

Laboratorio di fisica sperimentale

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meccanica ingegneria



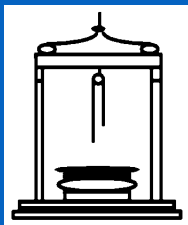
<https://corsidilaurea.uniroma1.it/it/users/marcotoppiuniroma1i>

LABORATORIO DI FISICA SPERIMENTALE

Ingegneria meccanica



A.A. 2023-2024



Quinta esperienza: il volano

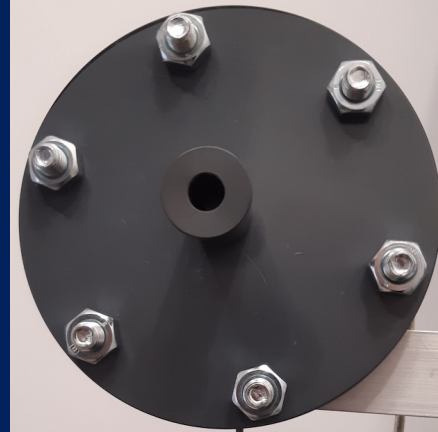
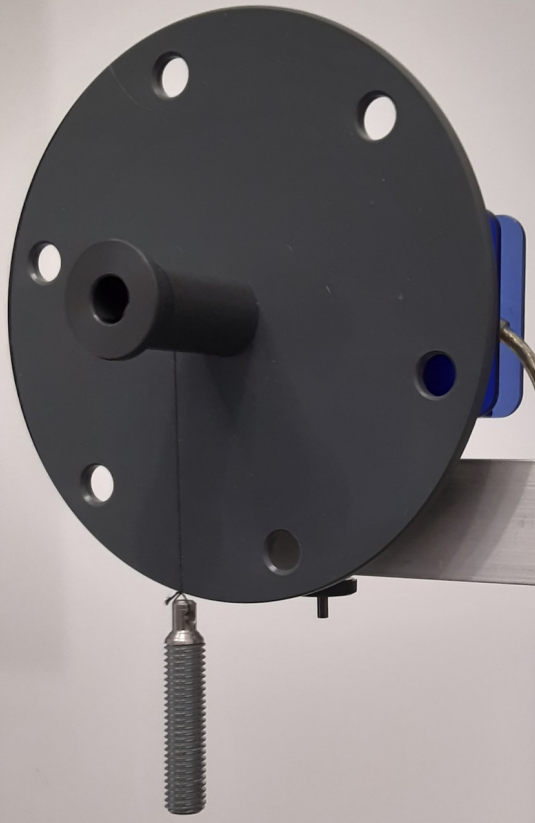
lasciate il tavolo di laboratorio in ordine e pulito;
ne siete responsabili (anche della strumentazione)



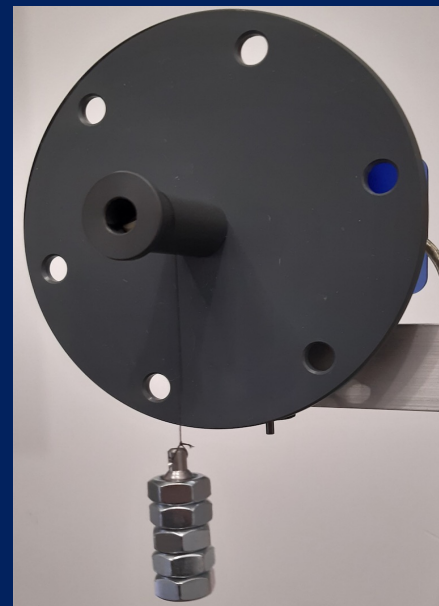
PERNO

VITE

DADO



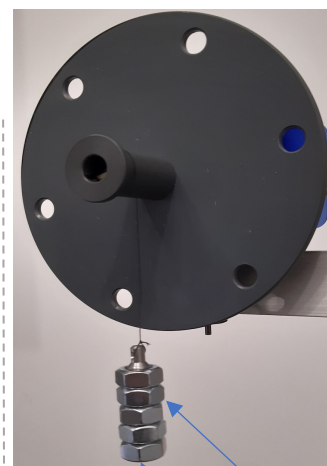
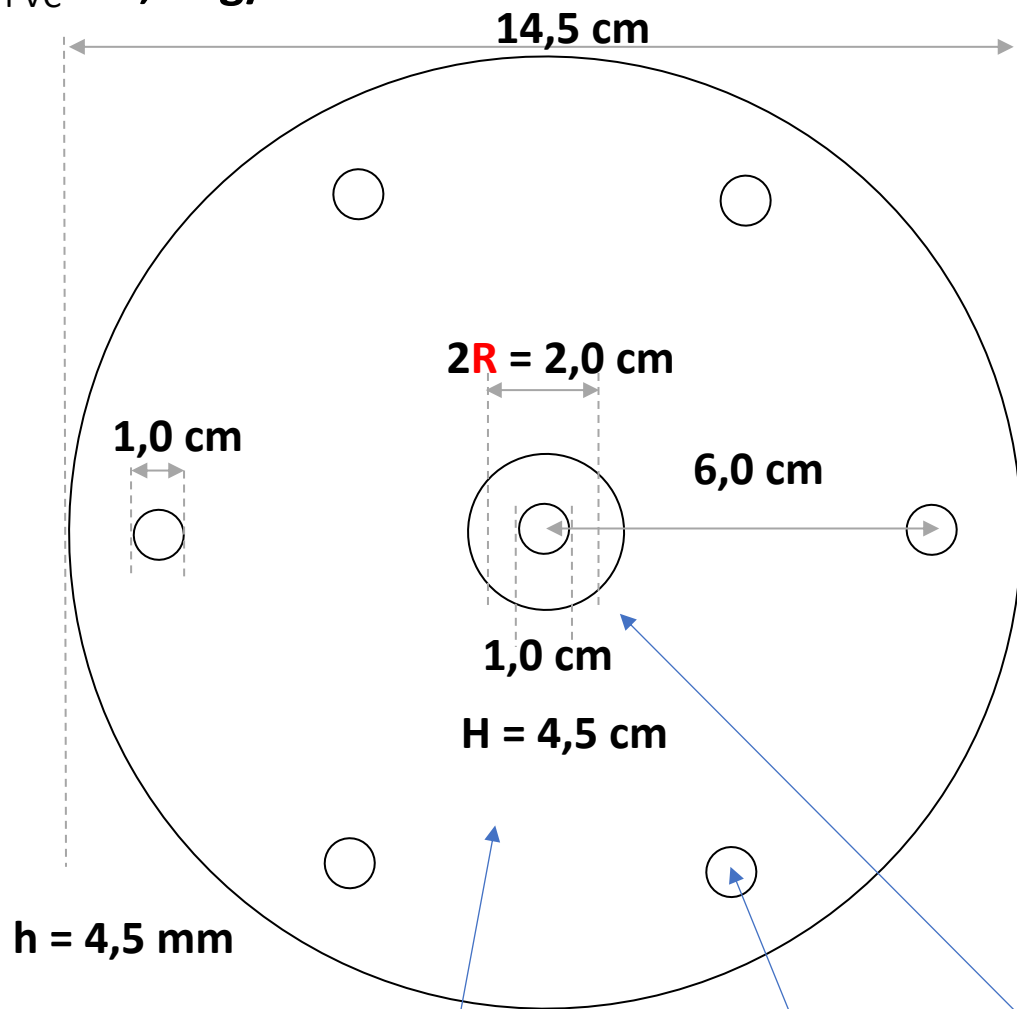
vite + dado = bullone
→ momento d'inerzia



dado → massa

VOLANO: organo rotante costruito in modo
da presentare un elevato *momento di inerzia*
[Treccani]

$$\rho_{\text{PVC}} = 1,42 \text{ g/cm}^3$$



MASSA DADO (Δm) 10 g

MASSA VITE 22 g

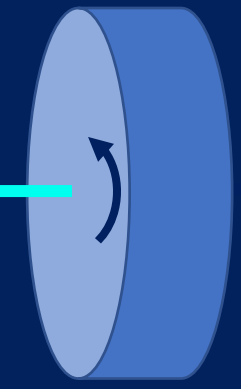
MASSA BULLONE 32 g

MASSA PERNO (m_0) 25 g

$$I_0 = [2770 \text{ (disco)} - 50 \text{ (6 fori)} + 10 \text{ (perno)}] = 2730 \text{ g cm}^2$$

$$\Delta I = 1150 \text{ (bullone)} \text{ g cm}^2$$

$\vec{\vartheta}, \vec{\omega}, \vec{\alpha}$

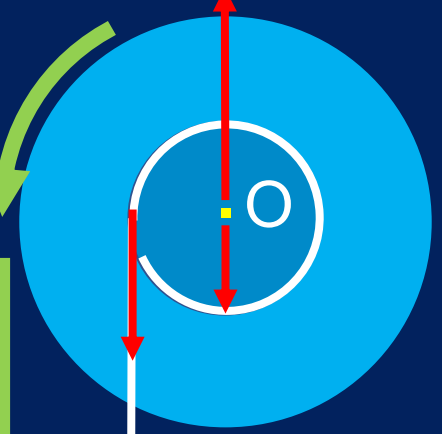


momenti delle forze esterne

$$\sum_{i=1,N} \vec{M}_i^{(e)} = I \vec{\alpha}$$

momento d'inerzia assiale

accelerazione angolare



+
I e II cardinale della dinamica



$$\vec{M}_{PV} + \vec{M}_{RV} + \vec{M}_T + \vec{M}_{att} = I \vec{\alpha}$$

$$0 + 0 + R(mg - m\alpha R) - M_{att} = I\alpha$$

$$Rmg - M_{att} = I\alpha + m\alpha R^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Rmg - M_{att}}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{T} + m \vec{g} &= m \vec{a} \\ -T + mg &= m\alpha R \\ T &= mg - m\alpha R \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{discesa}} = \frac{Rmg - M_{\text{att}}}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{salita}} = \frac{Rmg + M_{\text{att}}}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_{\text{salita}} + \alpha_{\text{discesa}}}{2} = \frac{Rmg}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{attrito}} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{salita}} - \alpha_{\text{discesa}}}{2} = \frac{M_{\text{att}}}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Rm_0g}{I_0 + N\Delta I + m_0R^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{I_0 + N\Delta I + m_0R^2}{Rm_0g}$$

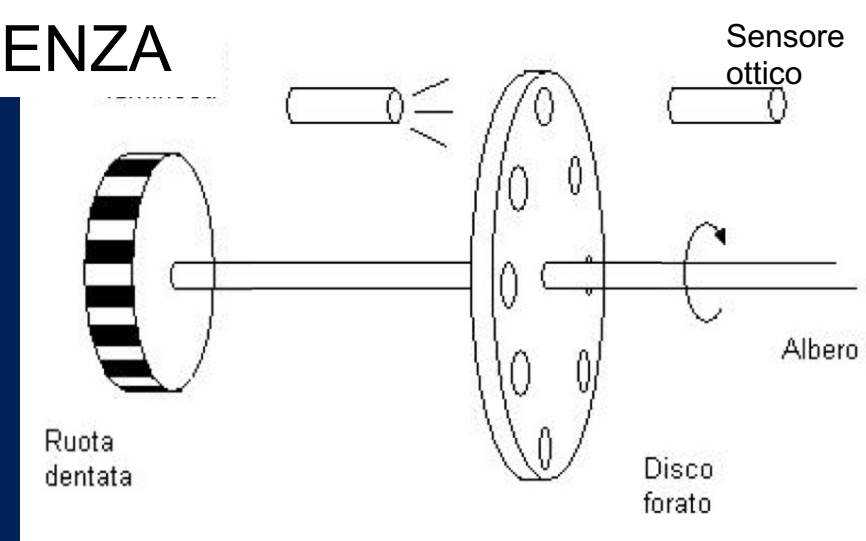
$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = N \frac{\Delta I}{Rm_0g} + \frac{I_0 + m_0R^2}{Rm_0g}$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_0 + N \Delta I \\ m &= m_0 \end{aligned}$$

RICAVARE I_0 DA q

I SENSORI PER QUESTA ESPERIENZA



sensore angolare

4000 punti: $360^\circ/4000 = 0,09^\circ = 1,57 \text{ mrad}$

Three-step Pulley	10, 29 and 48 mm diameter
Sensor Dimensions	10 cm by 5 cm by 3.75 cm, 6.35 mm diameter shaft
Resolution	$\pm 0.09^\circ$ or 0.0078 mm 0.02 mm (linear) and 0.09° (angular) at 4,000 points per revolution
Rotational Resolution	0.00157 radian
Maximum Rotation Rate	30 revolutions per second
Optical Encoder	Bidirectional, indicates direction of motion, 4,000 divisions/revolution

massima velocità angolare misurabile: $2\pi \times 30 \text{ Hz} = 200 \text{ rad/s}$

PROMEMORIA:

nome, cognome, FIRMA

accelerazioni angolari con Capstone

dati → foglio

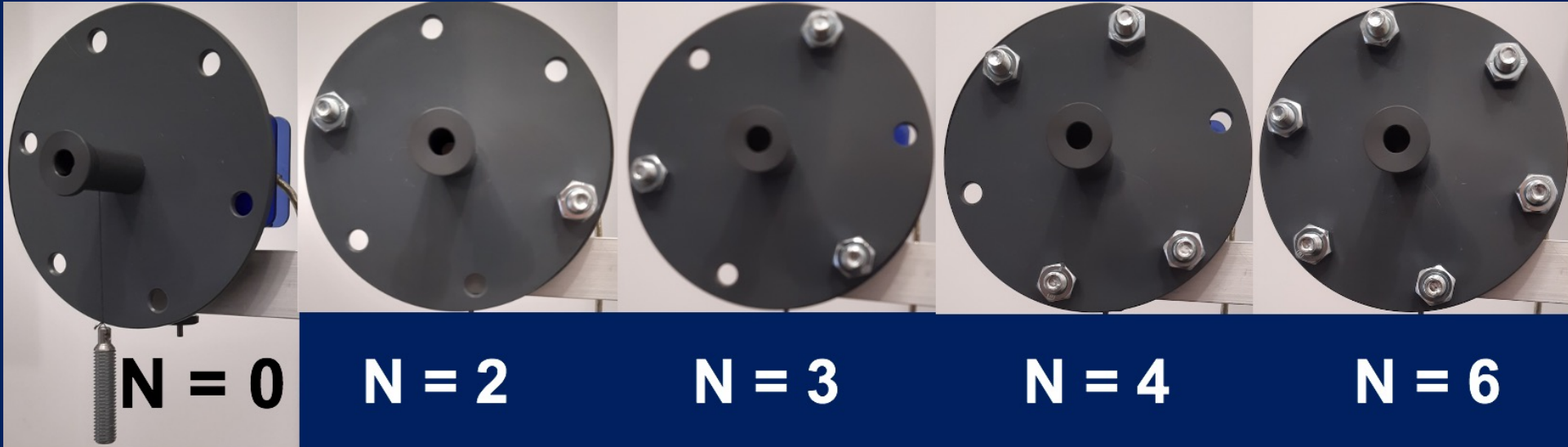
grafici (con excel)

valutazione di q e di p → (con LabCalc)

conclusioni → foglio

- 1) studio del moto al variare del momento di inerzia**
- 2) studio del moto al variare della massa**

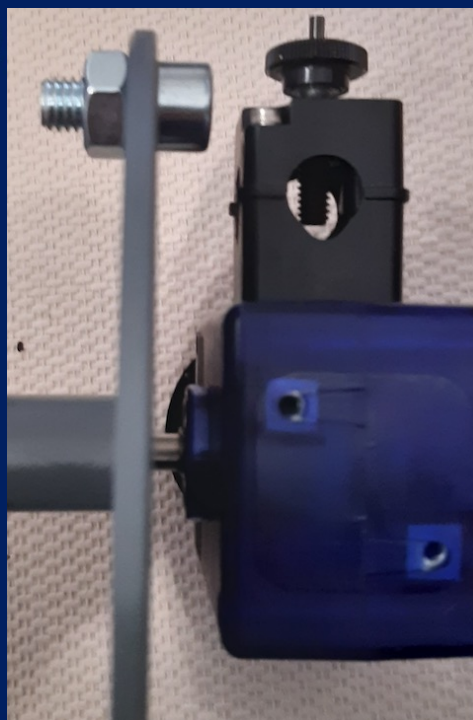




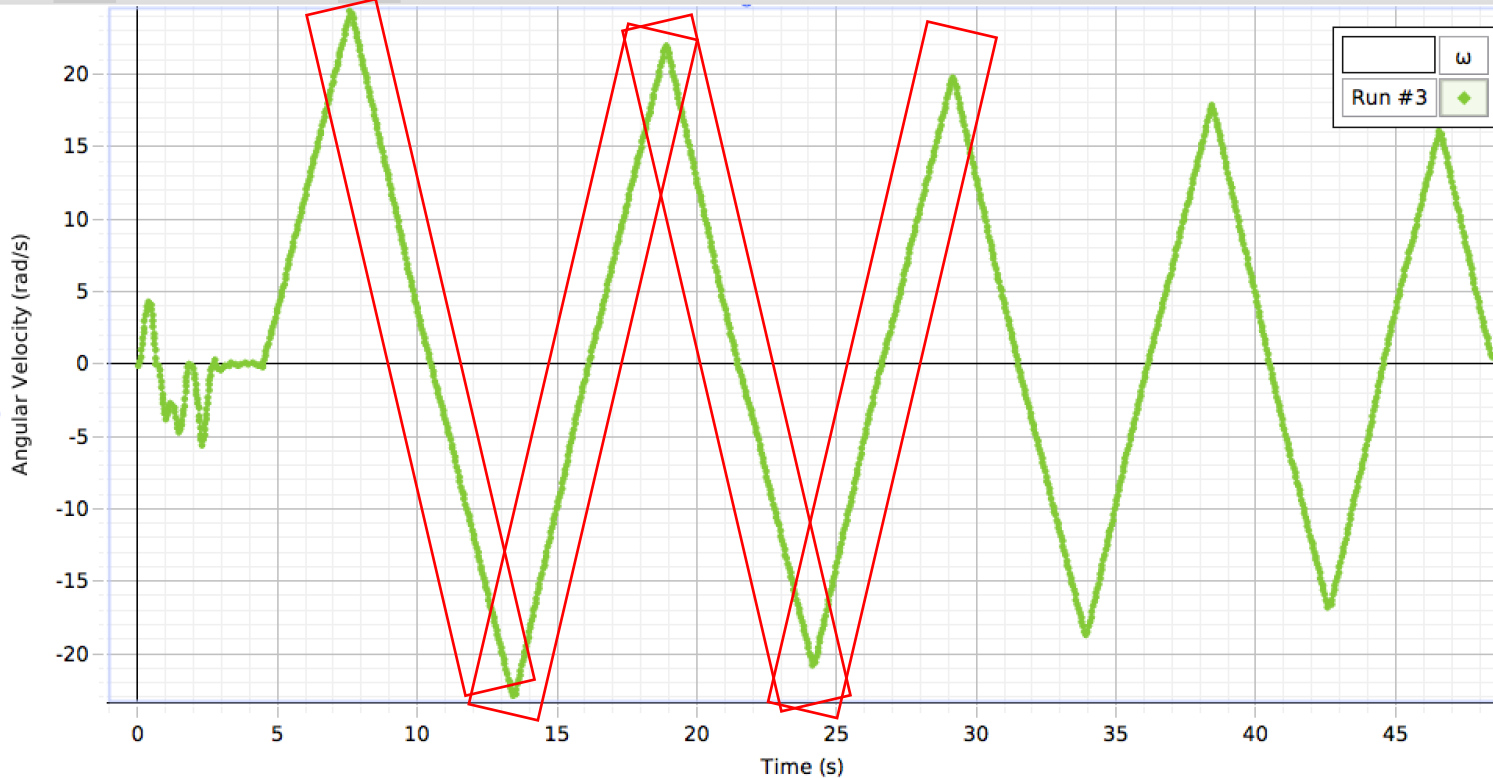
$$I = I_0 + N \Delta I$$

2730 g cm²

1150 g cm²



Angular velocity (rad/s)



[Graph title here]

Record Continuous Mode 00:48,47 Ready Rotary Motion Sensor 100,00 Hz Recording Conditions Delete Last Run

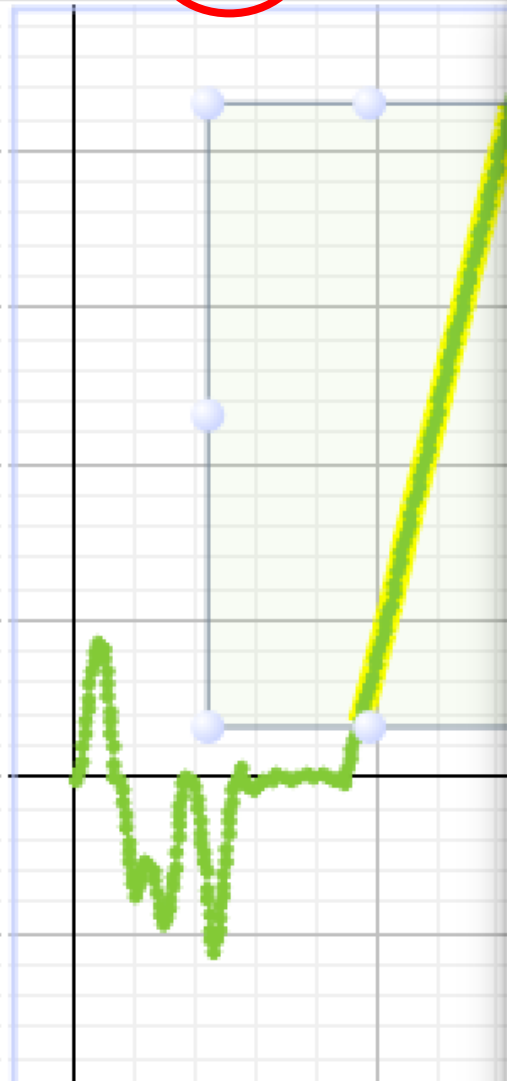
Record

100,00 Hz

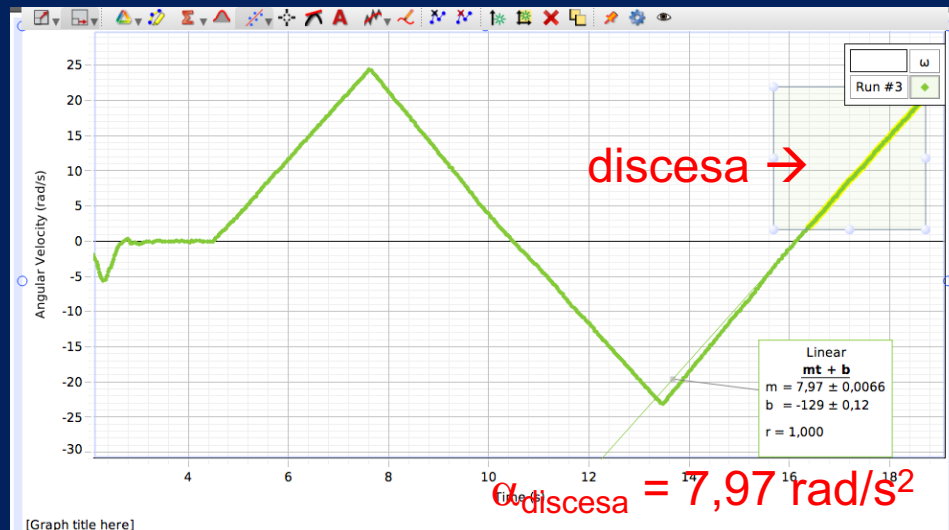
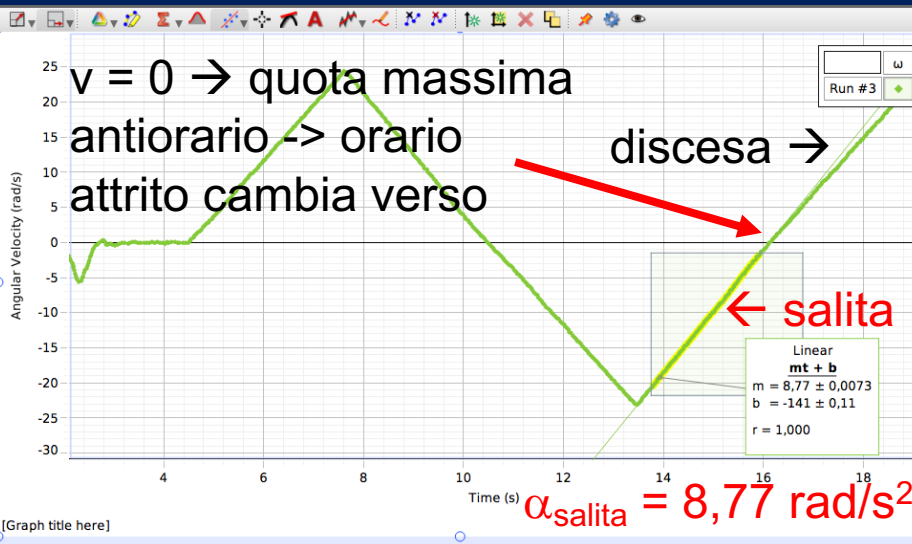
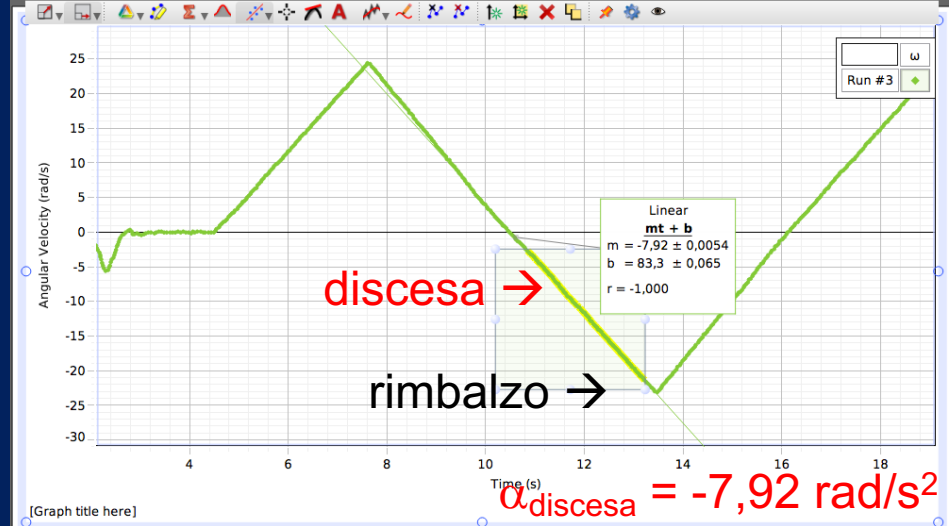
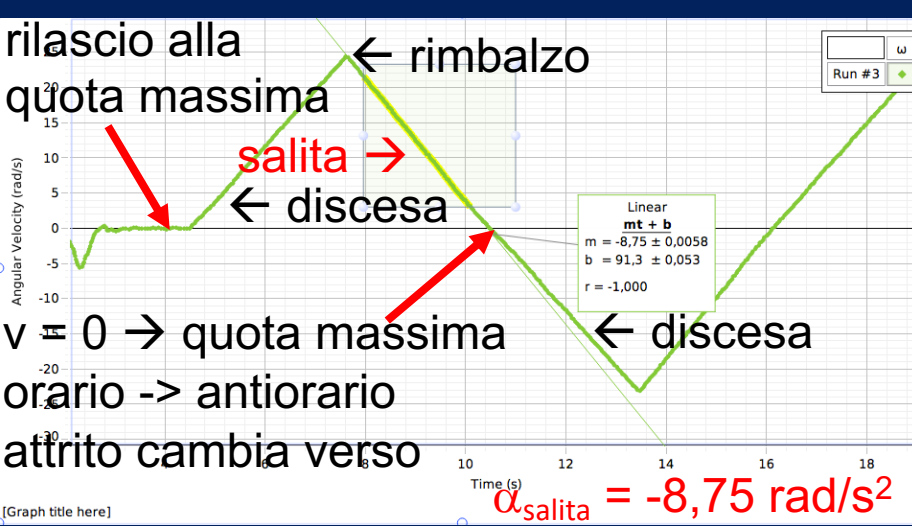
ACQUISIRE 3-4 TRATTI SALITA-DISCESA PER OGNI MOMENTO D'INERZIA (5)

Angular Velocity (rad/s)

20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10



- Proportional: At
- Linear: $mt + b$
- Weighted Linear: $mt + b$
- Quadratic: $At^2 + Bt + C$
- Cubic: $A + Bt + Ct^2 + Dt^3$
- Polynomial: $A + Bt + Ct^2 + \dots + C$
- Power: $A(t-t_0)^n + B$
- Inverse (no offset): $A/t + B$
- Inverse: $A/(t-t_0) + B$
- Inverse Square (no offset): $A/t^2 + B$
- Inverse Square: $A/(t-t_0)^2 + B$
- Inverse Power: $A/(t-t_0)^n + B$
- Natural Exponential: $Ae^{(-Bt)}$
- Natural Logarithm: $A \ln(B(t-t_0))$
- Base-10 Exponential: $A 10^{(Bt)}$
- Base-10 Logarithm: $A \log(B(t-t_0))$
- Inverse Exponential: $A/(1 - e^{(-Bt)})$



$$\alpha_{salita} = \frac{Rmg + M_{att}}{I + mR^2}$$

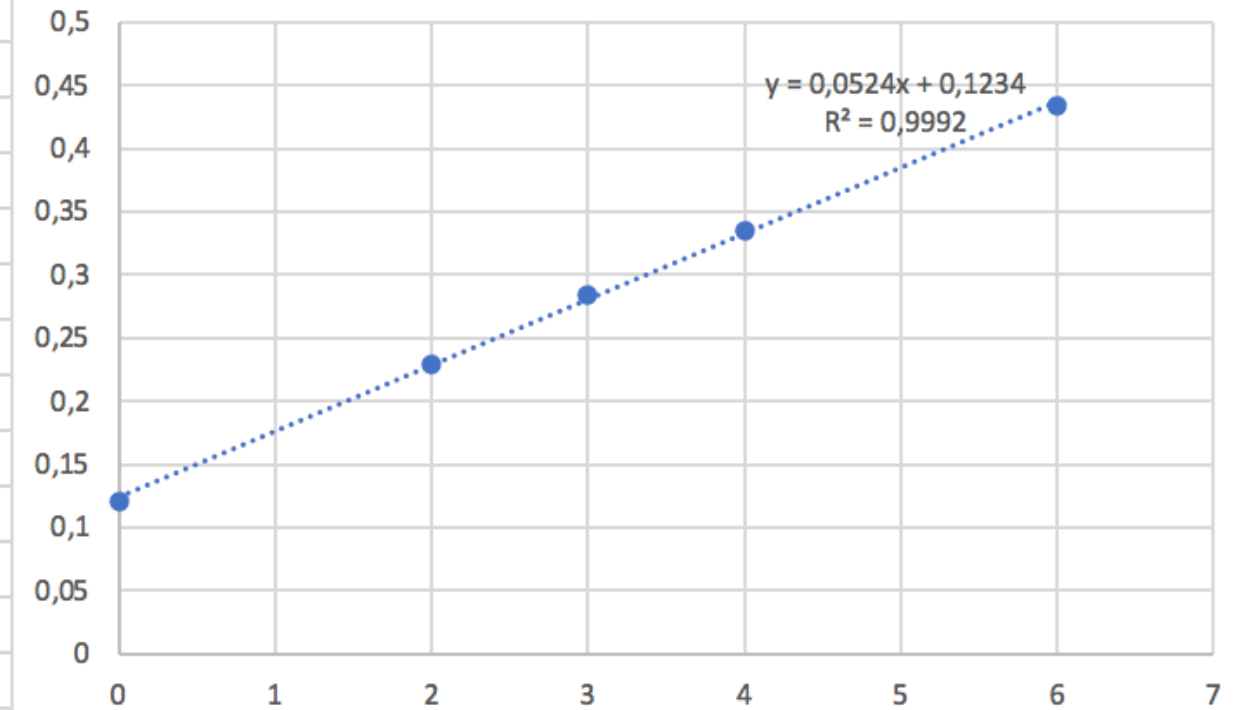
$$\alpha_{discesa} = \frac{Rmg - M_{att}}{I + mR^2}$$

	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
12								
13								
14		7,92				7,92		
15		-8,73				-8,73		
16	ORARIO	8,86	=ASS((P16+P17)/2)		SALITA	8,86	8,43	
17		7,99			DISCESA	7,99		
18	ANTIORARIO	-8,74	8,36		SALITA	-8,74	8,36	
19		-7,98			DISCESA	-7,98		
20	ORARIO	8,97	8,47		SALITA	8,97	8,47	
21		7,96			DISCESA	7,96		
22	ANTIORARIO	-8,60	8,22		SALITA	-8,60	8,22	
23		-7,83			DISCESA	-7,83		
24	ORARIO	8,58	8,19		SALITA	8,58	8,19	
25		7,80			DISCESA	7,80		
26		-8,62				-8,62		
27			=MEDIA(Q16:Q24)				8,33	

ACCELERAZIONE
ANGOLARE ($I = I_0$)

SOLO 3-4 TRATTI SALITA-DISCESA

alfa	N	1/alfa
8,331	0	0,120
4,358	2	0,229
3,514	3	0,285
2,985	4	0,335
2,303	6	0,434



$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = N \frac{\Delta I}{Rm_0g} + \frac{I_0 + m_0R^2}{Rm_0g}$$

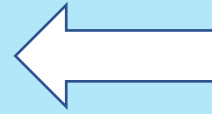
RICAVARE I_0 DA q

$$m_0 = 25 \text{ g}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ cm}$$

CALCOLARE LO SCARTO RELATIVO DA $I_0^* = 2730 \text{ g cm}^2$

- 1) studio del moto al variare del momento di inerzia**
- 2) studio del moto al variare della massa**

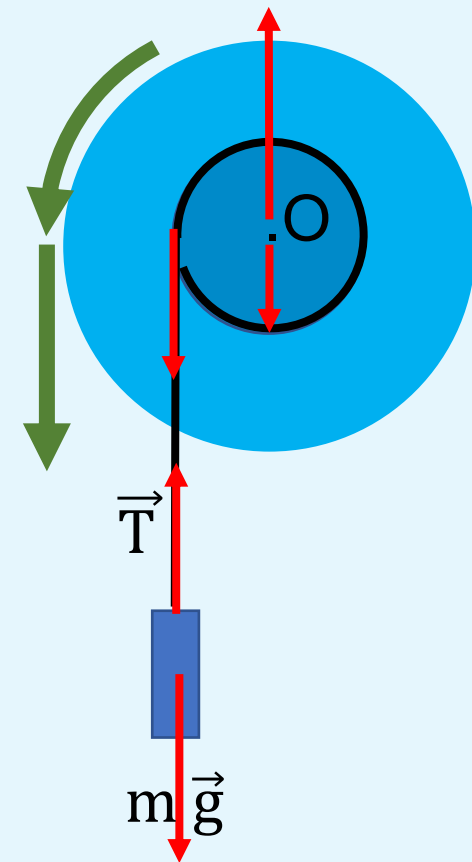


$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_{\text{salita}} + \alpha_{\text{discesa}}}{2} = \frac{Rmg}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{attrito}} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{salita}} - \alpha_{\text{discesa}}}{2} = \frac{M_{\text{att}}}{I + mR^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Rm_0g + N R\Delta mg}{I_0 + m_0R^2 + N \Delta mR^2} \approx \frac{Rm_0g + N R\Delta mg}{I_0 + m_0R^2}$$

