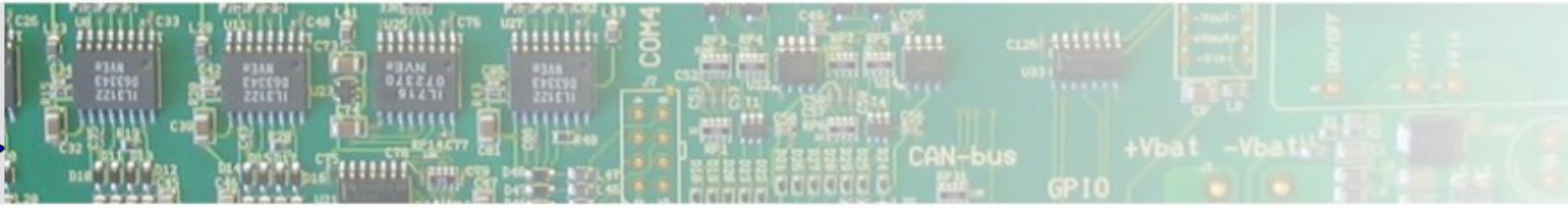


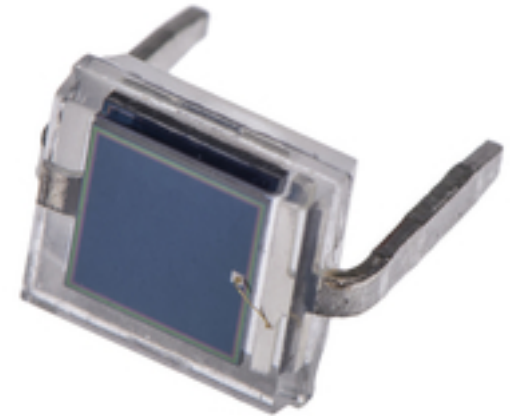
Meet je stad!

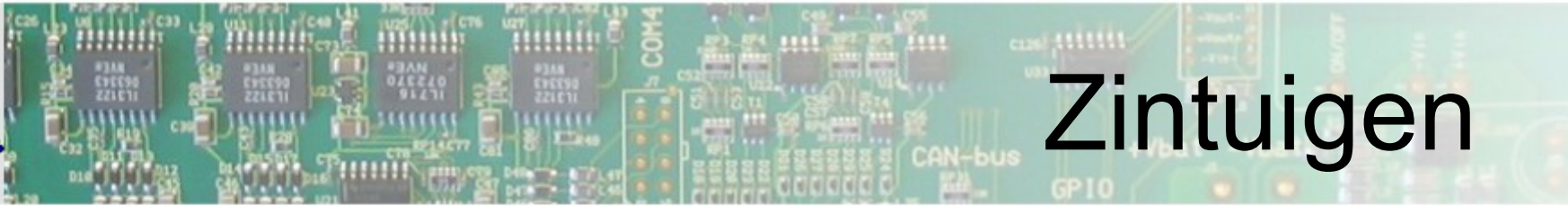


Sensoren & Elektronica



Andries Lohmeijer





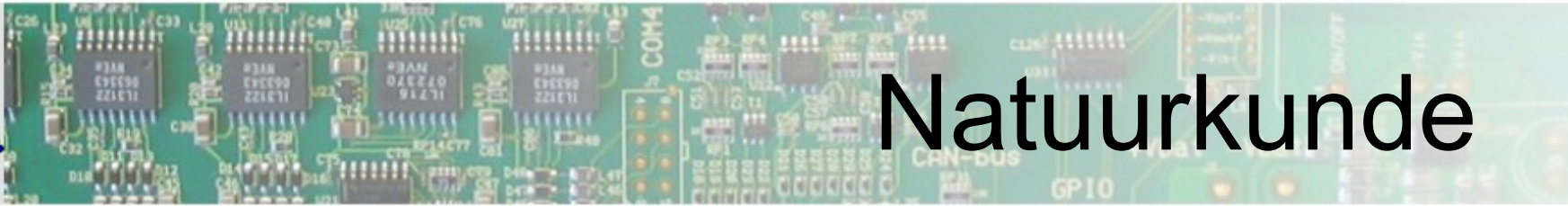
Sensoren zijn de “Zintuigen” van je meetopstelling.

Sensoren meten vaak een **natuurkundige grootheid**

Sensoren kan je gebruiken om waar te nemen wat er in je omgeving gebeurt.

Kwalitatief of Kwantitatief

Enige kennis van de natuurkundige principes waar sensoren gebruik van maken kan handig zijn bij de selectie van je sensor.



Grootheden zijn meestal niet direct meetbaar!

