



# CENG 4480

## Embedded System Development & Applications

### Lec 08: Sensors

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2024 Fall



## ① 1. Motion Sensors

- 1.1 1-1. Accelerometer
- 1.2 1-2. Gyroscope
- 1.3 1-3. Compass
- 1.4 1-4. Tilt Sensor

## ② 2. Force Sensors

- 2.1 2-1. Force Sensing Resistor
- 2.2 2-2. Strain Gauge
- 2.3 2-3. Flexion (bend) sensors
- 2.4 2-4. Air Pressure Sensor

## ③ 3. Other Sensors

- 3.1 3-1. Position sensors
- 3.2 3-2. Temperature and humidity
- 3.3 3-3. Optical Sensors
- 3.4 3-4. Hall Effect Sensors
- 3.5 3-5. Kinect Sensors



# 1. Motion Sensors



- Electromechanical devices that sense
  - **Static** acceleration (gravity)
  - **Dynamic** acceleration (vibrations & movement)
- Functions:
  - measure acceleration in one or more directions, position can be deduced by integration.
  - Orientation sensing: tilt sensor
  - Vibration sensing
  - measure acceleration in one or more directions, position can be deduced by integration.
- Methods:
  - **Mass spring** method ADXL78 (from Analog Device)
  - **Air pocket** method (MX2125)

- [illegible]

05368-005



5/51

# ADXL330 Accelerometer for (X, Y, Z) Directions



- Click this [online document](#)
- 3D

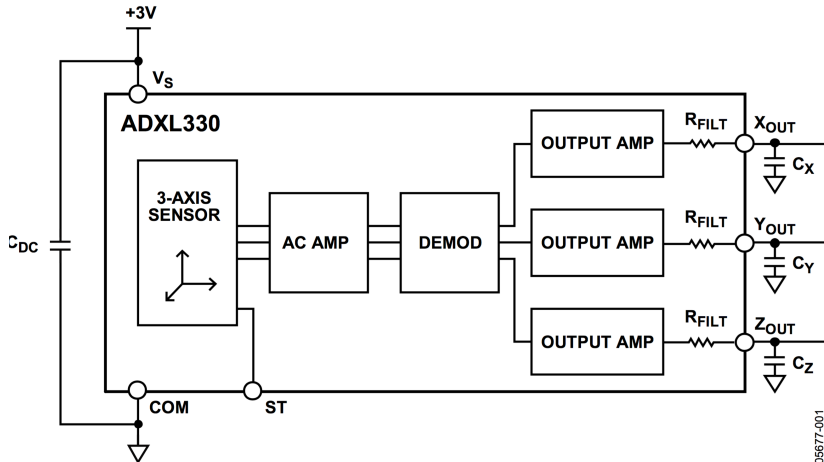
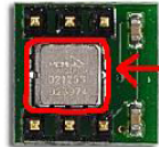


Figure 1.

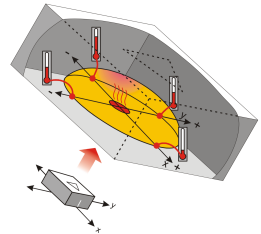
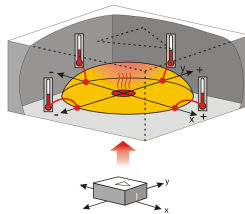


Accelerometer Module

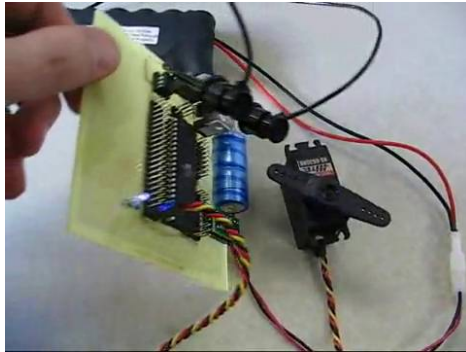


Accelerometer Chip

- Click this [online document](#)
- Gas pocket type



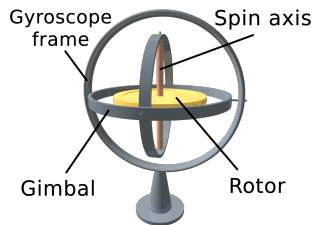
- When the sensor moves, the temperatures of the 4 sensors are used to evaluate the 2D accelerations



(<https://youtu.be/9NEiBDBXFEQ>)



- [wiki page](#)
- Measure rotational angle



## Rate Gyroscope

- Measure the rate of rotation along 3-axes of X (pitch), Y (roll), and Z (yaw).
- Modern implementations are using Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) technologies.

