

# Experiment 2

## Verification of Newton's Second Law of Motion by Atwood Machine.

Physics Lab 1

Summer 2020-21

Department of Physics

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Objectives:

To establish the relationship between force and acceleration, thus verify Newton's second law of motion.

# Outcomes:

After completing this experiment student should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is the relationship between force and acceleration for an object according to Newton's second law of motion?
- What is the basic concept of net force?
- How an Atwood machine can be constructed? How different forces and acceleration work for the Atwood machine.
- Why the experimental accelerations vary from the theoretical accelerations?
- What is the meaning of a linear relationship and how it looks in a graph?

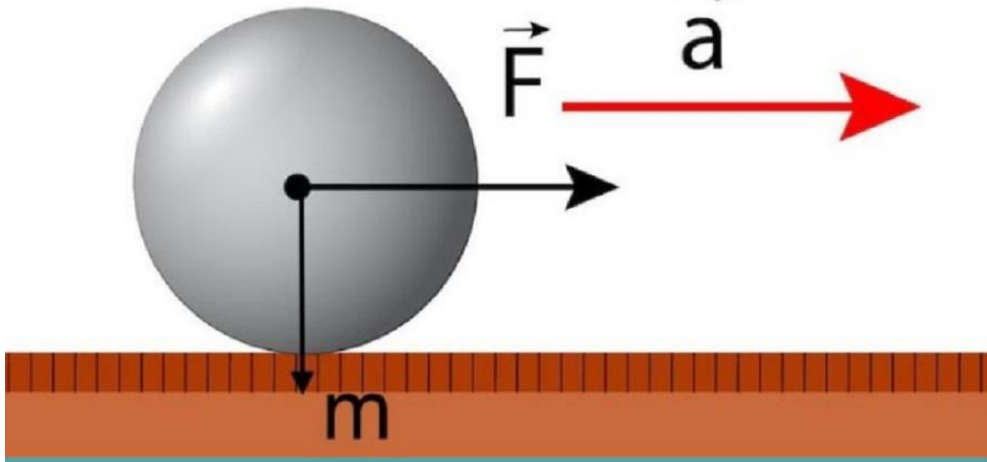
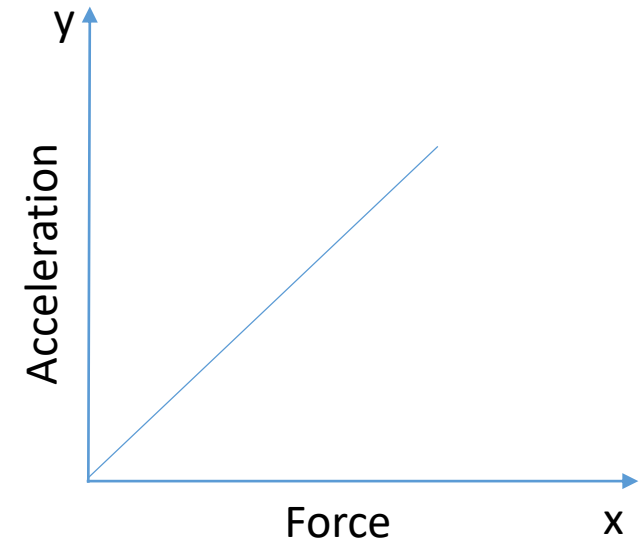
# Theory: Newton's Second Law of Motion

Newton's second law of motion says that  
**FORCE equals MASS times ACCELERATION**

$$F=ma$$

For a particular mass:

*Acceleration  $\propto$  Force*



# Atwood Machine: Theory

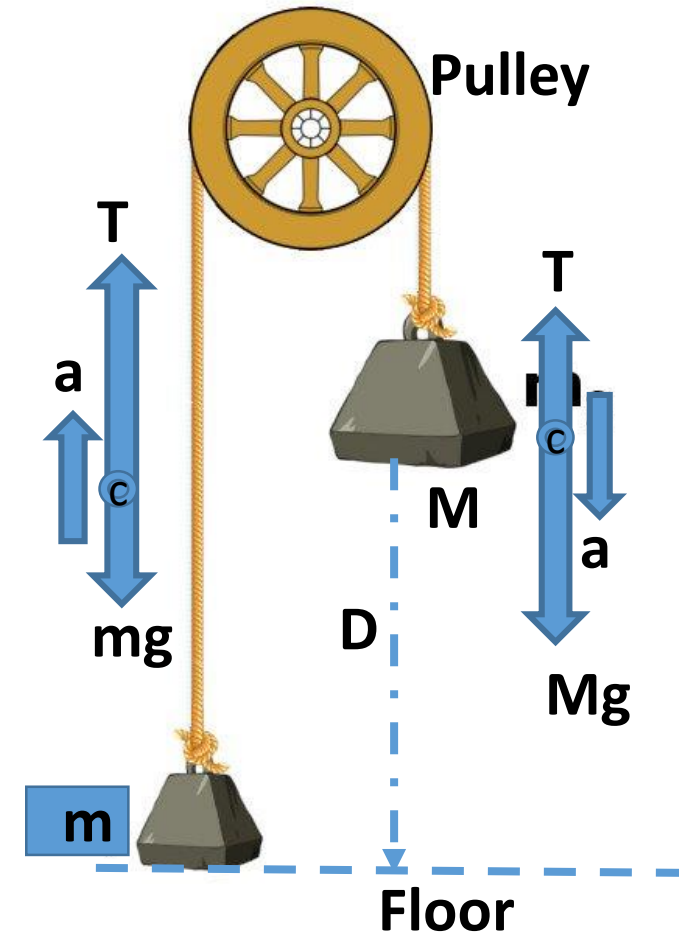
Applying Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law:  $\mathbf{F_{net} = ma}$

- For M:  $\mathbf{F_{net} = T - Mg = Ma,}$
- For m:  $\mathbf{F_{net} = T - mg = ma}$
- Solving these two equations: the theoretical acceleration

$$\mathbf{a_{th} = \frac{g}{(M + m)} (M - m)}$$

- Keeping  $(\mathbf{M+m})$  constant at any particular place ( $\mathbf{g}$  is constant), we get

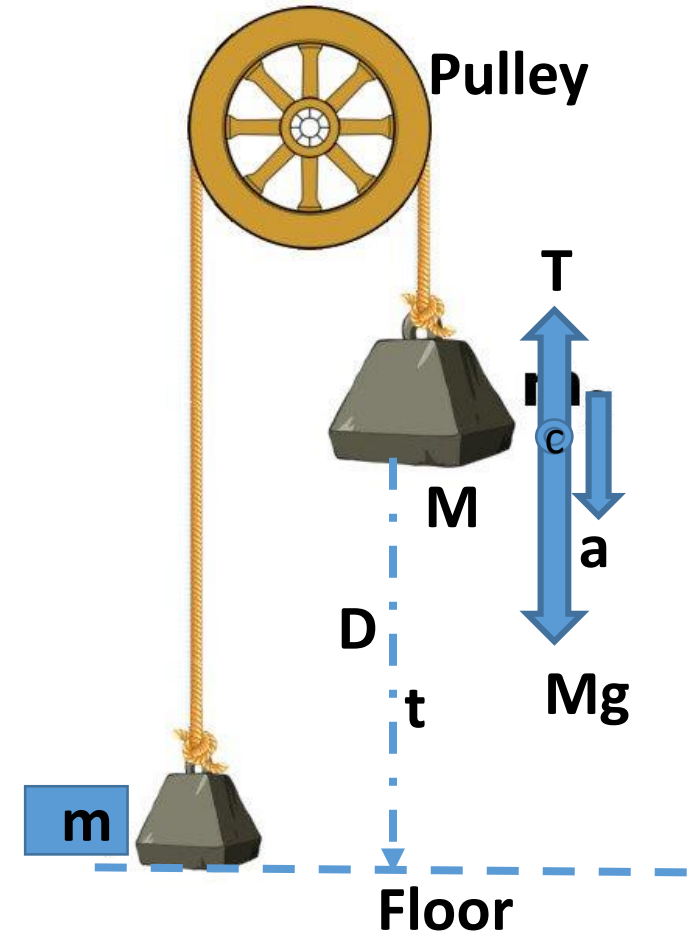
$$\mathbf{a_{th} \propto (M - m)}$$



# Atwood Machine: Experiment

- **M** falls a distance **D** in time **t** from rest.
- Applying the knowledge of equations of motion ( **$D=ut+\frac{1}{2}at^2$** ), we get the experimental acceleration

$$a_{ex} = \frac{2D}{t^2}$$



# Verification of Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law

- Newton's Second Law: Acceleration  $\propto$  Force
- Atwood Machine: Theory Predicts

$$\mathbf{a_{th}} \propto (\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{m})$$

- Atwood Machine: Experimental Result

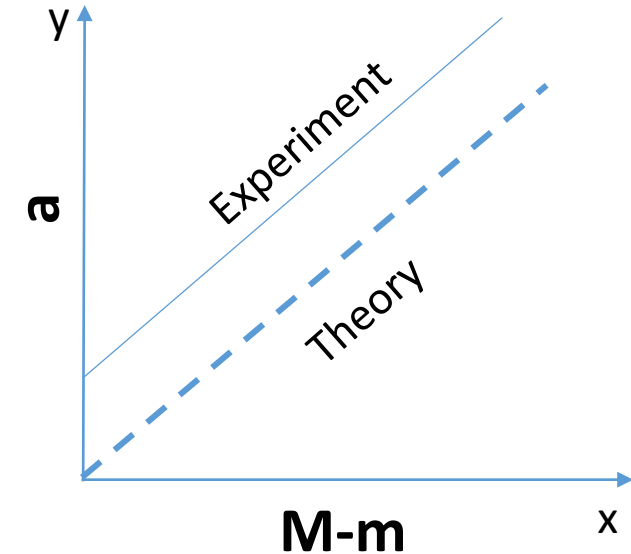
$$\mathbf{a_{ex}} = \frac{\mathbf{2D}}{\mathbf{t^2}}$$

- If we find

$$\mathbf{a_{ex}} \propto (\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{m})$$

we can say, Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law is verified.

*Acceleration  $\propto$  Mass difference*



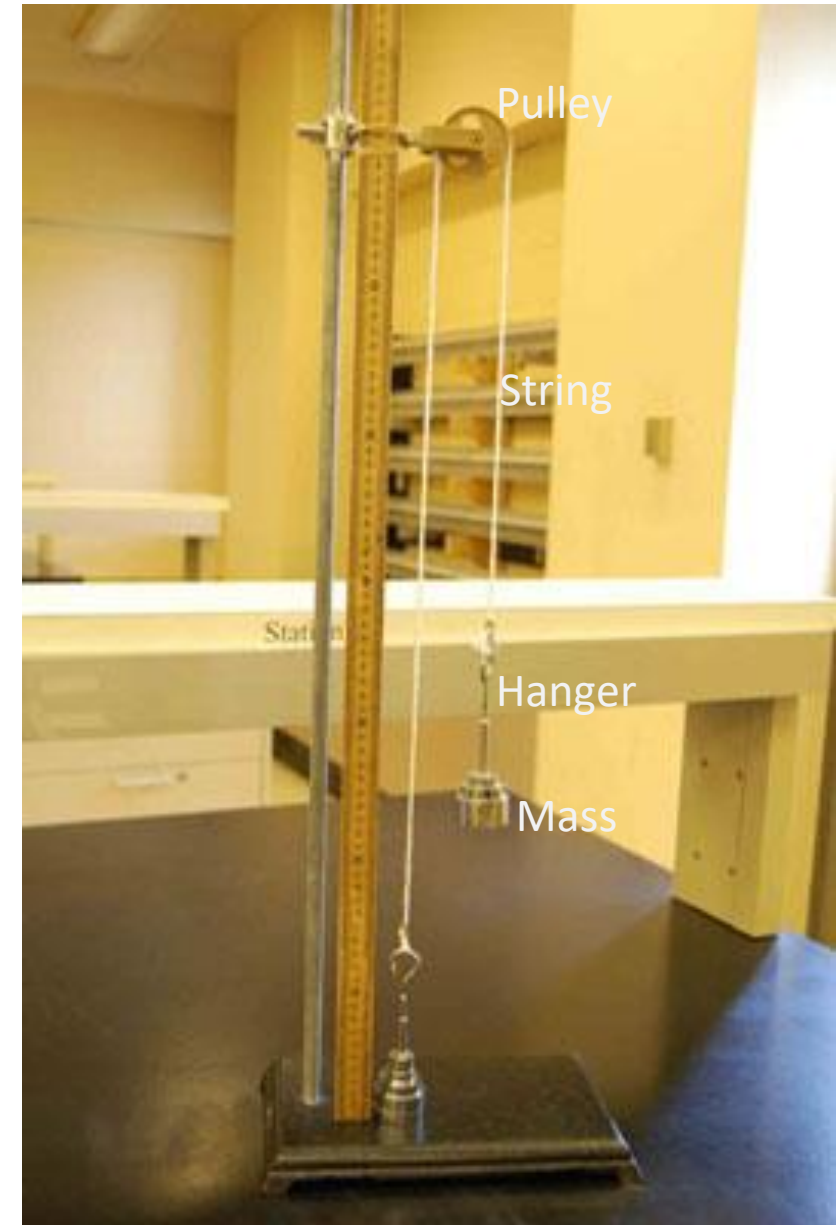
# Apparatus

- Atwood Machine:

Pulley, two hangers, different masses, string, stand and clamp.

- Measurement of  $D$  and  $t$ :

Meter scale and stop watch.





# Procedure:

- Hold the lighter mass on the floor attached to one end of a string. The heavier one attached to the other end of the string is up in the air at a height  $D$  from the floor. Measure  $D$  with a meter scale.
- Now release the lighter mass and measure the time the heavier mass takes to fall onto the floor. Run the experiment for 7 different mass-differences,  $(M - m)$ . For each run, obtain the value of the acceleration in  $(\text{m/s}^2)$  experimentally as well as theoretically. Make sure to keep total mass  $(M + m)$  always constant.
- Using Excel plot acceleration ( $a_{\text{th}}$  and  $a_{\text{ex}}$ ) versus mass difference  $(M - m)$  graph.

# Video lecture on Procedure:



## Lab Works:

- Complete the data table with the calculations.
- Draw the acceleration vs mass difference graph in Excel. Plot both the accelerations (theoretical and experimental) on the same graph paper.
- Analyze the result.

# Discussion on Outcomes of the Lab

- What is the relationship between force and acceleration for an object according to Newton's second law of motion?
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