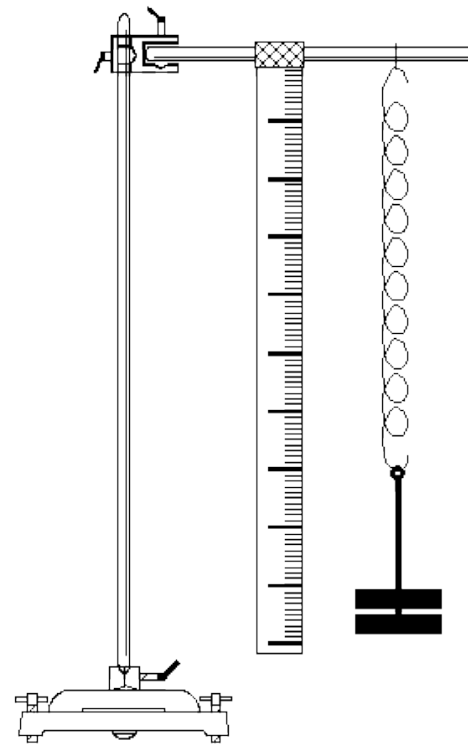
Bijvoorbeeld massa : m [kg]

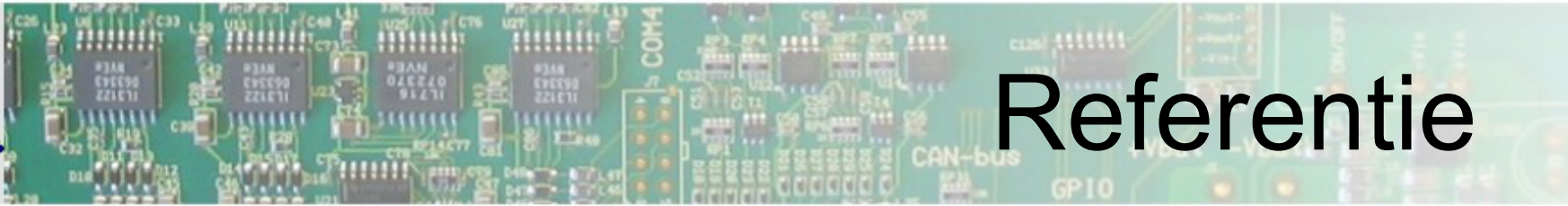
$$f = m \cdot a$$

$$a : 9.81 \text{ [m/s}^2\text{]}$$

$$d \text{ [m]} = f \text{ [N]} \cdot c_v \text{ [m/N]}$$

$$m \text{ [kg]} \sim d \text{ [m]}$$





Als je kwantitatief wilt meten heb je referenties nodig. Referenties refereren aan standaards.

SI stelsel
 Standaard
 Metrologie
 Afgeleiden

grootheid	SI-basiseenheid	
	naam	symbool
lengte	meter	m
massa	kilogram	kg
tijd	seconde	s
elektrische stroom	ampère	A
absolute temperatuur	kelvin	K
hoeveelheid stof	mol	mol
lichtsterkte	candela	cd

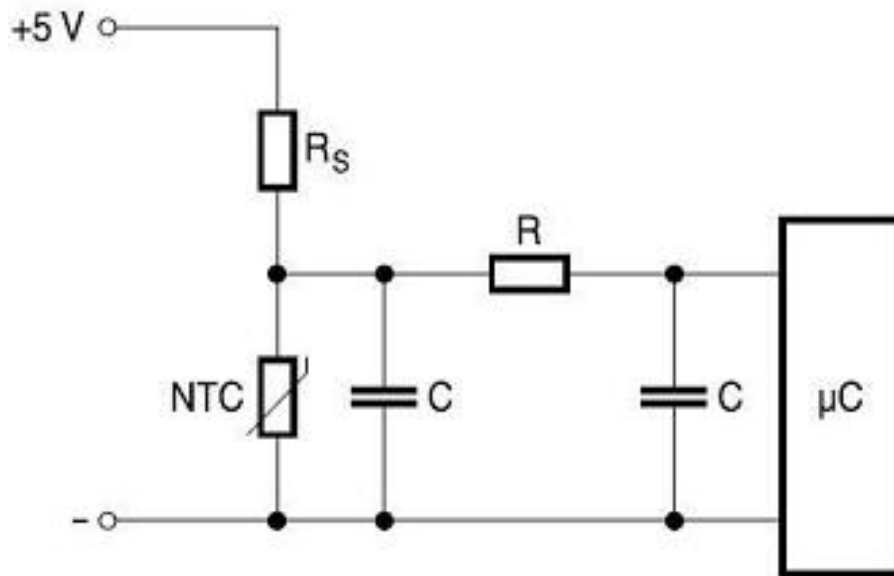


Analoog Digitaal Conversie

Referentie Arduino $V_{ref} = A_{vdd} = 5 [V]$

1024 stapjes, meetwaarde 314 :

$(314/1024) \times 5 = 1.53 [V]$ “ratiometrisch”



Stroom door NTC en R_s is gelijk!

