

lab

November 7, 2023

1 Lab 4: Collisions

1.1 Abstract

This lab will cover the topic of conservation of momentum in collisions that is, when in ideal condition, total momentum of the system will be conserved before and after the collision or contact. Momentum is a vector quantity of product between velocity and mass.

1.2 Introduction

By finding momentum of disks before and after collision, this experiment attempts to observe if momentum and kinetic energy is conserved. Seven trials of collision is recorded via a camera and positions of disks tracked with the python program. Using produced time-position chart, set time window before and after collision can be analyzed. In the time window before and after, momentum and velocity (and kinetic energy) will be calculated; the average momentum before collision and that of after collision will be compared and plotted to decide if momentum is in fact conserved in real life.

Also, vector dot product will be used to determine angle between two projectile's disk.

1.3 Experimental Procedure

```
[19]: import numpy as np
      from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      import pandas
      import math
```

```
[20]: def distance(a, b):
      return math.sqrt(np.sum(np.square(np.array(a) - np.array(b))))

      def midpoint(a, b, c, d):
      return ((a + c)/2, (b + d)/2)
```

Some constants are defined below:

```
[21]: DATA_PATH = "data/New/"

      DISCARD_AMOUNT = [2400, 2450, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2550]
      CASE_NAMES = ["90", "180", ">90 1", ">90 2", ">90 3", "<90 1", "<90 2", "<90 3"]
```

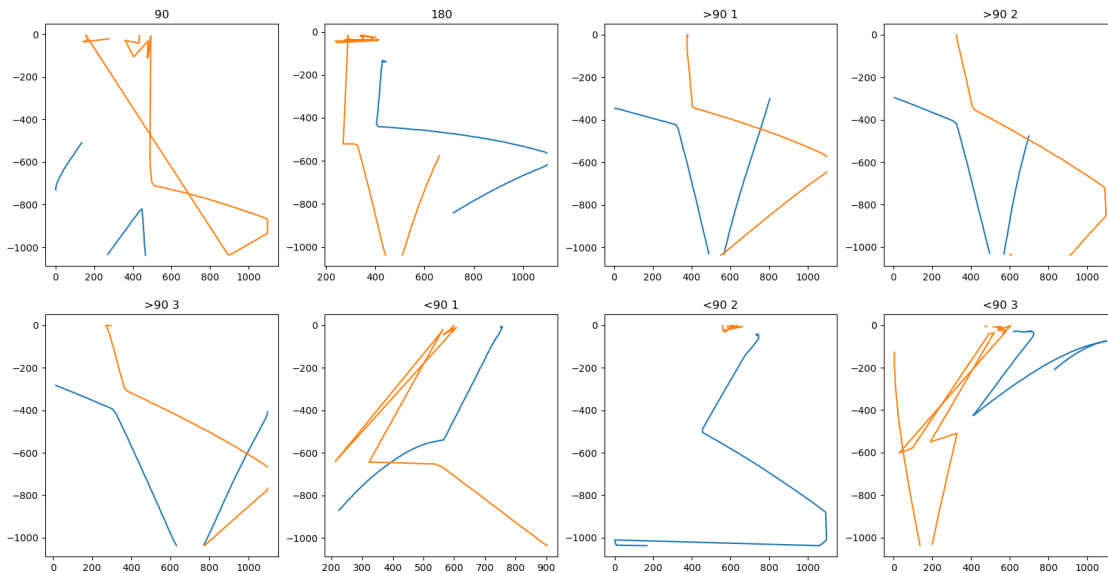
```
# 10g
MASS = 10
```

Visualizing the entire path of tracked points. It is not possible to process data as is, and data must be processed to exclude to only have few frames before and after the point of contact.

```
[28]: fig, axs_ = plt.subplots(2, 4, figsize=(20, 10))
      axs = axs_.flatten()

      for i in range(1, 9):
          data = pandas.read_csv(DATA_PATH + "{}.csv".format(i))

          axs[i-1].plot(data["position_px_x-hotpink"], -1 * data["position_px_y-hotpink"],
                        ↪data["position_px_x-hotpink"])
          axs[i-1].plot(data["position_px_x-lightorange"], -1 * data["position_px_y-lightorange"],
                        ↪data["position_px_x-lightorange"])
          axs[i-1].set_title(CASE_NAMES[i-1])
```



Here few things are being done: the loop looks for the time when two tracking points comes the closest. That will be the time when two disks collide. Some predetermined data was used to discard first few frames to make it more accurate(it is using `DISCARD_AMOUNT`). When subset of tracking data before and after 300 micro-second is determined, that data can be splitted into tracking data before and after the collision.