$$\alpha = N \frac{R\Delta mg}{I_0 + m_0R^2} + \frac{Rm_0g}{I_0 + m_0R^2}$$



RIPORTARE I VALORI DI p E q E IL COEFFICIENTE DI CORRELAZIONE R^2

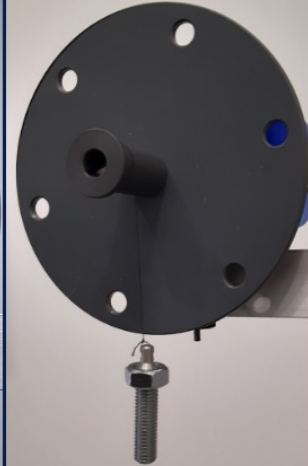
$$I = I_0 \text{ (0 BULLONI)}$$

$$m = m_0 + N \Delta m$$

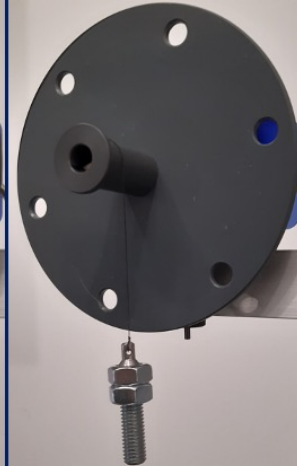
PER VALUTARE SE L'APPROSSIMAZIONE E' VALIDA (α_{attrito} E' INDIPENDENTE DA N?)
VERIFICARE (LabCalc) SE $|p| < \sigma_p$



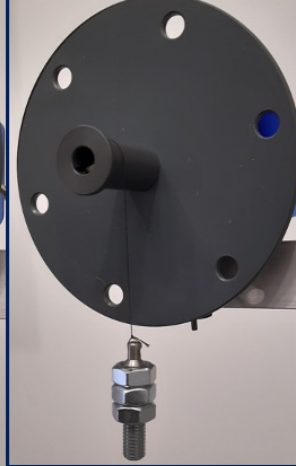
$N = 0$



$N = 1$



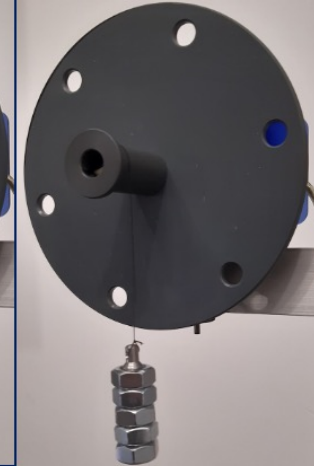
$N = 2$



$N = 3$



$N = 4$



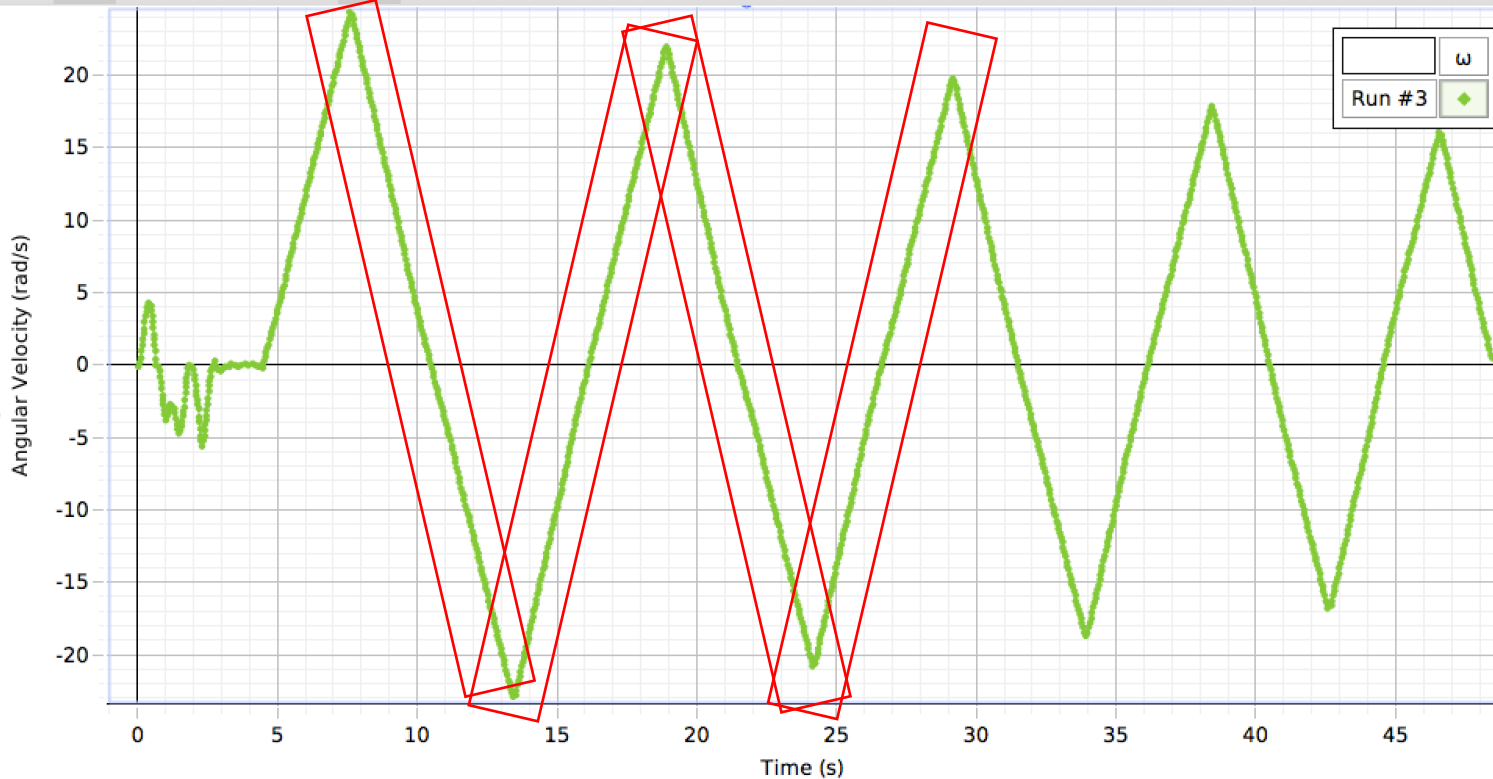
$N = 5$

$$m = m_0 + N \Delta m$$

↑
25 g

↑
10 g

Angular velocity (rad/s)



Record

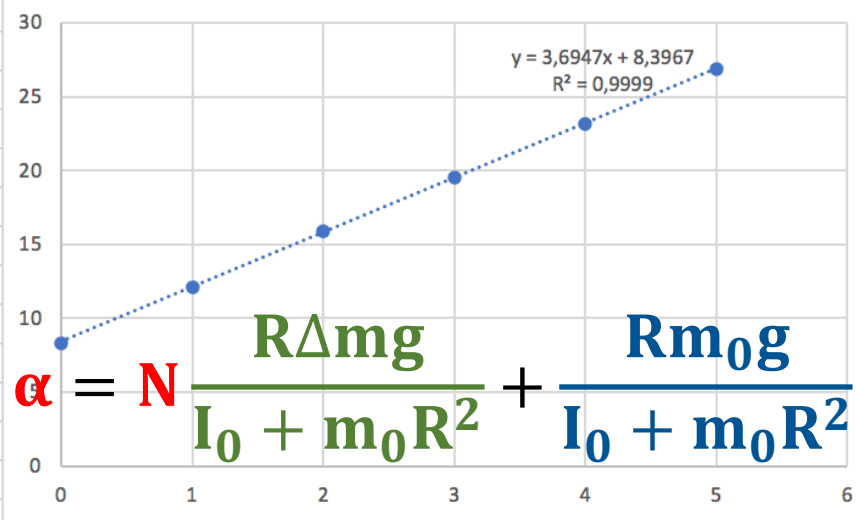
100,00 Hz

AQUISIRE 3-4 TRATTI SALITA-DISCESA
PER OGNI MASSA DEL PESETTO (6)

SEMISOMME SALITA/DISCESA: CONTRIBUTO DELL'INERZIA DEL DISCO

N=0		N=1		N=2		N=3		N=4		N=5	
8,86	8,43	12,6	12,15	-16,3	15,85	-20	19,55	-23,6	23,15	27,5	27,00
7,99		11,7		-15,4		-19,1		-22,7		26,5	
-8,74	8,36	-12,5	12,05	16,3	15,85	20,1	19,65	23,6	23,15	-27	26,60
-7,98		-11,6		15,4		19,2		22,7		-26,2	
8,97	8,47	12,6	12,10	-16,4	15,95	-20	19,55	-23,6	23,15	27,5	27,00
7,96		11,6		-15,5		-19,1		-22,7		26,5	
-8,60	8,22	-12,5	12,05	16,5	16,00	20	19,55	23,6	23,20	-27,2	26,70
-7,83		-11,6		15,5		19,1		22,8		-26,2	
8,58	8,19	12,5	12,05	-16,2	15,75	-19,9	19,45	-23,4	23,00	27,2	26,85
7,80		11,6		-15,3		-19		-22,6		26,5	

N	alfa
0	8,33
1	12,1
2	15,9
3	19,6
4	23,1
5	26,8



= MEDIA(xxx:yyy)
 = DEV.ST.C(xxx:yyy)

$$\alpha = N \frac{R\Delta mg}{I_0 + m_0 R^2} + \frac{Rm_0 g}{I_0 + m_0 R^2}$$

SEMIDIFFERENZE SALITA/DISCESA: CONTRIBUTO DELL'**ATTRITO** (DIPENDE SOLO DALLA MASSA DEL VOLANO)

N=0		N=1		N=2		N=3		N=4		N=5	
8,86	0,44	12,6	0,45	-16,3	0,45	-20	0,45	-23,6	0,45	27,5	0,50
7,99		11,7		-15,4		-19,1		-22,7		26,5	
-8,74	0,38	-12,5	0,45	16,3	0,45	20,1	0,45	23,6	0,45	-27	0,40
-7,98		-11,6		15,4		19,2		22,7		-26,2	
8,97	0,51	12,6	0,50	-16,4	0,45	-20	0,45	-23,6	0,45	27,5	0,50
7,96		11,6		-15,5		-19,1		-22,7		26,5	
-8,60	0,39	-12,5	0,45	16,5	0,50	20	0,45	23,6	0,40	-27,2	0,50
-7,83		-11,6		15,5		19,1		22,8		-26,2	
8,58	0,39	12,5	0,45	-16,2	0,45	-19,9	0,45	-23,4	0,40	27,2	0,35
7,80		11,6		-15,3		-19		-22,6		26,5	
	0,42		0,46		0,46		0,45		0,43		0,45

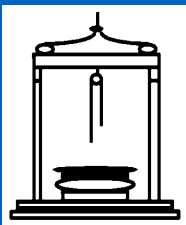
PER VALUTARE SE L'APPROSSIMAZIONE
E' VALIDA (α_{attrito} E' INDIPENDENTE DA N?)

VERIFICARE (LabCalc) SE $|p| < \sigma_p$

LABORATORIO DI FISICA SPERIMENTALE

Ingegneria meccanica

A.A. 2023-2024



a giovedì 30 MAGGIO

lasciate il tavolo di laboratorio in ordine e pulito;
ne siete responsabili (anche della strumentazione)

