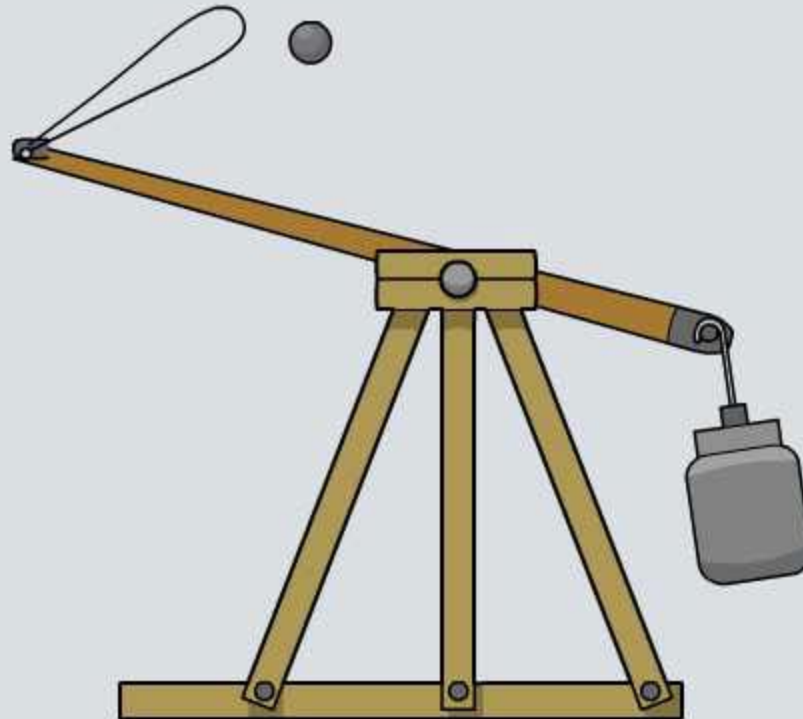


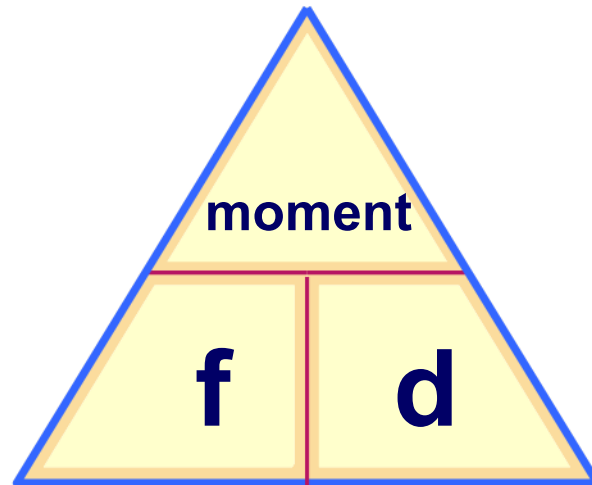
Moment Calculations



The moment of a force is given by the formula:

$$\text{moment} = \text{force (N)} \times \text{distance from pivot (cm or m)}$$

This can also be represented in a formula triangle:



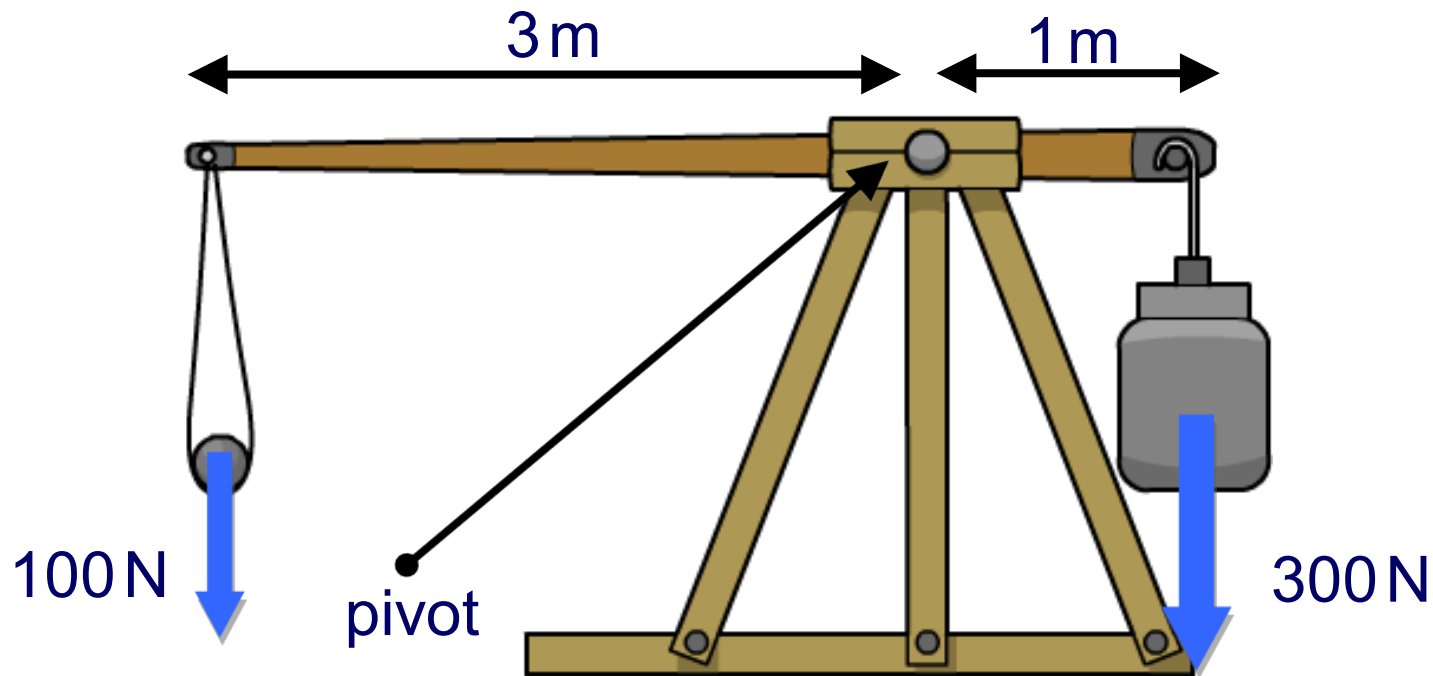
Moments are measured in newton centimeters (Ncm) or newton meters (Nm).



Moment calculation

The counterweight on the trebuchet weighs 300 N and is attached to the short arm. It is 1 m from the pivot. It exerts a clockwise moment. What is the size of this moment?

