

Rowing Oar Strain Measurement System Geometry, Materials, and Specifications

Sylvain Boyer
Mecafrog.com

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1 Overview

This document provides a complete specification of the geometry, materials, and measurement system for strain measurement on a sculling oar. The primary objective is to evaluate whether the measurement system requires specific considerations for:

- Amplification of strain gauge measurements
- Effects of thermal expansion
- Misalignment of the device on the rowing oar shaft
- Manufacturing imprecision (e.g., beam curvature)

The measurement system consists of a small aluminum beam attached to the carbon fiber oar shaft, instrumented with strain gauges to measure bending during rowing.

2 Coordinate System and Sign Conventions

2.1 Coordinate System

The oar is represented in a top view and described in a right-handed Cartesian coordinate system (x, y, z) :

- **Origin** ($x = 0$): Located at the oarlock position
- **x -axis**: Along the oar longitudinal axis
 - Positive direction: toward the handle (inboard)
 - Negative direction: toward the blade (outboard)
- **y -axis**: Perpendicular to the oar, in the plane of bending
 - This is the direction of boat travel
 - During the drive phase, the boat travels in the $-y$ direction
 - The blade pushes the water in the $+x$ direction
- **z -axis**: Perpendicular to both x and y (vertical direction)
 - Positive direction: away from the water (upward)
 - Negative direction: toward the water (downward)

Note: In the top view representation, bending occurs in the x - y plane, with deflection $w(x)$ in the y -direction. During rowing, the force at the handle is typically in the $-y$ direction (downward), causing the oar to bend with the blade side deflecting upward relative to the handle.

2.2 Sign Conventions

- **Forces**: Positive in the positive y direction (upward, away from water)
- **Moments**: Positive according to right-hand rule about z -axis (positive moment causes compression on top surface, $y > 0$)
- **Deflection**: $w(x) > 0$ indicates upward deflection (in $+y$ direction)
- **Rotation about z -axis**: $\theta(x) > 0$ indicates rotation about z -axis according to right-hand rule (bending rotation)
- **Rotation about x -axis**: $\phi(x) > 0$ indicates rotation about x -axis according to right-hand rule (torsional rotation/twist)
- **Strain**: $\varepsilon > 0$ indicates tension, $\varepsilon < 0$ indicates compression

Note: During rowing, the force at the handle is typically in the $-y$ direction (downward), causing the oar to bend with the blade side deflecting upward relative to the handle.

3 Oar Geometry

3.1 Overall Dimensions

The sculling oar consists of outboard (blade side) and inboard (handle side) sections, separated by the oarlock at $x = 0$.

Table 1: Overall oar dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
L_{out}	Total outboard length (blade tip to oarlock)	2000 mm
L_{in}	Inboard length (oarlock to handle end)	900 mm
L_{total}	Total oar length	2900 mm

3.2 Blade Geometry

Table 2: Blade dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
L_{blade}	Blade length	430 mm
w_{blade}	Blade maximum width	150 mm
t_{blade}	Blade thickness	5 mm
h_{bow}	Blade bow height (spoon curvature)	40 mm
x_{blade}	Blade tip position	$-L_{\text{out}} = -2000$ mm

3.3 Shaft Geometry

The shaft is a hollow circular tube with constant cross-section.

Table 3: Shaft dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
$D_{o,s}$	Shaft outer diameter	38 mm
$D_{i,s}$	Shaft inner diameter	32 mm
t_s	Shaft wall thickness	3 mm
$L_{\text{shaft,out}}$	Outboard shaft length	1570 mm
$L_{\text{shaft,in}}$	Inboard shaft length	700 mm

3.3.1 Shaft Second Moment of Area

For a hollow circular cross-section:

$$I_s = \frac{\pi}{64} (D_{o,s}^4 - D_{i,s}^4) \quad (1)$$

3.4 Sleeve Geometry

The sleeve is a cylindrical component made of ABS plastic that provides reinforcement around the oarlock region.

3.5 Collar Geometry

The collar prevents the oar from sliding through the oarlock.

3.6 Oarlock Geometry

3.7 Handle Geometry

The handle consists of a taper section transitioning from shaft diameter to grip diameter, followed by the grip section.