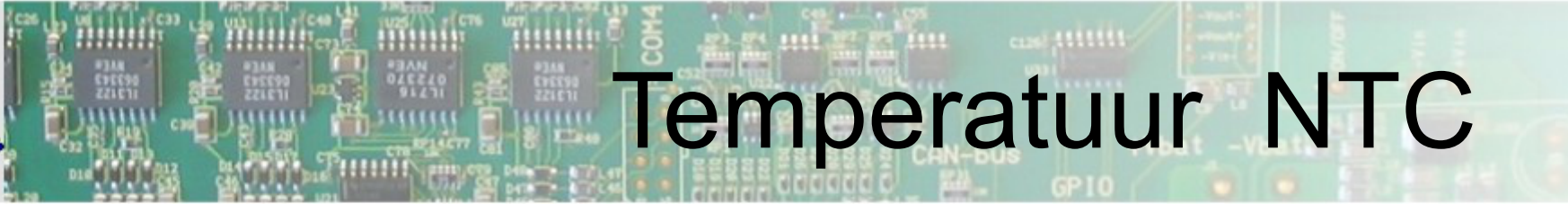
$R_s = 10K\Omega$

NTC value:

$10K \times 314 / (1024 - 314) = 4.42 K\Omega$

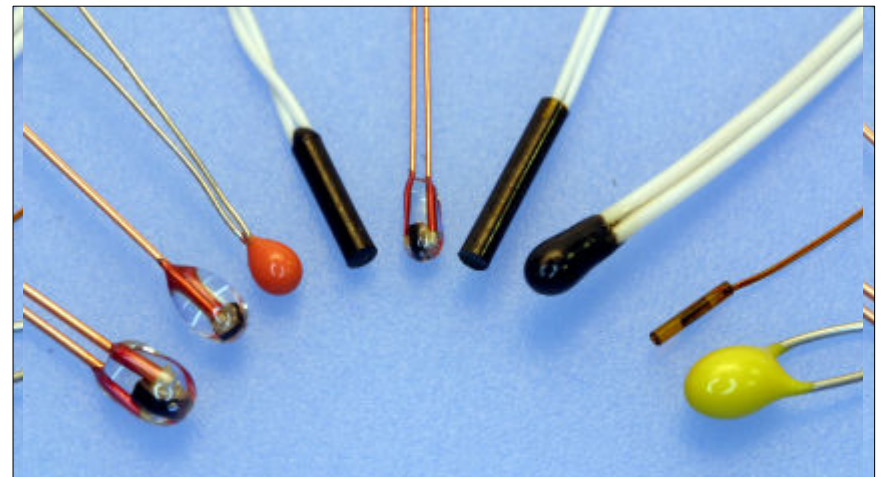
R_s is de standaard

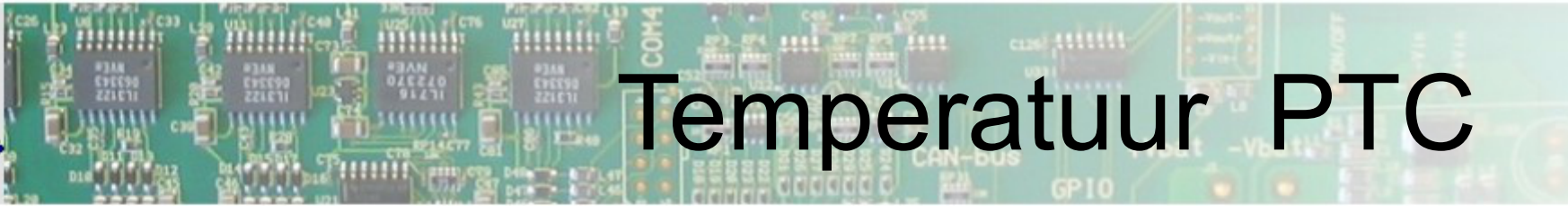
V_{ref} is niet relevant



NTC Negative Temperature Coëfficiënt:

- Thermistor bv $10\text{K}\Omega @ 25^\circ\text{C}$
- 0.2°C nauwkeurig bij R_{nominaal}
- Gevoeligheid: $-4.39\% / ^\circ\text{C} @ 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Bereik -40°C tot $+125^\circ\text{C}$
- Nadeel niet linear
- Tabel of formule

