Sensors



\mathbf{Z} A.1.4 Learning Activity

Objective

Make a temperature measuring sensor through an electronic circuit, using a simulator, and an temperature linear Transistor TMP36 and an operational amplifier LM741.



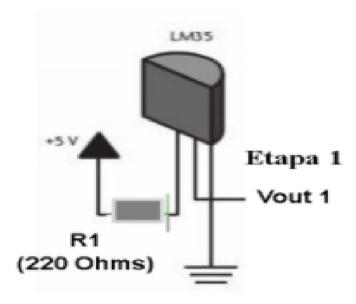
Nevelopment

1. Use the following list of materials for the elaboration of the activity

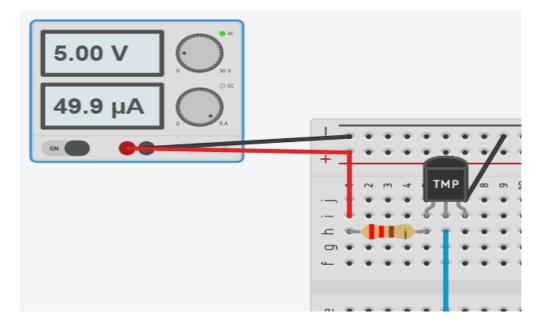
| Quantity | Description | Reference source | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Temperature sensor TMP36 | Temperature sensor | |
| 1 | potentiometer 10k | potentiometer | |
| 2 | resistance of 220 ohms | resistance | |
| 1 | Amplificador LM741 | Amplificador | |
| 1 | Power supply of 5 Volts. | Power supply | |

For more information access the following links:

- Information and Specifications Sensor TMP36
- Information and Specifications Opertional Amplifier LM741
- 2. Based on the image assemble using a simulator the stage 1 electronic circuit, Placing the LM35 in the indicated position.



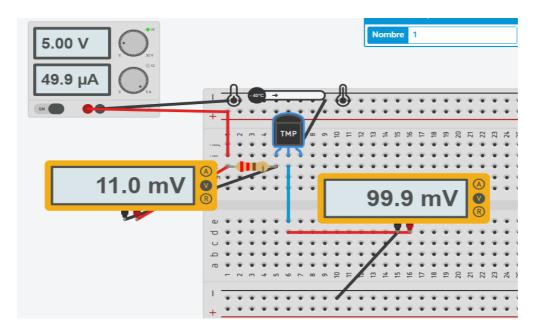
simulated circuit



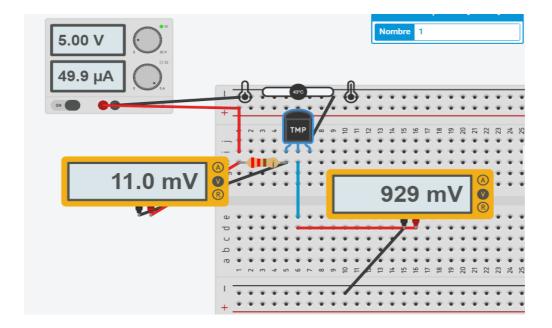
3. Calculate, measure and record the requested values for Vout1, under the three specified conditions required in the attached table.

| Number | Condition | Voltage Vout1 medium | Voltage in R1 medium | indicated temperature |
|--------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Mínimum | 99.9 mV | 11 mV | -40 C° |
| 2 | Medium | 929 mV | 11 mV | 42 C° |
| 3 | Máximum | 1.75 V | 11 mV | 125 C° |

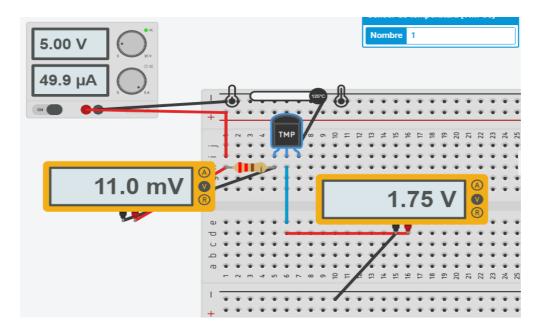
• Measurement at minimum condition



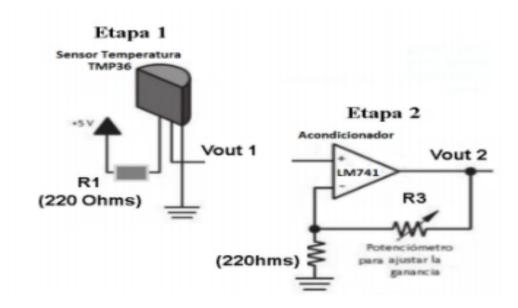
Measurement at medium condition



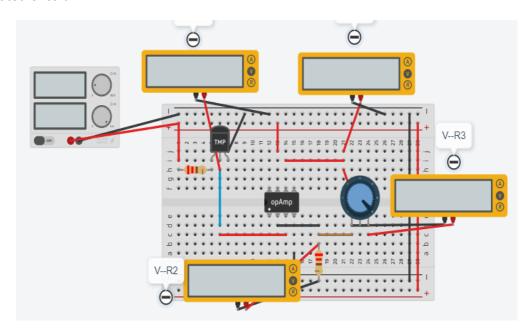
• Measurement at maximum condition



4. Using the image of the TMP36 transistor from the stage 1, Conect the Vout 1 terminal to non inverting terminal of LM741, and assemble the circuit corresponding to the stage 2.



simulated circuit



5. what value should have R3 in the stage 2 circuit, to get Vout2 = 3.3 volts, for the maximum codition of temperature that the sensor is capable of detecting? as you can see the resistence R3 corresponds to a potentiometer, however resistor arrangments can be made to achive fine tuning. what do you think is the reason for requesting an adjustment to 3.3 Volts?