To make plot a bit more interesting, a green point, representing the midpoint between the point of contact, was added to to the plots.

```
[23]: aroundContacts = []
```

```

fig, axs_ = plt.subplots(2, 4, figsize=(20, 10))
axs = axs_.flatten()

for i in range(1, 9):
    data = pandas.read_csv(DATA_PATH + "{}.csv".format(i))
    data = data[data["timestamp"] > DISCARD_AMOUNT[i-1]]

    minDist = 100000
    mintime = 0
    for _, row in data.iterrows():
        time = row["timestamp"]
        pink_x = row["position_px_x-hotpink"]
        pink_y = row["position_px_y-hotpink"]
        pink_vx = row["vx-hotpink"]
        pink_vy = row["vy-hotpink"]
        orange_x = row["position_px_x-lightorange"]
        orange_y = row["position_px_y-lightorange"]
        orange_vx = row["vx-lightorange"]
        orange_vy = row["vy-lightorange"]

        if distance([pink_x, pink_y], [orange_x, orange_y]) < minDist:
            mintime = time
            minDist = distance([pink_x, pink_y], [orange_x, orange_y])

    aroundContact = data[abs(data['timestamp'] - mintime) < 300]

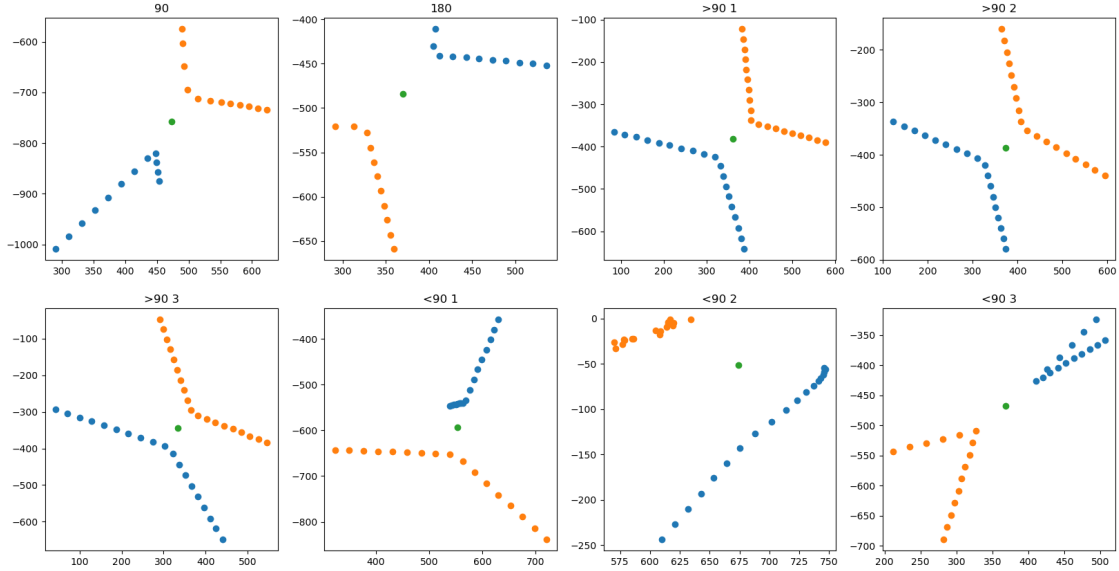
    beforeContact = aroundContact[aroundContact['timestamp'] < mintime]
    afterContact = aroundContact[aroundContact['timestamp'] >= mintime]

    axs[i-1].scatter(aroundContact["position_px_x-hotpink"], -1 *
↪aroundContact["position_px_y-hotpink"])
    axs[i-1].scatter(aroundContact["position_px_x-lightorange"], -1 *
↪aroundContact["position_px_y-lightorange"])

    mid = aroundContact[aroundContact['timestamp'] == mintime]
    midx, midy = midpoint(mid["position_px_x-hotpink"],
↪mid["position_px_y-hotpink"], mid["position_px_x-lightorange"],
↪mid["position_px_y-lightorange"])
    axs[i-1].scatter(midx, -midy)
    axs[i-1].set_title(CASE_NAMES[i-1])

    aroundContacts.append((beforeContact, afterContact))

