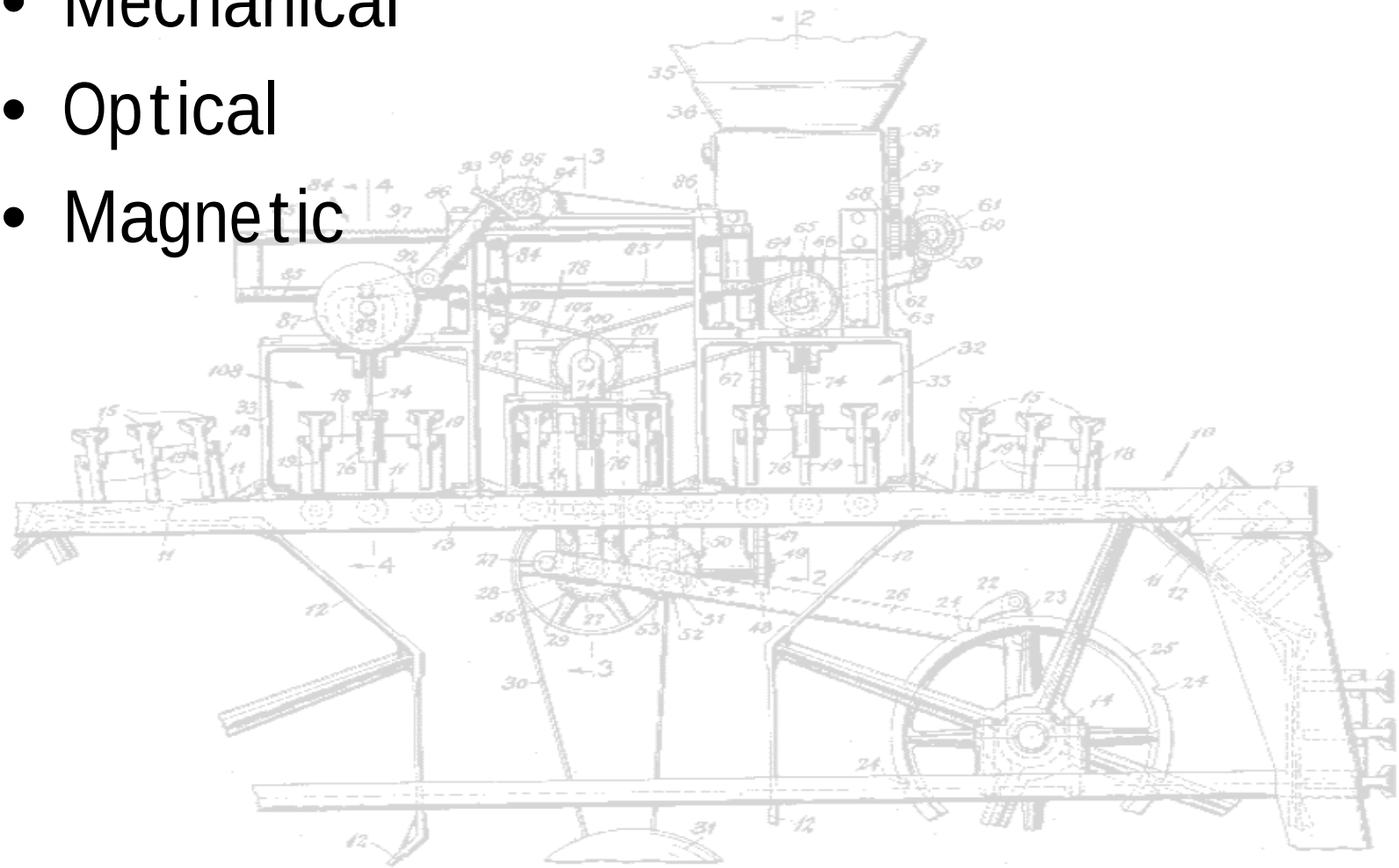
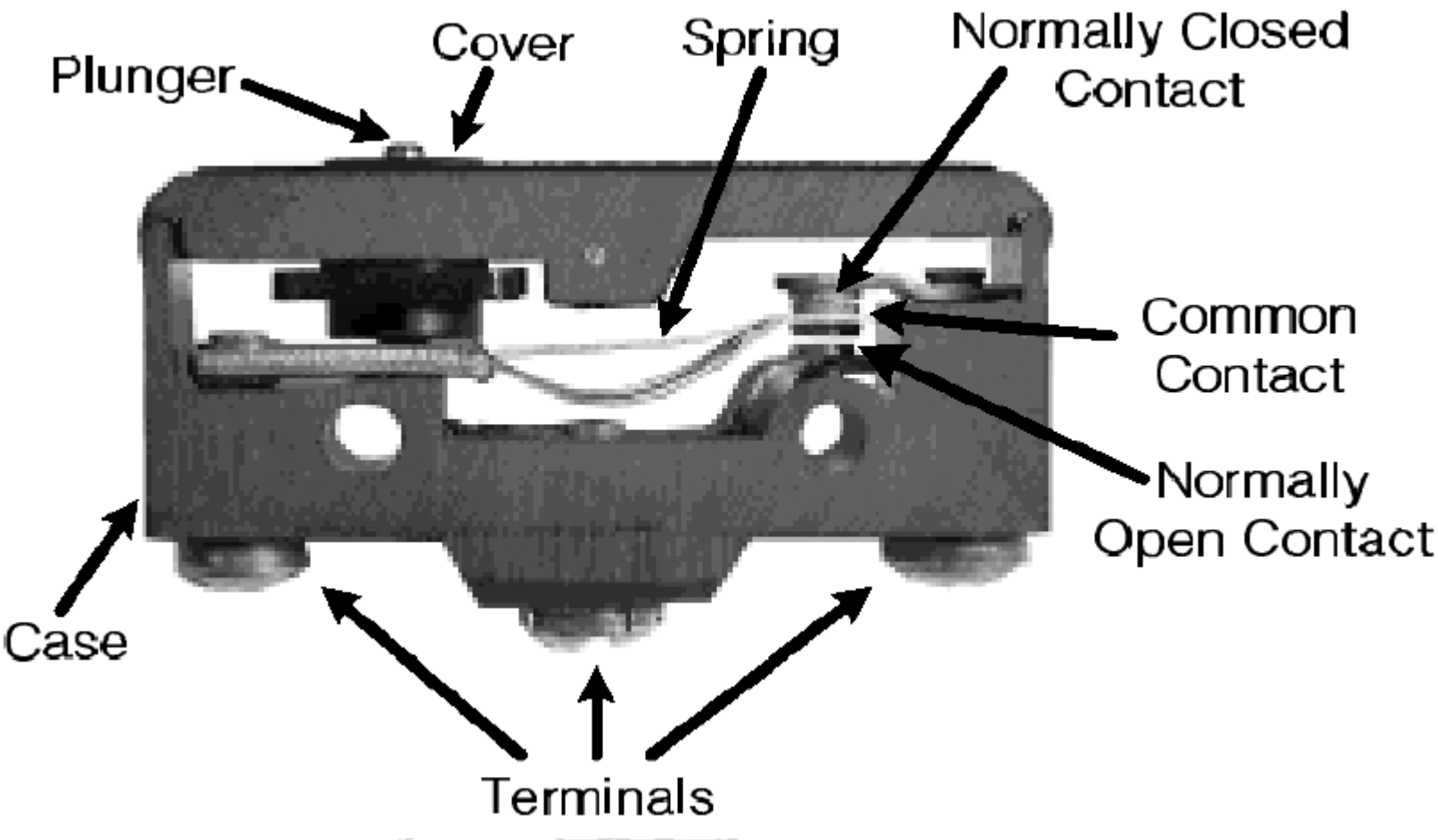
Position Sensing

