3 - **DSO**

PHYS 122-119B Lab 3a: DSO

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PHYS 122-119B
Station 32
Lab 3a: DSO (Digital Storage Oscilloscope)
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1

What is your estimate of the accuracy to which you can make measurements with your scope, in terms of cm, mm or DIV?

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✓ Answer ✓ In both the vertical and horizontal axes: \frac{1}{5} \text{ DIV}
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2

What is your measured period and frequency (from counting divisions), with uncertainties, of the 1 kHz square wave calibration signal?

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ightarrow Answer 	ext{DIV}=250~\mu s 	ext{Period: } rac{16}{4}~	ext{DIV}=1000\pm10~\mu s 	ext{Frequency: } rac{1}{t}\pmrac{\delta_t}{t}f=1.00\pm0.01 	ext{kHz}
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What is your measurement (by counting divisions) of the peak-to-peak voltage of the calibration signal?

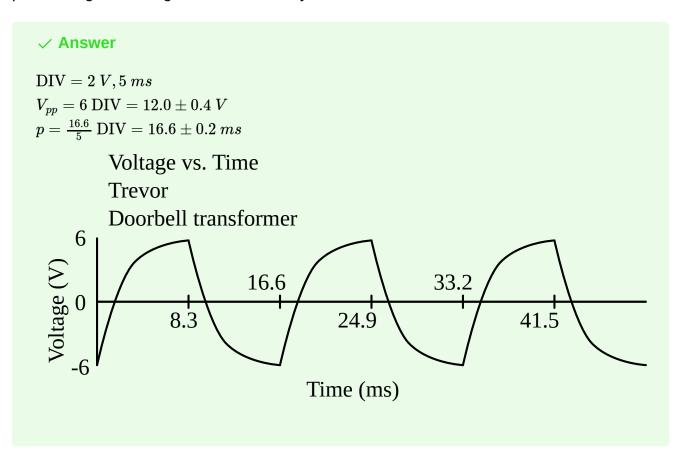
✓ Answer

 $DIV = 500 \ mV$

Peak-to-peak: $6~\mathrm{DIV} = 3.0 \pm 0.1~V$

4

Provide a sketch of the waveform obtained from the doorbell transformer, with appropriate scales on the horizontal and vertical axes. Also provide the period, frequency and peak-to-peak voltage of the signal obtained from your measurements.



5

What voltage did you measure for the doorbell transformer with your DMM? Is this consistent with the scope measurement? (Explain!)

✓ Answer

DMM: $4.27~V\pm1\%$

If we know that:

$$V_{pp}=2\sqrt{2}V_{rms}$$

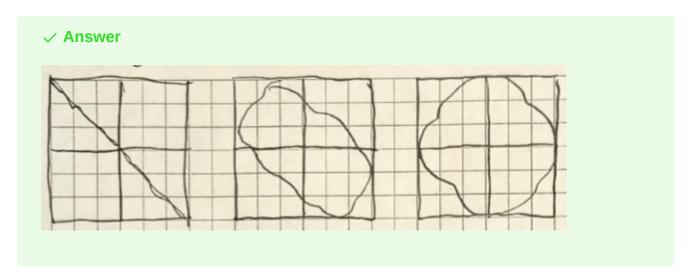
We can calculate our expected ${\cal V}_{pp}$ from our DMM reading to compare with our DSO reading.

$$V_{pp}=12.1~V\pm1\%$$

This value lines up closely with the ${\it V_{pp}}$ obtained from the DSO.

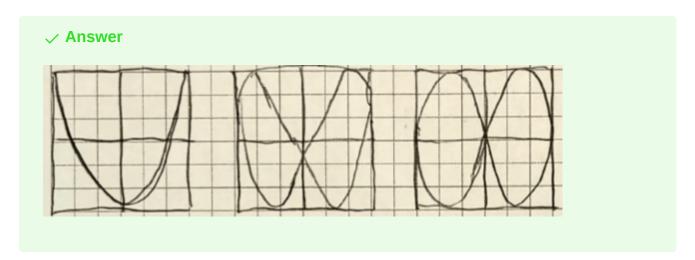
6

Sketch your Lissajous pattern(s) at 60 Hz. (You should make more than 1 plot to show how this pattern changes during your observation.)



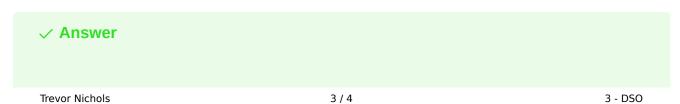
7

Sketch the pattern at 120 Hz.



8

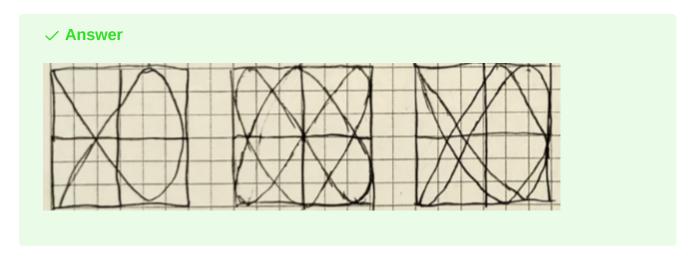
What frequency between 60-120 Hz gives another clear Lissajous pattern?



 $90.0 \pm 0.1~Hz$

9

Sketch the pattern at this intermediate frequency.



10

What conditions are necessary to observe Lissajous patterns?

✓ Answer

The ratios of the two waves must be simple or small integers.

11

What is the tuning fork frequency you measured from your scope?

✓ Answer

$$p = rac{314 \pm 5}{30} \; ns = 10.5 \pm 0.2 \; ns \ f = rac{1}{p} \pm rac{\delta_p}{p} f = 95 \pm 2 \; MHz$$

I doubt this is the actual frequency of the tuning fork, as I would likely be unable to hear it.