```



From data point before and after the contact, momentum and kinetic energy can be calculated along with their uncertainty. The velocity value give by the tracking script was largely inaccurate, so velocity data are recalculated using the position and time data.

```
[24]: def findUncertainty(x):
        return np.average(x), np.std(x)/math.sqrt(len(x))

def removeNan(x):
    return x[~np.isnan(x)]

def magnitude(x):
    return math.sqrt(np.sum(np.square(x)))

result = []

for d in aroundContacts:
    before_, after_ = d
    before = before_.copy()
    after = after_.copy()

    out = {}

    dist = before.diff().fillna(0.)
    before["vx-hotpink"] = dist["position_px_x-hotpink"] / dist["timestamp"]
    before["vy-hotpink"] = dist["position_px_y-hotpink"] / dist["timestamp"]
    before["vx-lightorange"] = dist["position_px_x-lightorange"] /
    ↪dist["timestamp"]
```

```

    before["vy-lightorange"] = dist["position_px_y-lightorange"] /  $\Delta$ 
     $\rightarrow$ dist["timestamp"]

    dist2 = after.copy().diff().fillna(0.)
    after["vx-hotpink"] = dist2["position_px_x-hotpink"] / dist2["timestamp"]
    after["vy-hotpink"] = dist2["position_px_y-hotpink"] / dist2["timestamp"]
    after["vx-lightorange"] = dist2["position_px_x-lightorange"] /  $\Delta$ 
     $\rightarrow$ dist2["timestamp"]
    after["vy-lightorange"] = dist2["position_px_y-lightorange"] /  $\Delta$ 
     $\rightarrow$ dist2["timestamp"]

    vecPink = [np.sum(dist["position_px_x-hotpink"]), np.
     $\rightarrow$ sum(dist["position_px_y-hotpink"])]
    vecOrange = [np.sum(dist["position_px_x-lightorange"]), np.
     $\rightarrow$ sum(dist["position_px_y-lightorange"])]
    out["beforeAngle"] = np.degrees(np.arccos(np.dot(vecPink, vecOrange) /  $\Delta$ 
     $\rightarrow$ (magnitude(vecPink) * magnitude(vecOrange))))

    vecPink = [np.sum(dist2["position_px_x-hotpink"]), np.
     $\rightarrow$ sum(dist2["position_px_y-hotpink"])]
    vecOrange = [np.sum(dist2["position_px_x-lightorange"]), np.
     $\rightarrow$ sum(dist2["position_px_y-lightorange"])]
    out["afterAngle"] = np.degrees(np.arccos(np.dot(vecPink, vecOrange) /  $\Delta$ 
     $\rightarrow$ (magnitude(vecPink) * magnitude(vecOrange))))

    beforePinkPX, beforePinkPXUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(before["vx-hotpink"])) * MASS)
    beforePinkPY, beforePinkPYUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(before["vy-hotpink"])) * MASS)
    beforeOrangePX, beforeOrangePXUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(before["vx-lightorange"])) * MASS)
    beforeOrangePY, beforeOrangePYUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(before["vy-lightorange"])) * MASS)

    afterPinkPX, afterPinkPXUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(after["vx-hotpink"])) * MASS)
    afterPinkPY, afterPinkPYUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(after["vy-hotpink"])) * MASS)
    afterOrangePX, afterOrangePXUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(after["vx-lightorange"])) * MASS)
    afterOrangePY, afterOrangePYUncert = findUncertainty(removeNan(np.
     $\rightarrow$ array(after["vy-lightorange"])) * MASS)

    totalBeforePX, totalBeforePXUncert = beforePinkPX + beforeOrangePX, math.
     $\rightarrow$ sqrt(beforePinkPXUncert **2 + beforeOrangePXUncert **2)

```

```

    totalAfterPX, totalAfterPXUncert = afterPinkPX + afterOrangePX, math.
    ↪sqrt(afterPinkPXUncert **2 + afterOrangePXUncert **2)

    totalBeforePY, totalBeforePYUncert = beforePinkPY + beforeOrangePY, math.
    ↪sqrt(beforePinkPYUncert **2 + beforeOrangePYUncert **2)
    totalAfterPY, totalAfterPYUncert = afterPinkPY + afterOrangePY, math.
    ↪sqrt(afterPinkPYUncert **2 + afterOrangePYUncert **2)

    beforeOverAfterX, beforeOverAfterXUncert = totalBeforePX / totalAfterPX,
    ↪math.sqrt(totalBeforePXUncert**2 + totalAfterPXUncert**2)
    beforeOverAfterY, beforeOverAfterYUncert = totalBeforePY / totalAfterPY,
    ↪math.sqrt(totalBeforePYUncert**2 + totalAfterPYUncert**2)

    out["beforePinkPX"] = beforePinkPX
    out["beforePinkPXUncert"] = beforePinkPXUncert
    out["beforePinkPY"] = beforePinkPY
    out["beforePinkPYUncert"] = beforePinkPYUncert
    out["beforeOrangePX"] = beforeOrangePX
    out["beforeOrangePXUncert"] = beforeOrangePXUncert
    out["beforeOrangePY"] = beforeOrangePY
    out["beforeOrangePYUncert"] = beforeOrangePYUncert

    out["afterPinkPX"] = afterPinkPX
    out["afterPinkPXUncert"] = afterPinkPXUncert
    out["afterPinkPY"] = afterPinkPY
    out["afterPinkPYUncert"] = afterPinkPYUncert
    out["afterOrangePX"] = afterOrangePX
    out["afterOrangePXUncert"] = afterOrangePXUncert
    out["afterOrangePY"] = afterOrangePY
    out["afterOrangePYUncert"] = afterOrangePYUncert

    out["totalBeforePX"] = totalBeforePX
    out["totalBeforePXUncert"] = totalBeforePXUncert
    out["totalBeforePY"] = totalBeforePY
    out["totalBeforePYUncert"] = totalBeforePYUncert

    out["totalAfterPX"] = totalAfterPX
    out["totalAfterPXUncert"] = totalAfterPXUncert
    out["totalAfterPY"] = totalAfterPY
    out["totalAfterPYUncert"] = totalAfterPYUncert

    out["beforeOverAfterX"] = beforeOverAfterX
    out["beforeOverAfterXUncert"] = beforeOverAfterXUncert
    out["beforeOverAfterY"] = beforeOverAfterY
    out["beforeOverAfterYUncert"] = beforeOverAfterYUncert

```

```

    out["beforePinkK"], out["beforePinkKUncert"] = findUncertainty(removeNan((1/
↪2) * MASS * (np.array(before["vx-hotpink"]) ** 2 + np.
↪array(before["vy-hotpink"]) ** 2)))
    out["beforeOrangeK"], out["beforeOrangeKUncert"] =
↪findUncertainty(removeNan((1/2) * MASS * (np.array(before["vx-lightorange"])
↪** 2 + np.array(before["vy-lightorange"]) ** 2)))

    out["afterPinkK"], out["afterPinkKUncert"] = findUncertainty(removeNan((1/2)
↪* MASS * (np.array(after["vx-hotpink"]) ** 2 + np.array(after["vy-hotpink"])
↪** 2)))
    out["afterOrangeK"], out["afterOrangeKUncert"] =
↪findUncertainty(removeNan((1/2) * MASS * (np.array(after["vx-lightorange"])
↪** 2 + np.array(after["vy-lightorange"]) ** 2)))

    out["beforeTotalK"] = out["beforePinkK"] + out["beforeOrangeK"]
    out["beforeTotalKUncert"] = math.sqrt(out["beforePinkKUncert"]**2 +
↪out["beforeOrangeKUncert"]**2)

    out["afterTotalK"] = out["afterPinkK"] + out["afterOrangeK"]
    out["afterTotalKUncert"] = math.sqrt(out["afterPinkKUncert"]**2 +
↪out["afterOrangeKUncert"]**2)

    result.append(out)

```

Following plots what's found from previous calculations.

```

[25]: bars = {
    'Before': ([x["totalBeforePX"] for x in result], [x["totalBeforePXUncert"]
↪for x in result]),
    'After': ([x["totalAfterPX"] for x in result], [x["totalAfterPXUncert"] for
↪x in result])
}

x = np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)) # the label locations
width = 0.25 # the width of the bars
multiplier = 0

fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4)) = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(20, 16))

for attribute, measurement in bars.items():
    val, uncert = measurement
    offset = width * multiplier
    rects = ax1.bar(x + offset, val, width, yerr=uncert, label=attribute)
    ax1.bar_label(rects, padding=3, rotation=90)
    multiplier += 1

