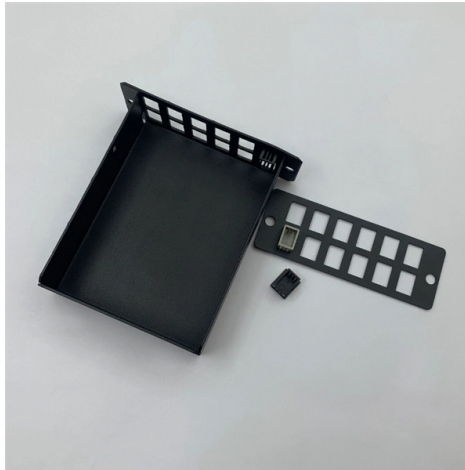


Fiber Optic Sensing Voltage Adjustment Method



Overview

Radiation absorption creates electronic excited states that are trapped by localized defects for extended periods of time.

Key Takeaways

Voltage adjustment in fiber optic sensors is typically achieved by modifying the sensor's sensitivity or switching threshold, rather than directly changing the supply voltage.

Adjusting Sensitivity and Switching Threshold

Most fiber optic sensors, such as the IFM OBF5 series, allow you to adjust the switching threshold to control the output voltage signal corresponding to detected light intensity. This is done using the sensor's manual or automatic sensitivity settings: Automatic sensitivity: Position the object to be detected, then press the [OUT on] button for 2–6 seconds. The sensor sets the sensitivity automatically based on the object's reflectivity, and the output voltage will correspond to this detection level (green LED indicates readiness, yellow LED shows switching status).

Manual adjustment: Press [OUT off] to reduce the switching threshold (lower output voltage for detection) or [OUT on] to increase it (higher output voltage for detection). Holding the button allows faster adjustment. For sensors with analog outputs, such as intensity-based models (e.g., FS-N11MN), the analog voltage reflects light intensity.

You can fine-tune the output by: Adjusting the sensor's gain or sensitivity using the built-in potentiometer or buttons. Ensuring proper alignment of the fiber optic cable to maximize signal and reduce noise. Using a filter capacitor or averaging in software when connecting to microcontrollers like Arduino to smooth rapid voltage fluctuations.

Electrical Considerations

Always follow the manufacturer's voltage supply specifications (e.g., SELV/PELV standards) and disconnect power before adjustments. Do not attempt to change the supply voltage beyond the rated range, as this can damage the sensor. For analog output sensors, the output voltage is proportional to light intensity, so adjusting sensitivity or object distance effectively changes the voltage signal.

Practical Tips

Use a multimeter to monitor the output voltage while adjusting sensitivity to ensure the desired voltage range is achieved. For digital switching sensors, the output voltage is typically fixed (e.g., 0–24V) and only the switching point can be adjusted. Keep fiber optics clean and properly seated in the sensor to maintain consistent voltage readings.

By combining sensitivity adjustment, proper alignment, and signal filtering, you can effectively control the voltage output of a fiber optic sensor for your application.

Article Content

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This work presents the design, fabrication, and characterization of a direct-current (DC) low-voltage optical fiber sensor based on micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) specifically

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Abstract: A system for temporary measurement of voltage and current simultaneously in high-voltage distribution lines was developed. The sensing heads use a resistive divider and a magnetic pickup

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In contrast, fibers for measuring electricity have unique properties and significant advantages in the high-voltage power industry, especially fiber optic current sensor (FOCS), which

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