



BELARUSIAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY

A SET OF LABORATORY
FACILITIES
IN SECTION PHYSICS

Minsk 2009

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A SET OF LABORATORY FACILITIES IN SECTION «MECHANICS»

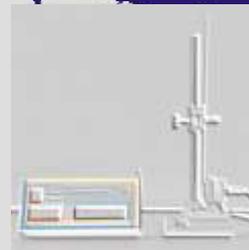
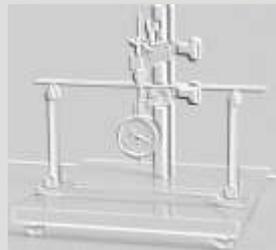
The set includes 8 laboratory facilities and a suite of methodical and computer support. Each facility enables to carry out several series of laboratory experiments the choice of which may depend on the specificity of the courses read and the specific character of specialists' training. The core set of measurements series is intended for 4 academic-hour laboratory work. Measured parameters relative accuracy makes not less than 5 %.

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8

4

5%.



Physical and mathematical pendulums

The facility enables to study the properties of physical and mathematical pendulums. The period of swing depending on the given physical pendulum length can be determined and using Bessel method the gravity factor can be calculated.



Damped oscillations study

The facilities enable the study of oscillations of physical pendulum provided that viscous and unlubricated friction is available. The change if the moment of viscous forces has been provided. PC displays the results of the experiment in the form of a diagram. Q damping time relative measurement error makes - 5 %.



5 %.



Study of solids inert properties

Using the torsion oscillations method regular shape solids inertia tensor is determined.



Study of coupled pendulums swings

The facility enables study of coupled physical pendulums swings at different coupling ratio. We determine normal swings frequencies and their dependence on the coupling ratio. PC displays the results of the experiment in the form of a diagram.

Study of thin films oscillations

Using resonance method it is possible to study the form of oscillations of thin films depending on their length and thickness. Lengthwise sound waves velocities are measured in plates' materials. Relative error of velocity measurement makes 5 %.



5 %.

Determination of acoustic velocity in air

Using the method of standing waves in a pipe the acoustic velocity in air is determined. The graphical display shows the pressure oscillation amplitude depending on frequency. Velocity measurement absolute error makes 2 %.



2%.

Study of elastic properties

Checking of Hooke law and determination of elastic module and shift module is carried out on two facilities. Modules measurement absolute error makes 5 %.



5 %.

Study of ultrasonic waves properties and Doppler's principle



Ultrasonic wave propagation in air is studied. Damp coefficient is determined. The work provides the movement of the receiver and the radiation source which enables to check the theory of Doppler's principle.



A SET OF LABORATORY FACILITIES IN SECTION «MOLECULAR PHYSICS»

A set of laboratory equipment to carry out laboratory physical practicum in the course of «Molecular physics» includes 8 laboratory facilities and methodology to them as well as one computer program modeling one of the most important classical experiments of statistical physics Kapler's experiment.

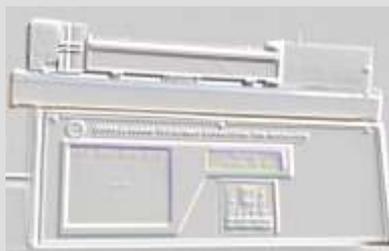
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Bodies' heat capacity measurement

The laboratory facility enables to study the process of heat exchange with ambient medium, to measure bodies' heat capacity. The graphical display shows the diagrams of dependence of body

temperature on heating time. Voltage and current values are shown on a character display. Temperature measurement absolute error makes 0.25° , time measurement absolute error is 0.2 s.

0,25⁰ ,

0,2 .



Determination of metals thermal characteristics

The laboratory facility enables to study heat conductivity phenomenon in metal at stationary and periodic heating of one of the ends of a metallic rod. In the latter case a thermal wave is

propagated. The graphic display introduces diagrams of dependence of rod temperature on the time in seven points of the rod. Temperature measurement absolute error is 0.1° , time measurement error makes 1 s.

7

0,1⁰ ,

1 .

Study of entropy at heat exchange

The laboratory facility enables to study heat exchange process between a heater and surrounding bodies as well as between a heater and a body, This makes possible to calculate closed system entropy. The graphical display builds diagrams of dependency of bodies on time in the process of heating and heat exchange.



