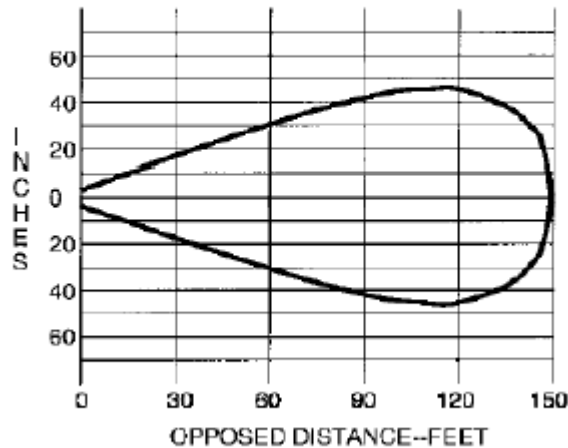


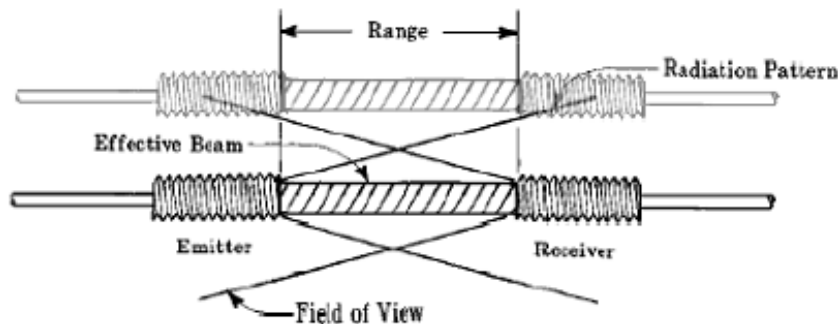
Beam Pattern and Interference

Typical Beam Pattern



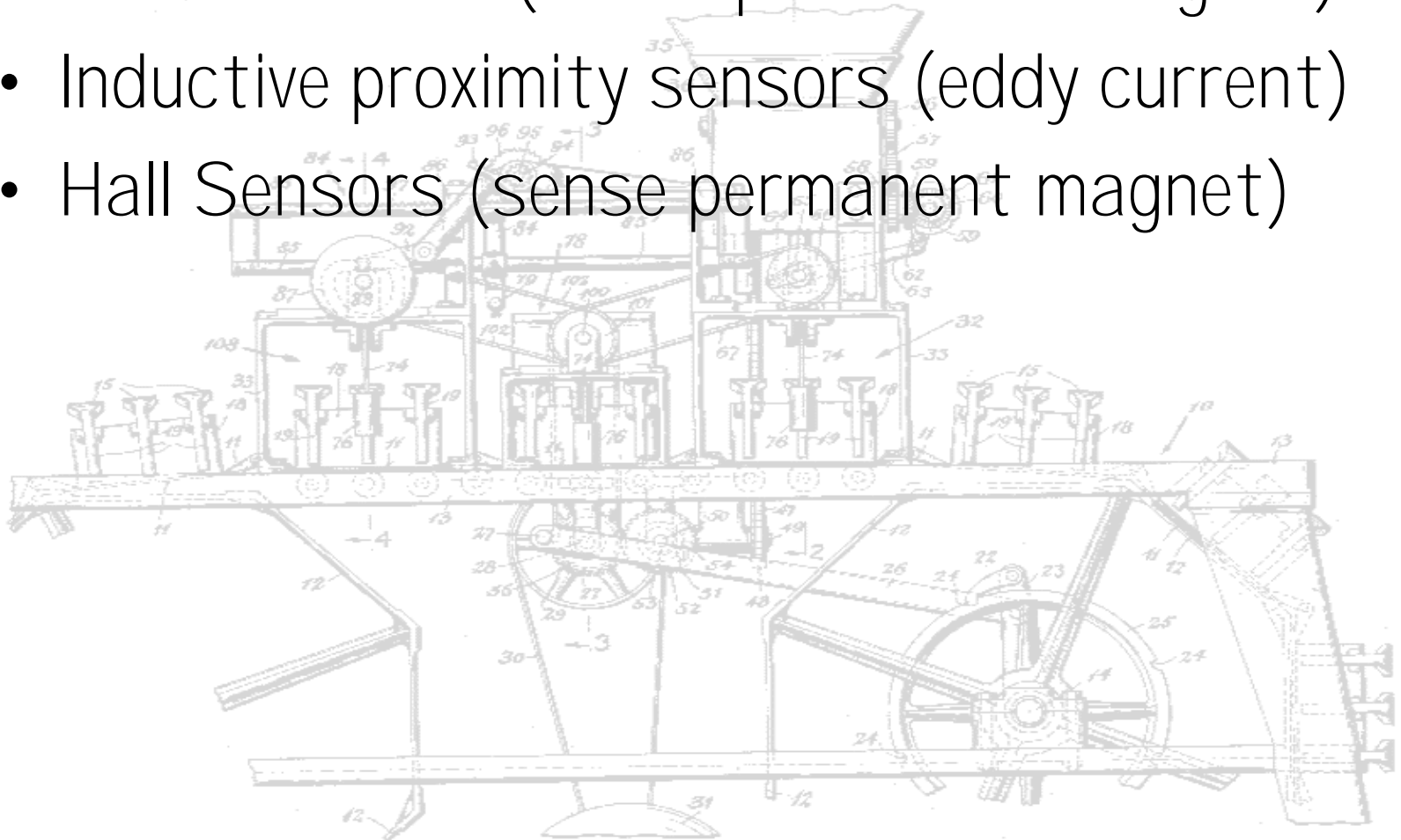
- Modulation helps against ambient light
- Adjacent photo sensors may still interfere!

