$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$ Class: $\qquad$

## Angular Velocity Experiment Worksheet



## Vocabulary/Definitions

| Word | Definition |
| :--- | :--- |
| data logging | Using a computer to collect and record data over an extended period <br> of time through the use of a sensor. |
| length | The measure of how long something is from one end to another. |
| period | The length of time to complete one cycle. |
| gear | A rotating machine with cut teeth. |
| gear train | A set of gears that is able to transfer rotational motion. |
| circumference | The distance around a circle. |
| degree | The unit of measure for a given angle. |
| radian | The unit of measure for a given angle equal to 57.296 degrees. The <br> measure of a circle is equal to $2 \pi$ radians $=360^{\circ}$. |
| velocity | The distance traveled per unit time. |
| angular velocity | The change in rotation traveled per unit time. |
| optimal | Best suited for the situation. The best choice, arrangement, result or <br> decision obtainable that meets specific requirements. |

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## Hypothesis

## Materials

- LEGO MINDSTORMS Education NXT base set
- 2 LEGO MINDSTORMS NXT intelligent bricks
- calculator
- ruler
- 2 pieces electrical tape (not black)

To share with the entire class:

- computer with LEGO MINDSTORMS Education NXT Software 2.1 (programming and data logging)


## Procedure

Explain and/or sketch your data logging experimental setup.
List the steps you followed to construct the device.

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Data
Calculate the angular velocity with the three physics-based equations:
circumference $=2^{*} \pi$ *(radius)
degrees $=$ radians * $(180 / \pi)$
angular velocity $=$ degrees/ (time for one period) (Equation 3)

| Gear Length | Circumference <br> (radians) | Rotations <br> (degrees) | Period <br> (seconds) | Angular Velocity <br> (degrees/second) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| big:big |  |  |  |  |
| medium:medium |  |  |  |  |
| small:small |  |  |  |  |
| big:medium |  |  |  |  |
| big:small |  |  |  |  |
| small:medium |  |  |  |  |

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Now, let's look at length and gear ratio:

| Gear Length | Circumference (radians) | Rotations <br> (degrees) | Period (seconds) | Angular Velocity (Degrees/ seconds) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 big |  |  |  |  |
| 4 medium |  |  |  |  |
| 4 small |  |  |  |  |
| 1 big:3 medium |  |  |  |  |
| 3 big :1 medium |  |  |  |  |
| 3 big:1 small |  |  |  |  |
| 1 big:3 small |  |  |  |  |
| 3 small:1 medium |  |  |  |  |
| 1 small:3 medium |  |  |  |  |

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## Results

What does your data tell you about gears and angular velocity?

## Conclusions

Do your experimental results agree with your hypothesis? Why or why not?

## Optimal Solution

What gear train is optimal for a high angular velocity?

