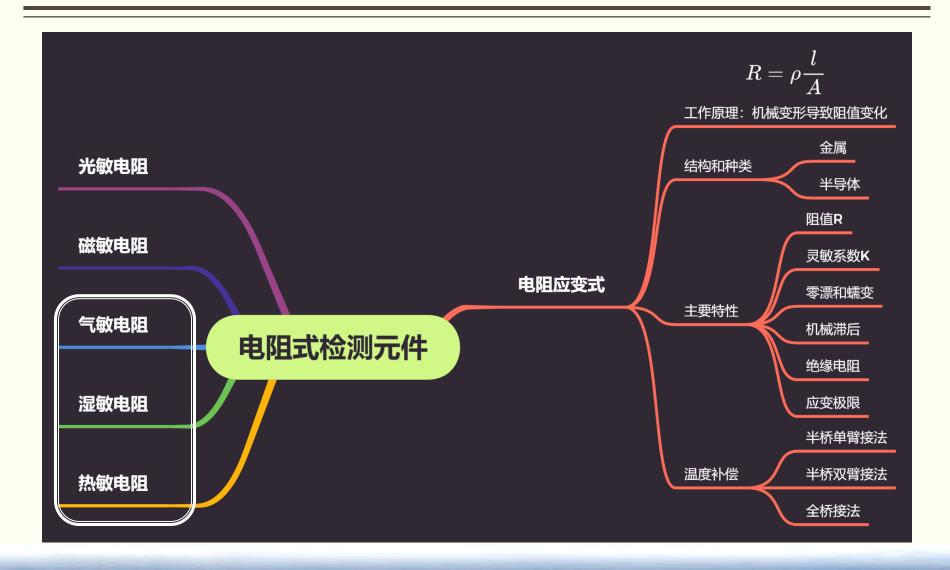
2.4、电容式检测元件

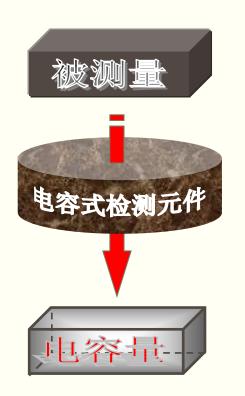
机械式检测元件



电阻式检测元件



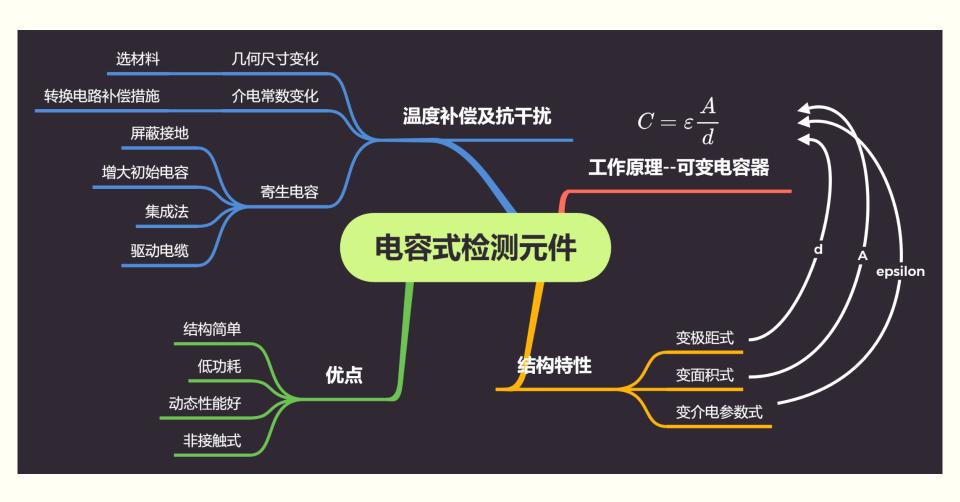
定义



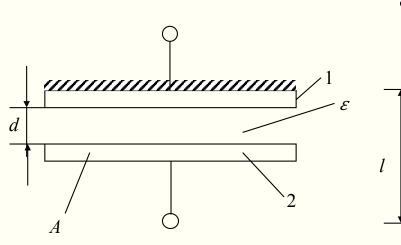
将待测物理量转变为电容量变化的 一类传感器

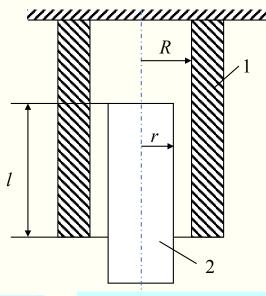
加速度 位移 压力 振动 差压 角位移 物位 金属膜 玻璃层 P2 波纹隔离膜片 波纹隔离膜片

知识要点



1、工作原理





变介电常数式

 $C = \varepsilon \frac{A}{d} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \frac{A}{d}$

