

# The SMART Resonance Tube

Robert Morris  
Clarkstown High School North  
AND  
Joseph Rodichok  
Smithtown High School East

A project brought to you by

SMART

A NSF funded RET program



# Project Objective

The SMART Resonance Tube will accurately determine the tube length which forces the tube into its first mode of vibration. This essentially makes the tube accept the selected frequency as its first harmonic frequency. This is automated and controlled by a microcontroller.

In the high school Physics lab, students perform a speed of sound lab using a resonance tube. The students have a hard time accurately determining the speed of sound for several reasons. These include

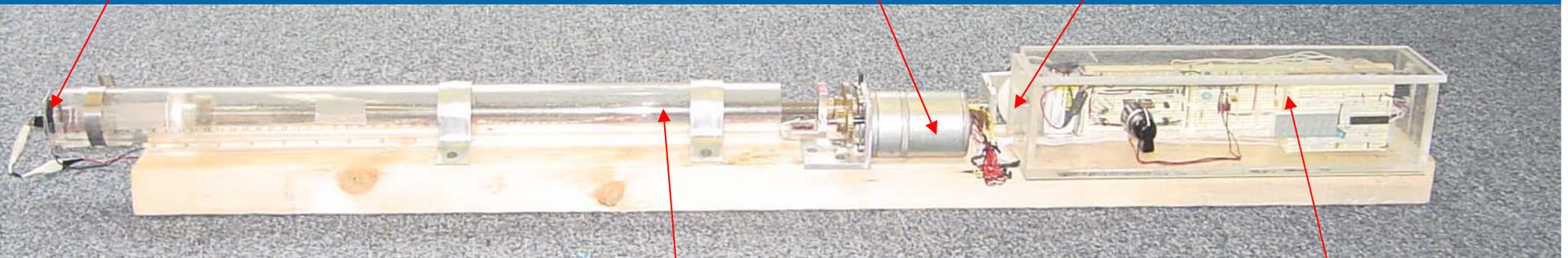
- The students have to hold a tuning fork, meter stick, and resonance tube at the same time. The students have a hard time doing these three things at once.
- The water used in most experimental setups has a meniscus resulting in a measurement error.

# Apparatus Setup

Speaker & Microphone

DC Motor

Position Sensor



Resonance Tube & Piston

Electronics

# The Physics Behind the Noise

A sound wave inside a closed tube will become noticeably louder when a standing wave is formed. This occurs when the reflection from the closed end and the incident wave constructively interfere at the tube opening.

The relationships between the length of the closed tube ( $L$ ), the wavelength of the sound ( $\lambda$ ), and the diameter of the tube ( $d$ ) is

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{4} - 0.4 d$$

The relationships between the wavelength of the sound ( $\lambda$ ), the speed of sound ( $v$ ), and the frequency ( $f$ ) is

$$v = f \lambda$$

# Program Logic

- ✓ Emit frequency selected from potentiometer
  - ✓ Reset piston to end of tube and start
  - ✓ Compare sound amplitudes
  - ✓ If newer amplitude is higher then continue piston motion
  - ✓ If newer amplitude is lower then turn piston around
  - ✓ Compare sound amplitudes
  - ✓ If newer amplitude is higher then continue piston motion
  - ✓ If newer amplitude is lower then stop piston
- 

# Conclusions

The SMART resonance tube accurately found the closed tube length corresponding to the emitted frequency.



# Future Enhancements

- Include temperature sensor to calculate the speed of sound
- Display length, temperature, and speed of sound on the LED Display
- Find a better microphone!!!!



# Special Thanks

**This project was made possible by the National Science Foundation and Brooklyn Polytechnic University.**

**A special thanks goes to Dr. V. Kapila, Project Director, Sang-Hong Lee, Project Instructor, and Anshuman Panda Teacher Assistant for their guidance.**

**Other personnel without which this project would have been mute are Alessandro Betti, Master Craftsman and Sang-Hong Lee.**

**In addition we would like to thank Parallax for the donation of equipment.**