

# Introducing the Wheel and Axle

*Level 1*  
*Lesson Slides*



# Transportation

What are some ways that we get from one place to another?



*Introducing the Wheel and Axle*



# Transportation

Which transportation methods involve wheels?



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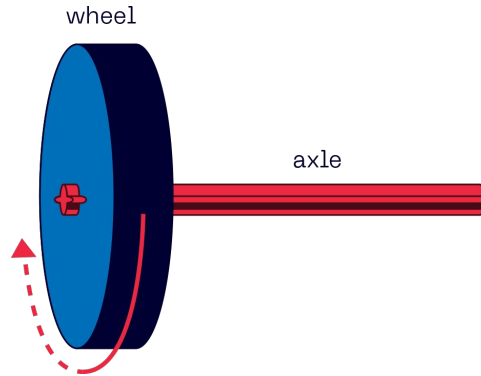


A wheel is a a circular object that revolves on an axle.

An axle is a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through the center of a wheel



A wheel and axle is a simple machine that is created when a wheel is attached to a smaller axle so that they can rotate together, and transfer force between each other



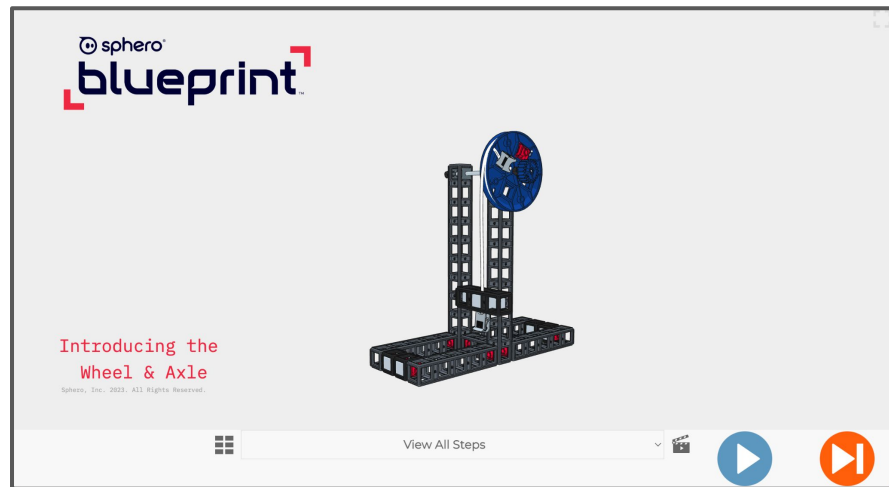


# Learning objectives

By the end of the lesson, you will be able to:

- identify and build a wheel and axle system
- measure the ideal mechanical advantage (IMA) of the system
- understand the factors that can change the mechanical advantage (MA) of a wheel and axle

# Wheel and Axle Build Instructions



**Stop** once you've completed the first wheel and axle.

[sphero.cc/wheel-and-axle-build](https://sphero.cc/wheel-and-axle-build)

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# Mechanical Advantage in Wheels and Axles [Handout]



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Mechanical Advantage in the Wheel and Axle - Student Handout

### Engineering Background:

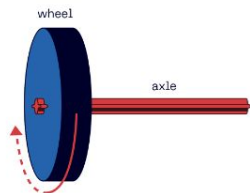
**wheel:** a circular object that revolves on an axle

**axle:** a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through the center of a wheel

**mechanical advantage (MA):** a change in the magnitude of force required to do work. Simple machines use MA to help minimize the force needed to complete movement.

**Ideal mechanical advantage (IMA)** is the theoretical mechanical advantage based on the assumption that no energy is lost to friction, wear, or other resistance.

The IMA of a wheel and axle is the ratio of the diameter of the input ( $D_{input}$ ) to the diameter of the output ( $D_{output}$ ).



$$IMA_{wheel \& axle} = \frac{D_{input}}{D_{output}}$$

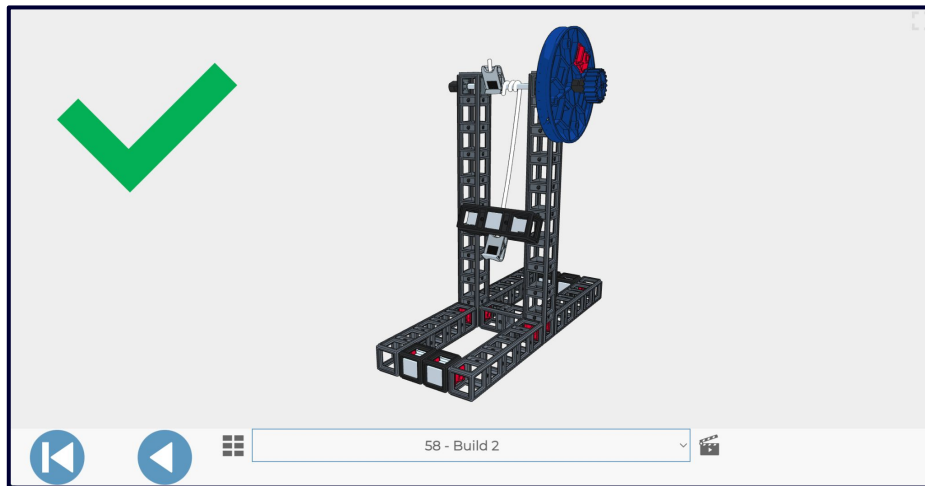
**Note:** The direction the wheel is spinning in the above diagram doesn't really matter, what is important is where the force is being applied: the axle or the wheel.



**Ideal mechanical advantage (IMA)** is the theoretical mechanical advantage based on the assumption that no energy is lost to friction, wear, or other resistance.

The IMA of a **wheel and axle** can be calculated by dividing the diameter of the input wheel or axle by the diameter of the output wheel or axle.

# Wheel and Axle Build Instructions



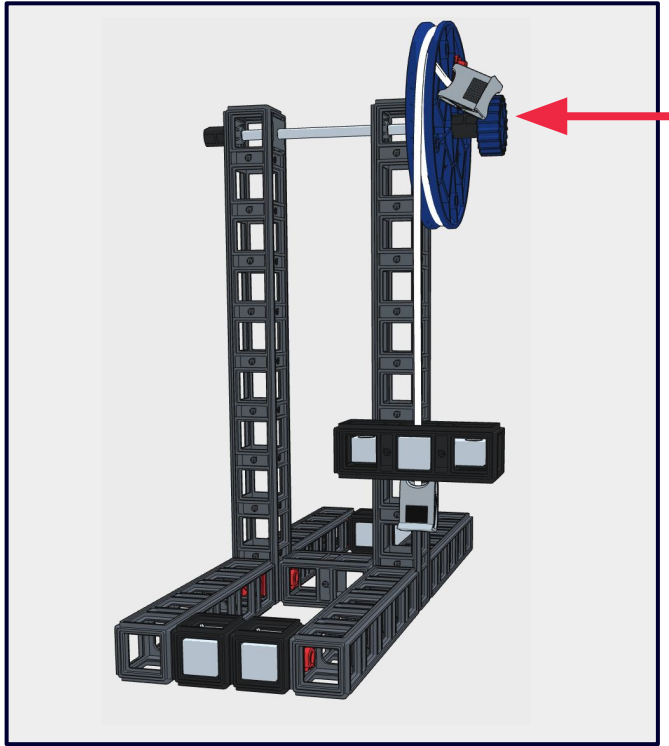
**Complete** the second wheel and axle.

[sphero.cc/wheel-and-axle-build](https://sphero.cc/wheel-and-axle-build)

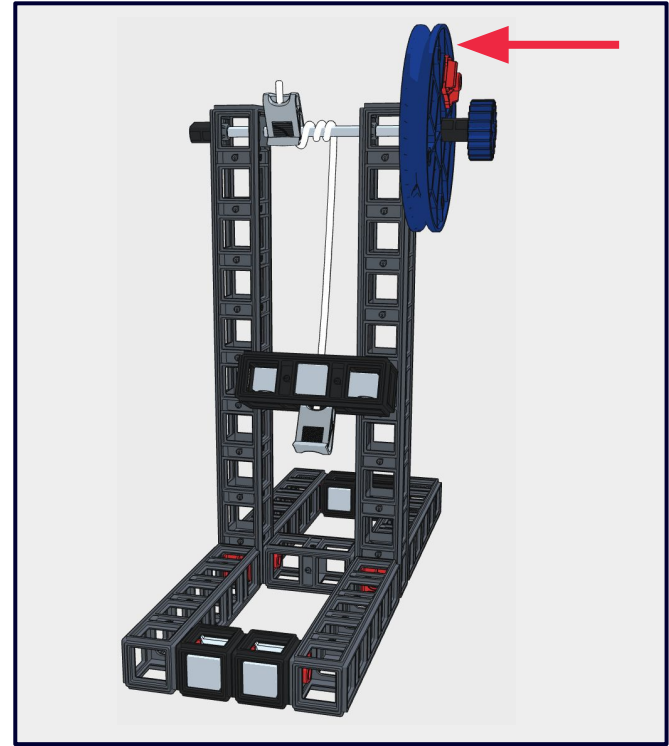
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Input force applied to axle



Input force applied to wheel



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- Where is the force being applied?
- Which object do you think has greater IMA?
- Calculate the IMA using the information on your handout.





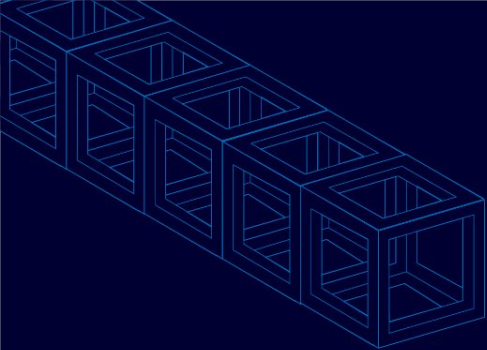
## Calculate the Actual Mechanical Advantage

### *Optional - Force meters required*

Based on the discussion earlier do you expect AMA to be higher or lower than the IMA you measured?

Check your assumptions by using a force meter to measure the AMA of the two types of wheel and axle from this lesson.

$$AMA_{\text{wheel \& axle}} = \frac{F_{\text{output}}}{F_{\text{input}}}$$



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