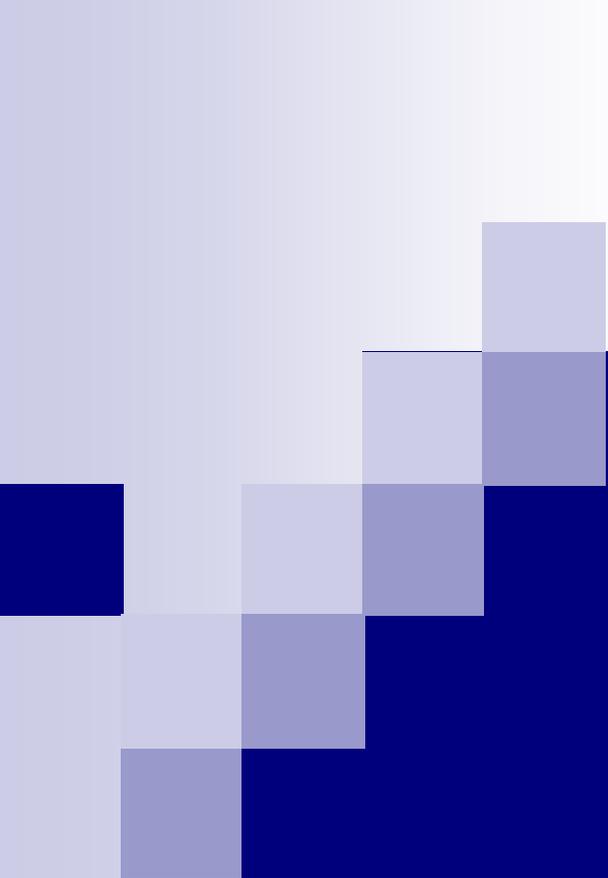


# Rulers, Verniers, Micrometers and Measurement Uncertainty

Reading and understanding



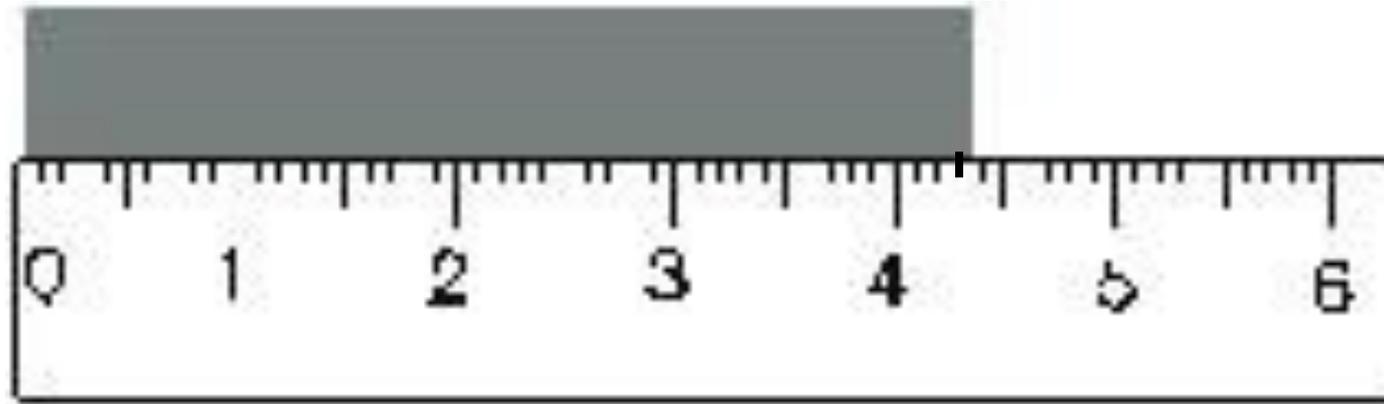
# The ruler



# For an uncertainty of about 1%

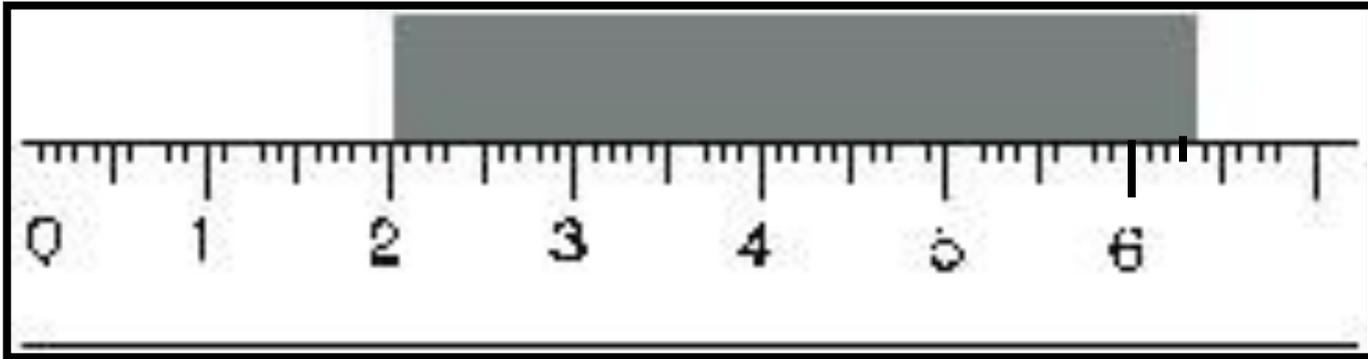
- a) a ruler, marked in mm, is useful for making measurements of distances of about 10cm or greater.

# Reading a ruler

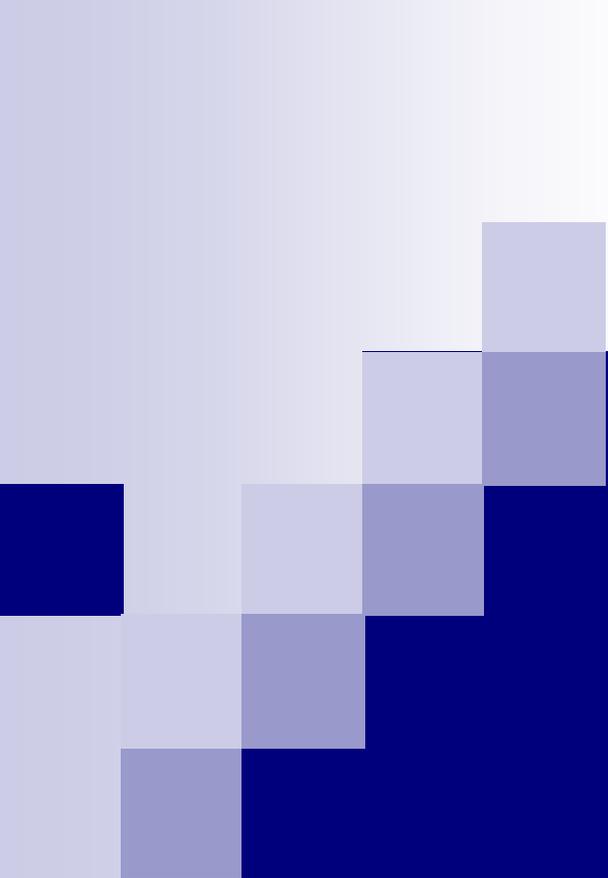


- THE READING IS SLIGHTLY OVER 4.3
- Should the result be stated as  $4.3 \pm \frac{1}{2}$  a division
- NO the measurement is made at 2 ends!!

