

2022 第十一屆普通物理 創意實驗競賽

基布爾秤 Kibble Balance

【就這樣】

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摘要 Abstract

本實驗是利用自製的Kibble Balance去測量物體的質量 m 。但為了方便討論誤差，所以誤差計算時是討論重力加速度 g 。在質量模式(Weighting Mode)下，若測試質量 m 為 19.30 (g)，測得的電流質量比值 I / m 為 1.015 (A/kg)；在速度模式下，挑選 $R^2 > 0.9$ 的數據，電壓速度的比值 V / v 為 9.92 (V·s/m)。最後計算出的 g 值為 10.1 ± 0.1 (m/s²)，誤差為 3. ($\pm 1.$)%。根據分析，我們認為 Tracker (軟體)是這項實驗最大的不確定度來源。

介紹 Introduction

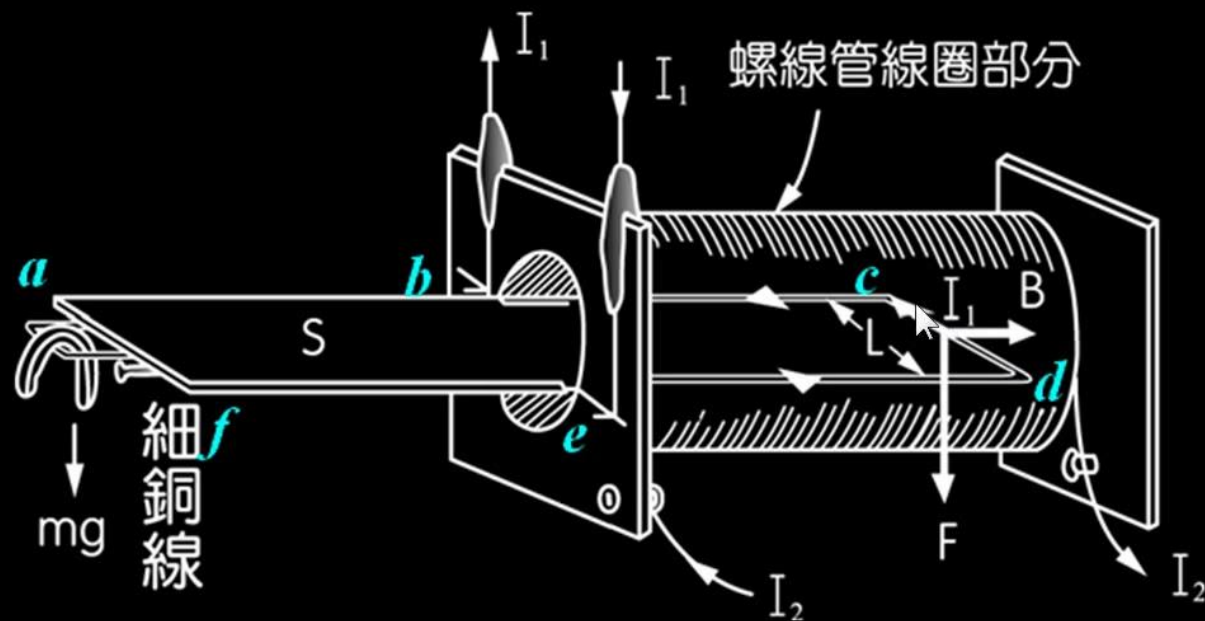
介紹 Introduction

電流天平

Ampere balance

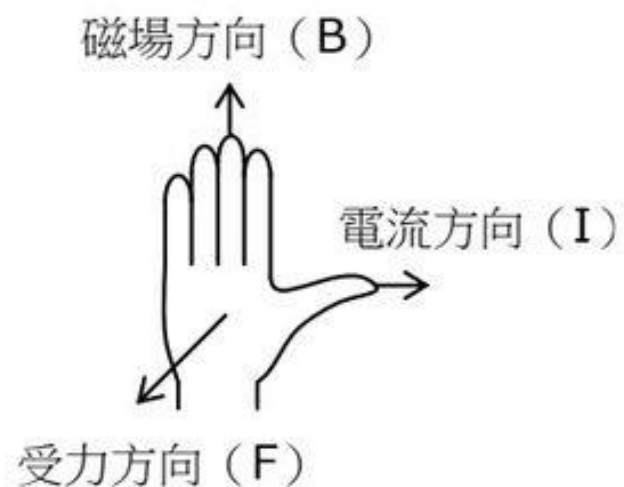
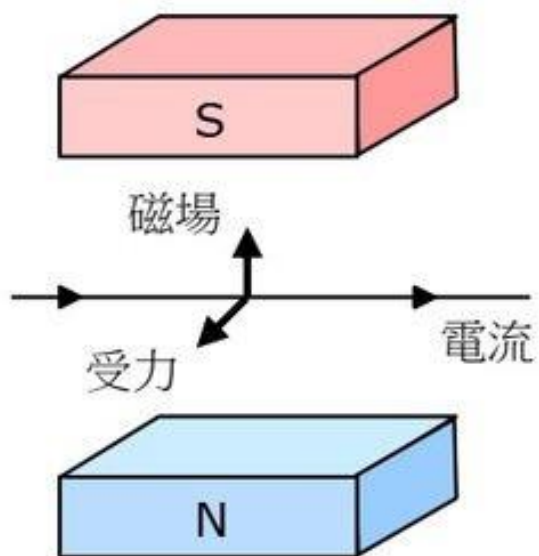
【實驗】電流天平

- 實驗目的：利用電流天平測定螺線管內的磁場強度與電流的關係
- 實驗裝置：

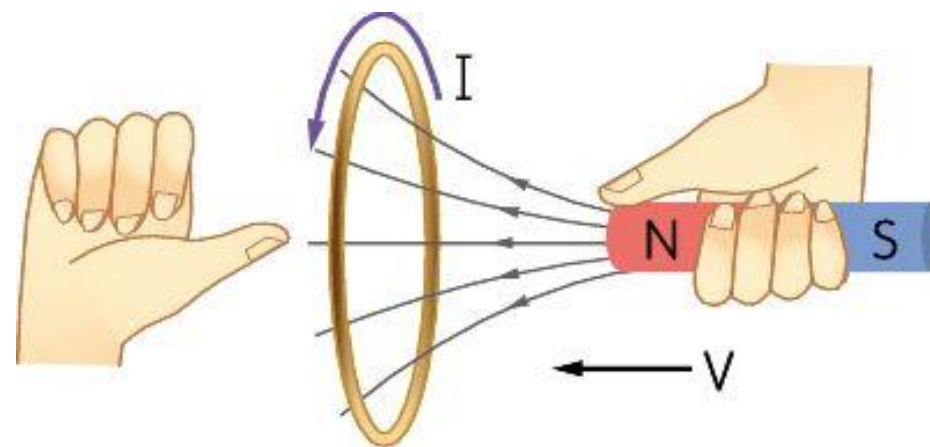


介紹 Introduction

右手開掌定則 Right-hand Rule



冷次定律 Lenz's Law



Source : <https://tinyurl.com/2dm5j6e3>

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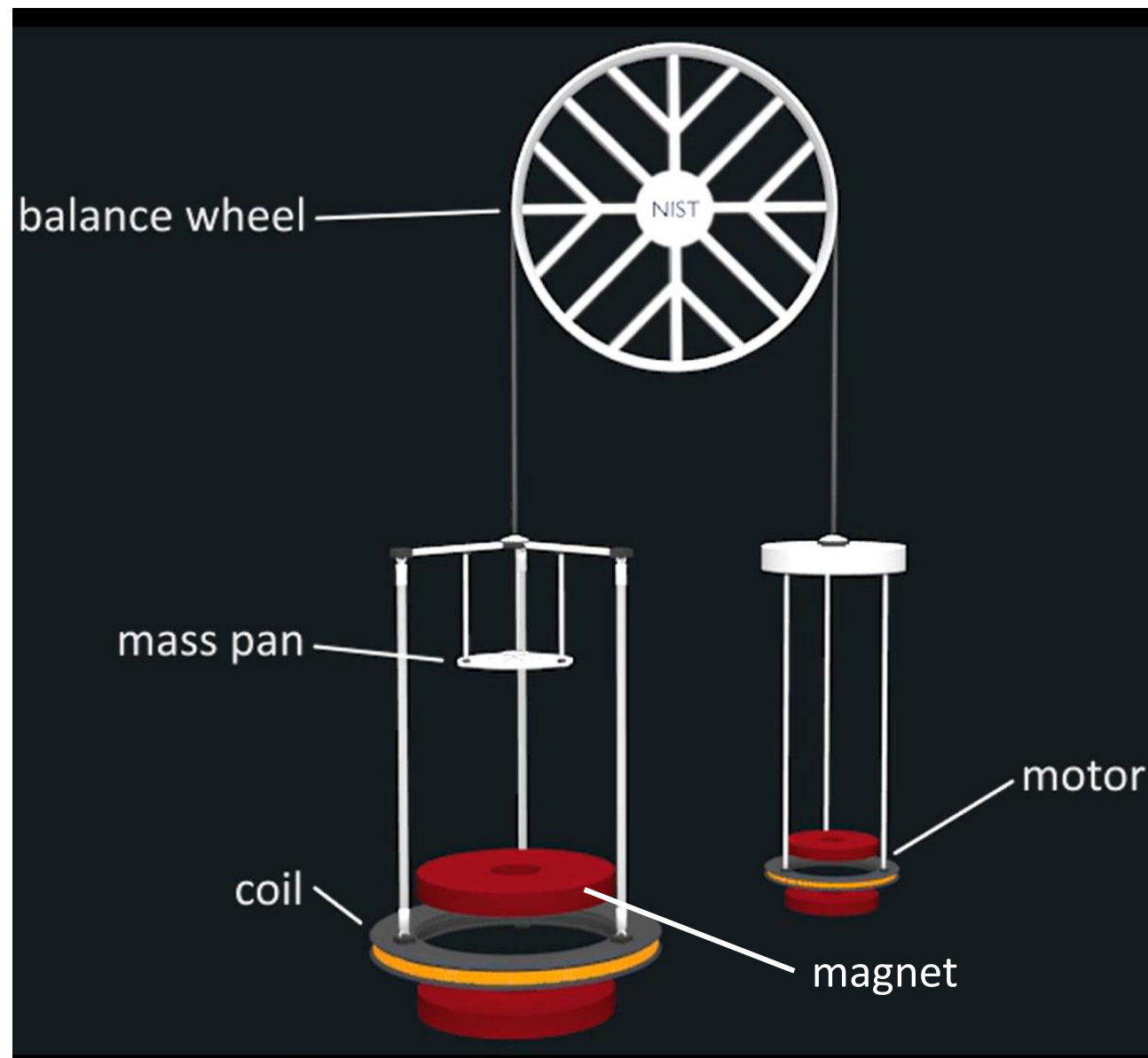
介紹 Introduction

速度模式

Velocity Mode

質量模式

Weighting Mode



Source : <https://tinyurl.com/fpwrdr7v>

介紹 Introduction

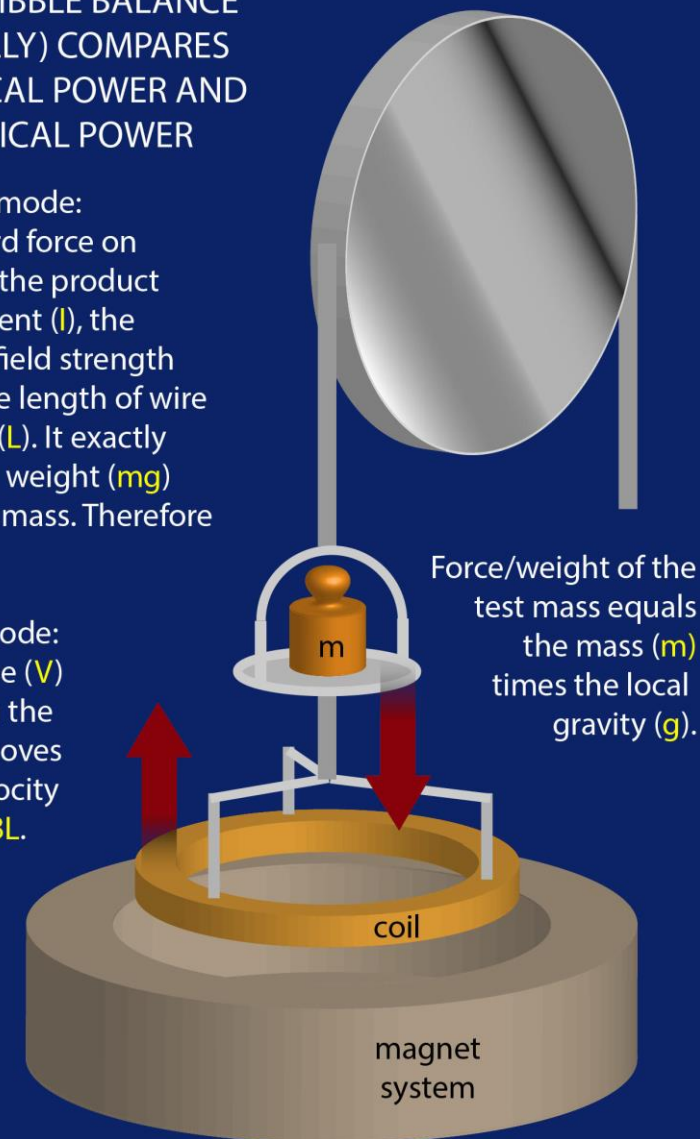
Weighing mode:
The upward force on the coil is the product of the current (I), the magnetic field strength (B), and the length of wire in the coil (L). It exactly equals the weight (mg) of the test mass. Therefore $mg = IBL$.

