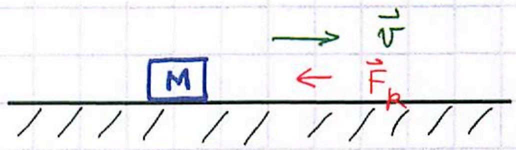
Drag vs Friction

C08bF11

missing number?

Kinetic friction is a constant force $|\vec{F}_k| = \mu_k |\vec{N}|$

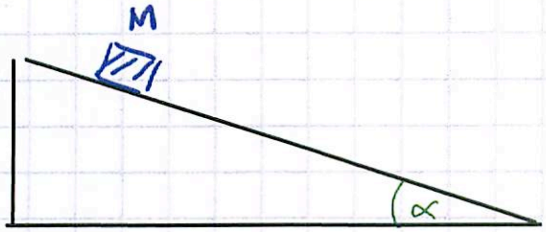
which opposes motion.



- $\vec{N} + M\vec{g} = 0$ (vertical direction)
- suppose M slides with initial velocity $\vec{v}_0$ (due to push)

then $\vec{F}_k \sim -\vec{v}$ will provide a constant deceleration until M comes to a halt

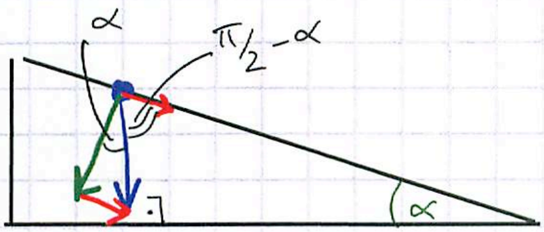
Another example: inclined plane with gravity



gravity is reduced to $Mg\sin\alpha$ along the incline.

why?

resolve $M\vec{g}$ into components



$$M\vec{g} = M(\vec{g}_{\parallel} + \vec{g}_{\perp})$$

$$\frac{g_{\perp}}{g} = \cos\alpha \qquad \frac{g_{\parallel}}{g} = \sin\alpha$$

- $M\vec{g}_{\perp}$ is canceled by a normal force
- $M\vec{g}_{\parallel}$ accelerates the mass down the incline

↳ modified free fall with $g_{eff} = g\sin\alpha$

$\longrightarrow 0$ for $\alpha = 0$

$\longrightarrow g$ for $\alpha = \pi/2$

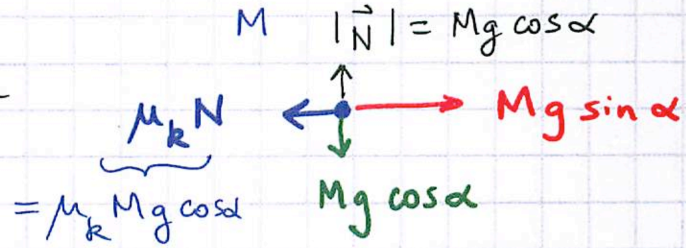
Now add friction:

Without friction the velocity change will be given as

$$v_f = v_0 + (g \sin\alpha)\, t_f \qquad \text{(linear increase)}$$

Kinetic friction opposes this motion, Free body diagram:

Rotated orientation by α:



Combined forward acceleration: $\boxed{g(\sin\alpha - \mu_k \cos\alpha)}$

velocity grows linearly in time:

$$v_f = v_0 + g(\sin\alpha - \mu_k \cos\alpha)\, t_f$$

Now discuss air drag

- opposes motion
- air in front of object to be displaced

- drag is not constant, but depends on the speed of M:

bigger speed $\rightarrow$ more drag

(example: performance cyclist: 60 km/h is a sustainable speed $\rightarrow$ body @ full throttle)

opposing wind $\rightarrow$ $v_{sust.}$ is reduced

$\rightarrow$ drag is qualitatively different from friction

- Depends on geometry of M

model: $F_{drag} = 0.5\, \rho\, A\, v^2$ ← quadratic dependence on speed

A = cross sectional area

ρ = density of air

The quadratic dependence on speed is responsible for the strong correlation:

power provided by cyclist, engine $\longleftrightarrow$ achievable sustained max speed

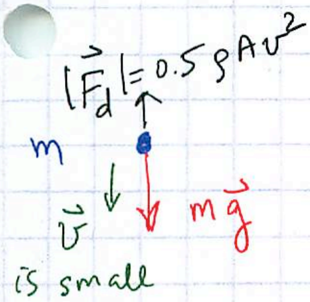
For slow motion drag can be modeled as $\sim v$.

For small v (initial motion) drag is negligible

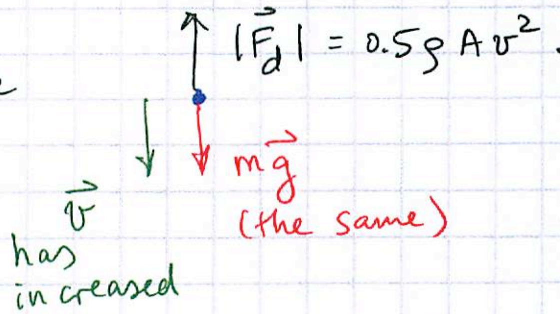
$\rightarrow$ free fall (or constant acceleration kinematics)

$v(t) = v_0 + at$ $\longleftarrow$ speed grows, drag kicks in

Suppose $a = g$. Parachutist accelerates in free fall, then opens parachute. (cross sectional area A goes up)



short time later:



$\leftarrow$ now cancels mg

$\vec{v}$ no longer changes!

$\hookrightarrow$ qualitative understanding:

1) small v: gravity accelerates object $\rightarrow$ drag small

$\rightarrow$ v increases $\Delta v = gt$

2) now v is growing until the drag force matches the downward acceleration $\rightarrow$ $m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_{net} = 0$

$\hookrightarrow$ terminal velocity:

$$mg = 0.5 \rho A v_t^2$$

$$v_t = \sqrt{\frac{2.0\, mg}{\rho A}}$$

Extra:

full $v(t)$ result

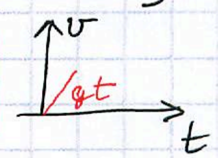
$$ma = mg - Cv^2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{C}{m} v^2}$$ solvable?

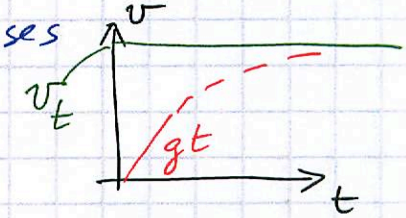
In Maple, in Parachute.mw (printout: Parachute.pdf)
the function $v(t)$ that solves the above equation
(Newton's 2nd law) is given

What does the solution show?

- For short times (small $v \rightarrow$ negligible v^2)
it starts like free fall: $\boxed{\underset{\text{small } t}{v(t) \simeq gt}}$



- When $v(t)$ grows the 2nd term on the RHS
kicks in $\rightarrow$ less acceleration
$\rightarrow$ slope in $v(t)$ decreases



- Eventually, the gravitational acceleration g is
cancelled by the drag acceleration
$\rightarrow$ a "free" particle $\Rightarrow$ constant velocity
= terminal v_t

Parachutist @ v_t: in force equilibrium, $F_{net} = 0$
$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$