

Lecture 25: Gyroscopes & Sensing Circuits

• **Announcements:**

- Reminder: 3rd project slide due Dec. 2
- HW#7 online and due Thursday, Dec. 8
- Project Outbrief Signups: pick two days
 - ↳ Tuesday, Dec. 13, afternoon? yes
 - ↳ Wednesday, Dec. 14? yes
 - ↳ Thursday, Dec. 15?

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 6, Chpt. 14

• Lecture Topics:

↳ Input Modeling

- Force-to-Velocity Equiv. Ckt.
- Input Equivalent Ckt.

↳ Current Modeling

- Output Current Into Ground
- Input Current
- Complete Electrical-Port Equiv. Ckt.

↳ Impedance & Transfer Functions

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 14, Chpt. 16, Chpt. 21

• Lecture Topics:

↳ Gyroscopes

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 14

• Lecture Topics:

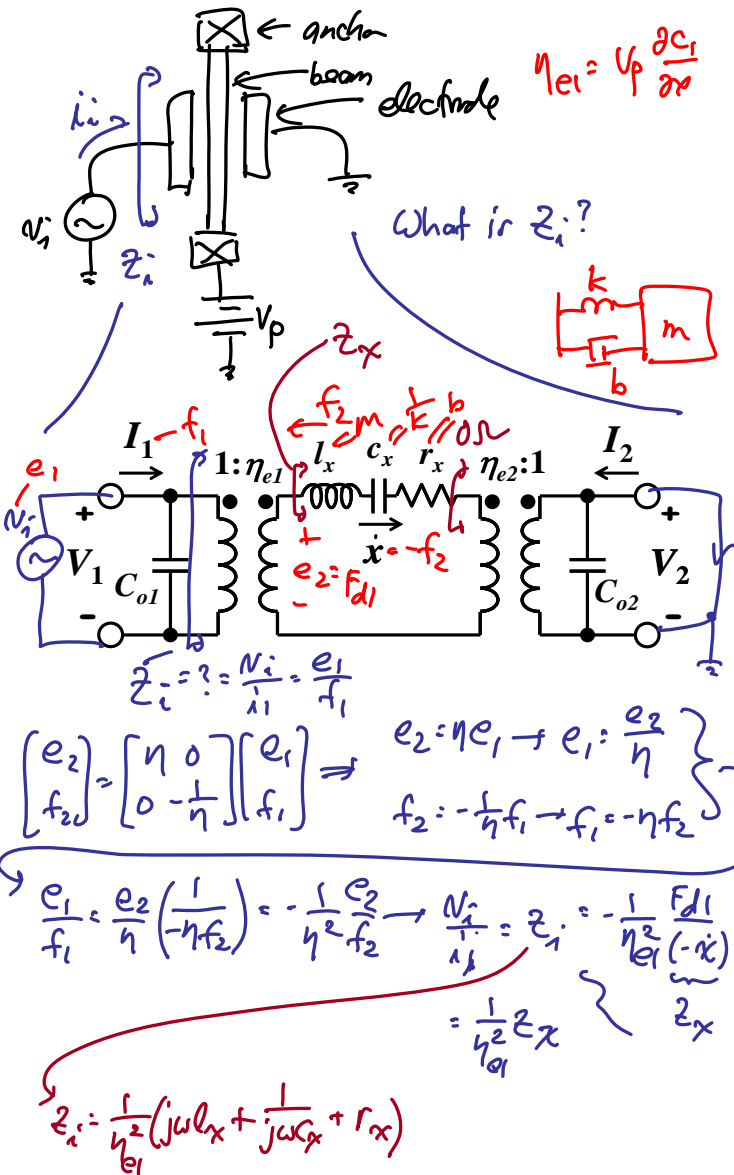
↳ Detection Circuits

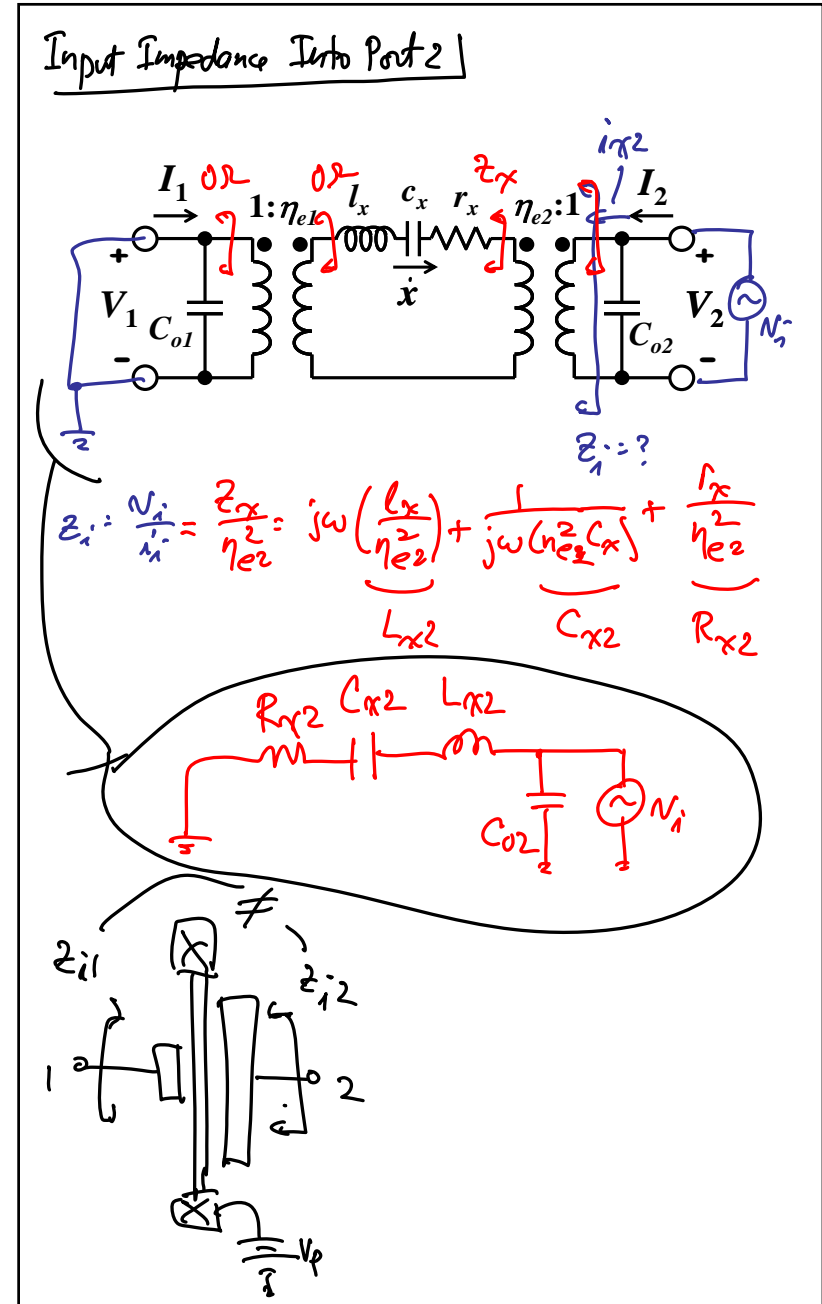
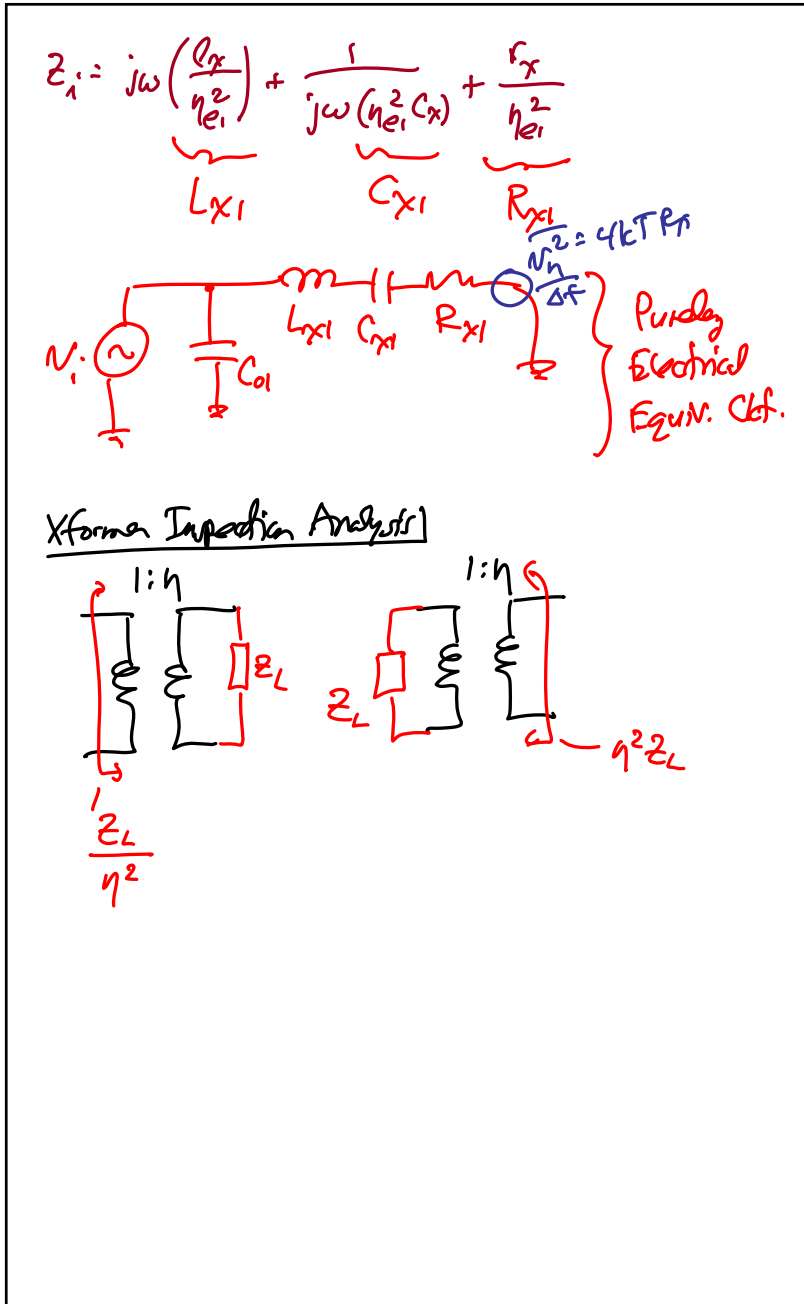
- Velocity Sensing
- Position Sensing

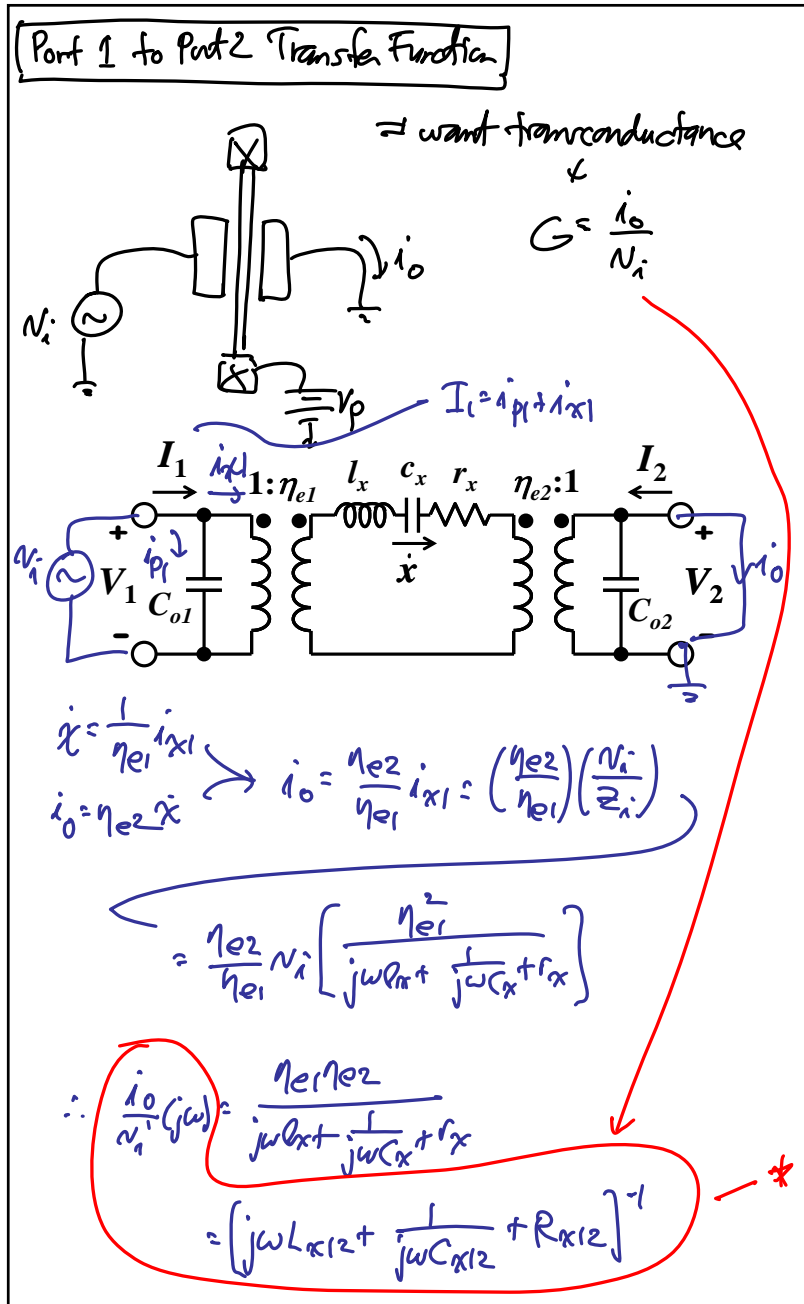
• Last Time:



Input Impedance Into Port 1







$L_{x12} = \frac{L_x}{\eta_{e1}\eta_{e2}}, C_{x12} = \eta_{e1}\eta_{e2}C_x, R_{x12} = \frac{r_x}{\eta_{e1}\eta_{e2}}$

Now, separate the freq. response & magnitude:

* $\frac{i_o}{N_i}(s) = \frac{1}{sL_x + \frac{1}{sC_x} + R_x} = \frac{s\left(\frac{1}{L_x}\right)}{s^2 + \frac{1}{L_x C_x} + s\left(\frac{R_x}{L_x}\right)}$

$\left[\frac{1}{L_x C_x} = \omega_0^2, Q = \frac{\omega_0 L_x}{R_x} \rightarrow \frac{R_x}{L_x} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \right]$

$\frac{i_o}{N_i}(s) = \frac{1}{R_x} \frac{s\left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q}\right)}{s^2 + s\left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q}\right) + \omega_0^2} = \frac{1}{R_x} \mathcal{H}(s)$

Gain Term

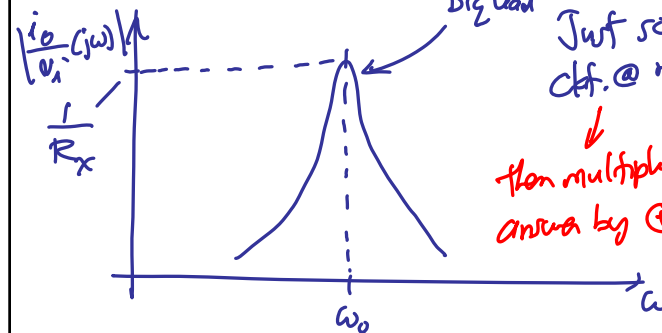
Freq. Shaping Term

resonance magnitude

Bandpass Big deal

Just solve the def. @ resonance

then multiply the answer by $\mathcal{H}(s)$!



• Go through Module 15 on Gyros, slides 1-16