

# PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

## Methods and Applications

# Overview

**Pressure (P)** expresses the magnitude of normal force (F-N) per unit area (A-m<sup>2</sup>) applied on a surface (Crowe et al. 2005)

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \quad \text{or} \quad P = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

**Units:** Pa(= N/m<sup>2</sup>), psi(=lbf/in<sup>2</sup>), bar (=10<sup>5</sup> Pa=100 kPa), mbar (=100 Pa=1 hPa), atm (=101.3 kPa), mmHg (or Torr), inHg, etc.

Note: For every Unit: hUnit=hectoUnit=100 Unit

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

**Where** P<sub>abs</sub> : Absolute pressure

P<sub>atm</sub> : Atmospheric pressure

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

P<sub>gage</sub> : Gage pressure

# Pressure Measuring Devices

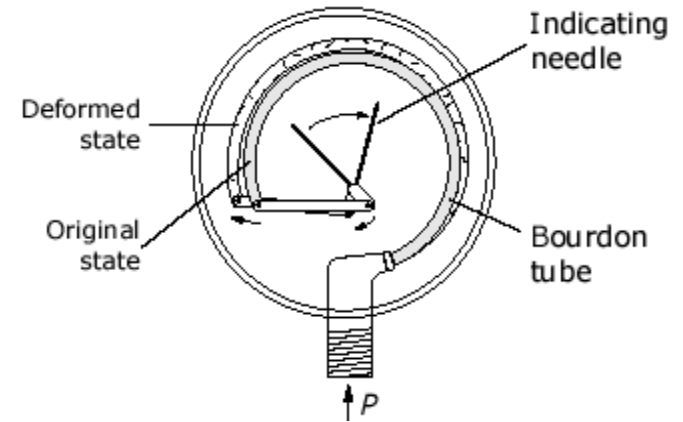
## Bourdon Gage:



<http://www.cpigauges.com/images/gauges/WeldGage5t1C8M400psi.jpg>



[http://www.hydraulicspneumatics.com/FPE/images/sensors1\\_1.jpg](http://www.hydraulicspneumatics.com/FPE/images/sensors1_1.jpg)



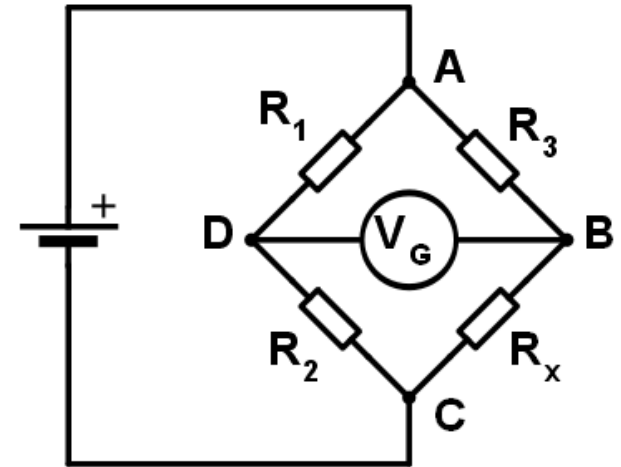
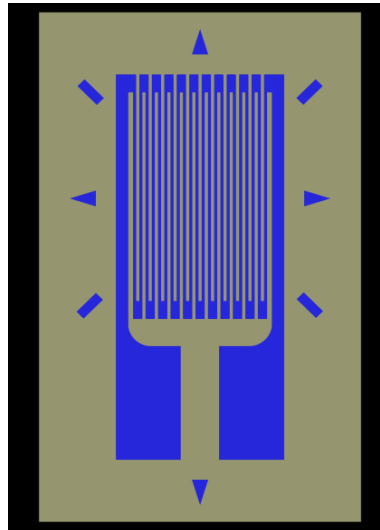
[http://www.efunda.com/DesignStandards/sensors/bourdon\\_tubes/images/Bourdon\\_tube\\_A.gif](http://www.efunda.com/DesignStandards/sensors/bourdon_tubes/images/Bourdon_tube_A.gif)

**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

# Pressure Measuring Devices

## Strain Gage

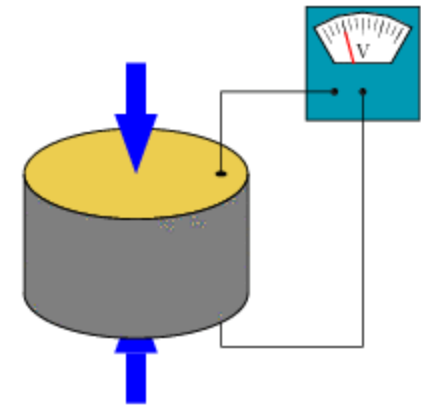
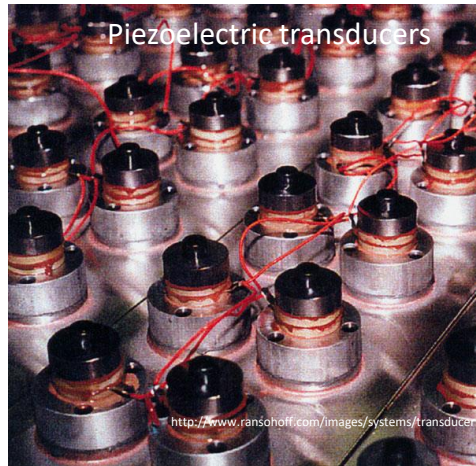


**Principles:**  $\Delta P \rightarrow \Delta \text{Resistance} \rightarrow \Delta \text{Voltage}$

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

# Pressure Measuring Devices

## Quartz Gage



<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c4/SchemaPiezo.gif>

**Principles:**  $\Delta \text{ Pressure} \rightarrow \Delta \text{ Charge} \rightarrow \Delta \text{ Voltage}$

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

# Pressure Measuring Devices

## Piezoresistive Gage



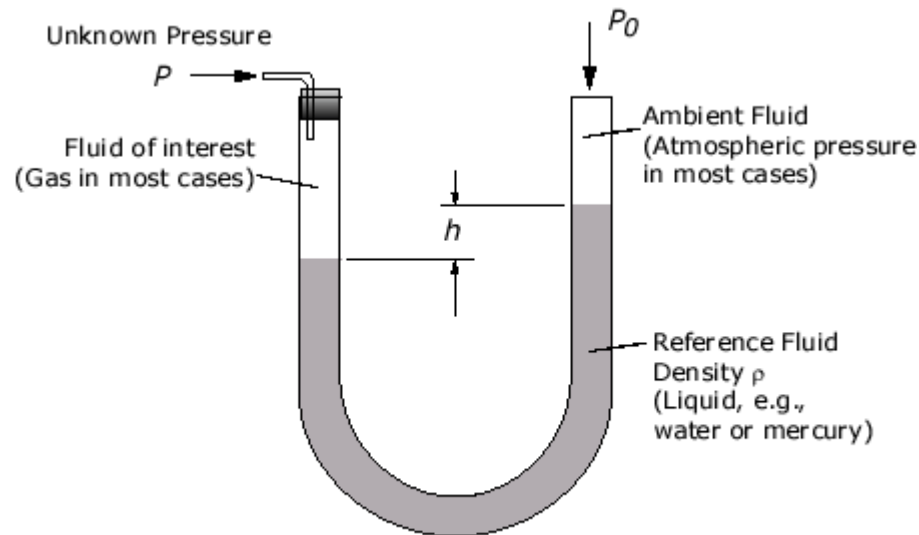
**Digital Manometer**

**Principles:**  $\Delta\text{Pressure} = \Delta\text{Charge} = \Delta\text{Resistance} = \Delta\text{Voltage}$

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

# Pressure Measuring Devices

## U-tube Manometer



$$\text{Gage Pressure } \Delta P = P - P_0 = \rho g h$$

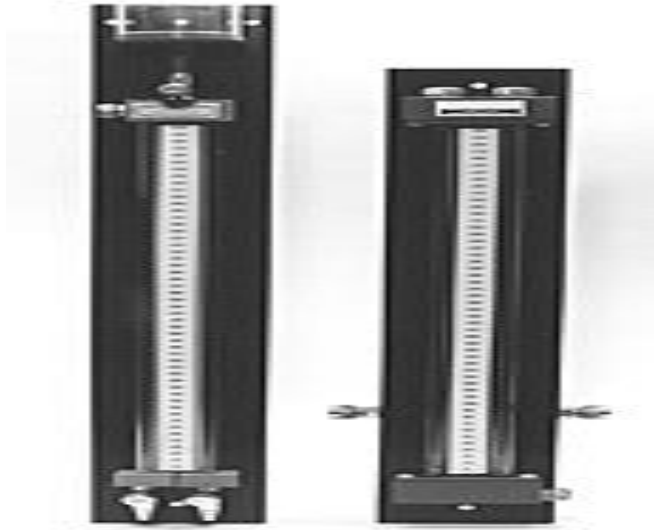
[http://www.efunda.com/formulae/fluids/images/Manometer\\_A.gif](http://www.efunda.com/formulae/fluids/images/Manometer_A.gif)

**Principles:** Hydrostatic Law

$$\Delta P = \rho g h$$

# Pressure Measuring Devices

## U-tube Manometer



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

### Mercury Water Manometer

**Applications:** air pressure, pipe pressure, etc.

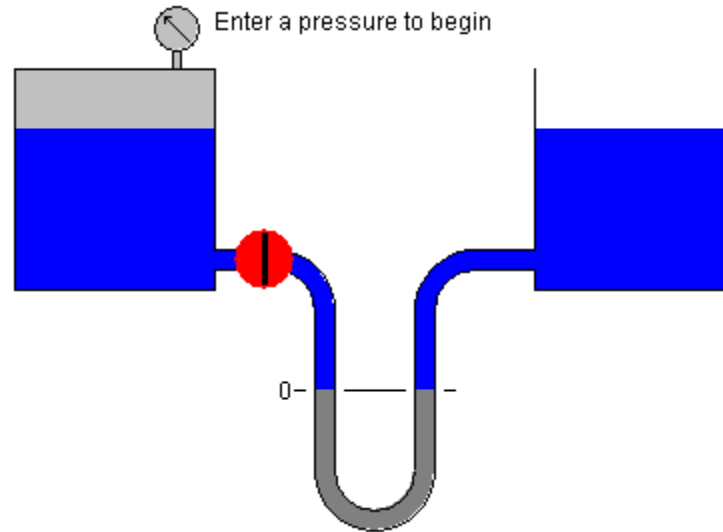


<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/Hbase/fluids/flupic/bern5.jpg>

### Air Water Manometer



# UT Manometer Applet



[Click here](#) to connect to UT's Interactive Fluids Applets website