

阻抗式传感器

Impedance Sensors

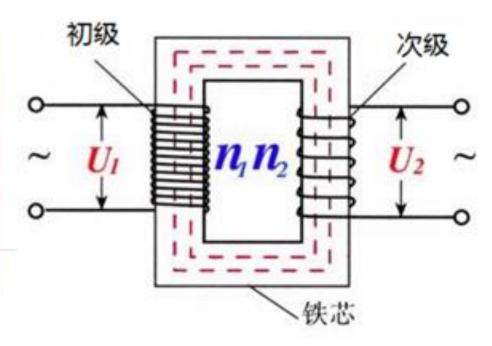




常见的电源变压器







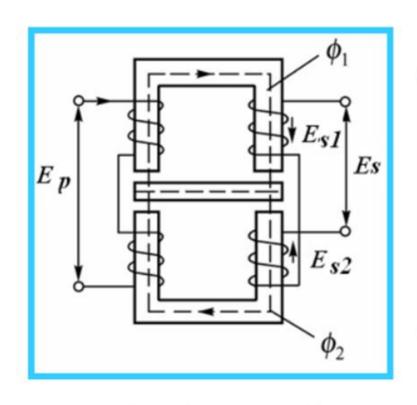


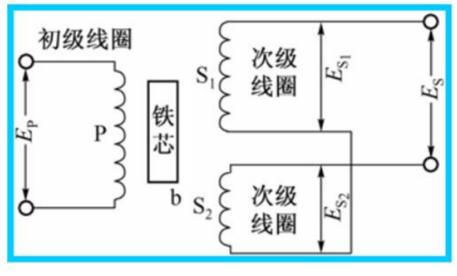
一、工作原理

差动变压器式传感器本身是一个变压器,它 把被测位移量转换为传感器互感的变化,使 次极线圈感应电压也发生相应的变化。

分为变气隙型、变面积型和螺线管型三种, 目前多采用螺线管型差动变压器。

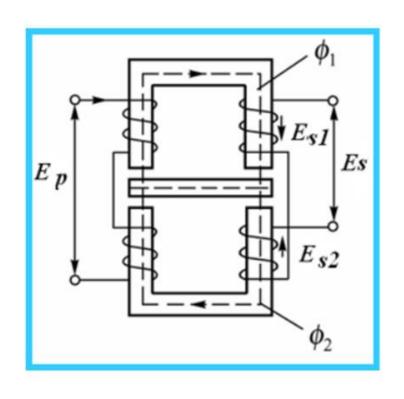


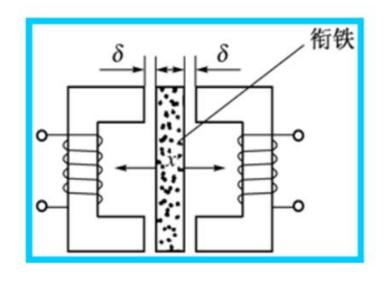




(a) 差动变压器结构示意图 (b) 差动变压器电气连接图



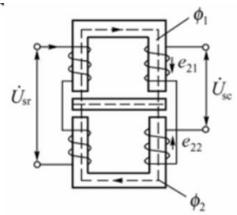




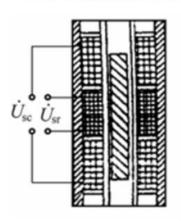
(a)差动变压器结构示意图

(b) 差动式变磁阻传感器

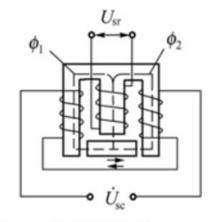




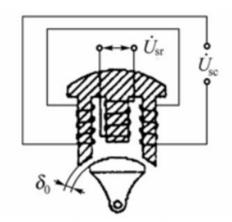
(a) 变间隙式



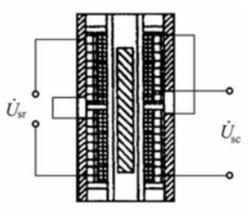
(d) 螺线管式



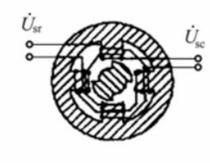
(b) 变间隙式



(e) 变面积式



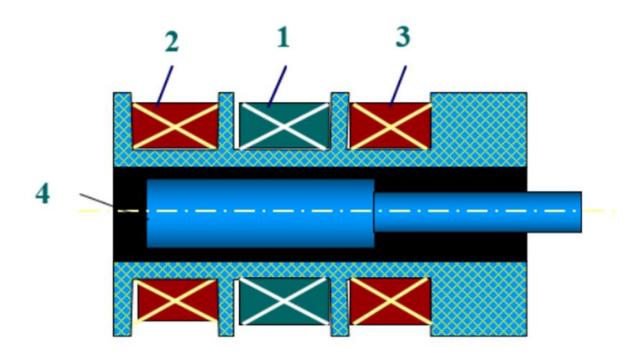
(c) 螺线管式



(f) 变面积式

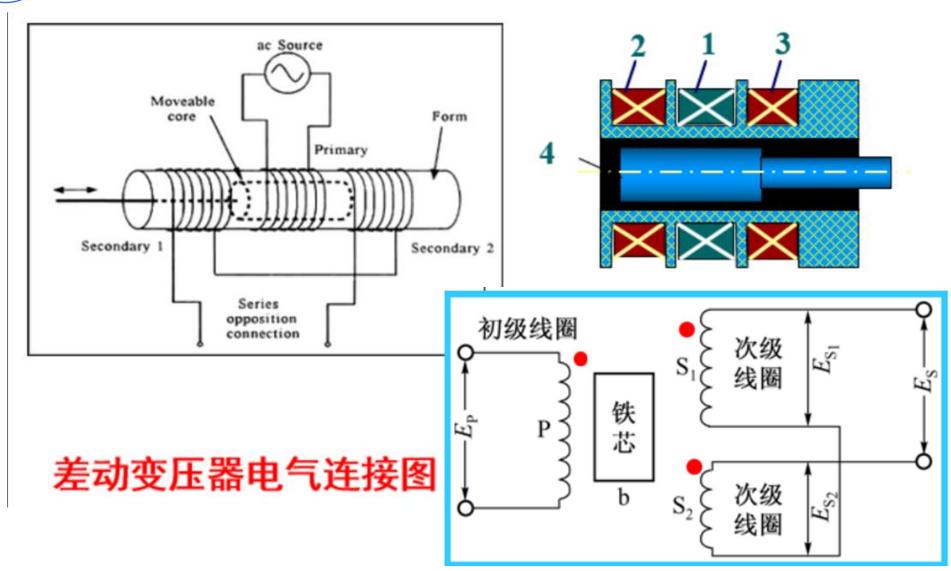


1) 结构与工作原理



1-初级线圈; 2、3-次级线圈; 4-铁芯







