

Physics 42200

Waves & Oscillations

Lecture 3 – French, Chapter 3

Spring 2014 Semester

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Announcements

1. Assignment #1 will probably be due on Friday, January 24th
 - You can download it from the course web page
 - Ask questions in class if you are completely stuck
 - Make use of office hours if you are still completely stuck...
2. The schedule of topics for the first part of the course will be approximately as follows:
 - This approach was found to be logical...

Schedule for about the first half of the course

1. Free vibrations of physical systems

- mass + spring, floating objects, torsion pendulum
- simple pendulum, physical pendulum
- reactive electronic circuits
- damped oscillations

2. Forced oscillations of physical systems

- steady state solutions
- resonance phenomena

3. Coupled systems

- normal modes of vibration
- forced oscillations

4. Continuous systems

- wave equation
- elastic string, transmission lines

Free Vibrations of Physical Systems

- Yet again, consider a mass and a spring:



- Two ways to think about this...
 1. Hooke's law + Newton's second law:
$$m\ddot{x} = -kx$$
$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0, \omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$
$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 2. Energy conservation...

Simple Harmonic Motion

- Start from Newton's second law:

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

- Multiply by $\dot{x}$:

$$m\dot{x}\ddot{x} + k\dot{x}x = 0$$

- Notice that

$$\frac{d}{dt}\dot{x}^2 = 2\dot{x}\ddot{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}x^2 = 2x\dot{x}$$

- So we can write

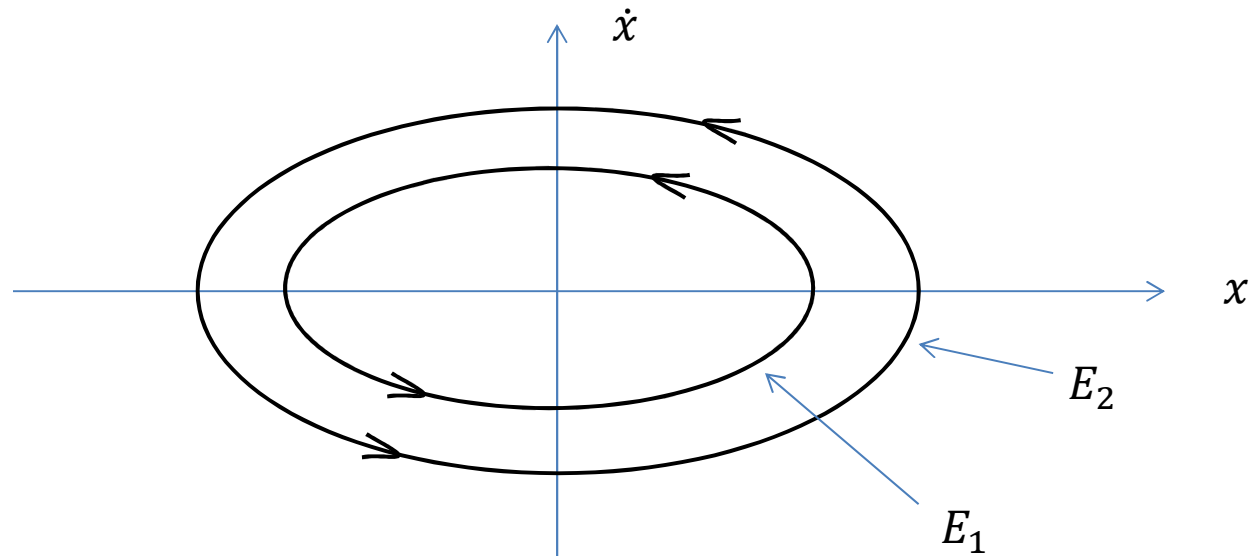
$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2\right) = 0$$

