

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR USES

Instruments	Uses
Altimeter	Altitudes
Ammeter	electric current
Anemometer	Windspeed
Audiometer	Intensity of sound
Barometer	air pressure
Bolometer	electromagnetic radiation
Calorimeter	heat of chemical reactions
Ceilometer	height of a cloud base
Colorimeter	Colour
Declinometer	magnetic declination
Densimeter	specific gravity of liquids
Diffractionmeter	structure of crystals
Dosimeter	exposure to hazards, especially radiation; radiation of item
Dynamometer	force, torque or power
Electrometer	electric charge
Fathometer	ocean depth
Galvanometer	Electricity
Geiger Counter	ionizing radiation (alpha, beta, gamma, etc.)
Heliometer	variation of the sun's diameter
Hydrometer	specific gravity of liquids (density of liquids)
Hygrometer	Humidity
Katharometer	composition of gases
Lactometer	specific gravity of milk
Lux meter	intensity of light
Magnetometer	strength of magnetic fields
Manometer	pressure of gas
Mercury Barometer	Atmospheric pressure
Multimeter	electrical potential, resistance, and current
Odometer	distance travelled
Ohmmeter	electrical resistance
Osmometer	osmotic strength of a solution, colloid, or compound matter of an object

PH meter	pH (chemical acidity/basicity of a solution)
Photometer	illuminance or irradiance
Polarimeter	rotation of polarized light
Potentiometer	Voltage
Psychrometer	Humidity
Pycnometer	fluid density
Pyranometer	solar radiation
Pyrometer	high temperatures
Radiometer	radiant flux of electromagnetic radiation
Seismometer	seismic waves (for example, earthquakes)
Spectrometer	properties of light
Speedometer	speed, velocity of a vehicle
Spirometer	the lung capacity
Sphygmomanometer	blood pressure
Tacheometer	Distance
Thermometer	Temperature
Voltmeter	electric potential, voltage
Zymometer	Fermentation