

LAB 1. GRAPHS OF MOTION

Supplies: computer with Data Studio installed; Science Workshop 750 interface; USB to interface cable; PASCO Motion sensor II; detachable cable with two color-coded phone plugs; Condor power supply; dynamics cart; grooved aluminum track; books or blocks to elevate one end of the track; small whiteboard

Configuring the system

1. Connect the Condor power supply to the wall outlet and the Science Workshop interface. Connect the USB to serial cable to a USB port in the computer and the serial port in the back of the interface. Connect the detachable cable to the socket in the motion sensor. Plug the yellow phone plug into socket 1 on the interface, and plug the black phone plug into socket 2. Make sure the interface is turned on (the switch is in the back).
2. Launch the Data Studio program. If it brings up a “What do you want to do?” window, select “Create Experiment.” Then select the “Setup” button. If necessary, do what it says to connect to the interface. To recognize the motion sensor, click on channel 1 in the picture of the interface box. It should auto-populate position, velocity, and acceleration in channels 1&2. Set the sample rate to at least 50 Hz.
3. To see data, Double-click “Graph” in the “Displays” window at the lower left of the screen. Select “position.” You now should have axes for a position-time graph.
4. Now you are ready to take data!

Practice

Have someone (the “target”) stand in front of the transmitter, holding the whiteboard in front of the detector to give a good reflecting surface. To start data collection, click on the “Start” button. The target should practice moving toward and away from the detector at different speeds, speeding up, and slowing down. Data Studio will generate a position-time graph during collection.

Practice positioning the Motion Detector and moving the target so that the plot is smooth and truly represents the target’s position at all times. Sources of error include the target moving out of the ultrasound beam and other objects reflecting the beam back at the detector.

Practice using every one of your group members as the target.

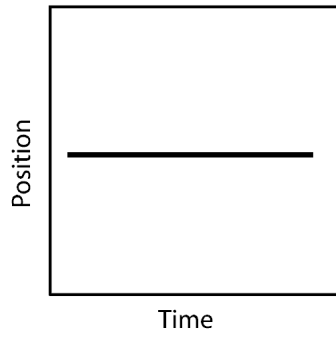
Match the graphs

Look at the graphs below. Interpret what each graph means. Plan the motion of a target that corresponds to each graph.

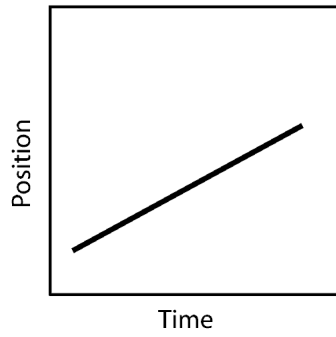
When you are ready, have the target move to duplicate each graph while collecting data.. Keep trying until the graph you produce really looks like the model. Repeat with each person in your group as the target so that everyone gets a kinesthetic feel for what the graphs mean.

In the space to the right of each graph, describe the target’s motion in words. Do not use the words “velocity,” “acceleration,” “positive,” or “negative.” Instead, use phrases like “speed up,” “slow down,” “hold still,” “faster,” “slower,” “toward the detector,” and “away from the detector.”

