

SENSOR FUSION EXPERT

SFE.U2.E4 HANDLING SENSORS

Essential Sensor Foundations

JUNE 2021, Version 1



Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union The Development and Research on Innovative Vocational Educational Skills project (DRIVES) is co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union under the agreement 591988-EPP-1-2017-1-CZ-EPPKA2-SSA-B. The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



The student is able to ...

SFE.U2.E4.PC1	The student is able to analyse and understand the applications of sensors.
SFE.U2.E4.PC2	The student recognizes the importance and potential of using sensors.



- Sensors can have many applications.
- As mentioned in the previous points, sensors, currently, can be applied either in automation, industry, vehicles, among others
- Let's present in more detail where we can apply some sensors



- Temperature sensor
 - This sensor displays and detects some temperature changes;
 - It can be placed in various devices for the purpose of alerting certain temperatures;
 - Using controller devices, actions can be triggered depending on the temperature of a given sensor



- Temperature sensor
 - Example
 - Let's imagine a vehicle whose engine temperature cannot exceed 90°C.
 - Through a temperature sensor and using a controller, a mechanism can be activated either to alert the driver of the engine temperature or, if feasible, reaching a temperature of 90°C the engine can be turned off so as not to cause damage.



- Proximity sensor
 - This sensor is intended to detect proximity.
 - It can be applied in systems with computational, industrial and vehicle resources
 - It can also be applied to aircraft for ground detection.



- Proximity sensor
 - Example
 - Let's imagine a Drone. With proximity sensors, the drone is able to avoid collisions with objects.
 - This is very useful, as even to land the drone can be easier, due to the fact that it is able to recognize the ground more easily..



- Infrared sensor
 - This sensor aims to sense variations with the light difference.
 - Based on this it can detect people and movements
 - Example
 - A good example of this is the conventional cells of house alarms, which are composed of infrared sensors. As people move, the spectrum of infrared sensors decreases, so it can trigger an alarm by detecting movement.



• Ultrasonic Sensor

- It aims to measure distances through waves.
- It can be applied in various areas but especially in industrial systems, often to detect objects of difficult dimensions, such as foam or others.
- This can be used to adjust sizes, speeds, detect irregularities, among others.



Light sensor

- It aims to measure the intensity of light
- It essentially serves to detect light variations.
- One of its applicability can be in CCTV cameras that when the environment starts to darken this sensor can serve to activate the IR sensors to allow a better view.
- Another applicability is for example in cars that when it gets dark they can activate the headlights automatically.



Smoke and Gas Sensor

- It aims to detect the presence of smoke
- They can be installed in homes or industries to detect anomalies and thus trigger actions such as cutting off gas and energy and alerting certain anomalies.
- It can also be used for monitoring environments.



• LIDAR sensor

- Serves to detect light and its range
- It can be used to carry out forest and terrain mapping
- It is also a technology used in augmented reality, much to help mapping spaces without the need for conventional markers.



Blasi, B. G. De. (2020). O que é o scanner LiDAR do iPhone Pro e iPad Pro? https://tecnoblog.net/336159/o-que-e-o-scanner-lidar-do-ipad-pro/ landisgyr. (2020). Common sensors: The growth of sensors on the distribution grid. https://www.landisgyr.com/ezine-article/common-sensors-growth-sensors-distribution-grid/ Mattede, H. (2020). Sensor fotoelétrico, tipos e aplicações! https://www.mundodaeletrica.com.br/sensor-fotoeletrico-tipos-e-aplicacoes/ Robert Bosch. (2005). Manual de Tecnologia Automotiva. Editora Edgar Blucher. Silveira, C. B. (2015, September 21). Sensor Indutivo: O que é e como funciona? https://www.citisystems.com.br/sensor-indutivo/ Sworder, D. D., Hutchins, R. G., & Kent, M. (1993). Utility of imaging sensors in tracking systems. Automatica, 29(2), 445–449. https://doi.org/10.1016/0005-1098(93)90136-H

REFERENCE TO AUTHORS





Carlos Alves

- PhD student in Computer Science
- Research Collaborator of the Algoritmi Research Center





Regina Sousa

- PhD student
 in Biomedical Engineering
- Research Collaborator of the Algoritmi Research Center





Diana Ferreira

- PhD student in Biomedical Engineering
- Research Collaborator of the Algoritmi Research Center



REFERENCE TO AUTHORS





62



José Machado

 Associate Professor with Habilitation at the University of Minho

• Integrated Researcher of the Algoritmi Research Center



0000-0003-4121-6169

António Abelha

- Assistant Professor at the University of Minho
- Integrated Researcher of the Algoritmi Research Center



Victor Alves

- Assistant Professor at the University of Minho
- Integrated Researcher of the Algoritmi Research Center



REFERENCE TO AUTHORS



This Training Material has been certified according to the rules of ECQA – European Certification and Qualification Association.

The Training Material was developed within the international job role committee "Sensor Fusion Expert":

UMINHO – University of Minho (<u>https://www.uminho.pt/PT</u>)

The development of the training material was partly funded by the EU under Blueprint Project DRIVES.



Thank you for your attention

DRIVES project is project under <u>The Blueprint for Sectoral Cooperation on Skills in</u> <u>Automotive Sector</u>, as part of New Skills Agenda.

The aim of the Blueprint is to support an overall sectoral strategy and to develop concrete actions to address short and medium term skills needs. Follow DRIVES project at:

More information at:

www.project-drives.eu



The Development and Research on Innovative Vocational Educational Skills project (DRIVES) is co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union under the agreement 591988-EPP-1-2017-1-CZ-EPPKA2-SSA-B. The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.