

Instrumentation and data acquisition Spring 2010

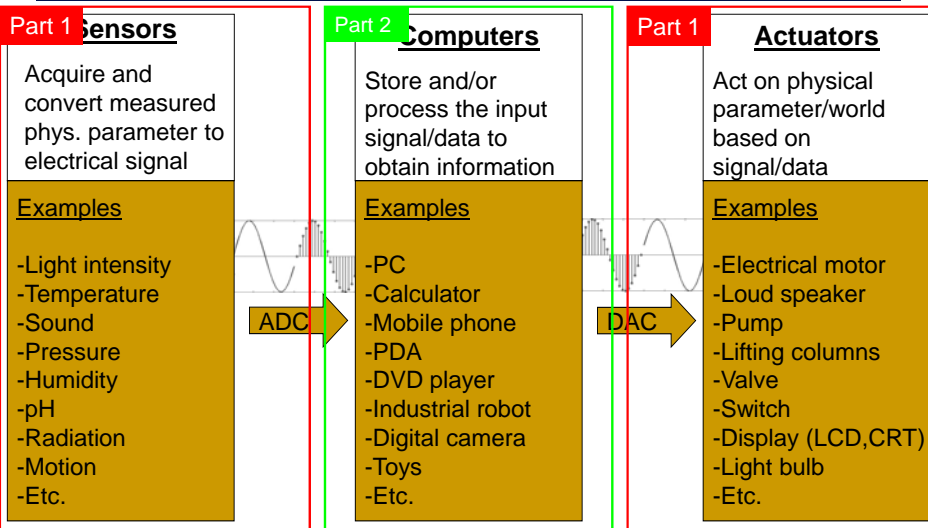
Lecture 2: Sensors

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Acquire, process and output data



Outline


- Circuit theory
- Strain gauge
- Signals and systems



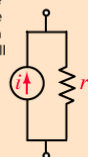
Voltage and Current Sources

- A voltage source is any device or system that produces an electromotive force between its terminals.
- Real voltage sources can be represented as ideal voltage sources in series with a resistance r , the ideal voltage source having zero resistance. Real current sources can be represented as ideal current sources in parallel with a resistance r , the ideal current source having infinite resistance.

An ideal voltage source has zero internal resistance so that changes in load resistance will not change the voltage supplied.

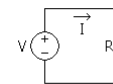


An ideal current source has infinite internal resistance so that changes in load resistance will not change the current supplied.



$e = ir$

A source may be represented either as a current source or a voltage source. The two types of representations have the same resistance and are related by the above relationship.



An ideal voltage source, V , driving a resistor, R , and creating a current I

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu>

Reading: [The art of electronics](#)



Ohm's Law

- The ratio of voltage to current is called the resistance.

Ohm's Law

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

Electric current = Voltage / Resistance

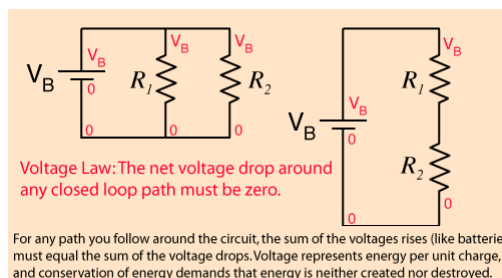
- The electrical resistance of a circuit component or device is defined as the ratio of the voltage applied to the electric current which flows through it.

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/Hbase/electric/ohmlaw.html#c1>



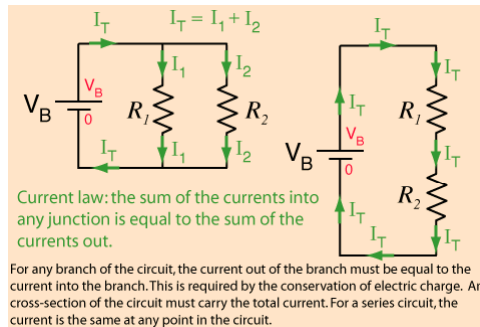
Voltage Law (Kirchhoff's circuit laws)

- The voltage changes around any closed loop must sum to zero.



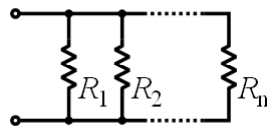
Current Law (Kirchhoff's circuit laws)

- The electric current in amperes that flows into any junction in an electric circuit is equal to the current which flows out.



