**7. Short Account**

In this experiment, 3 different ways of calculating Saturated Vapour Pressure were performed and examined. The first one was performed by the use of a theoretical formula:



The advantage of using this theoretical formula is that it’s the easiest to be derived and it’s reasonably precise at temperatures below 20 degrees Celsius. The disadvantage of this method is that it’s not very precise at the highest values, where it overestimates the measured values of SVP.

The second method was performed by the theoretical formula:



The advantage of this formula is that it is the most precise formula at the highest temperatures, but its slight disadvantage is its smaller precision at temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius.

The final formula has been derived from Clausius-Clapeyron equation by the assumption that the Latent Heat of Vaporisation is linearly proportional to temperature. Its form is:



The advantage of this formula is its greatest precision at the smallest values of temperature of this experiment (-5 to 10 degrees Celsius). However, the disadvantage is its least precision at 20 degrees Celsius, where it tends to overestimate the Saturated Vapour Pressure.