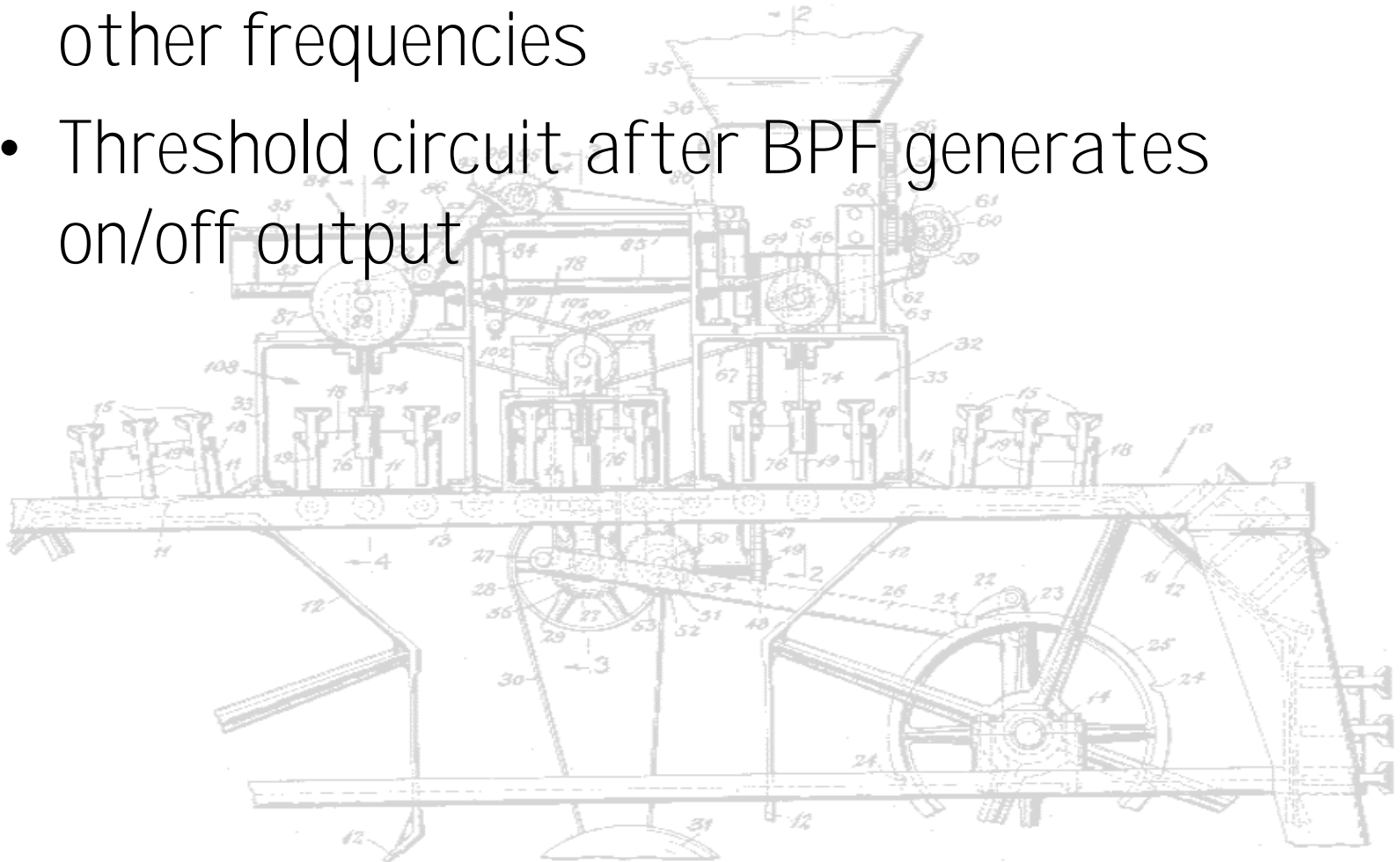
