#### Differential amplifier



If A and B has the same voltage there will be no reading on the meter. (Common Mode)

#### Differential amplifier



If A and B has *different* voltages there will be a large reading on the meter.

(Differential Mode)

# Differential amplifier supresses interference





*EKG-signal is weak, max 1 mV.* 

Interference will be the same on both inputs and will therfore be supressed by the difference amplifier.

At a EKG-examination a differential amplifier is used. Other sensor signals are often equally weak – the solution is also then the differential amplifier.







An amplifier circuit with three amplifiers are usually called Instrumentation Amplifier – this circuit is suitable to amplify weak sensor signals that are surrounded by electrical noise!

#### Comparator is a difference amplifier



#### Supression of electromagnetic interference



# Twisted pair cabling



A twisted pair cable is insensitive to **elektromagnetical** interference.



## Faraday cage

A shielded cable is insensitive to **electrical** interference/fields – like the Faraday cage.







## Grounding shielded cables?



A shilded cable should be grounded at the source end, otherwise there could be a ground-loop in wich low frequency interference could be magnetically induced! But highfrequency interference can only be stopped if both cable ends grounded? A double-shielded cable makes it possible to follow both rules.

#### Double-shielded cable ?



A double-shielded cable is not just a "wire" but an expensive component.

#### 8-bit-processor close to the sensor?

- A simple sensor often has a weak output signal. It may need to be connected with an expensive cable.
- An expensive sensors with "integrated electronics" can get by with a simple cable.

The cost of both options can very well end up to be the same!

Thus smart to build an 8 bit processor inside the sensor!



How many 8 bit processors can you get for the cost of a meter cable? The processor as cable replacement!