PHYS 1443 – Section 001
Lecture #13

Monday, March 28, 2011

Dr. Jaehoon Yu

- Potential Energy and the Conservative Force
  - Gravitational Potential Energy
  - Elastic Potential Energy
- Conservation of Energy
- Energy Diagram
- General Energy Conservation & Mass Equivalence
- More on gravitational potential energy
  - Escape speed
- Power

Today's homework is homework #8, due 10pm, Friday, Apr. 8!!

Announcements

- Quiz Wednesday, Mar. 30
  - Beginning of the class
  - Covers up to what we finish today
- Second non-comprehensive term exam date
  - Time: 1 – 2:20pm, Wednesday, Apr. 6
  - Location: SH103
  - Covers: CH6.4 – what we finish Monday, Apr. 4
- Colloquium Wednesday at 4pm in SH101
- A special seminar 1:30pm, Friday, Apr. 1, Planetarium

Physics Department
The University of Texas at Arlington
COLLOQUIUM

A New Molecular Dynamic Model for Nano Sized Motor Proteins

Dr. Alan Bowling
Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Texas at Arlington

4:00p.m Wednesday March 30, 2011
At SH Rm 101

Abstract:

This work involves the development of a new model for motor proteins whose most significant feature is that the mass properties are retained; the common practice is to omit the mass properties from the model. This omission is the basis for many well-known models such as the Langevin equations. The new model also suggests different interpretations of the characteristics of the physical environment that the protein inhabits. One of these is a breakdown in the notion of the existance of a continuous medium at the nano-scale that allows for under damped motion of the protein. In addition, retaining the mass allows the application of several theories on contact and impact modeling in order to study docking of the protein with the substrate. These contact/impact analyses are dependent on the mass properties retained in the new model.
The new model is based on the notion of a force cancellation occurring at the nano-scale, which brings all of the terms in the model into proportion, thereby allowing a faster numerical integration which is drastically shorter than atomistic simulations. These benefits combine to make further investigation of the model worthwhile.

Refreshments will be served in the Physics Lounge at 3:30p.m

Physics Department
The University of Texas at Arlington
SEMINAR

LIGO and Hunt for Gravitational Waves

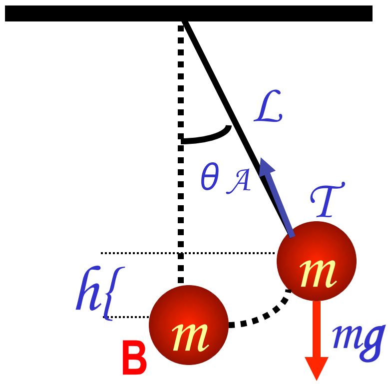
Dr. Dennis Ugolini
Trinity University at San Antonio

1:30p.m Friday April 1, 2011
At the Planetarium

Abstract:

The Newtonian view of gravity tells us that it exerts an instantaneous force on an object proportional to the mass of that object. But we now know that gravity can affect even light, and that its effects are not instant across a distance. Einstein's theory of general relativity tells us to instead imagine gravity as a curvature in space-time. Changes in this curvature will ripple outward at the speed of light, an effect we call gravitational waves. Detecting and analyzing these waves can teach us about the objects that generate them, including black holes, supernovae, and possibly others we have not discovered yet. The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) was created for that purpose. This talk will discuss what gravitational waves can tell us about the universe, and how LIGO is designed to detect them.

Special Project



A ball of mass m is attached to a light cord of length L, making up a pendulum. The ball is released from rest when the cord makes an angle θ_A which is greater than 90 degrees with the vertical, and the pivoting point P is frictionless. Find the speed of the ball when it is at the lowest point, B. 10 points

Due: beginning of the class Monday, Apr. 11

Conservative Forces and Potential Energy

The work done on an object by a conservative force is equal to the decrease in the potential energy of the system

$$W_c = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x dx = -\Delta U$$

What does this statement tell you?

The work done by a conservative force is equal to the negative change of the potential energy associated with that force.

Only the changes in potential energy of a system is physically meaningful!!

We can rewrite the above equation in terms of the potential energy U

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -\int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x dx$$

So the potential energy associated with a conservative force at any given position becomes

$$U_f(x) = -\int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x dx + U_i$$

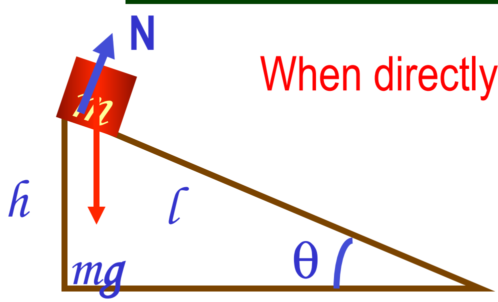
Potential energy function

What can you tell from the potential energy function above?

Since U_i is a constant, it only shifts the resulting $U_f(x)$ by a constant amount. One can always change the initial potential so that U_i can be 0.

More Conservative and Non-conservative Forces

The work done on an object by the gravitational force does not depend on the object's path in the absence of a retardation force.



When directly falls, the work done on the object by the gravitation force is $W_g = mgh$

When sliding down the hill of length l, the work is

$$W_g = F_{g-incline} \times l = mg\sin\theta \times l$$

$$= mg(l\sin\theta) = mgh$$

How about if we lengthen the incline by a factor of 2, keeping the height the same??

Still the same amount of work☺

$$\boxed{W_g = mgh}$$

So the work done by the gravitational force on an object is independent of the path of the object's movements. It only depends on the difference of the object's initial and final position in the direction of the force.

Forces like gravitational and elastic forces are called the conservative force

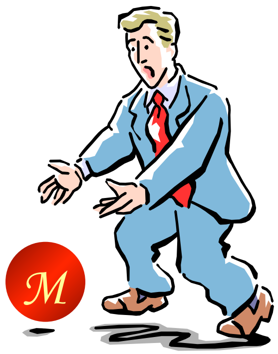
1. If the work performed by the force does not depend on the path.
2. If the work performed on a closed path is 0.

Total mechanical energy is conserved!!

$$\boxed{E_M \equiv KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f}$$

Example for Potential Energy

A bowler drops bowling ball of mass 7kg on his toe. Choosing the floor level as y=0, estimate the total work done on the ball by the gravitational force as the ball falls on the toe.



Let's assume the top of the toe is 0.03m from the floor and the hand was 0.5m above the floor.

$$U_i = mgy_i = 7\times 9.8\times 0.5 = 34.3J \quad U_f = mgy_f = 7\times 9.8\times 0.03 = 2.06J$$

$$W_g = -\Delta U = -\left(U_f - U_i\right) = 32.24J \cong 30J$$

b) Perform the same calculation using the top of the bowler's head as the origin.

What has to change?

First we must re-compute the positions of the ball in his hand and on his toe.

Assuming the bowler's height is 1.8m, the ball's original position is –1.3m, and the toe is at –1.77m.

$$U_i = mgy_i = 7\times 9.8\times(-1.3) = -89.2J \quad U_f = mgy_f = 7\times 9.8\times(-1.77) = -121.4J$$

$$W_g = -\Delta U = -\left(U_f - U_i\right) = 32.2J \cong 30J$$

Elastic Potential Energy

Potential energy given to an object by a spring or an object with elasticity in the system that consists of an object and the spring.

The force spring exerts on an object when it is distorted from its equilibrium by a distance x is

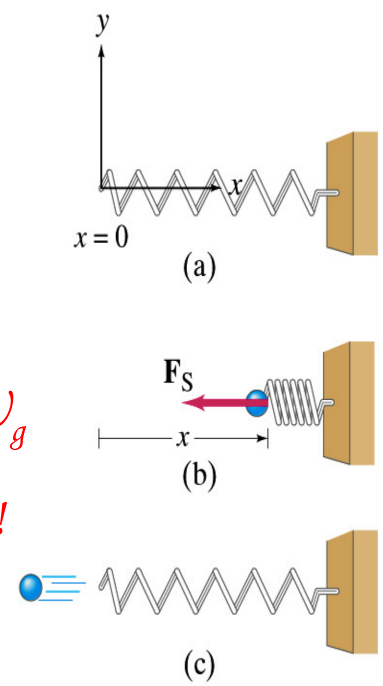
$$F_s = -kx$$ **Hooke's Law**

The work performed on the object by the spring is

$$W_s = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} (-kx)dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right]_{x_i}^{x_f} = -\frac{1}{2}kx_f^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_f^2$$

The potential energy of this system is

$$U_s \equiv \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



What do you see from the above equations?

The work done on the object by the spring depends only on the initial and final position of the distorted spring.

Where else did you see this trend?

