

# Phys101 Lecture 6

## Circular Motion

**Key points:**

- **Centripetal acceleration**
- **Uniform Circular Motion - dynamics**

*Ref: 5-1,2,3,5,6.*

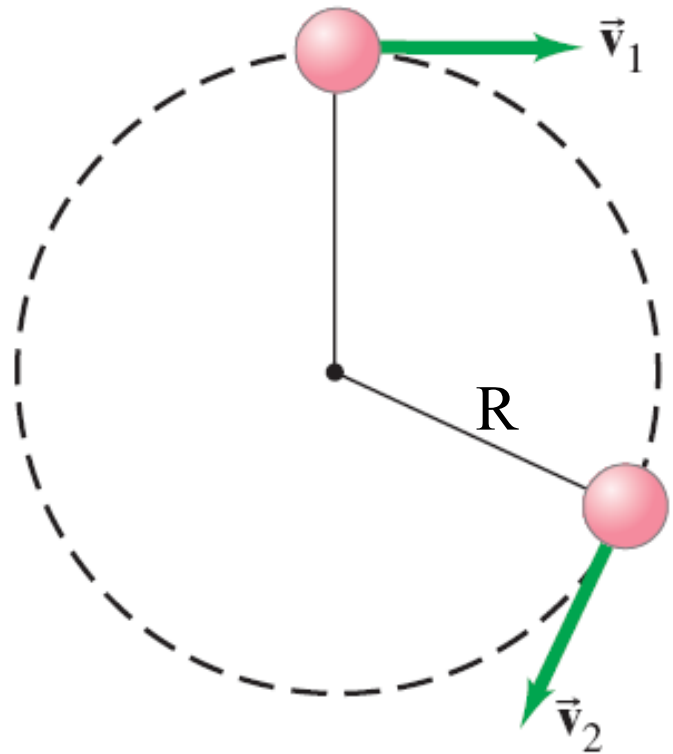
# Uniform Circular Motion—Kinematics

**Uniform circular motion: motion in a circle of constant radius at constant speed**

**Instantaneous velocity is always tangent to the circle.**

The magnitude of the velocity is constant:

$$v_1 = v_2 = v$$

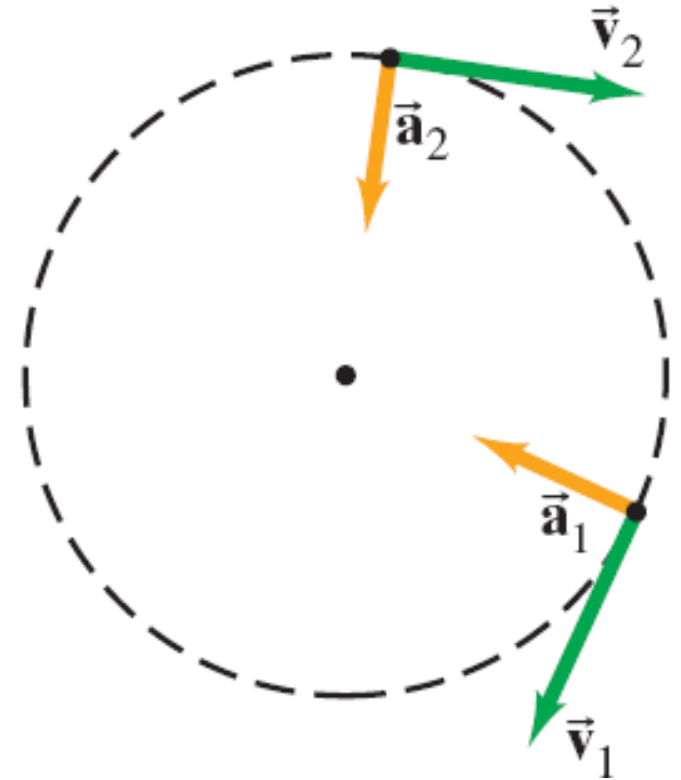


# Centripetal acceleration

The acceleration, called the **centripetal acceleration**, points toward the center of the circle.

The magnitude of centripetal acceleration is:

$$a_R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

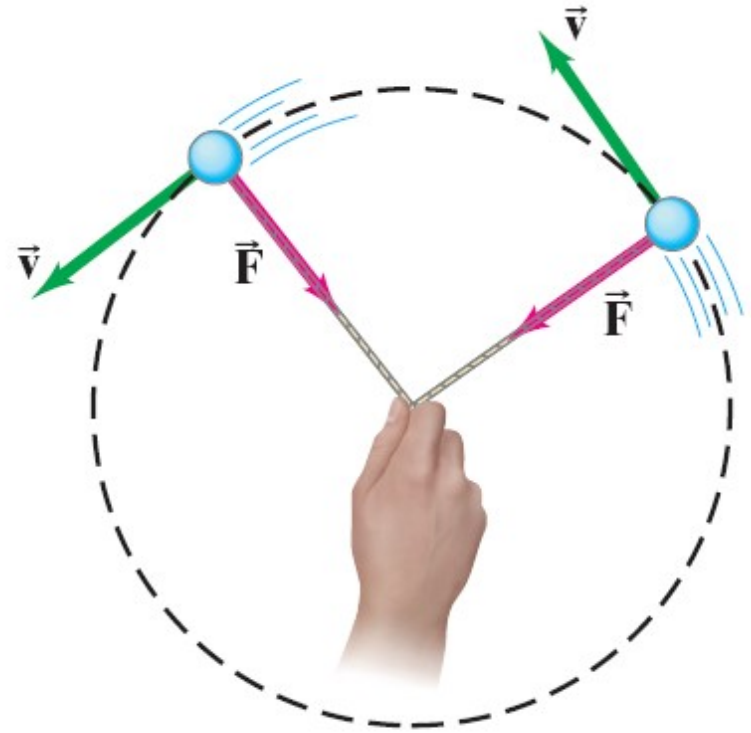


# Dynamics of Uniform Circular Motion

For an object to be in uniform circular motion, Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law requires a net force acting on it. This net force is called centripetal force:

$$\Sigma F_R = ma_R = m \frac{v^2}{r}.$$

Physically, the centripetal force can be the tension in a string, the gravity on a satellite, the normal force of a ring, etc.



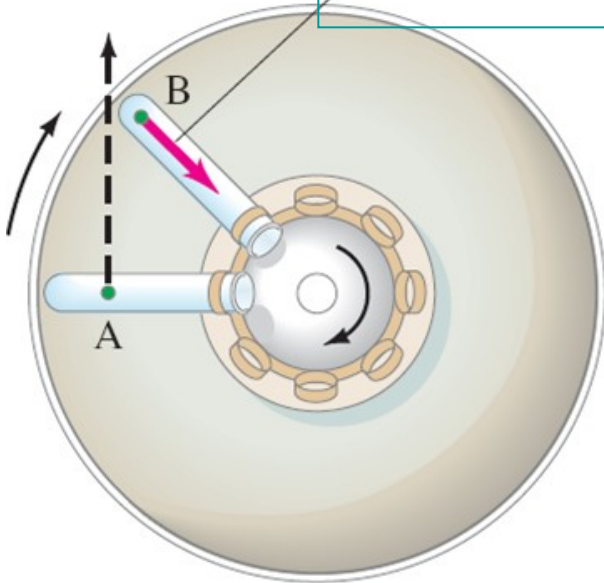
**Note:** Don't count the centripetal force as an additional force in the free-body-diagram! It refers to the required net force for circular motion.

# Centrifuge

A centrifuge works by spinning very fast. A small object in the tube requires a large centripetal force. When the liquid can't provide such a large force, the object will move (sink) to the end of the tube.

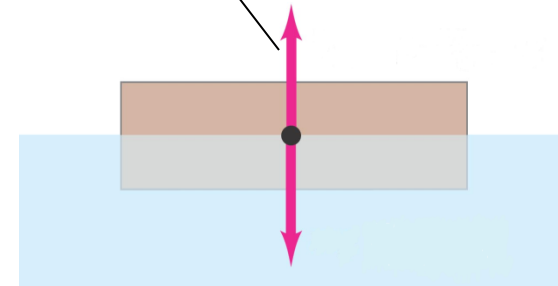
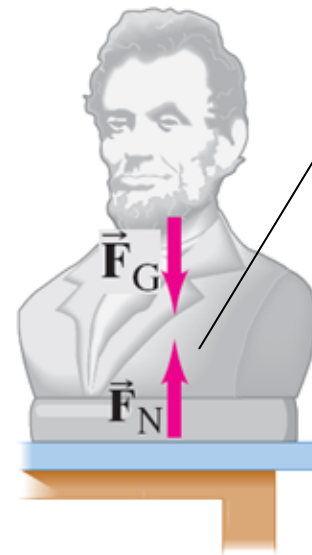
Force required for circular motion:

$$F_R = ma_R = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$



Force required for staying in position:

$$F_N = mg$$

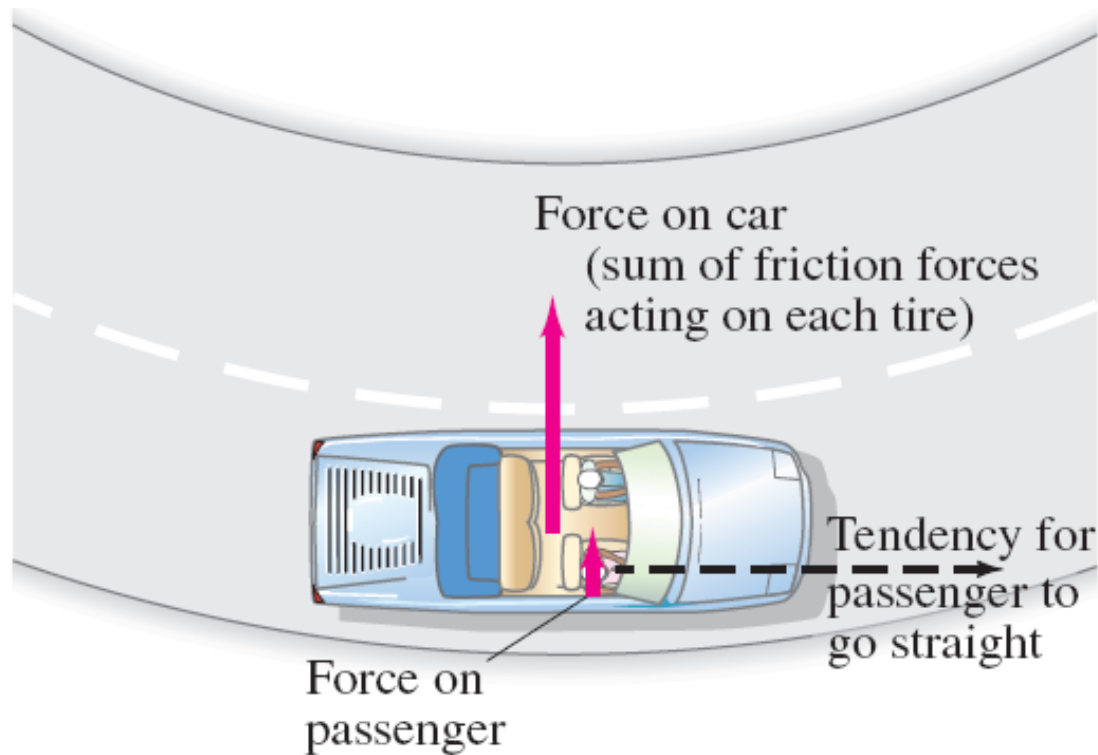


## **Example: Ultracentrifuge.**

**The rotor of an ultracentrifuge rotates at 50,000 rpm (revolutions per minute). A particle at the top of a test tube is 6.00 cm from the rotation axis. Calculate its centripetal acceleration, in “ $g$ ’s.”**

# Highway Curves: Banked and Unbanked

When a car goes around a **curve**, there must be a net force toward the center of the circle of which the curve is an arc. If the road is flat, that force is supplied by **friction**.

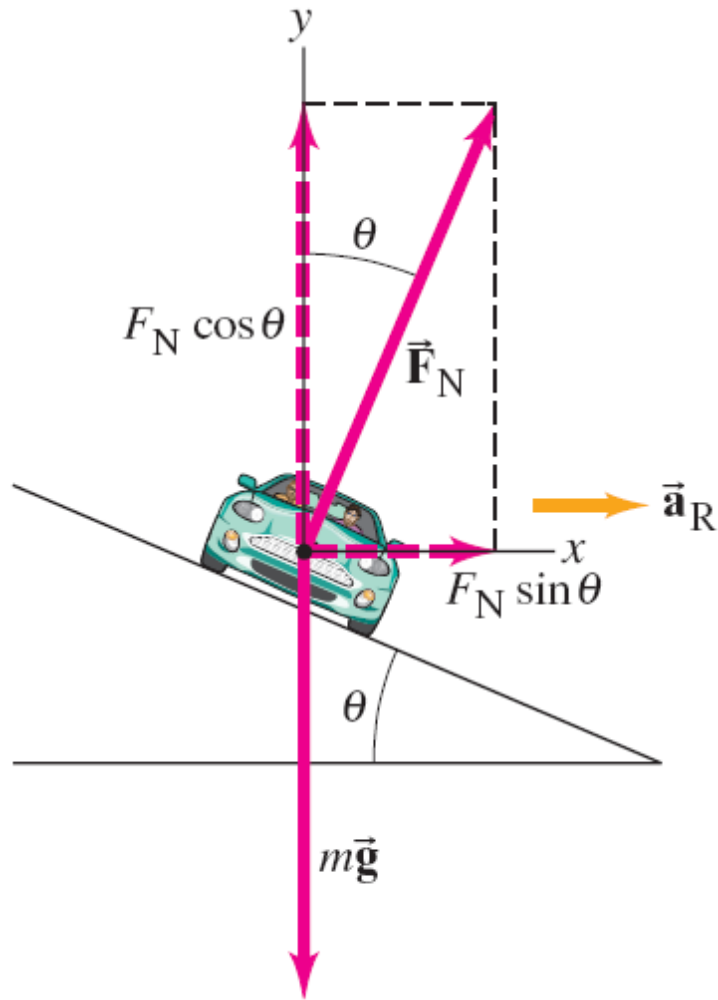


# Highway Curves: Banked and Unbanked



**If the frictional force is insufficient, the car will tend to move more nearly in a straight line, as the skid marks show.**

# Highway Curves: Banked and Unbanked



**Banking** the curve can help keep cars from skidding. When the curve is banked, the centripetal force can be supplied by the horizontal component of the **normal** force. In fact, for every banked curve, there is one speed at which the entire centripetal force is supplied by the horizontal component of the **normal** force, and no friction is required.

### **Example: Banking angle.**

**(a) For a car traveling with speed  $v$  around a curve of radius  $r$ , determine a formula for the angle at which a road should be banked so that no friction is required. (b) What is this angle for an expressway off-ramp curve of radius 50 m at a design speed of 50 km/h?**