



Instituto Politécnico Nacional

Escuela Superior de Cómputo

Instrumentación

3CV13

Tarea 2. "Circuitos de Acondicionamiento para Sensores de Temperatura"

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Equipo Nº. 1

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Fecha de Elaboración: 30/03/2021

1. Diseñe un sistema para medir la temperatura promedio de una habitación que cumpla con las siguientes características.

Alcance de entrada (0°C a 50°C)

Alcance de salida (0V a 5V)

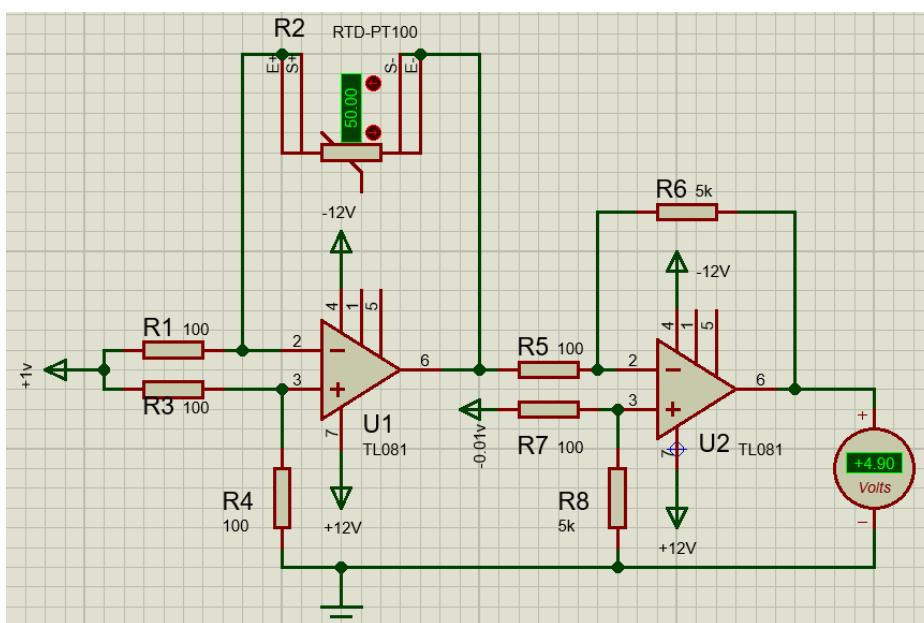
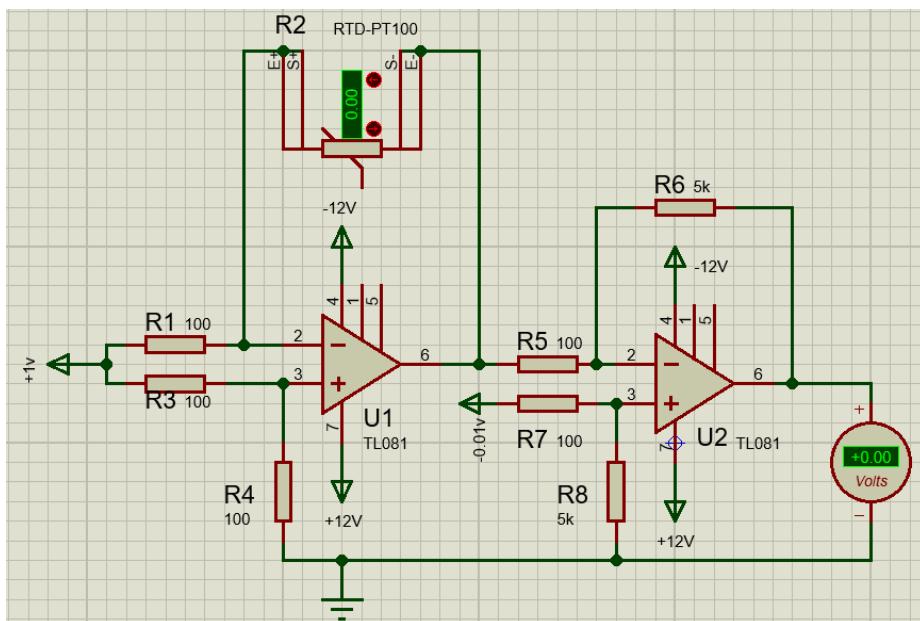
Utilice tres sensores de temperatura de los analizados hasta el momento en la unidad de aprendizaje.