变极距式

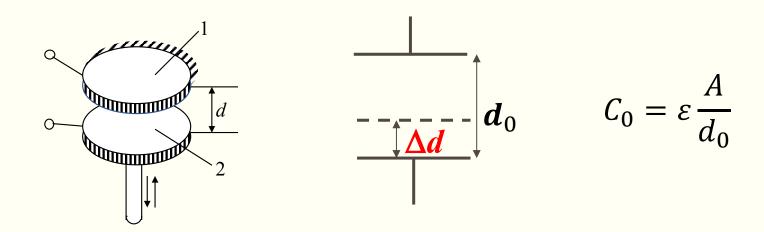
变面积式

变介电常数式

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r l}{\ln\frac{R}{r}}$$

变工作长度式

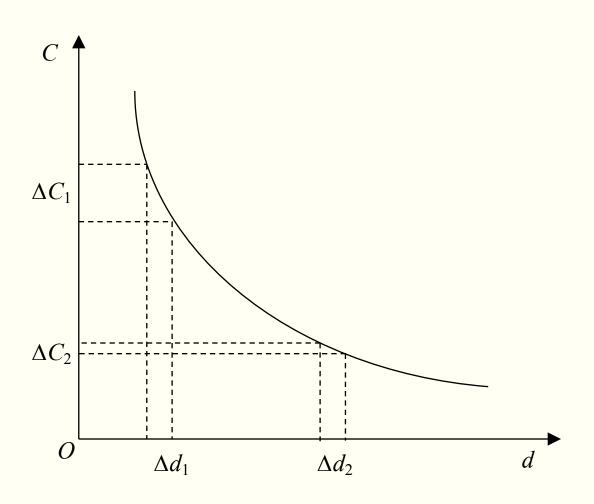
1)变极距式



$$C = C_0 + \Delta C = \varepsilon \frac{A}{d_0 - \Delta d} = \varepsilon \frac{A}{d_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}} = C_0 \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}} \right]$$

$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = C_0 \left[\frac{\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}}{1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}} \right]$$

非线性关系



灵敏度

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} = \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}}$$

幂级数产开

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} = \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \left[1 + \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^3 + \cdots \right]$$

$$\Delta d/d_0 \ll 1$$

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} \approx \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}$$

$$K_C = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta d} = \frac{C_0}{d_0} = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d_0^2}$$

非线性误差

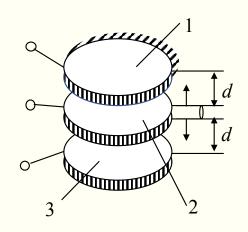
$$\delta = \frac{\Delta C - \Delta C'}{\Delta C} = -\left[\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0}\right)^3 + \cdots\right]$$

怎样才能消除非线性误差以及温度的影响呢?

差动式电容!!!



差动式电容



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
C \rightarrow C_1 & \downarrow d_0 \\
\hline
C \rightarrow C_2 & \downarrow \Delta d
\end{array}$$

$$C_1 = C_0 \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}} \right] \qquad C_2 = C_0 \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}} \right]$$

$$C_{1} = C_{0} \left[1 - \frac{\Delta d}{d_{0}} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_{0}} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_{0}} \right)^{3} + \cdots \right]$$

$$C_2 = C_0 \left[1 + \frac{\Delta d}{d_0} + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^3 + \cdots \right]$$

$$\Delta C = C_2 - C_1 = C_0 \left[2 \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^3 + \cdots \right]$$

差动式电容

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} = \left[2 \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^3 + \cdots \right]$$

$$\frac{\Delta C}{C_0} \approx 2 \frac{\Delta d}{d_0}$$

$$K_C = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta d} = 2 \frac{C_0}{d_0}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\Delta C - \Delta C'}{\Delta C} = -\left[\left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta d}{d_0} \right)^4 + \cdots \right]$$

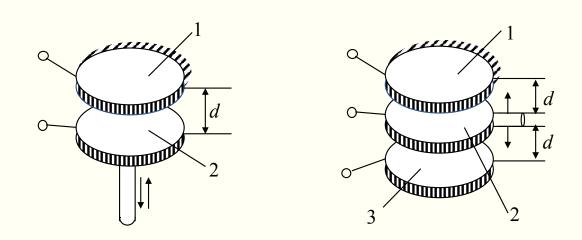
灵敏度 非线性误差、环境影响



例题 1

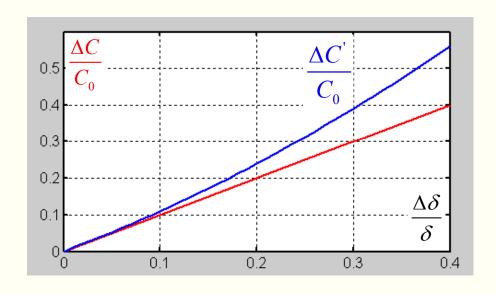
已知极板面为A,极板间介质为空气,极板间距1 mm,当极距减少0.1 mm时,求其电容变化量及相对变化率?

