**AH Physics Project Advice for Staff (20th January 2017)**

**Reference Books:**

* Physics - A Textbook for Advanced Level Students (2nd or later Edition)                  Tom Duncan
* Pasco
* Understanding Physics *for Advance Level* (Fourth or later Edition)                          Jim Breithaupt
* A Laboratory Manual of Physics (Any edition if you can get your hands on one) F. Tyler
* Advanced Practical Physics (Ancient but good) Leslie Beckett
* Practical Physics in SI (As good as Tyler) E. Armitage
* Project and Investigations for Advanced Physics (Old but good) Jim Breithaupt
* Physics Through Investigation (2000ish - good) Green Ireson
* Physics by Experiment (A level old but good) J R L Hartley & D L Moselle
* A Level Practical Work for Physics (2015)

(Great wee book on techniques - graphs, measurement etc rather than procedures) Chris Mee & Mike Crundell.

* Practical Physics As above but older and more detail. G L Squires.
* CFE AH Physics Bright Red A. McGuigan

**Teaching Advanced Physics – IOP -** [**http://tap.iop.org/**](http://tap.iop.org/) **loads of good teaching ideas for coursework and experiments.**

**Georgia State University – Hyperphysics** <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/hframe.html> useful for theory

**Apparatus Suppliers**

DJB <http://www.djb.co.uk/>

Scichem Pasco <http://education.scichem.com/Catalogue/Search>

Timstar <http://www.timstar.co.uk/>

Philip Harris <http://www.philipharris.co.uk/>

Lambda Scientific <http://lambdasys.com/downloads> American, expensive but downloads have useful ideas?

Mindsets http://mindsetsonline.co.uk/Site/Home

3bScientific https://www.3bscientific.co.uk/physics,pg\_83.html

**General Comments**

* A good grasp of uncertainty treatment is a requirement of the course.
* At this level candidates should be confident in the use of Excel or an equivalent spreadsheet package in relation to calculations and graphical presentation.
* They should also have a clear idea of how to use LINEST or equivalent to find the gradient and uncertainty in a line.

Some schools treat the time just after the change of timetable to introduce Excel.

**Uncertainties**

**http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/physics-home/advanced-higher/3358-data-handling**

**Education Scotland Resource**

N Fancey , G Millar - Book on Uncertainties? Not available on Education Scotland website – seems the HSDU materials have been “streamlined by educational experts” ???

This and other support can be accessed through

<http://www.mrsphysics.co.uk/advanced/category/backgrounddocuments/upsnanduncertainties/>

(Thank you Jennie)

**https://education.gov.scot/nationalqualifications/resources/physics**

(I cannot access these at present so don’t really know what is there that might be worthwhile).

**Check Guzled for other support**

*'An Introduction to Error Analysis - A Study of Uncertainties in Physical Measurements*' by John R. Taylor.

(recommended by Peter Law) – available on Amazon.

**AH Physics Project Advice for Staff**

| **Title** | **Apparatus List / Supplier if possible** | **Support notes / tips /safety issues** |
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| **Finding g**  Compound pendulum | Metre stick drilled with holes 10 cm apart.  Thin needle to suspend pendulum by fitting through holes.  Retort stand  Timer.  Details from SSERC to follow. | Standard experiment available in most reference books.  Ask Technician or CDT department to drill the holes along the centre of the metre stick |
| Simple pendulum | Long piece of string  Bob or mass to be suspended.  Fit string into a slit made in a rubber bung to allow ease of adjustment of the length of string.  The bung can be held in place using a retort stand.  Retort stand, G clamp to secure set up.  Scales to weigh mass, callipers to find midpoint. | Use a retractable measuring tape or equivalent to measure different lengths – useful for lengths greater then 1m.  Be aware of toppling retort stand, if not secured properly.  Analysis – graphical approach essential. |
| Kater’s Pendulum | Haven’t seen a home made version – maybe a possibility.  Might be able to borrow one from a University? | Use graphical analysis. |
| Bifilar Pendulum | Long Metal rod.  Means of suspending the rod horizontally.  Two retort stands  Timer | Vary the distance, d, of separation of suspension and measure the period T.  Graphical analysis possible |
| Ball Bearing on Concave Mirror | Spherometer  Curved concave mirror.  Ball bearing.  Timer | Fairly simple measurements, theory a bit tricky. |
| Oscillating Spring | Long spring (30cm), retort stand, G clamp,  masses, stop clock.  Alternative method for timing:  Motion sensor connected to laptop a possibility – PASCO or alternative. | G clamp to secure the retort stand for safety.  Motion sensor pointing upwards below the mass.  Ensure the motion sensor is at least 25 cm from the mass. |
| Water stream | Measure diameter of a vertical stream of water at various points | http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/Physics/g\_by\_flow\_rate.doc |
| Sphere rolling down a slope | Sloped track , sphere (large marble or ball bearing).  Micrometer or vernier callipers.  Timer (light gates) metre stick.  Scales | Use the conservation of energy, the formula for I to find g. |

