



US009410910B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Fougere

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,410,910 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 9, 2016**

- (54) **HYBRID CONDUCTIVITY SENSOR**
- (71) Applicant: **Alan J Fougere**, Falmouth, MA (US)
- (72) Inventor: **Alan J Fougere**, Falmouth, MA (US)
- (73) Assignee: **D-2 INC.**, N. Falmouth, MA (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 106 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: **14/286,557**
- (22) Filed: **May 23, 2014**

3,993,945 A *	11/1976	Warmoth	.....	G01R 27/22
				324/434
4,019,134 A	4/1977	Hogg	.....	324/71
4,220,920 A	9/1980	Gross	.....	324/442
4,370,892 A	2/1983	Schmoock	.....	73/861.12
4,740,755 A	4/1988	Ogawa	.....	324/445
4,810,963 A *	3/1989	Blake-Coleman	.	G01N 15/0266
				324/204
5,157,332 A	10/1992	Reese	.....	324/445
5,252,925 A	10/1993	Matsumoto	.....	324/445
5,341,102 A	8/1994	Akiyama	.....	324/445
5,455,513 A	10/1995	Brown	.....	324/445
5,627,322 A	5/1997	Osterloh	.....	73/861.22
5,959,455 A	9/1999	Brown	.....	324/445

(Continued)

Related U.S. Application Data

- (60) Provisional application No. 61/826,797, filed on May 23, 2013.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G01N 27/02 (2006.01)
G01N 27/06 (2006.01)
G01N 9/00 (2006.01)
G01N 33/18 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01N 27/06** (2013.01); **G01N 9/00** (2013.01); **G01N 27/02** (2013.01); **G01N 33/18** (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G01N 27/02; G01N 27/06; G01N 33/18
USPC 324/439
See application file for complete search history.

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,165,709 A *	7/1939	Killian	.....	H01J 61/28
				313/231.01
3,701,006 A *	10/1972	Volkel	.....	E21B 21/08
				324/436
3,926,056 A	12/1975	Brown	.....	73/398 AR
3,980,946 A	9/1976	Fleury	.....	324/30

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Fougere, Alan J, New Non-Ext. Field Inductive Conductivity (NXIC) Sensor . . . , [2000], IEEE Accession #6838823, pp. 1-10.
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Jeff Natalini
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Milton Oliver

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A sensor for measuring conductivity of a fluid containing dissolved ions, particularly for measuring conductivity of salt water, features a cylindrical tube (57) of poorly conductive material such as glass, a first electrode (51A) and a second electrode (51B) inside the tube, connected together (56) to maintain a common electrical potential, a first transformer (52,53) concentrically arranged around the tube (57) to drive current through the fluid in the tube, and a second transformer (54, 55) arranged to sense a value of the current flowing in the fluid, and a digital processing circuit (62) coupled to receive an output signal of the second transformer, and to derive therefrom a value representing the conductivity of the fluid. The sensor is adapted to be towed behind a research ship, or to be deployed on an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) or the like. Current signals are preferably processed by digital switching measurement technology (dMST).

10 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets

