



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Omata

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0154793 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 21, 2003**

(54) **UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY**

(52) **U.S. Cl. 73/627**

(76) **Inventor: Sadao Omata, Koriyama-shi (JP)**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Correspondence Address:

Oliff & Berridge
PO Box 19928
Alexandria, VA 22320 (US)

(21) **Appl. No.: 10/240,321**

(22) **PCT Filed: Apr. 26, 2001**

(86) **PCT No.: PCT/JP01/03653**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 28, 2000 (JP) 2000-131594

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ G01N 29/04**

A noncontact physical property measurement instrument which easily and accurately measures physical properties of an object using a nondestructive, noncontact sensor. A noncontact physical property measurement instrument 1 is provided with a transmitting section 21 and a receiving section 22. The transmitting section 21 sends a wave to an object 41 in a medium 100, and the receiving section 22 receives a wave reflected from the object 41 and the surface of a coating 42. Both the transmitting section 21 and the receiving section 22 are connected to a gain change correction circuit 13 to form a self-excited oscillating circuit 11 serving as a feedback loop. The gain change correction circuit 13 corrects the gain to the increase side according to a phase difference between the sent wave and the reflected wave, to thereby measure any changes due to a difference in physical properties of the object 41.

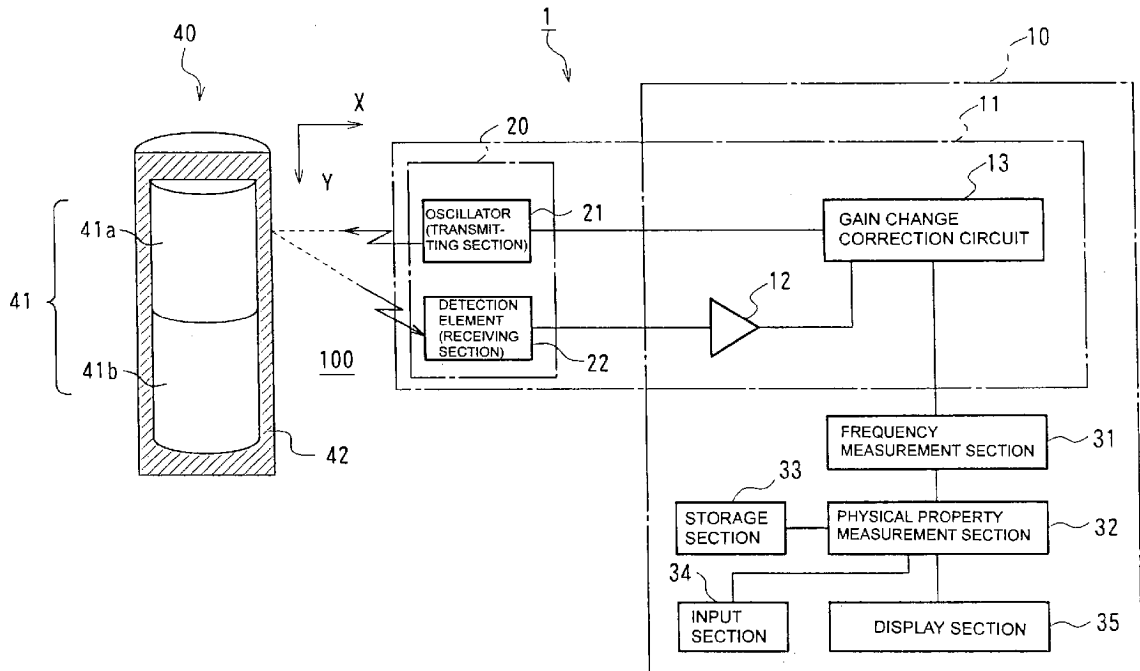


Fig. 1

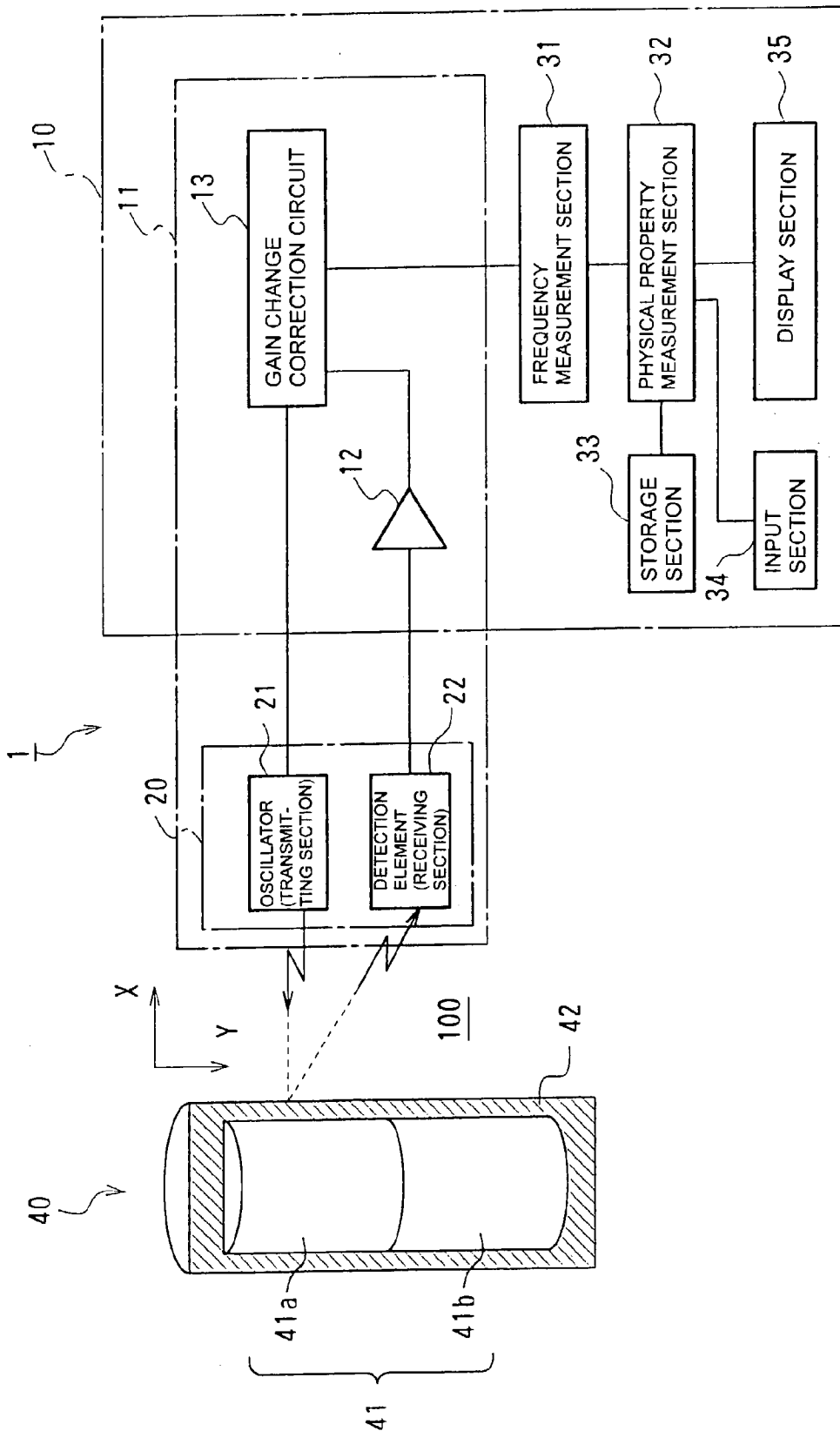


Fig. 2

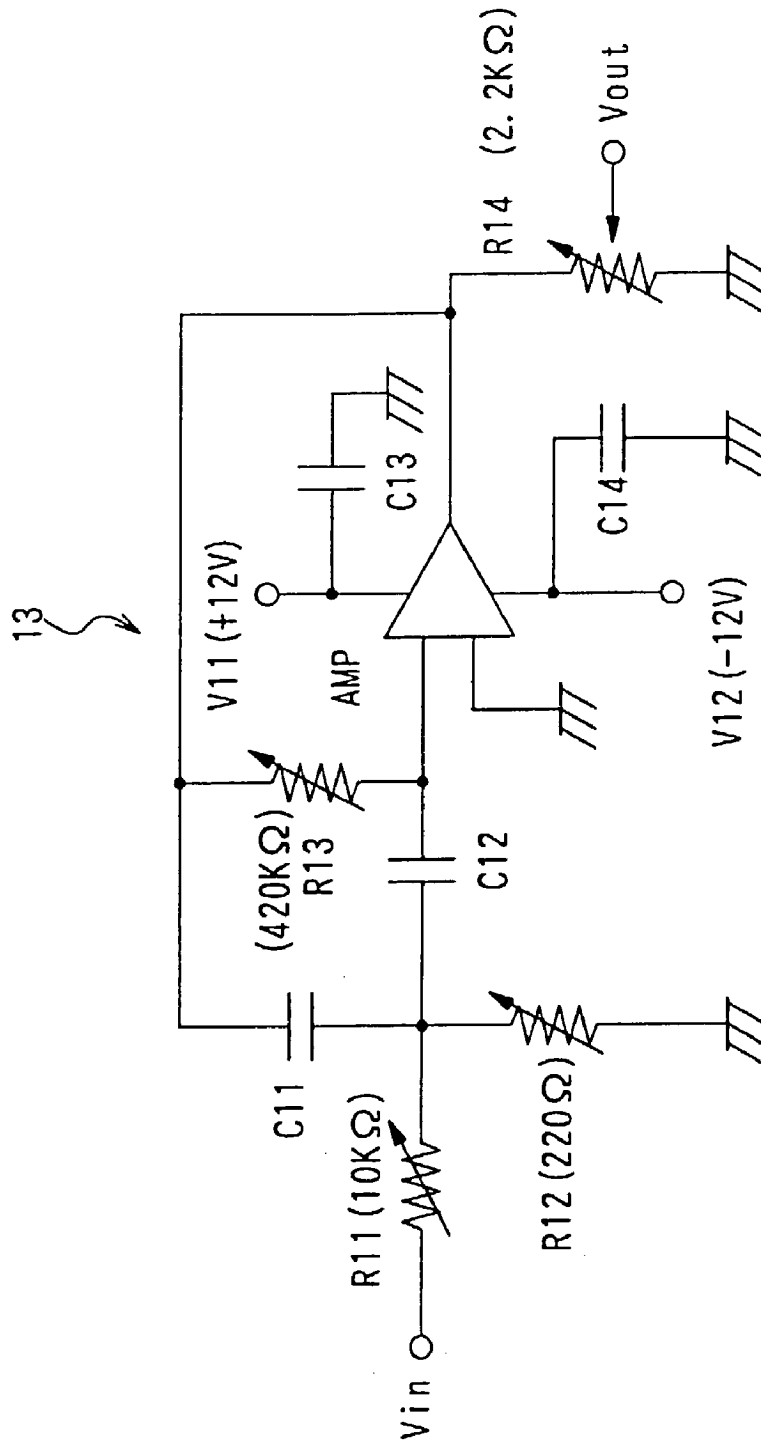


Fig. 3

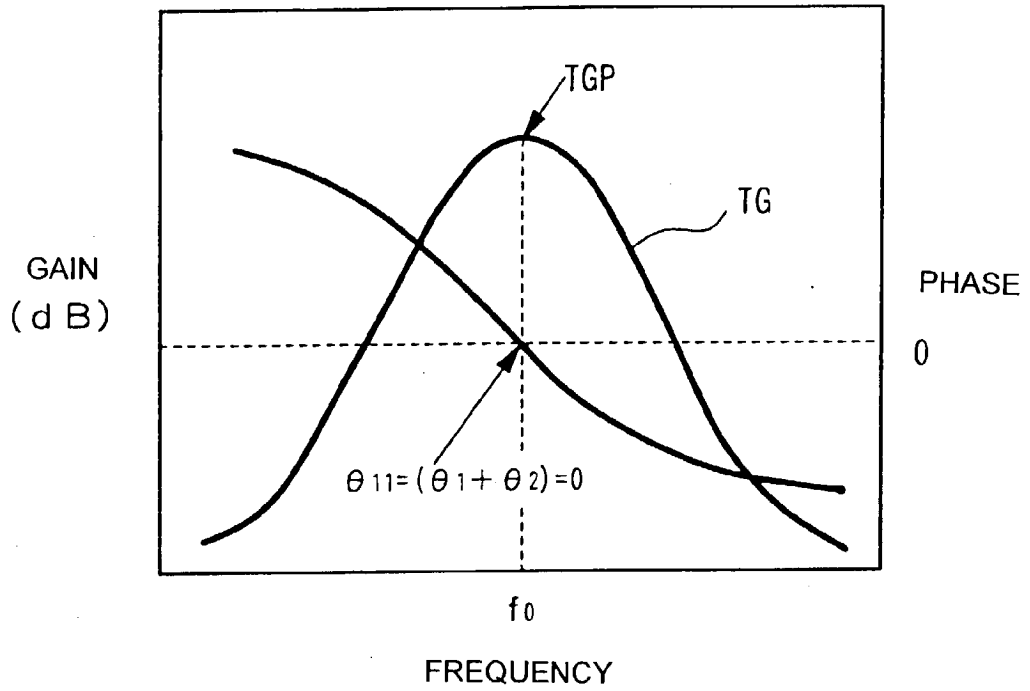


Fig. 4

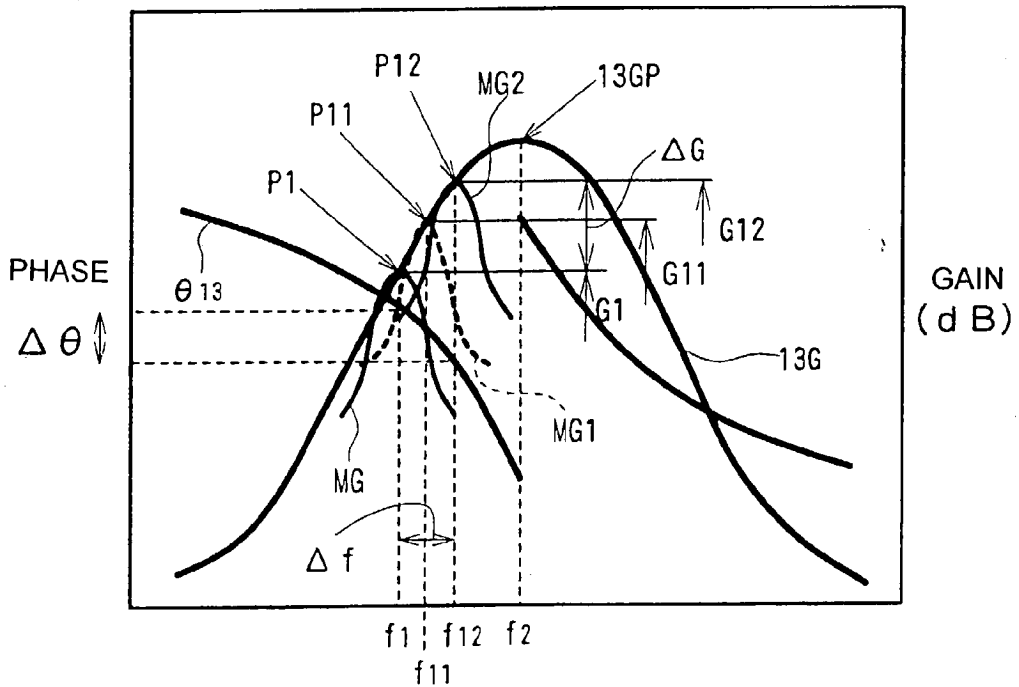


Fig. 5

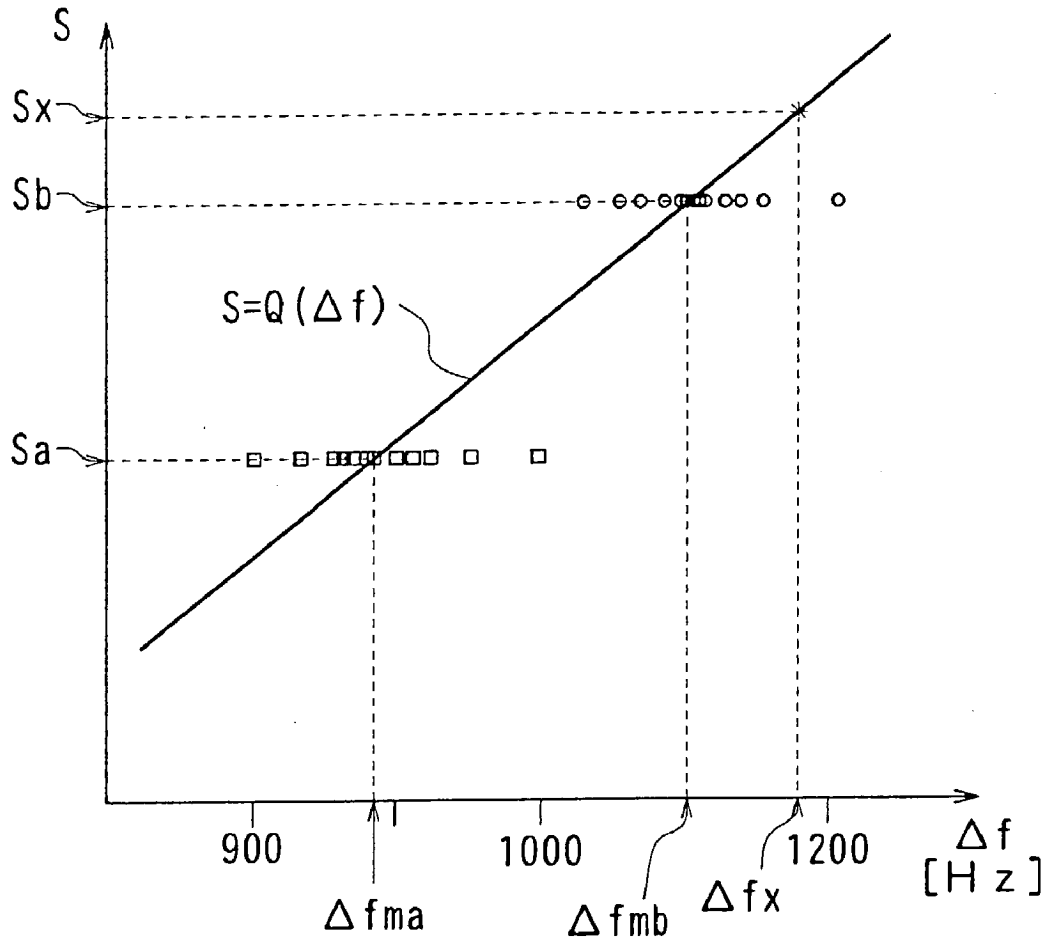
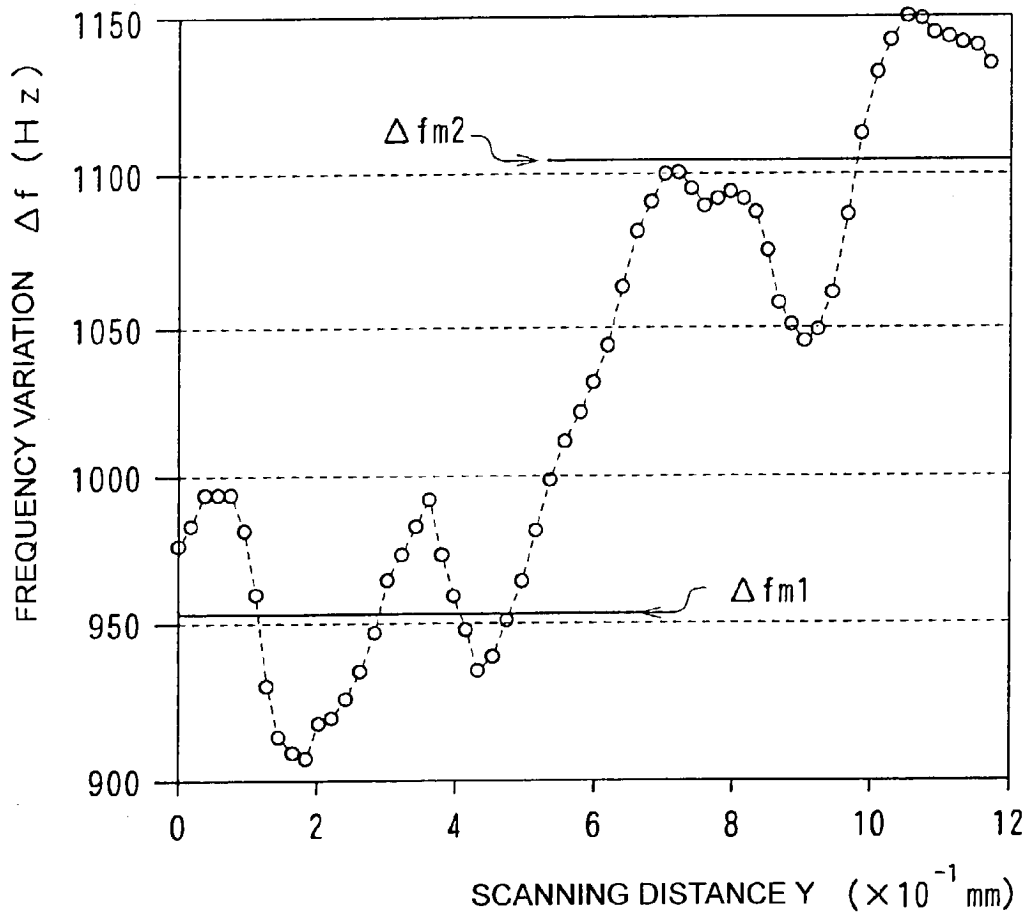


Fig. 6



UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a physical property measurement instrument which measures physical properties of an object nondestructively and without directly contacting the object.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] As an instrument capable of ascertaining the physical properties of an object by nondestructive testing, there is, for example, the hardness measurement instrument disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 9-145691 by the present inventor. This hardness measurement instrument oscillates a contact element made to contact the surface of the object being tested and oscillates the contact element to easily and accurately measure the hardness of the object being tested according to an oscillation frequency of the contact element.

[0003] However, such a hardness measurement instrument has a problem that measurement is not possible when the contact element cannot be made to contact the surface of the test object because, for example, the object is covered with a material. In such situations, the conventional devices cannot measure the hardness or physical properties of the target object.

[0004] Even when the object is exposed, with a conventional device it is difficult to measure the hardness of the object when the contact element could not be contacted to the object under test because, for example, the target object is floating in water.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to the present invention comprises a transmitting section which sends a wave to a test object in a medium; a receiving section which receives a wave reflected by the object; a self-excited oscillating circuit which connects the transmitting section and the receiving section to perform feedback oscillation; and a physical property measurement section which measures physical properties of the object according to an oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit. Thus, differences in physical properties (e.g., hardness) of the object can be measured from the oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit without directly contacting the contact element to the object to be tested. Therefore, even if the surface of the object is coated or it is otherwise not possible or difficult to directly contact the object, the physical properties of object can still be easily and accurately measured.

[0006] According to the present invention, the self-excited oscillating circuit may be provided with a gain change correction circuit which has a center frequency different from the center frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit and increases gain in response to a change in frequency. When this is done, the sensibility to the gain change due to the change in frequency can be enhanced, so that the physical properties of an object to be tested can be measured more accurately.

[0007] According to the present invention, there may also be provided a storage section in which is prestored

data on an interrelation between physical properties and the oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit. Provision of such a storage section enables faster measurement of physical properties based on the value of oscillation frequency, without sacrificing accuracy.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 is a schematic structure diagram of a noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0009] FIG. 2 is a circuitry diagram showing an example of a gain change correction circuit according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[0010] FIG. 3 is a frequency-gain-phase change characteristic curve chart showing a total frequency characteristic having combined respective frequency characteristics of a self-excited oscillating circuit and a gain change correction circuit according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[0011] FIG. 4 is a frequency-gain-phase change characteristic curve chart showing respective frequency characteristics of the self-excited oscillating circuit and the gain change correction circuit according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 5 is a diagram showing an example of calibrated results of physical properties measured by the noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

[0013] FIG. 6 is a diagram showing an example of measured results of a change in oscillation frequency of the noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to the embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0014] Embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. FIG. 1 is a schematic structure diagram of a noncontact physical property measurement instrument, and FIG. 2 is a circuitry diagram of a gain change correction circuit of the noncontact physical property measurement instrument.

[0015] System Configuration of Noncontact Physical Property Measurement Instrument

[0016] First, the system configuration of a noncontact physical property measurement instrument 1 according to a first embodiment will be described. This noncontact physical property measurement instrument 1 is provided with a control unit 10 and a sensor unit 20 and measures physical properties (e.g., hardness) of an object 41 included in an object-containing material 40 in a medium 100 (e.g., water). The object-containing material 40 shown as an example in FIG. 1 is comprised of the object 41, which is formed of a first object 41a (aluminum rod) and a second object 41b (copper rod) which are mutually joined, and a coating 42 (silicon) which covers the exterior of the object 41.