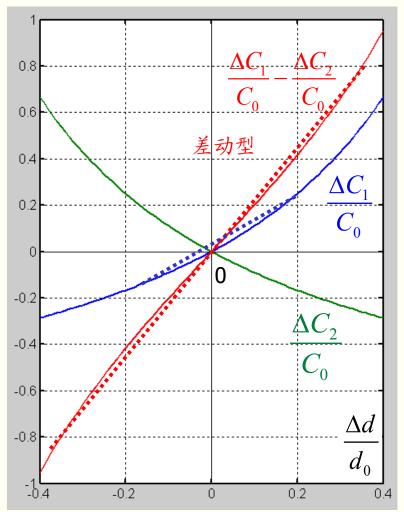
$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$



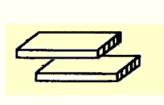
试计算非线性误差?

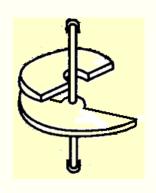
与差动电容的比较

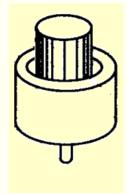


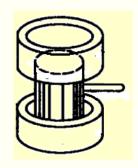


2)变面积式





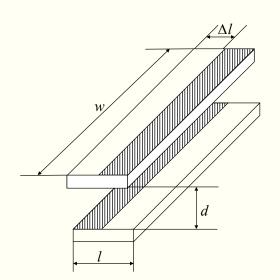


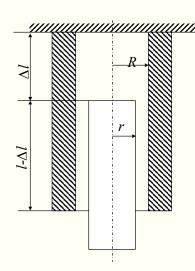


$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d}A - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d}A_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d}\Delta A$$

$$K_C = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta A} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d}$$

线位移测量

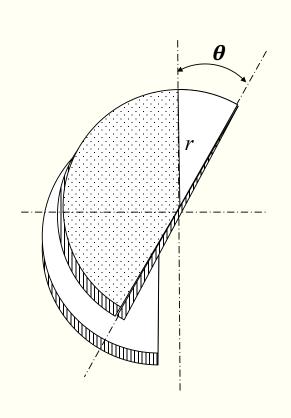




$$\Delta C = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d} \Delta A = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d} w \cdot \Delta l$$

$$\Delta C = C_0 - C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{\ln\frac{R}{r}} - \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 (l - \Delta l)}{\ln\frac{R}{r}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln\frac{R}{r}} \cdot \Delta l$$

角位移测量



$$A = A_0 - \theta r^2/2$$
, $A_0 = \pi r^2/2$

$$A = A_0(1 - \frac{\theta}{\pi})$$

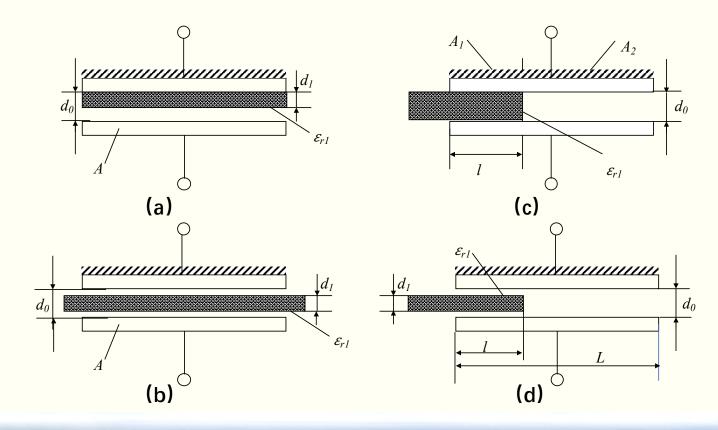
$$\Delta A = A_0 - A = A_0 \frac{\theta}{\pi}$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d} \Delta A = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d} A_0 \frac{\theta}{\pi} = C_0 \frac{\theta}{\pi}$$

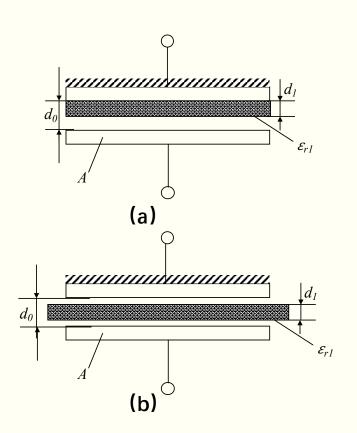
$$K_C = \frac{\Delta C}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\varepsilon_0}{d} A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} C_0$$

3)变介电常数式

$$\Delta C = \frac{A}{d} \Delta \varepsilon$$



串联结构

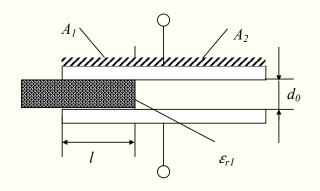


$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1} \varepsilon_0 A}{d_1 + \varepsilon_{r1} (d_0 - d_1)}$$

$$C_0 = \varepsilon_0 \frac{A}{d_0}$$

$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = C_0 \frac{\varepsilon_{r1} - 1}{1 + \varepsilon_{r1} \frac{d_0 - d_1}{d_1}}$$