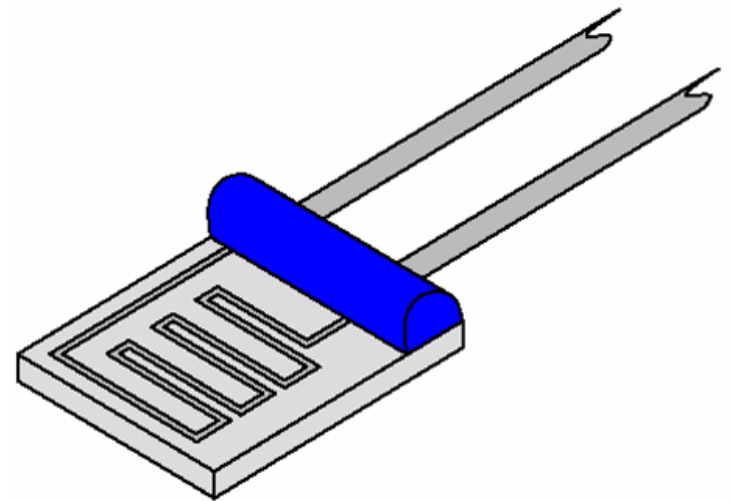




Temperatuur PTC

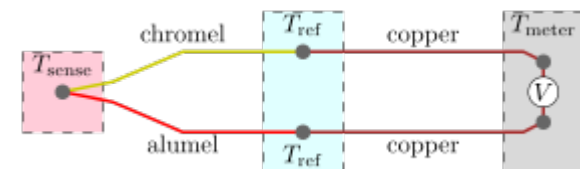
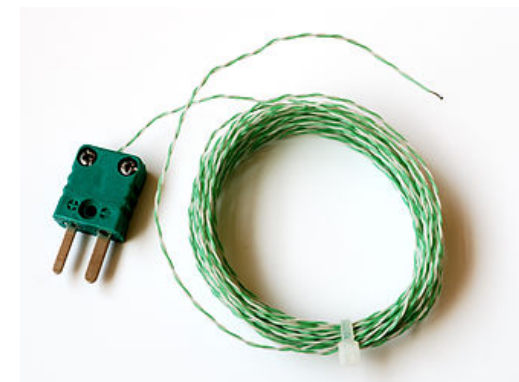
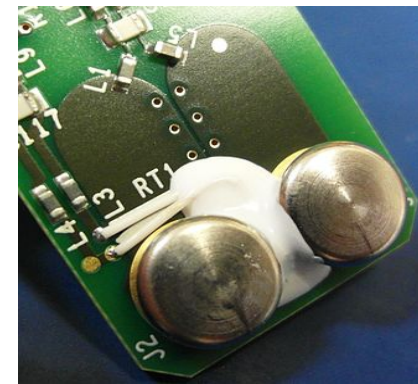
PTC Positive Temperature Coëfficiënt:

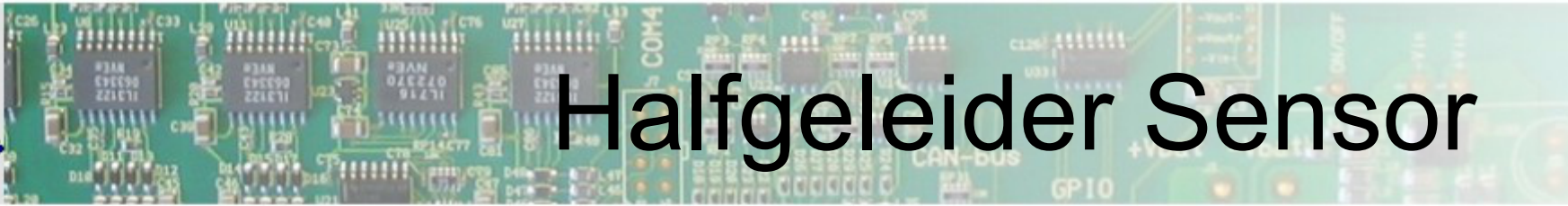
- PT100 100 Ω @ 0°C Platina weerstand
- Stabiele sensor
- Gevoeligheid: 0.4% / °C
- Bereik - 200°C tot +850°C
- Behoorlijk linear
- Extra elektronica nodig



SeeBeck effect : Spannings verschil afhankelijk van temperatuur verschil tussen de “warme” en “koude” las.

- Industrie standaard
- K-Type - 200°C tot +1350°C
- C-Type - 0°C tot +2350°C
- Verschil meting
- Koude las referentie
- Electronica nodig



