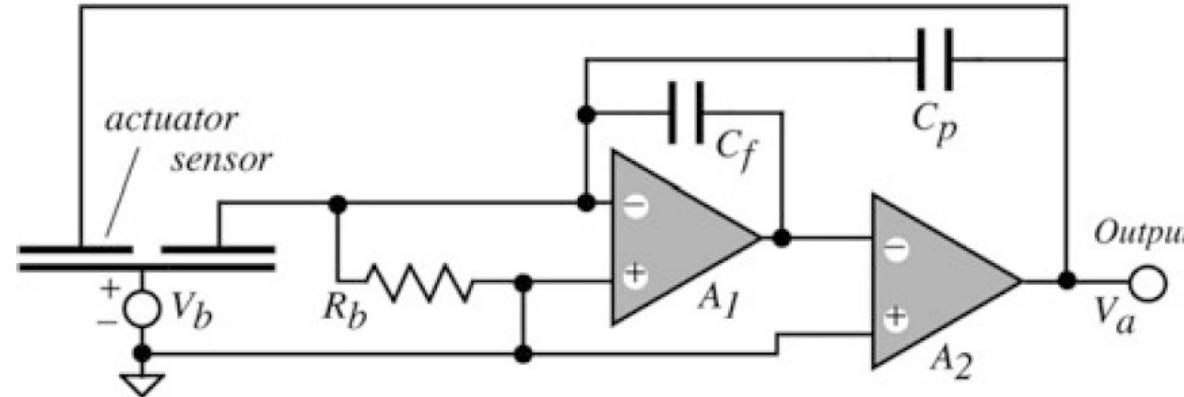


Kondensatormikrofon

- «Mikrofon» brukes både i det hørbare området og ultra- og infralydområdet
- I væske kalles det hydrofon
- Trenger ikke kunne måle statisk eller LF trykk (som en trykksensor)
- Før bruktes piezoresistivt karbonpulver bl.a. i telefonmikrofoner



a



b

$$V = q \frac{d}{A\epsilon_0}$$

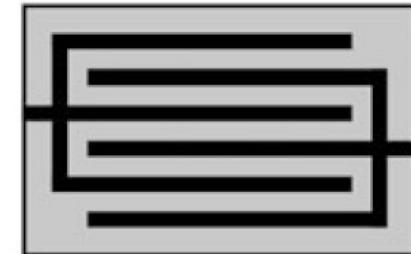


Fig. 12.1 Condenser microphone with a mechanical feedback Circuit diagram (a); interdigitized electrodes on the diaphragm (b) (adapted from [4])

Fiberoptisk mikrofon

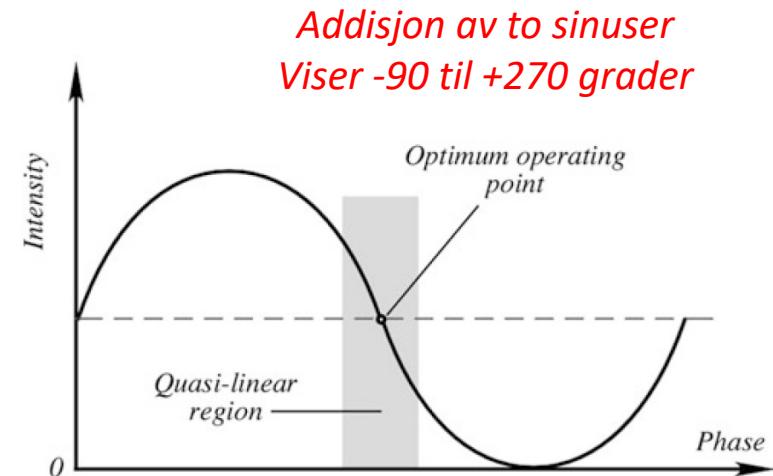


Fig. 12.3 Intensity plot as function of a reflected light phase

- Egnet for tøffe miljøer (rakettmotorer)
- Vannkjøling
- Laserdiode på $1,3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- Sense- og referanselys kombineres på utgangen (intensitets-modulasjon)
- Intensitet avhengig av faseforskyvning

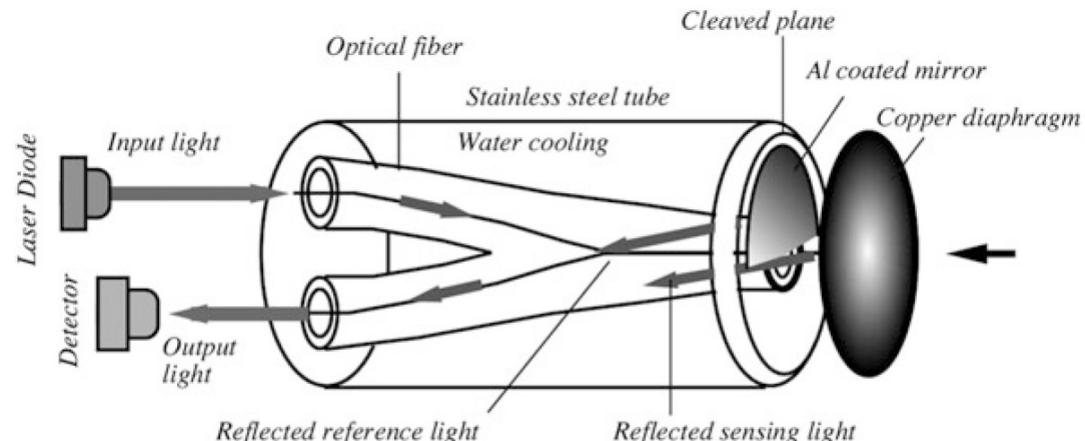


Fig. 12.2 Fiber optic interferometric microphone movement of copper diaphragm is converted into light intensity in the detector

Piezoelektrisk mikrofon

- Piezoelektriske keramer
- Kan gå veldig høyt i frekvens (ultralyd)
- Høy utgangsimpedans

