Year 12 physics extended experimental Investigation

An experimental analysis of Dreamworld’s “Tower of Terror 2”.

Contents

**No table of contents entries found.**

# Abstract

# Introduction

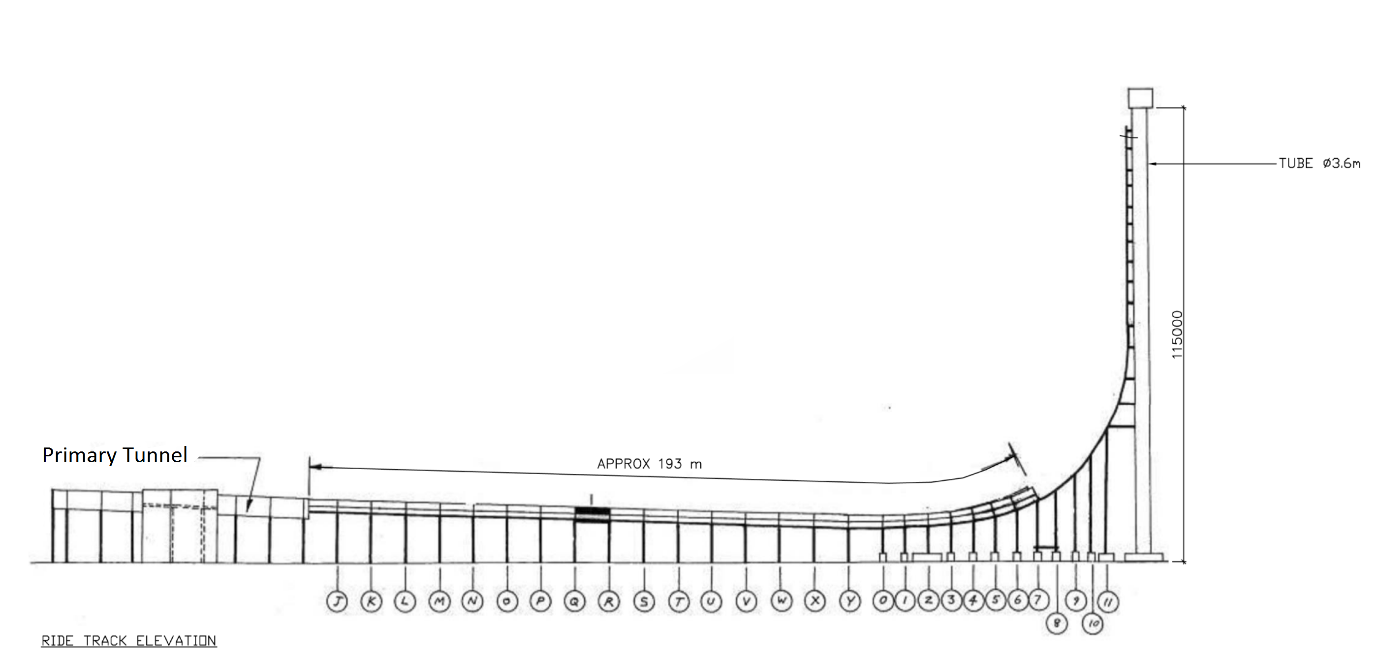


Figure : Tower of Terror 2 Schematics

The *Tower of Terror II* is a reverse free-fall ride, residing in the Dreamworld Theme park in the Gold Coast, Australia. Although there are a number of physics concepts that can be examined on this ride, the focus of the following investigation will be drag and energy. The investigation will focus on the kinetic and gravitational potential energy of the ride’s cart at various points, but will further evaluate the kinetic energy of the cart when it leaves and re-enters the primary tunnel (See Figure 1).

An object that possesses motion or a position also possesses mechanical energy. Mechanical energy is defined as the sum of potential and kinetic energy, or

Where is potential energy, and represents kinetic energy. Since this ride only deals with gravitational potential energy, the formula for mechanical energy can be rewritten as

Kinetic energy is energy possessed by an object in motion, and is defined as the work required to obtain a stated velocity through acceleration. In the Tower of Terror, the cart possesses kinetic energy at every point except for when the cart is momentarily paused at its maximum height. Since the cart is accelerated to approximately 44 during the initial stage, it exits the tunnel with a large amount of kinetic energy.

Kinetic energy for an object in motion is defined in terms of object mass and object velocity, or more specifically:

Where is the mass of the object, and is the velocity of the object.

Gravitational Potential Energy is potential energy possessed by an object that would be converted to other forms of energy if it were to be moved a fixed distance by the force of gravity. It can also be defined as:

Where is the mass of the object, is the acceleration due to gravity, and is height above the resting elevation of the object. Note that on earth, is roughly equal to .

The next section of this document deals primarily with forces due to friction and drag. Force is an action that will cause an object to move, assuming there are no opposing forces acting on that object. Isaac Newton defined force in his second of his three famous laws as

Where is the mass of the object, and is the acceleration of the object in question.

On the Tower of Terror, a measurable amount of energy is lost due to frictional and drag forces. Due to this, the ride will most likely have lost total mechanical energy between the point that the cart exits the primary tunnel and re-enters it. The formula for drag is more complex than what is covered in the scope of this investigation, as it includes drag coefficients that need to be obtained experimentally. The formula for drag is:

Where is the density of the air, is the velocity of the object, is the drag coefficient, and is the affected surface area of the object. The drag coefficient is reliant on the speed of airflow, the skin friction and form drag of the object.

Dry friction (Hereon referred to as friction) is friction which opposes movement of two objects in motion, which is the secondary resisting force while on the Tower of Terror, the first being drag. Friction is defined in terms of , a dimensionless number, and the normal force of the two objects acting on each other:

Where is the coefficient of friction, and is the normal force (The force perpendicular to the plane of contact between two objects). In the Tower of Terror, due to the majority of force being the force of acceleration due to gravity on the cart, and not the contact between the cart and the rail, is a small, and assumed negligible number. As the cart encounters the curve, the normal force increases due to the nature of objects travelling in a near circular motion.

Circular motion, while not the focus of this investigation, is a key factor in the friction experienced by the cart. The centripetal force on the cart as it enters and exits the curve is given by:

Where is the mass of the cart, is the velocity of the cart, and is the radius of the theoretical circle that the cart is moving in.