Redefining Split Hopkinson pressure bar testing with Dragonfly®

The Challenge

The **Split-Hopkinson Pressure Bar (SHPB) test** is a widely recognized method for analyzing material behavior under high strain rates. The test involves generating an impact in an input bar, which transmits compression waves through the sample under investigation. The strain response, typically measured using strain gauges, can be as low as **0.5 µm/m**, approaching the detection limit of conventional foil gauges.

Even with an optimally configured test bench, **any misalignment** in the bonding of measurement and compensation gauges can significantly degrade signal quality. Additionally, before each experiment, **temperature-induced bridge drift** must be carefully compensated.

To capture these signals, which are **sampled at 5 MHz**, the setup requires **high-frequency, costly signal conditioners** and exceptionally high strain sensitivity.



Precise instrumentation setup

The proper full bridge gauge alignment can dramatically **influence the results.**



Measurement noise

Highly sensitive sensors **are required** to accurately capture the transmitted signal responses at high frequencies.



Conditionner costs

High frequency Wheatstone bridge conditioners are needed when data is **acquired in MHz Bandwidth**.

Breaking Point

Measuring extremely small strain levels in **Split-Hopkinson Pressure Bar (SHPB) tests** is a major challenge. Standard strain gauges operate at the edge of their accuracy limits, requiring costly **high-frequency conditioning equipment** to maintain acceptable noise levels.

Wormsensing's ultra-sensitive, passive sensor provides a breakthrough alternative—**simplifying system integration**, **reducing complexity**, and **enhancing overall usability**, while delivering unmatched precision in high-strain rate experiments.

We asked Gustave EIFFEL University

What is the **key benefit** of using Dragonfly[®] ?

"Dragonfly[®] signal response validated the bench quality and **highlighted a problem** in our classic strain gauge bridge instrumentation"



Denis Brizard In charge of the Scientific Test Bench

20 min

Installation time of Dragonfly[®] during an experiment at Gustave Eiffel LBMC, (Laboratoire de Biomécanique et Mécanique des Chocs)

worms

The Solution

- Stamou

Dragonfly[®] is a revolutionary strain sensor delivering **1000x more** resolution than a traditional strain gauge, enabling high accuracy, passive, conditioner free, strain measurement on split Hopkinson pressure bars.

KEY FEATURES

SENSITIVITY

>120dB

1000X MORE SENSITIVE THAN TRADITIONAL SENSORS

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO

EXTREMELY LOW NOISE LEVEL

MEASUREMENT RANGE ±3000µm/m

INTEGRATION PLUG & PLAY

VOLTAGE, CHARGE, IEPE STANDARD

ABOVE STEEL PLASTICITY

Range Precision Dragonfly can capture

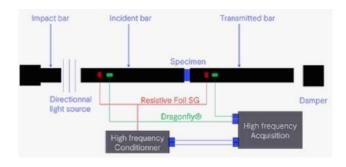
high range & tiny deformation caused by the compressive pulses.



Instrumented and recorded **directly** without costly conditionners.

Zero Drift Can be **bonded on** curved surface and doesn't need compensation for temperature drifts.

on bars, Gustave Elffel University, We DGF1 & DGF2 SG-B1 DGF1-B1 DGF2-B1 Spike 2 Volts (V) **Jnusual response** 16.45 16.5 16.55 Time (ms



Two Dragonfly sensors, installed on the upper and lower sides of the incident bar (green and black curves), exhibit an almost perfectly overlaid response, confirming both the compressive nature of the wave and the high geometric accuracy of the test bench.

In comparison, the classic strain gauge bridge response (red curve) appears noisier, highlighting an instrumentation issue within the setup.

Tests conducted with a foam sample demonstrated equal or superior performance compared to a high-frequency full bridge system (DEWETRON 30-8 HSI-STG, 2MHz). The direct Dragonfly output (without conditioning) further validates the potential for cost reduction by a factor of 5 to 10 while maintaining high measurement fidelity.

and many more applications...

Dragonfly^{*}'s versatility extends to numerous other fields.









Contact us



