

Contents

Editor's Preface	xxi
1. Theory and philosophy of measurement	1
<i>L. Finkelstein</i>	
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Outline of historical development of measurement theory	4
1.3 The nature and properties of measurement: an informal discussion	5
1.4 The elements of the formal theory of measurement	8
1.5 Quality concept formation	10
1.6 Some empirical relational systems and direct scales of measurement	12
1.6.1 Object and scope of section	12
1.6.2 Extensive measurement	12
1.6.3 Matching scale	14
1.6.4 Ranking scales	14
1.7 Indirect measurement	15
1.8 Uniqueness: scale types and meaningfulness	17
1.9 Measurement and other forms of symbolic representation	19
1.10 Measurement, information, and information machines	21
1.10.1 Information	21
1.10.2 Information machine	23
1.11 Measurement theory in the physical, social, and behavioural sciences	23
1.11.1 Measurement theory in the physical sciences	24
1.11.2 Measurement theory in the social and behavioural sciences	25
1.12 Conclusions, trends, and developments	26
References	27
Appendix	28

2. Measurements, models, and systems	31
<i>P. H. Sydenham</i>	
2.1 Introduction	31
2.2 Signals	32
2.3 Modelling	34
2.3.1 Models motor ingenuity	34
2.3.2 Linguistic models	34
2.3.3 Iconic models	35
2.3.4 Mathematical models	35
2.3.5 Physical models	36
2.4 System structure	36
2.5 Development of mathematical models	37
2.6 The place of measurements in systems	41
2.7 Models of the measuring interface	41
2.7.1 The set theory model	41
2.7.2 The popular definition model	43
2.7.3 The information selection process model	44
2.8 Kinds of measurement situation	45
2.8.1 Interaction between the system and the measuring stage	45
2.8.2 Access to system measurement nodes	46
References	47
3. Standardization of measurement fundamentals and practices	49
<i>P. H. Sydenham</i>	
3.1 Introduction	49
3.2 Nomenclature of measurement	50
3.2.1 Standard nomenclature of measurement science	50
3.2.2 Nomenclature of a measurement and of measurement performance of an instrument	52
3.2.3 Nomenclature describing errors	54
3.2.4 Nomenclature describing measurement methodology	55
3.3 Classification of measurement science knowledge and practice	57
3.4 Units of physical quantities and their defining standards apparatus	58
3.5 Standards of specification	73
3.6 National measurement systems	85
3.6.1 The concept of a national measurement system	85
3.6.2 Traceability, calibration, and evaluation	86
3.7 Relevant institutions and activities	89
References	91

4. Signals and systems in the time and frequency domains	95
<i>E.-G. Woschni</i>	
4.1 Introduction	95
4.2 Signals.	97
4.2.1 Classification of signals	97
4.2.2 Signals in the frequency domain	99
4.2.3 Signals in the time domain	109
4.2.4 Relevance of time and frequency ranges and transforms between them.	115
4.2.5 Characteristics of signals: using probability functions	117
4.2.6 Geometrical signal representations	123
4.2.7 Typical signals	126
4.3 Systems	128
4.3.1 Classification of systems.	128
4.3.2 Modelling and linearization.	130
4.3.3 Systems in the time domain	136
4.3.4 Systems in the frequency domain	145
4.3.5 Relevance of time and frequency domains and transforms between both: Laplace transform	152
4.3.6 Stability	161
4.3.7 Approximations	164
4.3.8 Testing of systems	166
4.3.9 Typical systems	168
4.3.10 Some remarks on optimization	168
4.4 Communication and information theory	180
4.4.1 Communication theory	180
4.4.2 Information theory	181
4.4.3 Applications to measurement	185
4.4.4 Coding theory	187
4.4.5 Modulation theory	192
References	200
5. Discrete signals and frequency spectra	203
<i>M. J. Miller</i>	
5.1 Introduction	203
5.2 Discrete time sequences	205
5.3 The discrete Fourier transform summarized	206
5.4 Graphical development of the DFT	208
5.4.1 General comment	208
5.4.2 Sampling: aliasing distortion	209
5.4.3 Truncation window: leakage distortion	210
5.4.4 Frequency domain sampling	212