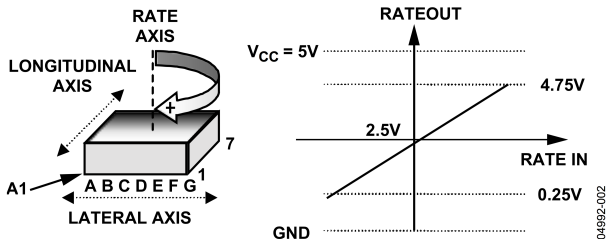


Figure 2. RATEOUT Signal Increases with Clockwise Rotation

## Features

- Complete rate gyroscope on a single chip Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS)
- Z-axis (yaw-rate) response

## Applications

- GPS navigation systems
- Image stabilization
- Inertial measurement units
- Platform stabilization

# 1-3. Compass

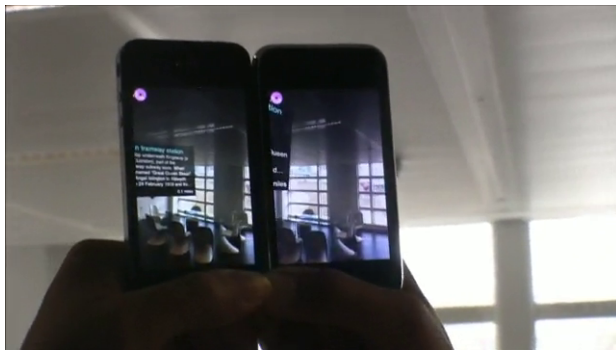


- Philips KMZ51 magnetic field sensor
- 50/60Hz (high) operation, a jitter of around  $1.5^\circ$



- Pin 9 - 0v Ground
- Pin 8 - No Connect
- Pin 7 - 50/60Hz
- Pin 6 - Calibrate
- Pin 5 - No Connect
- Pin 4 - PWM
- Pin 3 - SDA
- Pin 2 - SCL
- Pin 1 - +5v

Using Gyroscope compass for virtual reality application in an iphone

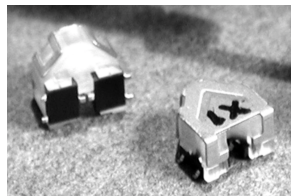
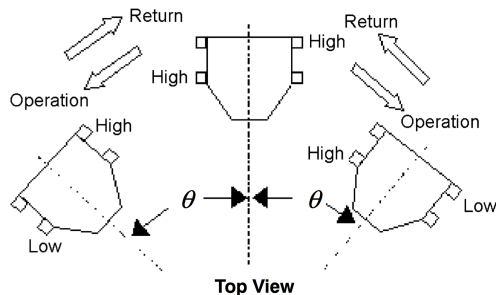


(<https://youtu.be/VP4-wdMMLFo>)

# 1-4. Tilt Sensor by OMRON



- Click this [online document](#)
- Detect tilting 35 ~ 65 degrees in right-and-left inclination



Gravity  
direction

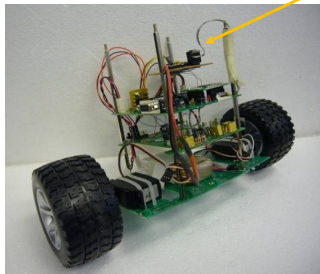
- Note: 1. Operation angle: Output goes from High to Low  
2. Return angle: Output goes from Low to High



(<https://youtu.be/C6uVrYz-j70>)

One more reference: <https://youtu.be/KZVgKu6v808>.