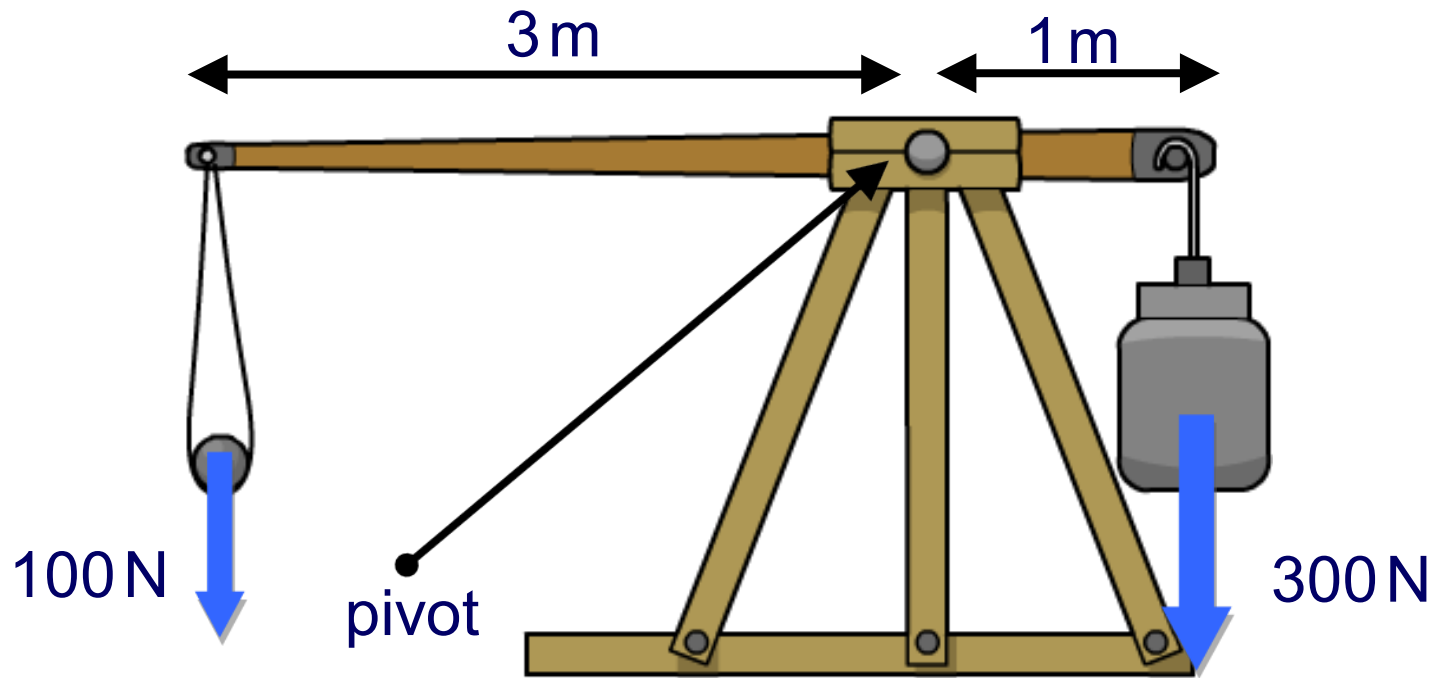
$$\text{moment} = 300 \times 1 = 300 \text{ Nm}$$



Principle of moments

The lead shot on the trebuchet weighs 100 N and is attached to the long arm. It is 3 m from the pivot. It exerts a clockwise moment. What is the size of this moment?

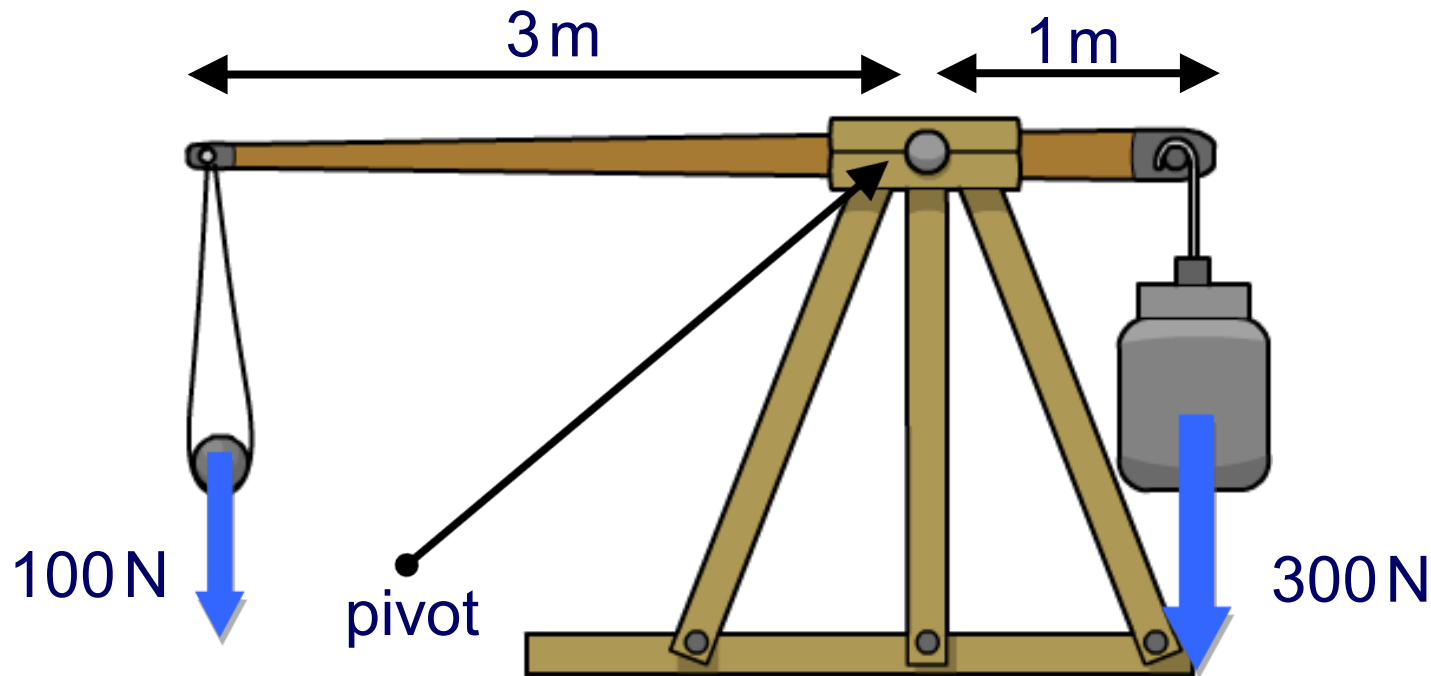
$$\text{moment} = 100 \times 3 = 300 \text{ Nm}$$



