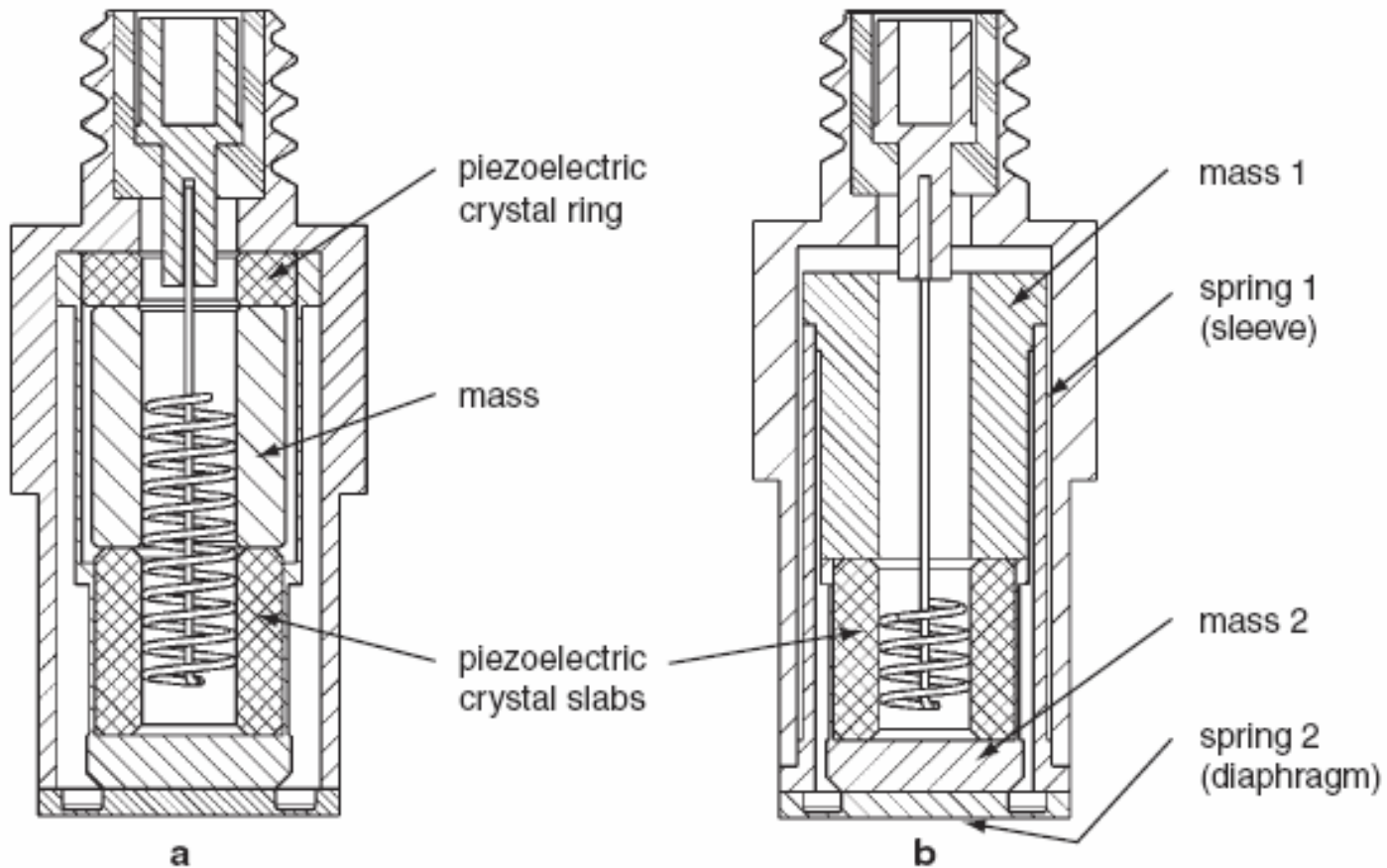
- valoarea maximă a accelerației măsurabile;
- frecvența naturală;

$$a = \frac{K \cdot x_{\max}}{m} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 750 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2$$

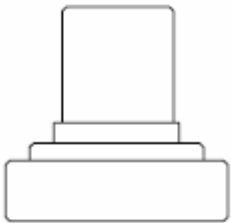
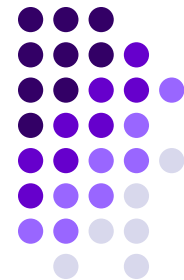
$$a = (750 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2) \cdot \left( \frac{1 \text{ g}}{9.8 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2} \right) = 76.53 \text{ g}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3.14} \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^3}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}}} = 43.6 \text{ Hz}$$

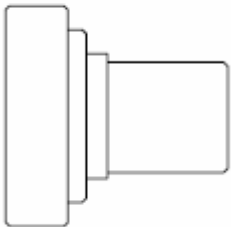
# Senzor piezoelectric



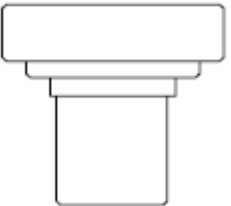
# Montajul senzorului de acceleratie



+1g



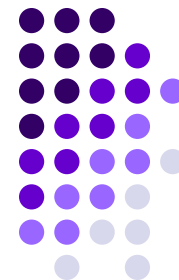
0 g



- 1g

$$Linearity = V_{out,0g} - \frac{1}{2} (V_{out,+1g} + V_{out,-1g})$$

$$Sensitivity = \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta g} = \frac{V_{out,+1g} - V_{out,-1g}}{2g}$$



$$S = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta g} = \frac{U_{e,+1g} - U_{e,-1g}}{2g} = \frac{1.1 - 2.5}{2g} = -0.7 \frac{V}{g}$$

$$\text{Liniaritate} = U_{e,0g} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (U_{e,+1g} + U_{e,-1g}) = 2.1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1.1 + 2.5) = 0.3 V$$

