

Welcome to the Webinar Setting up a Force Measurement Chain in Test & Measurement Applications - From Sensor to Result

The presentation will begin at 3pm CET / 9am EST

All attendee's microphones are muted for the entire webinar session. Be sure your speaker is active and join the audio conference.

If you have a question, please send it to the host using the "Q&A" function. Questions will be answered at the end of the presentation.





Organizational Information

- All participants' **microphones** are **muted** during the webinar.
- Please do not forget to activate your PC speakers to enable audio or connect headphones to your PC. You may have to take the step of joining the audio conference to hear sound.
- Please type any questions you have into the WebEx Q&A dialog
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- If you have additional technical questions, feel free to contact our technical support team at support@usa.hbm.com or support@hbm.com



The Presenters

Thomas Kleckers

- Engineer for Physical Technology
- Product Manager Force Sensors at HBK since 2009
- Previously strain gauge development at HBK



Christof Salcher

- Engineer Electrical & Information Technology, Technical University Munich
- Product Manager Test & Measurement at HBK since 2007
- Previously different roles in automotive software engineering





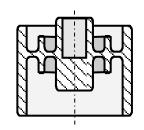
Agenda

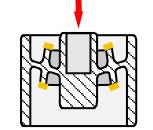
- Basics
- Wiring and input schematics
- Live setup and measurement
- Summery

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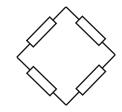
• Questions & Answers

Strain gauge based sensors: The principle





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Spring body

If a load is introduced, strain appears. Strain gauges convert the strain into a change of resistance

The Wheatstone bridge converts the changes in resistance into a measurable voltage

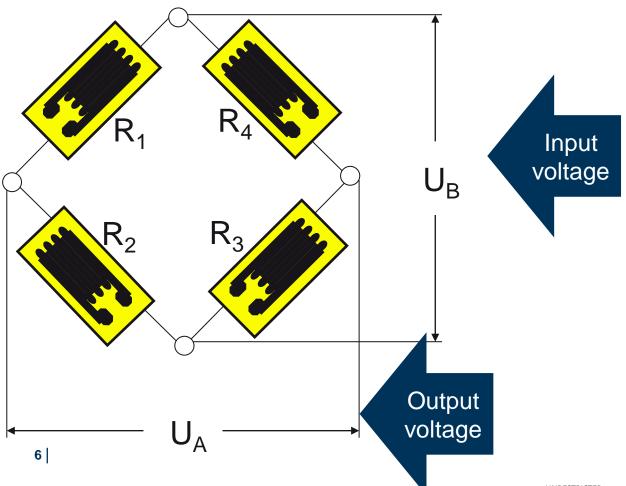
Typical:	
Mech. Stress: 2	200 Mpa
Material:	Steel (200 Gpa)
Strain ε = σ/Ε =>	0,001 (= 0,1 %)
Usual "Unit":	µm/m = 10 ⁻⁶

Strain gauge resistance 350 Ohm Strain 1000 μm/m: 0,7 Ω change of resistance



Strain gauge based sensors: The principle

Strain is 1000 μ m/m, strain gauge resistance is 350 Ω , gauge factor is 2 => change in resistance 0.7 Ω



$$\frac{U_A}{U_B} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

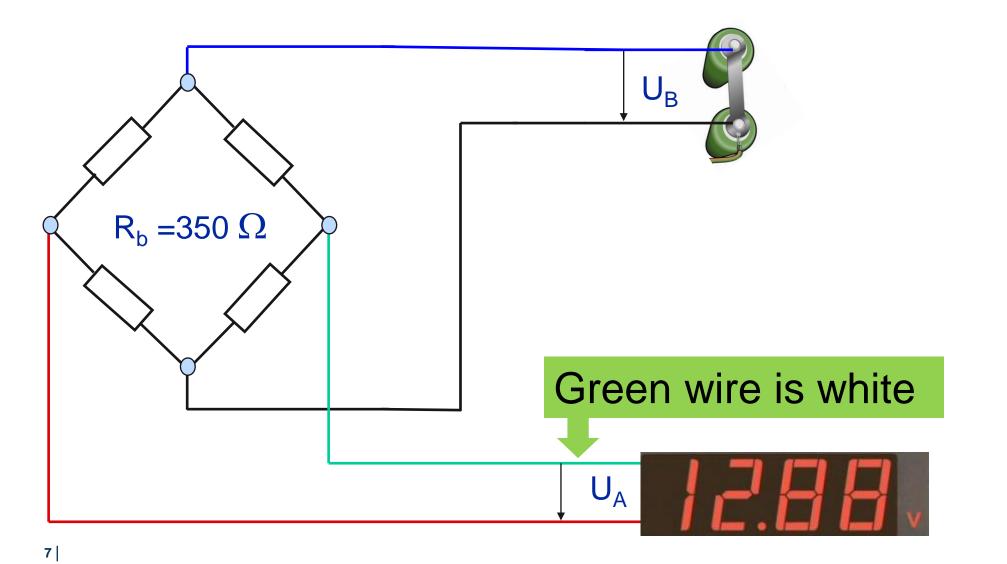
$$\frac{U_{A}}{U_{B}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta R_{1}}{R_{1}} - \frac{\Delta R_{2}}{R_{2}} + \frac{\Delta R_{3}}{R_{3}} - \frac{\Delta R_{4}}{R_{4}} \right)$$

