

3. What are the factors on which the radiation from a hot body depends?

See theory.

4. What is the chief source of error and how to avoid it?

See discussions.

5. Why is it necessary to use the same volume of the two liquids?  
In this way the surface area, from which radiation occurs, is kept equal in both cases.

6. Is it an accurate method?

No; it is a quick method. The law of cooling does not hold strictly for large temperature differences.

7. Can you find the specific heat of a very volatile liquid by this method?

No; because if the liquid is volatile its boiling point cannot be far away from the room temperature. As a result observation of cooling from a temperature, which should be at least 25° higher than room temperature would not be possible.

#### EXP 27. TO DETERMINE THE LATENT HEAT OF FUSION OF ICE BY APPLYING THE METHOD OF RADIATION CORRECTION.

**Theory:** Latent heat of fusion of ice is defined as the quantity of heat required to melt one gram of ice at 0°C into water at 0°C.

Let an amount of ice of mass  $M$  be added to a mass  $m$  of water contained in a calorimeter of mass  $w$  and sp. heat  $s$ . Let  $t_1$ °C be the temperature of the calorimeter and its content (water) before the addition of ice and  $t_2$ °C be the final temperature, after making due allowance for the gain of heat from the surrounding, of the mixture after addition and complete melting of ice. Then the heat lost by the calorimeter and water is  $m(t_1-t_2) + ws(t_1-t_2)$ . The heat required to melt the ice is  $ML$  where  $L$  is the latent heat of fusion of ice and the heat required to raise the temperature of the water, formed as a result of melting of ice, from 0°C to  $t_2$ °C is  $Mt_2$ . Therefore the total heat gained in the experiment is  $ML+Mt_2 = M(L+t_2)$ .

Now, heat gained = heat lost.

$$\text{So } M(L+t_2) = (m+ws)(t_1-t_2)$$

$$\text{or } ML = (m+ws)(t_1-t_2) - Mt_2$$

$$L = \frac{(m+ws)(t_1-t_2) - Mt_2}{M}$$

**Apparatus :** Calorimeter with stirrer, thermometer graduated to one-tenth of a degree, blotting paper, stop-watch, pieces of ice, balance etc.

**Procedure :** (i) Before starting the experiment, ascertain the dew point so that the final temperature after adding ice always remains above it. This is necessary because, if the final temperature falls below it, water vapour will then condense on the surface of the calorimeter as well as on the water inside, which will vitiate the result. The dew point data is usually supplied.

(ii) Clean and dry the calorimeter. First weigh the empty calorimeter with the stirrer. Fill it with a certain amount of water (say about 150 cc) and weigh again. The difference between the two weights gives the mass of water.

(iii) Place the calorimeter with water on a non-conducting stand and note the temperature with a thermometer graduated to a tenth of a degree.

(iv) Break a lump of ice into small pieces. Wash them. Add them, one by one, into the water in the calorimeter. Stir the contents in the calorimeter continuously and note the temperature every one or half minute. Before you add the ice pieces to water, dry each piece carefully with a blotting paper and be sure that each piece has melted completely before you add the next piece. Also take care that none of the ice pieces floats on the top while the water is stirred.

(v) Go on adding ice, stirring and noting the temperature every half minute until the temperature of the calorimeter falls to a value *about 5°C above the dew point*. Then stop adding ice but go on noting the temperature every half minute, till you get about five to six readings beyond the minimum temperature reached.

(vi) Weigh the calorimeter with its contents again and hence determine the mass of ice added.

(vii) Enter your time-temperature record in tabular form as in table 1, expt.23. From it plot the heating curve. Proceed as follows (for detailed procedure, see radiation correction, expt.23). From the last 5 or 6 readings determine the average temperature and the average rate of heating exactly in the manner described in expt.23. The only difference is that you are now determining the amount of heating instead of cooling. Thus you obtain one point in the heating curve. The other point corresponds to the fact that heating is zero at room temperature. Draw a straight line through these two points which is the required heating curve (Fig 3.9). Now determine the average temperature for every half minute interval as in column 3 table 1 expt.23 and enter them in column 5 in your time-temperature table. From the heating curve determine the amount of heating corresponding to column 4. Now enter the amount of total heating upto a certain interval in column 5 and subtract it from the corresponding average temperatures of column 3 instead of adding, as in the case of a cooling curve. This gives you the correct temperatures, had there been no gain of heat from the surrounding. Enter them in column 6. Plot this corrected temperature against the time (curve B Fig.3.10). Curve A in the same figure gives the time-temperature graph before radiation correction was made.

