

Classical Mechanics

LECTURE 8:

TRANSFORMATIONS

FROM LAB TO CM FRAMES

Prof. N. Harnew

University of Oxford

MT 2016

OUTLINE : 8. TRANSFORMATIONS FROM LAB TO CM FRAMES

8.1 Elastic collisions in the CM frame

8.2 Lab to CM : 2-body 1D elastic collision

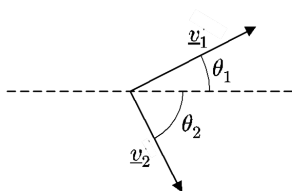
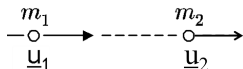
8.2.1 Collision in 1D : numerical example

8.3 Relationship between speeds in CM in 2D

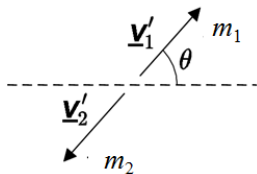
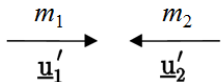
8.4 Lab to CM : 2-body 2D elastic collision

8.1 Elastic collisions in the CM frame

Lab frame:

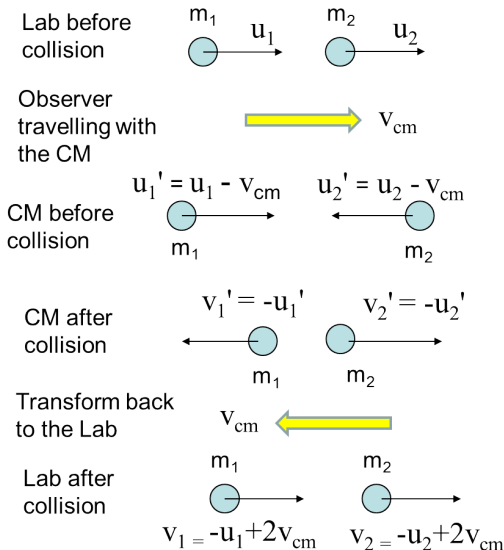


Centre of mass frame (zero momentum frame)



- ▶ Conservation of momentum in CM:
 $m_1 \underline{u}'_1 + m_2 \underline{u}'_2 = 0$; $m_1 \underline{v}'_1 + m_2 \underline{v}'_2 = 0$
- ▶ Conservation of energy in CM:
 $\frac{1}{2} m_1 \underline{u}'_1{}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \underline{u}'_2{}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \underline{v}'_1{}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \underline{v}'_2{}^2$

8.2 Lab to CM : 2-body 1D elastic collision



$$\blacktriangleright v_{cm} = \frac{(m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Before in CM : } m_1 u_1' + m_2 u_2' = 0$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{After in CM : } m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2' = 0$$

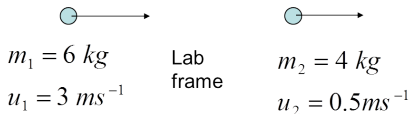
$$\blacktriangleright \text{From last lecture } u_1' - u_2' = v_2' - v_1'$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Sub for } u_2', v_2' : \\ u_1'(1 + m_1/m_2) = -v_1'(1 + m_1/m_2)$$

$$\blacktriangleright v_1' = -u_1'$$

$$v_2' = -u_2'$$

8.2.1 Collision in 1D : numerical example

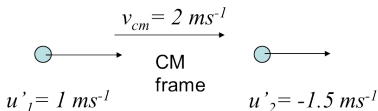


- 1) Find CM velocity relative to laboratory frame :

$$v_{cm} = \frac{m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{6 \times 3 + 0.5 \times 4}{10} = 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

- 2) Transform initial velocities into CM : $u' = u - v_{cm}$

$$u'_1 = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ms}^{-1} ; u'_2 = 0.5 - 2 = -1.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$



- 3) Conservation of energy : $v'_1 = -u'_1$: $v'_2 = -u'_2$

$$v'_1 = -1 \text{ ms}^{-1} ; v'_2 = 1.5 \text{ ms}^{-1} \quad \text{after collision}$$

- 4) Transform final velocities back to Laboratory frame :

$$v = v' + v_{cm}$$

$$v_1 = -1 + 2 = 1 \text{ ms}^{-1} ; v_2 = 1.5 + 2 = 3.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

