

A Fluorescent Light Experiment

In this experiment, we use the StreamSmart 410 with a light sensor and the HP Prime DataStreamer App to measure the intensity of light from a fluorescent bulb.

Materials:

- 1 lamp with a fluorescent bulb
- 1 StreamSmart 410 and cable
- 1 Fourier light sensor and cable
- 1 HP Prime graphing calculator

Setup:

1. Plug the Fourier light sensor into the StreamSmart 410 using the appropriate cable.
2. Plug the StreamSmart 410 into the HP Prime graphing calculator using the appropriate cable.
3. Turn on the HP Prime, press  to open the App Library, and select the DataStreamer App.
4. Turn on the lamp and aim the light sensor at the bulb from a distance of a meter or so.

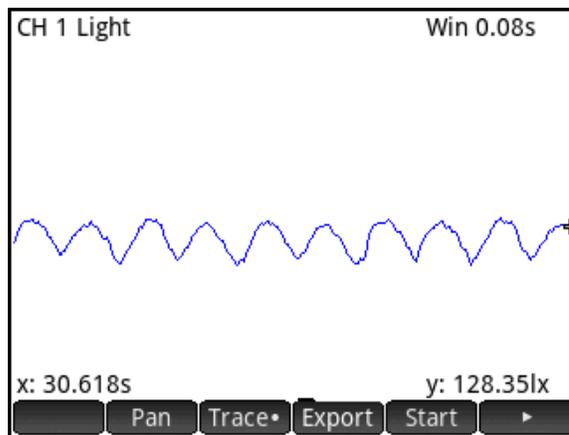
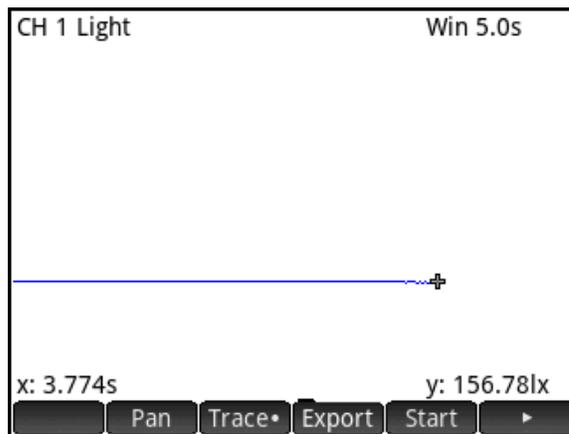
Experiment Steps

The DataStreamer App displays a message “Waiting to Start...”.

1. Tap  to begin streaming data from the light sensor. The light intensity appears constant.

The data appears as a time plot, with time in seconds horizontally and light intensity (in lux) vertically. Clockwise from the top left, the 4 corners display the channel and sensor, the width of the window in seconds, the current sensor reading, and the current time-stamp value. The width of the window (5 seconds) and the vertical range are chosen automatically to ensure that the data stream is visible. You can pan and zoom the data stream while data is streaming in.

2. Tap  to toggle to . Press  to zoom in all the way until the window is less than 0.1 seconds. Press  to zoom in vertically to see the light data is actually sinusoidal.