Determine the final temperature of your experiment from the curve B.

#### Results:

Mass of calorimeter+stirrer,  $w = \dots$  gm.

Sp. heat of the calorimeter,  $s = \dots$

Mass of calorimeter+stirrer+water,  $w_1 = \dots$  gm.

Mass of water,  $m = w_1 - w = \dots$  gm.

Mass of calorimeter+stirrer+water+molten ice,  $w_2 = \dots$  gm.

Mass of ice added,  $M = w_2 - w_1 = \dots$  gm.

Initial temperature of water,  $t_1 = \dots$  °C

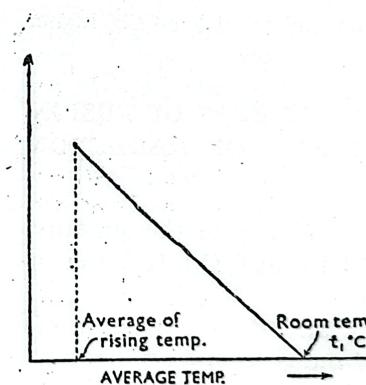
Final temperature of the mixture after correcting for the heat gained from the surrounding,  $t_2 = \dots$  °C

#### for Degree Students

##### (A) Time temperature record.

Time in minute	Observed temp. (°C)	Average temp. during interval (°C)	Rate of heating as obtained from graph (°C per $\frac{1}{2}$ min.)	Total heating (Correction to be added to the average temp.)	Corrected average temperature (°C)
0					
$\frac{1}{2}$					
1					
$1\frac{1}{2}$					
etc					
etc					
etc					

(B)



(C)

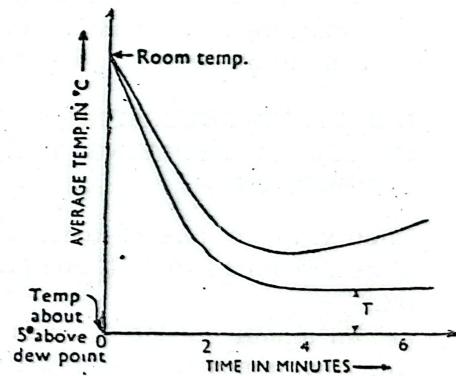


Fig. 3.9

Fig. 3.10

#### Calculation:

Lateat heat of fusion of ice.

$$L = \frac{(m+ws)(t_1 - t_2) - Mt_2}{M}$$

$$= \frac{(m+ws)(t_1 - t_2)}{M} - t_2 = \dots \text{ cal/gm.}$$

- Discussions:** (i) The chief source of error lies in the fact that particles of water, formed as a result of melting of ice before it is added to water, adheres to the ice. But the calculation of the present experiment is made on the assumption that the ice added is dry. So great care should be taken to make sure that the ice added is completely dry. This is done by soaking out all water particles by blotting paper.
- (ii) As ice floats on water, some parts of it will be melted by the heat from the atmosphere. To avoid this, it should be made to remain under water by pressing it with the stirrer.
- (iii) The final temperature should always be a few degrees above the dew point.
- (iv) The calorimeter should be placed on a non-conducting stand to avoid error due to conduction.
- (v) Ice may contain impurities which do not give out any latent heat but adds to the mass of ice added.

#### Oral Questions and their Answers.

1. Define latent heat of a substance. What is its unit? What is its value for ice?  
Latent heat of a substance is defined as the quantity of heat which is necessary to change the state of unit mass of the substance without any change in temperature.  
It is expressed in calories per gram.  
About 80 cal/gm.
2. Define latent heat of fusion of ice.  
See theory.
3. Why do you dry the ice before adding it to water?  
See discussions.
4. Is the latent heat of a substance the same at all temperatures?  
No. By the application of pressure a substance may be made to change state at different temperatures. The latent heat required at these different temperatures is not the same. It becomes zero at the critical temperature of the substance.
5. What do you mean by dew point? What is the minimum temperature which you can afford in this experiment?  
It is the temperature at which the pressure of vapour of the air is equal to the saturation pressure i.e., on cooling moist air at this temperature dew will first form.  
A few degrees (about 5°) above the dew point.