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| **Waves in Strings**  **(Related to Melde’s Experiment)** | Sonometer  Different thicknesses of wires at least 5.  (Can use guitar strings if they can be attached)  Pair of pliers.  Safety specs.  A means of increasing the tension in the wire.  SSERC have a relatively cheap, home made version, using Westimster kit magnets. Can easily set up make school.  Details from SSERC to follow.  Frequency can be measured:   * using a horse shoe magnet across the wire and a signal generator, looking for the point of resonance. * Lissajou figures (CRO required) * Audacity or frequency spectrum analyser app | **Must have eye protection when dealing with stretched wires.**  **Find relationships between length of wire, tension, mass per unit length and frequency.**  **The wire can get hot if using the signal generator method.** |
| Standing Waves | White elastic thread. (Most Scientific suppliers ok with this)  Signal generator and frequency meter required.  Again, frequency spectrum analyser app could be used.  Pulley wheel | Use elastic thread connected to a vibration generator.  Connect the other end over a pulley to masses.  Impressive standing waves can be produced.  Relationship between frequency and number of nodes? etc |

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| **Refractive Index**  Apparent Depth | Travelling Microscope  Beaker  Fine powder (Lycopodium powder ok) | Lycopodium powder okay to use – not banned as originally thought. |
| Triangular Prism | Use of spectrometer with collimated light source.  Solid – find n for material.  Hollow – find n for different liquids, concentrations, temperature, etc  It is possible to use a laser to find the angle of deviation for different liquids in a hollow prism.  An adjustable platform for the prism or laser can make things easier.  Increasing the projection distance is advantageous.  Can be done in the school hall provided laser precautions are taken. | Normal safety procedures with a laser.  (SSERC link on safety to follow)  <http://www.sserc.org.uk/health-safety/health-a-safety-home136/optical-radiation-safe-use81> (requires log in) |
| **Gases**  Michelson Interferometer | Michelson Interferometer  Vacuum pump  Use of gas cell | Introduce carbon dioxide or helium into the gas cell from vacuum and measure the movement of fringes.  Leakage can be a frustrating problem.  Use the Helium from “party” balloons – otherwise can be expensive. |
| Air cell | Details from SSERC to follow. | Nice cheap version – pupils could even construct this. |
| Lenses | Lens holders, metre stick  Various convex lenses - focal length ranging from 20 – 80 cm.  Optical bench nice if you have one.  Bright source for object. | Lens formula.  Focal length of lenses  Magnification |

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| **Refractive Index** |  |  |
| Liquids | Curved mirror  Retort stand  Cork and pin as object  Metre stick |  |
| Liquids | Diffraction grating 300 linesmm-1  Laser  Screen  Transparent container  Details from SSERC to follow. | Measurement of the separation of fringes in air and liquid allows the calculation of the refractive index of the liquid. |

