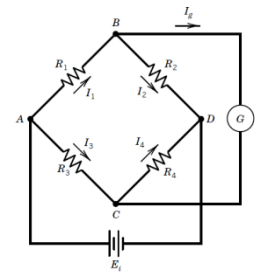


1) Show that for a balanced Wheatstone bridge the relation between the four arm resistances is given by

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$$

[Note: See Ch. 6 in your textbook]



2) Show that the voltage sensitive Wheatstone bridge, the change of the output voltage for a single active arm can be written

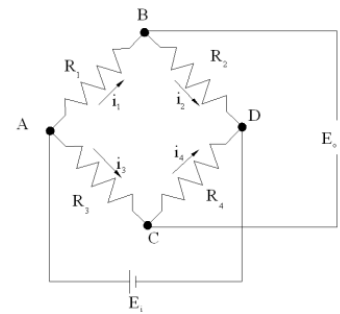
$$\frac{\delta E_o}{E_i} = \frac{\delta R / R}{4 + \delta R / R}$$

Where  $\delta R$  is the change in the resistance of one arm of the Wheatstone bridge assuming  $R_1=R_2=R_3=R_4=R$

Reduce the above equation to

$$\frac{\delta E_o}{E_i} = GF \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

Where GF is the gage factor which is the same for all resistances



3) Consider a Wheatstone bridge circuit having all resistance equal to 100  $\Omega$ . The resistance  $R_1$  is a strain gage that can not sustain a power dissipation of more than **0.4 W**. What is the maximum applied voltage  $E_i$  that can be used for this bridge circuit? At this level of bridge excitation, what is the bridge sensitivity (i.e.  $\delta E_o / \delta R$ )

4) A strain gage having a nominal resistance of 350  $\Omega$  and a gage factor (GF) of 2 is mounted in an equal-arm bridge, which is balanced at zero applied strain condition. The gage is mounted on 2 cm diameter Aluminum rod, having  $E_m=75$  GPa. The gage senses axial strain. The bridge output is **4 mV** for a bridge input of 5 V. What is the applied load ( $F$ ?), assuming the rod is in uniaxial tension

5) A round rod having a cross sectional area of 3 cm<sup>2</sup> experience an axial load of **19 kN**. Two strain gages are mounted on the member, one measuring an axial strain of 600  $\mu\epsilon$  ( $\mu$  in./in.) and the other measuring a lateral strain of **-190  $\mu\epsilon$** . Determine the modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio for this material.

6) The pressure inside an Aluminum Soda can is to be measured using a single strain gage. The can diameter is **7 cm**, and the wall thickness is **0.25 mm**. The strain gage was installed in the x direction when the can was close. It was noticed that the strain gage indicate **-350 micro-strain** when the can was opened. Calculate the initial pressure inside the can.

[Assume  $\sigma_x=2\sigma_y$ ]. Take  $E_m=6.9 \times 10^{10}$  Pa,  $\nu_p=0.3$

7) Consider a 0, 45, 90° rectangular rosette bonded into Aluminum bar ( $E_m=70$  GPa,  $\nu_p=0.33$ ). The measured strains by the strain gauges are:

$$\epsilon_1=500 \mu\epsilon, \epsilon_2=200 \mu\epsilon, \epsilon_3=350 \mu\epsilon.$$

Calculate

- The maximum and minimum stresses and the shear stress
- The stress principal axis direction i.e. the angle  $\phi$