Resistor network

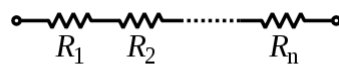
- Parallel resistors



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$



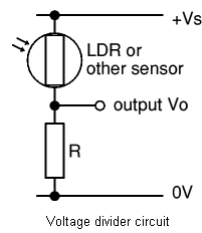
- Series resistors



$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$



Using transducer



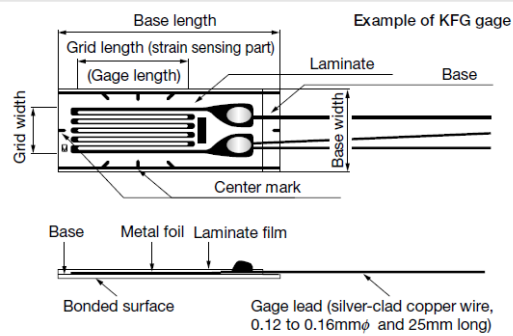
Strain gauges

- A strain gauge is a device used to measure the strain of an object

■ Structure of Foil Strain Gauge

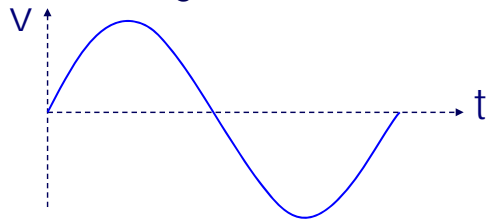
The foil strain gauge has metal foil photo-etched in a grid pattern on the electric insulator of the thin resin and gage leads attached, as shown in Fig. 2 below.

Fig. 2



Signal

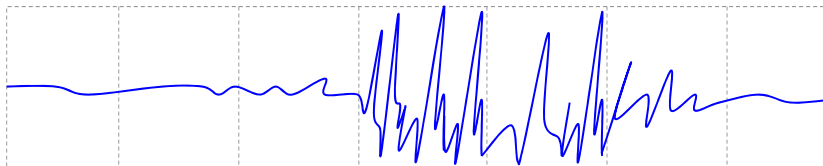
- What is a signal
- A description of how one parameter is related to another parameter
- Examples
 - The voltage varies with time



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Signal

- The Speech Signal



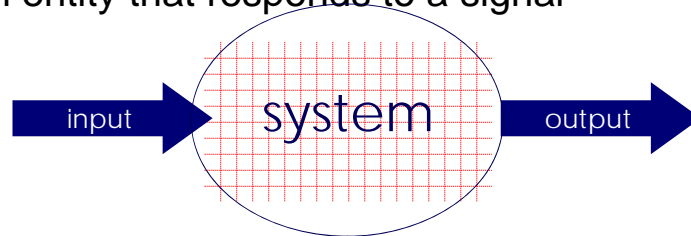
- The ECG Signal



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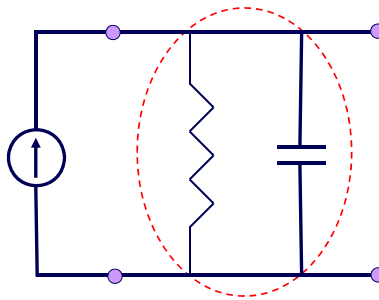
System

- An entity that responds to a signal



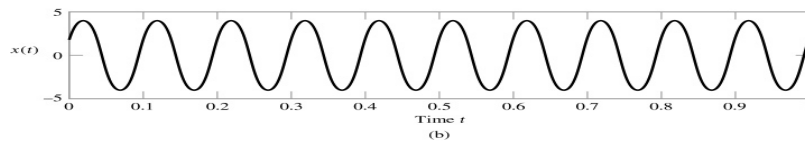
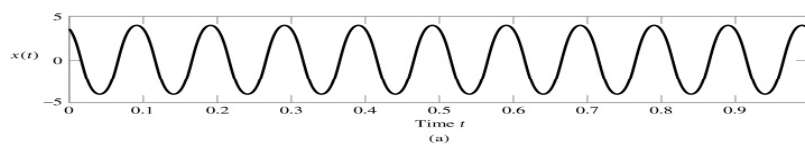
- Examples

- Circuit



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Sinusoidal CT Signals



Oppenheim et al. *Signals and Systems*, Prentice Hall, 1997, p.16



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LTI systems and responses

- Linear time-invariant (LTI) system
- Impulse response (p.96)
- Step response (p.115)
- System function and frequency response (p. 227)
- Frequency-selective filters (p.236)