Sensor 1. RTD

Sensor 2. NTC

Sensor 3. Termopar

RTD:



$$R_{TD} = R_0 [1 + AT + BT^2]$$

$$A = 3.9083 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$B = -5.775 \times 10^{-7}$$

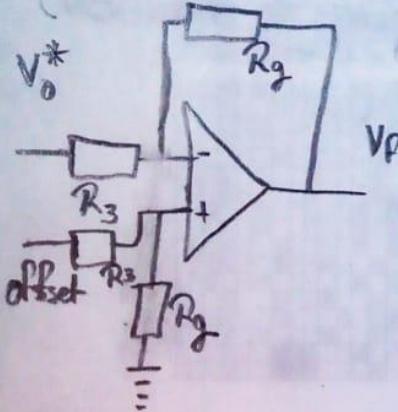
$$R_0 = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_{SO} = 119.397125 \Omega$$

Sea $R_1 = 100 \Omega$, $R_0 = 100 \Omega$

$$V_o \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_o &= \frac{R_0(R_1 + R_0)}{R_1(R_1 + R_0)} V_1 - \frac{R_0}{R_1} V_2 \\ &= V_1 - V_2, \quad = 0 + \text{offset} \approx 0.02 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} 50^\circ C \\ V_o &= \frac{R_1(R_1 + R_{SO})}{R_1(R_1 + R_1)} V_1' - \frac{R_{SO}}{R_1} V_2' \\ &= -0.09 + \text{offset} \approx -0.11 \end{aligned}$$



$$50^\circ C \quad V_P = -\frac{R_2}{R_3} (-0.11 + 0.02) = 5V$$

$$0^\circ C \quad V_P = -\frac{R_2}{R_3} (-0.02 + 0.02) = 0V$$

$$0.09 R_g = 5 R_3$$

$$R_3 = 90 \Omega$$

$$R_g = 5K$$

$$\text{offset 'real'} \quad 0.01$$

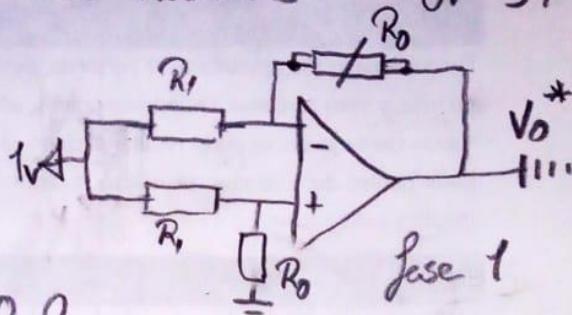
\uparrow de la
simulación

$$0.1 R_g = 5 R_3$$

$$R_3 = 100$$

$$R_g = 5K$$

tomado de
Texas Instruments
 $0^\circ - 50^\circ C$
 $0V - 5V$



① NTC

$$R(0^\circ\text{C}) = 914.70 \Omega \quad R(50^\circ\text{C}) = 132.25 \Omega$$

$$V_s = (V_2 - V_1) \left(1 + 2 \frac{R_1}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{5\text{v} (914.70 \Omega)}{10\text{k}\Omega + 914.70 \Omega} = 0.419022\text{v}$$

$$V_1(50^\circ\text{C}) = \frac{5\text{v} (132.25 \Omega)}{132.25 \Omega + 10\text{k}\Omega} = 0.065261911\text{v}$$

$$V_1(0^\circ\text{C}) = V_2 = 0.419022\text{v}$$

$$\cancel{V_s(0^\circ\text{C}) = (V_2 - V_1(0^\circ\text{C})) \left(1 + 2 \frac{R_1}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)}$$

$$V_s(0^\circ\text{C}) = 0\text{v}$$

$$V_s(50^\circ\text{C}) = (V_2 - V_1(50^\circ\text{C})) \left(1 + 2 \frac{R_1}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$$

$$V_s(50^\circ\text{C}) = (0.419022\text{v} - 0.065261911\text{v}) \left(1 + 2 \frac{(10\text{k}\Omega)}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right) \left(\frac{(10\text{k}\Omega)}{10\text{k}\Omega} \right)$$

$$V_s(50^\circ\text{C}) = (0.35376\text{v}) \left(1 + 2 \frac{(10\text{k}\Omega)}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{5\text{v}}{0.35376\text{v}} = \left(1 + 2 \frac{(10\text{k}\Omega)}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right)$$