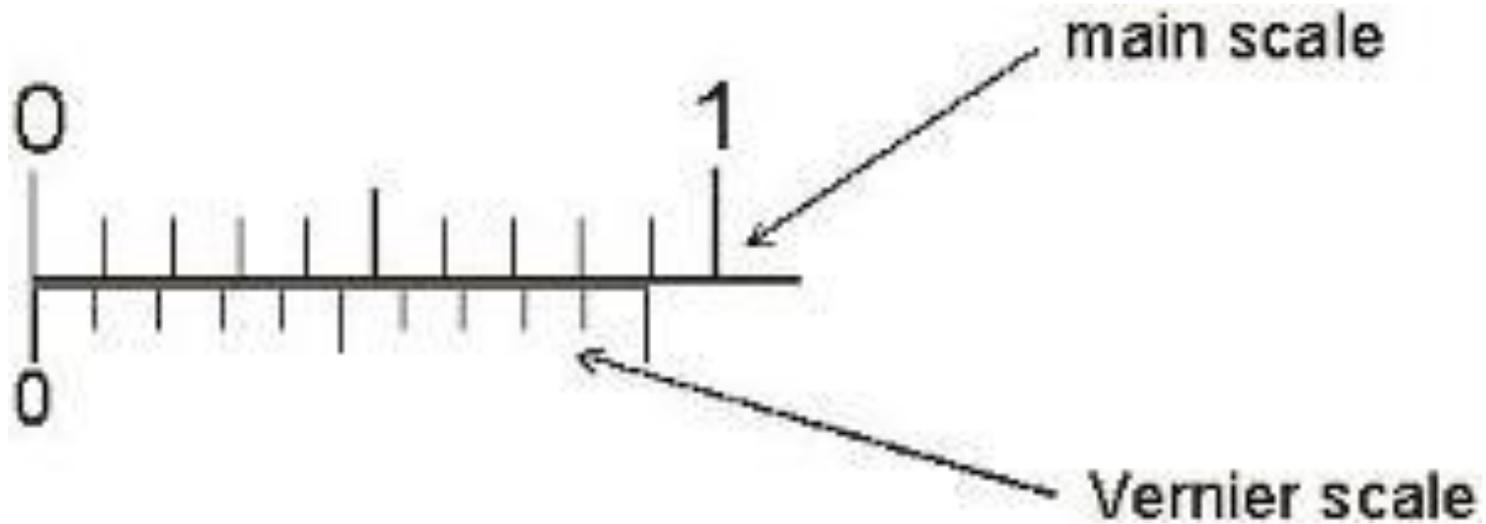
# Reading a ruler



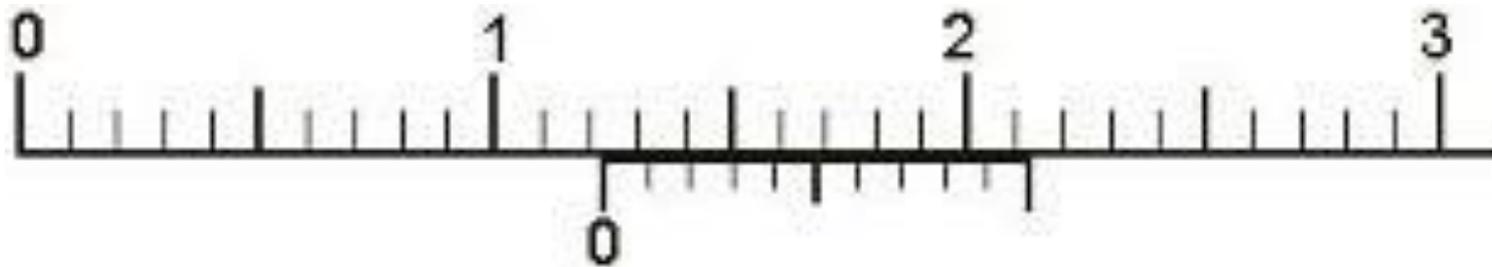
- Every measurement is really a subtraction
- $6.3(\pm 0.05)\text{cm} - 2.0(\pm 0.05)\text{cm} = 4.3(\pm 0.1)\text{cm}$



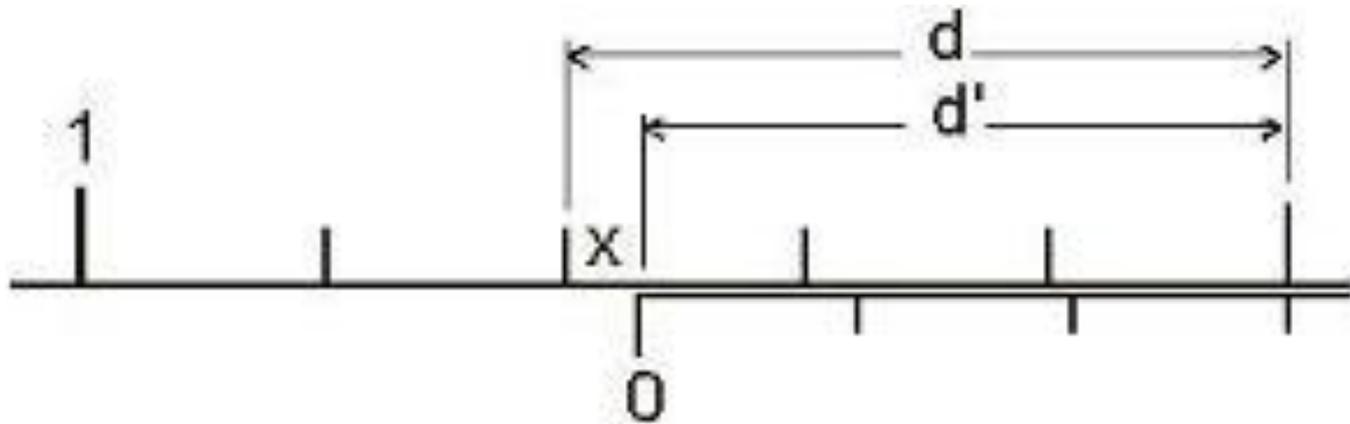
# Reading a Vernier



- Note 10 divisions on the vernier scale cover nine divisions on the main scale
- The vernier works because of this discrepancy.



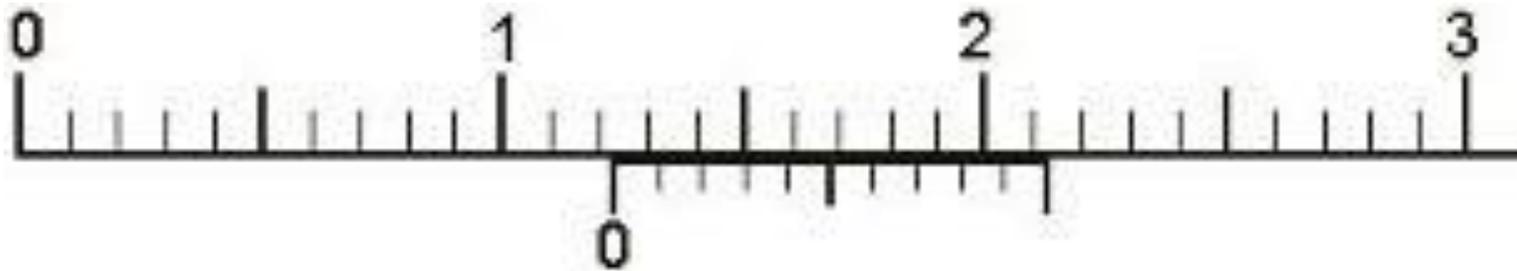
On this cm scale the reading is 1.23cm



The vernier part of the reading is really a subtraction:

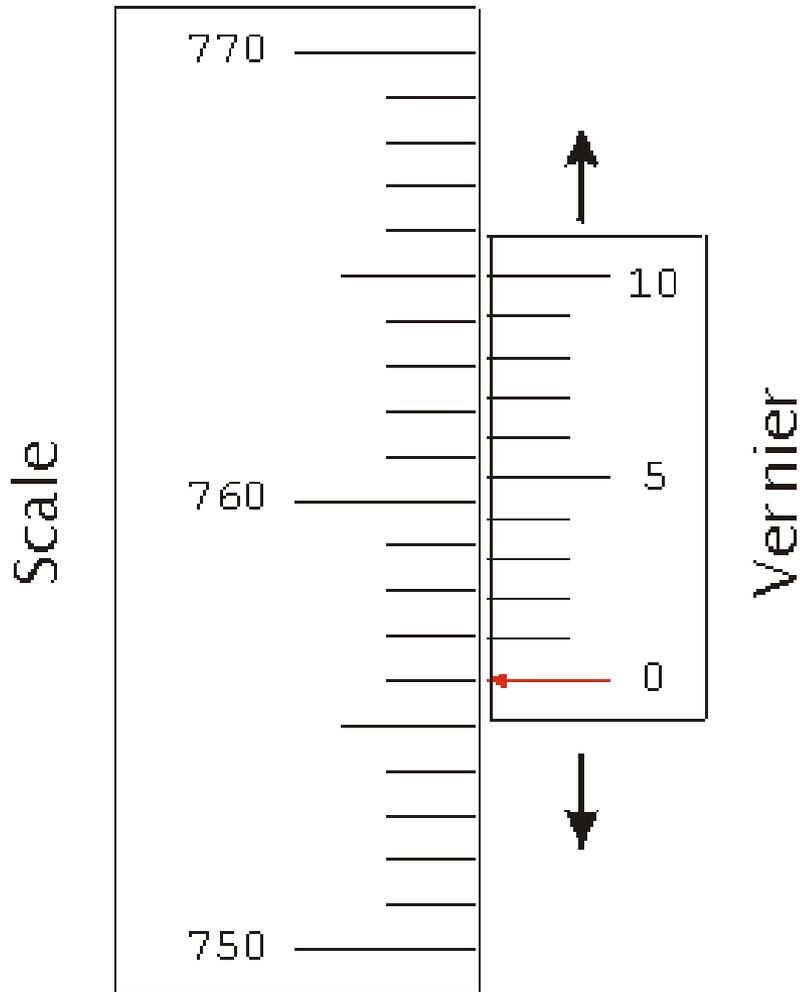
$$x = d - d'$$

$$x = 3\text{mm} - 3(0.9)\text{mm} = 3(0.1)\text{mm}$$



The level of precision depends on the ***difference*** between the size of the smallest division on the **main scale** and the size of the smallest division on the **Vernier scale**.

**Main scale (1mm) - Vernier scale (0.9mm) = 0.1mm**  
**The reading above is  $1.23 \pm 0.01$  cm**



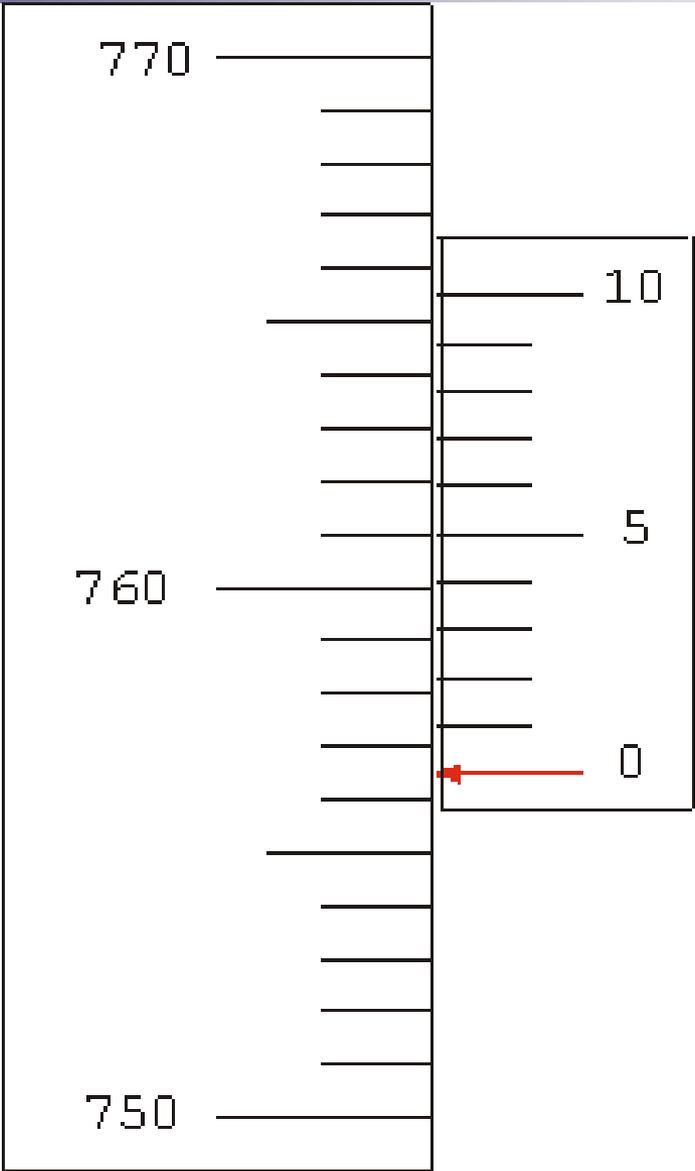
**756.0**

What is the uncertainty?

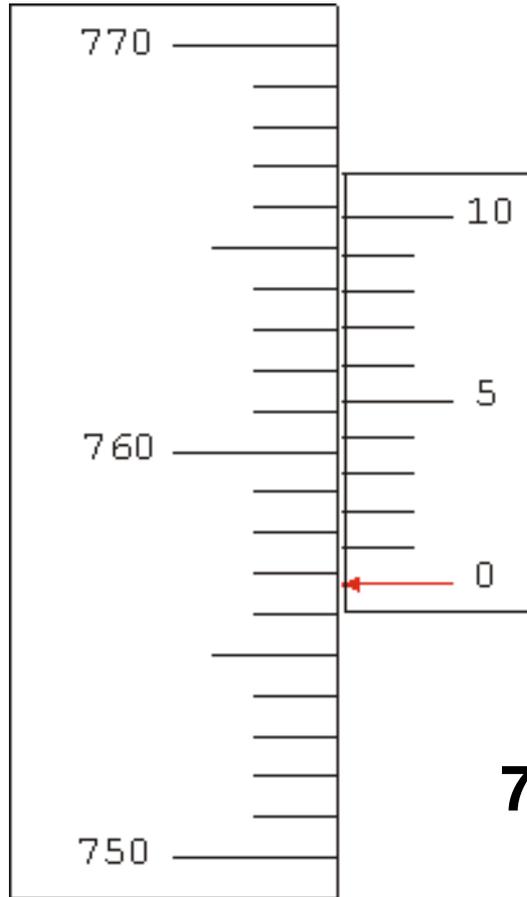
Smallest measurement on the main scale- Smallest measurement on the Vernier

$$1 - 0.9 = 0.1$$

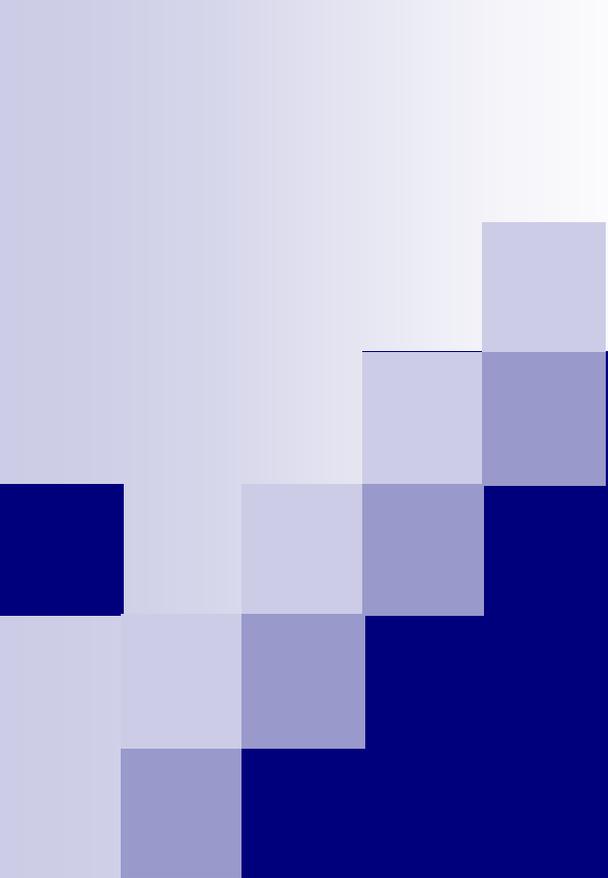
The reading is written  $756.0 \pm 0.1$



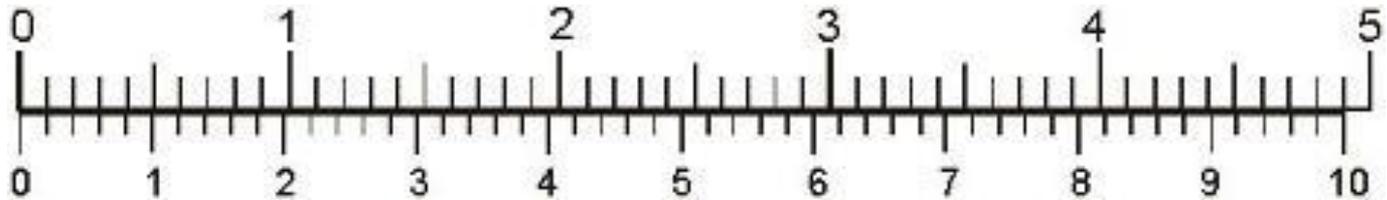
**756.5 ± 0.1**



**756.7 ±0.1**



# Different Verniers



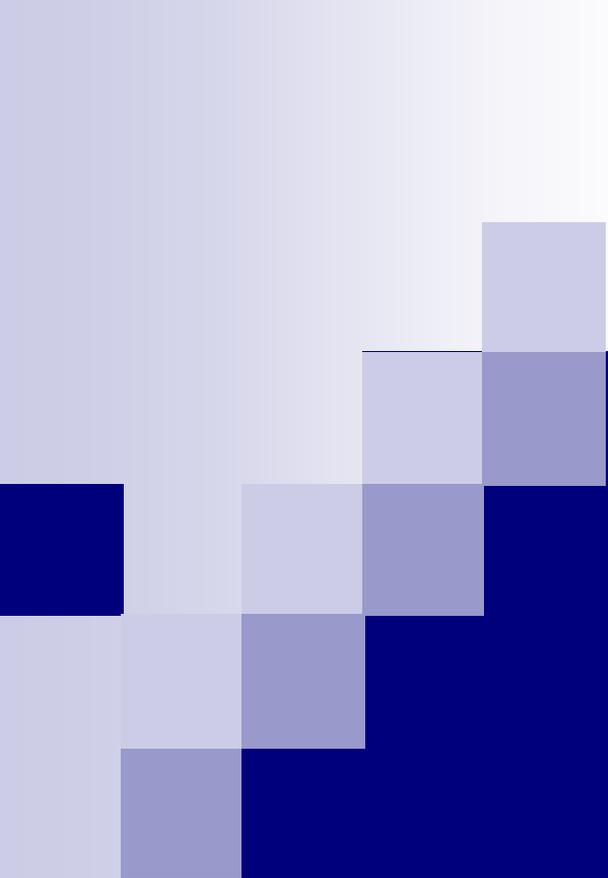
What will the precision of this scale be?

main scale smallest division = 1mm

vernier scale smallest division  $\frac{49}{50}$  mm

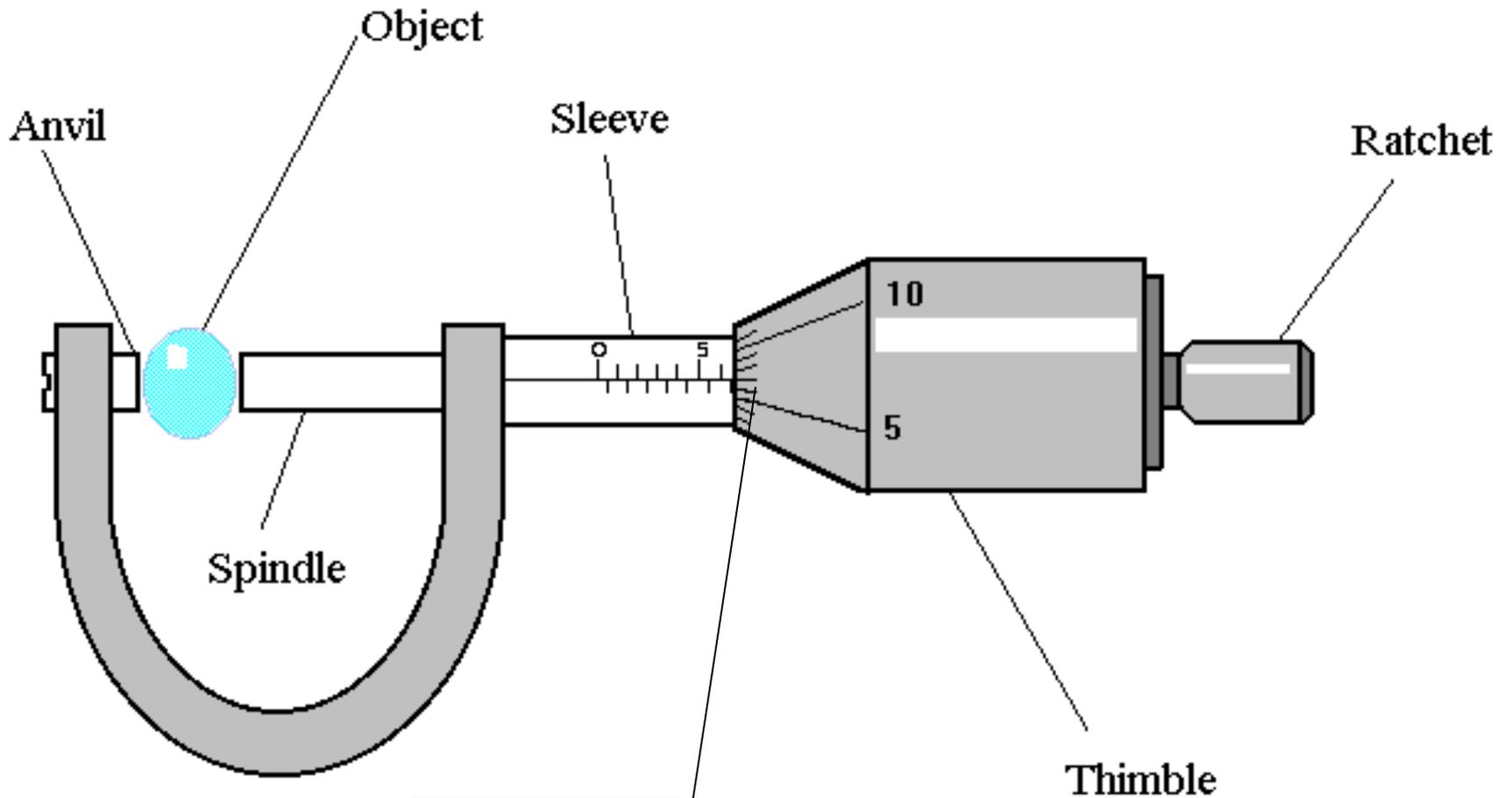
$$1 - \frac{49}{50} = \frac{1}{50} \text{ mm} = 0.02\text{mm}$$

**All measurement are to  $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$**



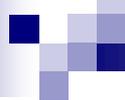
# The Micrometer

Reading the micrometer



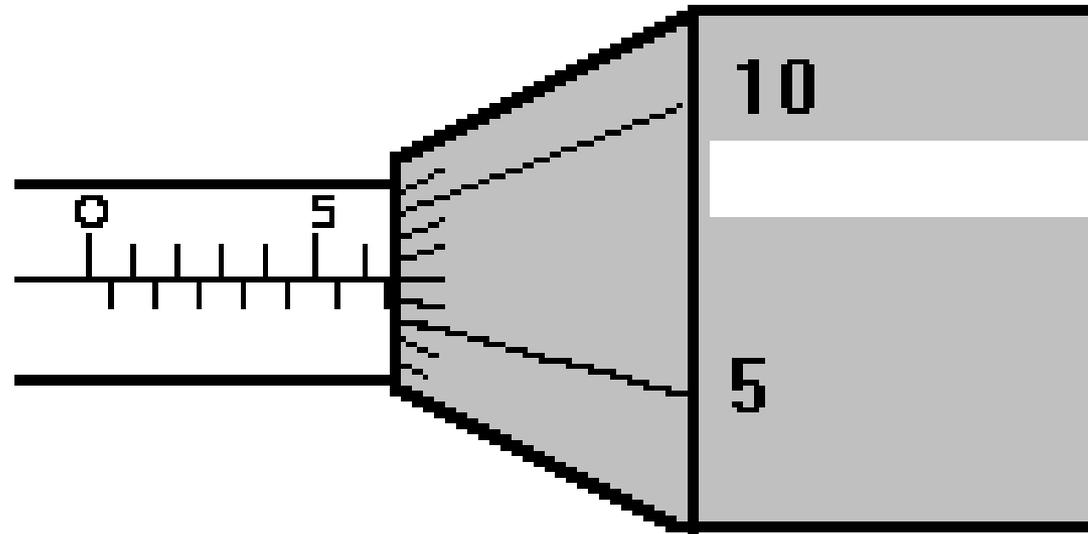
Each mark here is = 0.01mm

Reading = **6.57 mm**

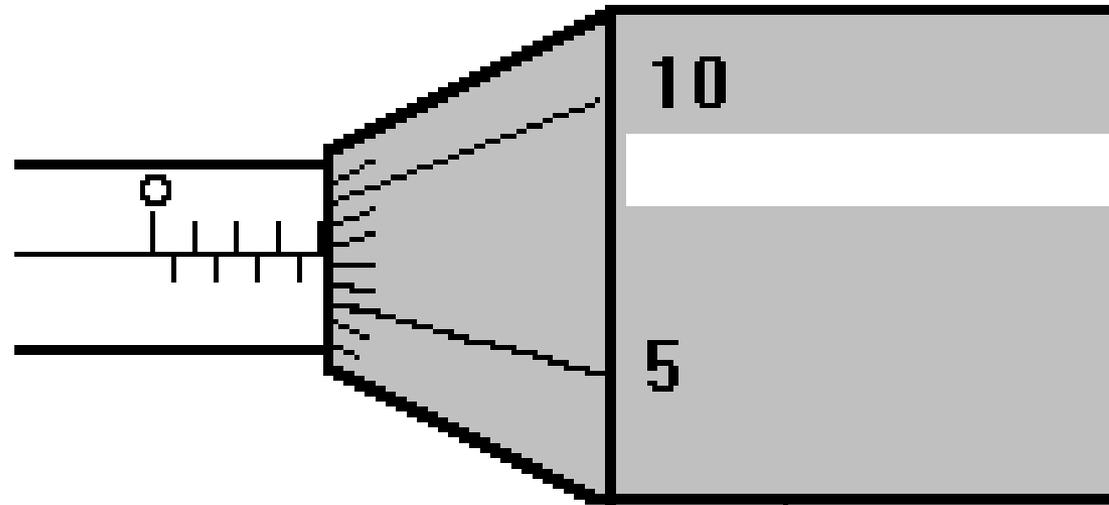


# Using the micrometer

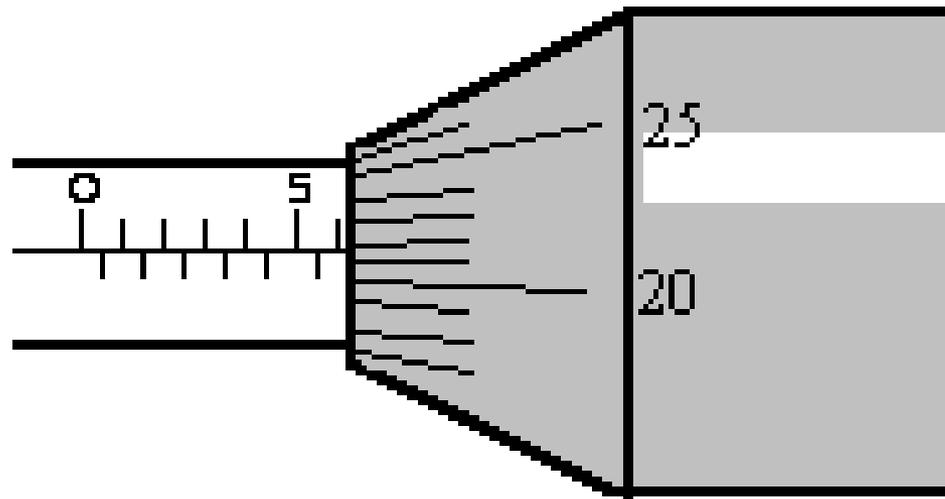
- Do not over tighten the micrometer
- Do not store with closed Jaws
- When measuring the diameter of a wire take readings across several points at 90 degrees to each other.



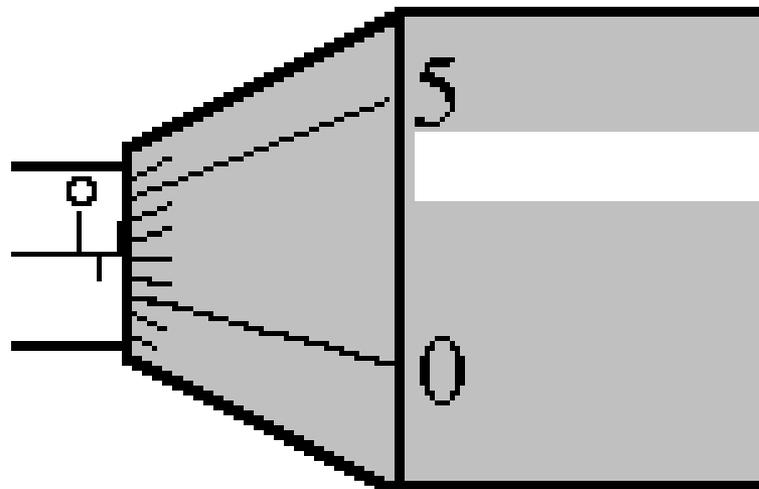
**6.57mm**



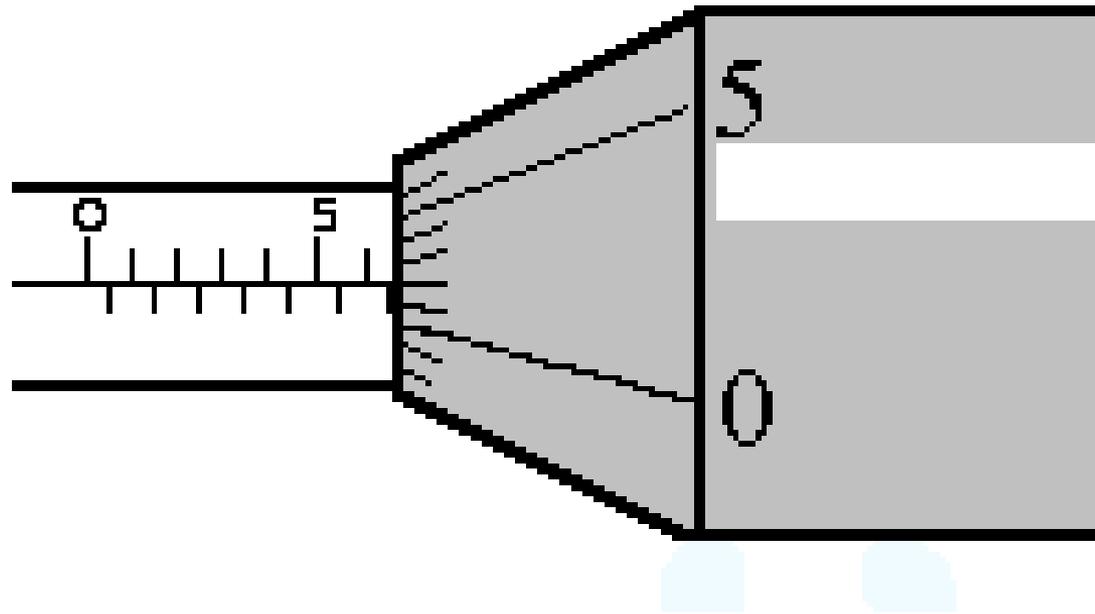
**4.07mm**



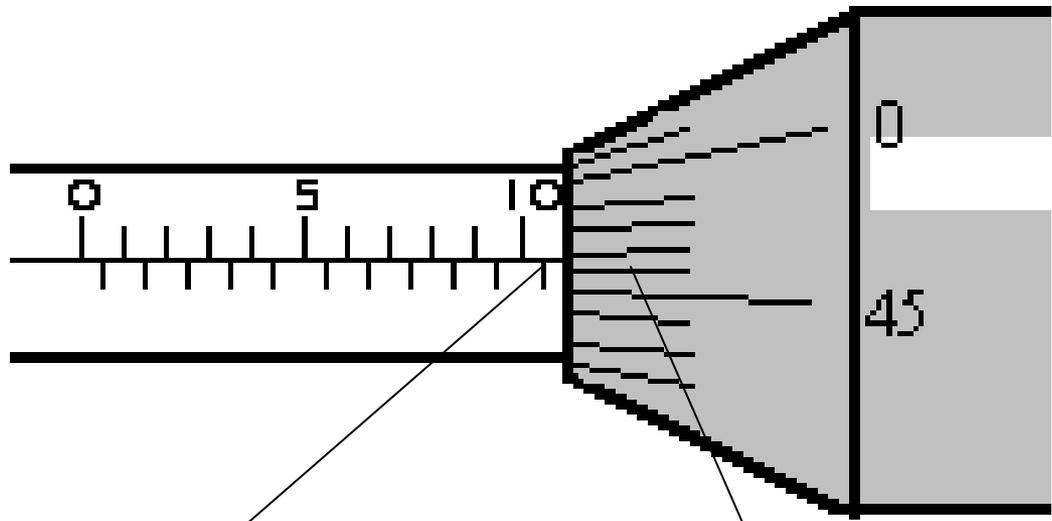
**6.22mm**



1.02mm



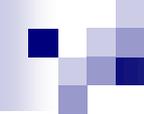
**6.52mm**



10.5  
mm

**10.97mm**

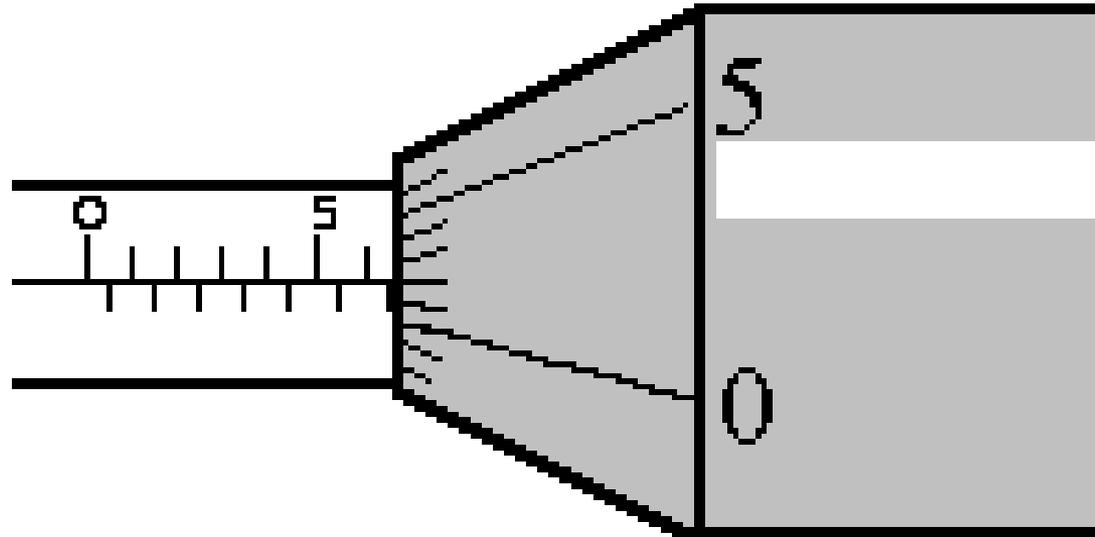
0.47  
mm



# Micrometer Uncertainty

- The micrometer may not close on zero.
- We take a zero point reading which we add to our reading.
- This affects the uncertainty of our micrometer reading

If the zero reading was -0.01mm



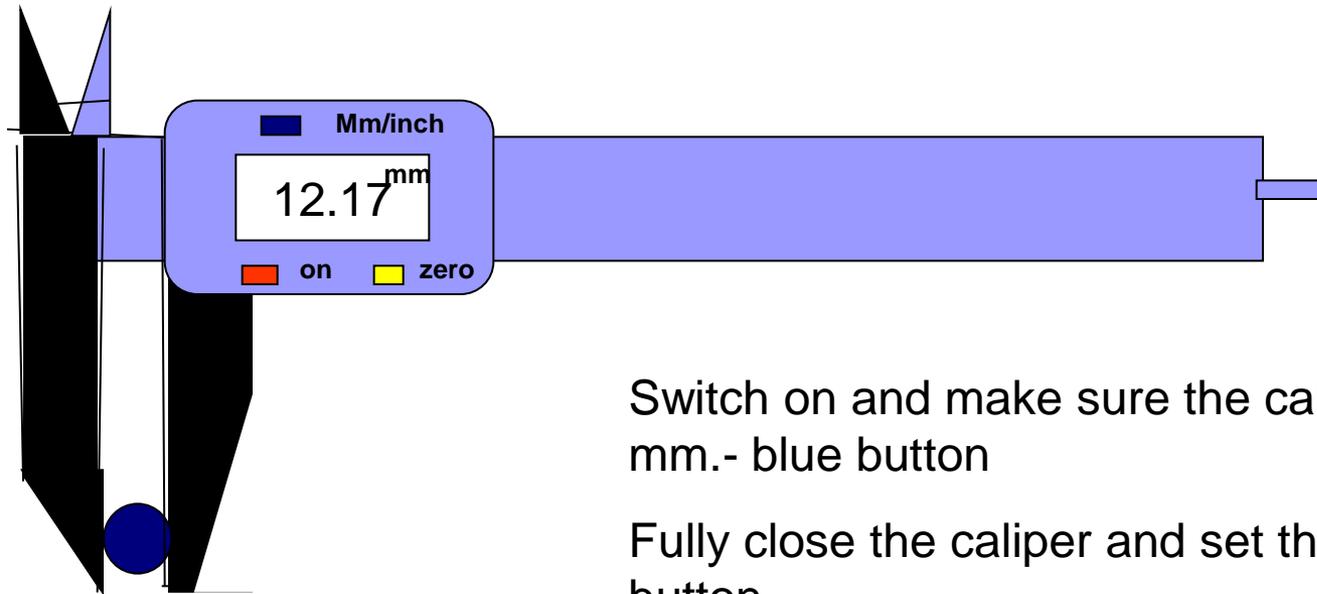
This reading is 6.52mm

$$6.52 \pm 0.005\text{mm} + (-0.01) \pm 0.005\text{mm} = \underline{\underline{6.52 \pm 0.01\text{mm}}}$$

# Digital micrometers and vernier callipers

- The uncertainty of a correctly set digital micrometer is 10 times less than that of a simple micrometer.
- Similarly the uncertainty of digital callipers is 10 x less than that of a simple vernier calliper

# The digital calliper

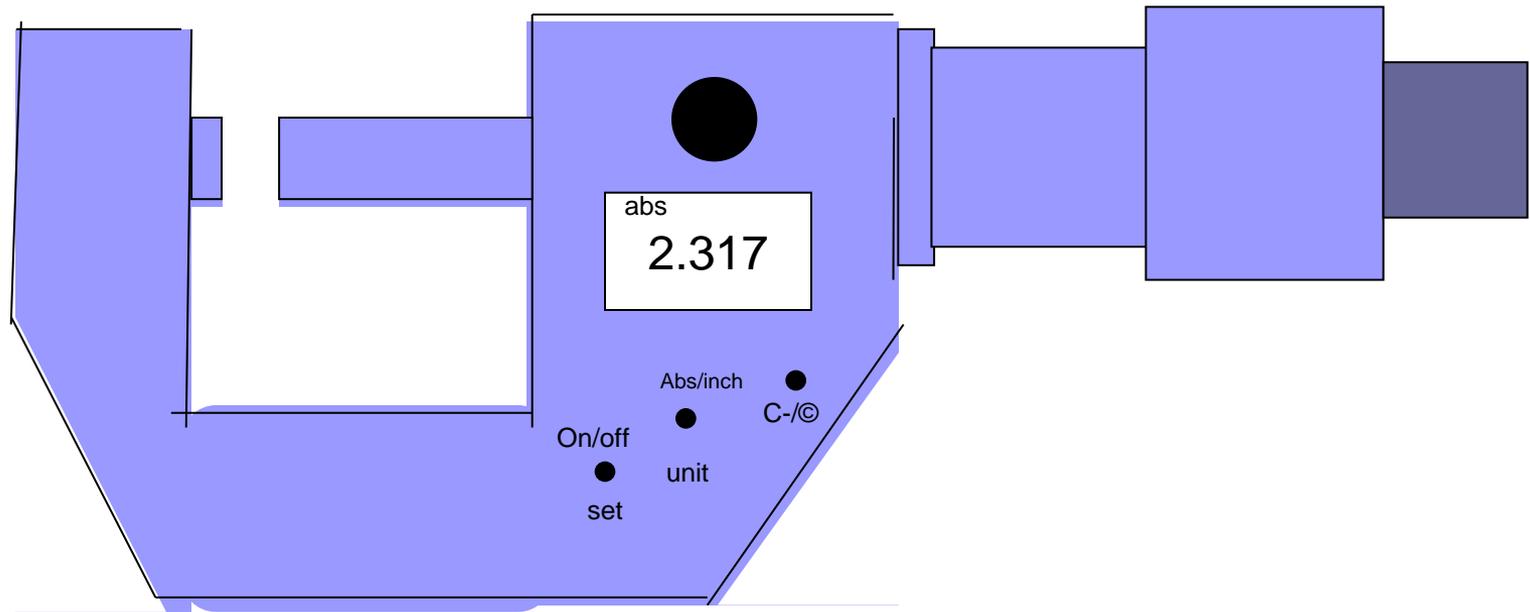


Switch on and make sure the callipers are set in mm.- blue button

Fully close the caliper and set the zero-yellow button

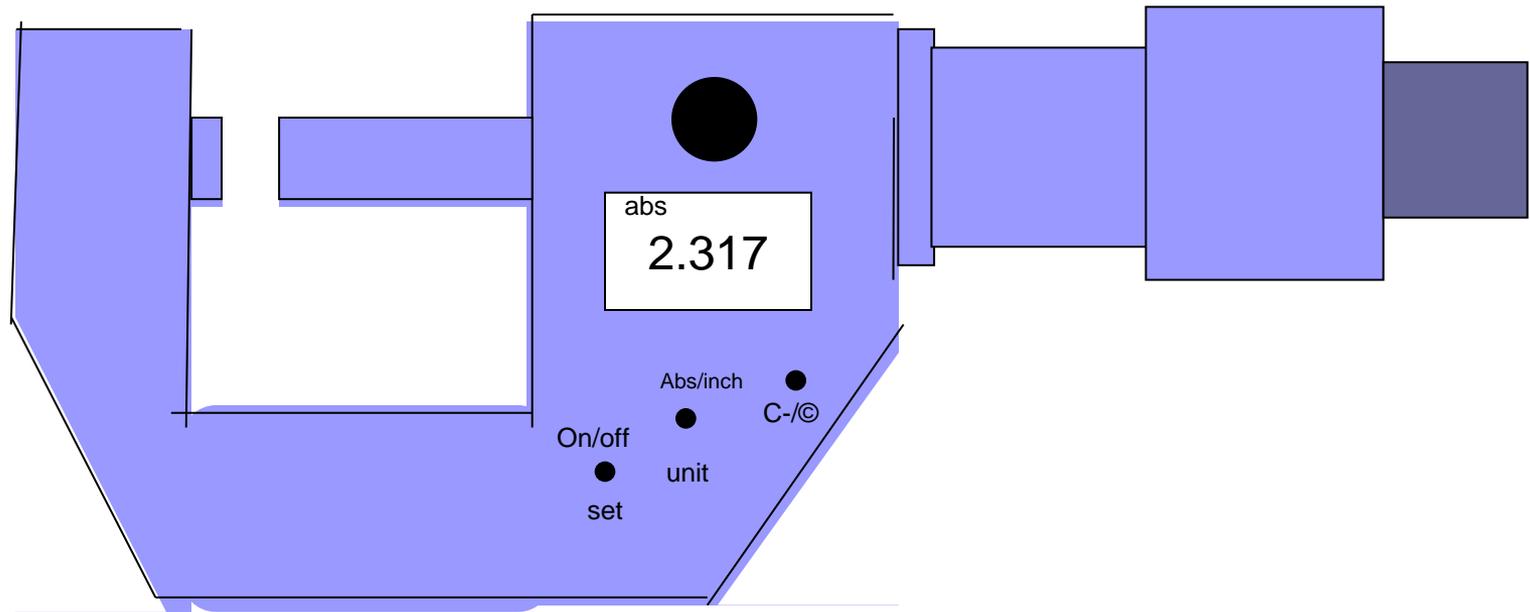
The uncertainty on a single reading is 0.01mm

# The digital micrometer



The uncertainty on this single reading is 0.001mm

# The digital micrometer



Using **only the ratchet** close the caliper.

Press the on off button for more than 2 seconds until “**set**” appears in the window above the number. The micrometer now reads zero.

**Make sure that the unit is not reading in inches**