5.5	Analytical development of the DFT	215
5.5.1	Introductory remarks and example	215
5.5.2	DFT frequency resolution	217
5.5.3	DFT calculations	219
5.6	Spectral analysis from samples of signals	222
5.6.1	Introductory remarks	222
5.6.2	The periodogram	226
5.7	The fast Fourier transform algorithm	234
	Acknowledgements	238
	References	238
6.	Measurement errors, probability, and information theory	241
	<i>D. Hofmann</i>	
6.1	Introduction: classification of measurement errors	241
6.1.1	General remarks	241
6.1.2	Classification of measurement errors	243
6.2	Deterministic error models	245
6.3	Probabilistic error models	247
6.3.1	General comment	247
6.3.2	Discrete digital random variables	249
6.3.3	Continuous analog random variables	250
6.3.4	Characteristics of random measurement errors	253
6.3.5	Gross measurement errors	256
6.3.6	Imperfectly known systematic measurement errors	257
6.3.7	Formulation of measurement results	257
6.3.8	Error propagation of systematic measurement errors in indirect measurements	257
6.3.9	Error propagation of random measurement errors in indirect measurements	261
6.4	Information-theoretical error models	262
6.4.1	General remarks	262
6.4.2	Information characteristics	263
6.4.3	Information-theoretical measurement error characteristics	266
6.4.4	Channel capacity	268
6.5	Example	269
6.5.1	Influence of multiplicative measurement errors on the measurement result	269
6.5.2	Influence of additive measurement errors on the measurement result	272
6.5.3	Influence of systematic measurement errors on the measurement result	272

6.5.4	Influence of random measurement errors on the measurement result	273
6.5.5	Formation of the complete measurement result	273
References	274

7. Pattern recognition 277

C. J. D. M. Verhagen, R. P. W. Duin, F. A. Gerritsen, F. C. A. Groen, J. C. Joosten, and P. W. Verbeek

7.1	Introduction	277
7.1.1	The process of pattern recognition	277
7.1.2	Variability	279
7.1.3	Features	281
7.1.4	Formal description of pattern recognition	281
7.1.5	Types of patterns, features, and pattern recognition systems	282
7.1.6	Pattern recognition and nominal measurement	283
7.1.7	Pattern recognition and measuring	284
7.1.8	Pattern recognition and other disciplines	285
7.1.9	Contents of this chapter	286
7.2	Survey of pattern recognition techniques	287
7.2.1	Introduction	287
7.2.2	Statistical methods	287
7.2.3	Linguistic methods	293
7.3	Sensors in relation to pattern recognition and image processing	296
7.3.1	Introduction	296
7.3.2	Mechanical scanners	297
7.3.3	TV-scanners	297
7.3.4	Flying-spot scanners	299
7.3.5	Photo-arrays	301
7.3.6	Special optical scanners for three-dimensional structures	302
7.3.7	Devices for determining internal structures	304
7.4	Special processors	308
7.4.1	Introduction	308
7.4.2	Alternatives for obtaining higher processing speeds	308
7.4.3	Parallel architectures	310
7.5	Restoration	312
7.5.1	Introduction	312
7.5.2	Point-spread function	313
7.5.3	Inverse filtering	314
7.5.4	Linear least-squares filtering (Wiener filtering)	314
7.5.5	Discussion	315

7.6	Enhancement	316
7.6.1	Introduction	316
7.6.2	Grey-value rescaling	317
7.6.3	Spatial grey-value operations	317
7.6.4	Segmented image operations	318
7.7	Trends	322
	Acknowledgements	325
	References	325
8.	Parameter estimation	331
	<i>A. van den Bos</i>	
8.1	Introduction	331
8.2	Precision	335
8.3	Precise estimators	339
8.3.1	Maximum likelihood estimators	339
8.3.2	Linear least squares	343
8.3.3	Non-linear least squares	347
8.3.4	Numerical minimization	349
8.4	Estimation of parameters of dynamic difference or differential equation models	351
8.4.1	Introduction	351
8.4.2	Discrete-time difference equation models	352
8.4.3	Estimation of the parameters of the autoregressive model	354
8.4.4	Estimation of parameters of dynamic systems from input-output observations	357
8.4.5	Test signals	363
8.4.6	Connections between differential and difference equation models	370
8.4.7	Continuous-time estimation using periodic test signals	373
	References	375
9.	Analog signal filtering and processing	379
	<i>W. J. Kerwin</i>	
9.1	Passive signal processing	379
9.1.1	Introduction	379
9.1.2	Low-pass filter functions	382
9.1.3	Low-pass filter design as the basis	391
9.2	Active signal processing	397
9.2.1	Introduction	397
9.2.2	<i>RLC</i> synthesis by buffer isolation	398
9.2.3	Active feedback	399

