# Application of strain gages in Transducers

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#### Strain gage applications

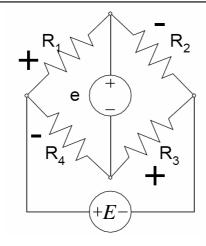
- Strain gage layout for different applications
- > Load cell applications
  - ✓ Bending type
  - ✓ Direct stress type
  - ✓ Shear type

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### Strain gage layout for different applications

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#### The Wheatstone bridge



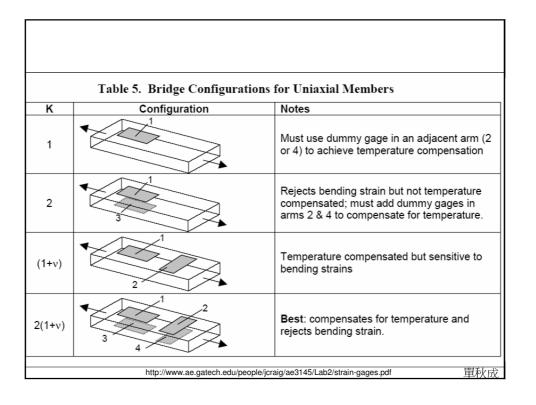
$$de = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{dR_1}{R_1} - \frac{dR_2}{R_2} + \frac{dR_3}{R_3} - \frac{dR_4}{R_4} \right] E$$

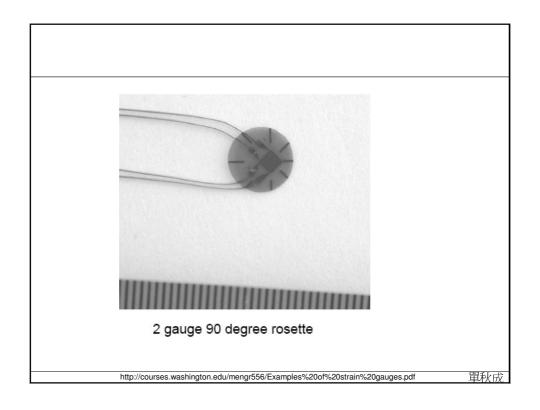
$$de = \frac{GF}{4} \left[ \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4 \right] E$$

http://www.ae.gatech.edu/people/jcraig/ae3145/Lab2/strain-gages.pdf

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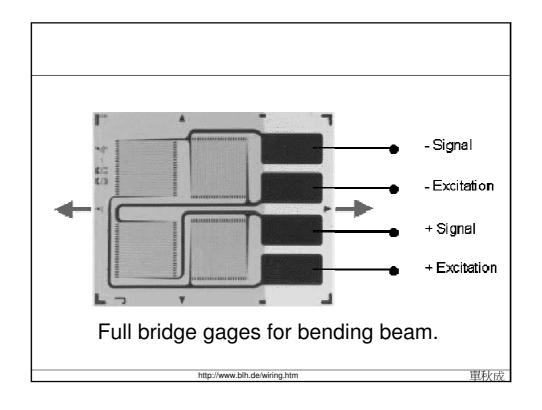
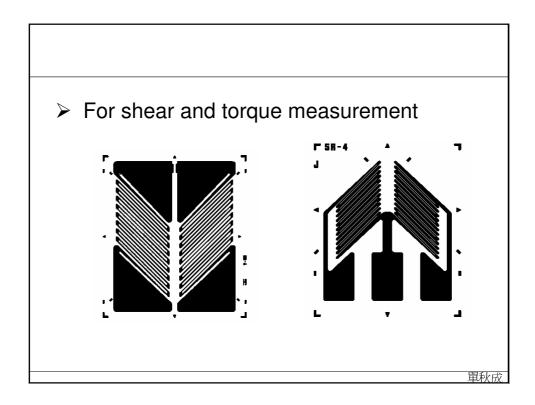


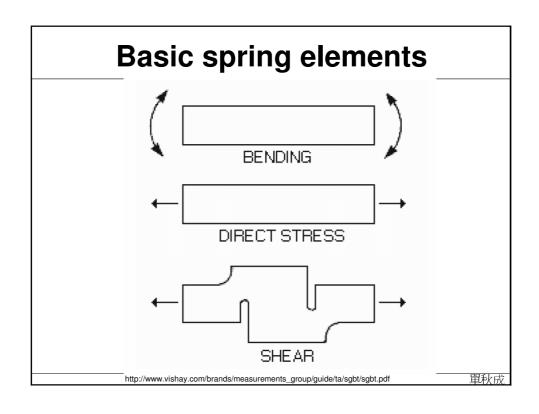
Table 6. Bridge Configurations for Flexural Members				
K	Configuration	Notes		
1		Also responds equally to axial strains; must use dummy gage in an adjacent arm (2 or 4) to achieve temperature compensation		
2	2	Half-bridge; rejects axial strain and is temperature compensated; dummy resistors in arms 3 & 4 can be in strain indicator.		
4	3 4	Best: Max sensitivity to bending; rejects axial strains; temperature compensated.		
2(1+v)	1 2	Adequate, but not as good as F-3; compensates for temperature and rejects axial strain.		
http://www.ae.gatech.edu/people/jcraig/ae3145/Lab2/strain-gages.pdf 單秋成				

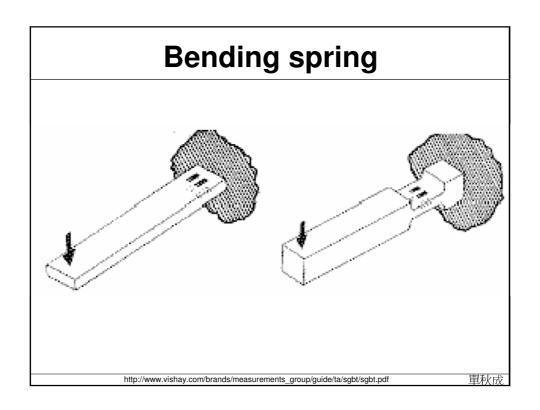
Table 7. Bridge Configuration for Torsion Members				
No.	K	Configuration	Notes	
T-1	2	2 1	Half Bridge: Gages at ±45° to centerline sense principal strains which are equal & opposite for pure torsion; bending or axial force induces equal strains and is rejected; arms are temperature compensated.	
T-2	4	2 1	Best: full-bridge version of T-1; rejects axial and bending strain and is temperature compensated.	
		http://www.ae.gatech.edu/people/jcraig/ae	93145/Lab2/strain-gages.pdf 單秋成	



#### Load cell applications

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#### **Design considerations**

#### Off-axis load

> Unpredictable accuracy.



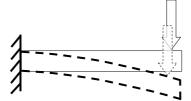
http://www.sensorland.com/HowPage005.html

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#### **Design considerations**

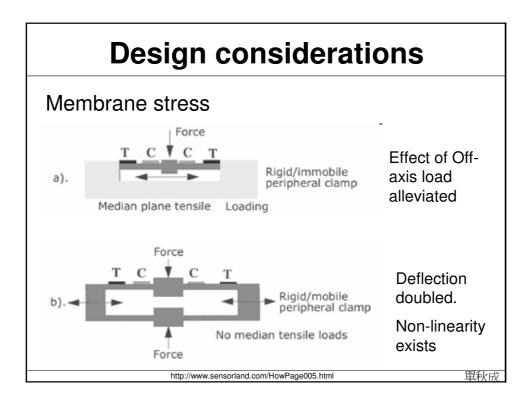
Reduction in moment arm on deflection

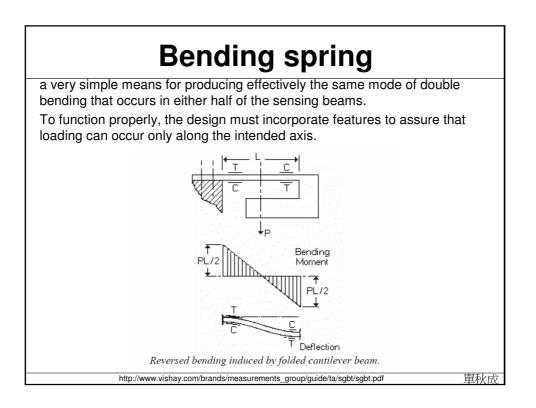
- Non-linearity
- Minimized by minimizing the ratio of deflection to length of beam.



http://www.sensorland.com/HowPage005.html

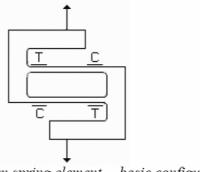
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#### **Bending spring**

A significantly improved form of the preceding design is shown below, where the load sensing is accomplished with two beams, joined by relatively massive sections at both ends.



