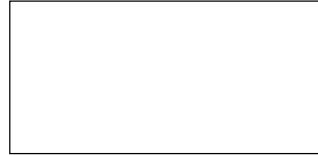
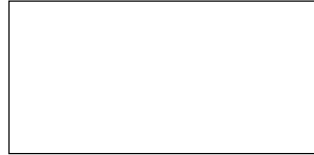


Comments on Longitudinal waves
in a bar

Longitudinal waves in a solid bar are analogous to waves on a string:



Sound waves
in a solid



Transverse waves
on a string

In both cases the phase velocity:

- is larger in a medium
- is smaller in a medium

Characteristic impedance

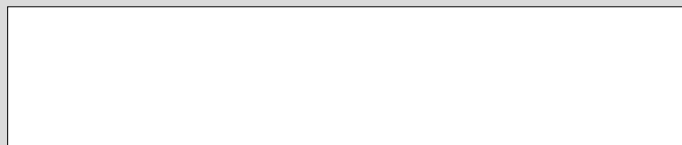
Remember that z is of the form;

$$z = \frac{\text{driving force}}{\text{appropriate particle/medium velocity}}$$

For a bar of unit cross-sectional area,

So, for a harmonic wave of the form, $\xi = \xi_0 \exp[i(\omega t - kx)]$

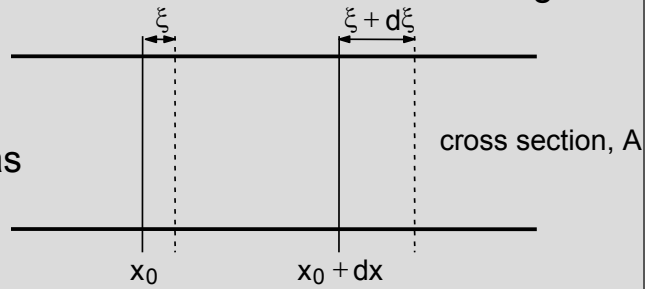
→ differentiate and substitute for the impedance z ;



Sound waves in a gas

Derivation is similar to waves in a solid bar. Waves are again longitudinal.

- Same diagram:
- shows portion of the gas having cross section A



- This time the displacement ξ at x_0 causes a change in pressure dP

The measure of a gas's resistance to being compressed is called its;

Sound waves in a gas (2)

The changes of pressure in the gas are too fast for the system to exchange energy with its surroundings, so the changes are adiabatic:

γ is the ratio.....
.....

differentiate wrt V :

substitute def'n of B :

- As with the solid bar, we calculate the resultant force on the element, which this time we get from the difference in pressure:

$$P_{x_0} - P_{x_0+dx} = \left[P_{x_0} - \left(P_{x_0} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx \right) \right]$$

- Again use Newton's 2nd law for the element of gas :

remember: pressure = force acting
on unit area

force per unit area

mass per unit area

$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx = \rho dx \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2}$$

To get to a wave equation we need to find a relation between P and ξ . We do this through the definition of the bulk modulus.

First we note that; $V = A \cdot dx$ and $dV = A \cdot d\xi \Rightarrow dP = -B \frac{d\xi}{dx}$

- Next, write the total pressure as being ambient pressure + change in pressure due to the wave:

$$P = P_0 + dP$$

- But since only dP changes as the wave passes through the medium, then

Sound waves in a gas (5)

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -B \frac{d^2 \xi}{dx^2}$$

$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx = \rho dx \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2}$$

- By substitution into our previous expression, and simplifying:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -B \frac{d^2 \xi}{dx^2}$$

$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dx = \rho dx \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2}$$



- which yields the dispersionless wave equation with phase velocity;

Sound waves in a gas (6)

The pressure through the gas acts as a type of wave:

- Using the harmonic solution to the wave equation for ξ :

$$\xi = \xi_0 \exp[i(\omega t - kx)]$$

- So, remembering that;

$$dP = -B \frac{d\xi}{dx}$$

then;

i.e. \rightarrow the excess pressure dP is itself a wave, which

.....

Again, to calculate impedance (z);

$$z = \frac{\text{drivingforce}}{\text{appropriate particle / medium velocity}}$$

By substitution;
$$z = \frac{dP}{d\xi/dt}$$

So, for a harmonic wave of the form, $\xi = \xi_0 \exp[i(\omega t - kx)]$

→ differentiate and substitute to get impedance z ;

