

# WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Engineering Experimentation  
ME-3901, D'2012

Laboratory #1 (Part 2)



# General information

**Instructors: Cosme Furlong**

Office: HL-151

Tel.: (508) 831-5126

cfurlong@wpi.edu

**Christopher Scarpino**

Office: HL-153

Tel.: (508) 831-4927

cscarpino@wpi.edu

<http://www.wpi.edu/~cfurlong/me3901.html>

**Teaching Assistants: Ivo Dobrev (ivo\_d@wpi.edu)  
Peter White (pawhite@wpi.edu)**



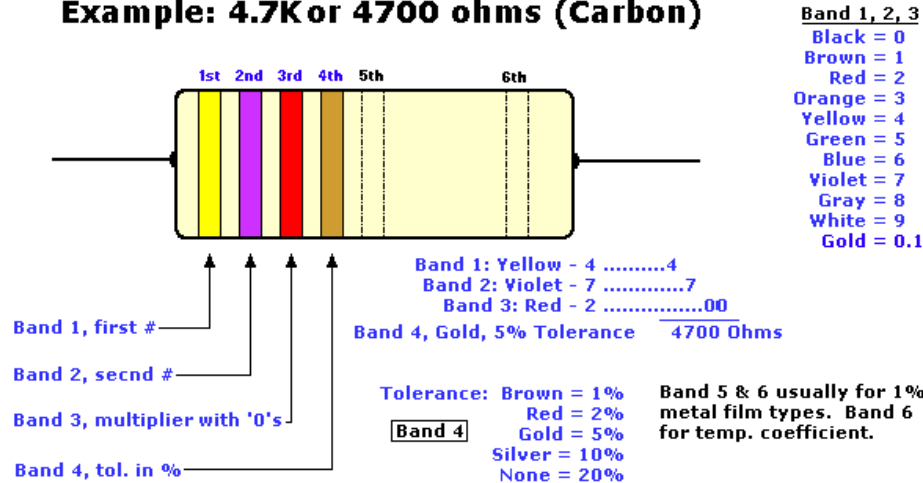
# General information

Please refer to handout:  
"Laboratory 1: Digital Ohm Meter"



# Resistor color code

**Example: 4.7K or 4700 ohms (Carbon)**



Example for a Precision Metal Film 19200 Ohms or 19.2 KiloOhms also known as 19K2 at 1% tolerance:

- Band 1 = Brown, 1st digit
- Band 2 = White, 2nd digit
- Band 3 = Red, 3rd digit
- Band 4 = Red, 4th digit, multiply with zeros, in this case 2 zero's
- Band 5 = Brown, Tolerance, 1%
- Band 6 = Blue, Temperature Coefficient, 6

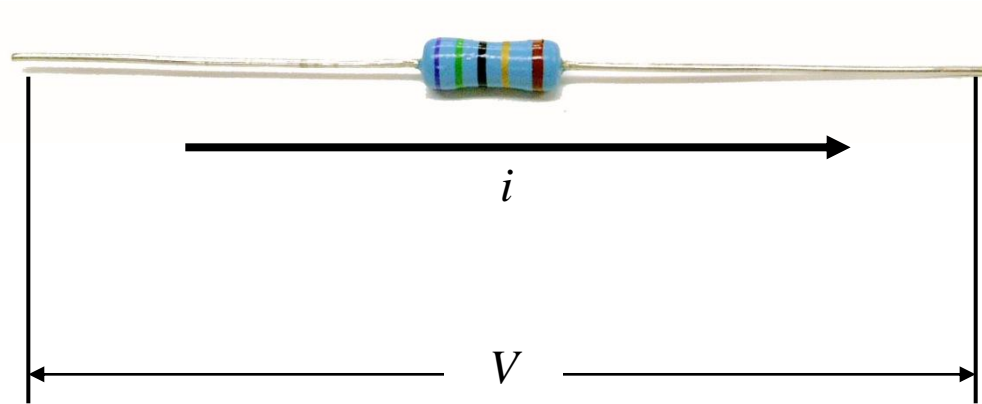
Temperature coefficient →

- $R$  = physical property
  - $T$  = temperature
  - $T_0$  = reference temperature
  - $\alpha$  = temperature coefficient in the temperature interval  $\Delta t = T - T_0$
- $$R(T) = R(T_0)(1 + \alpha(T - T_0))$$

Here  $\alpha$  has the dimensions of an inverse temperature ( $1/K$  or  $K^{-1}$ ).



# Measurement of resistance



Voltage induced by  
provided current  $i$



# Objectives: Laboratory #1, Part 02.

## Digital Ohm meter

The objectives of this laboratory are:

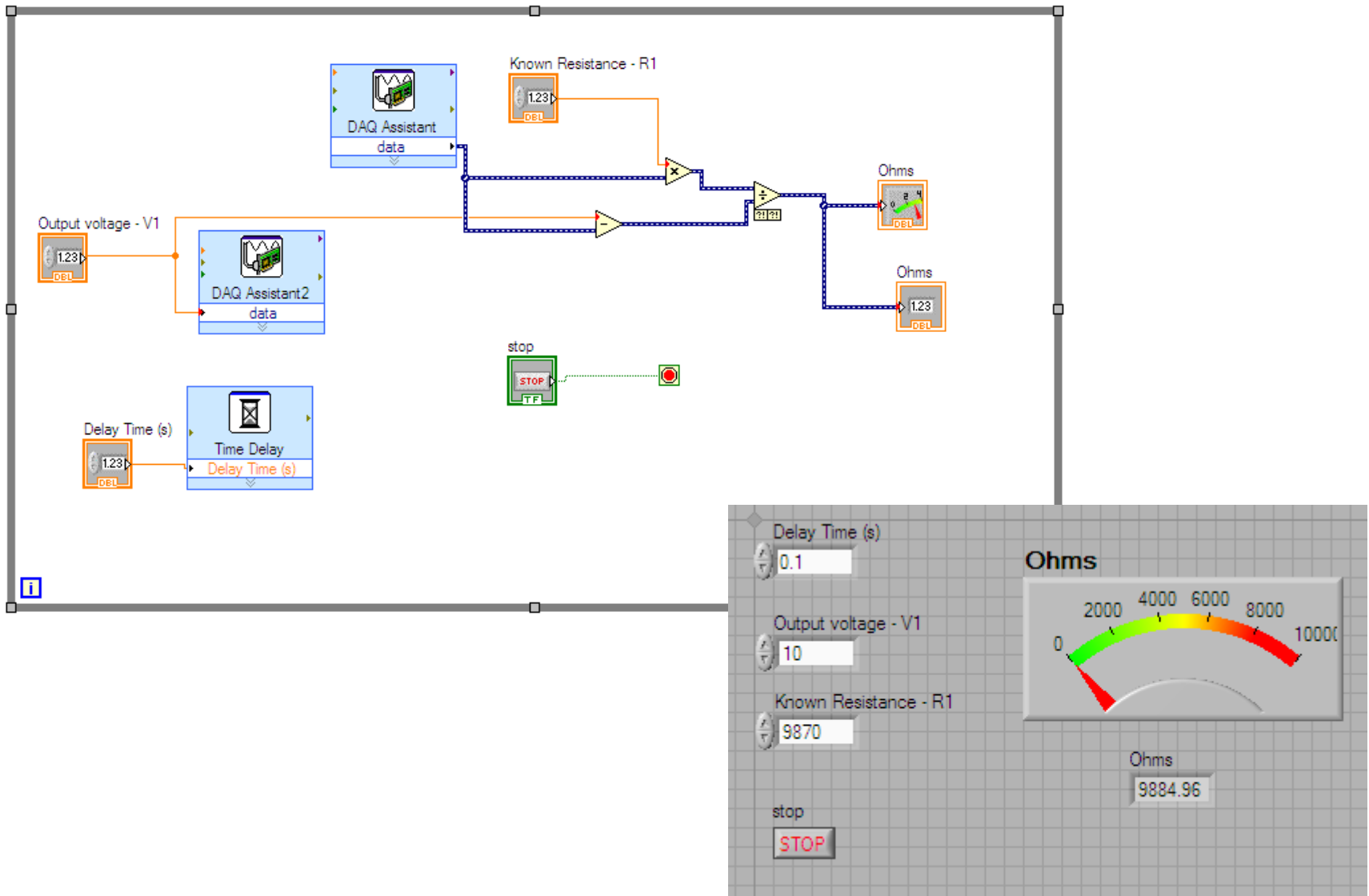
- Modify previously developed VI to add capability of "writing" data, in "text" format, to a file;
- The digital readings will be transferred to a spreadsheet for statistical analysis;
- Measure single resistor multiple times; determine statistics; *what is the significance of these data?*;
- Measure batch of same resistors; determine statistics; *what is the significance of these data?*
- Measure batch of different resistors determine statistics; *what is the significance of these data?*
- You will also observe the temperature versus resistance characteristics of a batch of resistors;



