

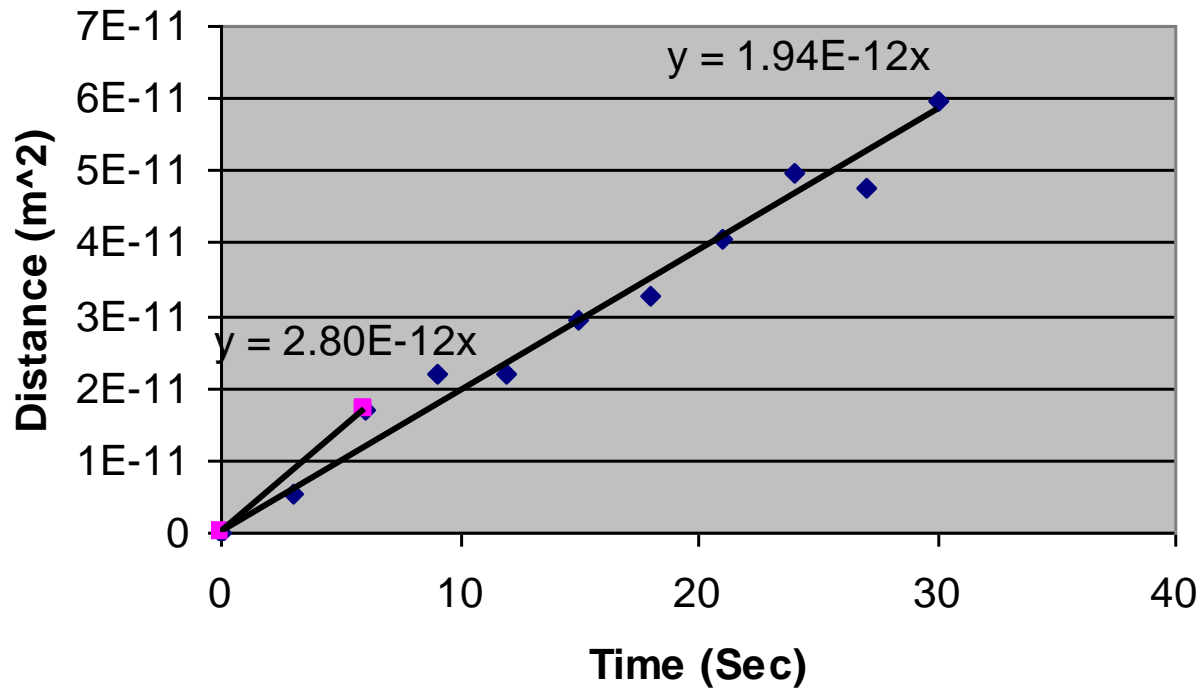
Calculating Avogadro's Number

- *The Theoretical Equation is:*

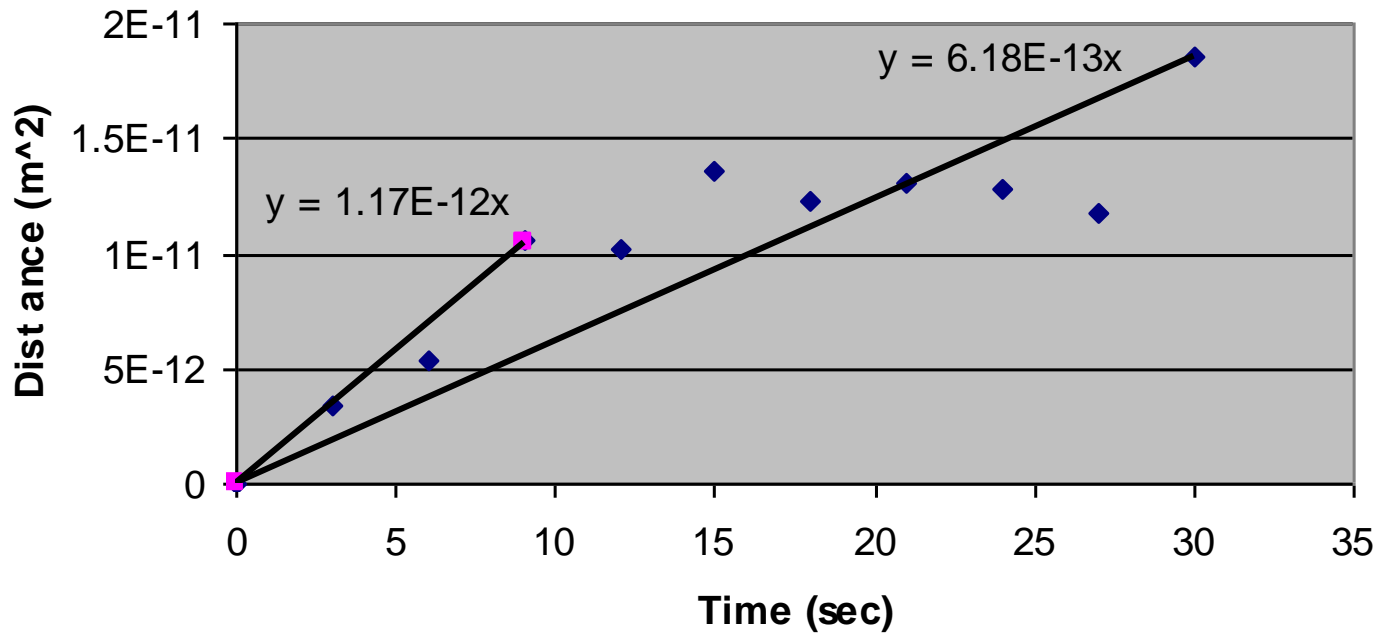
$$\langle X^2 + Y^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{nRT}{3\pi\eta a N_A} \right) t$$