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| **Moment of Inertia**  Disc | Use Pasco rotating platform to find I of disc  Compare experimental value with using data to calculate *I = ½ mr2*more directly. | See Pacso worksheets for info.  Use *T = I * |
| Disc | Conservation of angular momentum  Pasco rotating platform and Inertia | See Pacso worksheets for info. |
| Cylinder | Conservation of energy (runway light gates).  Use rotating cylinders down a slope.  Compare experimental value with using data to calculate *I = ½ mr2*more directly.  Repeat with a sphere – less friction  See:  <http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/AH_Physics/Advanced_Higher_Physics_experiments.doc> page 11 | Can be difficult to get any reasonable results but good for uncertainty calculations. |
| Rod | Bifilar suspension rod.  Timer  Relatively easy set up. |  |
| Bicycle Wheel  (Through centre) | Straight forward set up, if you have a bicycle wheel.  Remove tyre, mount wheel vertically, apply force to rim.  See also “Tobermory method” using a rotating air puck and Tracker  [www.sserc.org.uk/images/H\_Physics/Motion\_Analysis\_using\_tracker/Tracker\_guide.pdf](http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/H_Physics/Motion_Analysis_using_tracker/Tracker_guide.pdf)  (page 6) | Reference:  Apply torque, calculate angular acceleration by timing angular displacement.  Account for friction? |
| Bicycle Wheel  (Suspended, oscillating) | Straight forward set up, if you have a bicycle wheel.  Support stand.  String.  Timer. | Reference :  Suspend the wheel and find the period of oscillation. |
| Wheel and Axle | Some schools might still have one of these.  String.  Masses  Timer. | Apply torque, measure angular acceleration, estimate frictional torque – find I.  Compare with “geometrical estimate” |
| Investigate I using a cardboard disc and coins | Details from SSERC to follow. |  |
| **Friction** | Wooden blocks of the same mass but different cross sectional area. String  Track (Bench)  Pulley, masses, string, plastic bottle.  Tilted wooden surface.  Protractor  Possibility of using different methods of measuring force.  (Force sensor – Pasco)  Variable speed rotating turntable plus block on surface.  Method of timing. | Different methods of measuring coefficient of static and kinetic friction.  Horizontal / tilted track.  <http://www.philipharris.co.uk/products/physics/forces-energy/motion-acceleration/b8h25109_inclined-plane-and-friction-board>  Add water to the bottle until the block just moves etc.  Compare surfaces.  Independence of surface area?  Relatively easy investigation to carry out – not over demanding.  Increase speed of turntable until the block is just held in place.  Central force provides frictional force .  Find   Vary the area of the block. |
| **Lasers**  Compare properties of different lasers. | **Suitable lasers for project work will be Class 2 (and not Class 2A, "C or 2M). These might be: A helium neon laser A semiconductor laser A laser diode module.** **All should be bought from reputable suppliers. Laser pointers and devices such as laser spirit levels should not be used as the classification cannot be trusted.**  Intensity profile across the beam  su      Lasers plus suitable light sensor (Photo diode plus meter) | **Safety: LASERS - SSERC – log in required.**  **www.sserc.org.uk/health-safety/health-a-safety-home136/optical-radiation-safe-use81/school-sources78**  Quite difficult to set up.  Attach a light sensor to a micrometer.  Move the screw to move the sensor across the beam Or photograph and use Tracker  Plot I vs d |
| Intensity variation with distance | Laser, metal adjustable ruler, light sensor |  |
| Wavelength using diffraction grating | Laser  300mm-1 grating (600 mm-1 does not give enough values of   Screen  Metre Stick / metal ruler to measure grating distance to screen)  Graph paper for screen to mark the pattern.  **DO NOT USE A LASER WITH AN OPTICAL SPECTROMETER** | dsin = m  Use graphical approach to find   Plot sinagainst m  (Tan  should not be used as an approximation for sin . This is not Young’s Slits) |
| Diffraction pattern around a hair. | Screen, hair, some device to hold the hair in place.  Screen plus paper  Travelling microscope. | Attach the hair to a suitable holder to enable the projection of beam onto screen.  Gives better control. |
| Spiral separation of CD, DVD, blue ray disc. | CD, DVD, blue ray disc plus screen with a hole in the centre to enable beam to be directed onto the disc.  Disc position vertically on its end. | Nice practical with reasonable results.  Should attain a difference in the spiral separation.  Blue ray carries more information. |
| Metal Rule Interference | Laser  Metal rule with fine graduations.  Screen | Ensure screen is (2 – 3 )m from ruler  [http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/Bulletins/191/Bulletin\_191%20(2).pdf](http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/Bulletins/191/Bulletin_191%20%282%29.pdf) |

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| Single Slit Diffraction | Single slit – commercial.  Screen +paper to record position of fringes.  Metre stick , measuring tape?  Travelling microscope |  | |
| Young’s Slits | Laser  Double slit  Screen +paper to record position of fringes.  Metre stick , measuring tape?  Travelling microscope | Although in syllabus, an addition might be considered where x against D is plotted, using the gradient to find the wavelength.  Better to use a slit of known separation – difficult to measure directly using a travelling microscope - gives high uncertainty. | |
|  | Note – diffraction and interference experiments (including Young’s Slits, Newton’s Rings, single slit) can be analysed quantitatively using Tracker. See guide mentioned in section on angular motion). |  | |
| **Polarisation** | Helium neon gas laser  Semiconductor laser  Light sensor  One polaroid analyser plus scale – can be home made. | Compare the properties of each laser.  Are both beams polarised?  Plot graphs of I vs   Use a data logger to record intensity over a period of time to see if there is a change in the polarisation angle for each beam. | |
| Malus Law | Laser + polariser if required. Check to see if laser output is plane polarised  Analyser (plus angle scale)  Light sensor (Photodiode plus meter). | Laser light should be polarised, so just analyser plus scale needed.  Could use a white light source with polariser plus analyser. | |
| Brewster’s angle | Rotating platform, (protractor)  Laser (can emits polarised light – check with analyser.  If not plane polarised then use a polariser  Some gas lasers polarisation plane rotates – something worth checking.  Glass bock | Project the reflected beam from the glass block onto a wall.  Record angle where the intensity is a minimum.  Calculate the refractive index of the block, compare with theoretical value.  **Search youtube for set up.**  SSERC writing up |
| Optical Activity of certain solutions | Polarimeter (can be homemade)  Light sensor  Glucose, sucrose solutions.  Measuring cylinder.  Balance  See <http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/AH_Physics/Advanced_Higher_Physics_experiments.doc> page 17 | Plane of rotation dependent on concentration, length of solution.  Nice experiment to attempt if you have the correct set up.  See  <http://www.philipharris.co.uk/products/b8r05155_polarimeter>  Details from SSERC to follow on measuring optical rotation |

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| **Interference** | Sodium light source  Diffraction grating, 300 lines mm-1 grating  Spectrometer  300, 600 linesmm-1 gratings | dsin = m  Use a graphical approach to find   Plot sinagainst m  Given wavelength, could also try to calibrate different diffraction gratings |
| Wedge fringes | Flat glass plates  Sodium source  Travelling microscope  Glass beam splitter | Although in the syllabus, this can be extended by finding the width of any thin object.  (Paper, hair, card . ) |
| Newton’s Rings | Sodium source  Travelling microscope  Glass beam splitter  Newton’s Rings apparatus  Spherometer  For this and wedge fringes, see:  <http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/AH_Physics/Advanced_Higher_Physics_experiments.doc>  (pages 1 and 7) | Fairly easy to do – good graphical approach required.  Leads on nicely from wedge fringes  <http://www.philipharris.co.uk/products/b8a46229_newtons-rings-apparatus> |

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| **Speed of Sound** | Comparison of methods  Long resonance tube, closed at one end.  Signal Generator  Frequency meter  Metre stick  Speaker  Retort stand to support speaker.  Commercial set up available from Pasco | Exp1  Measure lengths for fundamental frequency and the first overtone.  Subtract to find the wavelength x 2.  Find , then use v = f  Exp 2  Vary the length of the tube and find the fundamental resonance frequency.  Use a graphical approach to find v. |
| **Title** | **Apparatus List / supplier** | **Support notes / tips /safety issues** |
| Variation with temperature | Any good models out there?  Hair drier used to heat the air in an enclosed tube?  Thermometers to record average temperature.  Microphone at one end of tube speaker at the other? | Difficult to do – any suggestions?  Closed tube - standing waves at different temperatures? |
| Temperature constant | Two microphones, audacity.  Temperature altered using air conditioning. | Theory can be found <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/hframe.html> .  From main menu select sound and hearing, then at bottom of new page is a box that says speed of sound, on the page that appears is the equation but about half way down there is a link which explains equation in detail.  A graph of velocity against temperature can then be plotted to prove the constant is 0.6.  A humidity sensor is now available from Vernier so possibly this could be investigated also. |
| Speed of sound through solids and liquids**.** | See:  http://www.sserc.org.uk/physics-home/national-3-4-5/3519-speed-of-sound |  |

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| **Young’s Modulus**  **(Popular with Engineering students)** | Rod – metal, plastic or wood.  G clamp to fix rod to end of bench  Travelling microscope.  Masses | Add masses to end and note deflection |
|  | Vibrating bar and motion sensor  G clamp to fix rod to end of bench. | Place motion sensor below bar  Ensure motion sensor is at least 25 cm from bar. |
|  | Rod – metal, plastic or wood.  Blade supports for the end of each bar.  Travelling microscope.  Masses | Add masses to the centre and measure the deflection.  Might be possible to use vernier callipers to measure the deflection. |
|  | Elastic limit and breaking points of copper wire.  Vernier scale required to measure the change in lengths.  Commercial devices available. | Accuracy / precision can be a problem here due to the small change in lengths.  http://www.philipharris.co.uk/products/f4h25213\_youngs-modulus-apparatus |

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| **Title** | **Apparatus List / supplier** | **Support notes / tips /safety issues** |
| **Surface tension** | Capillary tubes – 5 different bores if possible.  Travelling microscope. | Ensure the tubes are degreased before using. Immerse in sodium hydroxide solution and thoroughly rinse and dry. |
|  | Glass slide in contact with surface of liquid.  Top pan balance  Shallow container  Jack to raise and lower the container. | Supporting the glass slide can be tricky, to ensuring that the bottom edge just comes into contact with the liquid. |
|  | Jaeger’s method  Mainly glassware required  Relatively easy set up.  Refer to websites. | SSERC working on method that replaces U-tube manometer with pressure sensor from Pasco / Vernier etc  NB More difficult to get graphs – more calculation based. |
| **Viscosity**  Stoke’s Law | Tall, large diameter measuring cylinder  Metal ball bearing.  Magnet to retrieve the ball.  Timer | Normally done with glycerine – not nice to work with.  Large quantity required.  Better to dilute it with water. |
| Deflating soap bubble for viscosity of air | Details on website | SSERC has a method using video of a deflating soap bubble for viscosity of air.  <http://www.sserc.org.uk/physics-home/advanced-higher/3930-advanced-tracker>.  NB More difficult to get graphs – more calculation based. |
| Oswald Viscometer | chemists cupboard.  It isn't suitable for very viscous liquids.  <https://education.scichem.com/Catalogue/ProductDetail/oswald-viscometer?productID=fcb97944-c893-46b0-9cd0-14bbe833677b&catalogueLevelItemID=c6dbf71a-31bf-4b17-b0d7-47ce833fe817> | Used to determine the relative viscosities of liquids.  Pretty easy to use.  The hardest part is to clean it and then fill it.  Use a pipette filler to suck up the liquid into the correct chamber, then let it fall back down through the capillary tube. Do this for water and then another liquid and can calculate the viscosity of the other liquid relative to water.  Can use organic liquids from the chemists cupboard.  It isn't suitable for very viscous liquids. |

