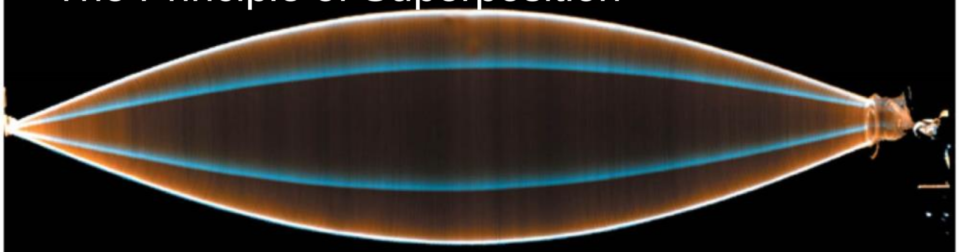
PHY132 Introduction to Physics II

Class 3 – **Outline:**

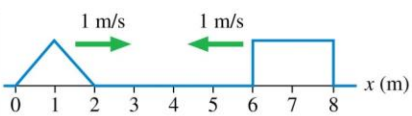
- Ch. 21, sections 21.1-21.4
- The Principle of Superposition



- Standing Waves
- Nodes and Antinodes
- Musical Instruments

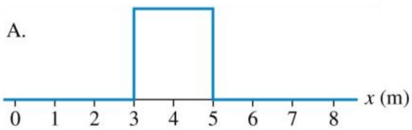
i-Clicker Discussion Question

Two wave pulses on a string approach each other at speeds of 1 m/s. How does the string look at $t = 3$ s?



Approaching pulses at $t = 0$ s

A.



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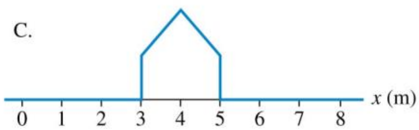

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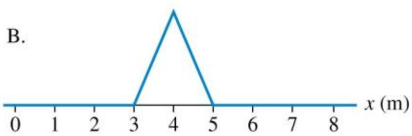
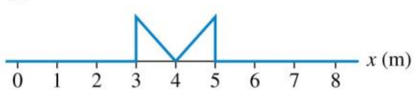
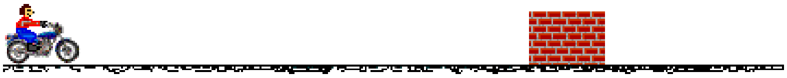


D.

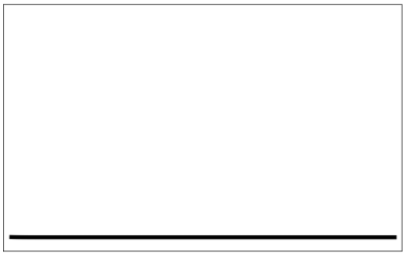


Particles and Waves

- Particles cannot occupy the same space. They **collide**.



- Waves pass right through each other. They **interfere**.



[Animations from http://www.physicsclassroom.com/mmedia/newtlaws/mb.cfm and http://www.acs.psu.edu/drussell/demos/superposition/superposition.html]

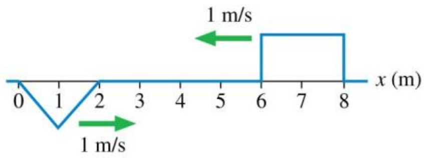
The Principle of Superposition

If two or more waves combine at a given point, the resulting disturbance is the *sum* of the disturbances of the individual waves.

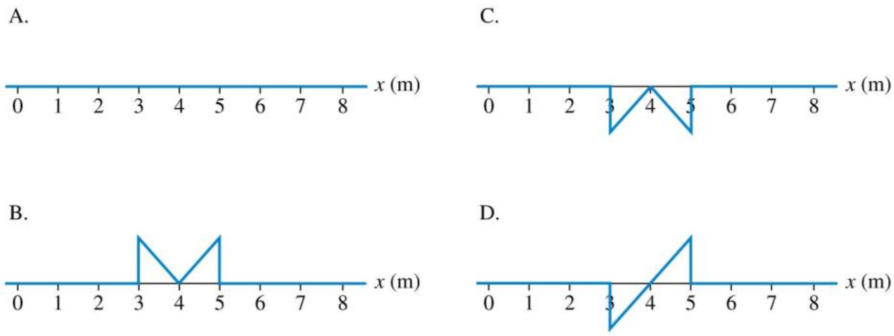
$$D = D_1 + D_2$$

i-Clicker Discussion Question

Two wave pulses on a string approach each other at speeds of $1\ \mathrm{m/s}$. How does the string look at $t = 3\ \mathrm{s}$?