20cm



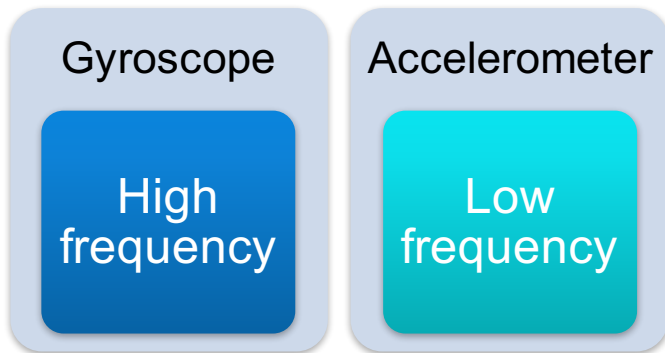
Motion sensors:  
gyroscope and  
accelerometer

35cm

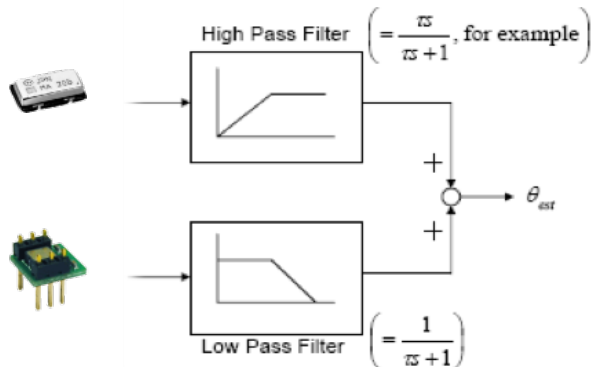
by Kelvin Ko (<https://youtu.be/2u-EO2FDFG0>)



- Since



- Combine two sensors to find output



- $\theta$ : rotation angle
- $\tau$ : filter time constant
- $s$ : Laplace operator



## 2. Force Sensors

## 2-1. Force Sensing Resistors



- FSR402
- Exhibits a decrease in resistance with an increase in the force applied to the active surface.
- Click [this online document](#)

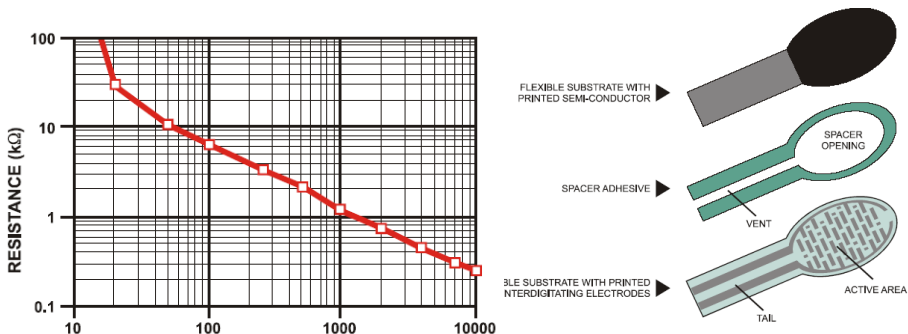
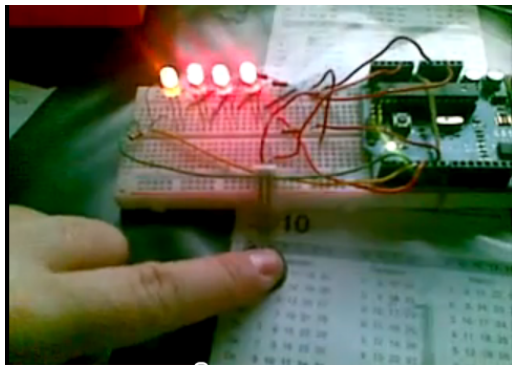


Figure 1: FSR Construction



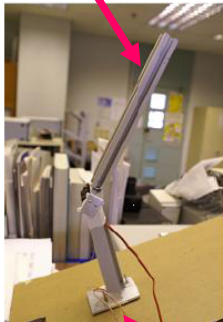
(<https://youtu.be/LQ211Xr6egs>)

