



Lab 1 Report Feedback

- Units are important!
 - Include units in all tables, graphs, and calculations
 - Check unit consistency throughout your work
- Compare results quantitatively
 - Use ranges (value ± uncertainty) to judge agreement
 - Overlapping = agree, not overlapping = disagree
- Cite your equations
 - Clearly state which equation you used for each calculated value



Tips for calculations

- Record data with units every time
- Write down the formula first, then substitute values with units
- Track and cancel units to ensure the final answer has correct units
- Break complex expressions into smaller, manageable steps



Lab 3 Basic Sound – Equipment

- Acoustical line (plastic tube with integrated ruler)
- Oscillator (sine generator)
- Speaker
- Microphone
- Voltmeter
- Terminations (solid and absorber)
- Magnetic carriage
- Oscilloscope



Lab 3 Basic Sound – Procedure

- Standing Wave Pattern
- Set frequency to 500 Hz
- Adjust amplitude of oscillator to get 2-digit output on voltmeter
- Adjust position of microphone to find a maximum voltage
- Refine position of speaker to further maximize voltage
- Reduce oscillator output to minimize sound while retaining a signal
- Move microphone in 2cm increments; record position and voltage



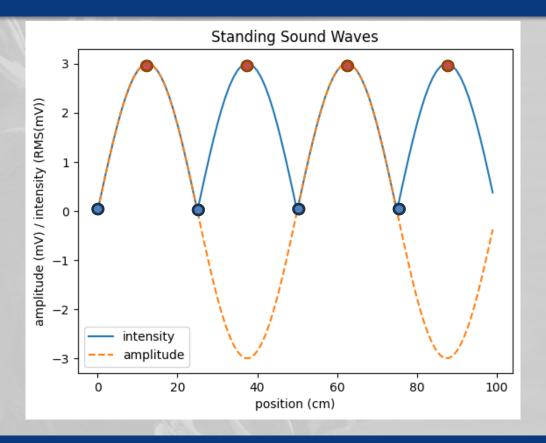
Lab 3 Basic Sound – Calculations

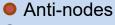
- Standing Wave Pattern
- Graph results to determine wavelength, λ
- Find the speed of sound using $v = f\lambda$, where v is the velocity (speed of sound), f is the frequency of the oscillations, and λ is wavelength
- Is there a node or anti-node at the end of the line?
- Determine standing wave ratio, amplitude ratio, and percentage of energy absorbed for each configuration

• Amplitude ratio:
$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{r-r}{r+r}$$

• % of energy absorbed:
$$100 * \left(1 - \left(\frac{B}{A}\right)^2\right)$$

Standing Wave Pattern









NO CLASS NEXT WEEK!

LAB 3 REPORTS WILL BE DUE ON OCTOBER 14