Approaching pulses at $t = 0$ s



Reflection of Transverse Wave Pulse

- A pulse traveling to the right on a heavy string attached to a lighter string
- Speed suddenly increases

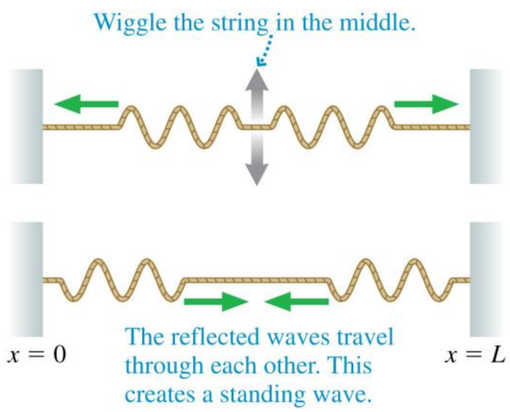
[Animation courtesy of Dan Russell, Penn State]

Reflection of Transverse Wave Pulse

- A pulse traveling to the right on a light string attached to a heavier string
- Speed suddenly decreases

[Animation courtesy of Dan Russell, Penn State]

Standing Waves on a String



Reflections at the ends of the string cause waves of *equal amplitude and wavelength* to travel in opposite directions along the string, which results in a standing wave.

The Mathematics of Standing Waves

According to the principle of superposition, the net displacement of a medium when waves with displacements D_R and D_L are present is

$$D(x,t) = D_R + D_L = a\sin(kx - \omega t) + a\sin(kx + \omega t)$$

We can simplify this by using a trigonometric identity, and arrive at:

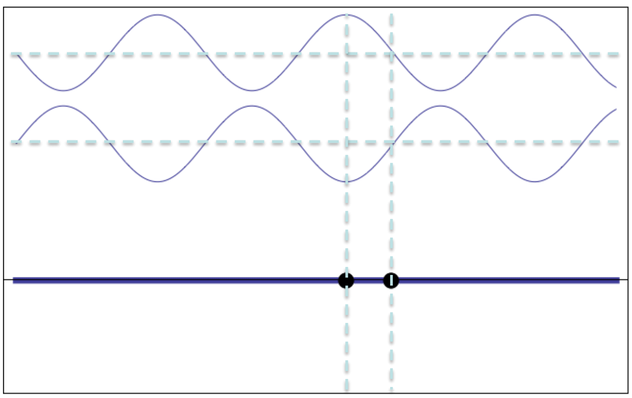
$$D(x,t) = A(x)\cos(\omega t)$$

where $$A(x) = 2a\sin(kx)$$

For a standing wave, the pattern is not propagating!

Standing Wave:

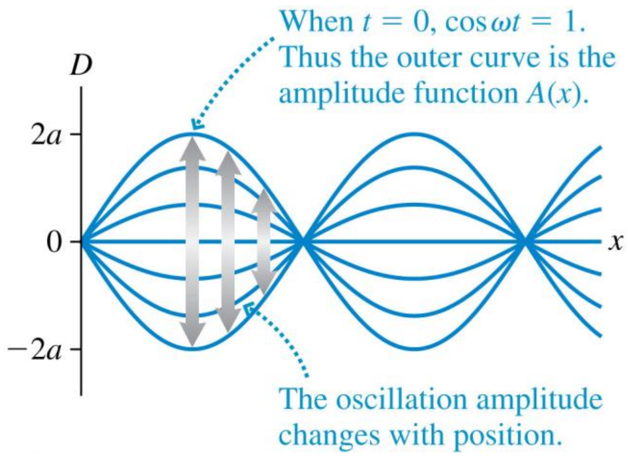
The superposition of two 1-D sinusoidal waves traveling in opposite directions.



[Animation courtesy of Dan Russell, Penn State]

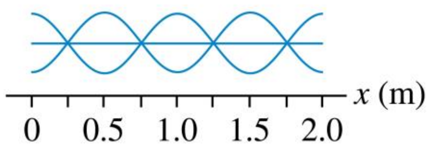
The Mathematics of Standing Waves

The amplitude reaches a maximum value of $A_{max} = 2a$ at points where $\sin(kx) = 1$.



i-Clicker Discussion Question

What is the wavelength of this standing wave?