We belive that the reason for that value is because is a standardized value useful for a lot of different devices and sensors

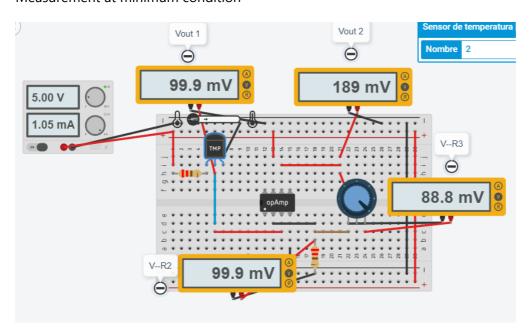
Using the cleared formula of an operational amplificator: R2 = [(Vsal/Vent) - 1] * R1, in this case R2 would be R3 and R1 would be R2

- Calculation for the Maximum Condition
 - R3 = [(Vsal/Vent) 1] * R2
 - R3 = [(3.3 V/ 1.75V) 1] * 220 ohms
 - o R3 = 195 ohms

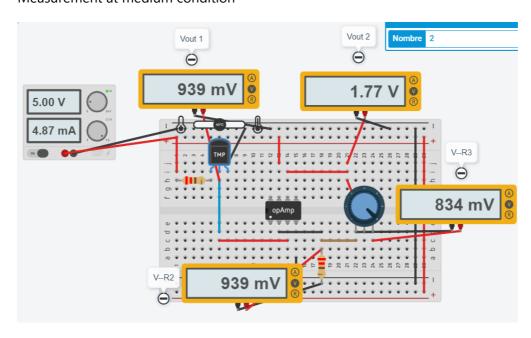
6. Once you have adjust the value of R3 leave it like that and record the requested values for Vout2, for the 3 conditions requested in the following table.

| Number | Condition | Voltage in measured R2 | Voltage in measured Vout2 | Indicated temperature |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | minimum condition | 99.9 mV | 189 mV | -40 C° |
| 2 | medium condition | 939 mV | 1.77 V | 42 C° |
| 3 | maximum condition | 1.75 V | 3.3 V | 125 C° |

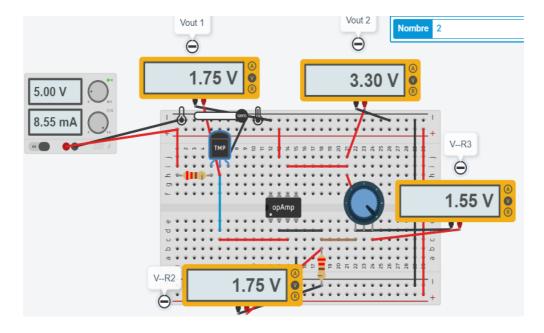
Measurement at minimum condition



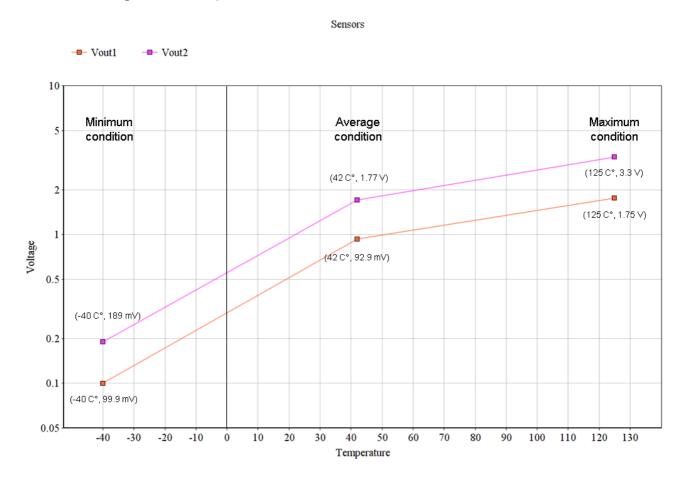
• Measurement at medium condition



· Measurement at maximum condition



7. Plot Vout1 and Vout2 for the three conditions above, Considering in "X" the temperature values and in "Y" the voltage values, and place inside this section.



8. Conclusions

David: Due to the results of observe during the circuit we can conclude that as regards of the temperature sensor the higher the temperature it is exposed to, the lower his resistence is gonna be

Axel: To conclude this practice I can say that the use of this sensor allows us to have a measurement of the temperature of our environment, when a temperature is low this sensor throws us a low voltage, and when the temperature is higher, gives us a higher voltage value, and using the array of resistors with the operational amplifier we can make the output voltage 3.3V

Emmanuel: In conclusion, the temperature sensor as its name says helps us to measure temperature and we can demonstrate it according to the previous practice, since when the temperature increased, the voltage also increased and when the temperature decreased, the voltage decreased.

Oscar: With the temperature sensor we can read low voltage output when the sensor detects low temperatura, otherwise when it detects high temperature the output is a higher voltage, combined with the operational amplifier we can have limit the voltage output and have the same beahavior.

Repositories

Axel Go to my repository

David Go to my repository

Emmanuel Go to my repository

Oscar Rojas Got to my repository