Experimental General Physics for Engineers I

**Laboratory Report** PHYS 192 spring 2022

Section: \_L06\_\_\_\_

Experiment name: Newton’s second Law

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| Student Name: | Talha Abdullah Punjabi | Student ID | 201903446 |

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| Table of results (1.25 pts) |  |
| Graph (1.25 pts) |  |
| Data analysis (2 pts) |  |
| Discussion (0.5 pt) |  |
| References |  |
| Others |  |
| **Report Grade (5 pts)** |  |

1. Table of results (Put correct units in the table)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (m) | (m) | Time (sec) | | | tav  (s) | u(tav)  (s) | (m/s) | (m/s) |
| (s) | (s) | (s) |
| 0.15 | ±0.001 | 0.896 | 0.874 | 0.874 | 0.881 | ±0.0073 | 0.170 | ±0.0018 |
| 0.25 | ±0.001 | 1.102 | 1.127 | 1.122 | 1.117 | ±0.0076 | 0.223 | ±0.0017 |
| 0.35 | ±0.001 | 1.325 | 1.324 | 1.327 | 1.325 | ±0.0008 | 0.264 | ±0.0007 |
| 0.45 | ±0.001 | 1.498 | 1.482 | 1.478 | 1.486 | ±0.0061 | 0.303 | ±0.0014 |
| 0.55 | ±0.001 | 1.643 | 1.661 | 1.638 | 1.647 | ±0.0070 | 0.334 | ±0.0015 |

1. Graph of the vs.

Draw graph on EXCEL and insert it here.

Don’t forget axes titles, units, and error bars.

Errors are too small; hence no error bars are visible.

1. Data analysis
   1. Propagated error of Show explicitly how you calculated for the first row, by using error propagation

U(∆X/t) = √(𝑑(∆X/𝑡) 𝑑(∆X) ∗ 𝑈(∆X))2+(𝑑(∆X/𝑡) 𝑑(t)∗𝑈(t))2

U(∆X/t) =√ (1/𝑡) 𝑈(∆X))2+(−∆X∗(t-2) ∗ 𝑈(𝑡))2

=√ ((1/0.881∗0.001)2+(−0.15 ∗ (0.881-2) ∗ 0.0073)2 = ±0.0018 m/sec

* 1. Slope and intercept of the graph and their uncertainties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Slope (m/s2): 0.213854 | Intercept(m/s): -0.01721 |
| Slope Error (m/s2): 0.003924 | Intercept Error(m/s): 0.005177 |
|  |  |

* 1. Experimental value of the acceleration

From your result in point 3.2 above calculate your experimental value of the acceleration.

∆X=1/2 at2

∆X/t =1/2 at

Hence, slope =1/2 a

And a=2\*slope

a=2\*0.213854=0.428 m/s2

* 1. Propagated error of the experimental value of the acceleration

a=2\*slope

U(a) =√(𝑑(2∗𝑠𝑙𝑜𝑝𝑒)/𝑑(𝑠𝑙𝑜𝑝𝑒)∗𝑈(𝑠𝑙𝑜𝑝𝑒))2 = 2 \*U(slope)

U(a)=2\*0.003924

= ± 0.007848 m/s2

a=0.428 ± 0.007848 m/s2

* 1. Theoretical value of the acceleration according to Newton’s second law

M1=210g=0.21 kg m2=11g=0.011 kg

Friction assumed to be 0

a= m2g/m1+m2 =0.488 m/s2

* 1. Propagated error of the theoretical value of the acceleration.

U(a)=√(𝑑(𝑚2𝑔/𝑚1+𝑚2)/𝑑(m2)∗𝑈(m2))2+(𝑑(𝑚2𝑔/𝑚1+𝑚2)/𝑑(g)∗𝑈(g))2+(𝑑(𝑚2𝑔/𝑚1+𝑚2)/𝑑(m1)∗𝑈(m1))2

m1=0.21 ± 0.001 kg

m2=0.011 ± 0.001 Kg

g = 9.81 ±0.01

U(a)=√(𝑚1𝑔(𝑚1+𝑚2)2∗𝑈(𝑚2)2+(𝑚2/(𝑚1+𝑚2)∗𝑈(𝑔))2+(𝑚2𝑔/(𝑚1+𝑚2)2∗𝑈(𝑚1))2

U(a) =

√(0.21∗9.81(0.21+0.011)2∗0.001)2+(0.011/(0.1+0.011)∗0.01)2+(0.011∗9.81(0.21+0.011)2∗0.001)2

= ± 0.042 m/s2

* 1. Comparison between the theoretical and the experimental acceleration

Find the percentage of error between the experimental value and theoretical value of a

Comparison = |(Theoretical value-obtained value)/theoretical value| x 100

=12.29%

1. Comment on the results

(give a brief comment on whether yours results are in agreement with what was expected or not. If it is not try to give a possible explanation).

The result is almost in agreement with the theoretical value of acceleration with an error of 12.29% due to some sources of error.

These errors could be human error while calculating the distance, x. Another source of error could be inaccuracy of the device which was used in calculating the velocity that might have caused some slight errors in the calculation leading to a more % error in the result. Also, the theoretical value takes the friction to be 0 which is a hypothetical assumption. Hence, there could also be errors due to friction in the experiment.

References