Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Time:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE

Purpose: To verify Archimedes' principle and use it to determine the density of   
 a) heavy solids     b) a light solid      c) a liquid

Apparatus: Electronic balance (0.1g) with weigh below hook, analytical balance (0.001g), ring stand, lab-jack, string loop, wooden block, Al block, steel block, brass weight, lead block, US coin nickel, 2-hydrometers, 2- graduated cylinders (500-ml), copper sulfate solution, beaker(250 ml), vernier caliper, and wiper paper.

Theory:   
[Archimedes's principle](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eQsmq3Hu9HA) - The buoyant force acting on a partially or fully submerged object in a fluid is equal to the weight of the fluid it displaces.

or Density of water = 1 g/cm3 = 1000 kg/m3.

Procedure:

1) Set up the ring stand about a foot above the lab-table.

2) Attach the weigh-below-hook to the underside of the electronic balance and place it on the O-ring, and tare the scale.

3) Hang the aluminum block from the hook and measure its mass, which is the mass in air. Record this mass in the Data Table, next page.

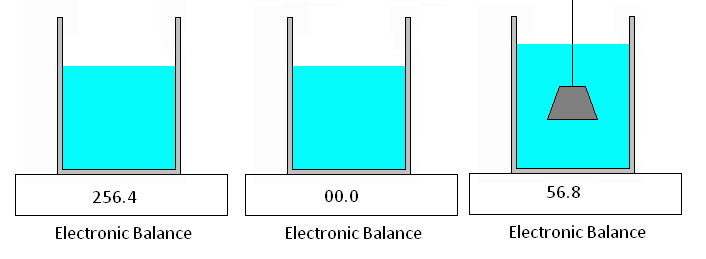
4) Place the lab-jack under the hanging aluminum block and put the beaker with water on it.

5) Slowly raise the lab-jack and submerge the aluminum block in water, completely.

6) Observe the reading of the electronic balance, as you submerge the block, and describe it below. Also explain what you observe.

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|  |

7) The scale reading when the block is fully submerged is the mass in water. Record this in the data table, next page.

8) Remove the aluminum block from the hook and put the beaker with water on top of the electronic balance. Tare the scale.

9) Hold the aluminum block above the beaker and slowly lower it and submerge it in water, while holding it.

10) The scale reading will give the mass of the displaced water. Record this in the data table below.

11) Repeat the above measurements for other metals.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mass in air | Mass in water | 1Buoyant Force in grams | Mass of displaced water | %Difference | 2Volume | Measured Density | Accepted  Density (g/cm3) | %Error |
| Al block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |
| Steel block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.8 |  |
| Brass weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.5 |  |
| Lead block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.3 |  |
| US coin: Nickel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.9 |  |

1Buoyant force in grams = Mass in air - Mass in water.  
2To find the volume of the metal block use Archimedes' principle and the fact that the density of water is 1 gram/cm3.

P1. An iron casting with cavities has a mass of 550-g in air and a mass of 420-g in water. What is the total volume of all the cavities in the casting? The density of iron (that is, a sample with no cavities) is 7.87 g/cm3.

Density of a light solid (wooden block)

1) Find the mass of the wooden block using the electronic balance. Find the dimensions of the wooden block and calculate the volume of the wooden block. Use the mass and volume to calculate the density of the wooden block.

Mass = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    Length = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    Width = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    Height = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    Density = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) Now you will find the volume of the wooden block using Archimedes' principle. Tie the wooden block with the string loop and hang the lead-sinker.

3) Find the buoyant force when the lead-sinker is in water while the wooden-block is in the air.

4) Find the buoyant force when both are in water.

5) Data from 3) and 4) above can be used to find the volume of the wooden-block.

        Buoyant force when the lead-sinker is in water     = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

        Buoyant force when both are submerged in water = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

        Buoyant force on the wooden block                    =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

        Volume of the wooden block                               = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    % Difference for volume (between 1) and 5) above) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| P2. 40. | The density of ice is http://edugen.wileyplus.com/edugen/courses/crs6407/cutnell9780470879528/c11/math/math139.gif, and the density of seawater is http://edugen.wileyplus.com/edugen/courses/crs6407/cutnell9780470879528/c11/math/math488.gif. A swimming polar bear climbs onto a piece of floating ice that has a volume of http://edugen.wileyplus.com/edugen/courses/crs6407/cutnell9780470879528/c11/math/math623.gif. What is the weight of the heaviest bear that the ice can support without sinking completely beneath the water? |

Density of a liquid

1) Use a hydrometer and measure the density of water and CuSo4 solution.

    Density of water = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    Density of CuSo4 solution = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) Use the lead-sinker and find the buoyant force in water and in CuSo4 solution.

3) Determine the density of CuSo4 solution.

Buoyant force in water                 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Buoyant force in CuSo4 solution   = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Use Archimedes' principle and deduce:

    Mass of displaced water = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Volume of displaced water = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Volume of displaced CuSo4 solution = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Mass of displaced CuSo4 solution    = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Density of CuSo4 solution               = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    % Difference for density of CuSo4 solution (between 1) and 3)) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Overall Conclusion: