Industrial Internet of Things

Sensor and Actuator

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Industrial Networking and Network Security

Importance:

- Enhances connectivity, efficiency, and automation in industrial processes.
- Facilitates real-time monitoring and control of industrial systems.

Challenges:

- Security vulnerabilities due to increased connectivity.
- Compatibility issues among diverse industrial devices.
- Ensuring network reliability in harsh industrial environments.

Types of Industrial Networking

Industrial Ethernet:

- Utilizes Ethernet protocols for communication in industrial environments.
- Provides higher data transfer rates and reliability compared to traditional fieldbuses.

Fieldbuses:

- Common in industrial automation, connecting sensors and actuators.
- Examples include Profibus, Modbus, and CANopen.

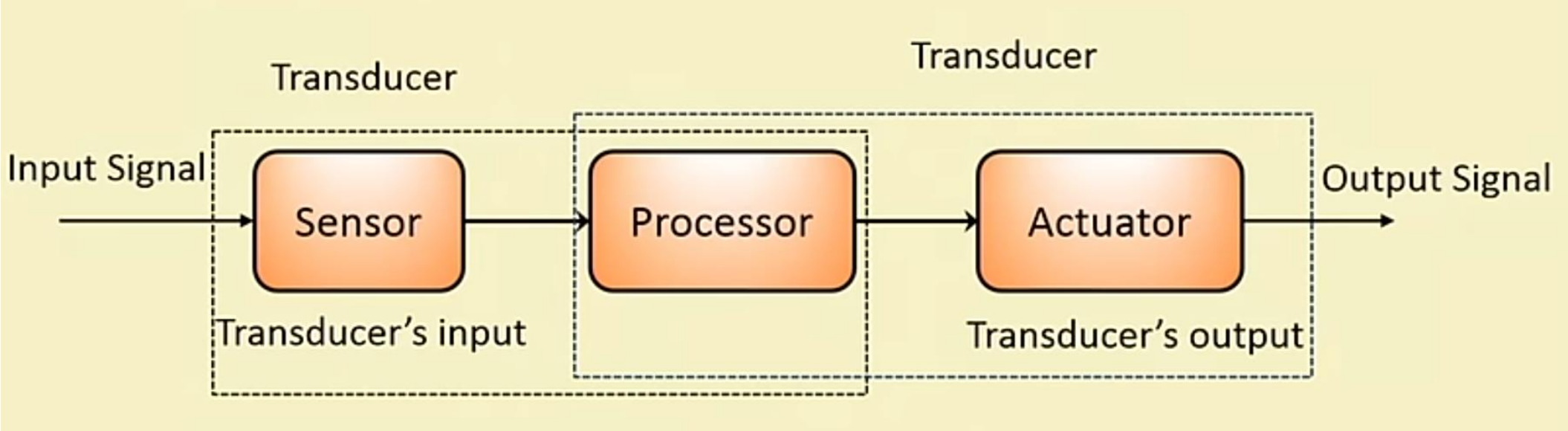
Wireless Industrial Networks:

- Utilizes wireless communication technologies like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.
- Enables flexible and mobile industrial setups.

Industrial IoT (IIoT):

- Integrates IoT devices for enhanced data collection and analysis.
- Facilitates real-time monitoring and control.

Transducer


Transducer
Transducer
Input Signal
Sensor
Processor
Actuator
Output Signal
Transducer's input
Transducer's output

Transducer

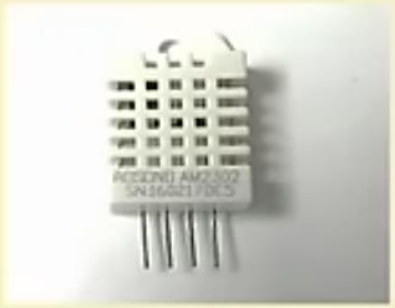
- Transducer:
  - Converts a signal from one physical form to another physical form
  - Physical form: thermal, electric, mechanical, magnetic, chemical, and optical
  - Energy converter
  - Example:
    - Microphone : Converts sound to electrical signal
    - Speaker : Converts electrical signal to sound
    - Antenna : Converts electromagnetic energy into electricity and vice versa

Sensor

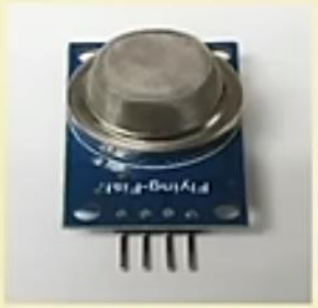
- The characteristic of any device or material to detect the presence of a particular physical quantity
- The output of sensor is signal, which is converted to human readable form

- Performs some function of input by sensing or feeling the physical changes in the characteristic of a system in response to stimuli
- Input: Physical parameter or stimuli
  - Example: Temperature, light, gas, pressure, and sound
- Output: Response to stimuli

Sensor



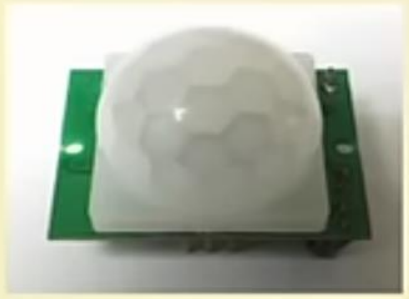
Temperature and Humidity sensor – DH22



Gas (LPG, CH4, and CO) detector sensor - MQ-5

Ultrasonic sensor - HC-SR04

CMOS Camera



PIR sensor

Rain detector sensor

Fire detector sensor

Characteristics of sensors

- Static characteristics
  - After steady state condition, how the output of a sensor change in response to an input change
- Dynamic characteristics
  - The properties of the system's transient response to an input

Static characteristics

- Accuracy
  - Represents the correctness of the output compared to a superior system
  - The different between the standard and the measured value
- Range
  - Gives the highest and the lowest value of the physical quantity within which the sensor can actually sense
  - Beyond this value there is no sensing or no kind of response

Static characteristics

- Resolution
  - Provides the smallest change in the input that a sensor is capable of sensing
  - Resolution is an important specification towards selection of sensors.
  - Higher the resolution better the precision
- Errors
  - The difference between the standard value and the value produced by sensor

Static characteristics

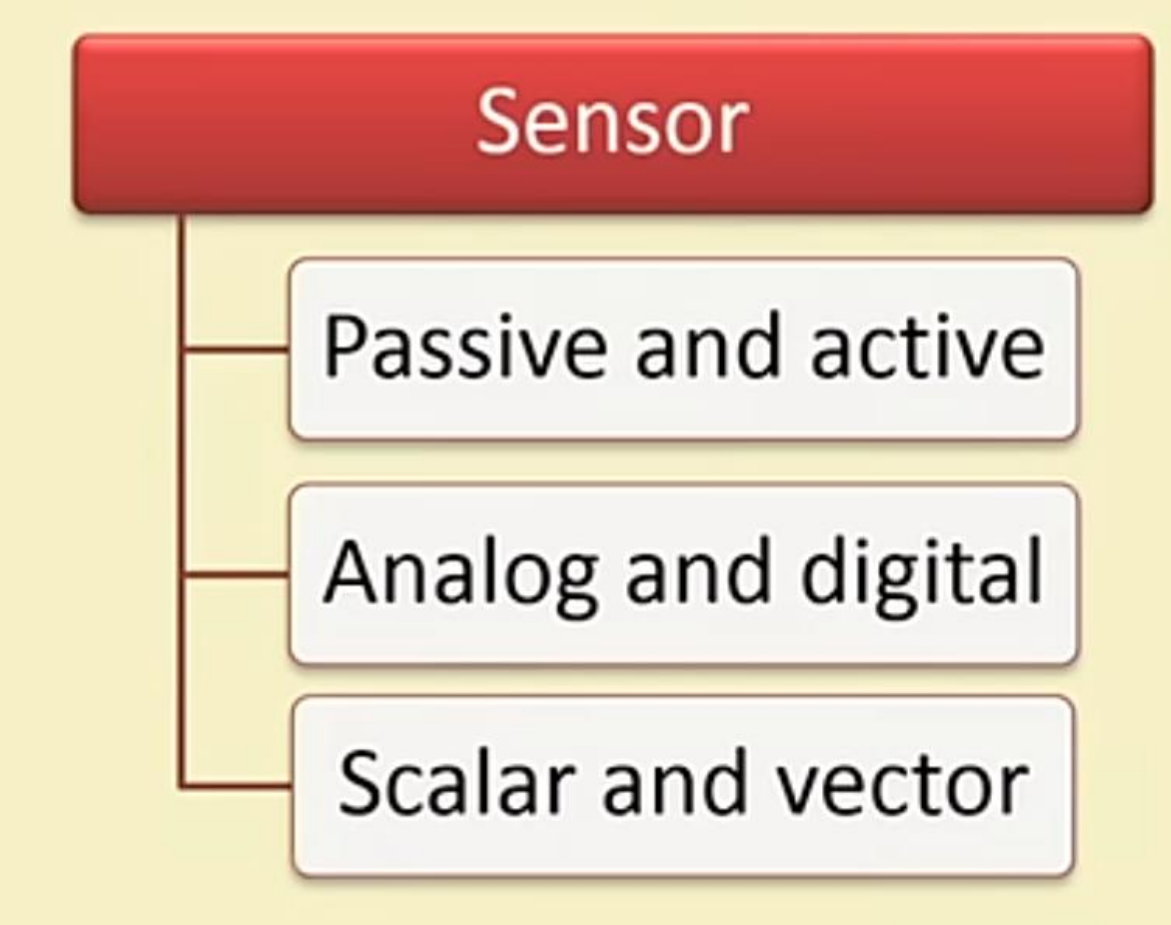
- Sensitivity
  - Sensitivity indicates ratio of incremental change in the response of the system with respect to incremental change in input parameter.
  - It can be found from slope of output characteristic curve of a sensor
- Linearity
  - The deviation of sensor value curve from a particular straight line
- Drift
  - The difference in the measurements of sensor from a specific reading when kept at that value for a long period of time
- Repeatability
  - The deviation between measurements in a sequence under same conditions

Dynamic Characteristics

How well a sensor responds to changes in its input

- Zero order system
  - Output shows a response to the input signal with no delay
  - Does not include energy-storing elements
  - Example: Potentiometer measures linear and rotary displacements
- First order system
  - When the output approaches its final value gradually
  - Consists of an energy storage and dissipation element
- Second order system
  - Complex output response
  - The output response of sensor oscillates before steady state

Sensor Classification



Passive Sensor

- Cannot independently sense the input
- Example: Accelerometer, soil moisture, water-level, and temperature sensors

Active Sensor

- Independently sense the input
- Example: Radar, sounder, and laser altimeter sensors

Analog Sensor

- The response or output of the sensor is some continuous function of its input parameter
  - Example: Temperature sensor, LDR, analog pressure sensor, and Analog Hall effect/Magnetic Sensor
    - A LDR shows continuous variation in its resistance as a function of intensity of light falling on it

Digital Sensor

- Responses in binary nature
- Designs to overcome the disadvantages of analog sensors
- Along with the analog sensor it also comprises of extra electronics for bit conversion
- Example: Passive infrared (PIR) sensor and digital temperature sensor (DS1620)

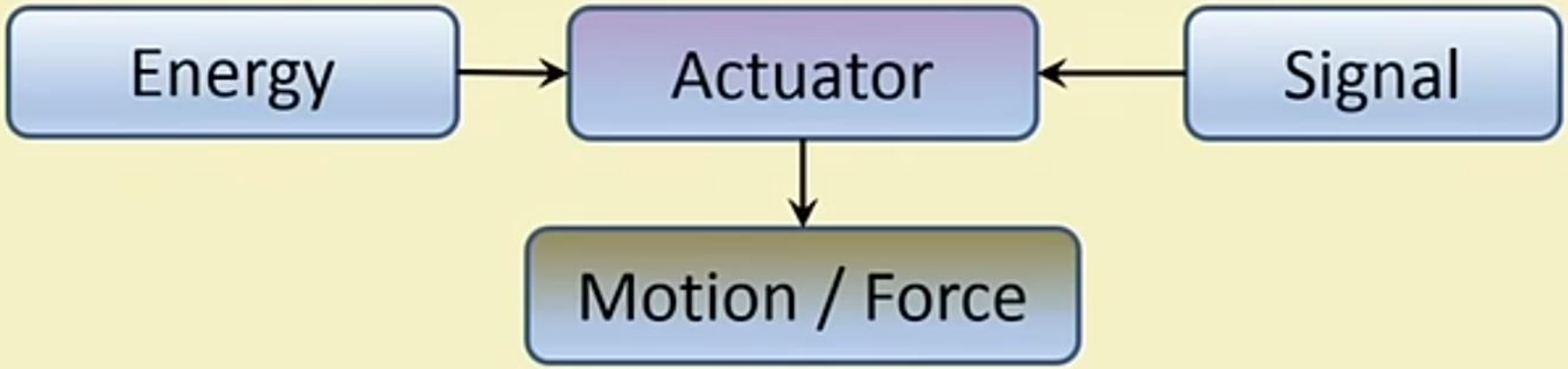
Scalar Sensor

- Detects the input parameter only based on its magnitude
- The response of the sensor is a function of magnitude of the input parameter
- Not affected by the direction of the input parameter
- Example: Temperature, gas, strain, color, and smoke sensors

Vector Sensor

- The response of the sensor depends on the magnitude of the direction and orientation of input parameter
- Example : Accelerometer, gyroscope, magnetic field, and motion detector sensors

Actuator



- An actuator is part of the system that deals with the control action required (mechanical action)
- Mechanical or electro-mechanical devices

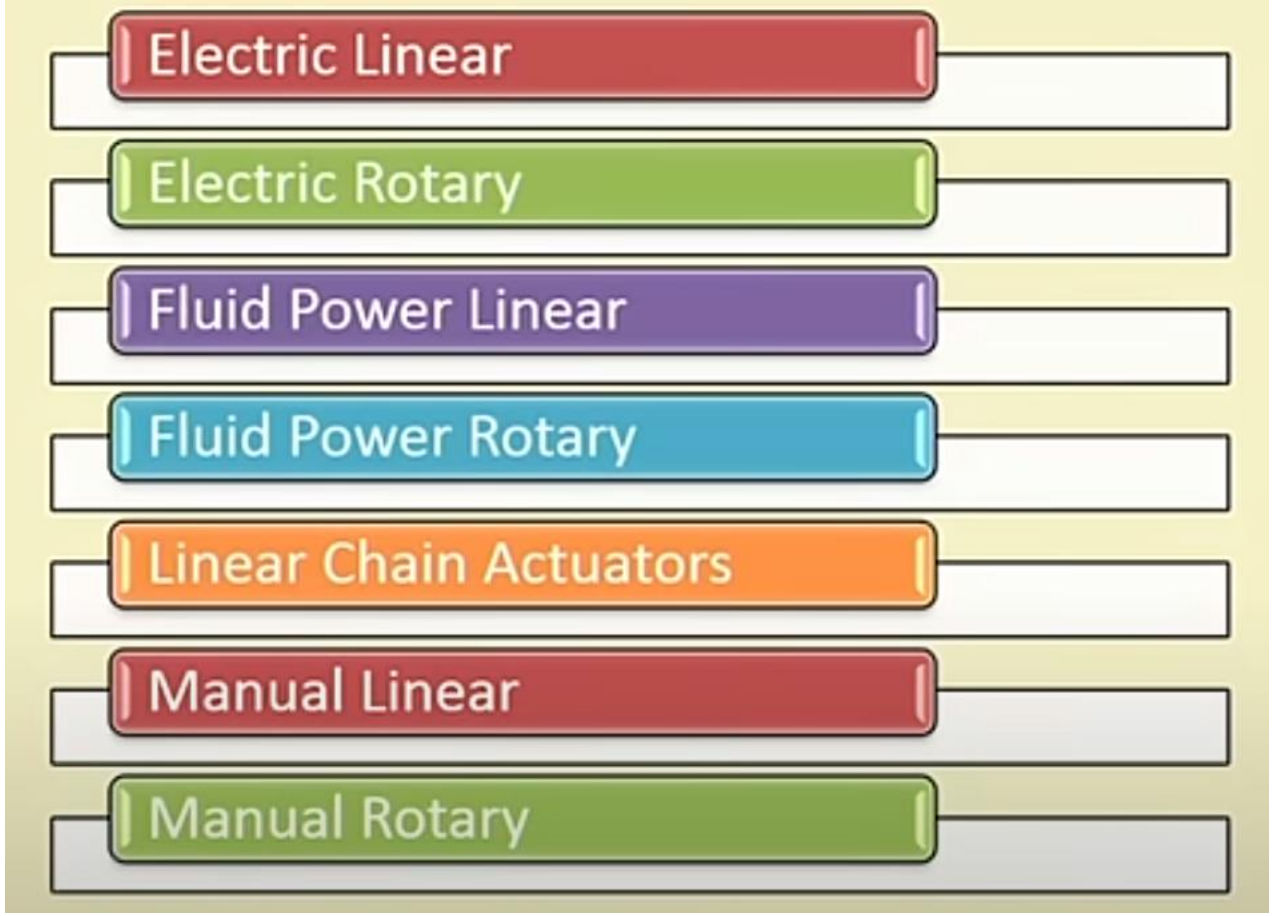
Actuator

- A control signal is input to an actuator and an energy source is necessary for its operation
- Available in both micro and macro scales
- Example: Electric motor, solenoid, hard drive stepper motor, comb drive, hydraulic cylinder, piezoelectric actuator, and pneumatic actuator

DC Motor

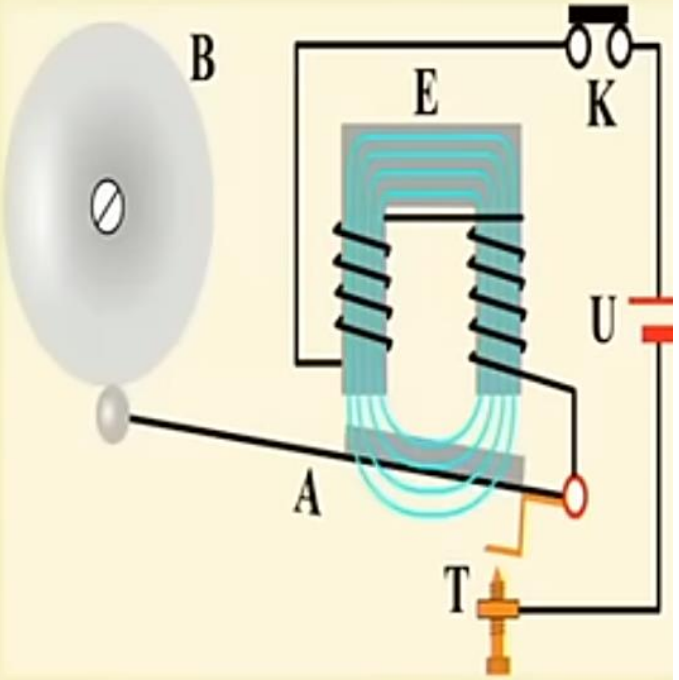
Relay

Classifications of Actuators



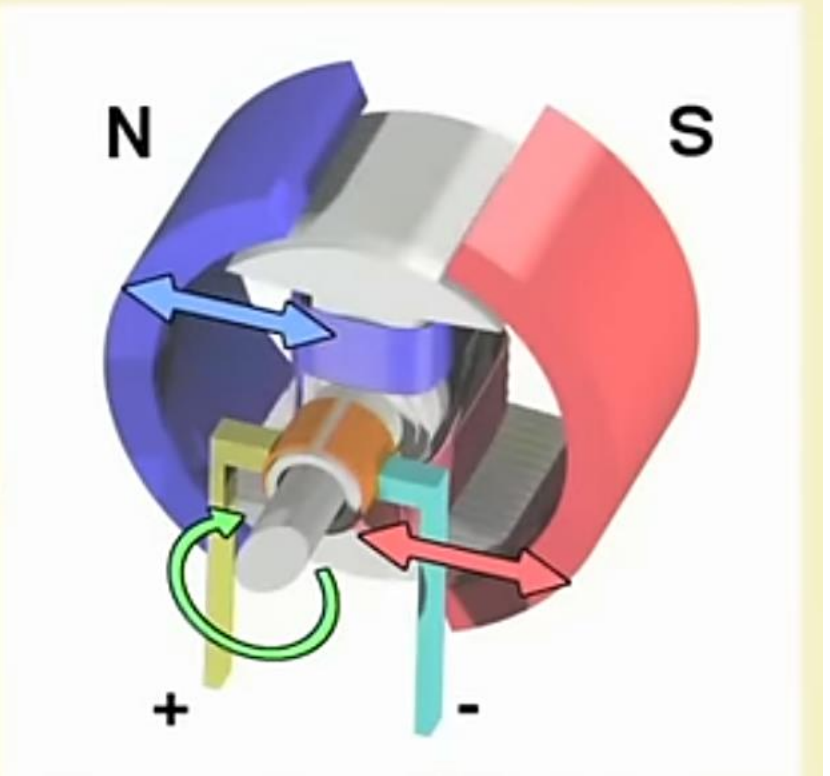
Electric Linear Actuator

- Powered by electrical signal
- Mechanical device containing linear guides, motors, and drive mechanisms
- Converts electrical energy into linear displacement
- Used in automation applications including electrical bell, opening and closing dampers, locking doors, and braking machine motions



Electric Rotary Actuator

- Powered by electrical signal
- Converts electrical energy into rotational motion
- Applications including quarter-turn valves, windows, and robotics

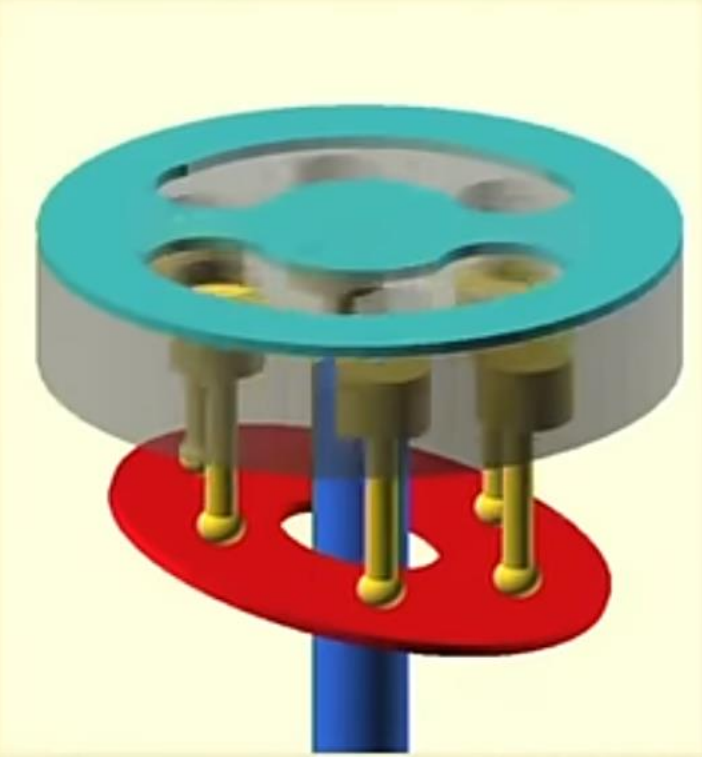


Fluid Power Linear Actuator

- Powered by hydraulic fluid, gas, or differential air pressure
- Mechanical devices have cylinder and piston mechanisms
- Produces linear displacement
- Primarily used in automation applications including clamping and welding

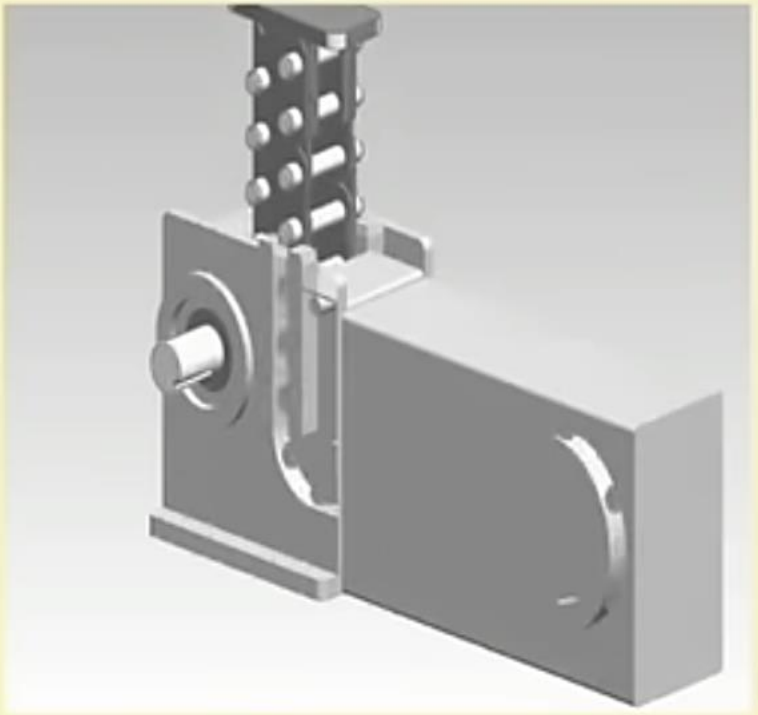
Fluid Power Rotary Actuator

- Powered by fluid, gas, or differential air pressure
- Consisting of gearing, and cylinder and piston mechanisms
- Converts hydraulic fluid, gas, or differential air pressure into rotational motion
- Primarily applications of this actuator are opening and closing dampers, doors, and



Linear Chain Actuator

- Mechanical devices containing sprockets and sections of chain
- Provides linear motion by the free ends of the specially designed chains
- Primarily used in motion control applications



Manual Linear Actuator

- Provides linear displacement through the translation of manually rotated screws or gears
- Consists of gearboxes, and hand operated knobs or wheels
- Primarily used for manipulating tools and workpieces

Manual Rotary Actuator

- Provides rotary output through the translation of manually rotated screws, levers, or gears
- Consists of hand operated knobs, levers, handwheels, and gearboxes
- Primarily used for the operation of valves


Thank You!