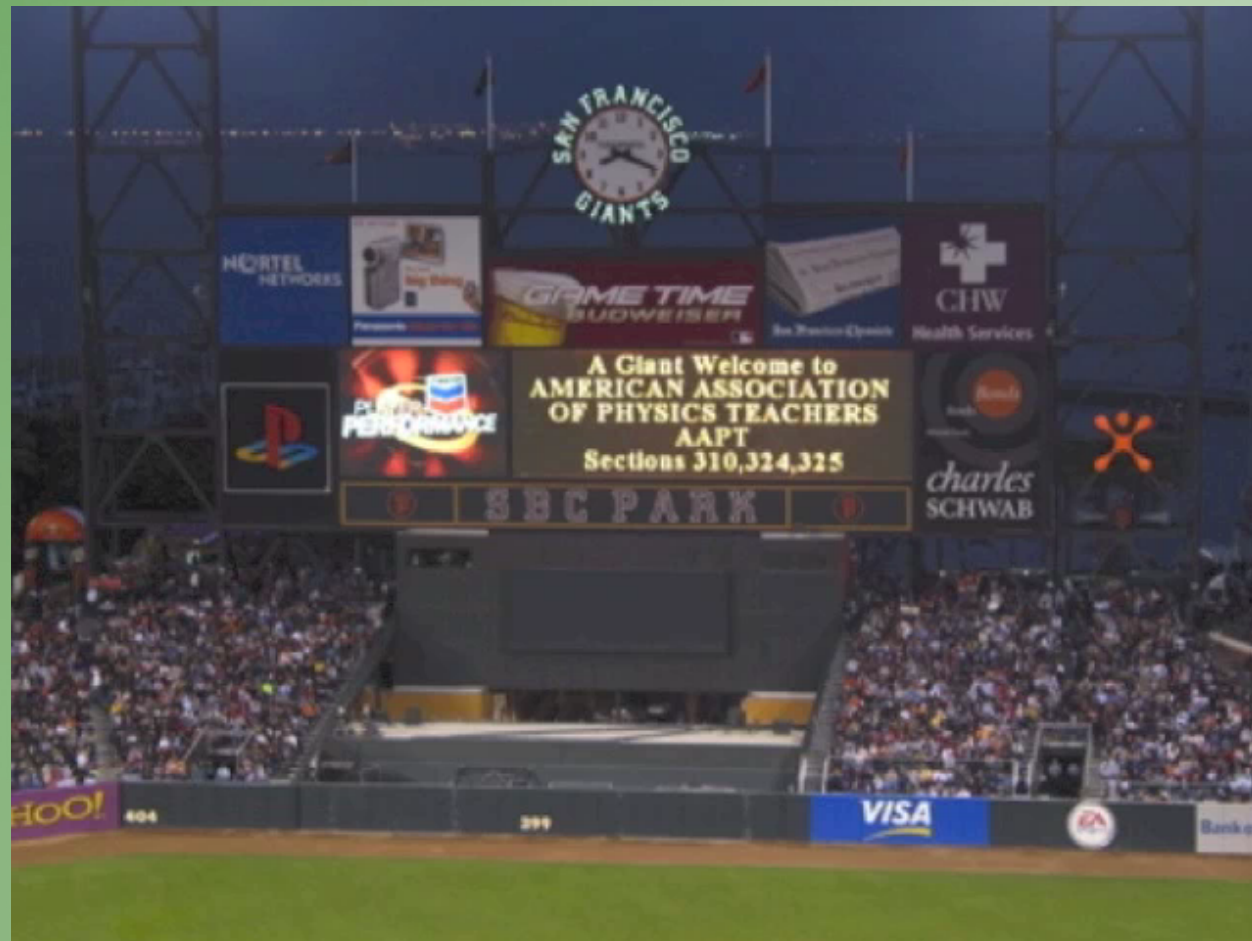


# Put Me in Coach!

## *The Physics of Baseball*





# Put Me in Coach!

## *The Physics of Baseball*

**Paul Robinson**

San Mateo High School  
San Mateo, CA

**David Kagan**

Department of Physics  
Department of Science Education  
California State University, Chico

# Baseball on Mars



Atwood's Machine!

$$F_{net} = ma$$

$$mg - \frac{mg}{2} = \left(m + \frac{m}{2}\right)a$$

$$\frac{mg}{2} = \frac{3}{2}ma$$

$$a = \frac{g}{3}$$

# Baseball on Mars



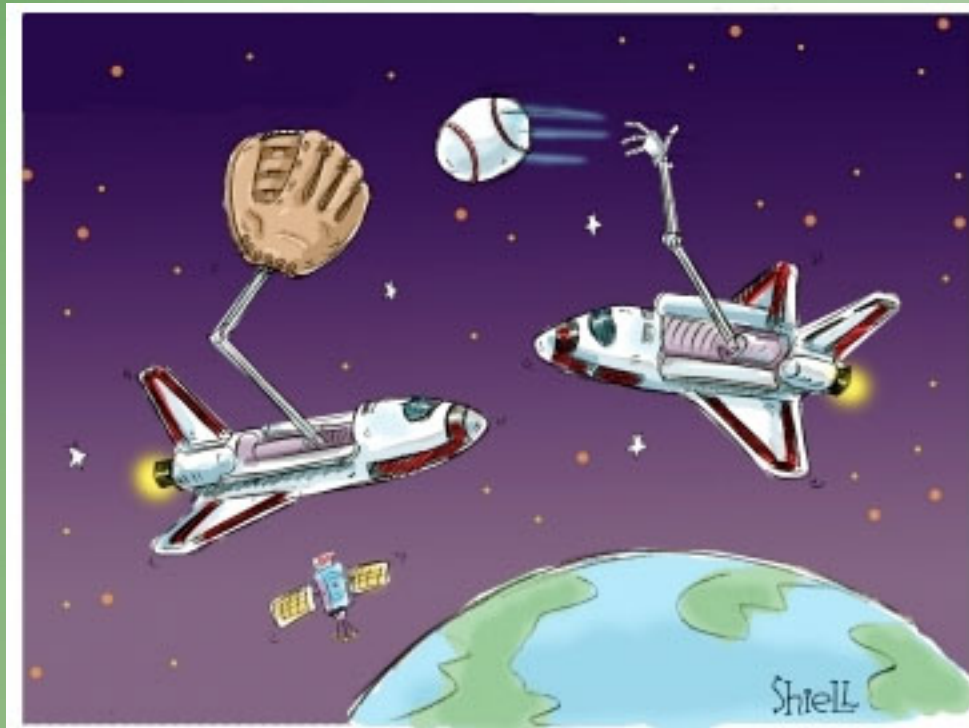
- How would playing baseball be different on Mars?

# Baseball on Mars



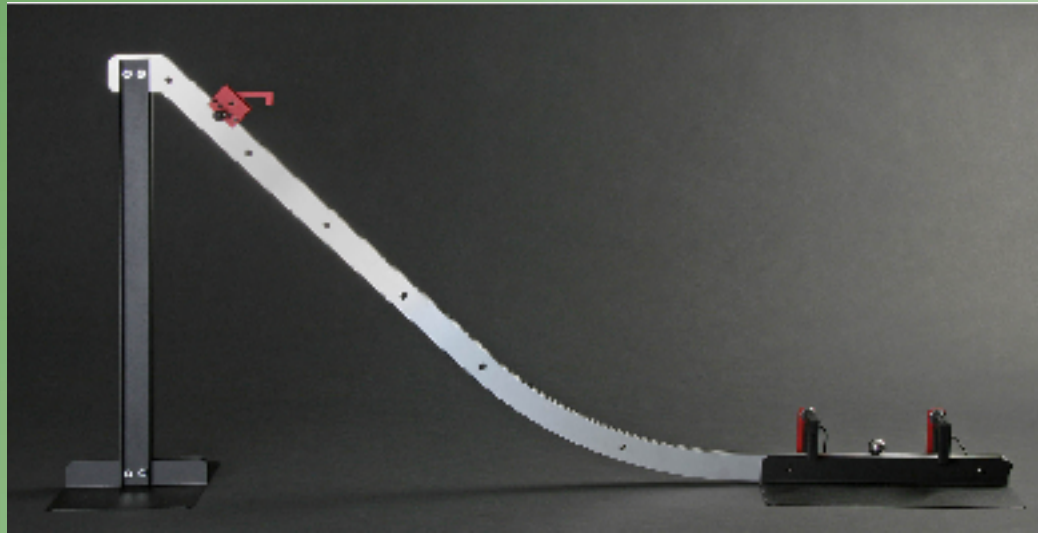
- How would you have to modify the playing field so that the game on Mars is similar to a game played on Earth?

# Baseball on Mars

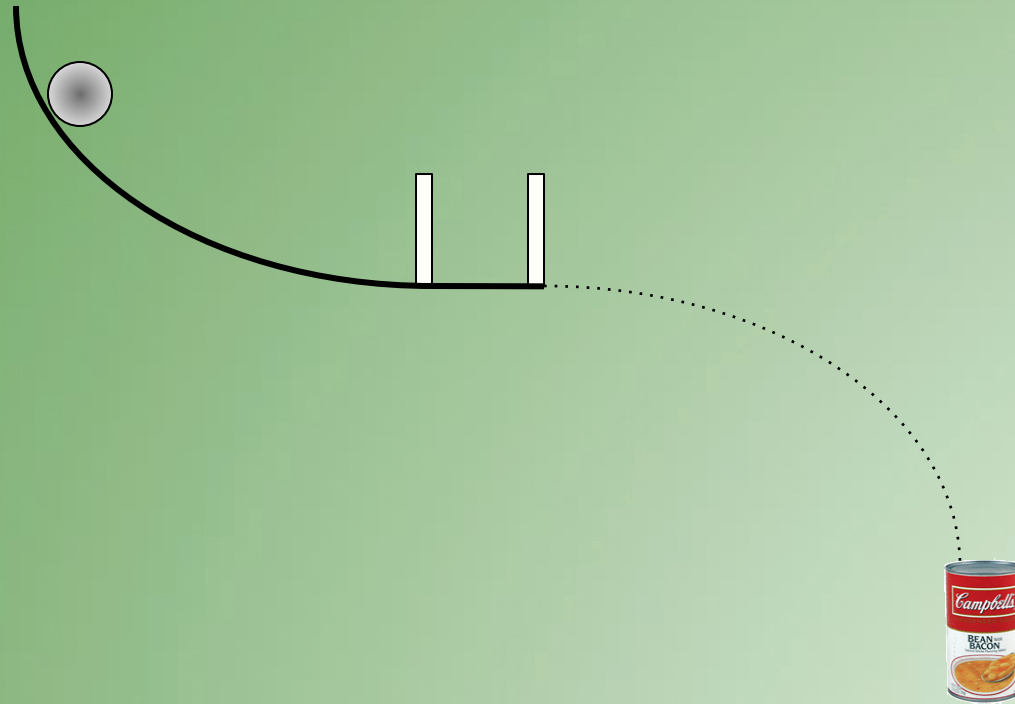


NASA FINALLY RUNS OUT OF IDEAS FOR MISSIONS

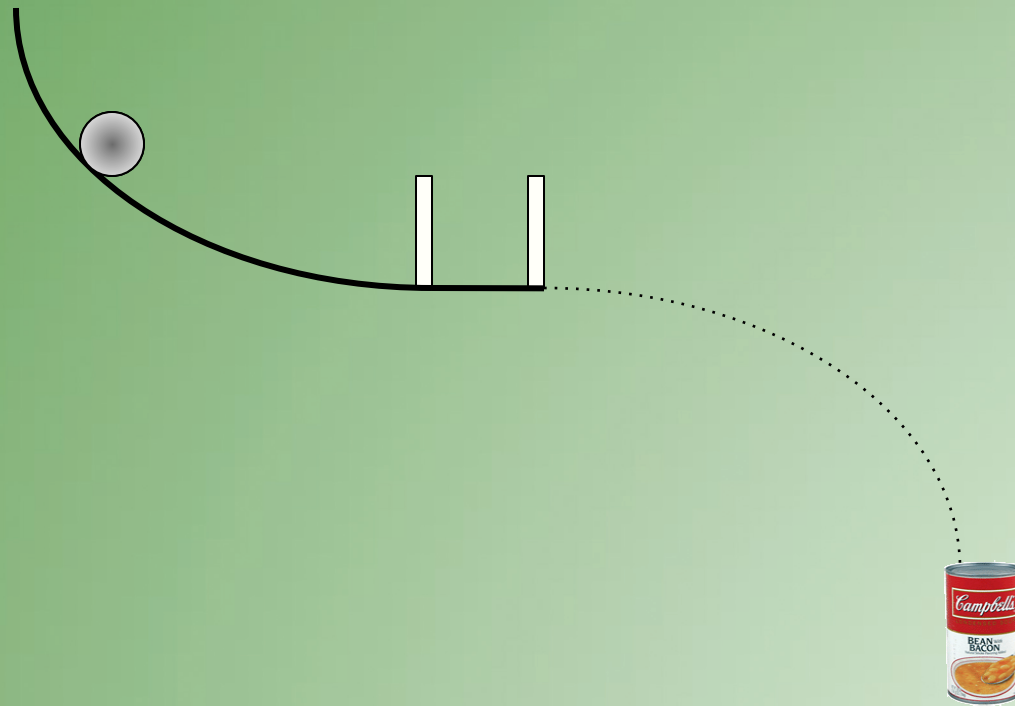
# Bull's Eye Lab



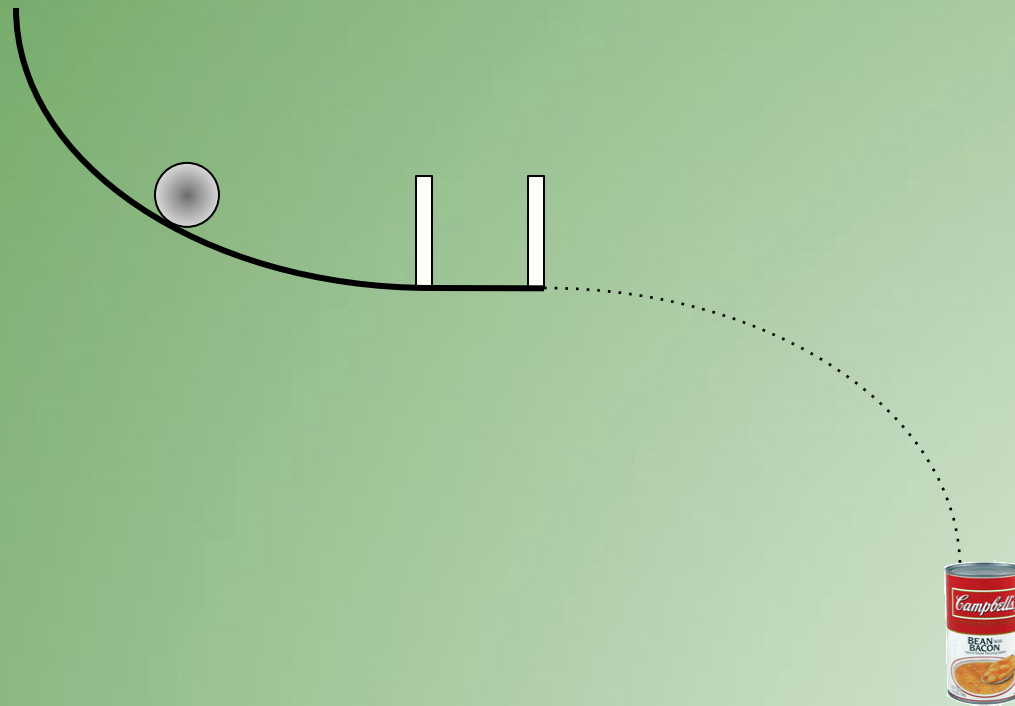
# Bull's Eye Lab



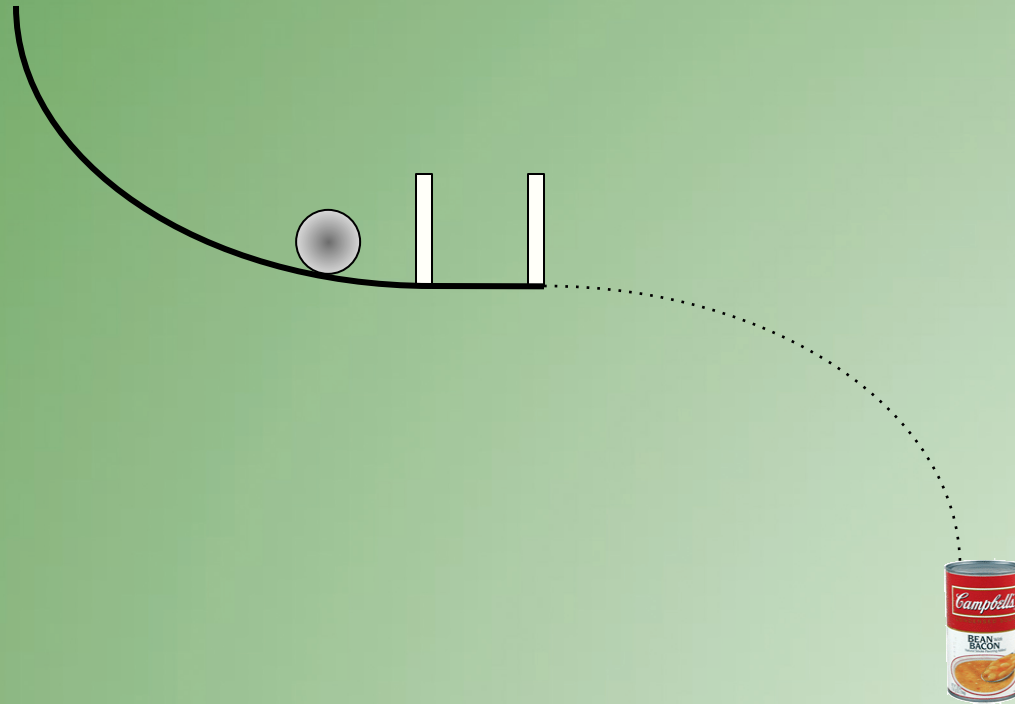
# Bull's Eye Lab



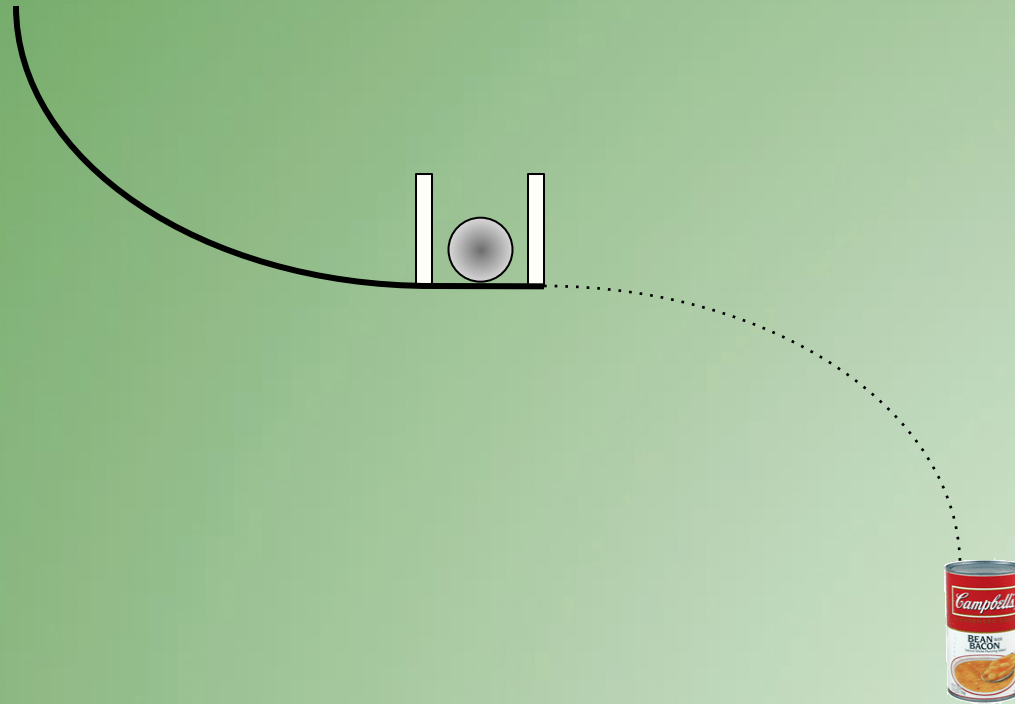
# Bull's Eye Lab



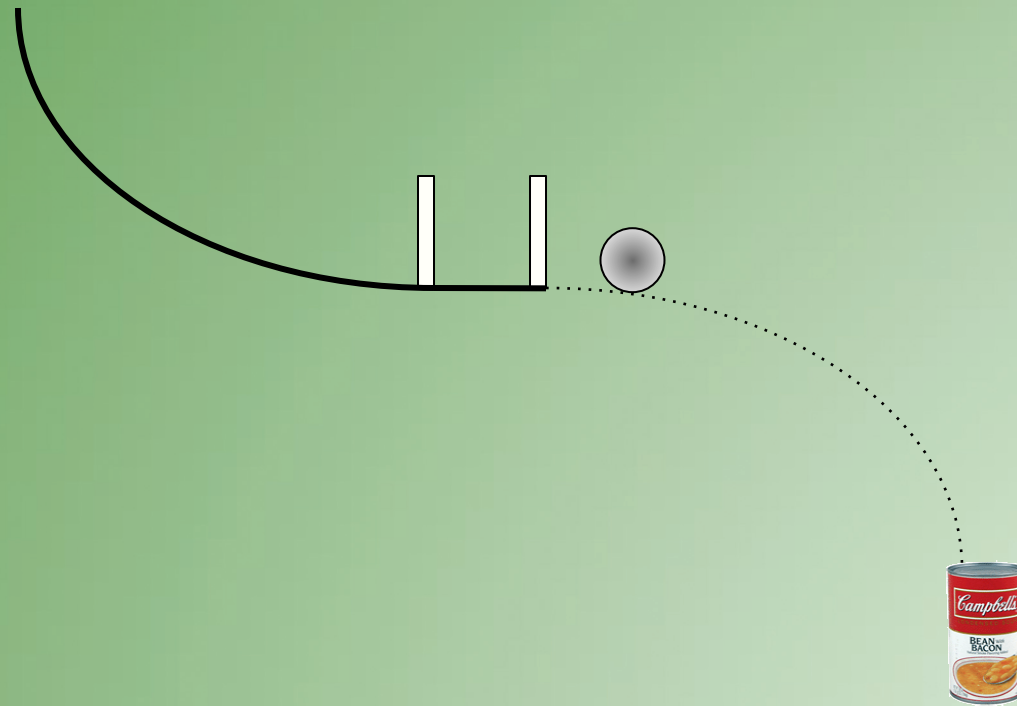
# Bull's Eye Lab



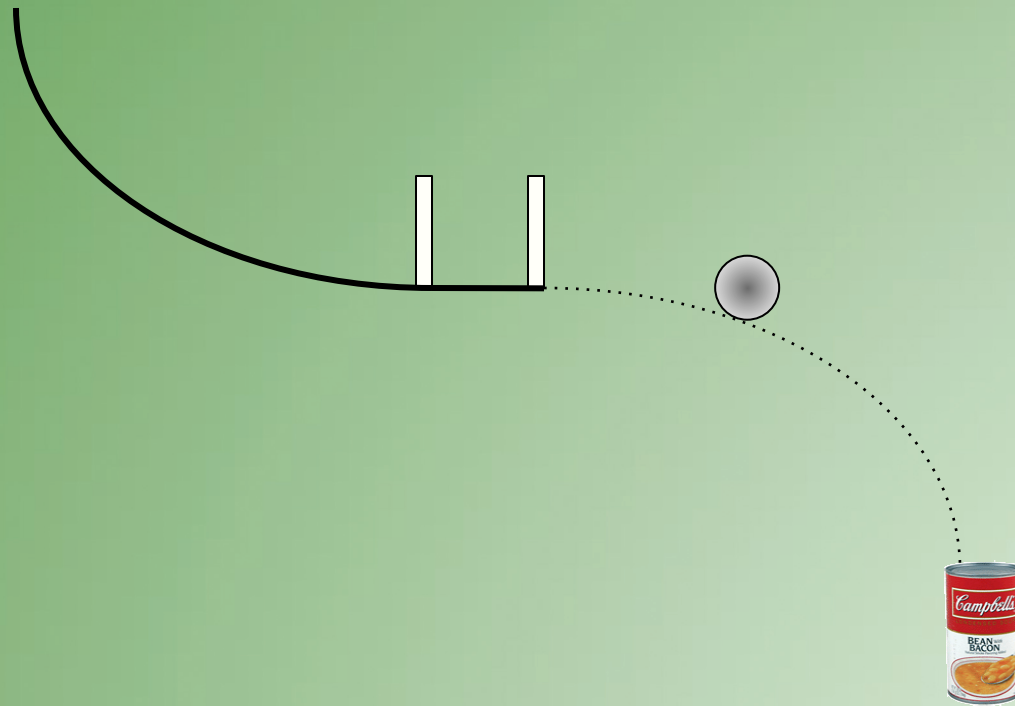
# Bull's Eye Lab



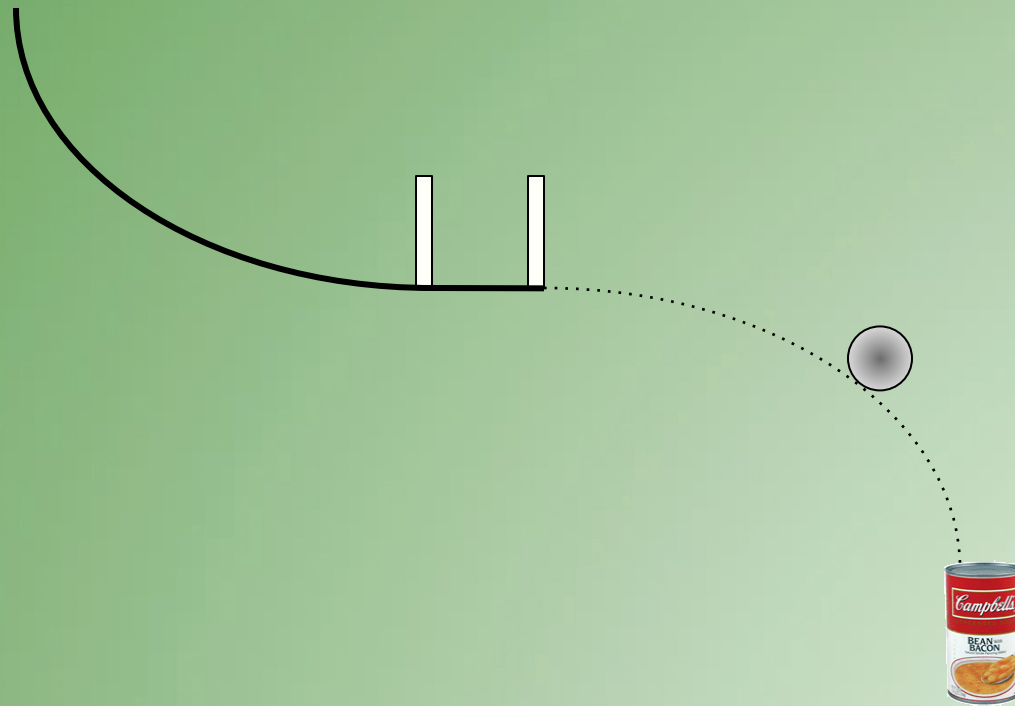
# Bull's Eye Lab



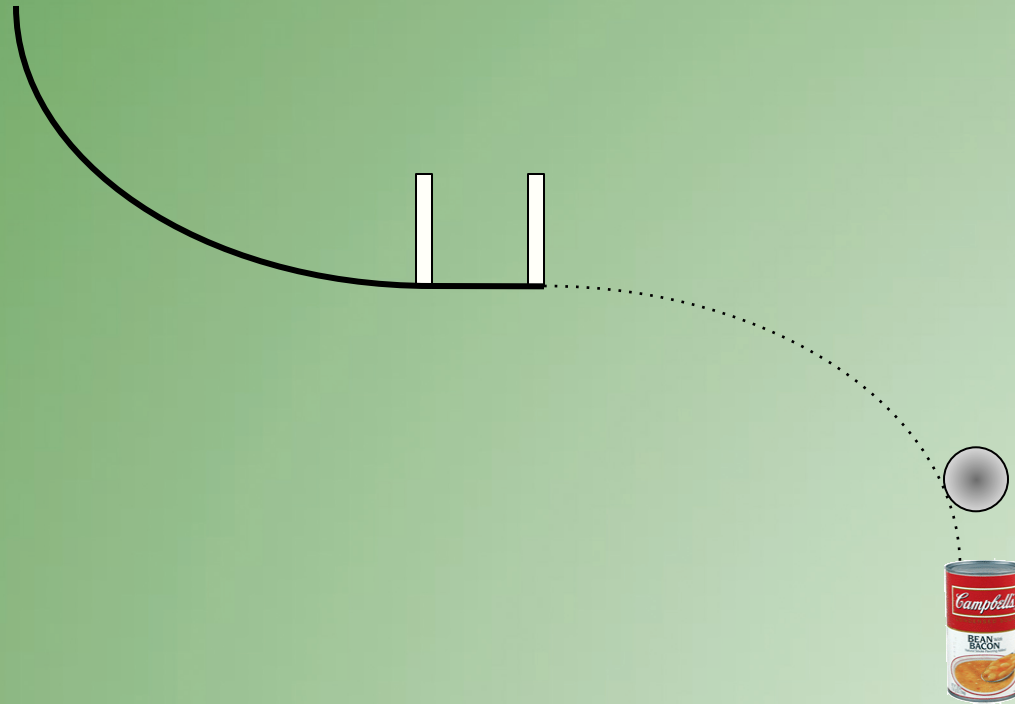
# Bull's Eye Lab



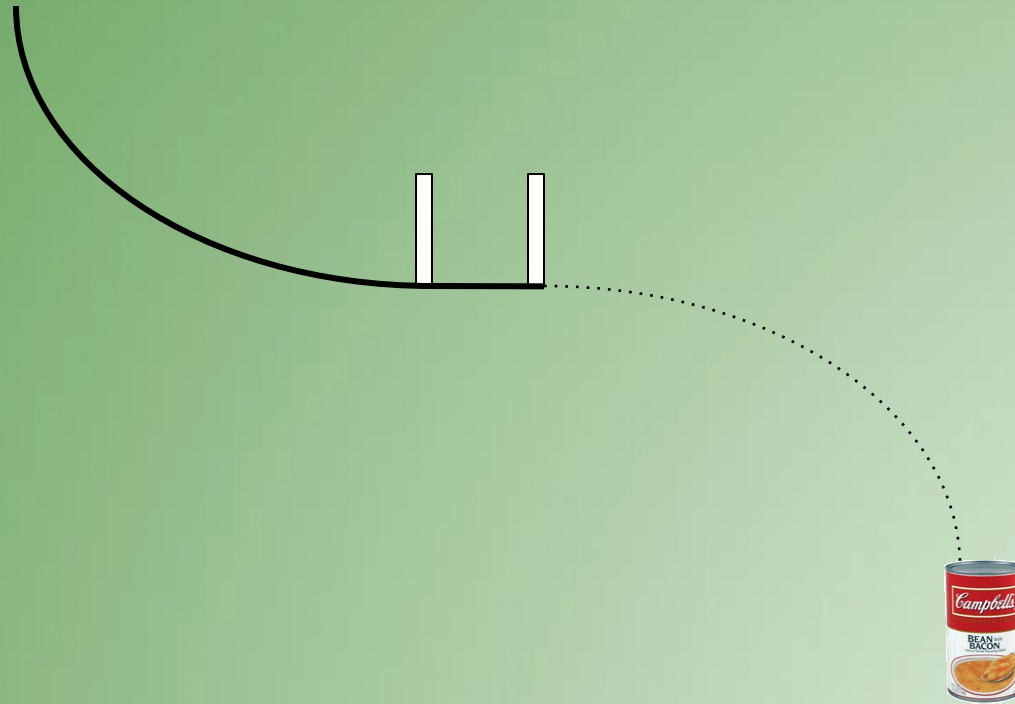
# Bull's Eye Lab



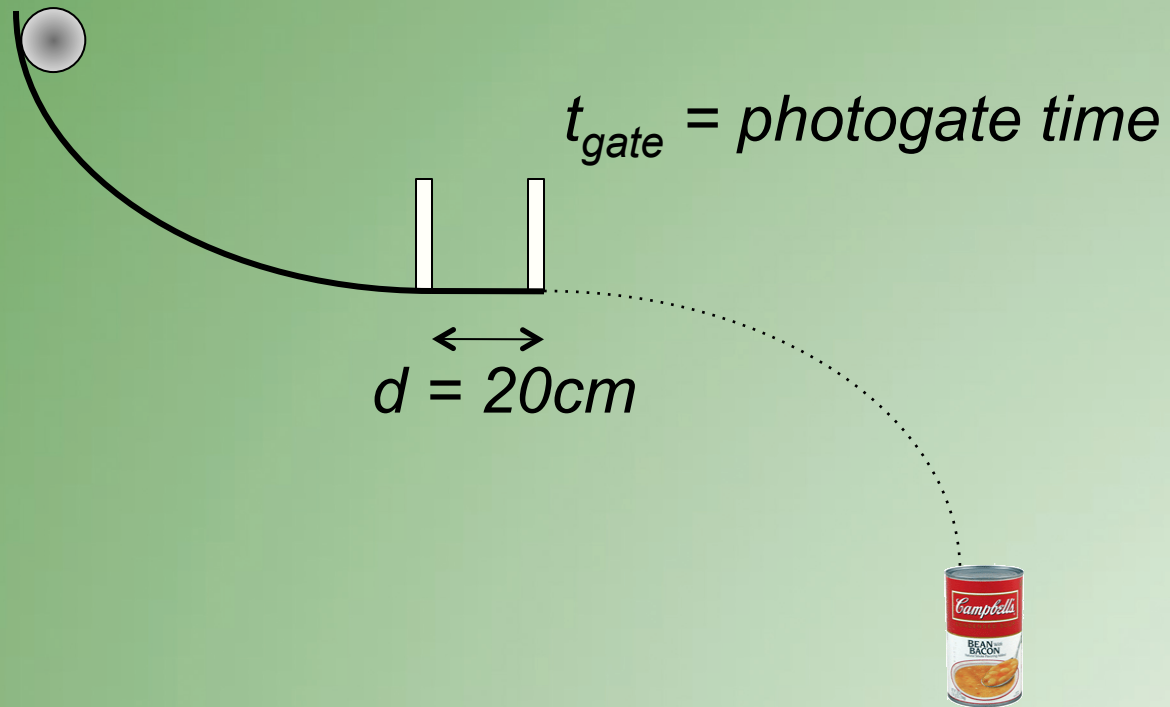
# Bull's Eye Lab



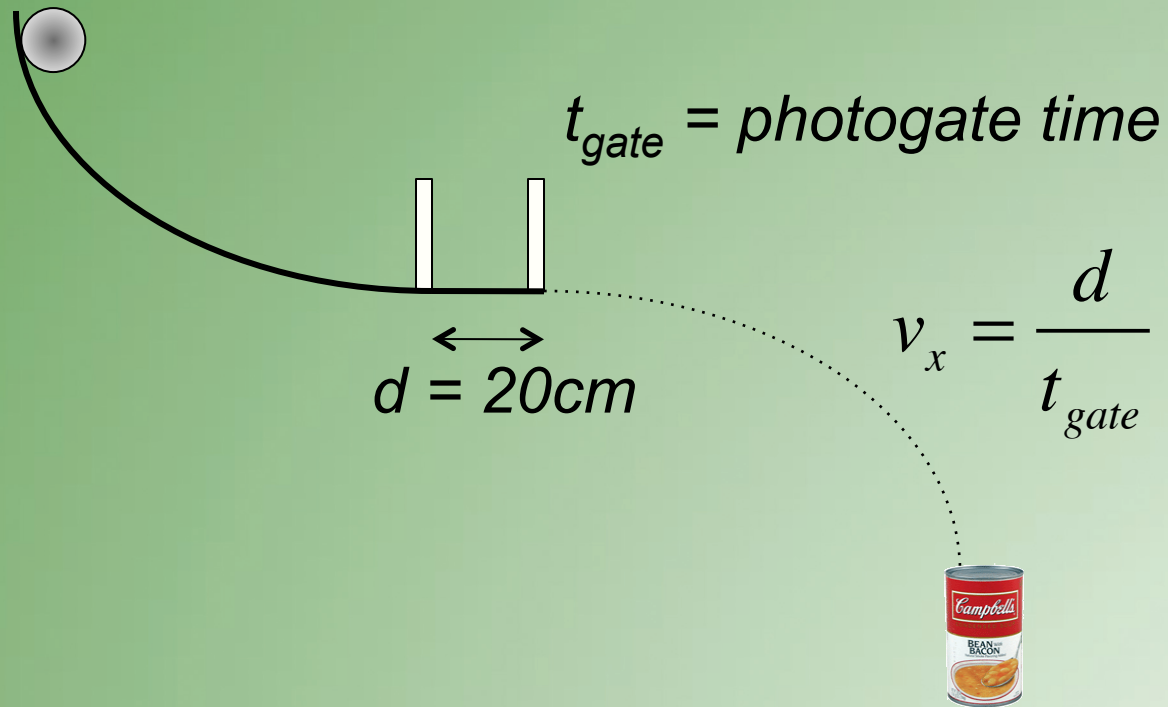
# Bull's Eye Lab



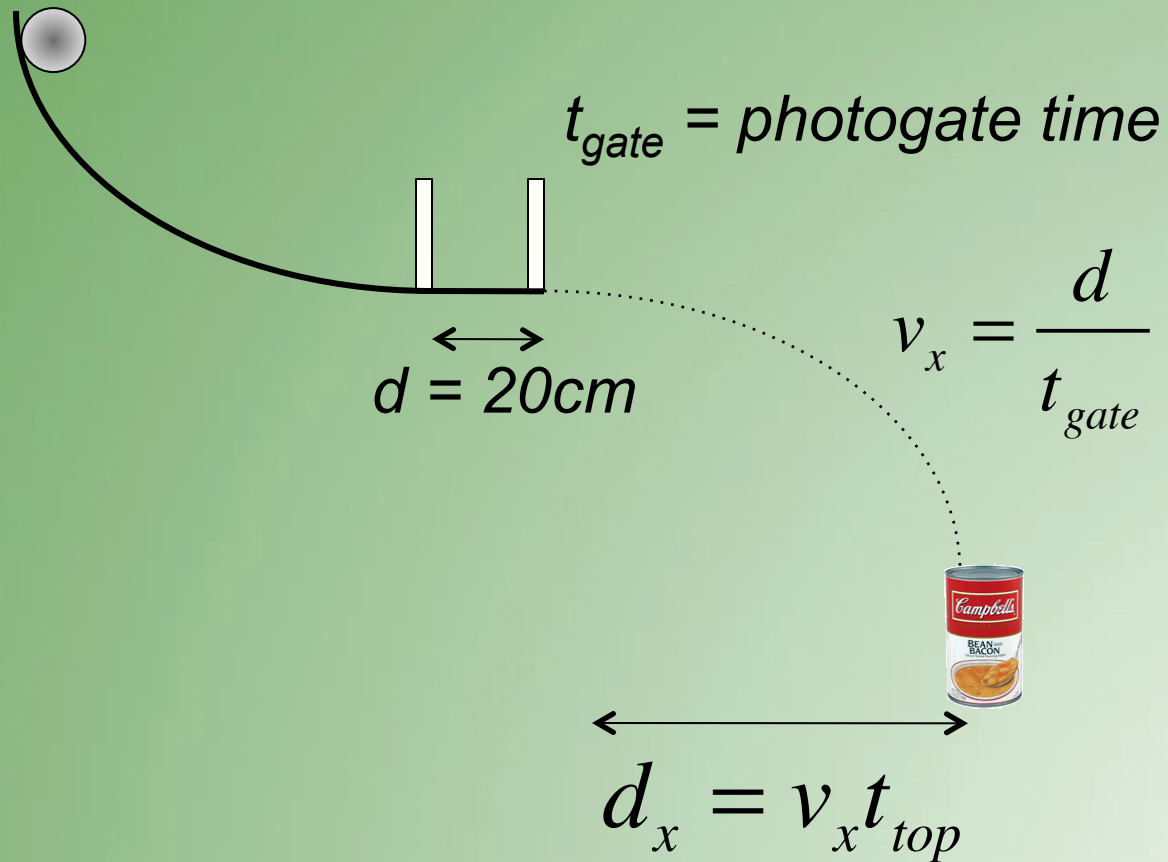
# Bull's Eye Lab



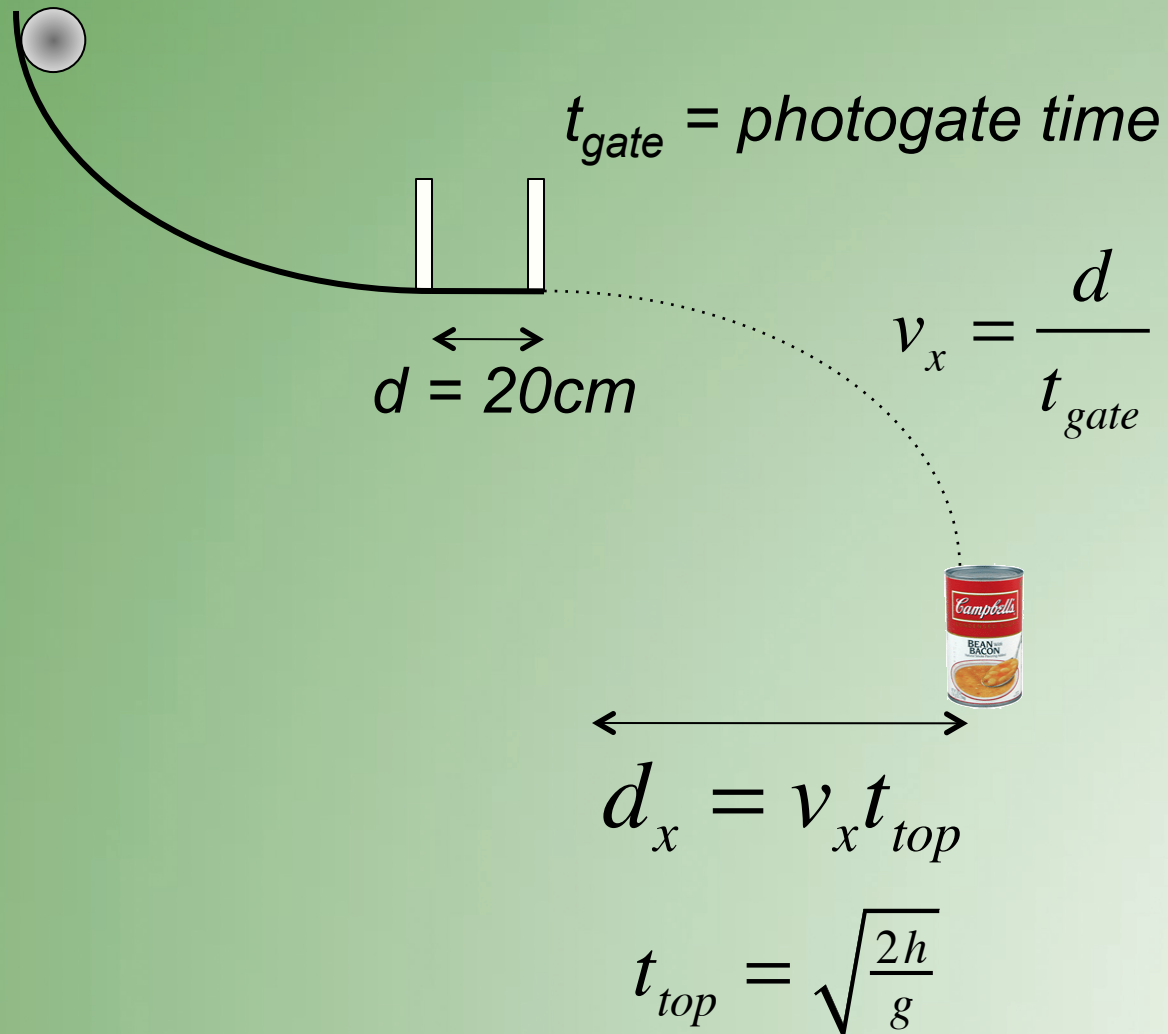
# Bull's Eye Lab



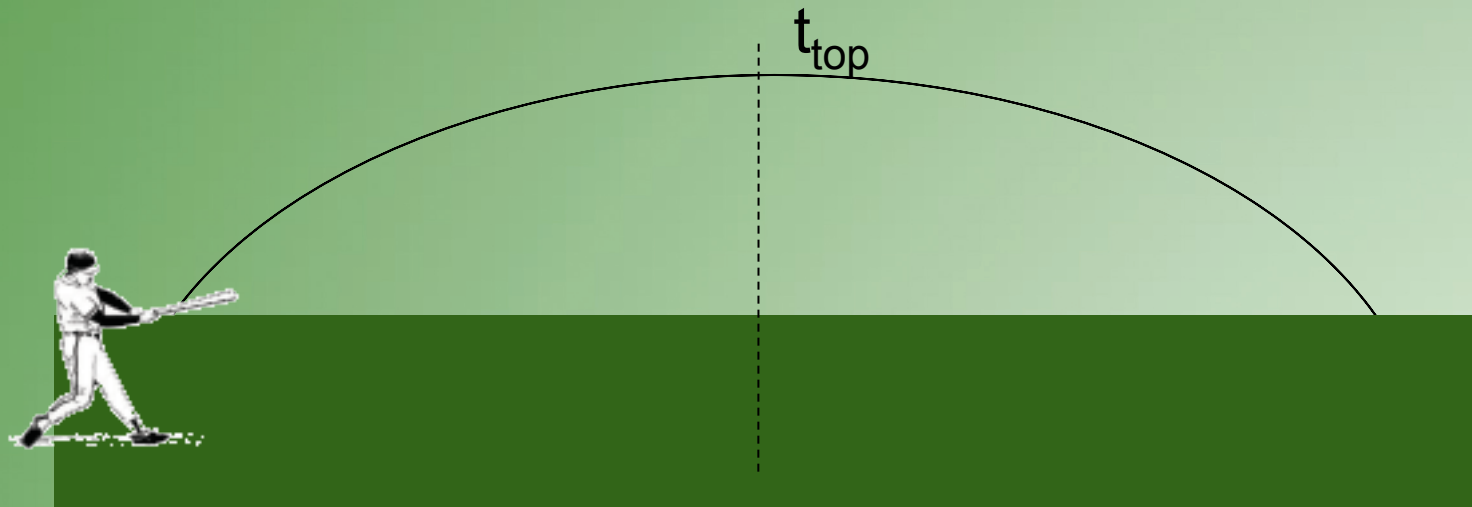
# Bull's Eye Lab



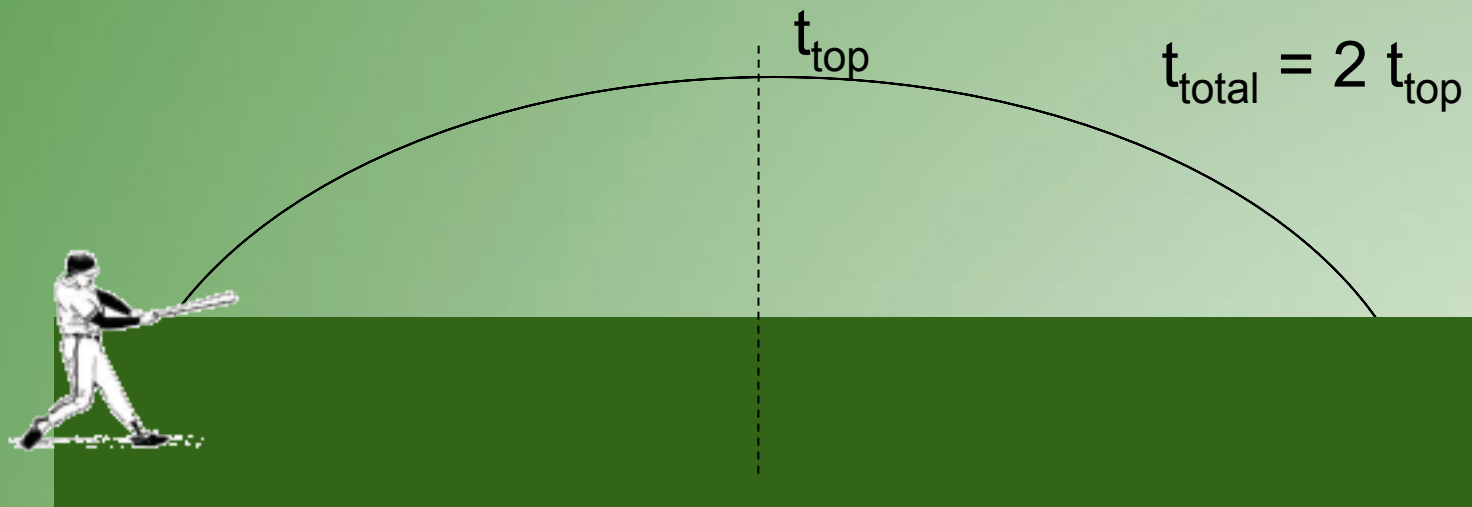
# Bull's Eye Lab



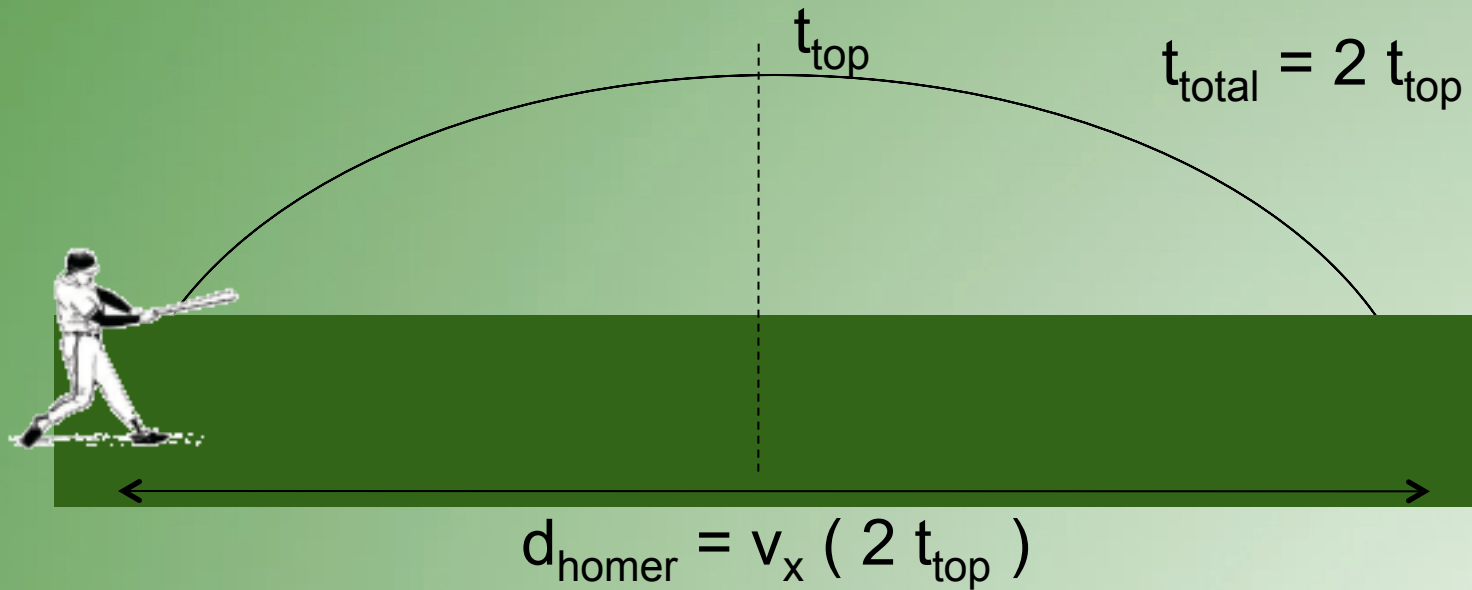
# Bull's Eye Lab



# Bull's Eye Lab

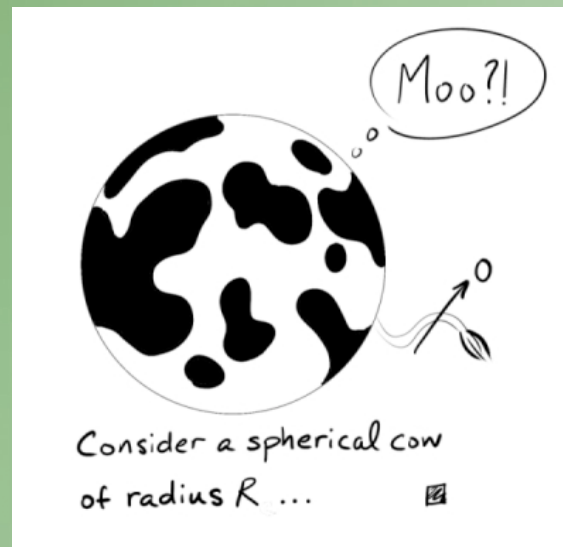


# Bull's Eye Lab



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

*How would a physicist pick out a baseball bat?*



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

*How would a physicist pick out a baseball bat?*

Physicist's  
Bat



Ballplayer's  
Bat



*Why are they different?*

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

The center of mass (CM)



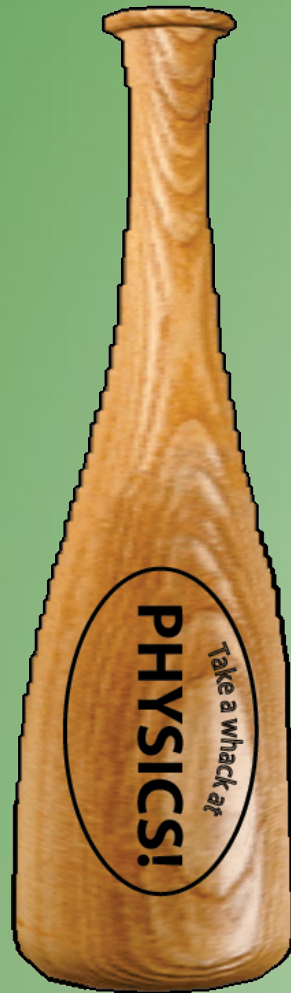
CM in the middle



Where is the CM of a real bat?

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The center of mass (CM)

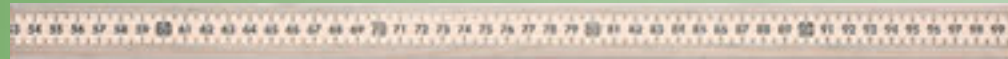


Cut out the bat and find its center of mass.

Is it closer to the handle end or the barrel end?

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

The center of mass (CM)



↑  
CM in the middle



CM is closer to the barrel end



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The rotational inertia ( $I$ )



Rotational inertia is a measure of how hard an object is to rotate.

Which is it easier to balance on your hand, the bat or the meter stick?