Update VI program to write data to a "File"

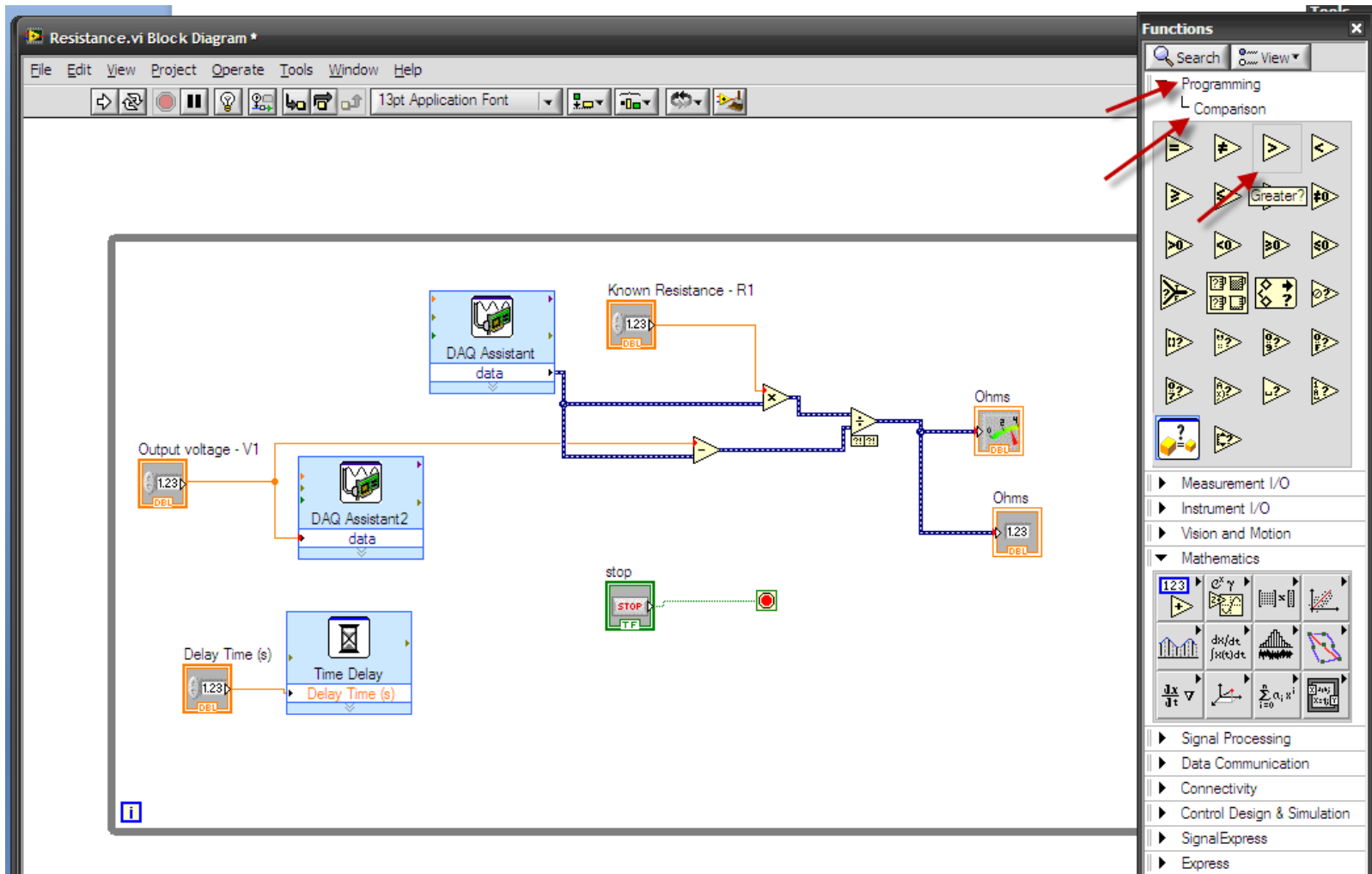


# Recall previously developed VI



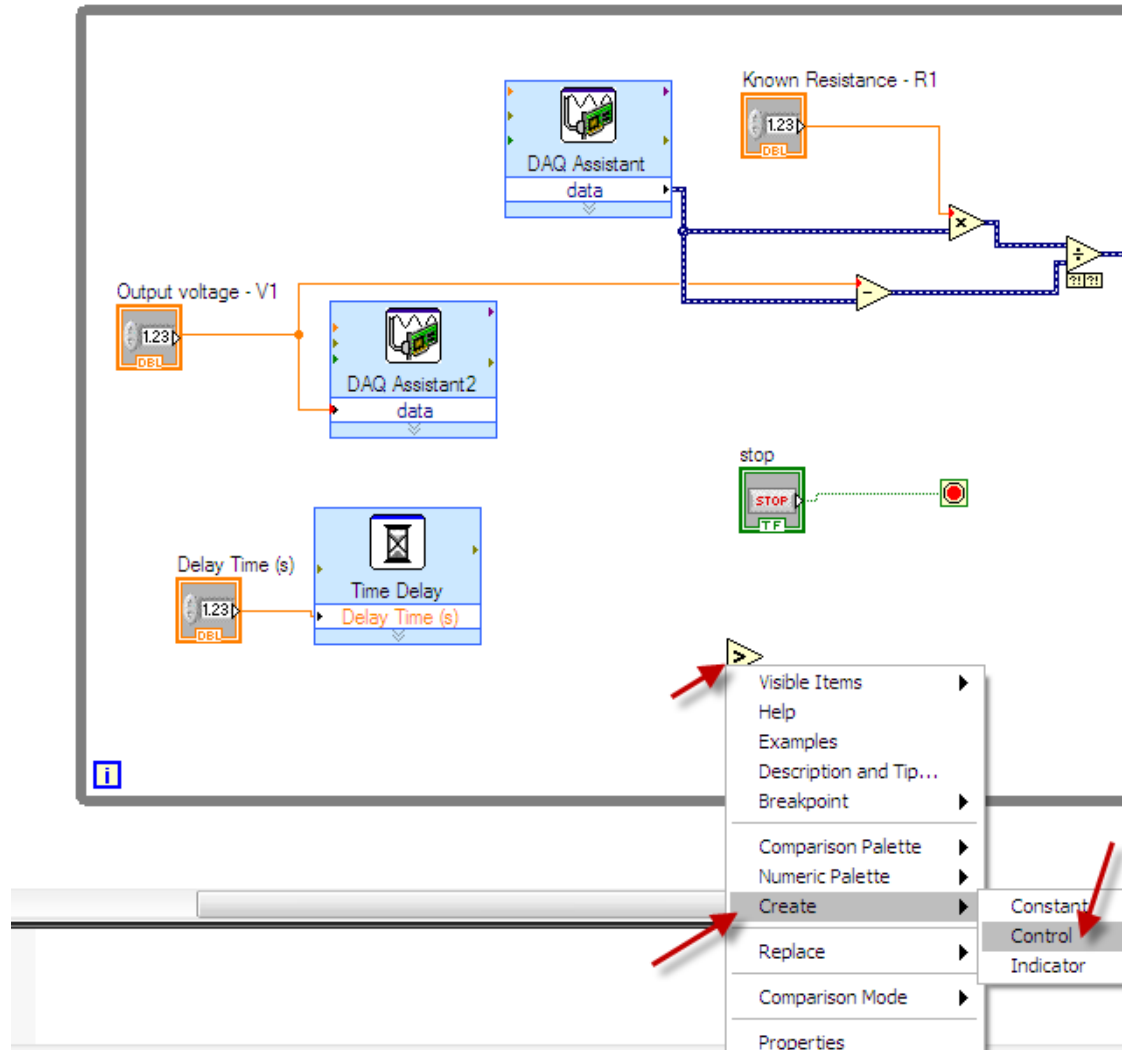


# Limit the number of iterations: add conditional ">" Block diagram



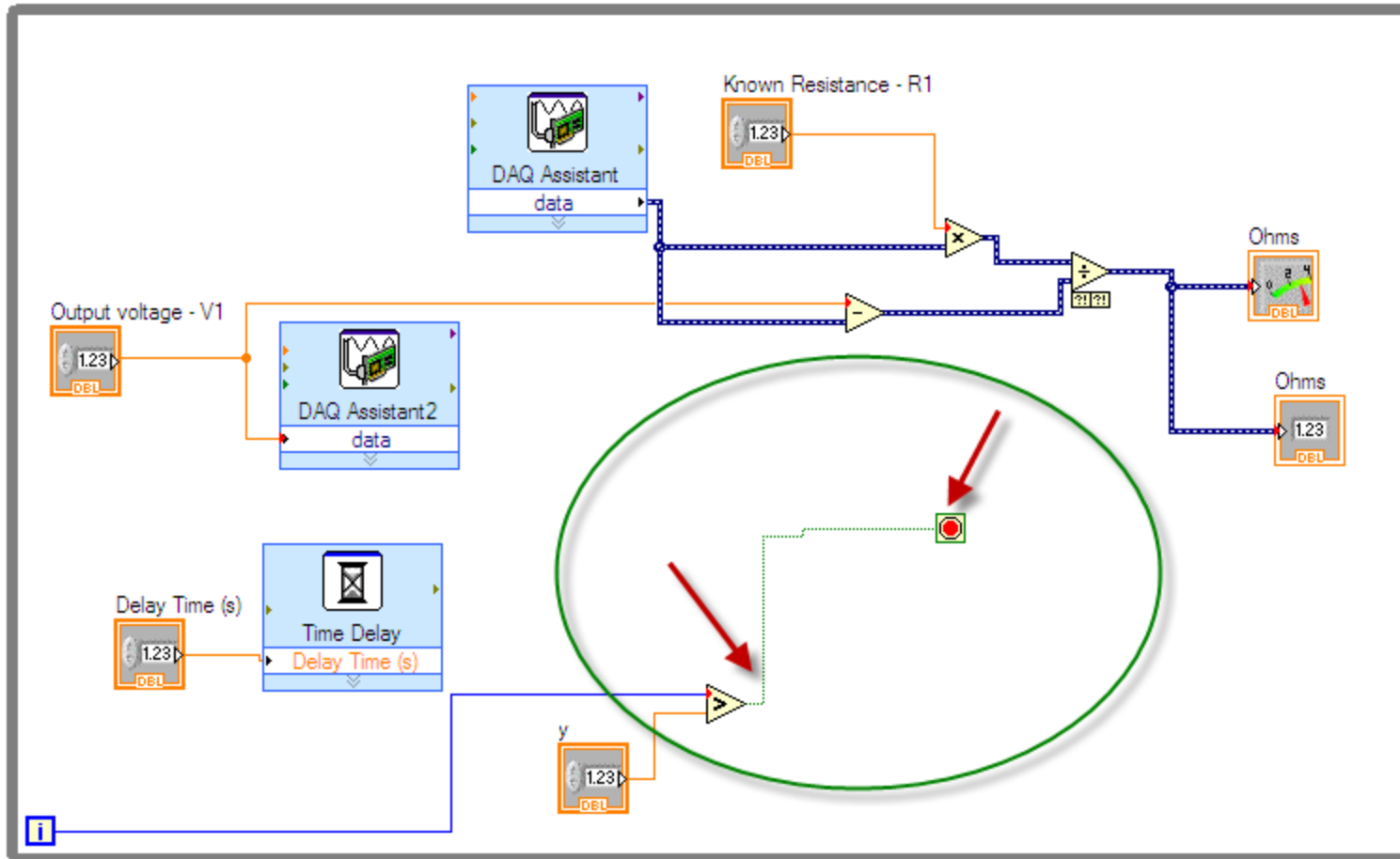
# Limit the number of iterations: add conditional ">"

## Block diagram





# Remove "stop" button and wire up



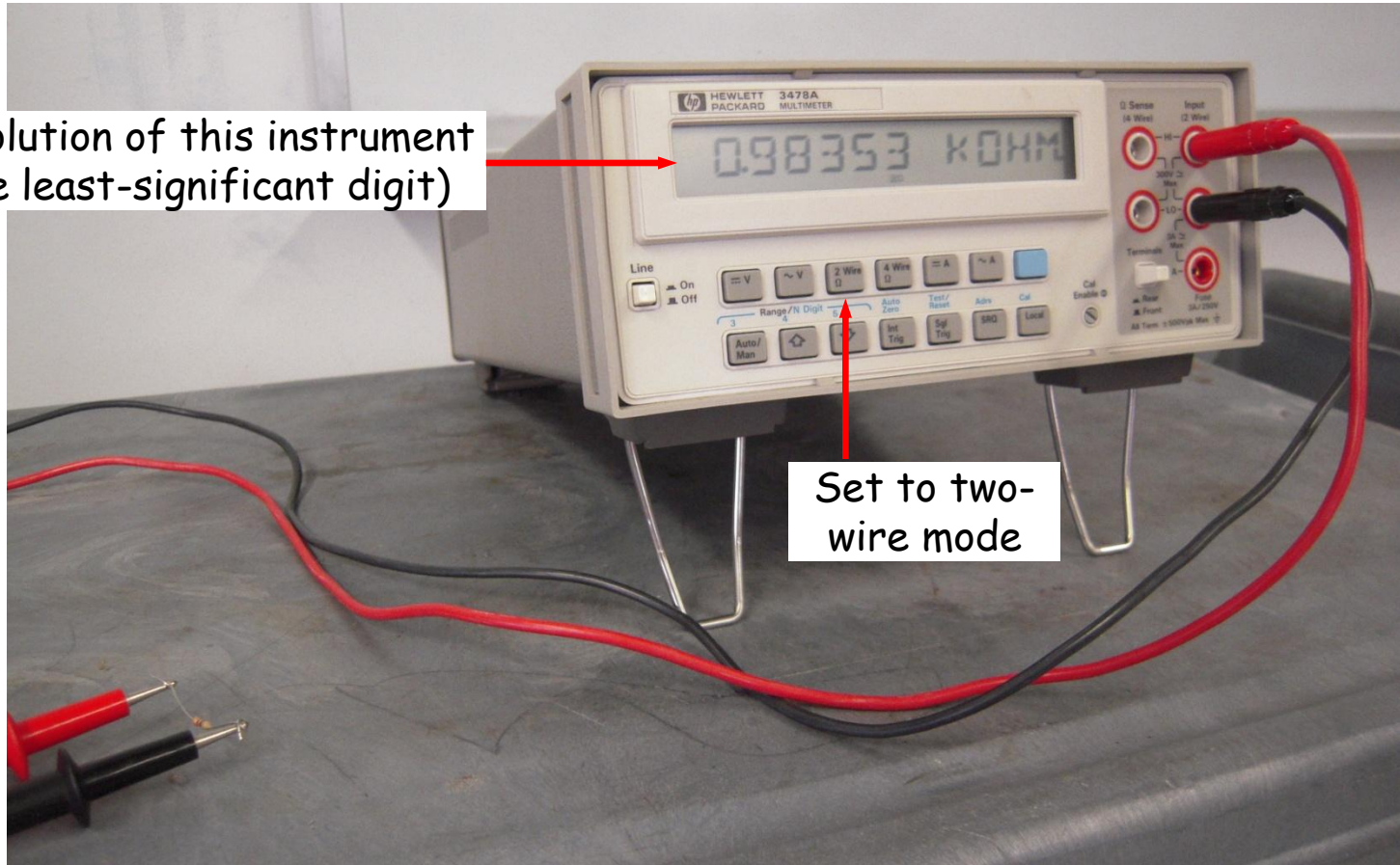
Next: write a series of readings to a spreadsheet file  
(try 10 readings)



To do calibration of your measurements use a “calibrated” and “high-resolution” instrument (our Standard)

## HP-3478A Multimeter

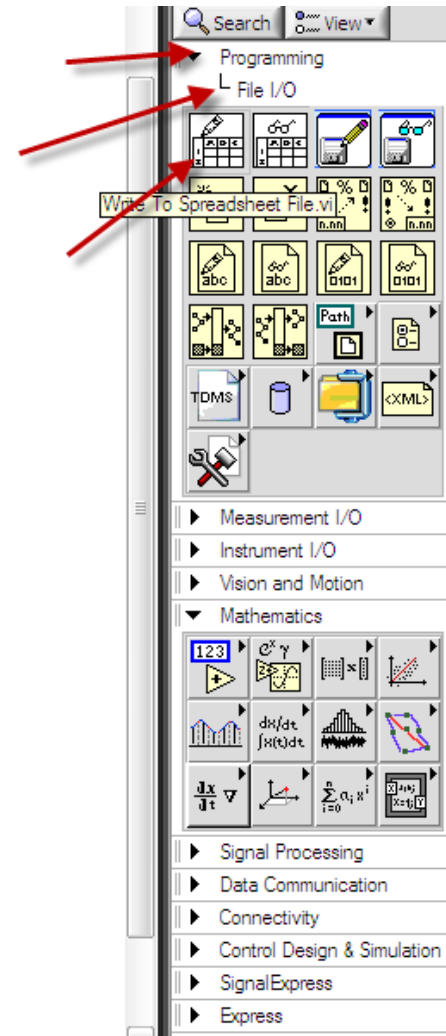
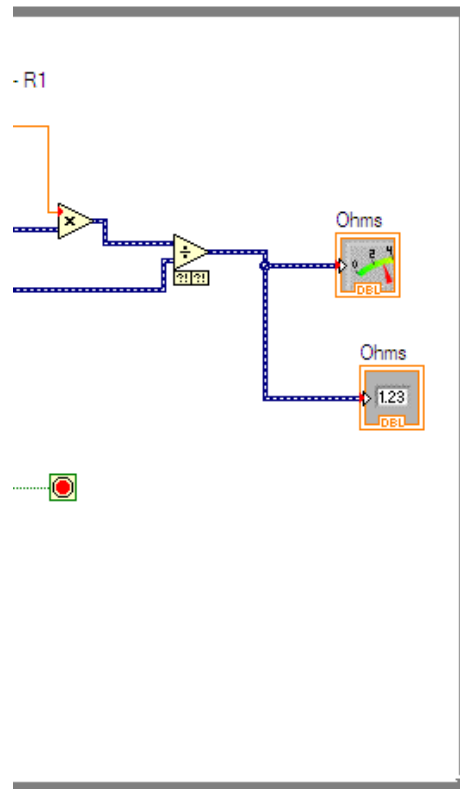
Note resolution of this instrument (half the least-significant digit)