Table 4: Sleeve dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
L_{sleeve}	Total sleeve length	300 mm
$L_{\text{sleeve},-x}$	Sleeve extension in $-x$ direction from oarlock	200 mm
$L_{\text{sleeve},+x}$	Sleeve extension in $+x$ direction from oarlock	100 mm
D_{sleeve}	Sleeve outer diameter	60 mm
$x_{\text{sleeve,start}}$	Sleeve start position	-200 mm
$x_{\text{sleeve,end}}$	Sleeve end position	100 mm

Table 5: Collar dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
D_{collar}	Collar diameter	120 mm
t_{collar}	Collar thickness (axial)	20 mm
x_{collar}	Collar position	20 mm

4 Measurement Beam Geometry

The measurement beam is a rectangular beam attached to the shaft by means of two rigid clamps at specified positions.

4.1 Beam Dimensions and Position

Beam neutral axis position: The beam neutral axis is located at y_b measured from the global coordinate origin (shaft centerline at $y = 0$). This position is calculated as:

$$y_b = \frac{D_{o,s}}{2} + e_b \quad (2)$$

where $D_{o,s}/2$ is the shaft outer radius and e_b is the distance from the shaft outer surface to the beam neutral axis. The beam extends from the shaft surface upward (in the $+y$ direction) to provide clearance for mounting strain gauges on both top and bottom surfaces.

4.2 Beam Clamp Positions

The beam is attached to the shaft at two locations:

$$x_{b,1} = x_b = 200 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{root clamp}) \quad (3)$$

$$x_{b,2} = x_b + L_b = 300 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{tip clamp}) \quad (4)$$

4.3 Beam Second Moment of Area

For a rectangular cross-section with height h_b (in bending direction, y) and width b (perpendicular to bending, z):

$$I_b = \frac{bh_b^3}{12} \quad (5)$$

4.4 Clamp Rigidity and Assembly Tolerances

The clamps are assumed to be **rigid connections** that prevent relative motion between the beam and shaft at the attachment points. However, two manufacturing and assembly phenomena must be considered:

4.4.1 System Misalignment

The entire beam assembly may be rotated around the shaft (x -axis) during installation. This misalignment angle, denoted ϕ_{mis} , is expected to be within $\pm 1^\circ$. This creates a **static angular offset** of the entire measurement system, which may result in:

- Apparent strain offset in gauge readings
- Coupling between bending and the misaligned measurement axes

[TBD: Quantification of offset effect on strain measurements]

Table 6: Oarlock dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
t_{oarlock}	Oarlock thickness (axial)	20 mm
h_{oarlock}	Oarlock height (radial extent)	160 mm

Table 7: Handle dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
L_{handle}	Total handle length	200 mm
L_{taper}	Taper length	50 mm
$D_{\text{taper,start}}$	Taper start diameter	38 mm
$D_{\text{taper,end}}$	Taper end diameter	30 mm
L_{grip}	Grip length	150 mm
D_{grip}	Grip diameter	35 mm
x_F	Handle end position (force application point)	$L_{\text{in}} = 900$ mm

4.4.2 Initial Beam Twist

The two clamps may not be perfectly aligned with each other during assembly, creating an initial twist in the beam. This twist angle, denoted ϕ_0 , represents the relative rotation between the root clamp (at $x = x_b$) and the tip clamp (at $x = x_b + L_b$) around the x -axis.

Thermal amplification: The differential thermal expansion between the aluminum beam and carbon shaft can amplify this initial twist. Over the operating temperature range ($\Delta T = 85$ K), the mismatch in thermal expansion creates additional torsional strain that compounds with ϕ_0 .

Simplification: The analysis assumes that twist-induced strains in the strain gauges are **negligible** compared to bending strains. This assumption should be verified for the expected values of ϕ_{mis} and ϕ_0 .

5 Material Properties

5.1 Shaft Material: Carbon Fiber Composite

The shaft is constructed from carbon fiber composite with fibers aligned predominantly in the x (longitudinal) direction. The properties below are approximations for unidirectional carbon fiber/epoxy composite.

Note: Carbon fiber composites exhibit highly anisotropic behavior. The longitudinal modulus (fiber direction) is much higher than the transverse modulus. The negative coefficient of thermal expansion in the fiber direction is characteristic of carbon fibers. These values are approximations and can vary significantly depending on fiber type, volume fraction, and layup.

5.2 Beam Material: Aluminum 1050

The measurement beam is constructed from Aluminum 1050, a commercially pure aluminum alloy.

