

Examination of capacitive transducers and their use for measurement of small linear displacements

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Abstract – This article discusses capacitive transducers and their application for measurement of small linear displacements. Experimentally defined and analyzed are the functions of transformation of capacitive transducers with change of the distance between electrodes and the overlapping area between the electrodes.

Keywords – small linear displacement, capacitive transducer, Wheatstone bridge, resonant circuit, oscillator.

I. CAPACITIVE TRANSDUCERS FOR MEASUREMENT OF SMALL LINEAR DISPLACEMENT

A. Capacitive transducers

Capacitive transducers are capacitors that change their capacity under the influence of the input magnitude, which can be linear or angular movement.

The capacity of a flat capacitor, composed of two electrodes with sizes $a \times b$, with area of overlapping s , located at a distance δ from each other (in $\delta \ll a/10$ and $\delta \ll b/10$) is defined by the formula [4],[7]:

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon \cdot s}{\delta} \quad (1)$$

where: $\epsilon_0 = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m is the dielectric permittivity of vacuum;

ϵ - permittivity of the area between the electrodes (for air $\epsilon = 1,0005$);

$s = a \cdot b$ – overlapping cross-sectional area of the electrodes.

The capacity can be influenced by changing the air gap δ , the active area of overlapping of the electrodes s and the dielectric properties of the environment ϵ . Used in single (Fig.1) or differential performance (Fig.2) [1].

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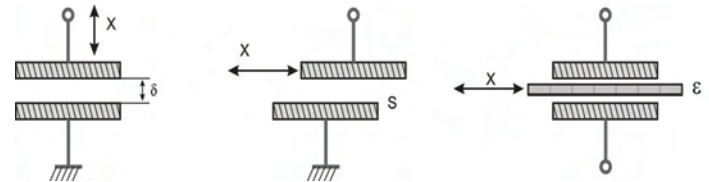


Fig. 1. Single capacitive transducers

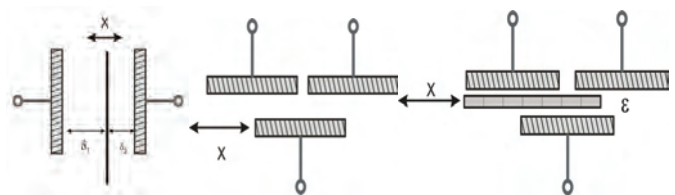


Fig. 2. Differential capacitive transducers

B. Application of capacitive transducers

Capacitive sensors have found wide application in automated systems that require precise determination of the placement of the objects, processes in microelectronics, assembly of precise equipment associated with precise positioning, accurate measurements of shafts, axes of disk devices, spindles for high speed drilling machines, ultrasonic welding machines and in equipment for vibration measurement. They can be used not only to measure displacements (large and small), but also the level of fluids, fuel bulk materials, humidity environment, concentration of substances and others [6].

Capacitive sensors are often used for non-contact measurement of the thickness of various materials, such as silicon wafers, brake discs and plates of hard discs. Among the possibilities of the capacitive sensors is the measurement of density, thickness and location of dielectrics.

When used to measure linear or angular displacement, they are composed from movable and fixed electrodes. The movable is attached to the object, whose parameters of the movement are being measured. When moving the capacity of the transducer is changing and because of it there is a change in the output information.

C. Measuring circuits

The most preferred for measurement of physical quantities with transducers are bridge circuits, they are characterized by high accuracy measurement in the equilibrium mode. In this mode, the display is independent of the calibration uncertainty

of the indicator. In the arms of the bridge there can be one, two or four transducers.

Very often, the measuring methods using bridge circuits are inappropriate because of the specific characteristics of the transducers, that is why other methods are used.

In the upper quoted applications is important to know not the exact capacity change of the condenser, but the relationship between the measured value and the output.

Perhaps one of the most commonly used measurement schemes in this context is the so-called resonant oscillating circuit. It contains inductance and capacitance, operating at resonance (Fig. 3) [5]. The principle of this scheme lies in the well-known formula of the resonant circuit:

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \quad (2)$$

where it is obvious that when there is a change in C or L the resonant frequency f_r will change too.

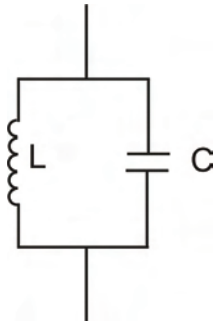


Fig. 3. L-C oscillating circuit

The resonant circuit can be used together with an amplifier circuit, thereby forming a scheme known as oscillator. The oscillator generates a sinusoidal AC output signal with a frequency equal to the resonant frequency of the LC circuit. Therefore, if the resonant frequency of the oscillating circuit is changed by modifying the capacity C, the variable frequency signal to the oscillator output will also change.

II. SCHEMES FOR TESTING OF CAPACITIVE TRANSDUCERS FOR MEASURING SMALL LINEAR DISPLACEMENT

The block diagram for the examination of capacitive transducers measuring small linear displacement is shown in Fig. 4.