```

```

# Add some text for labels, title and custom x-axis tick labels, etc.
ax1.set_ylabel('Momentum (kg*m/s)')
ax1.set_xlabel('Cases')
ax1.set_title('Px')
ax1.set_xticks(x + width, CASE_NAMES)
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax1.set_ylim(-15, 20)

bars = {
    'Before': ([x["totalBeforePY"] for x in result], [x["totalBeforePYUncert"] for
    →x in result]),
    'After': ([x["totalAfterPY"] for x in result], [x["totalAfterPYUncert"] for
    →x in result])
}

x = np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)) # the label locations
width = 0.25 # the width of the bars
multiplier = 0

for attribute, measurement in bars.items():
    val, uncert = measurement
    offset = width * multiplier
    rects = ax2.bar(x + offset, val, width, yerr=uncert, label=attribute)
    ax2.bar_label(rects, padding=3, rotation=90)
    multiplier += 1

# Add some text for labels, title and custom x-axis tick labels, etc.
ax2.set_ylabel('Momentum (kg*m/s)')
ax2.set_xlabel('Cases')
ax2.set_title('Py')
ax2.set_xticks(x + width, CASE_NAMES)
ax2.legend(loc='upper left')
ax2.set_ylim(-15, 20)

ax3.scatter(x=np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)), y=[x["beforeOverAfterX"] for x in
    →result])
ax3.errorbar(x=np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)),
    y=[x["beforeOverAfterX"] for x in result],
    yerr=[x["beforeOverAfterXUncert"] for x in result],
    capsize=4,
    ls="none")
ax3.set_title("Px_before/Px_after")
ax3.set_xlabel("test cases")
ax3.set_xticks(np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)), labels=CASE_NAMES)
ax3.set_ylim(-5, 5)

```



```

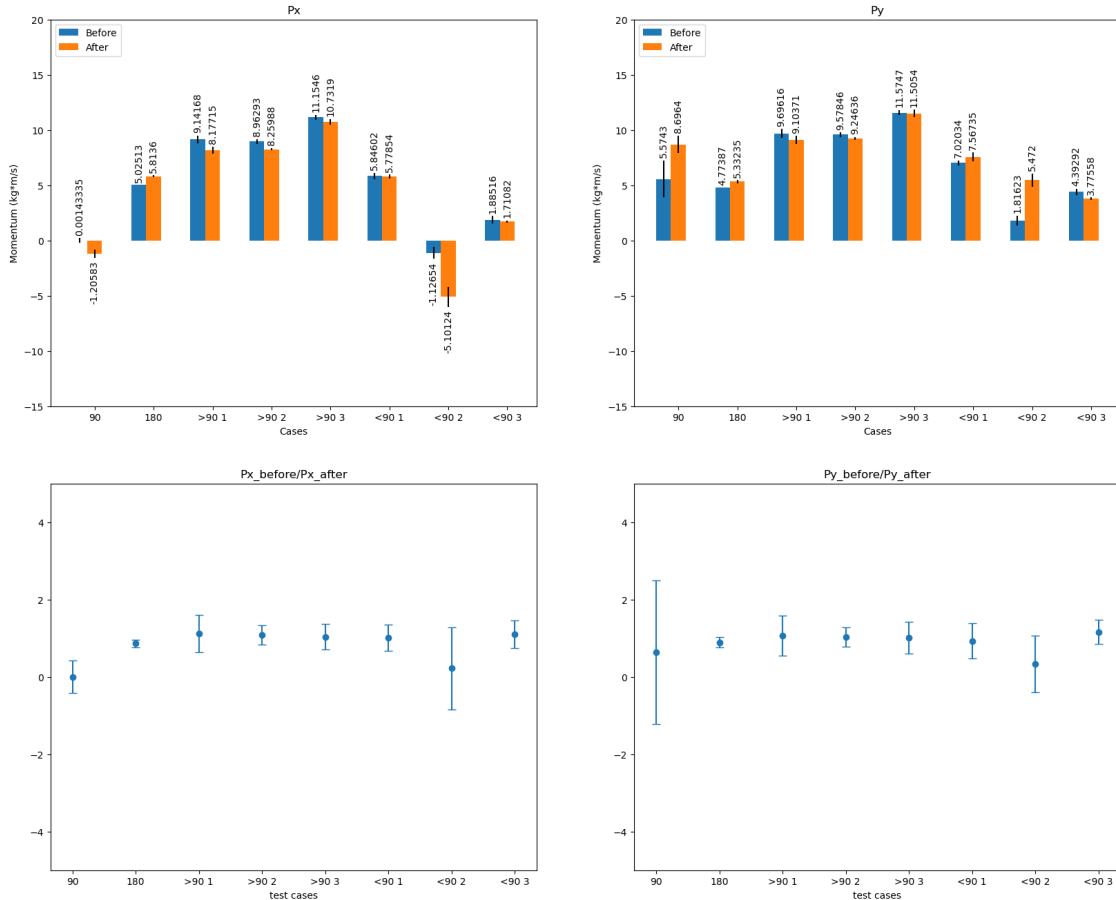
ax4.scatter(x=np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)), y=[x["beforeOverAfterY"] for x in result])
ax4.errorbar(x=np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)),
             y=[x["beforeOverAfterY"] for x in result],
             yerr=[x["beforeOverAfterYUncert"] for x in result],
             capsize=4,
             ls="none")

ax4.set_title("Py_before/Py_after")
ax4.set_xlabel("test cases")
ax4.set_xticks(np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)), labels=CASE_NAMES)
ax4.set_ylim(-5, 5)

()