- Which implies that

$$\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = E = \text{const.}$$

Simple Harmonic Motion

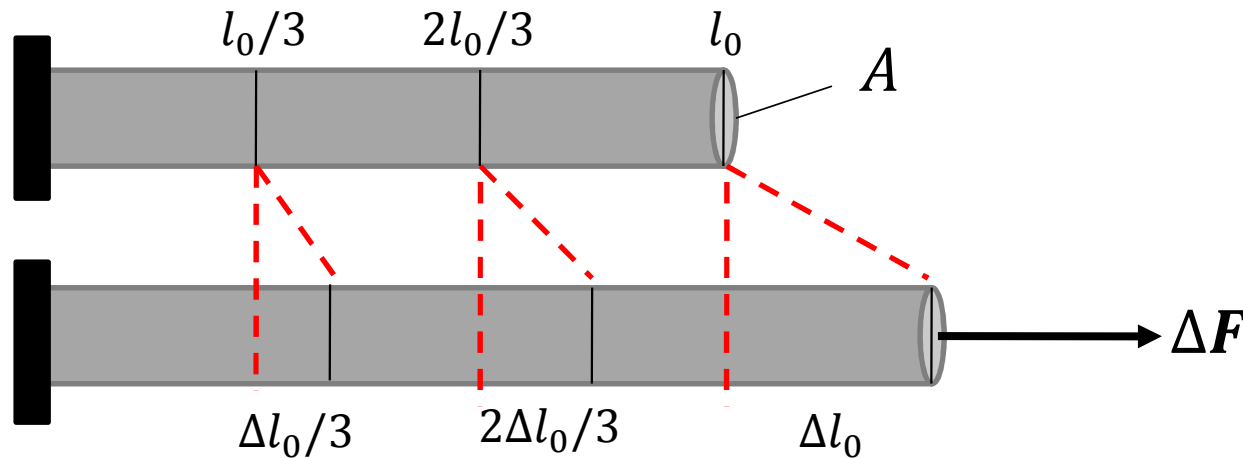
- Newton's law: $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0, x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
- Energy conservation: $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = E$
- The energy conservation relation can tell us a lot about the motion even when we can't solve for $x(t)$.



This is called a “phase plot” or “phase diagram”, not to be confused with something by the same name from thermodynamics...

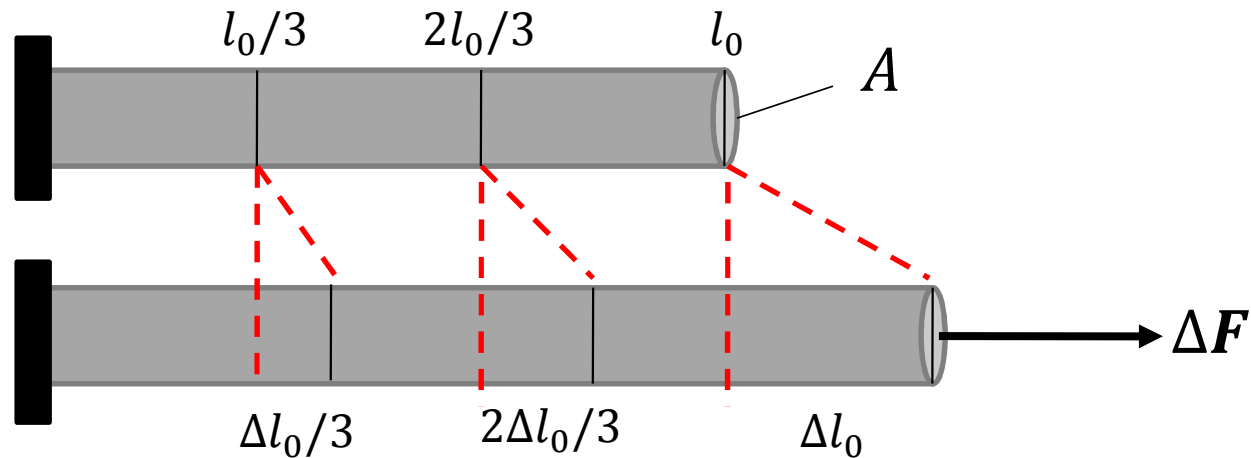
Oscillating Systems: Elastic Bodies

- Rigid bodies are usually elastic although we may not normally notice.
- What characterizes how elastic an object is?



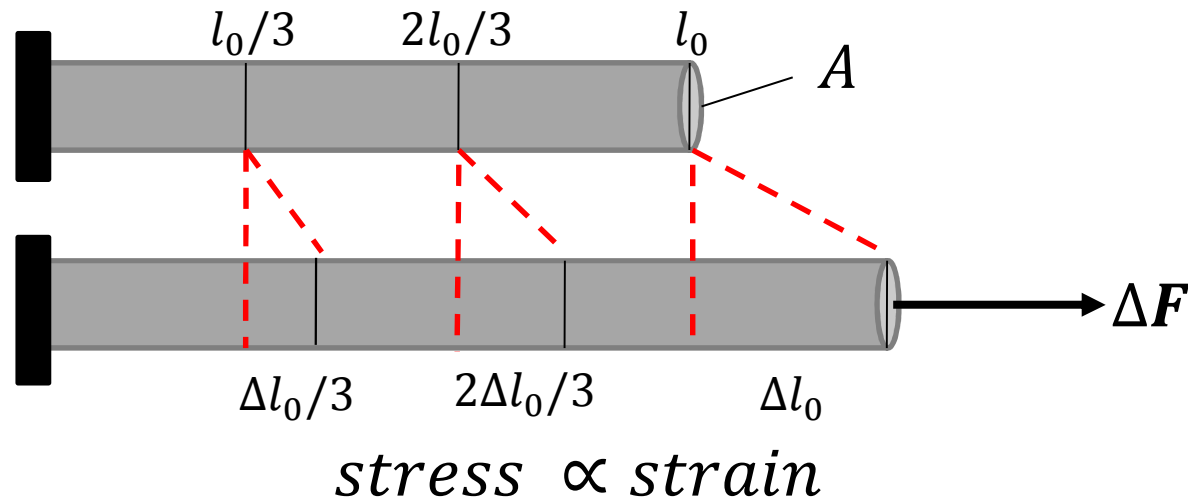
- The extension under the force ΔF is proportional to the original length, l_0 .
- Constant of proportionality: $strain \equiv \Delta l_0 / l_0$

Oscillating Systems: Elastic Bodies



- The same deformation would result if ΔF were increased provided A also increased by the same amount.
- Stress is defined: $stress = \Delta F / A$
- When the strain is small (eg, $\Delta l_0 / l_0 < 1\%$), the stress is proportional to the strain:
$$stress \propto strain$$

Oscillating Systems: Elastic Bodies



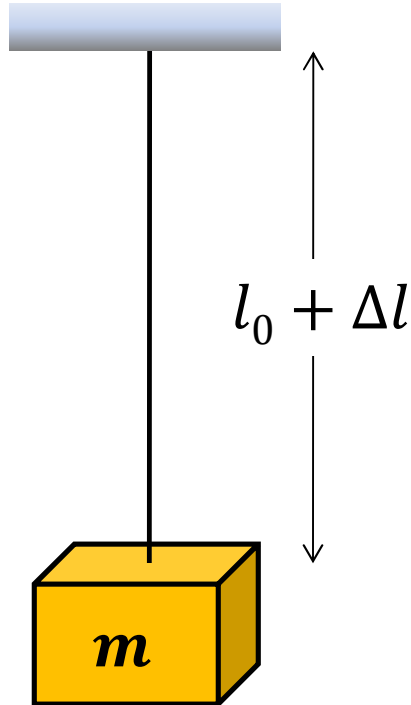
- Constant of proportionality is called Young's modulus

$$\frac{\Delta F}{A} = Y \frac{\Delta l_0}{l_0}$$

- Newton's third law: when the material is stretched by a distance x , the material will exert a reaction force

$$F = -\frac{YAx}{l_0} = -kx \text{ where } k = YA/l_0.$$

Example



- Steel has $Y = 20 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$
- Suppose that $m = 1 \text{ kg}$, $l_0 = 2 \text{ m}$ and has a diameter of $d = 0.5 \text{ mm}$ (24 AWG)
- Cross sectional area is