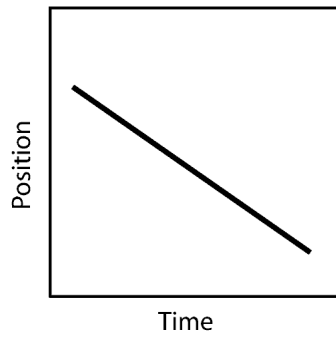
Position vs. Time Graph



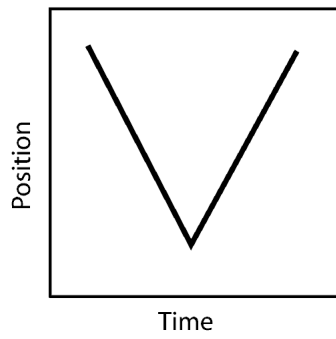
Position vs. Time Graph



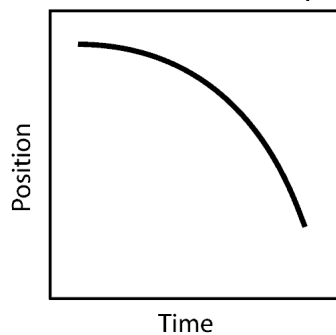
Position vs. Time Graph



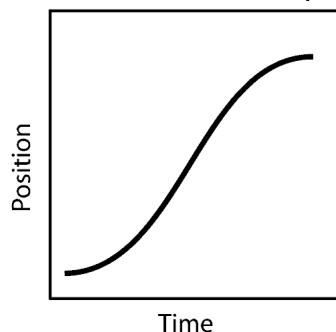
Position vs. Time Graph



Position vs. Time Graph



Position vs. Time Graph



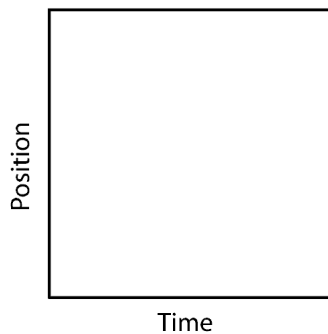
Study each graph and think of the motion that produced it. Make sure you understand how and why the graph describes the motion.

Discover the graphs

Here, you are given written descriptions of motion. Act out the motion in front of the probe while collecting data, and see what position-time graphs result.

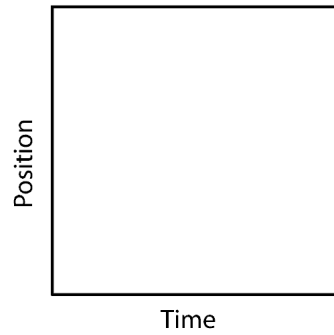
Walk steadily toward the probe, stop and wait briefly, and then walk steadily away from the probe.

Position vs. Time Graph



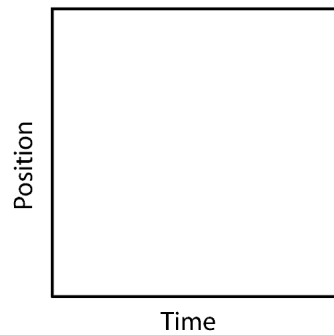
Walk slowly away from the probe, then immediately reverse direction and walk quickly toward it.

Position vs. Time Graph



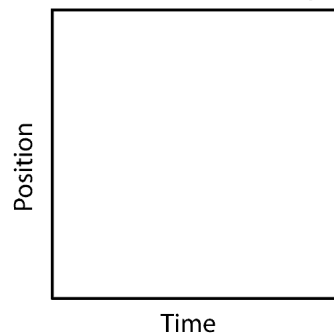
Walk away from the probe with increasing speed.

Position vs. Time Graph



Alternate walking toward the probe and stopping.

Position vs. Time Graph



Study each written description and resulting position-time graph. Make sure you understand how and why they both describe the same motion.

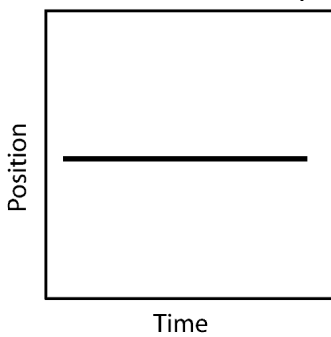
Velocity Plots

Now that you have an idea what position-time graphs look like, we'll move on to graphs of velocity and acceleration. Velocity is the rate of change of position; acceleration is the rate of change of velocity.

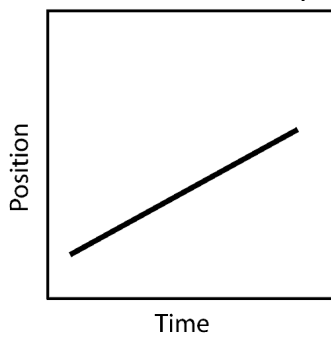
To plot a velocity graph, Double-click "Graph" in the "Displays" window at the lower left of the screen. Select "velocity." You now should have axes for a velocity-time graph.

Using the data from your previous runs, plot the velocity-time graphs corresponding to the position-time graphs.

