

# Analyzing the Period and Amplitude Decay of a Pendulum

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Emre Alca - 1005756193

## Abstract

The purpose of this experiment was to find the thermal diffusivity coefficient  $m$  of tortured rubber. This was done by placing a thermometer incased in tortured rubber in extreme hot and extreme cold at various intervals. The internal and external temperature of the thermometer was measured at regular intervals. The temperature-versus-time graph was modelled by a besel function [3] and an  $m$  value was extrapolated from this model. From our three trials, we found  $m = 0.092 \pm 0.002 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  for 60 second intervals starting at room temperature,  $m = 0.14 \pm 0.01 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  for 45 second intervals starting at room temperature,  $m = 0.096 \pm 0.001 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  for 60 second intervals starting at  $97^\circ\text{C}$ . When compared to literature values of  $m = 0.095 \pm 0.17 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  [1] and  $m = 0.089 \pm 0.013 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  for rubber, the results for 60 second trials are very reasonable. The results for the 45 second trial is not. This is likely due to a lack of energy saturation in such a short trial.

## Introduction

NOTE: cover that polarizers allow only the component of light that is polarized along a particular axis through it

## Theory

This report is focused on two interesting effects of the polarization of light as it passes through a polaroid.

In both cases, there is a light beam moving in the  $\hat{z}$  direction. This beam hits a polaroid with the transmission axis  $\hat{y}$ . Since, on average, half of the light in this beam is polarized in the  $\hat{x}$  direction and half in the  $\hat{y}$  direction, half of the light passes through the polaroid. Malus's law describes what happens when a second, or third polarizer is added, and how that changes intensity. Brewster's angle Each of these phenomena will be discussed individually.

### Malus's Law

Malus's law, in its simplest form, is a statement about the intensity of light as it passes through two polaroids. Let the transmission axis of this second polarizer be  $\hat{y}'$  and the angle made by  $\hat{y}$  and  $\hat{y}'$  be  $\theta$ . In this case, the components of  $E$  that pass through this second polarizer is

$$E_{x'} = E \sin \theta$$

$$E_{y'} = E \cos \theta$$

but, of course, only the  $\hat{y}'$  component is transmitted (since  $\hat{x}'$  is orthogonal to the transmission axis of

the second polaroid). Therefore, if we set  $I_0 = E^2$  (the intensity between the polaroids), the intensity of light transmitted by both of them is

$$I(\theta) = E^2 \cos^2 \theta = I_0 \cos^2 \theta \quad (1)$$

This expression is Malus's Law. The first polaroid is called the *polarizer* and the second is called the *analyzer*. For this experiment,  $\theta$  is known from our measurements, and  $I_0$  will be extrapolated using an optimization algorithm.

If a third polaroid is placed further along the  $\hat{z}$  axis (after the polarizer and the analyzer) such that its transmission axis is orthogonal to that of the polarizer, some intensity does, interstingly, transmit through. The intensity that passes through this third polaroid can be found by applying Malus's law again. If the intensity of light passing through the polarizer is  $I_1$ , the the intensity through the analyzer is

$$I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 \varphi$$

where  $\varphi$  is the angle between the transmission axes of the polarizer and analyzer. Applying Malus's law for the second time yields

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= I_2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \\ &= I_1 \cos^2(\varphi) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \\ &= \frac{I_1}{4} \sin^2(2\varphi) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Much like the expression for two polaroids,  $\varphi$  is known and  $I_1$  must be extrapolated using an optimization program.

## Materials and Methods

### Data Analysis

The .csv files generated in tracker were analyzed by a bespoke python program. The data was extracted using the *pandas* library. This extracted data analyzed using *numpy* and *scipy.optimize* and plotted using *matplotlib*. These cartesian coordinates were then translated into polar coordinates in the way outlined above. Before moving forward with the analysis, it is important to note that much of this work was done by *Tracker's* "autotracker" feature, measuring the mass's position in  $x$  and  $y$ . This autotracker feature uses some very simple computer vision concepts to track the object. This rudimentary computer vision system introduces significant error, so an uncertainty equivalent to the angular width of the mass ( $\pm 0.1$  radians) was added to the  $x$  and  $y$  values pulled out of the tracker .csv files. The first quantity calculated was a measure of the asymmetry of each pendulum. This was done by calculating the mean of the  $\theta$  position for each trial, and taking the mean of this value for the 4 trial with each  $m$ , with the standard deviation of those four trials as the uncertainty. This yields the asymmetry of  $m_1 = 0.04 \pm 0.02$  radians and of  $m_2 = 0.01 \pm 0.03$  radians.

The next step was to calculate the period for each trial. To do this, a program was written to find all points higher than both of its nearest neighbours, and then find the difference between each peak and its two neighbouring peaks. The overall period of any given trial is the mean of all of its individual periods with the uncertainty being the standard deviation (these results are tabulated in ).

The exponential model was tested by fitting the model in (3) to the graph of  $m_1 L_2 \theta_1$  using *scipy.optimize.curve\_fit()*. *scipy.optimize.curve\_fit()* also yielded an estimated value for  $\tau$  The results of

this fit can be seen in figure 4. A similar method was used to find the value of  $\tau$  for  $m_1 L_2 \theta_2$ ,  $m_1 L_1 \theta_1$  and  $m_2 L_2 \theta_1$  such that all of  $m$ ,  $L$ ,  $\theta_0$  are varied. These results can be found in Table 2.

## Results and Discussion

The computed values for the thermal diffusivity  $m$ , along with the respective uncertainties, were extracted from the optimal *curve\_fit* parameters. These values, along with the fitting data and  $\chi^2$  probabilities, are included in Table 1. The data was plotted, including the applied temperature square wave (Figure 3). The uncertainty analysis, described previously, was then carried out and plotted in Figure 4.

These values were compared with an expected value for thermal diffusivity, taken from [1], which was  $m = 0.95 \pm 0.17 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ , while another source [2] yielded  $m = 0.089 - 0.13 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ . Overall, in comparison to the results, a significant overlap from expected and computed values was noted, thus concluding a successful draw of results from the data.

Lastly, from examining results, a large difference in  $m$  was noted between the 120s and 90s trials. This was attributed to the 90s trial being too short of a time interval, hence yielding a value of  $m$  higher than expected due to the shorter amount of time for energy transfer, since this assumes a denser medium. From Figure 3, it is noticeable that the 90s trial (2) has a much smaller amplitude than that of the 120s trials (1 and 3). In the future, it is recommended to perform trials with longer periods and significant patience.

## Conclusions

Overall, it was concluded that the thermal diffusivity of the rubber tube was within the range of the expected experimental value specified in literature for polypropylene. Despite difficulties such as tedious data collection, curve fitting, and uncertainty analysis, the results yielded were valid within the uncertainty range.

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## Appendix I: Figures and Tables

Trial	Period (s)
$m_1 L_1 \theta_1$	$1.442 \pm 0.612$
$m_1 L_1 \theta_2$	$1.623 \pm 0.649$
$m_1 L_2 \theta_1$	$1.275 \pm 0.48$
$m_1 L_2 \theta_2$	$1.11 \pm 0.223$
$m_2 L_1 \theta_1$	$1.386 \pm 0.644$
$m_2 L_1 \theta_2$	$1.434 \pm 0.324$
$m_2 L_2 \theta_1$	$1.181 \pm 0.293$
$m_2 L_2 \theta_2$	$1.369 \pm 0.589$

[Table 1] Results obtained for the computed values of the thermal diffusivity for each of the three trials. Included is the applied angular period, the initial temperature of the rubber, the curve\_fit computed value for the thermal diffusivity and uncertainty, and the quality of the  $\chi^2$  fit.

Trial	$\tau$ (s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\chi^2$ (probability)
$m_1 L_2 \theta_1$	$166 \pm 2.1$	0.2
$m_1 L_2 \theta_2$	$334 \pm 12$	0.3
$m_1 L_2 \theta_1$	$86.5 \pm 49$	0.0
$m_2 L_2 \theta_1$	$26.9 \pm 6.9$	0.0

[Table 1] Results obtained for the computed values of the thermal diffusivity for each of the three trials. Included is the applied angular period, the initial temperature of the rubber, the curve\_fit computed value for the thermal diffusivity and uncertainty, and the quality of the  $\chi^2$  fit.