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HOW A KIBBLE BALANCE (VIRTUALLY) COMPARES ELECTRICAL POWER AND MECHANICAL POWER

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The voltage (V) induced in the coil as it moves equals velocity (v) times BL .



Weighing Mode: $mg = IBL$ Velocity Mode: $V = vBL$
so $mg/I = BL$ so $V/v = BL$

BL is the same in each case and cancels out. Thus
 IV (watts elec. power) = mgv (watts mech. power)

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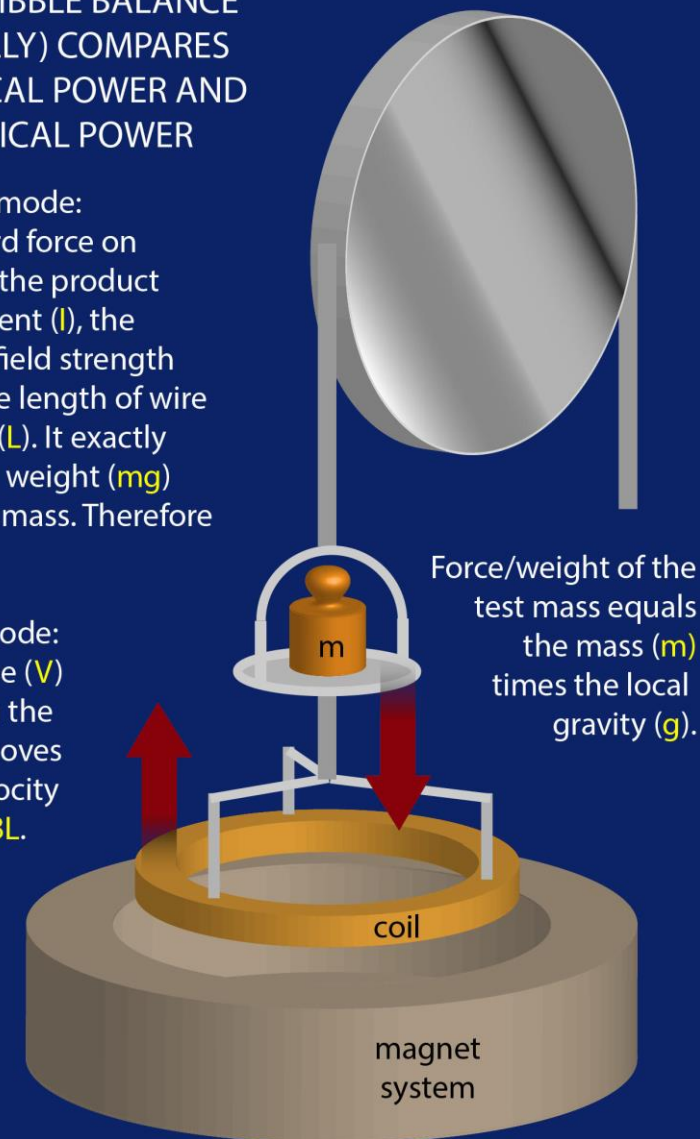
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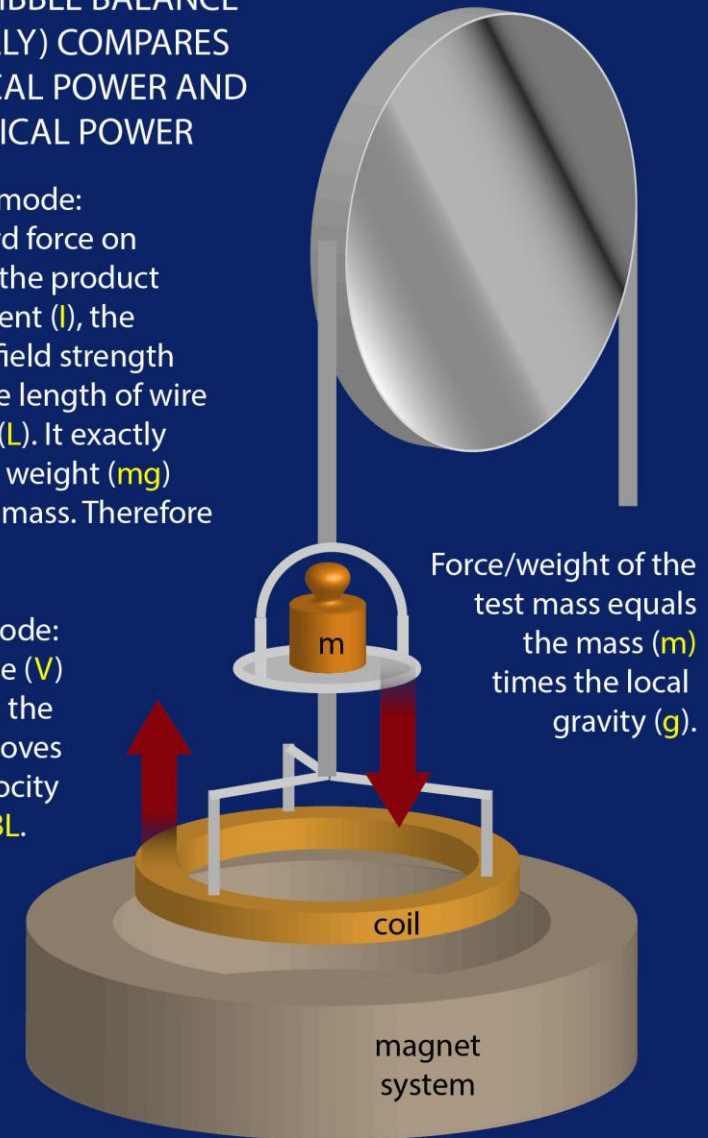
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Force/weight of the test mass equals the mass (m) times the local gravity (g).

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介紹 Introduction

- 為了方便討論誤差，我們改以已知的m值探討g的誤差。因此需求的(V/v)與(I/m)值。

$$\mathbf{g} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{m}}$$

器材 Equipments

器材 Equipments

相機 (手機) 一臺	Camera (Phone) x1
自製腳架一個	DIY Tripod x1
示波器一臺	Oscilloscope x1
電源供應器一臺	Power Supply x1
三用電表一臺	Digital Multimeter x1
自製天平一臺	DIY Balance x1
線圈一捆	Coil x1
電線若干條	Wire several
砝碼 (螺絲) 十個	Weight (Screw) x10
Tracker (軟體)	Tracker (Software)

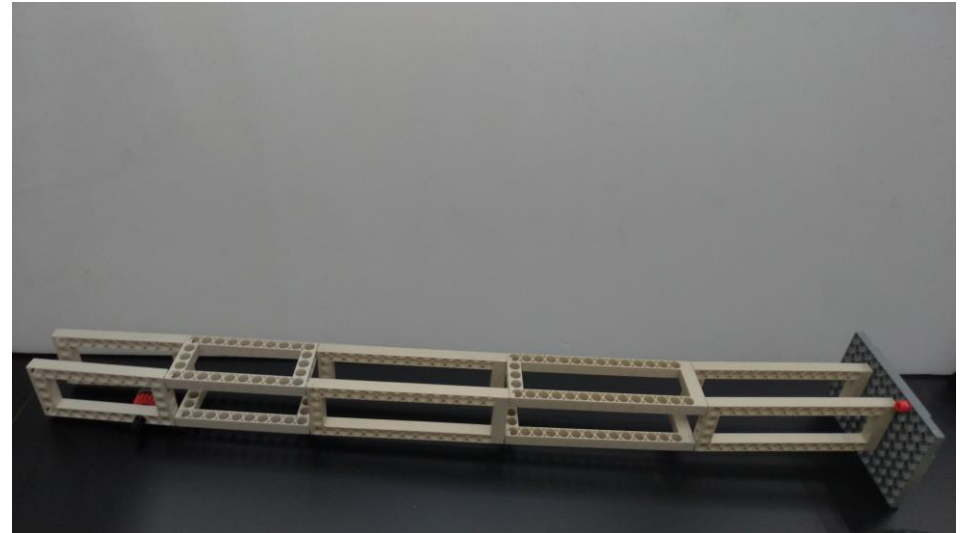
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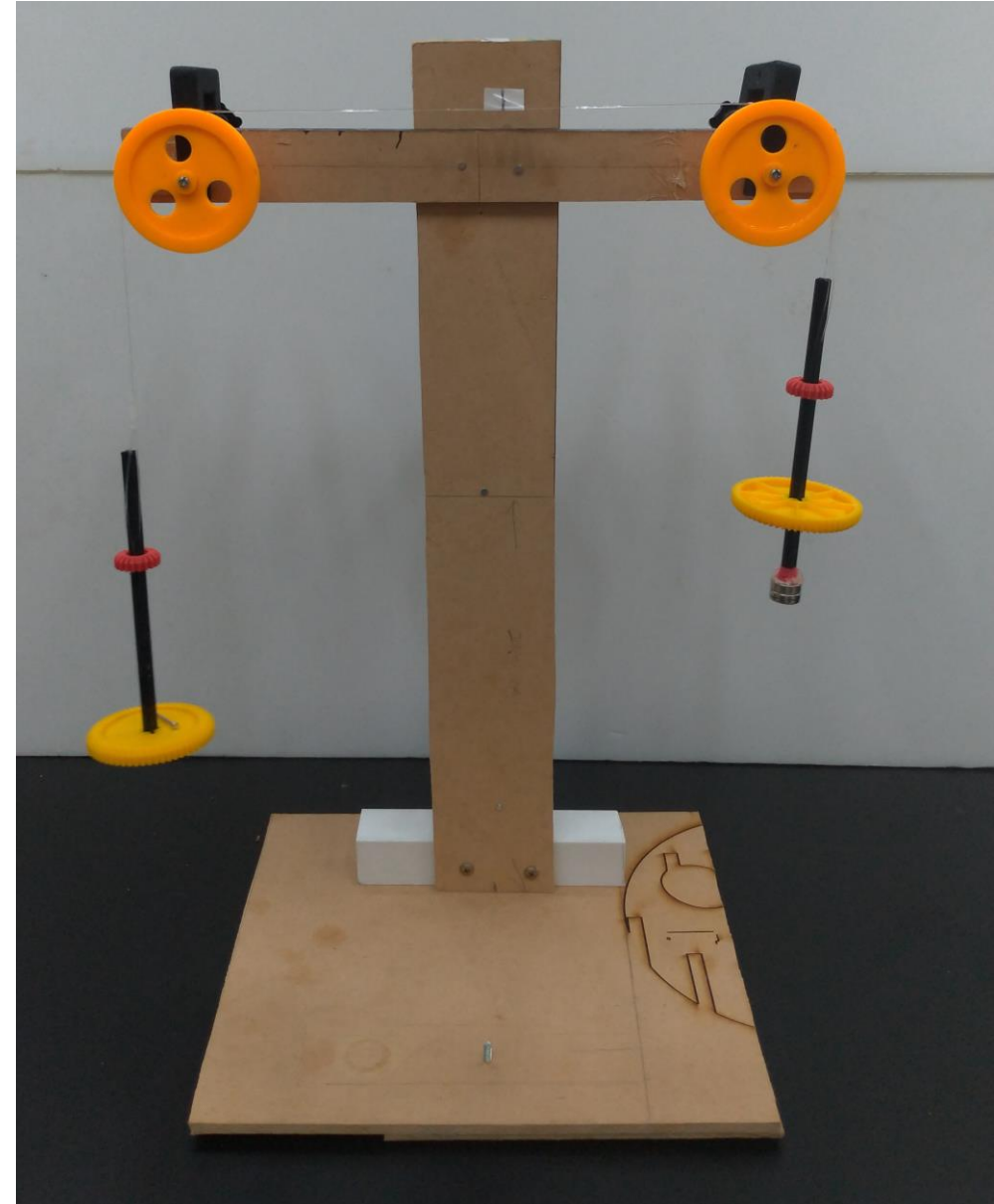
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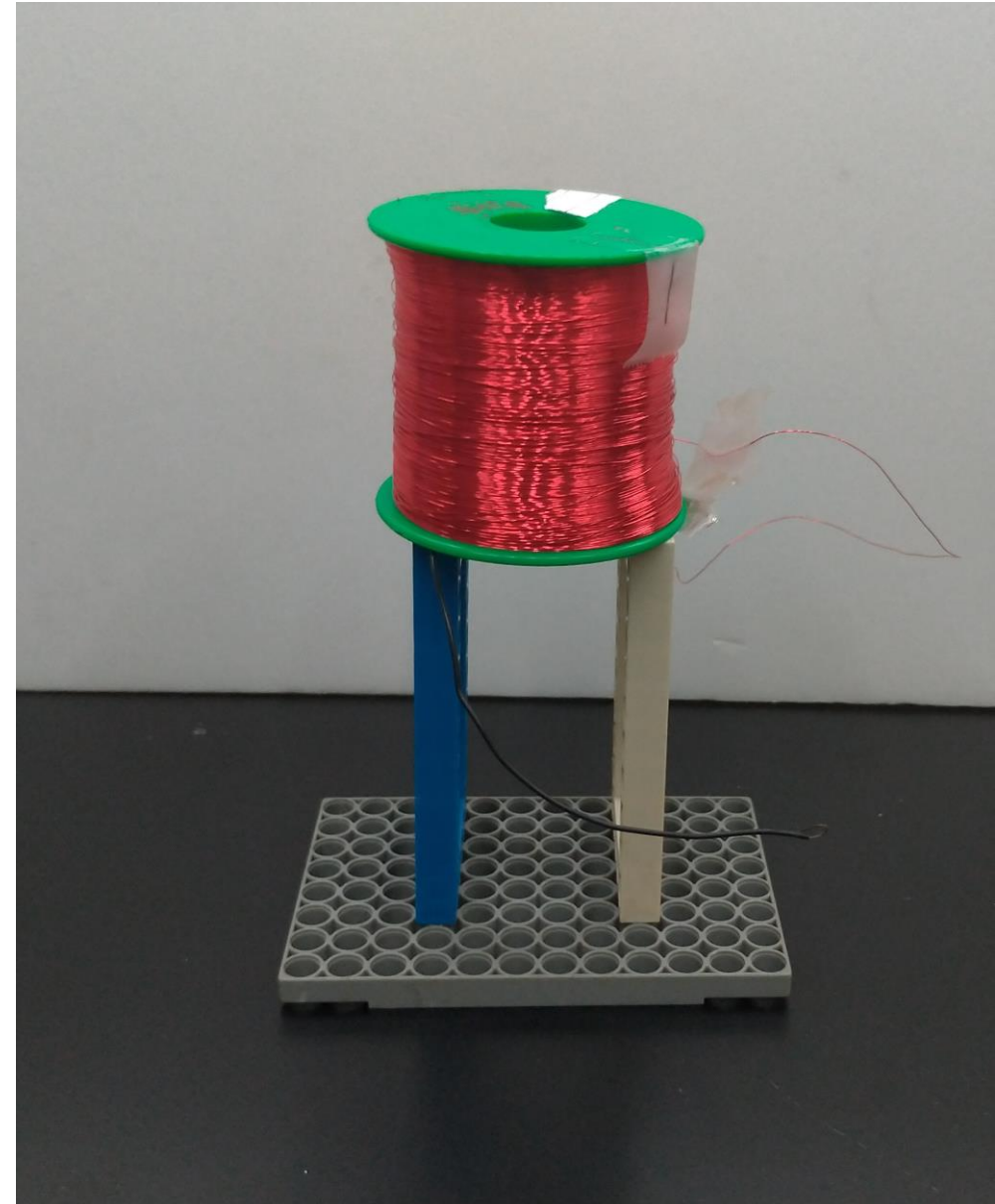
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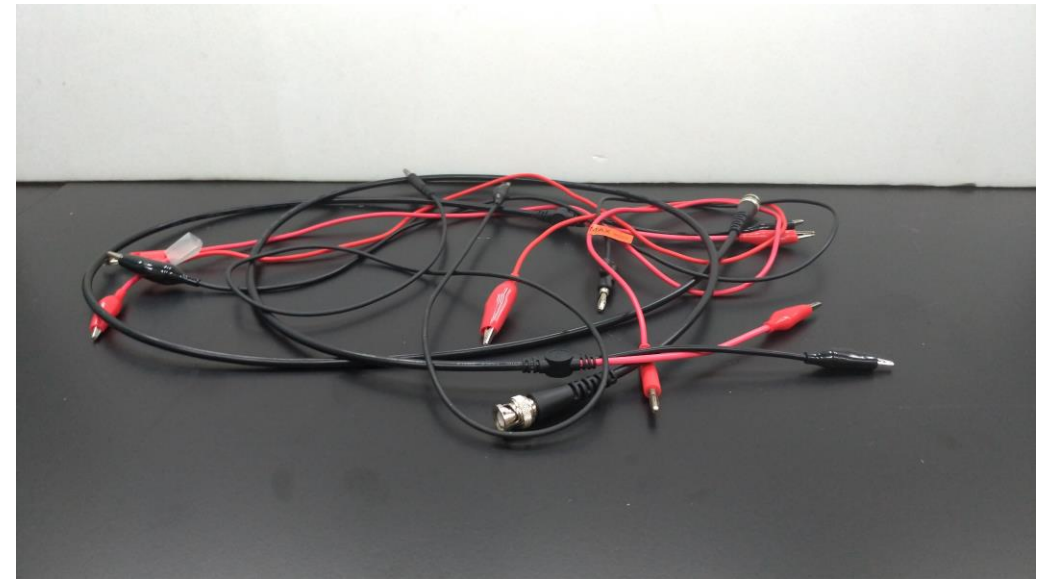
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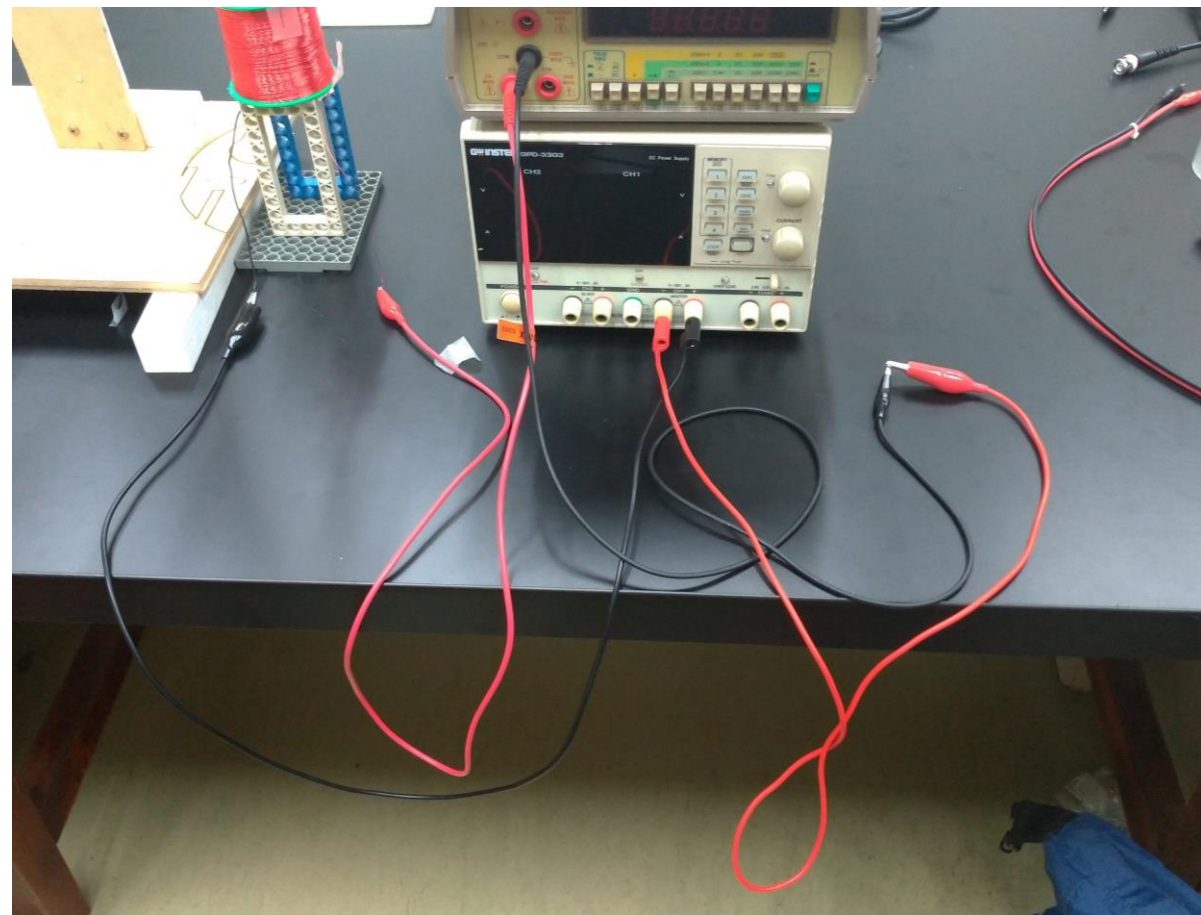
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流程 Process

