#### Chap 5

# Practical Session n°11: Propulsion

### 1 - PROBLEM

How can the rocket Ariane take off and fly away from the Earth? *Suggest an explanation*.

#### 2- EXPERIMENTS TO UNDERSTAND HOW PROPULSION WORKS

#### 2.1- Situation 1

#### Available equipment

a wagon, a rubber band, a string, overloads, matches, a steel ball. Carry out an experiment with the set up shown on pictures 1 and 1' (wagon without overload).

Record your observations.

Explain the experiment the most rigorously as you can on your report.

<u>Help card</u>: How to structure a reasoning <u>Before the burning of the string</u>

- What can be said about the vector addition of the external forces acting on the system { wagon + steel ball }? Justify your answer.
- What can be said about the momentum vector of this system?

### After the burning of the string

- Draw a diagram of the experiment.
- Represent the momentum vector of the wagon  $p_1$  and the momentum vector

of the steel ball  $p_2$  on your diagram.

- What can be said about the vector addition of the external forces acting on the system { wagon + steel ball }knowing that the friction forces exerted by the air can be neglected? Justify your answer.
- What can be said about the vector momentum of the system
   { wagon + steel ball }?

 Anticipation:
 If overloads are added to the wagon, does the wagon go:

 Image: slower?
 Image: at the same speed?

 Image: slower?
 Image: at the same speed?

Justify your answer.

### How to check your anticipation

- Place two overloads on the wagon (see picture 2).
- Carry out the experiment.
- Conclude.
- Change your arguments if necessary.

## 2.2- Situation 2

- Inflate the balloon.
- Place the balloon on the tube fixed onto the wagon (see picture 3) and keep your finger on the tube's extremity so that it doesn't deflate.
- Remove your finger.
- Record your observations.
- Interpret this experiment.

### 3- CONCLUSION

Explain how the propulsion of Ariane works using the conclusions of your experiments and the following video. http://tinyurl.com/rocketPS11

Find out other examples for which this phenomenon is involved.





Picture 1



Picture 1'

If a system is composed of 2 different parts, its momentum is the sum of the momentums of each part:  $\vec{p} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$ 



Picture 2



Picture 3