#### EXPT. 28. TO DETERMINE THE LATENT HEAT OF STEAM BY APPLYING THE METHOD OF RADIATION CORRECTION.

**Theory:** Let a known mass  $M$  of steam be passed into a known mass  $m$  of water contained in a calorimeter of mass  $w$  and sp. heat  $s$ , both the calorimeter and its contents being at the room temperature  $t_1$  °C. If after steam is added, the final temperature of the mixture due to the condensation of the steam be  $t_2$  °C, after making proper radiation correction, then the heat gained by the calorimeter and water is  $m(t_2-t_1)+ws(t_2-t_1)$  and that lost by steam is  $ML+M(t-t_2)$  where  $L$  is the latent heat of condensation of steam and  $t$  the temperature of steam.

The latent heat of condensation of steam is defined as the quantity of heat which is given up by the condensation of 1gm of steam at  $t$  °C to the same mass of water at the same temperature.

Now, heat lost = heat gained

$$ML + M(t-t_2) = (m+ws)(t_2-t_1)$$

$$\text{or } ML = (m+ws)(t_2-t_1) - M(t-t_2)$$

$$L = \frac{(m+ws)(t_2-t_1)}{M} - (t-t_2)$$

**Apparatus :** Steam-boiler, steam trap, calorimeter, thermometer - graduated to a tenth of a degree, balance etc.

**Description of the steam-trap :** The steam-trap (Fig.3.11) consists of a small cylindrical glass tube open at both ends which are fitted tightly with fitting corks. The steam enters the trap through a glass inlet tube E which passes through the cork at the upper end and which protrudes only a short distance inside the trap. Through the other cork at the bottom pass two glass tubes, one of which G extends almost to the upper cork inside the trap, while it projects some distance outside also. This is the delivery tube through which steam enters the calorimeter. The other tube S enters only very short distance into the trap and is bent outside in an obtuse angle. Outside, it is connected with a small piece of rubber tube, which is kept closed by a pinch-cock P. This

The next mode of vibration in order of complexity is that of Fig 4.1 (b) with a node at each end and another in the middle. Here two vibrations are completed while the wave travels twice the length of the string. Thus  $2l = 2\lambda$   
or  $l = \lambda$  and

$$n = \frac{1}{l} \sqrt{\frac{t}{m}} = 2n_0$$

The note then emitted is the first overtone or harmonic.

In a similar manner, the frequency of vibration associated with the mode of vibration of Fig 4.1 (c) is

$$n = \frac{3}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{t}{m}} = 3n_0$$

Similarly the modes (d), (e), etc. give frequencies  $4n_0$ ,  $5n_0$ , etc. Overtones with frequencies as high as  $10n_0$  may often be detected.

Thus there are many possible frequencies of vibration for a string, the vibration frequencies being proportional to the numbers

1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : etc.

#### EXPT. 33. TO FIND THE VARIATION OF THE FREQUENCY OF A TUNING FORK WITH THE LENGTH OF A SONOMETER ( $n-l$ CURVE) UNDER GIVEN TENSION AND HENCE TO DETERMINE THE UNKNOWN FREQUENCY OF A TUNING FORK.

**Theory :** If a tuning fork be in resonance with a stretched string vibrating in its fundamental form (see Art. 4.3), then the frequency  $n$  of the fork is given by

$$n = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{t}{m}}$$

where  $l$  is the length of the string between the two fixed points,  $t$  is the tension in dynes used to stretch the string and  $m$  is the mass per unit length of the string in grammes.

If  $t$  and  $m$  remain constant, then  $n \propto \frac{1}{l}$  or  $nl = \text{constant}$ . Therefore, keeping  $t$  and  $m$  constant, if the vibrating length ( $l$ ) of the string is determined for a number of different tuning forks of known frequencies, then the graphs of  $n$  vs  $l$  and  $n$  vs  $\frac{1}{l}$  should be a rectangular hyperbola and a straight line respectively.

If the vibrating length ( $l$ ) of the string is now determined for a tuning fork of unknown frequency, then the frequency of the tuning fork can be easily read off from anyone of the two curves mentioned above.

**Apparatus :** Sonometer, set of tuning forks of known frequencies, a tuning fork of unknown frequency, weight box, etc.

#### Description of the apparatus :

**Sonometer :** Sonometer or monochord is an instrument frequently employed for studying the vibration of strings. It consists of a rectangular hollow wooden board WW with a fine uniform steel wire S stretched over it (Fig. 4.2). One end of the wire is fixed to a peg P at one end of the box while the other end passes over a pulley and carries a hanger H. The wire is stretched by placing adjustable loads on the hanger. The slotted loads can be put upon the hanger and thereby the amount of stretching can be adjusted. There is a number of thin vertical wooden strips like  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , called bridges, over which the wire is stretched.

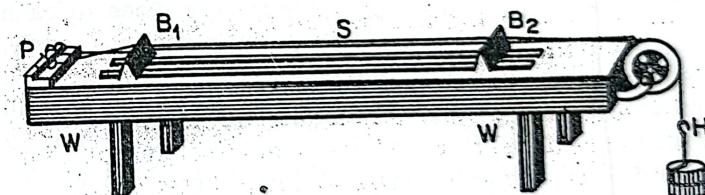


Fig. 4.2

These bridges can be shifted anywhere on the board and thus the length of the vibrating segment of the wire can be altered. A metre scale is fitted on the top of the box by the side of the wire for measuring its length. The function of the hollow board is to increase the loudness of the tone emitted by the wire or any other vibrating source placed in contact with the board.

In some apparatus there are two pieces of wires, one of which is stretched by adjustable loads and the other is stretched parallel to this wire and is fixed between two pegs. The fixed wire is called the comparison wire and is used to verify the laws of transverse vibration of strings.

**Procedure :** (i) First determine the weight of the hanger  $H$  ( $m_H$  gm). Then place a suitable load of  $T$  kg (say about 2 kg) on the hanger to give some tension to the wire. The total stretching load is therefore  $M = (1000T + m_H)$  gm. Keep this load constant throughout the experiment.

(ii) Move the two adjustable bridges to opposite ends until the length of the wire between them, when plucked (see discussion) is in complete unison with the vibrating tuning fork. Satisfy yourself that the notes emitted by the stretched string when it vibrates in its fundamental tone and the tuning fork are in complete unison with each other by either of the two methods described below.

(a) Move the two adjustable bridges towards two ends of the sonometer so that the distance between them is large. Then strike the given tuning fork on a rubber pad and place its shank on the sonometer board. Carefully listen to the note. When this note begins to fade out, pluck the string near the middle and carefully listen to the note, which most probably will appear flat when compared to the note emitted by the fork. Now bring the two bridges very close to each other so that they are separated by a few centimetres only. Again successively compare the notes emitted by the fork and the wire. This time the note emitted by the string will most probably appear very sharp compared to that emitted by the fork. Now keeping one of the bridges fixed in one position, move the other away gradually, in steps of half a centimetre or so at a time, everytime comparing successively the notes emitted by the fork and the string till the two notes are approximately in unison. Under this condition you will probably hear beats (see Art 4.1). It may require a little practice before the ear can recognise them. Since this unison occurs between the shortest length of the wire, we conclude that this unison occurs between the fork and the fundamental tone of the string.

Slowly adjust the vibrating length until the beats completely disappear. You now have complete unison. This method is known as the *method of beats*.

(b) Those who have no musical ear may proceed as follows:

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Arrange the two movable bridges so that they are separated by a few centimetres only. Take a small piece of paper, fold it into an inverted V shape. Place this paper, popularly known as the *rider*, on the wire mid-way between the bridges. Now set the fork into vibration and place it vertically near the string with its shank on the board of the sonometer. The vibration of the fork will be communicated to the string, first through the board and then through the bridges. Go on adjusting the length by moving the bridges apart very slowly until the rider is thrown over. When this happens, the string vibrates in resonance with the tuning fork. Care should be taken so that for every new adjustment of length the rider is always placed on the wire mid-way between the bridges. Adjust the length so as to obtain maximum resonance when there will be violent motion of the string on placing the stem of the fork on the board. As a result the rider will be instantly thrown off just the moment the struck tuning fork is placed on the sonometer board. This is the desired length of the wire and the method is known as *rider method*.

**Note :** It is better to use the lowest-frequency fork first so that complete unison of the vibration of the string in its fundamental form and the fork occurs with the bridges widely spaced. In order to achieve this condition, if it becomes necessary to alter the weight on the hanger, mentioned in operation (i) a bit, then this should be done. This (new) weight then should be kept constant throughout the rest of the experiment.

(iii) Now measure the length of the wire between the bridges. Make three independent adjustment and take the mean length.

(iv) Repeat operations (ii) and (iii) for each tuning fork of known frequency and also for the tuning fork of unknown frequency. Determine for each of them the length ( $l$ ) of the vibrating string, making sure that the string always vibrates in its fundamental tone.

(v) Plot, for the tuning forks of known frequencies, the  $n-l$  and  $n - \frac{1}{l}$  curves with frequency  $n$  as the abscissa and  $l$  or  $\frac{1}{l}$  as the ordinate. The first should be a rectangular hyperbola (Fig.4.3) while the second should be a straight line (Fig.4.4).

