

1-If the atmospheric pressure at one location is **95** kPa, how much this pressure is equivalent to in terms of a column of mercury ($\rho_{HG}=13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$) or in terms of a column of water ($\rho_w=1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

2-For what pressure range does the McLeod pressure gauge is used for? How much the expected uncertainty in using this gage?

3-For McLeod pressure device assume the followings are given:

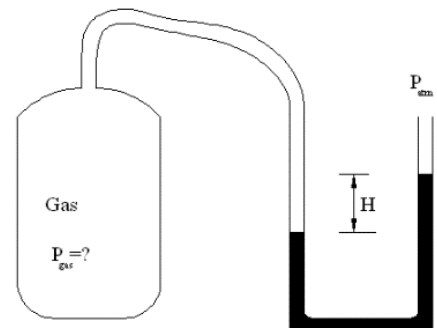
- Manometer fluid used is Mercury $\rho_m=13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
- Diameter of the measuring leg is $d=5 \text{ mm}$
- The length of the mercury in the measuring leg is $y=2 \text{ cm}$
- The initial volume of the measuring leg $V_1=2.8445 \text{ cm}^3$

Calculate the pressure p_1 .

If the smallest scale in reading y is 1 mm, calculate the uncertainty in measuring p_1 as a value and a percentage?

4-Draw a simple sketch for a barometer and explain how atmospheric pressure is measured using this device.

5- A manometer is used to measure the gas pressure in a tank as shown in the figure. The gas density is 1.4 kg/m^3 . The manometer fluid is mercury ($\rho_m=13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$). If the manometer reading H is **3.5** cm of mercury, what is the absolute pressure in the tank? Take $P_{atm}=101.3 \text{ kPa}$.



6- If instead of a straight U tube manometer in problem No. 5, an inclined manometer with $\theta=30^\circ$ is used, calculate the length L of the mercury fluid in the inclined manometer leg.

7- Draw a sketch of an inclined manometer. How this manometer is different than the U tube manometer. What is the sensitivity coefficient for the inclined manometer? Show that the static sensitivity of an inclined tube manometer is a factor of $1/\sin(\theta)$ higher than for a straight U tube manometer, where θ is the angle of inclination measured from horizontal.

8-List the elemental errors associated with using manometers?

9-Draw a sketch of a Deadweight tester. Explain how this device is used to calibrate a Bourdon pressure gage? For what range of pressures does this device is used?

10-List all types of pressure sensors and draw a sketch of Bellow and Diaphragm types.

11-List all types of secondary pressure transducers used for a diaphragm pressure sensor and draw a sketch where strain gage transducer is used with one pressure sensor.

12-Draw a sketch of voltage divider circuit. If the input voltage is E_i , the output voltage is E_o , the total resistance is R_t , and the divider resistance is R_x , show that the output voltage E_o as a function of E_i , R_t , and R_x to be given by $E_o = E_i(R_x/R_t)$. What will be the output voltage when accounting for voltmeter loading?

13-For a voltage divider circuit shown, the output voltage is measured using a voltmeter that has an internal resistance of R_m . If $R_1 = 2000 \Omega$, $R_2 = 3000 \Omega$, $E_i = 5 \text{ V}$, calculate the output voltage and the loading error for internal resistance R_m of **11,000 Ω** , **110,000 Ω** , and **1,100,000 Ω** . What do you conclude?

