

## 15820 Wave Demonstrator, 6' Helical

### Purpose:

To demonstrate the properties of transverse and longitudinal pulses and waves.

### Required Accessories:

Several meters of string or rope, other long springs are an option

### Procedure:

Detailed methods for using this spring to demonstrate transverse waves, longitudinal waves, reflection, refraction, frequency, interference, and the behavior of single pulses traveling through different media are presented in the texts and laboratory guides of both the PSSC and Project Physics courses, as well as other places. For best results in investigating the basic concepts of wave phenomena, it is recommended that students consult these and other references. Professional literature offers other opportunities to use these kit components for wave demonstration purposes.

### A starting set of demonstration ideas:

Stand two students on their desks or different lab bench tops, each holding one end of the SNAKEY. In turn, ask each to try to hold very still while the other sends a single violent pulse down the spring. Establish that energy goes from one end to the other, the metal wire simply goes up and down. The student at the other end cannot hold still.

Ask two students to quietly hold each end of the SNAKEY spring. The teacher places a simple folded and stapled paper “rider” near one end, then introduces a sharp pulse at the other, as the students again observe that energy -- the ability to do work -- does the work of moving the rider through some distance. The pulses can demonstrate all five of the ways that the spring is elastic: extension, compression, bending, shear, and twisting. The rider and the class will do fine.

If the situation warrants, hook SNAKEY to a STRING. The behavior of a pulse or a train of waves as it goes from one wave medium to another is conceptually challenging, but it is definitely rewarding! Notice what happens to the orientation and amplitude of a pulse moving from one medium to another. What happens to the reflected portion? The transmitted or refracted portion? What if the new medium is more rigid than the first? If the new medium is less rigid than the first? What if there is a big difference between the two wave media? What can one learn from arranging for standing waves to form on both wave media at the same time? What would have to be constant to make this set of standing waves happen? What is the same and what is different if a long piece of rope is used in place of the string?

### CAUTION:

**As with all springs, this demonstration device has an elastic limit. If the elastic limit is exceeded, the spring will not return to its original state. This is especially true of the “snakey” spring which is wound with a wire of circular cross-section. It is easily overextended if drawn beyond 150%.**

**Time Allocation:**

To prepare this product for an experimental trial should take less than five minutes. Actual experiments will vary with needs of students and the method of instruction, but are easily concluded within one class period. Care should be exercised to prevent tangling during use and during storage so as to be ready for the next usage.

**Feedback:**

If you have a question, a comment, or a suggestion that would improve this product, you may call our toll free number.