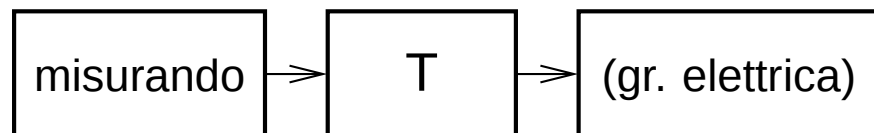


Trasduttori

Trasduttore:

- converte una grandezza fisica (misurando) in un'altra (più facilmente misurabile, generalmente elettrica).



- funzionamento basato su un determinato fenomeno fisico (o su più fenomeni fisici).
- Esempi:
 - microfono piezoelettico (eff. piezoelettico)
 - termocoppia (eff. termoelettico)
 - termometro a mercurio (dilat. termica)

Trasduttori

Trasduttore:

- converte una forma di energia in un'altra
- classificazione:

PASSIVO

assorbe energia
dal misurando

ATTIVO

richiede sorgente esterna
di energia



minore eff. caricante

Trasduttori

Classificazione:

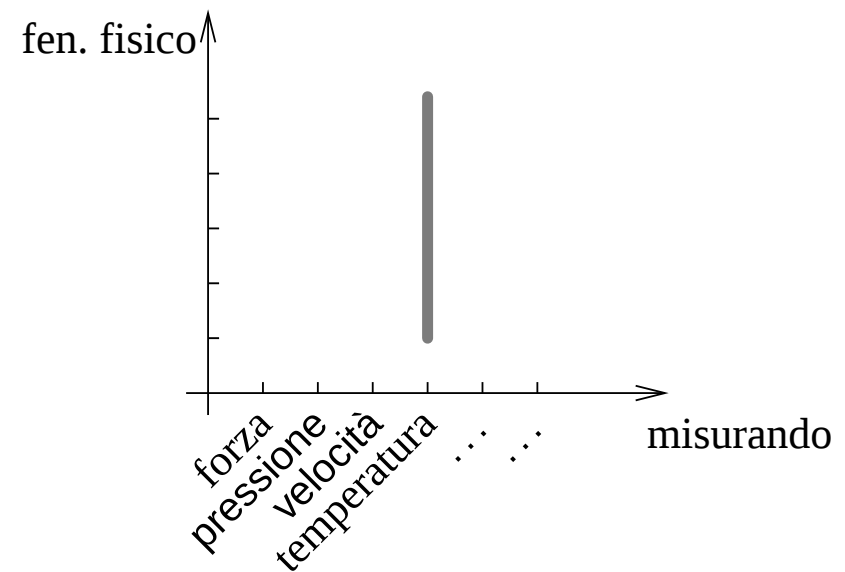
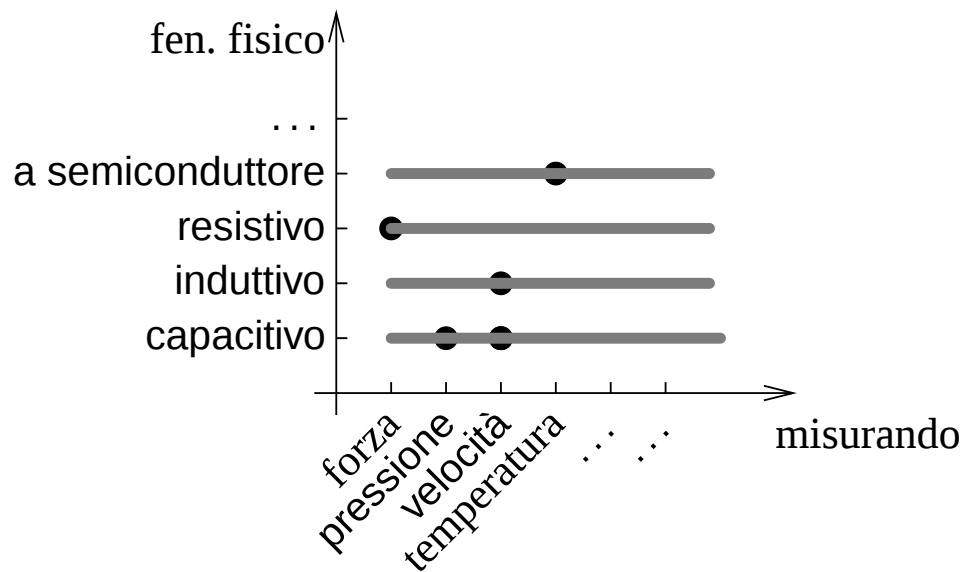
- **secondo il tipo di misurando:**
spostamento, posizione, velocità, accelerazione, rotazione, vibrazione, forza, pressione, sforzo, tensione (meccanica), umidità relativa, concentrazione (di ioni, gas, . . .), pH, campo magnetico, campo acustico, rugosità, temperatura, . . .
- **secondo il fenomeno fisico impiegato:**
capacitivi, induttivi, resistivi, piezoelettrici, eff. Hall, piezoresistivi, eff. termoelettrico, eff. tunnel, eff. fotoelettrico, eff. Doppler, eff. fotovoltaico, eff. fotoresistivo, . . .

Trasduttori - Caratteristiche

- Sensibilità
- Range
- Proprietà fisiche: tensione di alimentazione, temperatura di funzionamento . . .
- Effetto caricante
- Distorsione: è lineare o no? e quanto?
- Risposta in frequenza (funzionamento dinamico)
- Impedenza d'uscita
- Potenza richiesta
- Rumore
- Accuratezza

Trasduttori - Caratteristiche (2)

- Necessità e frequenza di calibrazione
- Condizioni ambientali (polverosità, radiazioni ...)
- Caratteristiche esteriori (forma, dimensioni, durata, robustezza ...)
- ...



Trasduttori resistivi

Resistenza di un conduttore cilindrico:

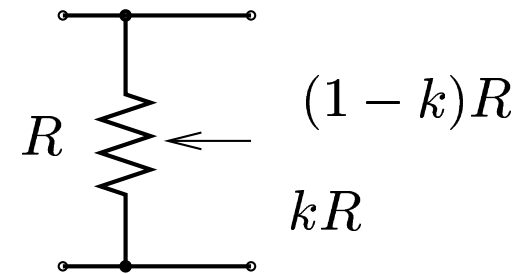
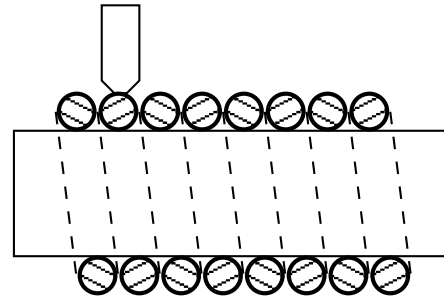
$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

$$\Delta l, \Delta S, \Delta \rho \rightarrow \Delta R$$

Applicazioni: spostamento, sforzi meccanici, pressione, forza, carico, temperatura, velocità di fluidi, ...

Trasduttori potenziometrici

Filo avvolto su supporto isolante, lineare (cilindro) o toroidale, o plastiche conduttive.

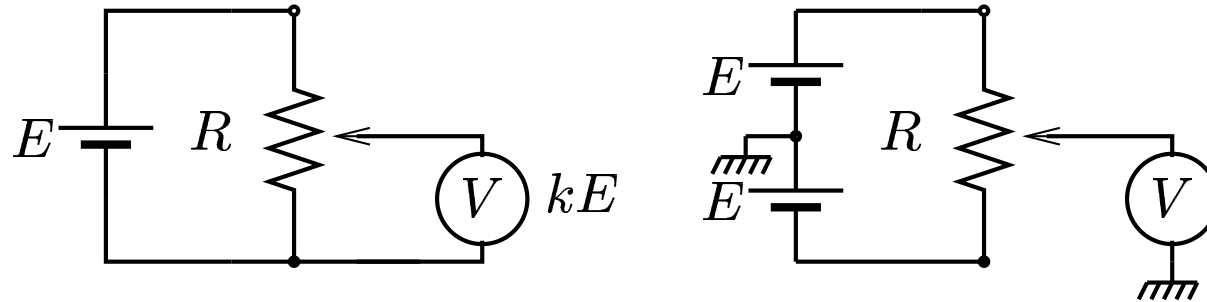


Caratteristica spostamento-resistenza solo idealmente lineare ($n.l. < 0.1\%$), migliore per materiali plastici.

Risoluzione dipendente dalle dimensioni del filo e del contatto.

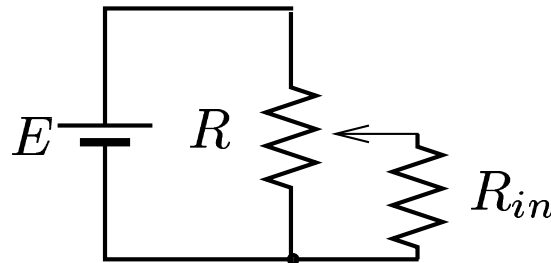
Trasduttori potenziometrici (2)

Impiego:



Sensibilità dipendente dalla tensione di alimentazione.

Effetto caricante:

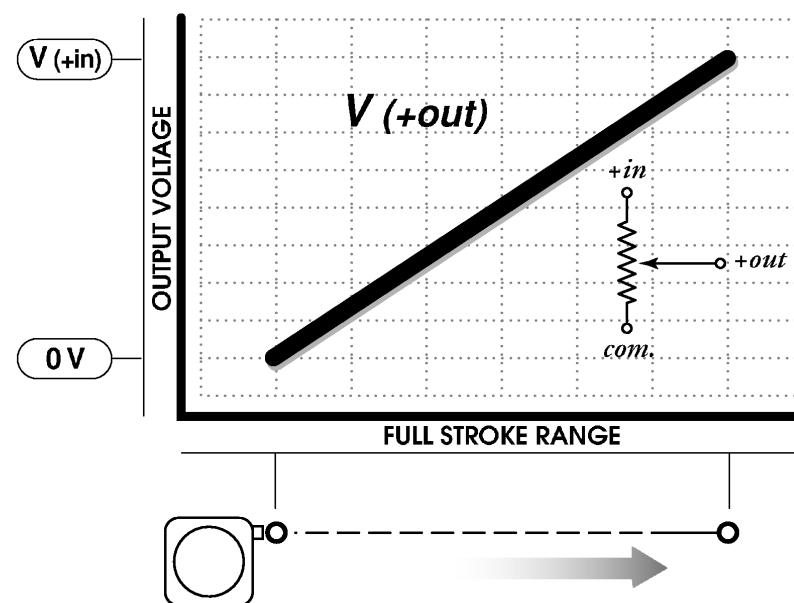


Trasduttori potenziometrici (3)

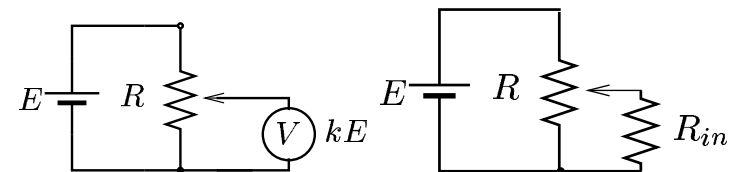
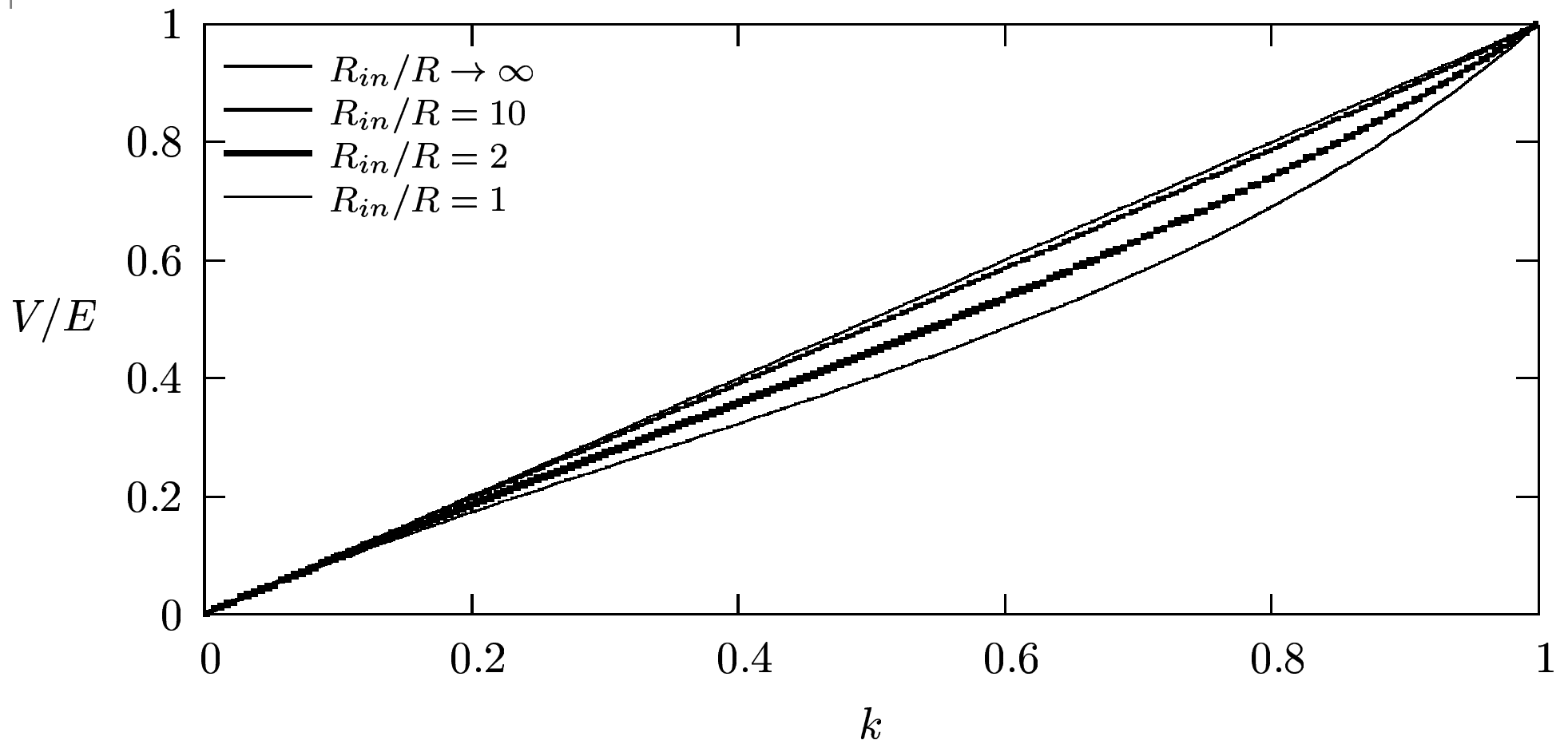
Generalmente rumorosi, sensibili alla polvere e all'invecchiamento (usura).

This transducer uses a high-cycle conductive plastic potentiometer to provide a precision voltage divider feedback signal for measurement ranges of 3 or 5 inches full stroke. With an accuracy of $\pm 0.15\%$ and a repeatability of $\pm 0.02\%$, the MTA conveniently mounts using servo-clips for easy rotational adjustment.

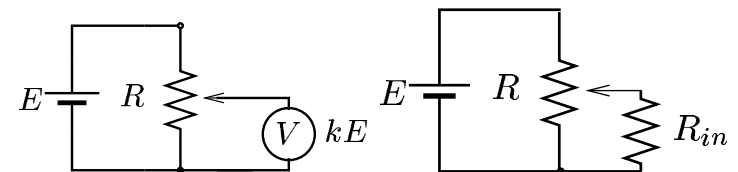
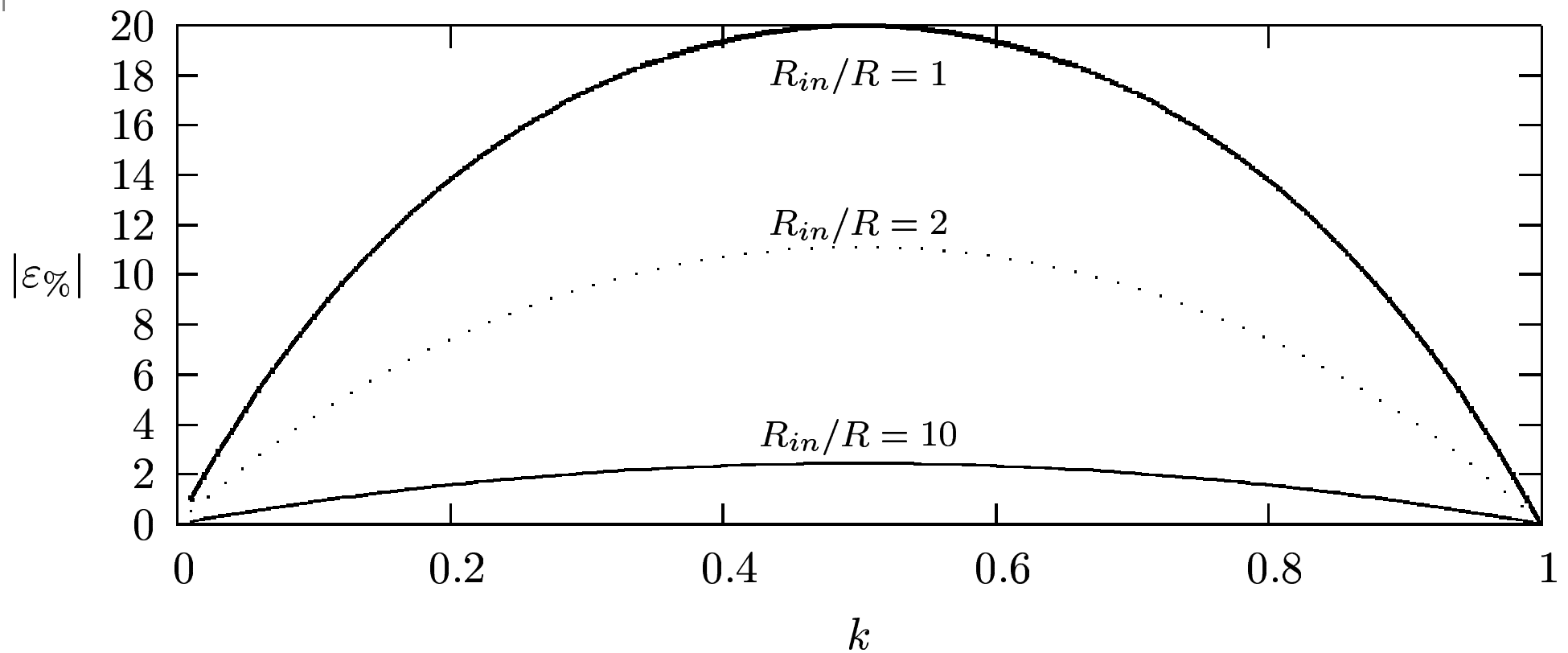
Electrical Output Signal:



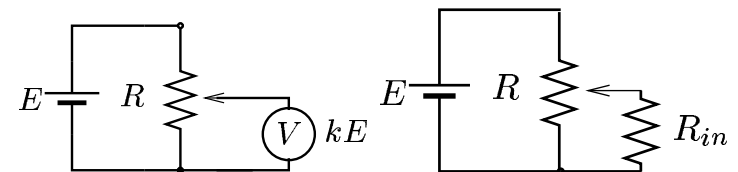
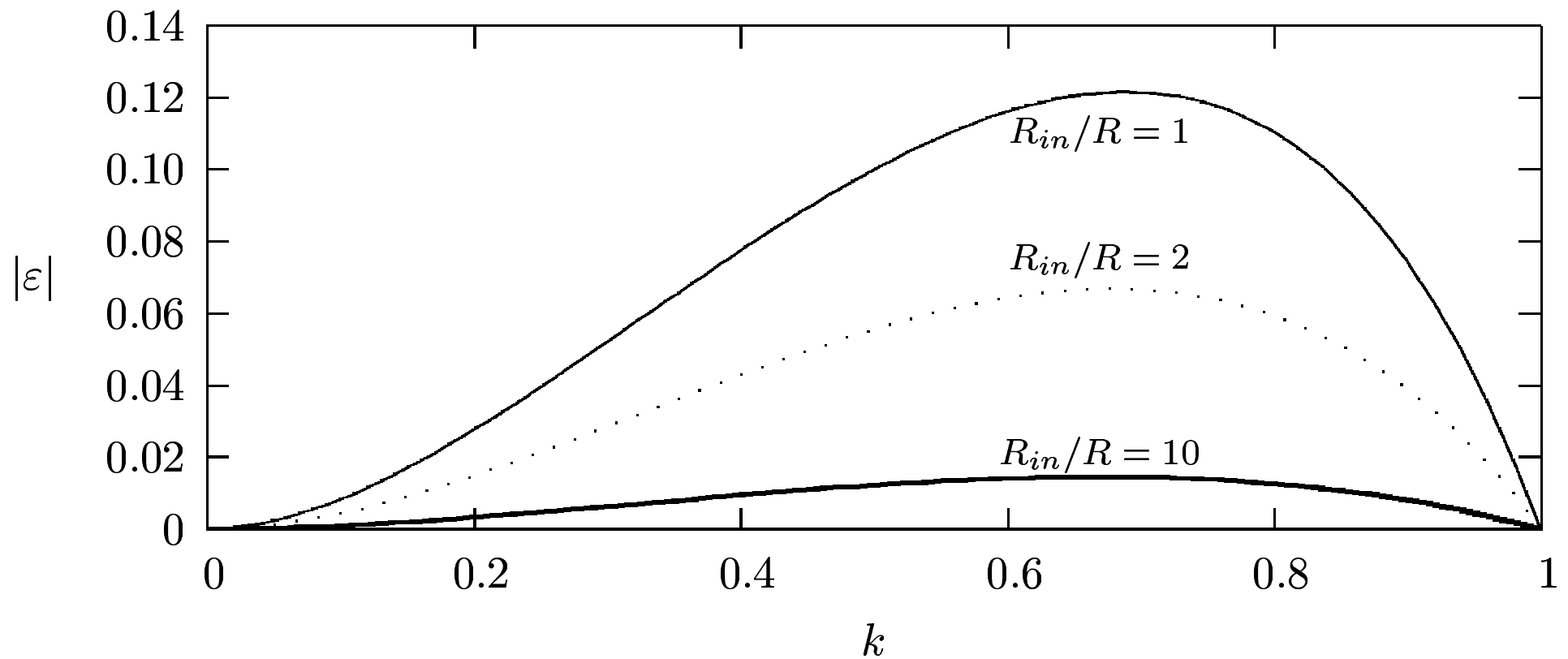
Trasduttori potenziometrici - Effetto caricante



Trasduttori potenziometrici - Effetto caricante

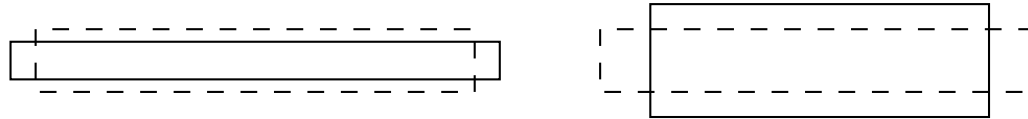


Trasduttori potenziometrici - Effetto caricante



Estensimetri (strain gauge)

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$



Hp.:

- deformazione a volume costante
- ρ costante

$$V = lS = \pi l \frac{d^2}{4}, \quad \Delta V = \frac{\pi}{4} (d^2 \Delta l + 2ld \Delta d) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta l}{l} = -2 \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

$$\text{mod. di Poisson : } \nu = \left| \frac{\Delta d/d}{\Delta l/l} \right| \quad (= 0.5)$$

Estensimetri (2)

$$R = \frac{4\rho}{\pi} \frac{l}{d^2}, \quad \Delta R = 4 \frac{\rho}{\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{d^2} - \frac{2l\Delta d}{d^3} \right)$$

$$\Delta R = 4 \frac{\rho}{\pi d^2} \left(\Delta l - \frac{2l\Delta d}{d} \right) = 2 \frac{R}{l} \Delta l$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta R}{R} = 2 \frac{\Delta l}{l} = 2\varepsilon_l, \quad \varepsilon_l = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

più in generale (ρ non costante, $\Delta V \neq 0 \dots$):

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = F \varepsilon_l, \quad \varepsilon_l = \frac{\Delta l}{l} \quad (\mu\text{strain})$$

F : costante di cella (gauge factor)

Estensimetri - Fattore di cella

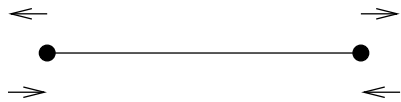
$$F \simeq \begin{cases} 2 & (\text{metalli}) \\ 20 \div 200 & (\text{semiconduttori}) \end{cases}$$

materiale	F	ν
Costantana (Cu ₅₅ Ni ₄₅)	2.05	
Ni-Cr	2.0	
Pt-W	4.5	
Pt	6.1	0.39
Al		0.32
Acciaio Inox		0.25-0.29
Ti		0.34

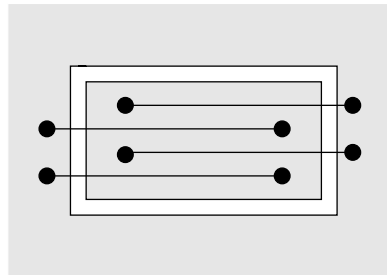
Estensimetri - caratteristiche fisiche

materiali, forma, dimensioni, valori

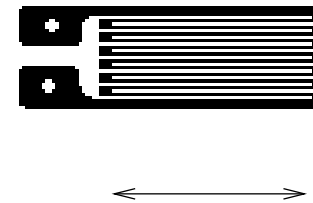
- bonded/unbonded metal wire/foil, deposited thin metal, diffused semiconductor
- mono/bi/tri-direzionali, a spirale
- 120, 350, 500, 1000 Ω
- l da $\simeq 0.5$ mm in su



(a)



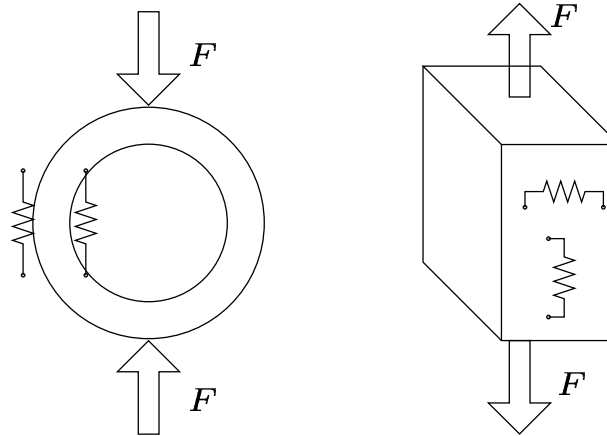
(b)



(c)

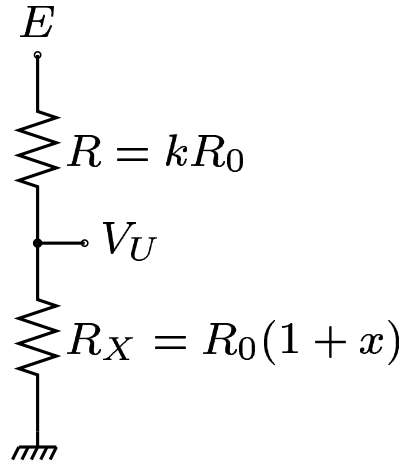
Estensimetri - applicazioni

misure di deformazione, forza, pressione, ...



- generalmente non riutilizzabili
- durata: $\simeq 10 \times 10^6$ cicli
- collante = fattore critico

Partitore resistivo (di misura)



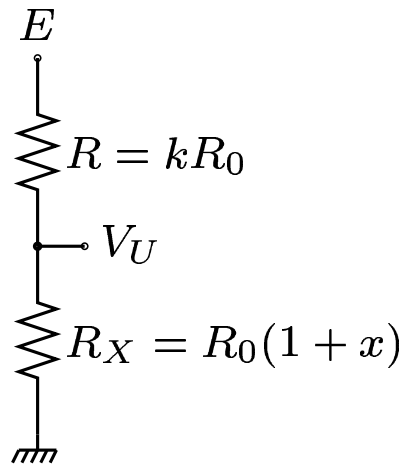
- misura delle variazioni di R_X rispetto al valore R_0
- per comodità $R = kR_0, k > 0$

$$V_U = E \frac{R_X}{R + R_X} = E \frac{R_0(1 + x)}{R + R_0(1 + x)} = E \frac{1 + x}{1 + k + x}$$

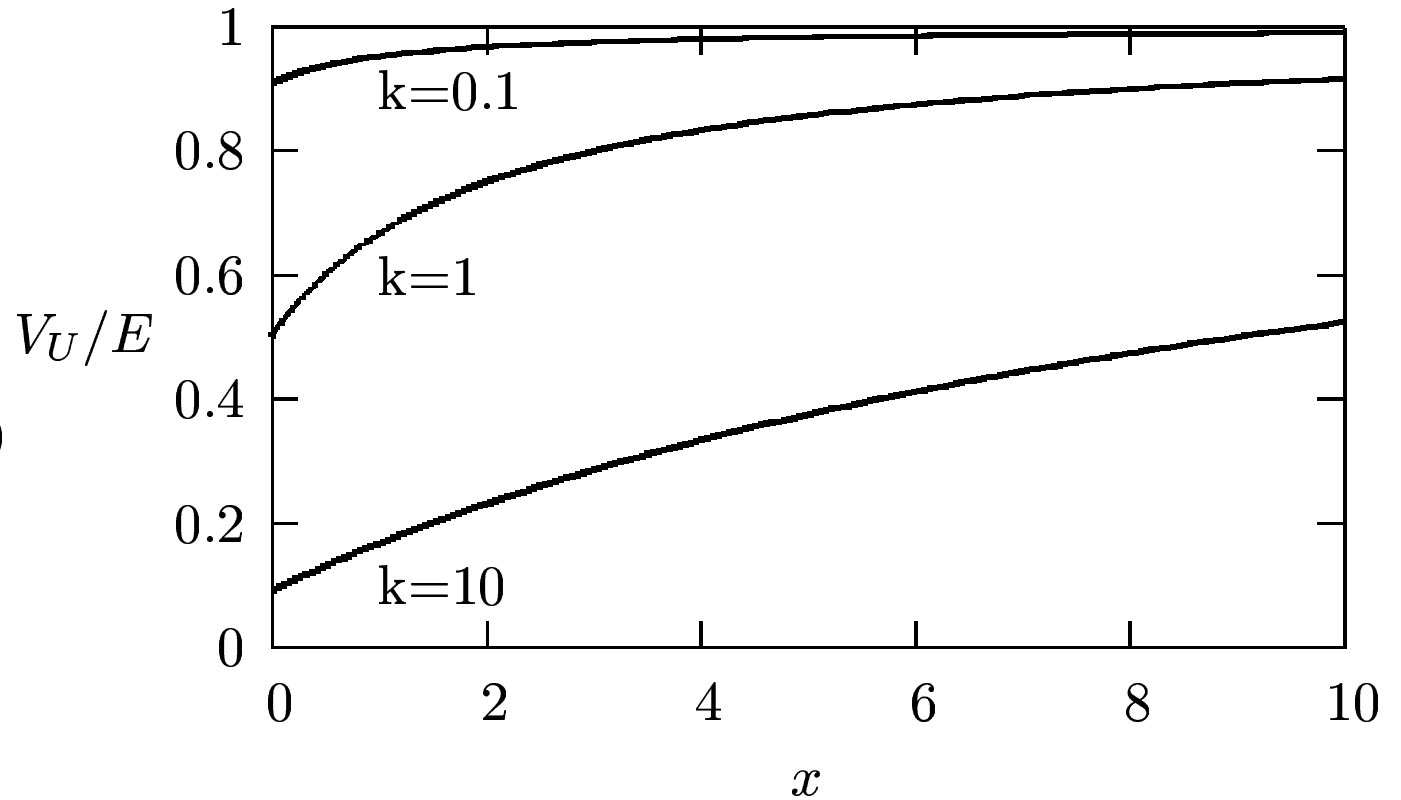
sensibilità:
$$S = \frac{dV_U}{dx} = E \frac{k}{(1 + x + k)^2}$$

max S :
$$\frac{dS}{dk} = E \frac{1 + 2x + x^2 - k^2}{(1 + x + k)^4} = 0 \quad \text{per } k = x + 1.$$

Partitore di misura

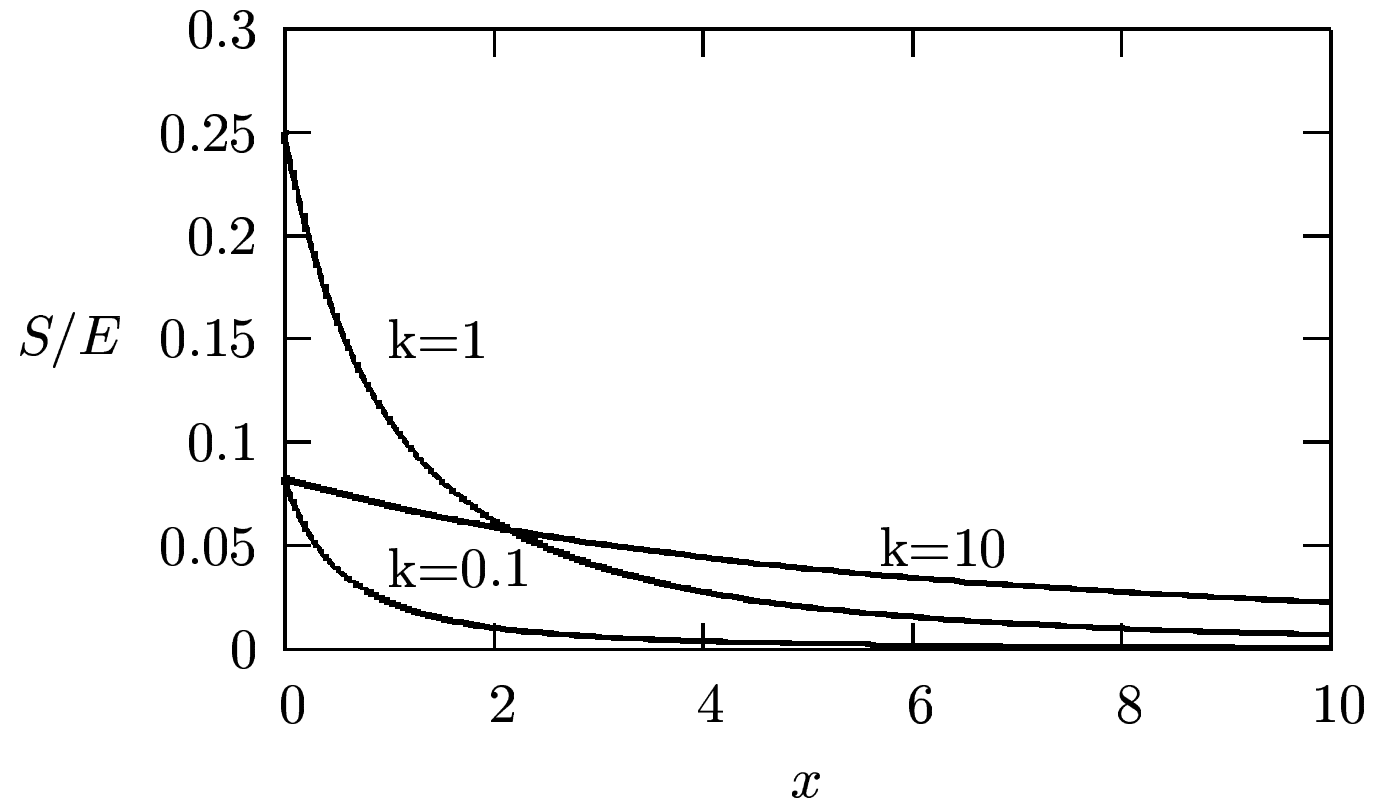
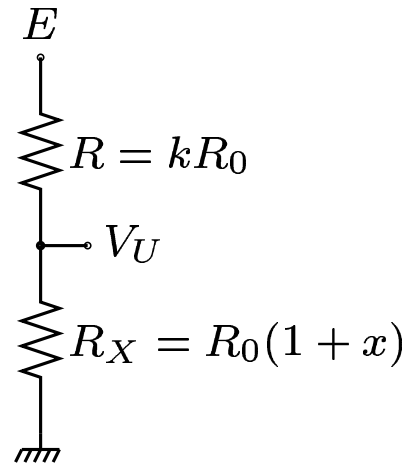


offset:



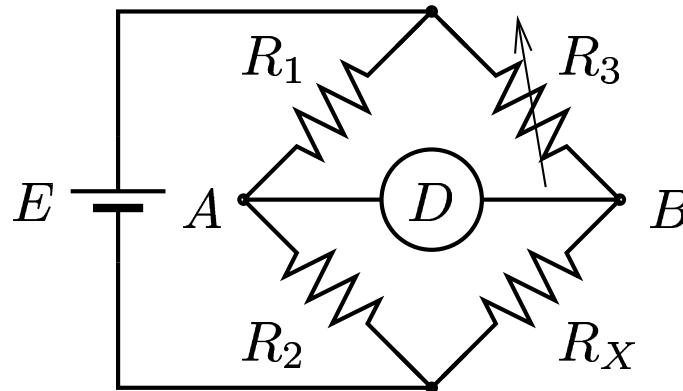
$$V_U = E \frac{R_X}{R + R_X} = E \frac{R_0(1 + x)}{R + R_0(1 + x)} = E \frac{1 + x}{1 + k + x}$$

Partitore di misura - sensibilità



$$S = \frac{dV_U}{dx} = E \frac{k}{(1 + x + k)^2}$$

Ponte di Wheatstone



ponte bilanciato:

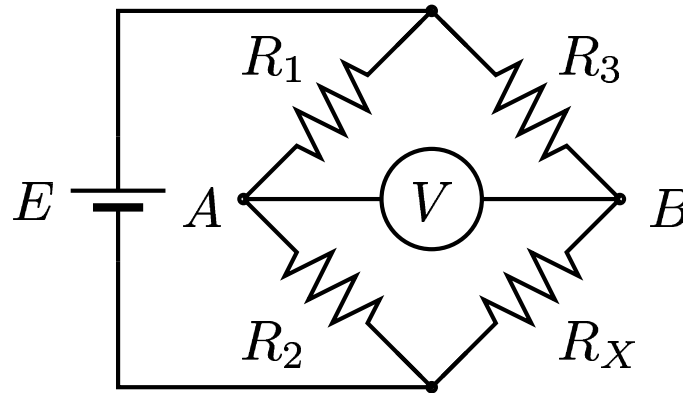
$$V_{AB} = 0 \rightarrow I_D = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R_1 R_X = R_2 R_3 \rightarrow R_X = R_2 R_3 / R_1$$

accuratezza dipendente

- dalla sensibilità del riv. di zero (D);
- dalla risoluzione di R_3 .