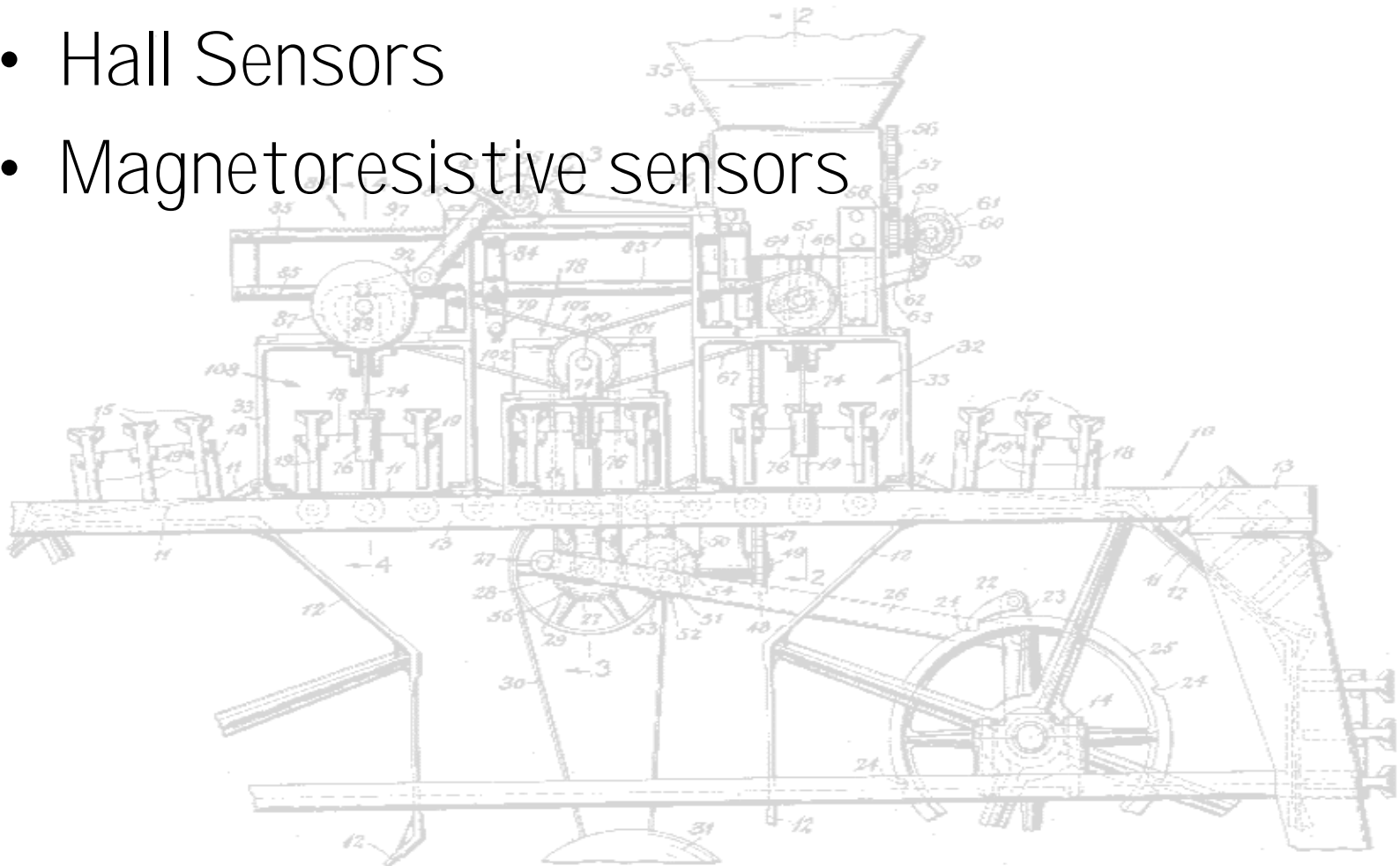