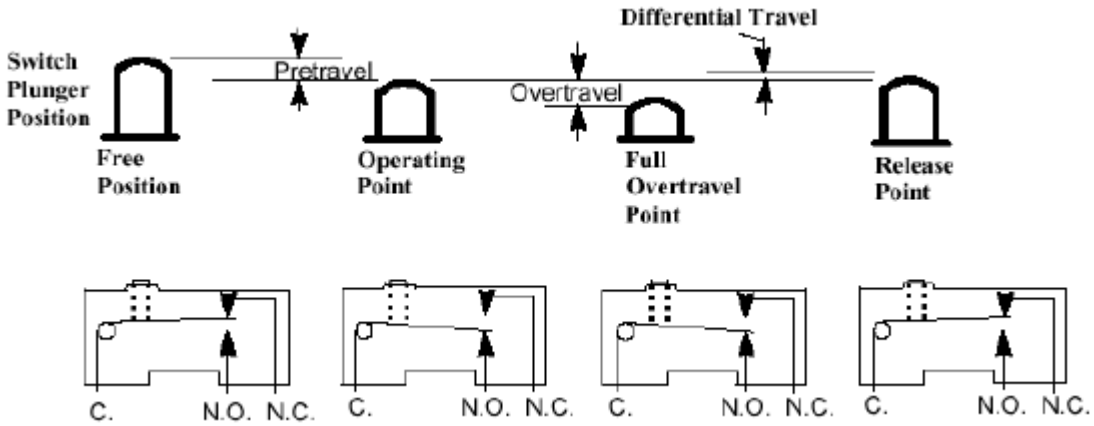
- Mechanical
- Optical
- Magnetic

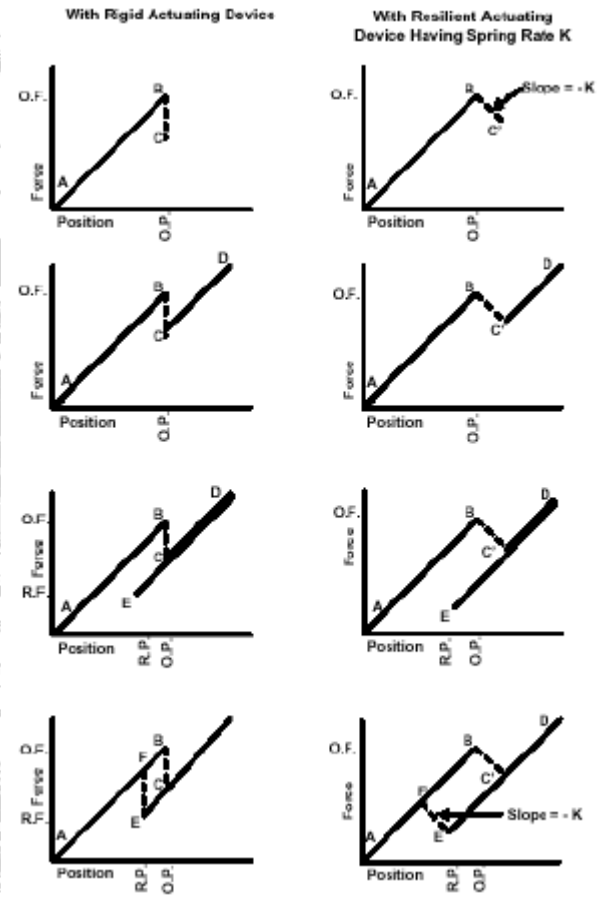


Mechanical Sensing - Microswitch



Microswitch Operation

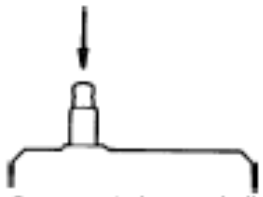




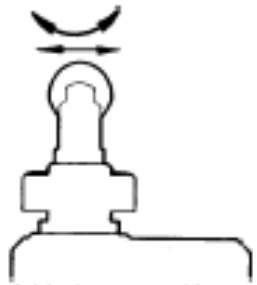
Switch exhibits mechanical hysteresis.