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| **Constants**  **Planck’s Constant** | 5 different (protected) LEDS  Ammeter, voltmeter.  Battery  Means of measuring the wavelength of the light. – spectrometer / **local authority spectrophotometer should be available.**  Possible evaluation of Philip Harris version – simplistic.  See also tungsten lamp method – doable in most schools: http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/Physics/Planck's\_Constant\_Tungsten\_Lamp.pdf | See SSERC info below  [http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins](http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins 226/2003/208-spring-2003/1345-plancks-constant-finding-it-using-leds328)  [226/2003/208-spring-2003/1345-plancks-constant-finding-it-using-leds328](http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins 226/2003/208-spring-2003/1345-plancks-constant-finding-it-using-leds328)  Theory a bit dodgy but good measurement procedures / graphical approach / evaluation potential.  <http://www.philipharris.co.uk/products/b8h29024_plancks-constant-experiment>  If you have the cash then Leybold has the following:  <https://www.ld-didactic.de/literatur/hb/e/p6/p6143_e.pdf> |
|  | Using the Photoelectric Effect | SSERC  See  [http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins226/2001/201](http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins226/2001/201  -spring-2001/1439-photoelectric-effect-kits-404)  [-spring-2001/1439-photoelectric-effect-kits-404](http://www.sserc.org.uk/index.php/bulletins226/2001/201  -spring-2001/1439-photoelectric-effect-kits-404)  Prices will obviously have increased. |
| **Permeability, o** | Make your own current balance using Helmholtz coils.  Alternatively use a solenoid of known dimensions or a long wire plus calibrated Hall probe or search coil.  Pasco supplies a calibrated Hall probe. | Details from SSERC to follow. |
| **Permittivity,**  | Large parallel plate capacitor.  Plastic spacers.  (1) Coulomb meter, voltmeter  (2) Vibrating switch method.  Ammeter  (3) Multimeter – capacitance meter  reading in nF | Measure the effect on C of plate separation, area of overlap.  Use graphical method to find o for air.  Find  of glass, paper or any material that will fit between the plates  Details from SSERC to follow. |
| **e : m** | Teltron deflection tube.  Helmholtz coils  Power supply  Fine beam tube if you can borrow or gain access to one.  Expensive  https://www.3bscientific.co.uk/teltron,pg\_675.html | Use screened connectors.  e:m using electric field deflection  e:m using magnetic deflection  Many schools should have these tubes.  Uncertainties can accumulate here, but still a good investigation to attempt. |

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| **Speed of light** | Use values of **o and** o to find c | Use values of **o and** o to find c.  Good to combine uncertainties. |
| **Capacitors in series and parallel** | 3 capacitors of similar size.  Joulemeter.  Voltmeter.  Battery | Measure E stored in various arrangements of capacitors. (Series parallel)  Plot a graph of E vs V2 to give slope. |
| **Resonance** | See previous lists  Air columns  Sonometer  Elastic thread, masses, pulley wheel  Signal generator, vibration generator  Various sizes of coils, variable capacitor.  DC supply  Storage oscilloscope.  Ammeter | Resonance in air columns  Relationship between resonant frequency and length of column.  Relationship between resonant frequency and length of wire.  Relationship between resonant frequency and length of thread.  Measure resonant frequency of capacitor discharging through a coil (dc circuit)- analyse damped oscillation trace.  Compare this value in ac circuit set up. |
| **Damped Oscillations** | Motion sensor  30 cm spring  Masses, different sizes of card.  Various values of L and variable capacitor | Aerodynamic damping – use of card.  Ensure the motion sensor is at least 25 cm from the mass.  Electromagnetic damping  Damped oscillations in LCR circuits – see resonance above |
| **Title** | **Apparatus List / supplier** | **Support notes / tips /safety issues** |
| **Magnetic Fields** | Hall probe or search coil.  Long wire. Power supply.  Long Coil  Slinky | Current carrying wire – B dependence on I and r.  Coil – B dependence on number of turns, I,  Slinky – B dependence on turns per metre. |
| **LCR circuits** | Various sizes of coils, variable capacitor.  Signal Generator, frequency meter.  Voltmeter, Ammeter | Find value of C and L graphically.  Investigate series and parallel resonance.  Standard project.  (Inductor Quality factor could also be investigated as an extra). |
| **Electromagnetic induction** | Coil, trolley with neodymium magnets mounted, datalogger and voltage probe | http://www.sserc.org.uk/images/AH\_Physics/The\_Art\_of\_Induction.doc |
| **Wind Tunnel Experiments** | Different shaped aerofoils required.  Anemometer.  Means of measuring lift force. | Investigate Bernoulli Effect  Vary angle of attack, aerofoil shape, wind speed, measure lift.  Only attempt this if you have access to a wind tunnel. |