(vi) From either of the graphs read off the value of the frequency corresponding to the vibrating length which was obtained in case of the fork of unknown frequency.

**Results :**

Stretching weight of the wire,  $M = \dots \dots \dots$  gm.

No. of obs.	Frequency $n$	Resonating length in cm	mean resonating length $\bar{l}$	$\frac{1}{\bar{l}}$	$nl = \text{const}$
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	unknown	...	...	...	...

$n - l$  curve

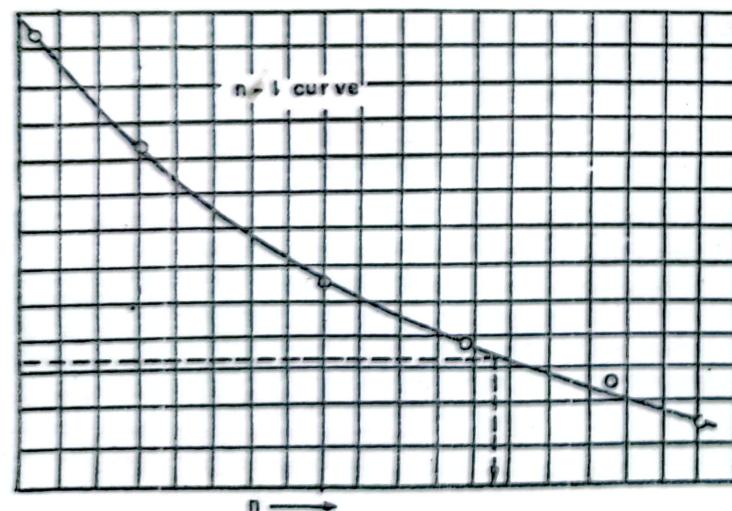


Fig. 4.3

$n - \frac{1}{l}$  curve

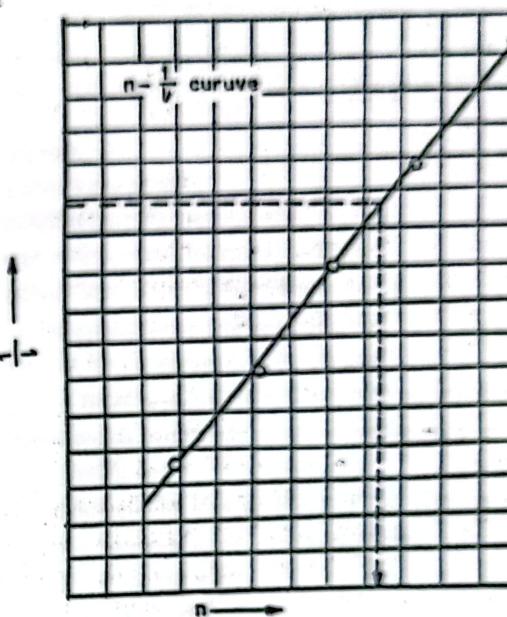


Fig. 4.4

The value of the unknown frequency as obtained from the graph = ... ... vibrations per second.

**Note :** On being worked out, the frequency may turn out to be a fraction. In that case always take the nearest integer.

**Discussions :** (i) The wire should be stretched horizontally i.e.,  $B_1, B_2$  and the pulley must all lie in one plane.

(ii) Pluck the wire by drawing a resined bow across it or by giving it a blow with a padded hammer. Do not use finger nails, otherwise overtones may occur. Pluck it in such a way that the intensity of the sound emitted by the fork and the string should be of the same order.

(iv) The fork should always be put into resonance with the shortest possible length of the string. This makes sure that the resonance has occurred between the fork and the fundamental tone of the string.



(৫) তাৰ জাল নাড়ন কাঠি ঘাৱা ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ মধ্যে নিষ্পিণ্ডি বৱফেৰ টুকুয়াগলো সৰ্বক্ষণ নাড়তে হয়। এফতি  $\frac{1}{2}$  বা ১ মিনিট পৰ মিৰণেৰ তাপমাত্ৰাৰ পাঠ এবং একটি স্টপ-ওয়াচেৰ সহায়ে সময়ৰ পাঠ লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হয়।

(৬) এভাৱে সময়ৰ সাথে তাপমাত্ৰাৰ পাঠ ততক্ষণ পৰ্যন্ত নেয়া হয় যতক্ষণ না ক্যালৱিমিটাৱসহ মিৰণেৰ তাপমাত্ৰা সৰ্বনিম্নে পৌছাব পৰ আৱও ৭—৮ বাড়ত তাপমাত্ৰাৰ পাঠ লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হয়।

(৭) এবাৱ থকোষ্ট থেকে বেৱ কৰাৰ পৰ নিজিতে বৱফ গলা পানিসহ ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ ওজন নেয়া হয়। ওজনেৰ এ পাঠ থেকে বিভিন্ন পাঠ বিয়োগ কৰলে বৱফেৰ ভাৱ পাওয়া যায়।

(৮) ২২ নং পৰীক্ষণেৰ মত শীলতাৰ লেখচিত্ৰে পৱিবৰ্তে এক্ষেত্ৰে উত্পন্নতাৰ লেখচিত্ৰ (Heating Curve) অকন কৰে বিকিৰণ সংশোধন পৰাতিতে চূড়াত তাপমাত্ৰাৰ শুল্ক পাঠ নেয়া হয়। (চিত্ৰ ৪ ২৩-ক)।

### পৰীক্ষালক্ষ উপাত্ত (Experimental Data)

(ক) নাড়ন কাঠিসহ ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ ভাৱ,  $W = \dots\dots\dots$  গ্ৰাম

পানি + নাড়ন কাঠিসহ ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ ভাৱ,  $W_1 = \dots\dots\dots$  গ্ৰাম

ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ পানিৰ ভাৱ,  $W_1 - W = m = \dots\dots\dots$  গ্ৰাম

নাড়ন কাঠিসহ ক্যালৱিমিটাৱ + পানি + বৱফেৰ একত্ৰে ভাৱ,  $W_2 = \dots\dots\dots$  গ্ৰাম

বৱফেৰ ভাৱ,  $W_2 - W_1 = M = \dots\dots\dots$  গ্ৰাম

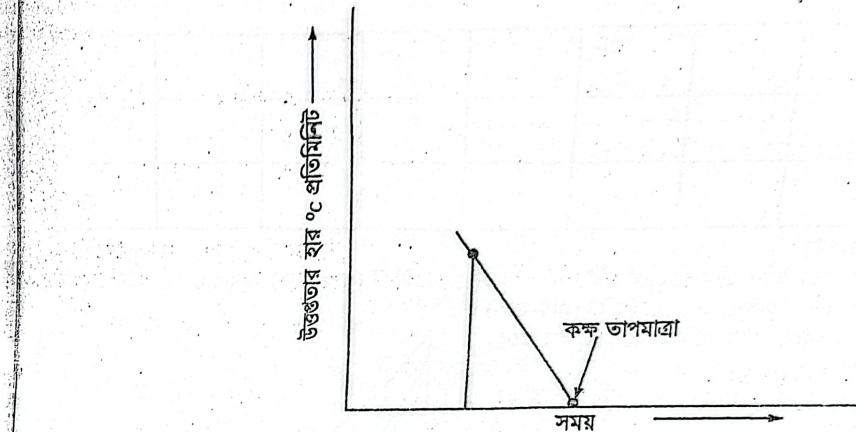
ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ উপাদানেৰ আপেক্ষিক তাপ =  $S$

(খ) সময়—তাপমাত্ৰা পাঠ

ছক - ১

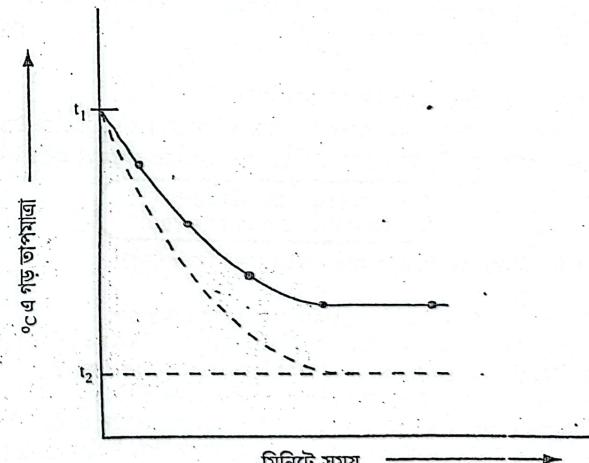
১ম স্তৰ	২য় স্তৰ	৩য় স্তৰ	৪ৰ্থ স্তৰ	৫ম স্তৰ	৬ষ্ঠ স্তৰ	৭ম স্তৰ
মিনিটে সময়	মিৰণসহ ক্যালৱিমিটাৱেৰ তাপমাত্ৰা $^{\circ}\text{C}$	গড় তাপমাত্ৰা $^{\circ}\text{C}$	উত্পন্নকৰণ হাৰেৰ লেখচিত্ৰ হতে উত্পন্নতাৰ হাৰ $^{\circ}\text{C}/মিনিট$	উত্পন্নতাৰ মোট পৱিমাণ $^{\circ}\text{C}/মিনিট$	গড় তাপমাত্ৰাৰ সঠিক পাঠ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	লেখচিত্ৰ হতে গড় সংংৰোধিত তাপমাত্ৰা $^{\circ}\text{C}$
কক্ষ তাপমাত্ৰা	০					
১						
২						
৩						
৪						
৫						
৬						
৭						
৮						
৯						
১০						
১১						
১২						
১৩						

