14.4: Measuring Pressure

Learning Objectives

- Define gauge pressure and absolute pressure
- Explain various methods for measuring pressure
- Understand the working of open-tube barometers
- Describe in detail how manometers and barometers operate

In the preceding section, we derived a formula for calculating the variation in pressure for a fluid in hydrostatic equilibrium. As it turns out, this is a very useful calculation. Measurements of pressure are important in daily life as well as in science and engineering applications. In this section, we discuss different ways that pressure can be reported and measured.

Gauge Pressure vs. Absolute Pressure

Suppose the pressure gauge on a full scuba tank reads 3000 psi, which is approximately 207 atmospheres. When the valve is opened, air begins to escape because the pressure inside the tank is greater than the atmospheric pressure outside the tank. Air continues to escape from the tank until the pressure inside the tank equals the pressure of the atmosphere outside the tank. At this point, the pressure gauge on the tank reads zero, even though the pressure inside the tank is actually 1 atmosphere—the same as the air pressure outside the tank.

Most pressure gauges, like the one on the scuba tank, are calibrated to read zero at atmospheric pressure. Pressure readings from such gauges are called gauge pressure, which is the pressure relative to the atmospheric pressure. When the pressure inside the tank is greater than atmospheric pressure, the gauge reports a positive value. Some gauges are designed to measure negative pressure. For example, many physics experiments must take place in a vacuum chamber, a rigid chamber from which
some of the air is pumped out. The pressure inside the vacuum chamber is less than atmospheric pressure, so the pressure
gauge on the chamber reads a negative value. Unlike gauge pressure, **absolute pressure** accounts for atmospheric pressure,
which in effect adds to the pressure in any fluid not enclosed in a rigid container.

**Definition Absolute Pressure**

The absolute pressure, or total pressure, is the sum of gauge pressure and atmospheric pressure:

\[ p_{\text{abs}} = p_{\text{g}} + p_{\text{atm}} \]

where \( p_{\text{abs}} \) is absolute pressure, \( p_{\text{g}} \) is gauge pressure, and \( p_{\text{atm}} \) is atmospheric pressure.

For example, if a tire gauge reads 34 psi, then the absolute pressure is 34 psi plus 14.7 psi (\( p_{\text{atm}} \) in psi), or 48.7 psi (equivalent to 336 kPa).

In most cases, the absolute pressure in fluids cannot be negative. Fluids push rather than pull, so the smallest absolute pressure
in a fluid is zero (a negative absolute pressure is a pull). Thus, the smallest possible gauge pressure is \( p_{\text{g}} = -p_{\text{atm}} \) (which
makes \( p_{\text{abs}} \) zero). There is no theoretical limit to how large a gauge pressure can be.

---

**Measuring Pressure**

A host of devices are used for measuring pressure, ranging from tire gauges to blood pressure monitors. Many other types of
pressure gauges are commonly used to test the pressure of fluids, such as mechanical pressure gauges. We will explore some
of these in this section.

Any property that changes with pressure in a known way can be used to construct a pressure gauge. Some of the most
common types include strain gauges, which use the change in the shape of a material with pressure; capacitance pressure
gauges, which use the change in electric capacitance due to shape change with pressure; piezoelectric pressure gauges, which
generate a voltage difference across a piezoelectric material under a pressure difference between the two sides; and ion
gauges, which measure pressure by ionizing molecules in highly evacuated chambers. Different pressure gauges are useful in
different pressure ranges and under different physical situations. Some examples are shown in Figure (PageIndex{1}).

---

Figure (PageIndex{1}):
(a) Gauges are used to measure and monitor pressure in gas cylinders. Compressed gases
are used in many industrial as well as medical applications. (b) Tire pressure gauges come in many different models, but
all are meant for the same purpose: to measure the internal pressure of the tire. This enables the driver to keep the tires
inflated at optimal pressure for load weight and driving conditions. (c) An ionization gauge is a high-sensitivity device
used to monitor the pressure of gases in an enclosed system. Neutral gas molecules are ionized by the release of
electrons, and the current is translated into a pressure reading. Ionization gauges are commonly used in industrial
applications that rely on vacuum systems.
Manometers

One of the most important classes of pressure gauges applies the property that pressure due to the weight of a fluid of constant density is given by \( p = \rho gh \). The U-shaped tube shown in Figure \( \PageIndex{2} \) is an example of a manometer; in part (a), both sides of the tube are open to the atmosphere, allowing atmospheric pressure to push down on each side equally so that its effects cancel.

A manometer with only one side open to the atmosphere is an ideal device for measuring gauge pressures. The gauge pressure is \( p_g = \rho gh \) and is found by measuring \( h \). For example, suppose one side of the U-tube is connected to some source of pressure \( p_{\text{abs}} \), such as the balloon in part (b) of the figure or the vacuum-packed peanut jar shown in part (c). Pressure is transmitted undiminished to the manometer, and the fluid levels are no longer equal. In part (b), \( p_{\text{abs}} \) is greater than atmospheric pressure, whereas in part (c), \( p_{\text{abs}} \) is less than atmospheric pressure. In both cases, \( p_{\text{abs}} \) differs from atmospheric pressure by an amount \( \rho gh \), where \( \rho \) is the density of the fluid in the manometer. In part (b), \( p_{\text{abs}} \) can support a column of fluid of height \( h \), so it must exert a pressure \( \rho gh \) greater than atmospheric pressure (the gauge pressure \( p_g \) is positive). In part (c), atmospheric pressure can support a column of fluid of height \( h \), so \( p_{\text{abs}} \) is less than atmospheric pressure by an amount \( \rho gh \) (the gauge pressure \( p_g \) is negative).