2)等效电路

E, - 初级线圈励磁电压

 E_{s1} 、 E_{s2} — 次级线圈感应电势

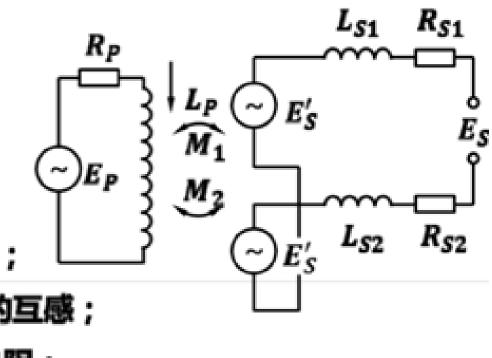
E. - 差动变压器输出电压

 L_p , R_p — 初级线圈电感与有效电阻;

 M_1 , M_2 — 初级线圈与两次级线圈的互感;

 L_{s1} , R_{s1} - 次级线圈1电感与有效电阻;

 L_{s2} , R_{s2} — 次级线圈2电感与有效电阻;





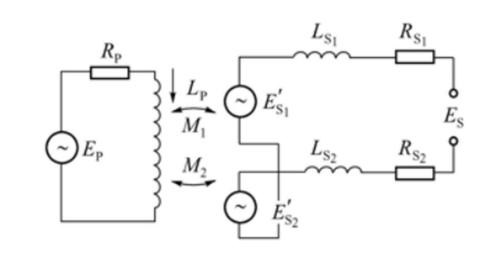
当次级开路时,初级绕组的交流电流为:

$$\dot{I}_p = \frac{E_p}{R_p + j\omega L_p}$$

次级绕组的感应电动势为:

$$\dot{E}_{s1} = -j\omega M_1 \dot{I}_p$$

$$\dot{E}_{s2} = -j\omega M_2 \dot{I}_p$$



由于次级绕组反向串接,故差动变压器输出电压为:

$$\dot{E}_{s} = \dot{E}_{s1} - \dot{E}_{s2} = -\frac{j\omega(M_{1} - M_{2})\dot{E}_{p}}{R_{p} + j\omega L_{p}}$$



$$E_s = \frac{\omega (M_1 - M_2) E_p}{\sqrt{R_p^2 + (\omega L_p)^2}}$$

- ① 铁芯处于中间位置时, $M_1=M_1=M$, $E_s=0$
- ② 铁芯上升时,

③ 铁芯下降时,

 $M_1=M+\Delta M$, $M_2=M-\Delta M$

$$M_1=M-\Delta M$$
, $M_2=M+\Delta M$

$$E_{s} = \frac{2\omega\Delta M E_{p}}{\sqrt{{R_{p}}^{2} + (\omega L_{p})^{2}}}$$