Study of first-order phase transition (fusion)

The laboratory facility enables to study the phenomenon of fusion of a solid. s melting The graphic display introduces graphs of dependence of pot temperature and Wood's alloy temperature on the time by which the specific heat of fusion is determined.



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Study of first-order phase transition (liquid-gas)

The laboratory facility makes it possible to obtain the dependency of pressure of saturated vapors of water gases on the temperature from 30 to 100 °. This enables to check Clapeyron-Clausius equation and to calculate the molar heat of phase transition liquid-vapor. Phase transition heat measurement relative error makes 5 %.



I- (-)

30 100 °

5 %.

5 %.



Gases heat conductivity

The laboratory facility enables to study one-dimensional process of gases heat conductivity. In the result of the experiment all molecular characteristics of molecular heat motion are measured with a relative error making 5 %.



Temperature measurement

The laboratory facility enables to study the methods of temperature measurement using six thermo-sensors.

5 %.



Determination of molecular motion characteristics

Using Poiseuille method it is possible to determine the following characteristics of molecular motion: average speed, average length of free run and molecular effective diameter with the relative error making 5 %.



A SET OF LABORATORY FACILITIES IN SECTION «ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM»

A set of laboratory equipment to carry out laboratory physical practicum in the course of «Electricity and magnetism» includes 8 laboratory facilities and methodology. The eight laboratory facilities are designed in the same style and include a microprocessor unit which enables to carry out analog-digital conversion of currents and voltages output signals in the studied samples which are shown on graphical and symbol displays. The output of data can be manual and in case of necessity they may be printed. The information exchange with a PC is possible when a slight modification is done.



8





Ohm's law for alternating current circuits

The facility enables to check Ohm's law in alternating current circuits for seven different loads. The graphical display introduces the diagrams of dependence of instantaneous currents and

voltages within the range of one period. The amplitude value of voltage can be measured discretely with the step of 0.5 V within the range from 0 to 5 V. Actual and instantaneous voltages and currents as well as a phase shift between current and voltage are directly measured with the relative error < 1 %.

0,5 0 5
-
,
-
< 1 %.



Power and phase shift in alternating current circuits

The facility makes it possible to study conversion of electrical energy in alternating current circuits for several different loads. The graphical display introduces diagrams of dependence of instantaneous current and voltage

within the range of one period. The amplitude value of voltage can be measured discretely with a step of 0.5 V in the range from 0 to 5 V. Actual and instantaneous currents and voltages as well as a phase shift between current and voltage with relative error making < 1 % are directly measured values.

5 0,5 0
-
-
-
< 1 %.

Dependence of metals and semiconductors resistance on temperature

The facility is designed to check the law of measurement of two metals (copper, platinum) resistance and two doped semiconductors (germanium, silicon) resistance from temperature. The interval of temperature change makes 20-100 °. The graphical display simultaneously builds four diagrams of dependency of resistance from temperature. Temperature and resistance measurement relative error is < 1 %.



(,) -
 (,) -
 20-100 ° -
 < 1 % -

Study of magnetic hysteresis

The facility makes it possible to study the magnetic properties of three various materials (soft iron, iron and ferromagnetic). The graphical display builds the corresponding hysteresis loops, in accordance with which the dependence of magnetic permeability of the studied sample from magnetic induction value is established.



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Study of relaxation processes

The facility makes it possible to study relaxation oscillations in oscillation circuit, condenser charging and discharging and relaxation generator operation.



R, L C (5) .
 0-645 10



Electric resonance

The facility makes it possible to study resonance in series and parallel oscillation circuits with various values of the parameters R, L and C (by 5 for each). The graphical display builds resonance curves which can be studied in the manner we did in previous works. The frequency measurement range makes 0 - 645 Hz with discreteness 10 Hz.



Determination of induction of solenoid magnetic field

The facility makes it possible to study solenoid magnetic field distribution on its axis and to study Hall effect. The derived experimental dependency is compared to theoretical dependency calculated by solenoid geometrical dimensions.

Study of quadripoles properties



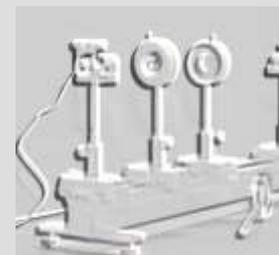
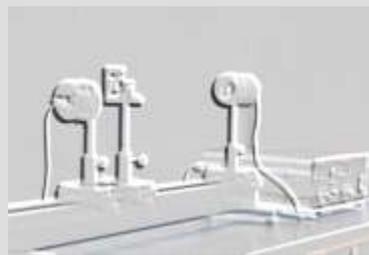
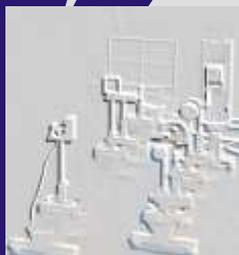
The facility makes it possible to study the properties of four types of filters: low and high frequencies filters and band-transmission and band-stop filters, as well as resonance amplifier. The graphical display builds amplitude and frequency and phase-and-frequency characteristics.



A SET OF LABORATORY FACILITIES IN SECTION «OPTICS»

The set enables to carry out 7 laboratory works on the basic sections of a general course «Optics».

« 7 »
« ».



475-630

$\pm 5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$



Newton rings

As a source of quasi-monochromatic radiation a cluster is taken. Its radiation is located in the range of 475-630 nm. The given laboratory work enables to detect the light source radiation wavelength with the accuracy of $\pm 5.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm.



Study of light polarization

The facility enables to carry out experimental check of Malus law, to examine the forms and orientations of polarization ellipses after passing of linear polarized light through crystal wafers in a quarter and half of the wavelength. The polarization ellipses detection accuracy makes ± 5.0 .

$\pm 5,0$

-3



Study of optical rotation

Using a polarimeter SM-3 a liquids rotation constant and solutions specific rotation constant can be specified. The accuracy of specification of the given values makes 5.0 % from the measured value. With the help of the cluster the dependence of quartz wafer rotation constant from the light wavelength can be defined.

5,0 %

Ultrasonic light diffraction



As an ultrasonic source a piezoelectric based on BaTiO_3 has been taken with eigenfrequency in the range 1-10 MHz. The accuracy of output signal frequency maintenance makes $\pm 2.0\%$, source voltage amplitude is 5.0 - 30.0 V. The work makes it possible to examine the diffraction pattern changing at changing the structure of phase grating and to specify the period of grating.

BaTiO_3

1 - 10

$\pm 2.0\%$,
5.0 - 30.0

Multiple-beam interference phenomenon study

The facility enables to study the phenomenon of laser beam diffraction on a diffraction grating and to examine F-P interferometer spectral characteristics. With the help of diffraction pattern measurement we can determine radiation wavelength (error does not exceed 0.5 %), calculate grating period ($d/d=0.005$), measure the interferometer spectral characteristics. In the interferometer the distance between the planes makes 5.0 cm, the reverse factor makes R 60 %, the diameters of the interference rings are determined with error not exceeding $\pm 5.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm.



(
0,5 %),
($d/d=0,005$),

5,0
R 60 %, -

$\pm 5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Lenses and optical systems radiation



The work is aimed at experimental verification of the basic laws of geometrical optics. It allows to determine lenses focus distances, principle and focal planes of converging and divergent lenses and optical systems (the error does not exceed $\pm 5.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m), their spherical and chromatic aberrations.

(
 $\pm 5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$),

Extrinsic photoeffect



The device enables to measure volt-ampere characteristics of a photoelement at accelerating and arresting voltages, to determine the accelerating voltage value (measurement accuracy

± 0.05 V) at different light wavelengths falling on the photocathode, to calculate photoelectric threshold wavelength (relative error makes 5 %), to check Einstein equation and to determine Plank's constant (the error does not exceed ± 5.0 %).

(
 $\pm 0,05$)

5 %),

(

$\pm 5,0$ %).



A SET OF LABORATORY FACILITIES IN SECTION «ATOMIC PHYSICS»

The set enables to carry out 5 experimental and 5 computer laboratory works in all basic sections of a general course «Atom and atom phenomena physics».

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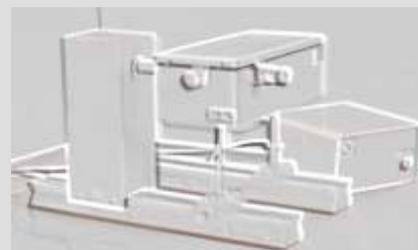
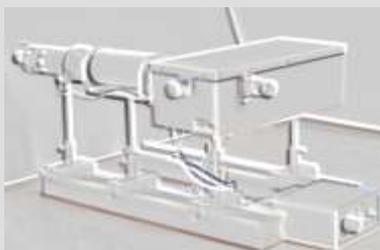
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3 spectroscopy-oriented laboratory works are done on the basis of the same experimental facility. In this facility visualization and spectrum registration are carried out with the help of a grating monochromator MUM in which the exit slit is replaced by the ocular and scanning is done manually. The experimental facility enables to register the spectrum in visible region with spectral resolution 0.2 nm; wavelengths measurement error makes 0.2 nm.

