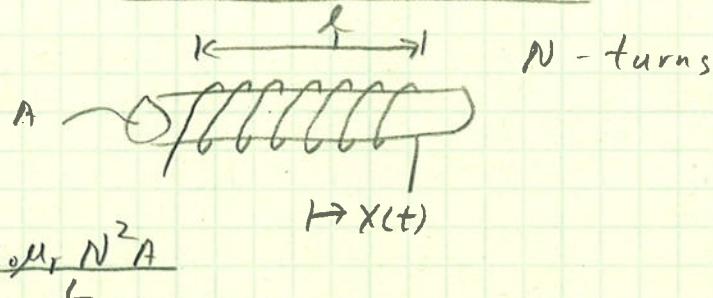


## 1. Inductive Sensors Continued

Given:



$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 A}{L}$$

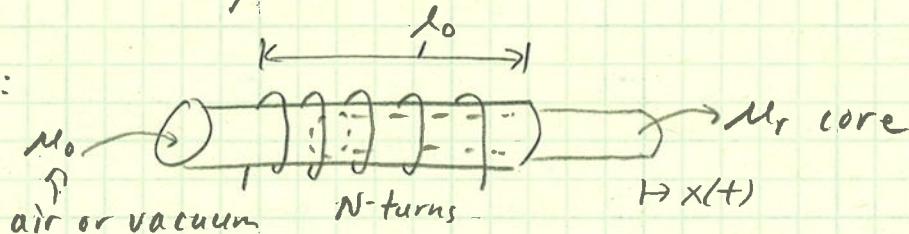
→ if the turns are consistently ordered

so that  $N/L$  is a constant:  $N/L = G$

→ then  $L = \mu_0 \mu_r N G A$

a. Movable high  $\mu_r$  core

Given:



$$\text{let } 0 \leq x \leq N$$

$$\therefore L = L_1 + L_2$$

$$= \mu_0 G A K X(t) + \mu_0 \mu_r G A (N - K X(t))$$

ex: let  $\mu_0 G A N = 1 \text{ mH}$  and let  $\mu_r = 5000$  (Fe)

