

# WORLD PENDULUM



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## 1 Objectives & Problem

- Physics education should enter to the digital networking era
- The *World Pendulum Alliance* can put together several organizations for a single goal: a global remote experiment which can measure gravity.

## 2 Methodology

- National and International Alliance for dissemination.
- Remote Accesed Local Pendulums in each country.

**What is the World Pendulum?**

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**THE WORLD PENDULUM** Remote experiments around the globe.

**Linkare** FACING INNOVATION TOGETHER

**TÉCNICO LISBOA**

**e-lab** e-LAB IS A NETWORK OF REMOTE EXPERIMENTS

Real Experiments controlled over the internet

A user may access e-lab's web page and:

- Download the User Interface application
- The User Interface will allow the user to control the experiments
- Configure & Run the experiment
- Receiving data in real-time
- Viewing the live video feed

**FULLY COMPATIBLE WITH e-LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS**

- 24x7 Laboratory
- Access to expensive and dangerous experiments
- Data repository
- Collaborative on-line work
- Data sharing options
- Scheduling experiments
- Adaptable User Interface to best fit on-line learning environments

**Agenda**

- Educational.
- EU resources, 3 years.

**ERASMUS+ Programme, European Union.**

**e-lab partnership**

**Linkare**

**RUMB** a la Acreditación Institucional

**Conecte con la Autoevaluación**

**Solving the system of equations:**

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -2c, \text{ for time} \\ 0 = b, \text{ for mass} \\ 0 = a + c, \text{ for length} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = -1/2 \\ b = 0 \\ a = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$T = k l^{1/2} g^{-1/2} = k \sqrt{l/g} \quad (3)$$

$$\Sigma F_x = m g \sin \theta = m \left( \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} \right) = m l \left( \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 \left( \sin \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t \right) \xrightarrow{\text{yields}} T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{L} \theta = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$L \equiv T - U = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - m g l (1 - \cos \theta) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{yields}} \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \sin \theta \frac{g}{L} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{\theta_0^2}{16} + \frac{11\theta_0^4}{3072} + \dots \right] \quad (9)$$

$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \quad (10)$$

## 3 First Results

- Accepted Paper in 5th Experiment International Conference
- PIE Project in UNAD, Co-Financed Project in UNAD.
- Collaborations in process (Milano, Lausanne, Uniandes)

### Pendulum as an Educational Remote Experiment

Feasible guidelines for using the *World Pendulum Alliance* experiments network.

**Abstract** — Pendulum motion as a prolific experimental scenario has been used by physics teachers and researchers at least since the 17th century. The variability of pendulum models allows the study of several mechanical phenomena and gives the opportunity to validate distinct mathematical features of the dynamical and kinematic event. These experimental setups could be used remotely, in a way it could teach physics to students in the pre-university and university level, regardless budget limitations of the particular institution accessing the experiment. The *World Pendulum Alliance* experimental network as a gravity mapper, presents a strong basis to address students in a non-conventional way, empowering them inside an inquiry learning space.

Second section is about the physical conceptual background, while the third one explains how the inquiry space would be achieved in a local experiment. Mathematical models of pendulum are quickly discussed in fourth section in the context of a learning process with pendulums. Finally, the fifth section gives a series of proposed experimental protocols directly aim to reach students all over the world and bring interest into physics, which is the center of our work.

II. PHYSICS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

## 4 References

- Also our own paper and the DEMO approved in ExPat
- Collaborations in process (Milano, Lausanne, Uniandes)

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## 5 Theoretical BackGround

- Mathematics and physics from highschool to postgraduate level (Newtonian mechanics to Analytical Mechanics)
- Technological and educational work in Remote Experiments.

**Analytical Mechanics** (Complexity)  $L \equiv T - U = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - m g l (1 - \cos \theta) \quad (7)$

**Newtonian Mechanics** (Complexity)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{yields}} \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \sin \theta \frac{g}{L} = 0 \quad (8)$

**Dimensional Analysis**  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{\theta_0^2}{16} + \frac{11\theta_0^4}{3072} + \dots \right] \quad (9)$

$T = k l^{1/2} g^{-1/2} = k \sqrt{l/g} \quad (3)$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \quad (5)$

**Possible causes:**

- Moon
- Earth's Rotation
- Earth's Shape
- Density Changes