

Measurement of Torque (Torsion meters)

INTRODUCTION OF TORQUE

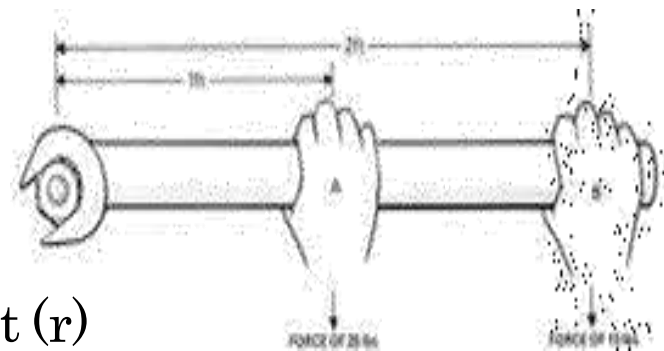
- Torque is defined as a twisting force that tends to cause rotation.
- Torque is by definition a quantity that represents the tendency of a force to rotate an object about an axis.
- Unit. Nm
- E.g. the force generated by an internal-combustion engine to turn a vehicle's drive or shaft.

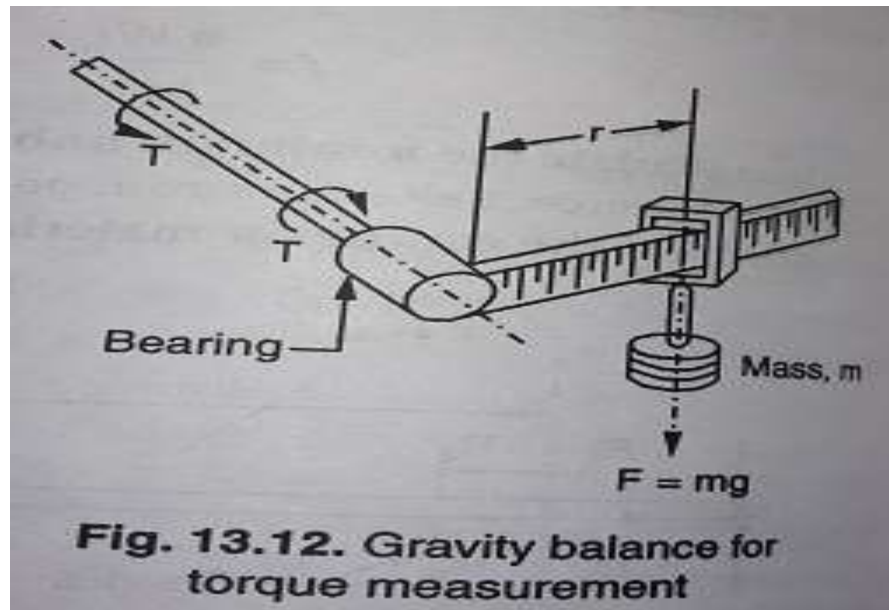
- The torque may be computed by measuring the force F at a known radius r .

$$T = Fr$$

where, F = force (N)

r = radius from pivot point (r)