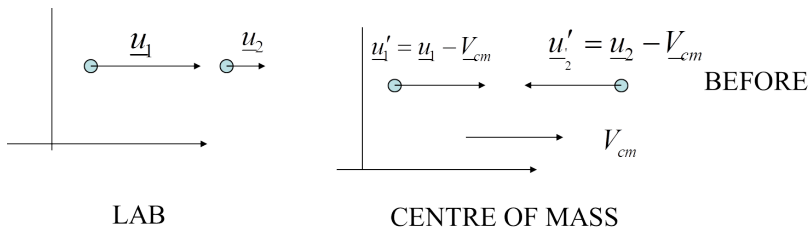
8.3 Relationship between speeds in CM in 2D



- ▶ Momentum : $m_1 \underline{u}'_1 + m_2 \underline{u}'_2 = 0$; $m_1 \underline{v}'_1 + m_2 \underline{v}'_2 = 0$ (1)
- ▶ Dot products : $m_1 u_1'^2 = -m_2 \underline{u}'_1 \cdot \underline{u}'_2$; $m_2 u_2'^2 = -m_1 \underline{u}'_1 \cdot \underline{u}'_2$
 $m_1 v_1'^2 = -m_2 \underline{v}'_1 \cdot \underline{v}'_2$; $m_2 v_2'^2 = -m_1 \underline{v}'_1 \cdot \underline{v}'_2$
- ▶ Energy : $\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2$
Hence $-(m_1 + m_2) \underline{u}'_1 \cdot \underline{u}'_2 = -(m_1 + m_2) \underline{v}'_1 \cdot \underline{v}'_2$
- ▶ $\underline{u}'_1 \cdot \underline{u}'_2 = \underline{v}'_1 \cdot \underline{v}'_2$: magnitudes $u'_1 u'_2 = v'_1 v'_2 \rightarrow$ back-to-back
- ▶ From (1), magnitudes $u'_2 = -\frac{m_1}{m_2} u'_1$; $v'_2 = -\frac{m_1}{m_2} v'_1$
- ▶ Hence $u'_1 (-\frac{m_1}{m_2} u'_1) = v'_1 (-\frac{m_1}{m_2} v'_1) \rightarrow u_1'^2 = v_1'^2$; $u_2'^2 = v_2'^2$
- ▶ $|v'_1| = |u'_1|$; $|v'_2| = |u'_2| \rightarrow$

Speeds before = speeds after
Back-to-back in direction as
shown in diagrams.

8.4 Lab to CM : 2-body 2D elastic collision



1) Find centre of mass velocity \underline{v}_{CM}

- ▶ $(\underline{\mathbf{u}}_1 - \underline{\mathbf{v}}_{CM})m_1 + (\underline{\mathbf{u}}_2 - \underline{\mathbf{v}}_{CM})m_2 = 0$
- ▶ $\rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = \frac{m_1\underline{\mathbf{u}}_1 + m_2\underline{\mathbf{u}}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

2) Transform initial Lab velocities to CM

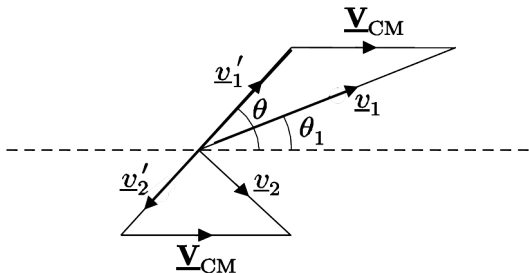
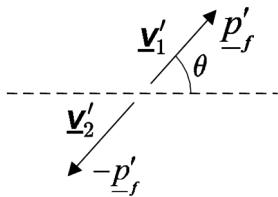
- ▶ $\underline{\mathbf{u}}'_1 = \underline{\mathbf{u}}_1 - \underline{\mathbf{v}}_{CM}$, $\underline{\mathbf{u}}'_2 = \underline{\mathbf{u}}_2 - \underline{\mathbf{v}}_{CM}$

3) Get final CM velocities

- ▶ $|\underline{\mathbf{v}}'_1| = |\underline{\mathbf{u}}'_1|$; $|\underline{\mathbf{v}}'_2| = |\underline{\mathbf{u}}'_2|$

4) Transform vectors back to the Lab frame

▶ $\underline{v}_1 = \underline{v}'_1 + \underline{v}_{CM}$; $\underline{v}_2 = \underline{v}'_2 + \underline{v}_{CM}$



5) Can then use trigonometry to solve