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# **Cartesian Diver Worksheet**

## **Objectives**

- To demonstrate understanding of Pascal's Law and Archimedes' principle.
- To use a Cartesian diver based on understanding of density, buoyancy and pressure.

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| volume   |  |  |  |
|----------|--|--|--|
| mass     |  |  |  |
| density  |  |  |  |
| buoyancy |  |  |  |
| pressure |  |  |  |

## **Relationship Question**

What is the relationship between volume, mass and density?

#### **Materials**

- 1-liter bottle with cap filled with water
- bowl of water
- Cartesian diver

#### **Procedure**

- 1. Fill the bottle with water.
- 2. Using the bowl of water, adjust the amount of water and air inside the Cartesian diver so that it barely floats.
- 3. Place the Cartesian diver inside the bottle, making sure the bottle is filled to the top with water.
- 4. Screw the cap on the bottle so it is closed securely.
- 5. Squeeze the bottle and observe what happens to the Cartesian diver.

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| Qι  | uestions  |
|     | What happens when the bottle is squeezed?   |
| 2.  | What happens when the bottle is released?   |
| 3.  | What variables affect an object's ability to float?   |
| 4.  | Use the variables you listed in question 3 to explain what is happening inside the bottle.  |
| 5.  | How do Pascal's law and Archimedes' principle apply to the Cartesian diver?   |
| 6.  | Use the ideal gas law to explain the relationship between volume and pressure when the bottle is pressurized and explain why the Cartesian diver sinks.  ideal gas law: PV = nRT  Where P = pressure, V = volume, n = number of moles of gas, R = universal gas constant, and T = temperature |
| 7.  | BONUS: Provide a few examples of how these principles are used in real-world science, engineering and/or technology.  |