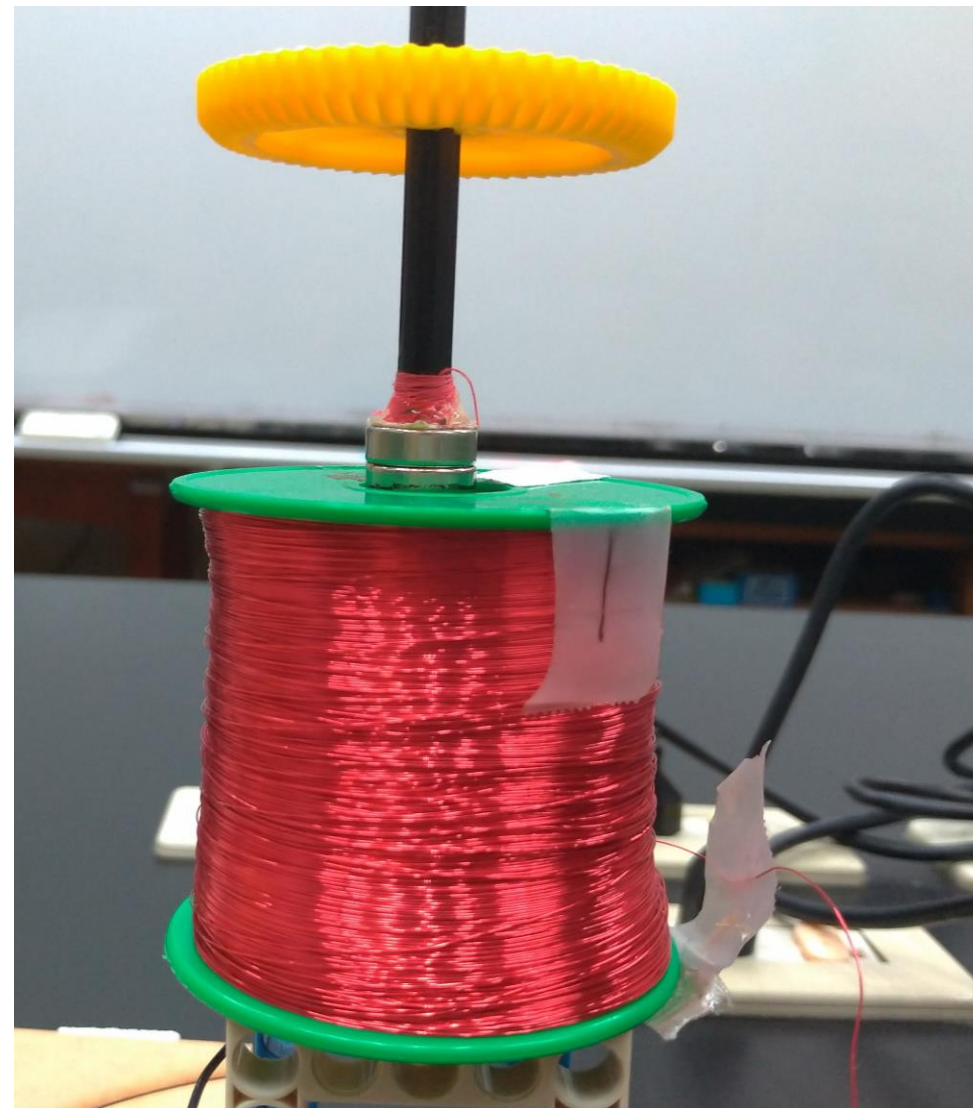
流程 Process

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode
1. 架設儀器如右圖。以導線串聯電源供應器、三用電表、線圈。



流程 Process

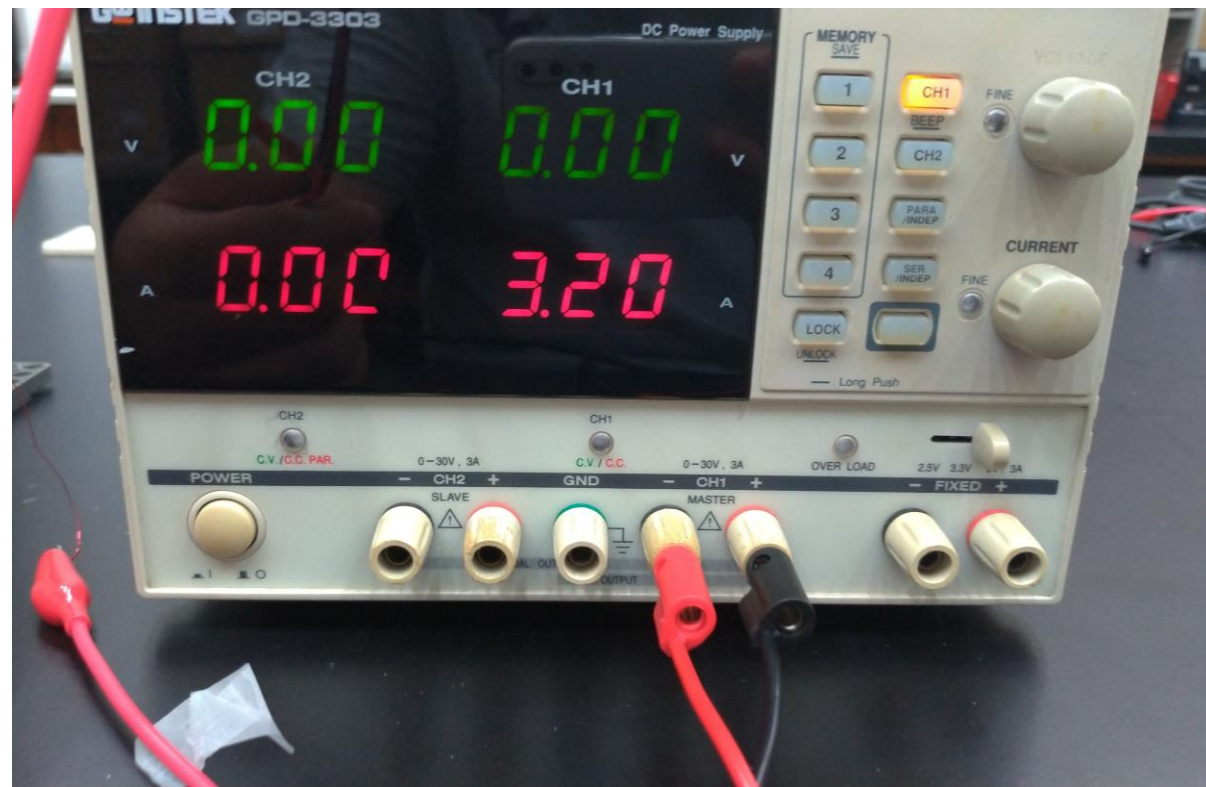
- 質量模式 Weighting Mode
2. 手動調整秤盤的高度，使秤盤下方磁鐵中央的標記對齊線圈的最頂端。



流程 Process

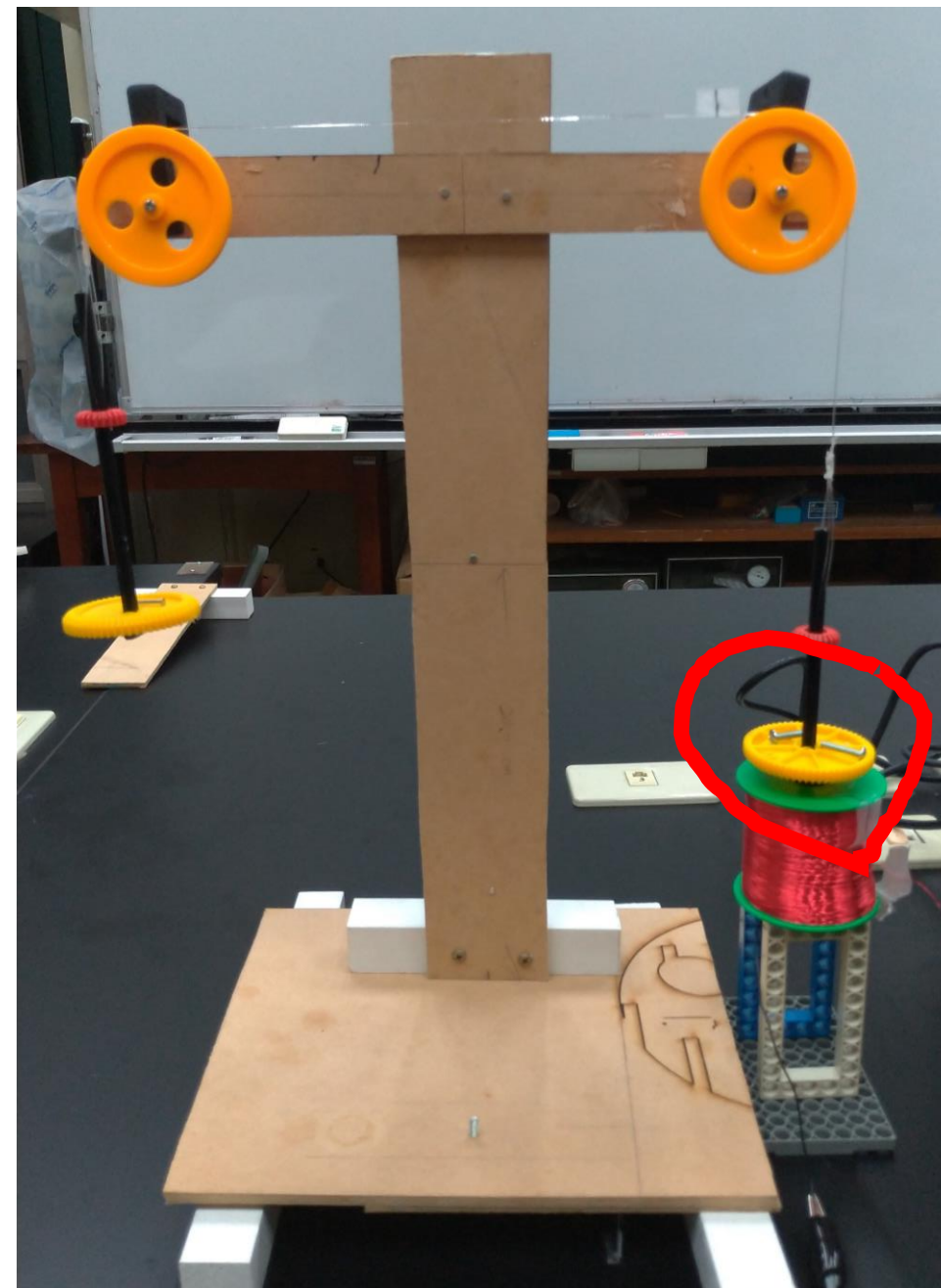
- 質量模式 Weighting Mode

3. 將電流旋鈕調到最大，電壓旋鈕歸零。啟動電源供應器後，緩慢調整電壓旋鈕，此時秤盤應上升。若無上升趨勢，須將電源供應器正負極交換。確認秤盤能夠上升後，關閉電源供應器。



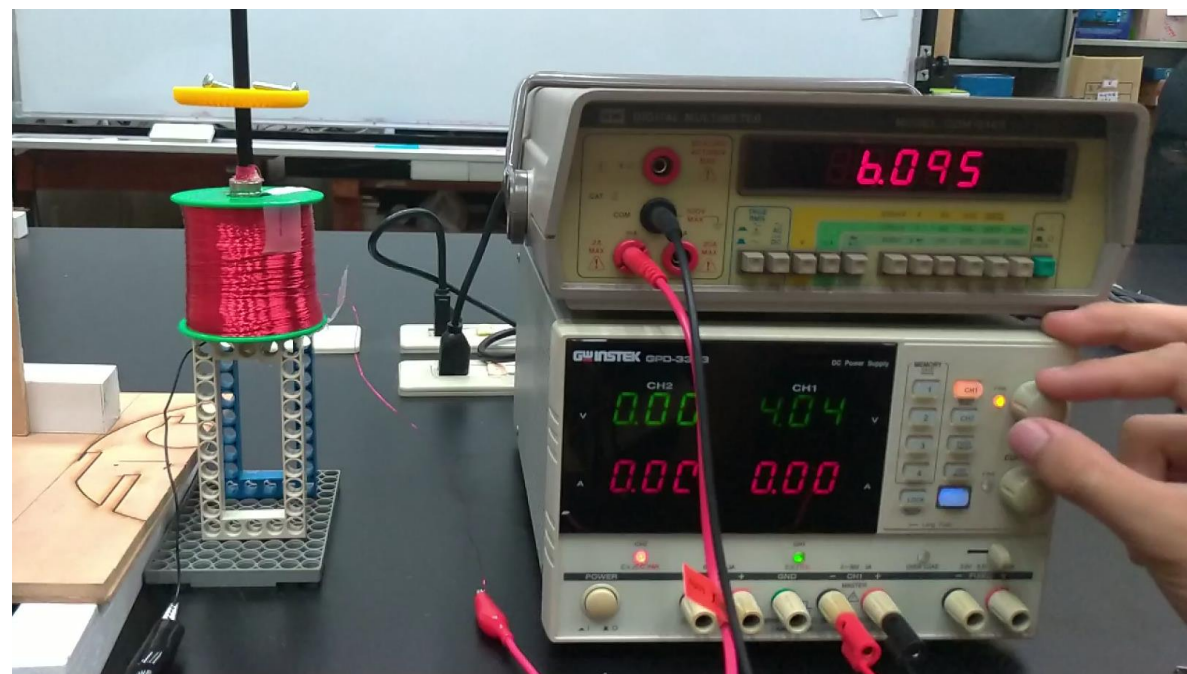
流程 Process

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode
4. 將2個砝碼置於秤盤上，放置後天平應處於失去平衡的狀態。

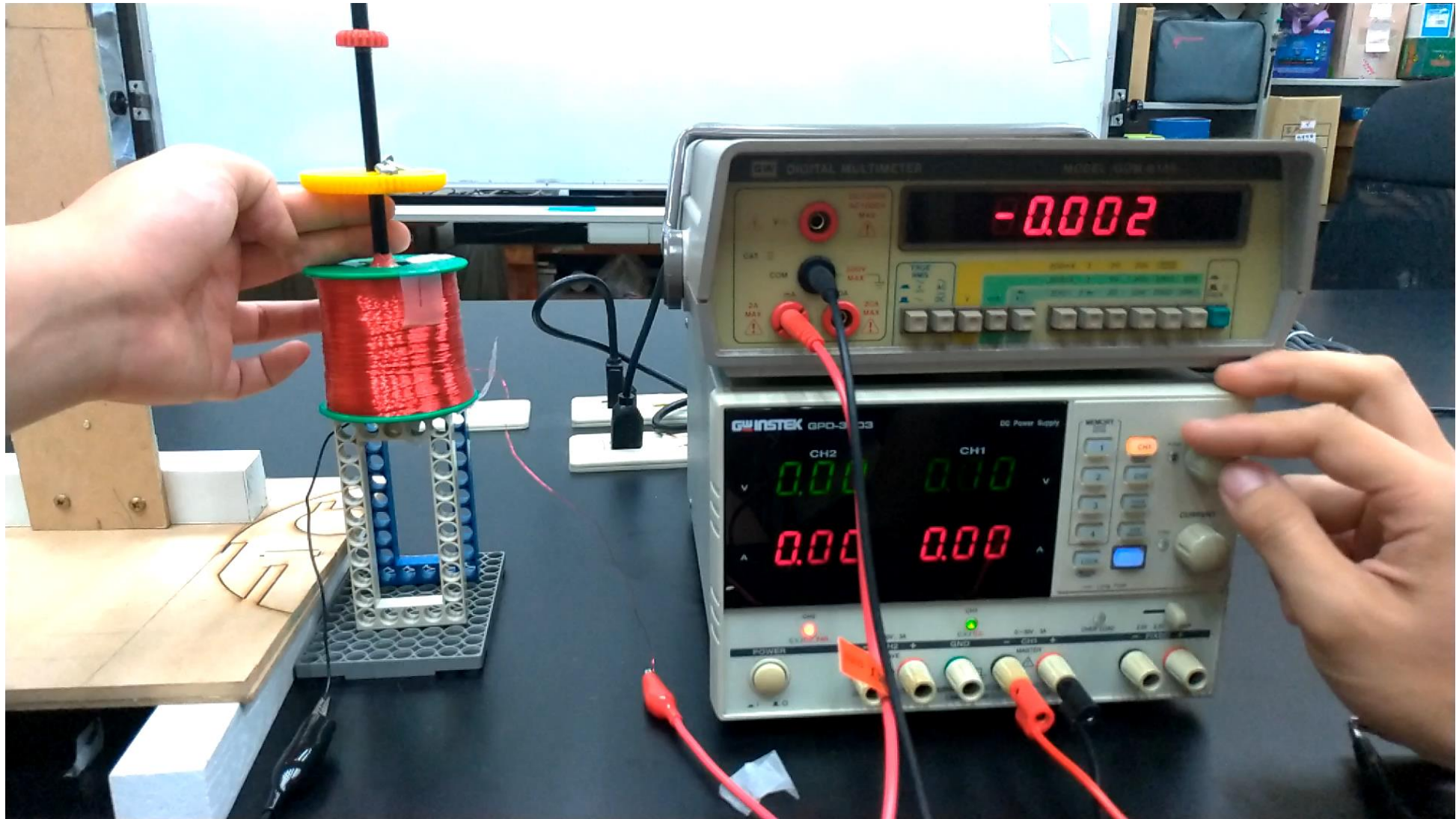


流程 Process

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode
5. 啟動電源供應器，緩慢調整電壓旋鈕，直至磁鐵的標線回到線圈的最上緣為止。紀錄三用電表的電流數值。

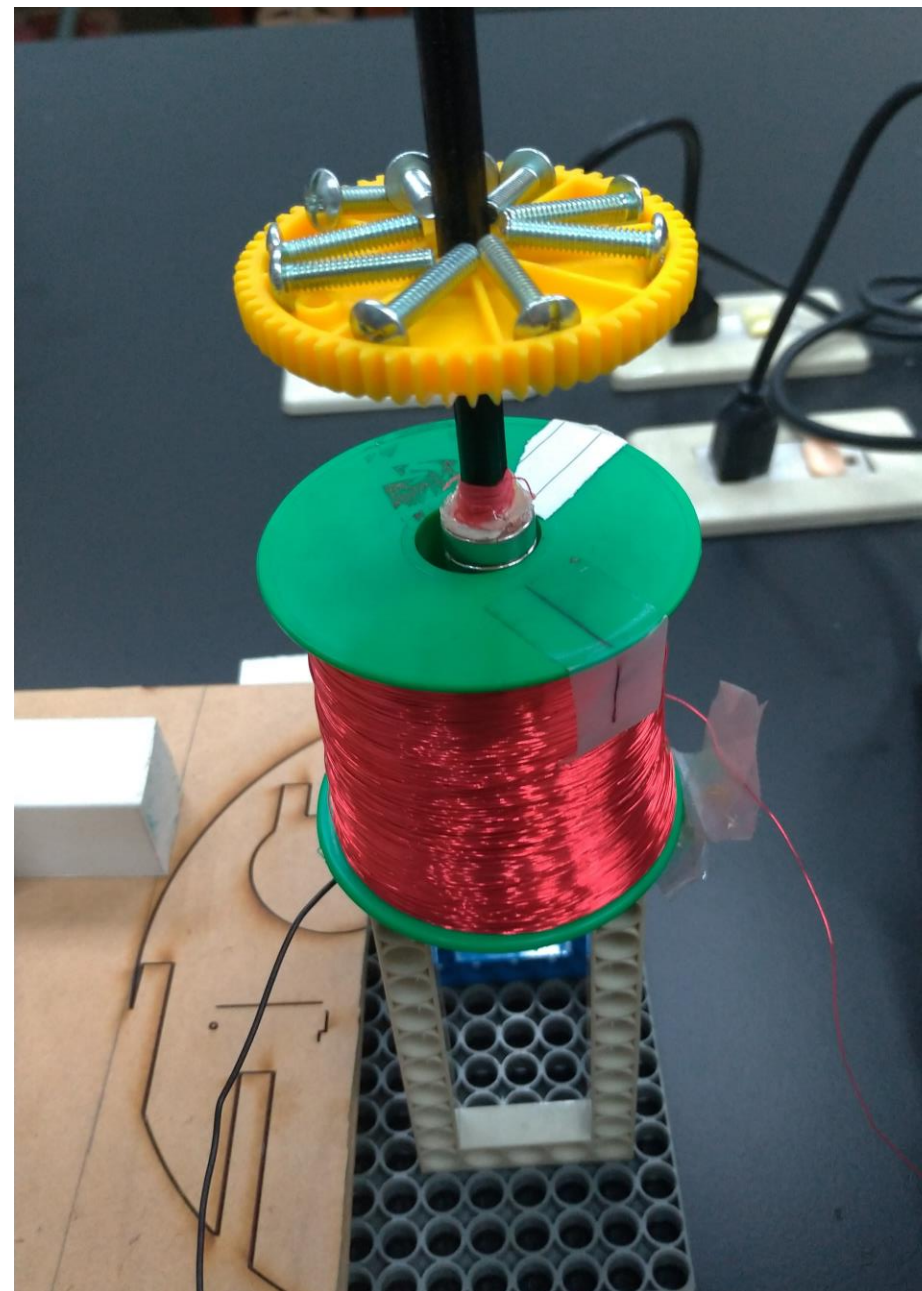


流程 Process



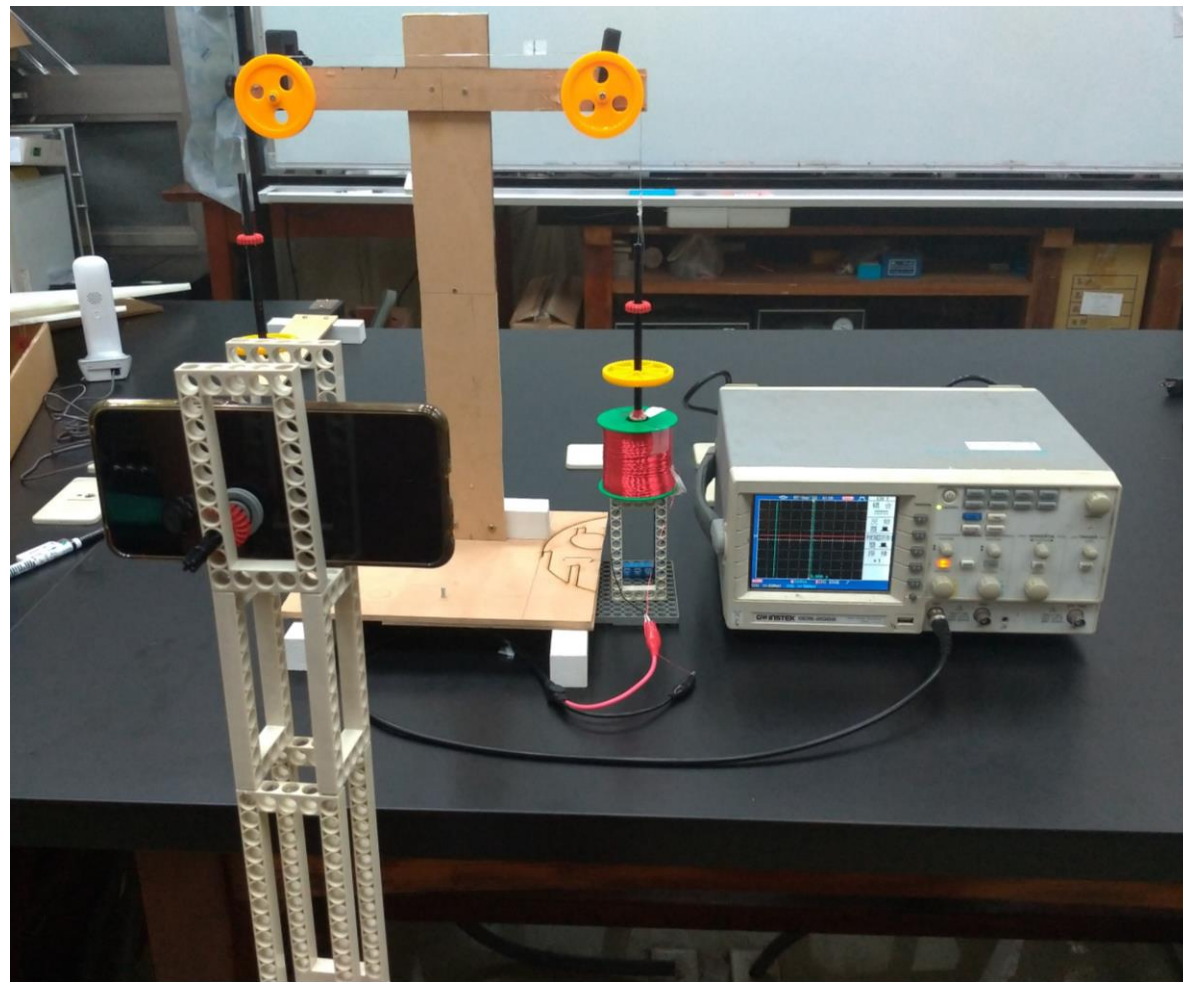
流程 Process

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode
6. 重複1. ~ 5.步驟，分別測量2 ~ 10個砝碼所對應的電壓值。