Microswitch Actuators

Pin plunger; in-line motion



Overtravel plunger; in-line applications requiring additional overtravel



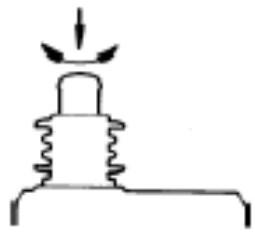
Added overtravel in a panel mount roller plunger; Actuation by cams

Leaf; Low-force, slow moving cams or slides

Roller lever; Very low force, fast moving cams

Roller leaf; Low-force, large movement actuation

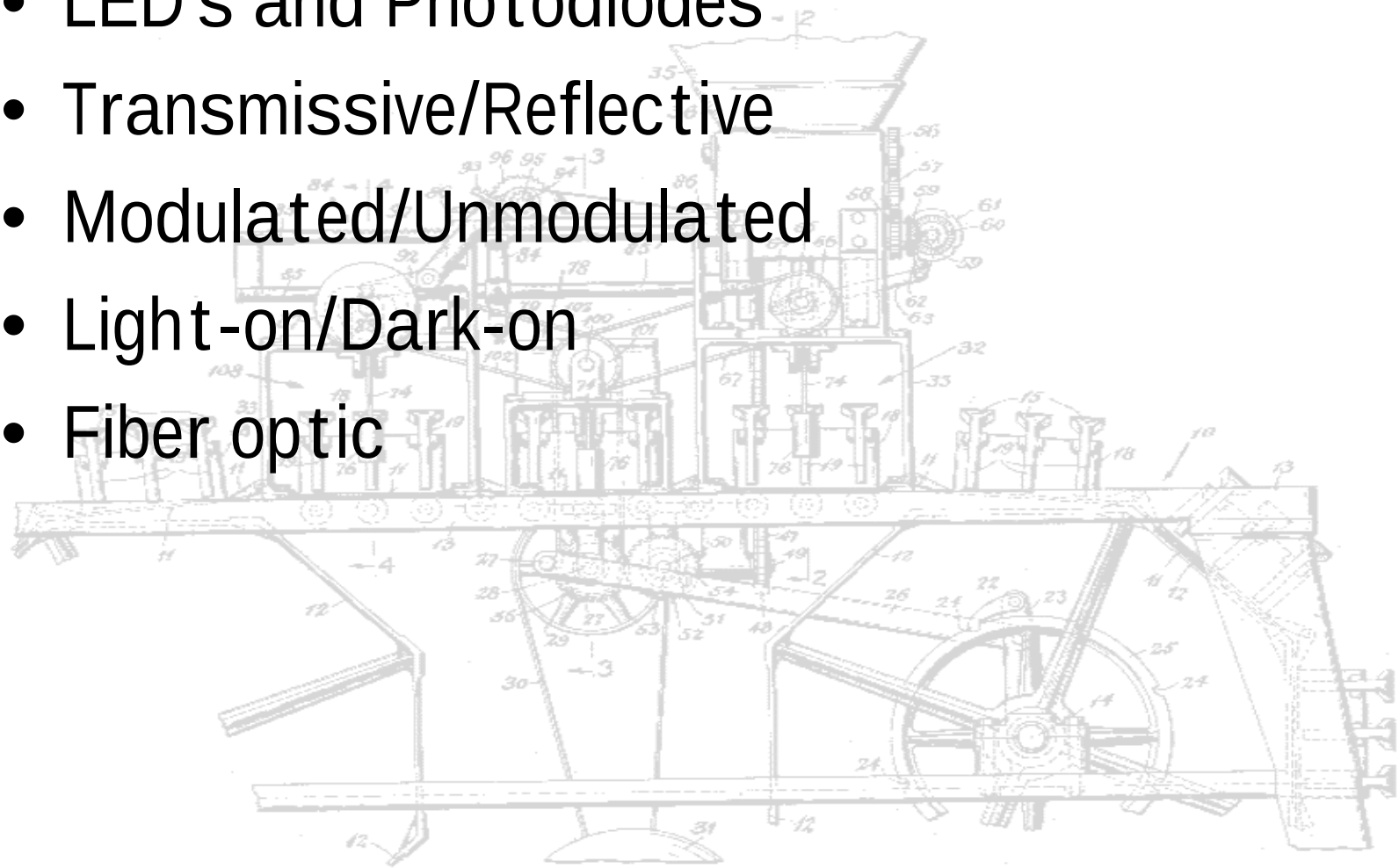
Lever; Very low force, slow cams and slides



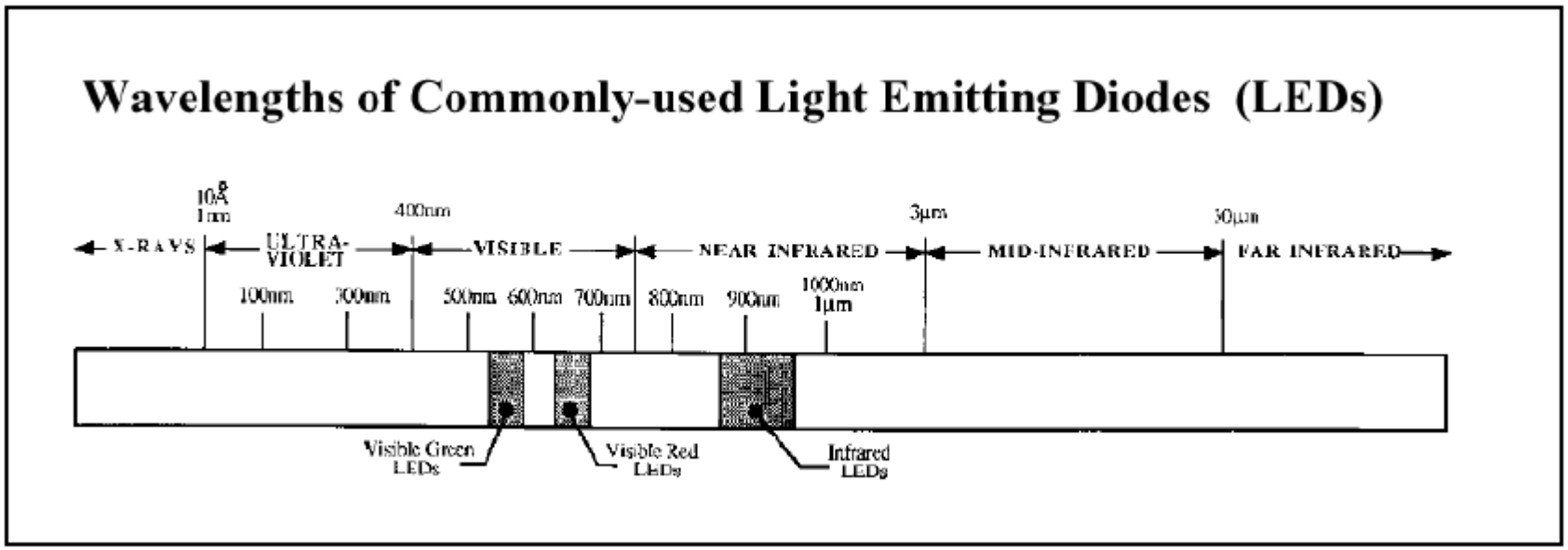
Added overtravel in a panel-mount plunger; Heavy-duty in-line applications or slow cams. Cam rise should not exceed 30°

