

UNIVERSITETET I OSLO

Det matematisk-naturvitenskapelige fakultet

Eksamen i: FYS3230

Eksamensdag: 11. desember 2009

Tid for eksamen: 9:00 – 12:00

Oppgavesettet er på 2 side(r)

Vedlegg: Utdrag fra datablad for ADXL325 (3 sider)

Tillatte hjelpemidler: Kalkulator, matematisk formelsamling (Rottmann)

*Kontroller at oppgavesettet er komplett
før du begynner å besvare spørsmålene.*

1. Sensor karakteristikk

Se på vedlagte datablad for ADXL325, og oppgi typiske verdier for:

- Full scale input (FSI)
- Full scale output (FSO)
- Utgangsimpedans (med $C_x=C_y=C_z=0$)

2 Båndbredde og egenstøy

Båndbredden for ADXL325 velges ved å koble en kondensator på utgangen (C_x for x utgangen osv).

- Anslå båndbredden for $C_x=5$ nF
- Anslå RMS verdien av egenstøyen for $C_x=5$ nF
- Hvordan endrer RMS verdien av egenstøyen seg hvis kondensatoren firedobles fra 5 nF til 20 nF

3 Piezoelektriske materialer

- Hva er piezoelektrisk effekt?
- Nevn 2 piezoelektriske materialer.
- Gi eksempler på hva slags sensorer materialene fra b) egner seg til.

3 Analog til digital omformere

Nevn 3 typer analog til digital omformere.

4 Kapasitive sensorer

I formelen:

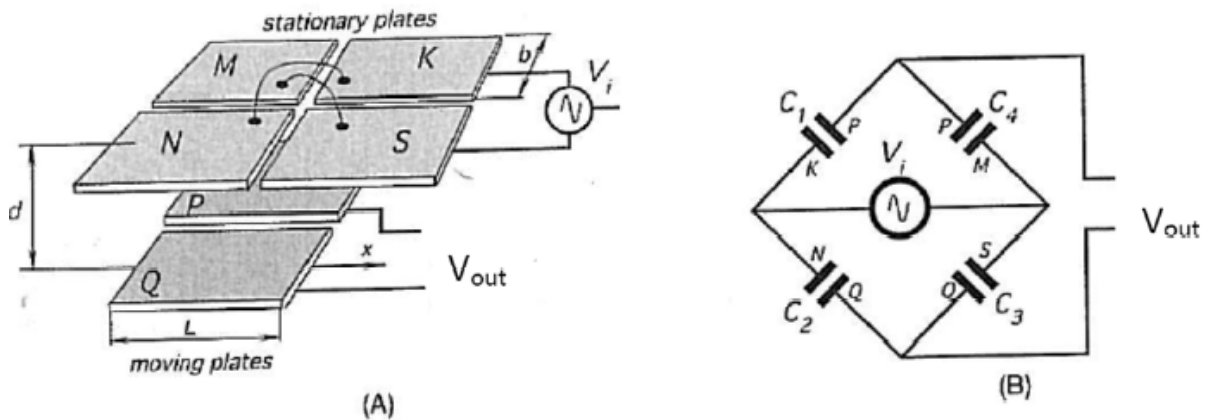
$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{d} \quad (1)$$

angir $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12}$ farad/m den dielektriske konstanten for vakuum.

- Hva står de andre symbolene for?
- Ta utgangspunkt i variablene på høyre side i (1) og gi eksempler på fysiske størrelser som kan måles direkte med kapasitivt måleprinsipp.
- Gi eksempler på to fysiske størrelser som kan måles indirekte med et kapasitivt måleprinsipp.

Figur 1 viser en kapasitiv forskyvningssensor. Anta at platene N og S ligger kant i kant, og at det samme gjelder for M og K. Gå videre ut fra at $b=1$ mm og $L=2$ mm for alle platene, samt at $d=10$ μ m.

- Når platene er sentrert ($x=0$) er $C_1=C_2=C_3=C_4=C_0$. Bestem C_0
- Hvis man forskyver de nedre platene endrer kapasitansene seg som:
 $C_1(x)=C_3(x)=C_+(x)=C_0+Kx$ og
 $C_2(x)=C_4(x)=C_-(x)=C_0-Kx$
 Bestem K .
- Sensoren mates med en vekselspanning med 1 V amplitude. Finn sensorens følsomhet.
- Spiller det noen rolle hvilken frekvens sensoren mates med? (Begrunn svaret).



Figur 1. Illustrasjon av den fysiske oppbyggingen (A) og koblingsskjema (B) for en kapasitiv forskyvningssensor.

FEATURES

- 3-axis sensing**
- Small, low profile package**
4 mm \times 4 mm \times 1.45 mm LFCSP
- Low power: 350 μ A typical**
- Single-supply operation: 1.8 V to 3.6 V**
- 10,000 g shock survival**
- Excellent temperature stability**
- Bandwidth adjustment with a single capacitor per axis**
- RoHS/WEEE lead-free compliant**

APPLICATIONS

- Cost-sensitive, low power, motion- and tilt-sensing applications**
 - Mobile devices
 - Gaming systems
 - Disk drive protection
 - Image stabilization
 - Sports and health devices

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADXL325 is a small, low power, complete 3-axis accelerometer with signal conditioned voltage outputs. The product measures acceleration with a minimum full-scale range of $\pm 5 g$. It can measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications, as well as dynamic acceleration, resulting from motion, shock, or vibration.

The user selects the bandwidth of the accelerometer using the C_X , C_Y , and C_Z capacitors at the X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , and Z_{OUT} pins. Bandwidths can be selected to suit the application with a range of 0.5 Hz to 1600 Hz for X and Y axes and a range of 0.5 Hz to 550 Hz for the Z axis.

The ADXL325 is available in a small, low profile, 4 mm \times 4 mm \times 1.45 mm, 16-lead, plastic lead frame chip scale package (LFCSP_LQ).

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

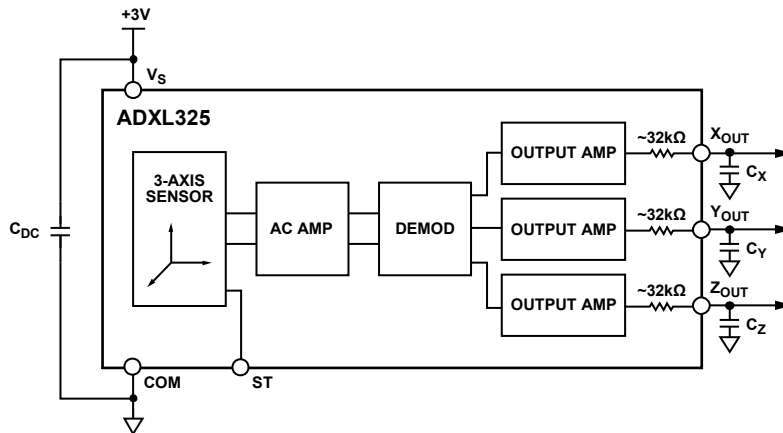


Figure 1.

Rev. 0

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REVISION HISTORY

8/09—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$, $C_X = C_Y = C_Z = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, acceleration = 0 g, unless otherwise noted. All minimum and maximum specifications are guaranteed. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

Table 1.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SENSOR INPUT	Each axis				
Measurement Range		± 5	± 6		g
Nonlinearity	Percent of full scale		± 0.2		%
Package Alignment Error			± 1		Degrees
Interaxis Alignment Error			± 0.1		Degrees
Cross-Axis Sensitivity ¹			± 1		%
SENSITIVITY (RATIOMETRIC) ²	Each axis				
Sensitivity at X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , Z_{OUT}	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	156	174	192	mV/g
Sensitivity Change Due to Temperature ³	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		± 0.01		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
ZERO g BIAS LEVEL (RATIOMETRIC)					
0 g Voltage at X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , Z_{OUT}	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	1.3	1.5	1.7	V
0 g Offset vs. Temperature			± 1		mg/ $^\circ\text{C}$
NOISE PERFORMANCE					
Noise Density X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , Z_{OUT}			250		$\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ rms
FREQUENCY RESPONSE ⁴					
Bandwidth X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} ⁵	No external filter		1600		Hz
Bandwidth Z_{OUT} ⁵	No external filter		550		Hz
R_{FILT} Tolerance			$32 \pm 15\%$		k Ω
Sensor Resonant Frequency			5.5		kHz
SELF TEST ⁶					
Logic Input Low			+0.6		V
Logic Input High			+2.4		V
ST Actuation Current			+60		μA
Output Change at X_{OUT}	Self test 0 to 1	-90	-190	-350	mV
Output Change at Y_{OUT}	Self test 0 to 1	+90	+190	+350	mV
Output Change at Z_{OUT}	Self test 0 to 1	+90	+320	+580	mV
OUTPUT AMPLIFIER					
Output Swing Low	No load		0.1		V
Output Swing High	No load		2.8		V
POWER SUPPLY					
Operating Voltage Range		1.8		3.6	V
Supply Current	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		350		μA
Turn-On Time ⁷	No external filter		1		ms
TEMPERATURE					
Operating Temperature Range		-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$

¹ Defined as coupling between any two axes.

² Sensitivity is essentially ratiometric to V_S .

³ Defined as the output change from ambient-to-maximum temperature or ambient-to-minimum temperature.

⁴ Actual frequency response controlled by user-supplied external filter capacitors (C_X , C_Y , C_Z).