MODULATION

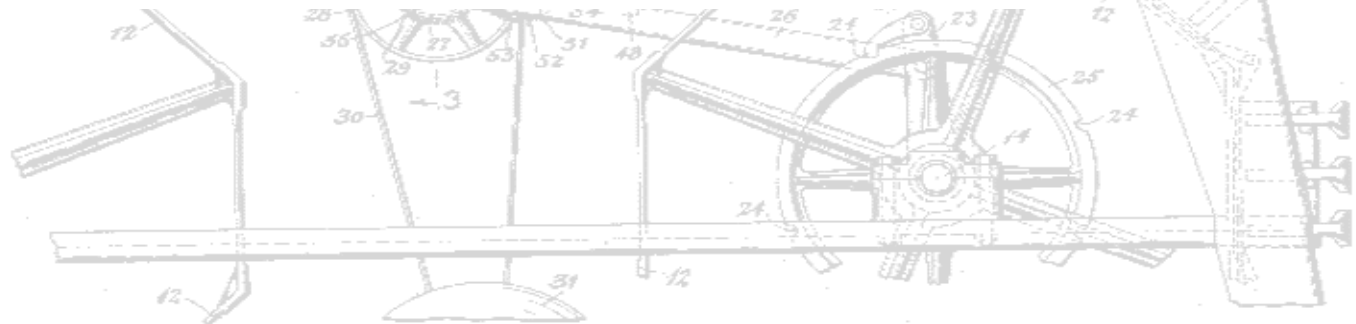
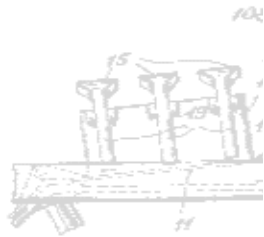
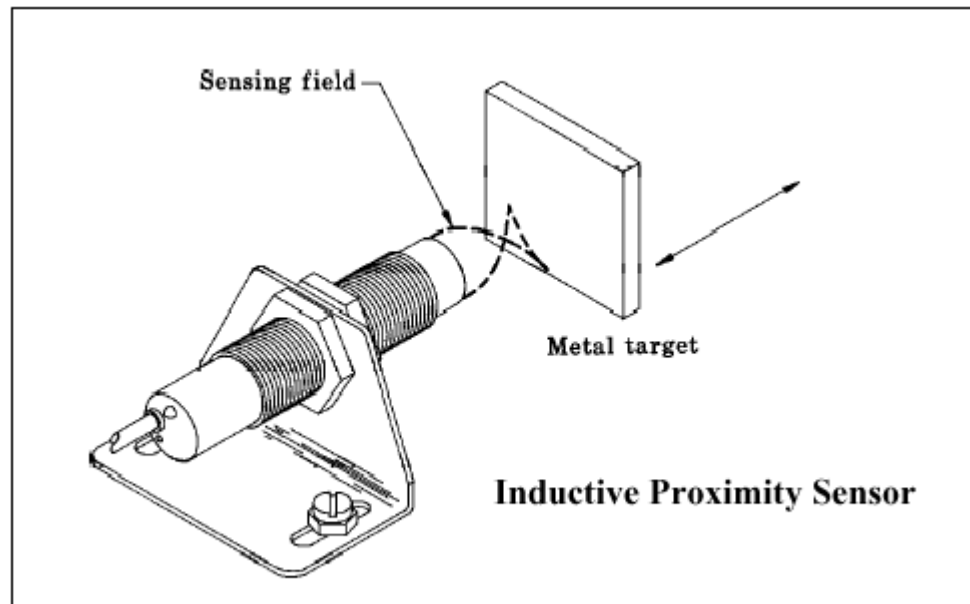
- “Chop” LED drive on and off at many kHz
- Bandpass filter after photodiode eliminates other frequencies
- Threshold circuit after BPF generates on/off output



- Reed switches
- Induction proximity sensors
- Hall Sensors
- Magnetoresistive sensors



