

实验六 转动惯量的测量

【目的】

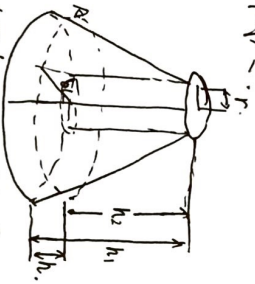
- (1) 学习测量物体转动惯量的一种简便方法——三线扭摆法
- (2) 通过实验加深对转动惯量、机械能、角动量守恒和刚体转动定理和定轴转动条件的理解

【原理】

- (3) 通过实验进一步熟悉和掌握数据的读取、记录和处理的知识和方法

转动惯量是物体在运动中惯性大小的量度，它与物体的总质量、形状、

质心的分布、



A 刚性刚体，它可绕垂直于盘面，且通过其中心的轴作转动运动。

圆盘 A 的摆动周期 T 与它的转动惯量 J_A 的大小有关。

在偏转角很小的状态下，三悬线长度相等，张力相等，上下水平。

因此过两盘中心的连线为转动的条件。

$$\text{可得 } J = \frac{m_a g R^2}{4\pi^2 L} T_0^2, \text{ 可测出圆盘转动惯量。}$$

若圆盘 A 上加上一般质量 m_B 的力矩值

$$\text{圆盘与物体总转动惯量为 } J = J_0 + J' = \frac{(m_0 + m) g R^2}{4\pi^2 L} T_{AB}^2.$$

$$\therefore J' = \frac{g R^2}{4\pi^2 L} [(m_0 + m) T^2 - m_0 T_0^2]$$

【数据记录和计算分析】

1. 测扭摆周期:

圆盘 A

n	50	50	50	50	50
t (s)	59.65	59.86	59.74	59.70	59.70
圆盘 A+B	60.11	59.60	59.85	60.01	60.11
t (s)	1.2688	1.2664	1.2670	1.2660	1.2662
T	63.44	63.32	63.35	63.30	63.31

$$\bar{T}_A = 1.2672 \text{ (s)}, \quad \sigma_{T_A} = 0.004$$

$$\bar{T}_{AB} = 1.2673 \text{ (s)}, \quad \sigma_{T_{AB}} = 0.002$$

$$m_A = 316.0 \text{ (g)}, \quad \sigma_{m_A} = 0.3 \text{ (g)}$$

$$m_B = 344.5 \text{ (g)}, \quad \sigma_{m_B} = 0.3 \text{ (g)}$$

2. 用游标卡尺测量 ($\sigma = 0.02 \text{ cm}$):

$$R_A = 6.430 \text{ (cm)}, \quad R_B = 6.020 \text{ (cm)}, \quad r_B = 3.960 \text{ (cm)}$$

3. 用米尺测量 ($\sigma = 0.03 \text{ cm}$):

$$R = 6.36 \text{ (cm)}, \quad r = 4.42 \text{ (cm)}, \quad L = 48.10 \text{ (cm)}, \quad G = 0.03 \text{ CN}$$

4. 计算:

$$\bar{J}_A = \frac{m_A g R^2}{4\pi^2 L} T_A^2 = 6.571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2), \quad \bar{J}_{AB} = \frac{(m_A + m_B) g R^2}{4\pi^2 L} T_{AB}^2 = 15.433 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$E_{J_A} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\sigma_{T_A}}{T_A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{m_A}}{m_A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_L}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_R}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_r}{r}\right)^2} = 1.06\%: \quad \sigma_{J_A} = 7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$E_{J_{AB}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\sigma_{T_{AB}}}{T_{AB}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{m_A}^2 + \sigma_{m_B}^2}{(m_A + m_B)^2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sigma_L}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_R}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_r}{r}\right)^2} = 0.89\%: \quad \sigma_{J_{AB}} = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$\bar{J}_B = \bar{J}_{AB} - \bar{J}_A = 8.862 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2), \quad \sigma_{J_B} = \sqrt{\sigma_{J_{AB}}^2 + \sigma_{J_A}^2} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

结果:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} J_A &= \bar{J}_A \pm \sigma_{J_A} = 6.571 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2) \\ J_B &= \bar{J}_B \pm \sigma_{J_B} = (8.862 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2) \\ E_{J_A} &= \frac{\sigma_{J_A}}{J_A} \times 100\% = 1.06\% \\ E_{J_B} &= \frac{\sigma_{J_B}}{J_B} \times 100\% = 2.24\% \end{aligned} \right.$$

5. 理论值:

$$J_{A0} = \frac{1}{2} m_A R_A^2 = 6.532 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2), \quad J_{B0} = \frac{1}{2} (m_B R_B^2 + m_B r_B^2) = 8.938 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

教师