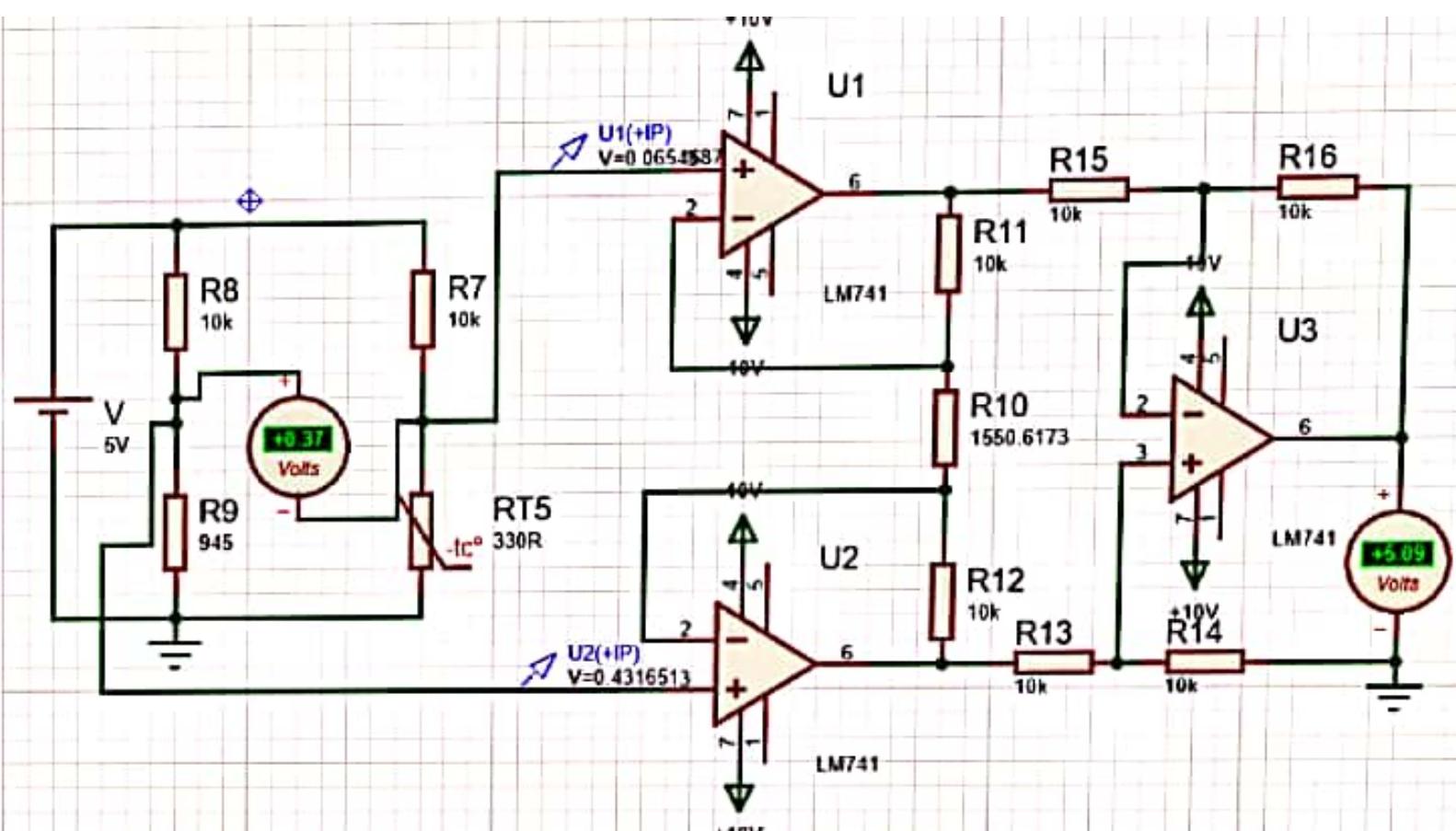
$$14.13387253 = 1 + \frac{2(10k\Omega)}{R_{gain}}$$