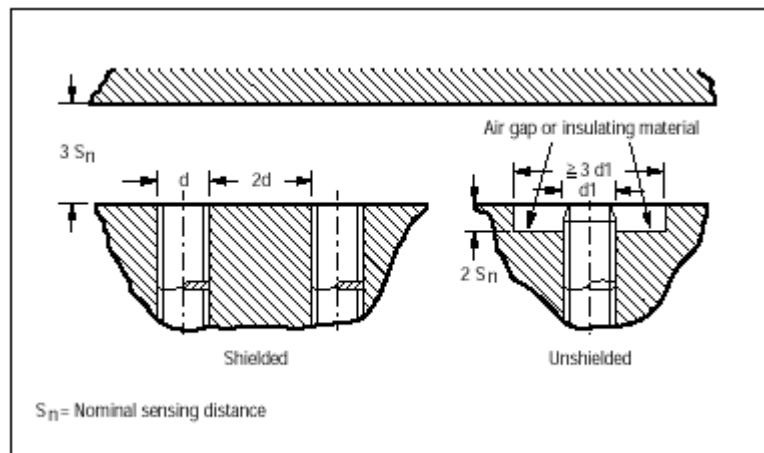
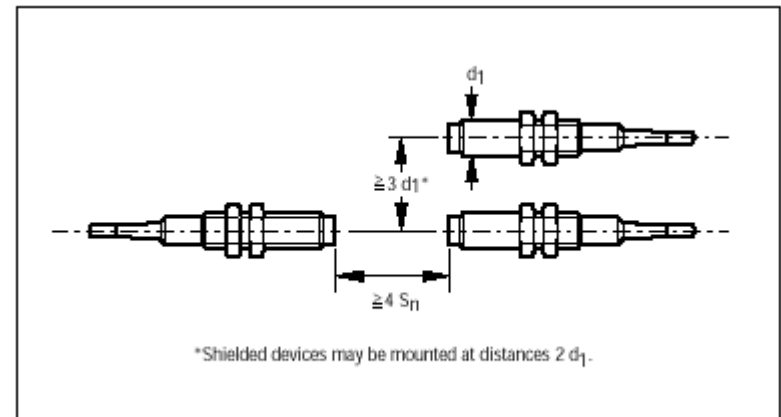
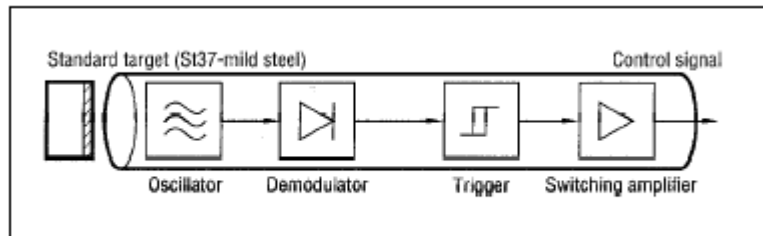
INDUCTIVE PROXIMITY SENSOR



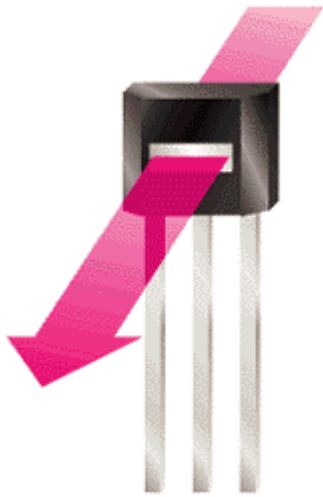
INDUCTIVE PROXIMITY SENSORS

- Eddy current sensing
- Shielded and unshielded

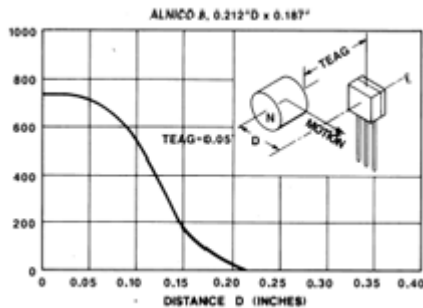
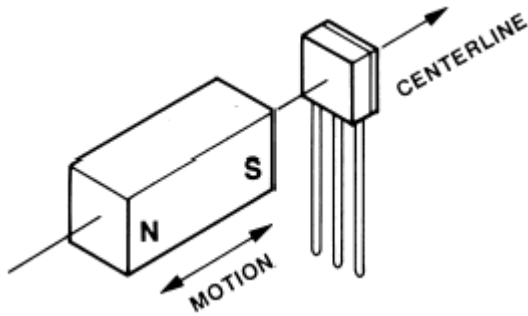
\$60-\$100

