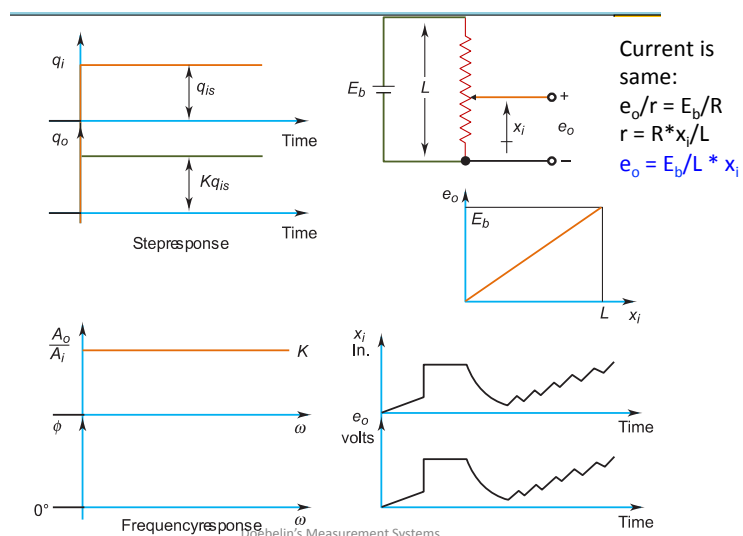


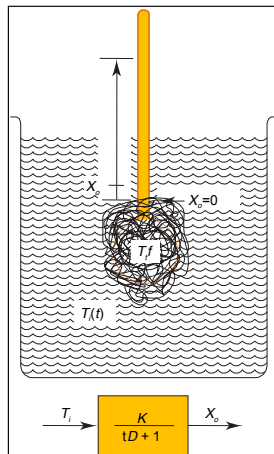
# Different types of Instruments

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## Zeroth order instrument



## First order Instrument



$$x_o = \frac{K_{ex} V_b}{A_c} (T_{tf} - T_{ref})$$

Recall:  $K_{ex} = 1/V \, dV/dT$

$x_o$ : displacement from reference mark, m ( $x_o = 0$  when  $T_{tf} = T_{ref}$ ), m  
 $T_{tf}$ : temperature of fluid in bulb, °C  
 $K_{ex}$ : coefficient of thermal expansion of thermometer fluid,  $m^3/(m^3 \cdot ^\circ C)$   
 (more precisely differential expansion coefficient of thermometer fluid and glass bulb)  
 $A_c$ : cross-sectional area of capillary tube

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## Thermometer as a 1<sup>st</sup> order instrument

- Energy in – energy out = energy stored  
 $UA_b(T_i - T_{tf})dt - 0 = \rho V_b C dT_{tf}$
- U: overall heat transfer coefficient across bulb-wall, W/m<sup>2</sup>·°C
- A<sub>b</sub>: heat transfer area of bulb wall, m<sup>2</sup>
- ρ: mass density of thermometer fluid, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- C: specific heat of thermometer fluid, J/(kg·K)

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## Thermometer as a 1<sup>st</sup> order instrument

- Therefore, we get

$$\rho V_b C \frac{dT_{tf}}{dt} + UA_b T_{tf} = UA_b T_i$$

- Taking derivative of the first equation with respect to t, we get

$$\frac{d}{dt} x_o = \frac{K_{ex} V_b}{A_c} \left( \frac{d}{dt} T_{tf} - 0 \right)$$

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## Thermometer as a 1<sup>st</sup> order instrument

- Substituting expressions for  $T_{tf}$  and  $dT_{tf}/dt$ , we get

$$\rho V_b C \frac{A_c}{K_{ex} V_b} \frac{dx_o}{dt} + UA_b \left( \frac{A_c}{K_{ex} V_b} x_o + T_{ref} \right) = UA_b T_i$$

$$\tau \frac{dq_o}{dt} + q_o = K q_i \quad \text{(Standard form, where } \tau \text{ is time lag, } K \text{ is static sensitivity)}$$

- Dividing by:  $UA_b \frac{A_c}{K_{ex} V_b}$

to obtain expressions for tau and K  $\tau = \frac{\rho C V_b}{UA_b}; K = \frac{K_{ex} V_b}{A_c}$

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## Trade-offs in designing a thermometer

- Want large  $K$ : For which need large  $V_b$  and/or small  $A_c$
- Want small  $\tau$ : For which need large  $A_b$ , large  $U$ , small  $\rho$ , small  $C$ , small  $V_b$
- Decreasing  $A_c$  is an option – but mostly we find that there is a trade-off
- That is, increasing sensitivity leads to a slower response, and vice-versa