- Balancing

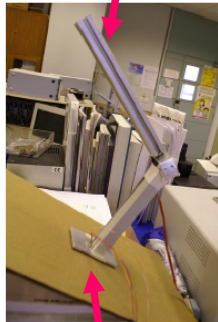
Neutral position



Floor tilted left  
upper leg bend right

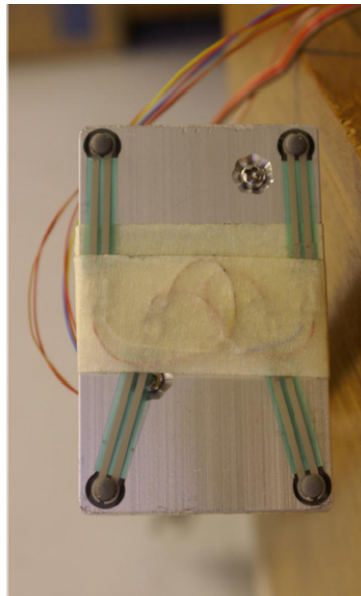
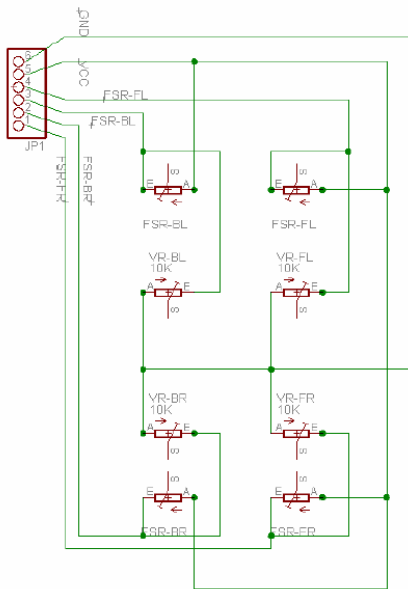


Floor tilted right  
upper leg bend left



Four sensors under the foot

# Four Force sensors under the foot



## Application 2: The Nao Robot

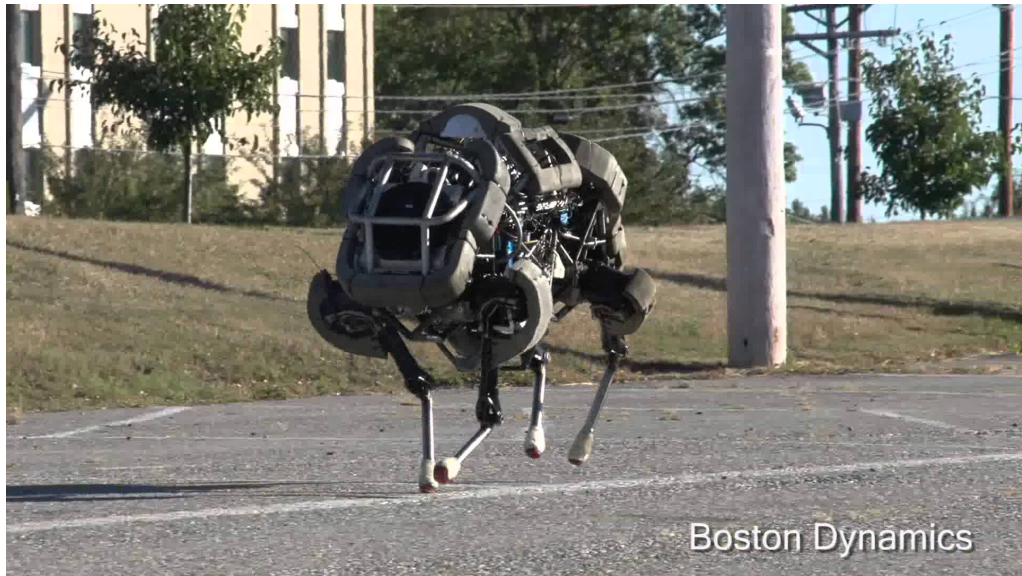


- uses force feedback at its feet
- [wiki page](#)



(<https://youtu.be/2STNYNF41k>)

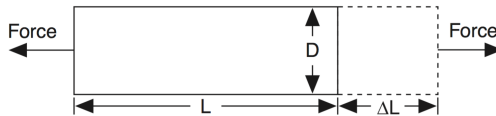
## Application 3: Robot Dog from Boston Dynamics



(<https://youtu.be/wXxrmussq4E>)

### What's Strain?

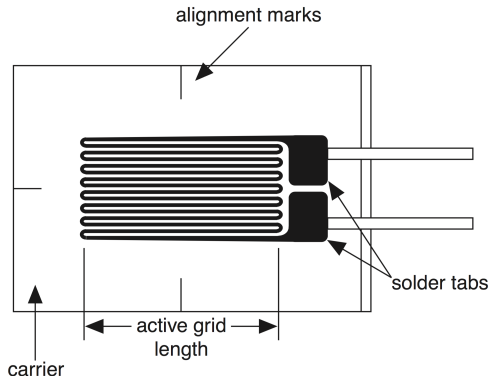
Amount of deformation of a body due to an applied force.



$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$$

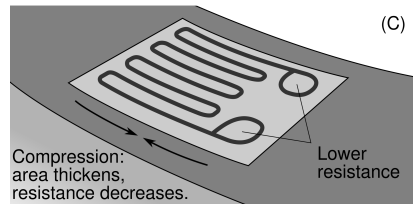
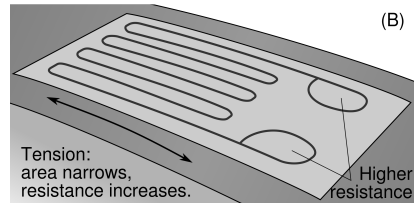
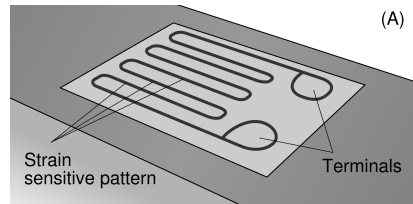
**Figure 1.** Definition of Strain

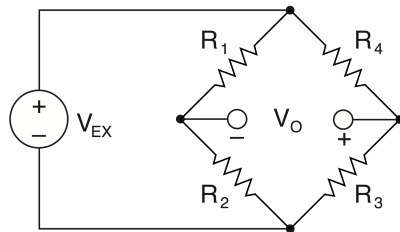
- **Piezoelectric crystal:** produces a voltage that is proportional to force applied
- **Strain gauge:** a device for indicating the strain of a material or structure at the point of attachment
- Cemented on a rod. One end of the rod is fixed, force is applied to the other end. The resistance of the gauge will change with the force.





Ex: mechanical strain gauge used to measure the growth of a crack in a masonry foundation.

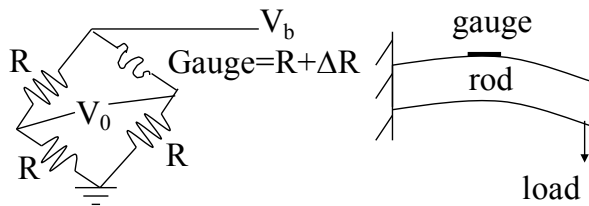




## Wheatstone Bridge

$$V_O = \left[ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \right] \cdot V_{EX}$$

Sensitive to temperature change.

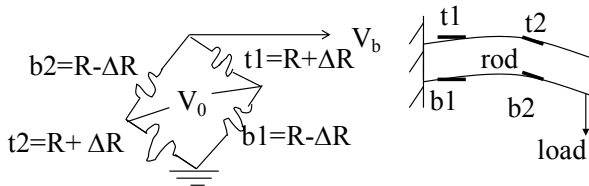


## Out Voltage

$$V_0 = \left[ \frac{R}{2R} - \frac{R}{2R + \Delta R} \right] \cdot V_b = \left[ \frac{\Delta R}{4R + 2\Delta R} \right] \cdot V_b$$
$$\approx \frac{\Delta R}{4R} \cdot V_b$$



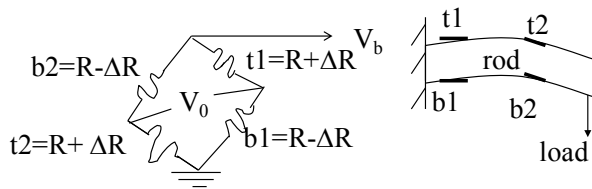
- Four times more sensitive than single gauge system
- NOT sensitive to temperature change.
- All gauges have unstrained resistance  $R$ .





## Question

For four-element strain gauge, calculate  $\frac{V_O}{V_b}$ .

