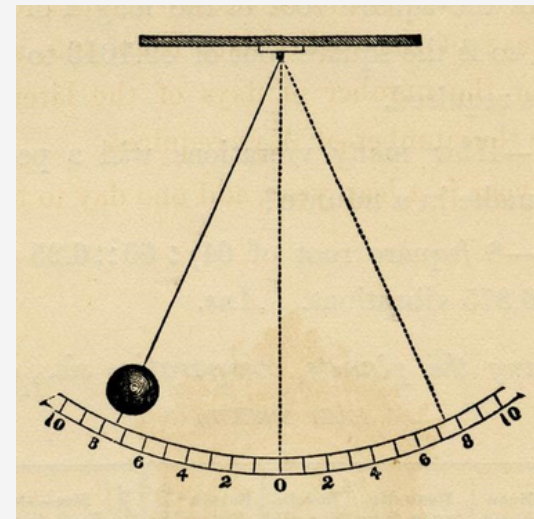


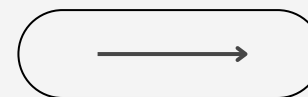
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8 MAY 2024

SIMPLE PENDULUM



IoT Pendulum Experiment:
Determining Acceleration Due to Gravity



SPRING 2024
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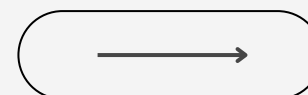
8 MAY 2024

Mentor: Dr. Sachin Chaudhari
TA: Vedant Nipane

TEAM SENSORED

SAUMYA BALINA (2022102069)
MEEMANSA PANDEY (2022102036)

JANYA GUPTA (2022102033)
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CONTENTS

04

SIMPLE PENDULUM

05

COMPONENTS

06

IMPLEMENTATION

09

INITIATION OF PENDULUM

12

MEASURING TIME PERIOD &
ACCELERATION DUE TO
GRAVITY

14

CHANGING LENGTH
OF STRING

17

DATA ANALYSIS

20

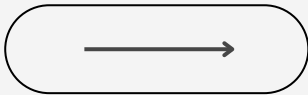
TIMELINE

23

CHALLENGES FACED

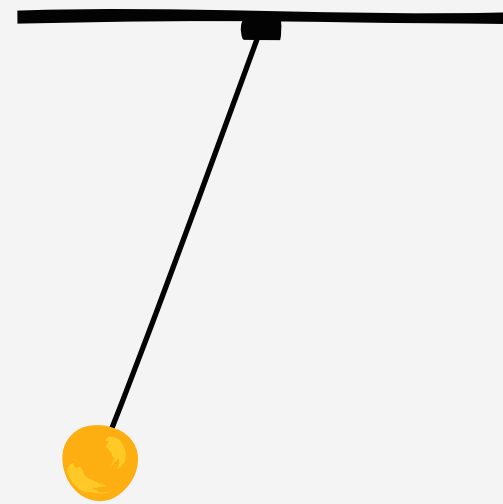
26

REFERENCES



SIMPLE PENDULUM

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$



T = period

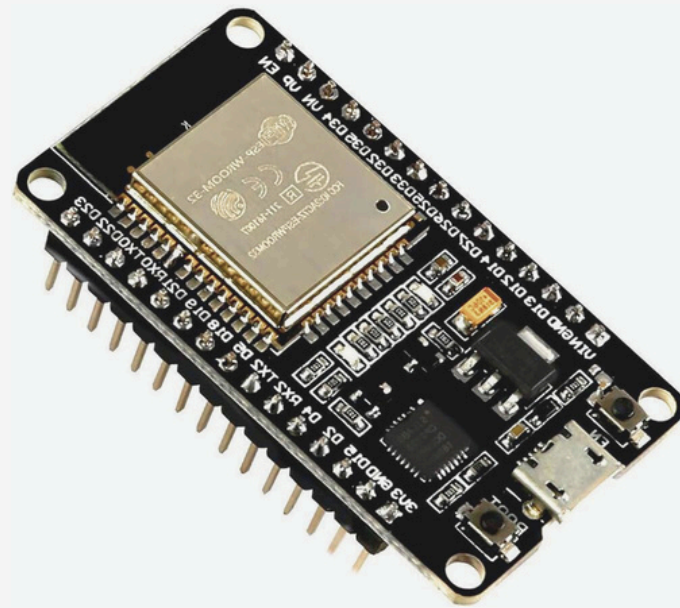
L = length of the pendulum

g = acceleration due to gravity

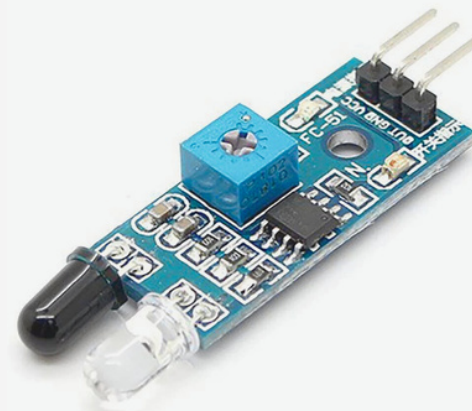
ASSUMPTIONS

- Diameter of bob is negligible compared to length of string
- String is massless and is strong enough not to stretch appreciably
- The displacement of pendulum bob is small, that is, the angle is less than 15 degrees

COMPONENTS



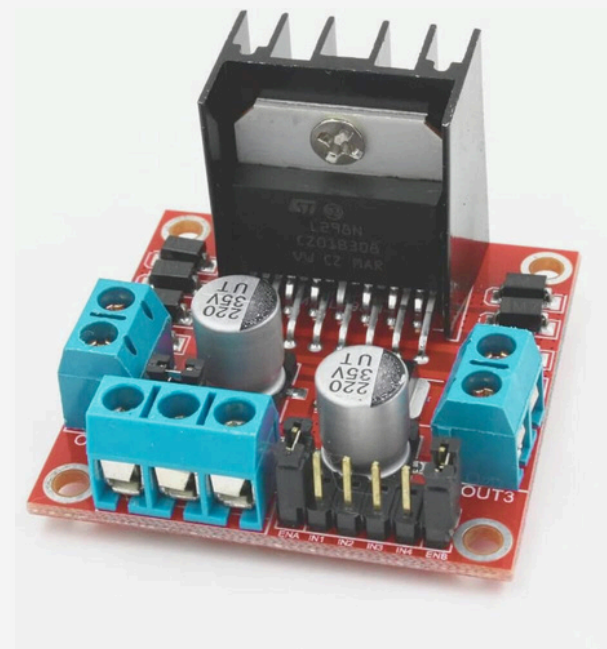
ESP32



IR SENSOR



SERVO MOTOR



L298N MOTOR
DRIVER



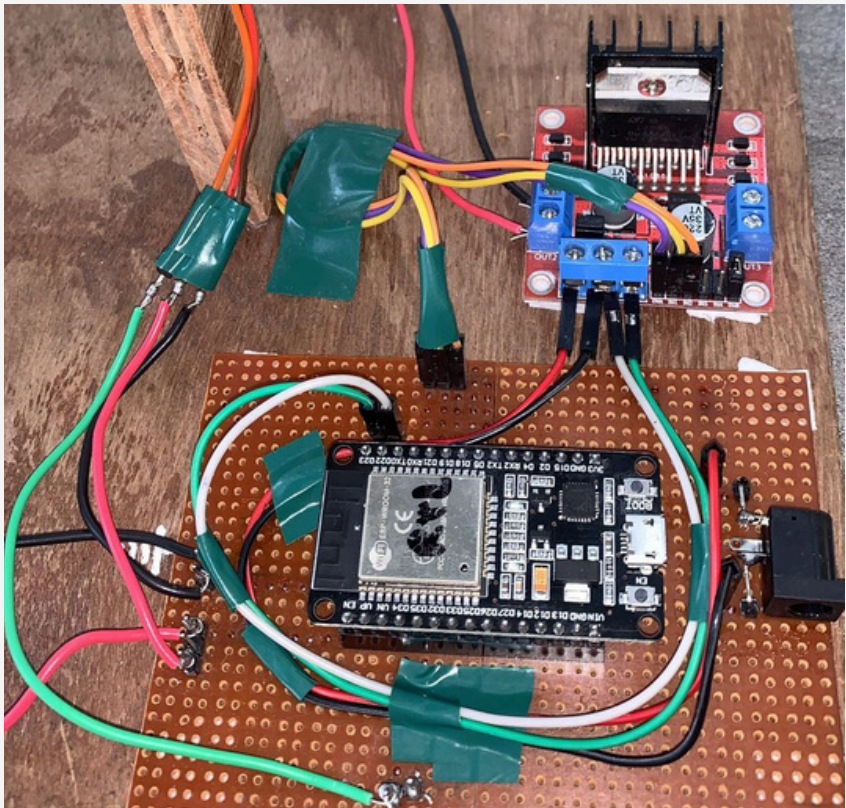
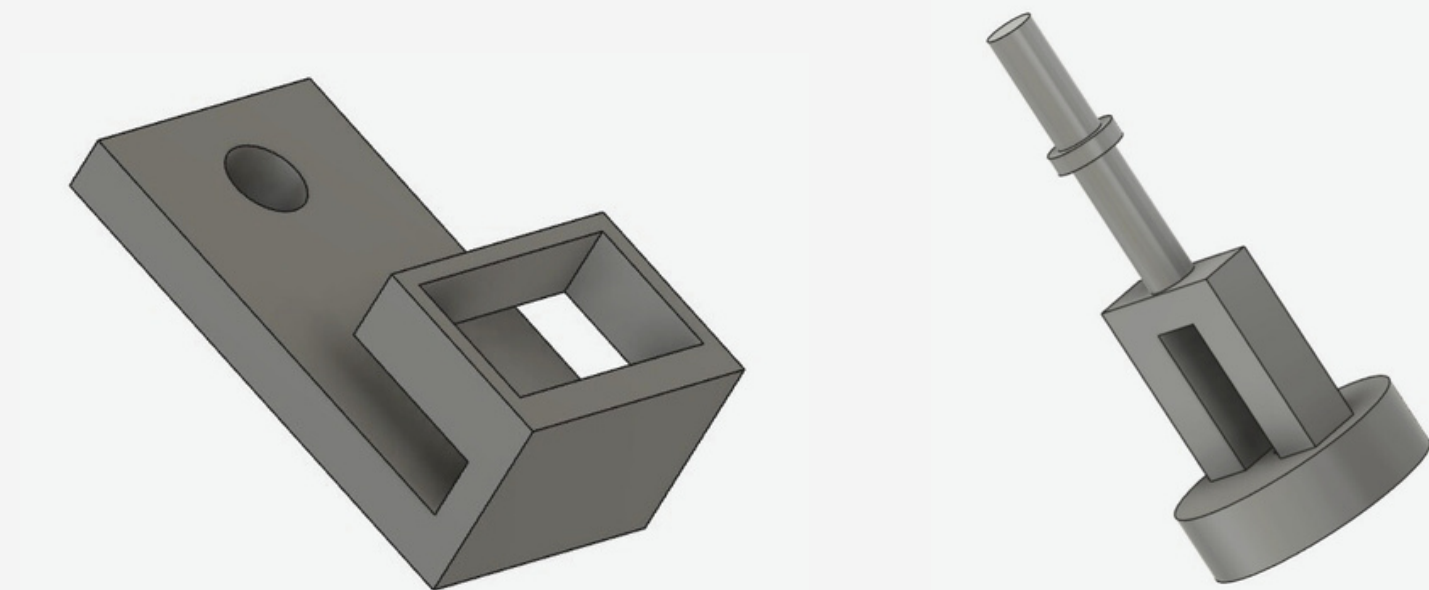
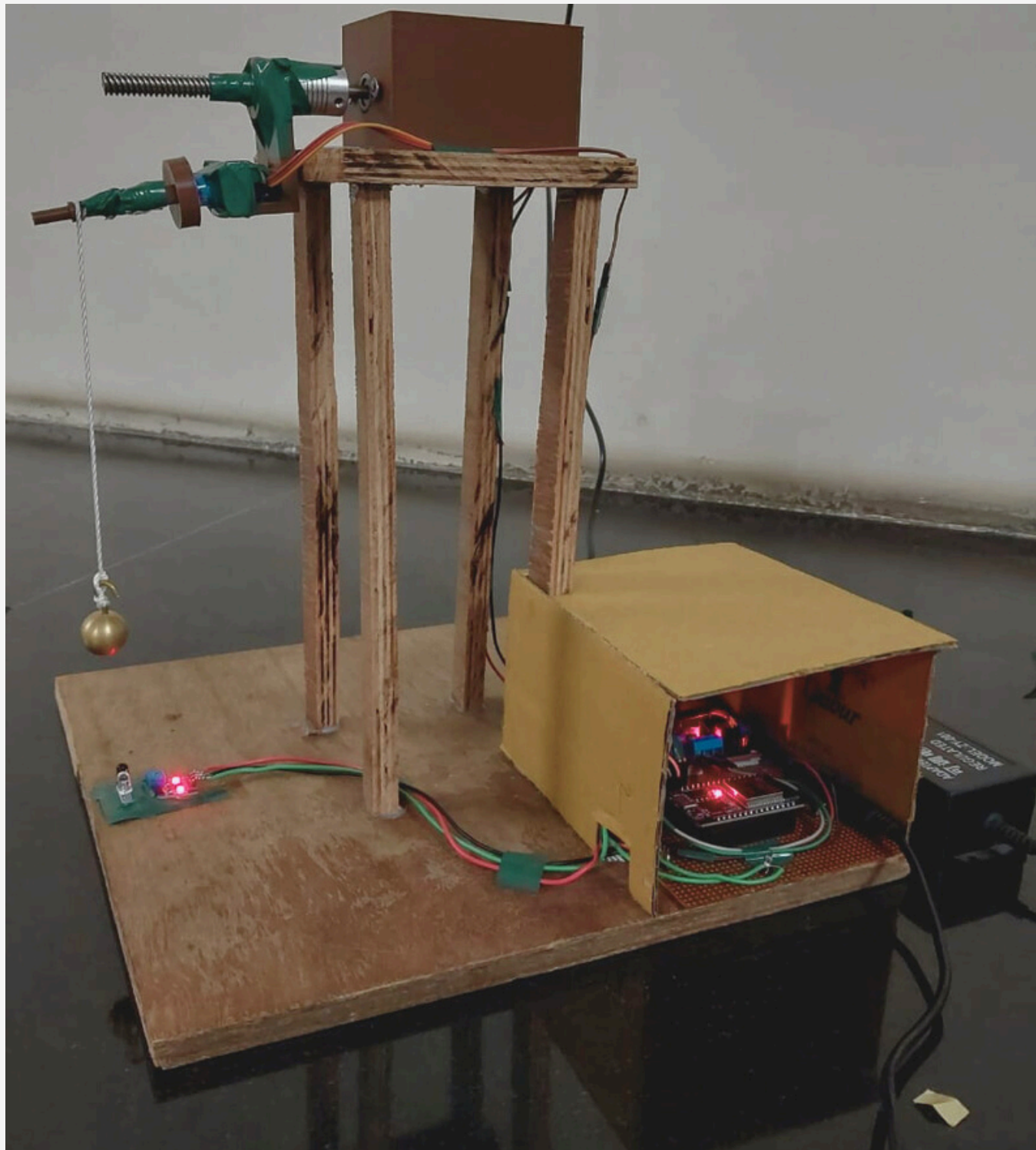
DC MOTOR

SPRING 2024
CCIoT

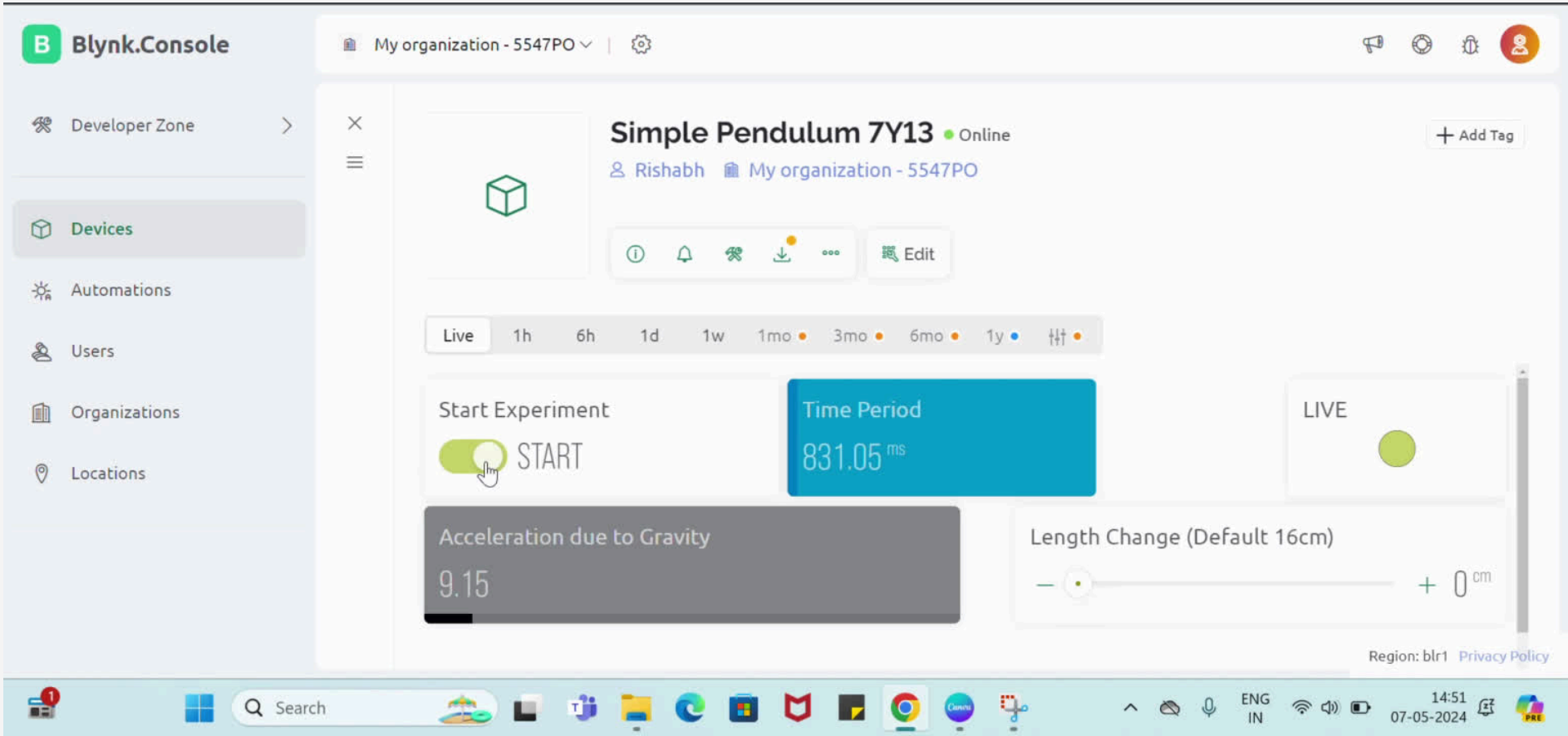
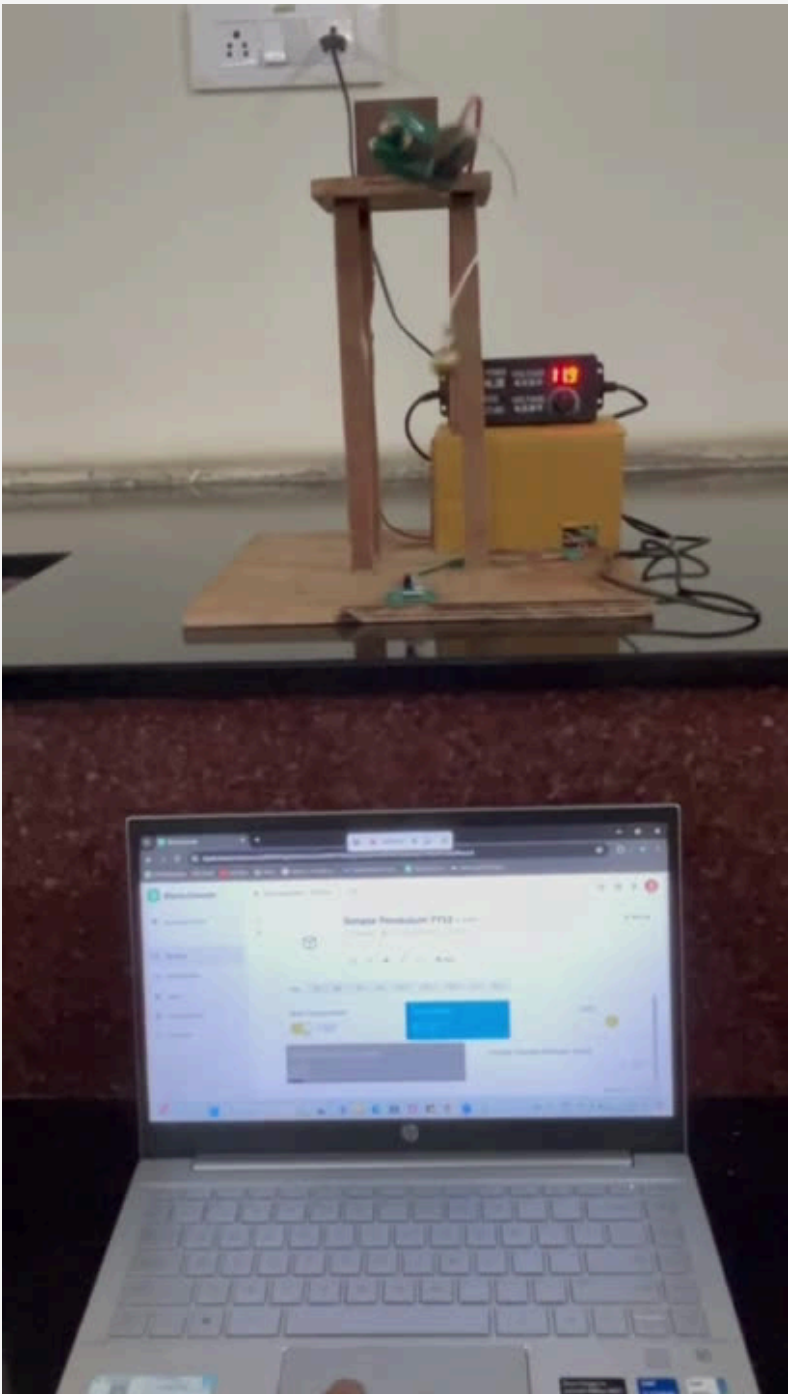
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IMPLEMENTATION

DESIGN

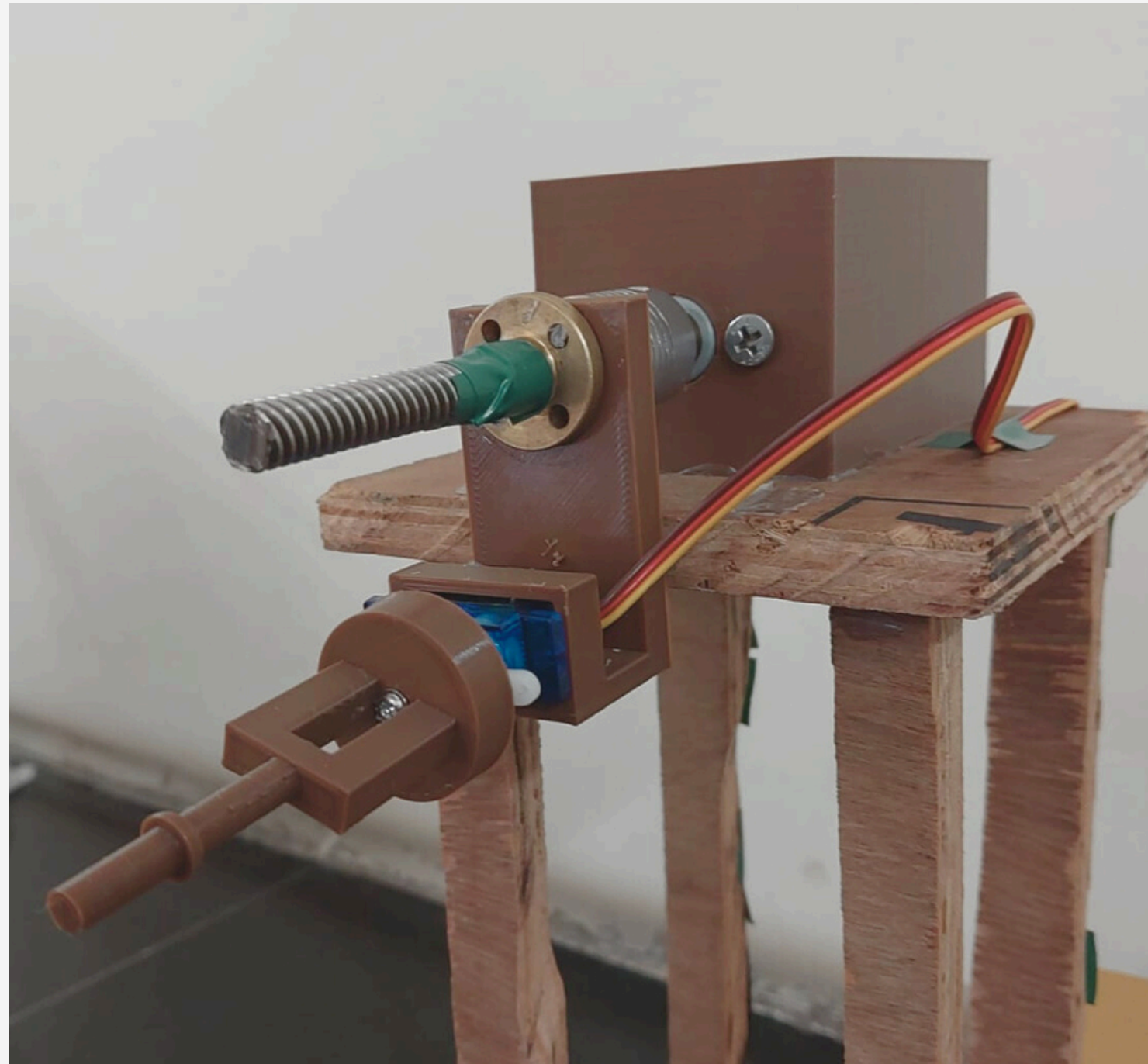


WORKING



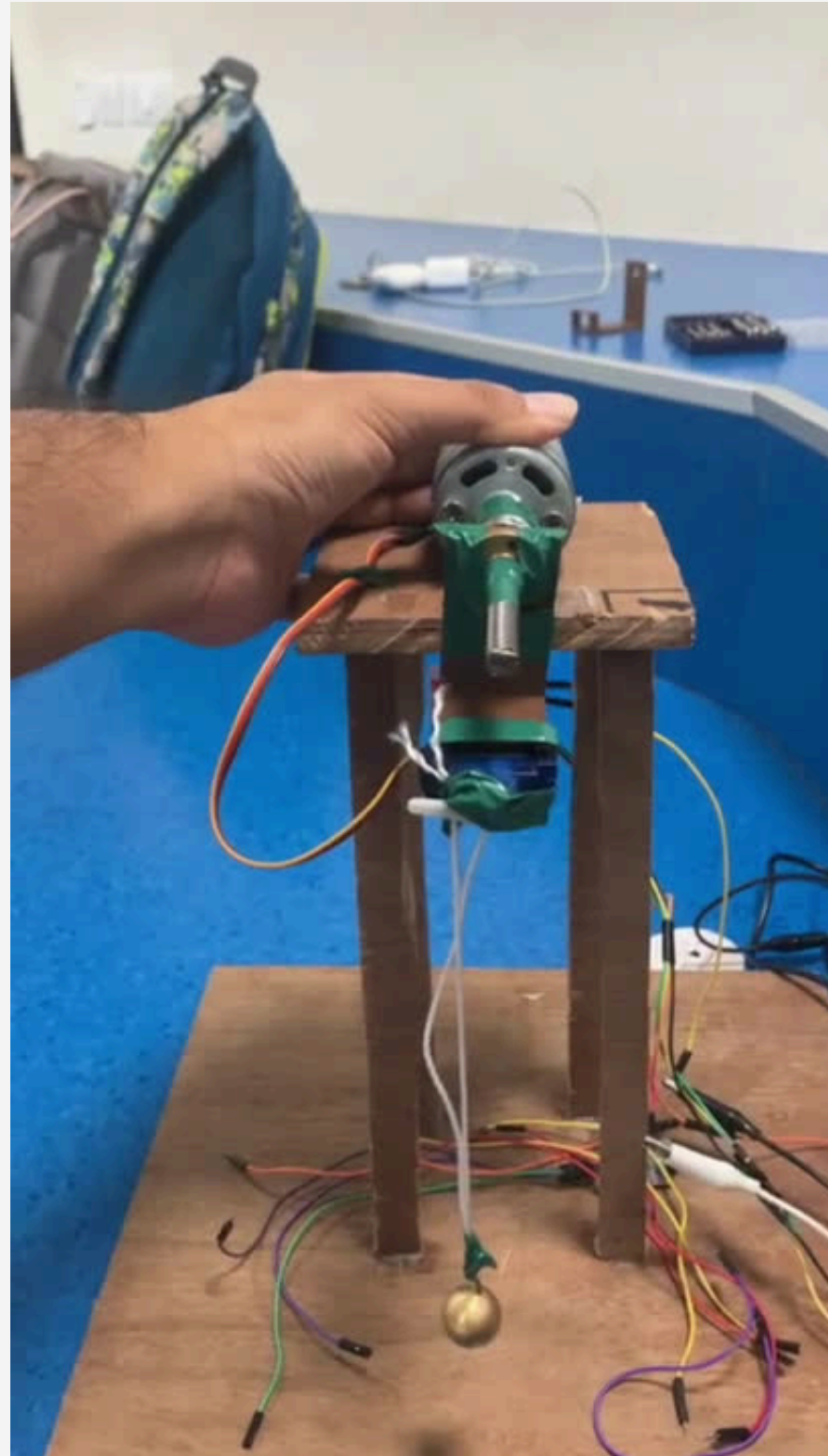
INITIATION OF PENDULUM

INITIATION



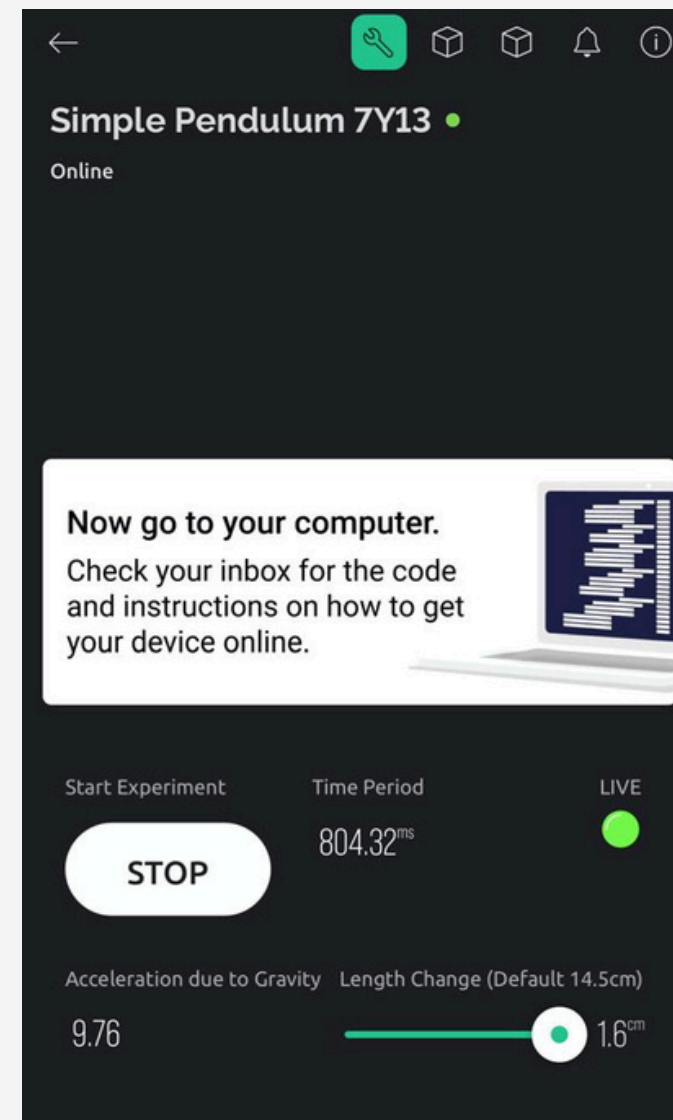
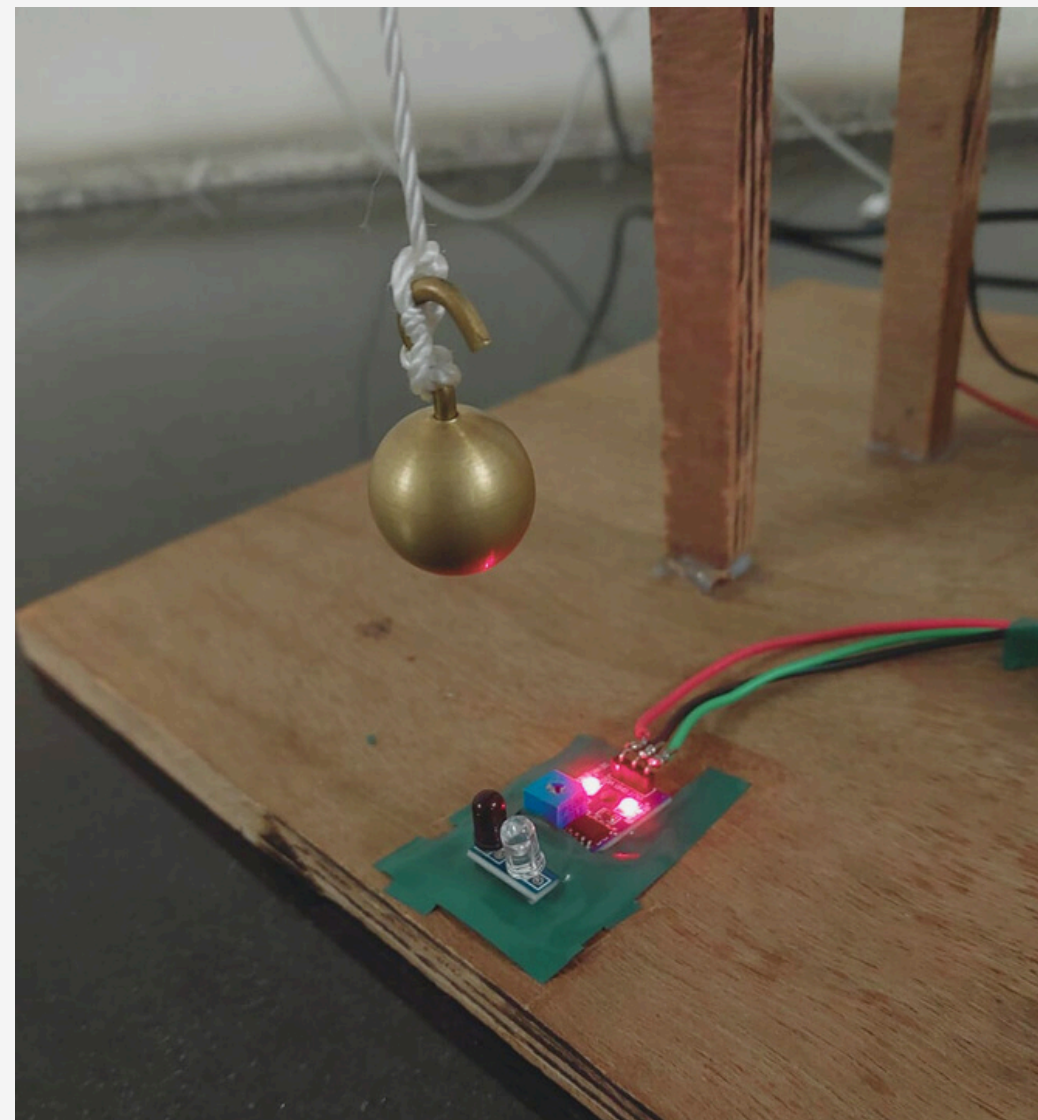
WORKING

- We have employed a DC motor to rotate the L-Rod, to which the pendulum is attached.
- The motor rotates slightly in one direction and then reverses, thereby initiating the motion of the pendulum



MEASURING TIME PERIOD & ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY

COMPUTATION



WORKING

- As the pendulum swings to and fro, the IR sensor detects the bob and calculates time period using `micros()` function in the Arduino IDE

CHANGING LENGTH OF STRING

CHANGING LENGTH



WORKING

- We have employed a Servo Motor to change the length of pendulum string.
- The servo motor rotates the extension rod attached to it.
- As it rotates, the string is wound/unwound around the rod, thus changing its length.

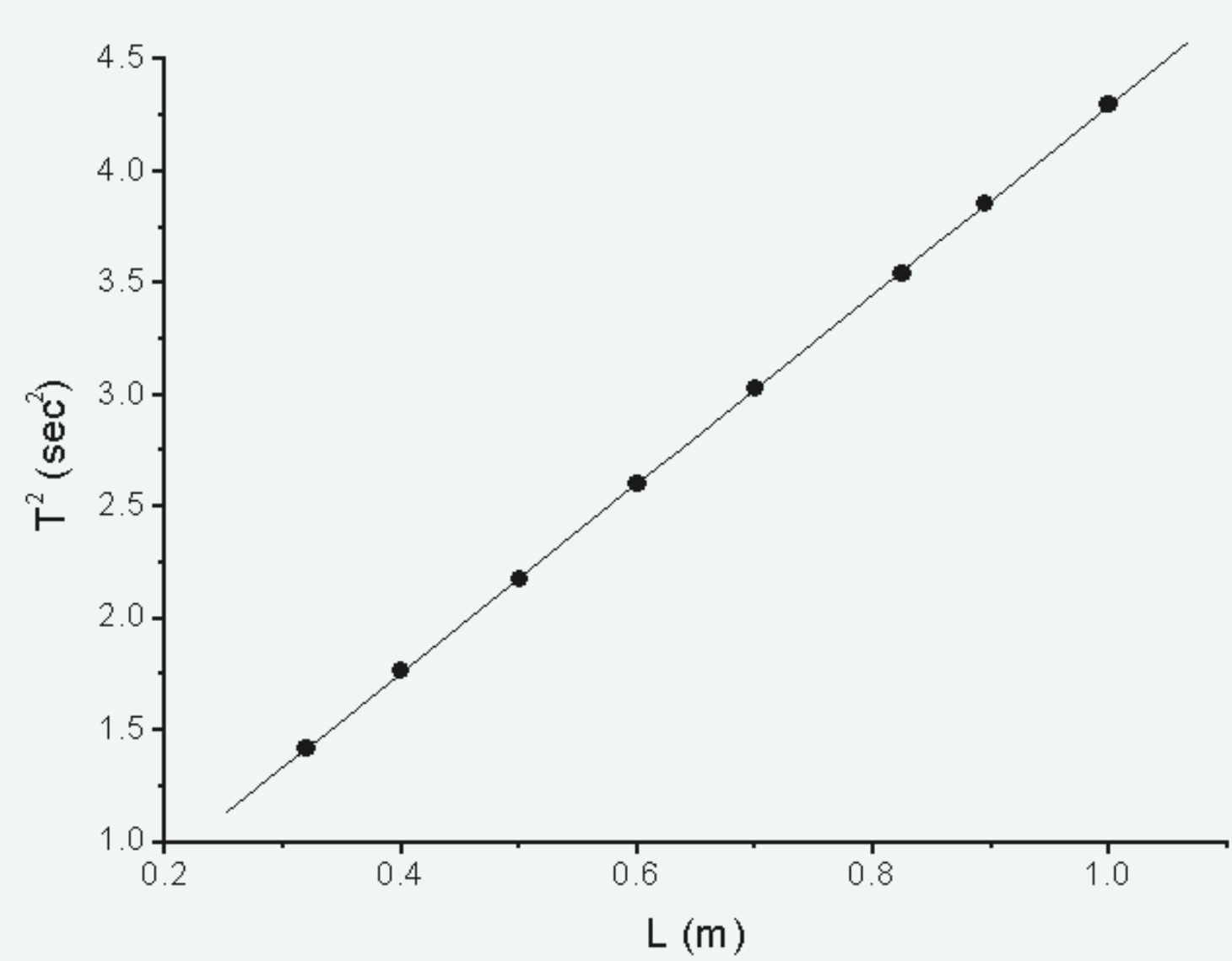
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CCIOT

8 MAY 2024



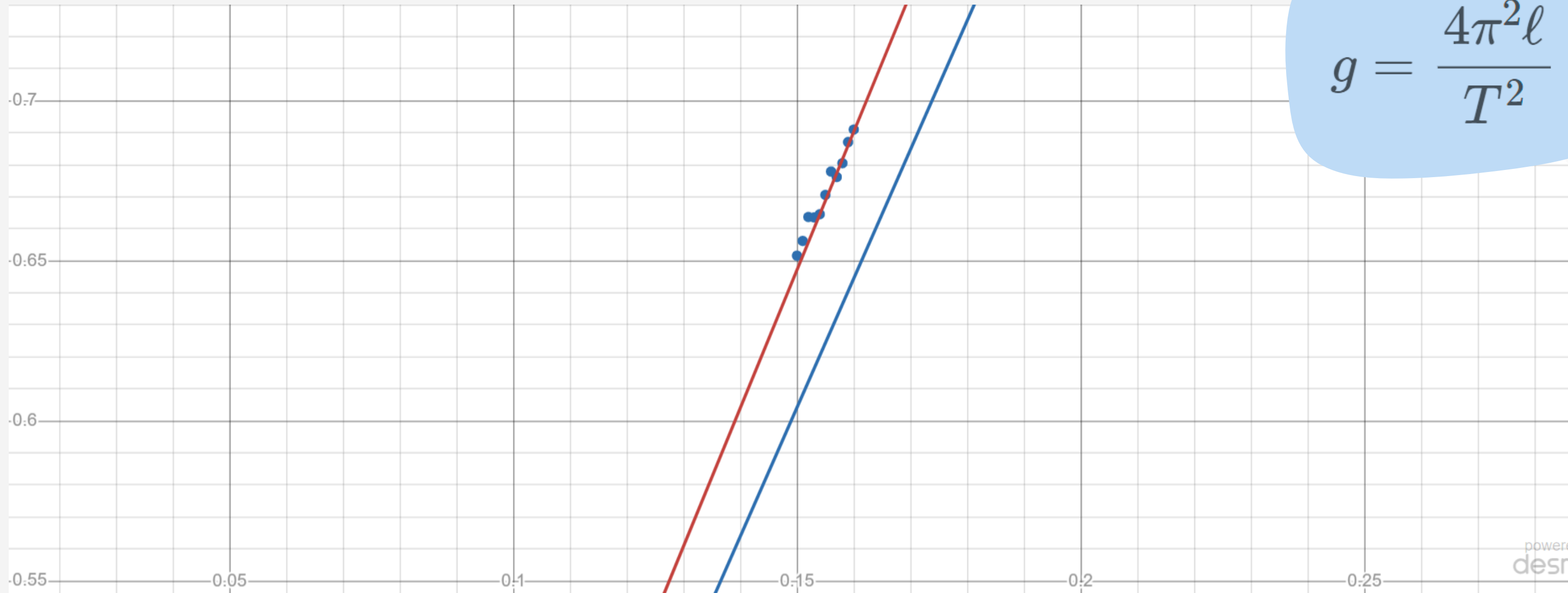
DATA ANALYSIS

TIME PERIOD VS LENGTH



L	T	g
15 cm	807.23 ms	9.09 m/s ²
15.2 cm	814.61 ms	9.04 m/s ²
15.4 cm	815.23 ms	9.15 m/s ²
15.6 cm	823.34 ms	9.08 m/s ²
15.8 cm	824.92 ms	9.17 m/s ²

GRAPH



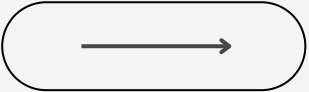
● Theoretical value = 9.8 m/s^2

● Computed value = 9.15 m/s^2

SPRING 2024
CCIoT

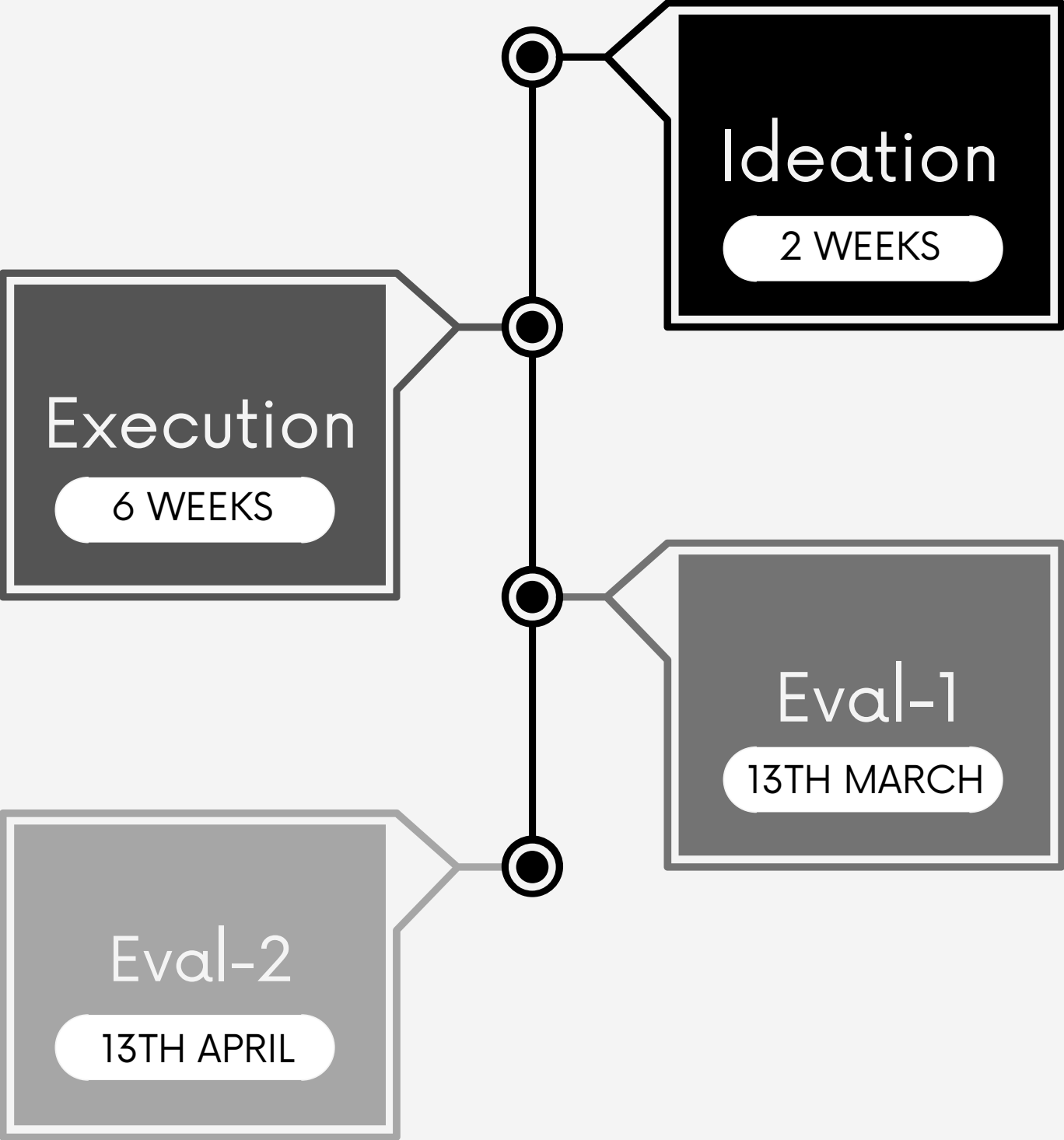
8 MAY 2024

TIMELINE

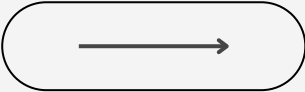


TIMELINE

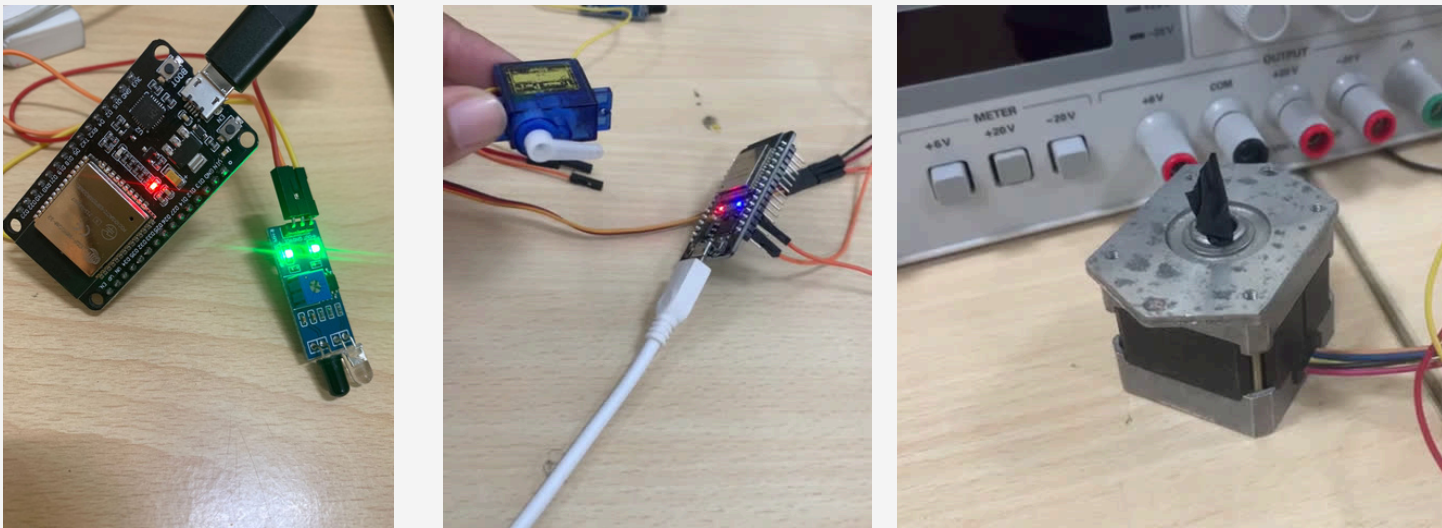
START DATE: 6TH MARCH (PROJECT ALLOTMENT)



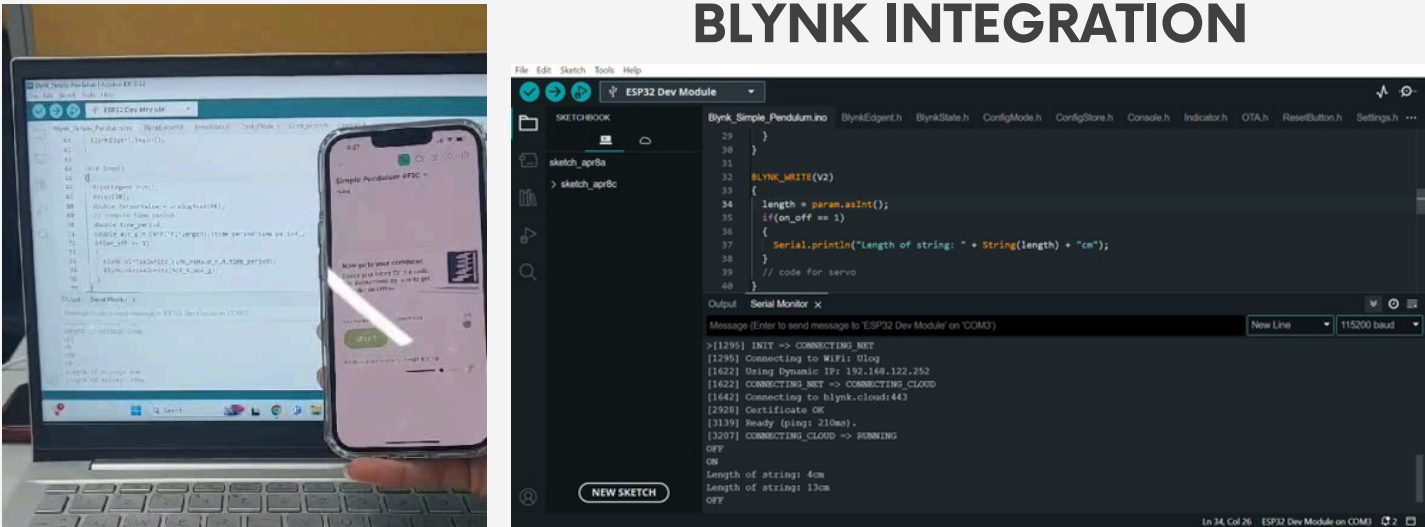
END DATE: 8TH MAY (EVALUATION)



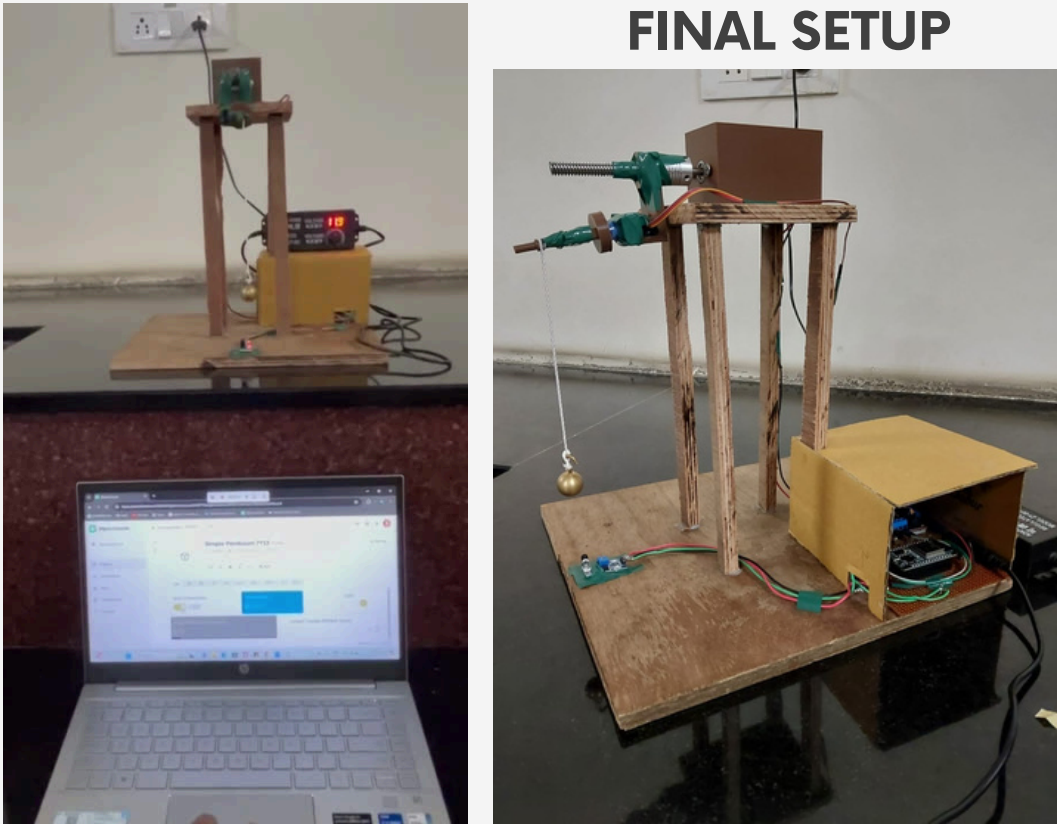
TESTING



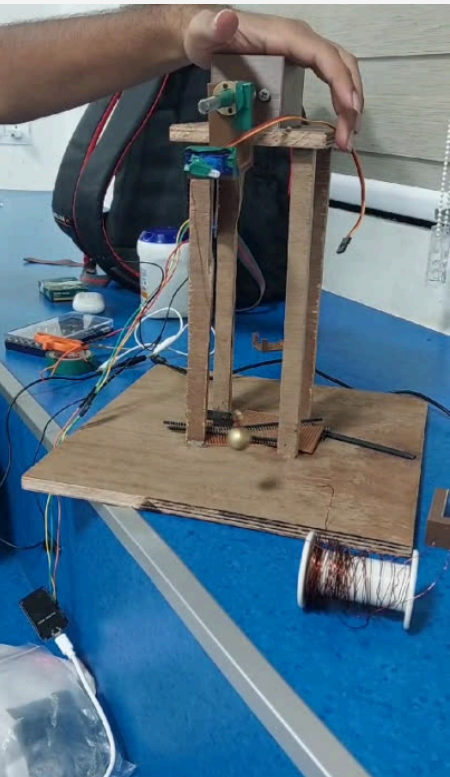
BLYNK INTEGRATION



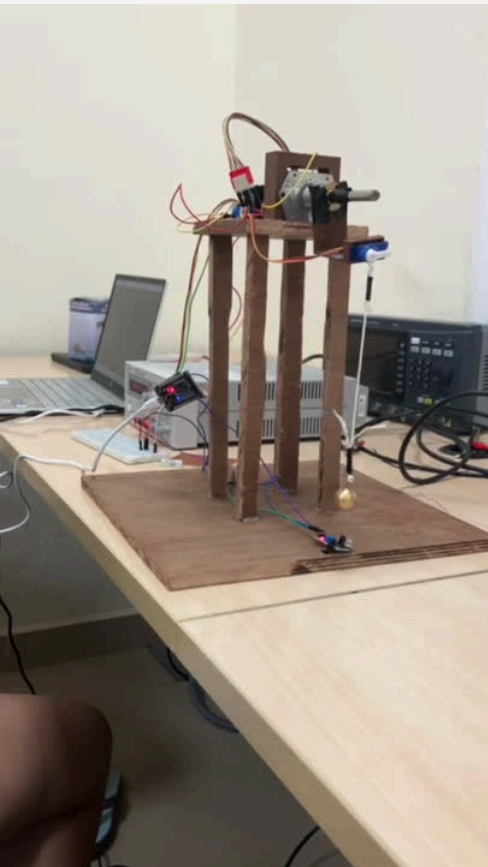
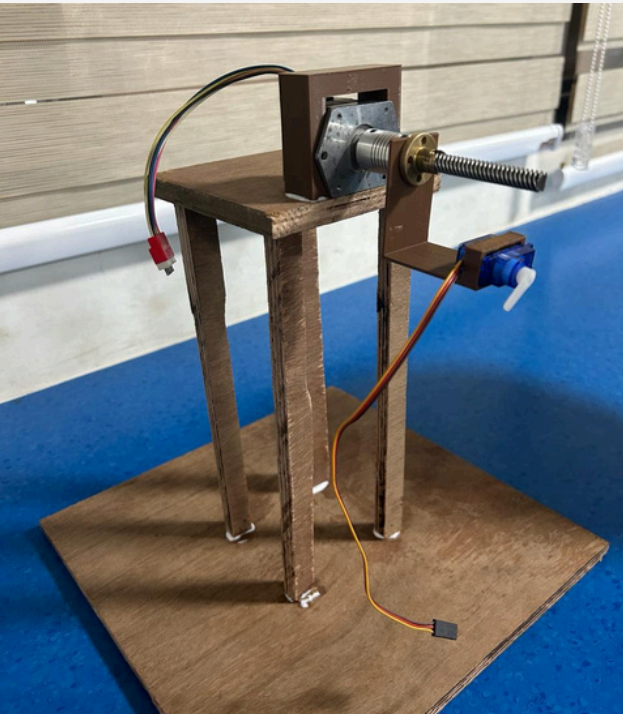
FINAL SETUP



SHIFTING TO DC MOTOR



SETUP WITH STEPPER
CHECKPOINT 1



CHALLENGES FACED

CHALLENGES

The first biggest challenge was ideation. Conceiving an idea for initiating the swing, changing the length, and measuring the time period all while trying to pack them into a neat and feasible setup took up a considerable amount of our time.

We came up with 6 design ideas, finally settling upon the presented design after carefully weighing the pros and cons of every idea and eliminating them based on their demerits.

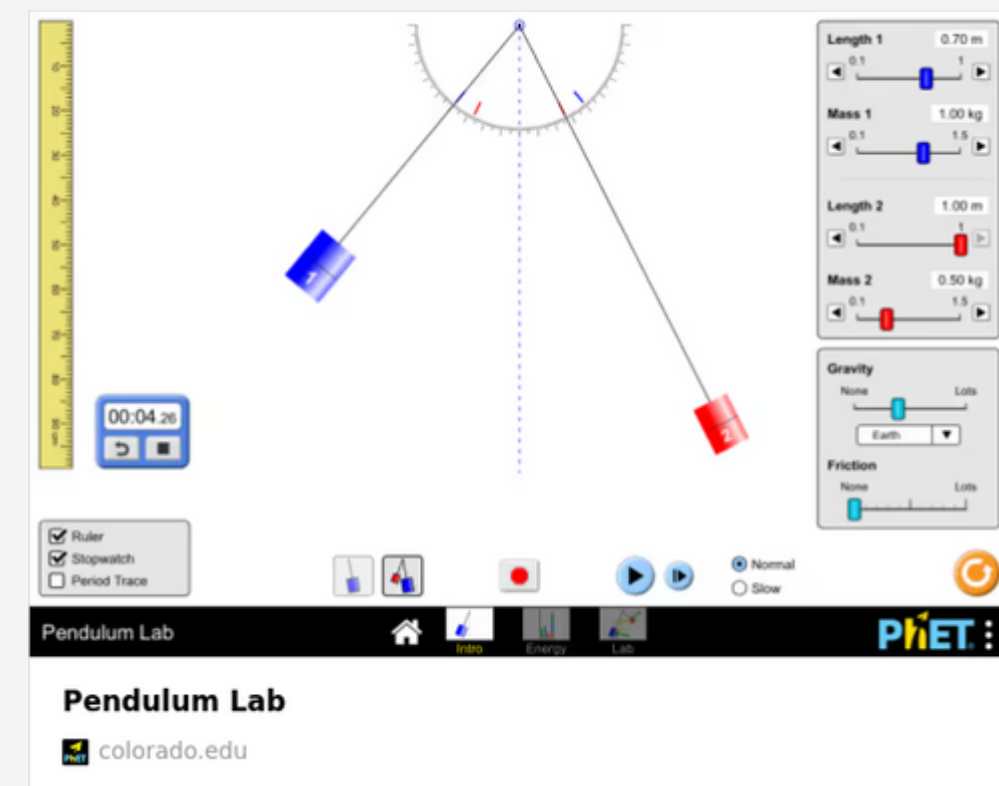
CHALLENGES

Initiating the swing came with its own challenges. Having initially decided to use a stepper motor, we realised that it consumed a lot of power and required very precise control. Ultimately, we choose a DC motor. The DC Motor had to be painstakingly calibrated to achieve the intended motion.

To change the length of the string, we wanted to use a 360 degree continuous micro-servo motor. The continuous servos in the lab were bigger than our intended design idea. We still tried to use them, but they didn't work with our code. We tried different servo motors, laptops and ESP32s in vain. In our final design we have used a 180 degree servo motor instead.

REFERENCES

- <https://github.com/ShebinJoseJacob/AutomatedSimplePendulum>
- [A pendulum actuator for environmental vibration isolation based on magnetostriuctive composite material - ScienceDirect](#)
- <https://underactuated.mit.edu/pend.html>
- <https://youtu.be/d--QqFK37I4?feature=shared>



THANK YOU