## THE DENSITY OF SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS

Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

Objective: (1) To become familiar with the various instruments used to weigh and measure objects
(2) To determine the densities of solid objects and an unknown liquid.

Procedure: As in CHEM 1105 lab manual, pages $\qquad$

## Observations:

## Data Part 1: Density of Solids

Table 1. Part 1: Density of Solids: Mass of Objects

| Tray number: | Rock | Cylinder | Sphere |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mass of object and boat using top loading <br> balance |  |  |  |
| Mass of empty boat using top loading <br> balance |  |  |  |
| Mass of object using top loading balance |  |  |  |
| Mass of object and boat using analytical <br> balance |  |  |  |
| Mass of empty boat using analytical <br> balance |  |  |  |
| Mass of object using analytical balance |  |  |  |

Table 2. Part 1: Density of Solids: Volume of Rock

| Volume of Water in <br> Cylinder Before <br> Adding Rock ( mL ) | Volume of Water in <br> Cylinder After Adding <br> Rock ( mL ) | So, Volume of <br> water displaced <br> $(\mathrm{mL})$ | Therefore, Volume of <br> Rock $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 3. Part 1: Density of Solids: Volume of Regular Objects

|  | Cylinder | Dimension | Sphere | Dimension |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dimension 1 by ruler |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension 1 by caliper |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension 2 by ruler |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension 2 by caliper |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension 3 by ruler |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension 3 by caliper |  |  |  |  |

## Data Part 2: Density of Liquids

## Table 4. Part 2: Mass of Liquid

| Mass of $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{m L}$ Erlenmeyer flask and stopper (g) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mass of flask, stopper, and first 15 mL aliquot (g) |  |
| Mass of first $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ m L}$ aliquot_(g) |  |
| Mass of flask, stopper, first and second 15 mL aliquots (g) |  |
| Mass of second $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ m L}$ aliquot (g) |  |

## Calculations:

Show all your calculations for Part 1 directly in the tables below.
Table 5. Part I: Density of Solids: Volume of Regular Objects

| Cylinder | volume by ruler |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | volume by caliper |
|  | volume by ruler |
|  | volume by caliper |
|  |  |

Table 6. Part I: Density of Regular Objects

| Cylinder | density using top-loading balance and ruler |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | density using analytical balance and ruler |
|  | density using analytical balance and caliper |
|  | density using top-loading balance and ruler |
|  | density using analytical balance and ruler |
|  | density using top-loading balance and caliper |
|  | density using analytical balance and caliper |

Table 7. Part I: Density of Irregular Object-Rock
Density of rock using top-loading balance

Density of rock using analytical balance

## Table 8. Part 2: Density of Liquids

Show all your calculations for Part 2 (Density of liquid) below. For which calculations to include see the "Treatment of Data" section in the manual.

## Conclusion:

Table 9.

| Tray number:_ | Cylinder | Sphere | Rock |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calculated density from the most precise <br> instruments |  |  |  |
| Calculated density from the most precise <br> instruments |  |  |  |
| Calculated density of liquid |  |  |  |

## Questions

1. Which instruments used to determine the density of regularly shaped objects are the most accurate and why?
2. Why was it necessary to put the stopper on the Erlenmeyer flask when it had solution in it?
3. A graduated cylinder, when filled to the 40.00 mL mark with water (density $1.00 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) and capped with a stopper, had a mass of 352.05 grams. The same cylinder had a rock of mass 37.40 grams placed into it and was re-filled to the 40.00 mL mark with water. The same cylinder, when capped (with the same stopper) now had a mass of 383.95 grams. What is the density of the rock?