Coupled dual-beam spring element -- basic configuration.

http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf

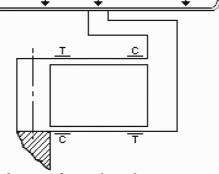
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#### **Bending spring**

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Off-axis insensitive

- Moving the line of action for B or C to A.
- Transform the resulting couple to forces in lower and upper arm.

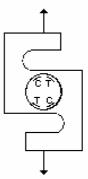


Dual-beam spring element for reduced sensitivity to off-axis loads.

http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf

#### **Bending spring**

A commercial transducer design which represents a simple, elegant, and eminently practical solution to the problem is illustrated below.

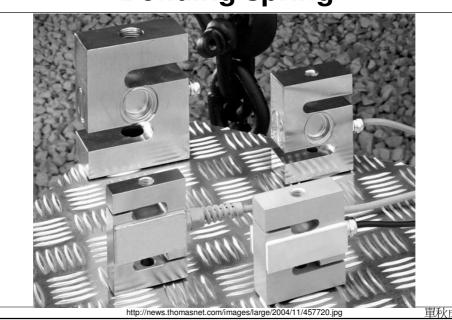


Coupled dual-beam spring element -- compact, low-compliance design.

http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf

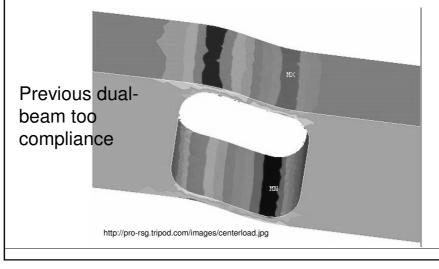
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#### **Bending spring**





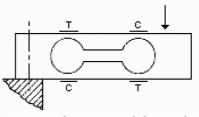
Deflection will cause a decrease in moment arm in a bending spring, giving rise to non-linearity.



#### **Bending spring**

Another dual-beam cofiguration with no loss in sensitivity but improved stiffness (thus less non-linearity caused by shorted moment arm associated with deflection.)

Previous dualbeam too compliance

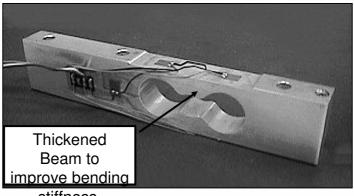


Popular "binocular" spring element, widely used in low-capacity scale applications.

http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf

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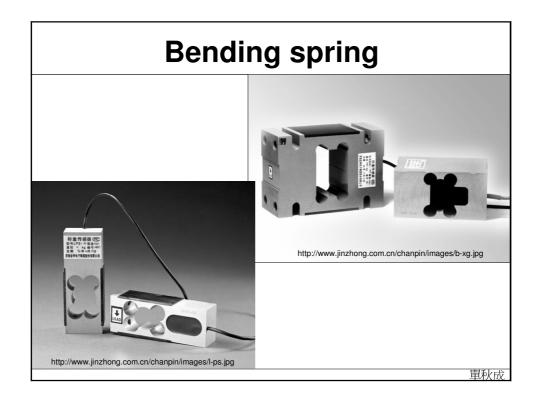