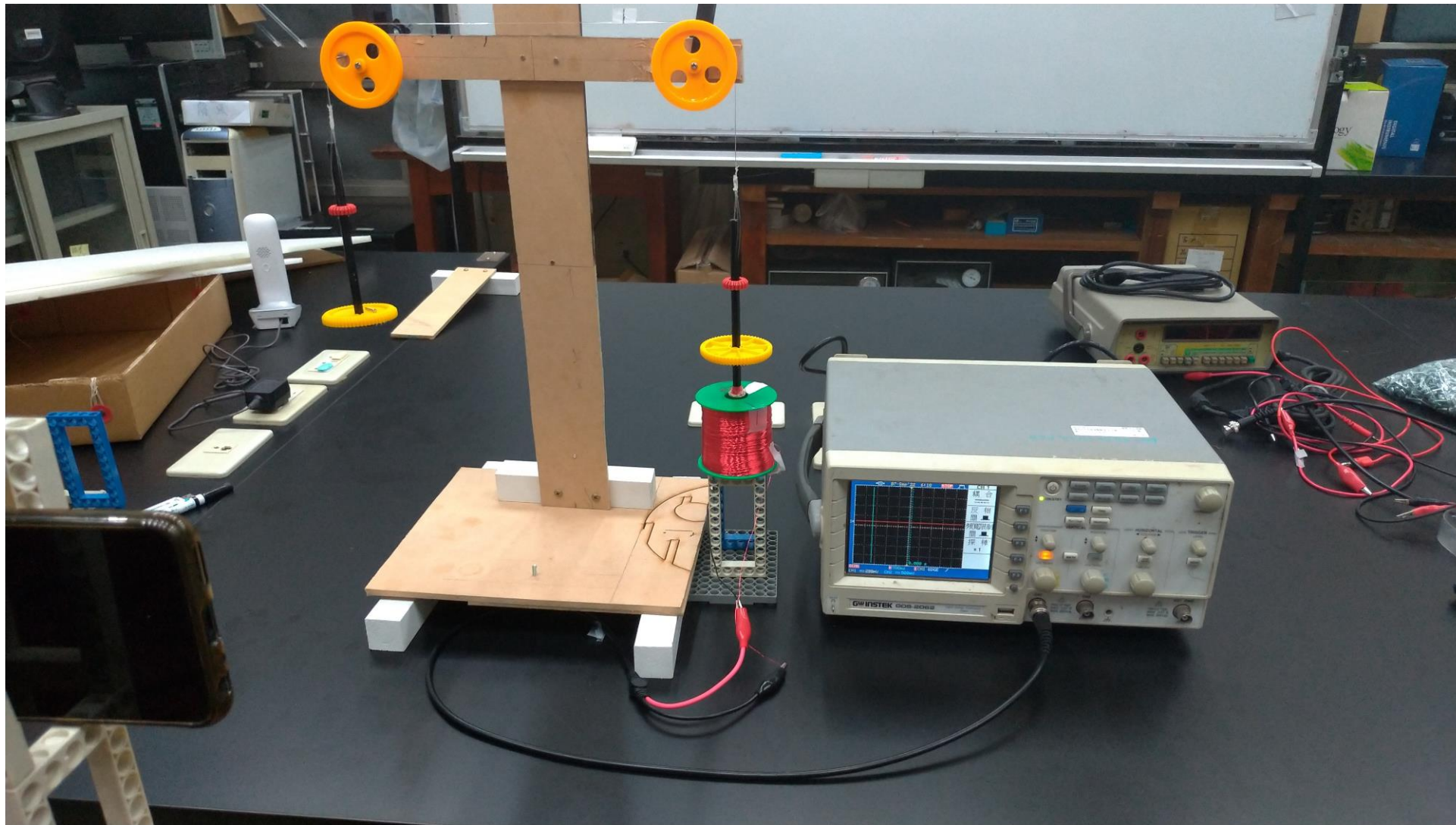


流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode
1. 架設儀器如右圖。將線圈的兩端連接在示波器上。手機與天平需保持平行。

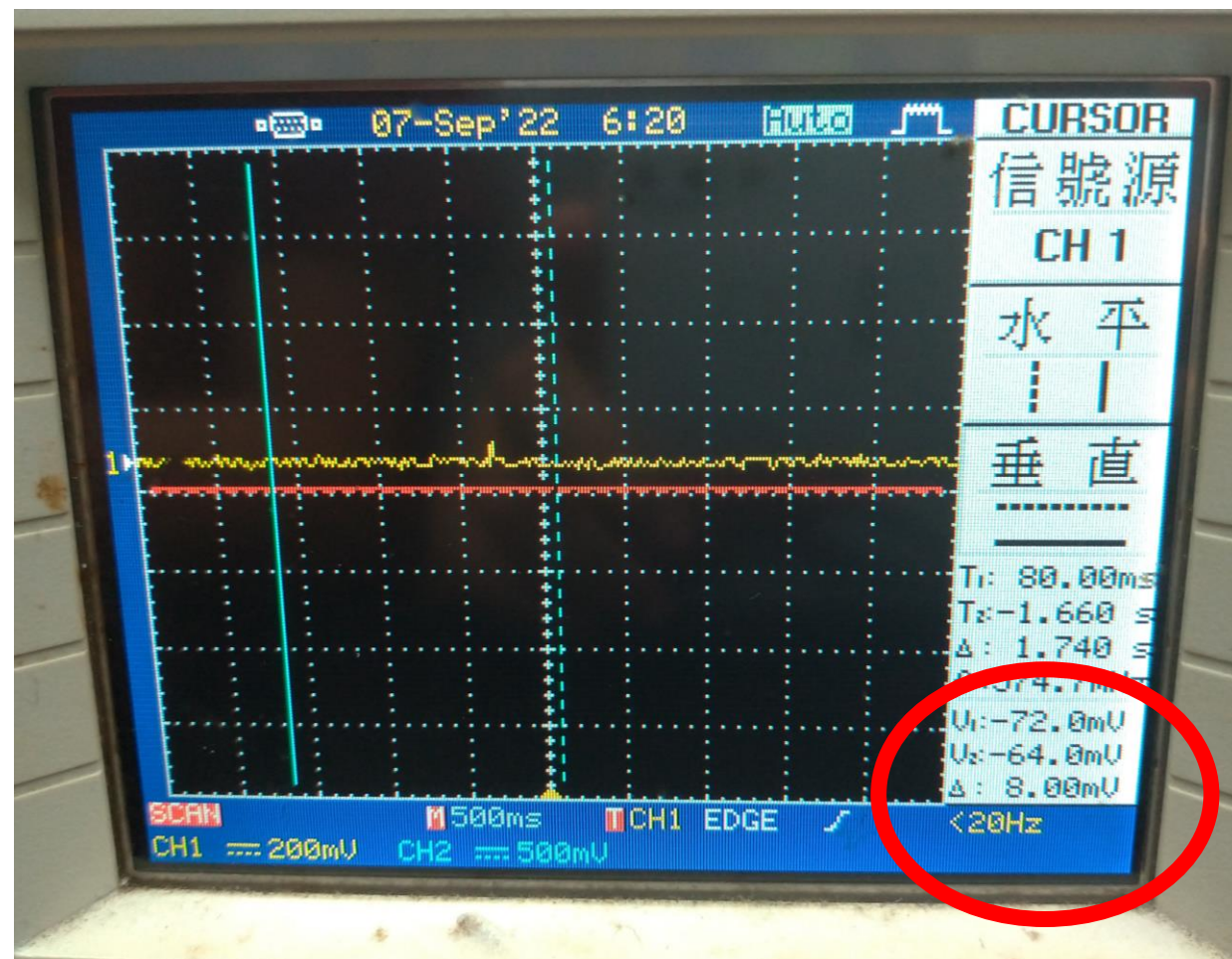


流程 Process



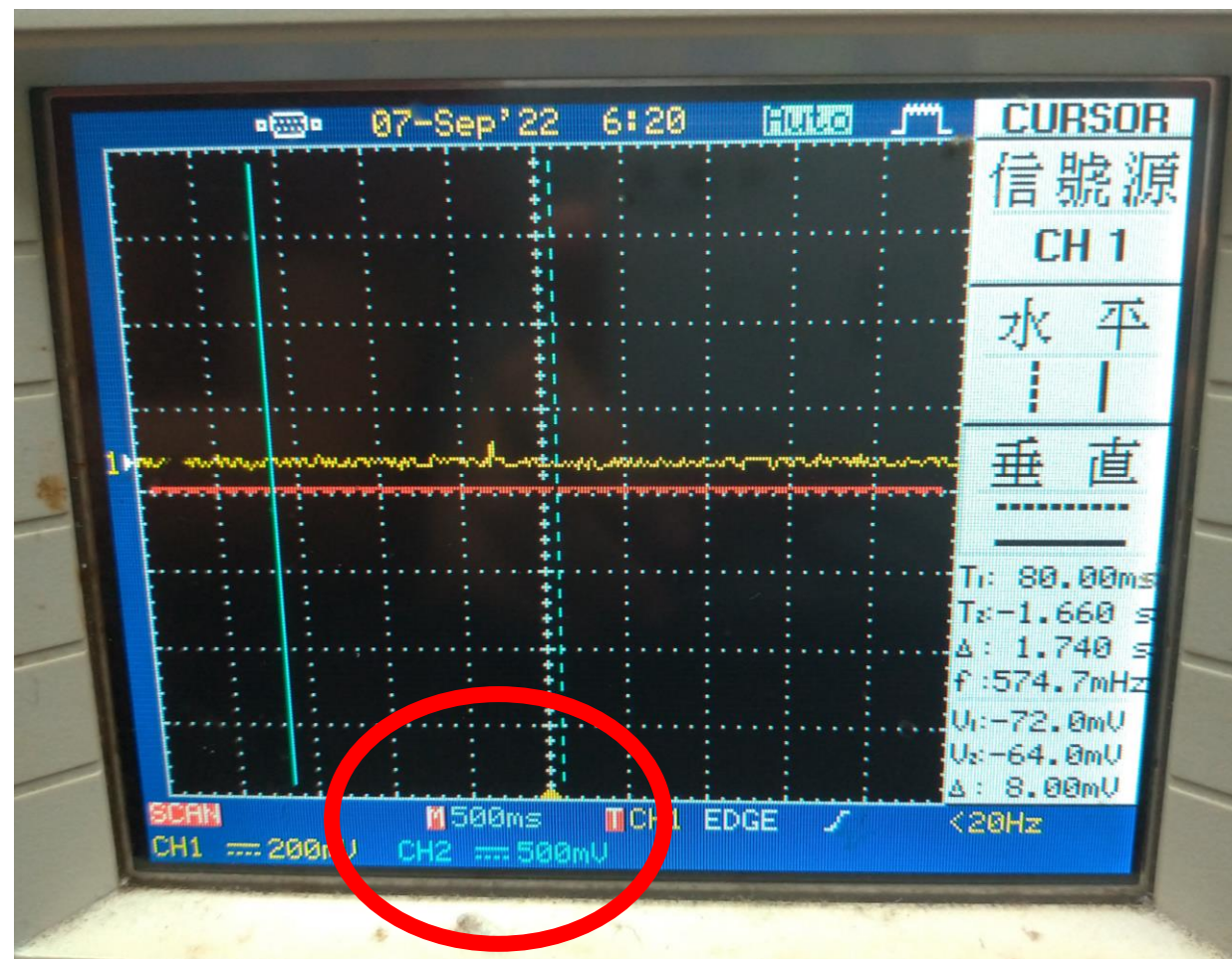
流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode
- 2. 調整示波器的電壓刻度，當秤盤上下移動時，電壓的震幅不超過示波器螢幕的邊界。本次實驗中，示波器每格的刻度為8mV。



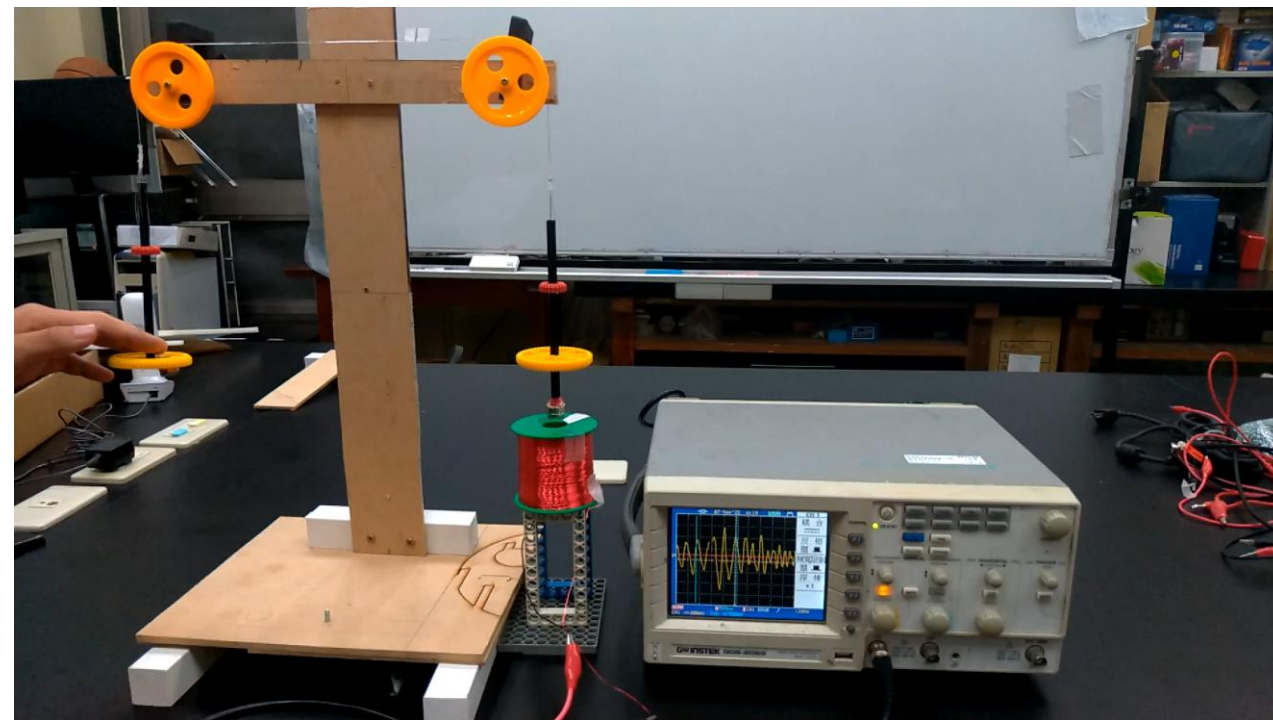
流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode
3. 調整示波器的時間長，使螢幕總共顯示的時間為5秒，即水平刻度每格500毫秒。



流程 Process

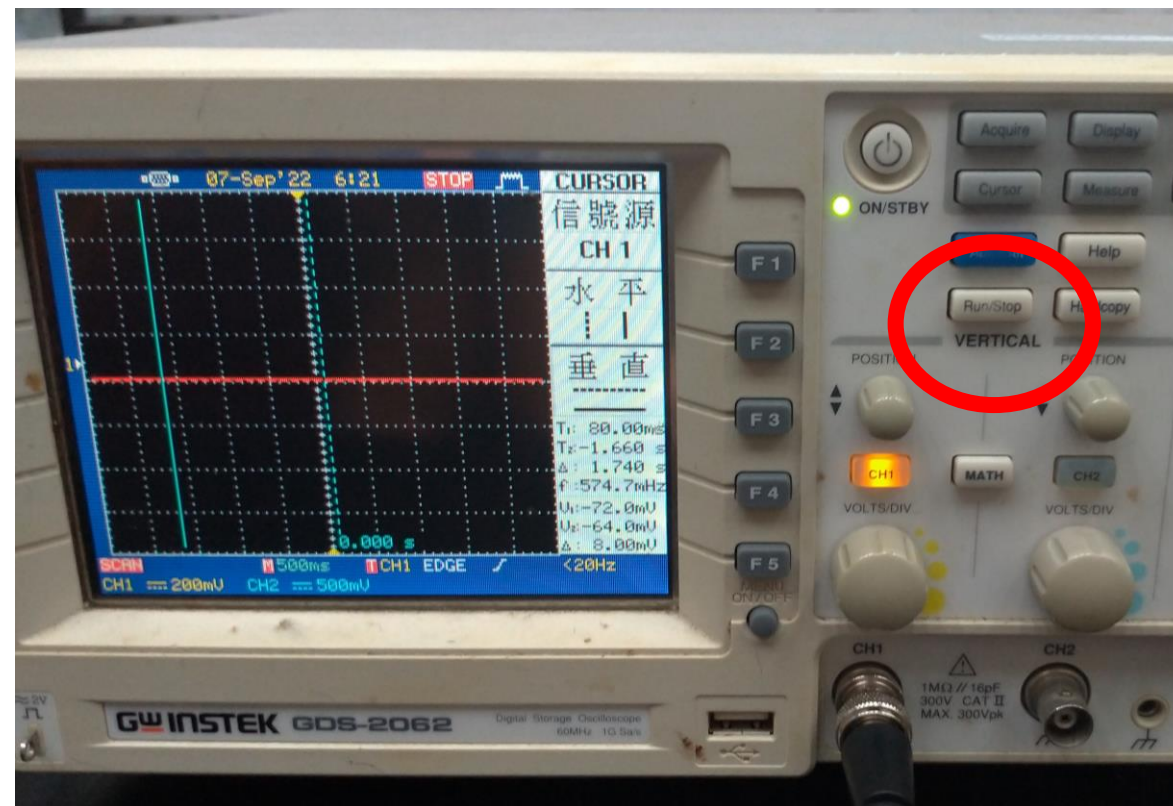
- 速度模式 Velocity Mode
4. 用手抓住秤盤的另一邊，接著施力使秤盤上下移動，確認示波器可以讀取到數值。



流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

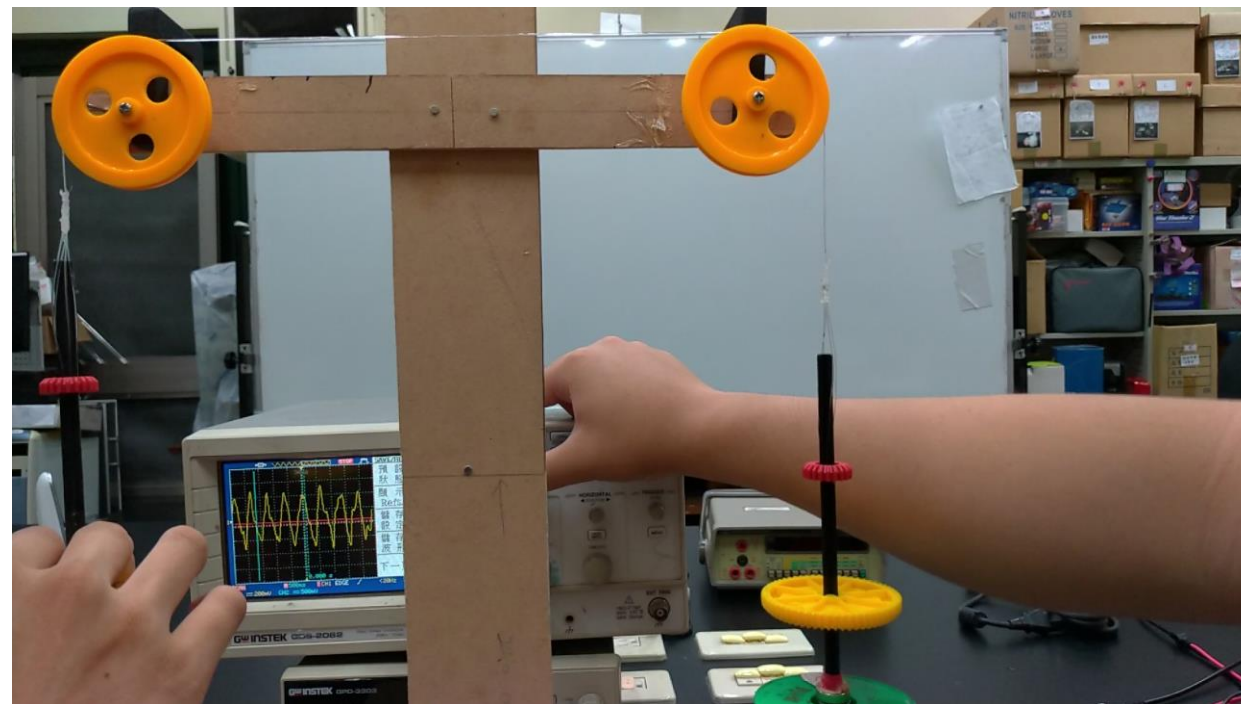
5. 先按一下Run / Stop按鍵，使示波器畫面靜止。接著再快速按兩下Run / Stop按鍵，使示波器的畫面淨空，並且維持畫面暫停的狀態。



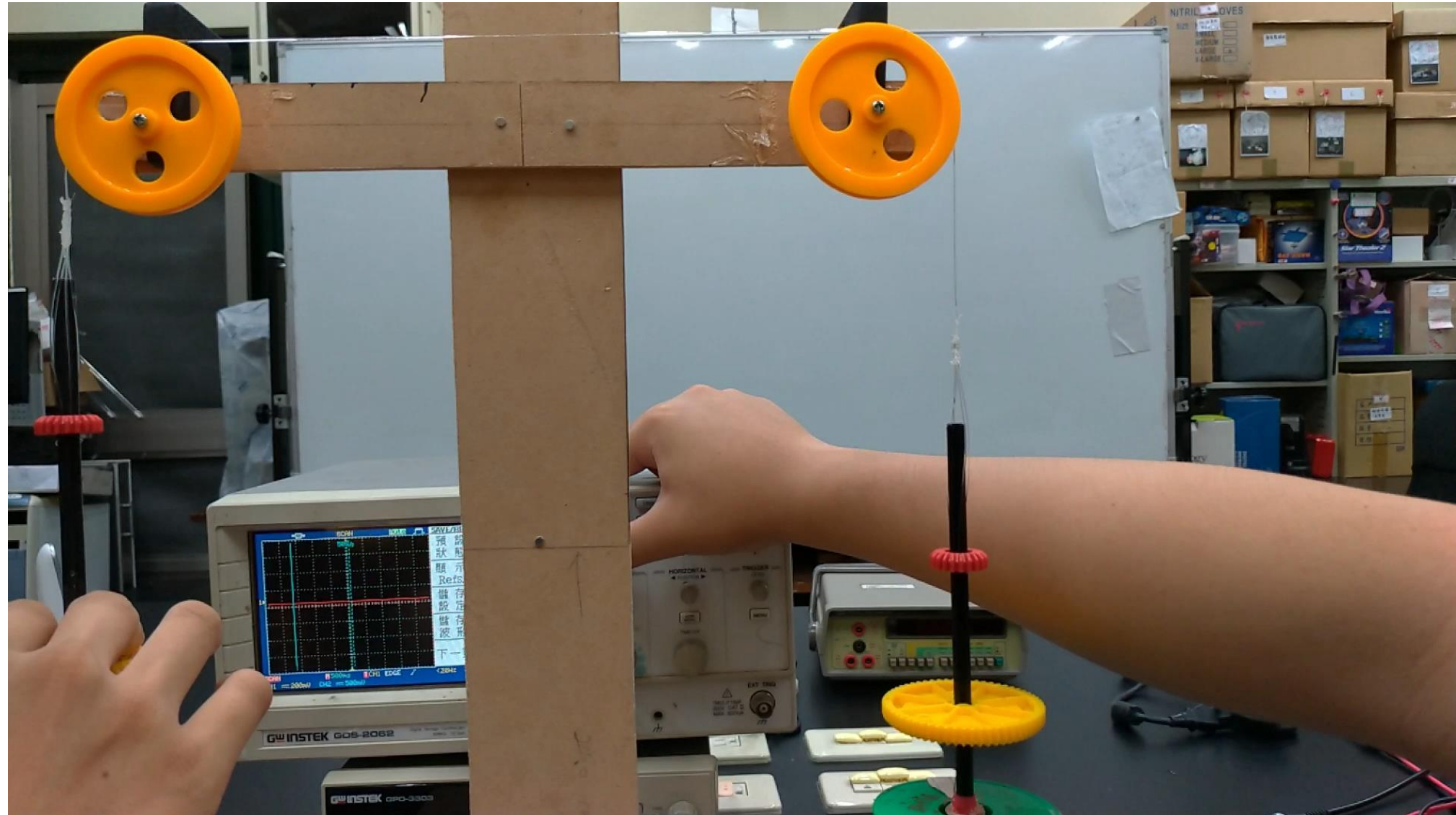
流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

