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Introduction to Sensors, Instrumentation, and Measurement

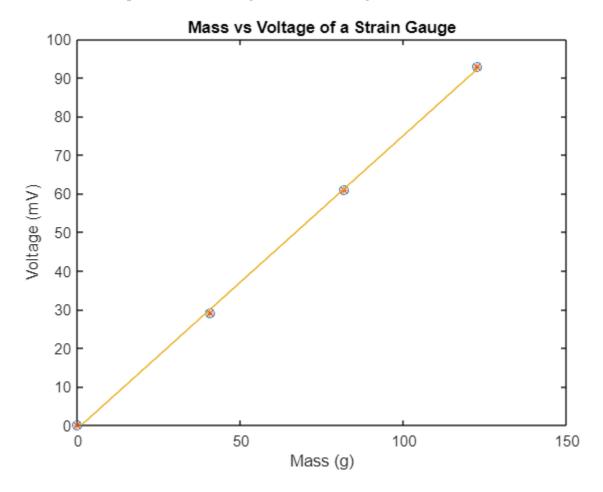
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Lab Three: Strain Gauge

Purpose: Create a "scale" using a cantilever with a strain gauge, calibrate it and measure a weight.

Results:

1.) Calibration plot for Strain Gauge (Mass vs. Voltage)



Measurement of a 120 strain gauge within a wheatstone bridge. Input voltage is 5V, strain gauge is connected to a thin aluminum bar. The change in voltage output is amplified 501x by a AD623 chip. The line of best fit is: Voltage (mV) = 0.7591 * Mass (g) - 0.8037

2.) % Error of Calibration Curve

Calibration curve line of best fit: Voltage (mV) = 0.7591 * Mass (g) - 0.8037

Theoretical output voltage for a 27.6 gram object:

$$Voltage (mV) = 0.7591 * (27.6 grams) - 0.8037$$

 $Voltage (mV) = 20.147 mV$

Measured output voltage for a 27.6 gram object:

$$Voltage = \sim 19 \, mV$$

% Error:

I was able to calculate the change in resistance for a Vout of 20 mV to be 1.93 ohms using the formulas Vout = Vref + G(V + - V -) and $\Delta R/R = (Vin/Vout) - 2$. Both are formulas relating specifically to strain gauges and or wheatstone circuits.

Mass required for a change of 20 nV.

Voltage (mV)= 0.7591 x Mass (g) - 0.8037

$$Z0 = 0.7591 \times Mass (g) - 0.8037$$
 $\frac{20.8037}{0.7591} = Mass (g)$

Mass= 27.41 grams

I was able to calculate the mass required for a change in 20 mV using my calibration curve equation $Voltage\ (mV) = 0.7591\ ^*(27.6\ grams) - 0.8037$.