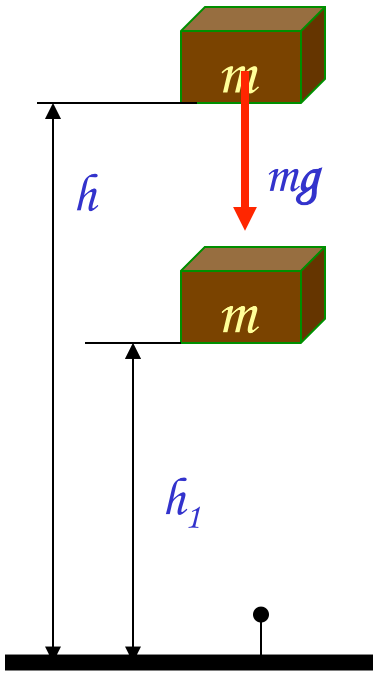
The gravitational potential energy, U_g

So what does this tell you about the elastic force?

A conservative force!!!

Conservation of Mechanical Energy

Total mechanical energy is the sum of kinetic and potential energies $E \equiv K + U$



Let's consider a brick of mass *m* at the height *h* from the ground

What is the brick's potential energy?

$$U_g = mgh$$

What happens to the energy as the brick falls to the ground?

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -\int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x dx$$

The brick gains speed *By how much?* $v = gt$

So what? *The brick's kinetic energy increased* $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mg^2t^2$

And? *The lost potential energy is converted to kinetic energy!!*

What does this mean?

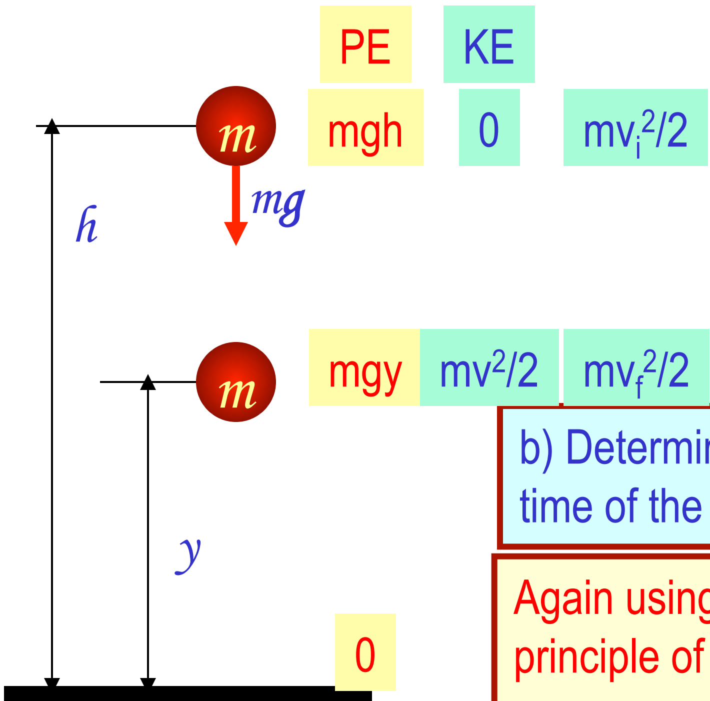
The total mechanical energy of a system remains constant in any isolated system of objects that interacts only through conservative forces: *Principle of mechanical energy conservation*

$$E_i = E_f$$

$$K_i + \sum U_i = K_f + \sum U_f$$

Example

A ball of mass m at rest is dropped from the height h above the ground. a) Neglecting air resistance determine the speed of the ball when it is at the height y above the ground.



Using the principle of mechanical energy conservation

$$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f \qquad 0 + mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgy$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(h-y)$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2g(h-y)}$$

b) Determine the speed of the ball at y if it had initial speed v_i at the time of the release at the original height h.

Again using the principle of mechanical energy conservation but with non-zero initial kinetic energy!!!

$$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + mgy$$

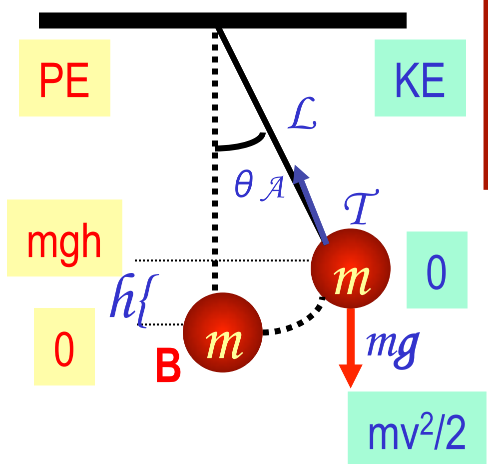
$$\frac{1}{2}m\left(v_f^2 - v_i^2\right) = mg(h-y)$$

$$\therefore v_f = \sqrt{v_i^2 + 2g(h-y)}$$

This result look very similar to a kinematic expression, doesn't it? Which one is it?

Example

A ball of mass m is attached to a light cord of length L, making up a pendulum. The ball is released from rest when the cord makes an angle θ_A with the vertical, and the pivoting point P is frictionless. Find the speed of the ball when it is at the lowest point, B.



Compute the potential energy at the maximum height, h. Remember where the 0 is.

$$h = L - L\cos\theta_A = L\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right)$$

$$U_i = mgh \quad = mgL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right)$$

Using the principle of mechanical energy conservation

$$\boxed{K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f}$$

$$0 + mgh = \; mgL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right) \qquad \boxed{\therefore v = \sqrt{2gL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right)}}$$

b) Determine tension T at the point B.

Using Newton's 2nd law of motion and recalling the centripetal acceleration of a circular motion

$$\sum F_r = \; T - mg = \; ma_r = \; m\frac{v^2}{r} = \; m\frac{v^2}{L}$$

$$T = mg + m\frac{v^2}{L} = m\left(g + \frac{v^2}{L}\right) = m\left(g + \frac{2gL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right)}{L}\right)$$

$$= m\frac{gL + 2gL\left(1-\cos\theta_A\right)}{L}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore T = mg\left(3 - 2\cos\theta_A\right)}$$

Cross check the result in a simple situation. What happens when the initial angle q_A is 0? $T = mg$

Work Done by Non-conservative Forces

Mechanical energy of a system is not conserved when any one of the forces in the system is a non-conservative (dissipative) force.

Two kinds of non-conservative forces:

*Applied forces: Forces that are **external** to the system. These forces can take away or add energy to the system. So the **mechanical energy of the system is no longer conserved.***

If you were to hit a free falling ball , the force you apply to the ball is external to the system of the ball and the Earth. Therefore, you add kinetic energy to the ball-Earth system.

$$W_{you} + W_g = \Delta K; \quad W_g = -\Delta U$$

$$W_{you} = W_{applied} = \Delta K + \Delta U$$

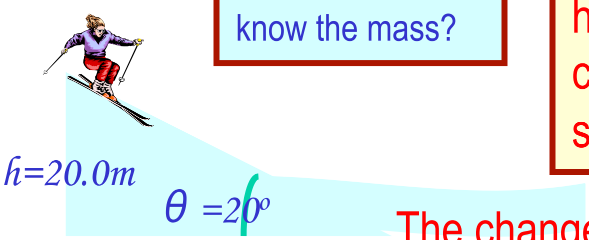
*Kinetic Friction: **Internal** non-conservative force that causes irreversible transformation of energy. The friction force causes the kinetic and potential energy to transfer to internal energy*

$$W_{friction} = \Delta K_{friction} = -f_k d$$

$$\Delta E = E_f - E_i = \Delta K + \Delta U = -f_k d$$

Example of Non-Conservative Force

A skier starts from rest at the top of frictionless hill whose vertical height is 20.0m and the inclination angle is 20°. Determine how far the skier can get on the snow at the bottom of the hill when the coefficient of kinetic friction between the ski and the snow is 0.210.



Don't we need to know the mass?

Compute the speed at the bottom of the hill, using the mechanical energy conservation on the hill before friction starts working at the bottom

$$ME = mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2\times 9.8\times 20.0} = 19.8m/s$$

The change of kinetic energy is the same as the work done by the kinetic friction.

What does this mean in this problem?

$$\Delta K = K_f - K_i = -f_k d$$

Since we are interested in the distance the skier can get to before stopping, the friction must do as much work as the available kinetic energy to take it all away.

Since $K_f = 0$

$$-K_i = -f_k d; \quad f_k d = K_i$$

$$f_k = \mu_k n = \mu_k mg$$

$$d = \frac{K_i}{\mu_k mg} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{\mu_k mg} = \frac{v^2}{2\mu_k g} = \frac{(19.8)^2}{2\times 0.210\times 9.80} = 95.2m$$

Well, it turns out we don't need to know the mass.

What does this mean?

No matter how heavy the skier is he will get as far as anyone else has gotten starting from the same height.