9.3	Time domain considerations	407
9.4	Computer-aided design	408
	References	409
10.	Filtering and processing of digital signals	411
	<i>A. G. Bolton</i>	
10.1	Implementing analog techniques in digital formats	412
10.1.1	Introduction	412
10.1.2	Review of analog filters	412
10.1.3	Basic design techniques	413
10.1.4	Review of design assumptions	419
10.1.5	Extension of low-pass designs	422
10.2	Analytic techniques for sampled systems	423
10.2.1	Introductory remarks	423
10.2.2	Sampling	423
10.2.3	Convolution	424
10.2.4	The Z-transform	425
10.3	Filter design using the bilinear transform	428
10.4	Discussion	429
	References	429
11.	Signal-to-noise ratio improvement	431
	<i>D. M. Munroe</i>	
11.1	Introduction	431
11.2	Noise and noise bandwidth	432
11.3	Signals and signal-to-noise ratio	435
11.4	Noise matching and preamplifier selection	436
11.5	Input connections; grounding and shielding	440
11.6	Bandwidth reduction of baseband (d.c.) signals	444
11.7	Amplitude-modulated signals; the lock-in amplifier.	447
11.8	Signal averaging.	459
11.8.1	The boxcar averager	459
11.8.2	The multipoint signal averager	464
11.9	Correlation	471
11.10	Photon (pulse) counting techniques	474
11.10.1	Introduction	474
11.10.2	Poisson statistics, shot noise, and dark counts	475
11.10.3	Pulse-height discrimination	478
11.10.4	Ratemeters and counters	480
11.10.5	Pulse pile-up	483
11.11	Final comments	484
	Acknowledgements.	486
	References	486

12. Signal data conversion	489
<i>E. L. Zuch</i>	
12.1 Data acquisition systems	489
12.1.1 Introduction	489
12.1.2 Basic data acquisition system	490
12.1.3 Basic data distribution system	491
12.2 Quantizing theory	492
12.2.1 Introduction	492
12.2.2 Quantizer transfer function	492
12.2.3 Quantizer resolution and error	493
12.3 Sampling theory.	494
12.3.1 Introduction	494
12.3.2 Aperture time	494
12.3.3 Sample-holds and aperture error	496
12.3.4 Sample-data systems and the sampling theorem	497
12.3.5 Frequency folding and aliasing	498
12.4 Coding for data converters.	499
12.4.1 Natural binary code	499
12.4.2 Other binary codes	501
12.4.3 BCD codes	503
12.5 Amplifiers and filters	504
12.5.1 Operational and instrumentation amplifiers	504
12.5.2 Common-mode rejection	506
12.5.3 Other amplifier types	506
12.5.4 Filters	507
12.6 Settling time	508
12.6.1 Definition	508
12.6.2 Amplifier characteristics	509
12.7 Digital-to-analog converters	511
12.7.1 Introduction	511
12.7.2 Weighted current source D/A converter	512
12.7.3 R - $2R$ D/A converter	513
12.7.4 Multiplying and deglitched D/A converters	515
12.8 Voltage reference circuits	517
12.9 Analog-to-digital converters	518
12.9.1 Counter-type A/D converter	518
12.9.2 Successive-approximation A/D converters	518
12.9.3 The parallel (flash) A/D converter	520
12.10 Integrating-type A/D converters	522
12.10.1 Indirect A/D conversion.	522
12.10.2 Dual-slope A/D conversion	522
12.10.3 Charge-balancing A/D conversion	524

12.11	Analog multiplexers	525
12.11.1	Analog multiplexer operation	525
12.11.2	Analog multiplexer characteristics	526
12.11.3	Analog multiplexer applications	527
12.12	Sample-hold circuits	528
12.12.1	Operation of sample-holds	528
12.12.2	The sample-hold as a data recovery filter	529
12.12.3	Other sample-hold circuits	530
12.12.4	Sample-hold characteristics	531
12.13	Specification of data converters	532
12.13.1	Ideal versus real data converters	532
12.13.2	Data converter error characteristics	533
12.13.3	Temperature effects	535
12.14	Selection of data converters	536
	References	537

