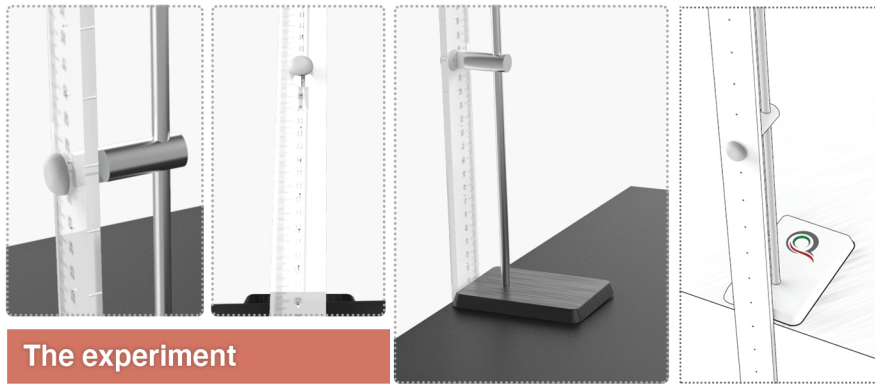
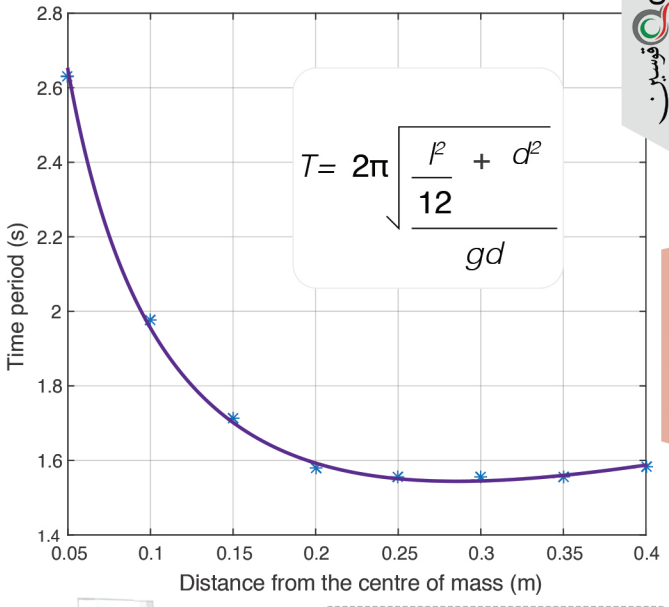


The Swinging Rod



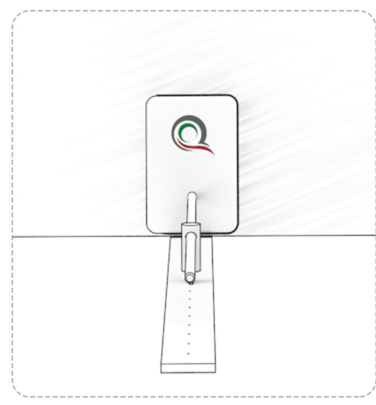
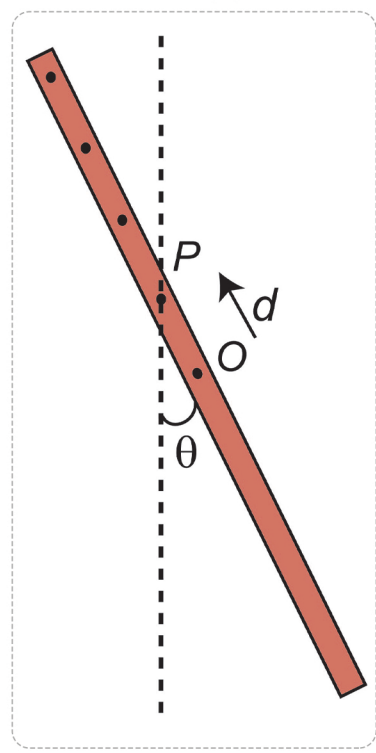
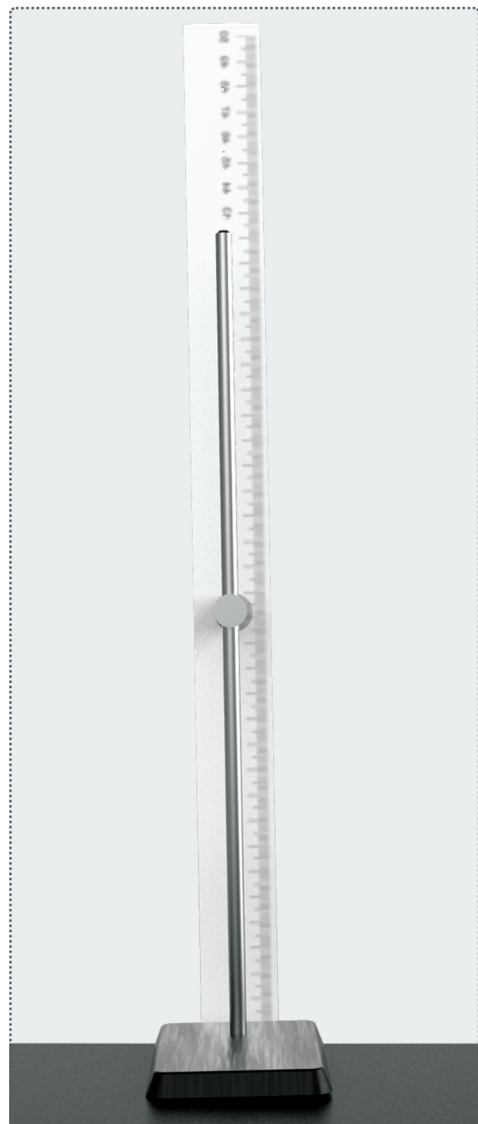
The experiment

- Mathematical model of a simple swinging rod.
- Investigating period, motion and moment of inertia.
- Application of the parallel axis theorem.
- Comparing theoretical predictions with experimental observation.
- Calculating uncertainties.



How does it work?

In this experiment, the object of interest is a rectangular wooden rod, specifically, a meter rule of mass M and length L . The rod can be hung on-to a pin pivoted on a firm post. To experiment with different moments of inertia, there is a series of holes drilled through the midline of the rod. As shown in the figure, the position of the pin is P and the rod is made to swing in a vertical plane about this pivot. The center of mass is, of course, the geometric center of the wooden rod, point O . Students are required to measure the time period T of the oscillation with a stopwatch as the pivot P is varied and plot a graph between T and $d = \overline{OP}$. These observations are analysed for uncertainties and compared with the mathematical model.



Parts included :

- Stand
- Pivot
- Rod
- Stopwatch