let  $L = 1\text{cm}$  with 1 turn/mm

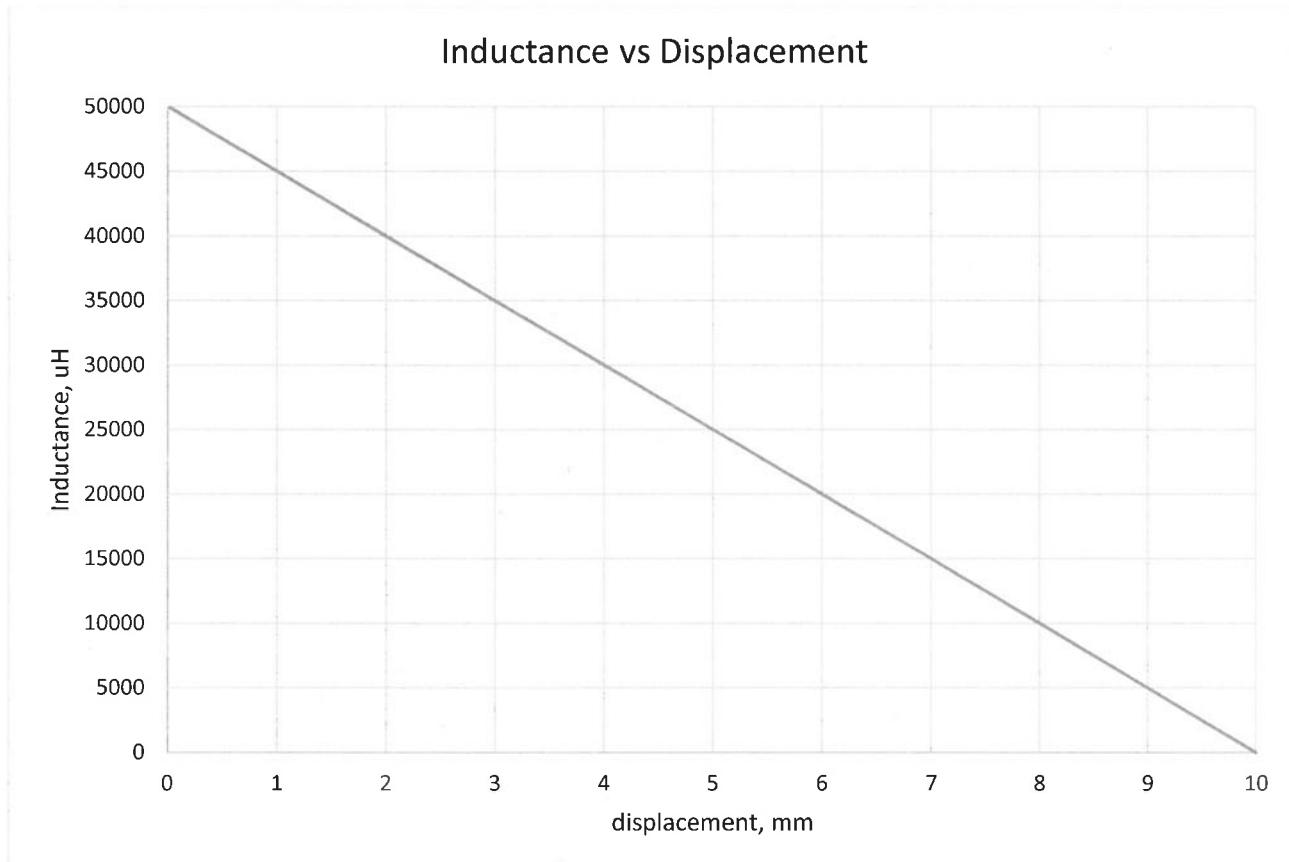
→ show plot

$$\text{for } \mu_r \gg \mu_0, L \approx L_2 = \mu_0 \mu_r G A (N - K X(t))$$

where  $K = \text{turns}/\text{distance}$

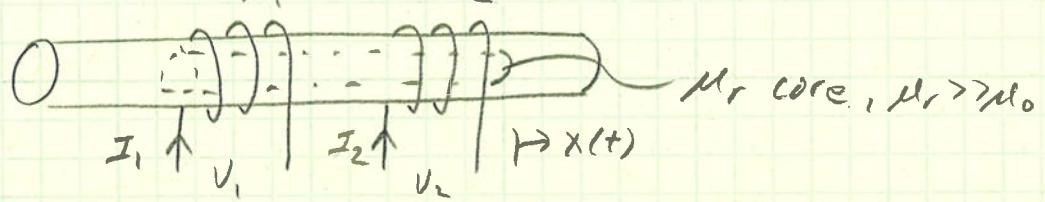
i Variable core Inductor

## Variable Core Inductor



Nearly Linear

a. Variable Core Transformer  $\rightarrow$  Differential Transformer



Given  $L_1$  and  $L_2$

Assume  $L_1 = \mu_0 \mu_r G A (N - Kx(t))$       } assumes  $N_{inc}$  as core moves beyond neutral  
 $L_2 = \mu_0 \mu_r G A (N + Kx(t))$

let  $N_1(t) = N - Kx(t)$  position

$$N_2(t) = N + Kx(t)$$

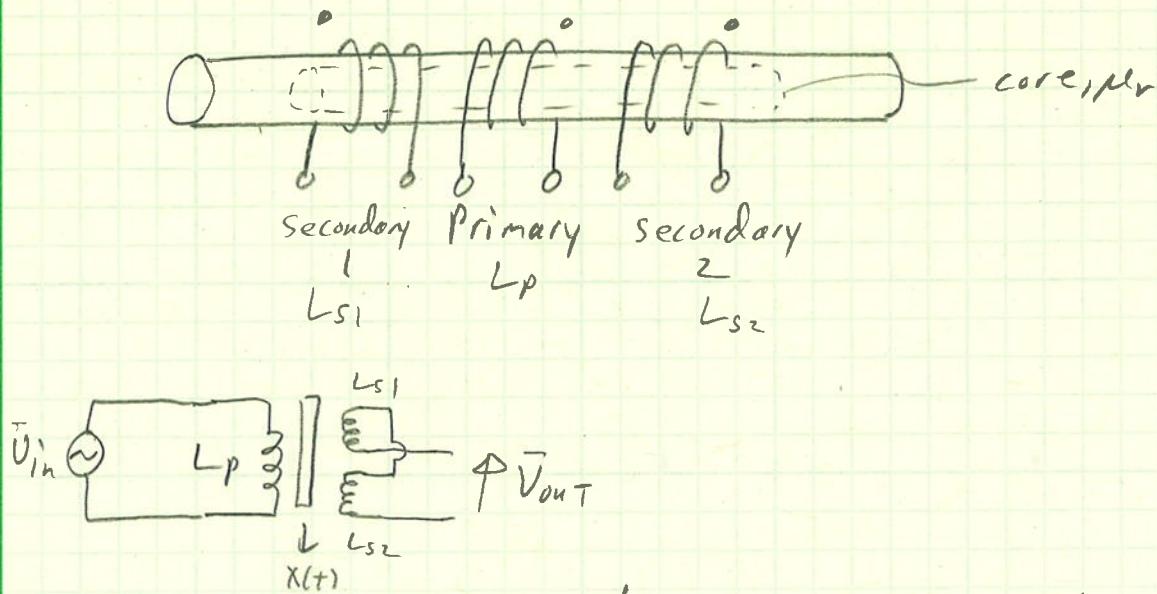
$$\therefore V_2 = \frac{N_2}{N_1} V_1 = \frac{N + Kx(t)}{N - Kx(t)} V_1$$

example:  $N_{1\max} = N_{2\max} = 20$

$\rightarrow$  show plot

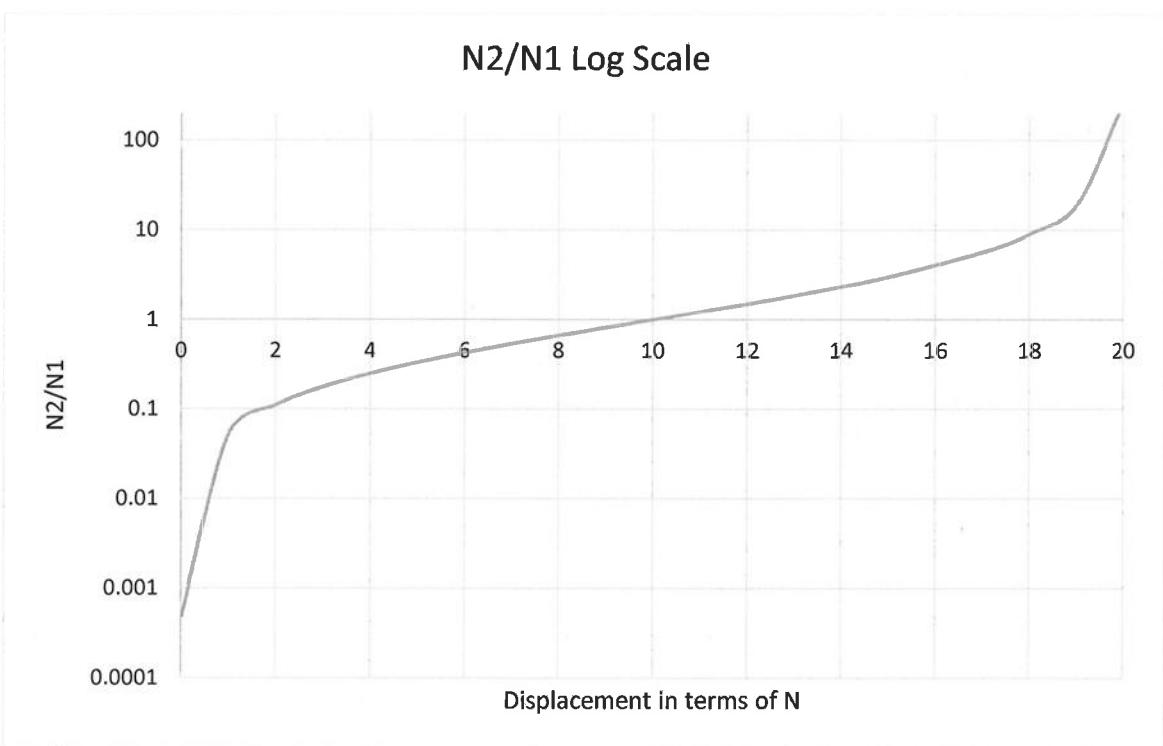
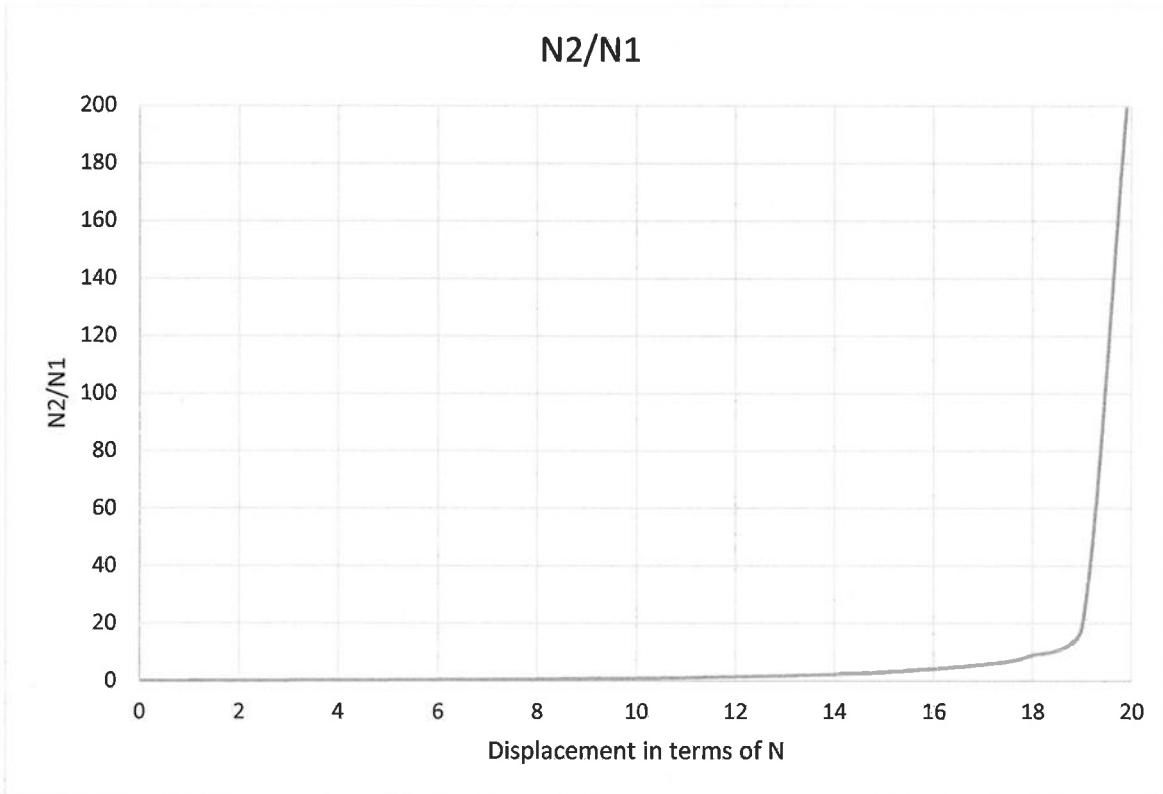
$V_2 = V_{out}$  is a nonlinear function of displacement

b. Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT)

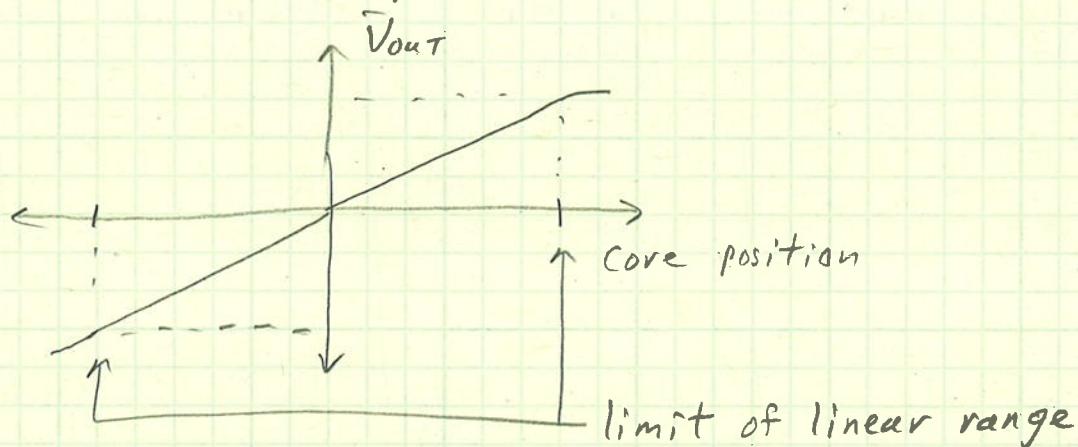


$L_{s1}$  and  $L_{s2}$  are connected so that  
 $\bar{V}_{out} \approx 0V$  when  $L_{s1} = L_{s2}$

## Differential Transformer



As the core moves over its range, the amplitude of  $V_{out}$  is a linear function of displacement over a wide range

