

Measuring a Block and a Cylinder

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Abstract

In this lab, we measured the volume of a block and a cylinder. However, no tool is infinitely precise: there is a certain amount of variability associated with making a measurement with any tool. To determine the volume of the block and the cylinder, we used the error propagation formula to determine the range of the true volume of the two objects. This was done for three measuring devices: a roll tape measure, a ruler, and a set of precision calipers. The calculated volume for the block was $1.7 \times 10^2 \pm 11 \text{cm}^3$ for the roll tape, $1.9 \times 10^2 \pm 5.6 \text{cm}^3$ for the ruler, and $178.3 \pm 0.05450 \text{cm}^3$ for the calipers. The calculated volume for the cylinder was $40 \pm 4.4 \text{cm}^3$ for the roll tape, $37 \pm 2.1 \text{cm}^3$ for the ruler, and $38.56 \pm 0.02177 \text{cm}^3$ for the calipers. As more precise tools were used to measure the dimensions, the amount of error decreased. This suggests more precise tools have less error.

1 Introduction

The aim of this lab was to measure the volume of two objects: a block, and a cylinder. To obtain the volume of the objects, three different measurement tools were used: a roll tape measure, a ruler, and precision calipers. However, the volume has to have upper and lower bounds, since the measuring tools have upper and lower bounds and do not have infinite precision: the measuring tools have an upper and lower bound of precision.

To measure the volume of the block, three measurements were taken: length, width, and height. If those quantities are known, the volume of a rectangular prism can be precisely calculated as $V_{prism} = LWH$. However, since the measuring tools are not perfect, the volume of the block has to be calculated as $V_{block} = LWH + \sigma_V$, where σ_V is the error due to the measuring tools being not infinitely precise and accurate. Similarly, for the cylinder, two measurements were taken: diameter and height. Using similar logic, but with the formula for a circle, the volume of a cylinder has to be similarly calculated as $V_{cylinder} = \pi R^2 H + \sigma_V = \pi \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 H + \sigma_V$.

In general, $\sigma_V = \sqrt{\sum_L \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial L}\right)^2 \sigma_L^2}$ for all measurements L , where $\sigma_L = \sqrt{\sigma_{sys,L}^2 + \sigma_{res,L}^2 + \sigma_{stat,L}^2}$ for some measurement L . This is the sum of the main categories of errors in all measurements. $\sigma_{stat,L}$ is assumed to be zero, since repeated measurements with a given device yield the same result; $\sigma_{res,L}$ is half the resolution of the measurement device; and our group assumed $\sigma_{sys,L}$ to be equal to $\sigma_{res,L}$, since that seemed to be about right for any error that

could be caused by a misread of the measuring device or any other reasonable systematic error. Like σ_V , σ_L is the sum of the main categories of errors, but for a specific measurement L . Because we assume $\sigma_{res,L} = \sigma_{sys,L}$ for this experiment, $\sigma_L = \sqrt{2\sigma_{res,L}^2}$.

2 Methods

The tools used in this lab were a roll tape measure, a ruler, and a set of precision calipers. The objects measured by the tools in this lab were a friction block and a metal cylindrical weight. Although optional, a tabletop makes using the measuring devices easier, and was used in this lab.

For measuring with the roll tape measure and the ruler, one end of the quantity to be measured was placed on a convenient marking, such as the 20cm mark. Then, while keeping the end on the aforementioned mark, the edge was carefully aligned with the object to get the most accurate representation of length. Finally, the end point was recorded, rounded to the nearest tick mark. See Figure 1 for a visual representation.

For the diameter of the cylinder, there was a center point marked with a threaded hole. Instead of the edge of the measuring device running along a defined edge, the edge was ran through the threaded hole to make a line through the center of the base circle, ensuring the true diameter length was measured. See Figure 2 for a visual representation.

For the calipers, the desired dimension was placed along the flat edge of the calipers. Then, a reasonable amount of pressure was applied to the calipers so the object would not distort, but not slip. Then, the number was recorded.

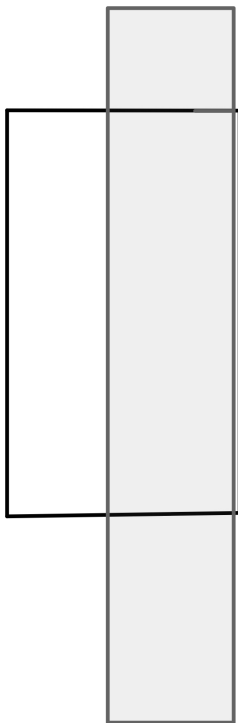


Figure 1: Measuring an edge with a ruler.

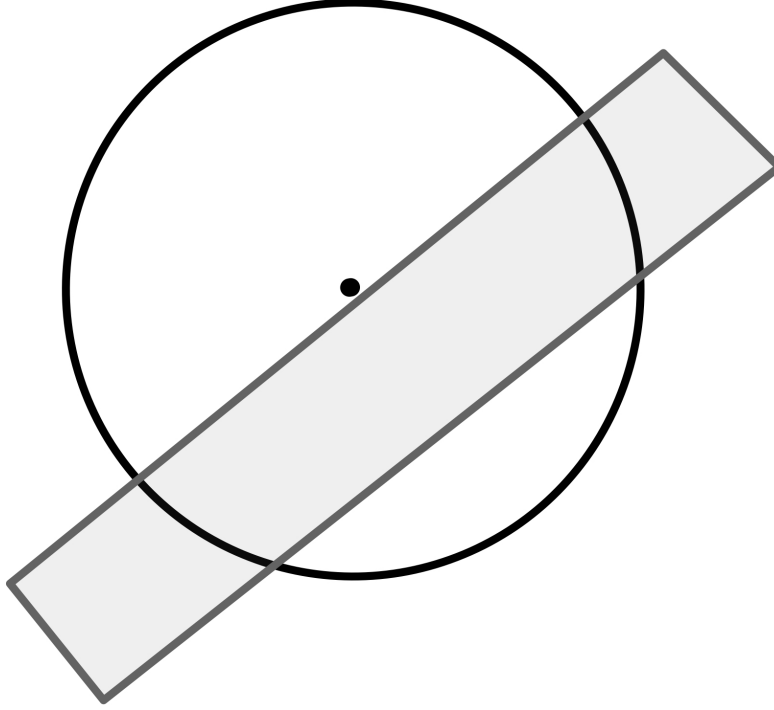


Figure 2: Measuring a radius with a ruler.

3 Results

Table 1 and 2 are the results of the measurements of the respective objects, along with the resolution of the device. Table 3 is the calculated volumes with attached error propagations.

Table 1: Measurements for the block, in cm.

Measuring Device	Length	Width	Height	Resolution
Roll Tape	2.6	5.2	13.2	0.2
Ruler	2.7	5.2	13.2	0.1
Calipers	2.644	5.131	13.145	0.001

Table 2: Measurements for the cylinder, in cm.

Measuring Device	Diameter	Height	Resolution
Roll Tape	2.6	7.6	0.2
Ruler	2.5	7.6	0.1
Calipers	2.540	7.610	0.001

Table 3: Calculated volumes, in cm^3

Measuring Device	Block	Cylinder
Roll Tape	$1.7 \times 10^2 \pm 11$	40 ± 4.4
Ruler	$1.9 \times 10^2 \pm 5.6$	37 ± 2.1
Calipers	178.3 ± 0.05450	38.56 ± 0.02177

As Table 3 demonstrates, as the resolution of the instrument becomes smaller, the error propagation decreases.

4 Discussion

Ultimately, the purpose of this lab is to get used to working in a laboratory environment: to get used to handling equipment, telling lab partners what to do, recording measurements, and making a lab report. Yes, there is value in measuring the objects, but in my opinion the real value was working in an environment where error has to be accounted for.

For any resolution r , the expected σ_r in this lab is $\sqrt{2(\frac{r}{2})^2}$. As tools get more precise, i.e. $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} = 0$, the amount of error propagation also approaches zero, i.e. $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sigma_r = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2(\frac{r}{2})^2} = 0$. This theory is reflected with the observed error propagation decreasing with more precise tools.

The amount of statistical error in this lab is roughly zero. This is reflected with all measurements being roughly equal, within a reasonable margin of error. For example, in Table 1, all length measurements are within the resolution of the tools, i.e. $2.6 \pm 0.2 \approx 2.7 \pm 0.1 \approx 2.644 \pm 0.001$. Unless all three tools are equally off by the same amount, which is very unlikely, this fact alludes to a negligible amount of statistical error.

The amount of systematic error in this lab is an overestimate of what it reasonably should be. The amount of systematic error present in this lab is the measure of how incorrectly we measured the objects. For example, the starting edge of the block might not be perfectly on the starting mark, the edge of the block might not be perfectly aligned with the edge of the measuring device, and the measured edge of the block was rounded to the nearest tick mark. However, at most, the amount that all of that imperfection is still less than the resolution of the tool being used. However, out of an abundance of caution, our lab group chose to set the systematic error equal to the resolution error.

This is backed up with all of our measurements being more or less equal. If there was a significant amount of systematic error, then the same measurement would not be approximately equal across all instruments. However, all measurements for a given dimension are approximately equal.

The one exception is the calculated volume of the block for the roll tape and the ruler, i.e. $1.7 \times 10^2 \pm 11 \not\approx 1.9 \times 10^2 \pm 5.6$. This is due to significant figures rounding. For the ruler, the calculated value rounded to three significant figures is $185 \pm 5.56 \text{cm}^3$, which becomes $1.9 \times 10^2 \pm 5.6 \text{cm}^3$ with two significant figures. With the three significant figure value (although it is technically incorrect) for the ruler, all of the calculated volumes for the cube are approximately equal.

5 Sample Calculations

All calculations were done by hand. To demonstrate what calculations were used, here is how the volume of the cylinder recorded by the ruler was calculated. All measurements are from Table 2.

$$R = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{2.5}{2} = 1.25\text{cm}$$

$$\sigma_D = \sigma_H = \sqrt{2\sigma_{res,ruler}^2} = \sqrt{2\left(\frac{0.1}{2}\right)^2} = 0.0707\text{cm}$$

$$\sigma_V = \sqrt{\sum_L \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial L} \sigma_L^2} = \sqrt{(\pi R H)^2 \sigma_D^2 + (\pi R^2)^2 \sigma_H^2}$$

$$\sigma_V = \sqrt{(\pi(7.6)(1.25))^2 0.0707^2 + (\pi R^2)^2 0.0707^2} = 2.13\text{cm}^3$$

$$V_{cylinder} = \pi R^2 H + \sigma_V = \pi\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 H + \sigma_V$$

$$V_{cylinder} = \pi(1.25)^2(7.6) + 0.0707 = 37 \pm 2.1\text{cm}^3$$