

实验日: 2020.09.08 组号: B4 预习成绩: _____ 总成绩: _____

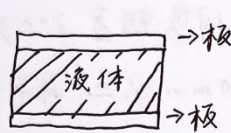
实验(一) 液体黏度测定

一. 实验目的

实验目的: 1. 了解有关液体黏性知识, 学习用落球法测液体黏度.
2. 掌握读数显微镜的使用方法.

二. 实验原理

实验原理: 液体流层之间的摩擦力称为黏滞力. 若有如下装置:



板间距为 x , 面积为 S . 对上板施加横向力 F , 保持下板不动, 则有:

$$F = \eta S \frac{v}{x}$$

其中 v 为上板匀速运动速度, η 为“黏度”, 单位为 $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ 或 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

当一小球在液体中缓慢下落时, 球体积很小, 液体在右方无限宽广, 由斯托克斯公式, 有黏滞力为:

$$F = 6\pi\eta vr$$

当小球下落匀速时黏滞力与重力平衡, 有:

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(\rho - \rho_0)g = 6\pi\eta vr$$

得:

$$\eta = \frac{2}{9} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0)gr^2}{v}$$

在液体高为 H , 内径为 D 的圆筒形容器中修正为:

$$\eta = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0)gd^2}{v(1 + 2.4\frac{d}{D})(1 + 3.3\frac{d}{2H})}$$

由于装置中用于测量段长为 L 且其上、下界远离液体上下界, 故:

$$\eta = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0)gd^2}{L(1 + 2.4\frac{d}{D})}$$

只需测量 L 及 v 等相应变量即可求得 η .

三. 数据处理

数据处理

1. 计算不同温度下液体黏度、相对误差及不确定度。

1) $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t (\bar{d})^2}{L (1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D})} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(7.80 \times 10^3 - 0.95 \times 10^3) \times 9.78 \times 27.8 \times (0.991 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-1} \times (1 + 2.4 \times \frac{0.991 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-2}})} = 0.453 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$S_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.003^2 + 0.007^2 + 0.009^2 + 0.010^2 + 0.006^2}{5 \times 4}} = \frac{0.005 \text{ mm}}{0.0046637 \text{ mm}}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\Delta d}{C} = \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.00577 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_d = \sqrt{S_{\bar{D}}^2 + u_1^2} = 0.008 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_t = \frac{\Delta t}{C} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$E_{\eta} = \frac{u_{\eta}}{\bar{\eta}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 u_t^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{d} - \frac{2.4}{D + 2.4d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 u_t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{0.991 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{2.4}{2 \times 10^{-2} + 2.4 \times 0.991 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 \times (0.008)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{27.8}\right)^2 \times 0.2^2}$$

$$= 1.7\%$$

$$u_{\eta} = E_{\eta} \cdot \bar{\eta} = 0.008 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

∴ 有: $\eta = \bar{\eta} \pm u_{\eta} = (0.453 \pm 0.008) \text{ mm}$

$E_{\eta} = 1.7\%$

(置信概率 $P = 68.3\%$)

2) $T = 36^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t (\bar{d})^2}{L (1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D})} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(7.80 \times 10^3 - 0.95 \times 10^3) \times 9.78 \times 17.8 \times (0.996 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-1} \times (1 + 2.4 \times \frac{0.996 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-2}})} = 0.294 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$S_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.005^2 + 0.007^2 + 0.003^2 + 0.014^2 + 0^2}{20}} = 0.003735 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 0.004 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\Delta d}{C} = \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_d = \sqrt{S_{\bar{D}}^2 + u_2^2} = 0.007 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_t = \frac{\Delta t}{C} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$E\eta = \frac{U_\eta}{\bar{\eta}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial d}\right)^2 U_d^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 U_t^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{d} - \frac{2.4}{D+2.4d}\right)^2 U_d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 U_t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{0.996 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{2.4}{2 \times 10^{-2} + 2.4 \times 0.996 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 \times (0.007 \times 10^{-3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{17.8}\right)^2 \times 0.2^2}$$

$$= 1.3\%$$

$$U_\eta = E\eta \cdot \bar{\eta} = 0.004 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

有: $\eta = \bar{\eta} \pm U_\eta = (0.294 \pm 0.004) \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $E\eta = 1.3\%$
 (置信概率 $P = 68.3\%$)

(3) $T = 42^\circ\text{C}$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(p-p_0)gt(\bar{d})^2}{L(1+2.4\frac{\bar{d}}{D})} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(7.8 \times 10^3 - 0.95 \times 10^3) \times 9.78 \times 12.8 \times (0.1004 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-1} \times (1 + 2.4 \times \frac{0.1004 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-2}})} = 0.214 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$S_{\bar{d}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.003^2 + 0.004^2 + 0^2 + 0.002^2 + 0.003^2}{20}} = \frac{0.0013784}{0.002} \text{ mm}$$

$$U_3 = \frac{\Delta R}{C} = \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$U_d = \sqrt{S_{\bar{d}}^2 + U_3^2} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$U_t = \frac{\Delta R}{C} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$E\eta = \frac{U_\eta}{\bar{\eta}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial d}\right)^2 U_d^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 U_t^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{d} - \frac{2.4}{D+2.4d}\right)^2 U_d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 U_t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{1.004 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{2.4}{2 \times 10^{-2} + 2.4 \times 1.004 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 \times (0.006 \times 10^{-3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{12.8}\right)^2 \times 0.2^2}$$

$$= 1.4\%$$

$$U_\eta = E\eta \cdot \bar{\eta} = 0.003 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

有: $\eta = \bar{\eta} \pm U_\eta = (0.214 \pm 0.003) \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $E\eta = 1.4\%$
 (置信概率 $P = 68.3\%$)

(4) $T = 48^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t (\bar{d})^2}{L (1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D})} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(7.8 \times 10^3 - 0.95 \times 10^3) \times 9.78 \times 8.2 \times (1.007 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-1} \times (1 + 2.4 \times \frac{1.007 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-2}})} = 0.138 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$S_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.001^2 + 0.002^2 + 0.002^2 + 0.001^2 + 0^2}{4 \times 5}} = 0.001 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_{\frac{1}{D}} = \frac{\Delta \frac{1}{D}}{C} = \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_d = \sqrt{S_{\bar{D}}^2 + u_{\frac{1}{D}}^2} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_t = \frac{\Delta t}{C} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$E_{\eta} = \frac{u_{\eta}}{\bar{\eta}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 u_t^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\bar{d}} - \frac{2.4}{D + 2.4d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 u_t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{1.007 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{2.4}{2 \times 10^{-2} + 2.4 \times 1.007 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 (0.006 \times 10^{-3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{8.2}\right)^2 \times 0.2^2}$$

$$= 3\%$$

$$u_{\eta} = E_{\eta} \cdot \bar{\eta} = 0.004 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

有: $\eta = \bar{\eta} \pm u_{\eta} = (0.138 \pm 0.004) \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $E_{\eta} = 3\%$
 (置信概率 $P = 68.3\%$)

(5) $T = 58^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t (\bar{d})^2}{L (1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D})} = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(7.8 \times 10^3 - 0.95 \times 10^3) \times 9.78 \times 5.1 \times (0.989 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-1} \times (1 + 2.4 \times \frac{0.989 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-2}})} = 0.080 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$S_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.008^2 + 0.004^2 + 0.001^2 + 0.005^2 + 0.001^2}{4 \times 5}} = 0.008 \text{ mm}$$

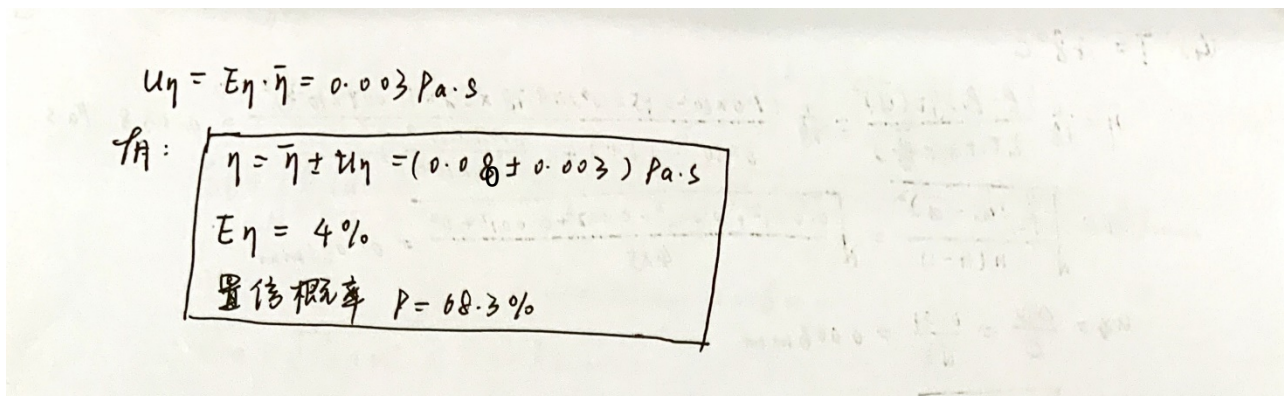
$$u_{\frac{1}{D}} = \frac{\Delta \frac{1}{D}}{C} = \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.006 \text{ mm}$$