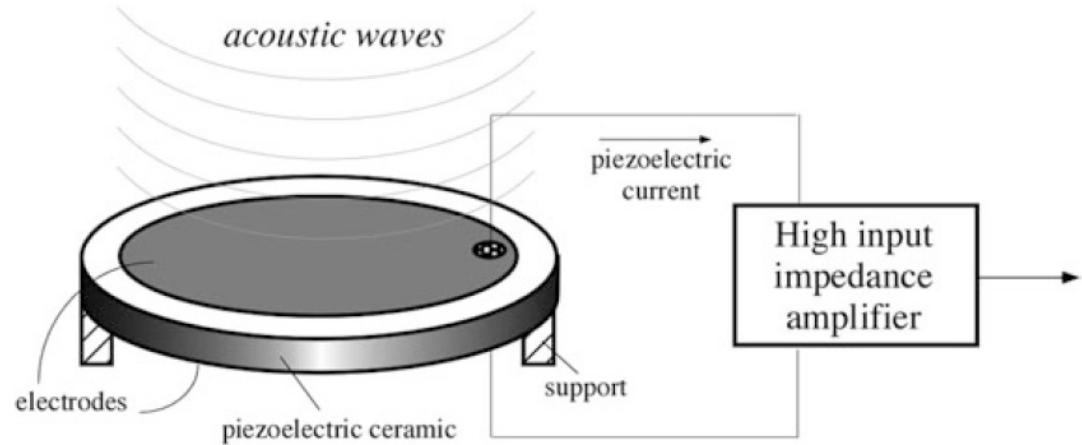


Fig. 12.4 Piezoelectric microphone

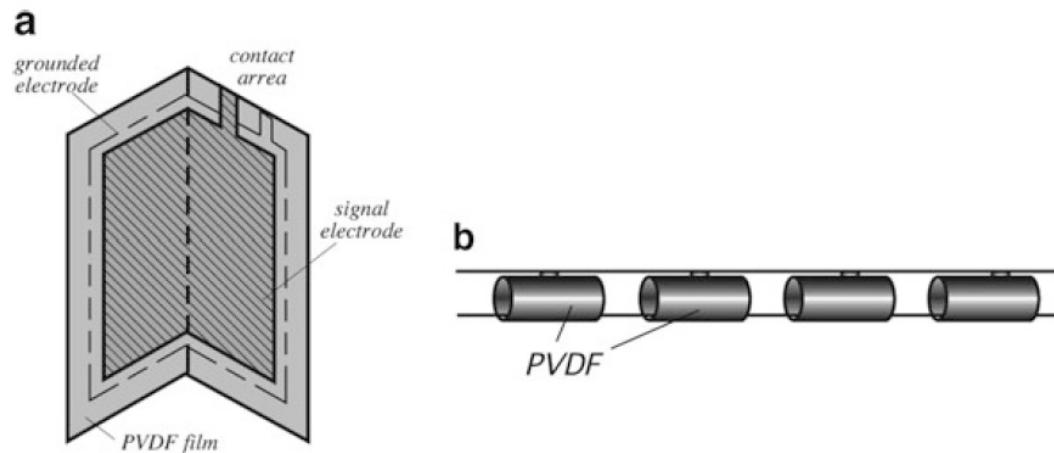


Fig. 12.5 Foldover piezoelectric acoustic pickup (a) and arrangement of a piezoelectric film hydrophone (b)

Elektret-mikrofon

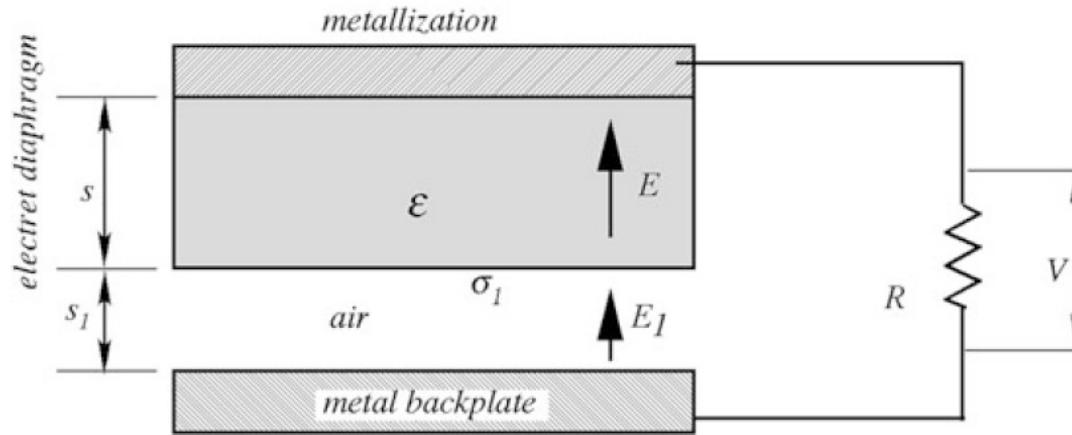
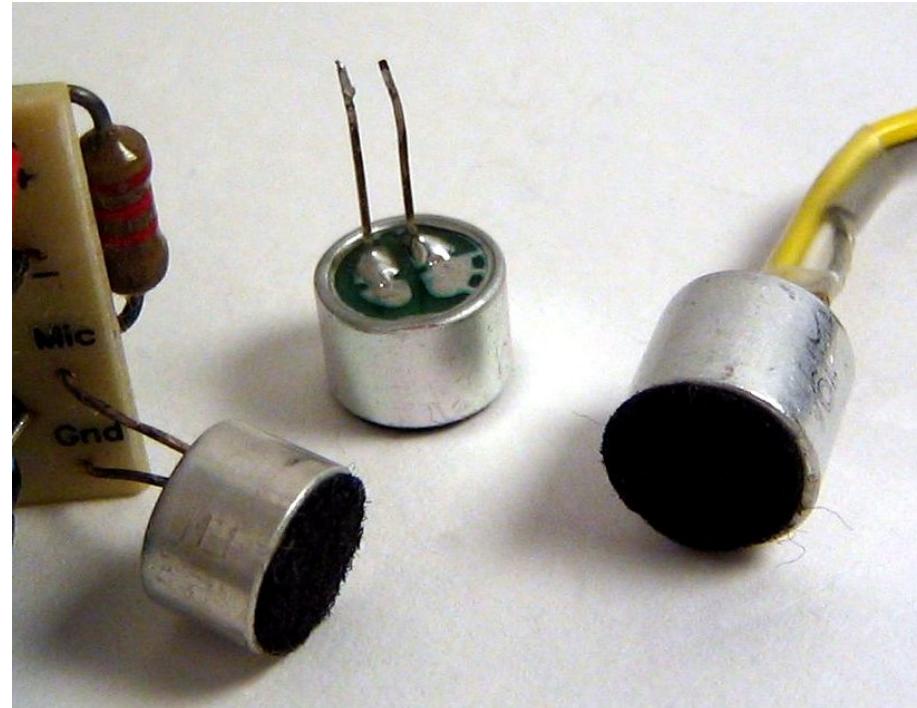
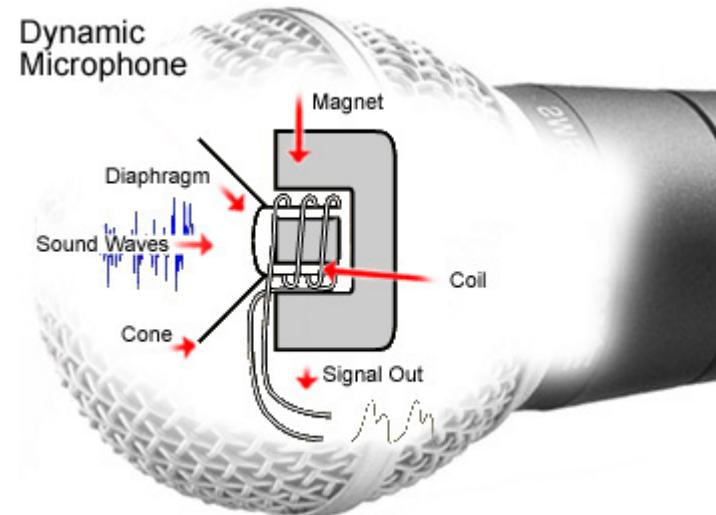


Fig. 12.6 General structure of an electret microphone. Thicknesses of layers are exaggerated for clarity (after [9])

- Elektret = permanent polarisert dielektrikum
- Massen til membranen gir en resonansfrekvens (noen hundre MHz).
- Dynamikkområdet må legges under denne frekvensen



Dynamiske mikrofoner



- EM induksjon
- Motsatt av høyttaler
- Båndmikrofoner er bidireksjonale
- De responserer på trykkgradient i stedet for lydtrykk

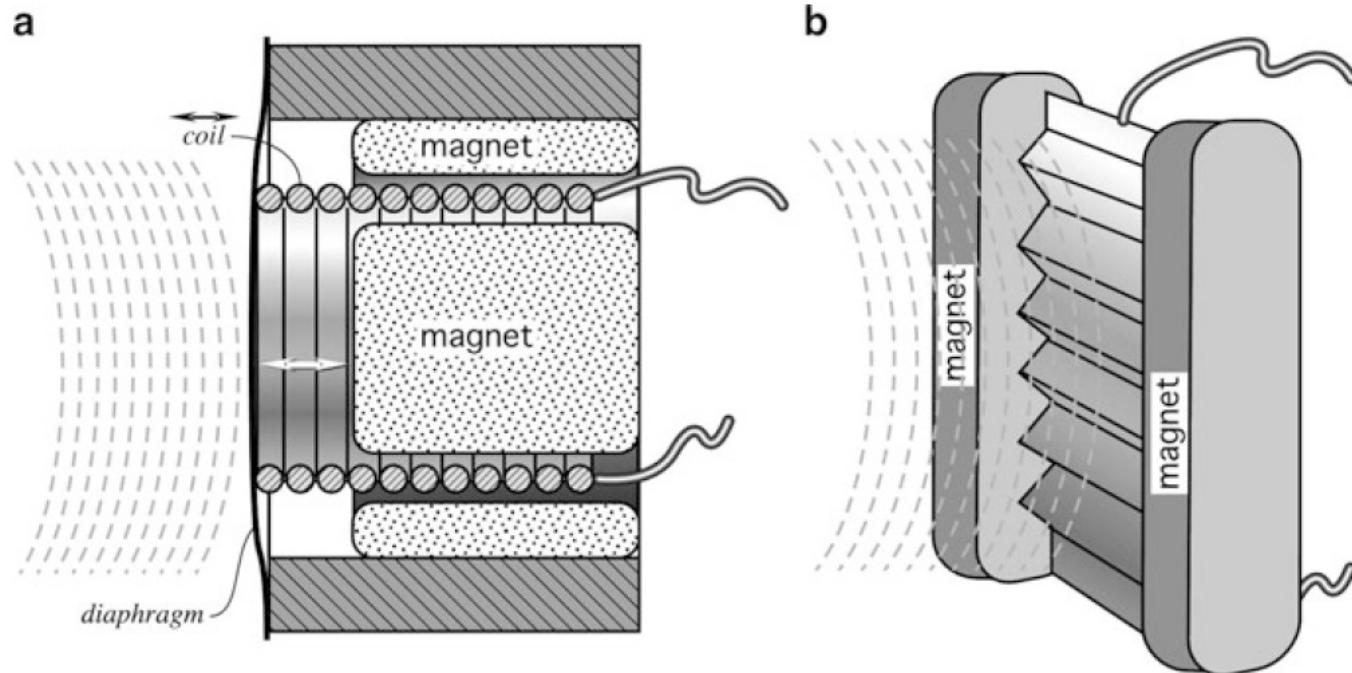


Fig. 12.7 Dynamic microphones: moving coil (a) and ribbon (b)

