arrows

Conservation of Energy

Lab #7

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Objective

The objective of the lab is to measure the spring potential energy of a spring cart, and measure the maximum gravitational potential of the cart to determine if the energy is conserved.

Introduction

The potential energy of a spring, $PE_{spring} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$, such that the maximum spring potential energy is when x = A, compressed fully. The change in gravitational potential energy (ΔPE_g) is proportional to the change in height of the body, such that $PE_g = mg\Delta h$. Conservation of mechanical energy states that mechanical energy is constant within a body acted on by conservative forces, such as spring and gravitational force, only changing form. Thus,

$$\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = mg\Delta h.$$

Procedures and Results

First, we placed the cart with the spring not compressed on the track, after setting up the track such that it was level. We then placed a barrier on one side, with the pulley on the other side from the cart, and attached a string with different amounts of mass over the pulley, to measure the amount the cart's spring is compressed to find the spring constant.

Next, we elevated the track to a specific angle, found by measuring the height of the raised side, using the formula $\theta = sin^{-1}(\frac{h}{d})$, where d is the length of the platform, propelling the spring car, and measuring the distance along the platform it moved, using the same formula to find the height. We performed the test five times, and used the maximum height, to eliminate issues with the spring decompression. We then changed the mass of the cart, performing the same test, and changed the angle of the platform, performing the same test again.

Added Mass (kg)	Rear Cart Position (m)
0	0.231
0.25	0.231
0.5	0.231
1.25	0.227
1.5	0.215
1.75	0.2135
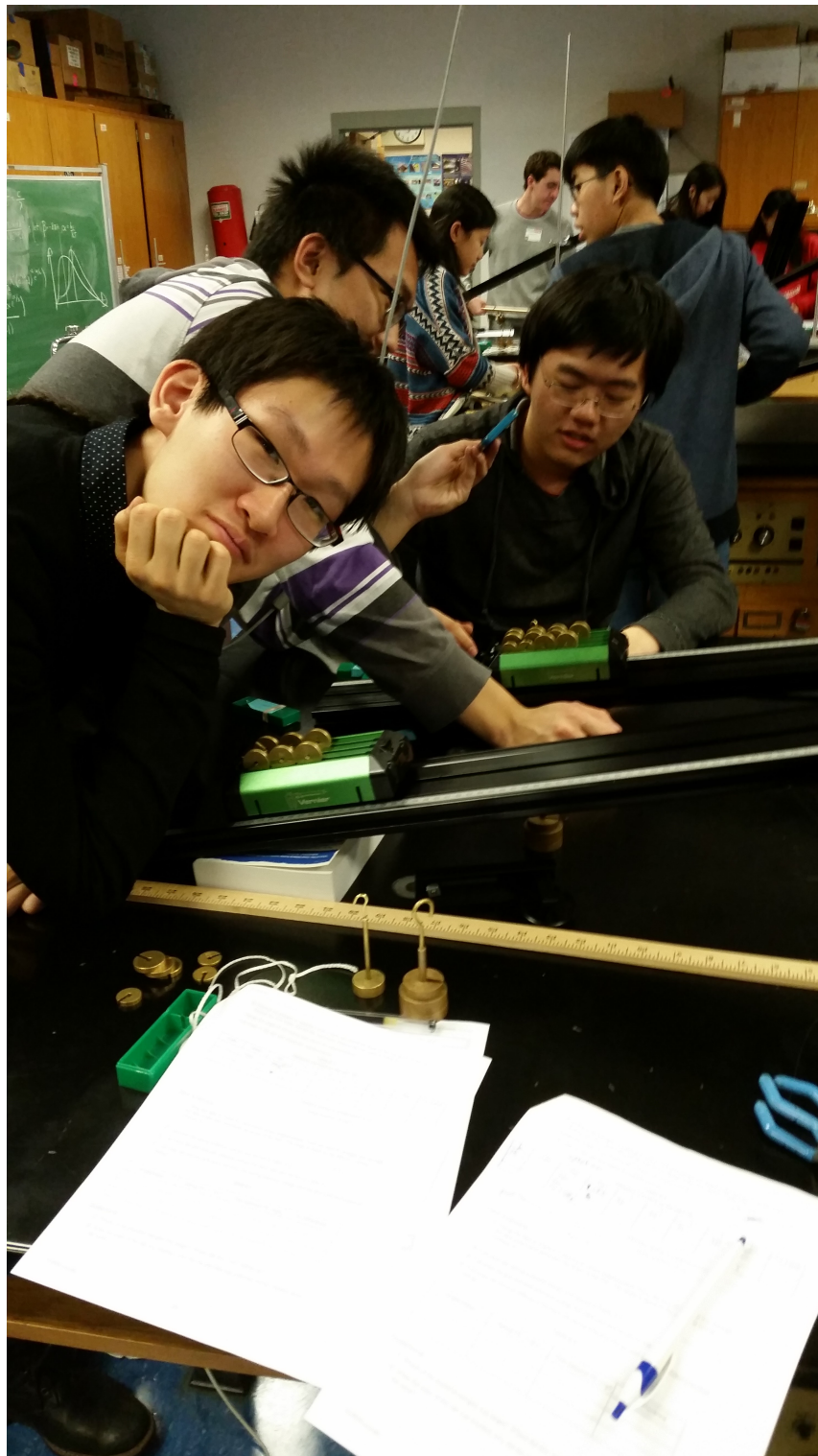
Platform Height (m)	Mass (kg)	Trial 1 Rear Position (m)	2	3	4	5
0.28	0.5093	0.495	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.5
0.36	0.5093	0.42	0.435	0.433	0.432	0.43
0.28	0.6293	0.445	0.43	0.45	0.425	0.45

$$x_i(\text{Initial Cart Position}) = 0.2m$$

$$L(\text{Length of Platform}) = 1.22m$$

$$k_{effective} = 668.18N/m$$

$$Amplitude(A) = 0.031m$$

Discussion

Sample calculations for the non-measured data are as shown:

Equilibrium Distance (Added Mass - 1.25 kg) $= |x_{equil} - x_{current}| = |0.231 - 0.227| = 0.004$

$$F \text{ (Added Mass - 0.25 kg)} = mg = (0.25)(9.8) = 2.45N$$

$$\Delta D_m ax = |x_{fmax} - x_i| = |0.51 - 0.2| = 0.31m$$

$$\theta = sin^{-1}(\frac{h}{L}) = sin^{-1}(\frac{0.28}{1.22}) = 13.27^o$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta d * sin\theta = 0.31 * sin(13.27) = 0.2$$

$$PE_g = mg\Delta h = (0.5093)(9.8)(0.0712) = 0.355J$$

$$PE_s = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}(668.18)(0.031)^2 = 0.321J$$

$$PercentDifference = \frac{|PE_g - PE_s|}{PE_g} * 100\% = \frac{|0.321 - 0.355|}{0.355} * 100\% = 9.577$$

Added Mass (kg)	Distance from Equilibrium (m)	Force (N)
0.25	0	2.45
0.5	0	4.9
1.25	0.004	12.25
1.5	0.016	14.7
1.75	0.0175	17.15

Platform Height (m)	Angle	Max $\Delta Distance$	Cart $\Delta Height(m)$	Spring PE (J)	Gravitational PE (J)	Percent Difference
0.28	13.27	0.31	0.0712	0.321	0.355	9.577
0.36	17.16	0.235	0.069	0.321	0.344	6.686
0.28	13.27	0.25	0.0574	0.321	0.354	9.322

The percent difference for the results was fairly low, below 10%, such that the error was fairly minor, and could be attributed to difficulty measuring. On the other hand, more likely, both measurements were interfered with due to friction on the track, as well as the spring not being ideal, possibly preventing it from compressing effectively. In addition, drag may have interfered with the cart moving up the track, changing that measurement. Finally, the best fit line found from the data was fairly imprecise due to the data gathered, such that error may have been introduced at that point.

Conclusion

The calculated spring constant value based on the best fit line is 668.18 N/m, such that the calculated spring potential energy at full compression is 0.321 J. For the platform angle of 13.27^o with a mass of 0.5093 kg, the gravitational potential is 0.355 J with a percent different of 9.577%. For the same platform angle with a mass of 0.6293 kg, the gravitational potential is 0.354 J for a percent difference of 9.322%. For the original mass with a platform angle of 17.16^o, the gravitational potential is 0.344 J with a percent difference of 6.68%.