$$u_d = \sqrt{S_{\bar{D}}^2 + u_{\frac{1}{D}}^2} = 0.010 \text{ mm}$$

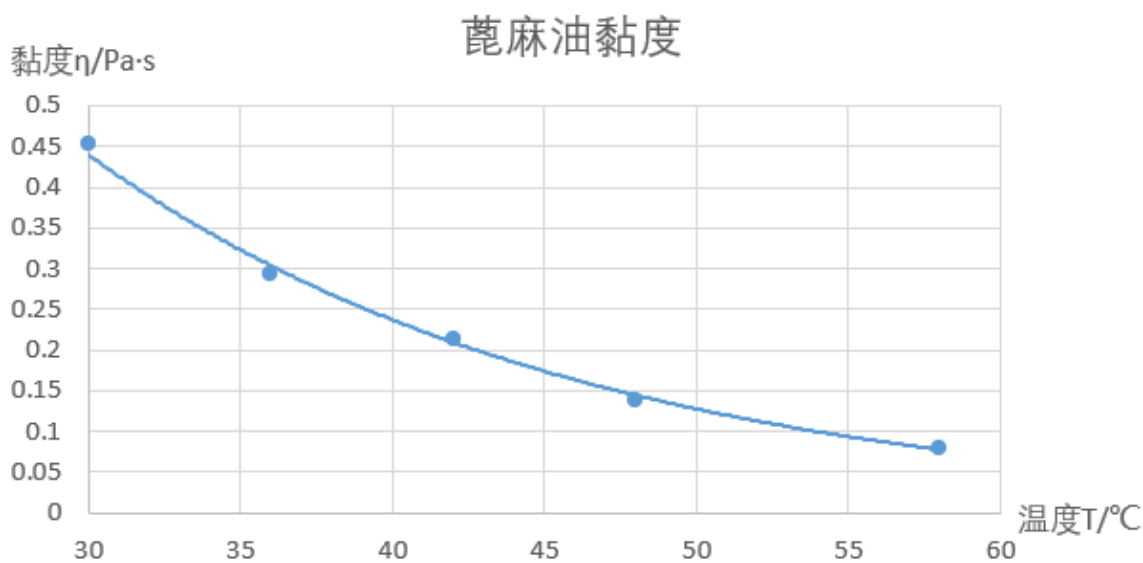
$$u_t = \frac{\Delta t}{C} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$E_{\eta} = \frac{u_{\eta}}{\bar{\eta}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 u_t^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\bar{d}} - \frac{2.4}{D + 2.4d}\right)^2 u_d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 u_t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{0.989 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{2.4}{2 \times 10^{-2} + 2.4 \times 0.989 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 (0.010 \times 10^{-3})^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5.1}\right)^2 \times 0.2^2} = 4\%$$



2. 绘制液体粘度与温度的关系曲线



四. 实验结论及现象分析

经计算，蓖麻油在不同温度下的黏度为：

温度 T/°C	30	36	42	48	58
黏度 η/Pa·s	0.453	0.294	0.214	0.138	0.080

可见蓖麻油的黏度随温度的升高而降低，且温度越高，黏度的下降率越慢。

五. 讨论问题

1. 落球法在实验中出现实验误差的原因：

答：①每个温度下只进行了一组实验，因此偶然误差较大；②在落球法实际操作的过程中，难以保证小球沿圆柱形容器的中线下落，因此公式的修正及时间的测量可能会存在误差。

2. 为什么液体的黏度随温度的上升而下降：

答：液体分子间距较小，彼此之间比较紧密，温度升高使分子动能升高，促进分子间流动，使液体黏度下降。

3. 如果小球在靠近玻璃管壁处下落，会对液体黏度测量值有什么影响：

答：根据公式：

$$\eta = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t \bar{d}^2}{L \left(1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D} \right)}$$

小球靠近玻璃管壁下落相当于式中 D 比实际值偏大，会使 η 的测量结果比准确值偏大。

4. 如果玻璃管是倾斜的，对黏度的测量有什么影响：

答：根据公式：

$$\eta = \frac{1}{18} \frac{(\rho - \rho_0) g t \bar{d}^2}{L \left(1 + 2.4 \frac{\bar{d}}{D} \right)}$$

如果玻璃管是倾斜的，小球在下落过程中会距离管壁越来越近，相当于 D 比实际值偏大，同时小球下落的距离 L 也会比实际值偏小，二者对于液体黏度的作用效果相同，均会使液体黏度比准确值偏大。

实验现象观察与原始数据记录

小球编号	直径测量次数	x_1 (mm)	x_2 (mm)	$d= x_1-x_2 $ (mm)	\bar{d} (mm)	$T(^{\circ}C)$	$t(s)$
1	1	14.715	13.709	1.006	1.007	48	8.2
	2	14.727	13.718	1.009			
	3	13.723	14.732	1.009			
	4	14.727	13.720	1.007			
	5	13.725	14.731	1.006			
2	1	14.810	15.811	1.001	1.004	42	12.8
	2	15.815	14.807	1.008			
	3	14.821	15.825	1.004			
	4	15.809	14.807	1.002			
	5	14.821	15.828	1.007			
3	1	14.331	13.350	0.981	0.989	58	5 5.1
	2	13.348	14.340	0.992			
	3	13.352	14.340	0.988			
	4	14.339	13.345	0.994			
	5	13.345	14.335	0.990			
4	1	14.516	13.512	1.004	0.991	30	27.8
	2	13.515	14.509	0.994			
	3	14.500	13.508	0.992			
	4	13.521	14.502	0.981			
	5	14.502	13.517	0.985			
5	1	12.125	11.124	1.001	0.996	36	17.8
	2	11.122	12.125	1.003			
	3	12.124	11.125	0.999			
	4	11.140	12.122	0.982			
	5	12.125	11.129	0.996			

教师签名: 王

学生	姓名	学号	日期
签字			

教师	姓名
签字	