0,2 ;

0,2 .

-15.



Hydrogen atom emission spectrum

The work is aimed at visualization and examination of hydrogen emission spectrum and imbibing of Bohr theory of atom. A hydrogen-discharge lamp of the type -15 is used as an emission source. The obtained spectroscopic information is used to determine Rydberg constant, hydrogen atom energy levels and sizes.

Sodium atom emission spectrum

The work is aimed at studying the basic principles of complex atoms optical spectrums classification. A sodium lamp of the type DnaC-18 is used as an emission source. The obtained energy is used to detect the energy levels, ionization energy, quantum defects and effective charges of sodium atom in various steady states.



-18.

Iodine molecule absorption spectrum

In the process of the laboratory work the students can measure the iodine vapors electron-vibration absorption spectrums which are obtained by heating the glass cuvette with crystalline iodine in a special electrical heater. A lighting unit of the type OI with an incandescent lamp is used as an emission source. From experimentally found regulation of bands arrangement in a spectrum the students can determine the electronic transition energy, dissociation energy, anharmonicity constant and iodine molecule oscillation frequency.



The series of laboratory works is aimed at studying of quantum laws and their manifestation at atomic-molecular level using computer modeling methods. These laboratory works help students imbibe the material more efficiently. At the same time, the teacher is able to control the digestion of complicated questions which traditional methods of teaching fail to do. The software contains a modulating program, a program control manual and control questions. The access to the modulating program can be achieved only when all control questions are answered correctly. The software works in Windows.

Windows.

Crystalline structure electron diffraction

The work is aimed at computer modeling of iron polycrystalline film electron distraction. The PC screen displays the formation of ring diffraction pattern entering from chaotically arranged points which simulate hitting the electrons on the photoplate after their passing through the thin-film sample. In the process of the laboratory work the students study the statistic nature of the phenomenon, check de Brogi fundamental formula, determine the interplanar spaces and the corresponding Miller indexes. The accuracy of interplanar spaces detection makes about 2 %.

2%.

Linear harmonic oscillator steady states

The students examine steady states of linear harmonic oscillator by Schrodinger equation numeric solution. In the process of doing the laboratory work the students find energy levels, wave functions and frequency distribution. The accuracy of energy levels detection makes 0.01 % and can be increased at the expense of increase of count time. The students also study the impact on mass vibration frequency and oscillator force constant. Then they compare the results of computer and analytical solutions.

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Electron steady state in one-dimensional potential wells

The work is intended to carry out computer modeling of electron behavior in a square potential well of arbitrary width and depth by Schrodinger equation numeric solution. In the process of doing the laboratory work the students find energy levels, electron steady state wave functions and frequency distribution. The accuracy of energy levels detection makes 0.01 %. They also examine the influence of potential well width and depth on energy levels and their total number.

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Energy quantization and electron wave functions in hydrogen atom

0,01 %.

The work is intended to carry out computer modeling of electron behavior in hydrogen atom by Schrodinger equation numeric solution. In the process of doing the laboratory work the students find energy levels, wave functions and electron density radial distribution for electron steady states depending of the values of principal and orbital quantum numbers. The students can also observe electron cloud bulk structure at different values of three quantum numbers. The accuracy of energy levels detection makes at least 0.01 %.

Diatomic molecule vibrating states

H₂ D₂

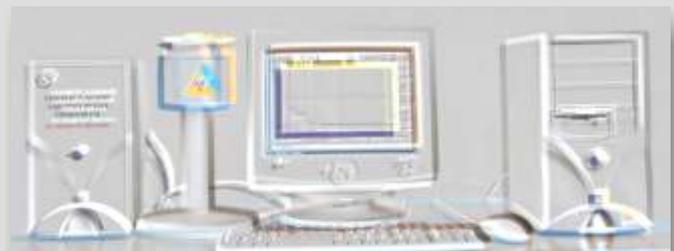
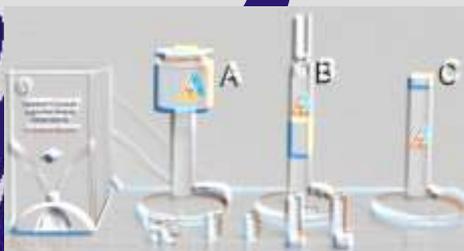
0,01 %.