(গ) শেষ ৬টি বাড়ত তাপমাত্ৰাৰ গড় তাপমাত্ৰায় উত্পন্নতাৰ হাৰ এবং কক্ষ তাপমাত্ৰায় উত্পন্নতাৰ হাৰ (যা শূন্য) এ দুটি বিন্দু নিয়ে একটি লেখচিত্ৰ অকন কৰা হয়। (চিত্ৰ ২৩ (ক))



চিত্ৰ - ২৩ (ক) : উত্পন্নতাৰ লেখচিত্ৰ

(ঘ) X-অক্ষে সময় এবং Y-অক্ষে তাপমাত্ৰা  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  একটি লেখচিত্ৰ এবং একই ধাফ কাগজে X-অক্ষে সময় এবং অংশ হতে মিৰণেৰ চূড়াত তাপমাত্ৰা  $t_2^{\circ}\text{C}$  নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হয়। ফুটকি চিহ্নিত (dotted) লেখচিত্ৰে অনুচ্ছেদ



চিত্ৰ - ২৩ (খ)



(৫) কিছুক্ষণ অপেক্ষা করলে ফ্লাকের বাতাস আবার গরম হয়ে যায় এবং পরীক্ষণের প্রাথমিক তাপমাত্রা প্রাণ্ড হয়। একই সাথে চাপও বৃদ্ধি পায়। ফলে ম্যানোমিটারে তরল তলের উচ্চতার পার্থক্য সৃষ্টি হয়। উচ্চতার পার্থক্য হিতিতে আসলে এর পাঠ  $h_2$  লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়।

(৬) উপরোক্ত কার্য পদ্ধতি অন্তত তিনি বার পুনরাবৃত্তি করা হয়।

(৭)  $h_1$  কে X-ক্ষেত্রে এবং  $(h_1 - h_2)$  কে Y-ক্ষেত্রে নির্দেশ করে একটি লেখাচিত্র অঙ্কন করা হয় (চিত্র - ২৭খ)। এটি একটি সরলরেখার রূপ দেয়। গোফ হতে  $h_1$  এবং  $h_2$  নির্দেশ করে সমীকরণ (৪) এর সাহায্যে  $\gamma$ -এর মান পাওয়া যায়।

### পরীক্ষলব্ধ উপাত্ত (Experimental Data)

(ক) ছক - ১ :  $h_1$  এবং  $h_2$  উপাত্ত

পর্যবেক্ষণ সংখ্যা	ম্যানোমিটারে তরল-তলের উচ্চতার গাঠ						$h_1 - h_2$ (সে.মি.)	$\gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2}$	গড় $\gamma$			
	ফ্লাকে বায়ু প্রবেশের ফলে বাতাসের চাপ বৃদ্ধির পর			রূক্ষতাপ প্রস্তরণের পর হিন্দাবহা আসলে								
	বামনল A সে.মি.	ডাননল B সে.মি.	পার্থক্য $h_1 = B - A$ সে.মি.	বামনল A সে.মি.	ডাননল B সে.মি.	পার্থক্য $h_2 = B - A$ সে.মি.						
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

(খ)  $(h_1 - h_2) \sim h_2$  লেখাচিত্র অঙ্কন

হিসাব (Calculation)

$$(i) \gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2} = \dots \dots \dots$$

$$(ii) \gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2} = \dots \dots \dots$$

$$(iii) \gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2} = \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{গড় } \gamma = \dots \dots \dots$$

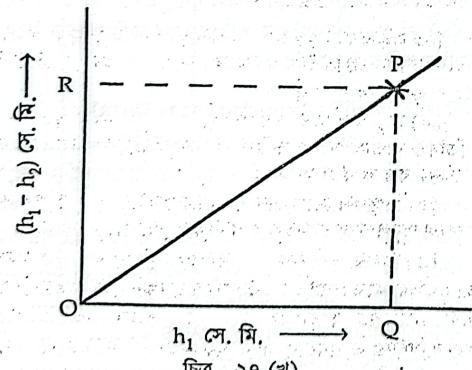
গোফ হতে,

$$\gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2} = \frac{PR}{PQ} = \dots \dots \dots$$