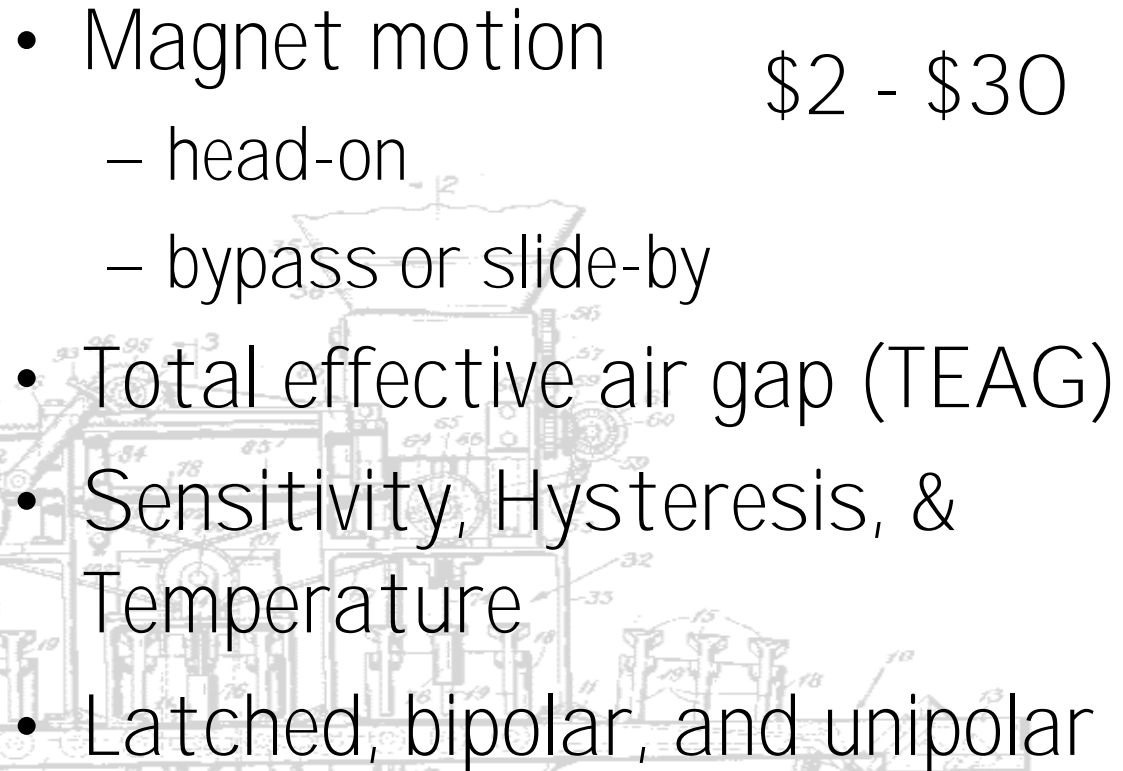


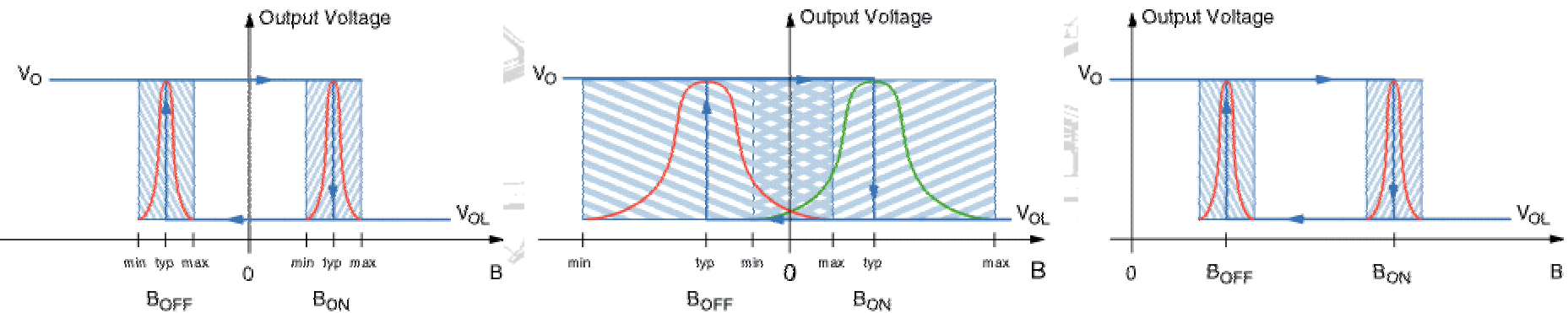
HALL SENSORS



- Hall effect:
 - constant voltage forces a constant current in semiconductor sheet
 - Magnetic field flux lines perpendicular to current cause proportional voltage across sheet.
 - Discovered by E.F.Hall in 1879.
- Linear sensor needs voltage regulator and amplifier
- Switch also needs threshold circuit, with hysteresis

