



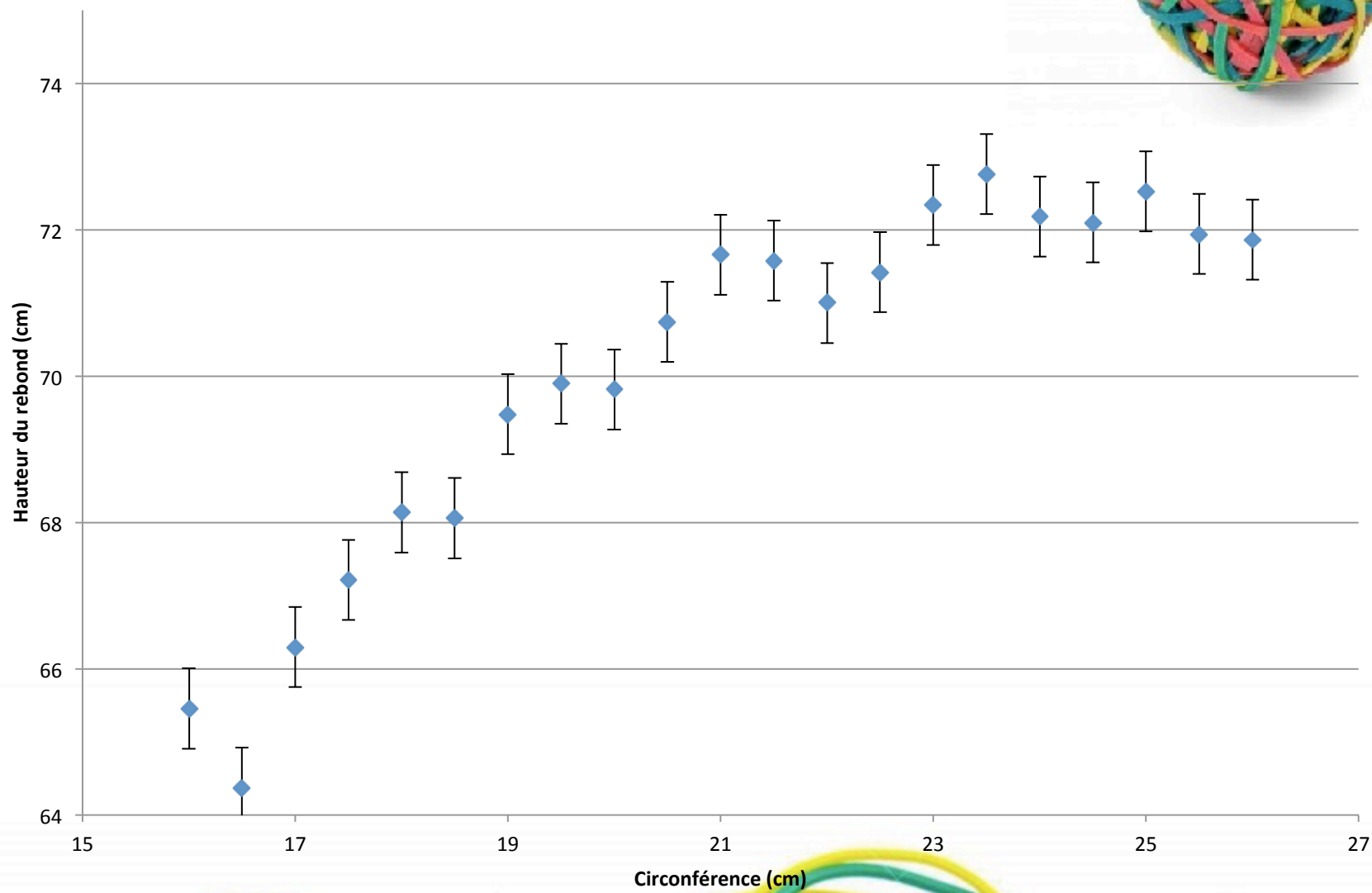
Rubber band ball







1 m



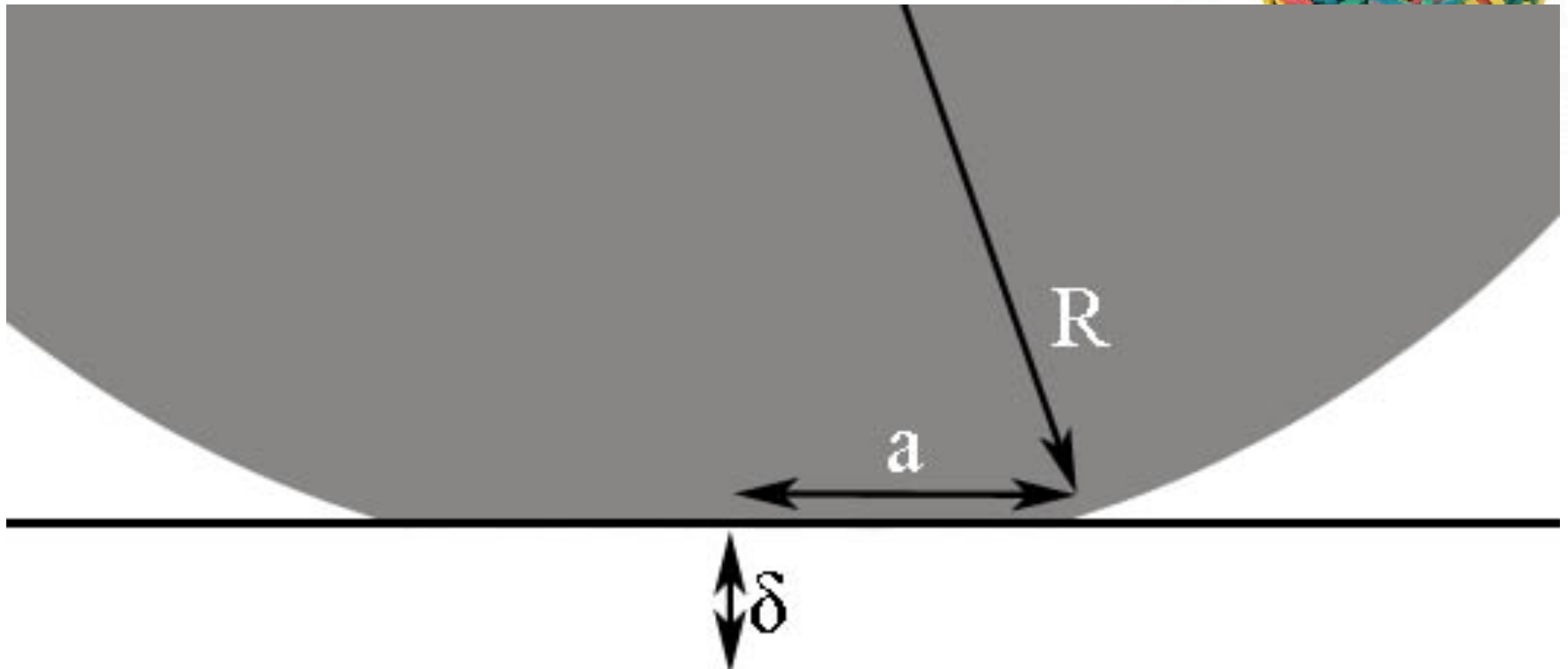
3 sources for the loss of energy :



- Deformation of the ball (and the support) -> heat
- Wave in the ball
- The core



The Hertz contact



$$\delta \ll R, a \ll R \Rightarrow a^2 = 2R\delta$$

$$\delta \ll a \ll R$$



The Hertz contact



$$\frac{F}{a^2} \sim E \frac{\delta}{a} \Rightarrow F \sim E \sqrt{R} \delta^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{Energy} = mgh \sim E \sqrt{R} \delta_m^{\frac{5}{2}}$$



Wave in the ball



amplitude: 10 % of δ_m

*since $U \propto \delta_m^2$, $U_{wave} \sim 10^{-3} U_{ball} \Rightarrow$ **negligible!***

Rod Cross, « The bounce of a ball », Am. J. Phys 67 (March 1999)



