

Lab Report Help

Name _____

Date _____

Title: (the name of the lab or experiment)

Problem/ Hypothesis:

The purpose or problem states the reason(s) why you are doing the experiment. Write down exactly the problem that will be investigated or experimented. Purposes can be stated as a question.

What do you expect to find? The hypothesis can be stated as an "If..., then..." statement. The 'If' part of the statement is based on related facts that you know to be true. The 'then' part of the statement is an **educated guess** on the outcome of the experiment. The hypothesis does not have to guess the correct outcome, but the experiment must be set up to test the hypothesis.

Materials/Supplies:

This is a list of all equipment and chemicals used to do the experiment. Please include quantities (amounts).

Procedure:

The procedure tells exactly what you did. Make statements in the **past tense**. Be specific. The procedure you use affects the results. So, it is important to be accurate in explaining what you did.

Observations and Data:

The observations tell exactly what happened when you did the lab. **An observation is information that comes to you through your senses.** Results include experimental (raw) data in the form of well-labeled tables, graphs, drawings and other observations. Place your observations and data in this section without discussion or comment. This is where you include any calculations made during the experiment. Answer any questions here.

Conclusion/Summary:

Conclusions explain your observations and describe how your data relates to the problem. It is written in paragraph/essay form and should include why you did this experiment (restate the purpose/problem). You should explain in your own words what you found out or discovered. Your conclusion should state whether or not the data confirms or rejects your hypothesis. Discuss any errors as well as any patterns you see. Part of the conclusion may be a new hypothesis based on your findings and suggestions for testing the new hypothesis in a different experiment. You may also make any predictions you would expect based on what you discovered.

- **Do** draw a picture of the experiment, if appropriate.
- **Don't** say that the purpose was accomplished and then say nothing substantially more. You must include data from the lab results to demonstrate that the purpose was accomplished.
- **Don't** give the procedure again.
- **Don't** list the data again. It was already listed in the data (chart, table, etc.). You are to discuss and draw conclusions from the data.
- **Don't** forget to break up your ideas with more than one paragraph, if necessary. (This is referred to as an essay!)

Sample Report

Tyler Fleegenshneeze

August 11, 2001

Title: Making a Seismograph

Purpose: How does the magnitude of vibrations affect the amplitude of a seismograph?

Hypothesis: An increase in the magnitude of vibrations will result in an increase in amplitude of the seismograph.

Materials: clamp, metal bar, piece of string, rubber bands (2), table, pencil, two people

Procedure:

1. I placed a piece of paper directly beneath the pen and the clamp stand.
2. One person slowly moved the paper past the pen, as the other hit the end of the table. The first trial represented a medium magnitude movement. The second trial was the soft movement, and the third was the hardest, or the most forceful magnitude.
3. While looking at each individual seismograph, the greatest magnitude was observed and identified.
4. We measured the distance from the top and bottom of the spike as this represented the amplitude.
5. The data from each seismograph was recorded in the table below.

Magnitude	Amplitude	Observations
Medium #1	1.3 cm.	a little jagged, the dots are the darkest of all the trials, the pen a little wild
Softest (#2)	.5 cm.	the smoothest line, more dots and dots are closer together, the pen was not out of control
Hardest (#3)	2 cm.	the most jagged, doesn't really have a certain path, the least amount of dots, pen way out of control

Conclusion: This lab investigated how the magnitude of vibrations affects the amplitude of a seismograph. In order to study the problem we created three magnitudes of movement and measured the amplitude of each with a seismograph. My results showed the trial with the greatest amplitude was trial three because the table was being hit with the most force, making the table and the pen move more than the other three trials. The trial with the least amplitude was trial two because the table was hit with the least amount of pressure. While observing the experiment, I noticed that the more vibrations or higher magnitude resulted in a higher amplitude on the seismograph. The harder the table was being hit, the higher the amplitude rose. This proves my hypothesis was correct.

I believe the results are accurate because while the experiment was in progress, the frame moved at the same rate as the table. It was proven in trials one through three that the increased magnitude of table movement caused the greatest amplitude differences on the seismograph. It is clear, therefore, that the movement of the frame also corresponds to the amplitude of the seismograph. The bar and marker shared the same relationship with the table and the frame. The more the frame moved, the greater the amplitude on the seismograph.

In order to further investigate this problem, next time I would try the experiment on a different surface and would add additional movements of varying forces for further readings on the seismograph.