

Intro Screen

Play with one or two pendulums and discover which variables (such as length, mass, gravity, or angle) affect the period.

SEE the initial angle

DISCOVER the period with Period Trace

COMPARE two pendulums

ADJUST the length and mass

INVESTIGATE the effects of friction

00:02:21

Length 1: 0.70 m

Mass 1: 1.00 kg

Gravity: Earth

Friction: None

Normal / Slow

Pendulum Lab

Intro Energy Lab

PhET

Energy Screen

Explore the energy in the system in real-time and discover the conservation of mechanical energy.

SELECT the pendulum

OBSERVE the energy in the system in real-time

VIEW the legend

ZOOM to adjust the scale

PAUSE the sim to set up an experiment; **JUMP** forward by 0.01 seconds

Energy Graph

Mass 1

KE PE E_{total}

Length 1: 0.70 m

Mass 1: 1.00 kg

Length 2: 1.00 m

Mass 2: 0.50 kg

Gravity: Earth

Friction: None

Normal / Slow

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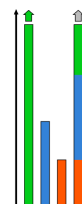
Lab Screen

Measure the period precisely and view the velocity and acceleration throughout the pendulum's swing.

The screenshot shows the PhET Pendulum Lab simulation interface. It includes a central pendulum diagram with a blue bob and a yellow arrow indicating velocity. Callout boxes provide instructions: 'OBSERVE the vectors' points to the velocity and acceleration vectors; 'MEASURE the time period precisely' points to the 'Period' display showing 1.7306 s; 'CONTROL gravity; DETERMINE the gravity on a mystery planet' points to the 'Gravity' control set to 9.81 m/s²; and 'STOP the motion of the pendulum' points to the 'Normal' and 'Slow' buttons. The interface also features a 'Length 1' slider at 0.70 m, a 'Mass 1' slider at 1.00 kg, and a 'Friction' slider. A 'Period Timer' is checked in the bottom left. The PhET logo is in the bottom right.

Complex Controls

- The remove heat button in the Energy Graph will instantaneously remove the thermal energy from the system. If friction is on, the thermal energy will still continue to accumulate.
- When the energy is off-scale, an arrow will appear above the bar in the Energy Graph. To re-scale the graph, zoom out until the arrows are no longer visible



Insights into Student Use

- Students may try to use the formula for the period of a pendulum, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$, which is only valid in the small-angle regime. Students can experiment using Jupiter or the Moon to discover what “small” means or they might be able to conduct a literature search. Note that there is no absolutely clear answer to this question — it depends on the level of precision maintained.
- When experimenting, it may be helpful to first pause the sim and then set up the experiment.
- The purpose of the ruler is to set the scale. Students generally use the ruler to verify that the length is measured to the pendulum's center of mass.

Customization Options

Query parameters allow for customization of the simulation, and can be added by appending a '?' to the sim URL, and separating each query parameter with a '&'. The general URL pattern is:

...html?queryParameter1&queryParameter2&queryParameter3

For example, in Pendulum Lab, if you only want to include the 1st and 2nd screens (`screens=1,2`), with the 2nd screen open by default (`initialScreen=2`) use:

https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/pendulum-lab/latest/pendulum-lab_all.html?screens=1,2&initialScreen=2

To run this in Spanish (`locale=es`), the URL would become:

https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/pendulum-lab/latest/pendulum-lab_all.html?locale=es&screens=1,2&initialScreen=2

Query Parameter and Description	Example Links
<code>screens</code> - specifies which screens are included in the sim and their order. Each screen should be separated by a comma. For more information, visit the Help Center .	<code>screens=1</code> <code>screens=2,1</code>
<code>initialScreen</code> - opens the sim directly to the specified screen, bypassing the home screen.	<code>initialScreen=1</code> <code>initialScreen=3</code>
<code>locale</code> - specify the language of the simulation using ISO 639-1 codes. Available locales can be found on the simulation page on the Translations tab . Note: this only works if the simulation URL ends in “_all.html”.	<code>locale=es</code> (Spanish) <code>locale=fr</code> (French)
<code>allowLinks</code> - when <code>false</code> , disables links that take students to an external URL. Default is <code>true</code> .	<code>allowLinks=false</code>

Model Simplifications

- As you move the pendulum, the angles are constrained to be an exact integer number of degrees.
- The potential energy is relative to the resting point of the mass, so pendulums with different lengths will have different zero-points.
- The Period Timer operates as a triggered mechanism (photogate), which starts when the pendulum crosses the vertical dotted line. The period will be displayed after one cycle.
- If a parameter (e.g. gravity, mass) is changed mid-swing, the instantaneous length, mass, angle, and tangential velocity will be used as the new initial conditions for the equation of motion. As a result, the amplitude of the swing may be affected, and will no longer correspond to the tick mark on the protractor.
- Friction is modeled as quadratic drag ($F_{\text{drag}} \propto v^2$) which is valid in the high Reynold's number limit appropriate for macroscopic objects. Increasing the friction will increase the value of the drag coefficient in the model.
- For more information about the drag force or the equation of motion, see [Pendulum Lab Model](#).

Suggestions for Use

Sample Challenge Prompts

- Explain what the period of a pendulum represents.
- Determine a method to measure the period without using the Period Timer tool.
- Design a controlled experiment to (qualitatively or quantitatively) determine how a variable — such as length, mass, gravity, or angle — affects the period.
- Estimate the speed of the pendulum from the Energy Graph (e.g. maximum, medium, or zero).
- Predict the position of the pendulum from the Energy Graph.
- Compare the period on Planet X to Earth. Which planet has a larger gravitational acceleration

- Calculate the value of g on Planet X.
- Predict the direction and magnitude of the velocity vector at various points along the swing.
- Determine what constitutes a “small” angle. (Note that the answer depends on the desired level of precision.)

See all published activities for Pendulum Lab [here](#).

For more tips on using PhET sims with your students, see [Tips for Using PhET](#).