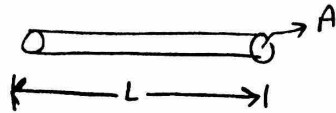


* Strain measurements with strain Gauges

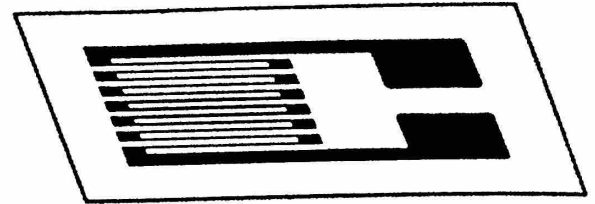
* Strain Gauge: It is a tool used to measure strain based on the change of Resistance

* For a wire



$$\text{Resistance (R)} = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

ρ : resistivity
 L : length
 A : area



Strain gauge

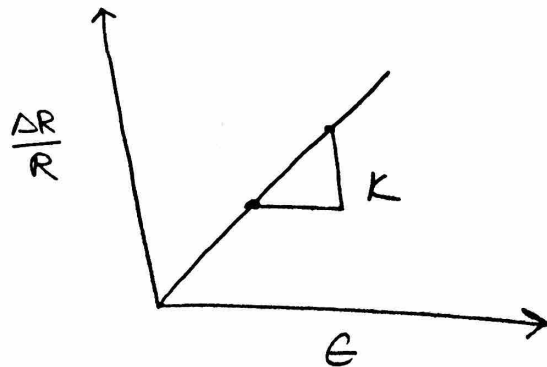
* If length (L) changes $\Delta L \rightarrow$ Resistance will change ΔR

\Rightarrow From change in Resistance we can know change in length \Rightarrow Strain $\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$

$$\frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta L/L} = K$$

K : Gauge factor

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\epsilon}$$

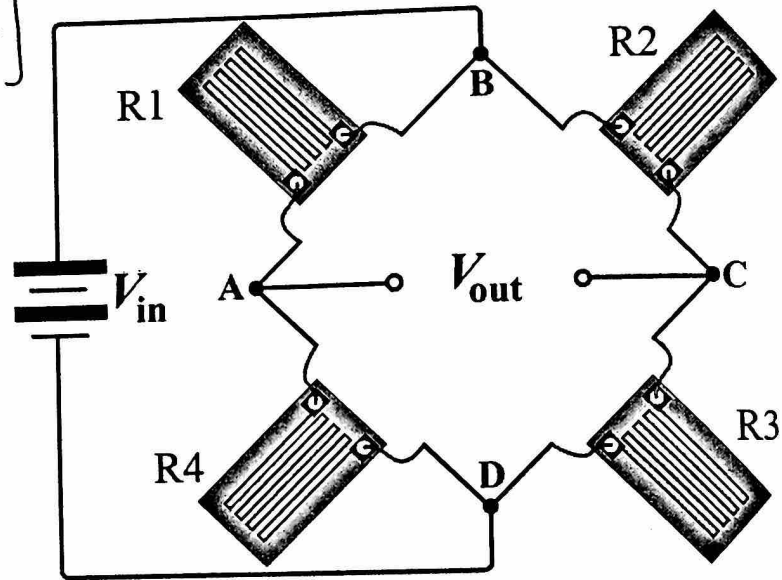


* Wheatstone Bridge is a common circuit used in strain measurement

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right]$$

$$\frac{\Delta R/R}{\epsilon} = k \Rightarrow \Delta R/R = \epsilon k$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{k}{4} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4)$$



Types of Wheatstone Bridges

① Full bridge - All bridges are having strain gauges

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{k}{4} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4)$$

② Half-Bridge $R_3 = R_4 = 0$ " NO (ΔR)

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{k}{4} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

③ Diagonal-bridge $R_2 = R_4 = 0$

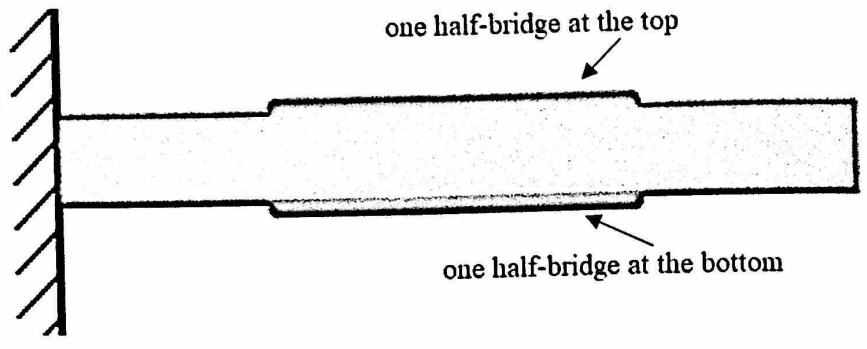
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{k}{4} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4)$$

④ Quarter Bridge $R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 0$

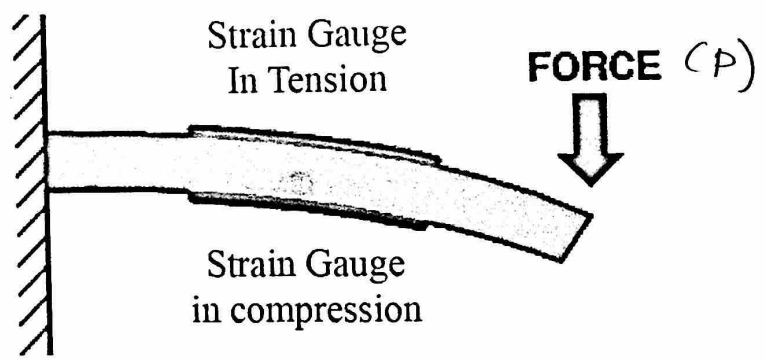
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{k}{4} \epsilon_1$$

In the lab, we will attach two half-bridge circuits one at the top of the beam and one at the bottom

* One strain gauge measure axial strain ϵ_{axial} at top and one at bottom \Rightarrow Average

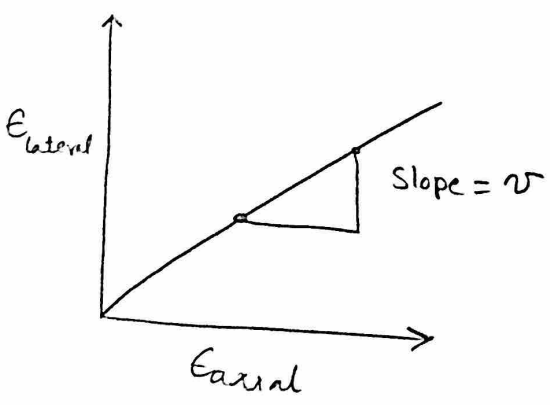


* One strain gauge measures lateral strain $\epsilon_{lateral}$ at top and at bottom \Rightarrow Average

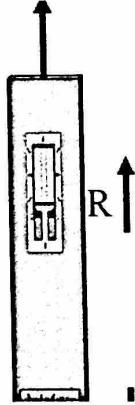


* Take many P values and measure ϵ_{axial} and $\epsilon_{lateral}$ for each run

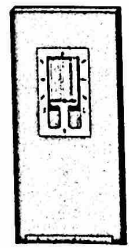
plot



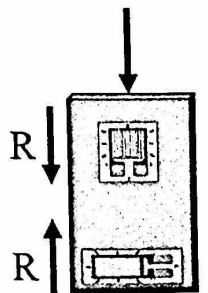
Top Surface: Tension



No Force Applied



Bottom Surface: Compression



Poisson's ratio (ν) = $\frac{\epsilon_{lateral}}{\epsilon_{axial}}$