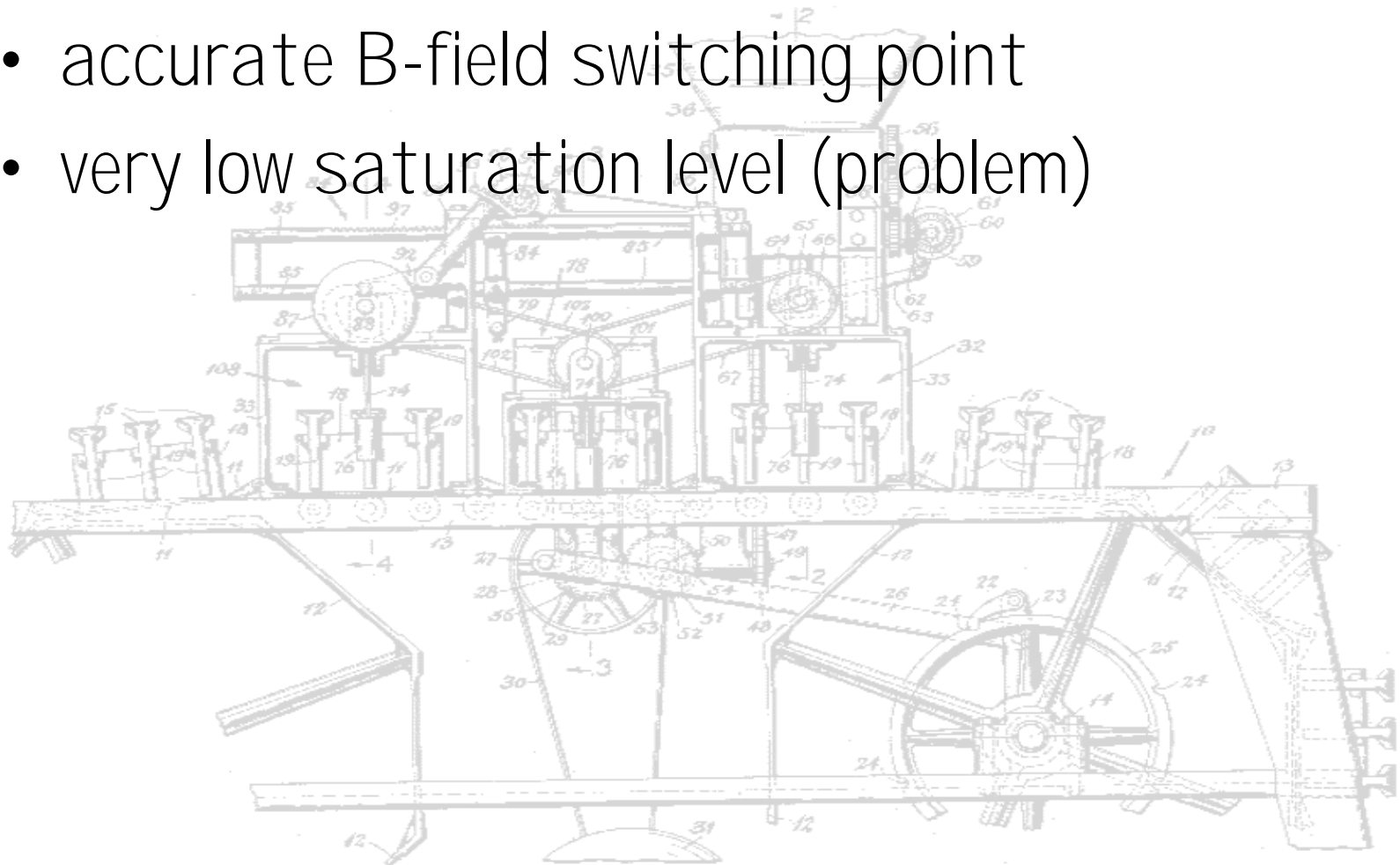


- 
- Magnet motion \$2 - \$30
 - head-on
 - bypass or slide-by
 - Total effective air gap (TEAG)
 - Sensitivity, Hysteresis, & Temperature
 - Latched, bipolar, and unipolar



MAGNETORESISTIVE

- disk drive heads
- excellent repeatability
- accurate B-field switching point
- very low saturation level (problem)



OTHER POSITION SENSORS

- capacitive
- ultrasonic
- variable reluctance
(coil around magnet, senses moving ferrous matrl)