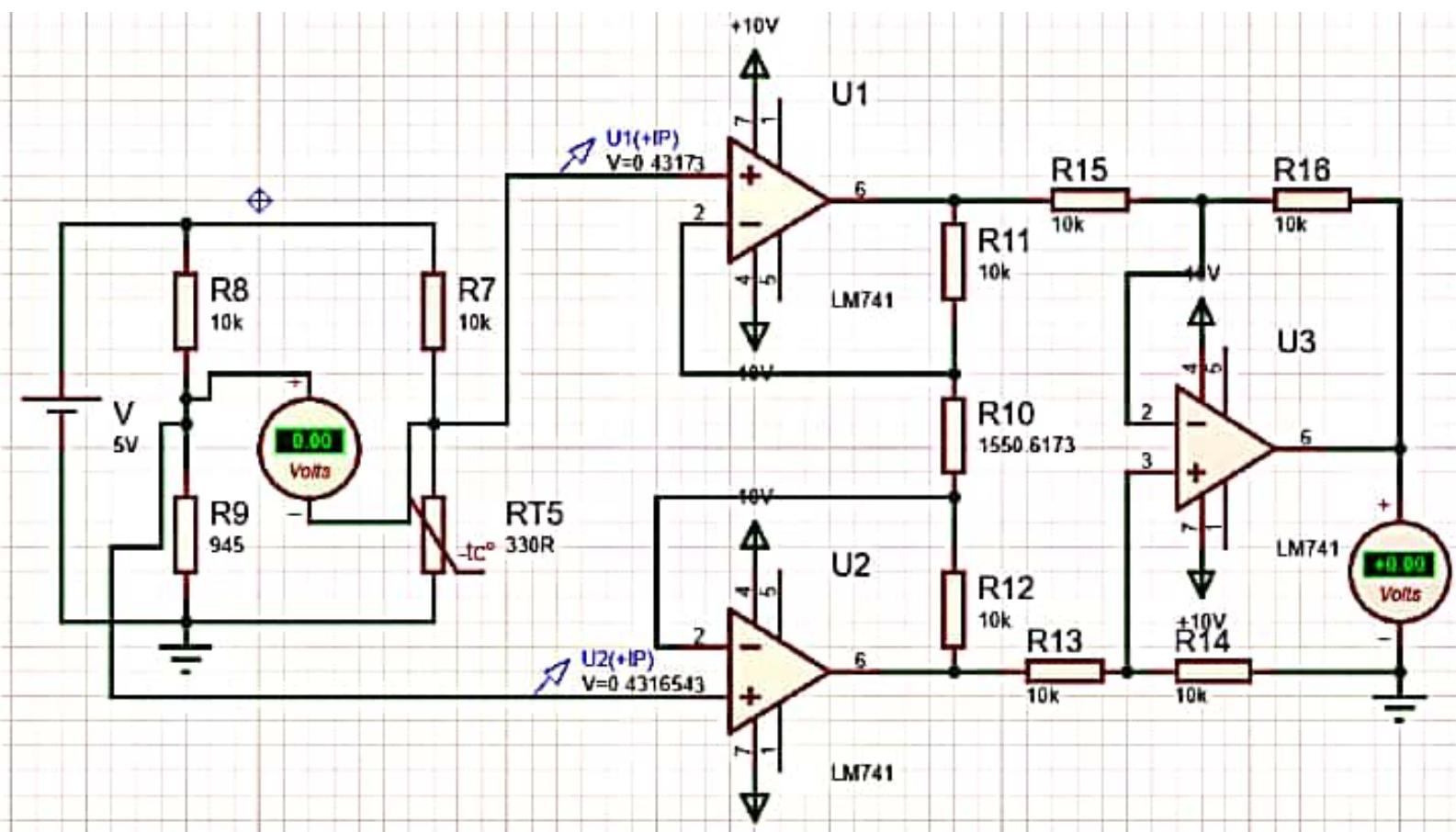
$$13.13387253 = \frac{2(10k\Omega)}{R_{gain}}$$

$$6.566936264 = \frac{10k\Omega}{R_{gain}}$$

$$R_{gain} = \frac{10k\Omega}{6.566936264}$$

$$R_{gain} = 1522.780121 \Omega$$





Termopar:

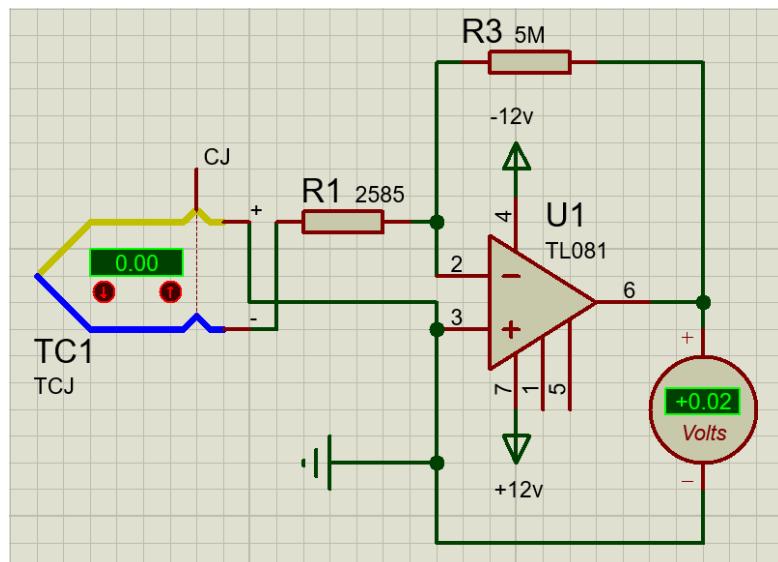
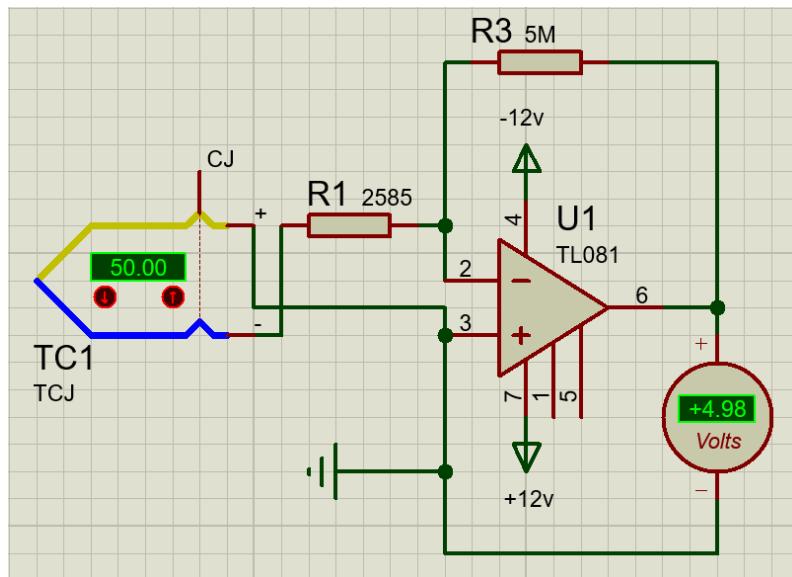
Según el NIST, la termocplata tipo J a 50°C

$$V_0 = 2.585 \text{ mV} \quad V(0^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0$$

$$-\frac{R_2}{R_1}(-V) = 5 \quad VR_2 = 5R_1$$

$$0.002585 R_2 = 5R_1 \quad R_1 = 2585 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 5 \times 10^6 \Omega$$



Sumando amplificador inversor

$$V_{out} = -RF \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} \right)$$

$$-5v = -RF \left(\frac{5v}{10k\Omega} + \frac{5v}{10k\Omega} + \frac{5v}{10k\Omega} \right)$$