并联结构



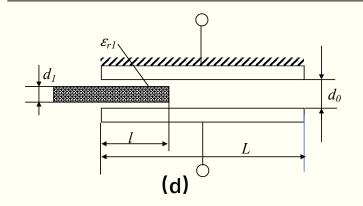
$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}\varepsilon_0 A_1}{d_0} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 A_2}{d_0}$$

$$C_0 = \varepsilon_0 \frac{A_1 + A_2}{d_0}$$

$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = C_0 \frac{\varepsilon_0 A_1 (\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)}{d_0}$$

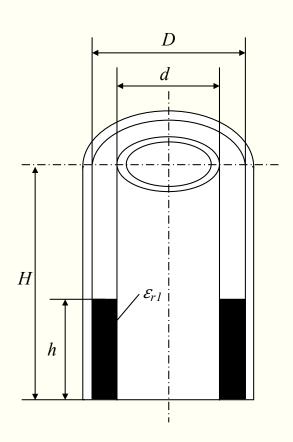
$$A_1 = wl$$

串并联结构



$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} + C_3 = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1} \varepsilon_0 w l}{d_1 + \varepsilon_{r1} (d_0 - d_1)} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 w (L - l)}{d_0}$$

圆筒状电容器

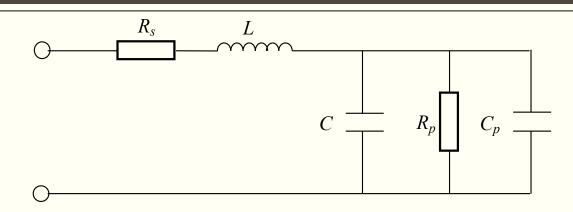


$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{r1}\varepsilon_0 h}{\ln\frac{D}{d}} + \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 (H - h)}{\ln\frac{D}{d}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 H}{\ln\frac{D}{d}} + \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 h(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)}{\ln\frac{D}{d}}$$

$$= C_0 + \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 h(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)}{\ln\frac{D}{d}}$$

2、等效电路



- ► C为电容式传感器;
- $\triangleright R_p$ 为并联损耗,包括极板间泄漏电阻和介质损耗等;
- \triangleright R。为串联损耗,包括引线电阻、极板电阻和金属支架电阻;
- ▶ L由电容器自身电感和引线电感组成,与电容器的结构形式及 引线长度有关;
- ► C_p为寄生电容

有效电容

对于任一谐振频率以下的频率,由于L的存在,检测元件的有效电容 C_e 在忽略 R_p 、 R_s 的影响时,可表示为

$$C_e = \frac{C}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

$$\frac{\Delta C_e}{C_e} = \frac{\Delta C}{C} \left[\frac{C}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \right]$$

3、温度与寄生电容影响



消除温度对电容的影响



温度补偿

温度变化





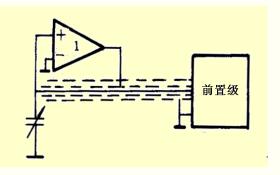
在转换电路中采取补偿措施



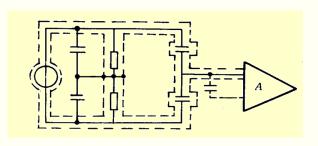
消除寄生电容的影响

- 增加初始电容
- 集成法
- 驱动电缆技术
- 整体屏蔽技术



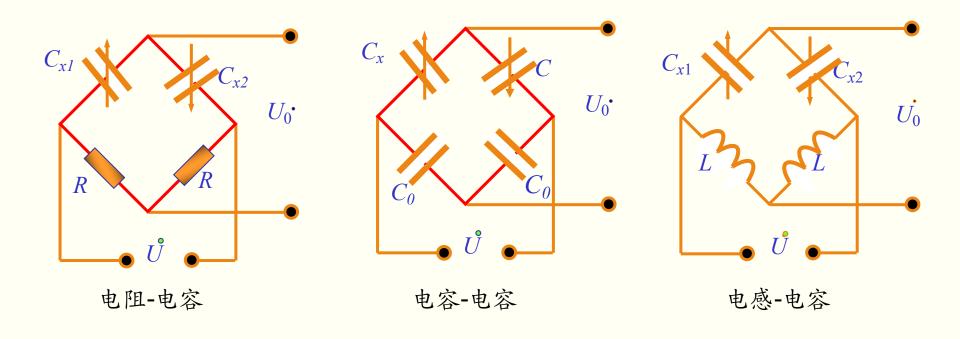


整体屏蔽技术



4、测量电路

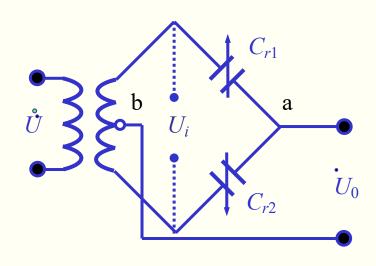
■ 传感器电容作为交流电桥的臂(1/2)