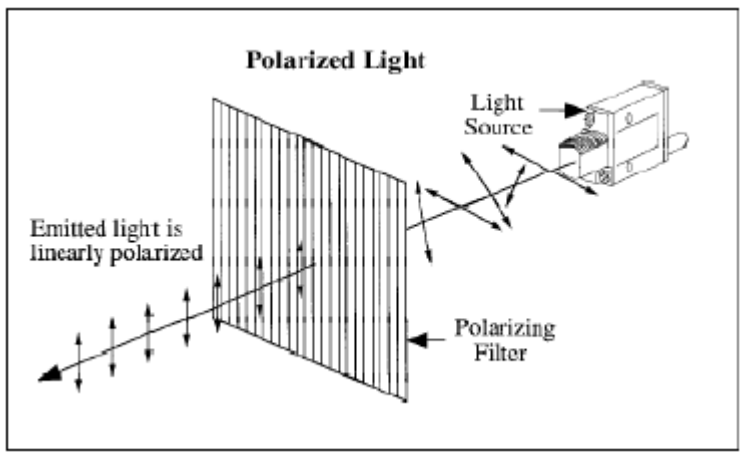
Optical Sensing

- LED's and Photodiodes
- Transmissive/Reflective
- Modulated/Unmodulated
- Light-on/Dark-on
- Fiber optic



LED and Photodiode Characteristics

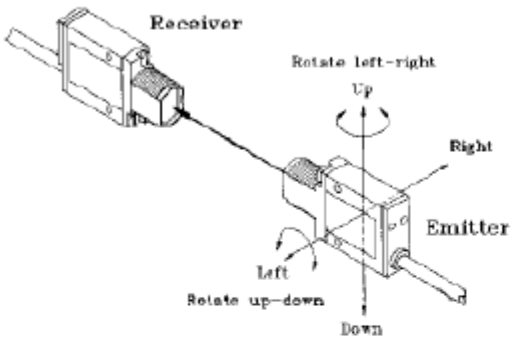




Transmissive & Reflective Sensors

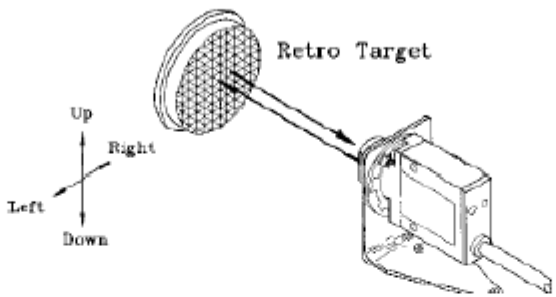
Opposed Mode Alignment

Opposed Mode Alignment: Move Emitter or Receiver Up-Down, Left-Right, and Rotate



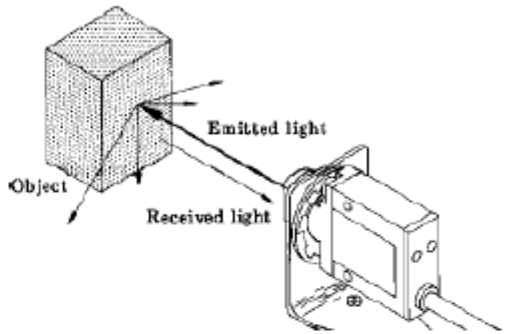
Retroreflective Mode Alignment

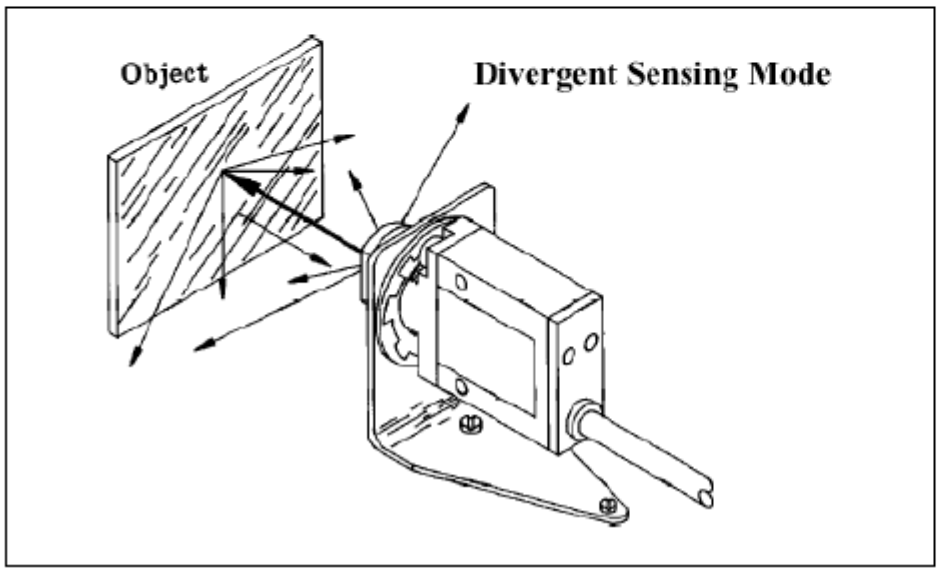
Retroreflective Mode Alignment:
Move Target Up-Down, Left-Right