Effective Beam

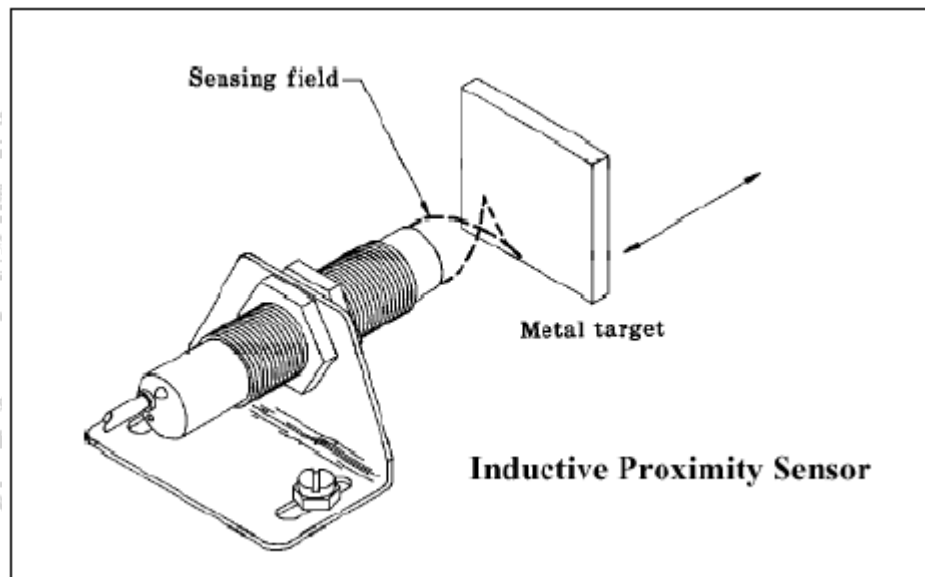


Magnetic Position Sensors

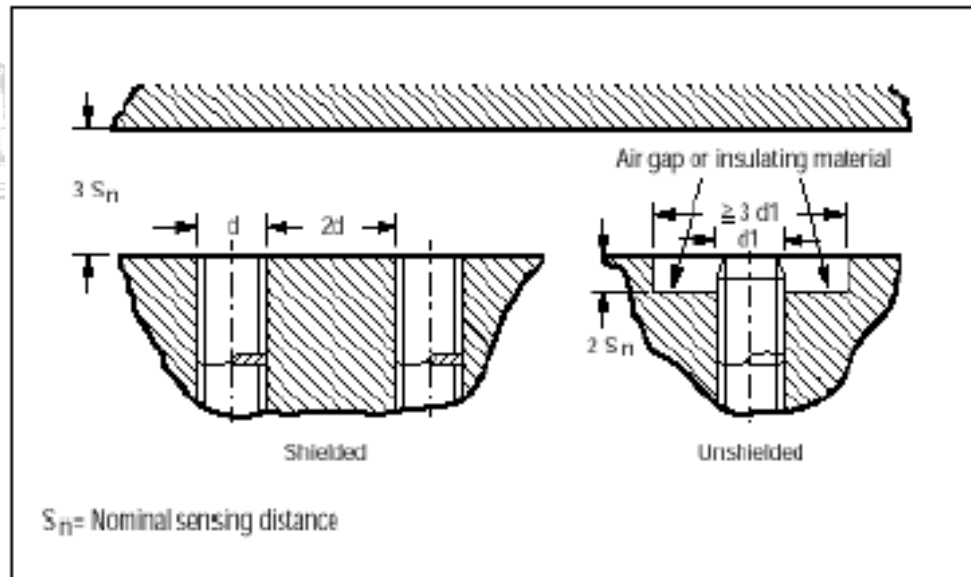
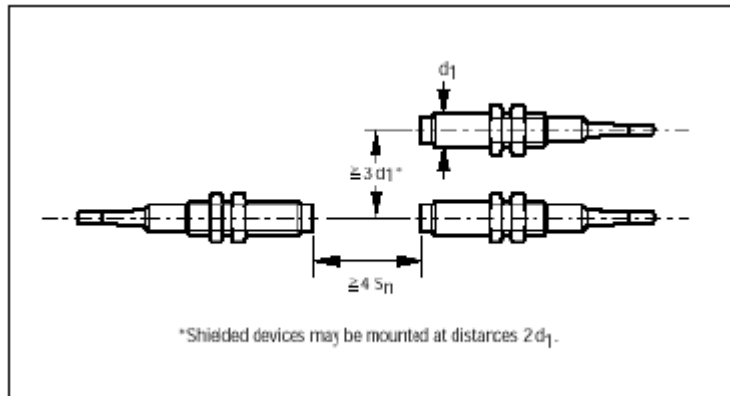
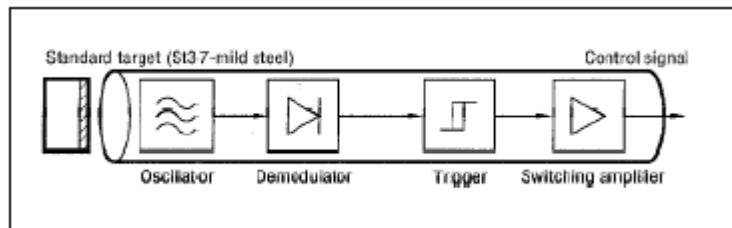
- Reed switches (sense permanent magnet)
- Inductive proximity sensors (eddy current)
- Hall Sensors (sense permanent magnet)



Inductive Proximity Sensor

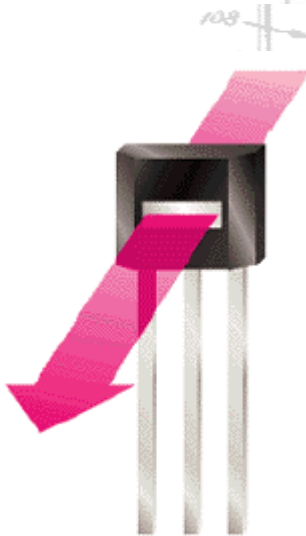


Inductive Proximity Sensors



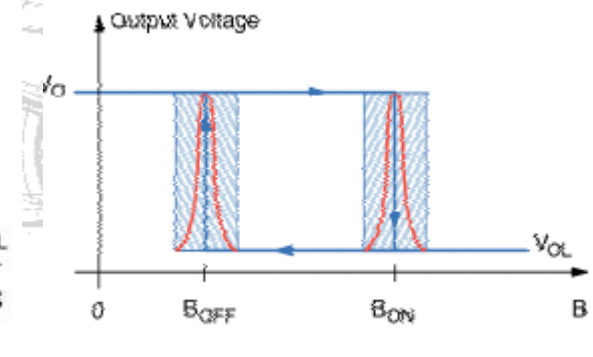
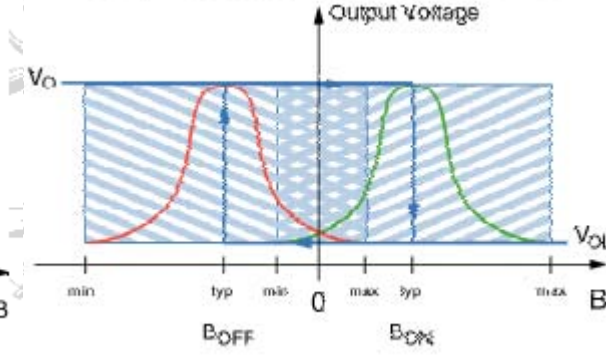
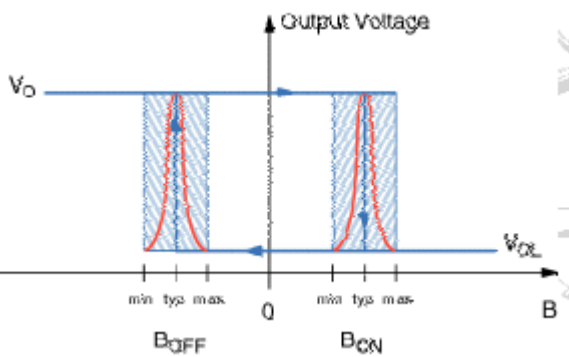
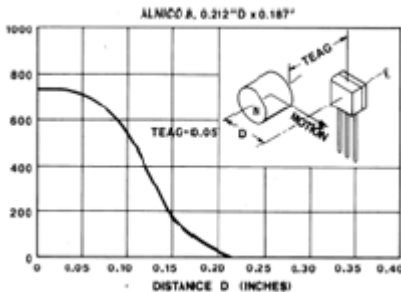
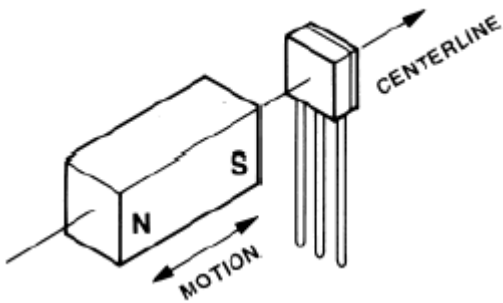
Hall Sensors