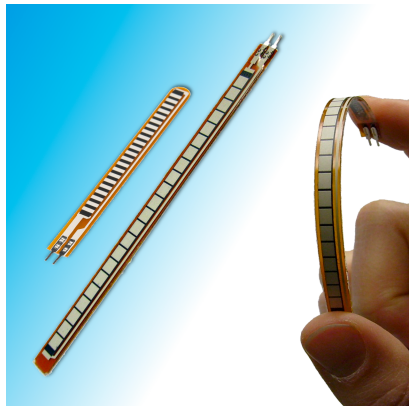


## 2-3. Flexion (bend) sensors



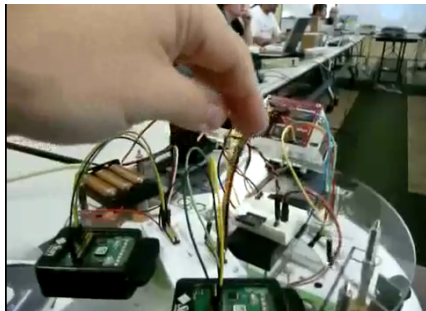
Resistance:

- $10\text{ K}\Omega$  ( $0^\circ$ );
- $30\text{--}40\text{ K}\Omega$  ( $90^\circ$ )



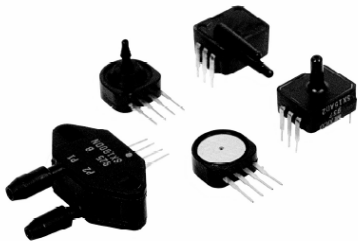
<https://youtu.be/1EUV1SsAhCg>

Click this [online document](#)



(<https://youtu.be/m4E5SP7HCnk>)

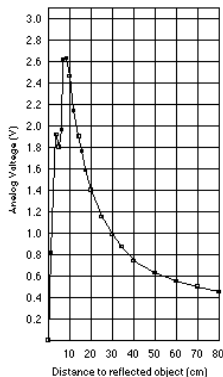
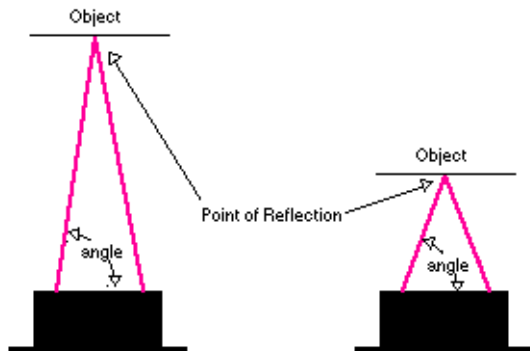
- Measure up to 150 **psi** (pressure per square inch).





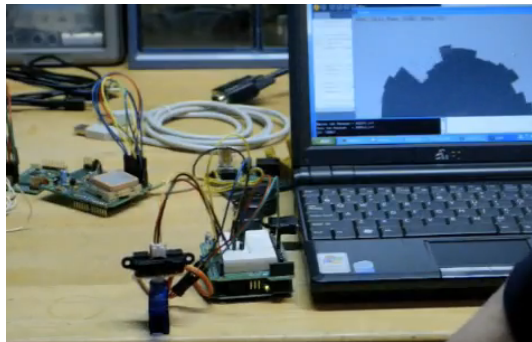
## 3. Other Sensors

- by SHARP (4 to 30 cm)
- An emitter sends out light pulses. A small linear CCD array receives reflected light.
- The distance corresponds to the triangle formed.



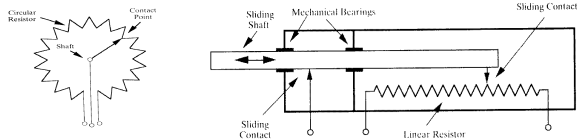
<http://www.acroname.com/robotics/info/articles/sharp/sharp.html>

# IR radar using the Sharp range detector

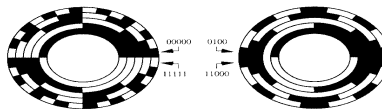


<https://youtu.be/tStBLAiQaC8>

- Rotary



- Rotary Encoder

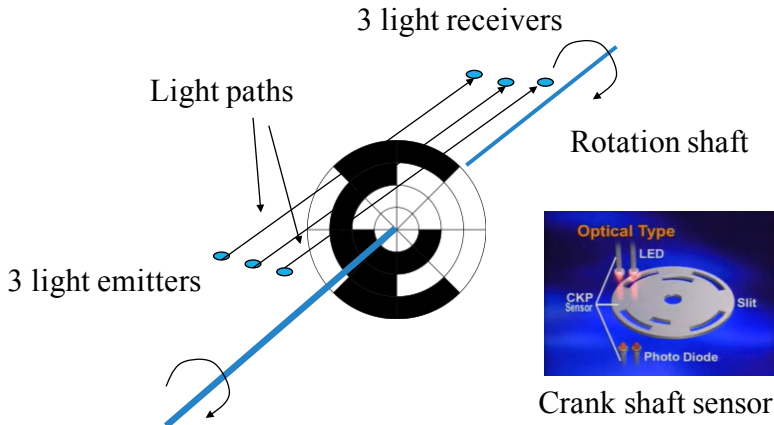


- Digital Linear Encoder

# Optical Rotary Encoder



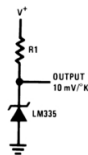
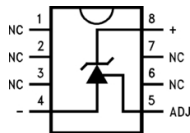
- wiki page
- <https://youtu.be/RuIislTGOwA>
- The light received (on or off) will tell the rotation angle



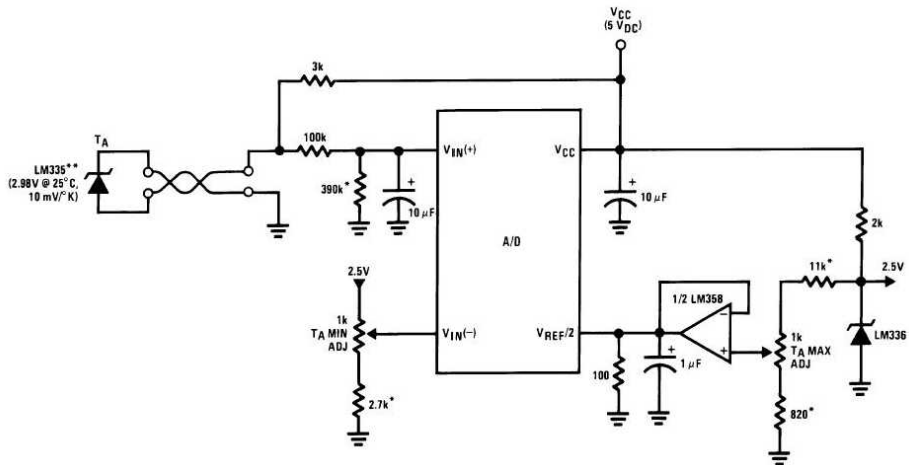
- Check the [online info](#)
- Non touch sensing



- Click the [online document](#)
- Directly calibrated in ° Kelvin
- 1°C initial accuracy available
- Operates from 400  $\mu\text{A}$  to 5 mA
- Less than 1 Ohm dynamic impedance
- Easily calibrated
- Wide operating temperature range
- 200°C over range
- Low cost



## $\mu$ P Interfaced Temperature-to-Digital Converter



connecting to an ADC e.g. ADC0820 or ADC0801

- Check the [online document](#)
- Humidity range (RH) -> Capacitance
- BCcomponents 2322 691 90001: 10–90%RH Dc

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| PARAMETER                              | VALUE     | UI   |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Humidity range (RH)                    | 10 to 90  | %    |
| Capacitance at +25 °C; 43% RH; 100 kHz | 122 ±15%  | pF   |
| Sensitivity between 12 and 75% RH      | 0.4 ±0.05 | pF/% |
| Frequency                              | 1 to 1000 | kHz  |
| Maximum AC or DC voltage               | 15        | V    |

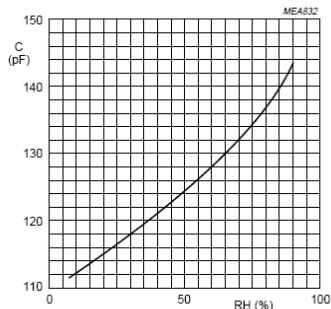
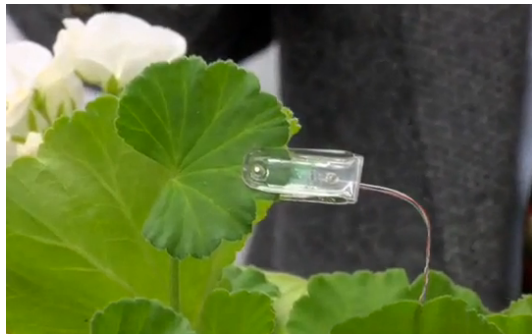
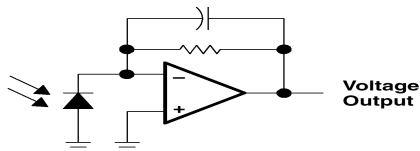


Fig.2 Typical capacitance as a function of relative humidity.

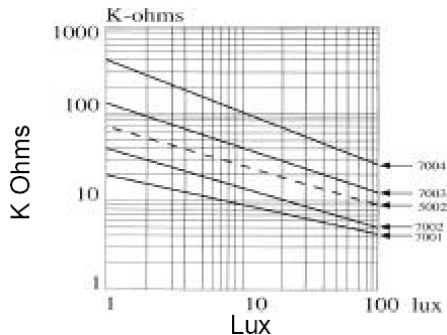


[https://youtu.be/VM4X\\_fqPPco](https://youtu.be/VM4X_fqPPco)

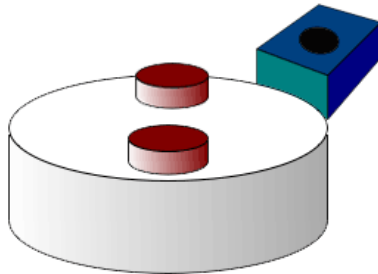
- Click the [online document](#)
- Light-to-voltage optical sensors, each combining a [photodiode](#) and an amplifier (feedback resistor = 16 MW, 8 MW, and 2 MW respectively).
- The output voltage is directly proportional to the light intensity on the photodiode.



- Click the [online document](#)
- Cadmium Sulfoselenide (CdS)
- Light sensing using CdS



- voltage difference across an electrical conductor, transverse to an electric current
- A wheel containing two magnets passing by a [Hall effect sensor](#)





Magnetic levitation Train Model: [https://youtu.be/TeS\\_U9qFg7Y](https://youtu.be/TeS_U9qFg7Y)

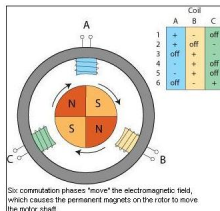


frog levitation <https://youtu.be/AlvyB-05i6E>



<https://youtu.be/XjjBqzilkIc>

## Brushless DC motor

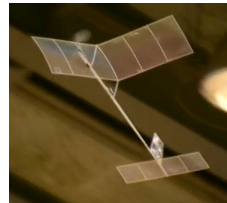


<https://youtu.be/bCEiOnuODac>

Is it using Hall effect sensor? Don't know.



<https://youtu.be/cm0h2Qf3upQ>



<https://youtu.be/JmRkxZT4XhY>

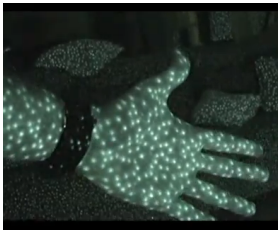
## 3-5. Kinect Sensors



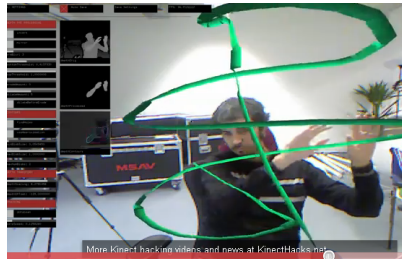
<https://learn.adafruit.com/hacking-the-kinect>



<https://youtu.be/p2q1HoxPioM>



<https://youtu.be/nvvQJxgykcU>



<https://youtu.be/Brpu30vjCa4>



- Studied the characteristics of various sensors
- and their applications