A. 0.25 m.

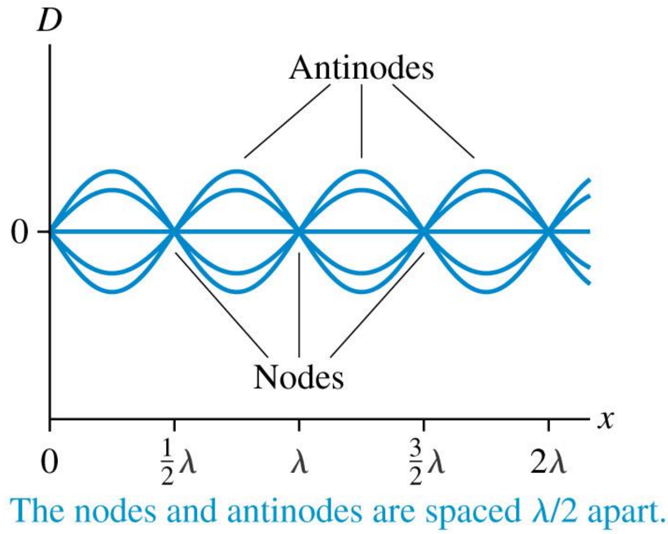
B. 0.5 m.

C. 1.0 m.

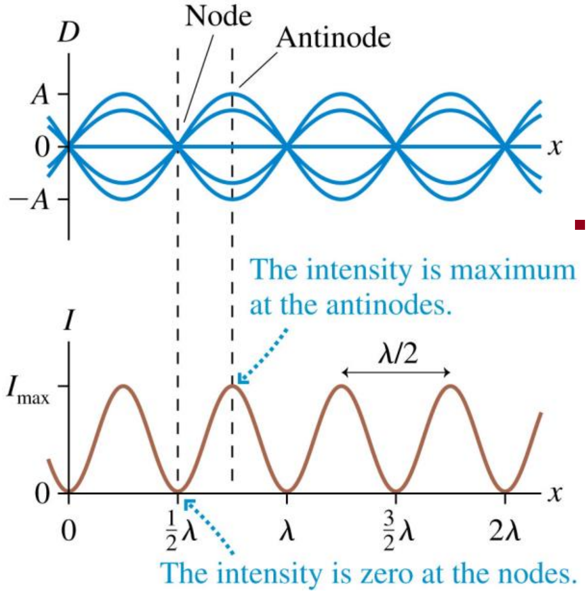
D. 2.0 m.

E. Standing waves don’t have a wavelength.

Node Spacing on a String



Standing Waves



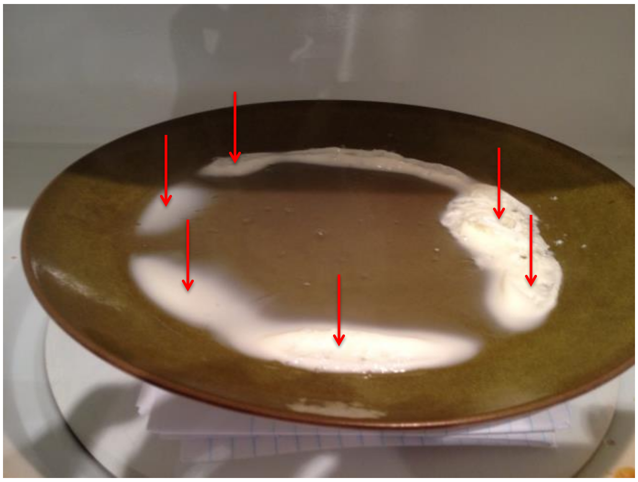
- In Chapter 20 you learned that the *intensity* of a wave is proportional to the square of the amplitude: $I \propto A^2$.
- Intensity is maximum at points of constructive interference and zero at points of destructive interference.