[0017] The sensor unit 20 includes a transmitting section 21 and a receiving section 22. The transmitting section 21 (e.g., an ultrasonic oscillator) converts an electric signal from a gain change correction circuit 13 into a wave (e.g.,

an ultrasonic pulsed wave) and transmits the wave to the object-containing material **40** in the medium **100**. The receiving section **22** (e.g., a detection element) receives a component of the wave transmitted from the transmitting section **21** reflected by the object-containing material **40** and converts the reflected wave into an electrical signal. This electrical signal is returned to the gain change correction circuit **13**.

[0018] An amplification circuit **12** is disposed between the gain change correction circuit **13** and the transmitting section **21** or the receiving section **22**. In the configuration of this embodiment, the amplification circuit **12** is disposed between the receiving section **22** and the gain change correction circuit **13** and amplifies the electric signal which was converted from the wave received by the receiving section **22**. The amplified electric signal is input to the gain change correction circuit **13**.

[0019] These gain change correction circuit **13**, transmitting section **21**, receiving section **22**, and amplification circuit **12** are component elements of a self-excited oscillating circuit **11** serving as a feedback loop.

[0020] The gain change correction circuit **13** which is disposed within the control unit **10** has a function to adjust gain (e.g., to increase the gain in response to the increase of the frequency) in response to changes in frequency, a phase transfer function to adjust to zero an I/O combined phase difference between an input phase and an output phase of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** to promote feedback oscillation, and a function to adjust the frequency to make the I/O combined phase difference zero and to increase a gain change in response to changes in the frequency (e.g., to increase the gain change in response to an increase in frequency).

[0021] As the gain change correction circuit **13**, for example, a filter circuit having a frequency-gain characteristic such that the gain increases in response to the change in the frequency is used. FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram showing an example of the filter circuit used as the gain change correction circuit **13**. This filter circuit has resistors **R11**, **R12**, **R13**, **R14**, capacitors **C11**, **C12**, **C13**, **C14**, and an amplification circuit **AMP**. In this example, the resistor **R11** is set to 10 K Ω , the resistor **R12** is set to 220 Ω , the resistor **R13** is set to 420 K Ω , and the resistor **R14** is set to 2.2 K Ω . Power (12V) is supplied from a power-supply terminal **V11** to the amplification circuit **AMP** and a voltage (-12V) is applied to a standard power-supply terminal **V12**. In the drawing, reference symbol **Vin** indicates a signal input terminal and reference symbol **Vout** indicates a signal output terminal. This filter circuit has the characteristics of a band pass filter circuit. The input terminal **Vin** of the gain change correction circuit **13** is connected to the output terminal of the amplification circuit **12**, and the output terminal **Vout** is connected to the input terminal of the transmitting section **21**.

[0022] Other than the above-described gain change correction circuit **13** and amplification circuit **12**, the control unit **10** also has a frequency measurement section **31** which measures, for example, an oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** as a frequency of the reflected wave, a physical property measurement section **32** which measures physical properties, e.g. hardness, according to a frequency measured by the frequency measurement

section **31**, a storage section **33** which previously stores an interrelation between the frequency and the physical properties, an input section **34** which enters instruction input to the control unit **10**, and a display section **35** which shows measured frequency values, physical property values or the like.

[0023] Basic Principle of Self-excited Oscillation

[0024] Next, the basic principle of self-excited oscillation will be described. FIG. 3 is a frequency-gain-phase characteristic curve chart showing a total frequency characteristic having combined frequency characteristics of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** and the gain change correction circuit **13**. The horizontal axis indicates a frequency, and the vertical axis indicates gain and phase. A frequency-gain characteristic curve **TG** indicates a total frequency characteristic combining the frequency characteristic of the gain change correction circuit **13** and the frequency characteristic of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**. The frequency-gain characteristic curve **TG** forms a mountain-shaped curve showing that the gain rises as the frequency increases in a band of a low frequency, becomes maximum in a band of resonance frequency **f0**, and decreases in a high frequency band. Characteristic curve **$\theta11$** is a phase characteristic showing an I/O phase difference between an input phase and an output phase of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**.

[0025] This self-excited oscillating circuit **11** adjusts to zero the I/O phase difference of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** at the resonance frequency **f0** indicating a gain maximum value **TGP** of the frequency-gain characteristic curve **TG**. Specifically, in the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**, the I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** , which is a phase difference between a phase (input phase) **$\theta1$** of the resonance frequency to be output from the receiving section **22** and a phase (output phase) **$\theta2$** after the gain rise output from the gain change correction circuit **13** and fed back to the transmitting section **21**, is adjusted to zero (**$\theta11 = \theta1 + \theta2 = 0$**). When the adjustment of the I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** results in a phase difference between the input phase **$\theta1$** and the output phase **$\theta2$** of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** including the gain change correction circuit **13**, feedback is repeated until the I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** becomes zero, and oscillation is performed at the point when the I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** becomes zero. As a result, feedback oscillation of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** is performed more securely, and the feed back oscillation can be promoted. The I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** is adjusted by the gain change correction circuit **13**. The gain change correction circuit **13** can easily realize adjustment of the I/O combined phase difference **$\theta11$** by adjusting center frequency **f2** of the frequency characteristic.

[0026] FIG. 4 is a frequency-gain-phase characteristic curve chart showing respective frequency characteristics of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** and the gain change correction circuit **13**. The horizontal axis indicates a frequency, and the vertical axis indicates gain and phase. A frequency-gain characteristic curve **13G** of the gain change correction circuit **13** forms a mountain-shaped curve showing that the gain rises as the frequency increases in a low frequency band, becomes maximum in a band of the center frequency **f2**, and decreases in a band of a high frequency. A characteristic curve **$\theta13$** is a phase characteristic showing an I/O phase difference of the gain change correction circuit

13. A characteristic curve MG is a frequency-gain characteristic curve of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** excepting the gain change correction circuit **13**. The frequency-gain characteristic curve MG forms substantially the same mountain-shaped curve as that of the frequency characteristic of the gain change correction circuit **13**, although the center frequency f_1 , the frequency band, and the gain maximum value are different.

[**0027**] In this embodiment, as respectively indicated by the frequency-gain characteristic curves MG and **13G**, the center frequency f_1 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** indicated by a gain maximum value **P1** and the center frequency f_2 indicated by a gain maximum value **13GP** of the gain change correction circuit **13** are set to frequency bands which are deliberately displaced from each other. For example, the center frequency f_2 of the gain change correction circuit **13** is set to a high frequency band against the center frequency f_1 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** so that the gain becomes higher as the physical property value of the object **41**, e.g., a hardness coefficient, becomes higher.

[**0028**] A frequency characteristic or directional characteristic of the reflected wave received by the receiving section **22** varies according to the physical properties, e.g., hardness, of the object **41**, resulting in a change in frequency, gain, phase and amplitude of the electric signal of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**. Specifically, the frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** changes (e.g., rises) from the center frequency f_1 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** to the resonance frequency f_{11} according to the physical properties, e.g., hardness, of the object **41**. Here, the gain maximum value of the frequency-gain characteristic curve MG of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** changes from the gain maximum value **P1** along the frequency-gain characteristic curve **13G** of the gain change correction circuit **13** and to increase from the gain maximum value **P1**. In other words, the frequency-gain characteristic curve MG of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** changes to a frequency-gain characteristic curve MG1, and the gain maximum value **P1** changes to a gain maximum value **P11**, and the gain **G1** changes to a gain **G11**, respectively.

[**0029**] As shown in **FIG. 2**, because the feedback loop by the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** contains a resistor and a capacitor, there is always a phase difference $\Delta\theta$ between the input phase θ_1 and the output phase θ_2 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**. Here, the gain change correction circuit **13** has a phase transfer function and adjusts to make the I/O combined phase difference θ_{11} of the feedback loop including the gain change correction circuit **13** zero, so that the frequency changes further more to reach a stable point of the feedback oscillation when the I/O combined phase difference θ_{11} becomes zero, and the gain also changes. Specifically, the frequency-gain characteristic curve MG1 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** changes to the frequency-gain characteristic curve MG1, and the resonance frequency f_{11} changes to a resonance frequency f_{12} . In association with the change to the resonance frequency f_{12} , the gain maximum value **P11** changes to a gain maximum value **P12**, and the gain **G11** changes to gain **G12**. In other words, for a portion corresponding to the phase difference $\Delta\theta$, the center frequency f_1 of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** continuously changes, e.g., increases, to the resonance frequency f_{12} , and the gain **G1** continuously changes,

e.g., increases, to the gain **G12**. As a result, frequency variation Δf can be obtained, and gain variation ΔG can also be obtained by the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**. At the point when the frequency variation Δf and the gain variation ΔG of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** are obtained, the I/O combined phase difference θ_{11} becomes zero, and the self-excited oscillating circuit **11** performs feedback oscillation. In the physical property measurement instrument **1** according to this embodiment, the phase difference of the reflected wave differs from the irradiated wave according to the physical properties, e.g., hardness, of the object **41**, so that the frequency variation Δf and the phase difference $\Delta\theta$ change depending on the physical properties, and such change can be caught where it is expanded. Thus, a detection voltage sufficient for judging the physical properties of the object **41** can be obtained.

[**0030**] Calibration of Noncontact Physical Property Measurement Instrument

[**0031**] Next, calibration for measurement of the physical properties by the noncontact physical property measurement instrument **1** according to this embodiment will be described. **FIG. 5** shows an example of interrelation between an oscillation frequency f of the noncontact physical property measurement instrument **1** calculated by calibration and the physical property (e.g., hardness S). Here, the calibration is performed on each measuring condition (e.g., the medium **100** (e.g., type, density, etc.), a temperature at the time of measurement, the coating **42** (e.g., its material or thickness) etc.). More specifically, the variation Δf from the center frequency f_1 of the oscillation frequency f under a prescribed condition and the measured physical property value, e.g., hardness value S , are measured a plurality of times on a plurality of objects **41** (e.g., the first object **41a**, the second object **41b**), and an interrelation between the frequency variation Δf and the hardness value S is calculated according to the measurements as, for example, their linear function. In the example shown in **FIG. 5**, as a linear function $S=Q(\Delta f)$ satisfying the mean values Δf_m (Δf_m : the mean value on the first object **41a**, and Δf_{mb} : the mean value on the second object **41b**) of the frequency variation Δf measured on the respective objects **41** and their corresponding hardness values S (S_a : the hardness value on the first object **41a**, and S_b : the hardness value on the second object **41b**), their interrelations are obtained. The interrelation Q determined as described above is then stored in the storage section **33** by, for example, their coefficients (e.g., q_1 and q_2 when $S=q_1\Delta f+q_2$). During actual measurement, the stored interrelation Q is read as, for example, the coefficients q_1 , q_2 , according to the measuring conditions input from the input section **34**, and the physical property, e.g., hardness S_x , is calculated according to the interrelation Q in accordance with the measured frequency variation Δf_x and the measuring condition. Thus, the object can be estimated from the hardness S_x .

[**0032**] Measurement of Physical Properties

[**0033**] Next, measurement of physical properties by the noncontact physical property measurement instrument **1** according to this embodiment will be described. **FIG. 6** shows the frequency variation Δf obtained when the sensor unit **20** scanned in direction Y of **FIG. 1** in the configuration consisting of the noncontact physical property measurement instrument **1** and the object-containing material **40** shown in

FIG. 1. In **FIG. 6**, the horizontal axis indicates the scanning distance Y , and the vertical axis indicates the frequency variation Δf . When measuring, the object-containing material **40** and the sensor unit **20** are held separated by a prescribed distance in the X direction of **FIG. 1**.

[**0034**] In the structure shown in **FIG. 1**, acoustic impedance differs between a case when a wave is reflected by the surface of the first object **41a** and a case when it is reflected by the surface of the second object **41b**, so that a phase lag of the reflected wave to the transmitted wave is different between them. As described above, the gain change correction circuit **13** changes the oscillation frequency f according to the phase lag, so that the frequency variation Δf greatly varies during the scanning in the direction Y as shown in **FIG. 6**. From this, it can be known that the object **41** to which a wave is irradiated has a portion where the physical properties are different. Next, a mean value Δf_{m1} of frequency changes before the large change and a mean value Δf_{m2} of frequency changes after the large change of the frequency variation Δf are calculated, and each value is compared with the interrelation Q according to the measurement conditions stored in the storage section **33** to calculate or measure the physical property value, e.g., hardness value, of the object **41**, and it can be presumed from the physical property value what material is used for the object **41**.

[**0035**] The present invention is not limited to the above embodiment. For example, although in the above embodiment the gain change correction circuit **13** is disposed between the amplification circuit **12** and the transmitting section **21**, this circuit could be disposed elsewhere, such as between the receiving section **22** and the amplification circuit **12**.

[**0036**] Also, the gain change correction circuit **13** may have a property to increase the gain when the frequency changes so to increase the voltage according to the increase in gain. Therefore, in addition to the band pass filter circuit of the above embodiment, for example, a low-pass filter circuit, a high-pass filter circuit, a notch-filter circuit, an integration circuit, a differentiation circuit, or a peaking amplification circuit can be used as the gain change correction circuit **13**.

[**0037**] While in the above embodiment, the center frequency $f2$ of the gain change correction circuit was set to a frequency band higher than the center frequency $f1$ of the self-excited oscillating circuit **11**, the frequency may be set in a low frequency band.

[**0038**] Although in the above embodiment the ultrasonic oscillator was used as the transmitting section, the present invention is not limited to such a configuration. Other configurations are acceptable, as long as a wave can be sent to the object **41** and the reflected wave can be received from the object **41** or the object-containing material **140**. Additionally, an electromagnetic wave can also be employed as the wave to be sent. Similarly, the physical property which can be measured by the present invention is not limited to hardness.

[**0039**] Industrial Applicability

[**0040**] As described above, because with the present invention a difference in physical properties of an object can be measured as an oscillation frequency without contacting the contact element to the object, the physical properties of the object can be measured and more easily and more accurately, even when the surface of the object is coated or when direct contact with the object is otherwise difficult.

1. A noncontact physical property measurement instrument, comprising:

a transmitting section which sends a wave to an object in a medium;

a receiving section which receives a wave reflected by the object;

a self-excited oscillating circuit which connects the transmitting section and the receiving section to perform feedback oscillation; and

a physical property measurement section which measures physical properties of the object according to an oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit.

2. The noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to claim 1, wherein the self-excited oscillating circuit is provided with a gain change correction circuit which has a center frequency different from the center frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit and increases the gain when the frequency changes.

3. The noncontact physical property measurement instrument according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a storage section in which has been stored data on an interrelation between physical properties and the oscillation frequency of the self-excited oscillating circuit.

* * * * *