Measurement of Pressure

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Overview

Pressure (P) expresses the magnitude of normal force (F-N) per unit area (A-m²) applied on a surface(Crowe et al. 2005)

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \quad o \ r \quad P = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

Units: Pa(= N/m²⁾, psi(=lbf/in²), bar (=10⁵ Pa=100 kPa), mbar (=100 Pa=1 hPa), atm (=101.3 kPa), mmHg (or Torr), inHg, etc. <u>Note:</u> For every Unit: hUnit=hectoUnit=100 Unit

$$P_{abs} = P_{atm} + P_{gage}$$

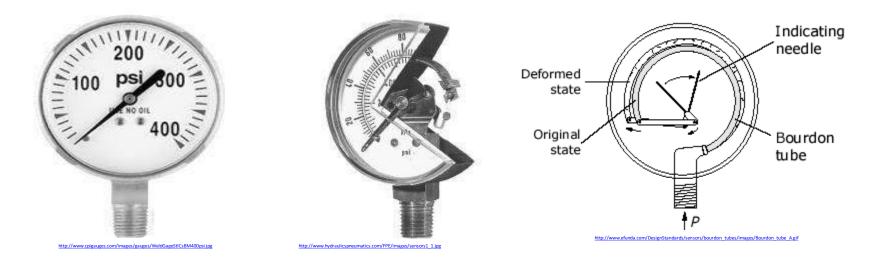
Where P_{abs} : Absolute pressure P_{atm}

: Atmospheric pressure

(standard is: 101.3 kPa =14.696 psi=760 mmHg=29.92 inHg)

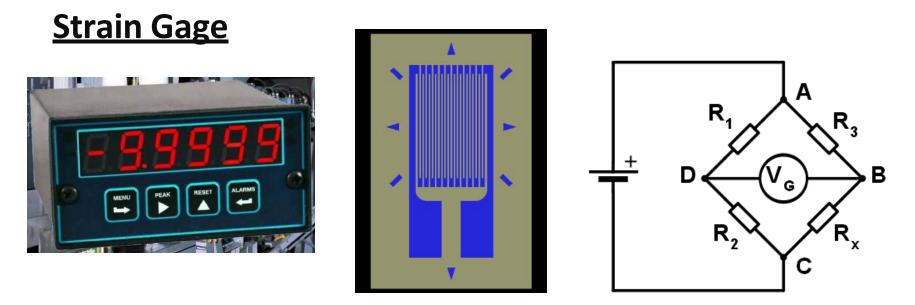
P_{gage} : Gage pressure

Bourdon Gage:



Principles: change in curvature of the tube is proportional to difference of pressure inside from that outside the tube

Applications: tire pressure, pressure at the top or along the walls of tanks or vessels



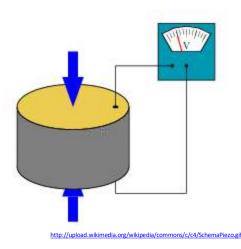
Principles: $\Delta P \rightarrow \Delta$ Resistance $\rightarrow \Delta$ Voltage

Applications: Sensors for internal combustion engines, automotive, research etc.

Quartz Gage







Principles: Δ Pressure $\rightarrow \Delta$ Charge $\rightarrow \Delta$ Voltage

Applications: measurements with high accuracy, good repeatability, high resolution. e g. Quartz Clock

Piezoresistive Gage

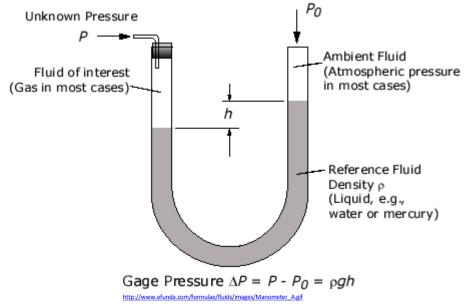


Digital Manometer

Principles: Δ Pressure = Δ Charge = Δ Resistance = Δ Voltage

Applications: Very accurate for small pressure differentials e.g. Difference between indoor and outdoor pressure

U-tube Manometer



Principles: Hydrostatic Law

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U-tube Manometer



http://www.armfield.co.uk/images/H12.gif

Mercury Water Manometer

Applications: air pressure, pipe pressure, etc.



Air Water Manometer

UT Manometer Applet