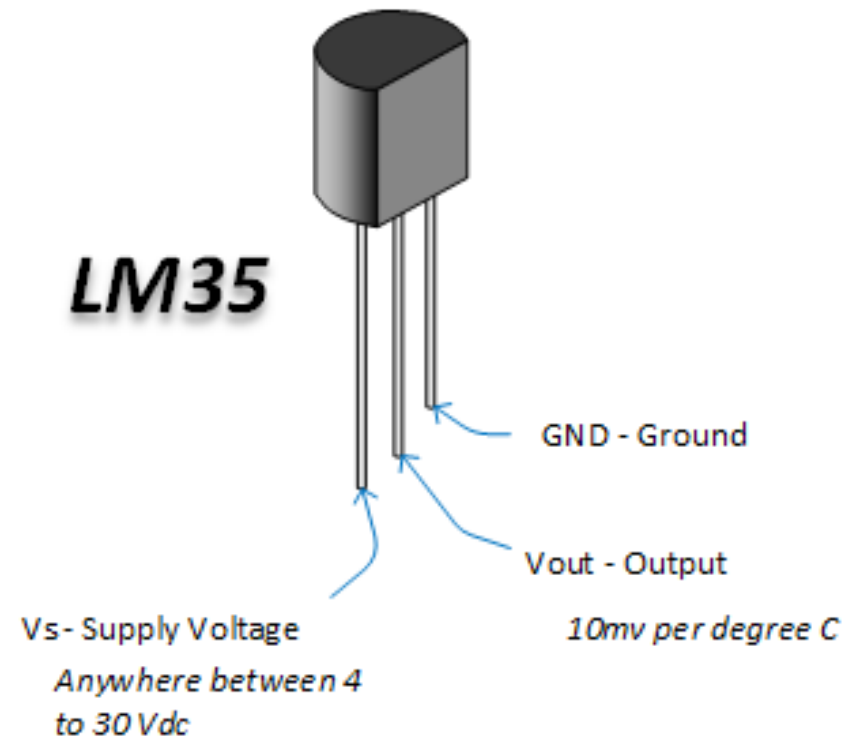


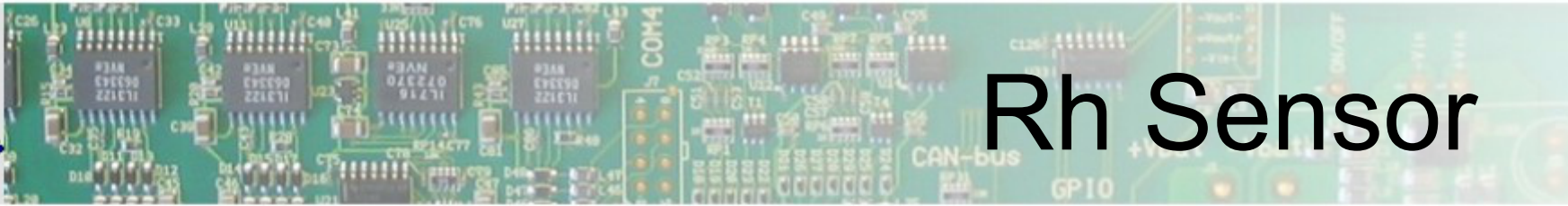
Halfgeleider Sensor

Geïntegreerde sensor:

- Sensing element
- Signaal conditionering
- Referentie
- AD Conversie
- Protocol (I²C, SPI)

LM35, DS18B20





Relative Humidity:

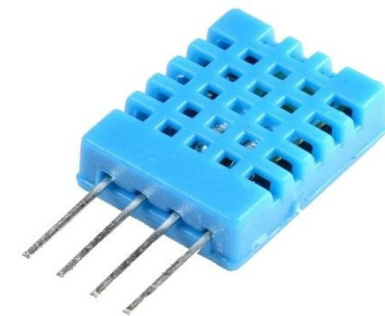
Verhouding tussen hoeveelheid vocht in de lucht t.o.v. hoeveel deze kan bevatten.

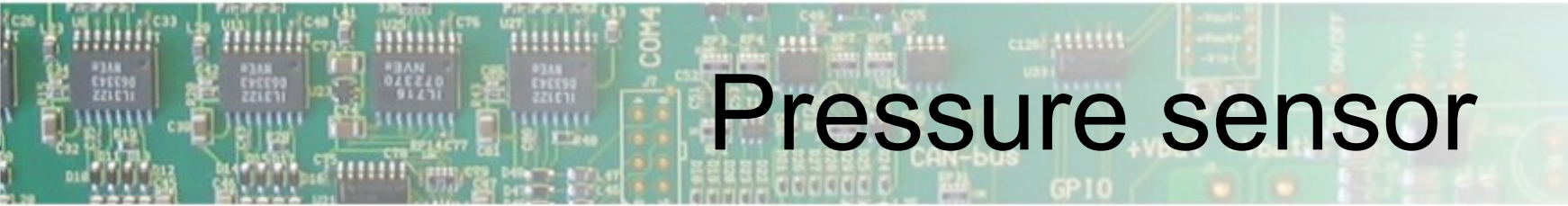
haar Hygrometer

Electronische sensor ook temperatuur gevoelig

Moderne sensoren meten Rh en Temperatuur

- Digital out
- Factory calibrated





Pressure sensor

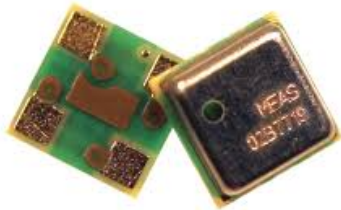
Meet drukverschil door vervorming membraam

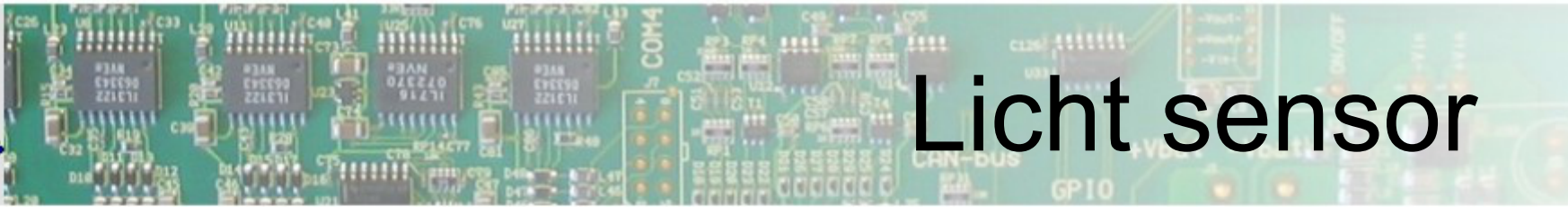
Differentieel : Twee poorten

Absoluut : Ten opzichte van vacuum

Barometric Sensoren : 0 .. 1500 hPa (mBar)

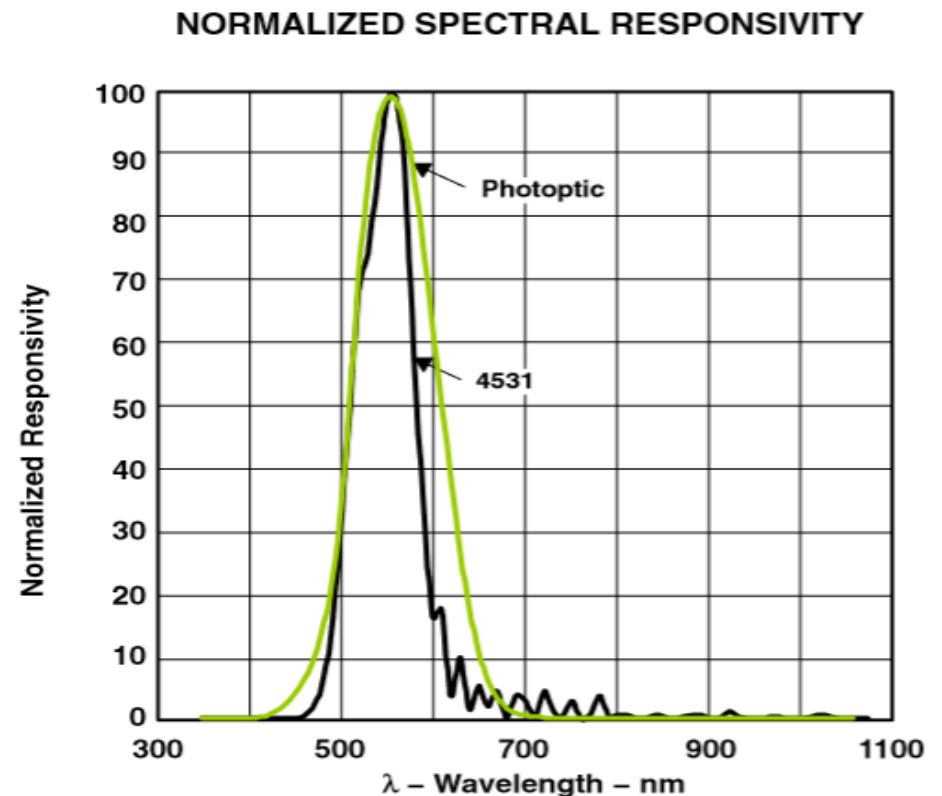
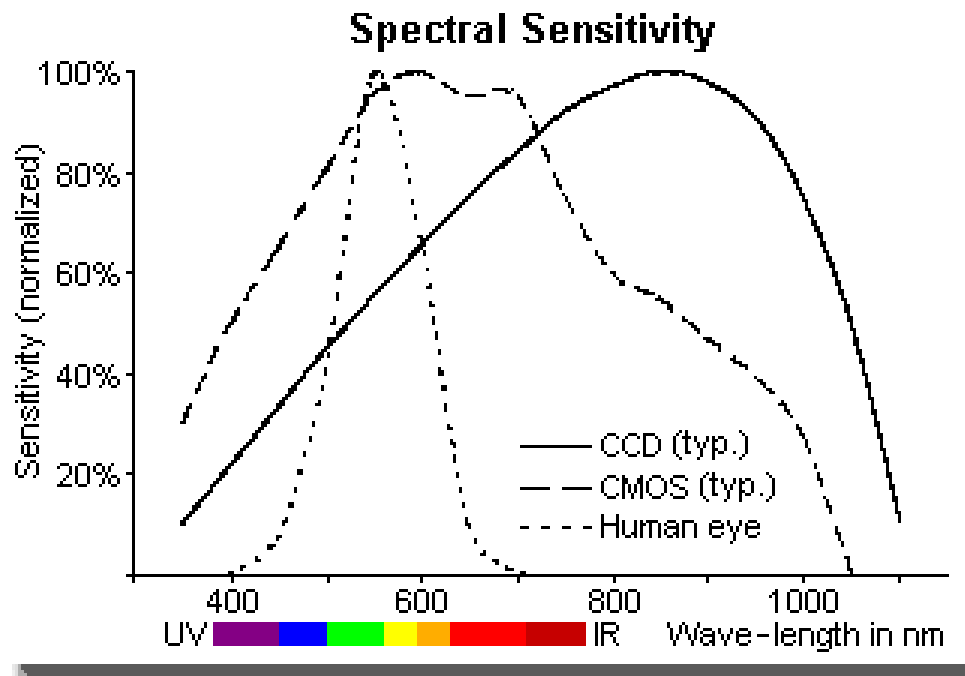
- Digital out
- Factory Calibrated

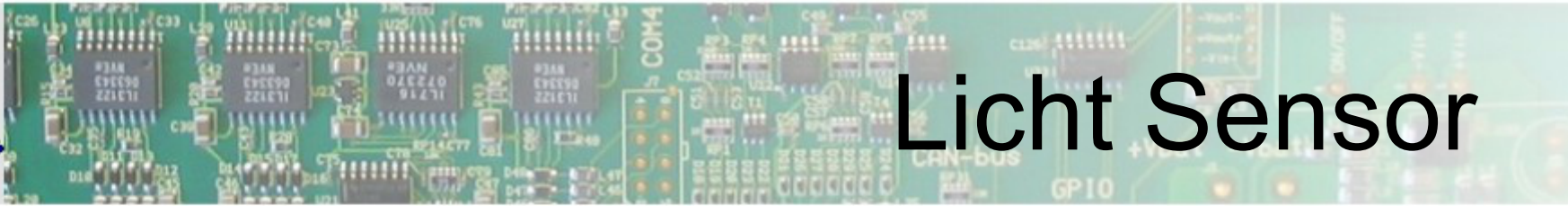




Licht sensor

- Candela cd
- Oog gevoeligheids curve, klein deel spectrum..





Licht Sensor

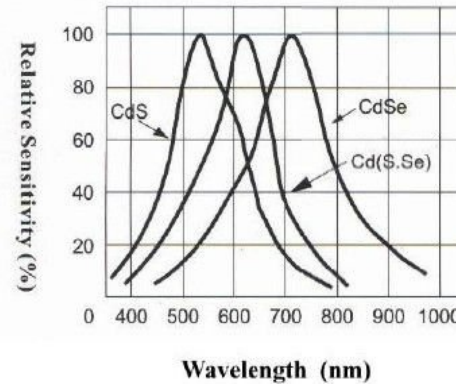
LDR

Light Dependent Resistor

Cd (S Se)

700 .. 400 nm

Niet linear

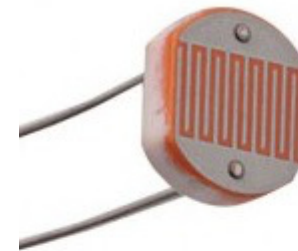
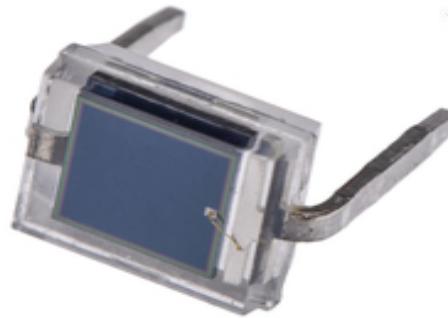


Silicium Photodiode

BPW34

1000 .. 350 nm

NIR – VIS – NUV

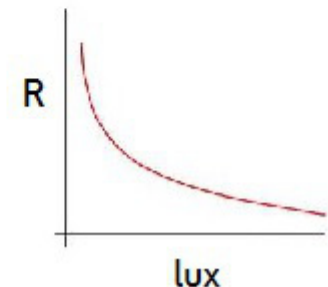
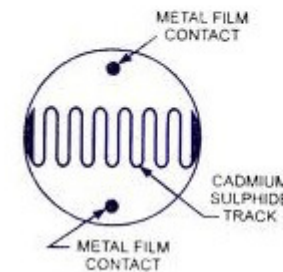
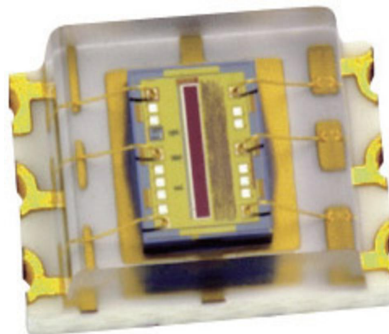


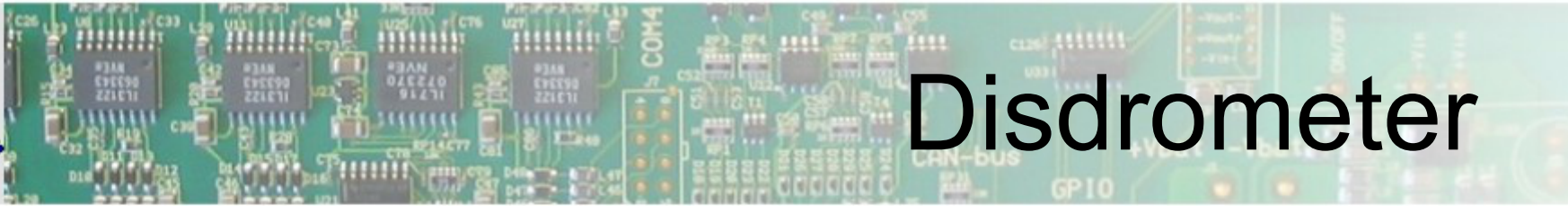
Lux Sensor

Filter voor Oogcurve

700 .. 400 nm

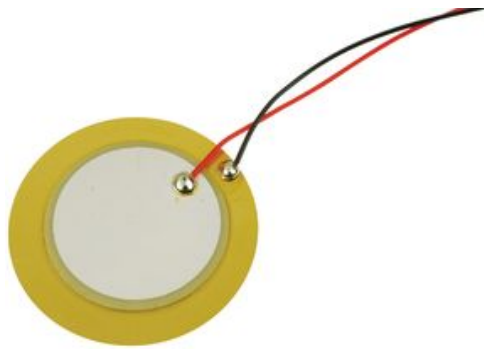
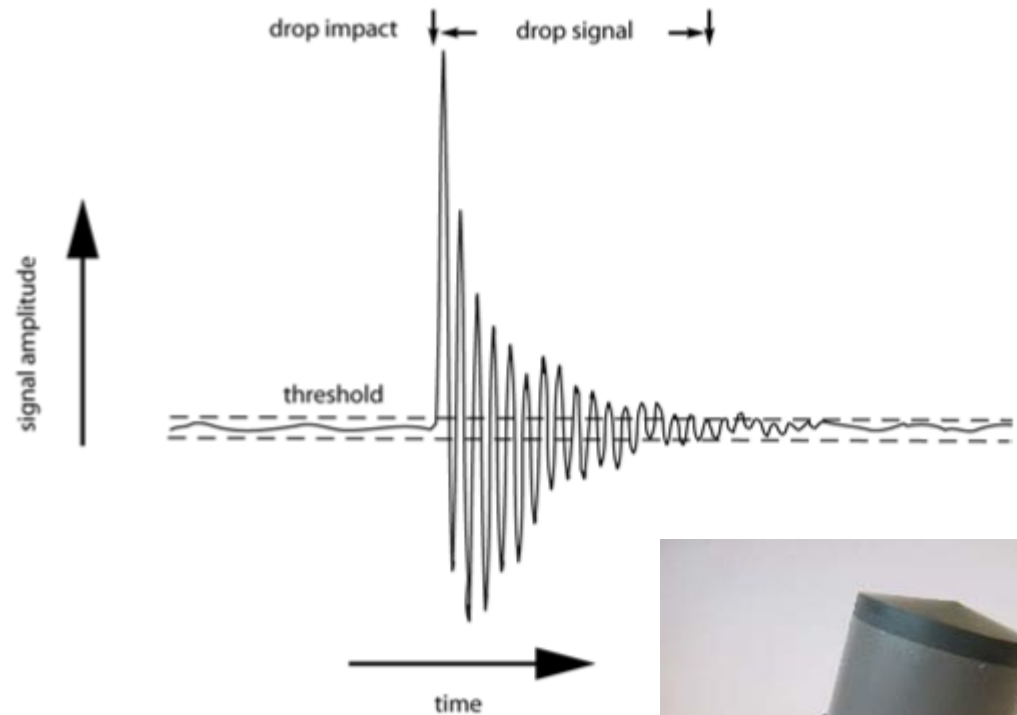
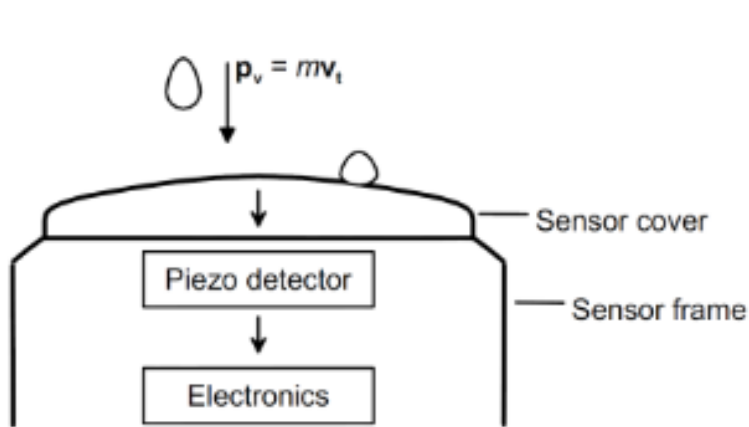
Calibrated output ~20%

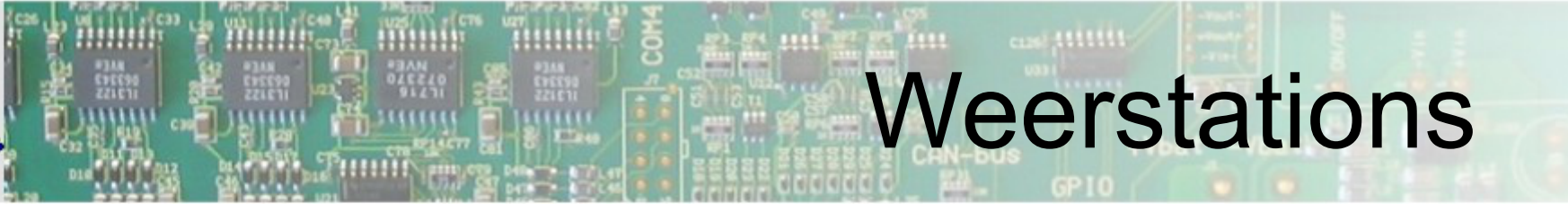




Disdrometer

Meten inslag van de regendruppels:





Ultrasoon

Doppler effect ?

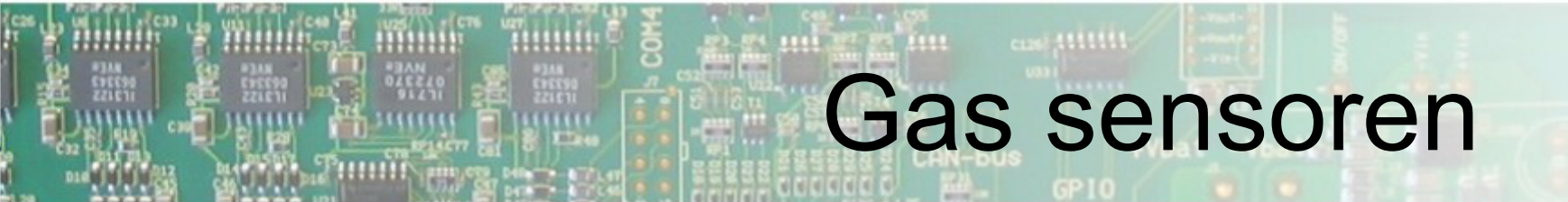
Windrichting door 4 polen?

Hittedraad meting / NTC meting?

Drukverschil tussen schalen?

Pyranometer ?

Meet je stad!



Gas sensoren

