Link for reference video by Kureshi sir :

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wh8zTwHMGNggfKXo-42yrb9gHA6dk9oN/view?usp=drivesdk

Relations between variables:

K(expt) = T (exp) /2π$\sqrt{\frac{ga^2}{L}}$

Where, 2a = distance between 2 wires

K = radius of gyration of Bifilar suspension.

Kth = l/2$\sqrt{3}$, where, l=length of rectangular bar

M.I. expt = m$(Kexpt)^2$ and M.I.th = m$(Kth)^2$

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Length (l) of rectangular bar= 0.53 meters.

Use that and calculate Kth = l/2$\sqrt{3}$ = 0.53/2$\sqrt{3}$

Use following equation to calculate time period(t) that you will be giving to user after simulation is run.

Kth = T (exp) /2π$\sqrt{\frac{ga^2}{L}}$

g=9.81 m per seconds sq. (gravitational constant)

a=0.23 meters

L=length of suspension will be given by user.

After getting T(exp) multiply it by 10

So, t= T(exp)*10

Time period (t) will be given to user after simulation is run. Unit is seconds.

You can vary value of 't' by ±1% to compensate for natural factors so that user will get different values for theoretical and practical values; but difference between them should be very minimal.