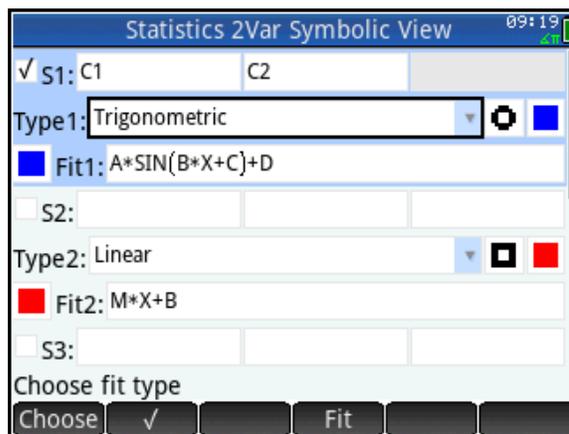
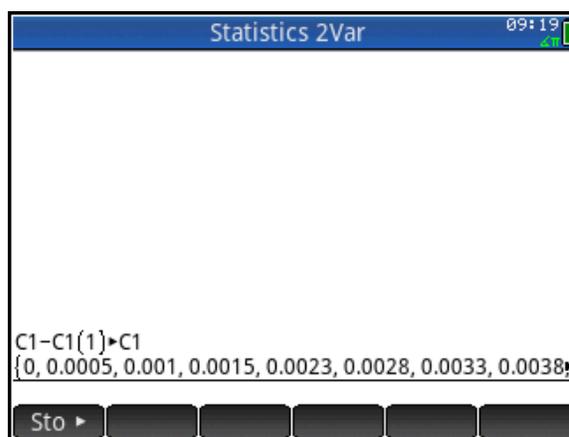
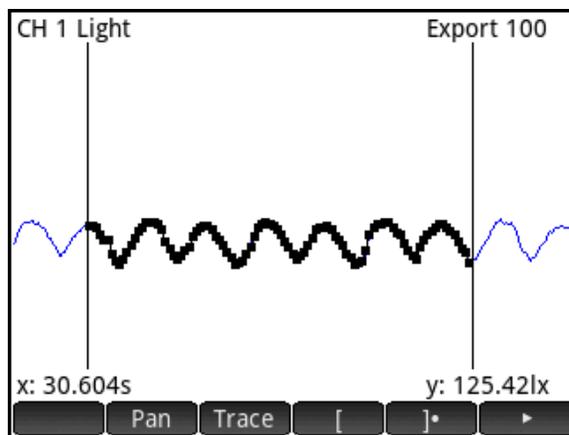
3. Tap **Export** to select the dataset you wish to export to the Statistics 2Var App. Tap **[** and then press **▶** to crop data from the left. Tap **]** and **◀** to crop data from the right. When you have the data you want, tap **▶** and **OK**.

When you tap **OK**, the *Export to Statistics* screen opens. Here you can choose which app to send to and which columns in the app to use to store your data. In general, you can just accept the defaults.

4. Tap **OK** again to accept the defaults.

The Statistics 2Var app opens, with the time data in C1 and the light intensity data in C2. Since we streamed data for a while before selecting our dataset, the first time-value is not zero. We will reset the time values so the first time-value is zero.

5. Press **Settings** to open Home view. Enter C1-C1(1), then tap **Sto ▶** and enter C1 and press **Enter**.
6. Press **Symb Setup** to open Symbolic view. Here, S1 is already defined to use C1 for the independent data and C2 for the dependent data. Tap on the **Type 1** field and tap **Choose**. From the dropdown menu, select **Trigonometric** for your fit.



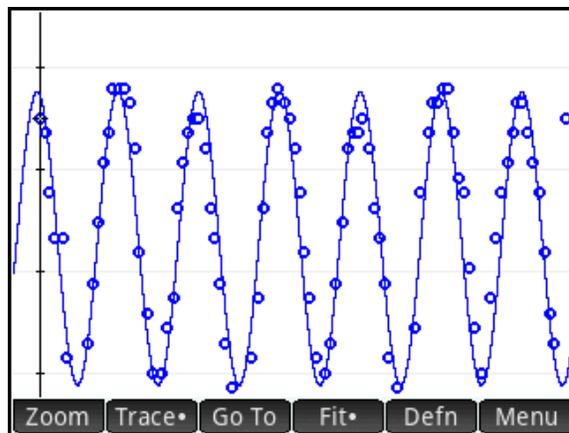
- Press  and select Autoscale to see the scatter plot. Tap  to activate the fit.

The period of the sinusoidal fit represents the frequency of the oscillation of light intensity coming from the fluorescent lamp. This in turn is related to the frequency of the alternating current that powers the lamp.

- Press  to return to Symbolic view. The Fit1 field now displays the expression for our sinusoidal fit. Tap on the expression. With the expression selected, you can tap  to see the expression displayed full-screen. Tap  when you are done.

The coefficient of X is approximately 755.8238. The quotient when this value is divided by 2π is the frequency of the alternating current. In the USA, where this experiment was run, AC current runs at 120 Hz.

- Press  to return to Home view and enter $\frac{755.8238}{2\pi}$. The result, as shown to the right, is very close to 120.



Statistics 2Var Symbolic View 09:21

√ S1: C1 C2

Type1: Trigonometric

Fit1: 1.43853851663*SIN(755.823774652*X-4.474)

S2:

Type2: Linear

Fit2: M*X+B

S3:

Enter function

Edit ✓ X Fit Show Eval

Statistics 2Var 09:22

C1-C1(1)▶C1

{0, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.0015, 0.0023, 0.0028, 0.0033, 0.0038}

755.8238

2*π

120.293093876

Sto ▶

HP Prime, with the StreamSmart 410 and Fourier sensors, is a portable and self-contained laboratory that you can take anywhere. It streams data with little or no setup and allows for analysis and testing of conjectures in a manner consistent with scientific processes. The result is fast and efficient collection and analysis of data.

In the next section, we export the data to a spreadsheet.

Exporting Data to a Spreadsheet

To export data from HP Prime to a spreadsheet, the data must be on the HP Prime Virtual Calculator. If you ran the experiment using a physical HP Prime, then you can use the Connectivity Kit to transfer the Statistics 2Var App that contains the data from the physical HP Prime to the Virtual HP Prime on your PC. The steps below begin with the data in the Statistics 2Var App on the HP Prime Virtual Calculator.

1. Open the Statistics 2Var App that contains your data. In the figure to the right, we see the data from our previous light experiment.
2. Tap and hold on the cell C1(1), the cell that contains 0, until the cell is outlined in black (as shown). Now drag down until the entire first column of data has been selected. Then drag to the right to select the entire second column as well.
3. In the HP Prime Virtual calculator menu, click on **Edit** and select **Copy**. The data is now on your PC clipboard.
4. Open your spreadsheet and select the starting cell for pasting your data.
5. Use the spreadsheet **Paste** command to paste the data, starting at the cell you selected.

	C1	C2	C3	C4
1	0	128.4982		
2	0.0005	128.3516		
3	0.001	127.7656		
4	0.0015	127.326		
5	0.0023	127.326		
6	0.0028	126.1538		
7	0.0033	125.5678		
8	0.0038	125.2747		
9	0.0043	125.7143		
10	0.0048	126.3004		
11	0.0055	126.8864		
12	0.006	127.4725		
13	0.0065	128.0586		

	C1	C2	C3	C4
89	0.0481	128.0586		
90	0.0486	128.3516		
91	0.0491	128.6447		
92	0.0496	128.6447		
93	0.0501	128.3516		
94	0.0506	128.0586		
95	0.0514	127.7656		
96	0.0519	127.1799		
97	0.0524	126.5934		
98	0.0529	126.3004		
99	0.0533	125.4212		
100	0.0541	128.4982		

You can easily copy data to and from the HP Prime Virtual calculator. Use the calculator's own copy and paste clipboard (**Shift**  for Copy and **Shift**  for Paste) to copy data anywhere within the HP Prime. In the next section, we copy data from the Internet to the HP Prime Virtual calculator. From there, it can be easily sent to the class, either wirelessly all at once, or via the unit-to-unit cable.

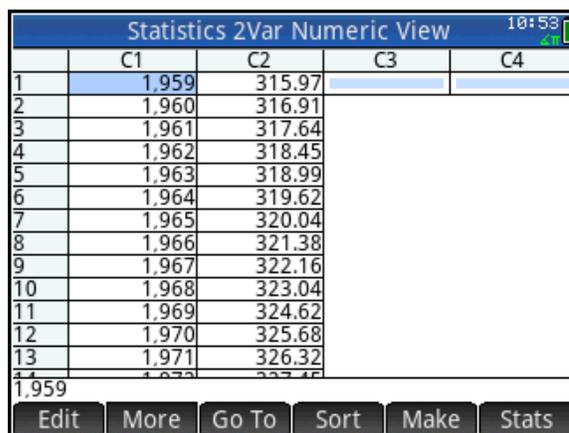
Importing Data to the HP Prime

Data can be easily imported from many sources into the HP Prime Virtual calculator. In this section, we import data from the Internet, first to MS Excel, and then to the HP Prime Virtual Calculator. David Keeling started taking CO₂ readings at the Mauna Loa Observatory in 1958. NOAA continued taking these reading from 1974. The data can be found at this URL:

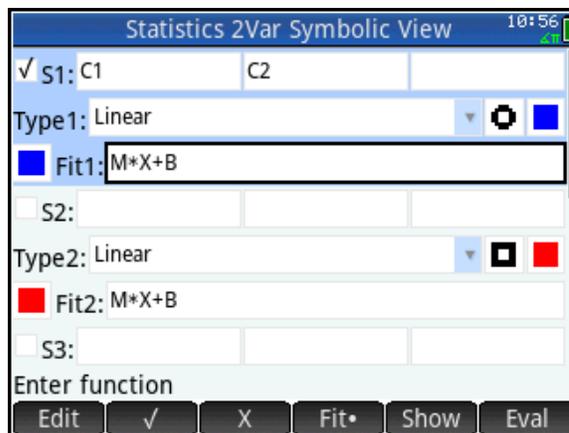
<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/full.html>

1. Click the **Data** tab and open the **annual mean data**. Select all of the data and copy it to the PC clipboard using Ctrl-C.
2. Open MS Excel. Select a cell and paste the data (Ctrl-V), starting at that cell. Usually, the paste command is sufficient and the data is separated correctly into columns. In some cases, you must take additional steps in Excel. In this example, the following additional step is needed.
3. Click the **Data** tab and click **Text to Columns**. Follow the wizard and the data will be separated into 3 columns: Year, CO₂ annual mean, and unc. Select all the data in the first two columns and copy them to your PC clipboard (Ctrl-C).

