# IC-17B: CONSERVATION OF ANGULAR MOMENTUM (Rotary M. Sensor)

Rev 11-4-2022

## 17.1 OBJECTIVE

To study changes in angular momentum and rotational kinetic energy when two objects collide, one of which is spinning.

## Dropping Ring17.2 EQUIPMENT

Rotary Motion Sensor (PS-2120A)

Ring, Disc, 3-step Pulley

45 cm Rod (ME-8736)

Large Rod Base (ME-8735)

Calipers (SE-8710)

Level (SE-8729)

Balance Scale (SE-8723)

850 Interface

## 17.3 THEORY

The Law of Conservation of Angular Momentum states that in the absence of an external torque, the angular momentum of a system will remain unchanged. This is true if two objects collide. So if an object collides and sticks with another object, the sum of the angular momenta of the two objects should not change. In this laboratory, a non-rotating ring is dropped onto a rotating disk, and starts spinning with it. The angular speed is measured (by the Rotary Motion Sensor) immediately before the drop and immediately after the ring stops sliding on the disk.

The initial angular momentum (i.e. before the ring is dropped) is compared to the final angular momentum (i.e. after the ring is dropped on the disc), and the initial kinetic energy is compared to the final kinetic energy.

When the ring is dropped onto the rotating disk, there is no net external torque on the system. Therefore, there is no change in angular momentum (L), i.e. it is conserved.

Li = Lf

or, Ii ωi = If ωf (1)

where Ii is the initial rotational inertia and ωi is the initial angular speed. The initial rotational inertia is that of a disk (Id) about an axis perpendicular to the disk (see Fig. 2) and through the center-of-mass (CM) is

Ii = Id = ½ MdRd2 (2)

where Md is the mass and Rd is the radius of the disk. The rotational inertia of the ring about an axis through its CM and parallel to the symmetry axis of the ring is

IRCM = ½ MR(R12 + R22) (3)

where MR is the mass of the ring, R1 and R2 are the inner and outer radii of the ring. When the ring is dropped on the disc, it will usually not be exactly centered on the disc. The axis of rotation will still be the center of the disc. If the rotation axis of the ring is displaced by a distance D from its CM, the rotational inertia of the ring can be calculated from the parallel axis theorem and we have

IR = ½ MR(R12 + R22) + MRD2 (4)

Where, (see figure 3):

D = |(X2 - X1)|/2 (5)

The final rotational inertia will be the sum of the rotational inertia of the disk plus the ring. The rotational kinetic energy of a rotating object is given by

KE = ½Iω2 (6)



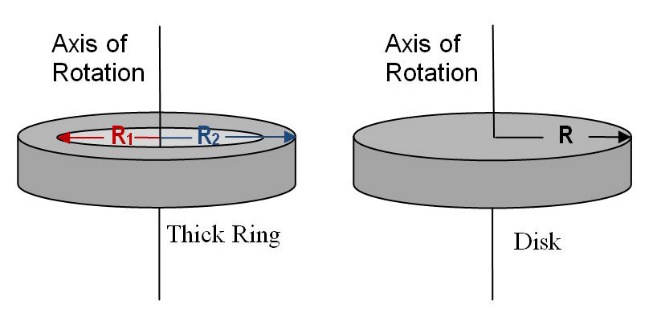


Figure 2: Rotational Axis for Ring and Disk Figure 1: Conservation of Angular Momentum

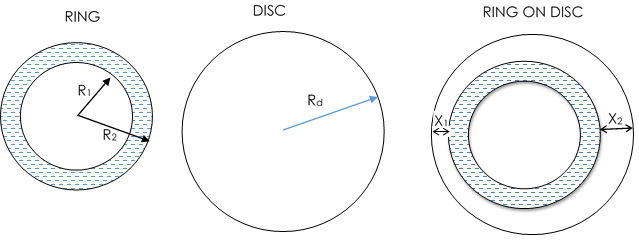
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Figure 3: Ring, Disc, and possible position of ring on disc after being dropped.

## 17.4 EQUIPMENT SETUP

1 Use the large rod base and the 45 cm rod to support the Rotary Motion Sensor as shown in Figure 1. Plug the sensor into the interface.

2 Measure the mass and radii for the disk and ring.

3 Attach the disk to the clear three-step pulley on the Rotary Motion Sensor using the thumb-screw.

4 Place a level on the disk and level the system using the adjustable feet on the base.

5 In PASCO Capstone, set the sample rate for the Rotary Motion Sensor to 20 Hz. Create a graph of Angular Velocity vs. Time.

## 17.5 PROCEDURE

1 Hold the ring with the pins up, so the ring is centered on the disk and 2 to 3 mm above it. Dropping from too high causes a large vertical force on the bearing which produces a spike in the frictional drag and results in a torque which decreases the angular momentum. However, it is also critical that your fingers are clear of the ring when it strikes the spinning disk.

2 Spin the disk to give it a positive speed of about 30-40 rad/sec. Start collecting data and after about two seconds, drop the ring onto the spinning disk. Continue to collect data for a few seconds more. Fig 4 shows a screen shot of angular momentum versus time from a few seconds before to a few seconds after dropping the ring.

3 It is difficult to end up with the ring centered on the disk. Let the disc stop rotating. Measure the minimum distance between the ring and the edge of the disk. Measure the maximum distance directly on the opposite side. The distance D that the ring is off-center is half of the difference between these two measurements.

4 Use the Coordinates tool to measure the rotational speed of the last data point just before the collision, and the first data point just after the collision. These are the initial and final angular velocities, ωi and ωf.

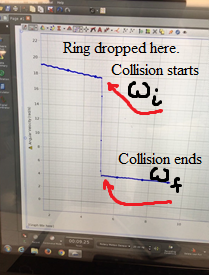
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Figure 4: Capstone Screenshot. On the y-axis is angular velocity, on x-axis is time.



## 17.6 CALCULATIONS

1. Use Equation (2) to calculate the initial rotational inertia.
2. Use Equation (4) to calculate the final rotational inertia of the ring.
3. Calculate the final rotational inertia of the system ( = Id + IR).
4. Use Equation (1) to calculate the initial angular momentum of the system.
5. Calculate the final angular momentum of the system and compare with initial angular momentum. Was angular momentum conserved?
6. Use Equation (5) to calculate the kinetic energy before and after dropping the ring. Was energy conserved? Where did it go?
7. How can angular momentum be conserved and energy not be?

17.7 PRECAUTIONS

## 17.8 IC-17 CONSERVATION OF ANGULAR MOMENTUM REPORT FORM

#### DISC:

Mass Md:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Radius Rd :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Moment of Inertia (eqn. 2) Id :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### RING:

Mass MR:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Inner Radius R1 :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Outer Radius R2 :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Moment of Inertia about its axis (eqn. 3) IRCM :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Run 1** | **Run 2** | **Run 3** |
| **Angular speed just before dropping Ring** | **ωi** |  |  |  |
| **Angular speed just after dropping Ring** | **ωf** |  |  |  |
| **Minimum distance from Ring to edge of disc** | **X1** |  |  |  |
| **Maximum distance from ring to edge of disc** | **X2** |  |  |  |
| **Ring Offset** | **D** |  |  |  |
| **Moment of inertia of the offset ring** | **IR** |  |  |  |
| **Final Moment of Inertia** | **If** |  |  |  |
| **Angular Momentum before dropping ring** | **Ii ωi** |  |  |  |
| **Angular Momentum after dropping ring** | **If ωf** |  |  |  |
| **Percent error in loss or gain of angular momentum** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kinetic Energy before dropping Ring** |  |  |  |  |
| **Kinetic Energy After dropping ring** |  |  |  |  |
| **Percent loss or gain in kinetic Energy** |  |  |  |  |

## 17.9 REPORT SUBMISSION

Upload the following in the Report for this Lab (don’t make the mistakes in red):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Points in report** |
|  | **The completely filled up “Report Form”. Make sure to include units of measurements. Clearly write all the calculated values as these will be checked.**  **Units wrong / missing, too many Sig. Fig.** | **20** |
|  | **Three screenshots of Capstone showing the initial and final angular speeds.** | **3\*5 = 15** |
|  | **Sample Calculations**  **Calculation error** | **5** |
|  | **Sources of Error in this experiment. Make a list of sources of error.**  **Human Error, Calculation Error, and Rounding Error.** | **5** |
|  | **Discussion of the Results of this experiment. Do not ignore major errors** | **10** |
|  | **Total** | **55** |

Keep “Sources of Error” as a separate heading, and “Discussion” as a separate heading.

A short video of the experiment being performed can get you up-to 5 points extra credit. Video can be uploaded in canvas.

## 17.10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This short video shows the experiment being done: <https://youtu.be/L2cBU-smjRk>

## 17.11 SAMPLE DATA

#### DISC:

Mass Md : 120.16 g Radius Rd : 4.662 cm Moment of Inertia (eqn. 2) Id : 1306 g⋅cm2

#### RING:

Mass MR: 468.6 g Inner Radius R1: 2.58 cm Outer Radius R2: 3.67 cm

Moment of Inertia about its axis (eqn. 3) IRcm : 4715 g⋅cm2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Run 1 | Run 2 | Run 3 |
| Angular speed just before dropping Ring (rad/s) | ωi | 23.614 |  |  |
| Angular speed just after dropping Ring (rad/s) | ωf | 4.760 |  |  |
| Minimum distance from Ring to edge of disc (cm) | X1 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Maximum distance from ring to edge of disc (cm) | X2 | 1.3 |  |  |
| Ring Offset (cm) | D | 0.4 |  |  |
| Moment of inertia of the offset ring (g⋅cm2) | IR | 4790 |  |  |
| Final Moment of Inertia(g⋅cm2) | If | 6096 |  |  |
| Angular Momentum before dropping ring (g⋅cm2/s) | Ii ωi | 30840 |  |  |
| Angular Momentum after dropping ring (g⋅cm2/s) | If ωf | 29020 |  |  |
| Percent error in loss or gain of angular momentum |  | 5.9% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Kinetic Energy before dropping Ring (g⋅cm2/s2) |  | 364100 |  |  |
| Kinetic Energy After dropping ring (g⋅cm2/s2) |  | 69060 |  |  |
| Percent loss or gain in kinetic Energy |  | 81% |  |  |

#### SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Initial moment of inertia

Case 1

Moment of inertia of the offset ring

Final moment of inertia

Angular Momentum before dropping ring

Angular Momentum after dropping ring

Percent error in loss of angular momentum

Kinetic Energy before dropping Ring

Kinetic Energy after dropping ring

Percent loss in kinetic energy