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The rotational inertia ( $I$ )



Rotational inertia is a measure of how hard an object is to rotate.

Which is it easier to balance on your hand, barrel up or barrel down?

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The rotational inertia ( $I$ )

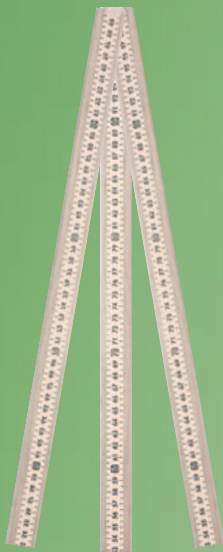


The bat has a larger rotational inertia about the handle than the meter stick.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The center of oscillation (CO)

Physical Pendulum



Simple Pendulum

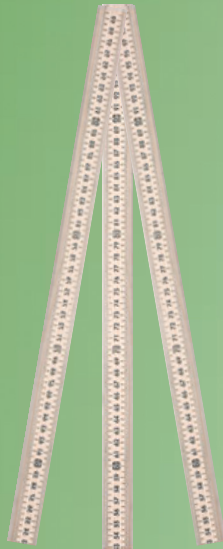


The CO is equal to the length of a simple pendulum with the same period as the bat or meter stick.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The center of oscillation (CO)

For the meter stick, the CO is  $2/3$  of the length.



For the bat, the CO is more than  $2/3$  of the length.



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The rotational inertia ( $I$ ) calculation



Physical  
Pendulum

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgr_{cm}}}$$



Simple  
Pendulum

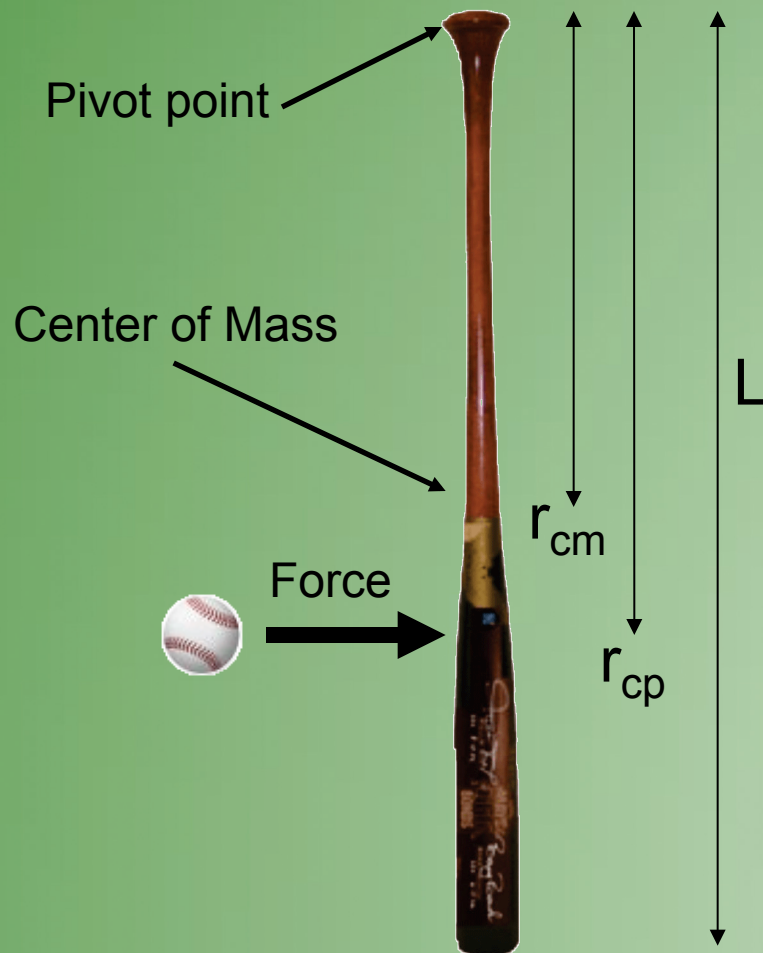
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r_{co}}{g}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{r_{co}}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgr_{cm}}} \Rightarrow \frac{r_{co}}{g} = \frac{I}{mgr_{cm}} \Rightarrow I = mr_{co}r_{cm}$$

