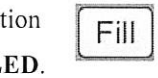
Simulations at http://phet.colorado.edu/ Name: _____

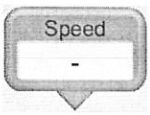
Kinematics formulas you may use:

$$\Delta x = \bar{v}t \quad v = \bar{a}t \quad x_f = x_i + v_i t + \tfrac{1}{2}at^2 \quad v_f^{\,2} = v_i^{\,2} + 2a\Delta x$$

Water Tower

In this simulation, water is allowed to flow out of a hole at the bottom of a tall water tower. Play with the simulation and use the tools provided before answering the questions below. When allowing fluid out, assume tank is **FILLED**.





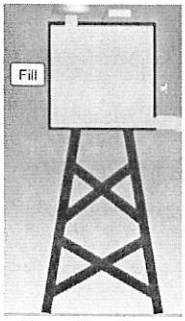
Does the speed of the flow of the water (out of the tank) depend upon the height of the tank? _____

Why do you suppose this is? _____

Does the speed of the flow depend upon the fluid density? _____

What does flow speed depend upon? _____

Explain this relationship (in your own words). _____



What happens to the stream of fluid after it leaves the tank? _____

Describe the path of the fluid steam. _____

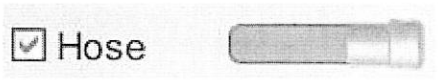
Does it remind you of anything you have seen before (in physics, not in the bathroom)? _____

What does it remind you of? _____

How far (horizontally) will a steam of water travel if it exists the water tower at 14 m/s 10m above the ground? _____

How far do you suppose a baseball will travel if thrown horizontally 14 m/s from the top of a 10m-high ladder? _____

Turn on the **hose** and leave it aimed directly upward. Adjust the other pieces of the simulation. What do you notice about the height of the little fountain created?



_____

When you have your blood pressure monitored, the nurse places the cuff on your arm, just below the shoulder. Why do you suppose this is? _____

What organ is s/he really measuring? _____

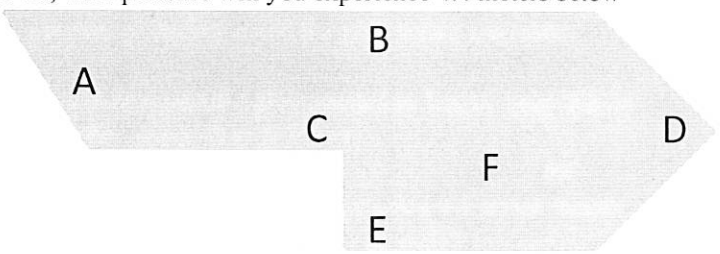
The height difference between the top of the tower and the leaking hole is 10 m. Using the Bernoulli's big ol' continuity formula, to what depth would the tower need to be filled to produce a stream leaving the hole at 8.0 m/s? _____

As the stream falls it gains speed. Why is this? _____

Conclusion Questions and Calculations *(please attach scratch paper with your calculations when appropriate)*

Static Pressure at Depth

1. Does air produce a pressure? (*Yes, air is a fluid.* / *No. Air is not dense enough to exert pressure*)
2. As I swim deeper in a pool, the pressure on me (*increases* / *decreases*).
3. If I replaced all the water in my swimming pool with honey, the pressure at the bottom of the pool would (*increase* / *decrease*).
4. If the pressure at San Francisco's Pier 39 (sea level) is 101kPa, you would expect the pressure at Las Vegas' strip (620 m or 2030 ft above sea level) to be (*higher than 101kPa* / *the same 101kPA* / *lower than 101kPa*)
5. For every meter of depth in water (density = 1000 kg/m^3) what is the increase in pressure? 9,800 Pa
6. If the pressure above the surface of a swimming pool is 101000 Pa, what pressure will you experience 4.4 meters below the surface? 144,420 Pa
7. Consider the diagram here of a weird sort of swimming pool.
   Pressure is greatest at E
   Pressure is least at B
   Two points where pressure is the same C & D