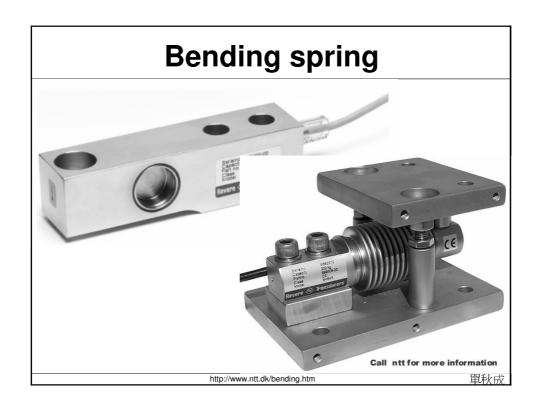


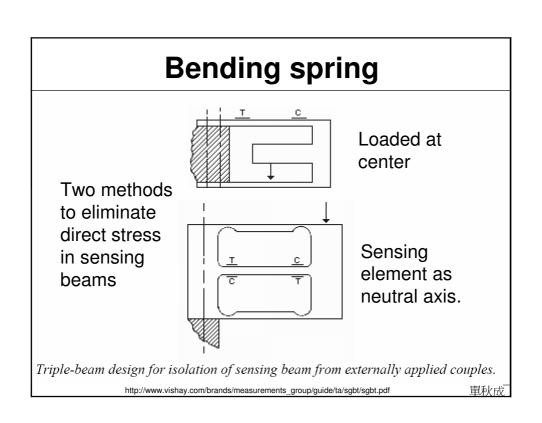
stiffness.

Representative spring element with gages installed and wired (prior to application of protective coatings).

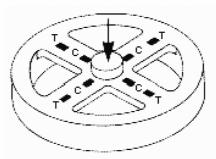
http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf





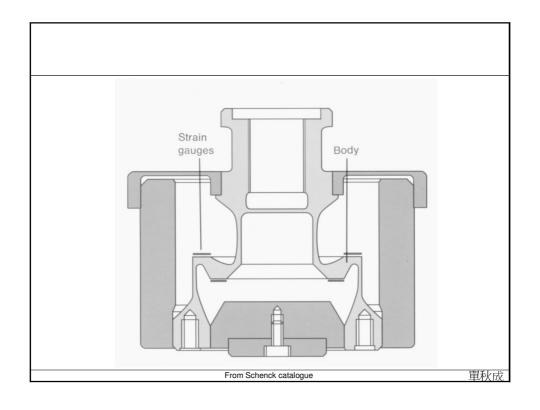


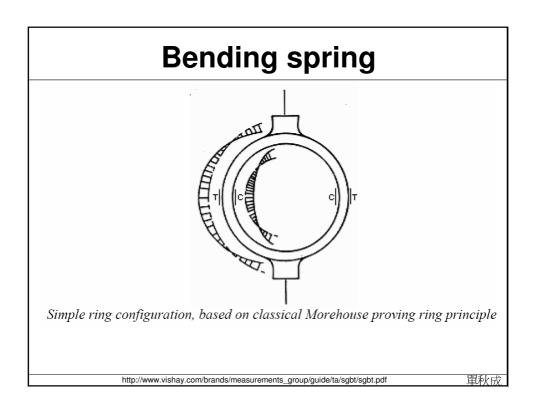
#### **Bending spring**

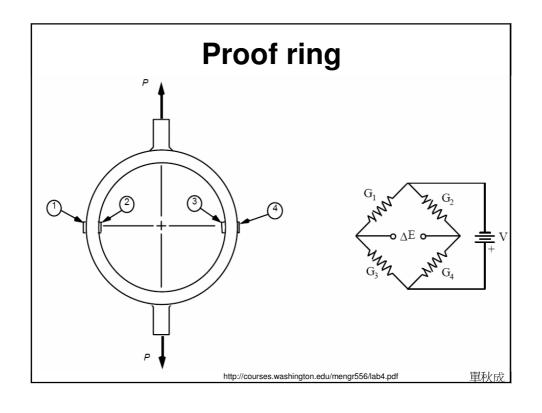


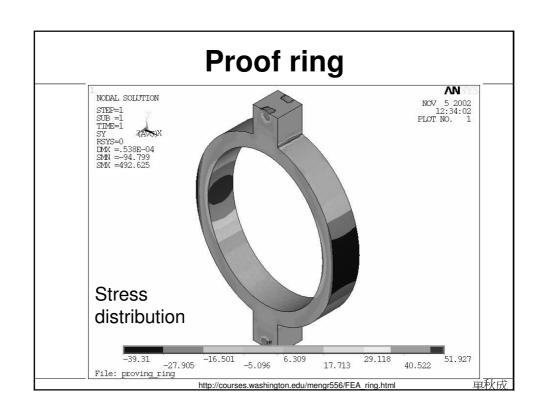
Wheel-shaped spring element, adaptable to low-profile transducers.