$$-5v = -(5v)RF \left(\frac{3}{10k\Omega} \right)$$

$$L = -RF \left(\frac{3}{10k\Omega} \right)$$

$$\underline{10k\Omega} = \frac{-RF}{3}$$

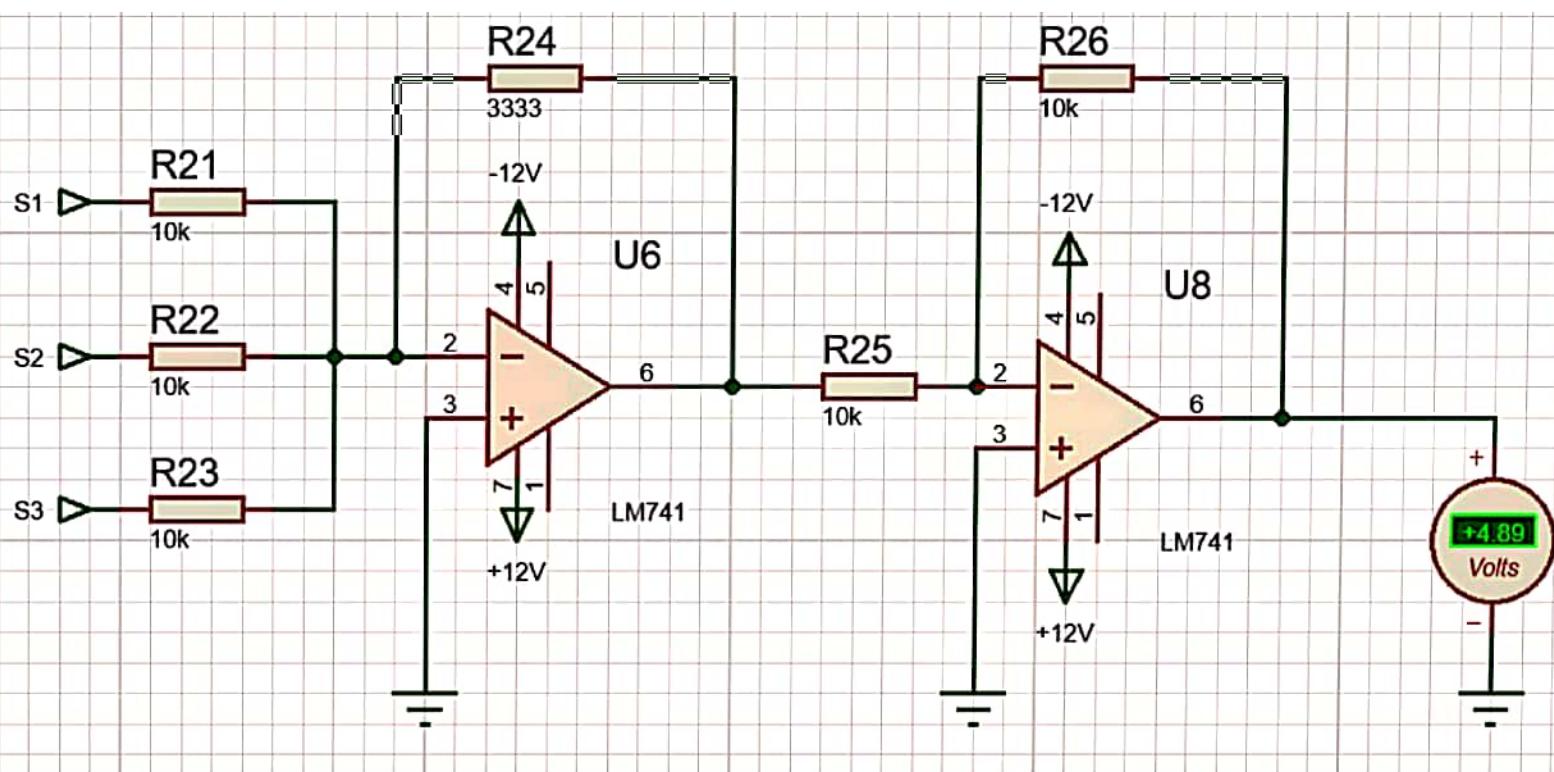
~~$$RF = 3333.\overline{3} \Omega$$~~

Amplificador inversor

$$V_{out} = -V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$V_{out} = -(-5v) \frac{10k\Omega}{10k\Omega}$$

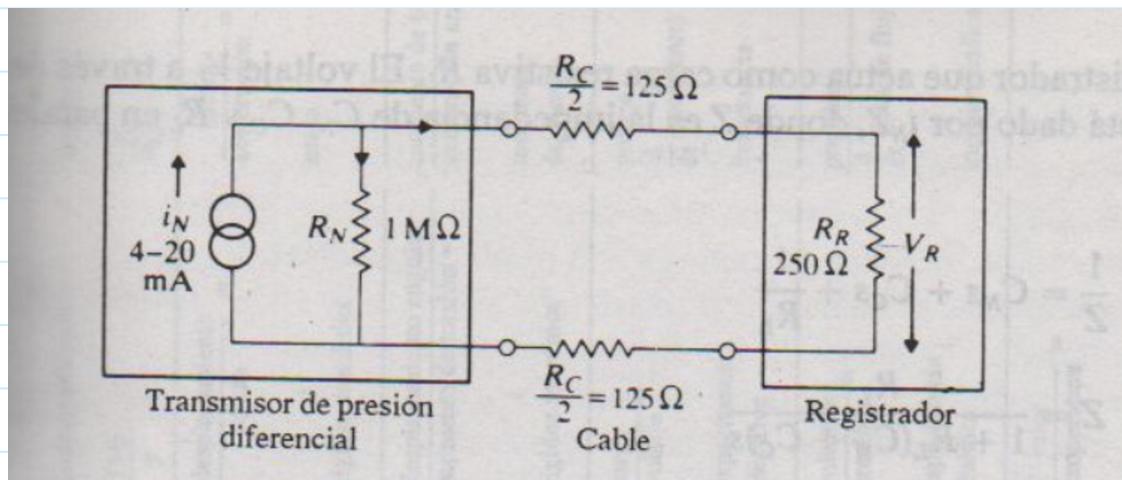
~~$$V_{out} = 5v$$~~



Problema 2

Thursday, February 25, 2021 2:51 PM

2. Un transmisor Electrónico diferencial genera una salida de corriente de 4 a 20 mA, linealmente relacionada con una entrada de presión diferencial de 0 a 10^4 Pa. La impedancia de Norton del transmisor es $10^5\Omega$. El transmisor está conectado a un indicador de impedancia de 250Ω vía cable, cuya resistencia total es de 500Ω . El indicador da una lectura entre 0 y 10^4 Pa, para un voltaje de entrada de 1V a 5 V. Calcule el error de medición del sistema, a causa de la carga para una presión de entrada de 5×10^3 Pa.



Calculemos el modelo de respuesta lineal en corriente del transmisor:

$$\frac{20 \text{ mA} - 4 \text{ mA}}{10^4 \text{ Pa} - 0 \text{ Pa}} = \frac{16 \text{ mA}}{10^4 \text{ Pa}} = 0.0016 \text{ mA/Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = (0.0016 \text{ mA/Pa})X + 4 \text{ mA} \dots (1)$$

Usando (1), calculemos la corriente para una presión de 5×10^3 Pa:

$$Y = (0.0016 \text{ mA/Pa})(5 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}) + 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$y = (0.0016mA / Pa) (5 \times 10^3 Pa) + 4mA$$

$$y = 12mA$$

Ahora, del diagrama del circuito calculemos la R_T para conocer V_T :

$$R_T = (1M\Omega \parallel 500\Omega) = \frac{(1M\Omega)(500\Omega)}{1M\Omega + 500\Omega} = 499.7501\Omega$$

Entonces, por ley de Ohm:

$$V_T = I_T R_T = (12mA)(499.7501\Omega) = 5.997 V$$

Usando un divisor de voltaje, para el Voltaje en R_R :

$$V_R = \frac{(250\Omega)(5.997V)}{(250\Omega + 125\Omega + 125\Omega)} = 2.9985V \dots (2)$$

Calcularemos el modelo lineal para la lectura del medidor:

$$\gamma = \frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{X_2 - X_1} = \frac{10^4 Pa - 0 Pa}{5V - 1V} = \frac{10^4 Pa}{4V} = 2,500 Pa/V$$

$$\rightarrow y = (2,500 Pa/V)x - 2,500 Pa \dots (3)$$

Sustituyendo (2) en (3):

$$y = (2,500 Pa/V)(2.9985V) - 2,500 Pa$$

$$y = 4,996.2518 Pa \dots (4)$$

$$y = 4,996 \cdot 2518 \text{ Pa} / \dots \quad (4)$$

Una vez calculado el valor medido, calculemos el valor real para obtener el error.

Suponiendo que los $12mA$ entran integros al lazo del medidor, por ley de ohm tenemos:

$$V_R = I_R R_R = (12mA)(250\Omega) = 3V \dots \quad (5)$$

Sustituyendo (5) en (3):

$$y = (2,500 \text{ Pa/V})(3V) - 2,500 \text{ Pa}$$

$$y = 5,000 \text{ Pa}$$

Sacando la diferencia de (4) y (5):

$$\Delta = | 5,000 \text{ Pa} - 4,996 \cdot 2518 \text{ Pa} | = 3.7482 \text{ Pa}$$

Problema 3

Tuesday, March 30, 2021 12:29 AM

3. Un sensor con resistencia de Platino se utiliza para medir temperatura entre 0 y 200 °C. Puesto que la resistencia $R_T \Omega$ a $T^\circ C$ está dado por:

$$R_T = R_0(1 + \alpha T + \beta T^2) \quad y \quad R_0 = 100.0\Omega, R_{100} = 138.5\Omega, R_{200} = 175.83\Omega,$$

Calcule:

- a) Los valores de α y β

Con $T = 100^\circ C$:

$$138.5\Omega = 100\Omega(1 + \alpha(100^\circ C) + \beta(100^\circ C)^2) \dots (1)$$

Con $T = 200^\circ C$

$$175.83\Omega = 100\Omega(1 + \alpha(200^\circ C) + \beta(200^\circ C)^2) \dots (2)$$

Desarrollando (1):

$$\begin{aligned} 138.5\Omega &= 100\Omega + \alpha(10,000\Omega^\circ C) + \beta(1,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2) \\ 38.5\Omega - (1,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2)\beta &= \alpha(10,000\Omega^\circ C) \\ \underline{38.5\Omega - (1,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2)\beta} &= \alpha \\ 10,000\Omega^\circ C & \end{aligned}$$

$$0.003851^\circ C - 100^\circ C \beta = \alpha \dots (3)$$

Desarrollando (2):

$$\begin{aligned} 175.83\Omega &= 100\Omega + \alpha(20,000\Omega^\circ C) + \beta(4,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2) \\ 75.83\Omega - \alpha(20,000\Omega^\circ C) &= \beta(4,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2) \\ \underline{75.83\Omega - \alpha(20,000\Omega^\circ C)} &= \beta \\ 4,000,000\Omega^\circ C^2 & \\ 0.00001895751^\circ C^2 - \alpha(0.0051^\circ C) &= \beta \dots (4) \end{aligned}$$

Sustituyendo (4) en (3):

$$0.00385 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} (0.0000189575 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^2 - \alpha (0.005 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})) = \alpha$$
$$0.00385 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 0.00189575 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} + (0.5)\alpha = \alpha$$
$$0.00195425 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = (0.5)\alpha$$
$$0.0039085 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = \alpha \dots \cancel{(s)}$$