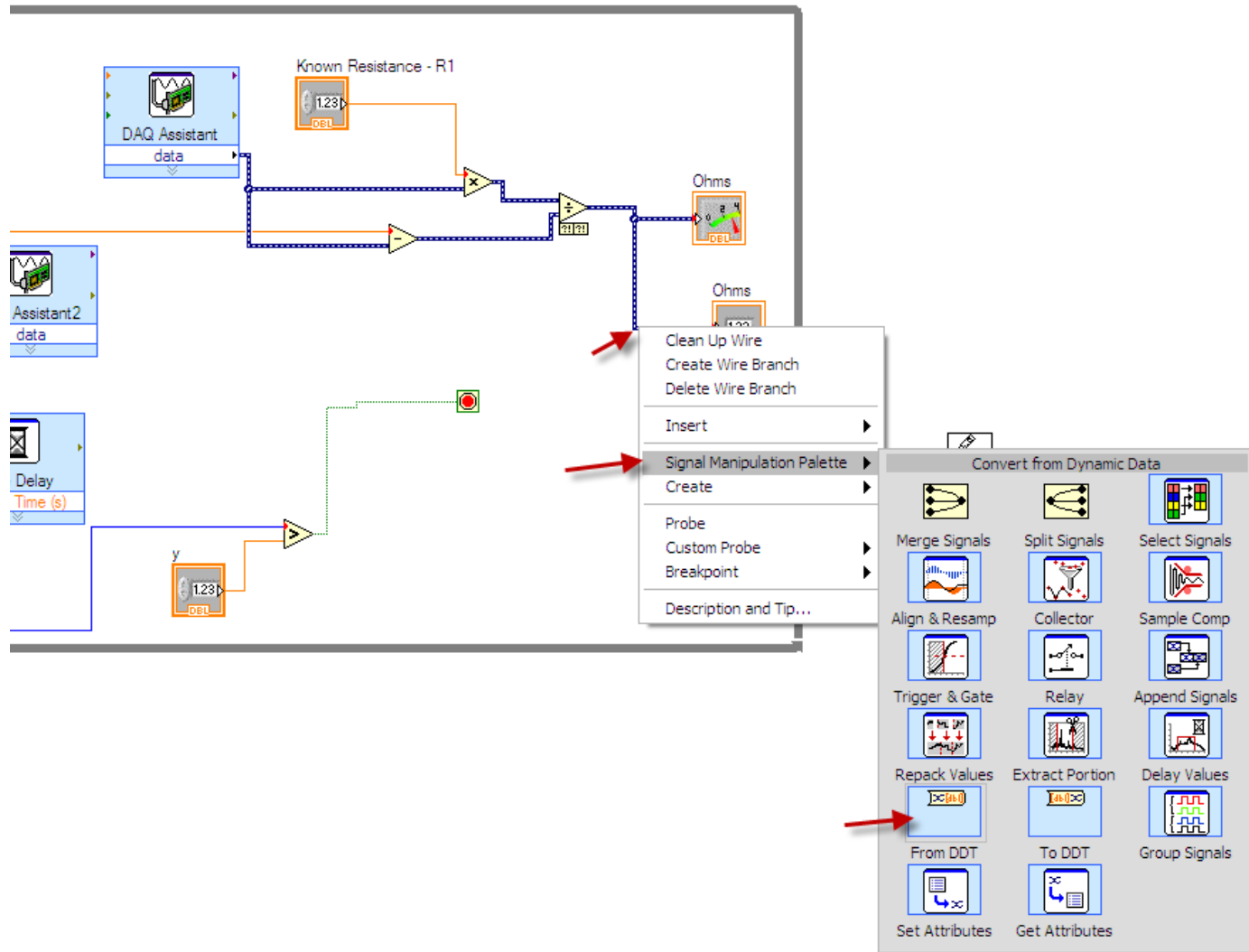
Set to two-wire mode



# Add 'write to spreadsheet file' capability



# Add From Dynamic Data converter





# Configure From Dynamic Data converter

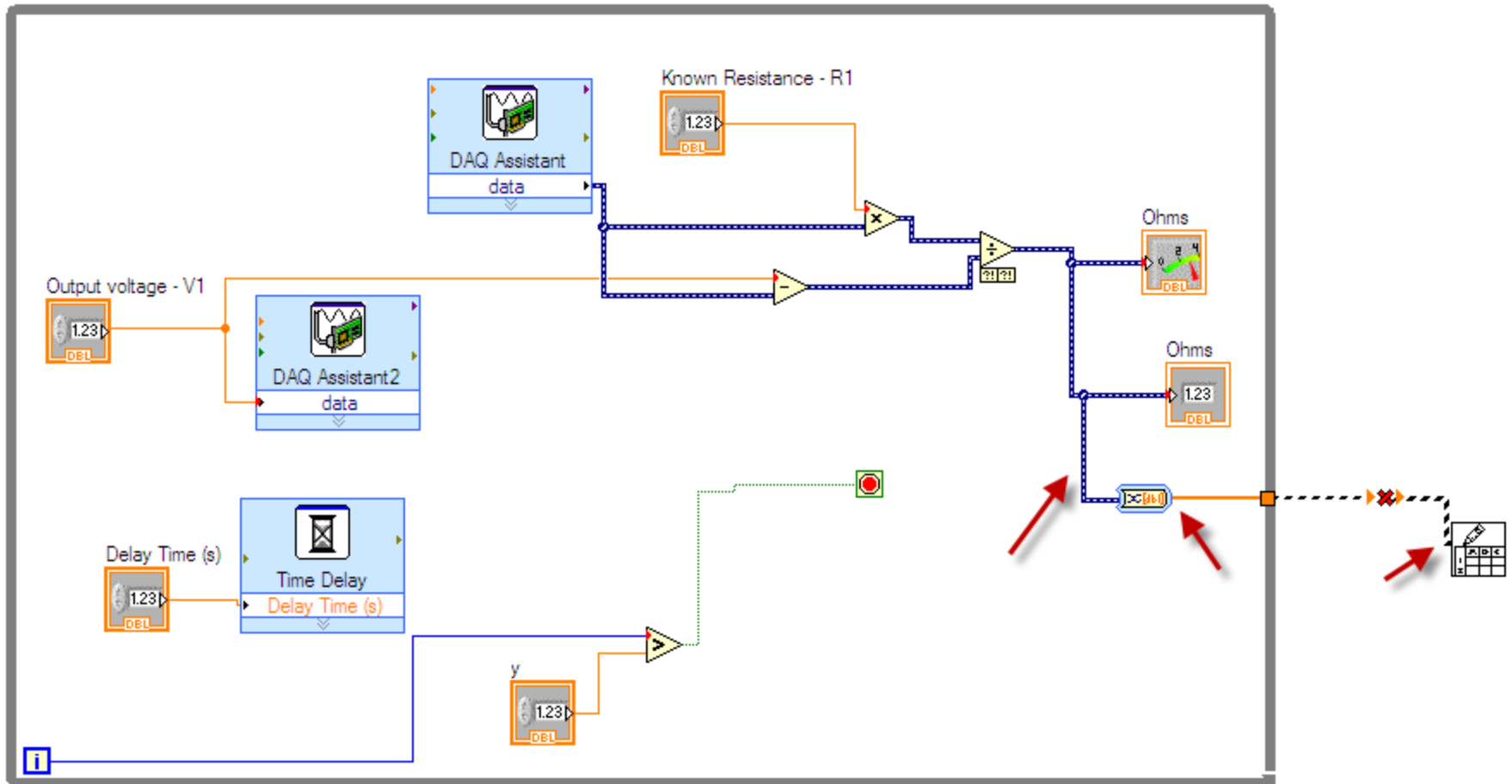
The screenshot shows the 'Configure Convert from Dynamic Data' dialog box. The 'Conversion' section has a list of 'Resulting data type' options, with '1D array of scalars - automatic' selected. The 'Scalar Data Type' section has two radio buttons: 'Floating point numbers (double)' (selected) and 'Boolean (TRUE and FALSE)'. The 'Channel' dropdown is set to '0'. The 'Input Signal' section shows a graph of Amplitude vs Time with two channels. The 'Result Preview' section shows a 1D array of doubles with values 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

