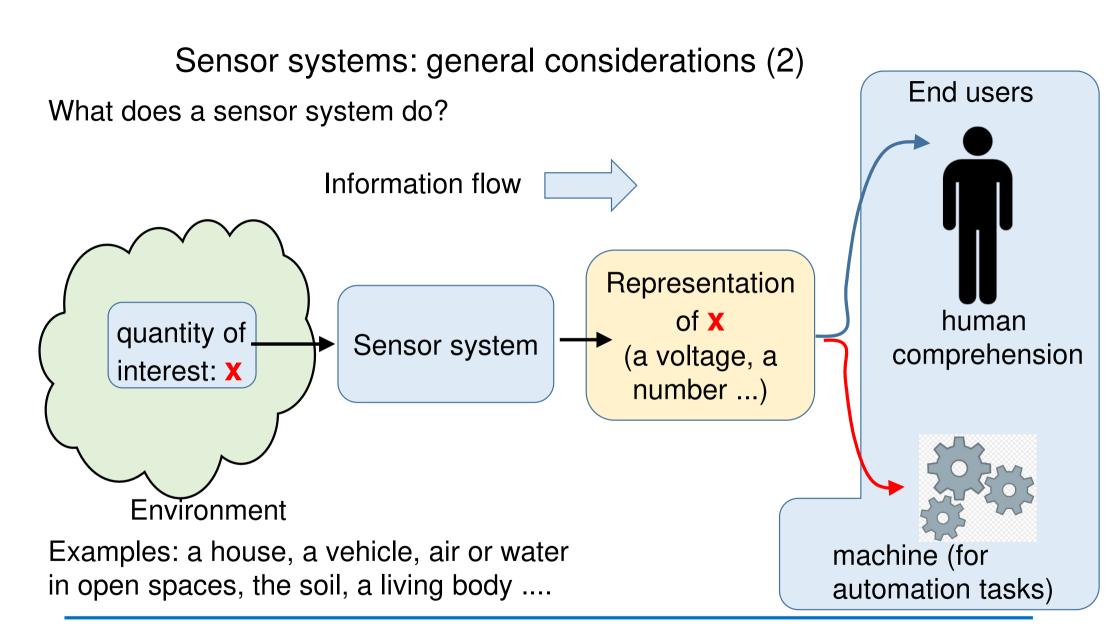
# Sensor systems: general considerations (2)

What is the input of a sensor system?

 Non-electrical quantities (e.g. temperature, pressure, acceleration, flow, concentration of chemical species...)

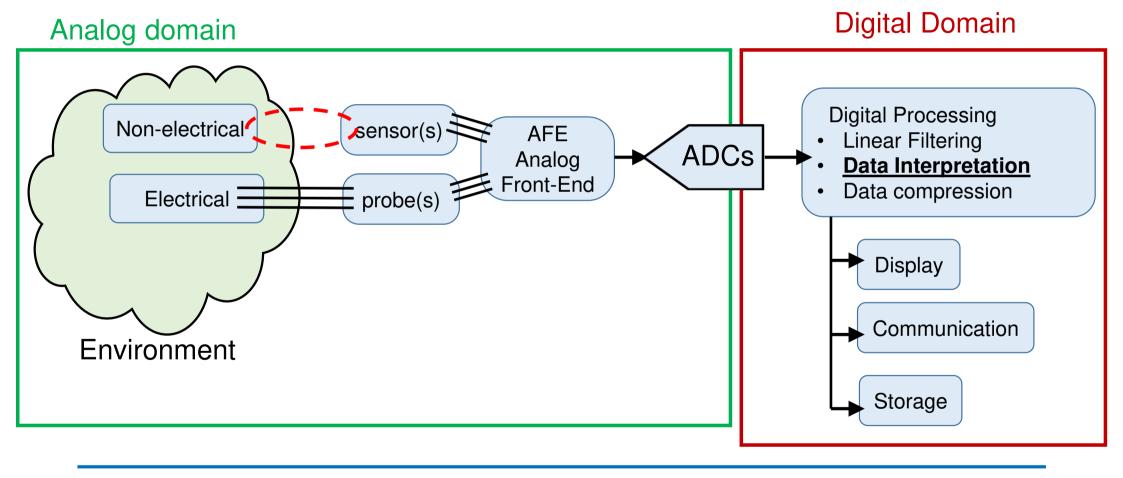
#### but also:

- Electrical quantities that characterize a device or a process: impedance, current, charge ...
- Biopotentials (ECG, EEG, etc)

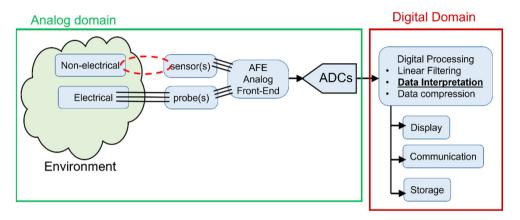


# Sensor systems: general definitions (3)

Information flow in a sensor system

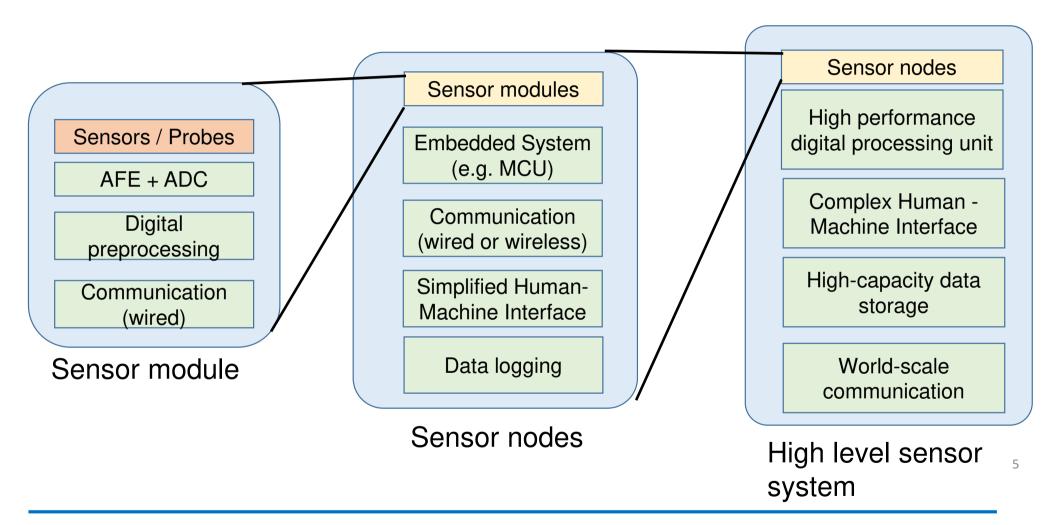


# System partitioning



- □ A complex sensor system can be formed by a large number of different partially independent components. In some cases the sensor system can be distrubuted in a large volume and include tens or hundreds of sensors.
- ☐ In other cases the system can be relatively simple and small in size.
- ☐ For this reason, in the system level design phase, it is important to organize the sensor system in a hyerarchical way, deciding at which level the above depicted operations must be performed

