



A LETTERS JOURNAL EXPLORING
THE FRONTIERS OF PHYSICS

OFFPRINT

**Two-dimensional shear modulus of a Langmuir
foam**

B. DOLLET, F. ELIAS and F. GRANER

EPL, **88** (2009) 69901

Please visit the new website
www.epljournal.org

TARGET YOUR RESEARCH WITH EPL



Sign up to receive the free EPL table of
contents alert.

www.epljournal.org/alerts

*Erratum***Two-dimensional shear modulus of a Langmuir foam**B. DOLLET^{1(a)}, F. ELIAS^{2(b)} and F. GRANER^{1(c)}¹ *Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Physique (UMR 5588 CNRS - Université J. Fourier Grenoble 1) BP 87, F-38402 Saint Martin d'Hères cedex, France, EU*² *Laboratoire des Milieux Désordonnés et Hétérogènes (UMR 7603 CNRS - Université Paris 6) case 78, 4 place Jussieu, F-75252 Paris cedex 05, France, EU*Original article: *Europhysics Letters (EPL)*, **64** (2003) 709.

PACS 99.10.Cd – Errata

Copyright © EPLA, 2009

A few years after the publication of paper [1], we regret that we have not been able to experimentally reproduce the data of fig. 3b. As a consequence of that, we cannot directly measure the shear modulus of a Langmuir foam by a mechanical method, based on the flow of the foam relative to a circular obstacle. We have serious reasons to believe that fig. 3b is flawed, and we therefore decided to retract it.

It is still possible to probe foam rheology simultaneously by a mechanical measurement and by the optical method developed in [1]. In particular, this has been achieved in the case of the 2D flow of foam around an asymmetric obstacle, a cambered airfoil [2]: in that study, the mechanically measured lift agreed quantitatively with the contributions of elastic stress and pressure obtained by image analysis.

The other data of [1] have been checked, and the other conclusions remain valid. In particular, fig. 3a shows a correlation between the stress and bubble deformation based on image measurements. This has been checked in other foams, *e.g.*, in refs. [3–5].

Note also that the link to the thesis which was formerly quoted as ref. [25] has changed [6].

REFERENCES

- [1] COURTY S., DOLLET B., ELIAS F., HEINIG P. and GRANER F., *Europhys. Lett.*, **64** (2003) 709.
- [2] DOLLET B., AUBOUY M. and GRANER F., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **95** (2005) 168303.
- [3] ASIPAUSKAS M., AUBOUY M., GLAZIER J. A., GRANER F. and JIANG Y., *Granular Matter*, **5** (2003) 71.
- [4] JANIAUD É. and GRANER F., *J. Fluid Mech.*, **532** (2005) 243.
- [5] MARMOTTANT P., RAUFASTE C. and GRANER F., *Eur. Phys. J. E*, **25** (2008) 371.
- [6] COURTY S., PhD Thesis, University of Grenoble I (2001), <http://www-lsp.ujf-grenoble.fr/pdf/theses/cysn.pdf>.

^(a)Present address: Institut de Physique de Rennes, Université Rennes 1, UMR CNRS 6251, Bâtiment 11A, Campus Beaulieu - F-35042 Rennes cedex, France, EU.

^(b)Present address: Laboratoire Matière et Systèmes Complexes, CNRS UMR 7057, Université Denis Diderot Paris 7 - 10 rue Alice Domon et Léonie Duquet, F-75205 Paris cedex 13, France, EU and Université Pierre et Marie Curie Paris 6, Faculté de Physique UFR 925 - 4 place Jussieu, F-75252 Paris cedex 05, France, EU.

^(c)Present address: Biologie du Développement, UMR 3215 Institut Curie and CNRS, Inserm U934 - 26 rue d'Ulm, F-75248 Paris cedex 05, France, EU.