# **Year 12 Practical Investigation**

## **Uniform Circular Motion**

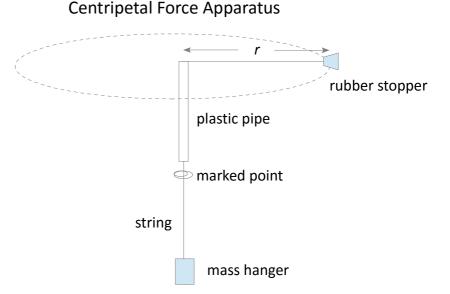
NAME\_\_\_\_\_

**Aim:** To investigate the relationship between the centripetal force on an object in uniform circular motion and the object's speed.

#### The practical:

#### Equipment:

- Rubber stopper (with hole)
- Plastic pipe
- · Mass hanger and masses
- Measuring tape
- · Paperclip or permanent marker
- Stopwatch
- Electronic balance
- 1.5 m of string



### In pairs, follow the procedure below:

- 1. Measure and record the mass of the rubber stopper.
- 2. Tie the rubber stopper to one end of the string.
- 3. Thread the other end of the string through the plastic pipe and tie it to the mass hanger.
- 4. Mark a point on the string between the pipe and the mass hanger using the permanent marker and/or the paperclip. This point should be kept a constant distance from the pipe throughout the investigation.
- 5. Measure and record the distance between the top of the pipe and the centre of the rubber stopper.
- 6. Ensure all extra masses are removed from the mass hanger, and record its mass (50g).
- 7. By holding and moving the plastic pipe, spin the rubber stopper steadily. It may take a few tries to get the appropriate speed to maintain the distance between the pipe and the marked point.
- 8. Measure the time it takes the stopper to perform 10 full revolutions. Divide this by 10 and hence record the period of the stopper.
- 9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 at least five times, each time adding an additional 50g mass to the hanger.

#### The report:

- Hypothesis
  - Predict the relationship between the speed of the object and the centripetal force (tension) causing the circular motion.
- Manipulation and Collaboration
  - Include discussion of cooperation and safety considerations.
- · Results and Calculations
  - Represent your results using a table and at least one graph, including a line of best fit. Calculate an
    equation for the line of best fit.
- Discussion
  - Discuss the results, including analysis and evaluation of precision and accuracy, possible sources of error, and a comparison with expected results.
- · Evaluation and Conclusion
  - Evaluate the procedure, including suggestions for improvement, and write a conclusion for the investigation.