Halvleder-mikrofoner

- Silisium med piezoelektrisk film på (f.eks. ZnO)
- Som regel del av andre typer sensorer
- Måling av vibrasjoner
- I en biosensor kan f.eks. vekst av bakterier endre bølgehastigheten

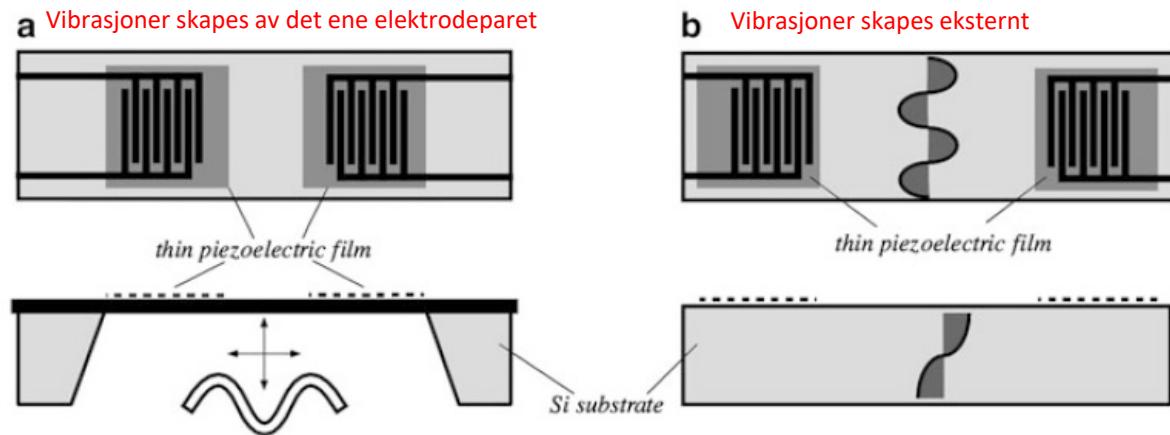


Fig. 12.8 Flexural-plate mode (a) and surface acoustic plate mode (b) sensors

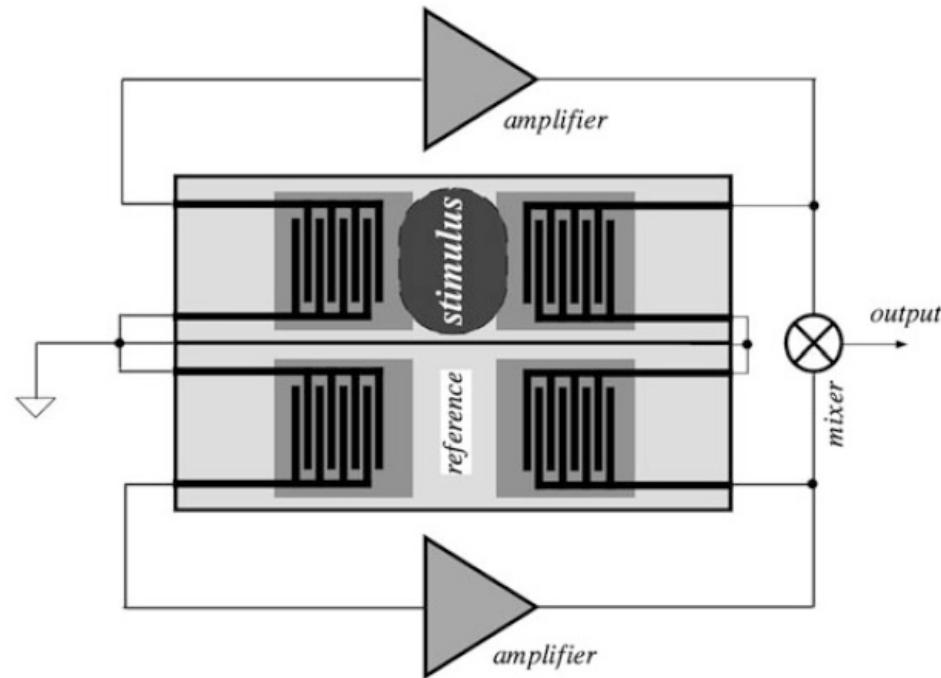
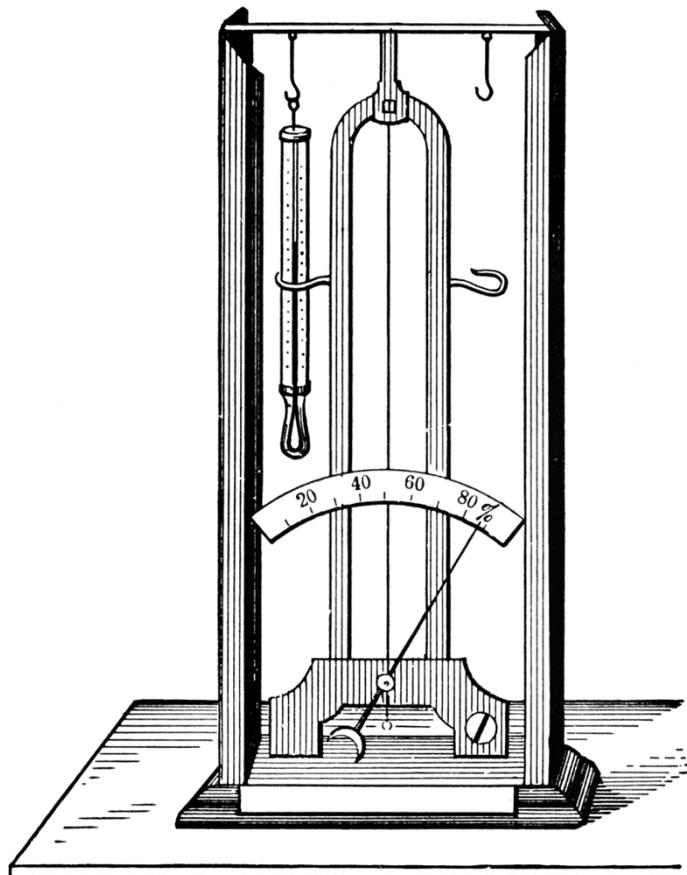