- 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



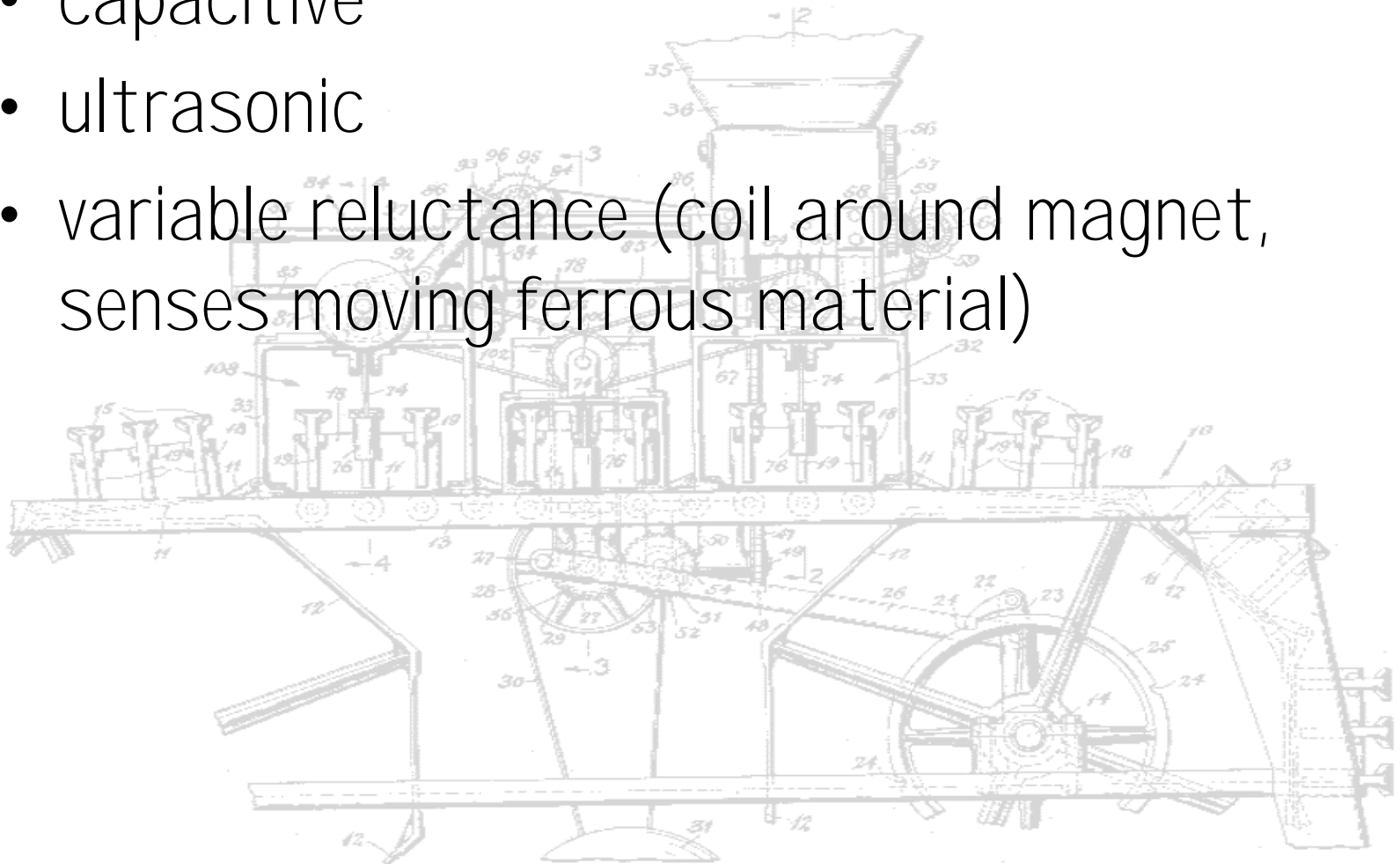
Hall Switch

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



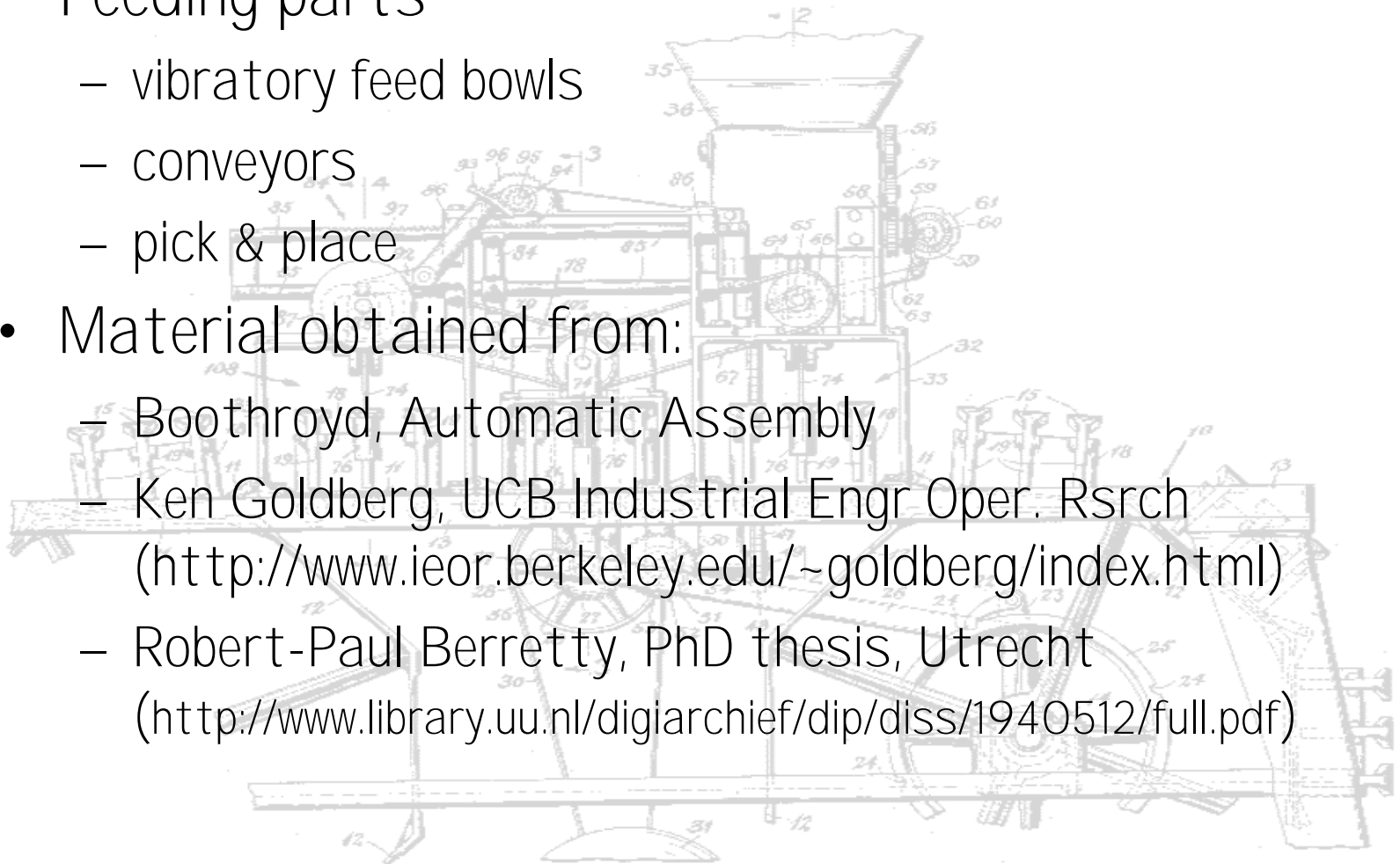
Other Discrete Position Sensors

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



Care & Feeding of Machines

- Feeding parts
 - vibratory feed bowls
 - conveyors
 - pick & place
- Material obtained from:
 - Boothroyd, Automatic Assembly
 - Ken Goldberg, UCB Industrial Engr Oper. Rsrch (<http://www.ieor.berkeley.edu/~goldberg/index.html>)
 - Robert-Paul Berretty, PhD thesis, Utrecht (<http://www.library.uu.nl/digiarchief/dip/diss/1940512/full.pdf>)



