

# School of Mechanical Engineering

Course Code : BTME2001

Course Name: Engineering Mechanics



## **UNIT-5** **IMPLUSE MOMENTUM METOD**

**GALGOTIAS**  
**UNIVERSITY**

Name of the Faculty: Dr. P. K. S. Nain

Program Name: B.Tech (ME)

# RECAP – Methods for solving kinetic problems

- D'Alembert's Principle (Force and acceleration)
- Work-Energy Method (Force, velocity and displacement)
- Impulse-Momentum Method (Force, time and velocity)

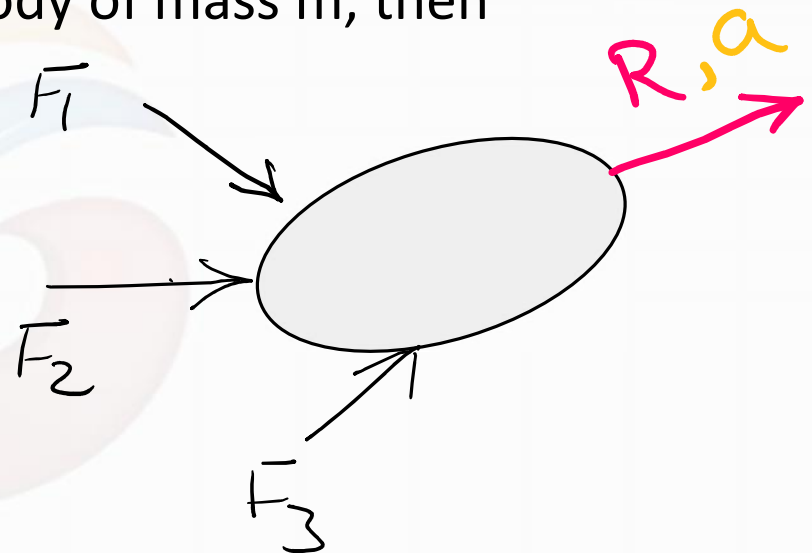


GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

# Linear Impulse and Momentum

- R is the resultant force acting on the body of mass m, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F &= R \\ \int \sum F dt &= \int R dt \\ \Delta p &= \int R dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\int \sum F dt = \int R dt = \Delta p = m \Delta v$$

GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY

# Continued

- $\int$  is called Impulse.
  - The unit of impulse is N-s.
  - Mass\* Velocity is called momentum of the body in N-s.
  - u is initial velocity of the body.
  - v is the final velocity of body after time 't'
  - Thus
- $$=$$
- The impulse momentum equation holds good if the direction of u, v and R are same



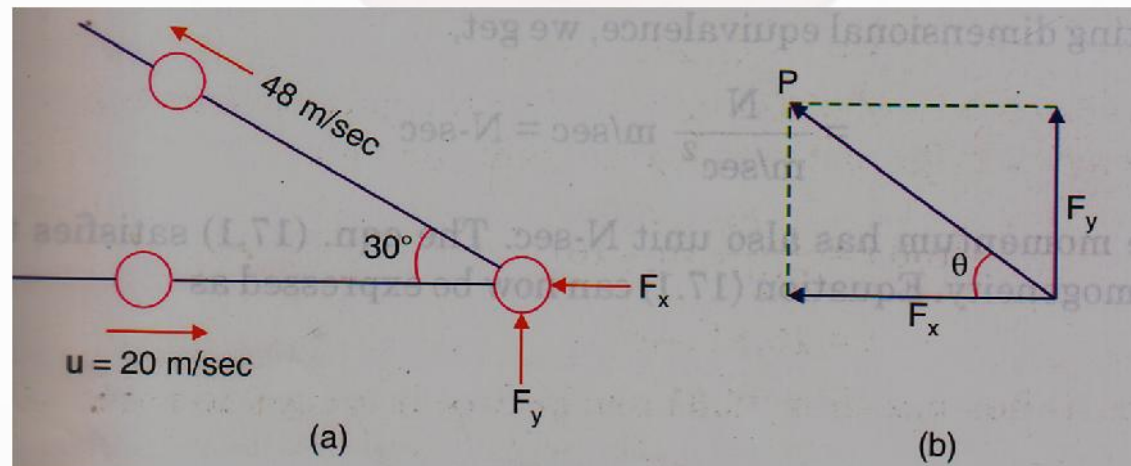
# I M equation - Component wise

- **“The components of a resultant linear impulse along any direction is equal to change in the component of momentum in that direction.”**

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

# Practice Problem [Ref : Engineering Mechanics – SS Bhavikatti]

- A 1 N cricket ball is bowled to the batsman. The velocity of ball was 20 m/s horizontally just before the batsman hit it. After hitting, it went with a velocity of 48 m/s at an inclination of  $30^\circ$  upwards from horizontal. Find the average force exerted on the ball by the bat if the impact lasts for 0.02 sec.



# Solution

- IM equation in X-direction

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \times 0.02 &= \frac{1}{9.81} [48 \cos 30^\circ - (-20)] \\ &= 331.81 \end{aligned}$$

- IM in Y-direction

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \times 0.02 &= \frac{1}{9.81} [48 \sin 30^\circ - 0] \\ &= 122.32 \end{aligned}$$

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

# Solution

$$\text{Resultant Force} = \sqrt{\dots + \dots} = 336.81 \text{ N}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\dots}{\dots} \right) = 21.30^\circ \text{ to the horizontal}$$

GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY



# Summary

- If the quantities of interest in kinetics problem are force, time and velocity, Impulse momentum equation is a handy tool for solution.



GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

# Question

- Sometimes in the IPL matches, when a bowler himself stops the ball hit by the batsman for boundary gets hurt. What goes wrong? Relate your answer to IM equation.



GALGOTIAS  
UNIVERSITY

# Text Book

## Text Book:

- Engineering Mechanics by S. S. Bhavikatti and K G Rajashekharappa, Seventh Multi Color edition, 2019. New Age International Publisher, Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-87788-49-7

## Reference Books:

- J. V. Rao, D. H. Young, S. Timoshenko, Sukumar Pati (2013), Engineering Mechanics, Tata McGraw Hill Education. ISBN: 978-1-259-06266-7.
- P. Ferdinand, E. Beer and J. Russell (2010), Vector Mechanics for Engineers, 9th Edition, McGraw-Hill International Edition. ISBN: 978-0-079-12637-5
- Irving H. Shames (2012), Engineering Mechanics – Statics and Dynamics, 4th Edition, Prentice-Hall of India Private limited. ISBN: 978-8-131-72883-3

**Thanks!**