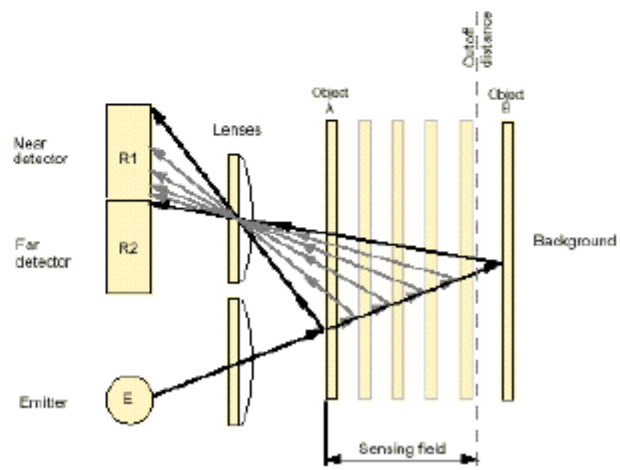
Proximity (Diffuse) Mode Alignment

Diffuse Mode Alignment:
Rotate Up-Down, Left-Right



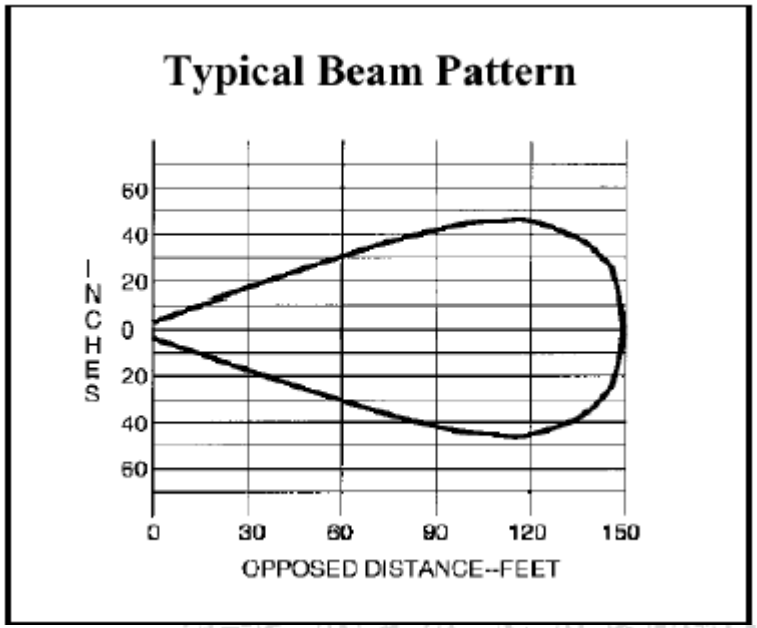


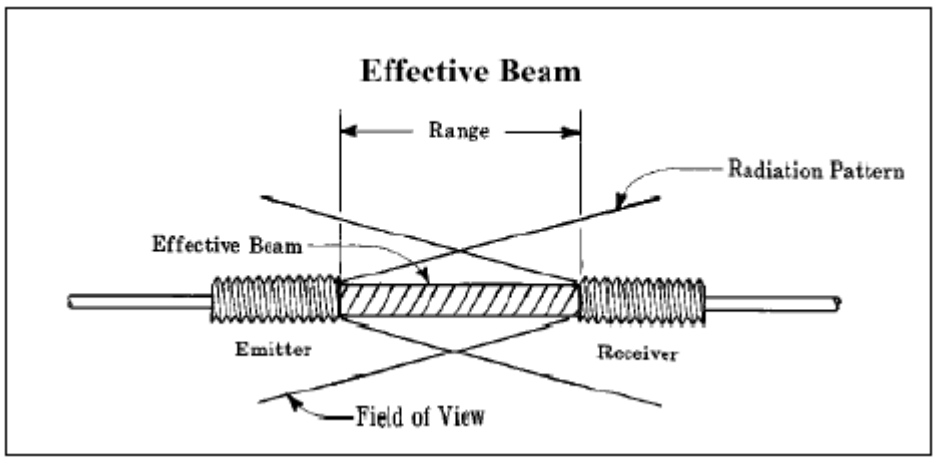
Fixed-field Diffuse Sensing



Object is sensed if amount of light at R1 is greater than the amount of light at R2

Beam Pattern and Reflectance



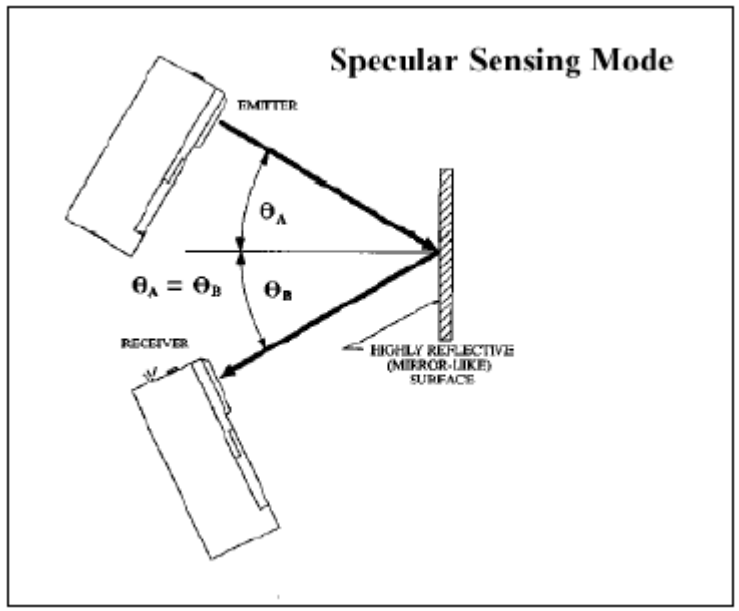


RELATIVE REFLECTIVITY TABLE

Material	Reflectivity (%)	Excess Gain Required
Kodak white test card	90%	1
White paper	80%	1.1
Masking tape	75%	1.2
Beer foam	70%	1.3
Clear Plastic*	40%	2.3
Rough wood pallet (clean)	20%	4.5
Black neoprene	4%	22.5
Natural aluminum, unfinished*	140%	0.6
Stainless steel, microfinish	400%	0.2
Black anodized aluminum*	50%	1.8