Ponte di Wheatstone



ponte non bilanciato, voltmetro a elevata resistenza:

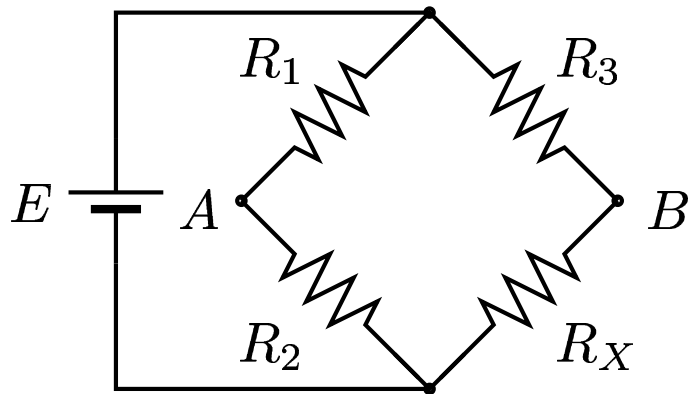
$$V_{AB} \neq 0 \quad \text{ma} \quad I_V = 0$$

$$V_{AB} = E \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_X}{R_3 + R_X} \right)$$

accuratezza dipendente da quella del voltmetro (V_{AB}).

(anche con $I_V \neq 0$, nota la res. interna del voltmetro)

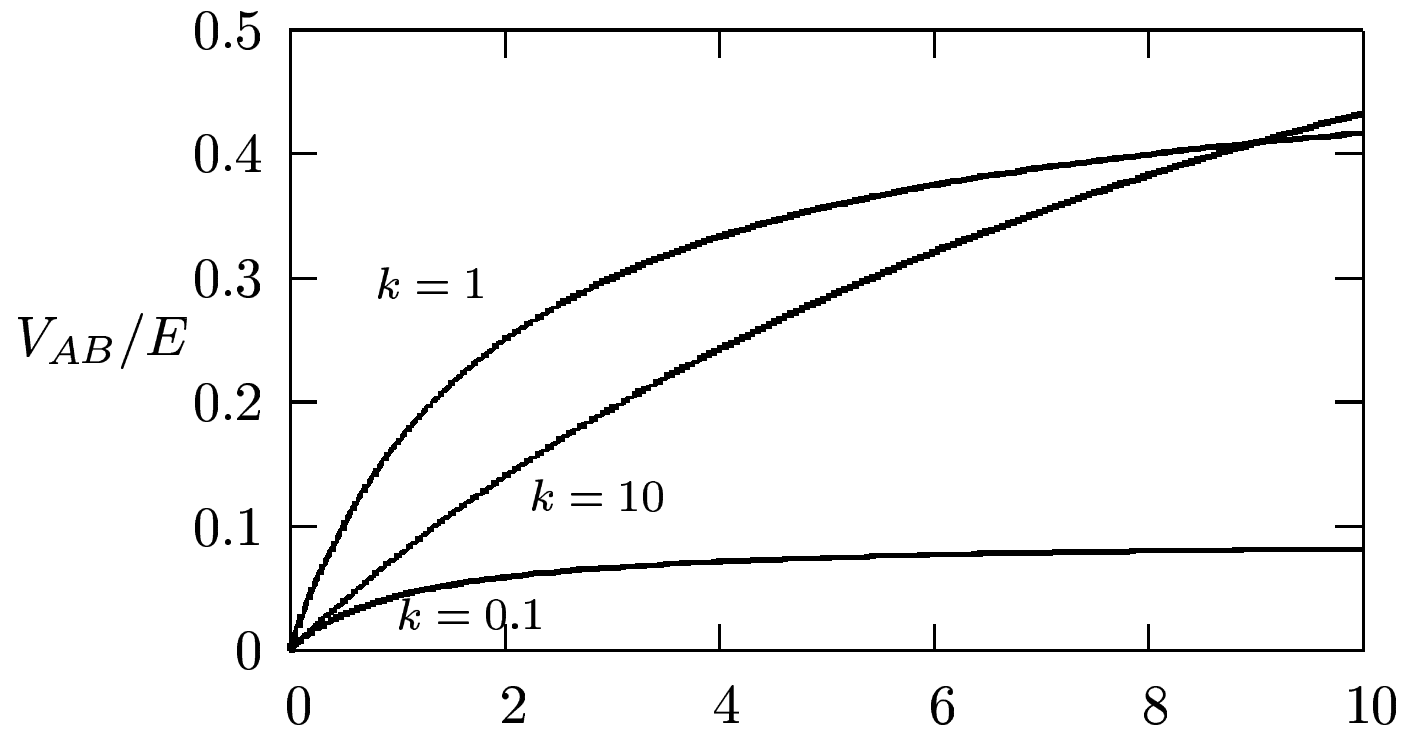
Ponte di Wheatstone



- necessità di misurare variazioni di $R_X = R_0(1 + x)$ (rispetto a R_0)
- funzionamento in prossimità del bilanciamento:
 $k = R_1/R_2 = R_3/R_0$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{AB} &= E \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_X}{R_3 + R_X} \right) = \\ &= E \left(\frac{R_2}{kR_2 + R_2} - \frac{R_0(1 + x)}{kR_0 + R_0(1 + x)} \right) \\ &= E \left[\frac{1}{k + 1} - \frac{(1 + x)}{k + 1 + x} \right] = E \frac{kx}{(1 + k)(1 + k + x)} \end{aligned}$$

Ponte di Wheatstone



$$V_{AB} = E \left[\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{(1+x)}{k+1+x} \right] = E \frac{kx}{(1+k)(1+k+x)}$$

Ponte di Wheatstone

Sensibilità: $(V_U \Leftrightarrow V_{AB})$

$$\frac{dV_U}{dx} = E \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{kx}{(1+k)(1+k+x)} \right] = E \frac{k}{(1+k+x)^2}$$

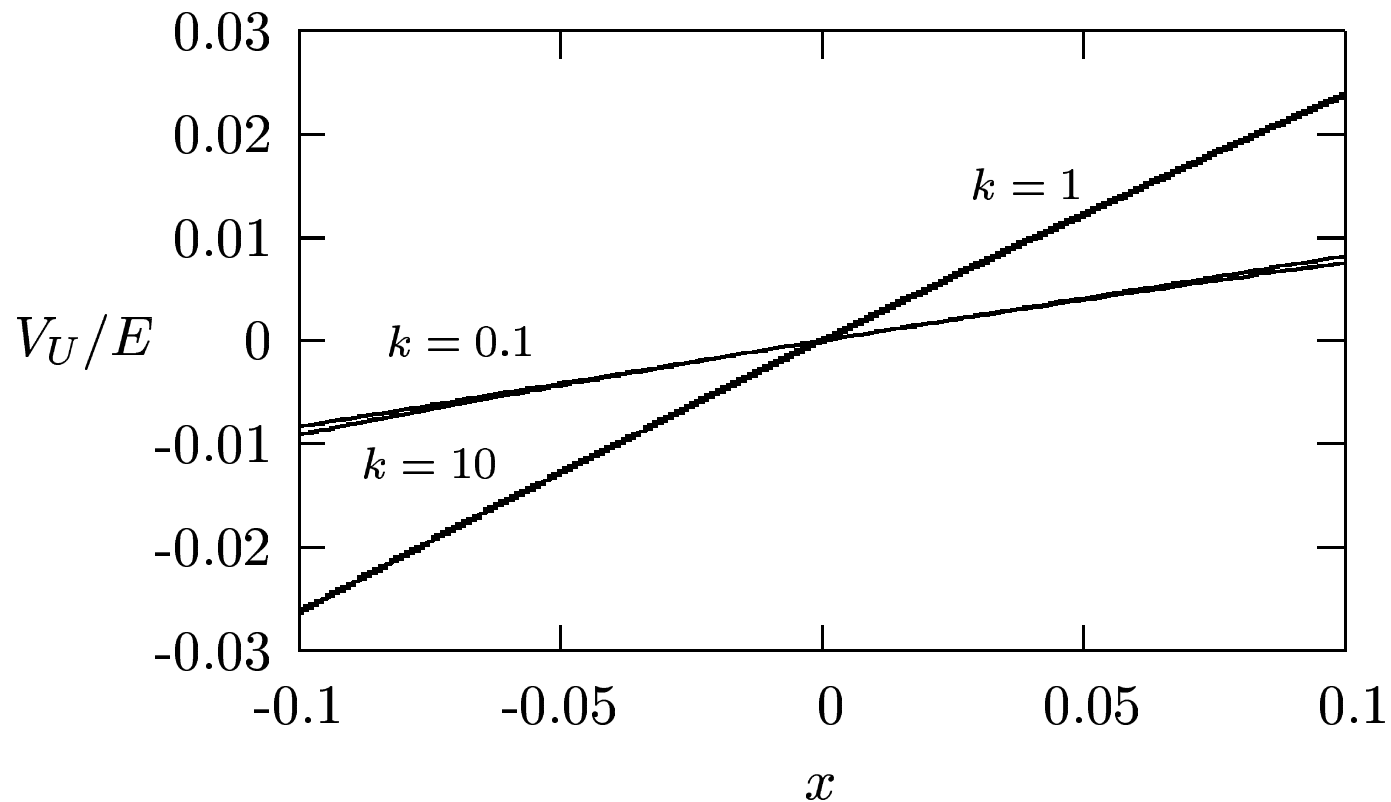
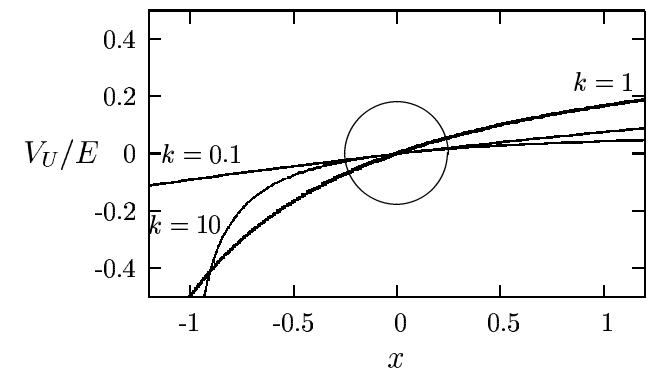
come nel partitore!

Il vantaggio: la rimozione dell'offset

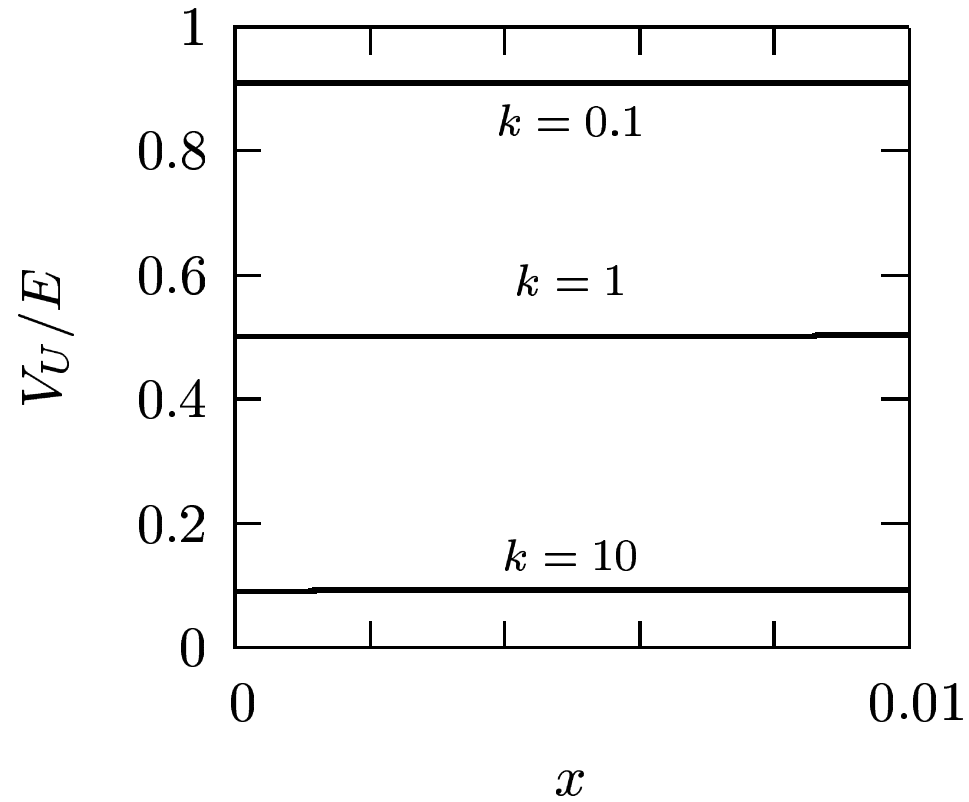
Ponte di Wheatstone

risposta non lineare, non simmetrica ...

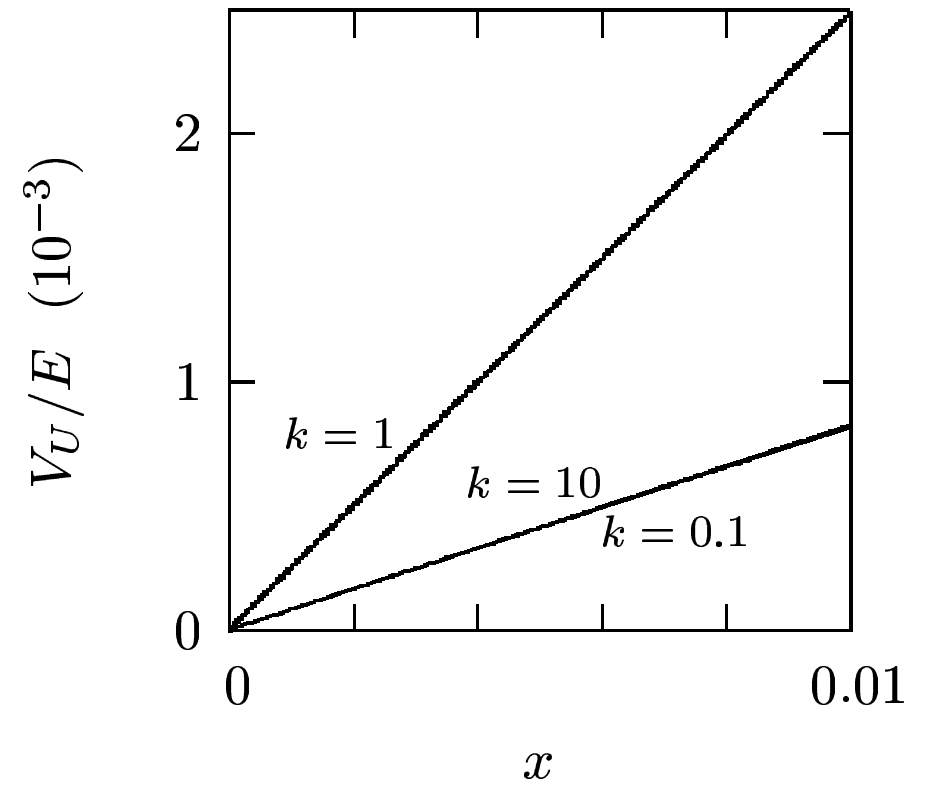
... ma “ben linearizzabile” per piccoli $|x|$



Partitore vs. Ponte

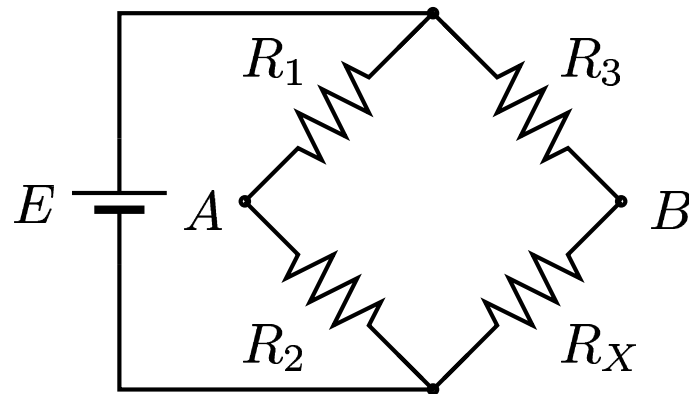


partitore



ponte

Misure con Estensimetri



quarter bridge

$$\begin{aligned} R_X &\rightarrow R_0 \\ R_X + \Delta R_X &\rightarrow R_0(1 + x) \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{AB} = E \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_X + \Delta R_X}{R_X + \Delta R_X + R_3} \right) = E \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_0(1 + x)}{R_3 + R_0(1 + x)} \right]$$

$$R_1 = R_3, \quad R_2 = R_0 :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_{AB}}{E} &= \left[\frac{R_0}{R_3 + R_0} - \frac{R_0(1 + x)}{R_0(1 + x) + R_3} \right] = \frac{R_0 R_3 - R_0 R_3(1 + x)}{(R_3 + R_0)(R_0(1 + x) + R_3)} \\ &= \frac{-R_0 R_3 x}{(R_3 + R_0)(R_0(1 + x) + R_3)} \end{aligned}$$

Estensimetri

$$= \frac{-R_0 R_3 x}{(R_3 + R_0)(R_0(1 + x) + R_3)}$$

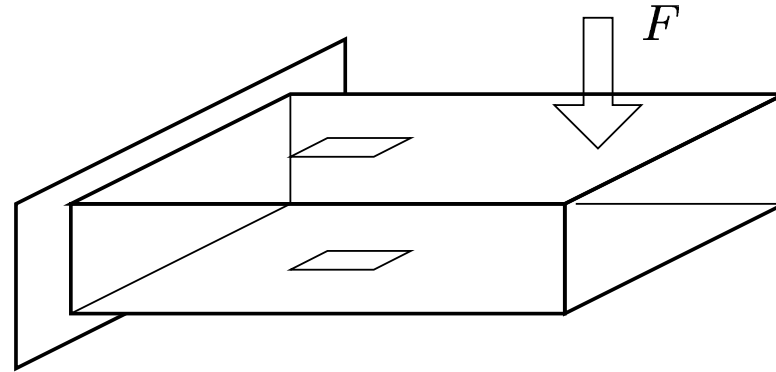
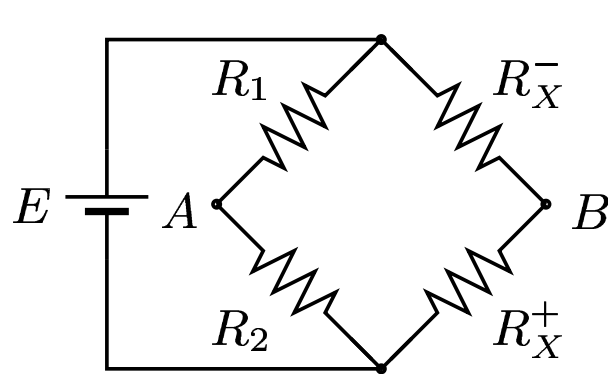
$$\dots \frac{V_{BA}}{E} = \frac{x \frac{R_3}{R_0}}{\left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_0}\right) \left(1 + x + \frac{R_3}{R_0}\right)}$$

$$R_3 = R_0 \quad (k = 1)$$

$$= \frac{x}{2(2 + x)}$$

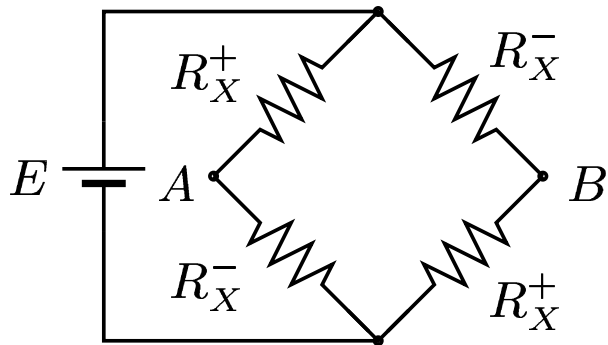
$$\approx \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\frac{\Delta R_X}{R_X}}{4} = \frac{1}{4} F \varepsilon_l \quad (\Delta R_X \ll 2R_X, x \ll 2)$$

Estensimetri - half bridge



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_{BA}}{E} &= \left(\frac{R_X + \Delta R_X}{2R_X} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\ &= \left[\frac{R_0(1+x)}{2R_0} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \\ &= \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Delta R_X}{R_X} = \frac{1}{2} F \varepsilon_l \end{aligned}$$

Estensimetri - full bridge

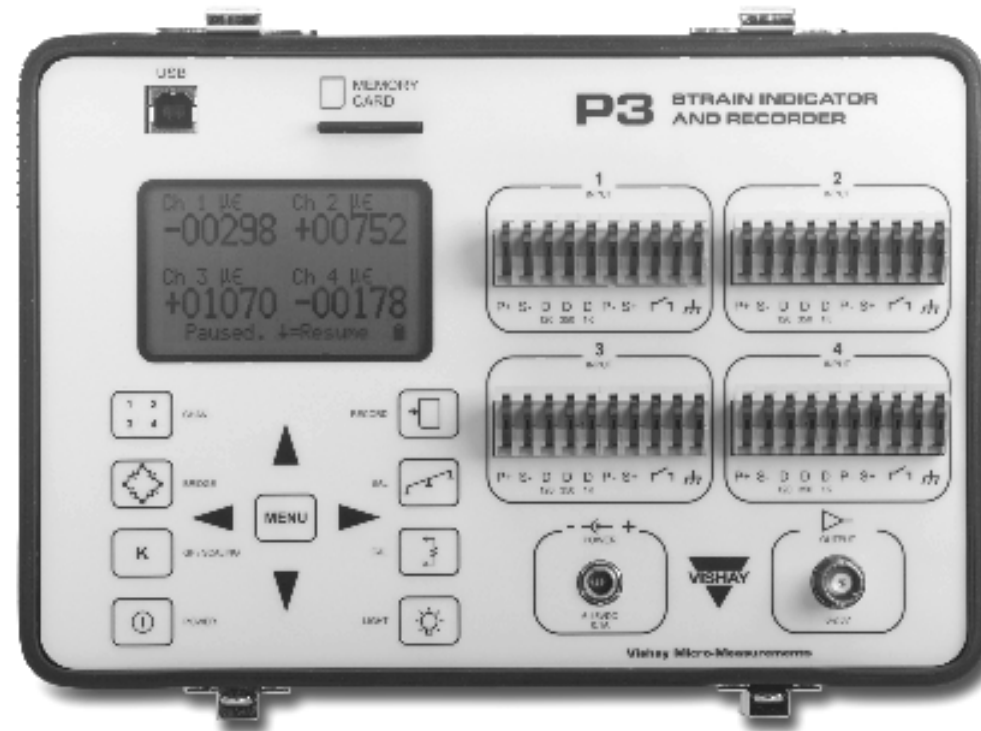


$$V_{BA} = \dots = x = \frac{\Delta R_X}{R_X} = F \varepsilon_l$$

conf.	n. celle	V_{BA}/E
quarter bridge	1	$\simeq \frac{1}{4} F \varepsilon_l$
half bridge	2	$= \frac{1}{2} F \varepsilon_l$
full bridge	4	$= F \varepsilon_l$

Estensimetri - A.S.I.

- necessità di amplificare la tensione di sbilanciamento (mV/V)
- Automatic Strain Indicator (A.S.I.)



dal sito <http://www.vishay.com>

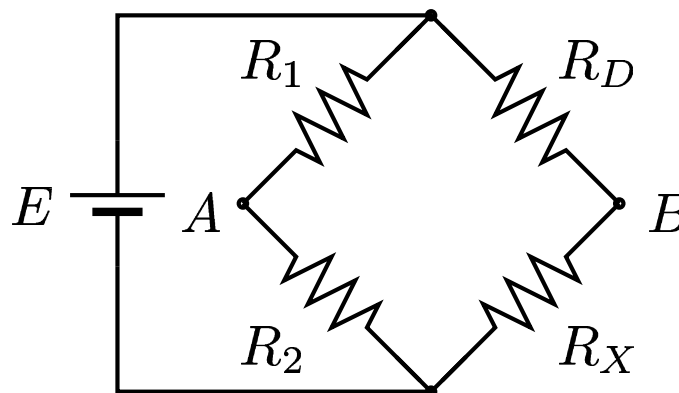
Strain Indicator

- Four input channels
- Direct reading LCD display
- On-board data storage
- 0 to 2.5 Vdc analog output
- Quarter, half and full bridge circuits
- Built-in bridge completion
- 120, 350 and 1000-ohm dummy gages
- Automatic zero-balancing and calibration
- Remote shunt calibration of transducers
- Intuitive, menu-driven operations
- USB data link
- Portable, lightweight and rugged
- Battery, USB or line-voltage power

dal sito <http://www.vishay.com>

Estensimetri - Cause di errore (1)

- variazioni di temperatura: $R \xrightarrow{\Delta T} R' = R(1 + h)$
- *dummy cell* ($R_D = R_X$)

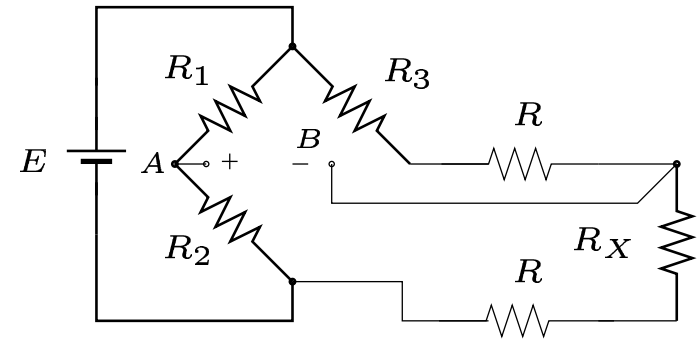
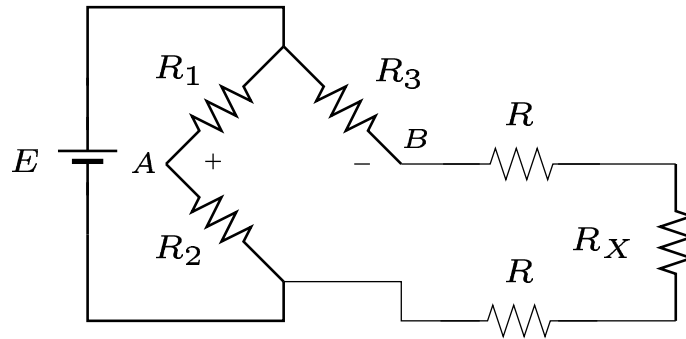


$$\Delta T : \frac{V_{BA}}{E} = \left(\frac{R'_X}{R'_X + R'_D} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left[\frac{R_X(1 + h)}{R_X(1 + h) + R_D(1 + h)} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\text{def. : } \frac{V_{BA}}{E} = \left(\frac{R_X + \Delta R_X}{R_X + \Delta R_X + R_D} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \neq 0$$

Estensimetri - Cause di errore (2)

- autoriscaldamento ($E \simeq 2 \div 10 \text{ V}$, $I_{\max} \simeq 5 \div 40 \text{ mA}$)
 - pilotaggio impulsato
- lunghezza dei collegamenti
 - sbilanciamento con $\varepsilon = 0$
 - riduzione della sensibilità
 - variazioni di temperatura



- linearizzazione (1/4 bridge)

Trasduttori resistivi di temperatura

- Positive thermal coefficient (PTC)
- Negative thermal coefficient (NTC)

anche RTD (Resistive Temperature Detectors), o termistori

PTC (Callendar, van Dusen):

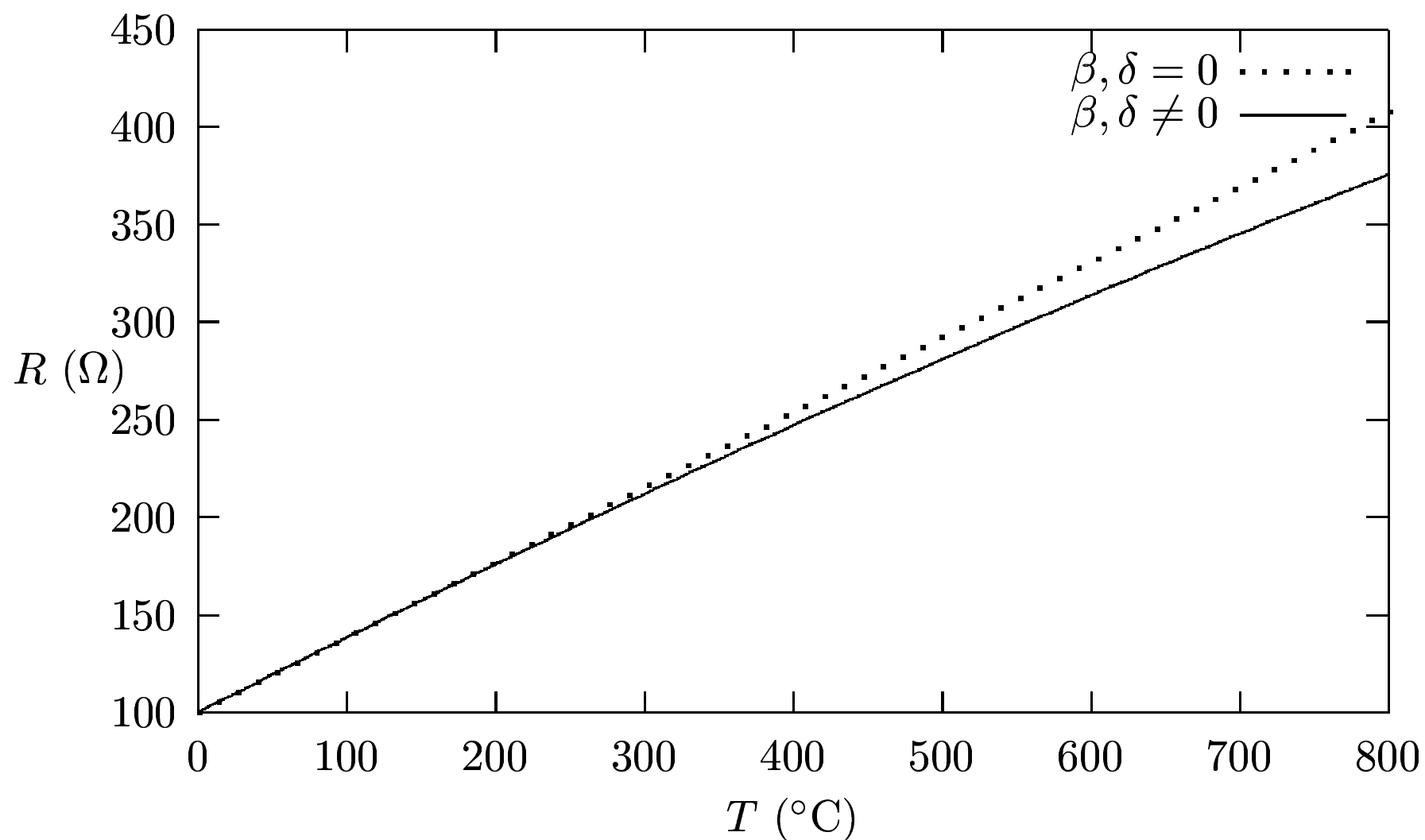
$$R(T) = R_0 \left\{ 1 + \alpha \left[T + \delta \left(1 - \frac{T}{100} \right) \frac{T}{100} + \beta \left(1 - \frac{T}{100} \right) \left(\frac{T}{100} \right)^3 \right] \right\}$$

$$R_0 = R(0^\circ \text{C})$$

Pt:

$$R_0 = 100 \Omega, \quad \alpha = 0.00385^\circ \text{C}^{-1}(\text{Pt}) \quad \delta = 1.499$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \beta : \text{costante di Van Dusen :} & \beta = 0 & T < 0^\circ \text{C} \\ & \beta = 0.10863 & T > 0^\circ \text{C} \end{array}$$

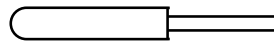


$$R(T) = R_0 \left\{ 1 + \alpha \left[T + \delta \left(1 - \frac{T}{100} \right) \frac{T}{100} + \beta \left(1 - \frac{T}{100} \right) \left(\frac{T}{100} \right)^3 \right] \right\}$$

Pt100

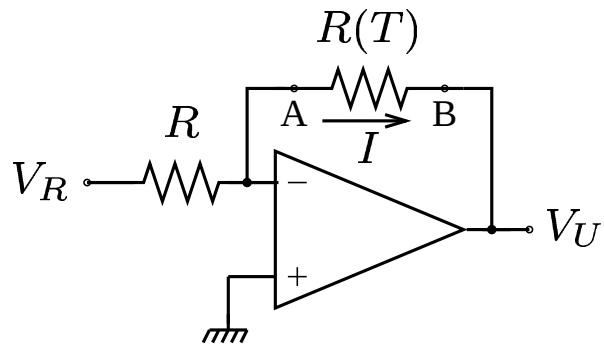
$$R(T) = R_0[1 + \alpha(T - T_0)], \quad T < 500^\circ\text{C}$$