**SSERC Support**

Contact:

gregor.steele@sserc.org.uk

**See**

[**http://www.sserc.org.uk/physics-home/advanced-higher**](http://www.sserc.org.uk/physics-home/advanced-higher)

**SSERC has guidance on data handling:**

<http://www.sserc.org.uk/physics-home/advanced-higher/3358-data-handling>

This is due for review as some of the graphs used for illustration would be marked down by SQA for lack of minor grid lines etc

SSERC can occasionally lend equipment or host students requiring to use a piece of apparatus not available in their school. Students must be aware of what they will be doing and the measurements they need to take before coming to SSERC. In general, students should only be visiting SSERC to carry out one experiment to complete a project – the organisation does not have entire projects set up “ready to go” for students.

SSERC is also happy to be contacted by students to discuss aspects of project work, for example to suggest alternative experiments or to help troubleshoot those that are proving difficult. A teacher should make the initial contact and must agree to be cc’d or bcc’d into all replies to the student. SSERC staff are happy to discuss novel projects with teachers but ask that we are not contacted directly by students with queries along the lines of “I would like to do a project on… Do you have any ideas?”

**Reminder of the apparatus available, held within your local authority, distributed by SSERC.**

To see who has yours, log in to our site and go here:  
<http://www.sserc.org.uk/technicians> (scroll down to Resources)

* Spectrovis Spectrophotometer, Labquest 2 Interface, Optical fibre probe.
* Thermal imaging camera.
* Cloud chamber.
* Sensors for Labquest 2 (some specifically chosen for AH): pressure sensor, magnetic field probe, GM tube, voltage probe, UV-A sensor.

**University Support**

**PLEASE NOTE THE UNIVERSITY VISIT SHOULD BE USED AFTER RESEARCH / EXPERIMENTAL WORK AT SCHOOL.**

**St Andrews**

**Contact: Bruce Sinclair**

**bds2@st-andrews.ac.uk**

“We are happy to consider requests for various things.  We are keen to continue to collaborate with school teachers.

 It is not unusual for us to host occasional AH project students for a morning or two using some of our kit as part of their project.

I am usually the point of contact”.

“We have had staff members here contribute to the Fife Physics Teacher INSET days with short presentations and Q&A on topics suggested by school teachers.  If any would be of interest to a wider audience I imagine my colleagues would be happy to consider”.

**University of Edinburgh**

Contact: [victoria.j.martin@gmail.com](mailto:victoria.j.martin@gmail.com)

Will respond to any requests made from teachers.

Victoria intends to repeat the course that covered the new content in AH – has funding already.

**University of Dundee**

Contact: [n.m.taylor@dundee.ac.uk](mailto:n.m.taylor@dundee.ac.uk)

Will respond to any requests made from teachers.

**Heriot Watt University**

Contact: Bill McMacPherson on [W.N.MacPherson@hw.ac.uk](mailto:W.N.MacPherson@hw.ac.uk)

See

<https://www.hw.ac.uk/schools/engineering-physical-sciences/teaching/physics-schools-laboratory.htm>

Heriot Watt and the IOP (thanks to Nick Forwood) have put together a teacher and pupil guide – **available on GUZLED.**

**Heriot Watt Support - Teacher’s Handbook – list of titles**

1. Period and length of a simple pendulum - Measurement of g ................................... 9

2. The Compound Pendulum ....................................................................................... 11

3. Determination of the gravitational constant *G* ......................................................... 14

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13. A) Wavelength of red light using a helium-neon laser .......................................... 37

