

The potential of mobile sensor technology in physics education

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Students are immersed in a digital culture



1650 : Classical mechanics

example application: throwing a ball

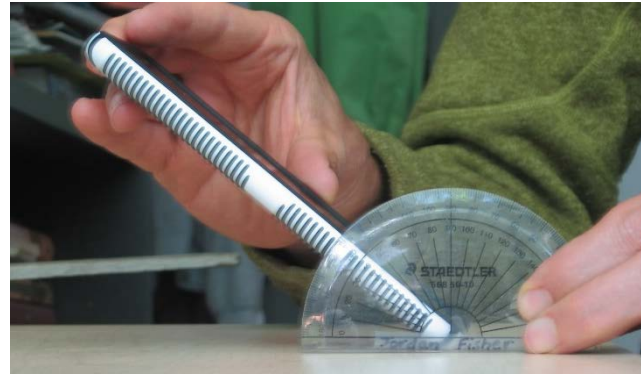
2010: Smart phones

example application: accelerometer sensors
detecting human motion!

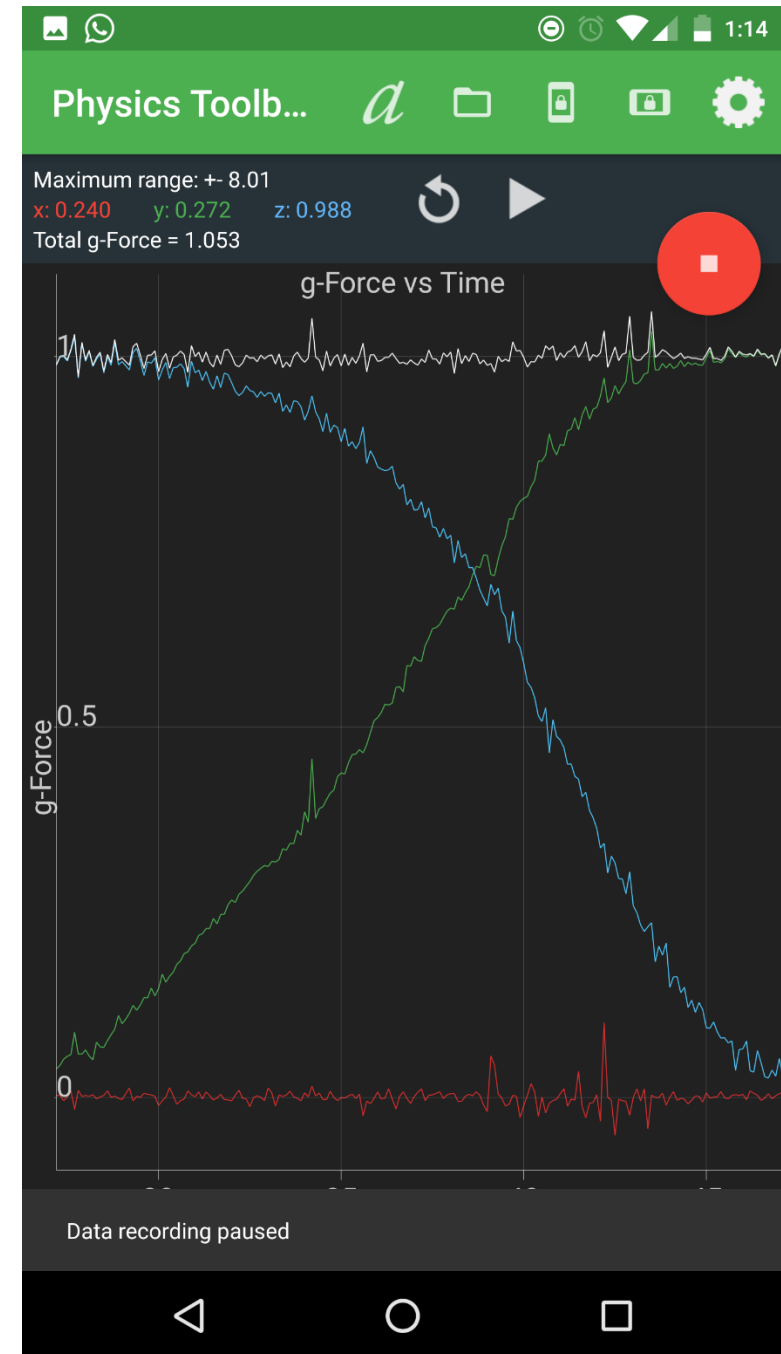
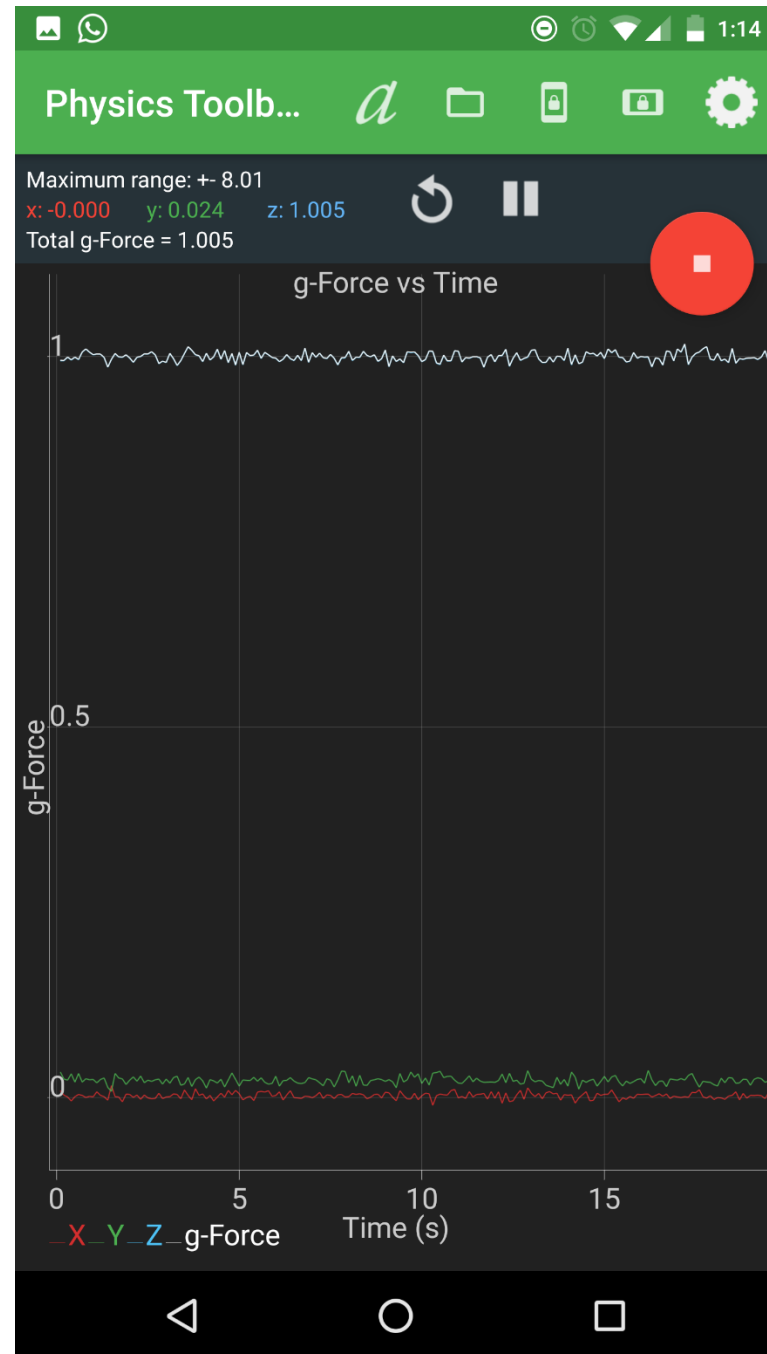
Sample lab: static vectors

- Learning basic vector skills:
 - Very important
 - Very boring!
- Existing lab activity:
 - “Force Table”
- New activity:
 - landscape/portrait “tilt” function in cell phones !

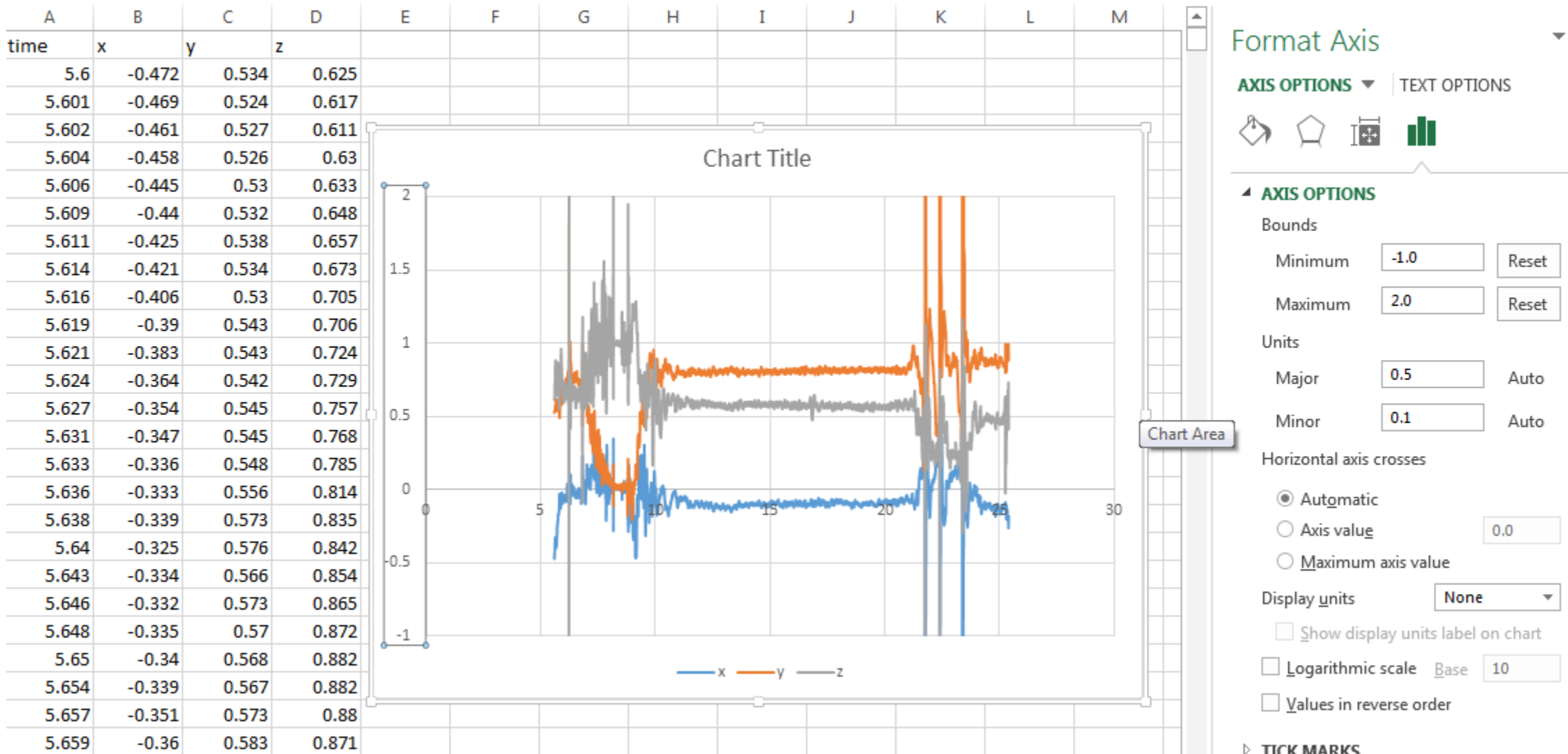
Direct measurement of static orientation



Real-time
display
of
vector
components



Cell-phone data to spreadsheet



Additional trigonometric review exercise ?

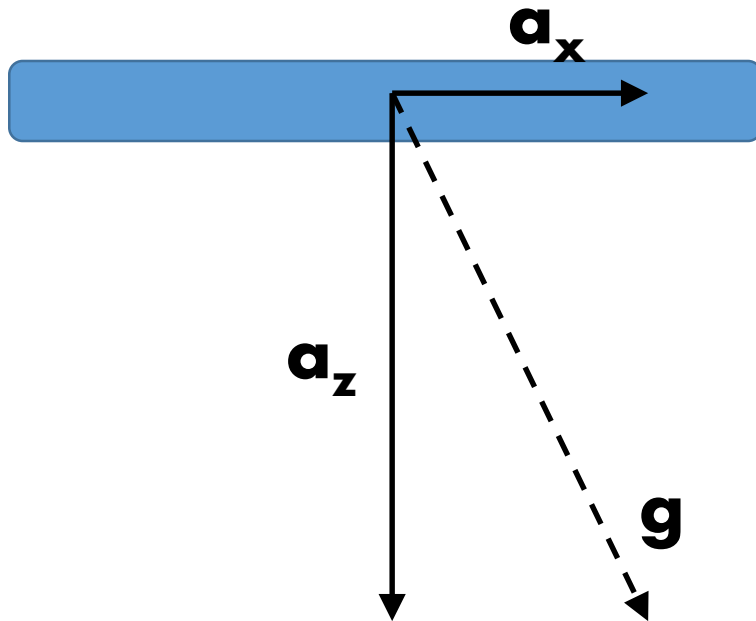


Sample lab: static vectors

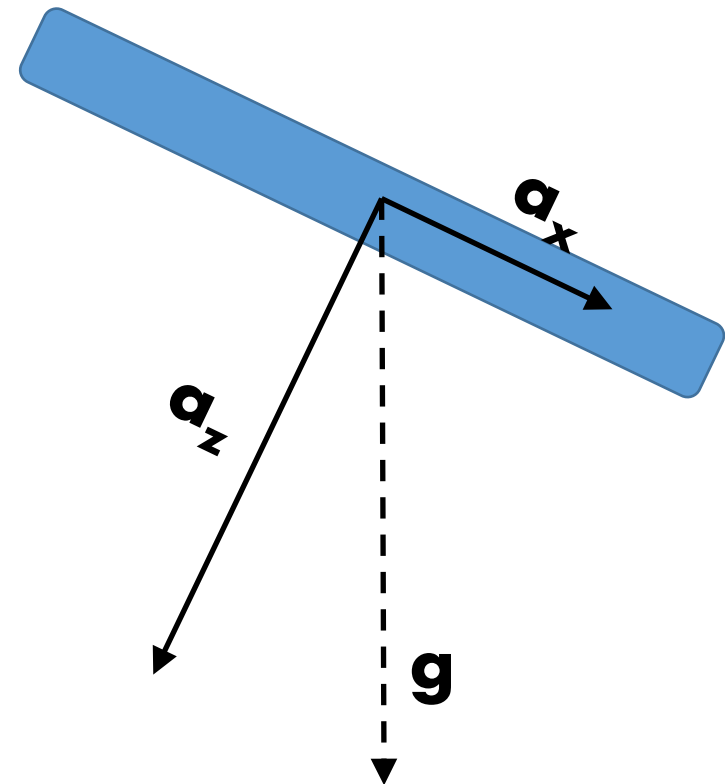
- Determine “critical tilt angle” for your phone.
 - Are portrait and landscape angles the same? Compare with others.
- Record accelerometer data at the critical tilt angle
- Form a vector
 - Magnitude: compare with $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
 - Direction: compare with critical tilt angle
- Phone orientation from “blind data”
 - In portrait or landscape mode? Facing up or down?

Local vs. global coordinate systems

Local data coordinates



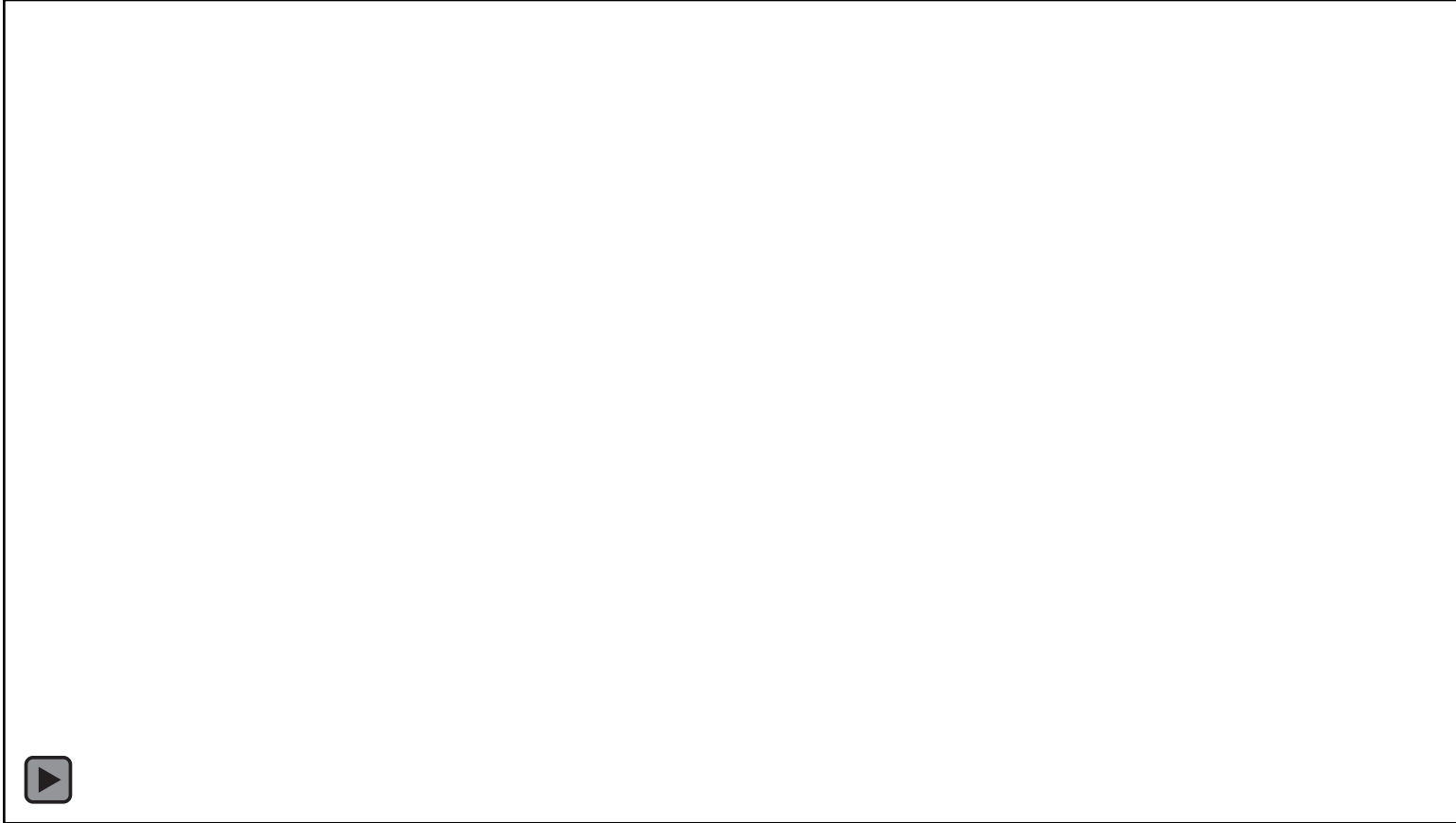
Terrestrial coordinates



Local vs. global coordinate systems

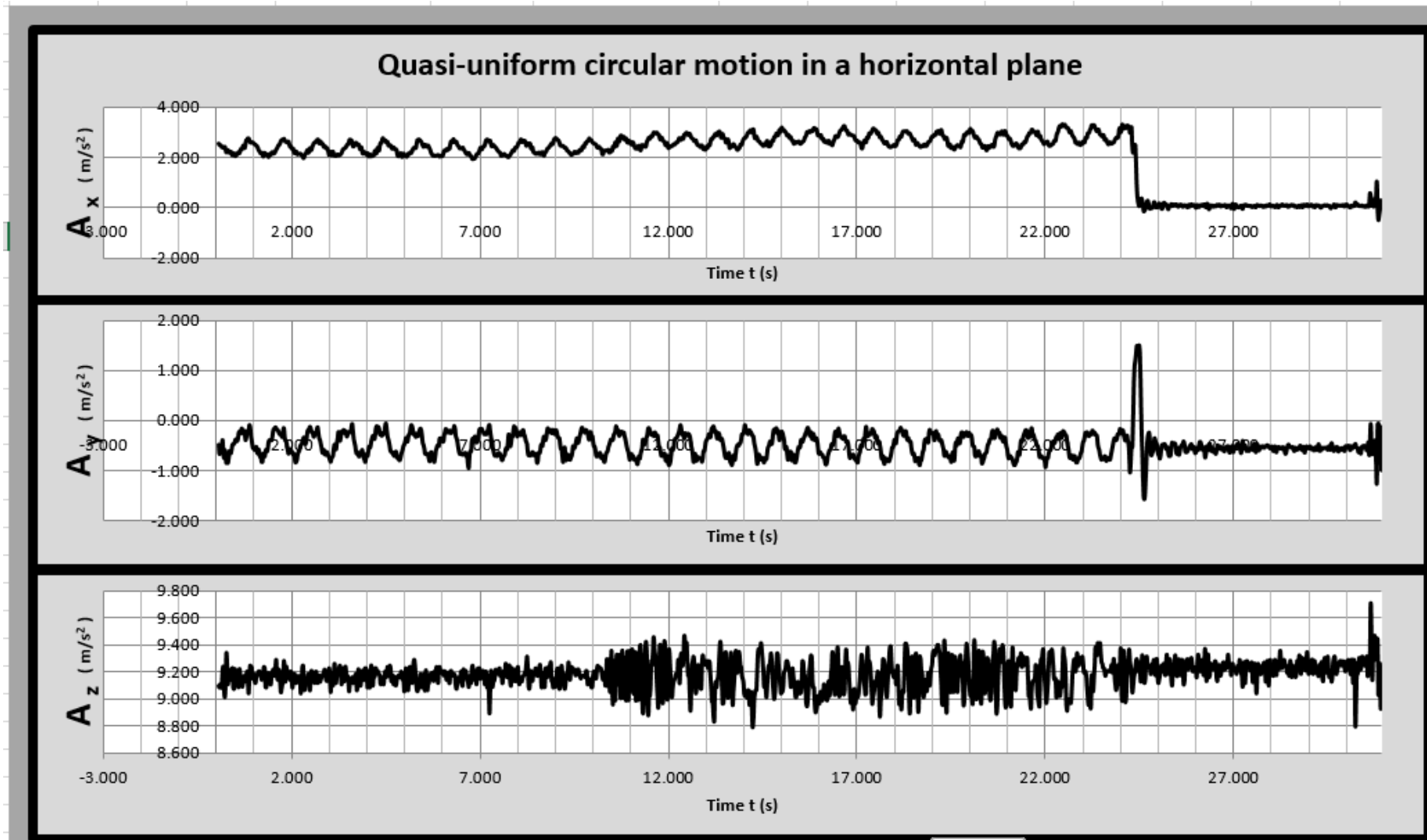
- Fundamental conceptual element in physics
- Develops visualization skills
- Good preparation for
 - Free-body diagram analysis
 - Radial-tangential “moving” coordinate systems
 - Change-of-perspective geometry essential to understanding magnetism.

Circular motion: initial exploration



(Using stand-alone accelerometer)

Circular motion: initial exploration



Invitation: Collaborators and Early adopters!

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