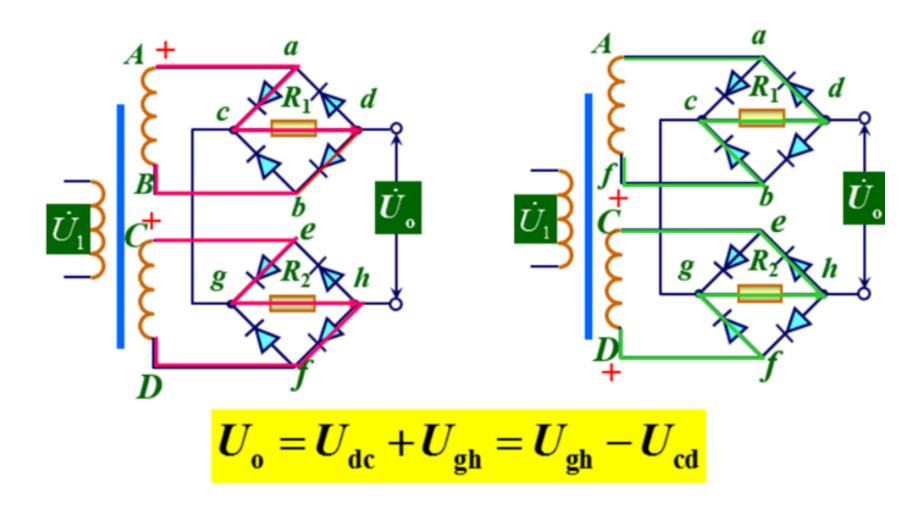
$$E_{s} = -\frac{2\omega\Delta M E_{p}}{\sqrt{R_{p}^{2} + (\omega L_{p})^{2}}}$$

与 E_p 同极性

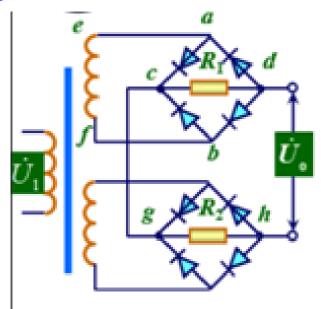
与 E_p 反极性



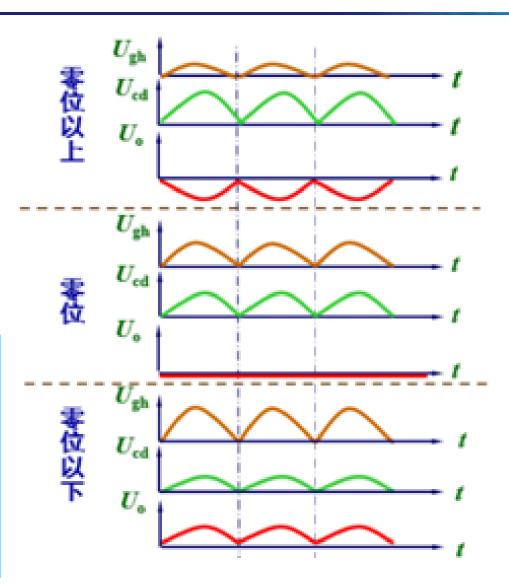
1) 全波差动整流电路







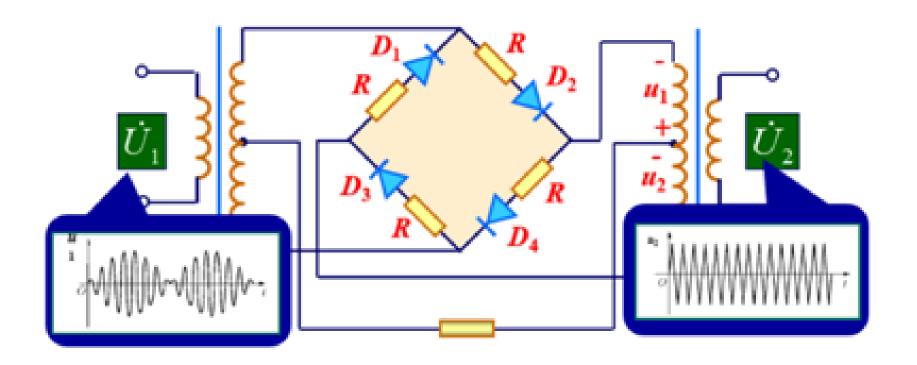
铁芯在零位以上或零位 以下时,输出电压的极 性相反,零点残存电压 自动抵消。





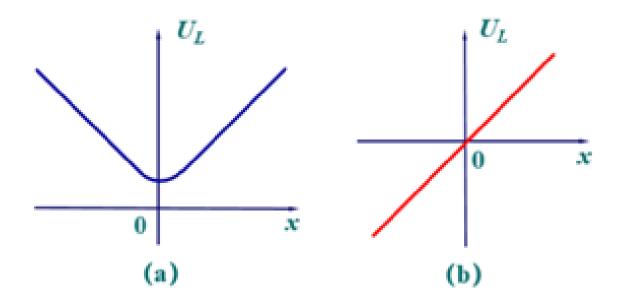
2) 相敏检波电路

参考电压 U_2 和测量信号 U_1 同频,经过移相器使得 U_2 和 U_1 保持同相,且满足 $U_2>>U_1$ (即二极管的通断由决定)。





经过相敏检波电路后,正位移输出正电压,负位移输出负电压。差动变压器的输出经过相敏检波以后,特性曲线由(a)变成(b),残存电压自动消失。



相敏检波前后的输出特性曲线