6. 相機開始錄影。用手晃動天平使磁鐵在線圈口附近移動。按下示波器上的Run / Stop開始記錄電壓變化接近但不超過5秒，不要讓示波器覆寫舊的數據。



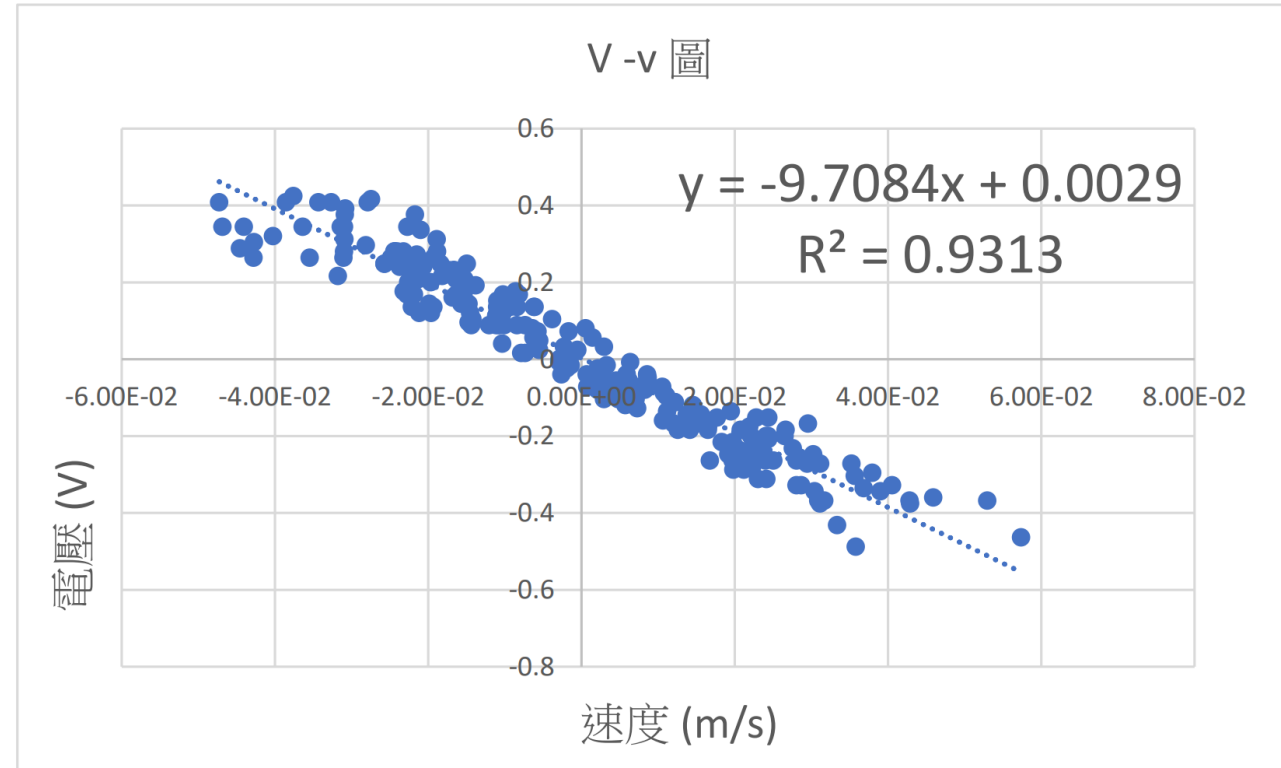
流程 Process



流程 Process

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

7. 將影片轉為50fps，匯入Tracker中，進而求得天秤移動的速度。相對應時間的電壓以及速度作V-v圖，並求得最佳直線斜率m。



結果 Result

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode

電流 (mA)

電流測量次數 砝碼質量	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.86 g	5.244	5.073	5.137	5.051	4.859	5.165
5.79 g	6.494	6.313	7.171	6.674	6.45	6.96
7.72 g	8.902	8.787	8.817	8.828	8.345	8.581
9.65 g	10.591	10.902	10.491	10.521	10.236	10.762
11.58 g	12.271	12.199	12.384	12.221	12.229	12.831
13.51 g	14.066	14.093	14.113	14.186	14.095	14.356
15.44 g	16.096	16.144	16.194	15.076	16.053	15.938
17.37 g	17.596	17.836	17.825	18.046	17.434	18.018
19.3 g	19.468	19.981	19.511	19.683	19.135	19.792

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode I / m (kg/A)

砝碼重 (g)	1	2	3	4	5	6	STD	AVG
3.86	1.35855	1.31425	1.33083	1.30855	1.25881	1.33808	0.03114	1.31818
5.79	1.12159	1.09033	1.23851	1.15268	1.11399	1.20207	0.05189	1.1532
7.72	1.15311	1.13821	1.1421	1.14352	1.08096	1.11153	0.02469	1.12824
9.65	1.09751	1.12974	1.08715	1.09026	1.06073	1.11523	0.02184	1.09677
11.58	1.05967	1.05345	1.06943	1.05535	1.05604	1.10803	0.01907	1.067
13.51	1.04115	1.04315	1.04463	1.05004	1.0433	1.06262	0.0073	1.04748
15.44	1.04249	1.0456	1.04883	0.97642	1.0397	1.03225	0.0249	1.03088
17.37	1.01301	1.02683	1.02619	1.03892	1.00368	1.03731	0.01255	1.02432
19.3	1.0087	1.03528	1.01093	1.01984	0.99145	1.02549	0.01388	1.01528

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 質量模式 Weighting Mode

$$\frac{I}{m} = 1.015 \text{ (A/kg)}$$

$$\frac{I}{m} = (\mu + 1) \frac{g}{lB} + \left(\frac{\mu M}{lB} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

組別編碼	V斜率	R^2
0	10.1941	0.94469
1	9.56309	0.858768
2	10.7852	0.938922
3	8.85028	0.863243
4	9.70218	0.930221
5	9.73257	0.915842
6	8.59381	0.870153
7	10.1399	0.882692
8	8.701821	0.866112
9	8.014257	0.885195
10	10.00149	0.934478
11	6.306043	0.876391
12	10.08933	0.91391
13	9.911127	0.940071
14	9.481919	0.939068
15	8.734616	0.890392
16	10.25816	0.885893
17	9.671381	0.902721
18		
19		

20	8.193899	0.784708
21	9.071113	0.852839
22		
23		
24	9.368711	0.901246
25	9.340353	0.830779
26	10.5425	0.83371
27	10.842	0.91473
28	11.0817	0.92102
29	10.7219	0.93774
30	8.307284	0.7689
31	9.596577	0.859014
32	9.800638	0.88882
33	9.263874	0.871244
34	9.720707	0.900777
35	9.71146	0.903446
36	10.4576	0.913446
37	9.58511	0.864104
38	9.88522	0.907305

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

編碼	斜率	R ²
0	10.1941	0.94469
2	10.7852	0.938922
4	9.70218	0.930221
5	9.73257	0.915842
10	10.00149	0.934478
12	10.08933	0.91391
13	9.911127	0.940071
14	9.481919	0.939068

17	9.671381	0.902721
24	9.368711	0.901246
27	10.842	0.91473
28	11.0817	0.92102
29	10.7219	0.93774
34	9.720707	0.900777
35	9.71146	0.903446
36	10.4576	0.913446
38	9.88522	0.907305

Avg.
10.07992
SD
0.517245

結果 Result

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

去除一個標準差
以外的數據後

0	10.1941	0.94469
4	9.70218	0.930221
5	9.73257	0.915842
10	10.00149	0.934478
12	10.08933	0.91391
13	9.911127	0.940071
17	9.671381	0.902721
34	9.720707	0.900777
35	9.71146	0.903446
36	10.4576	0.913446
38	9.88522	0.907305

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

Avg.
9.916105
SD
0.250633

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{I}{m}$$

- 速度模式 Velocity Mode

$$\frac{V}{v} = 9.92 \text{ (V} \cdot \text{s/m)}$$

結果 Result

$$g = \frac{V}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{m} = 10.1 \text{ (m/ s}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{誤差} = \frac{10.1 - 9.79}{9.79} = 3.0\%$$

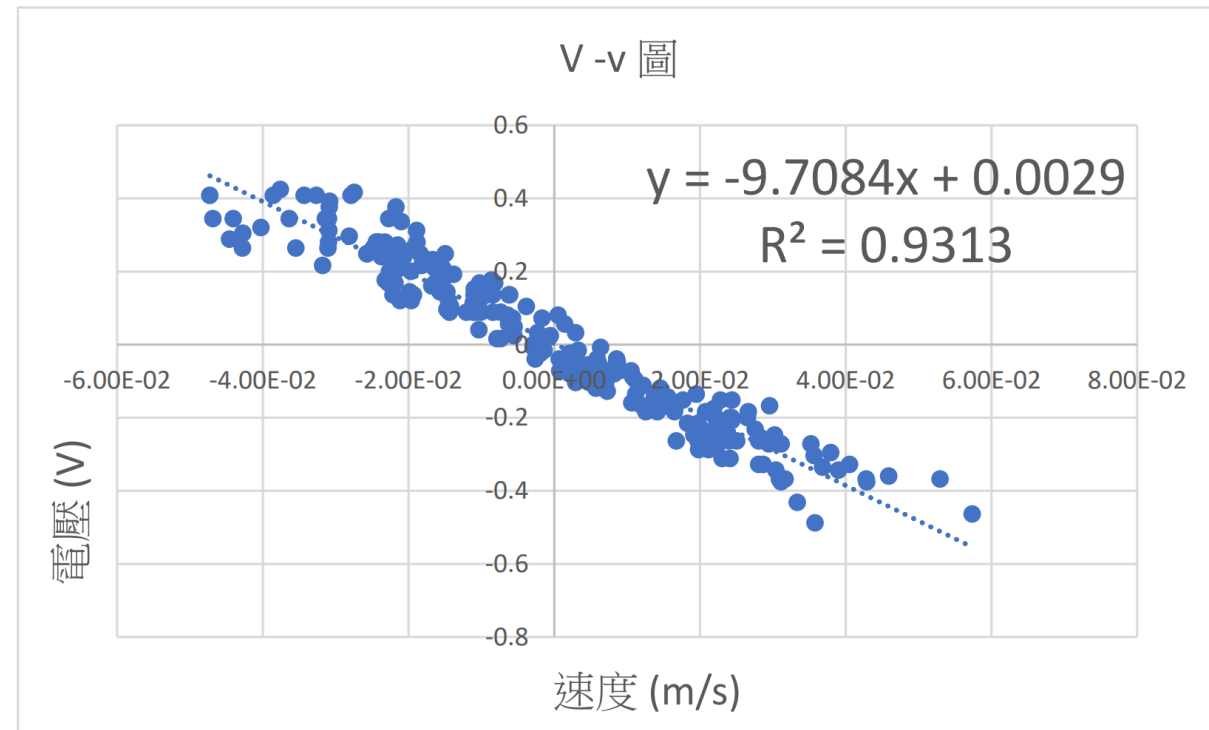
討論 Discussion

討論 Discussion

相對誤差=3.(±1.)%

1. 由計算結果得知，本實驗重力加速度 g 不確定度為 $0.0984(\text{m/s}^2)$
2. 經過觀察發現，電壓速度圖中的點趨勢在回歸直線的分布呈現啞

鈴形的分布(即在遠離原點的地方偏差較大)。經過我們的推斷，我們認為這是由於天平移動的速度太快，而影片的幀數不夠高，使測量失準，造成誤差。



討論 Discussion

3. $I/m - m$ 圖的漸近值：經過我們公式推導，我們發現當質量越大時， I/m 會趨近某個數值。因此我們觀察圖上的點資料，發現確實有如此趨勢，故我們取實驗中所測最大重量之值作為漸近值。

$$\frac{I}{m} = (\mu + 1) \frac{g}{lB} + \left(\frac{\mu M}{lB} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

結論 Conclusion

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- 本實驗得到的 $\frac{V}{v}$ 值為 $9.92(V \cdot s/m)$ 、 $\frac{I}{m}$ 值為 $1.015(A \cdot kg)$ 、 g 值為 $10.1 \pm 0.1(m \cdot s^{-2})$ ，相對誤差為 $3.(\pm 1.)\%$
- 本實驗質量量測模式較易受磨擦力影響