变压器电桥电路

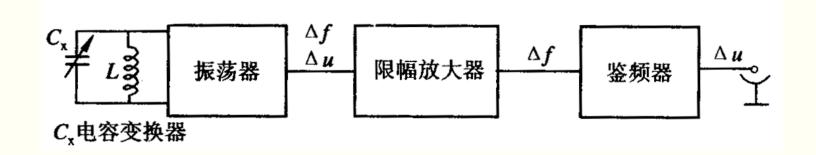
- 两个臂是差动电容传感器
- 两个臂是紧耦合变压器,为电桥提供电源
 - 电桥具有较高的灵敏度和稳定性
 - 寄生电容影响极小
 - 适合于高频电源下工作。
 - 变压器电桥使用元件最少
 - 桥路内阻最小
- 因此目前较多采用。

$$U_0 = U_a - U_b = \frac{U_i}{2} \frac{C_1 - C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$



$$U_0 = \frac{U_i}{2} \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

2)调频电路



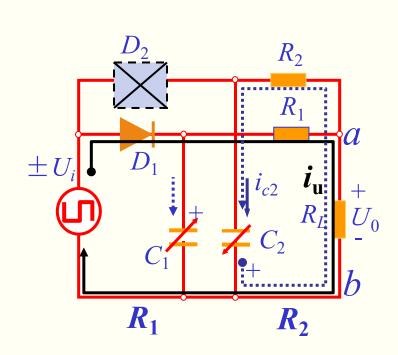
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_0}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_x}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C_0 \pm \Delta C)}}$$

3)二极管双T型电路

- 电容/电阻及二极管组成的双 T网络
- 高频对称方波供电,幅值 U_i
- 正半周: C_2 已充电至 U_i
 - D₁导通, D₂截止
 - C_I 短时充电至 U_i , 随后:
 - U_i 以电流 i_u 经 R_I 给负载供电
 - C_2 以电流 i_{c2} 经 R_2 从负载放电
 - 流过负载 R_L 的总电流为: i_u - i_{c2}





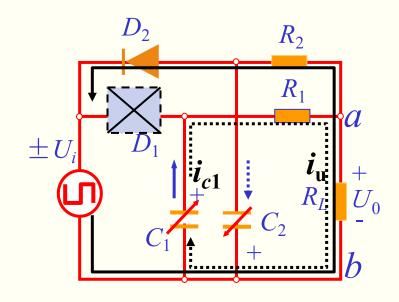
二极管双T型电路

- 负半周: C_I 已充电至 U_i
 - D₂导通, D₁截止
 - C_2 短时充电至 U_i ,随后:
 - U_i 以电流 i_u 经 R_2 给负载供电
 - C_1 以电流 i_{c1} 经 R_1 从负载放电
 - 流过负载 R_L 的总电流为: i_u - i_{cl}

方向b→a

■ 若 R_1 = R_2 , C_1 = C_2 ,则 i_{c1} = i_{c2} 一个周期内 R_L 上平均电流

$$i_L = (i_u - i_{c2}) - (i_u - i_{c1}) = i_{c1} - i_{c2}$$



正半周: i_v - i_{c2} ,方向a \rightarrow b

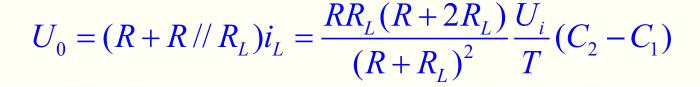
负半周: i_u - i_{cl} ,方向b \rightarrow a

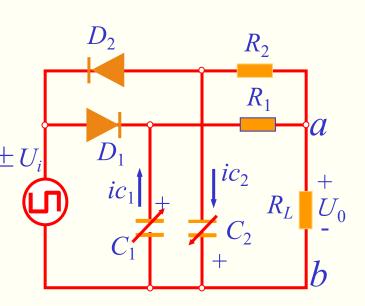
$$i_{L} = i_{c1} - i_{c2} = \begin{cases} 0 & , & C_{1} = C_{2} \\ DC & , & C_{1} \neq C_{2} \end{cases}$$

二极管双T型电路

■ 特点:

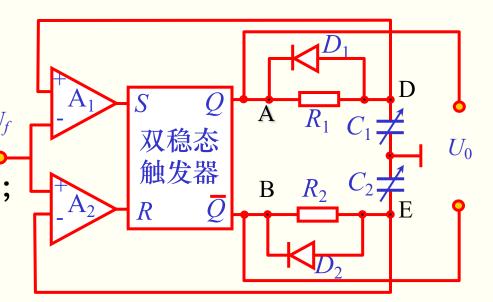
- ■直流输出
 - 电流的大小反映被测量大小
 - 电流的极性反映被测量的极性
- ullet 线路简单可集成在探头内部,减 $^{\pm U_i}$ 小分布电容
- 使用于差动式或线性电容传感器
- 电源周期、幅值影响灵敏度,须 稳频、稳压