Pt100

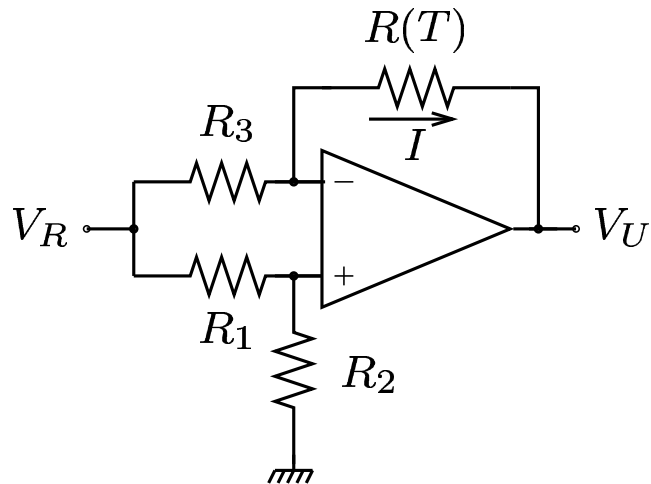


- range: $-20^\circ\text{C} \div 500^\circ\text{C}$, $-50^\circ\text{C} \div 500^\circ\text{C}$
- $\alpha = 0.00385 \, \Omega/\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$ ($0.0039 \, \Omega/\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$)
- stabilità: drift $< 0.1^\circ\text{C}/\text{anno}$
- dimensioni: 1x10 mm circa
- componenti standard, strumentazione “dedicata”

Pt100



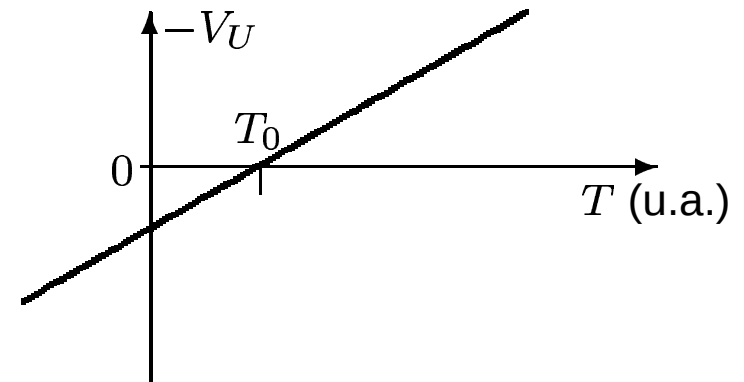
$$I = \frac{V_R}{R}, \quad (V_{AB} \text{ misurata con A.S.})$$



$$V_U(T_0) = 0 \text{ (bil.)}$$

$$I = V_R \frac{R_1}{R_3(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$\frac{dV_U}{dT} = -\alpha I R_0$$

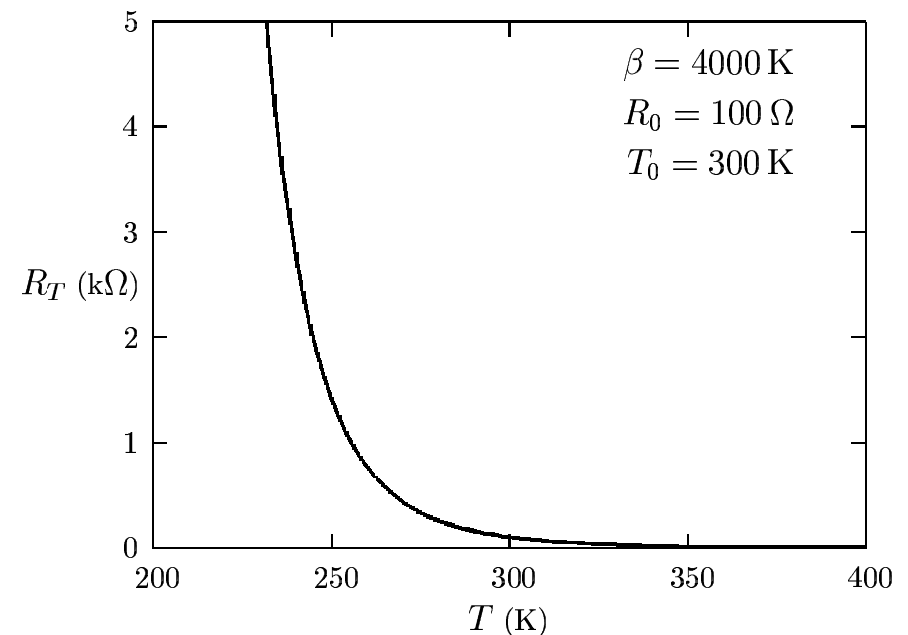


NTC

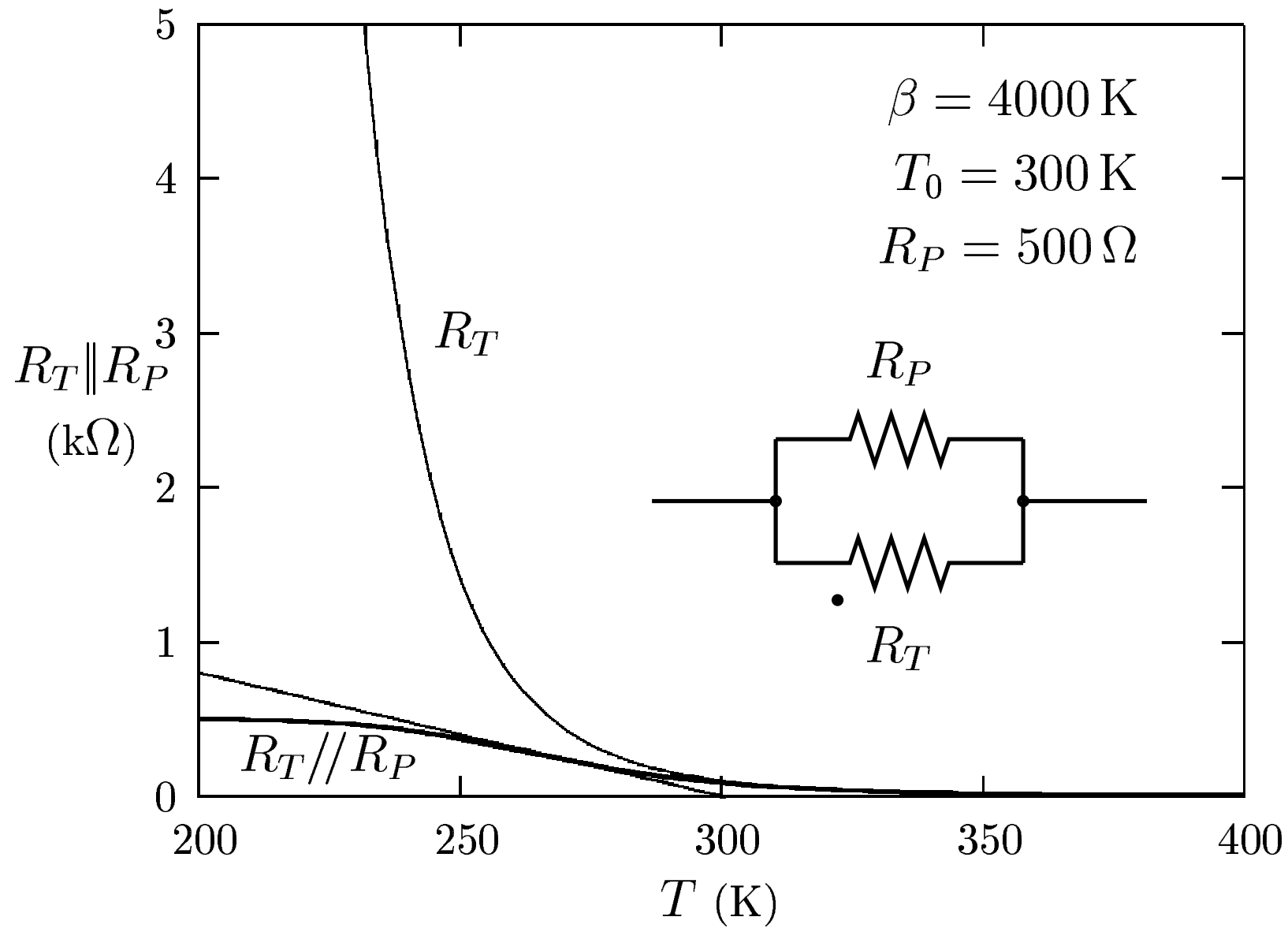
- realizzati con ossidi di Mn, Ni, Co, Cu, Fe, Ti, o con semiconduttori
- fortemente non lineari
- applicazioni in ambito biomedico (flusso respiratorio, temperature, calore di reazione, ...), facilmente miniaturizzabili.

$$\ln(R) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{T} \left(+ \frac{a_2}{T^2} + \frac{a_3}{T^3} \right)$$

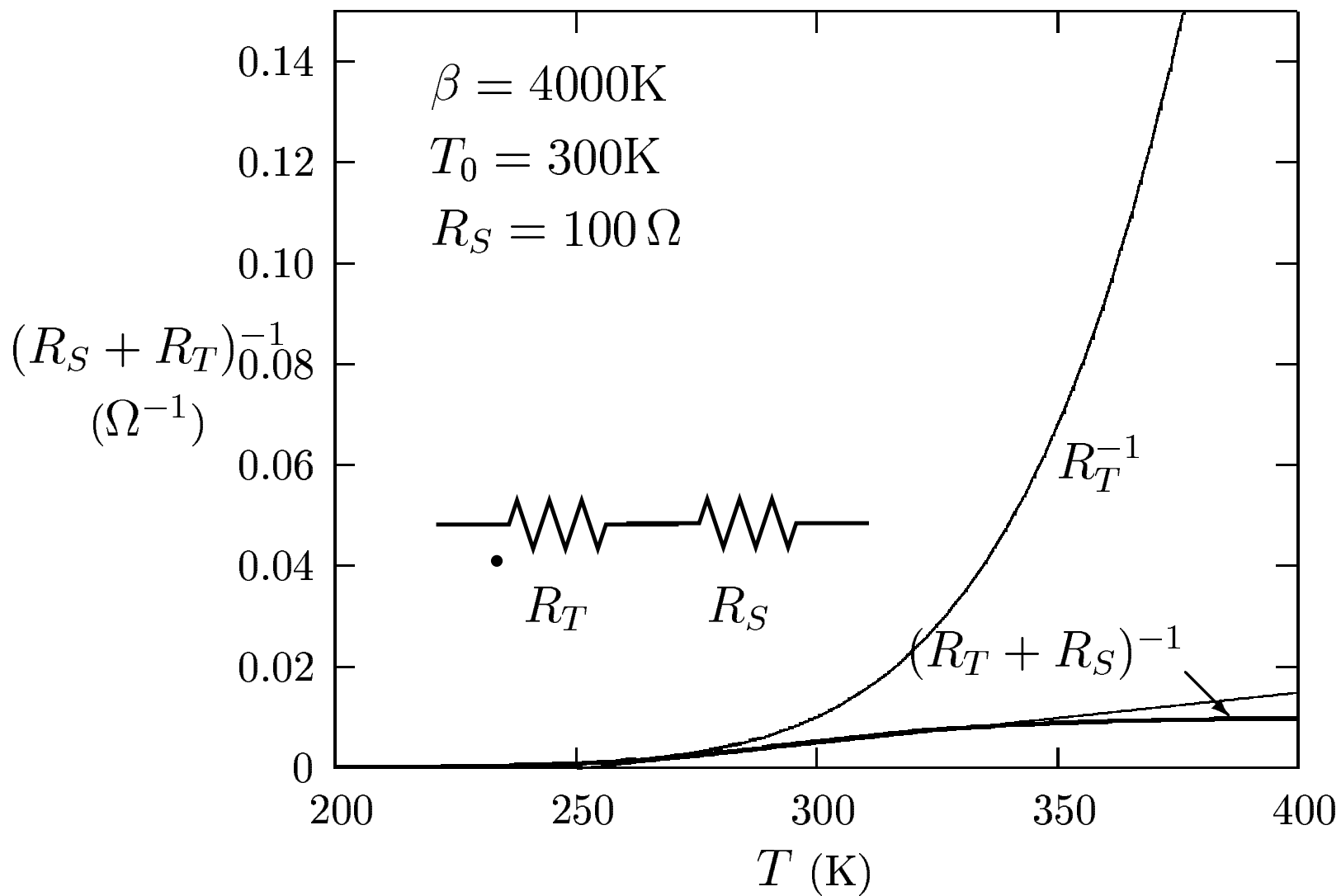
$$R(T) = R_0 \exp \left[\beta \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0} \right) \right]$$



NTC - linearizzazione



NTC - linearizzazione



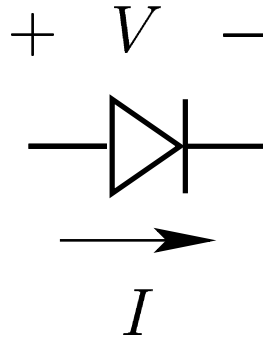
Sensori integrati di temperatura

Dispositivi a semiconduttore:

- (Possibilità di) integrazione con l'elettronica di pilotaggio/elaborazione:
 - riduzione delle dimensioni complessive;
 - riduzione dei parametri parassiti (C);
 - maggiore affidabilità;
- Sensori basati su (costituiti da) circuiti integrati.
 - eventualmente a loro volta integrabili con l'elettronica di pilotaggio/elaborazione.

Sensori di temperatura a semiconduttore

1 - giunzione p-n

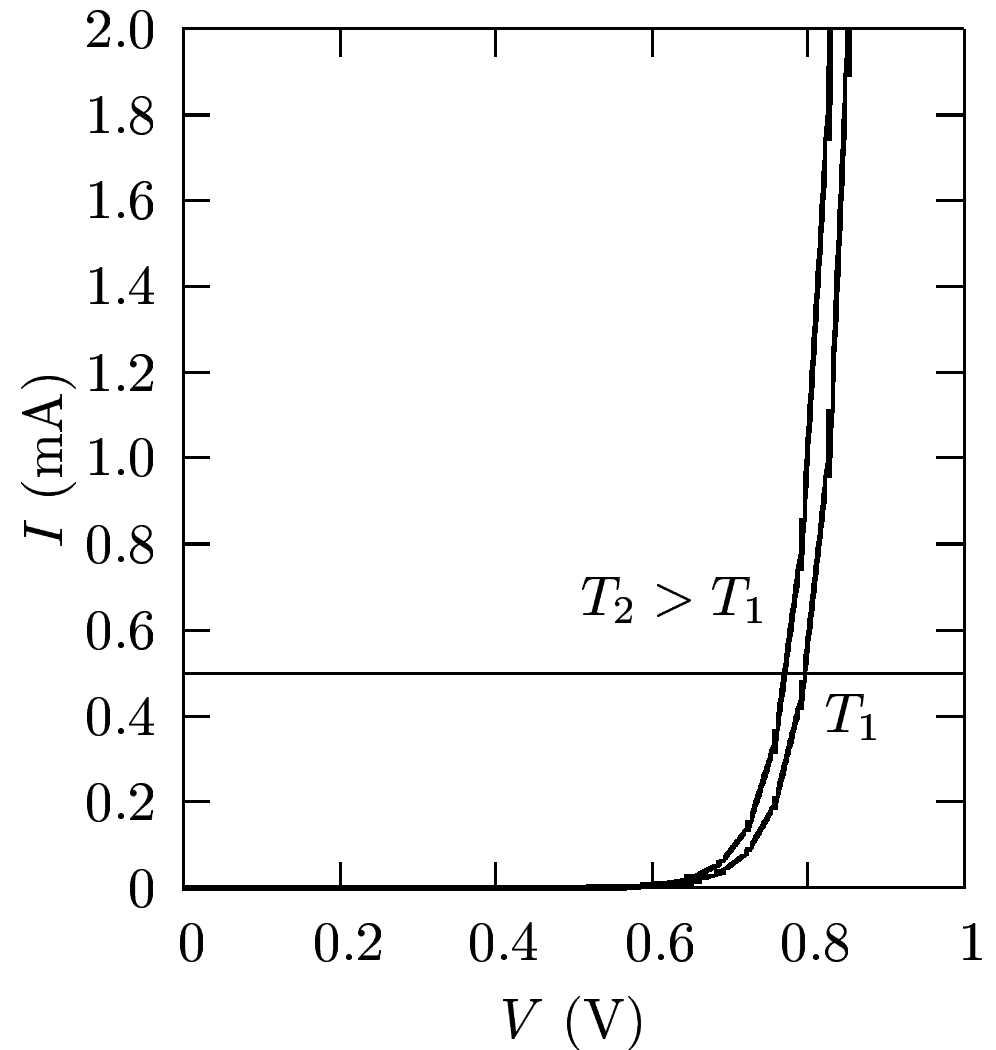


legge della giunzione:

$$I(V) = I_0[\exp(V/\eta V_T) - 1]$$

dipendenza da T :

$$\frac{dV}{dT} \simeq -2.5 \text{ mV} \quad (\text{Si, } I \text{ costante})$$



Curva di calibrazione

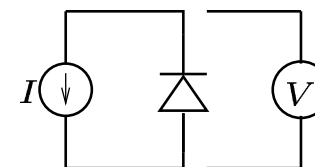
Silicon Diode Thermometer Sensor Model: Si430