```

[25]: ()



```
[26]: bars = {
    'Before': ([x["beforeTotalK"] for x in result], [x["beforeTotalKUncert"] for
    ↪x in result]),
    'After': ([x["afterTotalK"] for x in result], [x["afterTotalKUncert"] for x
    ↪in result])
}

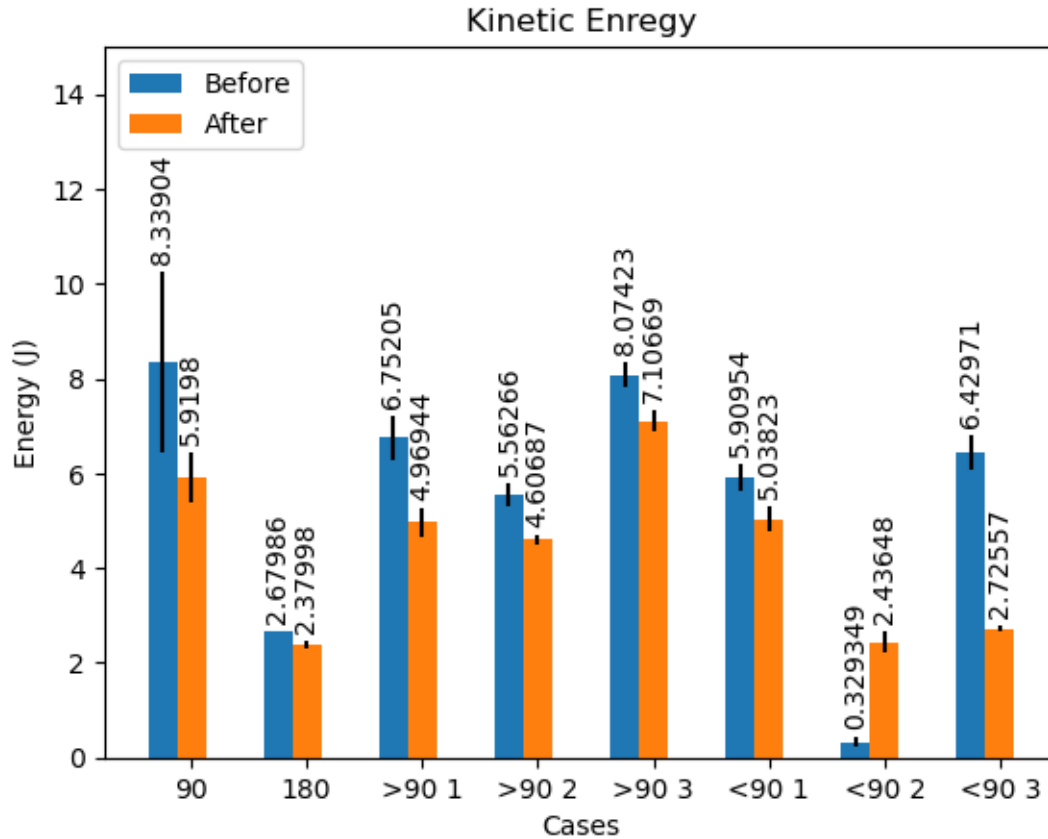
x = np.arange(len(CASE_NAMES)) # the label locations
width = 0.25 # the width of the bars
multiplier = 0

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

for attribute, measurement in bars.items():
    val, uncert = measurement
    offset = width * multiplier
    rects = ax1.bar(x + offset, val, width, yerr=uncert, label=attribute)
    ax1.bar_label(rects, padding=3, rotation=90)
    multiplier += 1

# Add some text for labels, title and custom x-axis tick labels, etc.
ax1.set_ylabel('Energy (J)')
ax1.set_xlabel('Cases')
ax1.set_title('Kinetic Enregy')
ax1.set_xticks(x + width, CASE_NAMES)
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax1.set_ylim(0, 15)
```

```
[26]: (0.0, 15.0)
```



