**PHYS 102 TORQUE**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: To investigate torque by doing the following activities:
    a. Measuring an unknown mass
    b. Measuring the mass of a meter stick
 c. Calculating clockwise and counter clockwise torques
    d. Solving mobile problems

Apparatus: Meter stick, unknown mass, knife edge clamp, knife edge support, mass-hanger, mass set, lab jack, electronic balance, and string loops.

Theory: Introduction to torque

    Think about the everyday activity of opening a door, just for a moment.



Q: What do you think you do to the door, when you open it?

A: You apply a torque.

Torque = Lever-arm X Force; Torque is a vector. Torque comes in clockwise and counter clockwise directions. Clockwise direction is the direction in which a mechanical clock turns. The opposite direction is called counter clockwise.

The door knob is kept away from the hinge in order to have a greater lever-arm. Imagine how hard it will be to open, if the knob is kept closer to the hinge.

Lever-arm is the perpendicular distance between the line of action of the force and axis of rotation.

 

a. Measuring an unknown mass

Meter stick is supported at the center of gravity.



Unknown mass will try to rotate the meter stick counter
clockwise and known mass will try to rotate the meter
stick clockwise.

For balance, counterclockwise torque = clockwise torque.

Unknown mass can be determined using the above equation.

DATA for Unknown Mass

Location of the center of gravity (C.G) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm

Location of the unknown mass          = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm

Location of the known mass              = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Known mass, m(g) | Lever-arm for known mass, l  | Lever-arm for unknown mass, L | Unknown mass, M |
| 200 | - | - | - |
| 250 | - | - | - |
| 300 | - | - | - |
| Average of the unknown mass, M | - |
| Unknown mass measured using electronic balance | - |
| % difference | - |

b. Measuring the mass of a meter stick (M)

Now you need to move the support point away from the center of gravity (C.G). This way you get the rotation effect of M, mass of the meter stick.



DATA for Mass of Meter Stick

Location of the center of gravity (C.G) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm.

Location of the support point               = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm

Location of the known mass                = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cm

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Known mass, m (g) | Lever-arm for known mass, l | Lever-arm for mass of meter stick, L | Mass of meter stick, M |
| 100 | - | - | - |
| 150 | - | - | - |
| 200 | - | - | - |
| Average of the mass of meter stick, M | - |
| Mass of meter stick measured using electronic balance | - |
| % difference | - |

c) Torques

1. With the meter stick on the support stand at X0 (center of gravity) suspend a 150-g mass at the 10 cm mark and a 200-g mass at 90 cm mark. Hang a 100-g and adjust its position to obtain static equilibrium.

2. Record the location of the 100-g mass.

3. Draw a free-body diagram for the meter stick and identify all the forces acting on it.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

4. Write an equation by balancing the torques.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

5. Calculate the location for the 100-g mass, using the above equation, and compare it with the experimental value.

6. Use the experimental value of the location for the 100-g mass to calculate the counterclockwise and clockwise torques about X0 and complete the data below.

DATA:

    Experimental value of the location for the 100-g mass = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Calculated value of the location for the 100-g mass    = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

                                                    % Difference                = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Counterclockwise torque about X0 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

    Clockwise torque about X0           = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

                                    % difference = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d1. For the mobile shown the beams have negligible masses. The mass of A is 0.6 kg. Determine the masses of B, C, and F.



d2. Figure below shows a mobile of toy penguins hanging from a ceiling. Each crossbar is horizontal, has negligible mass, and extends three times as far to the right of the wire supporting it as to the left. Penguin 4 has mass *m*4 = 1 kg. What are the masses of penguins 3, 2, and 1?

Conclusion on next page: