



*Seção de Ensino de Engenharia de Fortificação e Construção – SE/2*  
*Curso de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia de Transportes*

# *Instrumentação, Aquisição e Processamento de Sinais para Medições de Engenharia*

*Prof. Luiz Augusto C. Moniz de Aragão Filho*

*Unidade III:*

*Extensometria – parte 1*



# *Extensometria*

*- Referências -*

**Kyowa:** Strain Gages

[http://www.kyowa-ei.co.jp/eng/product/strain\\_gages/gages](http://www.kyowa-ei.co.jp/eng/product/strain_gages/gages)

**National Instruments:** Measuring Strain with Strain Gages:

<http://www.ni.com/white-paper/3642/pt/>

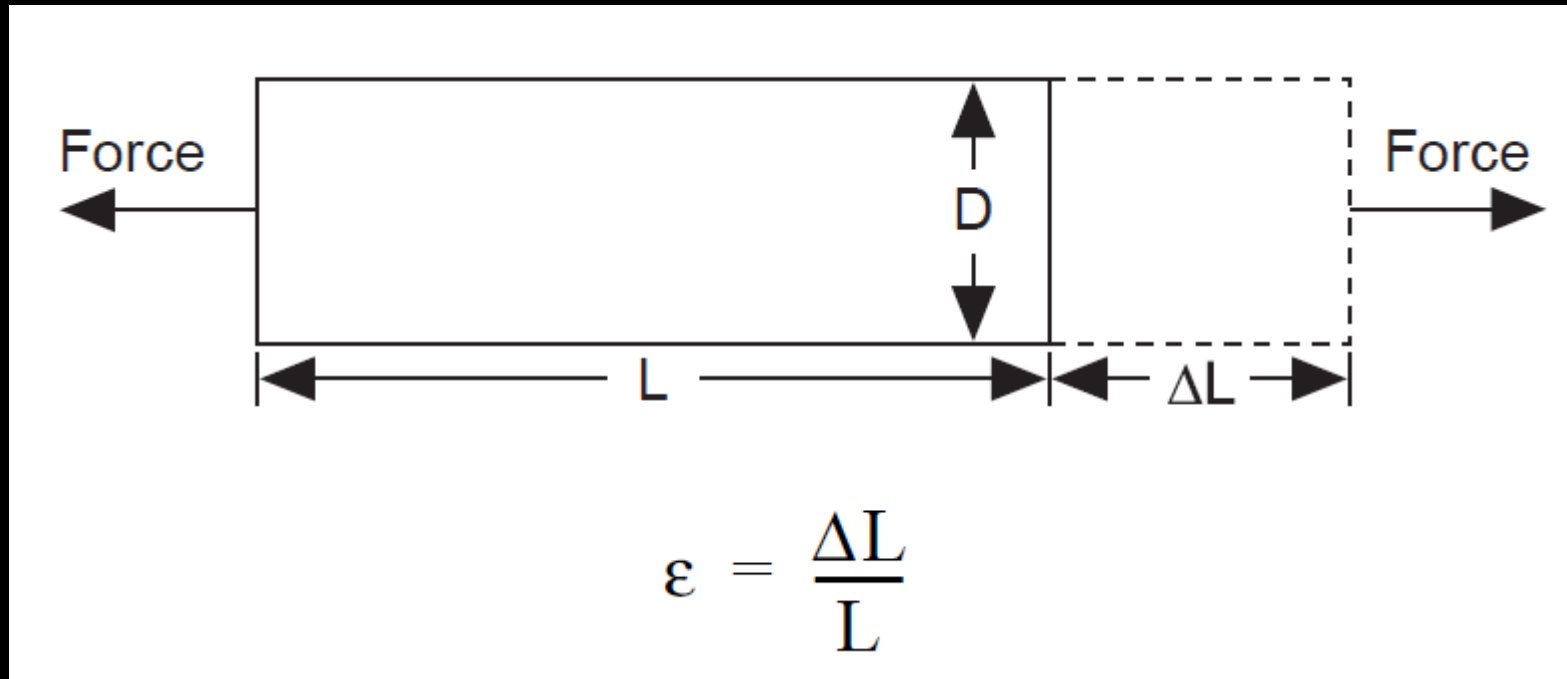
**Vishay:** Strain Gage Knowledge Base

<http://www.vishaypg.com/micro-measurements/stress-analysis-strain-gages/technotes-list/>



