

April 3rd (Monday)

Road map for the 2nd half of the Semester:

ITDT (Industrial IOT):

ADC Data Validation → ① F.I.T.  
(Fast Fourier Transform)  
Analog Sensor interface Design.

② Power Spectrum Technique.  
③ Hardware Architecture Aspects

ION Selective Electrode Sensors { Many Applications in different Industry Sector.

the Semester.

Example: for Analog ISE Sensor interface Design.

Ref:

2018S-20-NH3- 4Design2018-1-16.pdf

ammonia/ammonium ele

Cat No. S-05722-16 model 9512BNWP

Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)  
Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>)

1. For both drinking water and was
2. EPA-approved for ISE analysis
3. The Orion ammonia electrode is with a chemical-resistant transluce
4. The easy-to-fill electrode comes to avoid overfilling and to monitor ti
5. Membrane replacement options loose membranes or preassembled membrane for the convenience of i

20 replacement membranes, preassembled body with membrane, 60-mL of fill cable with BNC connector.

620

Fig.1

google Definition:

Principle of ion-selective electrode (I.S.E.) An ideal I.S.E. consists of a thin membrane across which only the intended ion can be transported. The transport of ions from a high conc. to a low one through a selective binding with some sites within the membrane creates a potential difference.

Example of A Battery

Homework Extension Next Monday with Demo.

Project: Due the 2nd of the Semester.

Implementation (1/3) 33% to  
PID.  
I<sub>2</sub>C Sensor  
PWM motor Control  
Pre-processing C.F.T.  
ADC

Research Part: (1/3)  
① P.R.T Presentation ON State-of-the-Art Technology in the Embedded world.

② Report (Guideline)

③ Proposal (one page), Submit to the CANVAS for Approval.

— By Wednesday / Monday Next  
(1/3) Demo & Presentation: By the end of

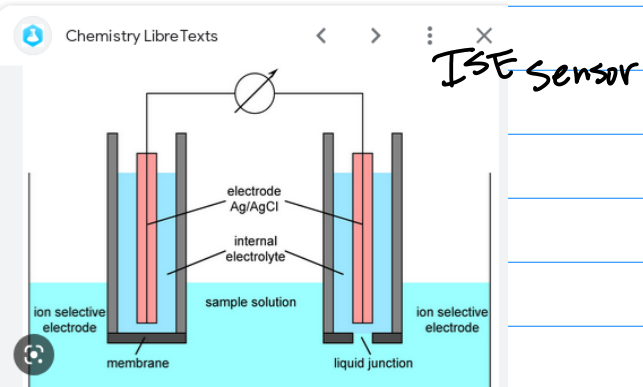


Fig.2

# Working Principle of Battery - Electrical E...

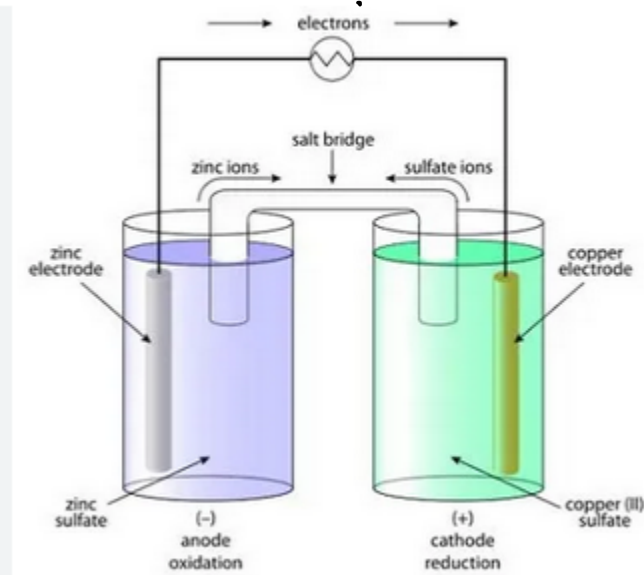


Fig. 3

Observation: Use Battery As An Example to Demonstrate Ion Selective Electrode Sensor. See  $\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_4^+$  sensor in Fig. 1.

Visit

Note 2: For the Non Linear Part, Let's perform Linearization — By using piece-wise Linear Lines.

Piece-wise Line 1.  
Piece-wise Line 2.

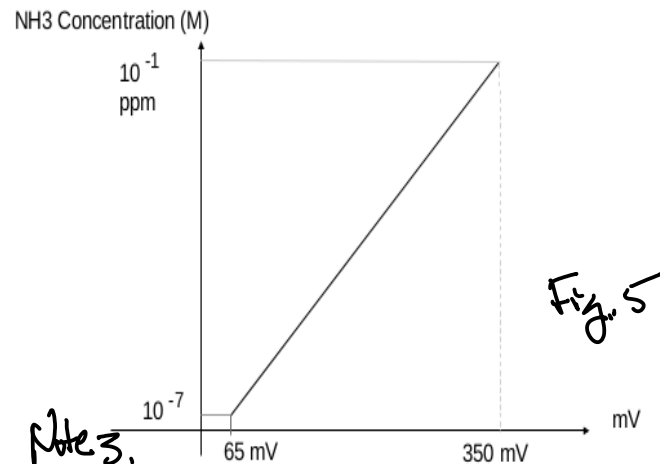
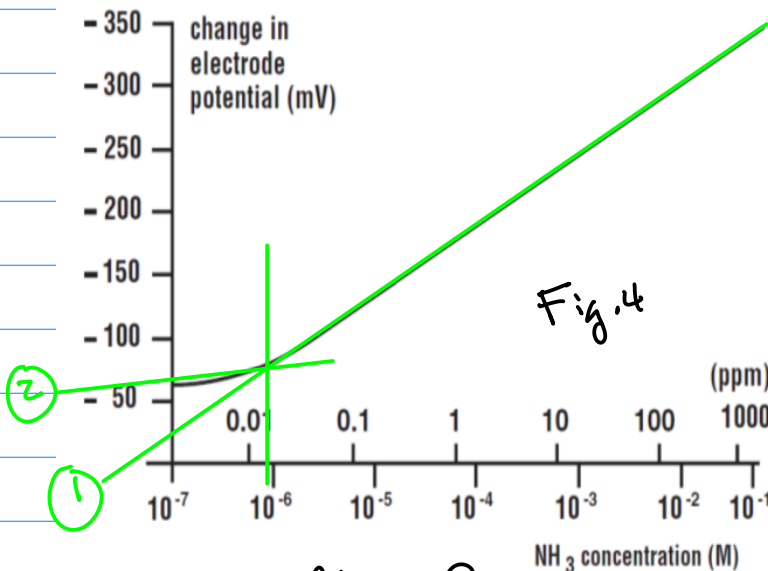
Next step is to formulate each line by using Linear Equation.

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} \dots (1)$$

Solve for  $y = bx + c$  (see the previous Notes).

With Simplification By Removing Very Low Concentration Part, we have

## Characteristic Typical $\text{NH}_3$ Calibration Curve



Note 3.

Then, Change the Cal-Curve to the Characteristic Curve e.g. Horizontal axis is voltage for the Design of interface.

Note 1. We like to have the Linear Characteristics from the Calibration Curve. Such as  $[1, 10]$ ,  $[10, 100]$ ,  $[100, 1000]$ , etc.

## Industrial Analog Sensor Interface Protocol:

- 1° Output has to be defined by Current.
- 2° The Range  $4 \sim 20 \text{ mA}$ .



Control.com

<https://control.com> > Technical Articles

## Why is 4-20 mA Current Used for Industrial Analog Sensors?

Note 4. Fit to the Dynamic Range of your target platform.

↓  
External ADC Needed

CMOS Range ADC  $[0, 3.3]$

TTL " "  $[0, 5.0]$