



The University of Texas at Austin  
**Aerospace Engineering  
and Engineering Mechanics**  
*Cockrell School of Engineering*

**ASE 375 Electromechanical Systems**  
Section 14115

Monday: 3:00 - 6:00 pm

---

# **Report 3:**

# **Measuring Displacement**

---

Andrew Doty, Andres Suniaga, Dennis Hom  
Due Date: 02/12/2024

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Procedure</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	Calibration of Linear Potentiometer . . . . .	2
3.2	Weight hanged at Chordwise locations . . . . .	3
3.3	Weight hanged at Spanwise locations . . . . .	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Data Processing</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1	Part 2 . . . . .	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Results and Analysis</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>4</b>

## 1 Introduction

In this experiment we take a look at (1) Using a linear potentiometer to measure displacement of a small scale wing model with weights attached at different locations, (2) Determining the twist angle from these displacement measurements, and (3) Calculating the shear center, bending stiffness, and torsional stiffness of the wing model.

This experiment attempts to accurately model measurements from the linear potentiometer in comparison to the ideal linear relationship from theoretical predictions. From these measurements we can then calculate the wing's shear center location and stiffness.

## 2 Equipment

Devices used in this lab include:

- Digital Calipers: Used for measuring outer and inner dimensions of objects. In our case, digital calipers were used to measure the chord length of the small scale wing platform, the distance steps taken to calibrate the linear potentiometer, and the markings indicating chordwise locations for weight placement on the wing model.
- Brass Slotted Weights with hanger: Used to induce bending on the wing model to acquire displacement measurements. Total 250 grams.
- LP804 Series Miniature Linear Potentiometer: Device used to measure linear position and displacement from wing bending and twisting.
- 'Rare Earth' Magnets: High strength magnets used for secure placement of linear potentiometer to the wing platform to acquire measurements without slippage.
- DAQ, NI-9215 Voltage Input Module, and LabVIEW: Data Acquisition System used to process data collected by digitizing the analog information into "bins" for a computer. NI-9215 used to measure the input voltage signals for the DAQ system. LabVIEW used to model voltages through the DAQ read from the linear potentiometer displacement.
- Solderless Breadboard and Jumper Wires: Used to make connections from the linear potentiometer to power, ground, and signal for data collection.

## 3 Procedure

This section covers our procedure for this experiment broken into three parts:

### 3.1 Calibration of Linear Potentiometer

This first part contains our procedure for calibrating the linear potentiometer. Before beginning calibration, this part required connection setup of the linear potentiometer to the DAQ, NI-9215, and LabVIEW to collect and process data to model the input voltage measurements.

1. Ensure connection between the DAQ system (NI-9215) and the Linear Potentiometer is correct.
2. Take the potentiometer and place it on its side for better control of its displacement.
3. Using the digital calipers, measure from the base of the moving shaft on the linear potentiometer to the first displacement step  $x_1$ . We let the displacement step  $\Delta x \approx 10 \text{ mm}$  for our calibration process.

4. Repeat the displacement process for  $i \geq 5$  times, i.e. the next step is  $x_2 \approx 20\text{ mm}$ . We let  $i = 6$  with an additional final calibration measurement  $\approx 20\text{ mm}$  from the  $x_6$  step to cover the full range of the  $5V$  input voltage.

### 3.2 Weight hanged at Chordwise locations

### 3.3 Weight hanged at Spanwise locations

## 4 Data Processing

### Variables

i.

### Equations

I.

Calibration:

X Position	Voltage Response	Standard Deviation
10mm	0.5706V	0.0007
20.09mm	1.013V	0.00071
29.99mm	1.82V	0.00088
40.04mm	2.485V	0.0009
50.01mm	3.023V	0.0008
60.09mm	3.699V	0.00078
80.06mm	4.996V	0.0004

Table 1: Table of X Position and Voltage Response

C = 100.8 mm

X Position	Voltage Response	Standard Deviation
0mm	2.146V	0.00093
10mm	2.164V	0.00099
20mm	2.184V	0.00095
30mm	2.200V	0.0010
40mm	2.227V	0.00093
50mm	2.256V	0.0010
60mm	2.279V	0.00099
70mm	2.306V	0.00098
80mm	2.334V	0.00097
90mm	2.363V	0.00100
100mm	2.384V	0.00096

Table 2: Table of X Position, Voltage Response, and Standard Deviation Trailing Edge

Calipers go to 0.5 mm in least count 250g weight

<b>X Position</b>	<b>Voltage Response</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
0mm	1.979V	0.00096
10mm	1.988V	0.00096
20mm	1.988V	0.00096
30mm	1.985V	0.00095
40mm	1.993V	0.00096
50mm	1.997V	0.00100
60mm	1.990V	0.00099
70mm	2.004V	0.00097
80mm	2.005V	0.00099
90mm	2.014V	0.00100
100mm	2.014V	0.00098

Table 3: Table of X Position, Voltage Response, and Standard Deviation Leading Edge

<b>Potential Position</b>	<b>Weight Position</b>	<b>Volts</b>	<b>Std</b>
5	6	2.501V	0.00093
2	6	2.234V	0.00099
4	6	2.809V	0.00095
1	6	2.471V	0.00090
3	6	1.988V	0.00097
6	6	2.102V	0.00100
5	5	2.599V	0.00100
2	5	2.312V	0.00096
4	5	2.873V	0.00096
1	5	2.505V	0.00090
4	4	2.904V	0.00099
1	4	2.564V	0.00098

Table 4: Table of Potential Position, Weight Position, Volts, and Std

#### 4.1 Part 2

## 5 Results and Analysis

## 6 Conclusion

# Appendices

## Appendix: t-Distribution Tables

**Table A11. t-Distribution**

Values of  $z$  for given values of the distribution function  $F(z)$  (cf. p. 754).

Example: For 9 degrees of freedom,  $z = 1.83$  when  $F(z) = 0.95$ .

$F(z)$	Number of Degrees of Freedom									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.6	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
0.7	0.73	0.62	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54
0.8	1.38	1.06	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.88
0.9	3.08	1.89	1.64	1.53	1.48	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.37
0.95	6.31	2.92	2.35	2.13	2.02	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.83	1.81
0.975	12.7	4.30	3.18	2.78	2.57	2.45	2.37	2.31	2.26	2.23
0.99	31.8	6.97	4.54	3.75	3.37	3.14	3.00	2.90	2.82	2.76
0.995	63.7	9.93	5.84	4.60	4.03	3.71	3.50	3.36	3.25	3.17
0.999	318.3	22.3	10.2	7.17	5.89	5.21	4.79	4.50	4.30	4.14

$F(z)$	Number of Degrees of Freedom									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.6	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
0.7	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
0.8	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
0.9	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
0.95	1.80	1.78	1.77	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73
0.975	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.15	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.09	2.09
0.99	2.72	2.68	2.65	2.62	2.60	2.58	2.57	2.55	2.54	2.53
0.995	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.85
0.999	4.03	3.93	3.85	3.79	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.58	3.55

$F(z)$	Number of Degrees of Freedom									
	22	24	26	28	30	40	50	100	200	$\alpha$
0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.6	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.7	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52
0.8	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84
0.9	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.28
0.95	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.65	1.65
0.975	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.97	1.96
0.99	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.37	2.35	2.33
0.995	2.82	2.80	2.78	2.76	2.75	2.70	2.68	2.63	2.60	2.58
0.999	3.51	3.47	3.44	3.41	3.39	3.31	3.26	3.17	3.13	3.09