A01-766P-Y02



Sonometer System

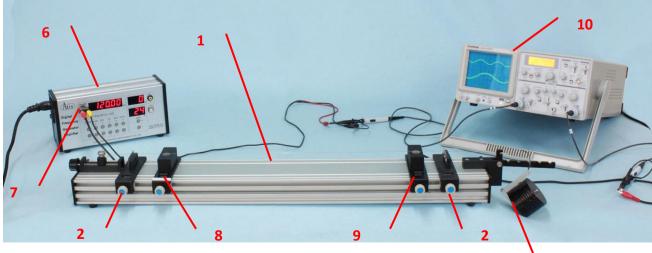
Experiments

- I. Measurement of wires' resonance frequency
- II. Measurement of wave velocity

Instrument

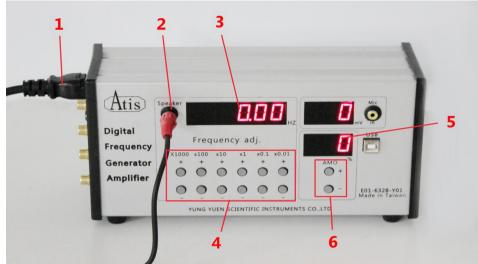
Instrument list						
No.	Accessory	Qty	No.	Accessory	Qty	
1.	Experiment base	1	2.	Support stand	2	
3.	Set of steel strings	4	4.	L-shaped weight holder	1	
5.	Weight 100g	10	6.	Digital frequency generator amplifier	1	
				(including Three-prong plug power cord)		
7.	Power plug adapter (1 pin to 2 pin)	1	8.	Driver coil	1	
9.	Detector coil	1	10.	Oscilloscope		
				Note: Additional Purchase		

Instrument picture



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Picture of Digital Frequency Generator Amplifier

Digital frequency generator amplifier					
No.	Accessory No. Accessory				
1	Power	2	Speaker		
3	Frequency display	4	Frequency adjust knob (Decimal)		
5	Amplitude display	6	AMO amplitude adjustable knob		

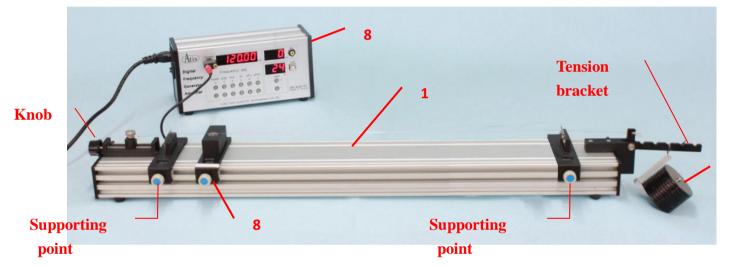


Experiment I: Measurement of Wires' Resonance Frequency

Purpose

- 1. Observe causes of standing waves.
- 2. Discuss the relationship between the length of wire and wavelength when resonance occurs.

Procedure





- 1. The experiment setup is shown in **Figure 1-1**. Keep the distance between two supporting points in 60cm. Adjust the knob to keep the tension bracket horizontal. Place the **driver coil** between two supporting points. Keep the coil 5cm away from one of the supporting pints. Connect the coil to the speaker of **digital frequency generator amplifier**.
- Note: The position of weight will affect the extension of string so we need to readjust the level of tension bracket.
- 2. Record the string length L, tension T, linear density μ . Keep the record on recording sheet 1-1.
- 3. Turn on the power and adjust the signal (AMO) of digital frequency generator amplifier. Adjust AMO to 30%.
- 4. Increase the frequency of signal. Listen and observer the sound of sonometer.



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5. Or put the **detector coil** under the wire. Connect the coil to the oscilloscope. Observe the increasing signal, as shown in **Figure 1-2**.

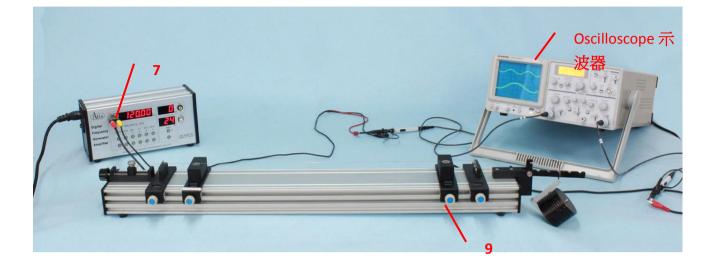


Figure 1-2

- 6. In the experiment process, the maximum oscillation of the string is the resonance frequency. The minimal resonance frequency is the resonance baseband. Record the measured results to experiment recording sheet I.
- 7. Detector coil moves slowly from one supporting point. Observe the oscilloscope and record every node and antinode.
- Note: To prevent the electromagnetic interference of detector coil and driver coil, keep their distance in 10 cm.
- 8. Increase the frequency and locate 5 resonance frequencies.
- 9. Based on the results, record the wavelength of every resonance.
- 10. Change the distance of two supporting points. Redo the experiment to complete the experiment recording sheet.
- Note: The frequency of **driver coil** may not be the oscillation frequency of wire. Use the **power plug adapter** to share **the signal of digital frequency generator amplifier** with the oscilloscope. We can then observe that the frequency may be an integral multiple of the wire's oscillation frequency, as shown in **Figure 1-2**.



Experiment Recording Sheet 1-1					
String length L =					
Tension T = Tension = Mass of hanging object x Groove number of tension bracket					
Linear density µ=					
Number of	Resonance	Location of	Location of node	Wavelength	
antinode	frequency	antinode			



Experiment Recording Sheet 1-2						
String length L =						
Tension T = Tension = Mass of hanging object x Groove number of tension bracket						
Linear density µ=						
Number of	Resonance	Location of	Location of node	Wavelength		
antinode	frequency	antinode				

Questions and discussion

- 1. Use the experiment data to check the resonance wave shape when the frequency increased. Discuss its relationship with the string length.
- 2. Draw the wave shape of string when resonance occurs.
- 3. What is the relationship between wavelength and string length?
- Note: In the experiment, when the resonance frequency is an integral multiple (n) of baseband, there are n antinodes and n+1 nodes.