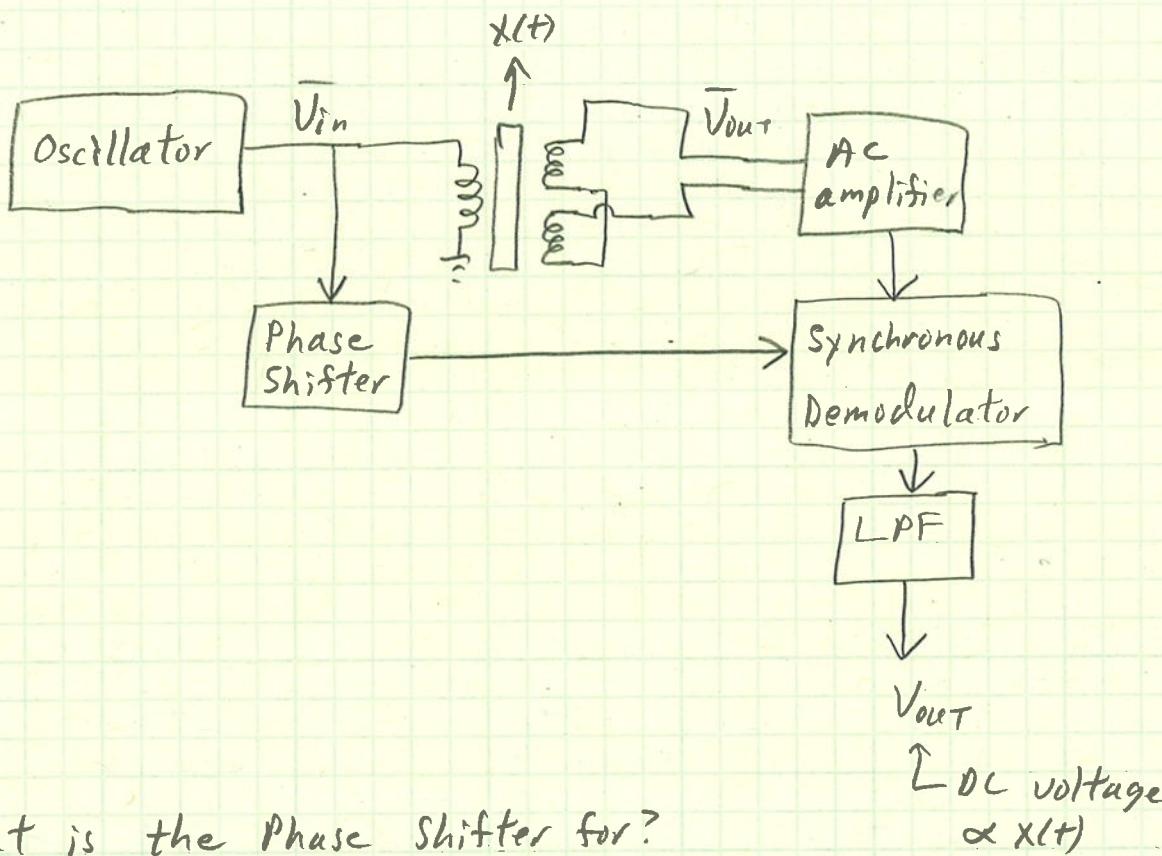


→ moving past the balanced position of the core, the polarity of  $V_{out}$  flips

→ At the balanced position of the core,  $V_{out}$  is ideally 0V. In reality,  $V_{out} \neq 0V$  and is called the null voltage → due to quadrature voltages and harmonic components of the excitation voltage which do not cancel out

→ Quadrature voltages → due to the difference in winding capacitance between the primary and secondary

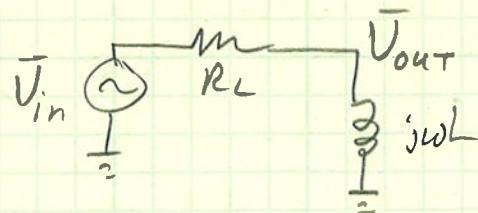
## ① LVDT Interface Electronics



What is the Phase Shifter for?

consider an inductor:  $L$

$$L \rightarrow \frac{m}{R_L} \approx L$$



there is a phase difference between  $V_{out}$  and  $V_{in}$

Synchronous Demodulation needs  $V_{in}$  and  $V_{out}$  to be in phase  $\rightarrow$  the Phase Shifter provides this