$$\frac{U_A}{U_B} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{0,7 \ \Omega}{350 \ \Omega} - \frac{-0,7 \ \Omega}{350 \ \Omega} + \frac{0,7 \ \Omega}{350 \ \Omega} - \frac{-0,70 \ \Omega}{350 \ \Omega} \right)$$

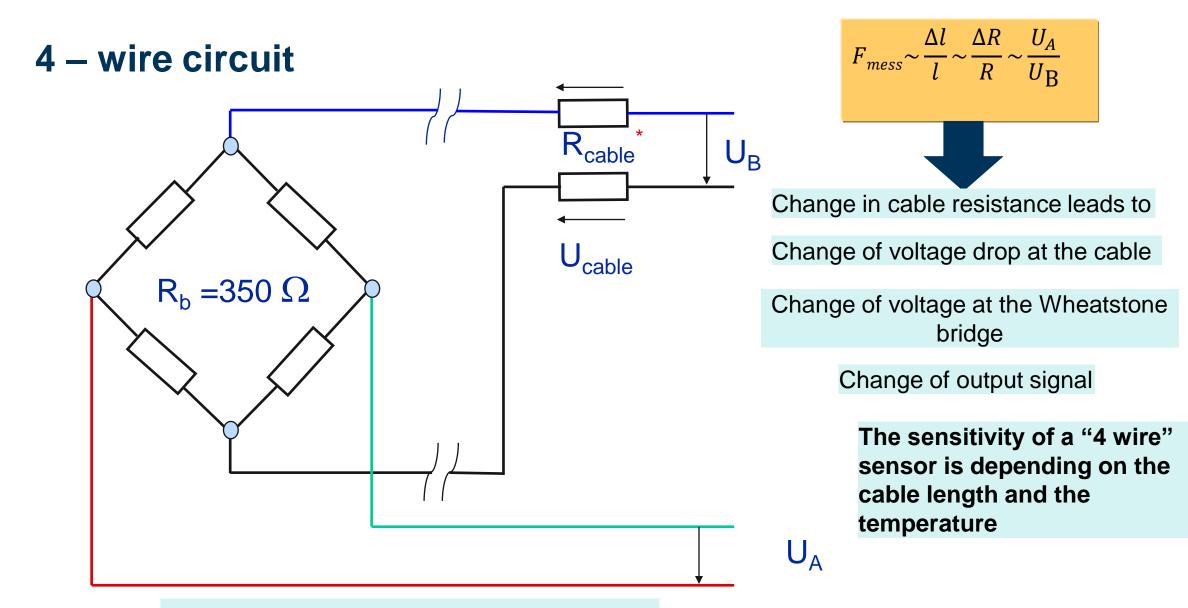
$$\frac{U_A}{U_B} = 0,002$$
$$\frac{U_A}{U_B} = 2 \ mV/V$$



4 – wire circuit





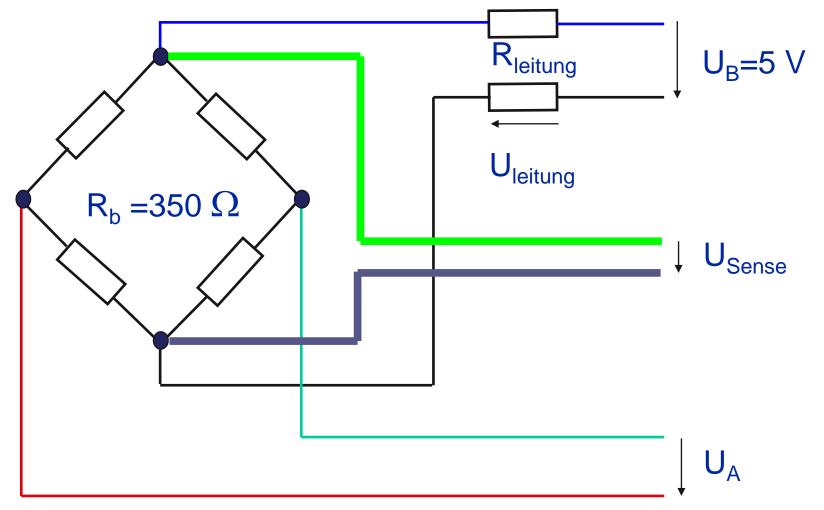


No influence of the resistance of the output wires (red and white) on the results due to high input resistance of amplifier