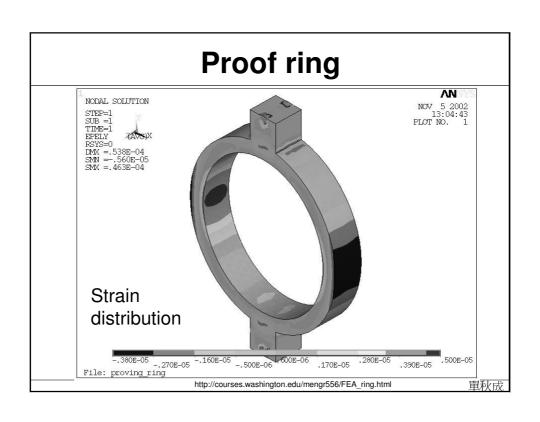
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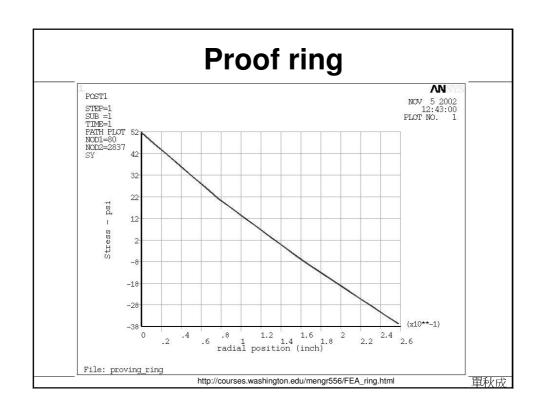


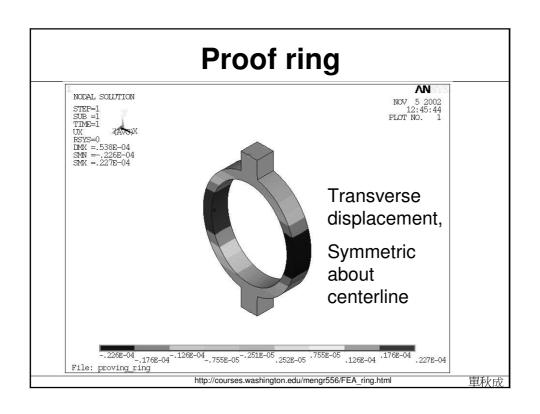


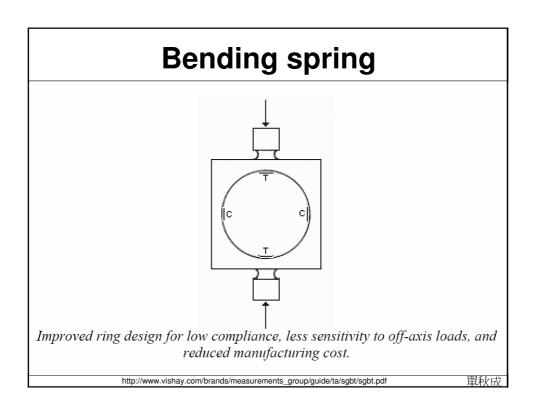


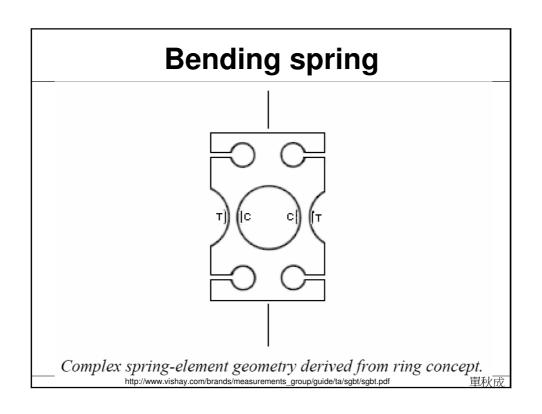


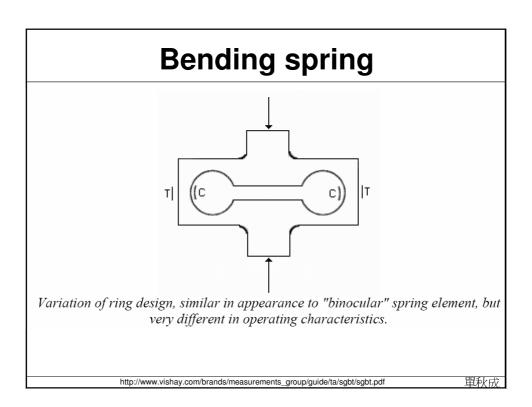


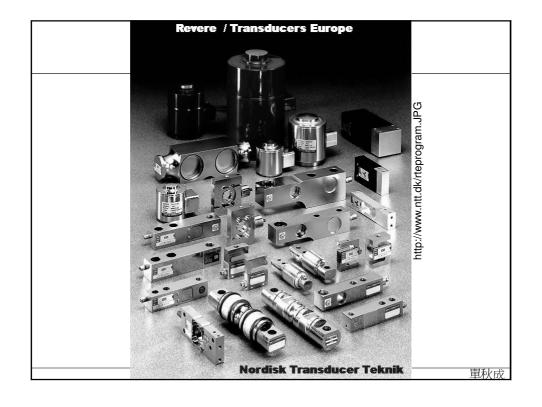


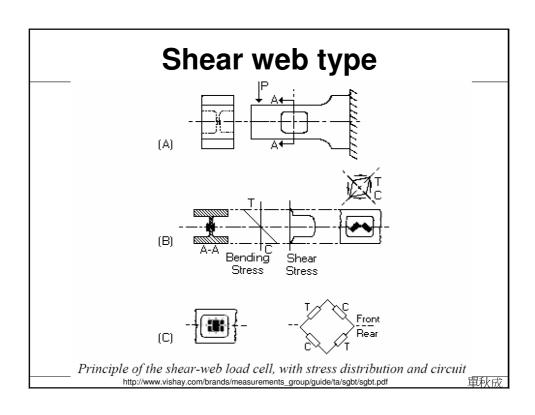


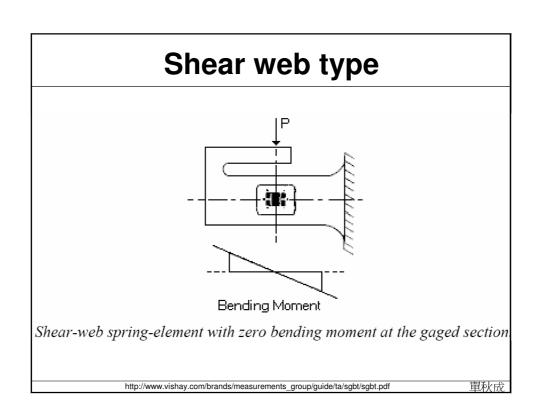




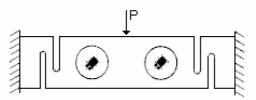








#### Shear web type

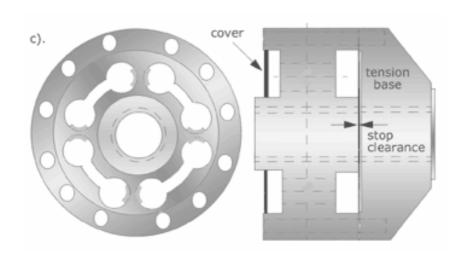


Dual shear webs in a beam configuration designed to cancel the effects of the off-axis and side loads.

http://www.vishay.com/brands/measurements\_group/guide/ta/sgbt/sgbt.pdf

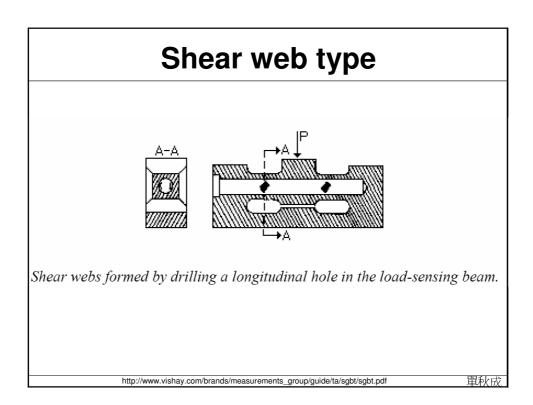
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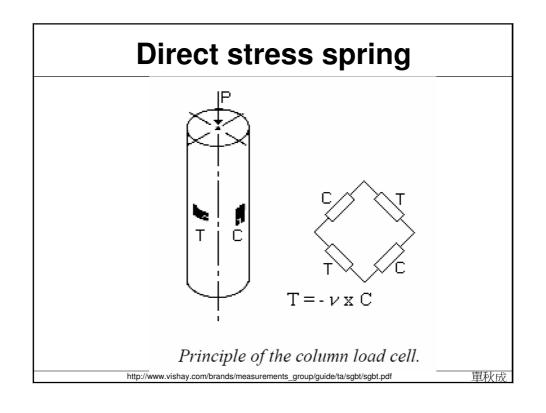
#### Shear web type

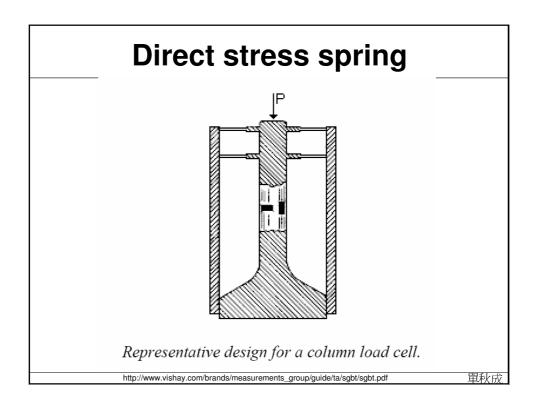


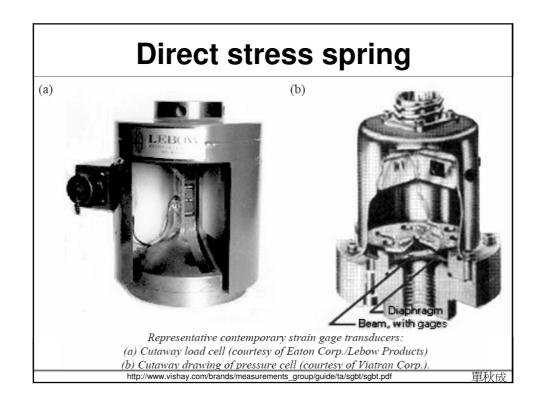
Spring element in wheel form, with radial webs subject to direct shear.