6 Strain Gauge Specifications

6.1 Gauge Type and Configuration

The measurement system uses four linear strain gauges arranged in a full Wheatstone bridge configuration.

6.2 Strain Gauge Surface Positions

The strain gauges are mounted on the top and bottom surfaces of the beam at the following y -coordinates:

$$y_{\text{top}} = y_b + \frac{h_b}{2} \quad (\text{top surface, tension}) \quad (6)$$

$$y_{\text{bottom}} = y_b - \frac{h_b}{2} \quad (\text{bottom surface, compression}) \quad (7)$$

where y_b is the neutral axis position of the beam from Eq. (2).

Table 8: Beam dimensions

Symbol	Description	Value
L_b	Beam length (between clamp centers)	100 mm
h_b	Beam height (bending direction, y -direction)	2 mm
b	Beam width (z -direction)	10 — 15 mm
x_b	Beam root position (first clamp)	200 mm
e_b	Beam neutral axis eccentricity from shaft centerline	20 mm
y_b	Beam neutral axis y -coordinate	$D_{o,s}/2 + e_b$

Table 9: Carbon fiber composite properties (longitudinal direction)

Property	Symbol	Value
Young's modulus (longitudinal)	E_s	140 GPa (approximate)
Poisson's ratio	ν_s	0.30 (approximate)
Coefficient of thermal expansion (longitudinal)	α_s	$-0.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (approximate)
Density	ρ_s	1600 kg/m ³ (approximate)

All four strain gauges are located at the beam midpoint along the x -axis:

$$x_{\text{gauge}} = x_b + \frac{L_b}{2} \quad (8)$$

6.3 Bridge Configuration

The four strain gauges form a full Wheatstone bridge with two active half-bridges in opposition:

- R_1 & R_2 (**Top surface**): Located at $y = y_{\text{top}}$, $x = x_{\text{gauge}}$
 - Experience **positive strain** (tension) when beam bends due to downward force at handle
 - $R_1 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{top}})$
 - $R_2 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{top}})$
- R_3 & R_4 (**Bottom surface**): Located at $y = y_{\text{bottom}}$, $x = x_{\text{gauge}}$
 - Experience **negative strain** (compression) when beam bends due to downward force at handle
 - $R_3 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}})$
 - $R_4 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}})$

where $R_g = 1000 \Omega$ is the nominal gauge resistance and $GF = 2.15$ is the gauge factor.

6.4 Bridge Output Voltage

For a full Wheatstone bridge with resistances R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 arranged as follows:

- R_1 and R_2 in one voltage divider (top surface gauges)
- R_3 and R_4 in the other voltage divider (bottom surface gauges)

The bridge output voltage is:

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{ex}} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \right) \quad (9)$$

Substituting the strain-dependent resistances:

$$R_1 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{top}}) \quad (10)$$

$$R_2 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{top}}) \quad (11)$$

$$R_3 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}) \quad (12)$$

$$R_4 = R_g(1 + GF \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}) \quad (13)$$

For small strains ($GF \cdot \varepsilon \ll 1$), this simplifies to:

$$\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{ex}}} = \frac{GF}{2} (\varepsilon_{\text{top}} - \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}) \quad (14)$$

where:

Table 10: Aluminum 1050 properties

Property	Symbol	Value
Young’s modulus	E_b	69 GPa
Poisson’s ratio	ν_b	0.33
Coefficient of thermal expansion	α_b	$23.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Density	ρ_b	2710 kg/m ³
Yield strength	$\sigma_{y,b}$	34 MPa (annealed)

Table 11: Strain gauge specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Nominal resistance	R_g	$1000 \Omega \pm 3 \Omega$
Gauge factor	GF	2.15
Number of gauges	n_g	4

- V_{out} = bridge output voltage
- V_{ex} = bridge excitation voltage = 3.3 V
- ε_{top} = average strain on top surface (gauges R_1 & R_2)
- $\varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}$ = average strain on bottom surface (gauges R_3 & R_4)

Strain signs during bending: When a downward force is applied at the handle (in the $-y$ direction), the beam bends and experiences:

- **Top surface** (R_1, R_2): $\varepsilon_{\text{top}} > 0$ (tension, positive strain)
- **Bottom surface** (R_3, R_4): $\varepsilon_{\text{bottom}} < 0$ (compression, negative strain)

This creates a differential strain $\varepsilon_{\text{top}} - \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}} = (+\varepsilon) - (-\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon$, which doubles the bridge sensitivity compared to a single active gauge. The full bridge configuration maximizes the output voltage for a given bending moment.

