## Thermometer

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## Temperature

• Temperature is the degree of hotness and coldness of an object.

• S.I. Unit for temperature is kelvin (K).

## Thermometer

• Thermometer is a device used for measuring temperature, especially of the air or in a person's body

# How did people measure temperature?

• Using our sense, especially our skin we can measure the temperature.

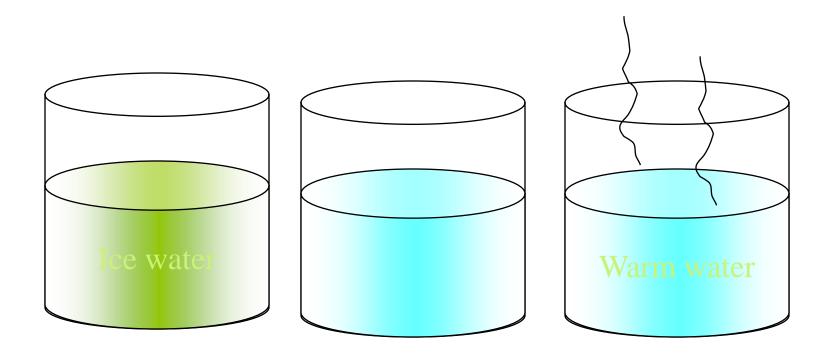
 Sense organ is a part of the body which makes it possible to experience the physical characteristics of a situation

• Your ears, eyes, tongue, nose and skin are your sense organs.

### Limitations of sense

- Sense can not give us the value of accurate temperature.
- Sense is influenced by environment
- Sense especially our skin, just detect how cold and how hot something.
- Sense cannot be used to measure extremes temperature

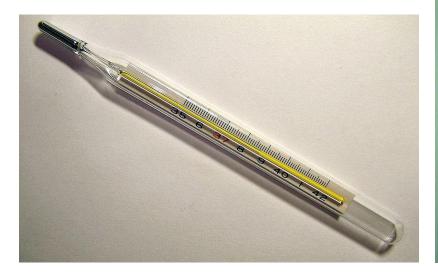
## Activity 1 Output sense to measure temperature.



### Developing of thermometer

- •Attempts of standardized **temperature measurement** have been reported as early as 170 AD by Claudius Galenus.
- •The modern scientific field has its origins in the works by Florentine scientists in the 17th century.
- •Early devices to measure temperature were called thermoscopes.
- •The first sealed thermometer was constructed in 1641 by the Grand Duke of Toscani, Ferdinand II.
- •The development of today's thermometers and temperature scales began in the early 18th century, when Gabriel Fahrenheit adapted a thermometer using mercury and a scale both developed by Ole Christensen Rømer.
- •Fahrenheit's scale is still in use, alongside the Celsius scale and the Kelvin scale.

## The commonly thermometer







## Thermometers and Temperature Scales

• Thermometer is make use the fact that some physical properties of matter change proportionate to temperature change.

• Especially expansion and contraction of liquid

# How liquid expansion can be used to make thermometer?

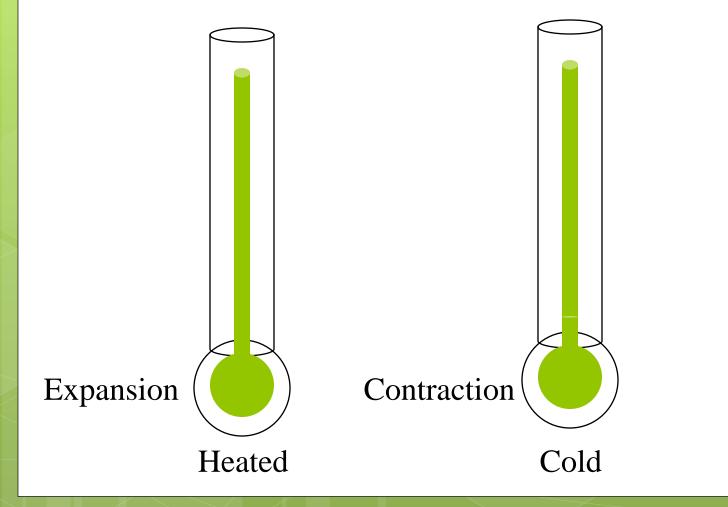
- The basic principle of liquid thermometer is liquid expansion.
- Liquid will expand if it is heated, and contract if it is cold.
- The expansion and contraction of liquid are used to make sign.
- The process make sign on the thermometer is namely calibration.

## Make Liquid thermometer.

- Liquid thermometer is make by capillary pipe,
- In the bottom of capillary pipe there are bigger container to save liquid.
- The liquid that usually used to fill thermometer is mercury or alcohol.
- Why are mercury or alcohol used to fill thermometer?
- Can water used to fill thermometer?



## Make Liquid thermometer.



## Calibration

#### • Thermometers can be calibrated either by:

- comparing them with other certified thermometers or
- checking them against known fixed points on the temperature scale.
- The best known of these fixed points are the melting and boiling points of pure water.

## Calibration Activity

The traditional method of putting a scale on a liquid-in glass or liquid-in-metal thermometer was in three stages: •1. Make lower point.

Immerse the thermometer in a mixture of ice and water and mark the point at the thermometer as lower fixed point.

•2. Make upper point.

Immerse the thermometer in a steam at one standard atmosphere (101.325 kPa = 760 mm Hg) and again mark the point indicated as upper fixed point.

•3. Make Scales.

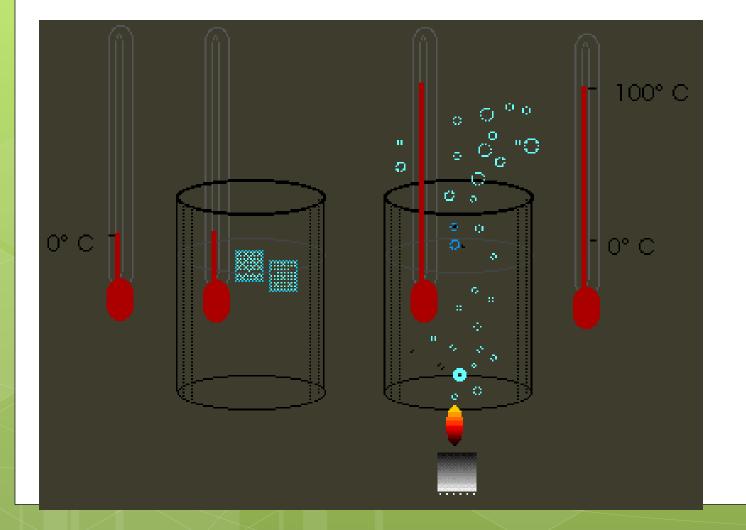
Divide the distance between these marks (lower point and upper point) into equal portions according to the temperature scale being used.

### Thermometer scale

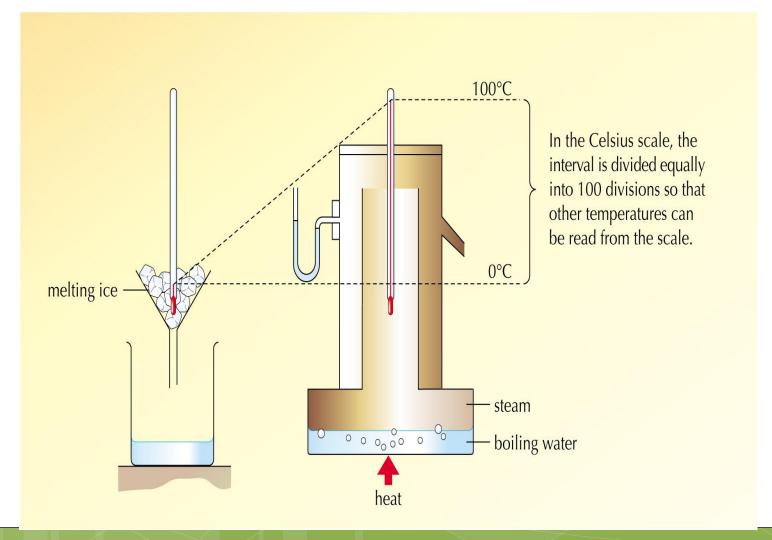
Ice Point and Steam Point

- The lower fixed point or ice point is the temperature at which pure ice melts at standard pressure. (0°C).
- The upper fixed point or steam point is the temperature at which pure water boils at standard pressure.(100°C).

## Calibration

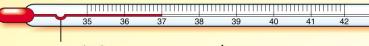


## Calibrating a thermometer



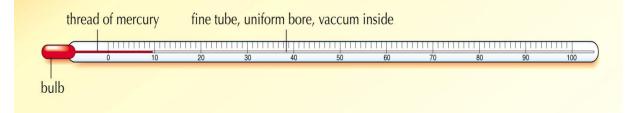
## Thermometers and Temperature Scales

#### • Household liquid-in glass thermometer



constriction: very narrow bore

#### • A liquid-in-glass laboratory thermometer

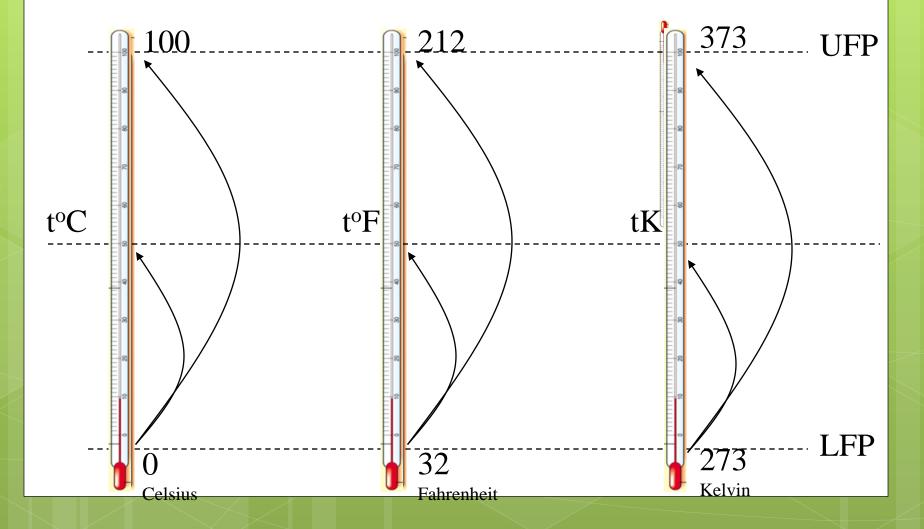


## Ice Point and Steam Point

• Different scales can be used in the measurement of temperature, such as:

- o Kelvin
- Celsius scale
- Fahrenheit scale.

# Comparison between thermometer scales



### The Relationship scale

 $\frac{C-0}{100-0} = \frac{F-32}{212-32}$  $\frac{C}{100} = \frac{F-32}{180}$  $\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9}$ 

$$\frac{C-0}{100-0} = \frac{K-273}{373-273}$$
$$\frac{C}{100} = \frac{K-273}{100}$$
$$\frac{K-273}{100}$$