http://www.sensorland.com/HowPage005.html

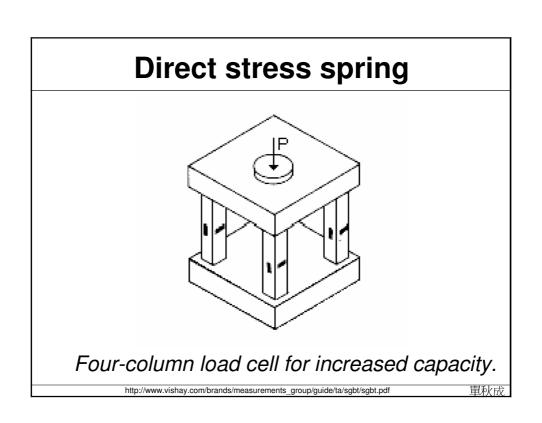


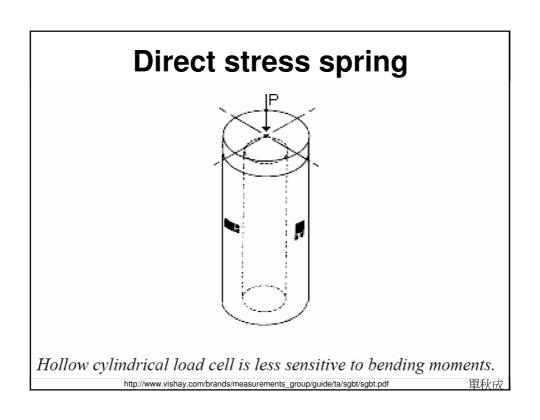


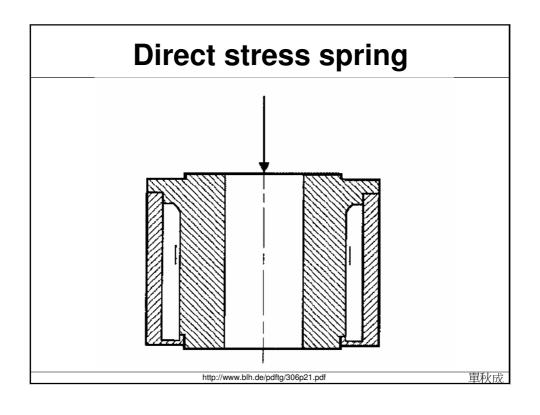




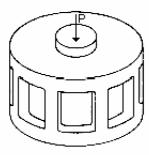








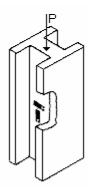
#### **Direct stress spring**



Slotted-cylinder, multiple-column configuration for high-capacity, low-profile applications.

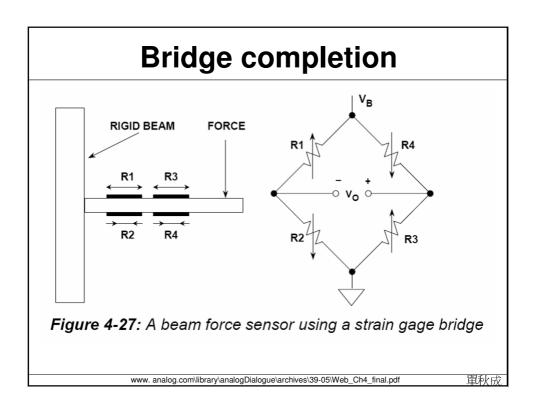
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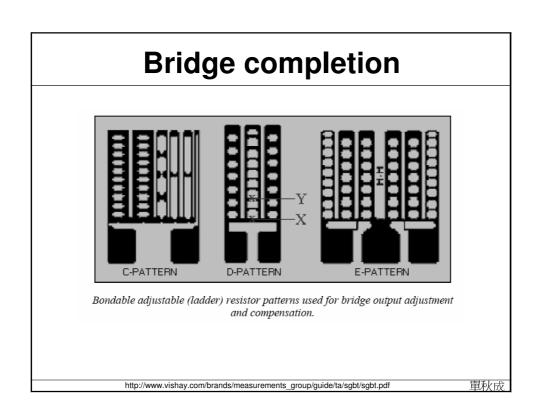
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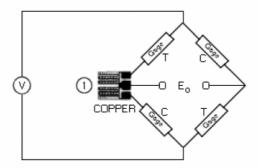
H-section column, with gages close to the load axis, has reduced sensitivity to bending moments..

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#### **Bridge completion**



High-TCR copper resistor (#1) inserted in corner of bridge circuit, and adjusted to maintain bridge balance over the opening temperature range.

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#### **Bridge completion**

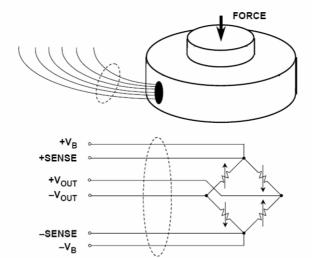
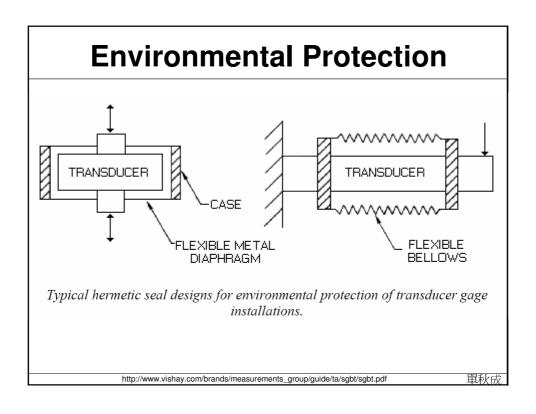


Figure 4-28: A load cell comprised of 4 strain gages is shown in physical (top) and electrical (bottom) representations

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# Clip gages

