

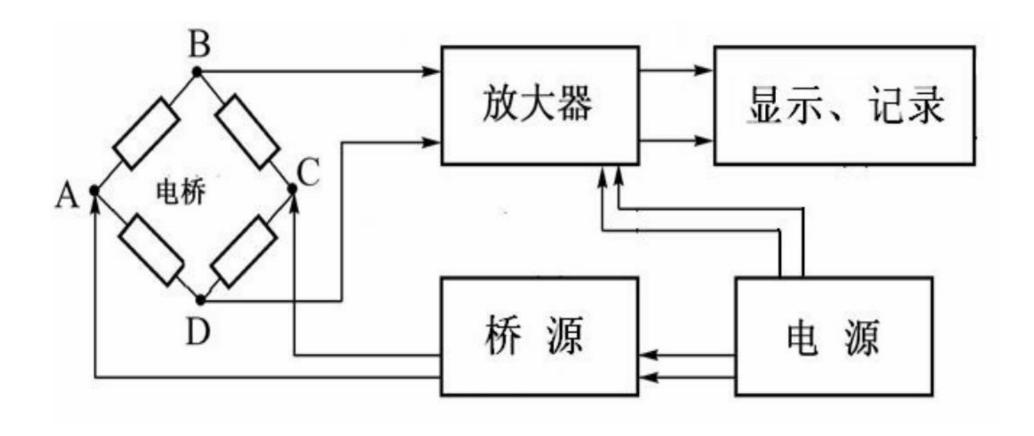
阻抗式传感器

Impedance Sensors





3.1.6 应变式传感器的信号调理电路



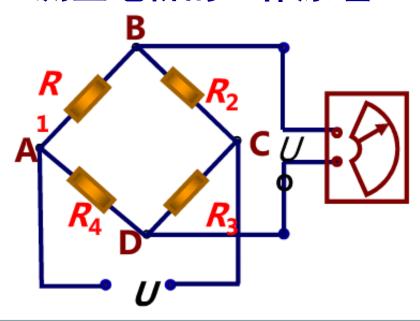


授课内容介绍

- ◆ 直流测量电桥
- ◆ 交流测量电桥
- ◆ 常用电桥模块
- ◆ 应变式传感器的应用



测量电桥的工作原理



$$\begin{split} U_0 &= U_B - U_D \\ &= \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \mathbf{U} - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \mathbf{U} \\ &= \frac{R_1 R_3 - R_2 R_4}{(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)} \mathbf{U} \end{split}$$

 $R_1R_3=R_2R_4$

 $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3}$

电桥平衡条件: 相邻两臂电阻的比值 相等,或相对两臂电阻的乘积相等。

$$U_0 = \frac{(R_1 + \Delta R_1)(R_3 + \Delta R_3) - (R_2 + \Delta R_2)(R_4 + \Delta R_4)}{(R_1 + \Delta R_1 + R_2 + \Delta R_2)(R_3 + \Delta R_3 + R_4 + \Delta R_4)}U$$



测量电桥的工作原理

$$U_0 = \frac{(R + \Delta R_1)(R + \Delta R_3) - (R + \Delta R_2)(R + \Delta R_4)}{(2R + \Delta R_1 + R_2)(2R + \Delta R_3 + R_4)}U$$



等臂 ΔR_{i} 《R,略去 ΔR_{i} 高阶微量

线性:
$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R} \right) U$$

非线性:
$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R} + \frac{\Delta R_2}{R} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R} + \frac{\Delta R_4}{R} \right) \times 100\%$$



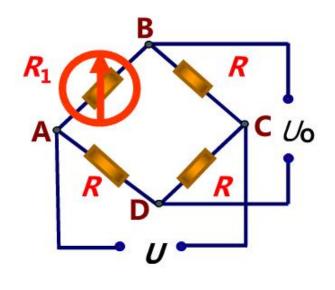
应变片的灵敏系数K相同
$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4}K(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4)U \qquad \Upsilon = \frac{1}{2}K(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4) \times 100\%$$

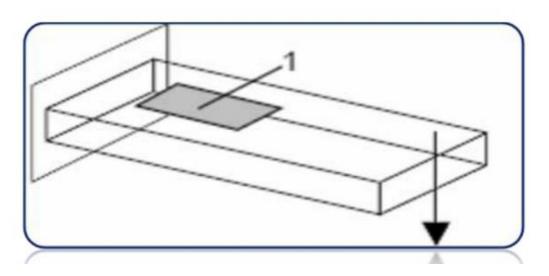


(1) 单臂电桥

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) U$$

$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} + \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} + \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) \times 100\%$$





$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} U$$

$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} \times 100\%$$



例题 已知金属应变片K=2.0,允许测试的最大应变为0.005,接成全等臂电桥,工作方式为单臂:

$$(\Delta R_1 \neq 0, \quad \Delta R_2 = \Delta R_3 = \Delta R_4 = 0)$$

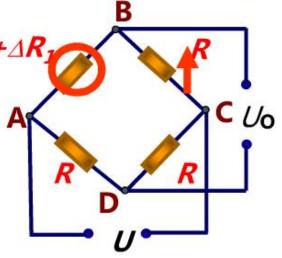
- (1) 求最大非线性误差;
- (2) 若采用半导体应变片时(K=120),求最大非线性误差。

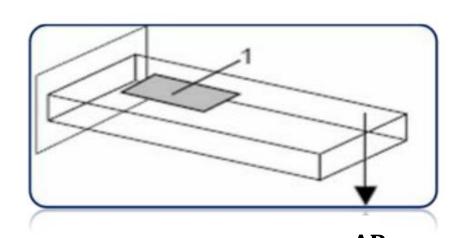
解: 1)
$$\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} = K\varepsilon = 2 \times 0.005 = 0.01$$

$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.01 \times 100\% = 0.5\%$$

2)
$$\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} = 120 \times 0.005 = 0.6$$
 $\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.6 \times 100\% = 30\%$







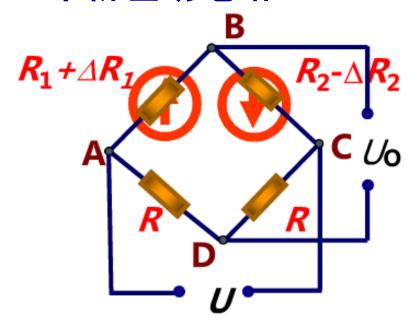
$$U_{0} = U_{B} - U_{D} = \frac{R_{1} + \Delta R_{1}}{R_{1} + \Delta R_{1} + R}U - \frac{R}{2R}U = \frac{R \cdot \Delta R}{2R(2R + \Delta R)}U = \frac{U}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\Delta R}{R}}{2 + \frac{\Delta R}{R}}$$

通常情况下:
$$\frac{\Delta R}{R}$$
«1, 所以 $U_0 \approx \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Delta R}{R} U$ (实际: $U_0' = \frac{U}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\Delta R}{R}}{2 + \frac{\Delta R}{R}}$)

非线性误差为:
$$Y = \frac{U_0 - U_0'}{U_0} = 1 - \frac{2}{2 + \frac{\Delta R}{R}} = \frac{\Delta R}{2R} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta R}{2R}}$$



(2) 半桥差动电路

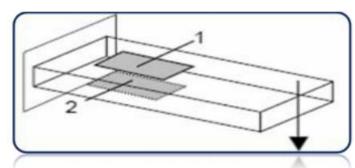


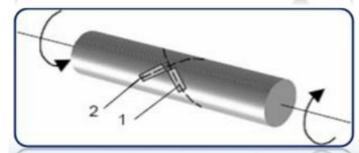
$$U_0 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta R}{R} U \qquad Y$$

$$(U_0 = U_B - U_D = \frac{R + \Delta R}{2R}U - \frac{1}{2}U = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta R}{R}U)$$

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) U$$

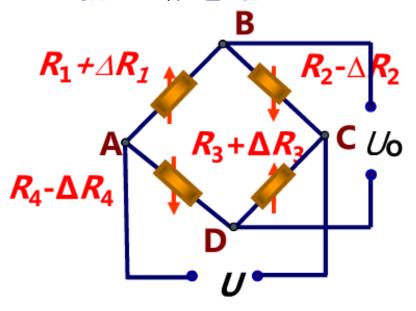
$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} + \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} + \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) \times 100\%$$







(3)全桥差动电路

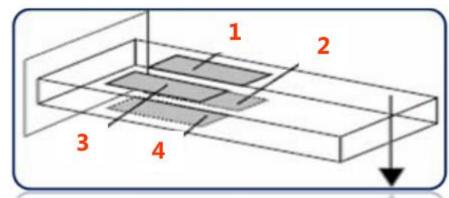


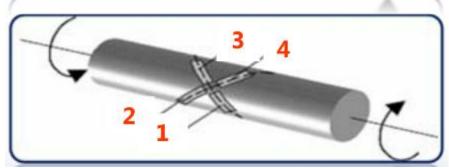
$$U_0 = U \frac{\Delta R}{R}$$
 $\Upsilon = 0$

$$U_0 = U_B - U_D = \frac{R + \Delta R}{2R}U - \frac{R - \Delta R}{2R}U = \frac{\Delta R}{R}U$$

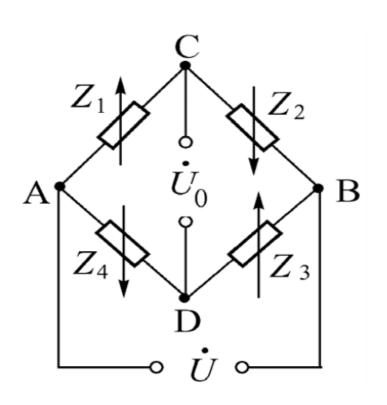
$$U_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) U$$

$$\Upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} + \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} + \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right) \times 100\%$$









$$\dot{U}_0 = \left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} - \frac{Z_4}{Z_3 + Z_4}\right) U = \frac{Z_1 Z_3 - Z_2 Z_4}{\left(Z_1 + Z_2\right)\left(Z_3 + Z_4\right)} U$$

平衡条件为: $Z_1Z_3 = Z_2Z_4$

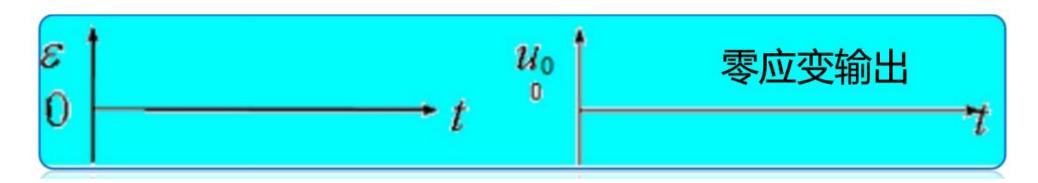


交流电桥的调幅作用(以单臂电桥为例)

供桥电源电压为: $\dot{U} = U_m sin\omega t$

> 当试件未受力时,没有产生应变,电桥输出为零

$$\dot{U} = 0$$

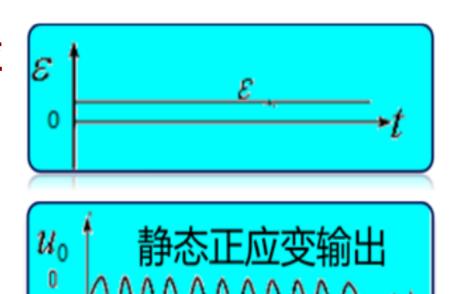




交流电桥的调幅作用(以单臂电桥为例)

当试件受拉伸产生静的正应 变ε时,电桥输出为:

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{1}{4} K \varepsilon U_m sin\omega t$$



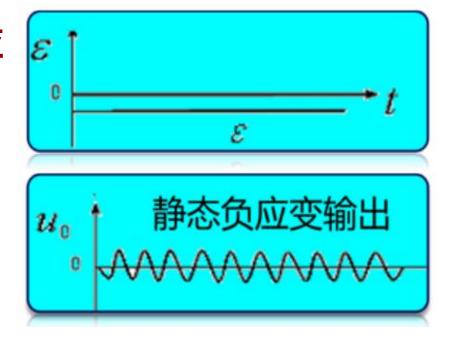
输出波形与电源电压相同,但幅度为其幅值的 $\frac{1}{4}K\varepsilon$



交流电桥的调幅作用(以单臂电桥为例)

当试件受拉伸产生静的负应 变ε时,电桥输出为:

$$\dot{U}_0 = -\frac{1}{4} K \varepsilon U_m sin \omega t$$



输出波形与电源电压相同,但幅度为其幅值的 $-\frac{1}{4}K\varepsilon$,相位上差**180** 0 。



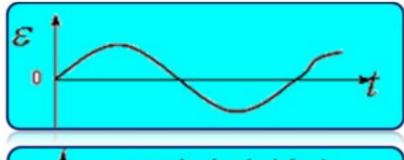
交流电桥的调幅作用(以单臂电桥为例)

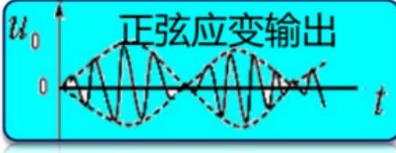
> 当试件受动态应力产生简谐变化应变

$$\varepsilon_N = \varepsilon_m sin\Omega t$$

电桥输出为:

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{1}{4} K \varepsilon_m \sin \left(\Omega t\right) \cdot U_m \sin \omega t$$

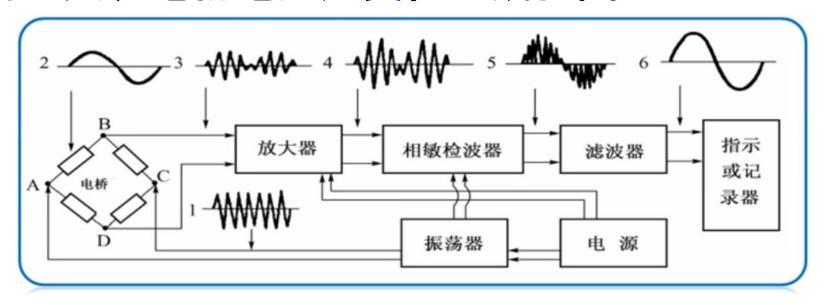




输出波形是在载波上,叠加了一个低频的工作正弦波,载波的波幅由常数 U_m 变为: $\frac{1}{4}K\varepsilon_m\sin(\Omega t)\cdot U_m$



例:交流电桥电阻应变仪组成框图



电 桥:电源400~2000Hz

放大器: 放大倍数5~10×10⁴

振荡器: 载波信号、相敏检波器的参考电压

相敏检波器:检波器(解调)、辨别相位