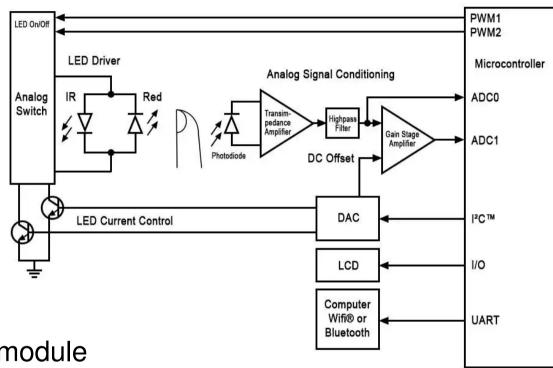
# Sensor systems: a possible hierarchy



P. Bruschi – Sensor Systems

### Example 1: Pulse oximeter A simple, complete sensor system





Sensor probe, AFE, ADC = Sensor module

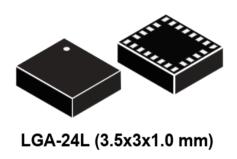
**Digital Processing** 

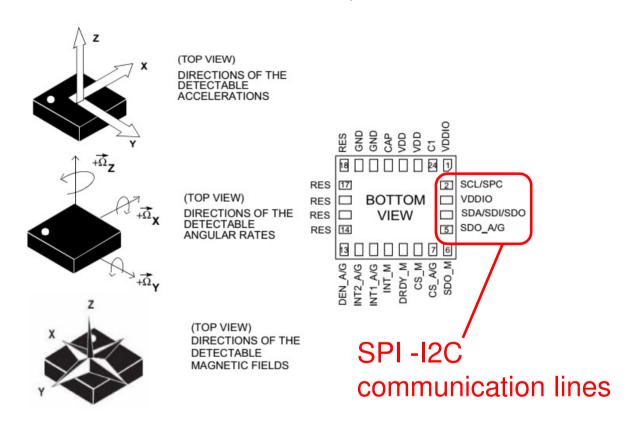
Communication

Human Interface (simplified) ➤ Performs the functions of sensor node

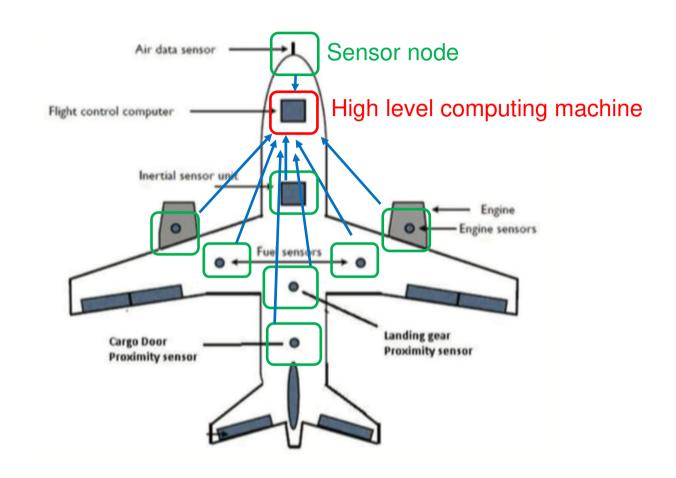
# Example 2: Integrated 9 axis inertial sensor (sensor module or smart sensor)

3-axis accelerometer3-axis gyroscope3-axis magnetometer





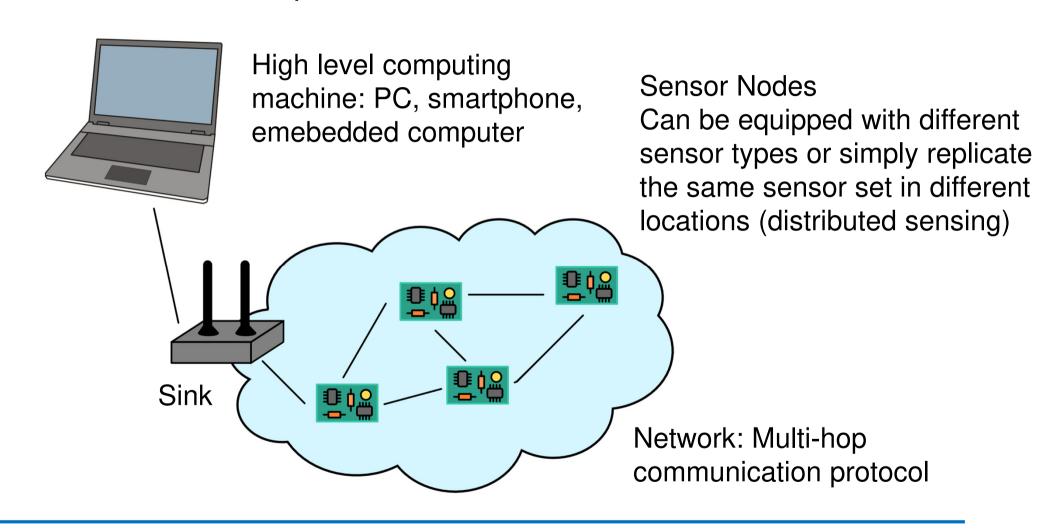
# Example 3, a complex case: sensor system in an airplane



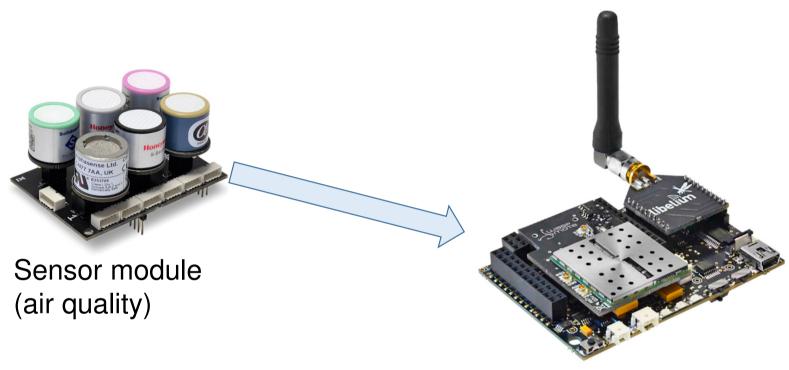
Includes different <u>sensor modules</u> (air speed, air temperature, angle of attack) and implements complex communication protocols.

To reduce wiring, there is a tendency towards wireless comunication between sensor nodes

# Example 4: Wireless Sensor Network



# Example of a sensor node for WSN



Libellium wasp-mote
Multi-protocol wireless communication
https://www.libelium.com/iot-products/waspmote/