13. Transmission of data 539

R. W. Grimes

13.1	Introduction	539
13.1.1	Data communication	539
13.1.2	International standards for data communication	540
13.2	Terminal equipment and circuit requirements	541
13.2.1	Summary	541
13.2.2	Data signalling principles	541
13.2.3	Asynchronous or synchronous transmission	541
13.2.4	Telegraph distortion	542
13.2.5	Data circuit terminology	543
13.2.6	Design of data networks	544
13.3	General principles of data transmission	545
13.3.1	Introduction	545
13.3.2	Intersymbol interference	547
13.3.3	Direct current signalling	547
13.3.4	VFT systems	548
13.3.5	Baseband signalling systems	548
13.3.6	Data modems	548
13.3.7	Regenerative repeaters	549
13.3.8	Time division multiplexing	549
13.3.9	Asynchronous multiplexers	549
13.4	Baseband signalling	550
13.4.1	Introduction	550
13.4.2	Line coding	551
13.4.3	Scrambling	553

13.4.4	Frequency spectrum of baseband signals	554
13.4.5	Typical baseband modem.	555
13.5	Phase modulation	555
13.5.1	Introduction	555
13.5.2	Interference effects on phase modulation	558
13.5.3	Synchronizing and training procedures for PM systems	559
13.6	High speed or wideband data transmission	560
13.6.1	Introduction	560
13.6.2	48 kbit/s baseband system	560
13.6.3	48 kbit/s vestigial sideband transmission modem	561
13.6.4	Other wideband data techniques.	562
13.7	Transmission characteristics of data circuits	562
13.7.1	Introduction	562
13.7.2	Passive characteristics of VF circuits	562
13.7.3	Dynamic characteristics	563
13.8	Error detection and correction	566
13.8.1	Introduction	566
13.8.2	Character parity bits	566
13.8.3	Block parity checks	566
13.8.4	Determination of optimum block size	567
13.8.5	Probability of block errors	568
13.8.6	Other types of error detection and correction	569
13.9	Message switching systems	572
13.9.1	Introduction	572
13.9.2	Message security	573
13.9.3	Control station functions	574
13.9.4	Message concentrators or low traffic switching centres	574
13.9.5	Traffic calculation	574
13.10	Signal bearers	575
13.10.1	Bearers as subsystem elements	575
13.10.2	Types of transmission bearers	575
13.11	Analog compared with digital signal transmission	581
13.12	Interfacing	583
13.13	Process industry telemetry	585
13.14	Signal transmission in explosively hazardous environments	586
	References	588

14. Closed-loop Systems 591

P. Atkinson

14.1	Introduction.	591
14.2	Determination of the dynamic behaviour of a closed-loop system using the differential equation.	597
14.2.1	The Laplace transform	597

14.2.2	Analysis of the simple position control system with viscous damping or velocity feedback	598
14.2.3	The concept of damping ratio and undamped natural angular frequency	601
14.2.4	Frequency response	603
14.2.5	Second-order correlations	605
14.3	Transfer functions and their uses	606
14.3.1	The transfer function concept	606
14.3.2	Rules for combining transfer functions	606
14.4	Performance assessment using the transfer function.	607
14.5	The frequency response	611
14.6	Design specifications	614
14.7	Mechanistic modelling and model order reduction	615
14.8	Identification	615
14.9	Compensation	616
14.10	Sensitivity analysis	619
14.11	Feedback instruments	620
14.12	Computer-aided design.	621
14.13	Closed-loop sampled data systems	622
14.13.1	Introduction	622
14.13.2	The use of hold circuits	623
14.13.3	Frequency response analysis of sampled data systems	624
14.13.4	Time domain analysis of closed-loop sampled data systems	625
14.13.5	Stability of closed-loop sampled data systems using the Z-transform	628
14.13.6	Compensation of sampled-data control systems	628
14.14	Non-linear systems	630
14.14.1	Introduction	630
14.14.2	Methods of studying non-linear systems	632
14.14.3	Phase plane analysis	632
14.14.4	The method of describing functions	634
14.15	Concluding results	638
	References	639