The work examines vibrating states of two isotopic molecules of hydrogen H₂ and D₂ by Schrödinger equation numerical solution with Morse potential function. In the course of solution all vibrational levels and wave functions are found. And from levels arrangement laws the vibration frequency is calculated, as well as anharmonicity constant, force coefficient including both molecules dissociation energy. Comparing the obtained results by the two molecules the students are able to understand deeper the laws of molecular vibration. The vibrational level detection accuracy makes at least 0.01%.



UNIVERSAL LABORATORY PRACTICUM ON NUCLEAR PHYSICS

The laboratory complex includes detector having replaceable blocks for work with α -, β -, γ -radiation and electronic module designed for interfacing a detector with a PC.





The given laboratory works can be divided into three groups depending on the type of the replaceable detector unit used.



The use of detecting unit with unlimited scintillator with a set of lead and copper absorbers and gamma-sources and a set of low-active volume sources enables to carry out five laboratory works ().

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Examination of interaction of gamma-radiation with a matter

The work is aimed at the study of mechanisms of interaction of gamma-radiation with matter on the example of radiation absorption in lead and copper absorbers.

Statistics of nuclear measurements

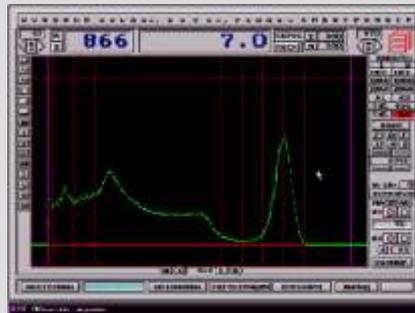
The work introduces the most significant statistic distributions: binomial, Poisson and normal. Goodness measure is used which allows acceptance or rejection the suggested hypothesis.

Scintillation spectrometer with unlimited scintillator

The work is intended to get to know typical instrument spectrums appearing when registering gamma-radiation including the methods of analysis of such spectrums.

Source specific activity change by relative method

The standard source and unknown activity source are represented as volume sources Cs-137, enclosed in Marinelli vessels to increase the efficiency of registration. The background measurement is carried out in the identical conditions.



Cs-137,

Examination of scintillation detector functioning

The students examine the scintillation method of radiation registration, scintillation detector operating principle including the determination of Cs-137 gamma-radiation registration efficiency.

Cs-137.

With the help of a limited scintillator detecting unit with a set of aluminum absorbers and a set of beta and gamma sources the students can carry out four laboratory works ().

Scintillation spectrometer with limited scintillator

We can see the spectrums from three different sources of beta and gamma radiation: Sr-90, Na-22 and Cs-137. To do the laboratory work it is necessary to calibrate the spectrometer energy scale. The peak in apparatus spectrum of electrons Cs-137 is used to evaluate spectrometer energy resolution.

Examination of absorption of electrons in matter

We experimentally build a curve of absorption of beta-electrons of Sr-90 in aluminum. We define the absorption coefficient of electrons maximal run length and maximal energy of beta-spectrum.

Examination of beta-spectrum shape

The aim of the laboratory work is to build and calculate the characteristics of beta-spectrums of the sources Na-22 and Cs-137 and to build neutrino spectrum which accompany beta disintegration and to determine the internal conversion ratio for Cs-137.

With the help of a scintillator detecting unit and a set of alpha sources the students can do two laboratory works ().

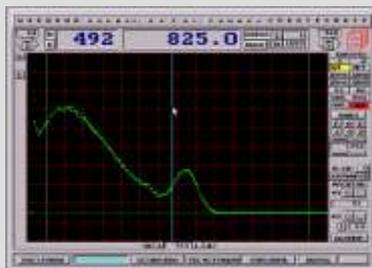
Interaction of alpha-particles with matter

The students measure the curve of alpha-particles absorption in the air, determine the run length and evaluate alpha-particles energy.

