

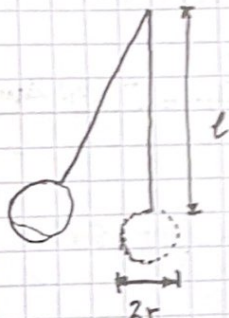
Vaja 15

Težno nihalo

Najini čas matematičnega nihala je:

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$g = l \left(\frac{2\pi}{t_0} \right)^2$$



Matematičnemu nihalu se lahko približamo s številnimi popravki:

$$1) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2(\alpha/2) + \left(\frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \sin^4(\alpha/2) \dots \right]$$

$$2) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_k l_0^2 + \frac{2m_k r^2}{5} + \frac{m_z (l_0 - r)^2}{2}}{[m_k l_0 + \frac{m_z (l_0 - r)}{2}] \cdot g}} \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_0}{g} \left(1 + \frac{2r}{5l_0} - \frac{m_z}{6m_k} \right)} \quad (15.3)$$

$$3) g' = g \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{\text{zr}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} \right), \text{ ker vzgon deluje nasprotno gor, zmanjšuje težo.}$$

$$4) \Lambda = l_n \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta m + 1} \quad r_{\text{m}} = S_0 e^{-g \cdot m \cdot t_0}$$

$$5) t_0' = t_0 \left(\sqrt{1 + k \frac{\rho_{\text{zr}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}}} \right)$$

6) ostali popravki

$$g = l_0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{t_0} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{r}{l_0} \right)^2 - \frac{1m_z}{6m_k} + (1+k) \frac{\rho_{\text{zr}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right)$$

Naloga

• Z manjšim nihajnega časa nihala dobi težo pospešek naj na 0,1% natančno

Potrebščine

~ nihalo, obvisno na stropu

~ merilo z zrakcem, potrditveno na zid

~ vrvica,

~ šreda,

~ stoparica,

~ ključasto merilo,

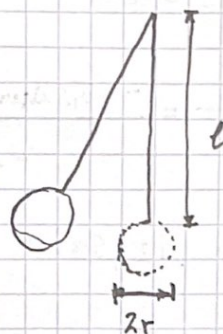
~ vrvčice

Vaja 15 Tehno mihalo

Nihajni čas matematičnega nihala je:

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$g = l \left(\frac{2\pi}{t_0} \right)^2$$



Matematičnemu nihalu se lahko približamo s številnimi popravki:

$$1) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2(\alpha/2) + \left(\frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \sin^4(\alpha/2) \dots \right]$$

(15.3)

$$2) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_k l_0^2 + \frac{2m_k r^2}{5} + \frac{m_z (l_0 - r^2)}{3}}{[m_k l_0 + \frac{m_z (l_0 - r)}{2}] \cdot g}} \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_0}{g} \left(1 + \frac{2r}{5l_0} - \frac{m_z}{6m_k} \right)}$$

(15.4.)

$$3) g' = g \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{\text{er}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} \right), \text{ ker vzgon deluje navpično gor, zmanjšuje težo.}$$

$$4) \Lambda = \ln \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_{m+1}} \quad \lambda_m = \lambda_0 e^{-\gamma_m \cdot t_0}$$

$$5) t_0' = t_0 \left(\sqrt{1 + k \frac{\rho_{\text{er}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}}} \right)$$

6) ostali popravki

$$g = l_0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{t_0} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{r}{l_0} \right)^2 - \frac{1m_z}{6m_k} + (1+k) \frac{\rho_{\text{er}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right)$$



Haloga

• Še manjšemu nihajnemu času nihala določa težo pospešek vsaj na 0,1% natančno

Potrebščine

~ nihalo, obvisno na stropu

~ stoparica, *

~ merilo z zrakovim, pritiskom na zid

~ kljunasto merilo, *

~ vrstica,

~ vtičnice *

~ brda,

$$a = 4,5 \text{ cm} (\pm 0,05 \text{ cm})$$

$$h = 6,8 - 1,5 = 5,3 \text{ mm} (\pm 0,01 \text{ mm})$$

$$l = 219 \text{ cm} \pm 0,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = \frac{-h^2 - \frac{a^2}{3}}{-2h} = \frac{-(5,3 \text{ cm} \pm 0,01 \text{ cm})^2 - (4,5 \text{ cm} \pm 0,02 \text{ cm})^2}{-2(5,3 \text{ mm} \pm 0,01 \text{ mm})} =$$

$$= 0,0607 \text{ m} (1 \pm 1,5\%) = 6,07 \text{ cm} (1 \pm 1,5\%)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + (R-h)^2 = R^2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{3} + R^2 - 2Rh + h^2 = R^2$$

$$-2Rh + h^2 + \frac{a^2}{3} = 0$$

$$R = \frac{-h^2 - \frac{a^2}{3}}{-2h}$$

$$R =$$

1. MERITEV

$$t_5 = 14,84 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{10} = 14,48 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{15} = 15,28 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{20} = 14,81 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{25} = 14,75 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{30} = 15,00 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{35} = 14,94 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{40} = 14,83 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{45} = 14,87 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{50} = 14,93 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{55} = 14,59 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{60} = 15,06 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{65} = 14,90 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{70} = 14,81 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{75} = 15,42 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{80} = 14,35 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{85} = 14,74 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{90} = 15,08 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{95} = 14,92 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{100} = 14,65 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{105} = 15,09 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{110} = 14,95 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{115} = 14,95 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{120} = 14,69 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{125} = 15,09 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{130} = 14,73 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{135} = 15,05 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{140} = 14,81 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{145} = 14,89 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{150} = 14,88 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t \pm (0,1 \Delta + 0,025) \Rightarrow \Delta t \pm 0,325 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t_n = \frac{\Delta t}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0,325}{\sqrt{150}} \pm 0,03 \text{ s}$$

2. MERITEV

$$\delta t = (0,1 + 225 \mu s) \Rightarrow \delta t = 0,325 \mu s$$

i	t [s]	i	t [s]	i	t [s]
1	t ₅ = 14,99 s	11	t ₅₅ = 2'43,69 s	21	t ₁₀₅ = 5'12,38 s
2	t ₁₀ = 29,63 s	12	t ₆₀ = 2'58,44 s	22	t ₁₁₀ = 5'27,30 s
3	t ₁₅ = 44,66 s	13	t ₆₅ = 3'13,42 s	23	t ₁₁₅ = 5'42,07 s
4	t ₂₀ = 59,26 s	14	t ₇₀ = 3'28,30 s	24	t ₁₂₀ = 5'56,96 s
5	t ₂₅ = 1'14,26 s	15	t ₇₅ = 3'43,05 s	25	t ₁₂₅ = 6'11,79 s
6	t ₃₀ = 1'29,14 s	16	t ₈₀ = 3'58,03 s	26	t ₁₃₀ = 6'26,54 s
7	t ₃₅ = 1'44,23 s	17	t ₈₅ = 4'12,82 s	27	t ₁₃₅ = 6'41,60 s
8	t ₄₀ = 1'59,81 s	18	t ₉₀ = 4'28,30 s	28	t ₁₄₀ = 6'56,51 s
9	t ₄₅ = 2'13,8 s	19	t ₉₅ = 4'42,52 s	29	t ₁₄₅ =
10	t ₅₀ = 2'28,81 s	20	t ₁₀₀ = 4'57,45 s	30	t ₁₅₀ =

$$\delta t = \frac{\delta t}{\sqrt{m}} = \frac{0,325}{\sqrt{140}} = \pm 0,03 \mu s$$

$$m_k = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \cdot \rho_F = \frac{4\pi (6,07 \text{ cm } (1 \pm 1,5\%))^3}{3} \cdot 7800 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 7,3 \text{ kg } (1 \pm 3\%)$$

$$m_z = \pi r_z^2 \cdot l \cdot \rho_{\text{jeleza}} = 0,0308 \text{ kg } (1 \pm 2\%)$$

$$m_x = 0,75 \text{ mm } \pm 0,05 \text{ mm } (1 \pm 13\%)$$

Povprečne meritve 1) $\bar{T}_1 = 2,97 \pm 0,11 \mu s$

2) $\bar{T}_2 = 2,97 \pm 0,11 \mu s$

Logaritemski determinat:

$$A = \ln \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_{m+1}} =$$

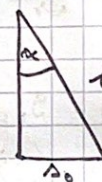
$$\lambda_m = \lambda_0 \cdot e^{-\beta m T}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_{m+1}} \right)}{m T} =$$

$$A = \ln \frac{\lambda_0 \cdot e^{-\beta m T}}{\lambda_0 \cdot e^{-\beta (m+1) T}} = \ln e^{-\beta m T + \beta (m+1) T} = T \beta (m+1) - T \beta m =$$

$$= -0,49005 (1 \pm 0,08\%)$$

Odklon:



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\lambda_0}{b_0}$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{\lambda_0}{b_0} =$$

$$\alpha = (1,16\%)$$

$$\alpha_0 = 2,35^\circ \pm 0,001^\circ$$

$$\alpha_{150} = 2,18^\circ \pm 0,001^\circ$$

Gravitacijski pospešek

$$g = g_0 \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{r}{R_0}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{M_2}{M_k} + (1+k) \frac{\rho_{\text{vz}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} \right)$$

$$g = 219 \text{ cm} \left(1 \pm 0,01 \text{ cm}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{2,97 \text{ s} (\pm 0,325 \text{ s})}\right)^2 \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{2,185^\circ (\pm 0,001^\circ)}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{6 \cdot 9,46} + 1,6 \cdot \frac{1,2}{7800} \right]$$

$$g = 249 \text{ cm} (1 \pm 0,004 \text{ cm}) \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{2,97 \text{ s} (\pm 2,18 \text{ s})}\right)^2 \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 (1,0925^\circ (1 \pm 0,05 \text{ s})) + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{0,0613 \text{ m} (1 \pm 8,13 \text{ s})}{2,19 \text{ m} (1 \pm 0,5 \text{ s})}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{5646} + 1,6 \cdot \frac{1,2}{7800} \right]$$

$$g = 9,89109 \approx 9,89 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \pm 0,09 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

Absolutna napaka g

$$\left(\sigma_{g_0} + 2\sigma_T\right) \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{5} \frac{r^2}{R_0^2} (2\sigma_{R_0} + 2\sigma_r) + \frac{M_2}{6M_k} (\sigma_{M_1} + \sigma_2) + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) (2\sigma_A + \sigma_{\sin \alpha})}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{r}{R_0}\right)^2 - \frac{M_2}{6M_k} + (1+k) \frac{\rho_{\text{vz}}}{\rho_{\text{Fe}}} + \left(\frac{\Delta}{2\pi}\right)^2} =$$

$$= 2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$g = 9,88873 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$g_1 = g_0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2 = 2,18 \text{ m} \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{2,97 \text{ s}}\right)^2 = 9,801464 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$