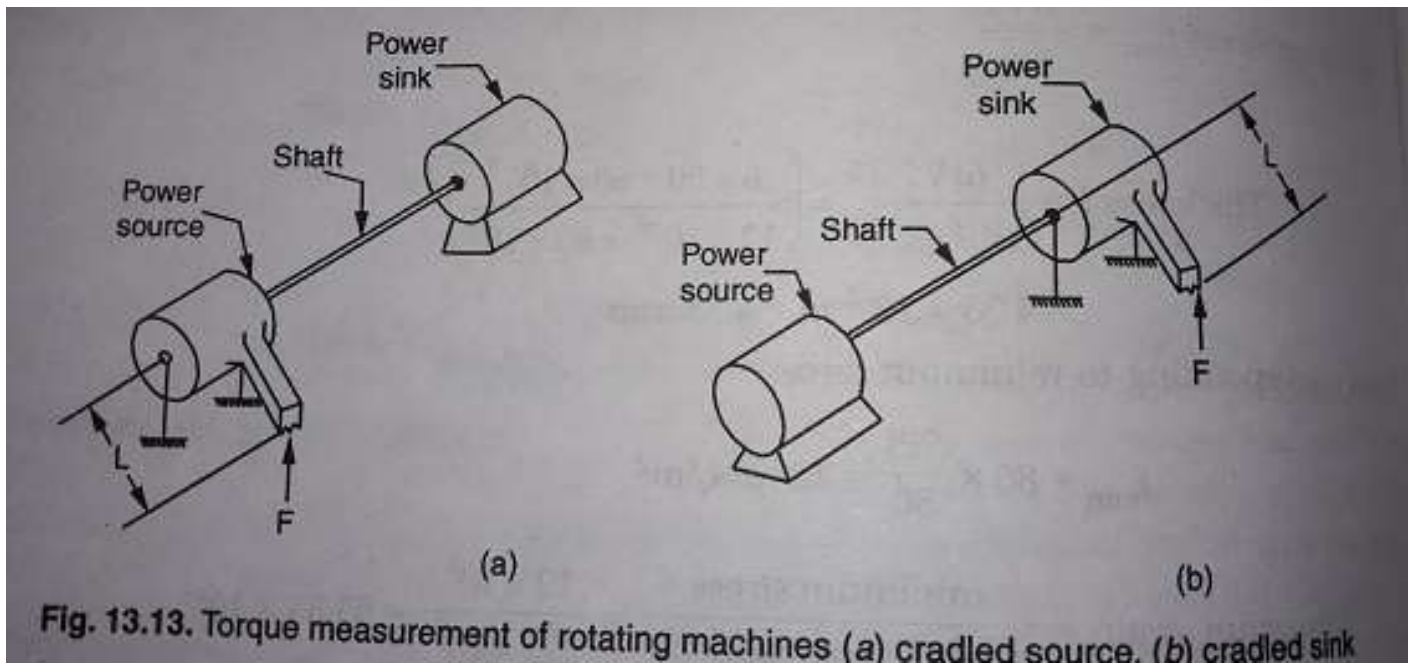




- Known mass (m) is moved along the arm so that the value of torque ($F \times r$) equals the torque (T) which is to be measured.
- Alternatively, magnitude of the mass may be varied, keeping the distance r constant.

$$r \propto T \text{ (} m \text{ and } g \text{ are constant)}$$

$$m \propto T \text{ (} r \text{ and } g \text{ are constant)}$$



- It involves a power source, power transmitter (shaft) and a power sink (also called as power absorber or dissipator).
- This concept of bearing mounting is called **cradling** and this forms the basis of most shaft power dynamometers.

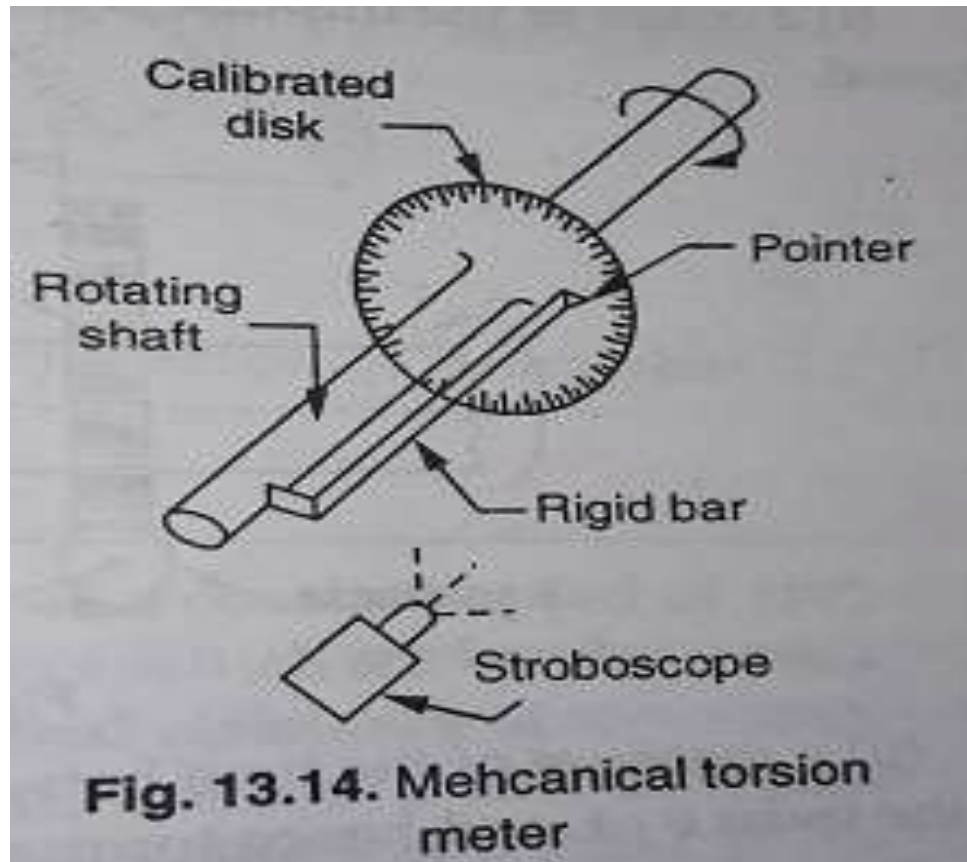
$$\frac{T}{I_p} = \frac{f_s}{r} = \frac{C\theta}{l}$$

- Shaft-twisting relation gives:

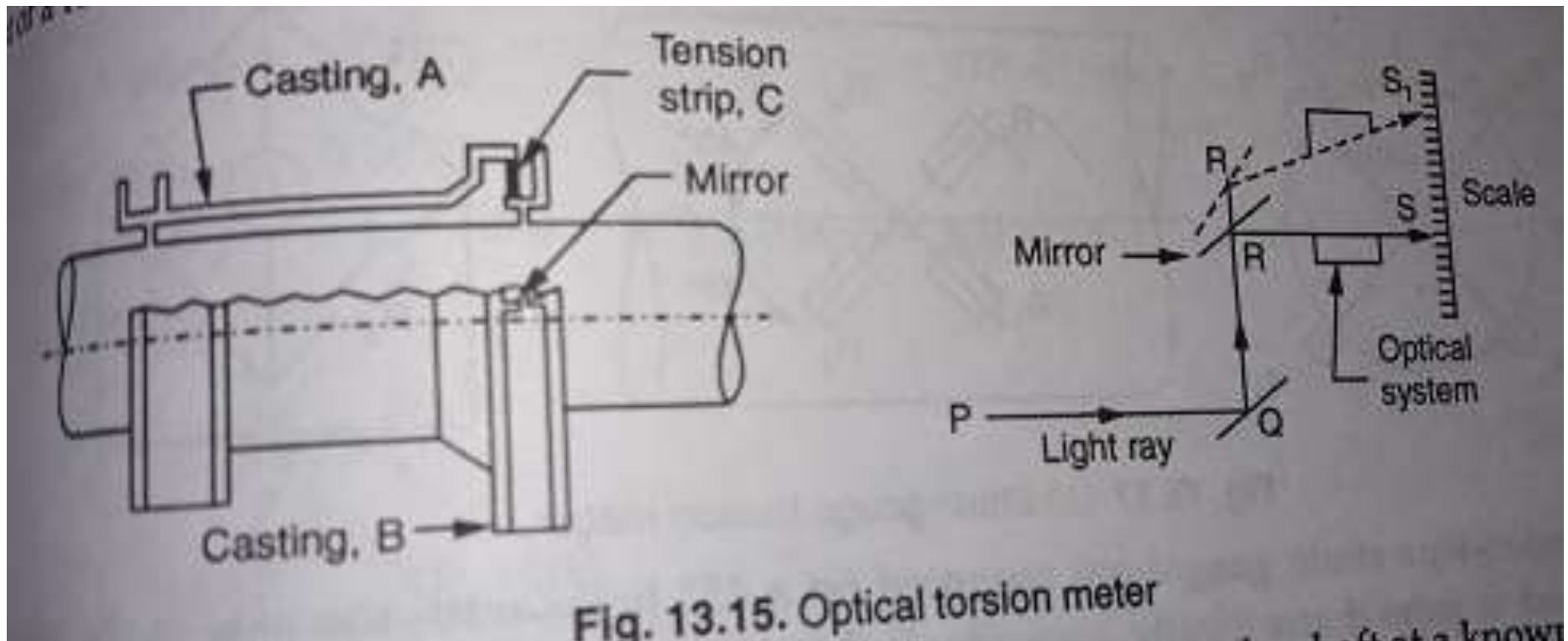
$$\mathbf{T} = \left(\frac{l_p}{l} \right) \mathbf{x} f_s \quad ; \quad T = \text{constant} \times f_s$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \left(\frac{l_p C}{l} \right) \mathbf{x} \theta \quad ; \quad T = \text{constant} \times \theta$$

