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## 7. Introduction to Sensors

R2: SCRAPY Guide

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## 1 Introduction

In this lesson, we will learn a little bit about Sensors and Transducers, how to choose a Sensor, the requirements of Sensors and Transducers, what are the classification of sensors, few examples of both Analog and digital sensors.

We live in an Analog World with Digital means of communication and control of Mechanical objects with Electrical signals. This is possible because of devices like sensors and transducers, which help us in converting data or information from one domain to another.

Measurement is an important subsystem in any major system, whether it may be a mechanical system or an electronic system. A measurement system consists of sensors, actuators, transducers and signal processing devices. The use of these elements and devices is not limited to measuring systems.

These are also used in the systems which perform specific tasks, to communicate with the real world. The communication can be anything like reading the status of a signal from a switch or triggering a particular output to light up an LED.

## 2 Sensor and Transducer Definitions

The words sensors and transducers are widely used in association with measurement systems. The sensor is an element that produces signals relating to the quantity that is being measured. According to the Instrument Society of America, "a sensor is a device that provides usable output in response to a specified quantity which is measured." The word sensor is derived from the original meaning 'to perceive.'

In simple terms, a sensor is a device that detects changes, and events in a physical stimulus, and provides a corresponding output signal that can be measured and/or recorded. Here, the output signal can be any measurable signal and is an electrical quantity.

Sensors are devices that perform input functions in a system as they 'sense' the changes in a quantity. The best example of a sensor is a mercury thermometer. Here the quantity that is being measured is heat or temperature. The measured temperature is converted to a readable value on the calibrated glass tube, based on the expansion and contraction of liquid mercury.

Actuators are devices that work opposite to sensors. A sensor converts a physical event into an electrical signal, whereas an actuator converts an electrical signal into a physical event. When sensors are used at the input of a system, actuators are used to perform output functions in a system as they control an external device.

Transducers are devices that convert energy from one form into another form. The energy is in the form of a signal. Transducer is a term collectively used for both sensors and actuators.

## 3. Criteria to Choose a Sensor

The following are certain features that are considered when choosing a sensor.

1. **Type of Sensing:** The parameter that is being sensed like temperature or pressure.
2. **Operating Principle:** The principle of operation of the sensor.
3. **Power Consumption:** The power consumed by the sensor will play an important role in defining the total power of the system.
4. **Accuracy:** The accuracy of the sensor is a key factor in selecting a sensor.
5. **Environmental Conditions:** The conditions in which the sensor is being used will be a factor in choosing the quality of a sensor.
6. **Cost:** Depending on the cost of the application, a low-cost sensor or high-cost sensor can be used.
7. **Resolution and Range:** The smallest value that can be sensed and the limit of measurement are important.
8. **Calibration and Repeatability:** Change of values with time and ability to repeat measurements under similar conditions.

#### 4. Basic Requirements of a Sensor or Transducer

The basic requirements of a sensor are:

1. **Range:** It indicates the limits of the input in which it can vary. In the case of temperature measurement, a thermocouple can have a range of 25 – 250 0C.
2. **Accuracy:** It is the degree of exactness between actual measurement and true value. Accuracy is expressed as a percentage of full range output.
3. **Sensitivity:** Sensitivity is a relationship between the input physical signal and the output electrical signal. It is the ratio of the change in the output of the sensor to a unit change in input value that causes a change in output.
4. **Stability:** The sensor can produce the same output for constant input over some time.
5. **Repeatability:** The sensor can produce the same output for different applications with the same input value.
6. **Response Time:** It is the speed of change in output on a stepwise change in input.
7. **Linearity:** It is specified in terms of the percentage of nonlinearity. Nonlinearity is an indication of deviation of the curve of actual measurement from the curve of ideal measurement.
8. **Ruggedness:** It is a measure of durability when the sensor is used under extreme operating conditions.
9. **Hysteresis:** The hysteresis is defined as the maximum difference in output at any measurable value within the sensor's specified range when approaching the point first by increasing and then by decreasing the input parameter. Hysteresis is a characteristic that a transducer has in being unable to repeat its functionality faithfully when used in the opposite direction of operation.

#### 5. Classification of Sensors

The scheme of classifying sensors can range from very simple to very complex. The stimulus that is being sensed is an important factor in this classification.

### Some of the stimuli are

1. **Acoustic:** Wave, spectrum and wave velocity.
2. **Electric:** Current, charge, potential, electric field, permittivity and conductivity.
3. **Magnetic:** Magnetic field, magnetic flux and permeability.
4. **Thermal:** Temperature, specific heat and thermal conductivity.
5. **Mechanical:** Position, acceleration, force, pressure, stress, strain, mass, density, momentum, torque, shape, orientation, roughness, stiffness, compliance, crystallinity and structural.
6. **Optical:** Wave, wave velocity, refractive index, reflectivity, absorption and emissivity.

The sensors' conversion phenomenon is also an important factor in the classification of sensors. Some of the conversion phenomena are magnetoelectric, thermoelectric and photoelectric.

