

Reflective Fiber Optic Displacement Sensor Circuit



Overview

FDS (Reflective Optical Fiber Displacement Sensor) based on intensity modulation. The former is used for detection by interference principle of coherent light, so it has a good performanc.

Key Takeaways

A reflective fiber optic displacement sensor uses a light source, transmitting and receiving fibers, a reflective surface, and a photoelectric conversion circuit to measure displacement based on reflected light intensity.

Working Principle

Reflective fiber optic displacement sensors operate on intensity modulation. Light from a source, typically an LED, is transmitted through a fiber to a reflective surface. The reflected light is collected by a receiving fiber, and the intensity of this light varies with the distance or angular displacement of the reflector relative to the fiber end face ().

The sensor can measure linear or angular displacement depending on the probe design (). The sensor typically has three regions of operation: Blind region: Very close to the fiber, minimal light is received. Linear region: Partial overlap of reflected light with the receiving fiber, producing a linear relationship between displacement and received intensity.

Non-linear region: At larger distances, the relationship becomes non-linear ().

Circuit Design

The circuit for a reflective fiber optic displacement sensor generally includes:

Photoelectric Conversion Circuit: Converts the optical signal from the receiving fiber into a voltage signal. This may include a photodiode or phototransistor with amplification stages (). **Signal Amplification:** Pre-amplifier and intermediate amplifier stages boost the weak optical signal to a measurable voltage level ().

Filtering: Band-pass filters remove noise and unwanted frequency components to improve signal quality ().

AC to RM

S Conversion: Converts the AC signal from the photodetector into a DC voltage proportional to displacement (). **Data Acquisition:** The amplified and filtered signal can be fed into a data acquisition system, such as a LabVIEW-controlled platform, for real-time measurement and analysis ().

Design Considerations

Fiber Geometry: The spacing, radius, and numerical aperture of transmitting and receiving fibers affect sensitivity and linearity (). **Reflector Surface:** Plane or concave reflectors influence the modulation characteristics and blind region size ().

Robustness: Taguchi methods or simulation-based optimization can be used to make the sensor insensitive to noise and manufacturing tolerances ().

Linearity: Using differential or dual-fiber configurations can improve linearity over a limited measurement range ().

Practical Implementation

A typical setup includes: Transmitting fiber connected to an LED light source. Receiving fiber connected to a photodetector circuit. Reflective target whose displacement is to be measured.

Amplifier and filter circuit to condition the signal. Data acquisition system for visualization and analysis (). By carefully designing the fiber arrangement, reflector geometry, and signal processing circuit, reflective fiber optic displacement sensors can achieve high sensitivity, compact size, and immunity to electromagnetic interference, making them suitable for industrial and laboratory applications ().

Article Content

Design of reflective optical fiber displacement sensor using double ...

FDS (Reflective Optical Fiber Displacement Sensor) based on intensity modulation. The former is used for detection by interference principle of coherent light, so it has a good performanc.

Design of Optical Fiber Displacement Measurement System Based on ...

When the optical fiber probe, light source, reflector, optoelectronic converter and amplifier are determined, the output voltage of the amplifier is a single-valued function of the distance between the

All fiber optic sensor with reference to different reflectors

In this brief communication, we report all fiber optic displacement sensor using different reflectors such as plane, convex and concave. The experiment has been performed in the context of

Fiber optic displacement measurement model based on finite reflective ...

We present a fiber optic displacement measurement model based on finite reflective plate. The theoretical model was derived, and simulation analysis of light intensity distribution, reflective

Design Of Reflective Fiber-optic Sensors For Displacement

increased utility in various industries. The range resolution and sensitivity of these sensors are comparable with those of the conventional techniques. The design guidlines for fabrication of this

Ansys Optics

Reflective polarizer film in OLED display Fiber Bragg Grating Hydrogen Sensor Multisection DFB laser with partially corrugated gratings Multiphysics Simulation of Distributed Fiber Optic Sensors (DFOS)

Retro-Reflective Fiber Optic Displacement Sensor for Performance ...

Photograph of prototype for fiber optic displacement sensor. (a) Overlap area for $s = 0$; (b) Overlap area for $s = S1 (>0)$. Performance parameters with asymmetrically inclined fibers sensor

All fiber optic sensor with reference to different reflectors

Such displacement sensors have the benefits of higher sensitivity and operating range, because they can efficiently collect more light after a reflectance has occurred. In this brief

The Design of Optical Fiber Displacement Sensor System

Introduced Fiber Optic Displacement measurement principle, Through setting the reference channel, using of modulation and demodulation technology the system eliminates interference caused by

Reflective optical sensor for long-range and high-resolution ...

Abstract This paper describes a miniature optical displacement sensor with millimetric range and nanometric resolution. This kind of sensor should be integrated in a mesomachine able to

An Optical Fiber Lateral Displacement Measurement Method and

An optical fiber sensing method based on a reflective grating panel is demonstrated for lateral displacement measurement. The reflective panel is a homemade grating with a periodic

Differential reflective fiber-optic angular displacement sensor

Abstract Using the characteristic that the distance apart between the emitting fiber and receiving fiber only shifts the angular-power curve, a differential reflective fiber-optic sensor for

In-depth analysis of optical fiber displacement sensor

This paper introduces a novel design methodology for optical fiber bundles in OFDSs, simplifying the design process while customizing it to meet

Review of Fiber Optic Displacement Sensors

Displacement measurements are of significant importance in a variety of critical scientific and engineering fields, such as gravitational wave detection, geophysical research, and manufacturing

Fiber optic displacement measurement model based on finite reflective ...

Furthermore, there are also needs for fiber optic sensors with finite reflective surface to measure displacement. A bent-tip optical fiber sensor based on finite reflective surface is developed

Fiber Sensors

Optical fiber is comprised of a central core with a high refractive index surrounded by cladding with a low refractive index. When light enters the core, repetitive total internal reflection at the boundary of the

Reflective fiber optic displacement sensor with ...

A reflective displacement sensor utilizing three fibers, one transmitting and two receiving with different core diameters, is described in this paper. On the basis of optical field distribution of ...

A Fiber-Optic Displacement Sensor Based on High-Precision

A fiber-optic displacement sensing scheme based on high-precision detection of differential phase is proposed, with advantages of simple structure, low cost, high precision, large

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