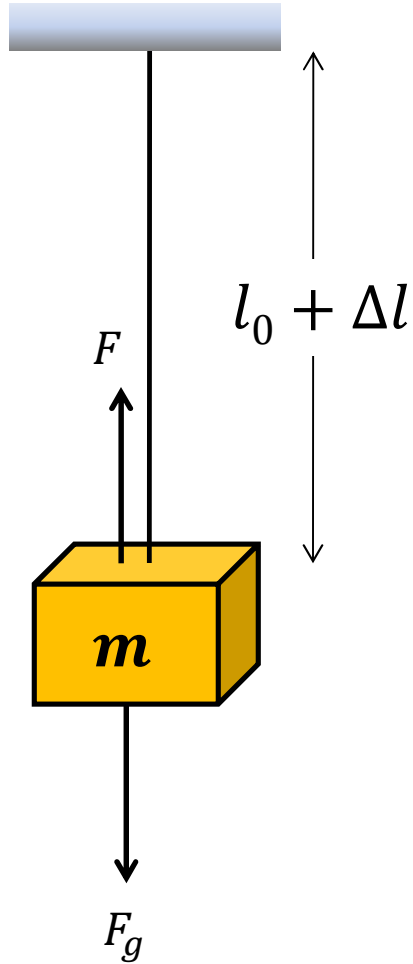
$$A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2$$

- Restoring force:

$$F = -\frac{YA\Delta l}{l_0} = -\frac{\pi Y d^2}{4 l_0} \Delta l = -k\Delta l$$

$$k = \frac{\pi \cdot (20 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2) \cdot (0.0005 \text{ m})^2}{4 \cdot (2 \text{ m})}$$
$$= 1.96 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}$$

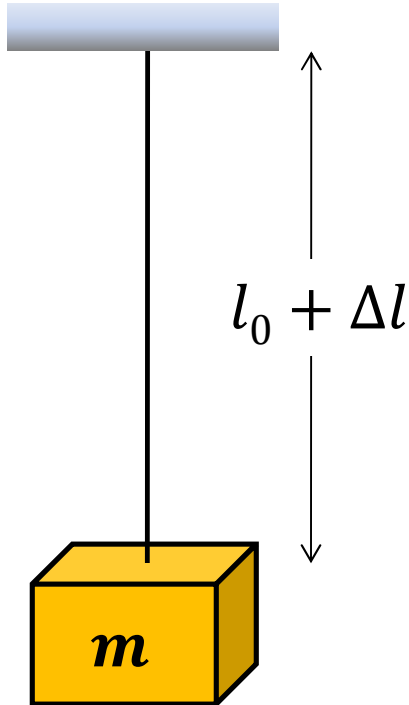
Example



- How much will the wire stretch under the weight of the mass, m ?

$$F_g = mg = k\Delta l$$
$$\Delta l = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{(1 \text{ kg}) \cdot (9.81 \text{ N/kg})}{1.96 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}}$$
$$= 5.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

Example



- Newton's second law:

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta l = -k \Delta l$$
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta l + \frac{k}{m} \Delta l = 0$$
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta l + \omega^2 \Delta l = 0$$

