Chapter 9: PRESSURE

PRESSURE

- > The force acting on a <u>certain area</u> of a surface
- Can produce enough force to operate mechanical devices
 Ex. Hydraulic systems: pressure through liquids
 Pneumatic Systems: pressure through gases
- **NOTE:** GASES are COMPRESSABLE but LIQUIDS are NOT.



At HIGHER altitudes,

- > ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE is LESS
- Your body responds to the change in air pressure EAR POPPING

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN force, area and pressure

- > The LARGER the <u>force</u>, the GREATER the <u>pressure</u>
- > The SMALLER the <u>area</u>, the GREATER the <u>pressure</u>

REMEMBER Units

- FORCE NEWTONS (N)
- AREA (lw) meters squared (m²)
- Pressure Pascals (Pa) or kilopascals (kPa) 1000 Pa = 1 kPa



Ex1 A book on a desk exert 16N of force. How much pressure is being exerted on the desk/

A = I x w = 21 cm x 28 cm = 0.21 m x 0.28 m = 0.0588 m² P = $\frac{F}{A}$ NOTE: N/m² = Pa = $\frac{16N}{0.0588 m^{2}}$ = 272 Pa

Ex 2. Same book from above but it's opened. What is the pressure?

P = <u>F</u>
Ā
= <u> 16 N </u>
0.0924 m ²
= 173 Pa

??? WHY is open book pressure smaller than closed book?

Open book is spread over a larger area.



Force/weight = 20 000N

P = F/A A = I x w = 20 000N = 2 m x 4m = 8 m² = 1667 Pa

Ex 2 SKATEBOARDING

Weight of skateboard = 1000N

Pressure from one wheel = 0.0001 m^2

What pressure is exerted on the ground after jumping off a railing and landing on ALL FOUR WHEELS?

Pressure 4 wheels= 4 x 0.0001 m^2 = 0.0004 m^2

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

= $\frac{1000N}{0.0004 \text{ m}^2}$
= 2 500 000 Pa

Ex 3