

## 电容式传感器

特点

小功率, 高阻抗发热小

静电引力小

固有频率高动态响应好

非接触测量

## 变极距型

原理

$$C = \frac{\epsilon S}{d}$$

变面积型  
变极距型  
变介电型

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} = \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^2 + \dots \approx \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}$$

非线性误差为  $\left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^2 = \left|\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right| \times 100\%$

灵敏度为  $k = \frac{C_0}{d_0} = \frac{\epsilon S}{d_0^2} \propto \frac{1}{d_0^2}$

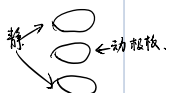
增加k, 就要减小 $d_0$ , 但要防止击穿

保证线性度, 就要计算相对位移

k与 $d_0$ 矛盾, 达不到小位移

提高灵敏度改善非线性  $\rightarrow$  差动

差动结构



初始间距相等  $C_0 = C_0$

$$\Delta C = 2C_0 \left( \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^3 + \dots \right)$$
$$\approx 2C_0 \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}$$

$k = 2 \frac{C_0}{d_0}$   
 $r = \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^2 \times 100\%$

## 变面积型

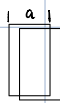
角位移式



$$\Delta C = C_0 \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\alpha}\right) \quad \frac{\Delta C}{C} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\alpha}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

板状线位移



$\rightarrow x$

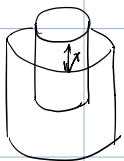
$$C_x = C_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$k = \frac{\Delta C/C_0}{x} = \frac{1}{a}$$

同心圆筒

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}{\ln \frac{D_2}{D_1}} \quad C = C_0 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L}\right)$$



$$\Delta C / C_0 = \frac{x}{L} \quad k = \frac{1}{L}$$

变介电型