In it the oscillating circuit is realized by the coil L, a capacitor with a capacitance 290 pF and parallel the examined capacitive transducer C_x (Fig. 5). Using a variable capacitor it is possible a change in the capacity of C, hence the frequency of the oscillating circuit and hence the frequency of the oscillator.

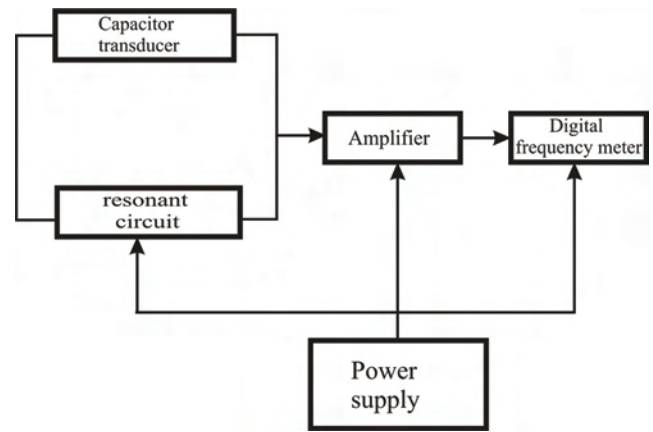


Fig. 4. Block diagram for the examination of capacitive transducers

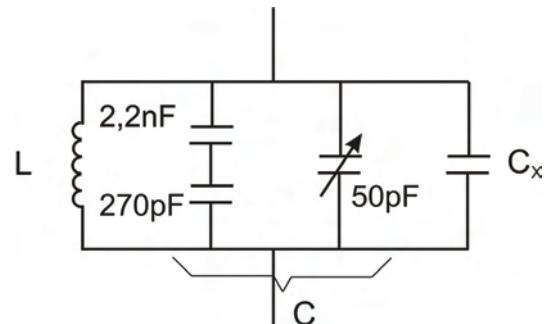


Fig. 5. Scheme of resonant circuit

For the tests two types of capacitive transducers are used:

- cylindrical (coaxial) transducer with a change of the active area of the electrodes overlap "s" - (Fig.6.) This transducer has internal movable electrode. The capacity of this capacitor, calculated by formula 2 is 20,2 pF;

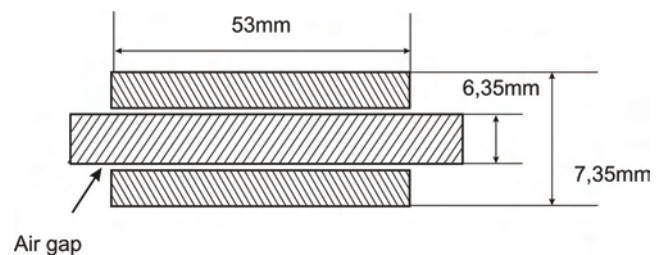
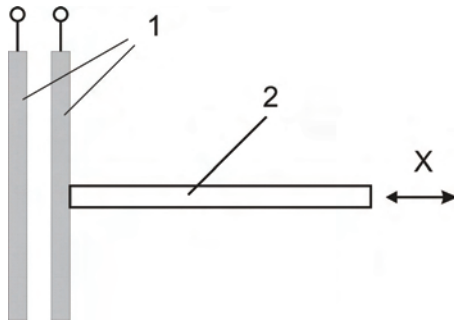


Fig.6. Capacitive transducer with a change of the active area of overlap

- capacitive transducer with a change of the distance "d" between its flat electrodes (Fig. 7).



- 1 - plates of the capacitive transducer;
2 - micrometer screw;
X- linear moving.



Fig. 7. Capacitive transducer with change of the distance between the plates

The principal electrical circuit for examining the transformation functions of the capacitive transducers is shown in fig. 8.

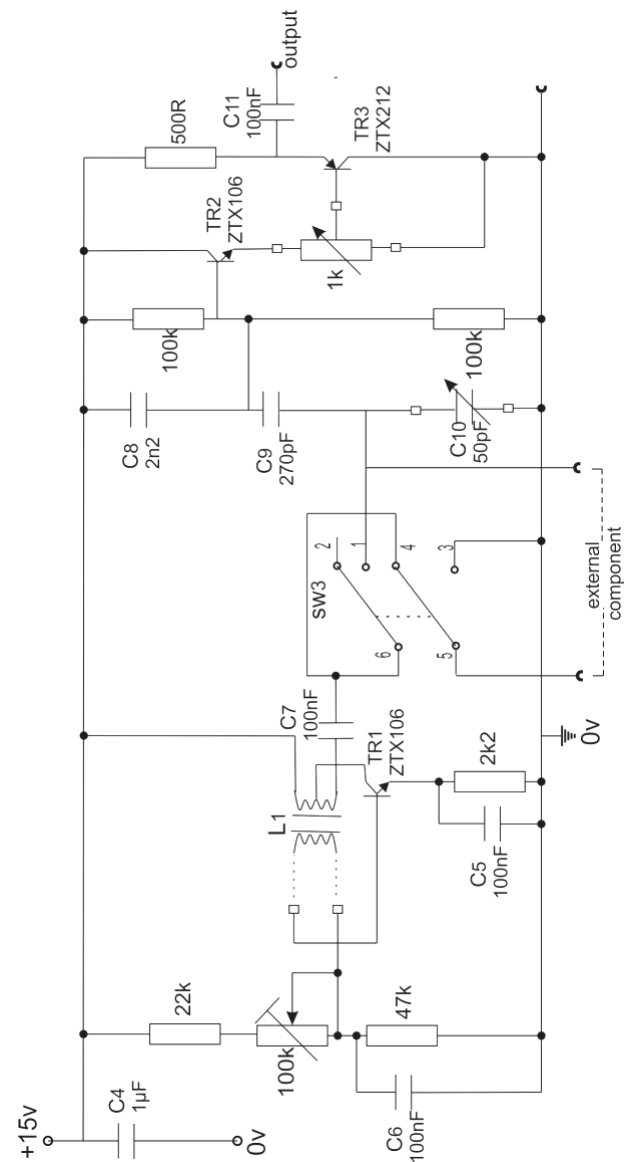


Fig. 8. Oscillator circuit

III. MEASUREMENT RESULTS

3.1. Examination of capacitive cylindrical transducer's transfer functions with variable overlapping area.

There is full overlapping of the active electrodes' area in position of 20 mm of the micrometric screw. The transducer is studied when changing the position of the slider micrometer screw between 20 and 65, which corresponds to a linear shift from 0 to 45 mm and three values of the capacity of the included vibrating capacitor circuit (30 pF, 40 pF and 50 pF). The results are given in the table (Table I) and graphically (fig. 9). Figure 9 shows that almost linear function of conversion for linear displacement of 45 mm can be achieved.

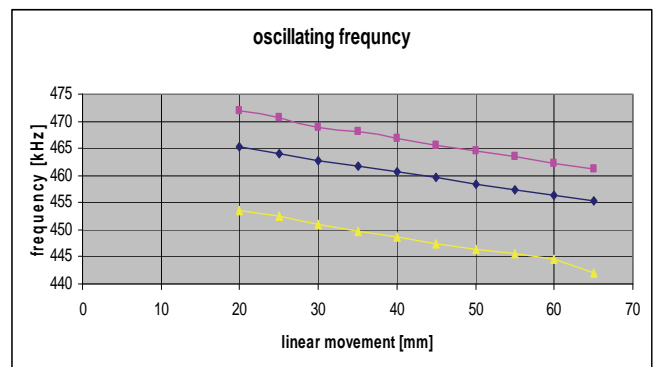


Fig. 9. Cylindrical capacitive transducer's transfer function

TABLE.I
INVESTIGATION OF CYLINDRICAL CAPACITIVE TRANSDUCER

Slider position [mm]	Frequency [kHz] with $C_{var}=30$ pF	Frequency [kHz] with $C_{var}=40$ pF	Frequency [kHz] with $C_{var}=50$ pF
20	465,3	471,97	453,65
25	463,96	470,60	452,40
30	462,76	468,84	451,09
35	461,7	468,01	449,68
40	460,59	466,89	448,60
45	459,61	465,67	447,50
50	458,47	464,53	446,46
55	457,33	463,39	445,54
60	456,27	462,27	444,49
65	455,43	461,32	442,15

3.2 Examination of the transfer function of a capacitive transducer with a variable distance between the plates of a flat capacitive transducer.

The transducer is studied when changing the position of the slider micrometer screw between position 10 and 15, which corresponds to a linear shift from 0 to 5 mm. The results are given in the table (Table II) and graphically (figure 10). Figure 10 shows that linear function of conversion for linear displacements of about 5 mm cannot be achieved, but this type of very successful transducers can be used to measure displacements of the order of μm .

TABLE.II
INVESTIGATION OF FLAT CAPACITIVE TRANSDUCER

Slider position [mm]	Oscillating frequency [kHz]
10,0	466,7
10,5	466,17
11,0	465,43
11,5	464,53
12,0	463,39
12,5	461,91
13,0	459,9
13,5	457,0
14,0	445,16
14,5	435,12
15,0	425,0

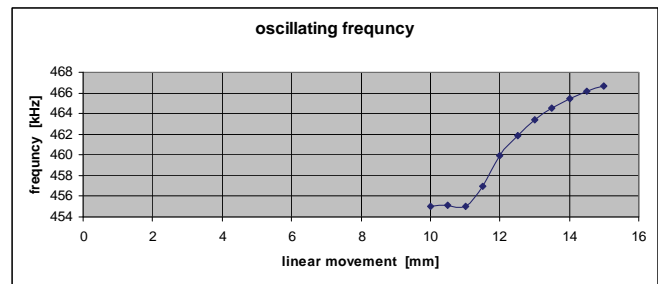


Fig.10. Transfer function of a capacitive transducer with a variable distance between the flat plates

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The article is dedicated to the capacitive transducers and their applications for measurement of small linear displacements in the order of mm. Experimentally were defined and investigated the transfer functions of two capacitive transducers: with a variable overlapping area of the plates and variable distance between the plates. Transducers are included in the resonant circuit and the received signals are amplified. They can very well be used where a precise determination of the location of objects in the order of μm and mm.

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