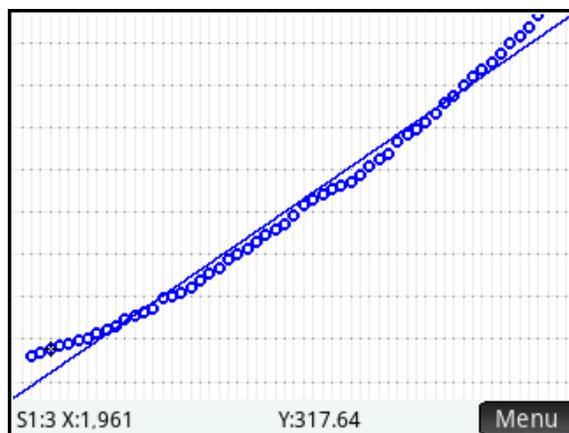
1. Launch the HP Prime Virtual calculator. Press  to open the App Library. Navigate to the Statistics 2Var app and tap  to delete all data currently in the app. Tap  to open the app.
2. The app opens in Numeric view. With C1(1) selected, click **Edit** in the HP Prime Virtual calculator menu and select **Paste**. The year data is pasted into C1 and the CO₂ data is pasted into C2.
3. Press  to open Symbolic view. By default, S1 is defined to use C1 as the independent data, C2 as the dependent data, and use a linear fit. Thus, there is nothing for us to do here. If you want a different fit type, select that field, tap  and select another type.



	C1	C2	C3	C4
1	1.959	315.97		
2	1.960	316.91		
3	1.961	317.64		
4	1.962	318.45		
5	1.963	318.99		
6	1.964	319.62		
7	1.965	320.04		
8	1.966	321.38		
9	1.967	322.16		
10	1.968	323.04		
11	1.969	324.62		
12	1.970	325.68		
13	1.971	326.32		



4. Press **View** and select **Autoscale** to see the scatter plot. Tap **Menu** and then **Fit** to display the linear fit. Tap anywhere to move the tracer to the nearest data point, Press ∇ to move the tracer from the data to the fit.



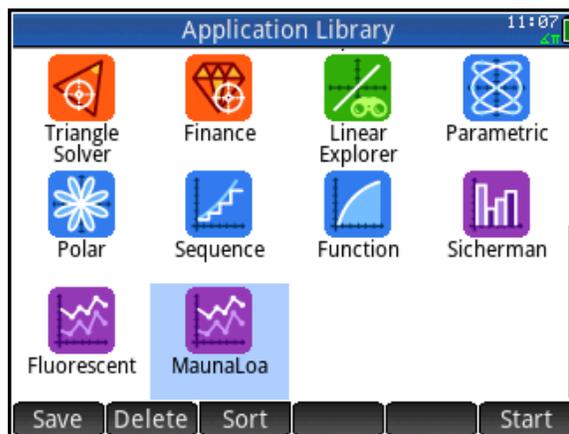
5. Press **Num** to return to Numeric view and tap **Stats** to see the r and R^2 values.

Statistics 2Var Numeric View	
	S1
n	57
r	0.992905077529
R^2	0.985860492983
sCOV	419.23375
σ COV	411.87877193
ΣXY	39,849,553.93

Number of items

More Stats X Y OK

6. Press **Apps** to open the App Library and tap **Save**. Enter a name for the app and tap **OK** twice. You now have a dedicated app that contains these data. In the figure to the right, the app named MaunaLoa contains the data. You can now reset the original Statistics 2Var app and use it for something else. The MaunaLoa app will always have your data, fit, etc. as you left it.



You can now send the MaunaLoa app to an entire class using the HP Prime Wireless Classroom Network. You can also send it to a single HP Prime via the USB cable. From there, students can pick it up one by one using the unit-to-unit cable. Again, the HP Prime is a highly portable and powerful laboratory system that can collect data from sensors, or import data from many sources for analysis, discovery, and to test conjectures.