Calibration Current: 10 microamps

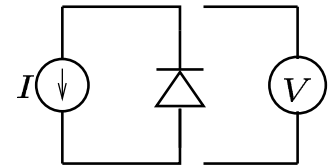
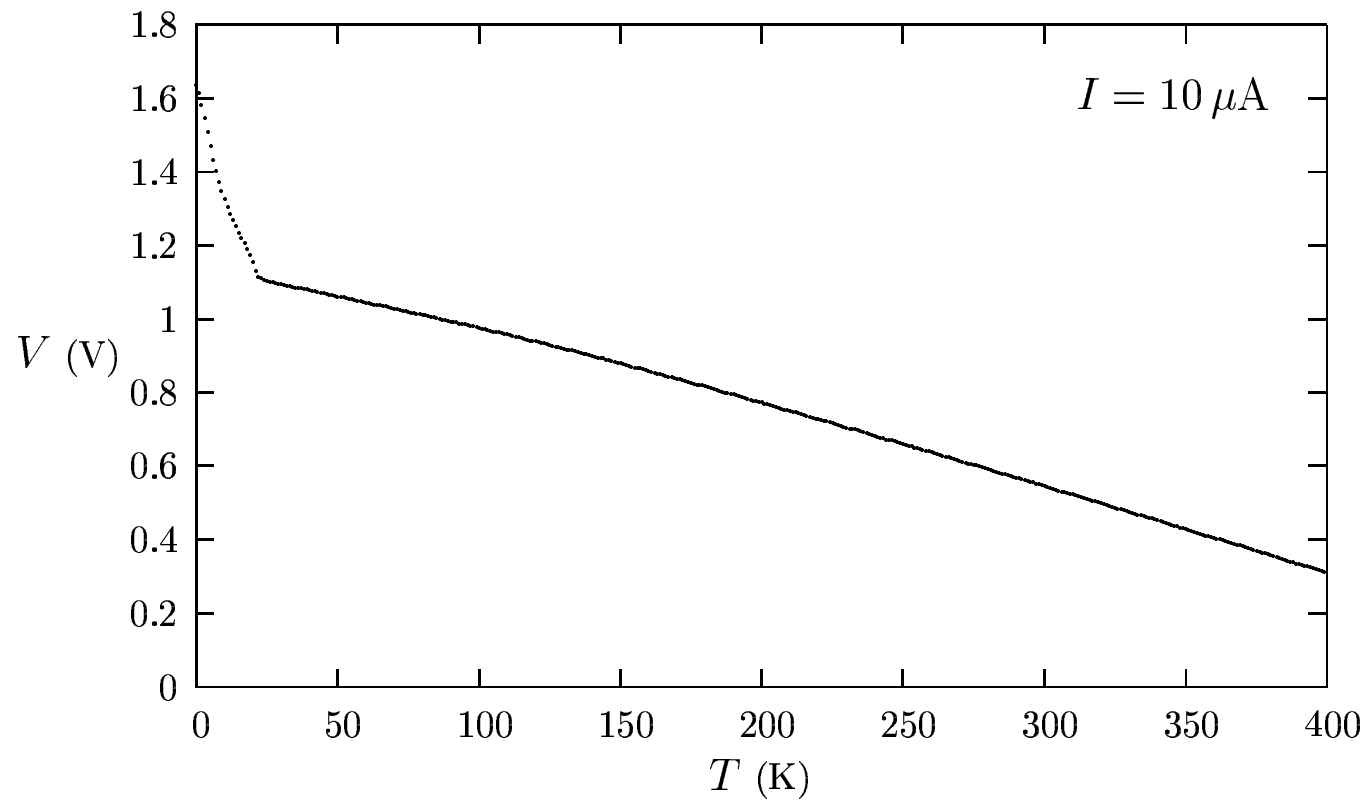
Typical Response 020-122

Temp. K	+0.0	+1.0	+2.0	+3.0	+4.0	+5.0	+6.0	+7.0	+8.0	+9.0
0		1.64342	1.62255	1.59108	1.55483	1.51590	1.47740	1.44098	1.40827	1.37998
10	1.35568	1.33317	1.31277	1.29401	1.27621	1.25932	1.24342	1.22816	1.21325	1.19816
20	1.18193	1.16246	1.13841	1.12425	1.11828	1.11480	1.11217	1.10996	1.10828	1.10643
30	1.10465	1.10295	1.10124	1.09952	1.09791	1.09629	1.09468	1.09306	1.09145	1.08983
40	1.08821	1.08659	1.08497	1.08334	1.08171	1.08008	1.07844	1.07681	1.07517	1.07353
50	1.07188	1.07023	1.06858	1.06693	1.06528	1.06362	1.06196	1.06029	1.05863	1.05696
60	1.05528	1.05360	1.05192	1.05024	1.04856	1.04687	1.04518	1.04349	1.04179	1.04010
320	0.51024	0.50790	0.50556	0.50322	0.50088	0.49854	0.49620	0.49385	0.49151	0.48916
330	0.48681	0.48446	0.48212	0.47977	0.47741	0.47506	0.47271	0.47036	0.46801	0.46565
340	0.46330	0.46095	0.45860	0.45624	0.45389	0.45154	0.44918	0.44683	0.44447	0.44212
350	0.43976	0.43741	0.43505	0.43270	0.43034	0.42799	0.42563	0.42327	0.42092	0.41856
360	0.41620	0.41384	0.41148	0.40913	0.40677	0.40441	0.40205	0.39969	0.39733	0.39497
370	0.39261	0.39025	0.38789	0.38552	0.38316	0.38080	0.37844	0.37607	0.37371	0.37135
380	0.36898	0.36662	0.36425	0.36189	0.35952	0.35715	0.35479	0.35242	0.35005	0.34768
390	0.34532	0.34295	0.34058	0.33821	0.33584	0.33347	0.33109	0.32872	0.32635	0.32398
400	0.32161									

$$V = 1.08008 \text{ V} \quad @45 \text{ K}$$



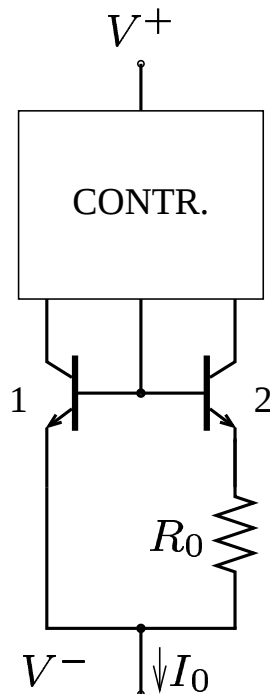
Sensori di temperatura a semiconduttore



- typical response ($\simeq 250$ EUR);
- dispositivi calibrati ($\simeq 1100$ EUR).

Sensori di temperatura a semiconduttore

2 - sensori a circuiti integrati



$$I_{E1} \simeq I_{C1} \simeq \alpha_{F1} I_{ES1} e^{\frac{V_{BE1}}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$I_{E2} \simeq I_{C2} \simeq \alpha_{F2} I_{ES2} e^{\frac{V_{BE2}}{\eta V_T}}$$

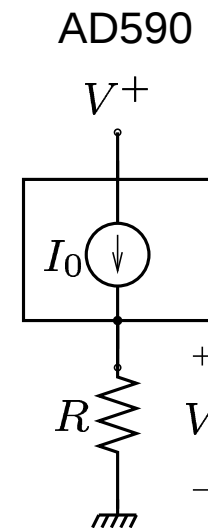
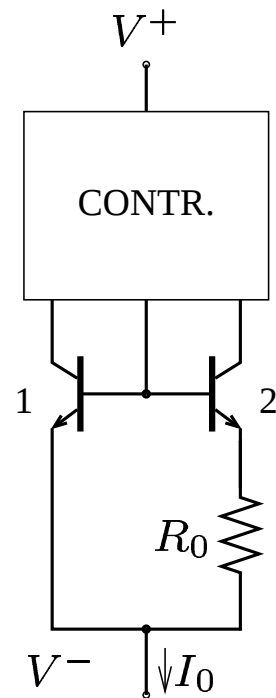
$$\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = 1 = H e^{\frac{V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{H} = \frac{V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{\eta V_T}$$

Sensori di temperatura a semiconduttore

$$V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} = \eta V_T \log \frac{1}{H} = \eta \frac{kT}{q} \log \frac{1}{H} \rightarrow V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} \propto T$$

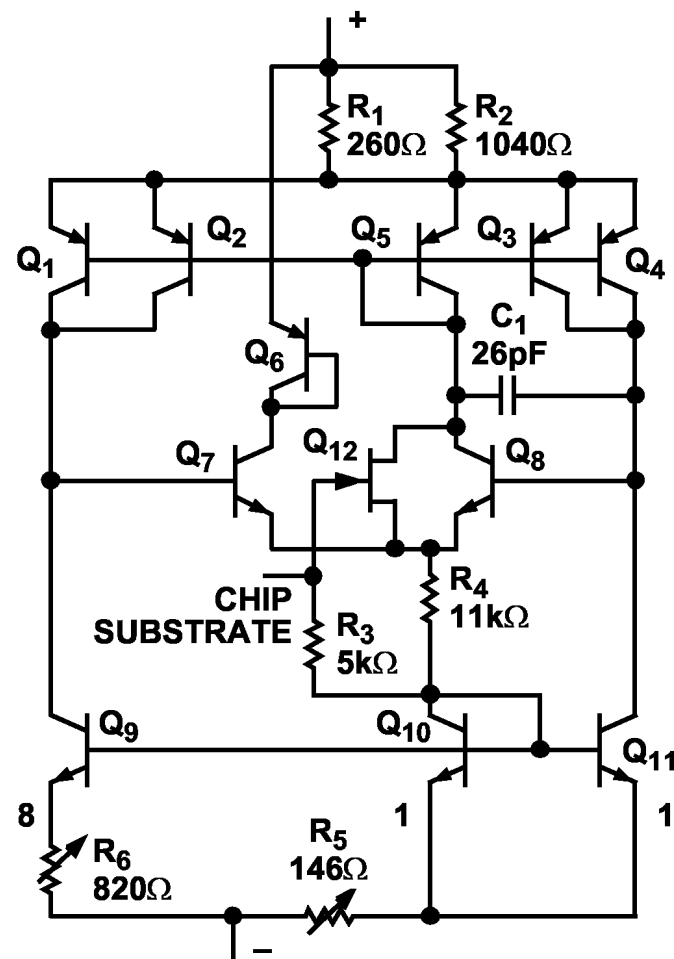
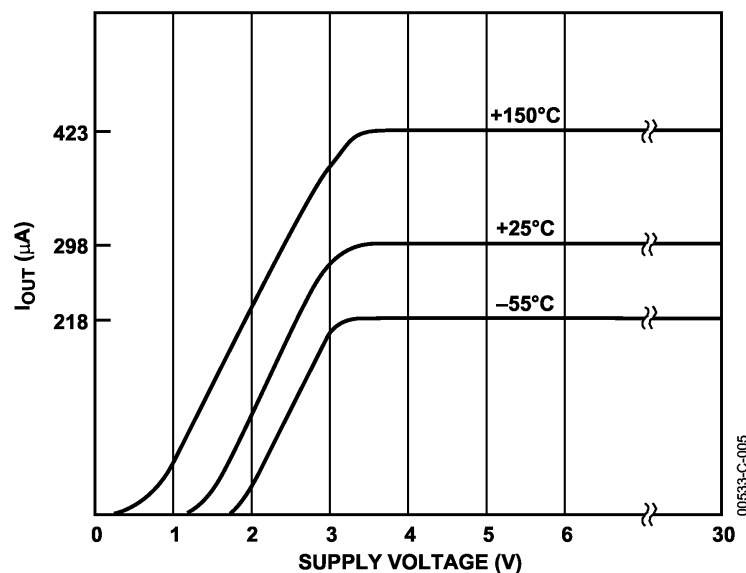
$$V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} \simeq R_0 I_{C2} = 0.5 R_0 (I_{C1} + I_{C2}) = 0.5 R_0 I_0 \propto T$$



Sensori di temperatura a semiconduttore

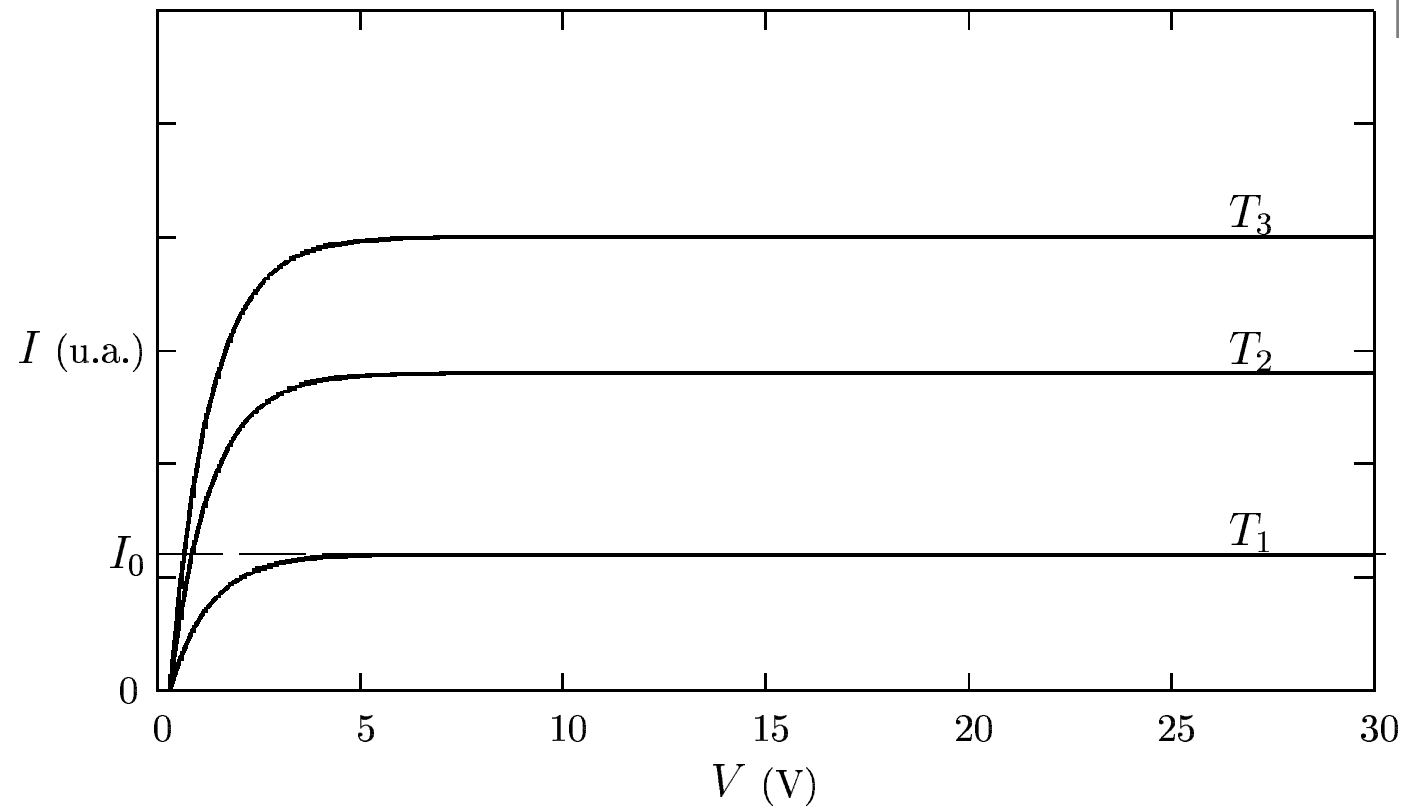
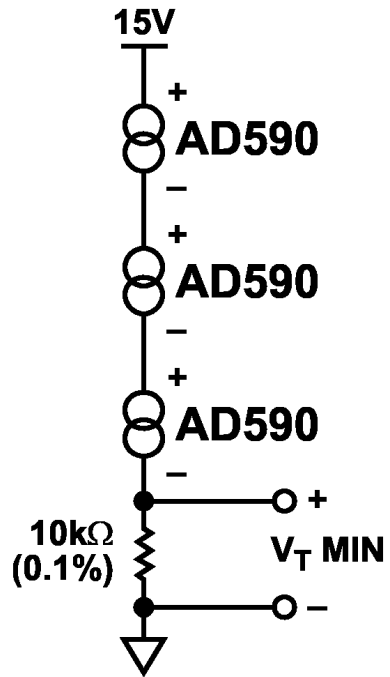
AD590:

- sens.: $1\mu\text{A}/\text{K}$
- $V^+ : 4 \div 30\text{ V}$
- temp. range: $-55 \div 150^\circ\text{C}$



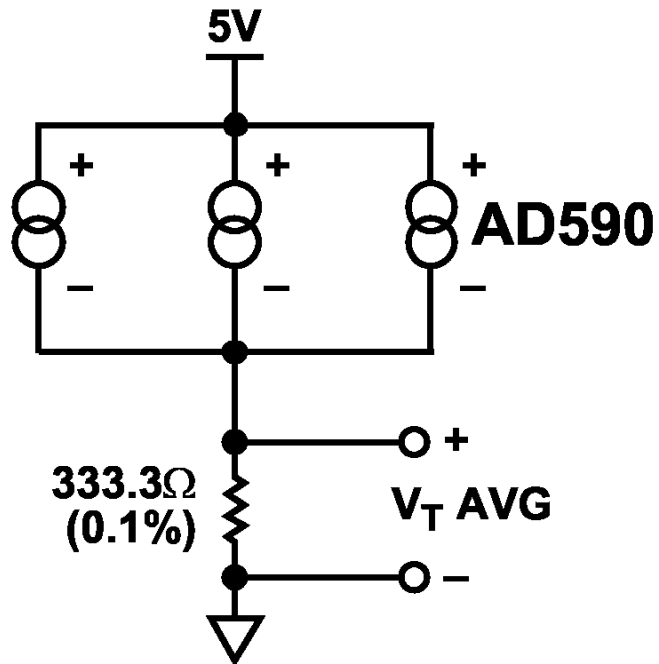
dal sito <http://www.analog.com>

AD590 - esempi di applicazioni (1)



$$V_O \propto \min(T_1, T_2, T_3)$$

AD590 - esempi di applicazioni (2)



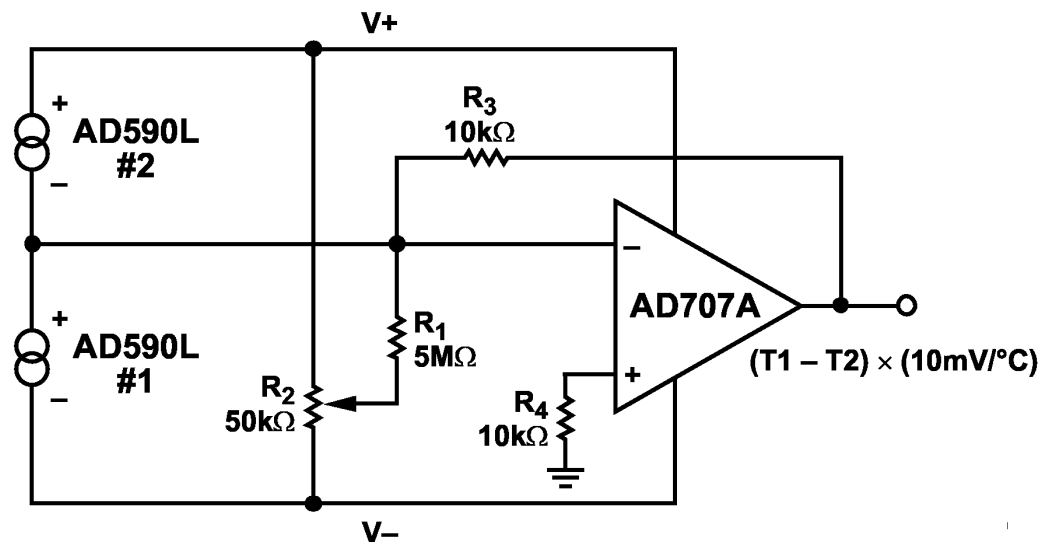
$$V_O = R(I_1 + I_2 + I_3) = kR(T_1 + T_2 + T_3)$$

$$V_O = 3kR \frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_3}{3}$$

$$V_O = k' \frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_3}{3} \quad (k' = 1 \text{ mV/K})$$

$$V_O \propto \text{med}(T_1, T_2, T_3)$$

AD590 - esempi di applicazioni (3)



$$I_n = kT_n$$

$$k = 1 \mu\text{A}/\text{K}$$

$$V_O = -R_3(I_2 - I_1) = kR_3(T_1 - T_2) \quad [= 0 \quad \text{se} \quad T_1 = T_2]$$