Principle of moments

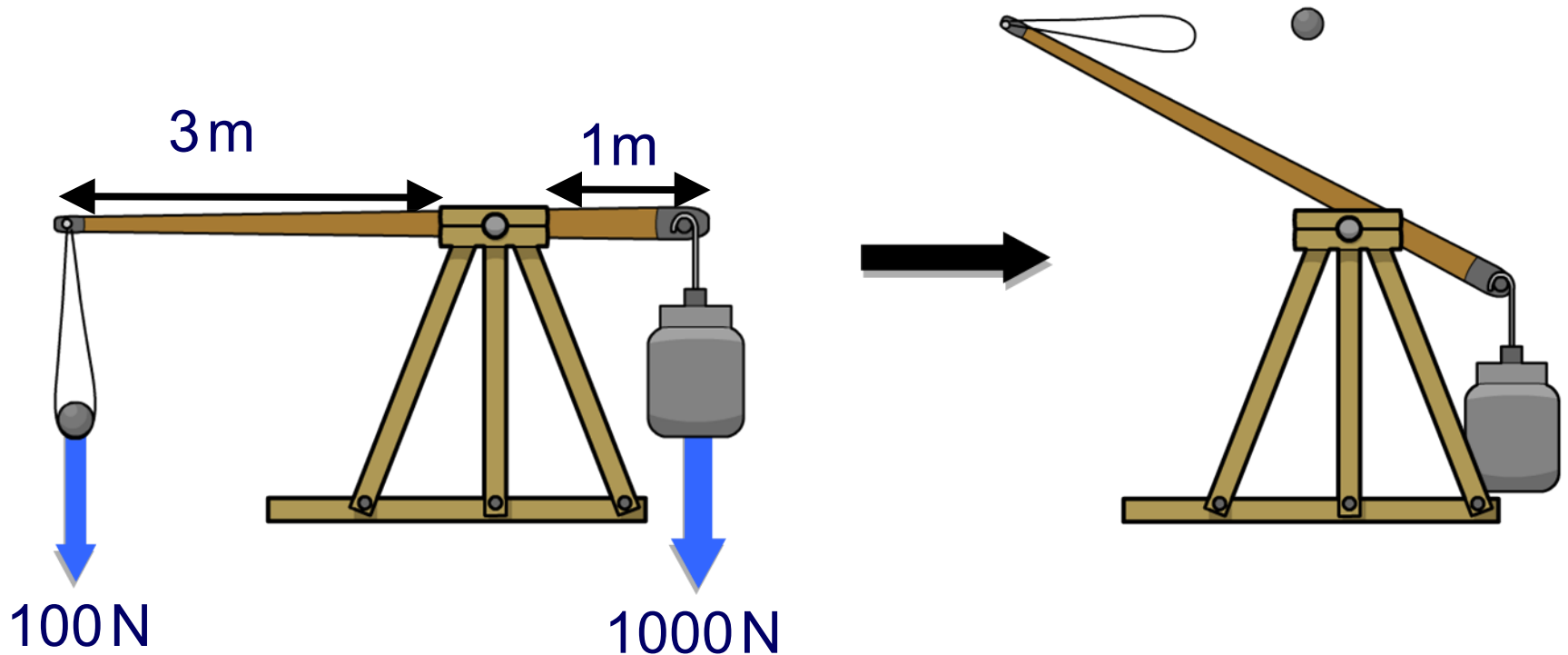
If the counterclockwise moment and clockwise moment are equal, then the trebuchet is balanced. This is known as the **principle of moments**.

When something is balanced around a pivot:
total clockwise moment = total counterclockwise moment



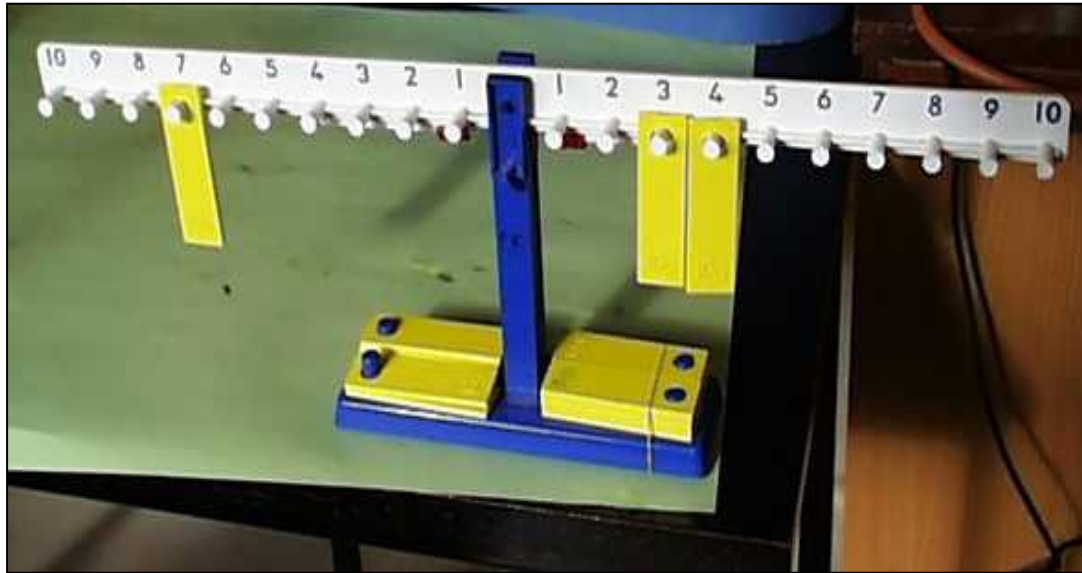
Principle of moments

What happens if the counterweight is increased to 1000 N?
The moments will no longer be balanced, so the trebuchet will be able to fire.



Principle of moments

The principle of moments can be investigated using 10g masses with this balance. 10g exerts a force of 0.1 N.



**Counterclockwise
moment** $= 0.1 \times 7$
 $= 0.7 \text{ Ncm}$

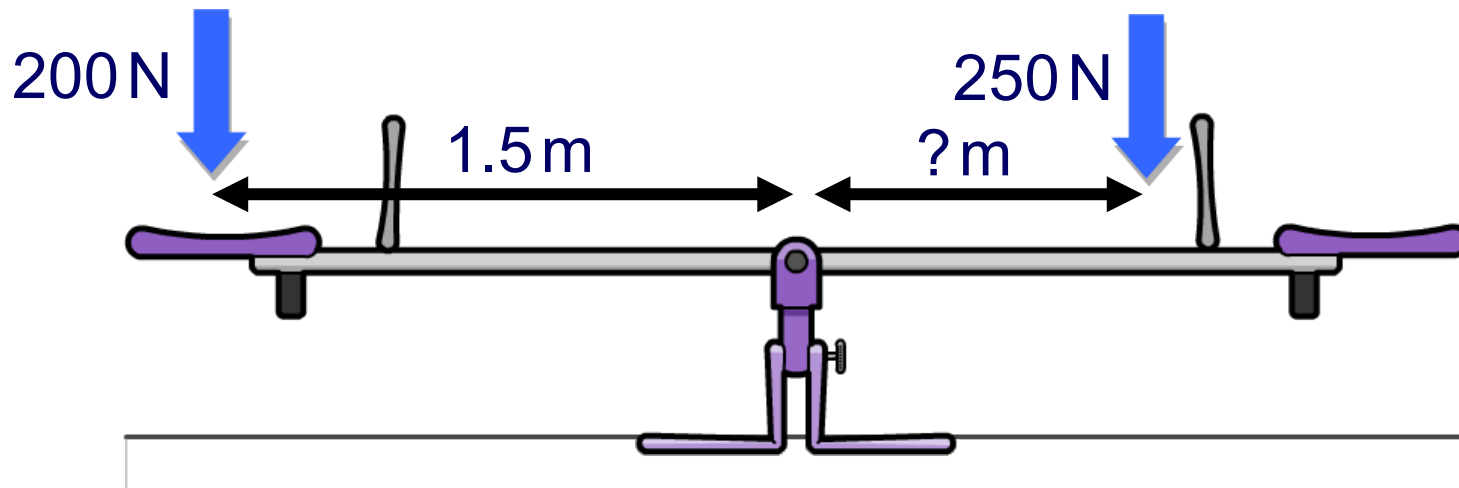
**Clockwise
moment** $= (0.1 \times 3) + (0.1 \times 4)$
 $= 0.7 \text{ Ncm}$

Both moments are equal, so the see-saw is balanced.



Principle of moments – calculation

Two girls are sitting on opposite sides of a see-saw. One girl weighs 200 N and is 1.5 m from the pivot. How far from the pivot must her 250 N friend sit if the see-saw is to balance?



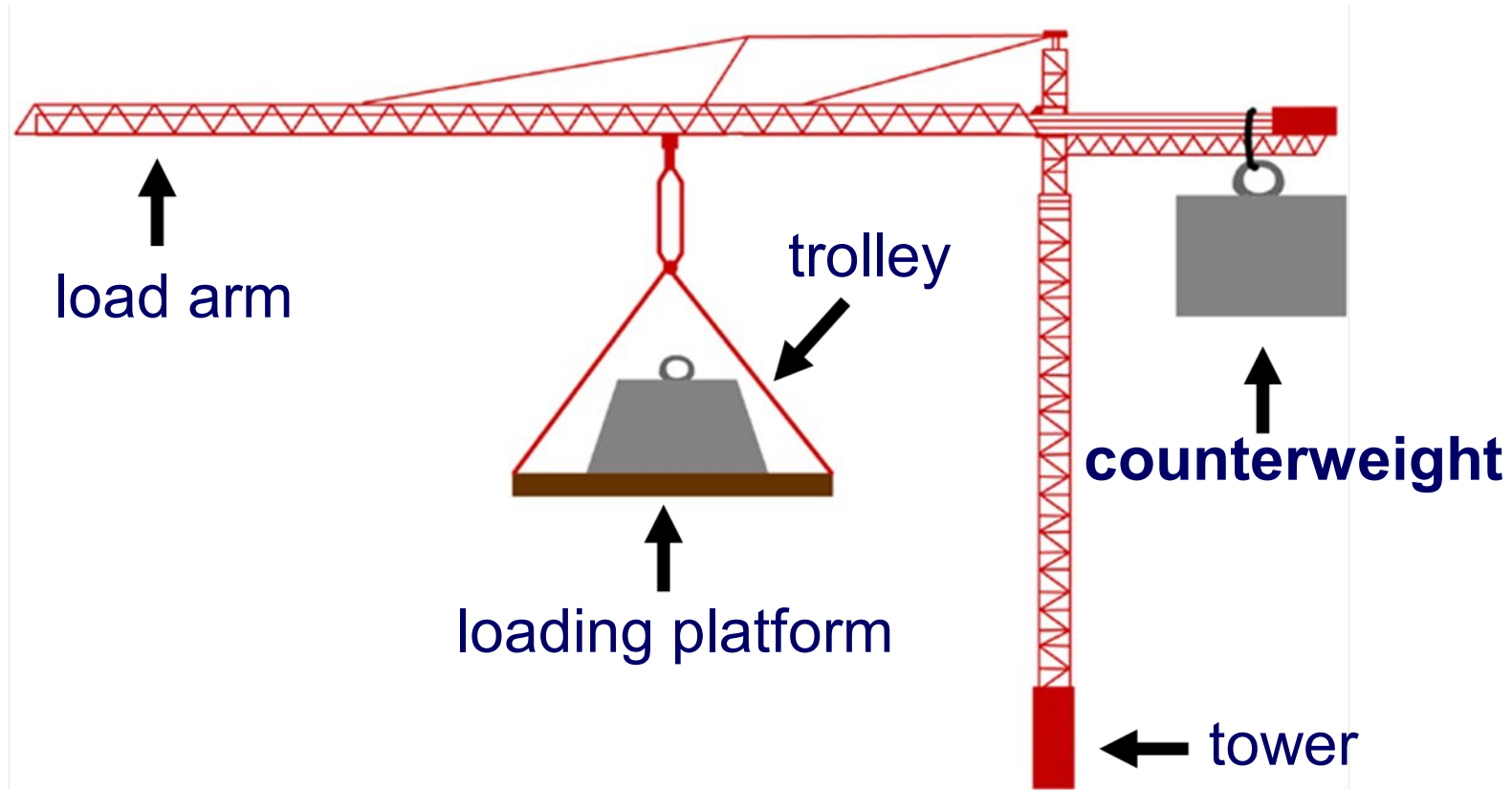
total clockwise moment = total counterclockwise moment

