

# 1 Title and Objective:

Title: Calibration of a Pitot Tube Using a Wind Tunnel

Objective: The objective of this experiment is to calibrate a Pitot tube by measuring the dynamic pressure in a wind tunnel at varying airspeeds. The experiment will compare the velocity determined by the Pitot tube to the known airspeed from the wind tunnel and provide a calibration curve for the Pitot tube.

# 2 Background/Theory:

A Pitot tube measures the velocity of a fluid (in this case, air) by comparing the total pressure at the stagnation point with the static pressure in the flow. The difference between these pressures, known as the dynamic pressure, is used to calculate the airspeed using Bernoulli's equation:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{\rho}} \quad (1)$$

where:

$V$  is the airspeed (m/s),

$\Delta P$  is the difference between total and static pressures (Pa),

$\rho$  is the air density ( $kg/m^3$ ).

The purpose of this experiment is to calibrate the Pitot tube by comparing the measured airspeed (using the Pitot tube and Bernoulli's equation) to the actual airspeed set by the wind tunnel.

# 3 Materials and Equipment:

- Pitot tube
- Wind tunnel (with variable airspeed control)
- Differential pressure transducer
- Data acquisition system (DAQ) connected to pressure transducer

- Barometer (to measure atmospheric pressure)
- Thermometer (to measure ambient air temperature)
- Calculator or software for data analysis
- Safety goggles

## 4 Experimental Setup:

### 1. Wind Tunnel Setup:

Securely mount the Pitot tube in the test section of the wind tunnel, ensuring that the tube's tip is aligned with the airflow direction. The Pitot tube should be positioned at the center of the airflow to avoid boundary layer effects.

### 2. Pressure Measurement System:

Connect the Pitot tube to the differential pressure transducer. Ensure that the total pressure tap (stagnation pressure) is connected to the positive side of the transducer and the static pressure tap to the negative side.

### 3. Data Acquisition:

Connect the pressure transducer to the data acquisition system (DAQ). Calibrate the DAQ system according to the manufacturer's specifications to ensure accurate pressure readings. The DAQ will record the pressure difference,  $\Delta P$ , at various wind speeds.

### 4. Environmental Conditions:

Measure the ambient air temperature and barometric pressure to calculate air density,  $\rho$ . Use the following equation to compute air density:

$$\rho = \frac{P}{R \cdot T} \quad (2)$$

where:

- $P$  is the atmospheric pressure ( $Pa$ ),
- $R$  is the specific gas constant for dry air ( $287 \frac{J}{kg} \cdot K$ ), and
- $T$  is the absolute temperature ( $K$ ).

## 5 Procedure:

### 1. Start the Wind Tunnel:

- Turn on the wind tunnel and set it to the lowest airspeed (e.g., 5 m/s).
  - Record the differential pressure,  $\Delta P$ , using the DAQ system.
  - Note the wind tunnel's airspeed from its control system as the reference velocity.
2. Increase the Wind Speed:
- Gradually increase the airspeed of the wind tunnel in increments (e.g., 5 m/s increments) up to the maximum speed of the wind tunnel.
  - For each speed increment, record the differential pressure,  $\Delta P$ , from the DAQ system.
3. Repeat Measurements:
- At each airspeed, take at least three readings of  $\Delta P$  to ensure consistency and accuracy. Compute the average  $\Delta P$  for each airspeed.

Shutdown:

- After collecting data for all airspeeds, shut down the wind tunnel and disconnect the Pitot tube from the system.

## 6 Data Collection:

Collect  $\Delta P$  at 5 m/s speed increments to populate a data table similar to Table ?? below.

<sup>1</sup>

Wind Tunnel Air- speed (m/s)	Measured $\Delta P$ (Pa)	Calculated Airspeed (m/s)
5	15	4.87
10	60	9.75
15	135	14.61
20	240	19.48
25	375	24.35

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<sup>1</sup>your data should be for every measurement, so there will be at least 3 measurements per windspeed. Perform the indicated averaging in the data analysis section of the report!

## 7 Data Analysis:

1. Calculate the Airspeed: Use the measured  $\Delta P$  values and the air density,  $\rho$ , to compute the airspeed using Bernoulli's equation:  $V = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{\rho}}$

Example calculation: For  $\Delta P = 15 \text{ Pa}$ , assuming  $\rho = 1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$ :

$$V = \sqrt{2 \times \frac{\Delta P}{\rho}} = \sqrt{2 \times \frac{15}{1.225}} = 4.87 \text{ m/s}$$

2. Compare to Reference Velocity: Compare the calculated airspeed from the Pitot tube with the wind tunnel's reference airspeed. Plot a calibration curve of measured airspeed vs. reference airspeed.
3. Calibration Curve: Use the data to create a plot (e.g., in Excel or Python) with the reference airspeed on the x-axis and the calculated airspeed on the y-axis. Ideally, the points should lie on the 1:1 line, but any deviations will indicate a correction factor for the Pitot tube calibration.
8. **Conclusion and Discussion:** Summarize findings in this section after conducting the experiment. Interpret the results, discussing any deviations from theory or expected outcomes. Discuss potential errors or limitations of their experiment and suggest improvements.
9. **References:** Include any refer

## References

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