# Extensometria

## Deformação linear específica

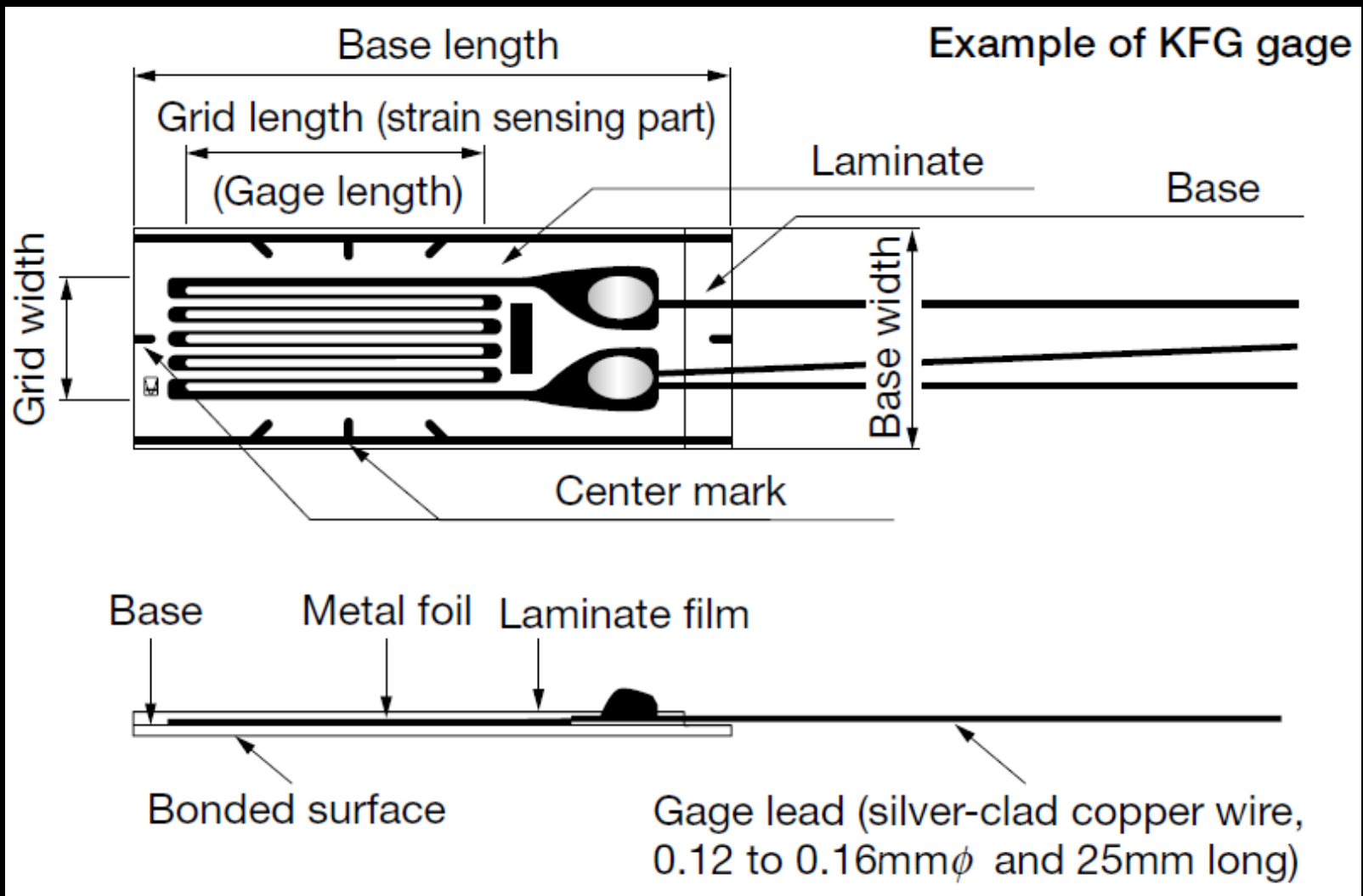


Deformação específica é geralmente expressa em microstrain ( $\mu\varepsilon$ )



# Extensometria

## O extensômetro elétrico de resistência (EER)





# Extensometria

## Gage Factor

O parâmetro fundamental do extensômetro é a sua sensibilidade para a deformação, expressa quantitativamente como *gage fator* (GF):

$$GF = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta L/L} = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\epsilon}$$

O Fator do extensômetro (gage factor) é definido como a razão entre a variação relativa da sua resistência elétrica e a variação relativa do seu comprimento (deformação).

O *gage factor* para extensômetros metálicos é normalmente em torno de 2.

# STRAIN GAGES

TYPE	KFG-5-120-C1-11		
TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION FOR	STEEL		
GAGE LENGTH	5		mm
GAGE RESISTANCE (24°C,50%RH)	119.8 ± 0.2		Ω
LOT No.	Y2803	BATCH	403A   D11

GAGE FACTOR (24°C,50%RH)	2.11	± 1.0 %
ADOPTABLE THERMAL EXPANSION	11.7	PPM/°C
TRANSVERSE SENSITIVITY (24°C,50%RH)	0.40	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF GAGE FACTOR	-	%/°C
QUANTITY		10
APPLICABLE GAGE CEMENT	CC-33A, PC-6	

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF GAGE FACTOR  
[0.8 ± 0.5%/100deg]

THERMAL OUTPUT (ε app : Apparent Strain)

$$\varepsilon_{app} = -0.29 \times 10^{-2} + 0.24 \times 10^{-1} \times T - 0.46 \times 10^{-1} \times T^2 + 0.18 \times 10^{-4} \times T^3 + 0.11 \times 10^{-5} \times T^4 \quad [\mu m/m]$$

tolerance : ± 0.85 [(μm/m)/°C]

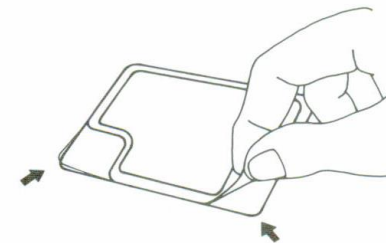
 株式会社 共和電業

〒182-0021 東京都調布市調布ヶ丘3-5-1  
TEL:0424-88-1111(大代) FAX:0424-81-3258

 **KYOWA**

KYOWA ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS CO., LTD.

3-5-1, Chofugaoka, Chofu, Tokyo, 182-0021, Japan  
Phone: 0424-88-1111 Fax: 0424-81-3258



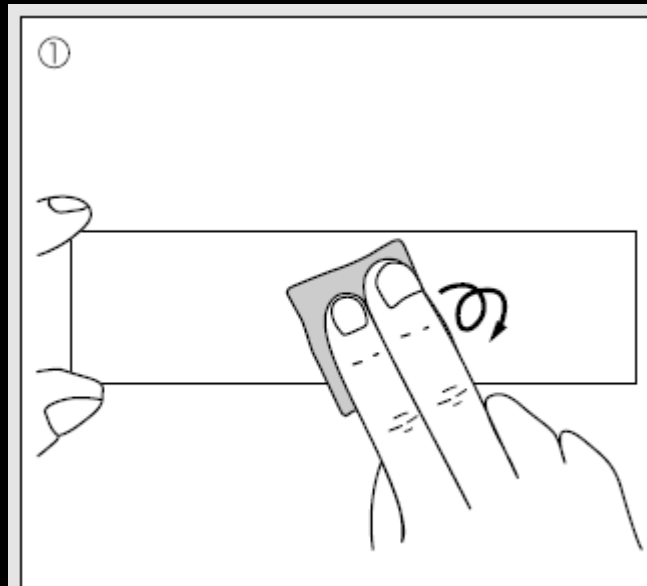
袋の開封は図のようにおこなって下さい。

Open the package as illustrated.

共和ゲージのお取扱いは裏面をご覧ください。

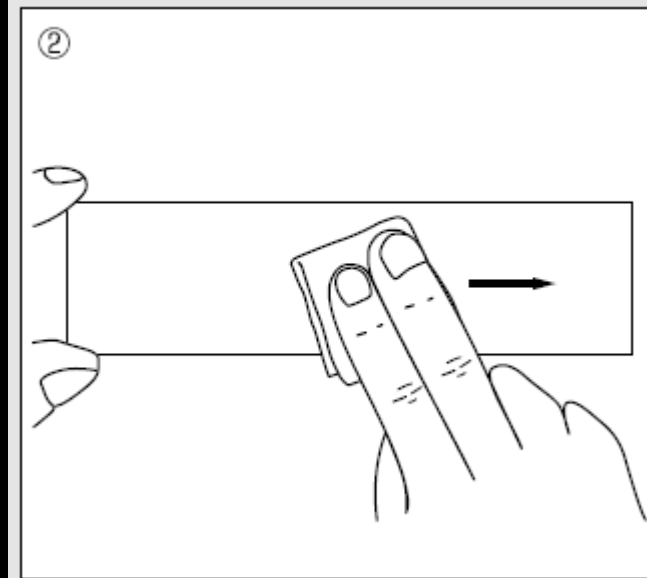
See the back of package for installation of Kyowa gages.

# Como colar extensômetros e protegê-los



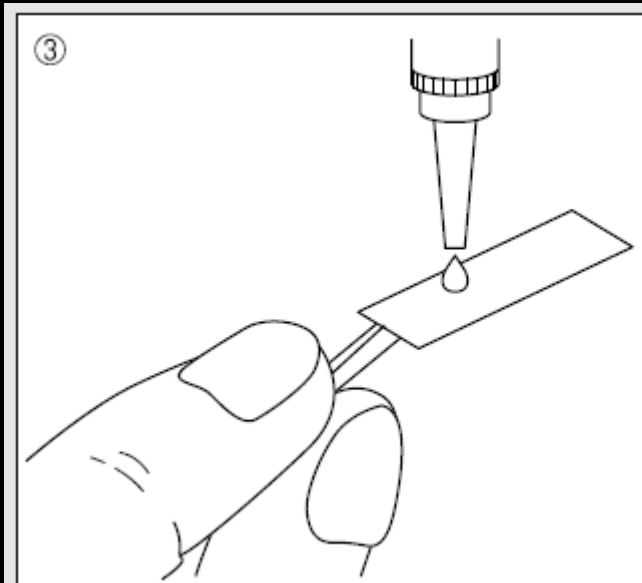
Like drawing a circle with sandpaper (#300 or so), polish the strain gage bonding site in a considerably wider area than the strain gage size.

(If the measuring object is a practical structure, wipe off paint, rust and plating with a grinder or sand blast. Then, polish with sandpaper.)

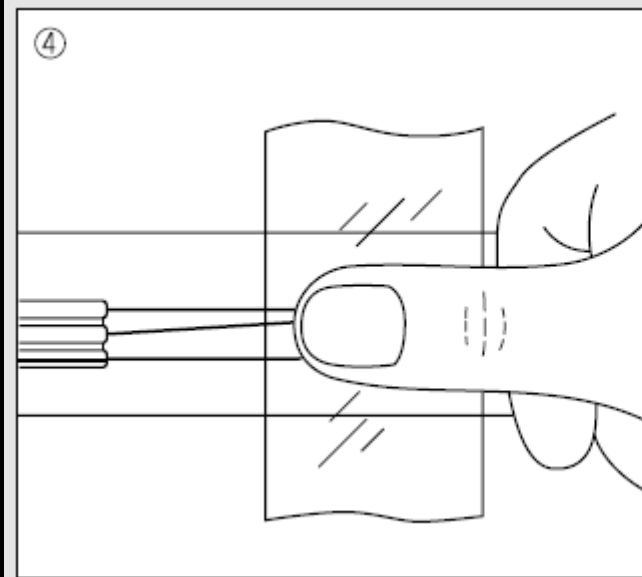


Using an absorbent cotton, gauze or SILBON paper dipped in a highly volatile solvent such as acetone which dissolves oils and fats, strongly wipe the bonding site in a single direction to remove oils and fats. Reciprocated wiping does not clean the surface. After cleaning, mark the strain gage bonding position.

# Como colar extensômetros e protegê-los



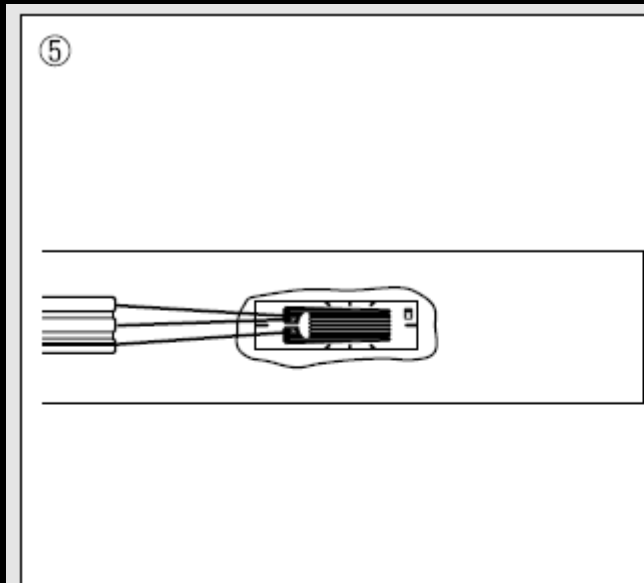
Make sure of the front (metal foil part) and the back of the strain gage. Apply a drop of adhesive to the back and immediately put the strain gage on the bonding site. (Do not spread the adhesive over the back. If so, curing is adversely accelerated.)



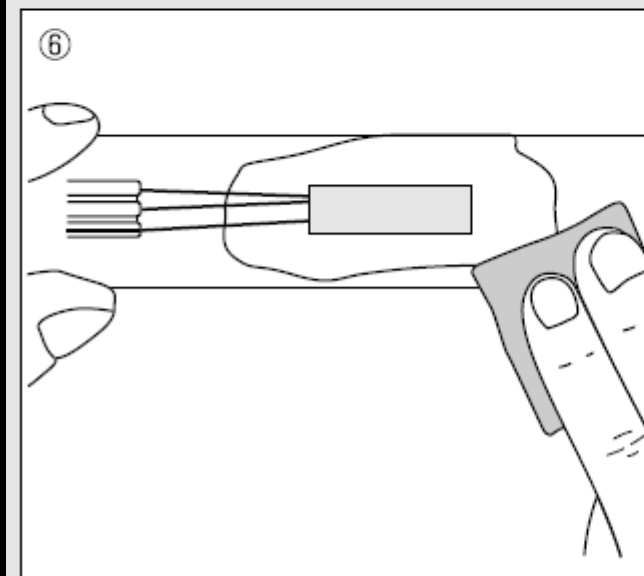
Cover the strain gage with the accessory polyethylene sheet and strongly press the strain gage over the sheet with a thumb for approximately 1 minute (do not detach midway). Quickly perform steps 3 and 4. Otherwise, the adhesive is cured. Once the strain gage is put on the bonding site, do not put it up to adjust the position.



# Como colar extensômetros e protegê-los

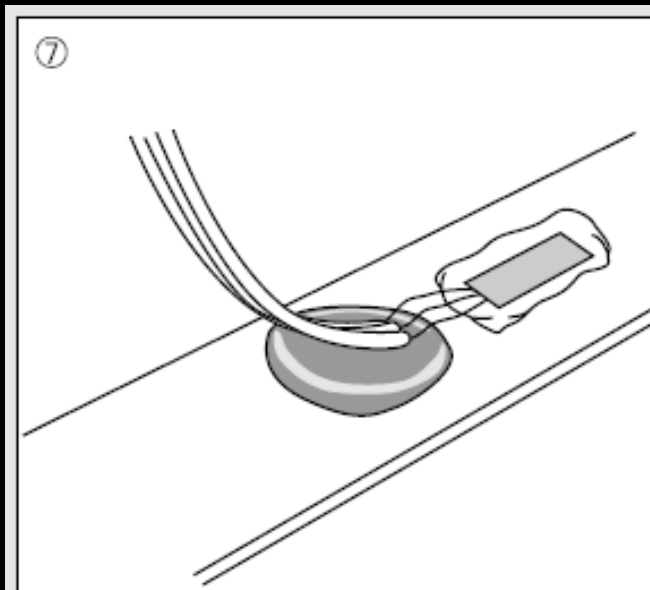


When the adhesive is cured, remove the polyethylene sheet and check the bonding condition. Ideally, the adhesive is slightly forced out from around the strain gage.

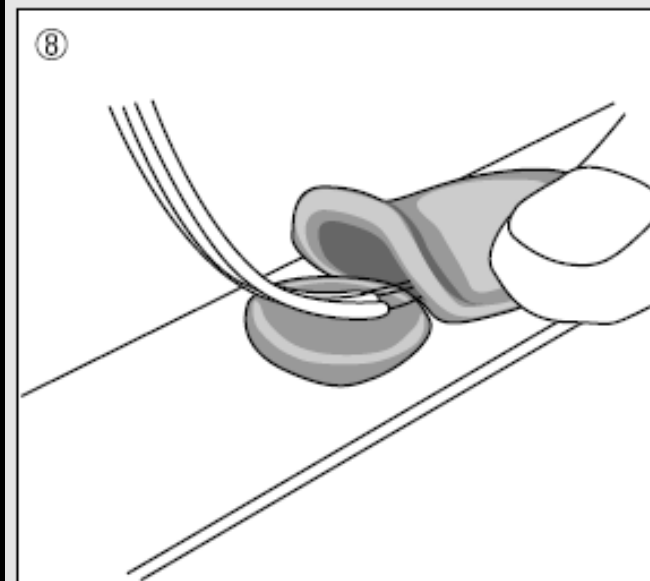


If the adhesive is widely forced out from around the gage base, remove the protruding adhesive with a cutter or sandpaper. Place gage leads in a slightly slackened condition.

# Como colar extensômetros e protegê-los



Put up the leadwire from before the part where the adhesive is applied. Place a block of the coating agent below the leadwire with gage leads slightly slackened.



Completely cover the strain gage, protruding adhesive and part of the leadwire with another block of the coating agent. Do not tear the block to pieces but slightly flatten it with a finger to closely contact it with the strain gage and part of the leadwire. Completely hide protrusions including gage leads behind the coating agent.



# *Extensometria*

## *Medindo deformações*

Na prática, as medições de deformação raramente envolvem quantidades maiores do que poucos milistrains. Portanto, medir deformações requer na prática a medição de alterações muito pequenas na resistência.

Por exemplo, suponha que em um teste, um espécime sofreu uma deformação de  $500 \mu\varepsilon$  (0,05%). Um extensômetro com  $GF = 2$  exibirá uma mudança na resistência elétrica de apenas 0,1%. Para um extensômetro de  $120\Omega$ , corresponde a uma mudança de apenas  $0,12 \Omega$ .

