Name: Tom Ralph Class: Physics II

Period: 2
Group #:

Lab # and Title: 2 – Hydrostatic Pressure

Laboratory Report

# **Purpose**

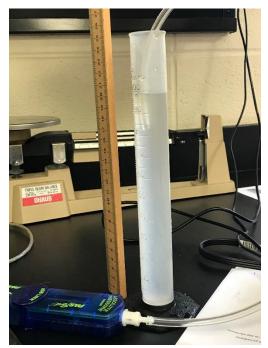
In this lab we are attempting to identify the relationship between pressure and depth in a liquid. We will measure the depth of the sensor and the pressure at each point.

# **Equipment Used**

Depth sensor, water container, meter stick

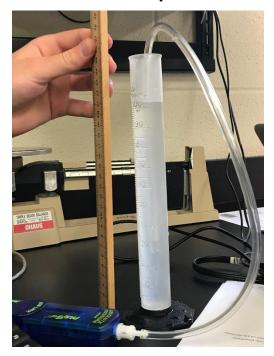
#### **Procedure**

- 1. Fill a container with water to use for testing
- 2. Take an initial test of the pressure with the sensor out of the water, record this as depth 0
- 3. Take a test at a depth of 4 cm and record



a.

4. Repeat on even intervals until you have tested at depth of 14 cm



a.

5. Record your data and check for a trendline to find the correlation

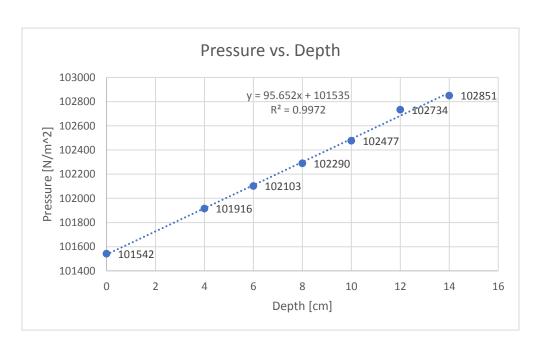
Depth	Pressure
[cm]	[N/m^2]
0	101542
4	101916
6	102103
8	102290
10	102477
12	102734
14	102851,

103000								
102800			y = 95.6					102851
102000			R <sup>2</sup> :	0.9972		2.15	02734	
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101400 -	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	4 1
0	4	4	0	8	10	12	14	4 1

a.

### Data

Depth [cm]	Pressure [N/m^2]
0	101542
4	101916
6	102103
8	102290
10	102477
12	102734
14	102851



# **Analysis Questions**

1. What type of relationship exists between pressure and depth?

The relationship between pressure and depth is strongly suggested to be directly correlated based on our lab. Our data gives a trendline with a  $R^2$  value of 0.9972.

2. Static pressure is related to depth according to the equation,

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

where P is pressure,  $P_0$  is the initial pressure,  $\rho$  is density, g is acceleration due to gravity and h is depth. From a linear graph relating pressure to depth, extrapolate a value for the density of the fluid in the reservoir (water).

$$102851 = 101542 + \rho(-9.8) * 0.14$$
$$\rho = 954.08 \, kg/m^3$$

3. If the theoretical value of the density of water is 1,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculate the percent error between your experimental value and the actual value. Show your work.

% 
$$error = \left| \frac{1000 - 954.08}{1000} \right| \times 100 = 4.59\%$$

4. If you performed this same experiment using liquid iodine (density  $\approx 4,900 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) instead of water, how would a graph of pressure versus depth be different?

The graph would have a much larger slope, because the denser liquid would exert a greater pressure