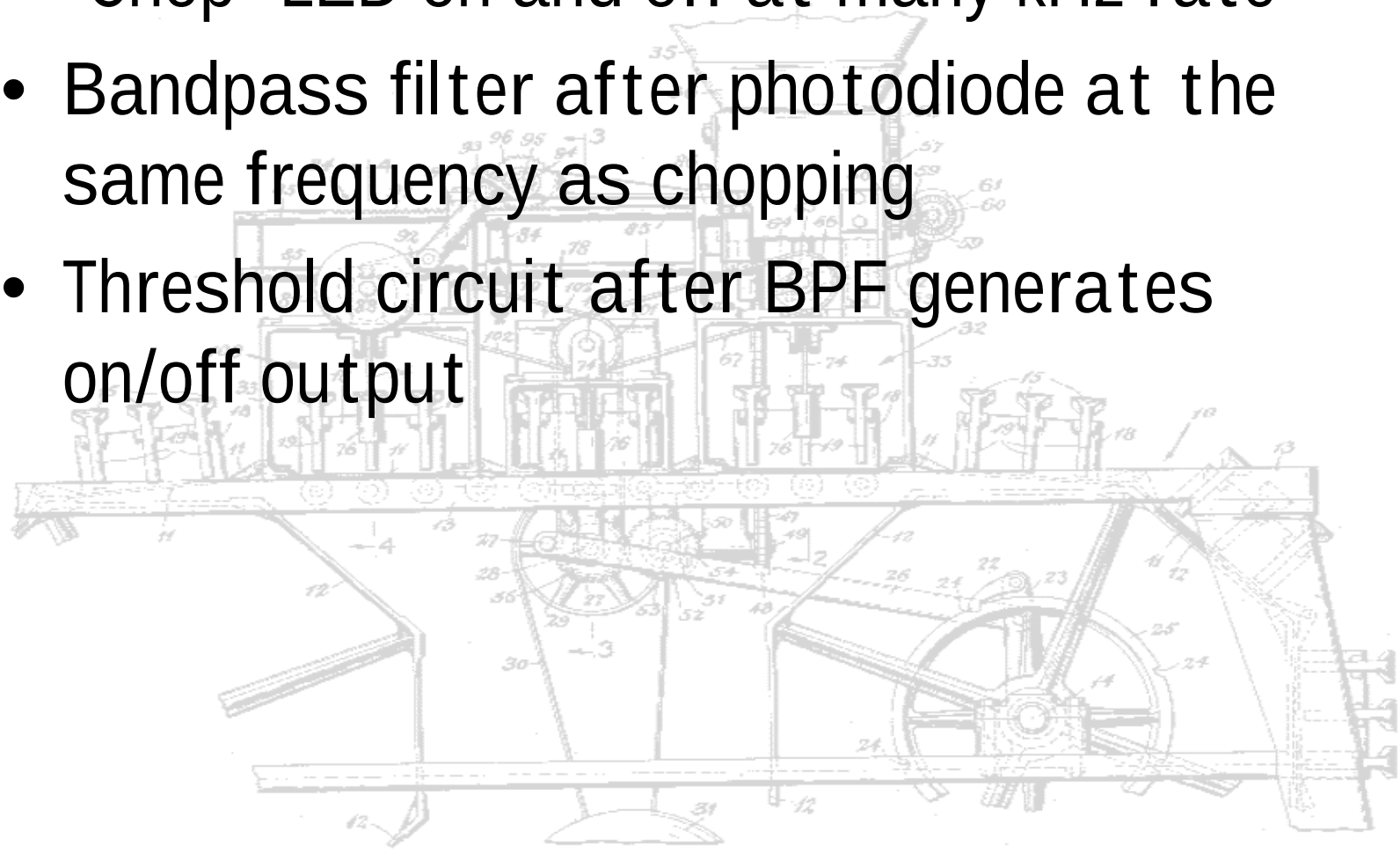
*NOTE: For materials with shiny or glossy surfaces, the reflectivity figure represents the maximum light return, with the sensor beam *exactly perpendicular* to the material surface

Specular Reflection



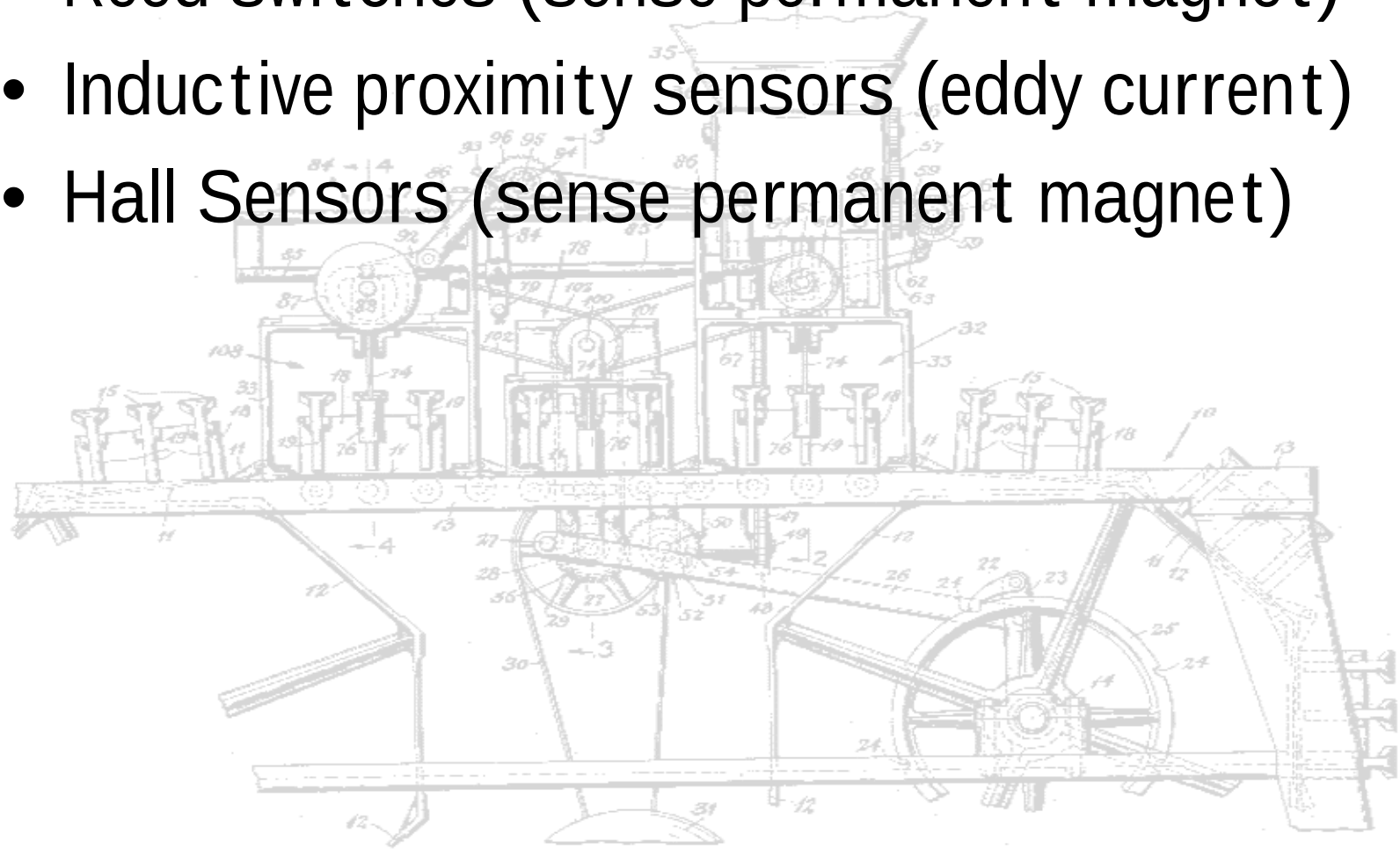
Modulation

- “Chop” LED on and off at many kHz rate
- Bandpass filter after photodiode at the same frequency as chopping
- Threshold circuit after BPF generates on/off output



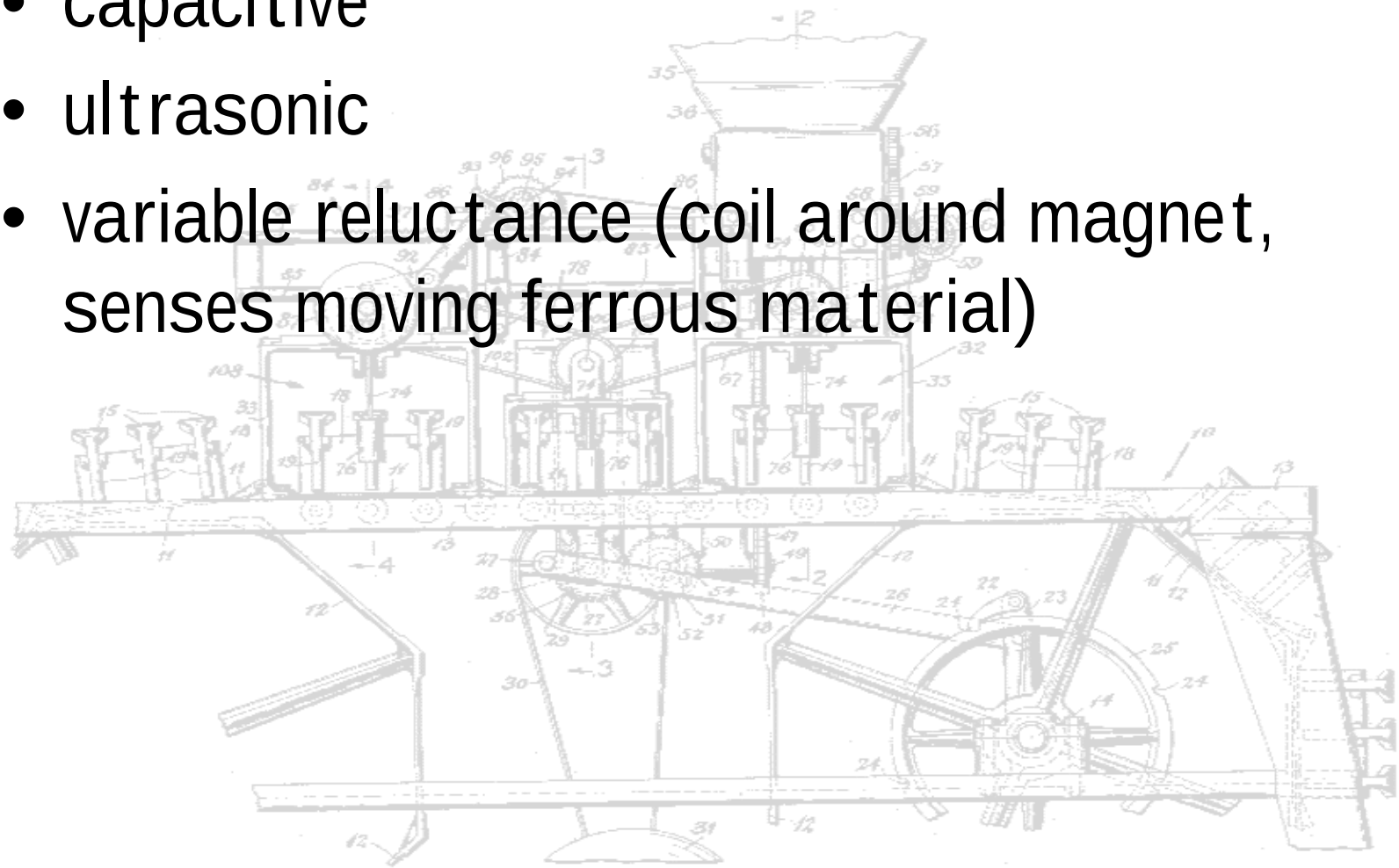
Magnetic Position Sensors

- Reed switches (sense permanent magnet)
- Inductive proximity sensors (eddy current)
- Hall Sensors (sense permanent magnet)

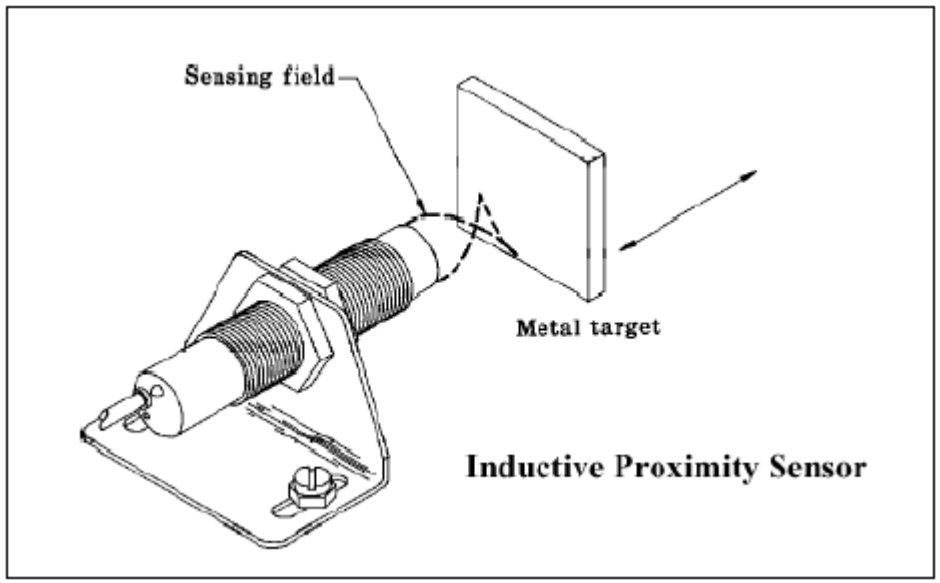


Other Discrete Position Sensors

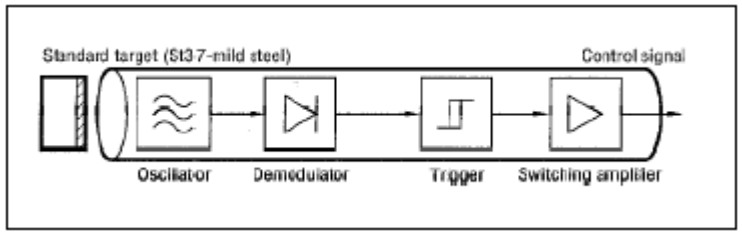
- capacitive
- ultrasonic
- variable reluctance (coil around magnet, senses moving ferrous material)

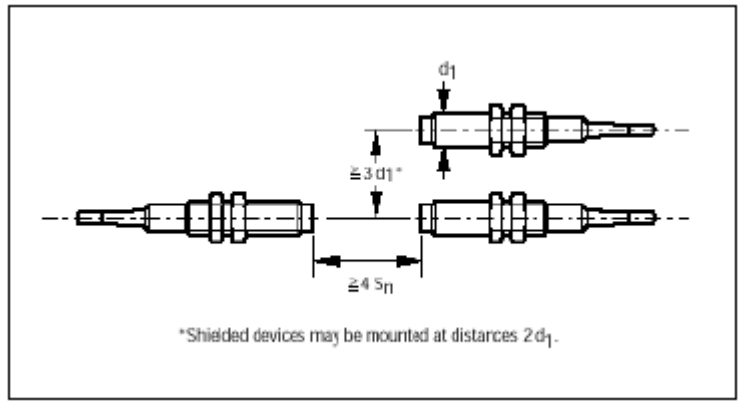


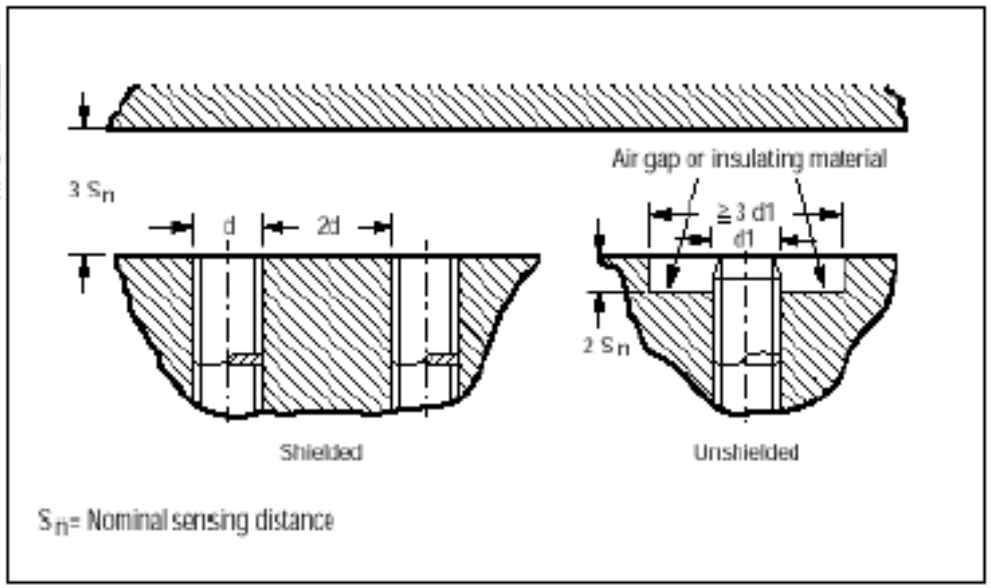
Inductive Proximity Sensor



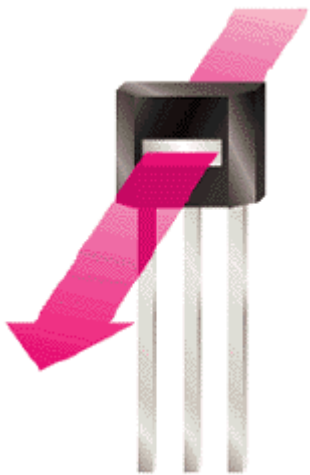
Inductive Proximity Sensors





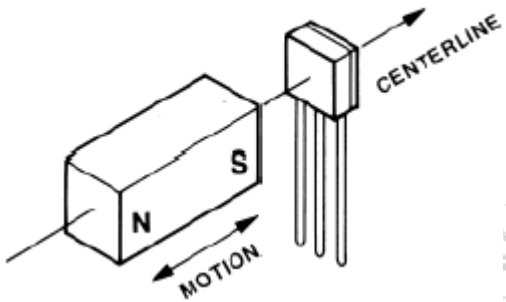


Hall Sensors



- 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

Hall Switch



- Magnet motion
  - head-on
  - bypass or slide-by
- Total effective air gap (TEAG)
- Sensitivity, Hysteresis, & Temperature