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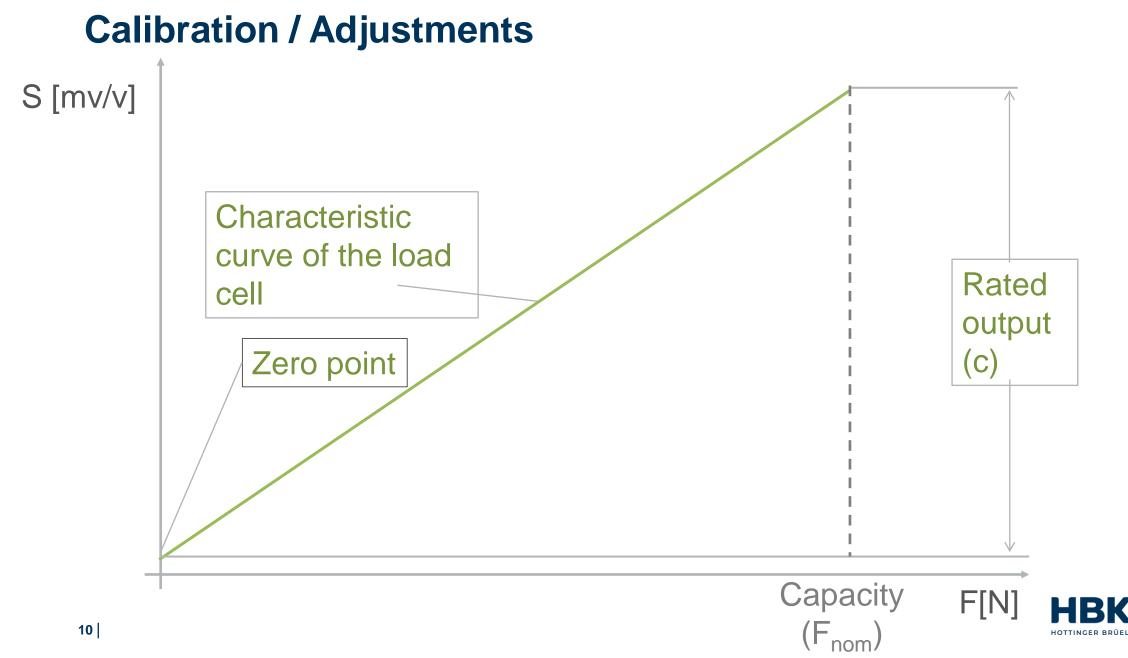


6 – wire circuit



6 – wire circuit: Measurement of the voltage at the Wheatstone bridge by using additional sense lines, adjustment if required, for example in case of changes in temperature

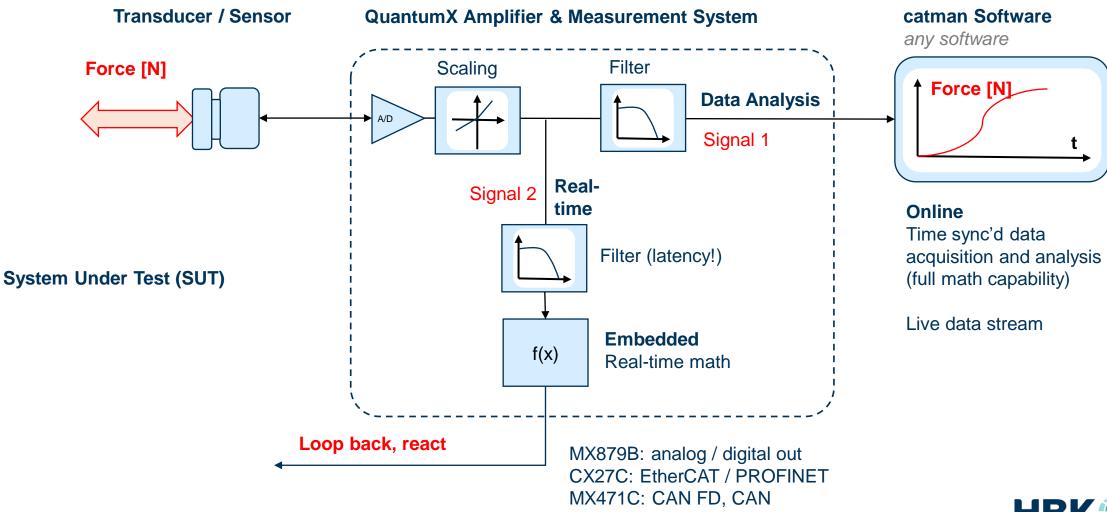




LIVE DEMO



"With full force" : more than a complete measurement chain



Questions?

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Thank You

Any questions?



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