6.5 Data Acquisition System

The bridge output is measured using a Texas Instruments ADS1220 24-bit delta-sigma analog-to-digital converter.

Table 12: ADC specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Model	–	ADS1220
Resolution	n_{bits}	24 bits
LSB (for $V_{\text{ref}} = V_{\text{ex}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$)	LSB	0.197 μV
Effective resolution (typical)	ENOB	15–18 bits (typical)

Note: The theoretical LSB is calculated as $\text{LSB} = V_{\text{ref}}/2^{24} = 3.3/16777216 = 0.197 \mu\text{V}$. The effective number of bits (ENOB) is typically 15–18 bits due to noise and depends on the ADC configuration (data rate and programmable gain amplifier settings). Please refer to the ADS1220 datasheet for specific performance at different settings. The PGA alone might not provide sufficient amplification for the microvolt-level signals from the full bridge, and external amplification of the bridge output may be necessary before injecting the measurement signal into the ADC.

7 Operating Conditions

7.1 Temperature Range

The measurement system is expected to operate over the following temperature range:

Note: The maximum temperature assumption of 80 °C is based on solar radiation heating the black carbon fiber shaft. This value should be verified through:

Table 13: Operating temperature range

Condition	Temperature
Minimum (cold water, early morning)	$-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum (solar heating of carbon shaft)	$80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Temperature excursion	$\Delta T = 85\text{ K}$

- Thermal modeling of solar heating on carbon shaft
- Experimental measurements under various environmental conditions
- Measurement or estimation of solar absorption coefficient of carbon shaft surface [TBD]

7.2 Mechanical Loading

During rowing, the handle experiences a vertical force (downward, in the $-y$ direction). The expected force range is:

Table 14: Expected force range at handle

Condition	Force
Minimum	0 N
Maximum (peak during power stroke)	$200\text{ kg} = 1962\text{ N}$

Note: The force is assumed to act vertically downward at the handle end position $x = x_F = 900\text{ mm}$.

8 Theoretical Framework

This section presents the theoretical foundations for analyzing the measurement system, including mechanical bending, thermal effects, geometric imperfections, and stability considerations.

8.1 Beam Bending Theory

The measurement system relies on Euler-Bernoulli beam theory to relate applied forces to measurable strains.

8.1.1 Governing Equation

For a beam subject to transverse loading:

$$EI \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} = q(x) \quad (15)$$

where:

- E = Young's modulus
- I = second moment of area
- $w(x)$ = transverse deflection
- $q(x)$ = distributed load per unit length

8.1.2 Moment-Curvature Relation

$$M(x) = -EI \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \quad (16)$$

8.1.3 Strain-Displacement Relation

For a beam in pure bending, the longitudinal strain at distance y from the neutral axis is:

$$\varepsilon(x, y) = -y \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x) \cdot y}{EI} \quad (17)$$

Note the sign convention: positive M causes compression on the top surface ($y > 0$).

8.2 Thermal Effects

8.2.1 Differential Thermal Expansion

The aluminum beam and carbon shaft have significantly different thermal expansion coefficients:

$$\alpha_b = 23.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad (\text{Aluminum 1050}) \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha_s = -0.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad (\text{Carbon fiber, approximate}) \quad (19)$$

The differential thermal expansion coefficient is:

$$\Delta\alpha = \alpha_b - \alpha_s \quad (20)$$

The differential thermal strain over a temperature change ΔT is:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{thermal,differential}} = \Delta\alpha \cdot \Delta T \quad (21)$$

[TBD: Analysis of thermal stress induced by constrained differential expansion]

8.2.2 Solar Heating Assessment

[TBD: Calculation or citation to validate maximum temperature assumption of 80 °C]

8.3 Beam Misalignment Effects

System misalignment (ϕ_{mis}) creates a static angular offset that affects strain measurements through:

- Projection error in measured strain
- Coupling between bending moments and misaligned measurement axes

[TBD: Quantitative analysis of misalignment effects on bridge output]

8.4 Beam Twist Due to Clamps

Initial twist (ϕ_0) between clamps creates torsional pre-stress that:

- Induces initial strain in the beam
- Can be amplified by differential thermal expansion
- May couple with bending to create cross-sensitivity

[TBD: Analysis of twist-induced strains and coupling effects]

8.5 Beam Imperfections

Manufacturing imperfections in the beam (curvature, thickness variations, surface roughness) affect:

- Initial strain distribution
- Stress concentration locations
- Calibration accuracy

[TBD: Sensitivity analysis for manufacturing tolerances]

8.6 Buckling Analysis

For a beam under compressive loading, buckling stability must be evaluated. Two types of buckling are considered: mechanical buckling and thermal buckling.

