



<u>TP B.25</u>

Percentage Sidespin Required for Maximum SIT at Any Cut Angle

supporting:

"The Illustrated Principles of Pool and Billiards" http://billiards.colostate.edu

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From TP A.14, throw is calculated with the following, where speeds are in units of m/s:

$$R_{w} := \frac{1.125 \text{ in}}{\text{m}} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ w \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} 9.951 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.108 \\ 1.088 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mu(v) := a + b \cdot e^{-c \cdot v}$$

$$v_{rel}(v, \omega_x, \omega_z, \phi) := \sqrt{\left(v \cdot \sin(\phi) - R \cdot \omega_z\right)^2 + \left(R \cdot \omega_x \cdot \cos(\phi)\right)^2}$$

$$\theta_{throw} \Big(v, \omega_{x}, \omega_{z}, \varphi \Big) \coloneqq \text{atan} \left[\frac{\min \left(\frac{\mu \Big(v, \omega_{x}, \omega_{z}, \varphi \Big) \Big) \cdot v \cdot \cos \left(\varphi \right)}{v_{rel} \Big(v, \omega_{x}, \omega_{z}, \varphi \Big)}, \frac{1}{7} \right) \cdot \Big(v \cdot \sin \left(\varphi \right) - R \cdot \omega_{z} \Big)}{v \cdot \cos \left(\varphi \right)} \right]$$

From http://billiards.colostate.edu/faq/speed/typical/, a typical range of shot speeds, converted to m/s is:

$$v_{slow} := \frac{1 \cdot mph}{\frac{m}{s}} = 0.447$$

$$v_{medium} := \frac{3 \cdot mph}{\frac{m}{s}} = 1.341$$

$$v_{fast} := \frac{7 \cdot mph}{\frac{m}{s}} = 3.129$$

From TP A.25, percentage spin (PS) is related to spin rate ω (rad/sec) with:

$$\omega(v, PS) := \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{v}{R} \cdot PS$$

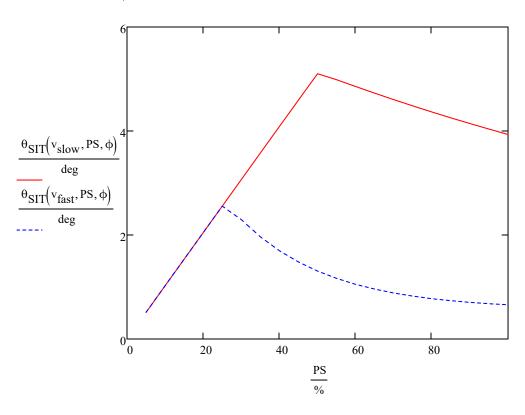
For a slow stun shot, where spin-induced throw (SIT) is maximum, SIT for a given percentage spin (PS) is:

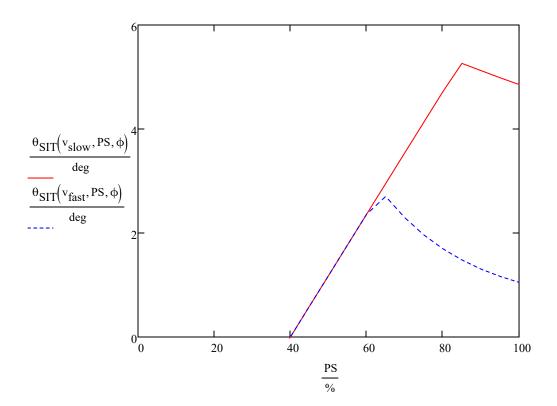
$$\theta_{SIT}(v, PS, \phi) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi)$$

Here is how spin-induced throw (SIT) varies with percentage spin (PS) for slow and fast shots:

$$PS := 0,.05..1$$

straight shot: $\phi := 0$





Now finding the percentage spin that results in the maximum spin-induced throw for a range of cut angles:

$$i := 6$$
 $\phi := \phi A_i$ $\theta_{SIT}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi)$ $PSA_i := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$

 $PSA_{slow} := PSA$

$$v = v_{fast}$$

$$i := 0 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

$$i := 1 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

$$i := 2 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

$$i := 3 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

$$i := 4 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

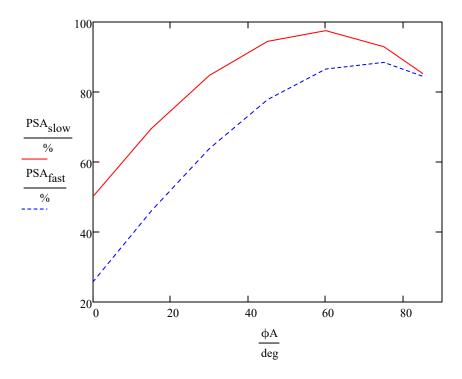
$$i := 5 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

$$i := 6 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

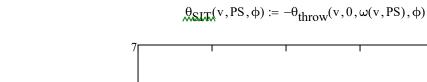
$$i := 6 \quad \phi := \phi A_{i} \qquad \theta_{SLTA}(PS) := -\theta_{throw}(v, 0, \omega(v, PS), \phi) \qquad PSA_{i} := Maximize(\theta_{SIT}, PS)$$

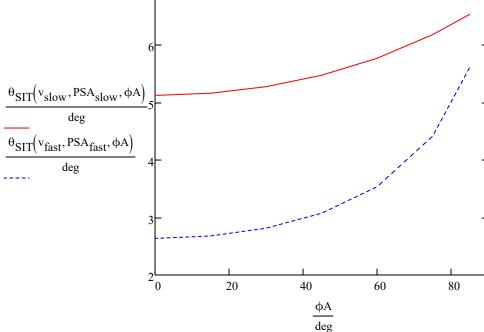
 $PSA_{fast} := PSA$

Here is how the percentage spin (PSA) required for maximum spin-induced throw (SIT) varies with cut angle (ϕA) for both slow and fast shots:



And here's how much throw you can get at each of those angles:





At slow speed, with a straight shot only about 50% of maximum sidespin is required to get maximum throw. For large cut angles, almost 100% of maximum sidespin is required for maximum throw, and more throw is possible.