Fig. 12.9 Differential SAW sensor



Fuktighet og vanninnhold



- Første hygrometer: Sir John Leslie (1766 – 1832)
- Moisture content / hydration – vanninnhold (i materialer)
- Humidity – fuktighet (i gasser)
- Absolutt fuktighet
- Relativ fuktighet $H = 100 \frac{P_w}{P_s}$
- Duggpunktstemperatur (måles ofte med kjølt speil)
- Mettede saltløsninger

SALT	% RH
Potassium carbonate	43.2
Sodium bromide	57.6
Sodium chloride	75.3
Potassium chloride	84.3

Kapasitiv sensor

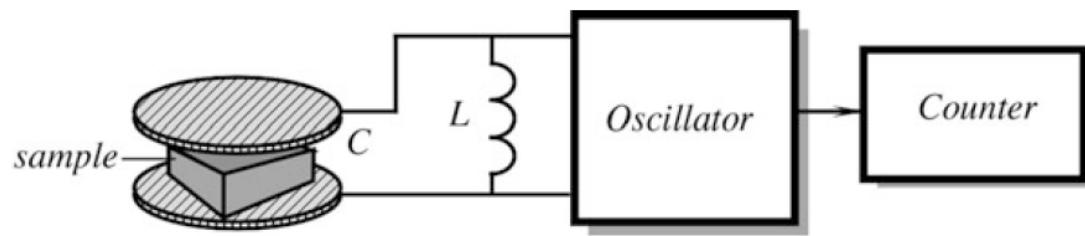
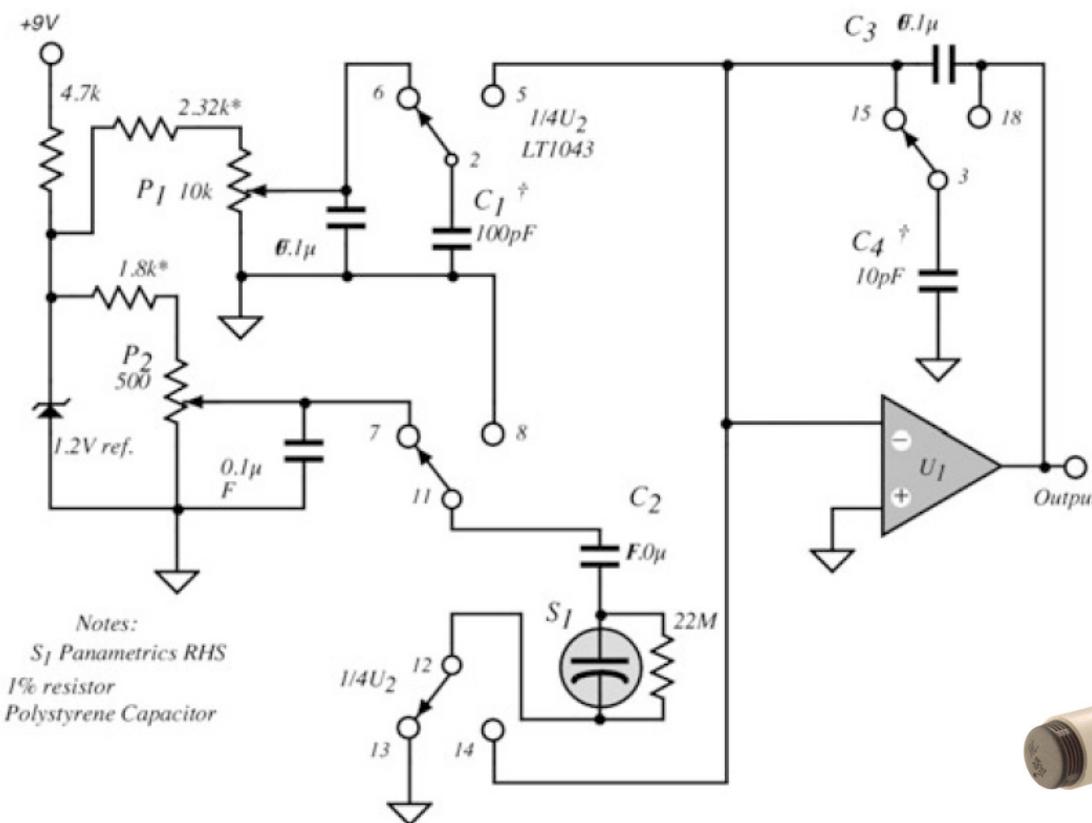


Fig. 13.3 Capacitive moisture sensing system

C styrer oscillatorens frekvens



Vanndamp endrer luftens permittivitet

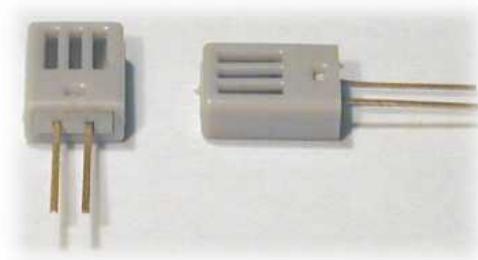


Fig. 13.1 Simplified circuit for measuring humidity with a capacitive sensor (adapted from Sashida and Sakaino [6])

Konduktans-målinger

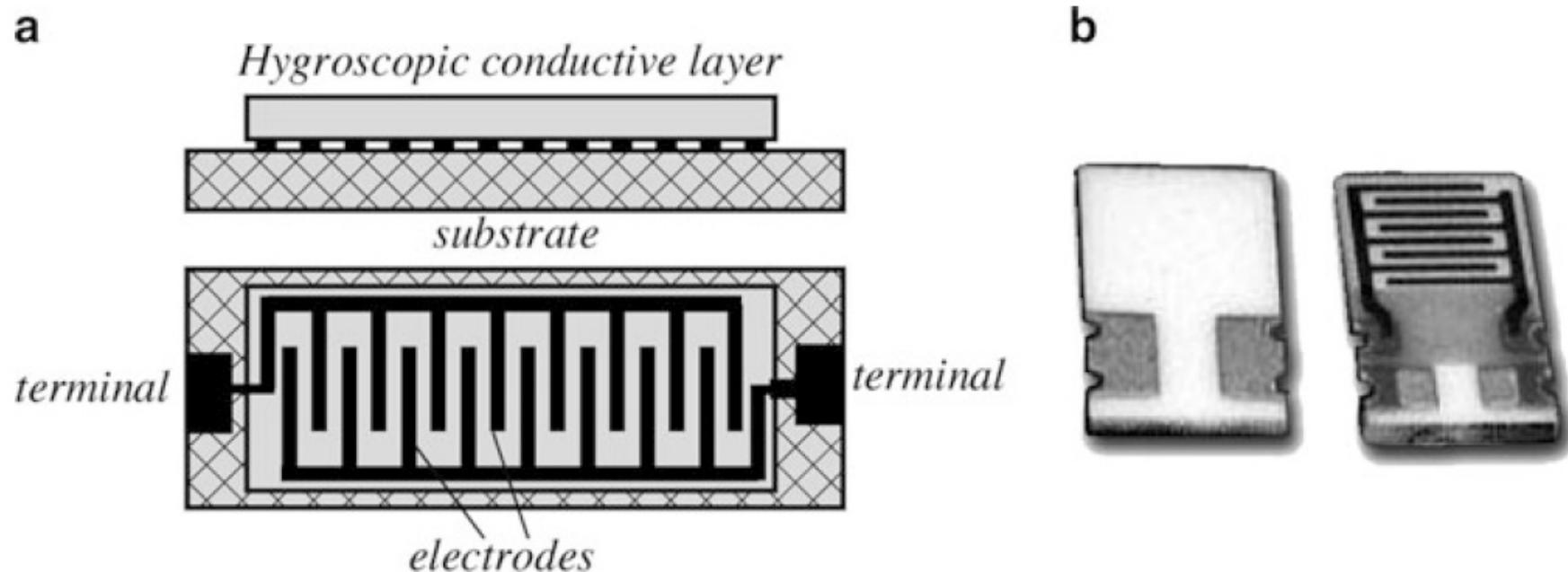


Fig. 13.6 Composition of a conductive humidity sensor (a); back and front of a humidity sensor for surface mounting (b)

- Resistive humidity sensor (hygristor)
- F.eks. aluminium-oksyd (Al_2O_3)

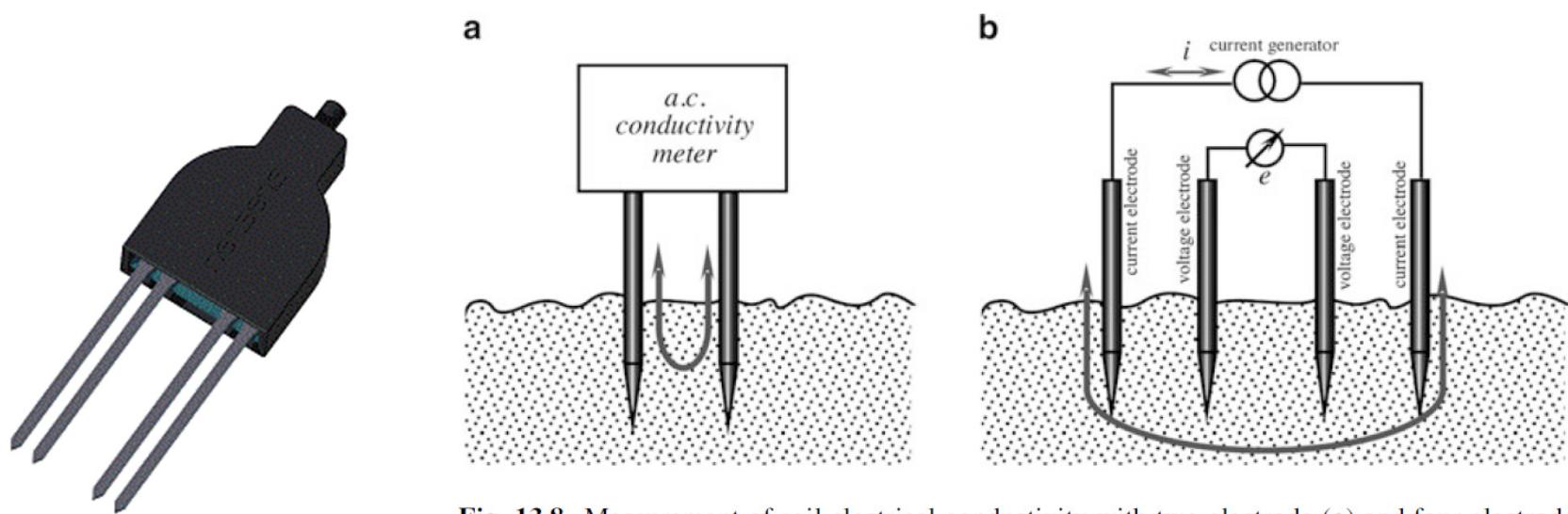


Fig. 13.8 Measurement of soil electrical conductivity with two-electrode (a) and four-electrode (b) systems

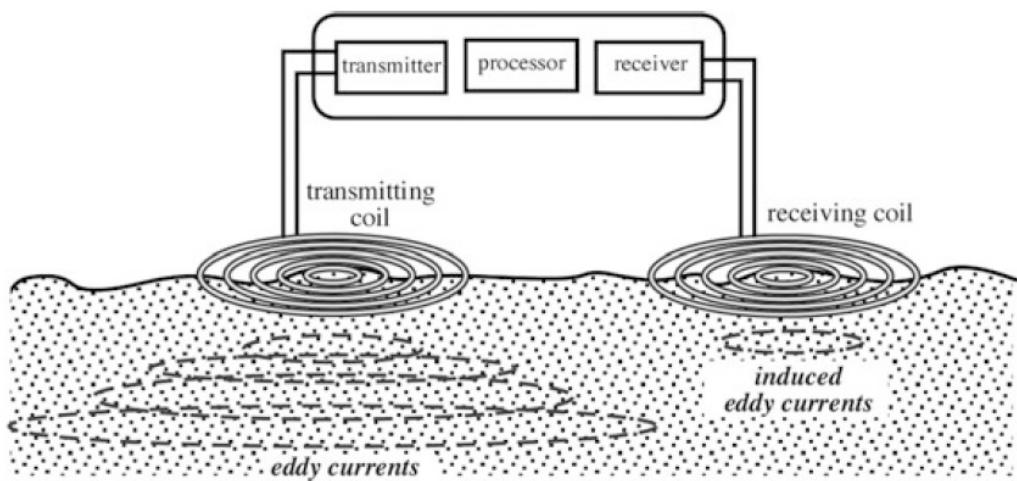


Fig. 13.9 Operating principle of electromagnetic conductivity measurement of soil



Termisk sensor

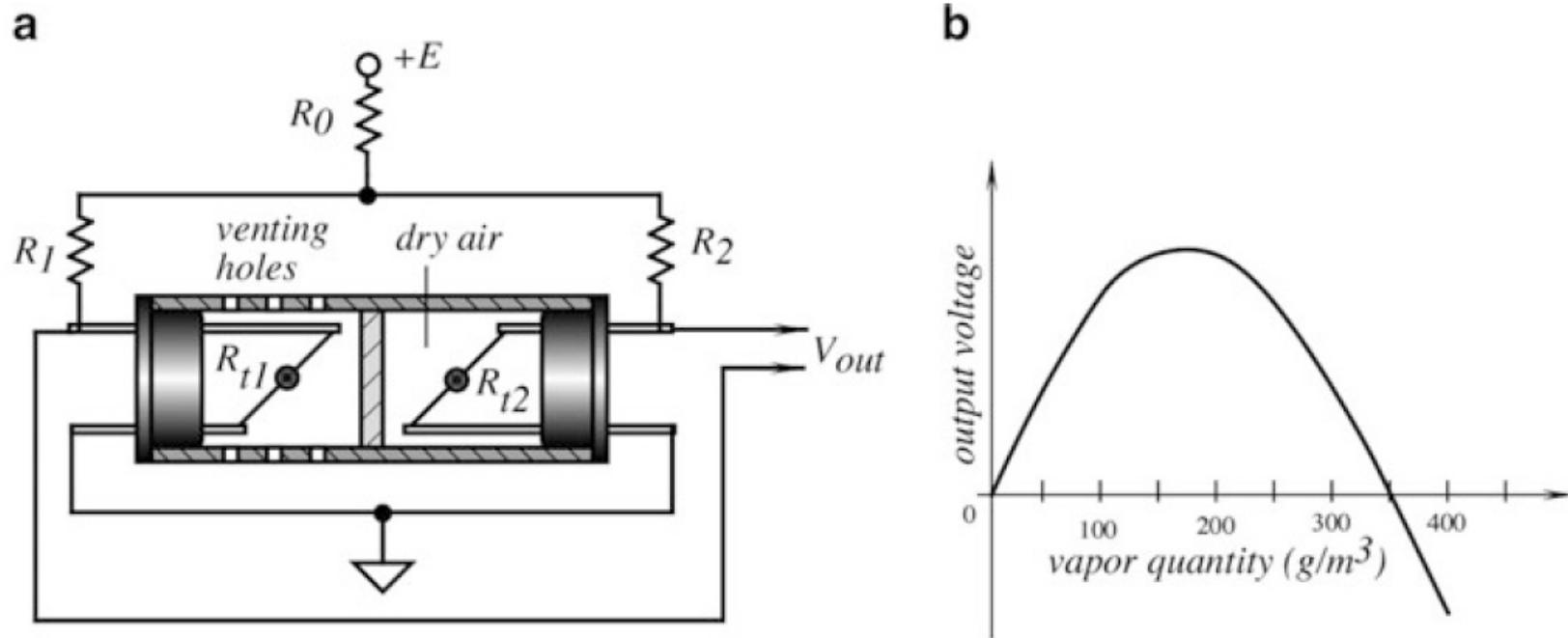


Fig. 13.10 Absolute humidity sensor with self-heating thermistors: (a) design and electrical connection and (b) output voltage

- Gassens termiske konduktivitet endres med fuktighetsinnholdet

Optisk hygrometer

- Måler duggpunkt
- Speil som kjøles
- Gir minimal hysterese
- Dette er «gullstandarden»