And following is the CSV export of momentum, kinetic energy, and angles that were used to plot the above graphs

```
[27]: pandas.DataFrame(result)
```

```
[27]:
```

	beforeAngle	afterAngle	beforePinkPX	beforePinkPXUncert	beforePinkPY \
0	176.966183	112.282332	-0.618251	0.002027	-5.719541
1	96.009006	71.616948	-0.502513	0.000000	4.773869
2	70.145359	56.339868	8.338725	0.360907	2.057909
3	55.922881	47.197427	7.293490	0.220086	2.715710
4	52.446298	35.694890	8.680129	0.202665	3.306440
5	106.899413	111.586478	-2.343759	0.105826	6.673853
6	0.966555	30.774036	-0.851316	0.286638	1.345671
7	145.682795	139.272950	-5.341300	0.200550	6.520437

	beforePinkPYUncert	beforeOrangePX	beforeOrangePXUncert	beforeOrangePY \
0	0.128043	0.619685	0.220612	11.293837
1	0.000000	5.527638	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.082491	0.802951	0.081691	7.638248
3	0.109085	1.669436	0.077625	6.862755

4	0.090055	2.474460	0.039490	8.268222
5	0.230444	8.189779	0.268001	0.346484
6	0.227830	-0.275223	0.451727	0.470555
7	0.262410	7.226465	0.271333	-2.127520

	beforeOrangePYUncert	...	beforeOrangeK	beforeOrangeKUncert	afterPinkK \
0	1.676380	...	6.682630	1.906947	4.521563
1	0.000000	...	1.527739	0.000000	1.094833
2	0.376554	...	3.008765	0.332845	3.033287
3	0.182951	...	2.510020	0.138360	1.965952
4	0.198458	...	3.740701	0.169337	4.797500
5	0.040990	...	3.385353	0.228658	0.088344
6	0.362153	...	0.148943	0.092123	1.767664
7	0.132053	...	2.855619	0.227202	0.778217

	afterPinkKUncert	afterOrangeK	afterOrangeKUncert	beforeTotalK \
0	0.473121	1.398236	0.216823	8.339039
1	0.045076	1.285147	0.065210	2.679857
2	0.227686	1.936153	0.185119	6.752055
3	0.058092	2.640922	0.088643	5.562658
4	0.215788	2.309192	0.071190	8.074233
5	0.028071	4.949888	0.270794	5.909535
6	0.076166	0.668815	0.215296	0.329349
7	0.034030	1.947348	0.055042	6.429713

	beforeTotalKUncert	afterTotalK	afterTotalKUncert
0	1.908358	5.919799	0.520438
1	0.000000	2.379980	0.079273
2	0.478557	4.969440	0.293445
3	0.238211	4.606874	0.105982
4	0.263621	7.106692	0.227228
5	0.292821	5.038232	0.272245
6	0.114055	2.436479	0.228371
7	0.364642	2.725565	0.064712

[8 rows x 42 columns]

2 Conclusion

Almost all experiment had very similar momentum before and after the collision, most of their momentum before to momentum after ratio ranging from 0 to 1.2. Test case 1 and 7 seem to be erroneously captured and gave incorrect tracking position values. From video footage, it appears that tracking script was mistaking my hand for light-orange disk. But for other properly measured trackings, momentum after always decreased and that is to be expected as there exists other forces acting on disks like air resistance and friction. We can conclude that momentum will be conserved under ideal condition without any friction nor air resistance.

Kinetic energy experiment presents similar result as to the momentum. All cases, except case 7, consistently lost small portion of their original kinetic energy, which can be explained with air resistance and friction. Considering this, we also conclude that kinetic energy as well is conserved in a collision under ideal condition without any friction nor air resistance.