Standing Waves in a Microwave Oven

- Microwaves are electromagnetic waves, which travel at the speed of light.
- I removed the turntable from my microwave oven, and poured egg whites into a flat plate

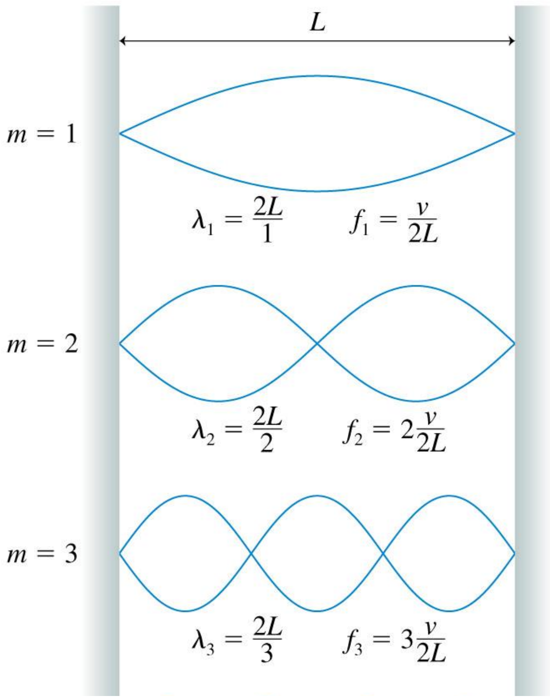
Standing Waves in a Microwave Oven

- The egg whites heat faster around the edges. This is because the microwaves attenuate as they travel through the egg.
- There also is a pattern of "hot spots". These are antinodes in 3-dimensional standing wave pattern



Standing Waves in a Microwave Oven

- I measured the distance between antinodes to be about 6 cm ± 1 cm
- This should be about $\lambda/2$, so λ = 12 cm ± 2 cm
- My microwave manual says in specifications that its cooking frequency is 2450 MHz



On a string of length L with fixed end points,

$D(0,t) = 0$ and $D(L,t) = 0$

Only oscillations with specific wavelengths are allowed.

i-Clicker Discussion Question

What is the mode number of this standing wave?

A. 4.
B. 5.
C. 6.
D. Can't say without knowing what kind of wave it is.

Standing Waves on a String

There are three things to note about the normal modes of a string.

1. m is the number of *antinodes* on the standing wave.
2. The *fundamental mode*, with $m = 1$, has $\lambda_1 = 2L$.
3. The frequencies of the normal modes form a series: f_1, $2f_1$, $3f_1$, …These are also called **harmonics**. $2f_1$ is the "second harmonic", $3f_1$ is the "third harmonic", etc.

Musical Instruments

- Instruments such as the harp, the piano, and the violin have strings fixed at the ends and tightened to create tension.
- A disturbance generated on the string by plucking, striking, or bowing it creates a **standing wave** on the string.

- The fundamental frequency is the musical note you hear when the string is sounded:

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2L} = \frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T_s}{\mu}}$$

where T_s is the tension in the string and μ is its linear density.

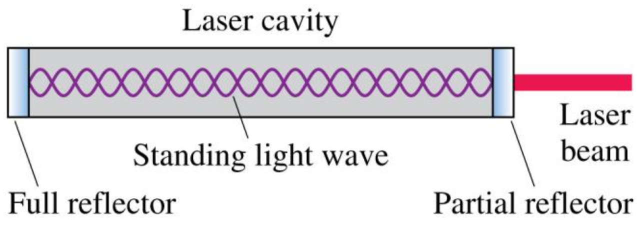
i-Clicker Discussion Question

The frequency of the third harmonic of a string is

A. One-third the frequency of the fundamental.
B. Equal to the frequency of the fundamental.
C. Three times the frequency of the fundamental.
D. Nine times the frequency of the fundamental.