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**University of Glasgow**

**Arrangements for day visits**

**Contact: Peter Law on** [**peter.law@glasgow.ac.uk**](mailto:peter.law@glasgow.ac.uk)

**Pater has some excellent advice on preparation before a day visit.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AH Experiment Title | Description  [continued overleaf… |
| 'g' by Compound Pendulum | *Determination of ‘g’ by analysing the T- h and the hT² - h² graphs* |
| 'g' by Owen's Bar Pendulum | *A special case of the compound pendulum where the radius of gyration, k can be determined from the dimensions of the pendulum* |
| ‘g’ by Kater Pendulum | *Determination of ‘g’ by adjusting the reversible Kater pendulum until both periods are equal* |
| 'g' by Rolling Sphere | *Determination of ‘g’ by timing the oscillations of a ball-bearing on a spherical mirror and determining the radius of the ball-bearing & the radius of curvature of the mirror* |
| Boltzmann's Constant, *kB* | *Determination of kB by obtaining the Vbe – ic graph for the base-emitter junction of a collector grounded NPN transistor* |
| e/m by Electric Field Deflection | *Determination of e/m by plotting the parabolic electric field deflection and determining the electron velocity by crossed electric & magnetic fields* |
| e/m by Fine Beam Tube | *Determination of e/m by examining the circular path of electrons in a transverse magnetic field* |
| e/m by Magnetic Field Deflection | *Determination of e/m by altering the transverse magnetic field and the accelerating voltage to maintain the curvature of the electron trajectory constant* |
| Electro-magnetic Damping | *An investigation of the electro-magnetic damping of the coil of a ballistic galvanometer* |
| Electron de Broglie Wavelength | *Determination of electron de Broglie wavelengths and verification of de Broglie’s hypothesis* |
| Hall Effect | *Investigation of the Hall effect using a two-dimensional electron gas and the determination of the  2-dimensional Hall coefficient, RH,sq* |
| Magnetic Field Measurement by Ballistic Galvanometer | *Measurement of magnetic induction in a solenoid using a search coil and a charge-calibrated ballistic galvanometer* |
| Malus’ Law | *Using LED laser light and polariser & analyser to verify Malus’ Law* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AH Experiment Title | Description |
| Millikan’s Oil Drop Experiment (Assistant required) | *Determination of specific charge on an electron by direct timing of drop velocities (An assistant is required to record the times & reset the stopwatch)* |
| Mechanical Resonance | *An investigation of mechanical resonance of a ballistic galvanometer coil driven by low frequency ac voltage under different degrees of electro-magnetic damping* |
| Permeability of Free Space | *Determination of using a solenoid and search coil (Belham’s method)* |
| Permittivity of Free Space | *Determination of by charging and discharging an air-spaced parallel plate capacitor at high frequency* |
| Planck’s Constant by Electron Diffraction | *Determination of ‘h’ by measurements on the circular electron diffraction pattern produced by crystalline graphite* |
| Planck’s Constant by Stopping Potential | *Determination of ‘h’ by measuring the potential required to stop the photoelectric current from a photocathode exposed to a range of visible wavelengths* |
| Planck’s Constant by Tungsten Filament Lamp | *Determination of ‘h’ by measuring the photocurrent produced at different temperatures by a tungsten filament.* |
| Refractive index by Michelson Interferometer | *Determination of the refractive index of air and/or the refractive index of glass using a Michelson interferometer* |
| Refractive Index by Newton’s Rings | *Determination of the refractive index of water using Newton’s Rings* |
| Refractive index by Prism Spectrometer | *Determination of the refractive index of prism glass by minimum deviation and/or by determination of the polarising (Brewster) angle at the prism surface* |
| Speed of Light in Fibre Optic Cable | *Determination of the speed of light in fibre optic cable by measuring the time delay of LED light pulses travelling over different lengths of fibre optic cable.* |
| Speed of Microwaves | *Determination of the speed of microwaves in air by measuring the wavelength of microwaves from a standing wave pattern in a waveguide over a range of frequencies* |
| Speed of Voltage Waves on an Artificial Delay Line | *Determining the speed of waves on an artificial delay line by plotting the voltage standing wave pattern for a range of frequencies and by measuring the time voltage pulses take to travel along the line* |
| Speed of Sound by Kundt’s Tube | *Determination of the speed of sound in air by measuring the inter-nodal distance on the standing wave pattern produced in a Kundt’s tube* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AH Experiment Title | Description |
| Speed of Sound by Resonance Tube | *Determination of the speed of sound in air by measuring the resonant frequency over a range of air column lengths* |
| Speed of Sound by Lissajous’ Figures | *Determination of the speed of sound in air by observing phase shifts between transmitted and received sound using Lissajous’ figures* |
| Wavelength by Fabry-Perot interferometer | *Determination of the mean wavelength of the sodium doublet and the wavelength difference between the two lines of the sodium doublet using a Fabry-Perot interferometer* |
| Wavelength by Michelson Interferometer | *Determination of the mean wavelength of the sodium doublet and the wavelength difference between the two lines of the sodium doublet using a Michelson interferometer* |
| Wavelength by Newton's Rings | *Determination of the mean wavelength of the sodium doublet using Newton’s Rings* |
| Young’s Modulus by oscillating beam | *Determination of Young’s Modulus for a clamped metre rule by timing the period of oscillation for a range of free lengths* |

**University of Strathclyde**

Contact: [shirley.wylie@strath.ac.uk](mailto:shirley.wylie@strath.ac.uk)

Labs are available are Wednesday afternoons from 1.00pm and Friday all day from 10.00am.