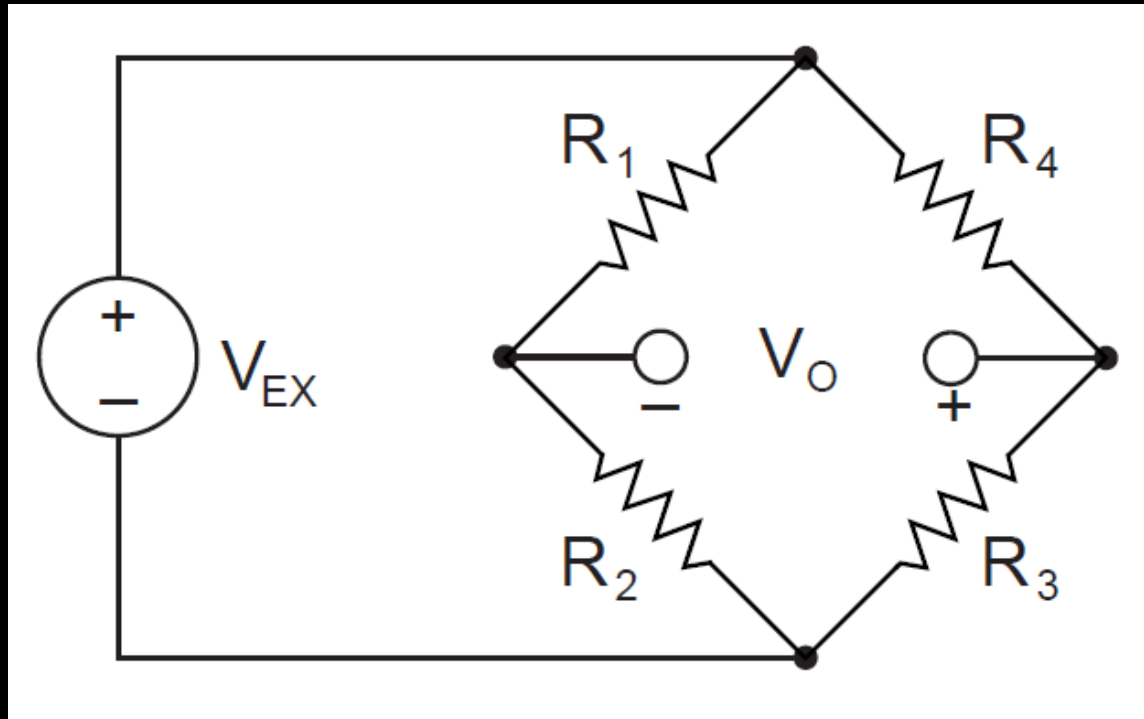
$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \varepsilon \cdot G = 0,001$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta R = 0,12 \Omega$$



# Extensometria

## Ponte de Wheatstone

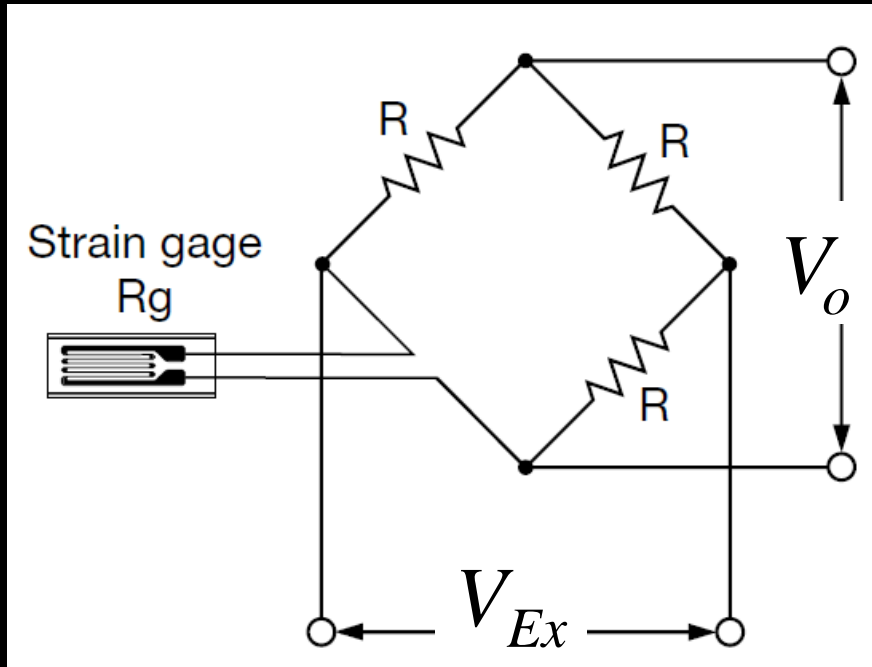


$$V_O = \left[ \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right] \cdot V_{EX}$$



# Extensometria

## 1/4 de Ponte



$$R_g = R_1 + \Delta R$$

$$V_o = \frac{(R_1 + \Delta R)R_3 - R_2R_4}{(R_1 + \Delta R + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)} V_{Ex}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = R$$

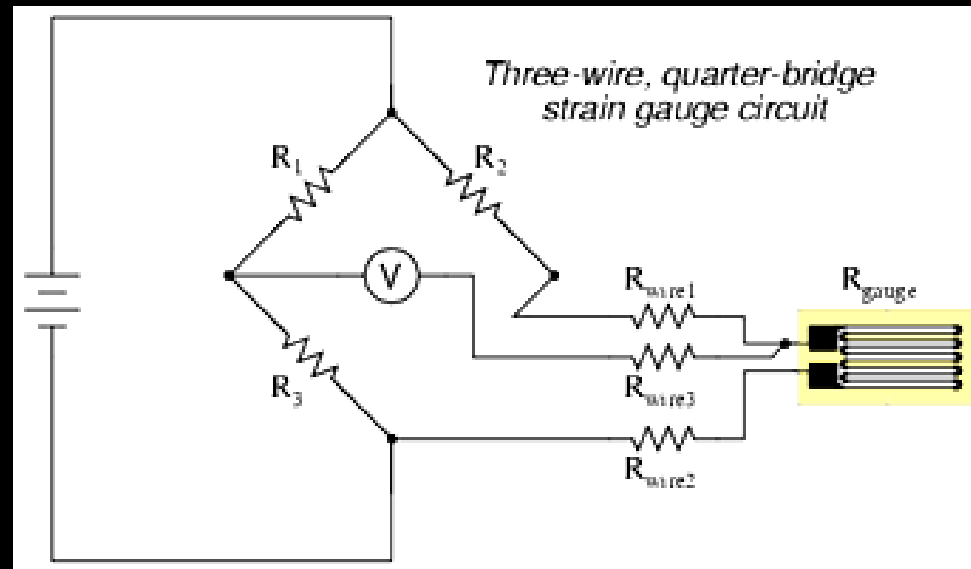
$$V_o = \frac{(R^2 + R\Delta R - R^2)}{(2R + \Delta R)(2R)} V_{Ex}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o = \frac{\Delta R}{(4R + 2\Delta R)} V_{Ex} \cong \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Delta R}{R} V_{Ex} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot G \cdot V_{Ex}$$



# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte: ligação com 3 fios



Devido ao fato do terceiro fio carregar praticamente nenhuma corrente (devido à resistência extremamente elevada do voltímetro interno), a sua resistência não irá variar qualquer quantidade substancial de tensão.