$$200 \text{ N} \times 1.5 \text{ m} = 250 \text{ N} \times \text{distance}$$

$$\frac{200}{250} \times 1.5 = \text{distance} = \mathbf{1.2 \text{ m}}$$

How do tower cranes work?

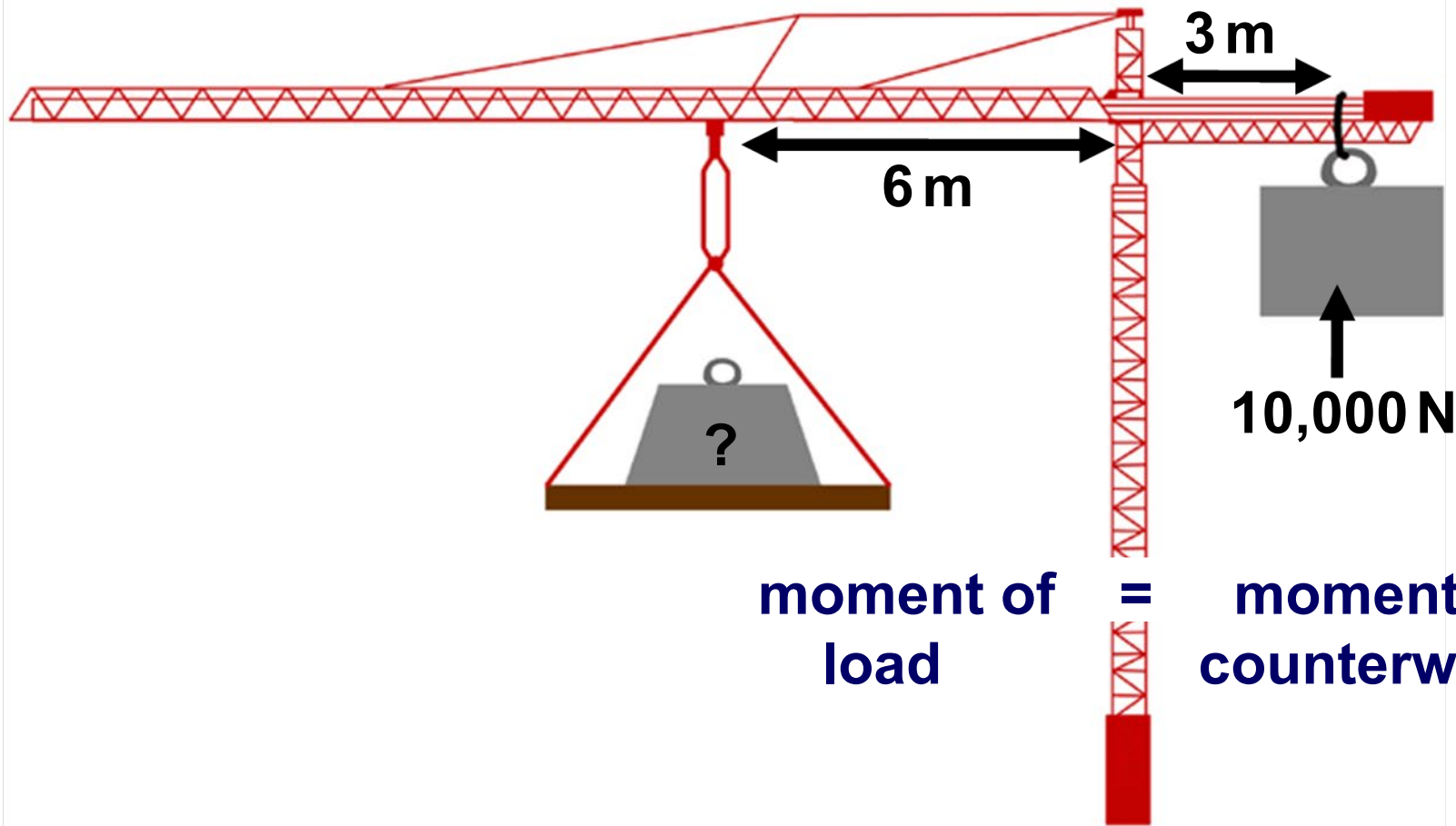
Tower cranes are essential at any major construction site.



Concrete counterweights are fitted to the crane's short arm. Why are these needed for lifting heavy loads?

Moment calculation – crane

If the crane below is balanced, how heavy is the load?



Moment calculation – crane

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moment of load} &= \text{load} \times \text{distance from tower} \\ &= ? \times 6 \end{aligned}$$

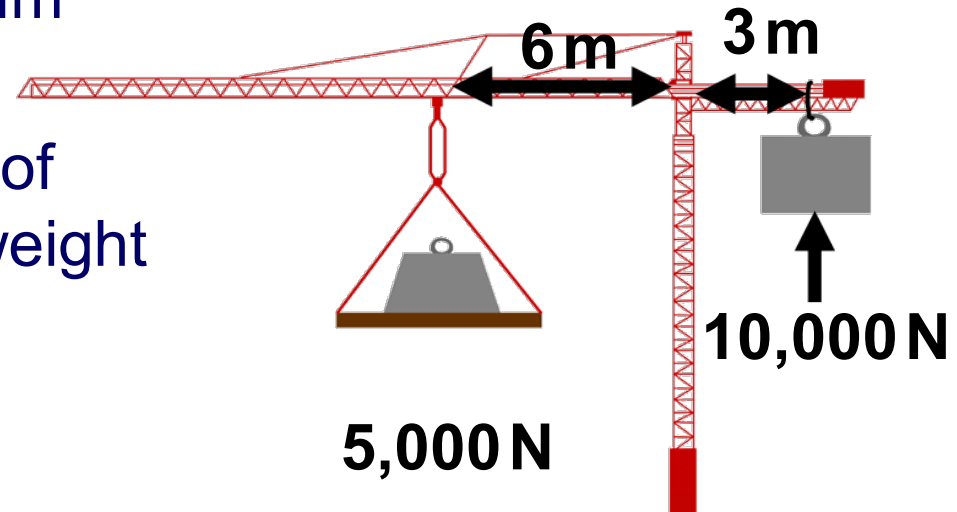
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterweight moment} &= \text{counterweight} \times \text{distance} \\ &= 10,000 \times 3 \\ &= 30,000 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moment of load} &= \text{moment of counterweight} \end{aligned}$$

$$? \times 6 = 30,000$$

$$? = \frac{30,000}{6}$$

$$? = \mathbf{5,000 \text{ N}}$$



Crane operator activity

