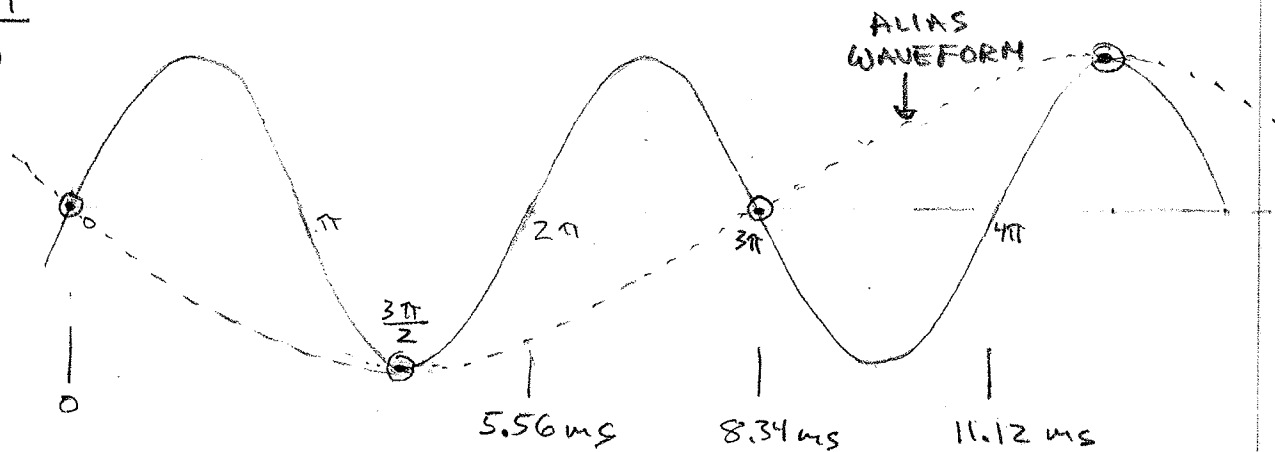


# HW # 4 SOLUTION

## PROB 1

a)



$$\frac{1}{180} = 5.556 \text{ ms}$$

$$\frac{1}{240} = 4.1667 \text{ ms}$$

$$\frac{4.1667}{5.556} = .75$$

- EACH PERIOD OF 180 Hz =  $2\pi$  RADIANS
- "DISTANCE" BETWEEN SAMPLES IS  $\frac{4.1667}{5.556} \times 2\pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  RADIANS OF THE 180 Hz WAVE

- $\frac{1}{2}$  PERIOD OF ALIAS WAVEFORM =  $3\pi$  RAD

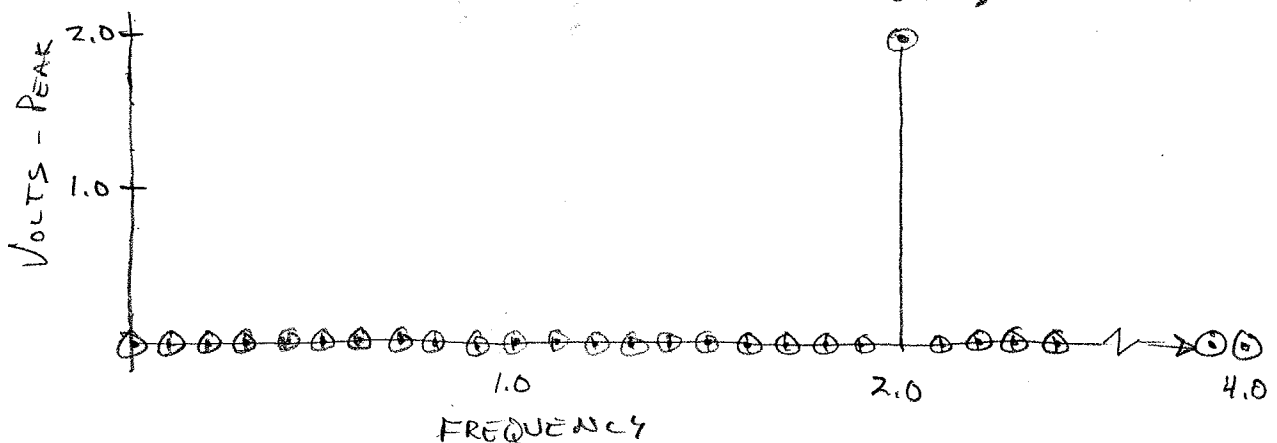
- THUS 1 PERIOD OF ALIAS WAVE IS  $6\pi$  RADIANS @ 180 Hz OR 3 TIMES LONGER THAN THE 180 Hz WAVE.