Como a resistência do fio superior ( $R_{wire1}$ ) passa a ser "ignorada", uma vez que o voltímetro liga-se diretamente para o terminal de topo do medidor de tensão, permanece apenas a resistência do fio inferior ( $R_{wire2}$ ) contribuindo em série com a resistência do medidor. Não é uma solução perfeita, mas minora o erro devido a longos condutores.



# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte – Procedimento

Exemplo: Instrumentação de barra chata de alumínio

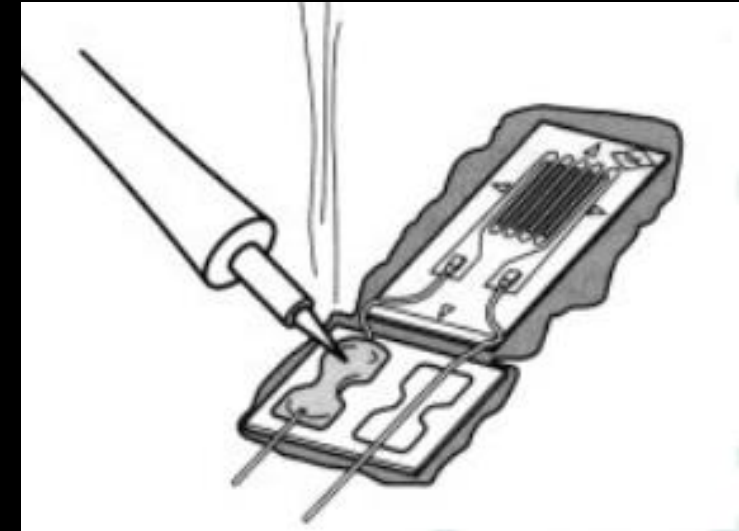
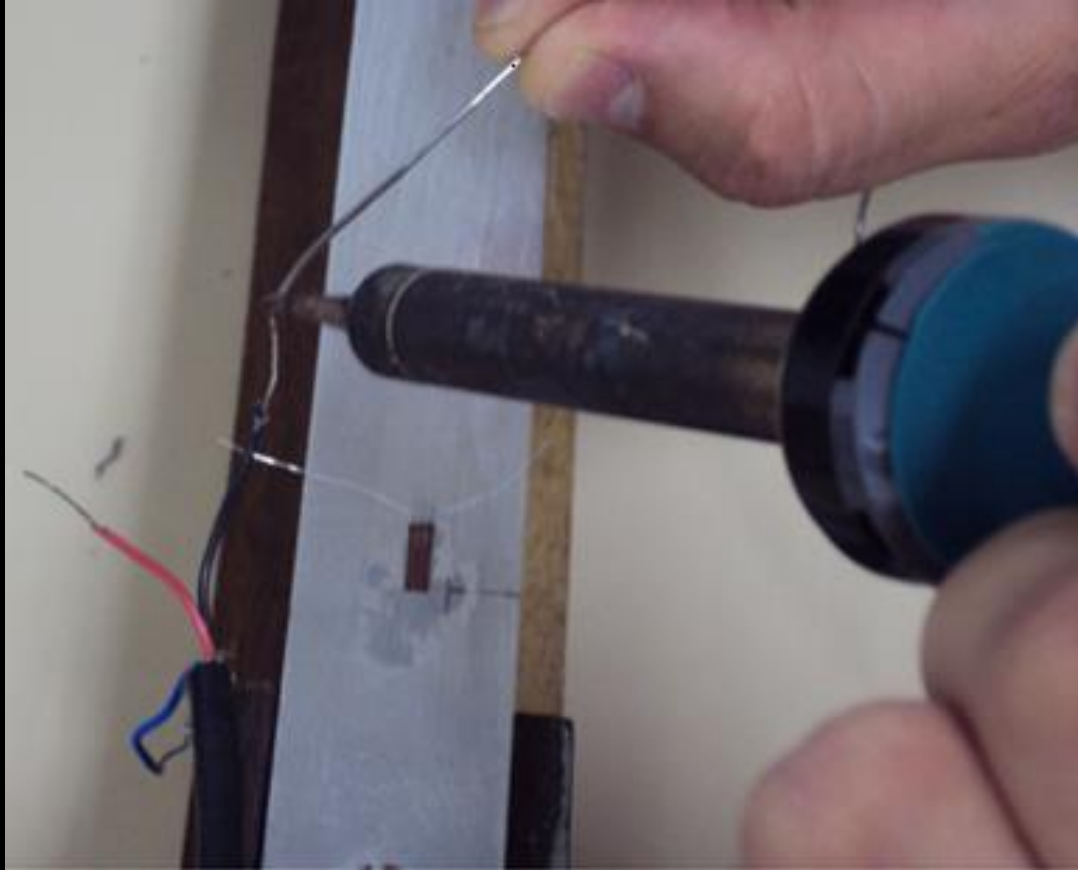


Colagem de *strain gage*



# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte – Procedimento



Solda dos terminais do *strain gage*

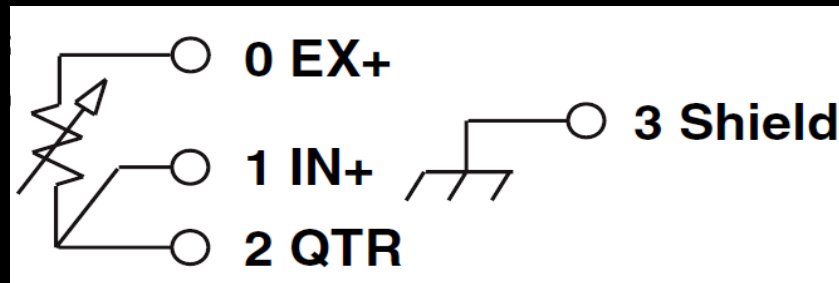
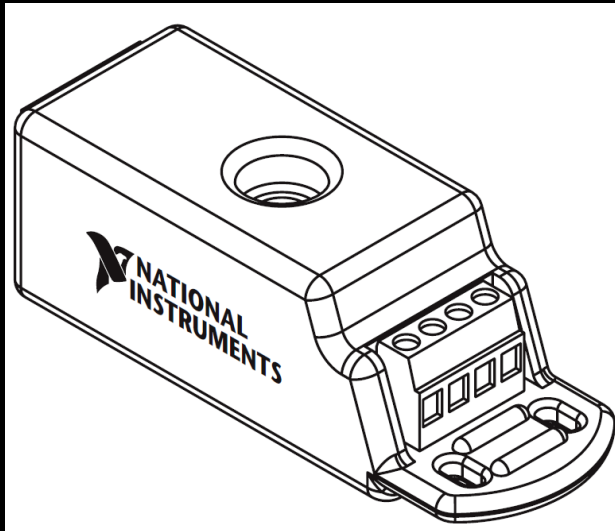




# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte – Procedimento

Ligação dos fios na caixa de complemento de ponte NI 9944 ( $120\Omega$ ):

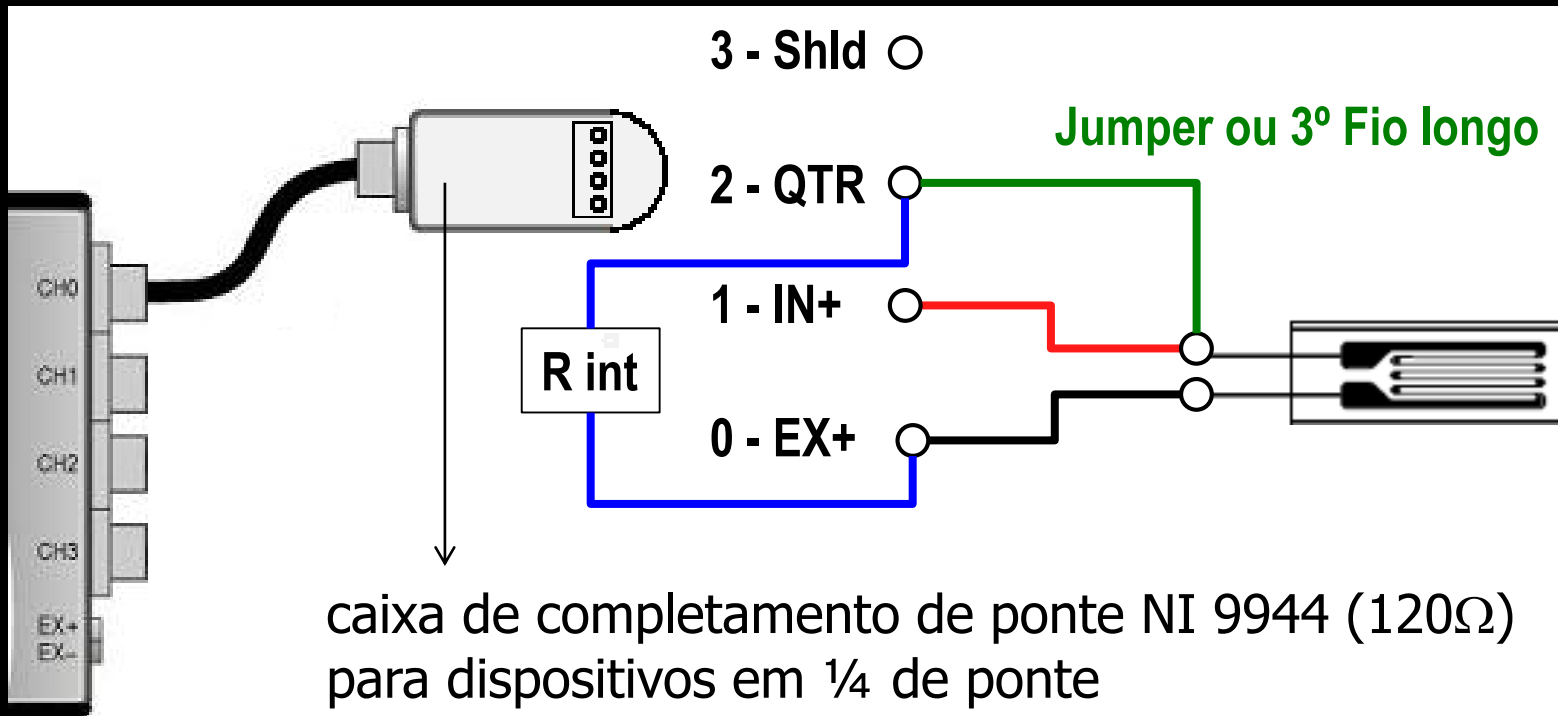




# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte – Procedimento

Ligação dos terminais para  $\frac{1}{4}$  de ponte:

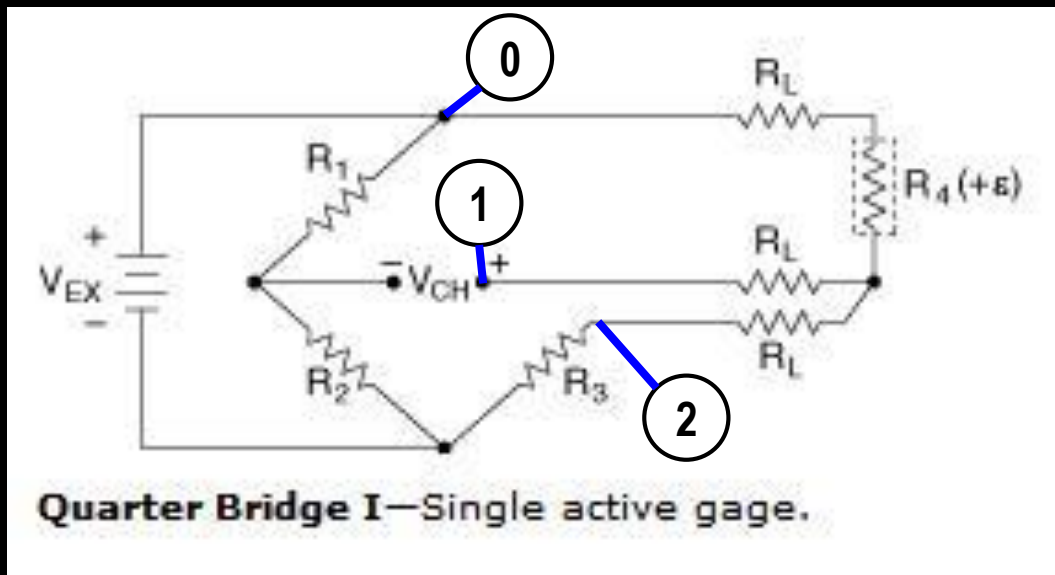




# Extensometria

## $\frac{1}{4}$ de Ponte – Procedimento

Ligação dos terminais para  $\frac{1}{4}$  de ponte:

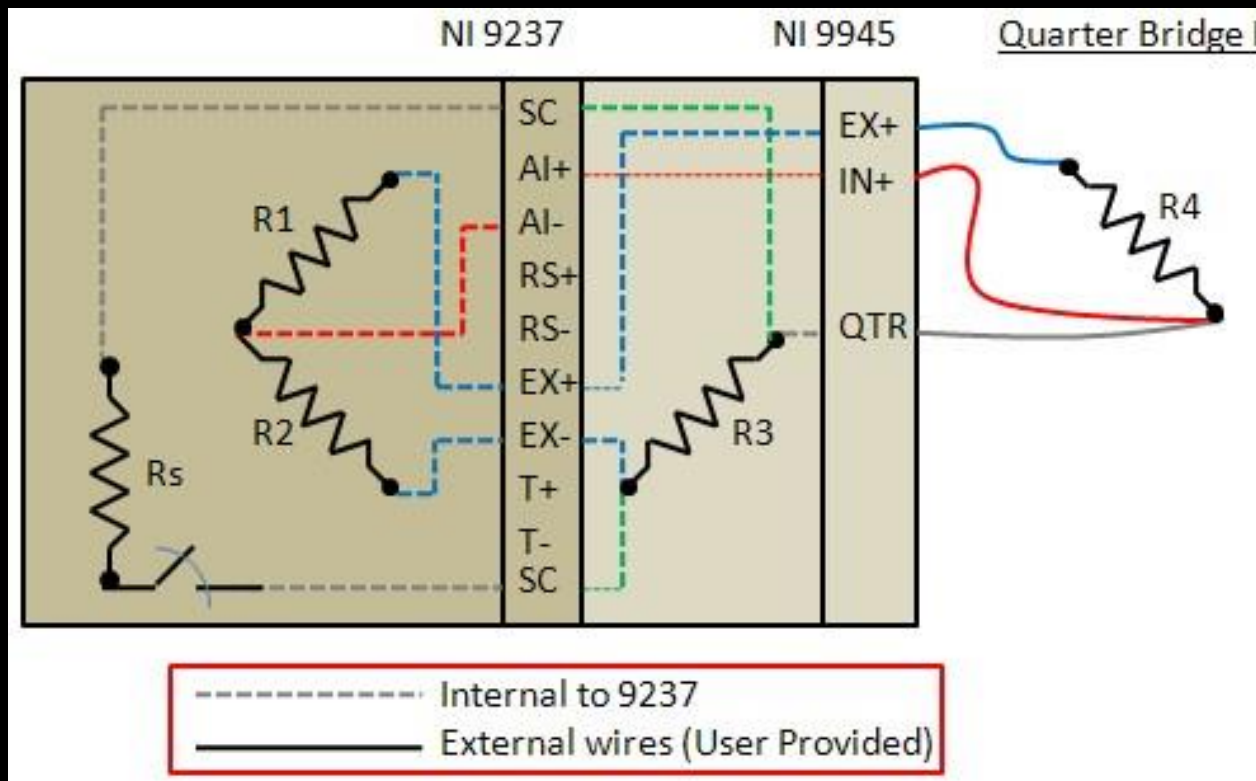




# Extensometria

## 1/4 de Ponte – Procedimento

Ligação dos terminais para 1/4 de ponte com caixa NI 9944/9945:





# *Extensometria*

## *Utilizando o Signal Express*

Configurando parâmetros da placa NI 9237:

### 1) Add Step:

- Acquire Signals
  - DAQmx Acquire
    - Analog Input
      - Strain

### 2) Add Channels to task:

- ai0 // Enter



# Extensometria

## Utilizando o Signal Express

Configurando parâmetros da placa NI 9237:

### 3) Step Setup:

- Configuration:
  - Settings:
    - Gage Factor: **2**
    - Gage Resistance: **120 $\Omega$**
    - Voltage Excitation (Vex) Value: **2,5V**
    - Strain Configuration: **...Bridge**  
(acompanhar "context help")



# *Extensometria*

## *Utilizando o Signal Express*

### Observando os sinais:

#### 1) Step Setup:

- Configuration:
  - Time Settings:
    - Rate (Hz): **2k**
    - Samples to Read: **2k** (pacotes de 1s)
    - Acquisition Mode: **Continuous Samples**

#### 2) Run:

- **Run Continuously**
- **Observe os sinais no gráfico "Preview" da pasta "Step Setup"**



# *Extensometria*

## *Utilizando o Signal Express*

### Gravando os sinais (data logging):

#### 1) Step Setup:

- Configuration:
  - Time Settings:
    - Rate (Hz): **2k**
    - Samples to Read: **720k** (pacote de 3min)
    - Acquisition Mode: **Continuous Samples**
  - Advanced Timing:
    - Additional Time Settings:
      - Timeout (s): **1000** (>3min)





# Extensometria

## Utilizando o Signal Express

### Gravando os sinais (data logging):

#### 2) Recording Options:

- Signal Selection:
  - Dev 1/ai0: **checked**

#### 3) Run:

- Run Continuously / Stop (em seguida)
- Aguardar até que o botão "Abort" suma, o "log" apareça na janela "Idle" e os dados sejam apresentados no gráfico "Preview" da pasta "Step Setup"



# *Extensometria*

## *Utilizando o Signal Express*

### Gravando os sinais (data logging):

#### 3) Logs:

- Clicar na série adquirida com o botão direito do mouse e selecionar **"Make Active Log"**
- Clicar no ícone do sinal com o botão direito do mouse e selecionar **"Make Log Viewable"**, observando-se o sinal na janela "Data View"
- Clicar no ícone do sinal com o botão direito do mouse e selecionar **"Convert to ASCII"** ou **"Export to Excel"**
- Salvar o projeto (extensão .seproj) e fechar o programa.