Table 15: Effective length factor K for different boundary conditions

Boundary Condition	K	Relative Strength
Fixed–Fixed	0.50	Strongest
Fixed–Pinned	0.70	Very strong
Pinned–Pinned	1.00	Baseline
Fixed–Free (cantilever)	2.00	Weakest

8.6.1 Mechanical Buckling

The critical buckling load for a beam is given by the Euler buckling formula:

$$N_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E_b I_b}{(KL_b)^2} \quad (22)$$

where K is the effective length factor that depends on the boundary conditions:

For the measurement beam, the clamps are assumed to provide **pinned boundary conditions** at both ends (preventing translation but allowing rotation). This is more realistic than assuming perfect fixity, as the clamps may not completely prevent rotation. Therefore, $K = 1.0$, and the critical buckling load becomes:

$$N_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E_b I_b}{(1.0L_b)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E_b I_b}{L_b^2} \quad (23)$$

Substituting the beam second moment of area from Eq. (5):

$$N_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E_b b h_b^3}{12L_b^2} \quad (24)$$

where:

- E_b = Young's modulus of beam (aluminum)
- b = beam width (z -direction)
- h_b = beam height (y -direction, bending direction)
- L_b = beam length between clamps
- $K = 1.0$ = effective length factor for pinned–pinned boundary conditions

Note: The pinned–pinned assumption ($K = 1.0$) is conservative. If the clamps provide partial rotational restraint, the actual K would be between 0.5 (fully fixed) and 1.0 (pinned), resulting in a higher critical buckling load than calculated here.

8.6.2 Thermal Buckling

Temperature changes induce compressive axial stress in the beam due to constrained differential thermal expansion. The thermal compressive load is:

$$N_{th} = E_b A_b \varepsilon_{th} \quad (25)$$

where $A_b = b h_b$ is the beam cross-sectional area, and ε_{th} is the constrained thermal strain:

$$\varepsilon_{th} = \Delta\alpha \cdot \Delta T = (\alpha_b - \alpha_s) \Delta T \quad (26)$$

Combining Eqs. (25) and (26):

$$N_{th} = E_b b h_b (\alpha_b - \alpha_s) \Delta T \quad (27)$$

The critical temperature change for thermal buckling occurs when $N_{th} = N_{cr}$. From Eqs. (24) and (27):

$$\Delta T_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E_b b h_b^3}{12L_b^2 E_b b h_b (\alpha_b - \alpha_s)} = \frac{\pi^2 h_b^2}{12L_b^2 (\alpha_b - \alpha_s)} \quad (28)$$

8.6.3 Total Compressive Load

The total axial compressive load N in the beam is the sum of:

$$N = N_{th} + N_{assy} \quad (29)$$

where:

- N_{th} = thermal compressive load from Eq. (27)
- N_{assy} = pre-stress from assembly (clamp tightening) [TBD]

Note: The bending of the beam does not contribute to axial compression (for small deflections in classical beam theory). Bending creates moments $M_b(x)$ and shear forces $V_b(x)$, which must be checked separately against yield criteria.

8.6.4 Stability Criteria

The beam remains stable if the total load is below the critical buckling load:

$$N < N_{cr} \quad (30)$$

For design safety, accounting for imperfections and uncertainties:

$$N < 0.5N_{cr} \quad (31)$$

[TBD: Estimation of assembly pre-stress N_{assy} from clamp tightening]

[TBD: Verification that $N = N_{th} + N_{assy} < 0.5N_{cr}$ for operating temperature range]

[TBD: Verification of stability criteria for operating temperature range]

8.7 Thermal Amplification

Temperature changes amplify several effects:

- Initial twist (ϕ_0) increases due to differential expansion
- Beam pre-stress changes with temperature
- Compressive load approaches critical buckling load

[TBD: Comprehensive thermal amplification analysis]