Figure \( \PageIndex{2} \): An open-tube manometer has one side open to the atmosphere. (a) Fluid depth must be the same on both sides, or the pressure each side exerts at the bottom will be unequal and liquid will flow from the deeper side. (b) A positive gauge pressure \( p_g = \rho gh \) transmitted to one side of the manometer can support a column of fluid of height \( h \). (c) Similarly, atmospheric pressure is greater than a negative gauge pressure \( p_g \) by an amount \( \rho gh \). The jar’s rigidity prevents atmospheric pressure from being transmitted to the peanuts.

Barometers

Manometers typically use a U-shaped tube of a fluid (often mercury) to measure pressure. A barometer (Figure \( \PageIndex{3} \)) is a device that typically uses a single column of mercury to measure atmospheric pressure. The barometer, invented by the Italian mathematician and physicist Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647) in 1643, is constructed from a glass tube closed at one end and filled with mercury. The tube is then inverted and placed in a pool of mercury. This device measures atmospheric pressure, rather than gauge pressure, because there is a nearly pure vacuum above the mercury in the tube. The height of the mercury is such that \( \rho gh = p_{\text{atm}} \). When atmospheric pressure varies, the mercury rises or falls.

Weather forecasters closely monitor changes in atmospheric pressure (often reported as barometric pressure), as rising mercury typically signals improving weather and falling mercury indicates deteriorating weather. The barometer can also be used as an altimeter, since average atmospheric pressure varies with altitude. Mercury barometers and manometers are so common that units of mm Hg are often quoted for atmospheric pressure and blood pressures.
Figure \(\PageIndex{3}\): A mercury barometer measures atmospheric pressure. The pressure due to the mercury’s weight, \(h\rho g\), equals atmospheric pressure. The atmosphere is able to force mercury in the tube to a height \(h\) because the pressure above the mercury is zero.

Example \(\PageIndex{1}\): Fluid Heights in an Open U-Tube

A U-tube with both ends open is filled with a liquid of density \(\rho_1\) to a height \(h\) on both sides (Figure \(\PageIndex{1}\)). A liquid of density \(\rho_2 < \rho_1\) is poured into one side and Liquid 2 settles on top of Liquid 1. The heights on the two sides are different. The height to the top of Liquid 2 from the interface is \(h_2\) and the height to the top of Liquid 1 from the level of the interface is \(h_1\). Derive a formula for the height difference.

Strategy

The pressure at points at the same height on the two sides of a U-tube must be the same as long as the two points are in the same liquid. Therefore, we consider two points at the same level in the two arms of the tube: One point is the interface on the side of the Liquid 2 and the other is a point in the arm with Liquid 1 that is at the same level as the interface in the other arm. The pressure at each point is due to atmospheric pressure plus the weight of the liquid above it.

Pressure on the side with Liquid 1 = \(p_0 + \rho_1 gh_1\)
Pressure on the side with Liquid 2 = \( p_0 + \rho_{2} gh_{2} \)

**Solution**

Since the two points are in Liquid 1 and are at the same height, the pressure at the two points must be the same. Therefore, we have

\[
[p_0 + \rho_{1} gh_{1} = p_0 + \rho_{2} gh_{2}] 
\]

Hence,

\[
[\rho_{1} h_{1} = \rho_{2} h_{2}] 
\]

This means that the difference in heights on the two sides of the U-tube is

\[
h_{2} - h_{1} = \left(1 - \frac{p_{1}}{p_{2}}\right) h_{2} 
\]

The result makes sense if we set \(\rho_{2} = \rho_{1}\), which gives \(h_{2} = h_{1}\). If the two sides have the same density, they have the same height.

Exercise \(\PageIndex{1}\)

Mercury is a hazardous substance. Why do you suppose mercury is typically used in barometers instead of a safer fluid such as water?

---

**Units of pressure**

As stated earlier, the SI unit for pressure is the pascal (Pa), where

\[
[1; Pa = 1; N/m^{2}] 
\]

In addition to the pascal, many other units for pressure are in common use (Table \(\PageIndex{1}\)). In meteorology, atmospheric pressure is often described in the unit of millibars (mb), where

\[
[1000; mb = 1 \times 10^{5}; Pa] 
\]

The millibar is a convenient unit for meteorologists because the average atmospheric pressure at sea level on Earth is \(1.013 \times 10^{5} \) Pa = 1013 mb = 1 atm. Using the equations derived when considering pressure at a depth in a fluid, pressure can also be measured as millimeters or inches of mercury. The pressure at the bottom of a 760-mm column of mercury at 0 °C in a container where the top part is evacuated is equal to the atmospheric pressure. Thus, 760 mm Hg is also used in place of 1 atmosphere of pressure. In vacuum physics labs, scientists often use another unit called the torr, named after Torricelli, who, as we have just seen, invented the mercury manometer for measuring pressure. One torr is equal to a pressure of 1 mm Hg.
### Table (PageIndex{1}): Summary of the Units of Pressure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SI unit: the Pascal</td>
<td>$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English unit: pounds per square inch ( lb/in.2 or psi)</td>
<td>$1 \text{ psi} = 7.015 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other units of pressure</td>
<td>$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 14.7 \text{ psi} = 29.9 \text{ inches of Hg} = 1013 \text{ mb}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1 \text{ torr} = 1 \text{ mm Hg} = 122.39 \text{ Pa}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Contributors and Attributions**

- Samuel J. Ling (Truman State University), Jeff Sanny (Loyola Marymount University), and Bill Moebs with many contributing authors. This work is licensed by OpenStax University Physics under a Creative Commons Attribution License (by 4.0).