# HIGH TEMPERATURE STRAIN GAGES

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# HIGH TEMPERATURE STRAIN GAGES

500°F and above - up to 2600°F

## **TYPES INCLUDE:**

- Resistance (△OHMS/△Strain)
- Capacitive (∆pf/∆Strain)
- Fiber Optic (∆ Light/∆Strain)





# HIGH TEMPERATURE STRAIN GAGES

## NICHROME

- Dynamic Applications
- Useable to 950°C Do Not Exceed!
- G.F. Very Stable With Temperature
- G.F. Very Stable With Handling
- Rugged And Durable

#### **MOLECULOY**®

- Dynamic Applications
- Useable to 950°C Longer Life
- G.F. Unstable Unless Stress Relieved
- G.F. Unstable Unless Annealed





# HIGH TEMPERATURE STRAIN GAGES

#### **PLATINUM TUNGSTEN**

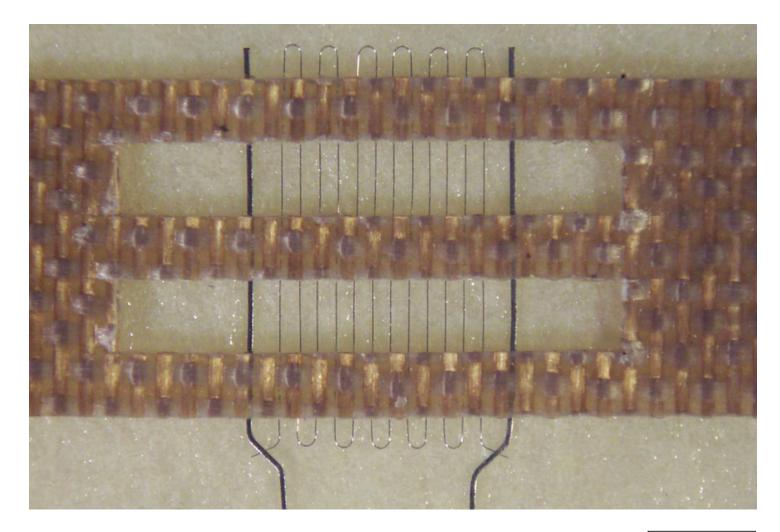
- Dynamic Applications
- Useable To 1200°C
- Double The Gage Factor
- Very High Resistance Change With Temperature
- High Elongation
- Static (special cases) to 480°C

#### **HOSKINS 875 (KATHAL A1)**

- Static Applications
- Useable To 950°C
- Must Be Used In Half-Bridge Configurations











# **OTHER TYPES**

#### **EVANOHM**

- Dynamic Applications
- Useable to 950°C
- Similar To Moleculoy
- Static to 350°C

#### **CAPACITIVE GAGE**

- Static Applications
- High Strain Range
- Very Stable
- Bulky In Nature

## **FIBER OPTIC**

- Working Models Demonstrated
- Easy to install





# **DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS**

# **LEAD WIRE JOINT DESIGN**

#### STRAIGHT LEADS

- 1 TO 3 Million Cycles To Failure
- ± 700 Micro Strain Range
- Easy To Handle

#### "Z" LEADS

- + 10 Million Cycles To Failure
- ± 1000 Micro Strain Range
- Handling Is Different

#### **INBOARD LEADS**

- Used When Space Dictates
- Similar Life To Straight Leads





# DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS (CONT.)

## **TRUE FREE FILAMENT STRAIN GAGE**

- Not Flattened Round Wire For Best Life And Range
- No Tape Long Shelf Life
- Easy Installation
- Relatively Expensive





# **OTHER IMPROVEMENTS** (CONT.)

# **INSTALLMENT TECHNIQUES**

- Shading Bars On Tapes
- Vortex Cooler To Improve Installation Stresses

# **NEW CEMENTS**

- Non Carcinogen Cement
- Silicon Carbide Cement no longer available
- Pt Alloy Cements
- Ni Alloy Cements





# **ATTACHMENT TECHNIQUES**

### **CERAMIC CEMENT**

- Many Types Available For Varied Applications
- Oven Curing Of Finish Installation Required

#### ROKIDE

- Equipment Costs Are High
- Wear Resistance And Durability Can't Be Beaten
- Line Of Sight Installation





# ATTACHMENT TECHNIQUES (CONT.)

### SPUTTERING

- Expensive per Gage
- Large Parts Require Special Size Equipment

#### WELDABLE

- Easy To Install
- Lab Conditions For Installation Can Be 100% Quality Checked
- Many Applications Cannot Be Welded Due To Weld Deterioration Of Material Or Non-Weldability Of Specimen





# LEAD WIRES

- Conductor Choice
  - Resistance per Length
  - Delta Ohms Over Temperature Range
  - Temperature Range of Conductor
  - Strength of Material
- Insulator Choice
  - Upper Temperature Range
  - G-Forces, Mechanical Environment
  - Temperature Coefficient Of Resistance
  - OHMS/Lead Length



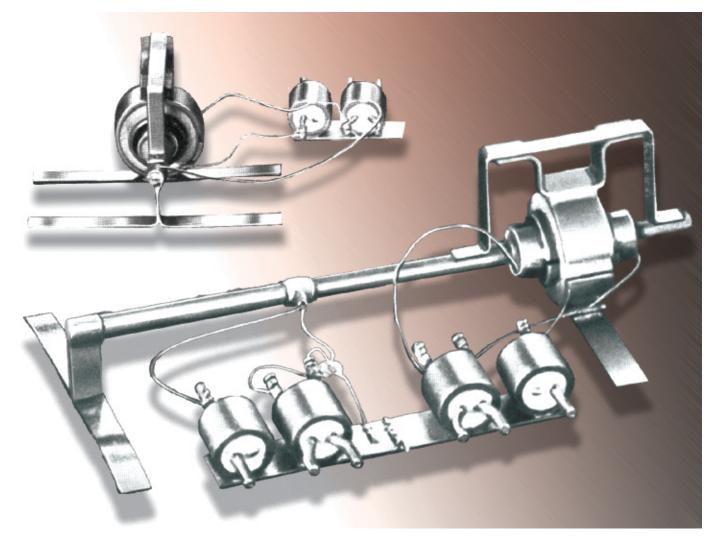


# **CAPACITIVE GAGES**

- Ultra, Ultra Stable, 20 Years Or Longer
- Very High Temperature, 1500°F, 2000°F
- Cannot Be Used In H<sub>2</sub>O Environment, G-Force Or Dynamic Applications
- Special Instrumentation And Cables
- 1/2 Bridges Can Be Made Very Linear With Regard To  $\Delta C / \Delta \mu \epsilon$
- 1/4 Bridges Are Not Linear And Must Be Corrected Electrically











# FIBER OPTIC

- Tested to 600°C
- Small Sensor and Fiber Size
- Expensive
- Immune To Electric Noise
- Becoming a Practical Solution in Many Applications











# STATIC MEASUREMENTS

- Hoskins 875 Alloy In Half-Bridge NASA Langley Design Up To 1500°F. Attention Is Needed For Good Data
- Evanohm (known as Karma) to 350°C
- Platinum Tungsten TC Corrected to 450°C
- Palladium Chrome And Pt Alloys Also Used With Some Success
- Half Or Full Bridge Weldable Configuration
  Capacitive
- Optical Methods





# **CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS**

ITO Refer to Dr. Otto Gregory's presentations

COATED NICHROME Nano-coatings to prevent oxidation











