

College Physics II

Lab 1: Speed of Sound

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Background

You will determine the speed of sound in air by measuring the wavelength of a standing wave for a sound of known frequency. (Consult sections 16.2, 16.3 and 16.4 in your textbook for this lab.) A standing wave is what you get when two or more traveling waves combine in such a way that there are some places where there is no motion at all, and those places are called *nodes*.

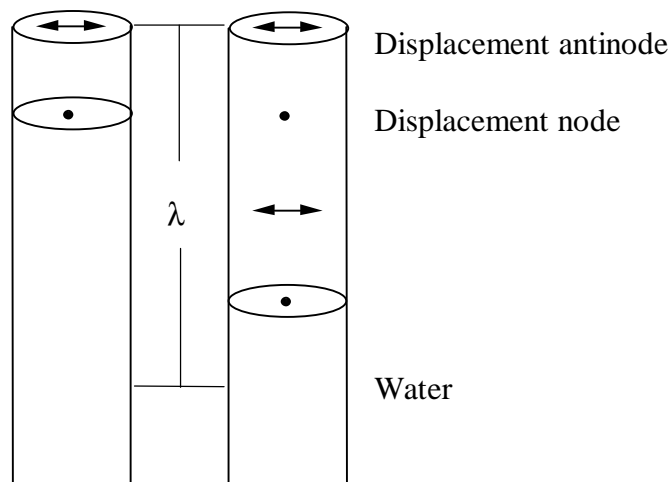
For any wave with wavelength λ (in m) and frequency f (in vibrations/s, or 1/s, or Hz), the speed of the wave (v , in m/s) is:

$$v_{\text{experimental}} = \lambda f \quad (1)$$

A sound wave is a traveling variation in air pressure—the air itself is not transported from one side of the room to the other. The speed it travels depends on the pressure, humidity and temperature of the air. High humidity, high temperature and high pressure all lead to a higher speed v .

In a tube which is closed at one end and open at the other, you can get a standing sound wave set up in the tube with a node at the closed end, and an antinode at the open end. In other words, the open end will be a place where the air vibrates most vigorously and at the closed end there will be a *minimum* amount of vibration. See the diagram. For the first standing wave shown, notice that the wavelength is approximately 4 times the length of the portion of the tube containing air, so we've fit 1/4 of a wavelength in the tube.

BACKGROUND



If we now make the air column 3 times longer, we'll be able to fit about $3/4$ of a wavelength in the tube. In general, we can capture $1/4, 3/4, 5/4, \dots$ of the wavelength in the tube, by adjusting the level of water to just the right length. It all comes from insisting that there be an antinode at the open end and a node at the closed end.

Next, you should know about *resonance*. For example: play a note A (440 vibrations/s) next to a string whose length is such that one of its possible standing waves has this same frequency. Then the string will vibrate at 440 Hz, even if you don't pluck it. This is called resonance.

So, say you hold a tuning fork above a tube with one end open and the other end closed. If you adjust the length of the air column in the tube, and you find the shortest length at which the tube will resonate (you will be able to hear it), you will know that the length of the column is about $1/4$ of the wavelength of the sound wave. Now keep making the column longer, and the next time you hear resonance, your tube will have reached $3/4$ of the wavelength. The next resonance will be at a length of $5/4$ the wavelength, and so on. If the frequency is stamped on the tuning fork, then you will have frequency and wavelength, and you can multiply them together and find the speed of sound in air.

From our text, we have a general expression for the speed of sound in a gas, from which we can derive the expression:

$$v_{\text{theoretical}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}} \quad (2)$$

ACTIVITY

where $\gamma = 1.4$, $R = 8.314 \text{ J}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})$, $T =$ temperature of the room during the experiment in K, and $M = 0.0288 \text{ kg}/\text{mol}$. (This is equation 15.3 in your textbook.) Thus, by measuring the temperature of the room in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and adding 273 to convert it to K, you can make an independent estimate of what the speed of sound should be.

Activity

As explained above, for a tone of wavelength λ , there can be a standing wave in an air-filled cavity of length L closed at one end if:

$$L_{\text{standing wave}} = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3\lambda}{4}, \frac{5\lambda}{4}, \dots$$

Using a glass tube filled to a variable height with water, you will vary L until you find the place of resonance for various tuning forks of known frequencies, and thus find λ . The easiest way to do this is to find the distance between any two neighboring resonance points (which will be $1/2$ of a wavelength), and multiply that by 2 to get λ . The speed of sound can then be calculated by multiplying the wavelength λ by the frequency f stamped on the tuning fork. Do this three times, using a different tuning fork and/or a different pair of neighboring resonances each time. The highest and lowest values give your range—your experiment predicts v to be within that range of values.

Now measure the room temperature T and convert it to K, and calculate the theoretical speed of sound $v_{\text{theoretical}}$ using equation (2).

Check to see whether the value you obtained for $v_{\text{theoretical}}$ falls within the range obtained for $v_{\text{experimental}}$. In addition, you should compare your range of values for $v_{\text{experimental}}$ to that of at least one other lab group. You are both measuring the same thing at approximately the same time in approximately the same place, so your results should agree; see if they do.

Take care with the following:

- Take your time and try to find the points of resonance as precisely as possible; it's not easy to find the exact place. Once you have found your first resonance point, try holding the tuning fork in different orientations to find which one gives the best response, then find the resonance point again and start taking data.

ACTIVITY

- *Don't* knock the tuning forks against a hard surface—it dents them and this might change their frequency slightly. Hit them against something firm but soft, like the sole of your shoe, or your knee, or the palm of your hand, or a text book.
- The tubes are marked in cm. Convert your measurements to m before doing any calculations, so that your final answer is in m/s.

To hand in

- Measurements of the frequency and resonance points for each of the three trials, and the results calculated from those measurements (λ and $v_{\text{experimental}}$) for each trial.
- Final range for $v_{\text{experimental}}$.
- Measurement of the temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the results calculated from that measurement (T in K and $v_{\text{theoretical}}$).
- A comparison with values of a range for $v_{\text{experimental}}$ from at least one other lab group.