

PressAlt

Version 1.0

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE THEORY for A GIVEN ALTITUDE

by
Mech. Res. Eng. YILMAZ YÖRÜ

Mechanical Engineering Department
of
OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY
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ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE CALCULATION

a) Constant Temperature Assumption

$$dp = -\rho g dh$$

$$dp = -\frac{p}{RT} g dh$$

$$dp = -9.81 \frac{p}{287.T} dh$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{9.81}{287.T} dh$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{1}{T} (0.03418 \times dh)$$

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{0.03418}{T} \int dh$$

$$\ln p = -\frac{0.03418}{T} h + C \quad h = 0 \Rightarrow p = P_0$$

$$\ln(p) - \ln(P_0) = -\frac{0.03418}{T} h$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1.013 \times 10^5}\right) = -\frac{0.03418}{T} h$$

$$P = P_0 \times e^{\left(-\frac{0.03418}{T} \times h\right)}$$

b) Linear Temperature Assumption

$$dp = -\rho g dh$$

$$dp = -\frac{p}{RT} g dh$$

$$T = T_0 - \alpha \cdot z \quad (\alpha = 0.0065 \text{ K}^\circ / m) \quad \text{Lapse Rate for Atmospheric Pressure}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{9.81}{287.T} \int \frac{dh}{T_0 - \alpha z}$$

$$P = P_{atm} \left(\frac{T_0 - \alpha z}{T_0} \right)^{g / \alpha R}$$

c) Simple Linear Approximation

$$P = P_o - \rho g h$$

Resources:

Mechanics of Fluids, Merle C. POTTER, David C. WIGGERT, Midhat HONDZO
Fluid Mechanics, Frank M. WHITE