Based on the applications of sensors, their classification can be made as follows.

#### I. Displacement, Position and Proximity Sensors

1. Resistive Element or Potentiometer
2. Capacitive Elements
3. Strain Gauged Element
4. Inductive Proximity Sensors
5. Eddy Current Proximity Sensors
6. Differential Transformers
7. Optical Encoders
8. Hall Effect Sensors
9. Pneumatic Sensors
10. Proximity Switches
11. Rotary Encoders

#### II. Temperature Sensors

1. Thermistors
2. Thermocouple
3. Bimetallic Strips
4. Resistance Temperature Detectors
5. Thermostat

#### III. Light Sensors

1. Photo Diode
2. Phototransistor
3. Light Dependent Resistor

#### IV. Velocity and Motion

1. Pyroelectric Sensors

2. Tachogenerator
3. Incremental encoder

#### **V. Fluid Pressure**

1. Diaphragm Pressure Gauge
2. Tactile Sensor
3. Piezoelectric Sensors
4. Capsules, Bellows, Pressure Tubes

#### **VI. Liquid Flow and Level**

1. Turbine Meter
2. Orifice Plate and Venturi Tube

#### **VII. IR Sensor**

1. Infrared Transmitter and Receiver Pair

#### **VIII. Force**

1. Strain Gauge
2. Load Cell

#### **IX. Touch Sensors**

1. Resistive Touch Sensor
2. Capacitive Touch Sensors

#### **X. UV Sensors**

1. Ultraviolet Light Detector
2. Photo Stability Sensors
3. UV Photo Tubes
4. Germicidal UV Detectors

All the sensors can be classified into two types based on the power or signal requirement. They are Active sensors and passive sensors.

Order to operate active sensors requires a power signal from an external source. This signal is called an excitation signal, and based on this excitation signal the sensor produces output. A strain gauge is an example of an active sensor. It is a pressure-sensitive resistive bridge network and doesn't produce the output electrical signal on its own. The amount of force applied can be measured by relating it to the resistance of the network. The resistance can be measured by passing a current through it. Current acts as the excitation signal.

In contrast, passive sensors directly produce the output electrical signal in response to the input stimulus. All the power required by a passive sensor is obtained from the measurement. A thermocouple is a passive sensor.

## **6. Commonly used Sensors and Transducers**

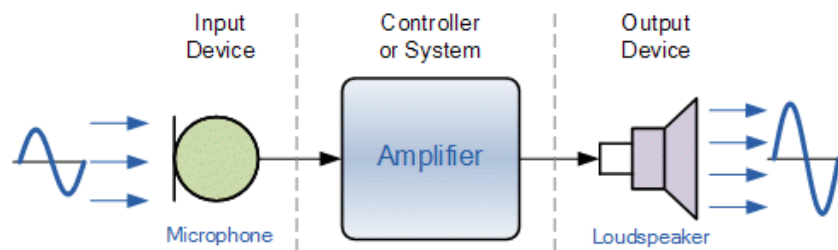
Some of the most commonly used sensors and transducers for different stimuli (the quantity to be measured) are:

1. For sensing light, the input devices or sensors are a photodiode, phototransistor, light-dependent resistor and solar cells. The output devices or actuators are LEDs, displays, lamps and fibre optics.

2. For sensing temperature, the sensors are thermistors, thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors and thermostats. The actuators are heaters.
3. For sensing position, the input devices are a potentiometer, proximity sensor, and differential transformer. The output devices are the motor and panel meter.
4. For sensing pressure, the sensors are strain gauge and load cell. The actuators are lifts and jacks and electromagnetic vibrations.
5. For sensing sound, the input devices are microphones, and the output devices are loudspeakers and buzzers.
6. For sensing speed, the sensors used are the tacho generator and Doppler Effect sensors. The actuators are motors and brakes.

## 7. A Simple System using Transducers

A public addressing system is an example of a system using sensors and actuators.



*A Simple System Using Transducers*

It consists of a microphone, an amplifier and a loudspeaker. The sensor or the device with an input function is a microphone. It senses the sound signals and transforms them into electrical signals. The amplifier receives these electrical signals and amplifies their strength.

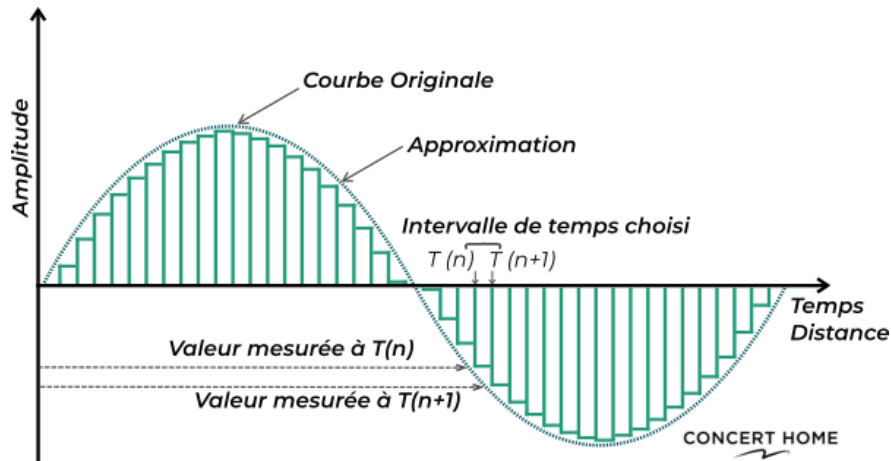
The actuator or the device with the output function is the loudspeaker. It receives the amplified electrical signals from the amplifier and converts them back into sound signals but with more reach.

