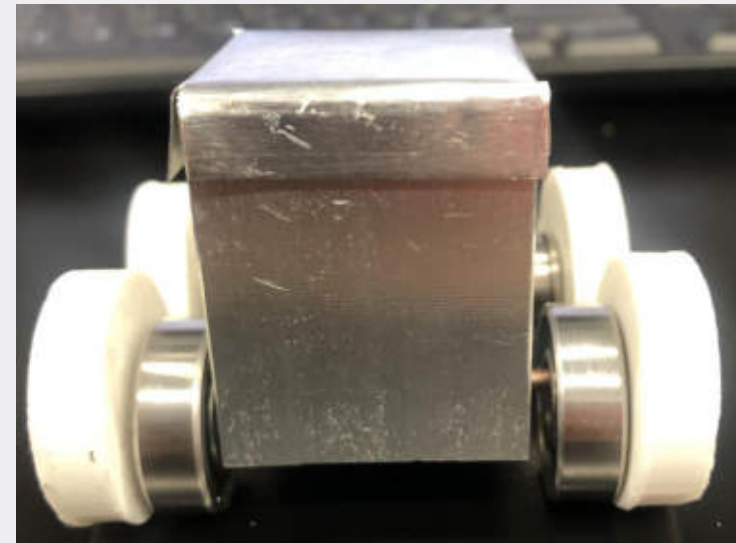
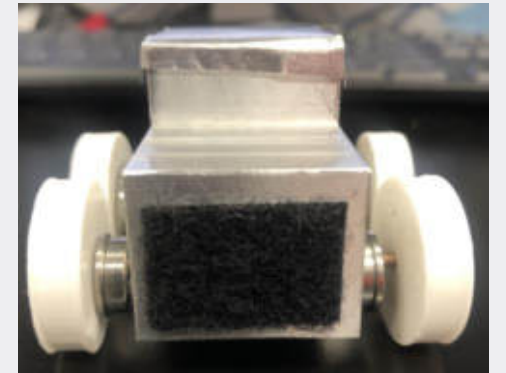
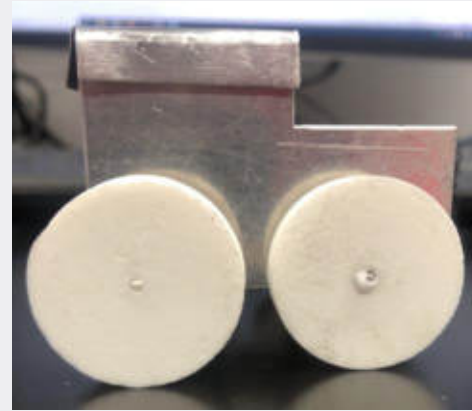


Petros Sklavounos
KangHyuk (Chris) Lee

DAP: Catapult Car

Design

- Low build and wide axle for stability
- Bearings for weight and increased stability
- Compact mass for "point-mass" effect
- Press-fitted wheels for directional stability and build quality



Construction

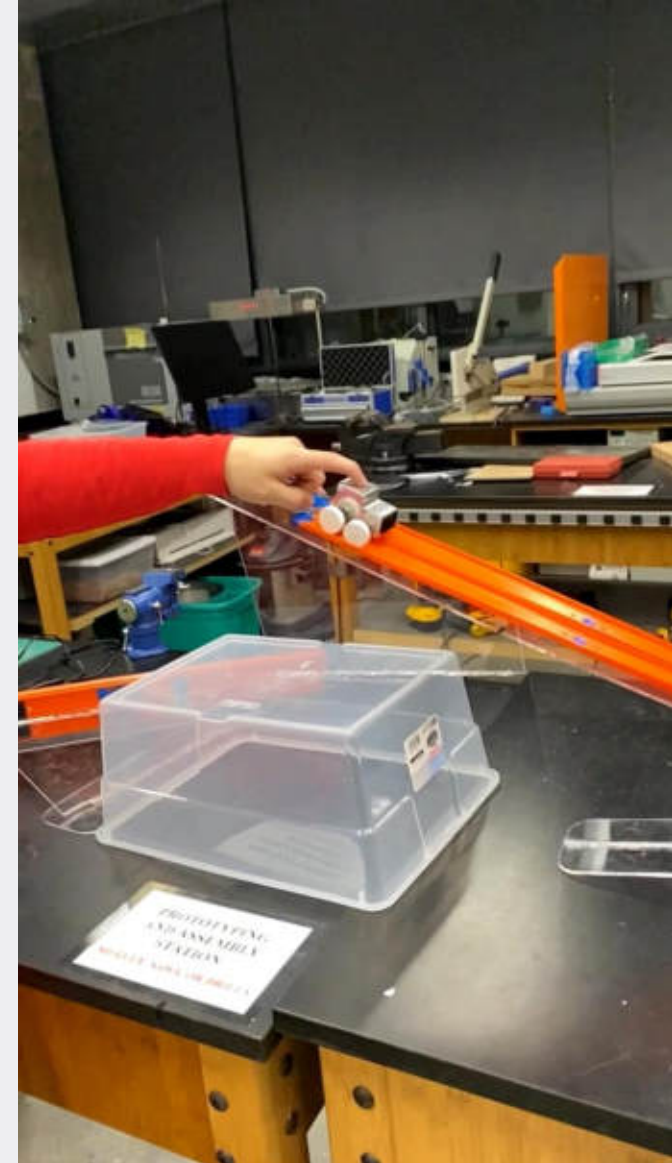
1. Aluminum block machined with Sinisa
2. Axle design review with Brian
3. Wheel design consultation with Jeanette
4. Re-evaluation and testing



Performance and Test Results

- Outperformed expectations
- Able to stay on track without silicone on wheels
- Stable, fast, and attaches well with contact board

Sneak preview



Calculations

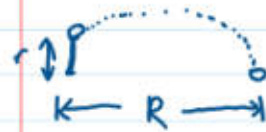
STATES

- 1) CAR'S FINAL SPEED @ CATAPULT
- 2) CATAPULT ARM'S FINAL ANGULAR SPEED
- 3) DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY CATAPULTED M.S.U

DRAWING OF ENTIRE SYSTEM



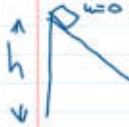
STATE 3: PROJECTILE RANGE



Range equation: $R = \frac{v_i^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g}$
VF of STATE 2

$$R = \frac{\left[\frac{M(Mgh)^{1/2}}{\left(\frac{M}{2} + \frac{I}{r^2}\right)^{1/2}} \right]^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g}$$

STATE 1: CONSERVATION OF ENERGY



$M = M_c + m_w + m$
Frame, wheels, car components, fuel

$GPE = KE_{\text{linear}} + KE_{\text{rotational}} + W_f$
frictional work, due to size and mass of car

$Mgh = \frac{Mv_f^2}{2} + \frac{NI\omega^2}{2}$
frictional work, due to size and mass of car

Assumption that axles will allow 2 pairs of wheels to rotate

$Mgh = \frac{Mv_f^2}{2} + I\omega^2$ (1)

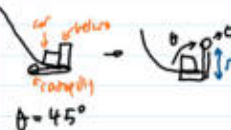
$\omega = \frac{v_f}{r}$ (2)
radius of wheel

(2) in (1): $Mgh = \frac{Mv_f^2}{2} + I\frac{v_f^2}{r^2}$

Finally v_f : $Mgh = v_f^2 \left(\frac{M}{2} + \frac{I}{r^2} \right)$

$v_f^2 = \frac{Mgh}{\left(\frac{M}{2} + \frac{I}{r^2} \right)}$, $v_f = \left(\frac{Mgh}{\left(\frac{M}{2} + \frac{I}{r^2} \right)} \right)^{1/2}$

STATE 2: CONSERVATION OF ANGULAR MOMENTUM



$L_i = L_f$ Inelastic collision due to velcro

$\vec{L} = m\vec{r} \times \vec{v}$

$Mrv_i = (M+m_{\text{catapult}})rv_f$

$|L| = m|r||v|$ scalar components

$v_f = \frac{Mrv_i}{(M+m_{\text{cat}})r}$

substituting state 1 v_f into state 2 v_f

$\frac{M(Mgh)^{1/2}}{\left(\frac{M}{2} + \frac{I}{r^2}\right)^{1/2}} (M+m_{\text{cat}})$