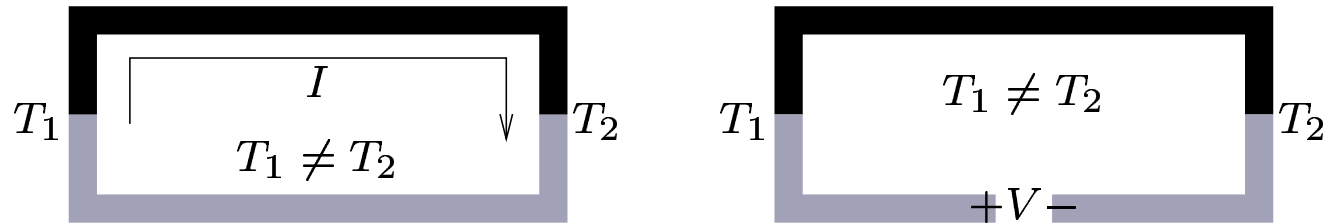
$$V_O = -R_3(I_2 - I_1 + I_{R1}) = kR_3(T_1 - T_2 - T^*), \quad T^* = I_{R1}/k$$

$$[= 0 \quad \text{se} \quad T_1 - T_2 = T^*]$$

dal sito <http://www.analog.com>

Trasduttori termoelettrici

Effetto Seebek: ($\simeq 1820$)



t.	mater.	range ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	V_{tip}	S
B	Pt/Rh 30% - Pt/Rh 6%	0÷1700	1.24 mV @ 500 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	
E				68 $\mu\text{V/K}$
J				60 $\mu\text{V/K}$
K	NiCr - NiAl (Cromel - Alumel)	-200÷1250	20.64 mV @ 500 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	42 $\mu\text{V/K}$
N				
R	Pt/Rh 13% - Pt	0÷1450	4.47 mV @ 500 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\simeq 11 \mu\text{V/K}$
T	Cu - CuNi (Rame - Costantana)	-200÷350	20.9 mV @ 400 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	

tipo	composizione		temperature (°C)
B	Pt-30% Rh	Pt-6% Rh	0 ÷ 1820
E	Ni-Cr	Cu-Ni	-270 ÷ 1000
J	Fe	Cu-Ni	-210 ÷ 1200
K	Ni-Cr	Ni-Al	-270 ÷ 1372
N	Ni-Cr-Si	Ni-Si-Mg	-270 ÷ 1300
R	Pt-13% Rh	Pt	-50 ÷ 1768
S	Pt-10% Rh	Pt	-50 ÷ 1768
T	Cu	Cu-Ni	-270 ÷ 400

B, R, S: metalli nobili.

Termocoppie

$$E = C_1(T_1 - T_2) + C_2(T_1^2 - T_2^2) \quad (+ \dots)$$

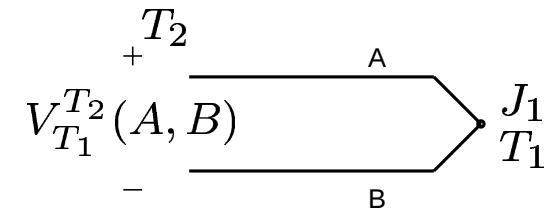
$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i T^i \quad C_i : \text{coeff. Seebeck}$$

$$S = \frac{dV}{dT_2} = -C_1 - 2C_2 T_2 \quad (T_1 = T_{rif})$$

- caratteristica non lineare

→ linearizzazione su range ristretto

→ curva (o tabella) di calibrazione



$$T_{rif} = 273 \text{ K}$$

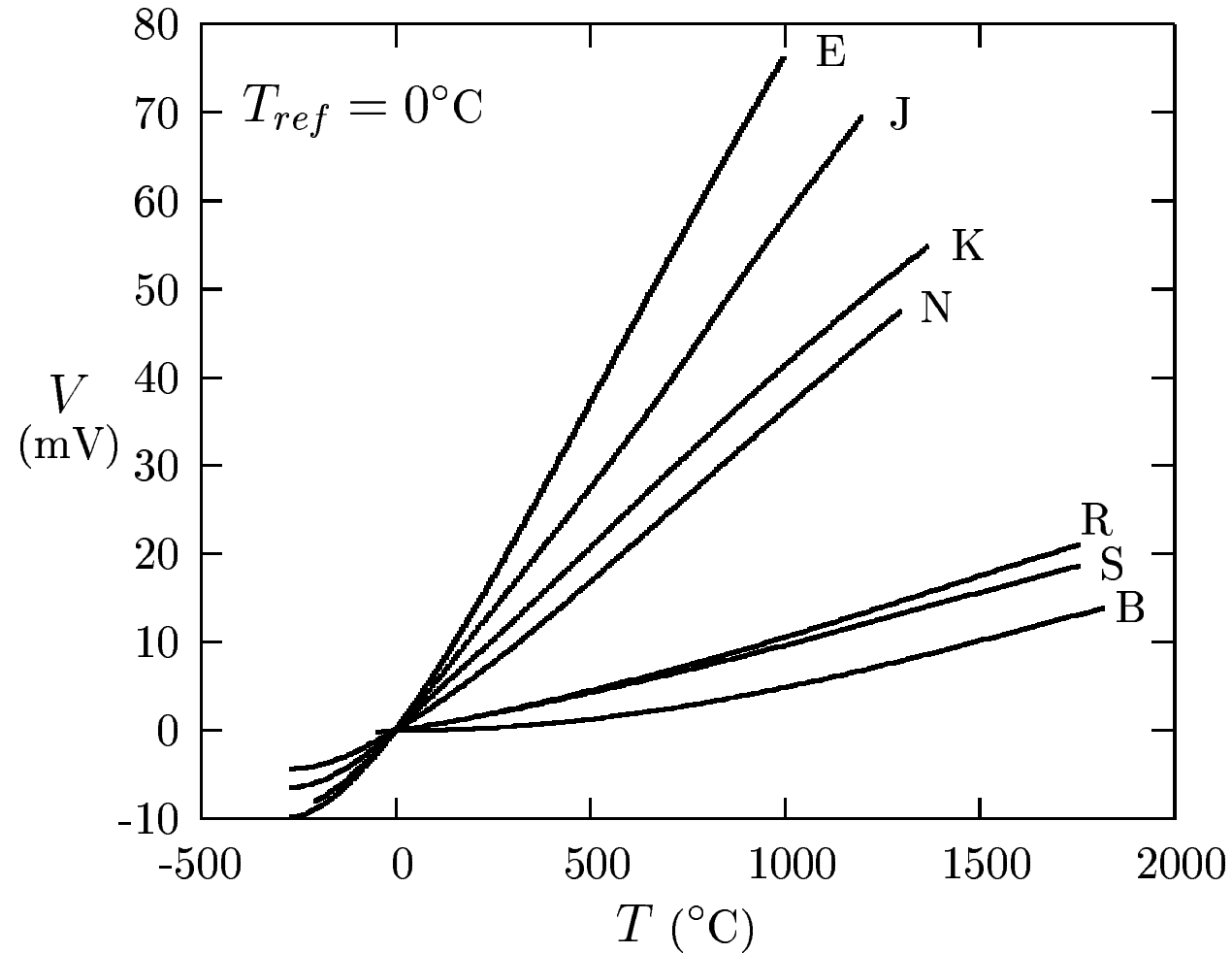
V_A	T_A
V_B	T_B
V_C	T_C
$\dots$	$\dots$

$$V_A < V_X < V_B \quad \rightarrow$$

$$T_X = T_A + (T_B - T_A) \frac{V_X - V_A}{V_B - V_A}$$

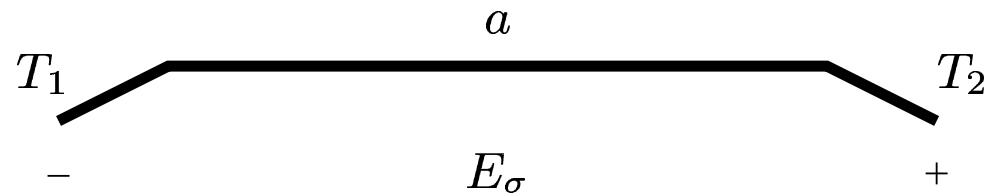
Termocoppie

Caratteristica dipendente dal tipo di termocoppia



fonte: NIST (<http://www.nist.gov>)

Effetto Seebeck - legge fondamentale

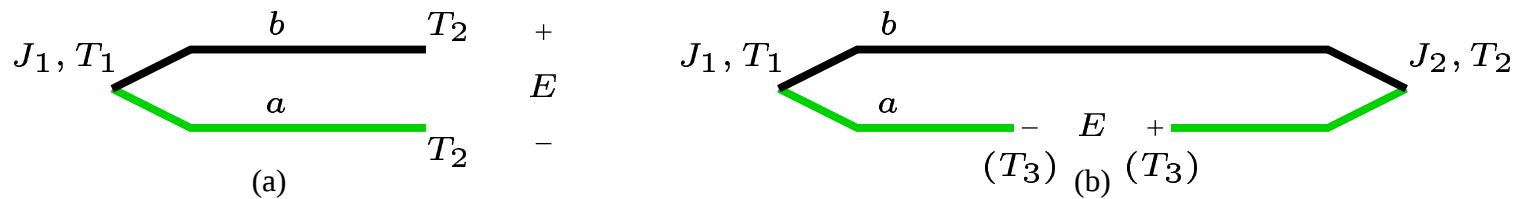


Legge di Seebeck:

$$E_{\sigma} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_a(T) dT = E_a(T_2) - E_a(T_1)$$

- materiale omogeneo: $\frac{d}{dx} \sigma_a(T) = 0$;
- $\sigma_a(T)$ dipendente dal metallo;
- E_{σ} indipendente dall'andamento della temperatura lungo il conduttore.

Termocoppia



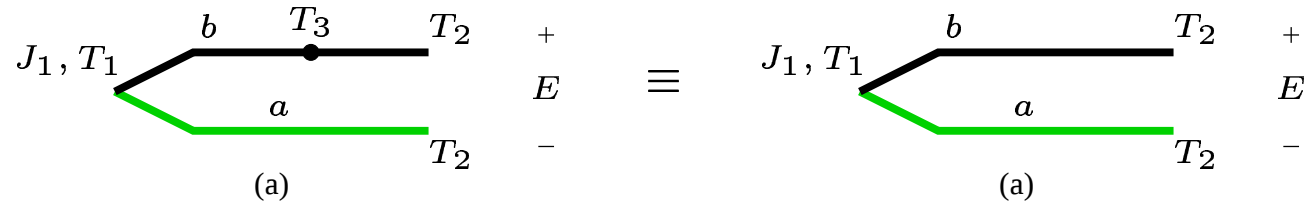
$$E_{\sigma} = \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \sigma_a(T) dT + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_b(T) dT = E_a(T_1) - E_a(T_2) + E_b(T_2) - E_b(T_1)$$

$$E_{T_2}^{T_1}(A, B) \triangleq E_a(T_1) - E_a(T_2) + E_b(T_2) - E_b(T_1)$$

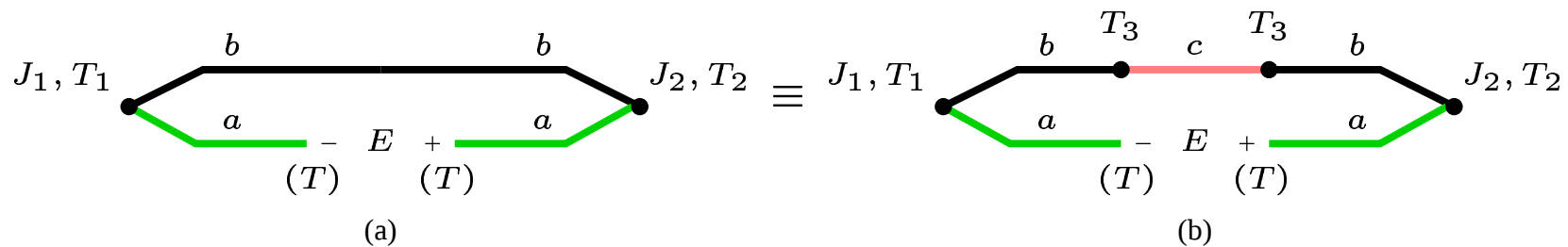
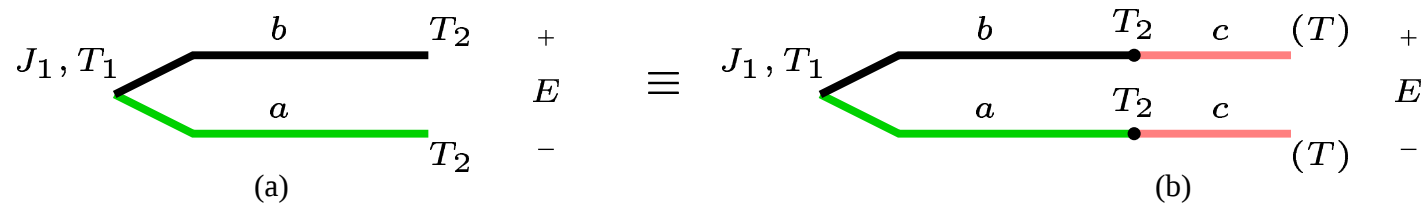
- indifferentemente per (a) o (b)

Termocoppie - leggi

- indipendenza dalle temperature intermedie



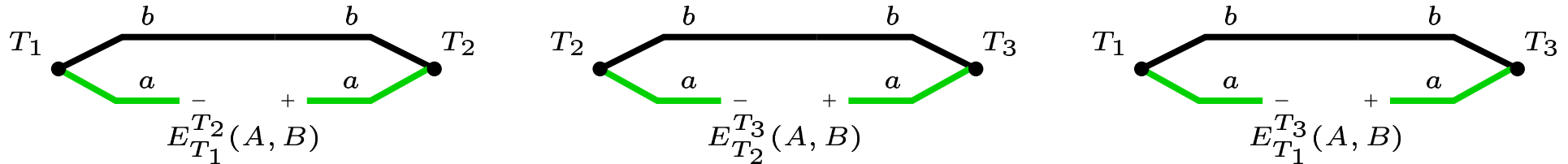
- legge del terzo metallo



dimostrabile mediante le affermazioni precedenti.

Termocoppie - leggi (2)

- legge della temperatura intermedia

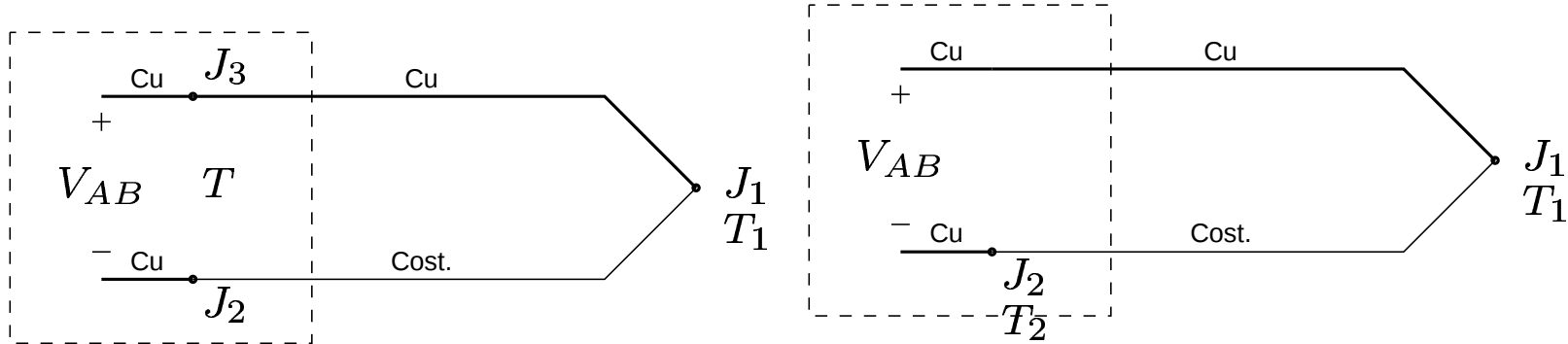


$$E_{T_1}^{T_3}(A, B) = E_{T_1}^{T_2}(A, B) + E_{T_2}^{T_3}(A, B)$$

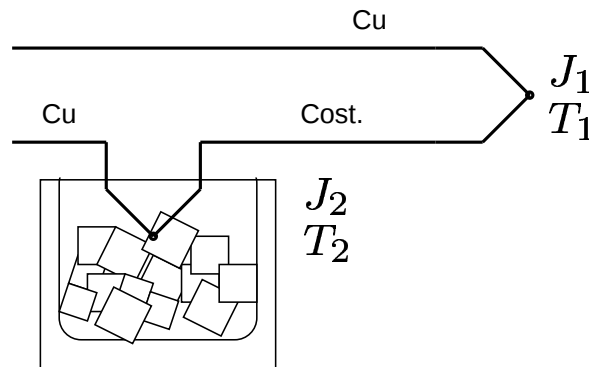
- dimostrabile mediante le affermazioni precedenti
- permette di lavorare con la giunzione fredda a temperatura qualsiasi, purché nota (compensazione)