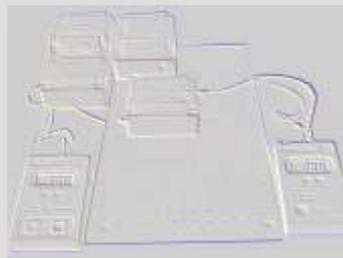
Examination of alpha-spectrums

The experimental part of the work includes observation and analysis of complex spectrum of Ra-226, which shapes by the sequence of radioactive chain decays and contains inclusions of alpha-particles with different energies, electrons and gamma-quanta. To calibrate alpha-spectrometer energy scale two sources of alpha-particles with known energies (for example, U-233 and Pu-239) are used. Comparing the found energies of alpha-particles with the known sequence of radioactive chain decay the students can detect the elements the decay of which shapes the observed complex alpha-spectrum.

To set and control the spectrometer parameters, to control the experiment and to fulfill the initial data processing special software «Spectrometer» has been developed.



LABORATORY PRACTICUMS IN LASER PHYSICS AND OPTICS



Yttrium aluminum garnet laser

Laboratory tasks include:

- Free generation mode
- Active q-switching mode
- Passive q-switching mode
- Second-harmonic generation



Free generation mode

Yttrium aluminum garnet laser - design and physical principles of operation in free generation mode.

Laser alignment methods.

Generation power dependence on pumping power, cavity mirrors reflection coefficient.

Second-harmonic generation

Physical principles of the second-harmonic generation.

Conditions of phase synchronism for different type interactions.

Efficiency of the second-harmonic generation as a function of the wavelength and crystal orientation and nonlinear susceptibility.



Active q-switching mode

Physical principles of laser pulse formation in the active Q-switching mode.

Q-switching mode of the cavity based on Pockels-effect cell.

Control methods for energy and temporal characteristics of laser generation.



Passive q-switching mode

Physical principles of laser pulse formation in the passive Q-switching mode.

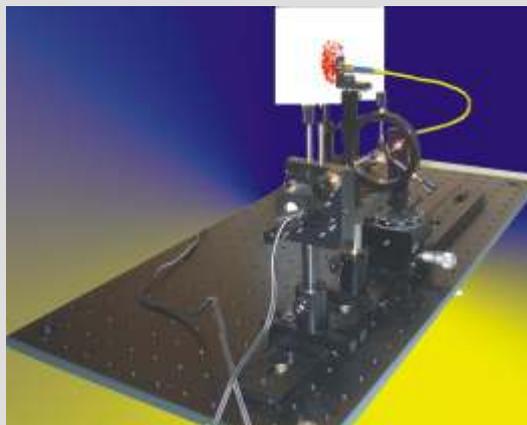
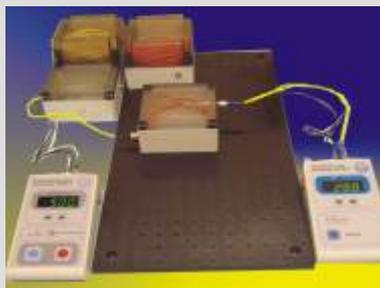
Analysis of the gate operation based on lithium fluoride crystal with color centers.

Optimization methods for energy and temporal characteristics of laser generation.



List of laboratory works

- Optoelectronic recording systems
- Semiconductor lasers and light-emitting diodes
- Radiation coupling in optical fiber
- Single- and multimode optical fibers
- Radiation loss in optical fiber
- Fiberoptic communication lines



The proposed laboratory works are intended for students studying modern information technologies based on optical data transfer and processing. These works involve practical exercises associated with optoelectronic and fiberoptic systems and with the use of the optical signal transmission methods. Students become familiar with the operation principles of fiberoptic communication lines and with functioning of particular components in their optical and optoelectronic elements: semiconductor lasers, light-emitting diodes, optical signal recording systems, single- and multimode fibers, input/ output systems for optical radiation, optical splitters, couplers, etc.



The proposed laboratory course makes it possible to introduce modern information technologies based on the optical data processing into the academic plan of higher school. The suggested equipment enables research associated with the development of new information processing techniques and design of multifunctional optoelectronic elements.

Optical bistability

- Optical bistability and its realization conditions
- Characteristics of optoelectronic LC system with feedback
- Control over the hysteresis loop of LC system
- Analysis of the modes of differential amplification, discriminator, limiter

Intensity self-oscillations and optical chaos

- Theoretical principles of nonlinear oscillations
- Self-oscillations and stochastic operating modes of coupled optoelectronic LC elements
- Analysis for Fourier-spectra of signals and phase traces
- Procedures to attain optical chaos

Optical logic elements

- Basics of digital data processing
- Principles of constructing optical logic elements
- Schemes for realization of optical logic operations based on optoelectronic LC cells
- Characteristics of LC elements and realization of the main logic operations

Spatial image filtering

- Principal concepts and relations of Fourier-optics
- Study of the schemes for optical data processing using spatial image filtering
- Spatial Fourier-spectra. Isolation of particular fragments (letters, symbols) and contrast control



REMOTE LABORATORY PRACTICAL TRAINING ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF DOSIMETRY AND RADIATION PROTECTION

The training includes the following laboratory works:

- Nuclear measurements statistics
- Measurement of gamma-radiation with scintillation spectrometer
- Passing of gamma-radiation through the matter and calculation of radiation protection
- Measurement of radiation source activity using relative method
- Dosimeter based on scintillation detector

The above fulfillment of the above laboratory works will be supported by three experimental facilities (gamma-spectrometer, beta-spectrometer and gamma-radiometer) united into the local network with the subsequent output to Internet via a local network server.

Each spectrometer consists of the following parts:

- Detector of α - or β -radiation, the mainframe to convert light signal into an electrical signal, a spectrometric amplifier;
- System of collimation and radiation protection to carry out the selected measurement geometry;
- Computer-aided system of replaceable sources of radiation and the samples under research;
- Electronic module to couple detector with a PC in which the electric pulse amplitude converts into a code and a test signal for electric calibration of the spectrometer is shaped. The electronic module incorporates one or two basic amplifiers with changing amplification, a scheme of selection and a low and high-voltage power supply.

All spectrometer modes are controlled with a PC.

The remote laboratory practical training enables to carry out all the measurements in a spectrometric mode. To set and control the spectrometers parameters, to control the experiment and to process the data special software "Spectrometer" has been developed.



ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC COMPLEX FOR STUDYING PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SEMI-CONDUCTOR MATERIALS AND NANOSTRUCTURES

The complex is intended for performance at a modern level of a cycle of laboratory works on studying physical properties of semiconductor materials and nanostructures (investigation of relaxation processes on internal and external borders of the grains, magnetotransport properties, the photo-electric phenomena: a photo and electroluminescence, etc.). It has flexible architecture and can be supplemented with other measuring devices.

ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC COMPLEX FOR STUDYING PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SEMI-CONDUCTOR MATERIALS AND NANOSTRUCTURES

LCR-

LCR-



The module of non-stationary LCR-spectroscopy

The device of non-stationary LCR-spectroscopy nanostructured materials and semi-conductor devices.



The device for galvanomagnetic phenomena investigation

The device for studying magnetic fields dependences of kinetic coefficients of not magnetic and magnetic condensed nanostructured solids and multilayered structures.



Complex of devices for registration of spectral characteristics

The device for studying spectral characteristics of semi-conductor materials and nanostructures.



MULTILEVEL LABORATORY PRACTICAL TRAINING IN ENERGY SAVING

The system comprises some modules providing a means for a large series of demonstrating, measuring and simulating laboratory exercises for bachelor and master students to study the phenomena, processes, materials and devices used for the effective production and utilization of energy.

Each module is intended to perform several laboratory works and may be extended to include specific tasks at customer's request including scientific research problems. The modular structure of this system makes it flexible enough to be modified with adaptation of its tasks, goals and laboratory exercises according to the type and level of training.

Training and measuring system "House"

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4-5-



The system is intended for experimental laboratory works for training of the 4th-5th year and master students by the energy saving principles, examination of the heat transfer characteristics in closed capacities, measurements of thermal characteristics

of the materials used in the walling units (walls, roofs, floors, windows, doors, etc.). Works are based on the analysis of the experimental time dependencies of temperatures and temperature distributions inside of the house model in the steady-state and unsteady-state thermal (heating) conditions.

Training and measuring module "Sensor"

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This module allows to make measurements of functional properties of temperature, magneto-resistive and Hall sensors and the materials used in their active elements for the control systems in power engineering and energy saving.

Training and measuring module “Thermal-physic characteristics of materials”

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Module consists of two devices and is intended for a set of experimental laboratory works by measuring of temperature dependences of the materials thermal conductivity and temperature conductivity for different heating modes, boundary conditions and different regimes of temperature field evolution.



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Training and measuring module “Photovoltaics”

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This module consists of Sun simulator and spectrometer. It allows to make measurements of I-V characteristics? Spectral characteristics and parameters of solar cells and also properties of solar cell materials (photoresponse, photosensitivity, etc.).



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