Standing Electromagnetic Waves

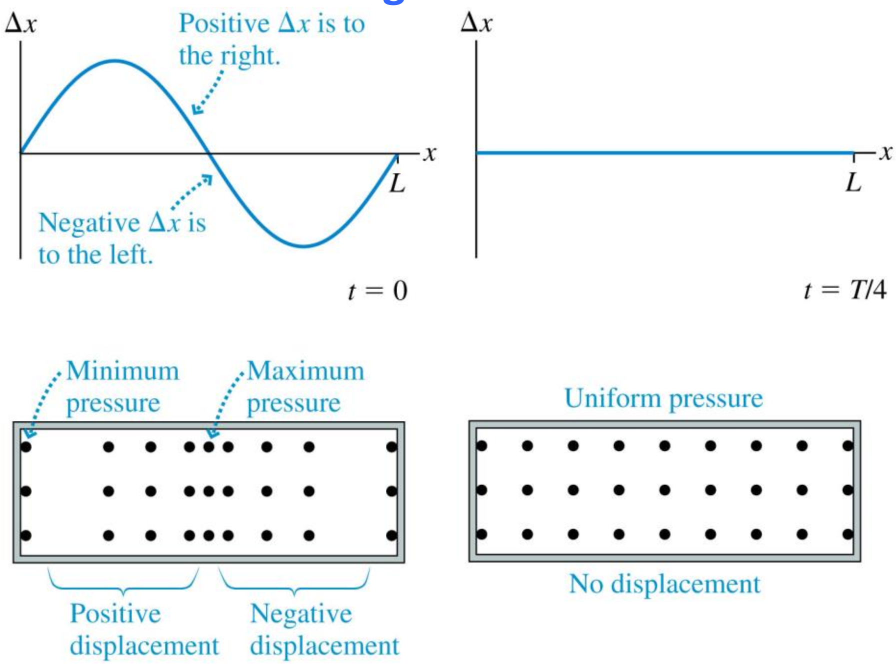
- Standing electromagnetic waves can be established between two parallel mirrors that reflect light back and forth.
- A typical laser cavity has a length $L \approx 30$ cm, and visible light has a wavelength $\lambda \approx 600$ nm.
- The standing light wave in a typical laser cavity has a mode number m that is $2L/\lambda \approx 1{,}000{,}000$!



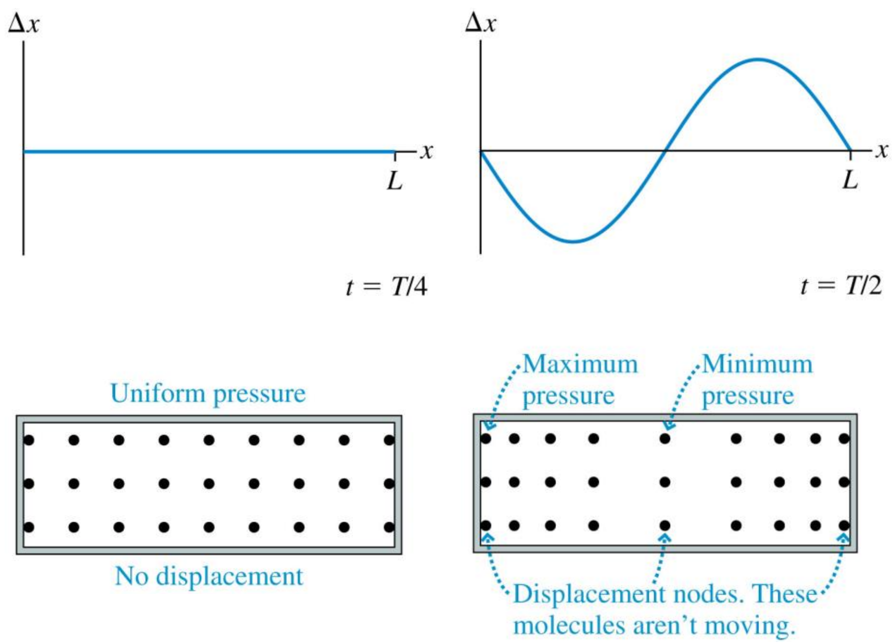
Standing Sound Waves

- A long, narrow column of air, such as the air in a tube or pipe, can support a longitudinal standing sound wave.
- A closed end of a column of air must be a displacement node. Thus the boundary conditions — nodes at the ends — are the same as for a standing wave on a string.
- It is often useful to think of sound as a pressure wave rather than a displacement wave. The pressure oscillates around its equilibrium value.
- The nodes and antinodes of the pressure wave are interchanged with those of the displacement wave.