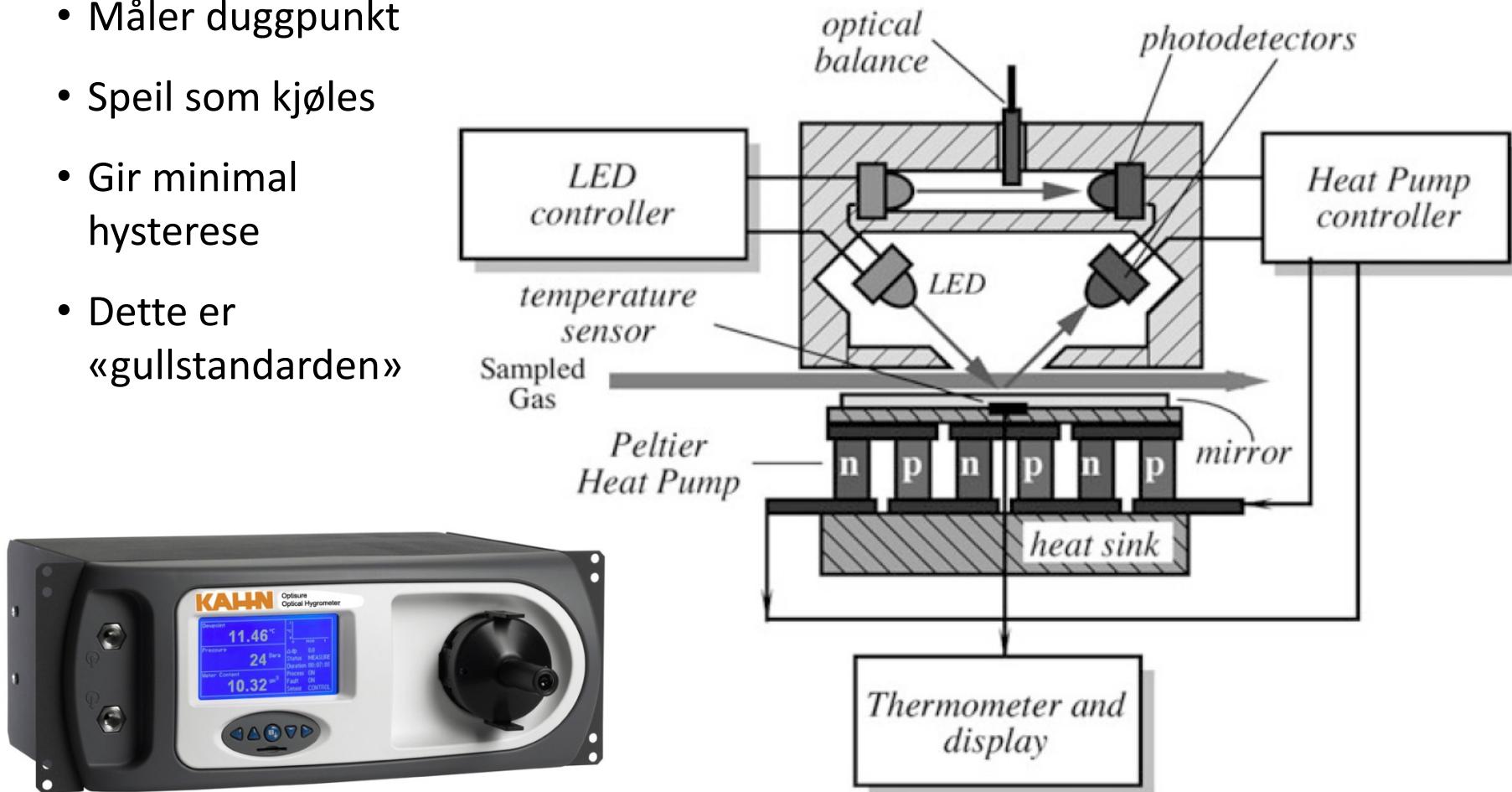


Fig. 13.11 Chilled mirror dewpoint sensor with an optical bridge

Oscillerende hygrometer

- Kondens ved duggpunktet endrer massen til den kjølte platen (kvartskrystall) som da oscillerer med en annen frekvens

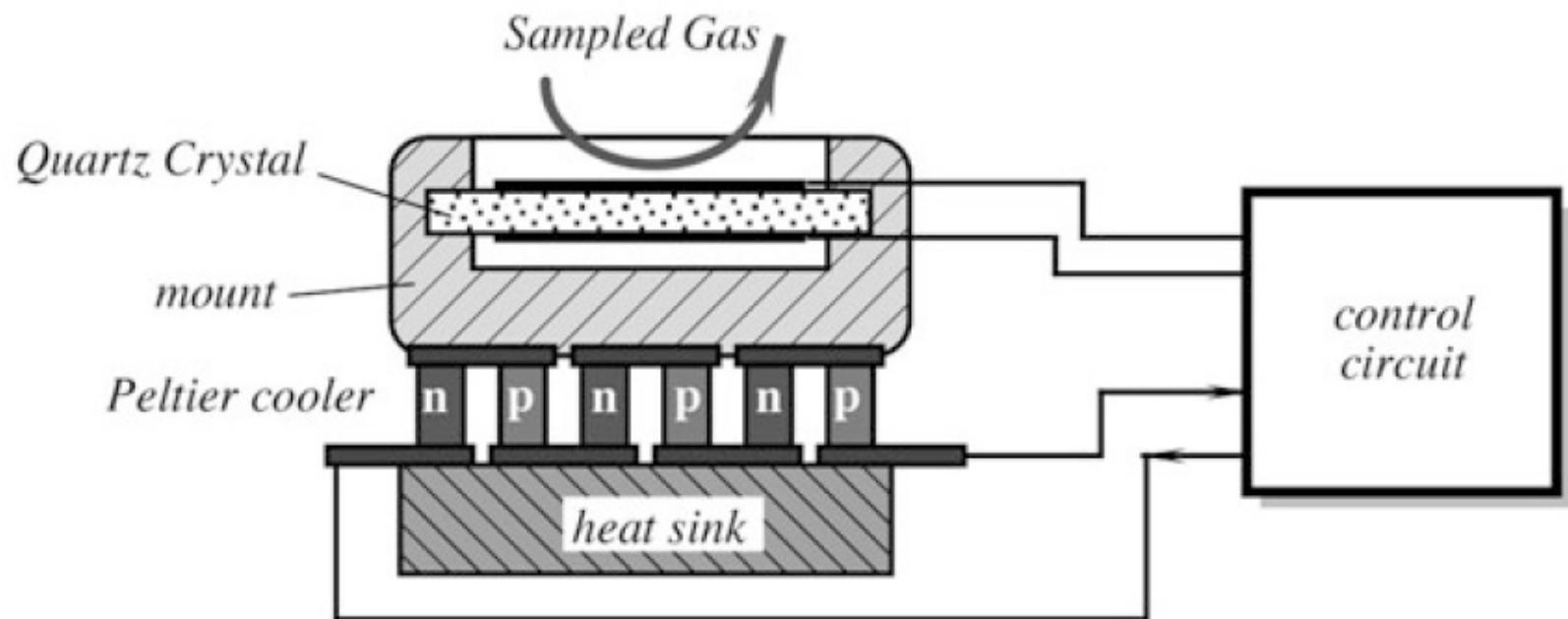


Fig. 13.12 Oscillating humidity sensor