

TM 610

Rotational inertia



Learning objectives/experiments

- investigation of the inertia of rigid bodies in rotational motion
- determine mass moments of inertia of different, regularly shaped bodies
- investigation of the mass moment of inertia as a function of the radius

Specification

- [1] investigation of the inertia of various bodies in rotational motion
- [2] hollow cylinder, solid cylinder or rotating bar with masses as a rotating body
- [3] generate a uniformly accelerated rotational motion via weight, pulley and cable drum
- [4] rotating bar: adjustable position of the mass to realise different radii
- [5] measure the time and the acceleration distance
- [6] position and fix the parts via table clamps

Technical data

Rotating bar

- length: 550mm
- masses: 2x 0,1kg, 2x 0,2kg, 2x 0,4kg

Solid cylinder

- diameter: 120mm
- mass: 0,9kg

Hollow cylinder

- outer diameter: 120mm
- inner diameter: 110mm
- mass: 0,9kg

Weight for the drive

- 1N

LxWxH: 730x180x480mm (set-up)

Weight: approx. 13kg

Scope of delivery

- 1 experimental unit
- 1 set of instructional material

Description

■ investigation of mass moments of inertia in rotating, rigid bodies

The resistance with which a rigid body opposes a change to its rotation is indicated by the mass moment of inertia. Here, the behaviour of the body depends on its mass and the distribution of this mass relative to the axis of rotation. Mathematically, the quotient of the rotary moment and the angular acceleration is the mass moment of inertia.

The TM 610 unit can be used to study mass moments of inertia of rotating bodies (hollow cylinder or solid cylinder). The experimental unit is clamped to a table-top plate via two support rods.

A support rod supports the rotary axis with the studied body. The rotary axis is accelerated by a weight, pulley and cable with a drum. This results in a uniformly accelerated rotational motion. Using the measured time, mass and acceleration distance, we can calculate the mass moment of inertia. Systems with different masses and mass distributions can be studied in various geometries.

Using a rotating bar with masses, it is possible to study the mass moment of inertia as a function of the radius.

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Optional accessories

020.30009

WP 300.09

Laboratory trolley