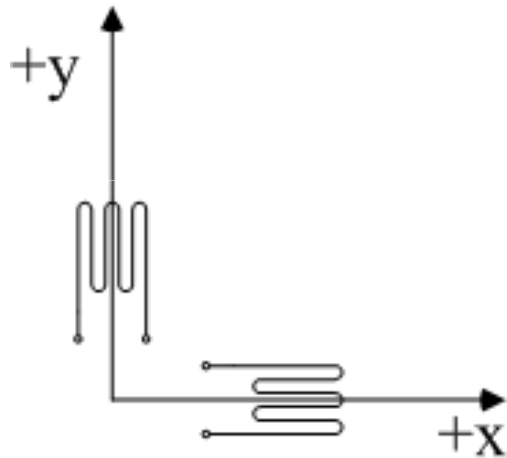


## Correcting for Transverse Sensitivity Effects Biaxial (Tee) Rosettes



- Denote measured strains as  $\epsilon_{mx}$  and  $\epsilon_{my}$
- Strains corrected for transverse sensitivity effects are:

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{(1 - \nu_o K_t)}{(1 - K_t^2)} [\epsilon_{mx} - K_t \epsilon_{my}]$$

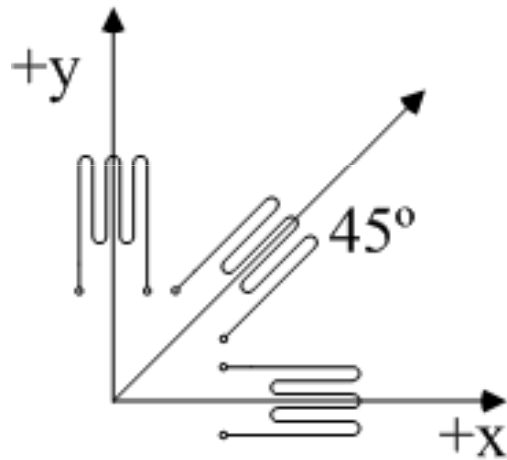
$$\epsilon_y = \frac{(1 - \nu_o K_t)}{(1 - K_t^2)} [\epsilon_{my} - K_t \epsilon_{mx}]$$

where:

$K_t$  = transverse sensitivity coefficient

$\nu_o$  = Poisson ratio of the calibration material used by gage manufacturer (usually  $\nu_o = 0.285$ )

## Correcting for Transverse Sensitivity Effects 3-Element Rectangular Rosettes



- Denote measured strains as  $\epsilon_{mx}$ ,  $\epsilon_{m45}$ , and  $\epsilon_{my}$
- Strains corrected for transverse sensitivity effects are:

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{(1 - \nu_o K_t)}{(1 - K_t^2)} [\epsilon_{mx} - K_t \epsilon_{my}]$$

$$\epsilon_{45} = \frac{(1 - \nu_o K_t)}{(1 - K_t^2)} [\epsilon_{m45} - K_t (\epsilon_{mx} + \epsilon_{my} - \epsilon_{m45})]$$

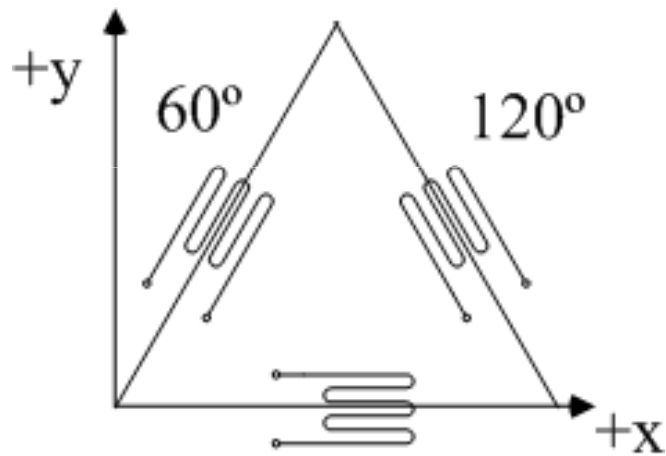
$$\epsilon_y = \frac{(1 - \nu_o K_t)}{(1 - K_t^2)} [\epsilon_{my} - K_t \epsilon_{mx}]$$

where:

$K_t$  = transverse sensitivity coefficient

$\nu_o$  = Poisson ratio of the calibration material used by gage manufacturer (usually  $\nu_o = 0.285$ )

## Correcting for Transverse Sensitivity Effects 3-Element Delta Rosettes



- Denote measured strains as  $\epsilon_{mx}$ ,  $\epsilon_{m60}$ , and  $\epsilon_{m120}$
- Strains corrected for transverse sensitivity effects are:

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{(1-\nu_o K_t)}{(1-K_t^2)} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{K_t}{3}\right) \epsilon_{mx} - \frac{2K_t}{3} (\epsilon_{m60} + \epsilon_{m120}) \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{60} = \frac{(1-\nu_o K_t)}{(1-K_t^2)} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{K_t}{3}\right) \epsilon_{m60} - \frac{2K_t}{3} (\epsilon_{mx} + \epsilon_{m120}) \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{120} = \frac{(1-\nu_o K_t)}{(1-K_t^2)} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{K_t}{3}\right) \epsilon_{m120} - \frac{2K_t}{3} (\epsilon_{mx} + \epsilon_{m60}) \right]$$

where:

$K_t$  = transverse sensitivity coefficient

$\nu_o$  = Poisson ratio of the calibration material used by gage manufacturer (usually  $\nu_o = 0.285$ )