INTERFACING TECHNIQUES

ENCS4380

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Question#1

(a) Develop a model for acceleration sensor using Matlab based on the model developed in class. You should specify the following:

- Discuss the effect of B/M on the system response when unit step and ramp are applied.
- Discuss the frequency response of the system and the effect of B/M

Question#2

Discuss different types of acceleration sensors and Gyroscopes exists today, i.e. in your smart phone. I expect to do the following:

-Discuss concept of operation of the sensor
-Technology used in manufacturing it
-Static and dynamic characteristics of the sensor
-Simple interface to take some measurements from the sensor.

Question#3

A temperature measuring system, with a time constant 1.2s, is used to measured temperature of a heating medium, which changes sinusoidal between 150 and 350C with a periodic of 10 s. find the maximum and minimum values of temperature, as indicated by the measuring system and the time lag between the output and input signals

Question#4

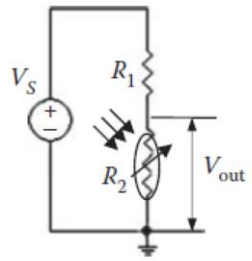
An amplifier in a sensor circuit has a signal voltage level of 6 μV and a noise voltage level of 1 μV at input. If the gain of the amplifier is 80 and a 2 μV of noise is added by the amplifier at the output, determine the signal to noise ratio at output.

Question#5

The nominal transfer function of an MPX4250A piezoresistive pressure sensor provided by the manufacturer is Vout = Vs(0.004Pin − 0.04), where Vs is the supply voltage (in V), Pin is the input pressure (in kPa), and Vout is the sensor's output (in V). (1) If Vs = 3.3 V, find the sensor's nominal sensitivity and nominal offset. (2) If the supply voltage applied to the sensor fluctuates from 2.85 V DC to 3.5 V DC, that is, Vs = 5.1 ±0.25 V, find the maximum and minimum absolute output error caused by the unstable power supply when measuring a 100 kPa pressure.

Question#6

The circuit shown in Figure below can be used as a "dark sensor" to turn ON a lighting system automatically in the evening. If R1 = 10 kΩ, Vin = 5 V, and R2 has a resistance of 700 Ω in bright light and 100 kΩ in the dark, find R2's output voltage when (1) R2 is in the bright light; (2) R2 is in the dark.



Question#7

The approximate time constant of a thermometer is determined by immersing it in a bath and noting the time it takes to reach 63% of the final reading. If the result is 38 s, determine the delay when measuring the temperature of a bath that is periodically changing 3 times per minute

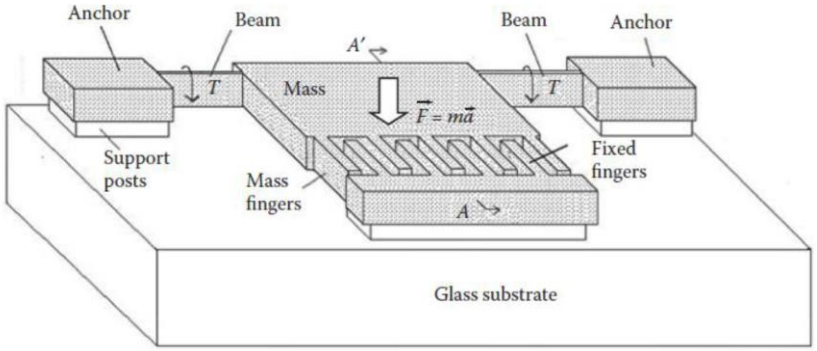
Question#8

Compare the resistance change produced by a $160\ \mu m \cdot m^{-1}$ strain in a metallic gauge with GF = 2.13 and a semiconductor gauge with GF = -161.

Assume the nominal resistances for both gauges are 120 Ω.

Question#9

An area-variation-based capacitive accelerometer, as shown in Figure below, has the following parameters: finger length l_f = 300 μm, mass length l_m = 280 μm, number of fingers n = 100, air gap d_f = 1 μm, and the relative permittivity ε_r = 7. If the measured capacitance change ΔC is 50.34 pF, find the angel θ in degrees (o)



Question#10

An Accelerometer is selected to measure a time-dependent motion. In particular, input signal frequencies below 200 Hz are of prime interest. Select a set of acceptable parameter specifications for the sensor (i.e. ω_n) , assuming a dynamic error of ±5% and damping ratio ζ =0.6. Use Matlab to verify your results.

Question#11

Design and develop a Scale using strain gauge load cell, you could use an amplifier with ADC HX711. You could use Arduino, LCD display.

End Questions