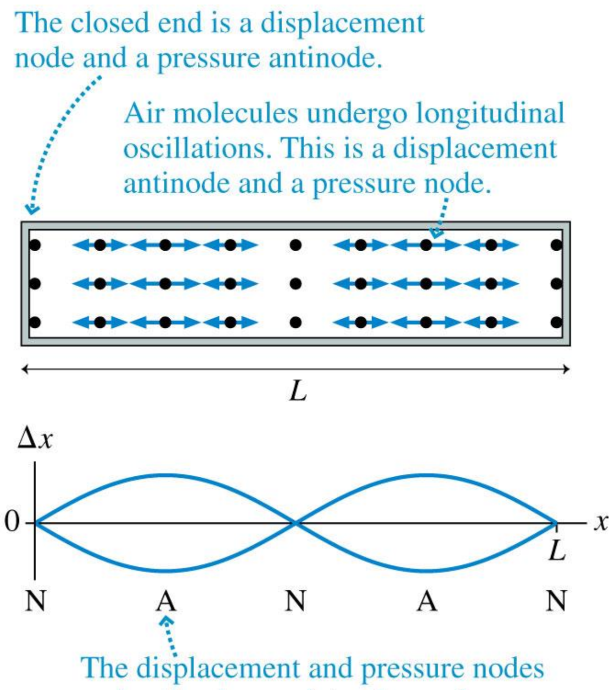
Standing Sound Waves

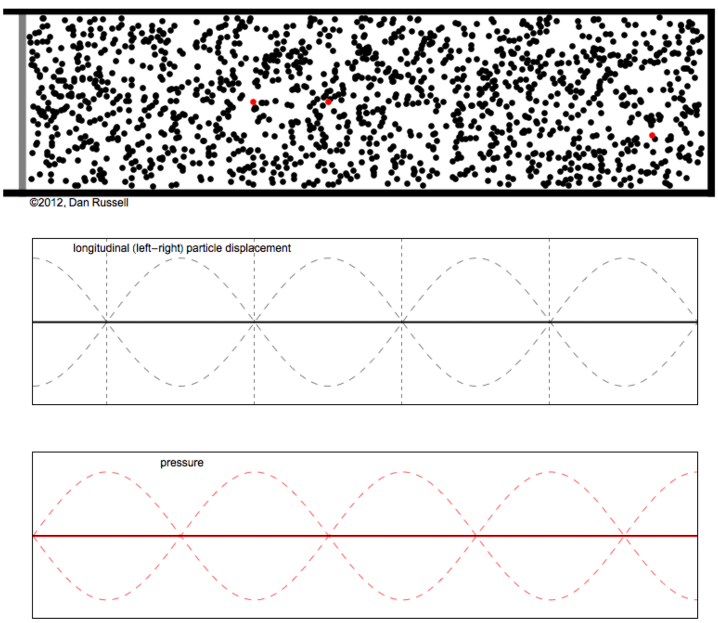


Standing Sound Waves



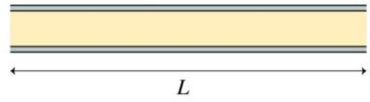
- Displacement Δx and pressure graphs for the $m = 2$ mode of standing sound waves in a closed-closed tube.
- The nodes and antinodes of the pressure wave are interchanged with those of the displacement wave.

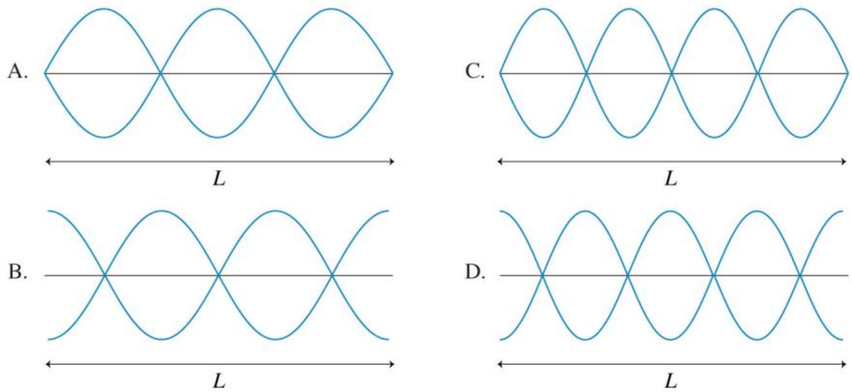




i-Clicker Discussion Question

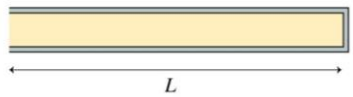
An open-open tube of air has length L. Which is the displacement graph of the $m = 3$ standing wave in this tube?