Sustituyendo (5) en (3):

$$0.00385 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - (100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})\beta = 0.0039085 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$
$$\underbrace{0.00385 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 0.0039085 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}_{100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} = \beta$$
$$-0.000000585 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^2 = \cancel{\beta} \dots \cancel{(s)}$$

Comprobando en (1):

$$138.5 \Omega = 100 \Omega (1 + (0.0039085 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})(100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}) - (5.85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^2)(100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})^2)$$
$$138.5 \Omega = 100 \Omega + 39.085 \Omega - 0.585 \Omega$$
$$[138.5 \Omega = 138.5 \Omega]$$

- b) La no linealidad como un porcentaje de deflexión a escala completa a $100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Calculemos el modelo de recta ideal para el comportamiento del sensor:

$$\frac{138.5 \Omega - 100 \Omega}{100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} = 0.385 \Omega / \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

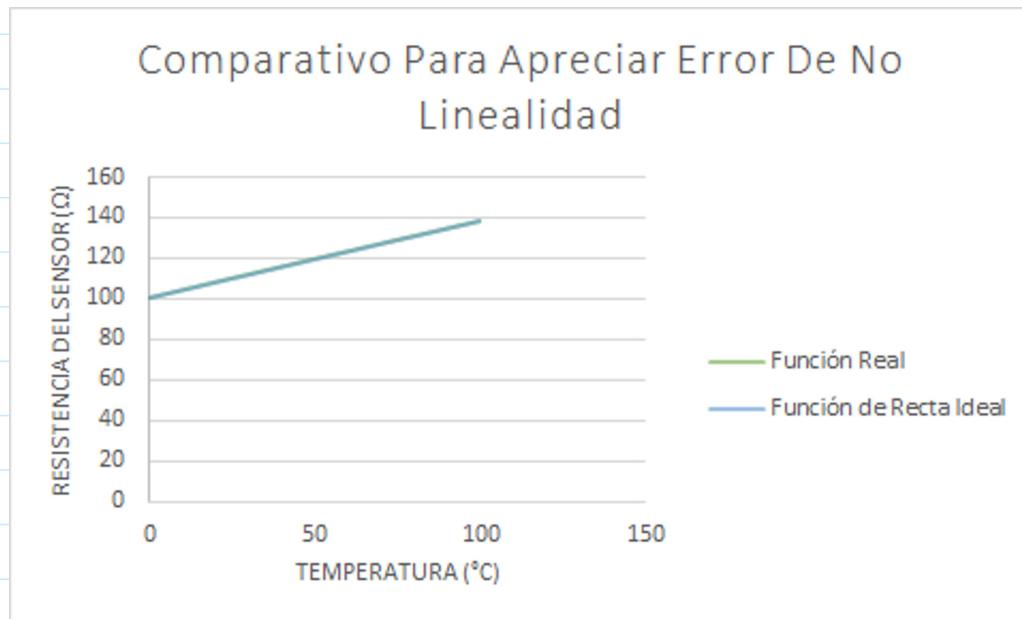
$$y = (0.385 \Omega / \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})x + 100 \Omega$$

Tabulando:

Grado (°C)	Función Real	Función de la Recta	Diferencia de Valores	Diferencia Mínima	Diferencia Máxima
0	100	100	0	0	0.29625
5	101.981288	101.925	0.0562875		
10	103.95665	103.85	0.10665		
15	105.926088	105.775	0.1510875		
20	107.8896	107.7	0.1896		
25	109.847188	109.625	0.2221875		
30	111.79885	111.55	0.24885		
35	113.744588	113.475	0.2695875		
40	115.6844	115.4	0.2844		
45	117.618288	117.325	0.2932875		
50	119.54625	119.25	0.29625		
55	121.468288	121.175	0.2932875		
60	123.3844	123.1	0.2844		
65	125.294588	125.025	0.2695875		
70	127.19885	126.95	0.24885		
75	129.097188	128.875	0.2221875		
80	130.9896	130.8	0.1896		
85	132.876088	132.725	0.1510875		
90	134.75665	134.65	0.10665		
95	136.631288	136.575	0.0562875		
100	138.5	138.5	0		

← Máx.

Gráfico:



Calculando lo que se pide en B):

$$\% \Delta = \frac{\Delta}{\Omega_{\text{máx.}} - \Omega_{\text{mín.}}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.29625 \times 100}{138.5 - 100} = \frac{29.625}{38.5} = 0.7694\%$$

$$= \frac{0.24625 \times 100}{138.5 - 100} = \frac{24.625}{38.5} = 0.2694\% \cancel{\downarrow}$$