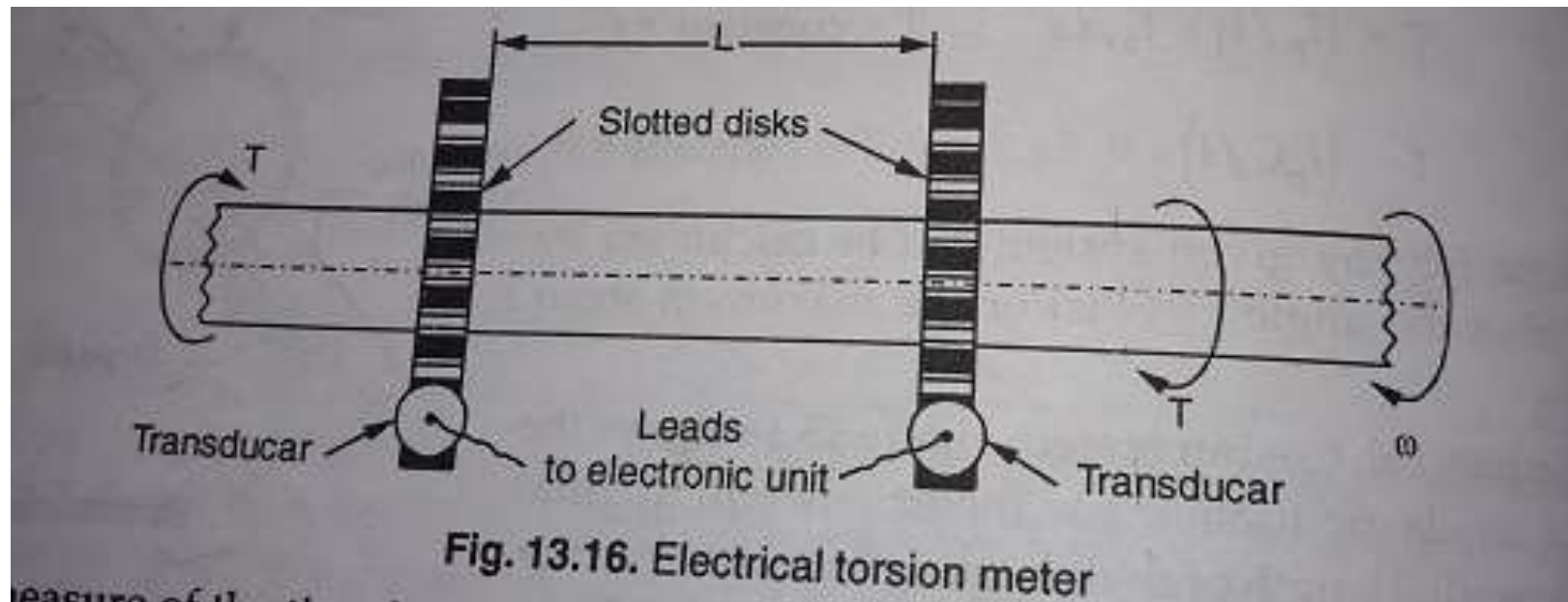
1. Mechanical Torsion Meter



2. Optical torsion meter



3. Electrical torsion meter



- Involves two sets of measurement:
 1. A count of the impulse from either slotted wheel. This count gives the frequency or shaft speed.
 2. A measure of the time between pulses from the two wheels. This signal is proportional to the twist θ of, and hence torque T in the shaft.

4. Strain-gauge torsion meter