Termocoppie - misura

a) $B \neq A = \text{Cu}$

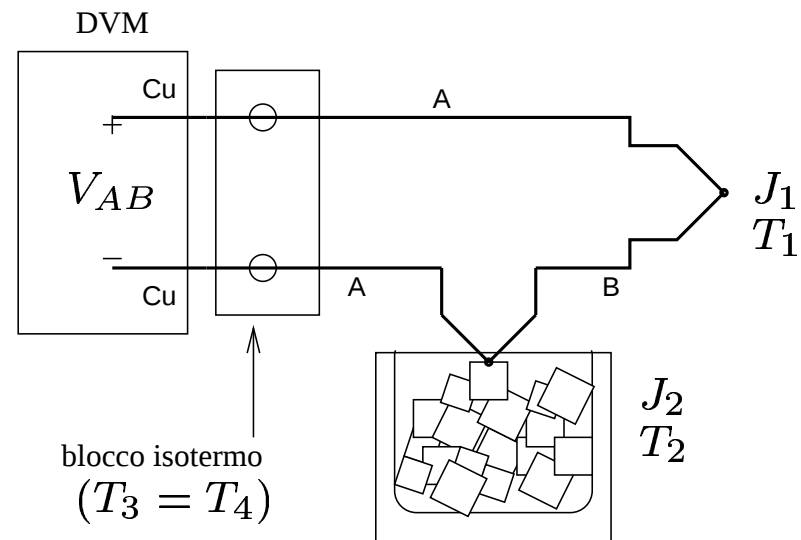
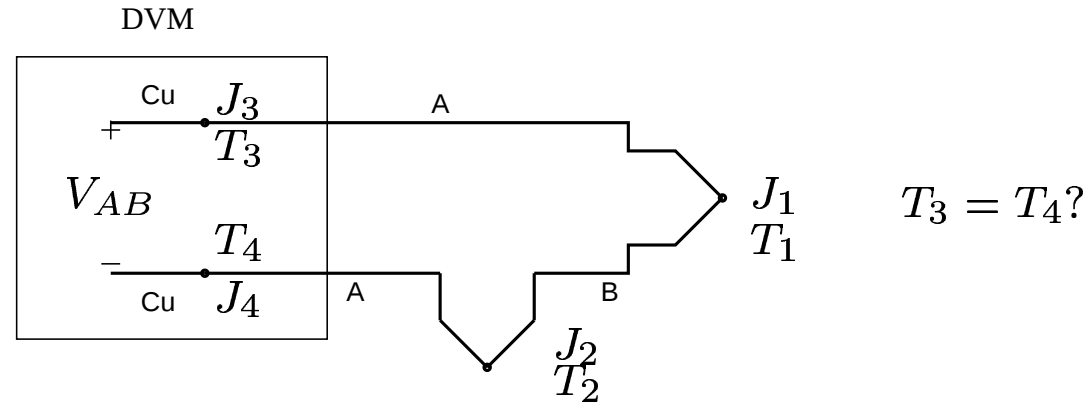


T_2 deve essere nota $\rightarrow$ bagno termostatico



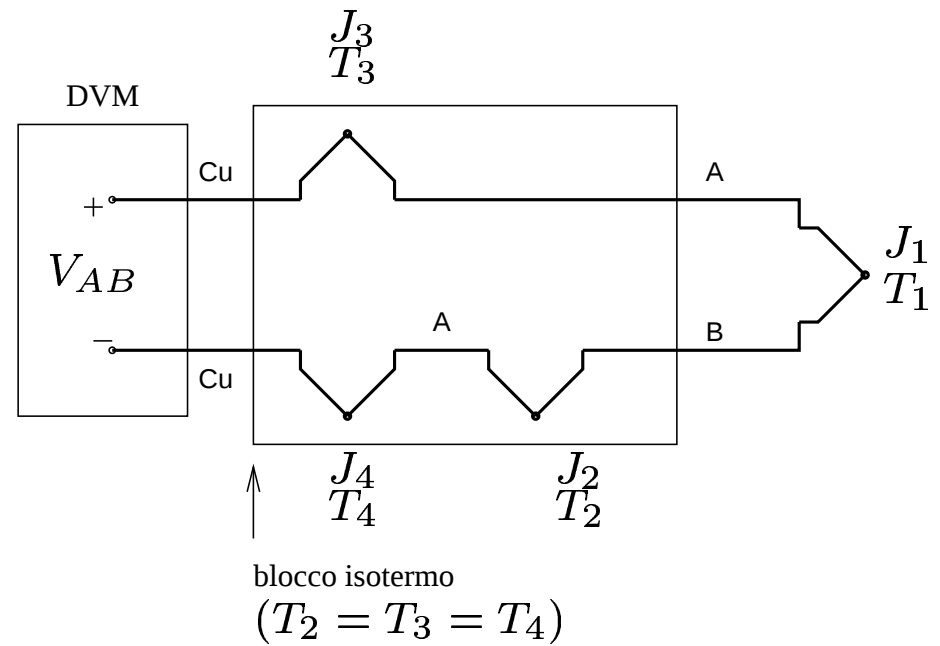
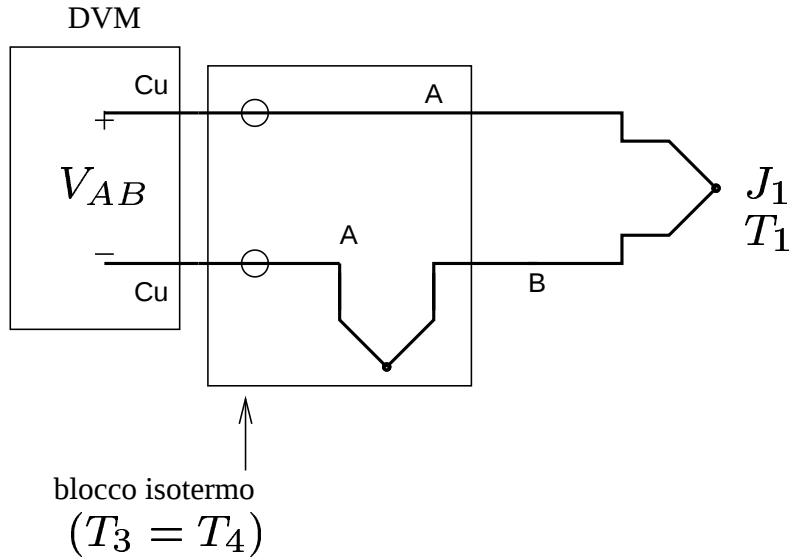
Termocoppie - misura

b) $A \neq B \neq \text{Cu}$



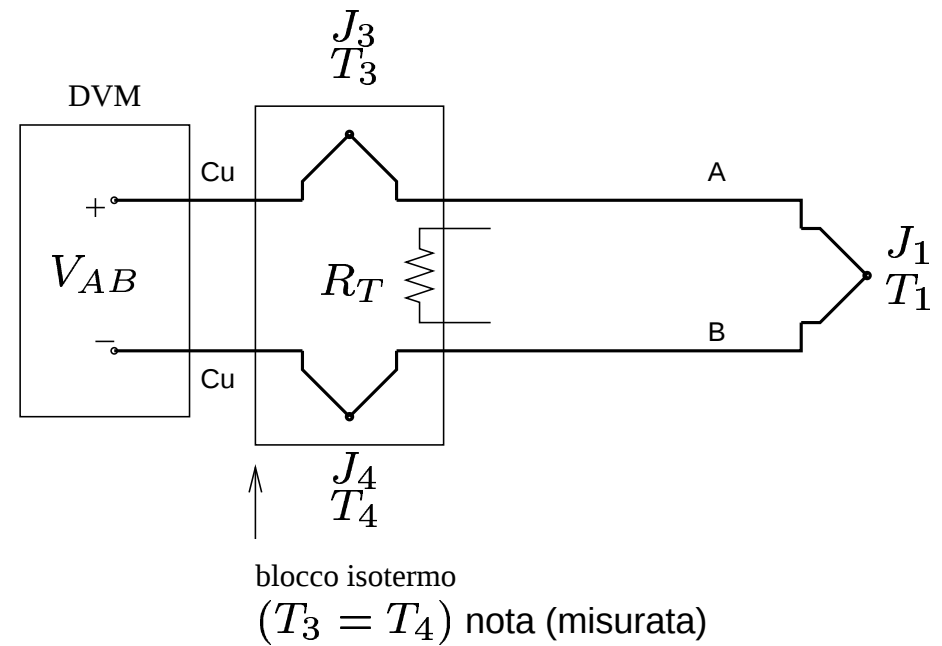
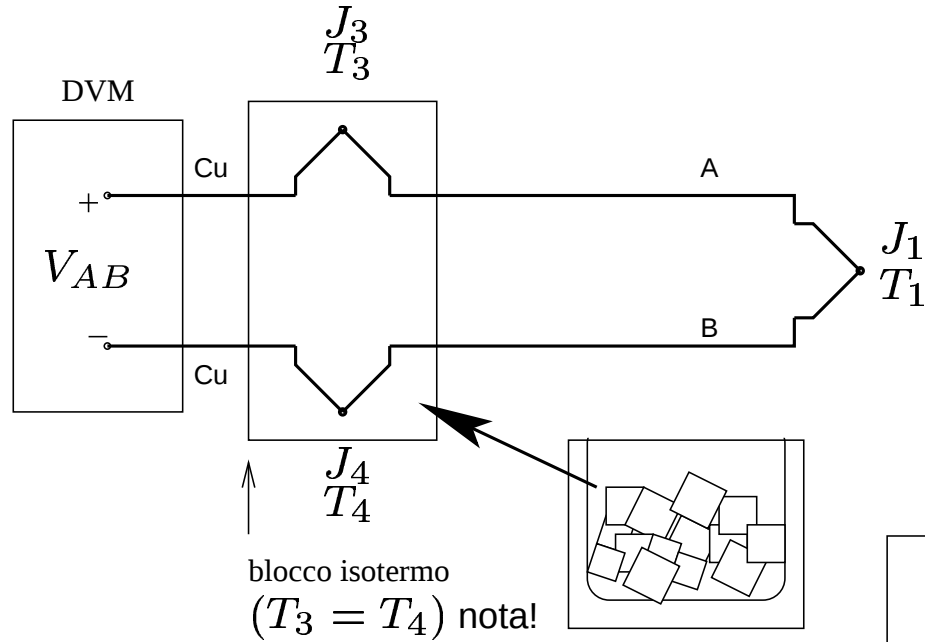
Termocoppie - misura

b) $A \neq B \neq \text{Cu}$ (cont.)



Termocoppie - misura

b) $A \neq B \neq \text{Cu}$ (cont.)



Termocoppie

Realizzazione:

- fili saldati alle estremità
- deposizione dei metalli su substrato

Altre caratteristiche:

- intervallo di misura: $-100^{\circ}\text{C} \div 2300^{\circ}\text{C}$
- dipendenza delle caratteristiche da impurezze (calibrazione)
- necessità di amplificazione della tensione
- necessità di riferimento di temperatura
- discreta robustezza (sonda / termocoppia esposta)

Termocoppie *

- possibilità di impiego in ambienti aggressivi
- possibilità di impiego per alte temperature
- bassa sensibilità a basse temperature
- dimensioni molto ridotte
 - impieghi anche in aghi e cateteri
- tempo di risposta (transistorio termico): $\text{ms} \div \text{s}$ (dipende dalle modalità costruttive, isolamento termico).

Termocoppie



ITS-90 Table for Type B Thermocouple (Ref Junction 0°C)
Thermoelectric Voltage in mV

B

°C	0	1	2		7	8	9	10
100	0.033	0.034	0.035		0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043
110	0.043	0.044	0.045		0.050	0.051	0.052	0.053
120	0.053	0.055	0.056	. . .	0.062	0.063	0.064	0.065
130	0.065	0.066	0.068		0.074	0.075	0.077	0.078
140	0.078	0.079	0.081		0.088	0.089	0.091	0.092

dal sito <http://iseinc.com>

Termocoppie

appr. polinomiale: $E = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i T^i$, $[E] = \text{mV}$, $[T] = ^\circ \text{C}$

range: 0.000 ÷ 630.615, n=6

0.00000000000000E+00

-0.246508183460E-03

0.590404211710E-05

-0.132579316360E-08

0.156682919010E-11

-0.169445292400E-14

0.629903470940E-18

range: 630.615 ÷ 1820.000, n=8

-0.389381686210E+01

0.285717474700E-01

...

tipo B, fonte: NIST (<http://www.nist.gov>)

Termocoppie

appr. polinomiale: $T = \sum_{i=0}^n d_i E^i$, $[E] = \text{mV}$, $[T] = ^\circ \text{C}$

Inverse coefficients for type B:

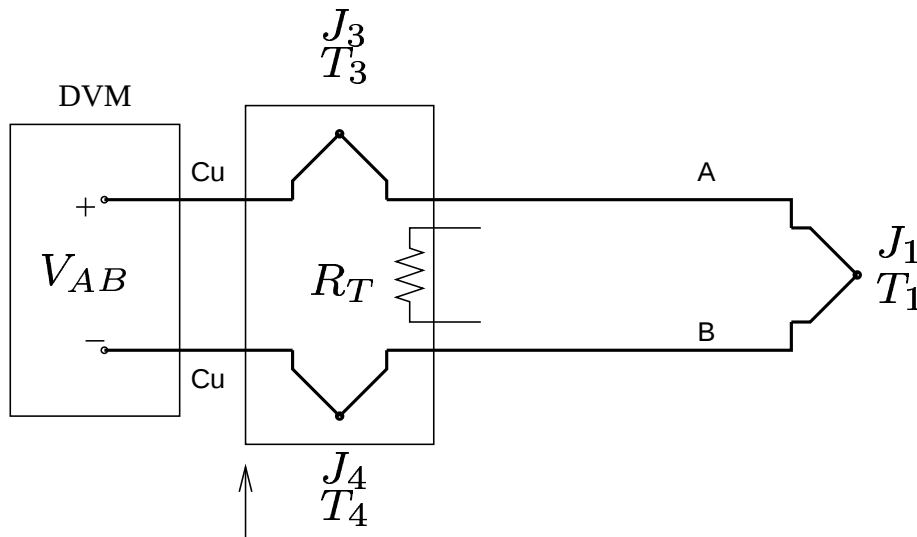
Temperature	250.	700.
Range:	700.	1820.

Voltage	0.291	2.431
Range:	2.431	13.820

9.8423321E+01	2.1315071E+02
6.9971500E+02	2.8510504E+02
-8.4765304E+02	-5.2742887E+01
1.0052644E+03	9.9160804E+00
-8.3345952E+02	-1.2965303E+00
4.5508542E+02	1.1195870E-01
-1.5523037E+02	-6.0625199E-03
2.9886750E+01	1.8661696E-04
-2.4742860E+00	-2.4878585E-06

fonte: NIST (<http://www.nist.gov>)

Termocoppie - misure



$$V_{AB} = V_{T_1}^{T_3}(A, B)$$

(l. del metallo intermedio)

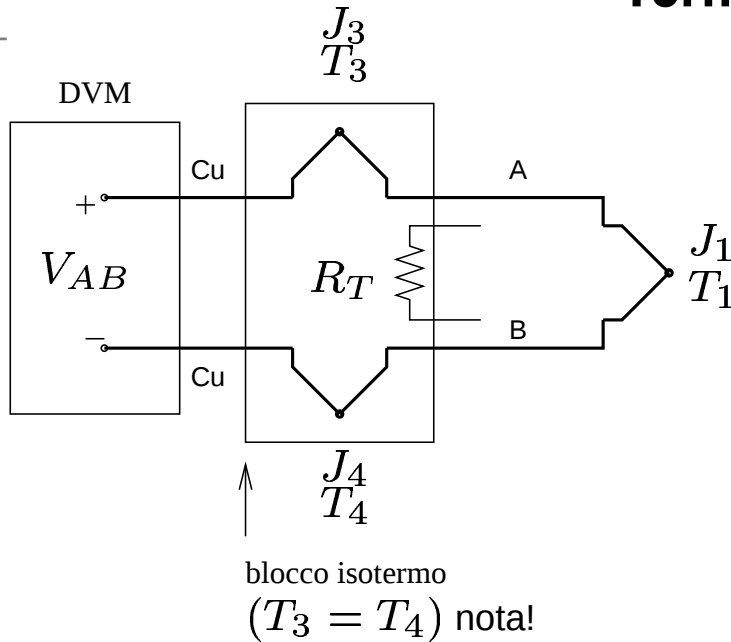
blocco isoterma
($T_3 = T_4$) nota (misurata)

Effetti della terza temperatura:

$$V_{T_1}^{T_3}(A, B) = V_{T_0}^{T_3}(A, B) + V_{T_1}^{T_0}(A, B)$$

T_0 qualsiasi

Termocoppie - misure



$$V_{T_1}^{T_3}(A, B) = V_{T_0}^{T_3}(A, B) + V_{T_1}^{T_0}(A, B)$$

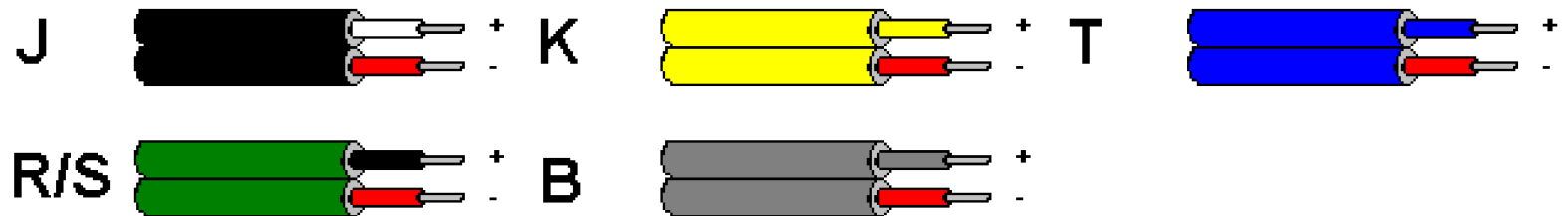
$$T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}, T_3 \text{ nota}$$

- misura di V_{AB}
- misura di T_3
- determinazione di $V_{T_0}^{T_3}(A, B)$ (da tabelle)
- calcolo di $V_{T_1}^{T_0}(A, B)$ (differenza, compensazione)
- determinazione di T_1 (da tabelle)

Termocoppie

codice a colori:

United States ASTM:



German DIN:

