

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

19EET304/ IOT for Electrical SciencesIII YEAR VI SEM

UNIT 2 – SENSORS

TOPIC 2 – ANALOG AND DIGITAL SENSORS AND INDUCTIVE SENSOR

Sensors in IoT



A sensor is a device that takes physical input from its surroundings and turns it into data that can be analyzed by humans or machines. The majority of sensors are electronic (the data is transformed into electronic data), although others are simpler, such as a glass thermometer that displays visual data.

Depending on the type of input, sensors can broadly be divided into two categories: **Analog Sensors**

Analog Sensors
Digital Sensors

The Internet of Things (IoT) provides many opportunities to improve how businesses operate. IoT has enhanced the automation processes by collecting massive amounts of data via sensors.

The sensors are able to gather data and send it either directly or indirectly to the cloud or the edge. These sensors are also useful as standalone devices with processing and important communication capabilities.

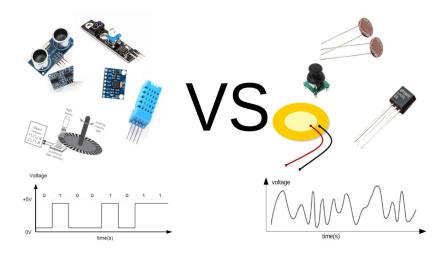
Data collected from sensors also helps businesses to make intelligent decisions about their operations.



ANALOG SENSORS VS DIGITAL SENSORS



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Analog Sensors Digital Sensors





ANALOG SENSORS VS DIGITAL SENSORS



In analog sensors, the sensor's reaction or output is a continuous function of one or more of its input parameters. But, a digital sensor has a binary-based response.

- digital sensors produce a discrete digital voltage or signal that is considered to be a digital representation of a measurement.
- This sensor will display binary output in ones and zeros.
- Digital sensors tend to be considerably less expensive when compared to analog ones. These sensors are known to have a fast transmission rate as well as negligible distortion.
- They don't have the same limitations as analog sensors.
- pH levels, ammonium concentration, nitrate concentration, and dissolved oxygen









Factors	Analog Sensors	Digital Sensors
Data Transmission	Deterioration by noise	Noise immune without deterioration
Signal	Continuous Signal is representing physical measurements	Digital signal representing discrete-time signals generated by digital modulation
Bandwidth	Lower Bandwidth	Higher Bandwidth
Power	Takes large power	Negligible Power
Waves	Represented by Sine Waves	Denoted by Square Waves
Impedance	Impedance is Low	High Impedance of order 100 megaohm
Errors	Observational error occurs	Free from Observational error

APPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL SENSORS



- •Water and industrial processes are the most common applications for digital sensors. pH, redox potential, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, ammonium, nitrate, SAC, and turbidity are among the characteristics they monitor.
- •These are implemented in cell phones and other internet-connected devices.
- •In-game controllers and computer components.
- •Used in the healthcare profession.
- •Personal navigation equipment is also equipped with this technology





APPLICATIONS OF ANALOG SENSORS



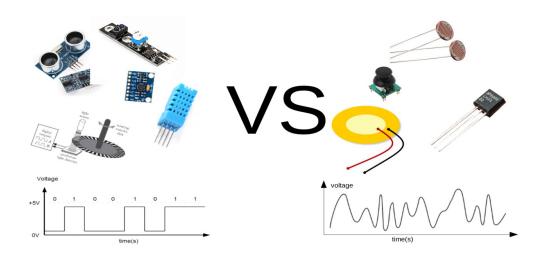
- Speakers
- Ultrasonic distance sensors
- Light sensors
- Ultraviolet light sensors
- Flex sensors
- Transistors
- Force-sensitive sensors



ASSESSMENT - 1



HOW CAN YOU TELL IF A SENSOR IS DIGITAL OR ANLOG?





References



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