ফলাফল (Results)

(i)  $\gamma = \dots \dots \dots$  (হিসাব হতে প্রাপ্ত)

(ii)  $\gamma = \dots \dots \dots$  (গোফ হতে প্রাপ্ত)



চিত্র - ২৭ (খ)

### সতর্কতা ও আলোচনা (Precautions and Discussion)

১। পরীক্ষার শুরুতেই ম্যানোমিটারের দু'বাহুর তরল-তলের উচ্চতা সমান করা হয়।

২। ম্যানোমিটারের দু'বাহুর তরল-তল স্থির অবস্থায় আসার পর পাঠ নেয়া হয়।

৩। স্টপ-কক T<sub>2</sub> খোলা এবং দ্রুত করার পর বাতাস কক্ষ তাপমাত্রায় না আসা পর্যন্ত অপেক্ষা করা হয়।

৪। ফ্লাকটি যাতে কোন রকমে তাপ না হারায় সেজন্য একে তুলা ভর্তি কাঠের বাল্কে বসানো হয়।

### প্রশ্ন ও উত্তর Questions and answers

প্রশ্ন - ১। স্থির চাপে ও স্থির আয়তনে কোন গ্যাসের আপেক্ষিক তাপ বলতে কি বুঝায়?

উত্তর : এক গ্রাম তরের কোন গ্যাসের চাপ স্থির রেখে এর তাপমাত্রা  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  বাড়াতে যে পরিমাণ তাপের প্রয়োজন তাকেই গ্যাসের স্থির চাপে আপেক্ষিক তাপ ( $C_p$ ) বলে।

এক গ্রাম তরের কোন গ্যাসের আয়তন স্থির রেখে এর তাপমাত্রা  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  বাড়াতে যে পরিমাণ তাপের প্রয়োজন হয় তাকেই গ্যাসের স্থির আয়তনে আপেক্ষিক তাপ ( $C_v$ ) বলে।

প্রশ্ন - ২।  $C_p$  ও  $C_v$  এর মান কি সমান?

উত্তর : না,  $C_p > C_v$  অর্থাৎ  $C_p$  এর মান  $C_v$  অপেক্ষা বেশি।

প্রশ্ন ৩।  $\gamma$  বলতে কি বুঝায়?

উত্তর :  $C_p$  ও  $C_v$  এর অনুপাতকে  $\gamma$  বলে।

প্রশ্ন ৪।  $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$  কি সব গ্যাসের জন্য সমান?

উত্তর : না, এক পরমাণুবিশিষ্ট গ্যাসের জন্য (যেমন—হিলিয়াম, পারদ বাষ্প ইত্যাদি) এর মান সর্বাধিক। অন্যতে গ্রামাণু বাড়লে এর মান কমে যায়।

প্রশ্ন ৫। সমোক প্রক্রিয়া কি?

উত্তর : যে প্রক্রিয়ায় কোন গ্যাসের চাপ ও আয়তনের পরিবর্তনে তাপের কোন প্রকার আদান প্রদান হয় না এবং তাপের মোট পরিমাণ স্থির থাকে তাকে রূক্ষতাপ প্রক্রিয়া বলে।

প্রশ্ন ৬। এ পরীক্ষায় প্রাথমিক চাপ ও চূড়ান্ত চাপ কি সমান?

উত্তর : না, সমান নয়।

### শব্দ বিজ্ঞান

পরীক্ষণ - ২৮ n-1 লেখাচিত্র অঙ্কন করে টিউবিং ফর্কের কম্পাঙ্কন নির্ণয় (To draw n-1 curve and hence to find out the frequency of a given fork)।

### তত্ত্ব (Theory)

কোন টানা তার কেবল একটি লুপ (loop) গঠন করে কাঁপতে থাকলে তারটির মধ্যবিন্দুতে একটি সুস্পন্দন বিন্দু (antinode) এবং দুর্বালতে দুটি নিষ্পন্দন বিন্দুর (node) উৎপন্ন হচ্ছে। তারের এ কম্পনে যে সূর সৃষ্টি হয় তাকে মূল সূর (fundamental note) বলে। n কম্পাঙ্কের কোন টিউবিং ফর্ক যখন। দৈর্ঘ্যের তারের এ মূল সূরের ঐক্যত্বান্বে তখন আগরা লিখতে পারি,