## 8. Analogue Sensors

An analogue sensor produces continuously varying output signals over a range of values. Usually, the output signal is voltage, and this output signal is proportional to the measurement. The quantity that is being measured like speed, temperature, pressure, strain, etc. are all continuous in nature and hence they are analogue quantities.

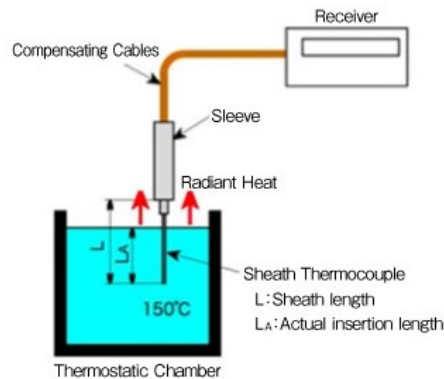
A Cadmium Sulphide Cell (CdS Cell) which is used to measure the intensity of light is an analogue sensor. The resistance of a CdS cell varies according to the intensity of the light incident on it. When connected to a voltage divider network, the change in resistance can be observed through varying output voltage. In this circuit, the output can vary from anywhere between 0 V to 5 V.





### The intensity of light

**Thermocouple** or a thermometer is an analogue sensor. The following setup is used to measure the temperature of the liquid in the container using a thermocouple.



### A setup to measure the temperature of the liquid in the container using a thermocouple

The output of an analogue sensor tends to change smoothly and continuously over time. Hence the response time and accuracy of circuits employing analogue sensors are slow and less. To use these signals in a microcontroller-based system, Analog Digital converters can be used.

Analogue sensors require an external power supply and amplification of some form to produce appropriate output signals. Op Amps are very useful in providing amplification and filtering.

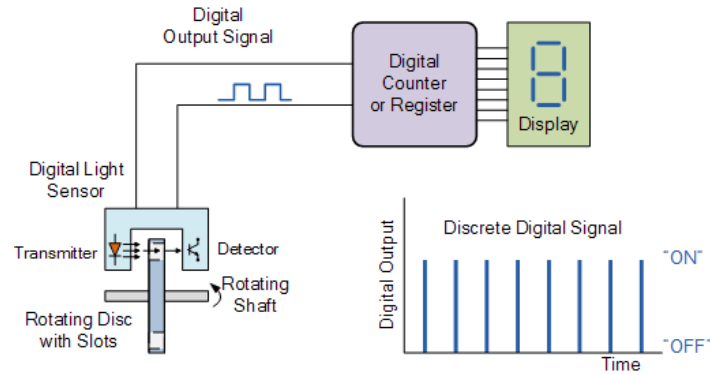
## 9. Digital Sensors

A digital sensor produces discrete digital signals. The output of a digital sensor has only two states, namely 'ON' and 'OFF.' ON is logic 1 and OFF is logic 0. A push-button switch



is the best example of a digital sensor. In this case, the switch has only two states: either it is ON when pushed or it is OFF when released or not pushed.

The following setup uses a light sensor to measure the speed and produces a digital signal.



*A setup to measure the speed and produces a digital signal.*

In the above setup, the rotating disc is connected to the shaft of a motor and has several transparent slots. The light sensor captures the presence or absence of the light and sends logic 1 or logic 0 signals accordingly to the counter. The counter displays the speed of the disc. The accuracy can be increased by increasing the transparent slots on the disc as it allows more counts over the same amount of time.

In general, the accuracy of a digital sensor is high when compared to an analogue sensor. The accuracy depends on the number of bits that are used to represent the measurement. The higher the number of bits, the greater the accuracy.

## 10 Conclusion

Sensors are an enabling technology, applicable to a wide spectrum of uses. To be effective, it requires identification of potential uses and assessment of the degree of suitability. For example, sensor systems developed for structural health monitoring of an ageing military aircraft or other vehicle monitoring applications can be exploited in some form by the commercial aircraft and automotive industries. Chemical sensors used for the detection of chemical warfare agents have numerous possible non-DoD applications in areas such as environmental and health monitoring. Also, infrared sensors, traditionally developed for military applications such as reconnaissance, are finding uses in materials manufacture, intrusion detection, and chemical detection systems as they become affordable.

## 11 References

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