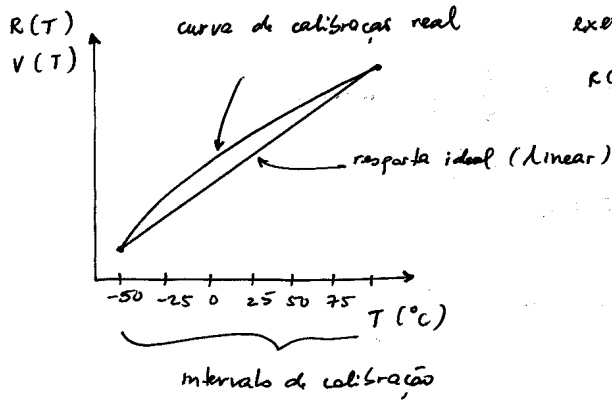


curva de calibração estática



exemplo:

$$R(T) = R_0 [1 + A(T - T_0) + B(T - T_0)^2]$$

resposta dinâmica do sensor

Situação: variação súbita de temperatura do meio que rodeia o sensor → gradiente de temperatura entre o sensor e o meio ambiente

$$dQ = \alpha A (T_1 - T) dt$$

↑
área de contacto

↑
condutividade térmica da interface

↑
quantidade de calor transferido

$$dQ = c m dT$$

↑
calor específico

↑
massa do sensor

PTDs - gama de funcionamento $-200^{\circ}\text{C} - 800^{\circ}\text{C}$

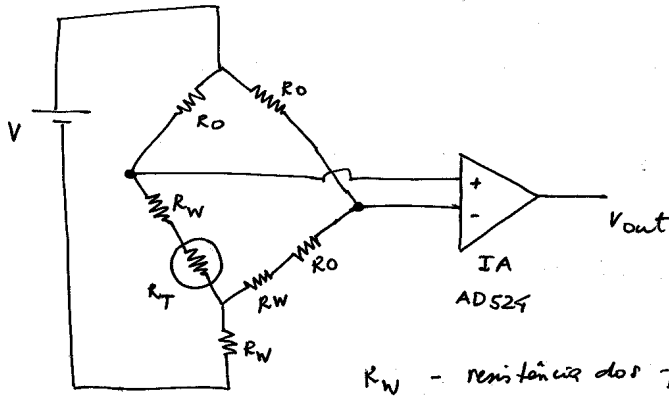
curva de calibração

$$-200^{\circ}\text{C} - 0^{\circ}\text{C} \quad R = R_0 [1 + AT + BT^2 + CT^3]$$

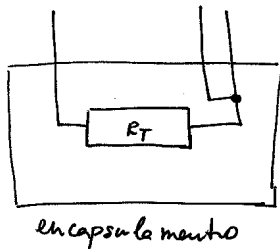
$$0^{\circ}\text{C} - 600^{\circ}\text{C} \quad R = R_0 [1 + AT + BT^2]$$

sensor mais utilizado : sensor de PLATINA

Circuito de condicionamento de sinal : ponte de Wheatstone



R_W - resistências dos fios de ligação



curva de calibração empírica

$$\frac{1}{T} = A + B \ln R_T + C \ln^2 R_T$$

R_T do termistor fortemente não linear com T

→ linearização da curva característica do termistor

$$R_T = R_0 \exp \left(\frac{\beta (T_0 - T)}{T_0 T} \right)$$

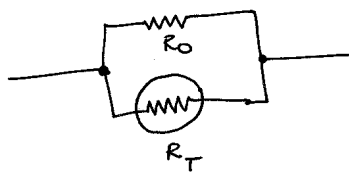
em torno de T_0 :

$$R_T \cong R_0 \exp \left(\frac{\beta (T_0 - T)}{T_0^2} \right)$$

$$R_T \cong R_0 \exp \alpha \Delta T \quad \text{com} \quad \Delta T = T - T_0$$

$$\alpha = - \left(\frac{\beta}{T_0^2} \right)$$

Soluções $R_T \parallel R_0$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_0 R_T}{R_0 + R_T}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_0 R_T}{R_0 + R_T} = \frac{R_0^2 \exp \alpha \Delta T}{R_0 + R_0 \exp \alpha \Delta T} \cong \frac{R_0^2 \left(1 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2 \right)}{R_0 \left(2 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2 \right)}$$

$$f(\Delta x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \Delta x^n \cong \frac{R_0}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \Delta T \right]$$

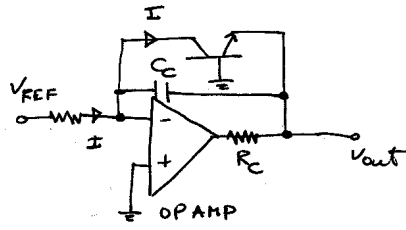
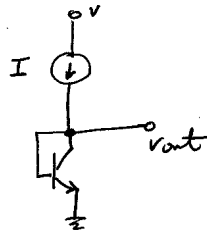
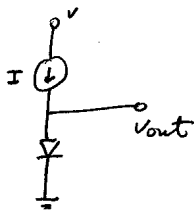
$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta T} \left(\frac{1 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2}{2 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2} \right) \right|_{\Delta T=0} = \frac{1 + \alpha^2 \Delta T}{2 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2} - \frac{\left(1 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2 \right) \left(2 + \alpha^2 \Delta T \right)}{\left(2 + \alpha \Delta T + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \Delta T^2 \right)^2} \Bigg|_{\Delta T=0}$$

instrumentação aula 3

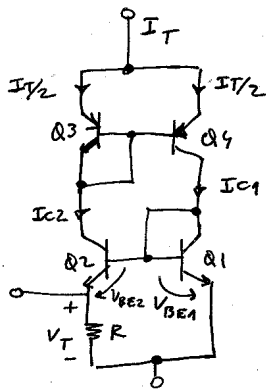
$\Delta T=0$

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circuito de condicionamento de sinal



sensor de temperatura em circuito integrado (IC)



$$V_{BE3} = V_{BE4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_T}{2} = I_{C1} = I_{C2}$$

$$\frac{I_{E1}}{I_{E2}} = \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = \frac{I_S \exp\left(\frac{qV_{BE1}}{k_B T}\right)}{I_S \exp\left(\frac{qV_{BE2}}{k_B T}\right)}$$

$$V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} = \frac{k_B T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}}\right)$$

$$V_T = \frac{k_B T}{q}$$

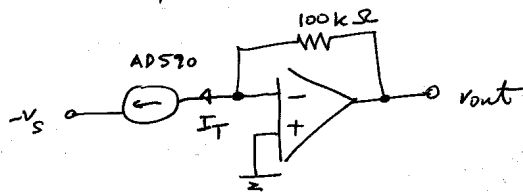
$$R \frac{I_T}{2} = \frac{k_B T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}}\right)$$

$$\text{logo } I_T = \frac{2 k_B}{q} T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}}\right)$$

$$I_T \propto T$$

exemplos AD 590 (saída em corrente)

LM 135, LM 235, LM 735 (saída em tensão)



instruções aula 3

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