9 Analysis Sections

9.1 Theory 1: Clamped Boundary Condition

This theory assumes the oar is clamped at the oarlock position ($x \leq 0$) and a force F is applied at the handle ($x = x_F$). The analysis must account for:

- **Shaft bending:** Primary deflection of the carbon fiber shaft under applied load
- **Beam bending:** Secondary deflection of the aluminum measurement beam
- **System misalignment (ϕ_{mis}):** Static angular offset of beam assembly around shaft axis
- **Beam torsion due to clamping (ϕ_0):** Initial twist between clamps creating torsional pre-stress
- **Thermal expansion of beam:** Differential expansion between aluminum beam and carbon shaft (shaft thermal effects assumed negligible)
- **Beam imperfections:** Manufacturing variations in beam geometry (curvature, thickness)
- **Buckling potential:** Compressive loads approaching critical buckling load N_{cr}

[TBD: Detailed analysis with boundary conditions, deflection equations, moment distributions, strain calculations]

9.2 Theory 2: Pin Support Boundary Conditions

This theory assumes the oar is supported by pin supports at the oarlock position ($x = 0$) and at the end of the outboard shaft ($x = -(L_{\text{out}} - L_{\text{blade}})$), with force F applied at the handle ($x = x_F$). The analysis must account for:

- **Shaft bending:** Primary deflection of the carbon fiber shaft under applied load
- **Beam bending:** Secondary deflection of the aluminum measurement beam
- **System misalignment (ϕ_{mis}):** Static angular offset of beam assembly around shaft axis
- **Beam torsion due to clamping (ϕ_0):** Initial twist between clamps creating torsional pre-stress
- **Thermal expansion of beam:** Differential expansion between aluminum beam and carbon shaft (shaft thermal effects assumed negligible)
- **Beam imperfections:** Manufacturing variations in beam geometry (curvature, thickness)
- **Buckling potential:** Compressive loads approaching critical buckling load N_{cr}

[TBD: Detailed analysis with boundary conditions, deflection equations, moment distributions, strain calculations]

9.3 Sensitivity Analysis

9.3.1 Manufacturing Tolerances

[TBD: Effect of beam curvature, dimension variations on strain measurements]

9.3.2 Misalignment Effects

Two types of geometric misalignment affect the measurement system:

System Misalignment (ϕ_{mis}) Rotation of the entire beam assembly around the shaft axis (within ± 1) creates:

- Static offset in strain gauge readings
- Projection error: measured strain = $\varepsilon_{\text{true}} \cos(\phi_{\text{mis}})$
- For $\phi_{\text{mis}} = 1$: error $\approx 0.015\%$ (likely negligible)

[TBD: Detailed analysis of misalignment effect on bridge output]

Initial Beam Twist (ϕ_0) Relative rotation between clamps creates torsional pre-stress in the beam:

- Direct effect: initial twist angle ϕ_0
- Thermal amplification: differential thermal expansion increases twist over temperature range
- Coupling with bending: twist may create cross-sensitivity in strain measurements

[TBD: Analysis of initial twist and thermal amplification effects]

9.3.3 Gauge Positioning Errors

[TBD: Sensitivity to gauge placement accuracy]

9.4 Signal Amplification Requirements

9.4.1 Expected Strain Levels

[TBD: Calculate expected strains for typical rowing forces]

9.4.2 Bridge Output Voltage

For expected strain ε and excitation voltage V_{ex} [TBD]:

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{ex}} \cdot \frac{GF}{2} \cdot (\varepsilon_{\text{top}} - \varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}) \quad (32)$$

[TBD: Determine if amplification is required based on ADC resolution and noise floor]

10 Open Questions and Future Work

The following items require additional information or analysis:

1. Validation of maximum temperature (80 °C) through thermal modeling or measurement
2. Solar absorption coefficient of carbon shaft surface
3. Characterization of system misalignment tolerance (ϕ_{mis})
4. Measurement of initial beam twist (ϕ_0) after assembly
5. Analysis of thermal amplification of initial twist
6. Verification of assumption that twist-induced strains are negligible
7. Detailed boundary condition derivations for Theory 1 (clamped) and Theory 2 (pin supports)
8. Analytical solutions for deflection $w(x)$ and strain $\varepsilon(x)$ distributions
9. Thermal stress analysis from constrained differential expansion
10. Estimation of assembly pre-stress (N_{assy}) from clamp tightening
11. Verification that $N = N_{th} + N_{\text{assy}} < 0.5N_{cr}$ over operating temperature range
12. Sensitivity analysis: manufacturing tolerances, gauge positioning errors
13. Signal amplification requirements based on calculated strain levels
14. Experimental validation plan