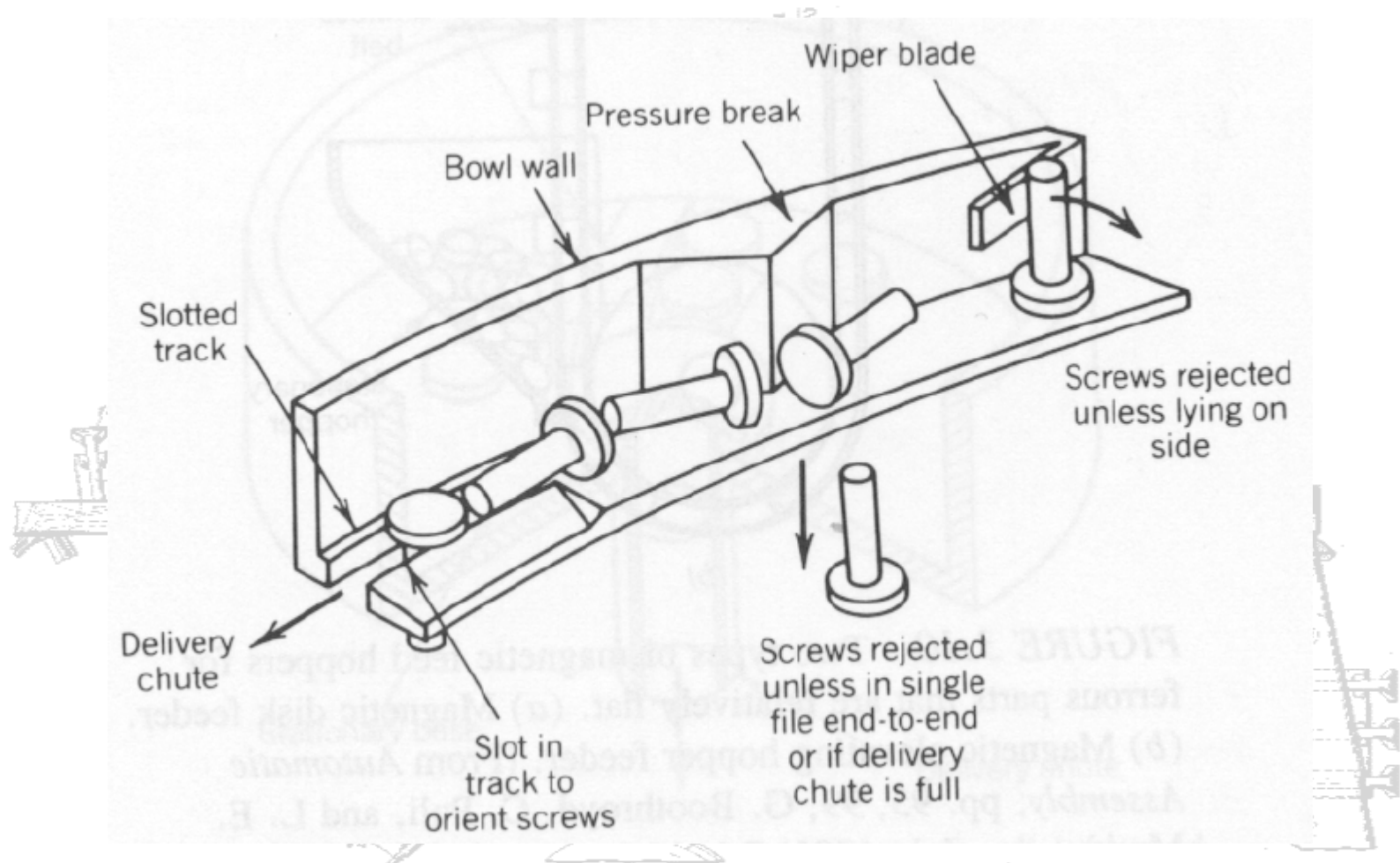
Bowl Feeders



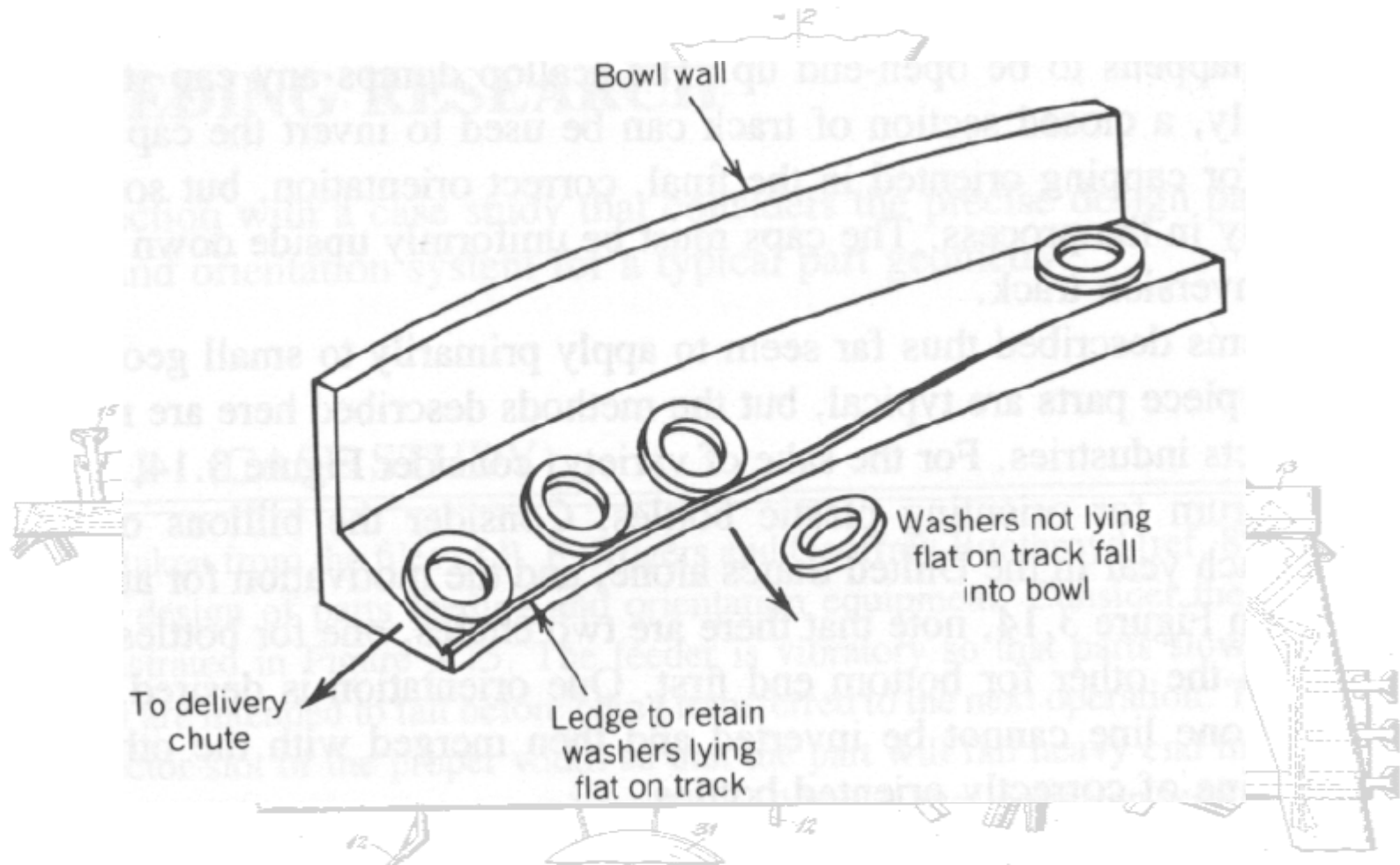
Bowl Feeders