Time	Channel 0 Amplitude	Channel 1 Amplitude
0	1.0	1.0
1	1.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0

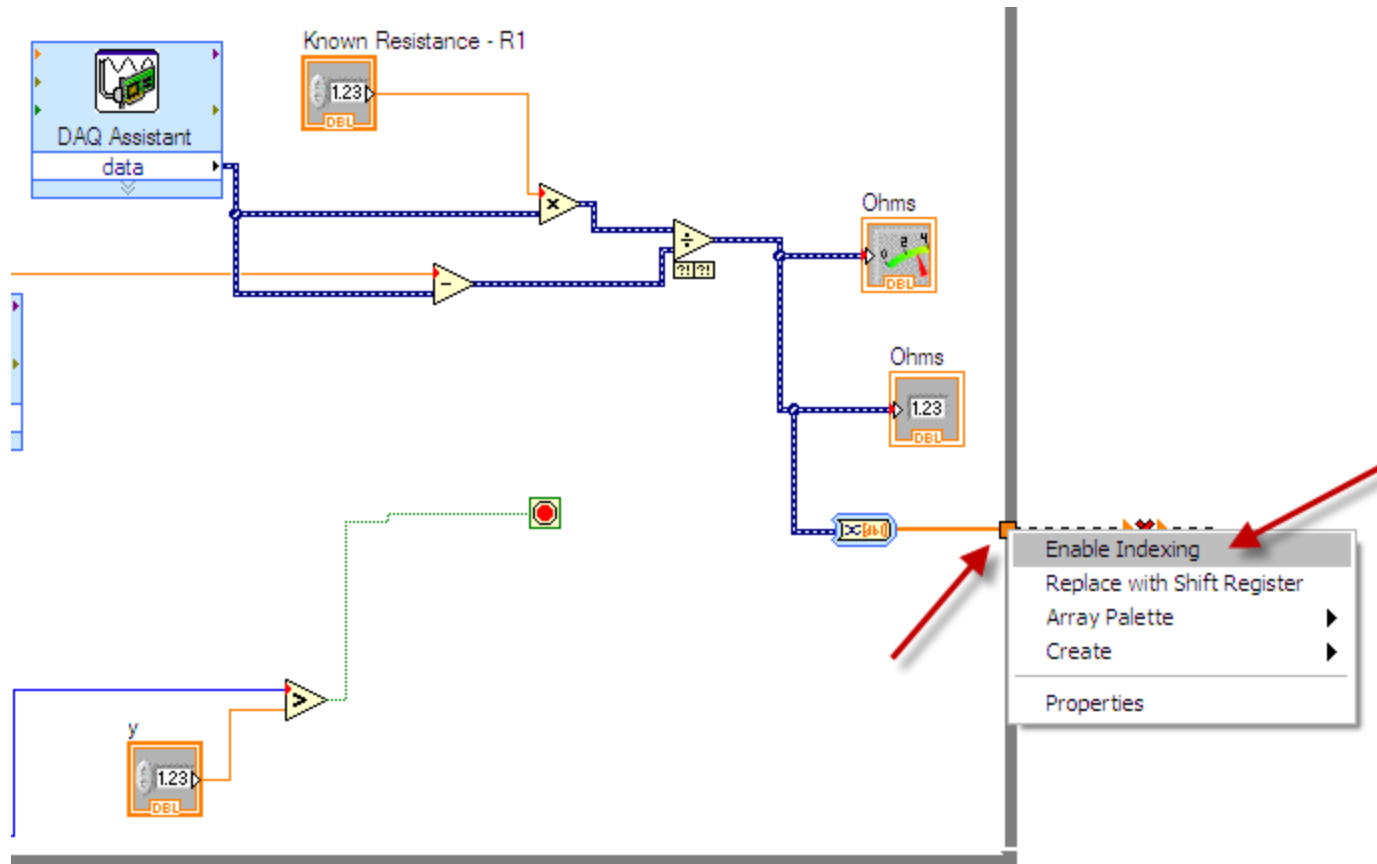
Value
2
0
0
0
0
0



# Wire output of the channel to the "2D data" port of the spreadsheet file



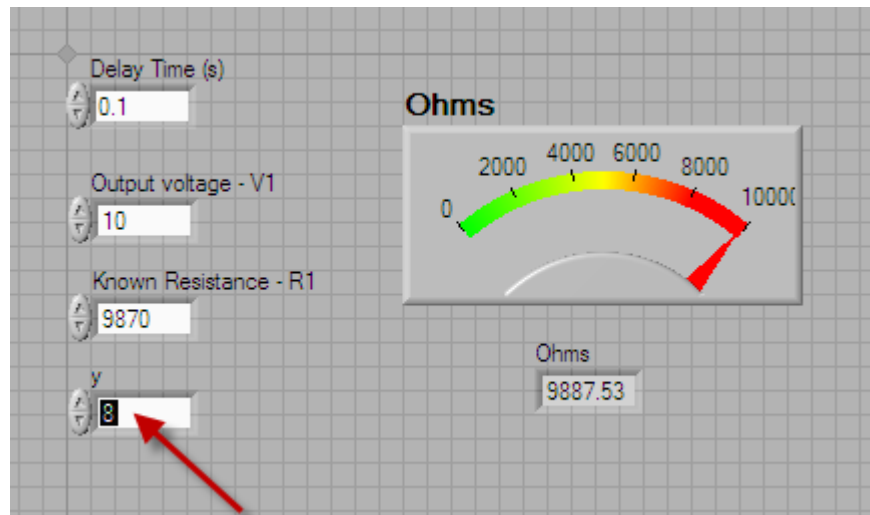
# Enable Indexing



Run your VI. Enter filename when the filename window pops up (specify Excel file extension as well). Is the result what you expected? Why?