- *You need values of:*
 - *Number of degrees of freedom n*
 - *Temperature T*
 - *Viscosity “eta”*
 - *Radius a*
 - *Gas constant R*

Movement of Spheres at 40X



Motion of Microspheres at 100X



Error Analysis

- Use Best Slope (from automatic **trend-line**) to find your “best” N_0 (Avogadro’s Number)
 - Make sure you set Intercept =0 in the trend-line options
 - Make sure you formatted the “data label” on the trend-line equation to “scientific” and at least 2 digits (i.e. 3 significant digits)

Reminder: slope

$$\textit{Slope} = \frac{nRT}{3\pi\eta a N_A}$$

Statistical Error

- To find the “statistical” error, find a second slope that barely touches your data distribution (this measures the amount of “statistical” fluctuations inherent in your data:
- Use this alternate slope to calculate N_1 , the 1st alternate Avogadro’s number
- Statistical error = $|N_1 - N_0|$

Systematic Error

- To find the “system,atic” error, assume the temperature is changed by 10K (to either 313K or 293K, you don’t need both)
- Use this alternate T AND the new value of viscosity (it changes a lot) to calculate N_2 , the 2nd alternate Avogadro’s number
- Systematic error = $|N_2 - N_0|$

Adding errors

- Overall error = square root of (stat err ² + syst err ²)
- At the end you should calculate how far your answer is from the nominal value of $N_{STD}=6.02E23$
 - $D=(N_0-N_{STD})/(\text{Overall error})$

Hand in

- Each group should submit TWO spreadsheets, and one WORD (or equivalent) file by either by e-mail tofizprof@gmail.com, or by upload to the <http://access2010.wikidot.com>
 - (1) for 40X results
 - (2) for 100X results
 - (3) calculation of Avogadro's Number along with estimation of statistical and systematic errors.
- **SHOW** all raw data and calculations

ERROR Analysis

- **Statistical Error:**

- $NA' = (8.314)(294)/3\pi(1.17E-12)(9.79E-4)(0.5E-6) = \mathbf{9.05E22}$

- $|9.05E22 - 1.72E24| = 1.62E24$

- **Systematic Error:**

- 3% of the radius of the microsphere: $0.5E-6 (.03) = \mathbf{1.5E-8}$

- $0.5E-6 + 1.5E-8 = \mathbf{5.15E-7}$

- $NA = (8.314)(294)/3\pi(6.18E-13)(9.79E-4)(\mathbf{5.15E-7}) = 8.32E23$

- $0.5E-6 - 1.5E-8 = \mathbf{4.85E-7}$

- $NA = (8.314)(294)/3\pi(6.18E-13)(9.79E-4)(\mathbf{4.85E-7}) = 8.84E23$

- Temperature Difference of 10 K

- $294 - 10 = \mathbf{284 K}$

- the viscosity for water at 284 K is $\mathbf{1.27 E-3}$ kg/ms

- $NA = (8.314)(\mathbf{284})/3\pi(6.18E-13)(\mathbf{1.27 E-3})(0.5E-6) = 6.38E23$

- $294 + 10 = \mathbf{304 K}$

- the viscosity for water at 304 K is $\mathbf{7.81E-4}$ kg/ms

- $NA = (8.314)(\mathbf{304})/3\pi(6.18E-13)(\mathbf{7.81E-4})(0.5E-6) = 1.11E24$

- $\therefore [\sum(\Delta NA)_i^2]^{1/2} = [(8.32E23)^2 + (8.84E23)^2 + (6.38E23)^2 + (1.11E24)^2]^{1/2} = \mathbf{1.76E24}$