4)脉冲宽度调制电路

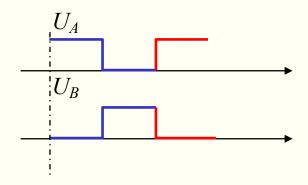
- 电路原理:
 - A₁₁A₂:电压比较器;
 - *U_f*:参考直流电压;
 - C₁, C₂:差动电容传感器;
 - 输出 U_{AB} = U_A U_B



- 传感器电容的充放电改变电路的输出脉冲宽度
- 经低通滤波得到对应被测量的直流信号

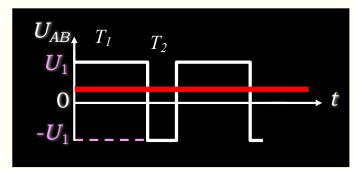
脉冲宽度调制电路

- 当 $C_1=C_2$ 时,两脉冲宽度相等
 - 一个周期内 $U_{AB}=U_A-U_B$ 的均值为0;



- 当*C₁≠C₂*时,两脉冲宽度不等
 - $U_{AB}=U_A-U_B$ 反映电容变化量

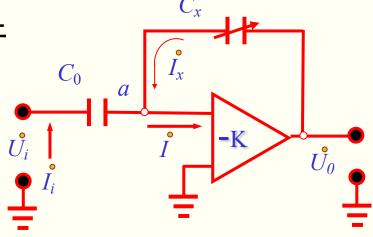
$$\bar{U}_0 = \frac{C_1 - C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U_1 = U_1 \frac{\Delta \delta}{\delta}$$



■ 直流输出与被测位移成正比

5)运算放大器式电路

- \bullet 传感器电容 C_x 作为反馈元件
- 固定电容作为输入元件



$$U_{0} = -\frac{1/j\omega C_{x}}{1/j\omega C_{0}}U_{i} = -\frac{C_{0}}{C_{x}}U_{i}$$

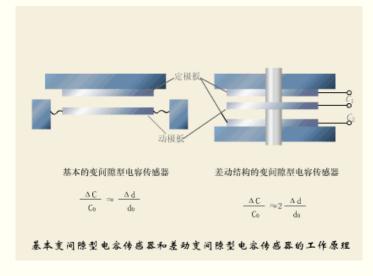
$$U_0 = \frac{C_0 U_i}{\varepsilon A} d$$

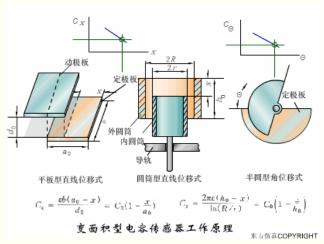
- 输出电压与极板间距*d*正比
- 输出电压与d的极性相反
 - $K \rightarrow \infty$ 、输入阻抗 $\rightarrow \infty$ 时成立
 - 交流输出,相敏检波