11 Nomenclature and Subscript Conventions

11.1 Subscript Conventions

To maintain clarity and avoid ambiguity, the following subscript conventions are used throughout this document:

Table 16: Subscript conventions

Subscript	Meaning
s	Shaft (carbon fiber oar shaft)
b	Beam (aluminum measurement beam)
g	Gauge (strain gauge)
out	Outboard (blade side, $x < 0$)
in	Inboard (handle side, $x > 0$)
top	Top surface of beam ($y = y_b + h_b/2$)
bottom	Bottom surface of beam ($y = y_b - h_b/2$)
thermal	Thermal component
mech	Mechanical component

11.2 Complete Nomenclature

12 References

[TBD: Add references for material properties, beam theory, strain gauge technology]

Table 17: Nomenclature - Geometric parameters

Symbol	Description	Units
x, y, z	Cartesian coordinates	mm
L_{out}	Total outboard length	mm
L_{in}	Total inboard length	mm
L_b	Beam length	mm
h_b	Beam height	mm
b	Beam width	mm
$D_{o,s}$	Shaft outer diameter	mm
$D_{i,s}$	Shaft inner diameter	mm
t_s	Shaft wall thickness	mm
e_b	Beam eccentricity from shaft centerline	mm
y_b	Beam neutral axis position	mm
x_b	Beam root position	mm
x_F	Handle end position (force application)	mm
ϕ_{mis}	System misalignment angle around shaft	deg or rad
ϕ_0	Initial beam twist (relative clamp rotation)	deg or rad

Table 18: Nomenclature - Material properties

Symbol	Description	Units
E_s	Young's modulus of shaft (carbon)	GPa
E_b	Young's modulus of beam (aluminum)	GPa
ν_s	Poisson's ratio of shaft	—
ν_b	Poisson's ratio of beam	—
α_s	Thermal expansion coefficient of shaft	K ⁻¹
α_b	Thermal expansion coefficient of beam	K ⁻¹
ρ_s	Density of shaft	kg/m ³
ρ_b	Density of beam	kg/m ³

Table 19: Nomenclature - Mechanical variables

Symbol	Description	Units
F	Applied force at handle	N
$V_s(x)$	Shear force in shaft	N
$V_b(x)$	Shear force in beam	N
$M_s(x)$	Bending moment in shaft	N·mm
$M_b(x)$	Bending moment in beam	N·mm
$w_s(x)$	Vertical deflection of shaft	mm
$w_b(x)$	Vertical deflection of beam	mm
$\theta_s(x)$	Rotation angle of shaft about z -axis (bending)	rad
$\theta_b(x)$	Rotation angle of beam about z -axis (bending)	rad
$\phi_s(x)$	Rotation angle of shaft about x -axis (torsion)	rad
$\phi_b(x)$	Rotation angle of beam about x -axis (torsion)	rad
I_s	Second moment of area of shaft	mm ⁴
I_b	Second moment of area of beam	mm ⁴
$\varepsilon(x, y)$	Strain at position (x, y)	—
$\sigma(x, y)$	Stress at position (x, y)	MPa

Table 20: Nomenclature - Strain gauge parameters

Symbol	Description	Units
R_g	Strain gauge nominal resistance	Ω
GF	Gauge factor	—
R_1, R_2	Top surface gauge resistances	Ω
R_3, R_4	Bottom surface gauge resistances	Ω
ε_{top}	Strain on top surface	—
$\varepsilon_{\text{bottom}}$	Strain on bottom surface	—
V_{ex}	Bridge excitation voltage	V
V_{out}	Bridge output voltage	V
ΔR	Change in gauge resistance	Ω
x_{gauge}	Strain gauge x -position	mm
y_{top}	Top surface y -position	mm
y_{bottom}	Bottom surface y -position	mm
n_{bits}	ADC resolution	bits
LSB	Least significant bit voltage	μV

Table 21: Nomenclature - Thermal parameters

Symbol	Description	Units
T	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_0	Reference temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
ΔT	Temperature change	K
$\varepsilon_{\text{thermal}}$	Thermal strain	—
$\Delta L_{\text{thermal}}$	Thermal expansion	mm