The core



$E : 1 \text{ mm for } 10 \text{ N} \Rightarrow E = 1 \text{ MPa}$

$R = 3 \text{ cm}, R_c = 2 \text{ cm}$

$\delta_m \sim 5 \text{ mm}$ and $a \sim 1 \text{ cm}$

condition : $a \leq R - R_c = 1 \text{ cm} !$



The core



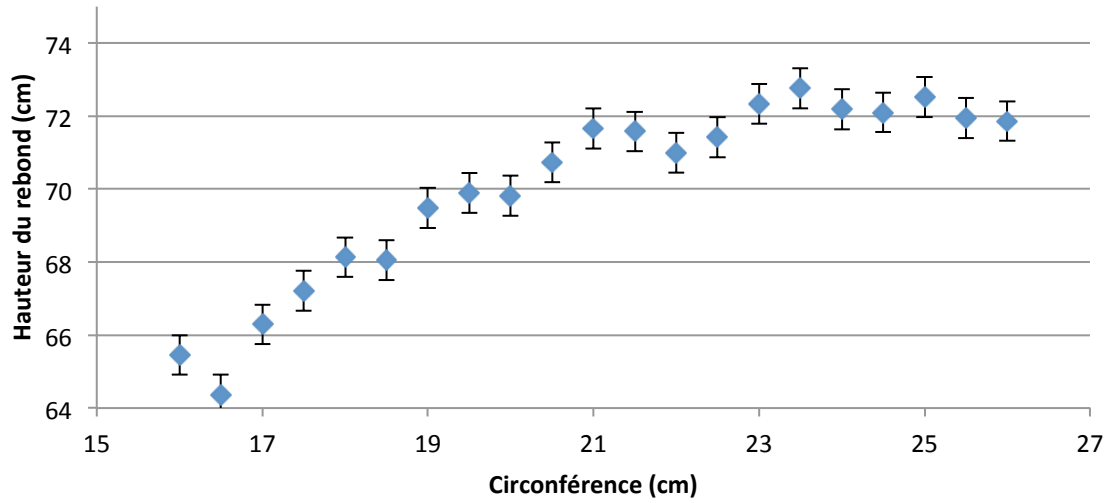
- Test of the model :

$$a \sim \sqrt{R \delta_m} \propto R(gh)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

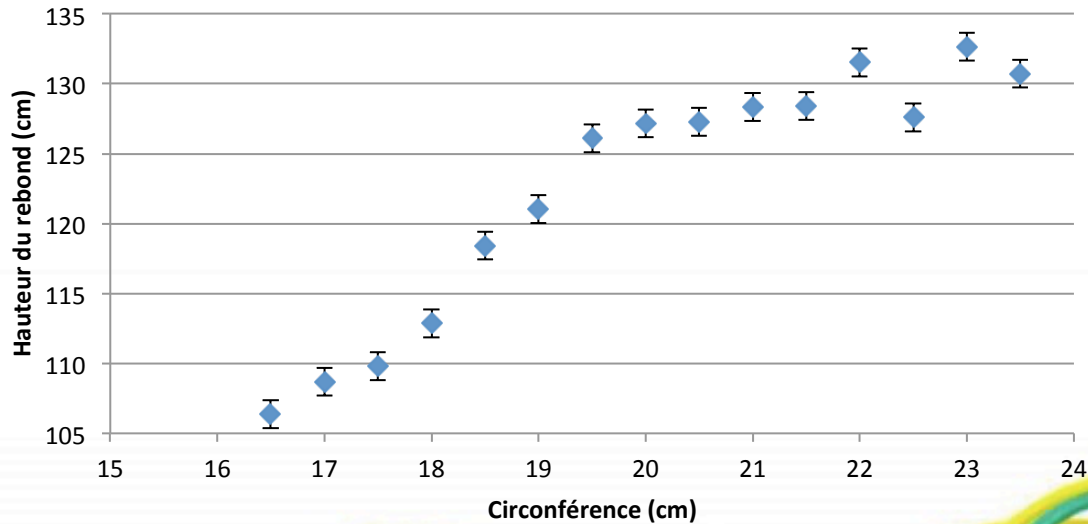
$$h' = 2h \Rightarrow \frac{a'}{a} = 2^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{R'}{R} = 1.15 \frac{R'}{R}$$