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The center of percussion (CP)

The spot where an applied force causes pure rotation about the end of the bat



Second Law  
for Rotation

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha$$

$$r_{cp}F = I\alpha$$

Pure Rotation

$$r_{cp}F = I \frac{a}{r_{cm}}$$

Second Law

$$r_{cp}ma = I \frac{a}{r_{cm}}$$

Center of  
Percussion

$$r_{cp} = \frac{I}{mr_{cm}}$$

$$\text{but... } r_{cp} = \frac{mr_{co}r_{cm}}{mr_{cm}} = r_{co}$$

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The center of percussion (CP)



We can verify the fact that the CP and the CO are the same.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The vibrational nodes (VN)



You can demonstrate vibrational nodes with a stick that is more flexible than a bat.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

The vibrational nodes (VN)



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

The vibrational nodes (VN)



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The vibrational nodes (VN)



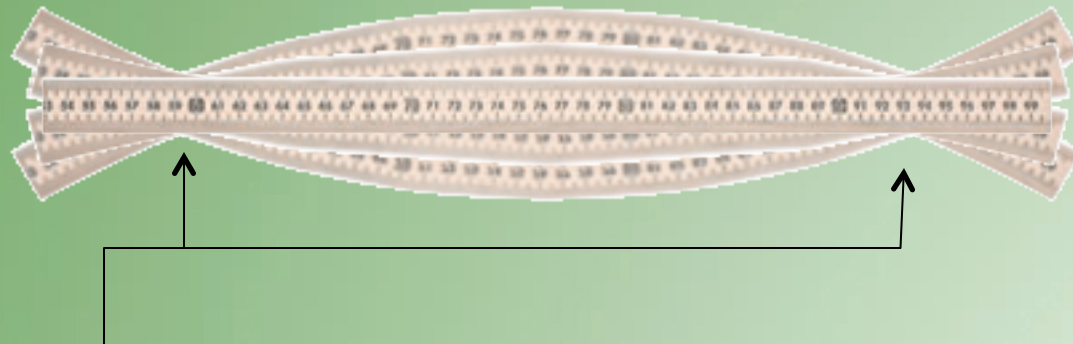
If you wrap a paper megaphone around the top of the bat you can hear the vibrations.

Find the place where the sounds is minimum.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The vibrational nodes (VN)

The fundamental oscillation of a “free” meter stick.



The nodes are  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the way from each end.

# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## The vibrational nodes (VN)

The VN for the meter stick is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way down.



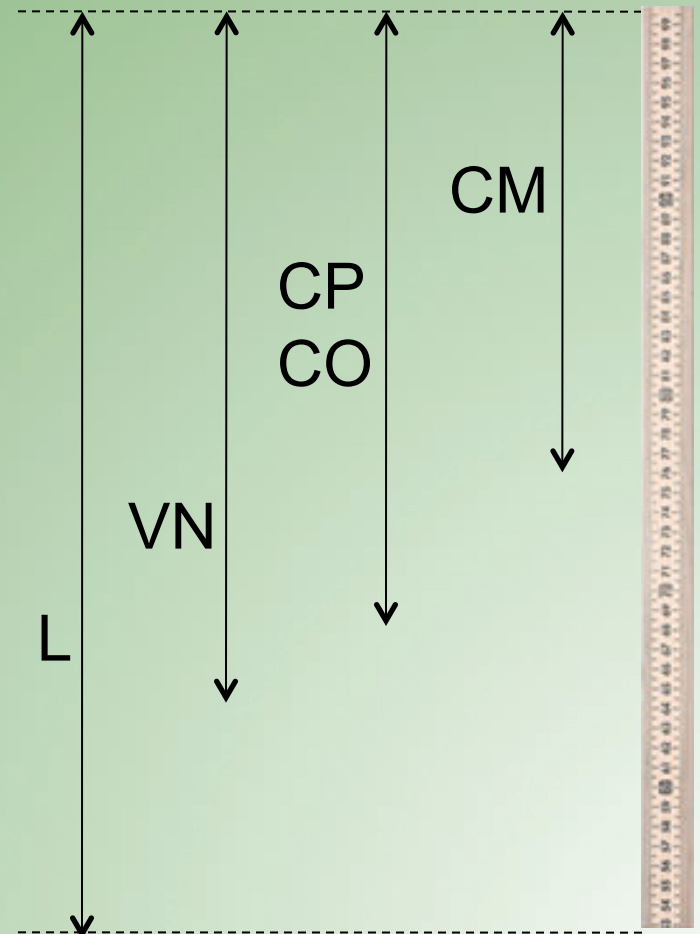
The VN for the bat is a bit more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way down.



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## *Summary of the Physicist's Bat*

- **Static Properties**
  - The center of mass (CM)
  - The center of oscillation (CO)
  - The rotational inertia (I)
- **Dynamic Properties**
  - The center of percussion (CP)
  - The vibrational nodes (VN)

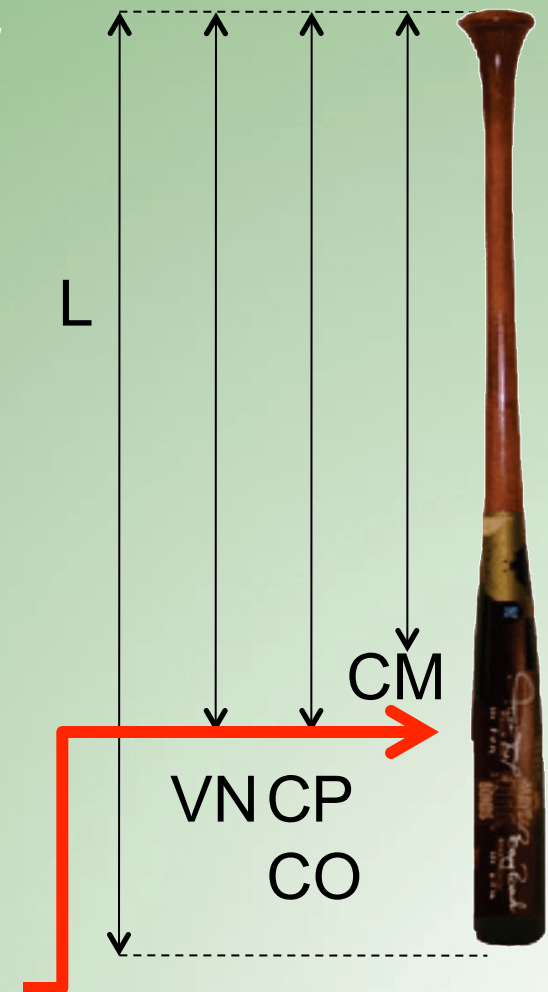


# Physics of a Baseball Bat

## *Summary of the Ballplayer's Bat*

- **Static Properties**
  - The center of mass (CM)
  - The center of oscillation (CO)
  - The rotational inertia (I)
- **Dynamic Properties**
  - The center of percussion (CP)
  - The vibrational nodes (VN)

*The VN is at the same spot as the CP and CO! This is the "Sweet Spot."*



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

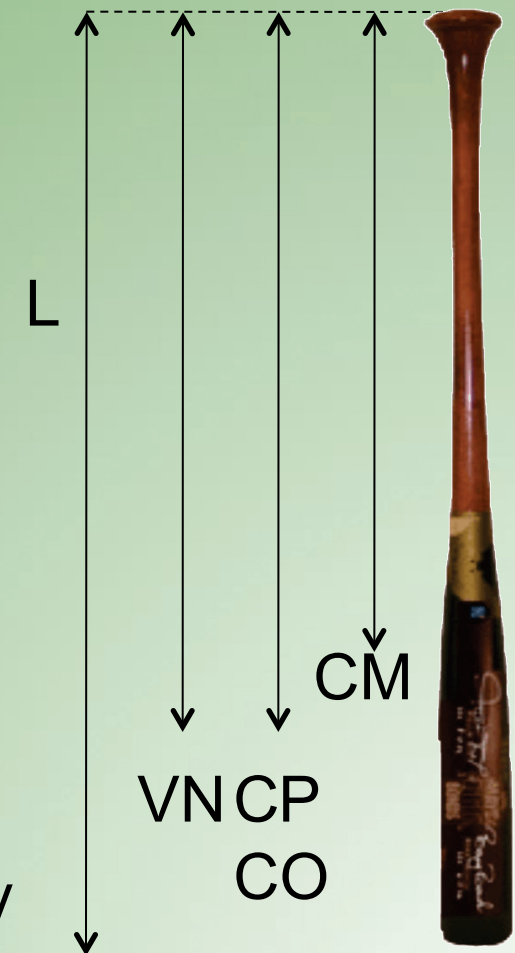
## *“The Sweet Spot”*

A bat has a sweet spot.  
A meter stick does not!

