

DC transducers

This worksheet and all related files are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, version 1.0. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/1.0/>, or send a letter to Creative Commons, 559 Nathan Abbott Way, Stanford, California 94305, USA. The terms and conditions of this license allow for free copying, distribution, and/or modification of all licensed works by the general public.

Resources and methods for learning about these subjects (list a few here, in preparation for your research):

Question 1

Research and describe what the *Hall effect* is, and list some practical uses of it.
file 03671

Answer 1

There are many good references describing the nature and discovery of the Hall effect. I'll let you find this on your own!

Practical applications of the Hall effect include magnetic field measurement, non-contact current measurement, position sensors, and analog computation.

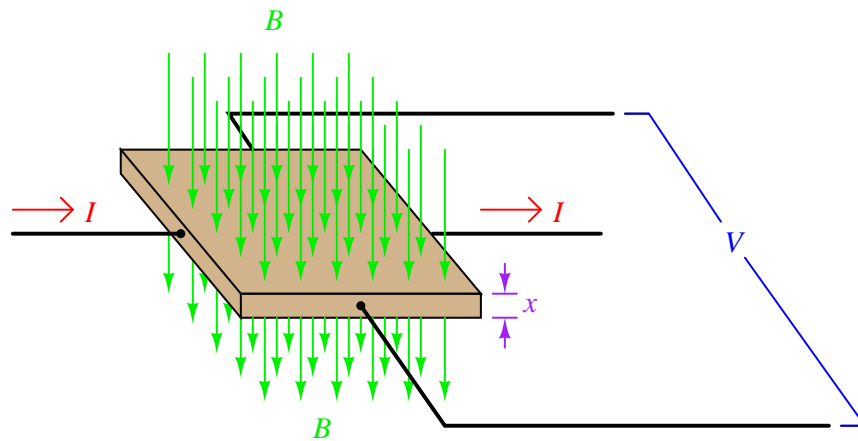
Notes 1

One of the most interesting applications of the Hall effect I've ever seen was an analog *multiplier*, which output a voltage signal proportional to the product of two input signals. In the specific example I saw, the two input signals were voltage and current for an AC load, the output of the Hall element representing instantaneous load *power*. A precise fraction of the AC load current passed through the Hall element, while a precise fraction of the AC load voltage energized a coil to generate a magnetic field flux perpendicular to the current (through the Hall element).

Question 2

The following equation is a general model for Hall effect devices, describing the voltage produced by a Hall element given the current through it (I), the magnetic flux density (B) passing through perpendicular to the current, and the thickness (x) of the Hall element. The variable K is a constant accounting for variations in material composition and temperature, and for any combination of units represented by the other variables:

$$V_{Hall} = K \frac{IB}{x}$$



Explain what this equation means with regard to the effect of each variable (I , B , and x) on the Hall voltage generated. Identify whether each of the variables has a *direct* or an *inverse* effect on the output voltage.

file 03672

Answer 2

I = direct effect
 B = direct effect
 x = inverse effect

Notes 2

Discuss with your students what it means for a variable to have a *direct* or *inverse* effect on another, and ask them to provide examples other than the Hall effect equation. If they cannot think of any, suggest Ohm's Law.