Flowing Fluids (horizontally)

8. If 40 L of water enter a garden hose each minute, we would expect how much water to exit the hose each second? 40L
9. When water flows *downhill* as in (Flow Arrow #1), we expect the pressure to (*increase / decrease / remain the same*).
10. As a hose's cross sectional area becomes smaller (hose being squished) we would expect the **pressure of the fluid** at the squish to (*increase / decrease / remain the same*).
11. As a hose's cross sectional area becomes smaller (hose being squished) we would expect the **speed of the fluid** at the squish to (*increase / decrease / remain the same*).
12. As a hose's cross sectional area becomes smaller (hose being squished) we would expect the **flow rate** (volume per second) at the squish to (*increase / decrease / remain the same*).
13. If we replace the water in our hypothetical hose with honey and using the same flow rate as before, we would expect the **pressure** to (*increase / decrease / remain the same*). (ignore friction/viscosity)
14. The speed of the more-dense honey, compared to the water in the same hose would be (*faster / slower / the same speed*).
15. Imagine water flowing in a stream with a diameter of 1.5m at a speed of 6.8 m/s. If a rock blocked half of the stream, how fast would the water flow around the rock?

    13.6 m/s
16. If the stream (back to its 1.5m diameter and 6.8 m/s speed) flowed downhill 18 meters, how fast would we expect it to flow?

    14.9 m/s

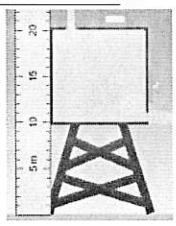
Flowing Fluids (as projectiles)

17. Are fluids (liquids and gasses) affected by gravity? (*Yes, even air gets pulled down by gravity / No. Air is not dense enough to be affected by gravity*)
18. Remembering your kinematics of projectiles…A baseball is thrown horizontally a 25 m/s from the top of a 5m-high tower. How far does it travel?

    $t = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{g}} = 1.01\,sec$ $\quad \Delta x = v_x t$ 25.25 m
19. If a stream of water exits a water tower horizontally with a speed of 25 m/s 5m above the ground, we would expect it to travel how far?

    25.25 m
20. Consider a water tower like the one pictured at the introduction of this lab. Imagine a 10-meter tall water tower develops a small hole at its base, 10 meters above the ground. If the water tower is open to the atmosphere at the top and at the hole, how fast (speed, not time) would the water leak out of the hole?

    $pgh = \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2$ 14 m/s



21. Now, using what you've learned about kinematics, if the hole created a horizontal stream, how far from the base of the water tower would the water initially land?

    $t = \sqrt{\frac{2(10)}{9.8}} = 1.43\,sec$ $\quad \Delta x = v_x t$ 20 m
22. As the water leaked out over time, would the stream of water travel further from the base, closer to the base, or remain the same distance from the base? closer to base
23. Why is this? as water level drops, pressure drops ∴ exit velocity ↓
24. How deep would the water have to be to create a stream leaking out at 12.0 m/s?

    $h = \frac{\frac{1}{2}v^2}{g} =$ 7.35 m
25. Consider this: a 2L soda bottle can take about 5 atmospheres of pressure before it bursts. This is 505000Pa! If you attach a steel pipe (vertically) to the bottle and fill that bottle/pipe system with water (density = 1000 kg/m^3) there is a height where the pressure of the column of water will cause the bottle to rupture. What is that height?

    $P = P_0 + \rho g h \rightarrow 505000 = 101300 + \rho g h$ 41.19 m
26. How high could a similar bottle hold a column of honey (density = 1420 kg/m^3)?

    29 m
27. If you tried this investigation using PVC pipe rated to fail at pressures exceeding 60 PSI, which would rupture first, the PVC pipe or the plastic 2L bottle? (look up pressure values) PVC

1 psi = 6895 Pa $\quad$ 60 PSI = 413,700 Pa

b/c less than bottle, pvc breaks first