

PHYSICS EXPERIMENT PROJECT

CLASS XII A

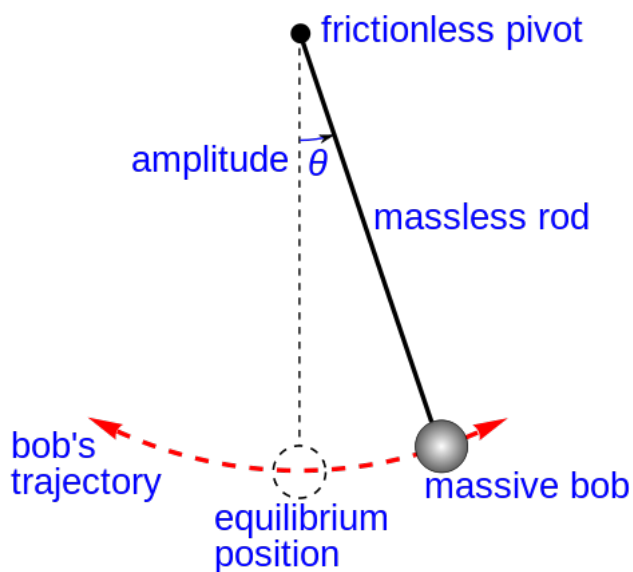
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Simple Harmonic Motion

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1. Introduction

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2. Experiments

Exp. 1

Error in Small Angle Approximation of a Pendulum

Aim

- (a) To predict the angle of release of pendulum projectile by measuring range of the projectile.
- (b) To use the results of (a) to compare the predictions of SAA with a more accurate analysis from energy conservation in the system.

Materials Required

Metallic bob, Thread, Iron Stand, Protractor, Metre Scale, Scissors

Theory

Simple harmonic motion is a type of periodic motion where the restoring force is directly proportional to the displacement and acts in the direction opposite to that of displacement. The restoring force is given by:

$$\mathbf{F} = -kx$$

where \mathbf{F} is the restoring force, k is a constant, and x is the displacement from the equilibrium position.

A pendulum is a weight suspended from a frictionless pivot so that it can swing freely. For a pendulum to act as an SHM oscillator, the force on the weight must be proportional to the displacement of the weight from the equilibrium position. But from *fig.1* it can be clearly seen that the magnitude of the restoring torque of mg is given by:

$$|\mathbf{\Gamma}| = -mgl \sin \theta$$

It is clearly seen that the restoring torque is not directly proportional to the angular displacement, which means that the pendulum is not an SHM oscillator. But for small values of θ , $\sin \theta$ is approximately equal to θ , and thus for this case alone does the

pendulum act as an SHM. The displacement of the weight for small angles can thus be given by:

$$\theta = \phi \cos \omega t$$

where ϕ is the amplitude (in this case, the initial *angle of release* of the pendulum), ω is the angular frequency, and t is a time instant.

Differentiating with respect to time, we obtain:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \vec{\omega} = \phi \omega \cos \omega t$$

and since the tangential velocity $v = r\omega$, in this case,

$$\boxed{v = l\phi\omega \cos \omega t} \quad (1.1)$$

where l is the length of the pendulum.

We can avoid the above approximations, by considering the $\sin \theta$ term and adopting another approach through calculus to find v . From *fig.1*, the tangential acceleration of the weight is given by:

$$a_t = -g \sin \theta$$

We know that $a_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$, thus,

$$\frac{dv}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = -g \sin \theta$$

Furthermore, $\frac{ds}{dt} = v$, from which we obtain

$$v dv = -g \sin \theta ds$$

Integrating on both sides,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^v v dv &= - \int_{\phi}^{\theta} gl \sin \theta d\theta & (\because ds = l d\theta) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2} &= gl [\cos \theta]_{\phi}^{\theta} = gl [\cos \theta - \cos \phi] \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{v &= \sqrt{2gl [\cos \theta - \cos \phi]}} & (1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Which is the general expression for the velocity of the weight in a pendulum as a function of θ without any *small angle approximations*.

[To be continued..]

Procedure

1. Create a pendulum by tying a cork to one end of a string, and a bob to the other end, and then attaching the cork to an iron stand.
2. Measure the *length of the pendulum* (length from the point of suspension to the centre of the bob) and the length from the centre of the bob to the ground (when bob is at equilibrium), and note them down.
3. Put a metre scale on the ground, aligning its zero with the bob's equilibrium position when seen from above the bob. Ensure the metre scale is parallel to the pendulum motion of the bob.

4. Hold the bob away from its equilibrium position, and measure the angle of release ϕ as shown in *fig.2*.
5. Release the bob and cut the string with a pair of scissors at any arbitrary time in the pendulum's motion.
6. Note the range R where the bob falls on the metre scale.
7. Repeat steps 4-6 for 4 more different values of the initial angle ϕ .

Observations

[Table to be planned out]

Result

[To be planned out]

Precautions

1. Ensure that the string has no knots, and its weight is negligible.
2. Do not cut the pendulum too late, as the amplitude might get damped, due to energy loss from friction in the air.
3. Ensure that string is cut carefully, without disturbing the oscillations in the cutting process.
4. Avoid any parallax while measuring angles/lengths.

3. Conclusion

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4. Acknowledgements

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5. Bibliography

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