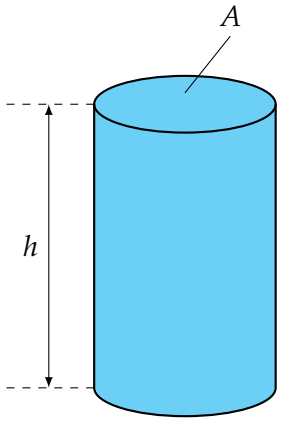
Fluids

Name _____ Date _____

By the end of this topic I can…

- derive and use $p = \rho g h$ for pressure in a fluid
- use manometers and barometers to find pressure
- explain the origin of upthrust and use Archimedes' principle



Column of fluid of area A and depth h.

Pressure in a fluid

A _____ (a liquid or a gas) has no fixed shape and can _____.

At depth h the weight of the fluid above produces a pressure:

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{\rho V g}{A} \quad \Rightarrow$$

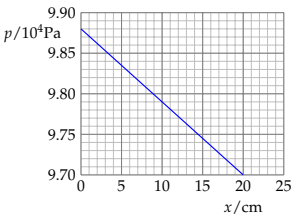
- pressure depends on _____ and density, not on the _____ of the container
- points at the _____ in the same liquid have the same pressure
- the atmosphere also presses on the surface, so the total pressure is

- the _____ in pressure is always

Example 8.1 The atmospheric pressure is 1.0×10^5 Pa and sea water has density 1020 kg m^{-3}. Find the total pressure 50 m below the surface.

Example 8.2 A 10 m vertical column of liquid contains oil (density 840 kg m^{-3}) on water (density 1000 kg m^{-3}). The pressure due to the liquids at the bottom is 89 kPa. Find the depth of the oil.

Example 8.3 The pressure p of a liquid varies with height x above the base of its container as shown (total depth 20 cm). (a) Find the atmospheric pressure. (b) Find the density of the liquid.

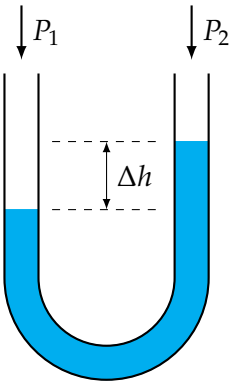


Measuring pressure

Manometer

A **manometer** is a _____ of liquid. A pressure difference between the two ends gives a height difference Δh:

$$P_1 - P_2 = _____$$



A U-tube manometer.

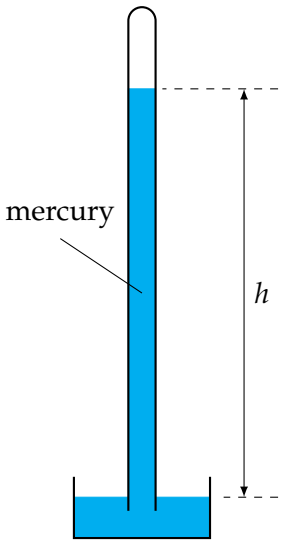
- _____ is often used because of its high density (1.36×10^4 kg m^{-3})

Example 8.4 Side A of a mercury manometer is connected to a gas supply and side B is open to the atmosphere (1.01×10^5 Pa). The mercury on side A is 14 cm higher than on B. Find the gas pressure.

Barometer

A tube of mercury inverted in a basin: the atmosphere supports a column of height h, so $P_{\text{atm}} =$ _____.

Example 8.5 A mercury barometer reads 760 mm. (a) Find the atmospheric pressure. (b) What minimum tube length is needed if water is used instead?

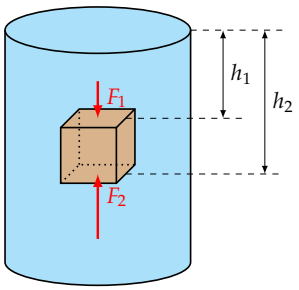


A mercury barometer.

Upthrust

The top and bottom faces of an immersed block are at different depths, so the pressure forces differ. The net upward force is the **upthrust**:

$$F_{\text{U}} = F_2 - F_1 = \rho g(h_2 - h_1)A \quad \Rightarrow$$



Forces on a submerged block.

Archimedes' principle: the upthrust on an immersed object equals the _____.

- origin of upthrust: the _____ between the bottom and top surfaces
- object density ρ_{o}, liquid density ρ_{l}: resultant (down) $= (\rho_{\text{o}} - \rho_{\text{l}})gV$
- $\rho_{\text{o}} > \rho_{\text{l}}$: the object _____; $\rho_{\text{o}} < \rho_{\text{l}}$: it _____; equal: it stays at that level

Example 8.6 A block of mass 80 g and volume 50 cm^3 is held at rest, fully immersed in water, by a string. Find the tension.

Practice questions

Question 8.1 A dam holds a depth of 50 m of water. (a) Find the water pressure at its base. (b) Why are dam walls thicker near the bottom?

Question 8.2 Estimate the pressure at the bottom of the Mariana Trench (depth 11 km) taking sea water density as 1030 $\mathrm{kg\,m^{-3}}$.

Question 8.3 A cylinder of trapped air is attached to a U-tube mercury manometer, open to the atmosphere (1.0×10^5 Pa) on the other side. The mercury on the open side is 45 mm higher. Find the pressure of the trapped air.

Question 8.4 A water manometer is connected to a flexible container with equal water levels. A girl stands on a 30 cm by 30 cm platform on the container and a height difference of 50 cm results. Find (a) the pressure she creates, (b) her mass.

Question 8.5 A lead block and an aluminium block of identical size are fully immersed in water. On which is the upthrust greater?

Question 8.6 A diver holds a cube of side 0.30 m and density 800 kg m^{-3} underwater (take water density 1000 kg m^{-3}). Find (a) the upthrust, (b) the initial acceleration when released.

Question 8.7 A sphere of radius 18 cm and density 2.4 g cm^{-3} is held fully submerged in water by a string. Find (a) the tension, (b) the acceleration just after the string is cut.