We do have most dates available from January onwards.

1. Young’s Modulus by Searle’s method, bending bar or vibrating bar.
2. Determination of acceleration due to gravity by use of simple pendulum, Kater’s pendulum or oscillating ball.
3. Determination of speed of sound by either acoustic resonance or Kundt’s tube.
4. Verification of relationship between length of string and frequency of vibration.
5. Measurement of magnetic induction in a solenoid.
6. Measurement of inductance / capacitance through LC resonance.
7. Measurement of charge to mass ratio by Magnetron effect.
8. Measurement of charge to mass ratio by fine beam tube method.
9. Measurement of surface tension by either Jaeger’s method and drop method.
10. Measurement of wavelength of light by interference – thin film, Newton’s rings and Michelson interferometry, spectroscopy.
11. Measurement of wavelength of light by diffraction.
12. Determination of refractive index by Snell’s law, angular deviation, beam displacement or critical angle.
13. Determination of focal length of thin lenses and mirrors, verification of chromatic dispersion.
14. Determination of Planck’s constant by LED turn-on and by atomic spectroscopy.
15. Determination of Rydberg constant by atomic spectroscopy.
16. Determination of charge on electron by Millikan’s oil drop.
17. Determination of speed of light.
18. Verification of Fresnel reflection relationships.
19. Determination of coefficient of viscosity of castor oil.

## University of Aberdeen

Contact: [cpdservices@abdn.ac.uk](mailto:cpdservices@abdn.ac.uk)

# Continuing Professional Development (CPD) for Physics Teachers/Technicians

**CfE Advanced Higher Physics  
Friday 26th May 2017**

Details; <https://www.abdn.ac.uk/business-info/training/cpd/events/10572/>

**Fee: The course will cost £125.00 per person, this includes lunch and refreshments.**

## List of In-depth Experiments

If you wish to do an in-depth experiment please insert a ‘1’ and a ‘2’ in the choice column opposite your first and second choice of experiment. Every attempt will be made to give everyone their first choice.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Title/Description | Choice |
| 1 | Linear Kinematics and Dynamics\* (Trolley experiments) |  |
| 2 | Moment of Inertia of a Bicycle Wheel\* (several methods used) |  |
| 3 | Rotational Dynamics of a Simple Pendulum\* (Tension and Damping) |  |
| 4 | Multiple slit Interference and Diffraction\* (using an optical laser) |  |
| 5a | Transverse Vibrations of a Wire\* (Tension is variable) |  |
| 5b | Transverse Vibrations of a Wire (3 factors possible – l, T and ) |  |
| 6a | Induced Voltage\* (magnet free-falling through coil) |  |
| 6b | Induced Voltage (magnet free-falling through coil) |  |
| 7 | Magnetic Field of a Circular Coil\* (Axial and Transverse Fields) |  |
| 8 | LCR Circuits\*(Phase Relationships, Series Resonance & waveforms) |  |
| 9 | Measurement of and Factors Affecting Capacitance\* (A, d and r) |  |
| 10 | Photoelectricity – LEDs and Planck’s Constant\* |  |

\* These experiments have been available on previous occasions.

Where the same title appears twice, the ‘a’ versions involve the use of a computer for data collection, whereas with the ‘b’ versions data collection is done by the experimenter.

# List of Shorter Experiments

If you have opted for an in-depth experiment, choose a maximum of 4 of the following experiments by placing an ‘X’ in the corresponding choice boxes. If you have **not** chosen an in-depth experiment, choose a maximum of 7 of the following experiments by placing an ‘X’ in the corresponding choice boxes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Topic | Experiments | Choice |
| A | Resistance | 1. Variation with length 2. Variation with X section\*\* 3. Variation with material\*\* 4. Variation with temperature\*\* |        |
| B | Sound | 1. Speed in air 2. Speed in steel 3. Speeds in different metals 4. Transducer characteristics 5. Interferometry |          |
| C | E M Waves | 1. Speed in air 2. Speed in cable 3. Polarization 4. Antenna radiation pattern |        |
| D | Photoelectricity | 1. Photovoltaic mode\*\* 2. Photoconductive mode\*\* 3. Photometry\*\* |      |
| E | Reactance | 1. Capacitive with frequency 2. Capacitive with capacitance 3. Inductive with frequency 4. Inductive with inductance |        |

\*\* These are new this year

# List of Demonstrations

If you wish to see any of the following demonstrations please choose a maximum of 2 from the list.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Topic | Brief description of experiment | Choice |
| Centripetal  Force and  Acceleration | A variable speed turntable has bubble accelerometers  of different sensitivities that can be positioned in  different positions and orientations |  |
| Fine Beam Tube | A beam of electrons forced into a circular path by a  magnetic field |  |
| Conservation of  Angular Momentum | A spinning body in which the moment of inertia can  be altered. The effect of torques on the system |  |