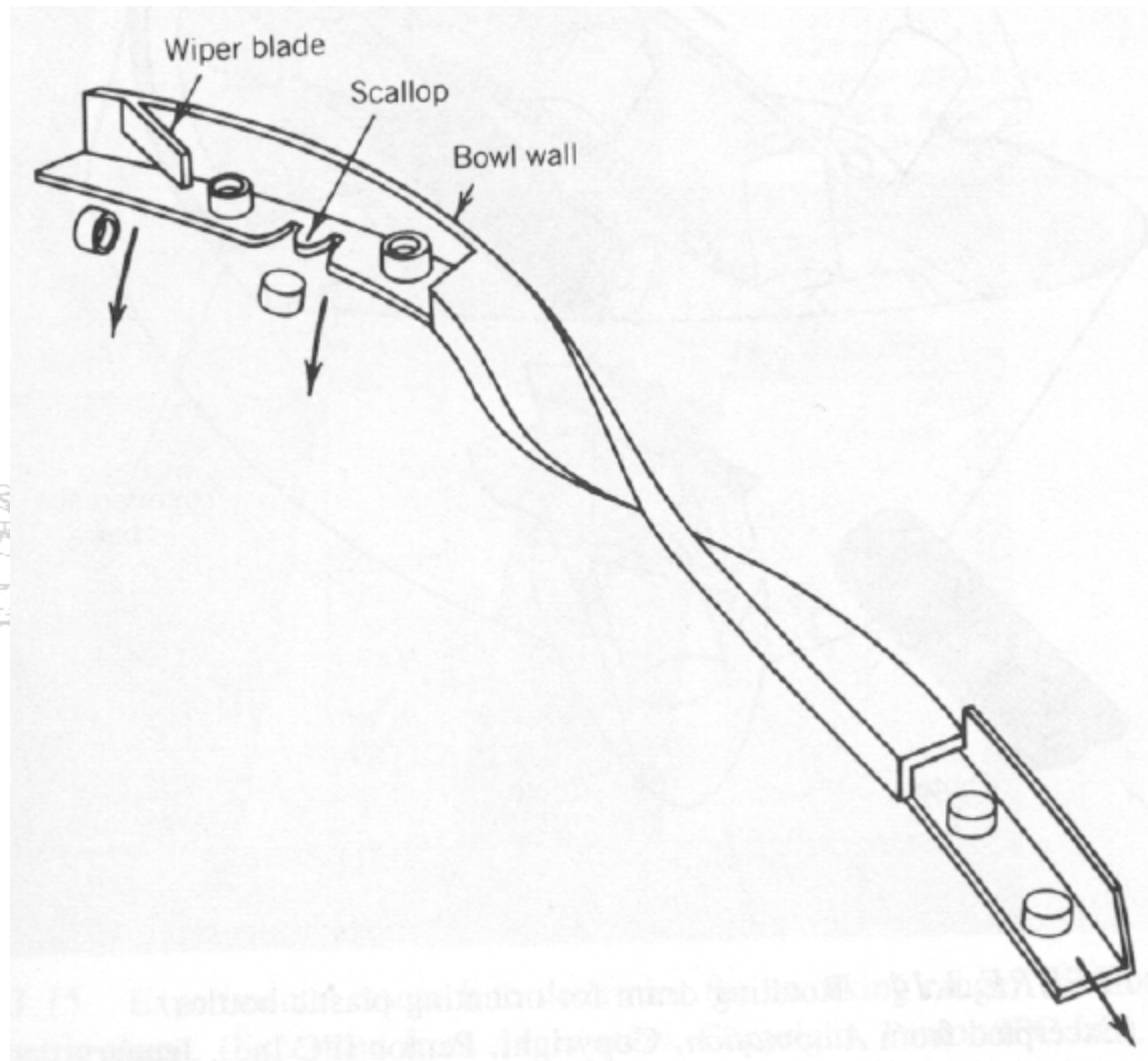
Bowl Feeders



Bowl Feeders



Bowl Feeders



Bowl Feeders

- Design Factors
 - Part symmetry
 - Selector efficiency $E = F_o / F_i$
 - Recirculation effects

$$p_k = \left[\frac{E}{100} \right] \left[1 - \frac{E}{100} \right]^k$$