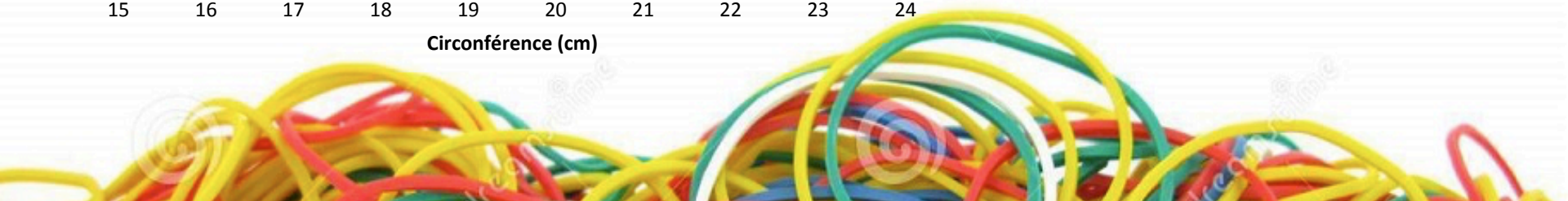
1 m



2 m



$$\frac{R' - R_c}{R - R_c} \frac{R}{R'} = 1.11!$$



(partial) conclusion



- Need to verify $a \leq R - R_c$
- Then curve nearly flat \Rightarrow small variations of the heat deperdition.