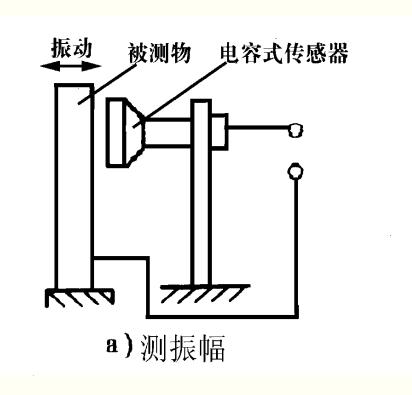
5、应用

- > 位移检测
- > 角位移检测
- > 压力
- > 加速度
- > 物位
- **>**

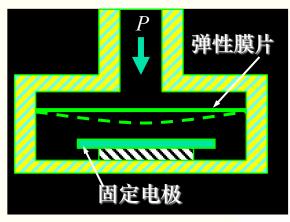
1)位移传感器

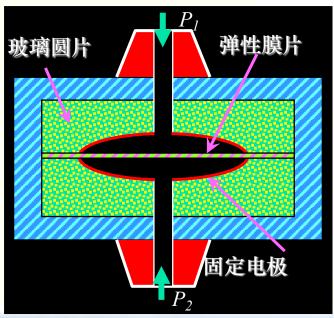


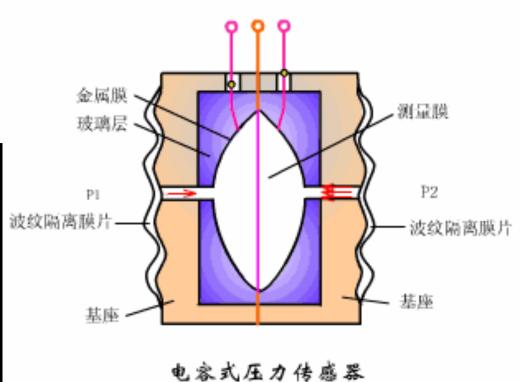




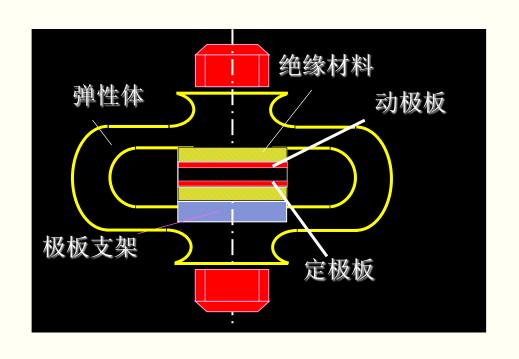
2)压力传感器

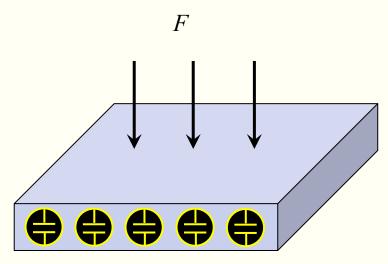




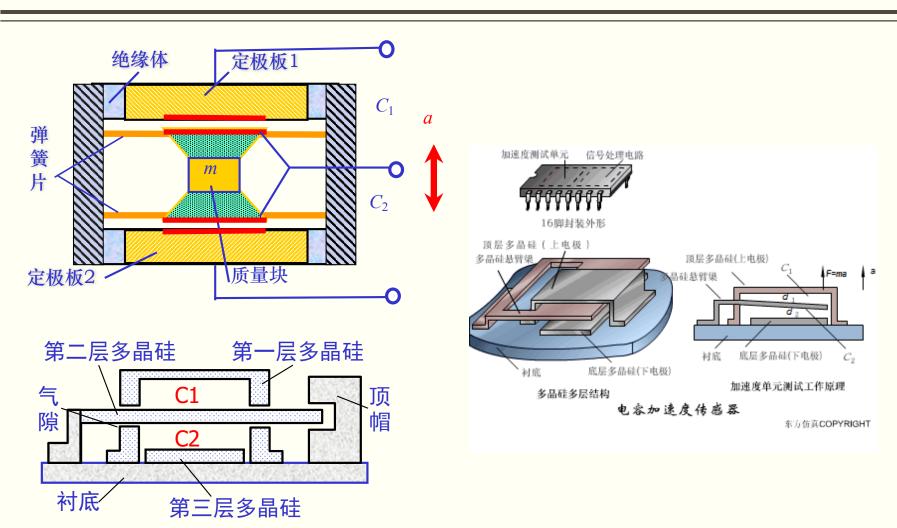


重量传感器



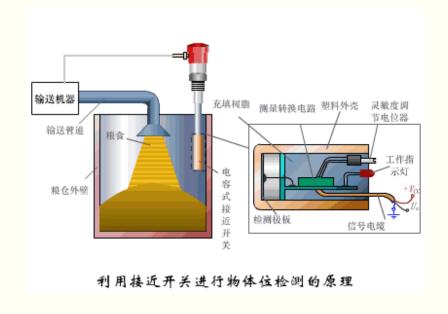


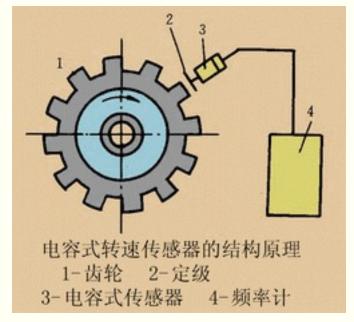
3)加速度传感器



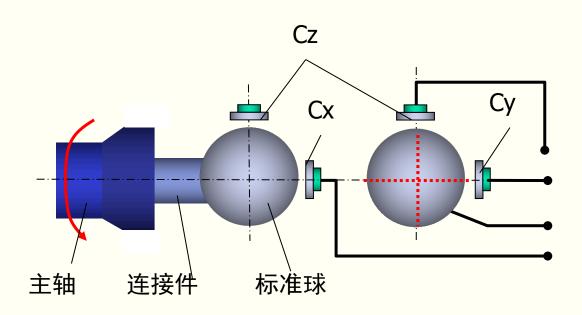
4)接近式传感器

测量头构成电容器的一个极板,另一个极板是物体本身,当物体移向接近开关时,物体和接近开关的介电常数发生变化,使得和测量头相连的电路状态也随之发生变化.由此便可控制开关的接通和关断;接近开关的检测物体,并不限于金属导体,也可以是绝缘的液体或粉状物体。

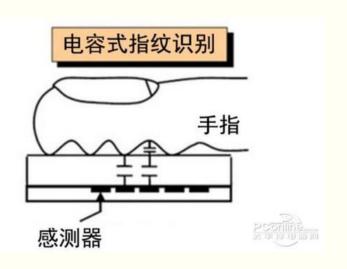




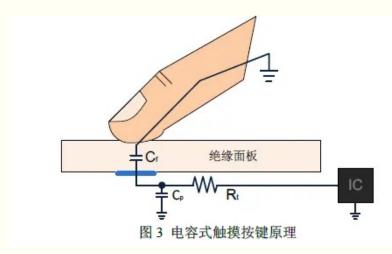
主轴回转精度传感器



指纹传感器、电容式键盘

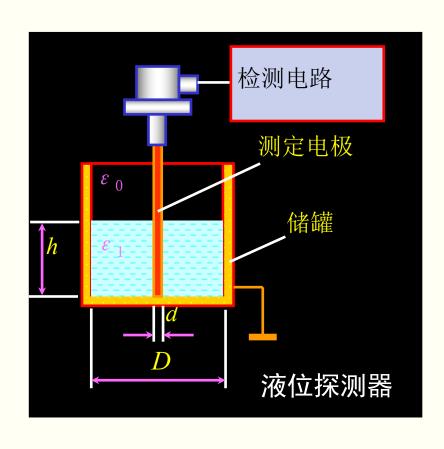


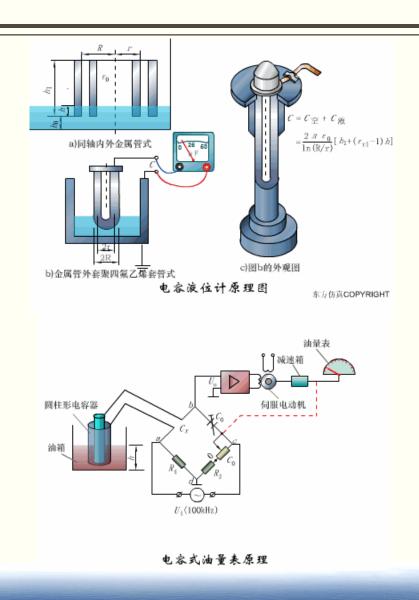




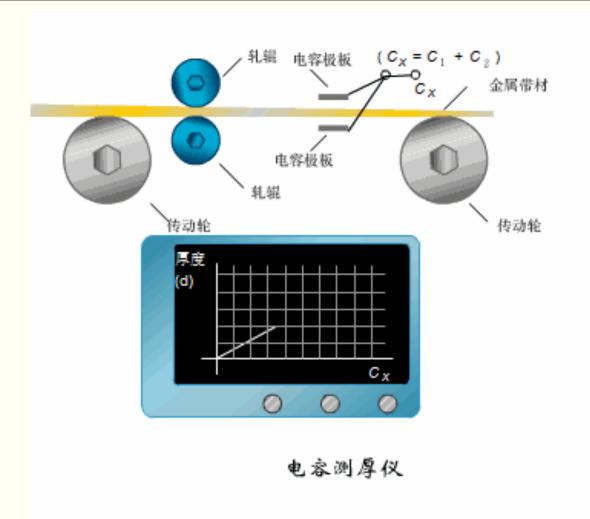


5)液位传感器

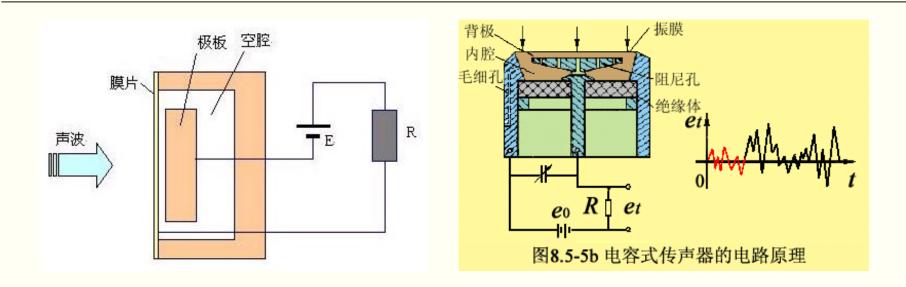


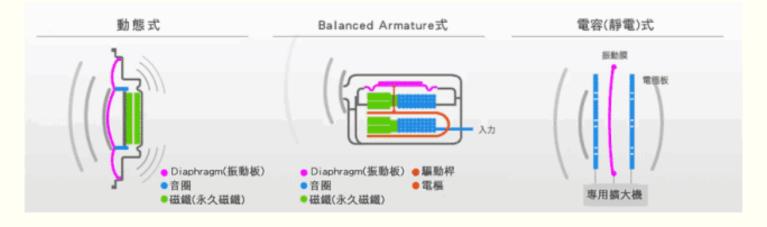


厚度传感器



电容式传声器





湿度传感器