During the ball-bat collision, energy is used to vibrate the bat and to exert forces (do work) on your hands.

If the collision occurs at the sweet spot, no energy is used for bat vibrations or to do work on your hands.

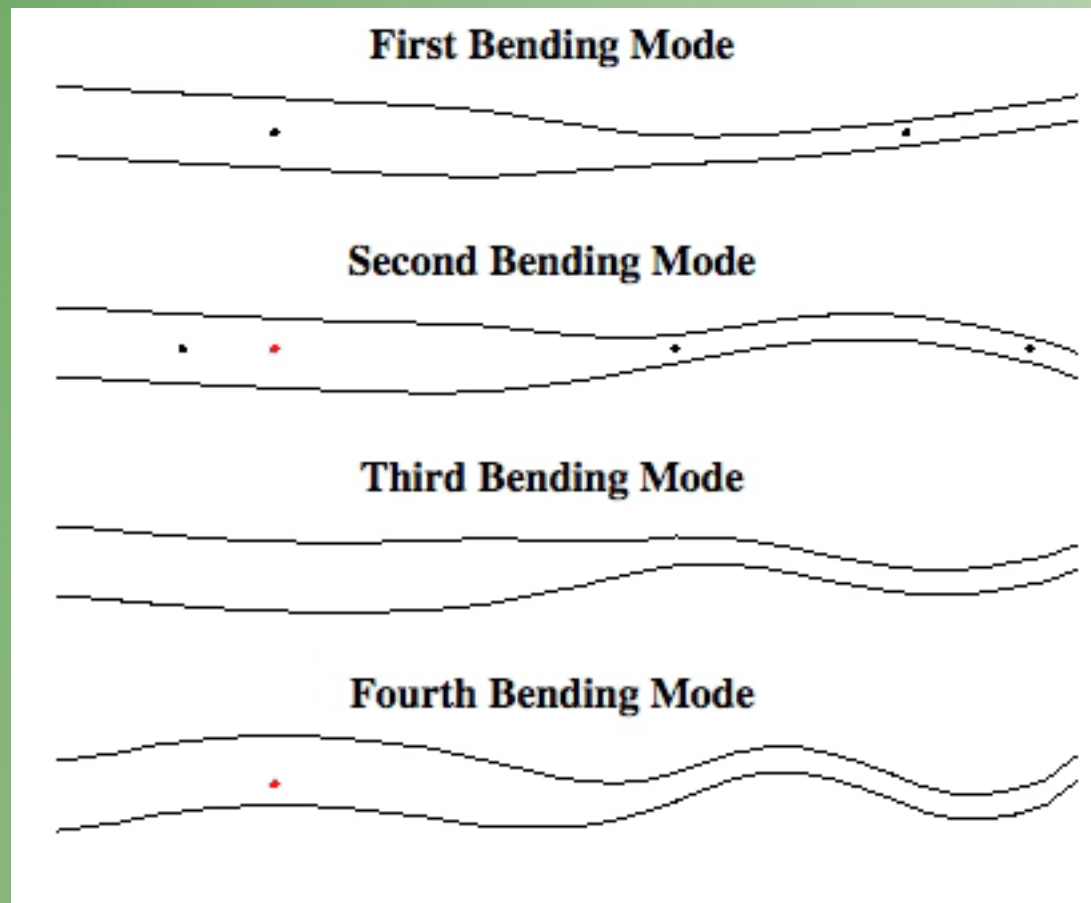
At the sweet spot, the maximum energy is available to go into the ball.



# Physics of a Baseball Bat

Aren't aluminum bats different than wooden bats?

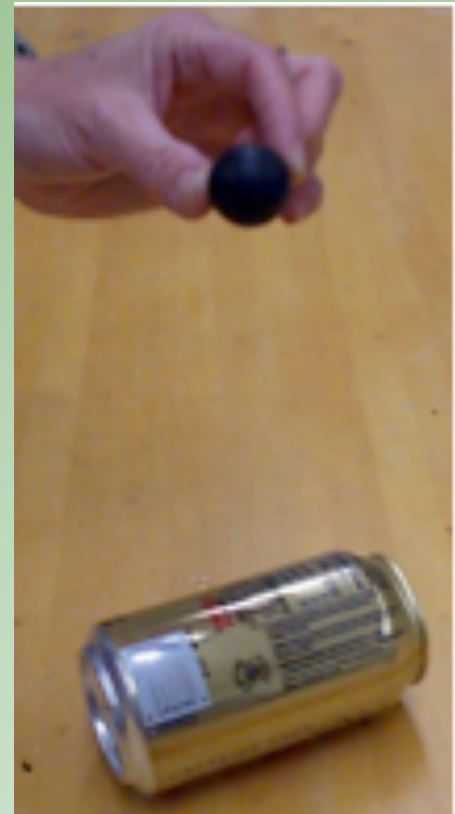
The internal vibrations of aluminum bats can be engineered in.



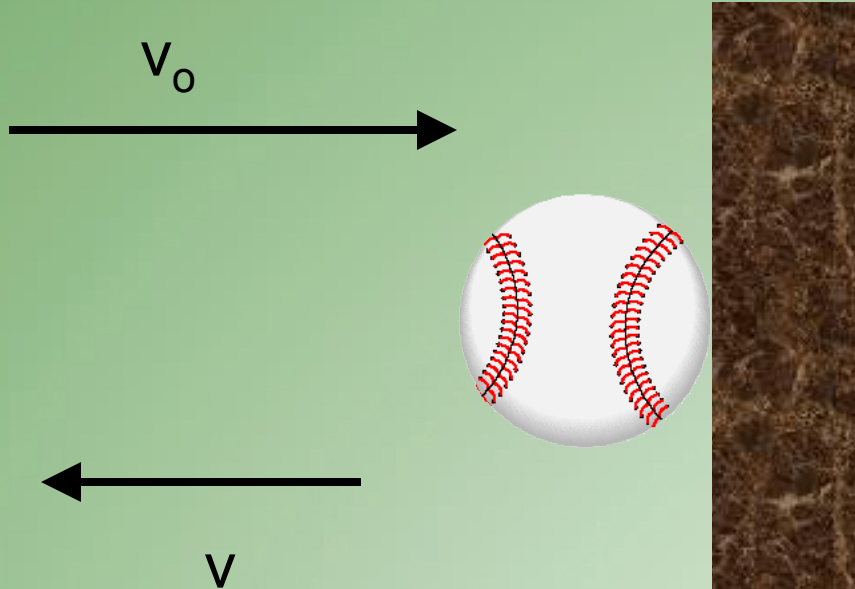
# Physics of a Baseball Bat

Drop a “sad” ball on the table. Do you know why it is called a sad ball?

Drop the sad ball on the aluminum can. What happens?



# Coefficient of Restitution

$$COR = \frac{v}{v_o}$$


The diagram illustrates the coefficient of restitution (COR) for a baseball collision. It shows a baseball moving towards a vertical wall (represented by a brown textured bar) with an initial velocity  $v_o$ . After the collision, the baseball moves away from the wall with a final velocity  $v$ .

The rules of baseball state that a ball shot at 85ft/s at a wall of northern white ash must rebound with a speed of 54.6% of the initial speed.

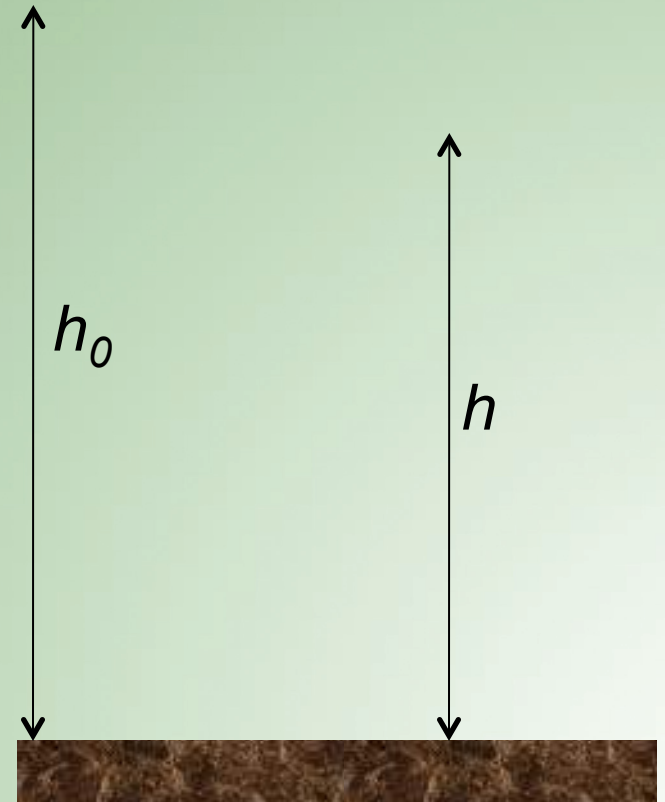
$$COR = 0.546$$

# Coefficient of Restitution

$$COR = \frac{v}{v_o}$$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2gh_o} \quad v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$COR = \frac{v}{v_o} = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{2gh_o}} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{h_o}}$$



# Coefficient of Restitution

$$COR = \frac{v}{v_o}$$

CENCO Coefficient of Restitution Demonstrator





**Take Me Out to the Ball Game!**

# Take Me Out to the Ball Game!

- 🏈 Take me out to the ball game.
- 🏈 Take me out with the crowd.
- 🏈 Buy me some peanuts and Cracker Jack.
- 🏈 I don't care if I ever get back,  
🏈 cuz it's root, root, root for the home team.
- 🏈 If they don't win it's a shame.
- 🏈 For it's one, two, three strikes, you're out,
- 🏈 At the old ball game!

# Resources

For more ideas of how to use baseball to teach physics, check out....

[laserpablo.com/baseball/baseball.htm](http://laserpablo.com/baseball/baseball.htm)

[phys.csuchico.edu/baseball](http://phys.csuchico.edu/baseball)