(i) Longitudinal displacement of sound wave

$\xi = A \sin(\omega t - kx)$

(ii) Pressure excess during travelling sound wave

$P_{ex} = -B\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$ (it is true for travelling

$= (BAk)\cos(\omega t - kx)$

wave as well as standing waves)

Amplitude of pressure excess = BAk

(iii) Speed of sound $C = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

Where E = Ellastic modulus for the medium

ρ = density of medium

– for solid $C = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$

where Y = young's modulus for the solid

– for liquid $C = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$

where B = Bulk modulus for the liquid

– for gases $C = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M_0}}$

where M_0 is molecular wt. of the gas in (kg/mole)

Intensity of sound wave :

$\langle I \rangle = 2\pi^2 f^2 A^2 \rho v = \frac{P_m^2}{2\rho v}$ $\langle I \rangle \propto P_m^{\ 2}$

(iv) Loudness of sound : $L = 10\log_{10}\left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right)$ dB

where $I_0 = 10^{-12}$ W/m^2 (This the minimum intensity human ears can listen)

Intensity at a distance r from a point source = $I = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2}$

Interference of Sound Wave

if $P_1 = p_{m1} \sin(\omega t - kx_1 + \theta_1)$

$P_2 = p_{m2} \sin(\omega t - kx_2 + \theta_2)$

resultant excess pressure at point O is

$p = P_1 + P_2$

$p = p_0 \sin(\omega t - kx + \theta)$

$p_0 = \sqrt{p_{m_1}^2 + p_{m_2}^2 + 2p_{m_1}p_{m_2}\cos\phi}$

where $\phi = [k(x_2 - x_1) + (\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$

and $I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$

(i) For constructive interference

$\phi = 2n\pi$ and $\Rightarrow$ $p_0 = p_{m1} + p_{m2}$ (constructive interference)

(ii) For destructive interfrence

$\phi = (2n+1)\pi$ and $\Rightarrow$ $p_0 = |p_{m1} - p_{m2}|$ (destructive interference)

If ϕ is due to path difference only then $\phi = \dfrac{2\pi}{\lambda}\Delta x$.

Condition for constructive interference : $\Delta x = n\lambda$

Condition for destructive interference : $\Delta x = (2n+1)\dfrac{\lambda}{2}$.

(a) If $p_{m1} = p_{m2}$ and $\theta = \pi, 3\pi, \ldots$

resultant p = 0 i.e. no sound

(b) If $p_{m1} = p_{m2}$ and $\phi = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, \ldots$

$p_0 = 2p_m$ & $I_0 = 4I_1$

$p_0 = 2p_{m1}$

Close organ pipe :

$f = \dfrac{v}{4\ell}, \dfrac{3v}{4\ell}, \dfrac{5v}{4\ell}, \ldots\ldots\ldots \dfrac{(2n+1)v}{4\ell}$ n = overtone

Open organ pipe :

$f = \dfrac{v}{2\ell}, \dfrac{2v}{2\ell}, \dfrac{3v}{2\ell}, \ldots\ldots\ldots \dfrac{nV}{2\ell}$

Beats : Beatsfrequency = $|f_1 - f_2|$.

Doppler's Effect

The observed frequency, $f' = f\left(\dfrac{v - v_0}{v - v_s}\right)$

and Apparent wavelength $\lambda' = \lambda\left(\dfrac{v - v_s}{v}\right)$