b)  $\therefore$  FREQ ALIAS =  $\frac{1}{3(5.56 \text{ ms})} = 60 \text{ Hz}$

## PROB 2

- a) IF THE WING OSCILLATION RATE IS 2 Hz THEN THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM SAMPLE RATE IS 4 Hz. BUT THE PROBLEM STATES ABOUT 2 Hz. THUS TO BE SAFE SAMPLE AT 8 Hz OR MORE.

- b) ASSUME THE OSCILLATION IS 2 Hz,  $F_s = 4 \text{ Hz}$ , 10 SECS DATA LENGTH. FREQUENCY RESOLUTION WILL BE  $\frac{1}{10 \text{ SECS}} = 0.1 \text{ Hz}$



$$3) \quad 100 (1 + 0.004\% \times (25 - 20^\circ\text{C})) = \underline{102\ \Omega} \text{ @ } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$4) \quad \text{RESISTANCE AT } 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$100 (1 + 0.004\% \times (100 - 20^\circ\text{C})) = \underline{132\ \Omega} \text{ @ } 100^\circ\text{C}$$

SELF HEATING

$$\text{POWER} = I^2 R = (0.008)^2 \times 132 = 8.45\ \text{mW}$$

$$\text{TEMPERATURE RISE OF SENSOR} = \frac{8.45\ \text{mW}}{25\ \text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}} = 0.338^\circ\text{C}$$

RESISTANCE w/SELF HEATING

$$100 (1 + 0.004\% \times (100.34 - 20^\circ\text{C})) = 132.135\ \Omega$$

$$\text{INDICATED TEMP} = \underline{100.338^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$5) \quad \text{LET THE STARTING TEMP} = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = 5\text{V} \frac{R_s}{R_s + 100} = 5\text{V} \frac{100}{100 + 100} = 2.50\ \text{V}$$

$$\text{AT TEMP} = 21^\circ\text{C} \quad R_s = 100 (1 + 0.004) = 100.4\ \Omega$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = 5\text{V} \frac{100.4}{100.4 + 100} = 2.50499\ \text{V}$$

$$\Delta V \text{ FOR } 1^\circ\text{C CHANGE IS } 2.50499 - 2.50 = \underline{4.99\ \text{mV} \approx 5\ \text{mV}}$$

RESOLUTION OF A VOLTMETER WOULD NEED TO BE GREATER THAN 5mV, SAY 2.5mV TO FOR SURE SEE THE VOLTAGE CHANGE.

$$6) \quad V_{\text{out}} \text{ AT } 20^\circ\text{C WOULD BE } 2.50\ \text{V AS BEFORE}$$

$$\text{AT TEMP} = 21^\circ\text{C} \quad R_s = 100\ \Omega - (0.05)(100) = 95\ \Omega$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = 5\text{V} \frac{95}{95 + 100} = 2.4359\ \text{V}$$

$$\Delta V = 2.5000 - 2.4359 = \underline{64.1\ \text{mV}} \text{ MIN RESOLUTION}$$

$$7) \quad 411^\circ\text{C} = 22.455\ \text{mV} \quad 412^\circ\text{C} = 22.510\ \text{mV} \quad \text{FROM TABLE S.P}$$

$$\text{TEMP} = 411^\circ\text{C} + \frac{22.5 - 22.455}{22.510 - 22.455} = \underline{411.82^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$8) \quad \text{@ } 300^\circ\text{C} \quad V = \underline{12.209\ \text{mV}} \text{ FOR K-TYPE THERMOCOUPLE}$$