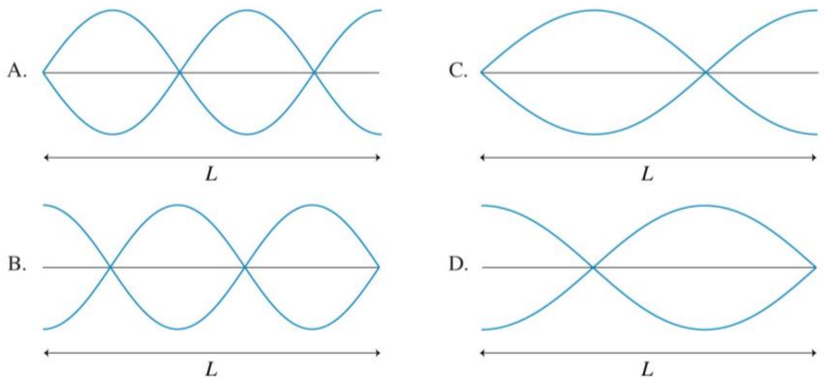


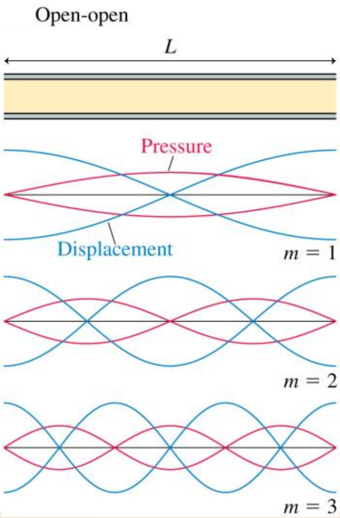


i-Clicker Discussion Question

An open-closed tube of air of length L has the closed end on the right. Which is the displacement graph of the $m = 3$ standing wave in this tube?





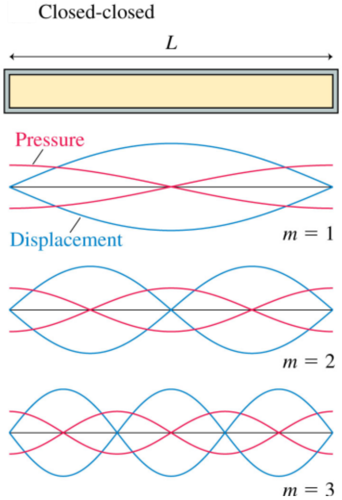


$$\begin{cases} \lambda_m = \dfrac{2L}{m} \\ f_m = m\dfrac{v}{2L} = mf_1 \end{cases} \qquad m = 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$$

(open-open or closed-closed tube)

Example from a past test

A metal pipe, open at both ends, can create a standing wave in the second harmonic with a frequency of 483 Hz. What is the length of the pipe?



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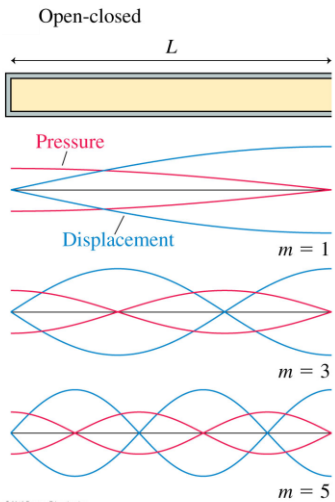
(open-open or closed-closed tube)



$$\begin{cases} \lambda_m = \dfrac{4L}{m} \\ f_m = m\dfrac{v}{4L} = mf_1 \end{cases} \qquad m = 1, 3, 5, 7, \ldots$$

(open-closed tube)

Musical Instruments

- With a wind instrument, blowing into the mouthpiece creates a standing sound wave inside a tube of air.
- The player changes the notes by using her fingers to cover holes or open valves, changing the length of the tube and thus its fundamental frequency:

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2L}$$ for an open-open tube instrument, such as a flute

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{4L}$$ for an open-closed tube instrument, such as a clarinet

- In both of these equations, v is the speed of sound in the air *inside* the tube.
- Overblowing wind instruments can sometimes produce higher harmonics such as $f_2 = 2f_1$ and $f_3 = 3f_1$.

i-Clicker Discussion Question

At room temperature, the fundamental frequency of an open-open tube is $500\ \mathrm{Hz}$. If taken outside on a cold winter day, the fundamental frequency will be

A. Less than $500\ \mathrm{Hz}$.
B. $500\ \mathrm{Hz}$.
C. More than $500\ \mathrm{Hz}$.

Before Class 4 on Wednesday

- Please read Knight Ch. 21, sections 21.5-21.8 (finish the chapter)
- Please do the short pre-class quiz on MasteringPhysics by Tuesday evening.
- Something to think about: What is “constructive interference”? How can you interfere with something and **increase** its strength?