The ball's properties

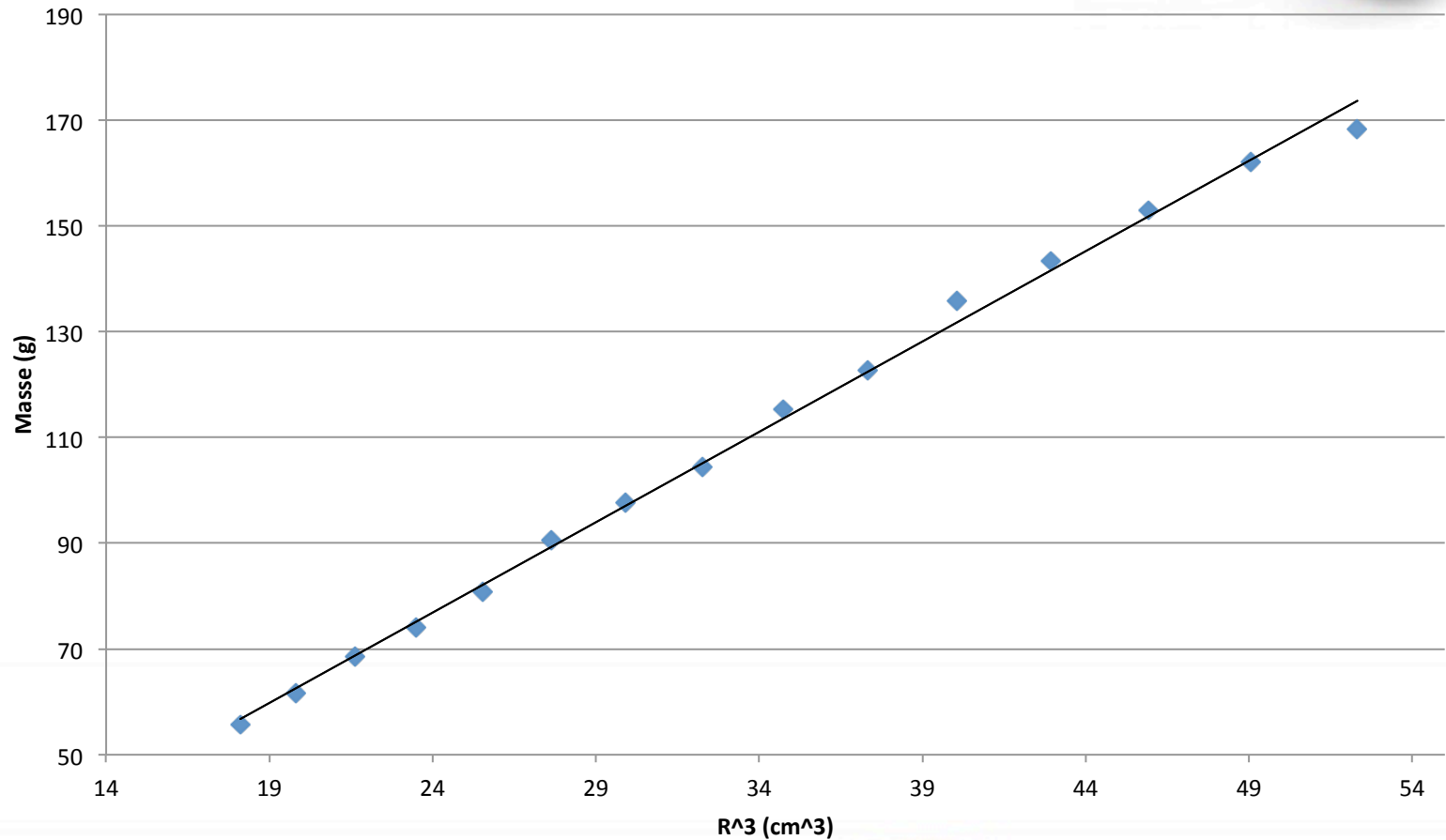




The issue of the volumic mass



The issue of the volumic mass



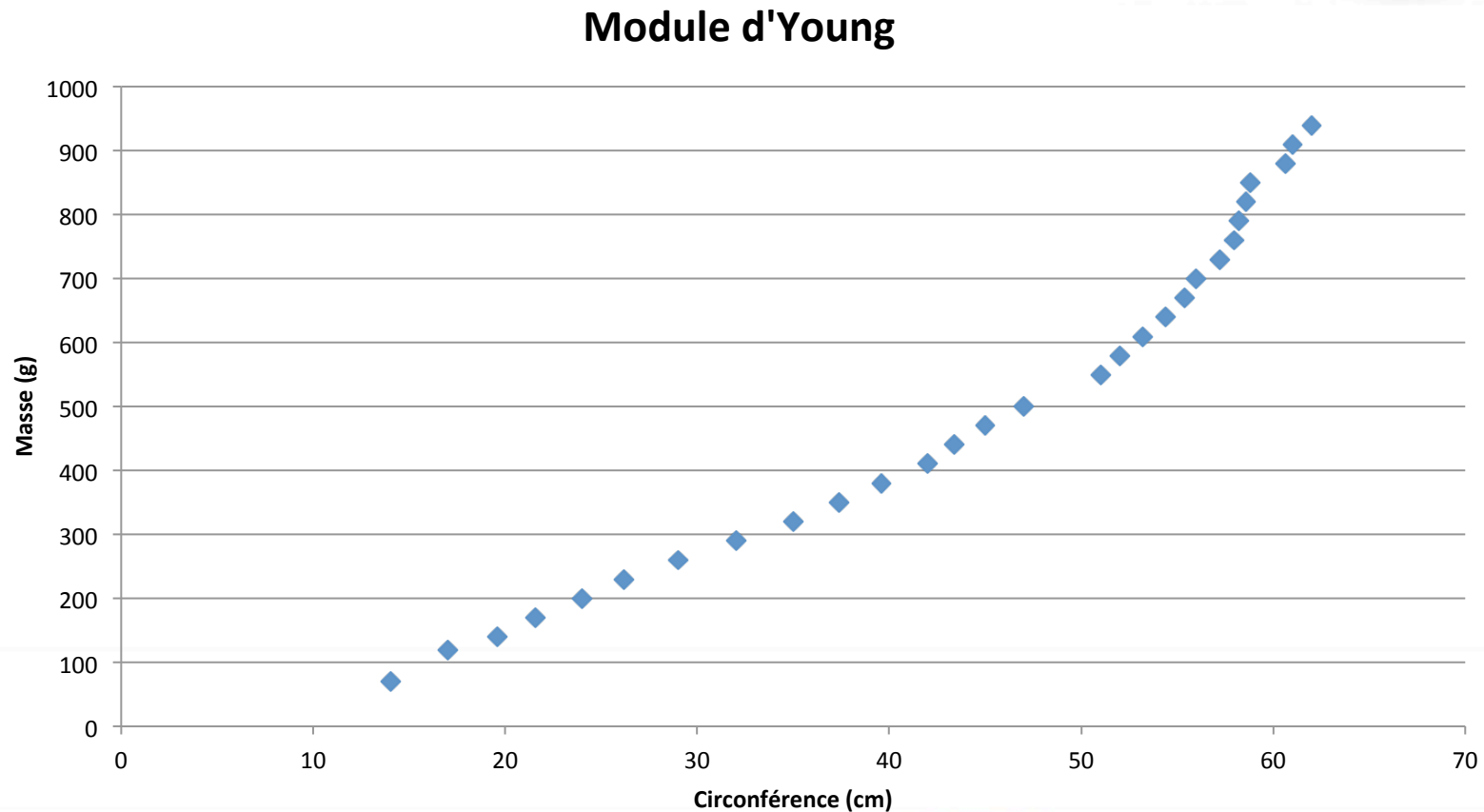
The issue of the Young modulus







The issue of the Young modulus



What we plan to do



- Measure $E \Rightarrow$ law to fit the curve



Thanks !

