**Simple Harmonic Motion (Kinematics and Dynamics Model Development)**

1. **Recording the SHM video**
2. Setup a basic spring mass system as shown.
	* Clamp a ½ meter ruler in the same plane as the spring mass.
	* Place a coloured sticker on the mass.
3. Displace the mass vertically downward and release so that it can oscillate freely.
4. Record video of the oscillation for 5 period using phone or any other camera.
5. **Autotracking the mass to collect displacement and time data of the mass**
6. Drag the video into tracker software to load the video
7. Drag the 2 black triangles of the video time bar to set the start and end time of the video (start the video with the highest positive displacement)
8. Click on to create the calibration stick

Drag the end of the calibration stick to the ends of the ruler.

Double click the number and key in the length of 0.5 (all numbers should be in SI unit).

1. Click on to create **Point Mass**
2. Click on  and select **Autotracker** from the dropdown menu.
3. Hold shift-control and click the middle of the object to be tracked.
4. Drag the circle to select the entire coloured sticker. The template should show the coloured sticker.
5. Press  to start autotracking
6. Click on to toggle the axes.
7. Drag the centre of the pink axes to the middle of the oscillation. You can check by ensuring the maximum positive and negative displacement are equal.
8. **Collecting data from the graphs**
9. Click on the y-axis of the graph to change the display to y-t graph.
10. Using the information from the graph, determine

Amplitude, **A** = …………………………

Period, **T** = …………………………

Frequency, **f** = …………………………

Angular frequency, **w** = …………………………

1. Write an equation in terms of A and T to describe the motion **y** = ……………………………………
2. **Creating a kinetic model to test our kinematic description of the motion and make further predictions about the motion**
3. Click on to create **kinetic particle model**
4. Double click “**1**” to change the mass to the mass you suspended on the spring (in kg) 
5. Click  to add more parameters.



1. Double click on **param** to change the name to **A**.
2. Double click “**0**” to key in the value of the amplitude of oscillation.
3. the period of the oscillation, **T**.

1. Key in the **Position Functions** of the equation you proposed in **C4**.

A wrong answer is shown here for you to start modifying your equations:



1. Right click on your x-t graph to  mass A.
2. Click on **model A** to change the **Colour** to Blue.
3. Press  to start comparing your model with the actual motion of the mass.

Click on **model A** > **Model builder** to edit your Position Functions until your model roughly matches **mass A**.

1. Modify your equation in **C4**.
2. Alert your instructor once you completed this part for class discussion. Record down the equations and parameters of all groups.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **m / kg** | **A / cm** | **T / s** | **k / N m-1** | **Equation for y** |
|  |  |  |  | y = |
|  |  |  |  | y = |
|  |  |  |  | y = |
|  |  |  |  | y = |
|  |  |  |  | y = |
|  |  |  |  | y = |

1. What can you generalize about the equation for vertical displacement?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. According to the data from all groups, what are the factors that affect the period?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Using the equation provided by one of the other group, predict the displacement at t = 4s. Check with them if the value you calculated is correct.
2. **Relating Force in terms of displacement**
3. Differentiate equation in C4 to obtain the equation for velocity **vy =** ……………………………………
4. Differentiate equation in D11 to obtain the equation for velocity **ay** = ……………………………………
5. Click  **3** to display 3 graphs.
6. Change the axes to display **y-t**, **vy-t**, **ay-t** graphs. Sketch the graphs of **y-t**, **vy-t** and **ay-t** for 1 period of oscillation in the space provided.



1. Compare your equations in **E1** and **E2** to the graphs. Do they match? ( Y / N )
2. Using the equation of **y** and **ay**, work out equation **ay** in terms of **y**.

**ay** = ……………………………………

1. Hence the force, **Fy** in terms of **y** is **Fy** = ……………………………………
2. Change the axes to display kinetic energy-time **K-t** graph. Sketch on axes provided above.
3. Click on the y-axis and select **define**.
	* Double click on “1” to key in the mass used.
	* Add Data Functions.
	* Double click on **func** and type in **PE**.
	* Double click “0” and type in m\*9.81\*y
4. Repeat step 7 and define **TE** as **K + PE**
5. Sketch **K-t**, **PE-t** and **TE-t** on the space provided above.
6. Change the axes to display **ay-y** and **vy-y** graphs. Sketch the graphs of **ay-y** and **vy-y**.



1. **Creating a dynamic model to test our dynamic description of the motion and make further predictions about the motion**
2. Click on to create **dynamic particle model (Cartesian).**
3. Key in the parameters of mass, **m** and period, **T**.
4. Key in the initial value of **y**.
5. Key in the force function according to your equation in **E7**.
6. Right click on your x-t graph to  mass A.
7. Click on **model A** to change the **Colour** to Green.
8. Press  to start comparing your model with the actual motion of the mass.
9. Does your model match the motion of mass A? ( Y / N )
10. **Relating Force in terms of spring constant and mass**
11. Draw a free-body diagram of the spring-mass system when it is stretched (maximum negative displacement).
12. Write an equation for relating the net force, **Fy** to the tension, **FT** and weight, **W**.

**Fy** = ……………………………………

1. Express **Fy** in terms of the spring constant **k**, natural length of spring **l,** displacement **y**, mass **m** and gravitational field strength **g**.

**Fy** = ……………………………………

1. **Creating a dynamic model to updated dynamic model with no free parameters\* of the motion and make further predictions about the motion**

*\*(A free parameter is a parameter that is not estimated experimentally or theoretically. Free parameter reduce reliability of the model)*

1. Click on to create **dynamic particle model (Cartesian).**
2. Key in the parameters of mass **m**, gravitational field strength **g**, natural length of spring **l**, and spring constant **k**.
3. Key in the initial value of **y**.
4. Key in the force function according to your equation in **G3**.
5. Right click on your x-t graph to  mass A.
6. Click on **model A** to change the **Colour** to Purple.
7. Press  to start comparing your model with the actual motion of the mass.

Click on **model C** > **Model builder** to edit your Position Functions until your model roughly matches **mass A**.

1. Modify your equation in **G3**.
2. Key in **Fy = -k\*y** and observe the motion. Do they match?

**Homework:** Simply equation **G3** to the form **Fy = -k y**

1. Using the equation in **E7** and the equation **Fy = k y**, show that **T = 2 π** $\sqrt{m/k}$
2. Check with table in D12. Is the formula **T = 2 π** $\sqrt{m/k}$ correct for all the data?

**Video step by step guide on tracker basic:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H_zrkl16BNs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_TgOSMqRQs>