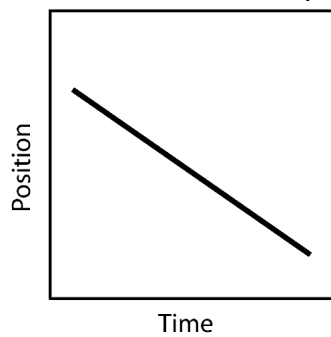
Position vs. Time Graph



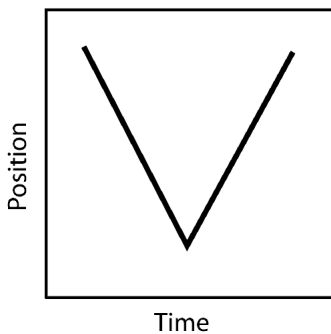
Position vs. Time Graph



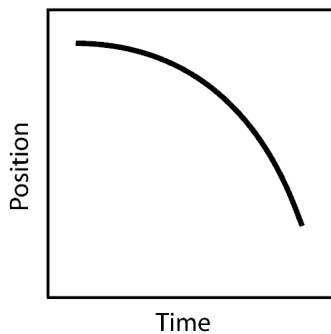
Position vs. Time Graph



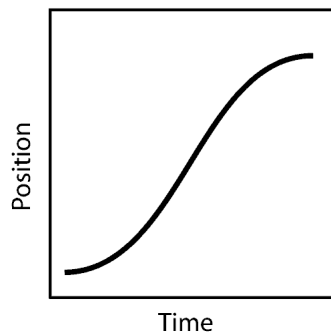
Position vs. Time Graph



Position vs. Time Graph



Position vs. Time Graph



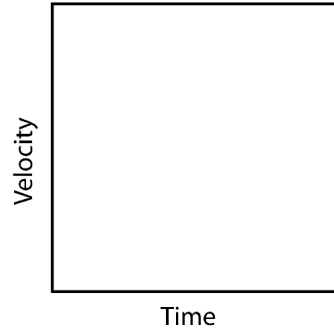
Study each graph and consider the motion that produced it. Make sure you understand how and why the graph describes the motion.

Discover velocity graphs

Here, you are given written descriptions of motion. Act out the motion in front of the probe while collecting data, and see what velocity-time graphs result.

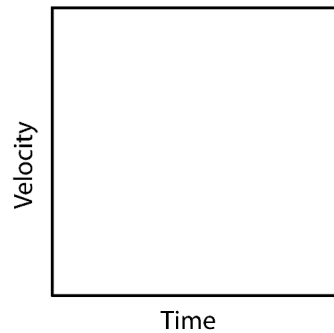
Walk steadily toward the probe, stop and wait briefly, and then walk steadily away from the probe.

Velocity vs. Time Graph



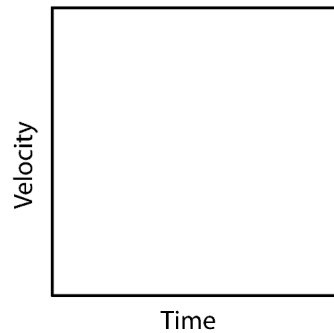
Walk slowly away from the probe, then immediately reverse direction and walk quickly toward it.

Velocity vs. Time Graph



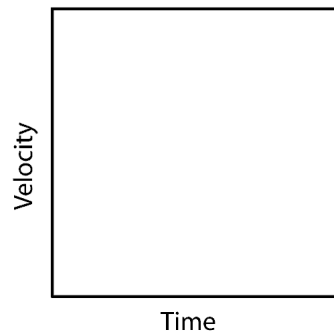
Walk away from the probe with increasing speed.

Velocity vs. Time Graph



Alternate walking toward the probe and stopping.

Velocity vs. Time Graph



Study each written description and resulting velocity-time graph. Make sure you understand how and why they both describe the same motion.

Rail cart

Obtain an aluminum track and a cart. Elevate the far end of the track and position the probe at the top of the slope. Practice giving the cart a quick shove so that it coasts almost to the top of the track and then back down. (Don't let the cart run into the probe!) Once you can do that reliably, collect data on the process. Sketch the position-time, velocity-time, and acceleration-time plots that result.