NBSIR 73-290 Development of a Dynamic Pressure Calibration Technique A Progress Report

Paul S. Lederer

Electronic Technology Division Institute for Applied Technology National Bureau of Standards Washington, D. C. 20234

October 15, 1973

Progress Report Covering period 6-15-73 to 9-15-73

Prepared for NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23365

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Frederick B. Dent, Secretary NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Richard W. Roberts, Director



Development of a Dynamic Pressure Calibration Technique

Progress Report for the Period from June 15, 1973 to September 15, 1973

to the

NASA Langley Research Center NASA Order L-88319 NBS Project 4253456

Prepared by

P. S. Lederer Project Leader

1. Introduction

The objective of this task is the conduct of a research and development study to develop a dynamic pressure calibration technique having a flat frequency response to 2000 Hz or greater and amplitude capability over this frequency range of at least 10 psi peak to peak. This calibration technique is to be capable of directly relating test transducer characteristics to fundamental units of measurement.

2. Approach

The proposed technique will be based on a hydraulic sinusoidal calibrator previously developed by the NBS Instrumentation Applications Section and described in NBS Technical Note 720 "A Simple Hydraulic Sinusoidal Pressure Calibrator" April 1972.

3. Progress to Date

The electrodynamic vibration excitor used in the original development is not currently available. It became necessary to procure a new, small vibration excitor system (from NBS funds, at no cost to NASA) in order to carry out the work. This system was delivered in August 1973, however the trunnion base for the shaker is not expected until October.

In the meantime, a universal test fixture was designed, which will enable the testing of a variety of tube arrangements and transducers with a minimum of set-up time. Transducers of the flush diaphragm type with sensing end diameters up to 7/8" (2.22 cm) can be accomodated. In addition to ordinary smooth wall tubes, a variety of tubes with internal flutes (which increase the wetted inside surface area of the tube) have been procured from a commercial source. The components for this test fixture are under construction at this time.



In order to assess the performance of the system with a variety of liquids, a quantity of a manometer fluid (density 2.95) and of a fluorinebased inert fluid (density 1.88) was procured for use in the modified hydraulic calibrator. To measure the acceleration applied to the liquidfilled tubes, a piezoelectric accelerometer was purchased. It will be mounted in the base of the test fixture.

4. Plans for Next Reporting Period

A variety of tests will be performed on the new pressure calibration system, involving the use of liquids of different densities and tubes with a variety of cross sectional configurations. Preliminary tests will be conducted with a piezoelectric pressure transducer with integral solid state amplifier. This transducer, purchased for another project, is available for this task. It has adequate sensitivity and a very high natural frequency.

Subsequent tests will be performed on the pressure transducers which are to be furnished by the NASA Langley Research Center as indicated in the work agreement. .

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