# Change number of measurements to "8" - "y" shown

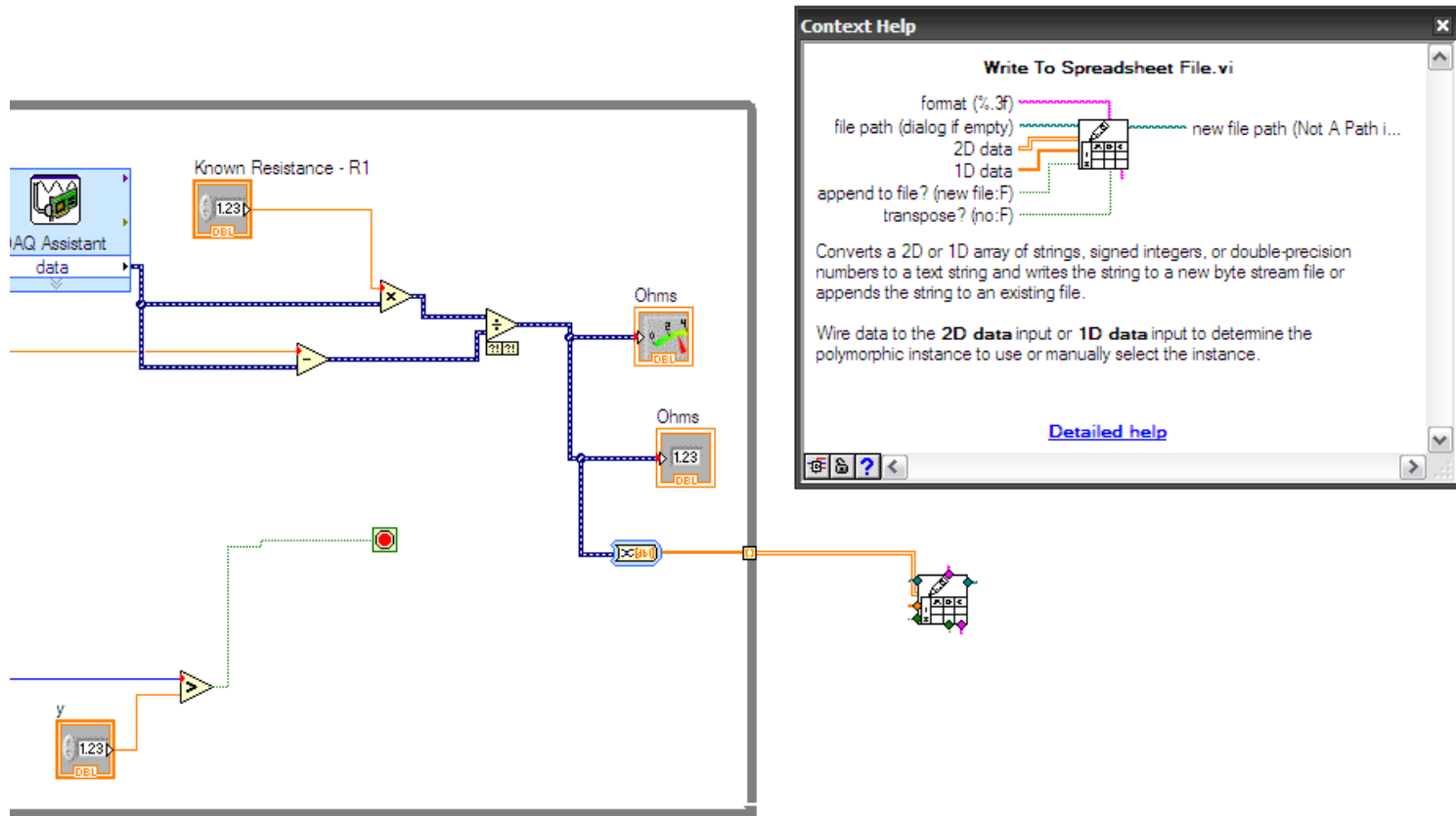


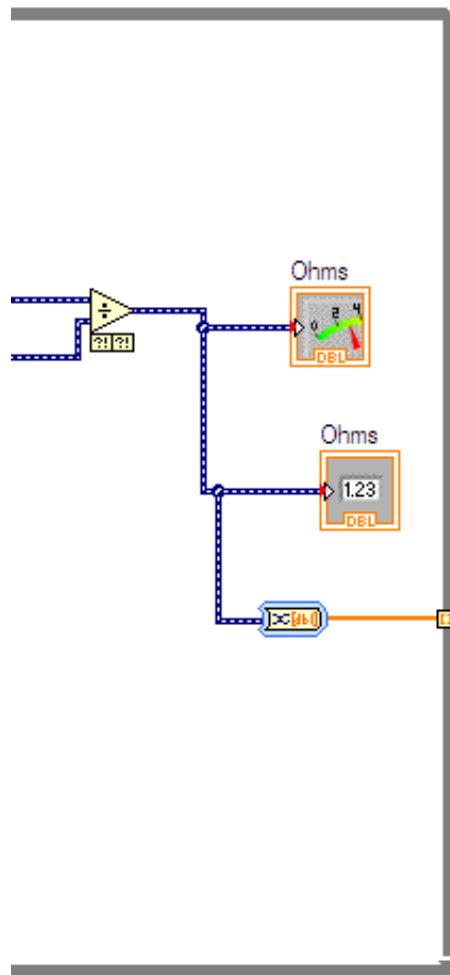
Run your VI. Check the output file.

Now you want to append multiple rows of readings to the file for each of the resistance test



Consider adding control to 'append to file'.  
Use Ctrl+H to open the help window for detailed  
information for any block






### Context Help

#### Write To Spreadsheet File.vi

format (%.3f)

file path (dialog if empty)  new file path (Not A Path i...

2D data

1D data

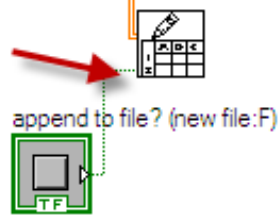
append to file? (new file:F)

transpose? (no:F)

Converts a 2D or 1D array of strings, signed integers, or double-precision numbers to a text string and writes the string to a new byte stream file or appends the string to an existing file.

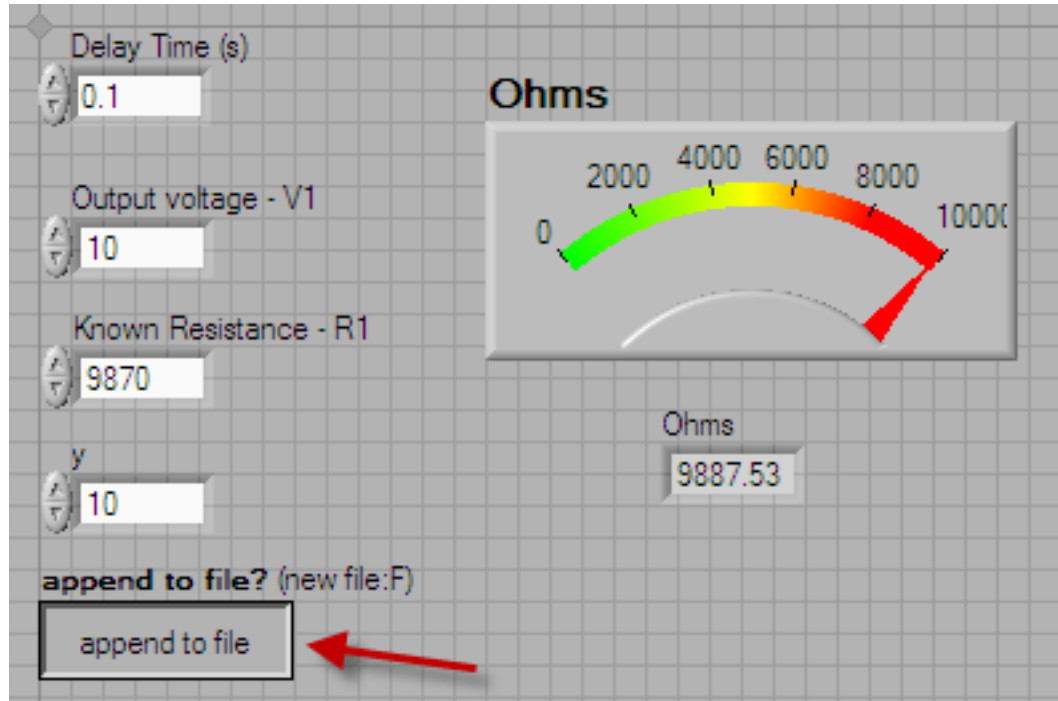
Wire data to the **2D data** input or **1D data** input to determine the polymorphic instance to use or manually select the instance.

[Detailed help](#)





On the front panel, make 'append to file' to be "true"

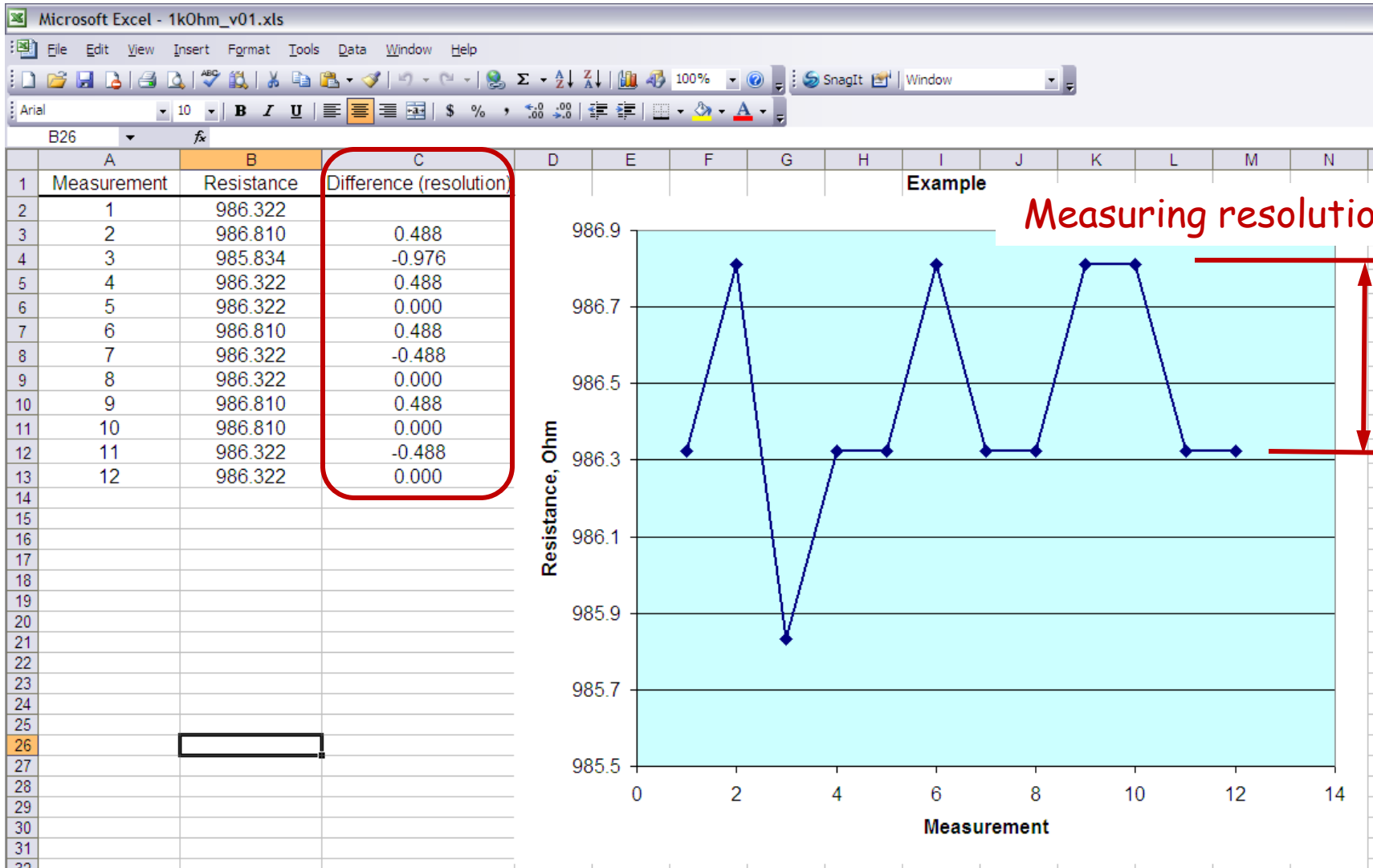


Run your VI again. Check the output file.

Is it exactly 10 ('y') readings per run? Explain  
(Modify your VI accordingly)



# Sample measurements in Excel. Data analysis.



Do error and statistical analyses

Chauvenet's criterion can be used for "data rejection"

Make sure to have met objectives of this lab!  
(See Lab #1 description)

Write-up of the report: due next Wednesday

Use laboratory report template - available in the website  
of our course