- Solutions can be written

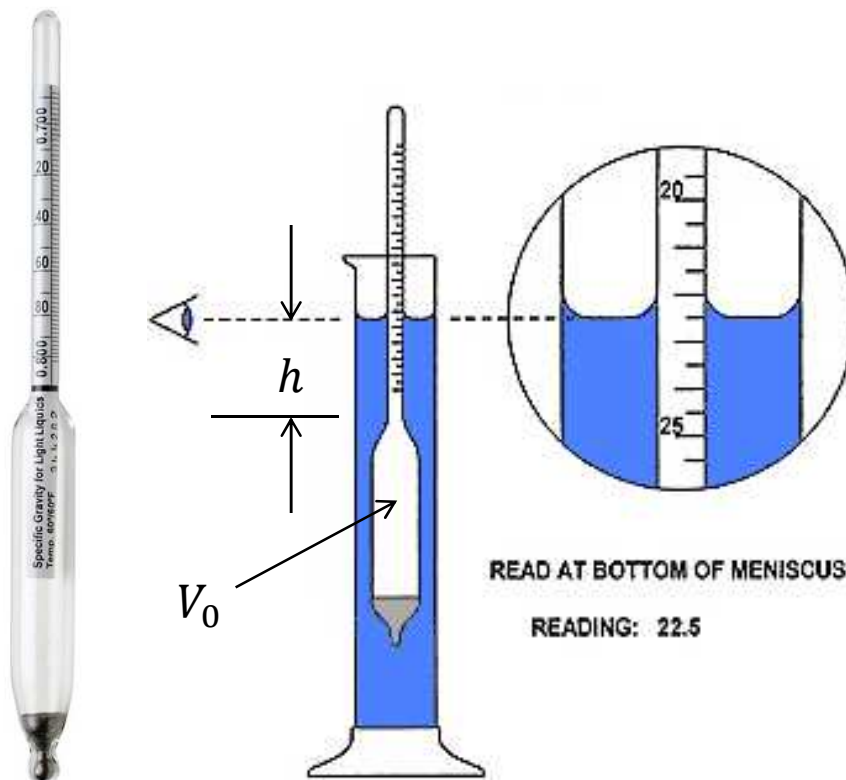
$$\Delta l(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- Oscillation frequency is

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{k/m} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1.96 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2}{1 \text{ kg}}} \\ = 22.3 \text{ Hz}$$

Floating Objects

- Hygrometer: measures density of liquids



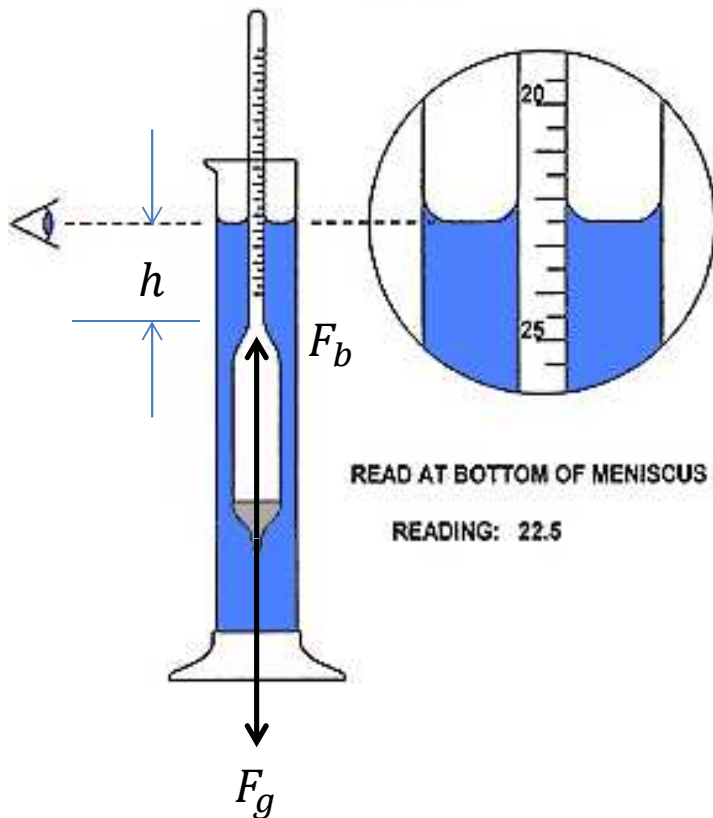
Archimedes' principle:
Buoyant force is equal to
the weight of the volume
of liquid displaced.

If the stem has a diameter
of d then the displaced
volume is

$$V = V_0 + \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2$$

$$F_b = \rho g \left(V_0 + \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \right)$$

Floating Objects



When in static equilibrium,

$$F_b = F_g$$

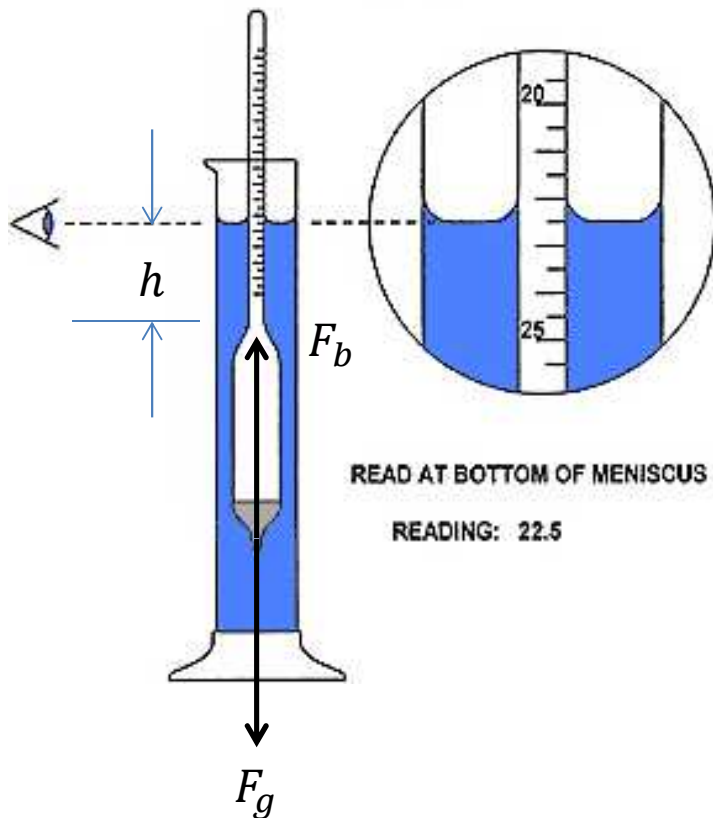
$$\rho g \left(V_0 + \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \right) = mg$$

$$h = \frac{m/\rho - V_0}{\pi d^2/4}$$

When the hydrometer is displaced by an additional distance Δh , the net force is

$$F = -\pi \rho g \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \Delta h$$

Floating Objects

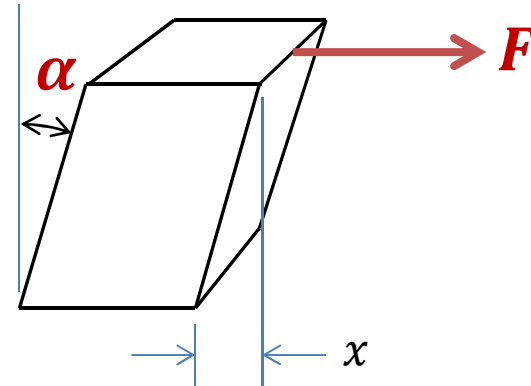
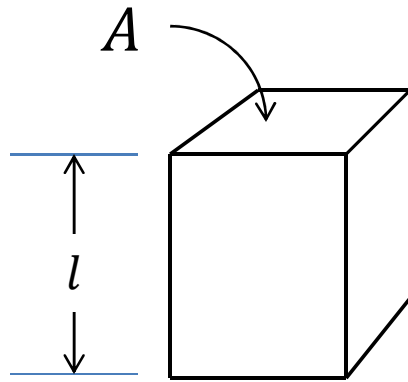


$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta h = -\pi \rho g \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \Delta h$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta h + \omega^2 \Delta h = 0$$

$$\text{where } \omega = \frac{d}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho g}{m}}$$

Shear Forces



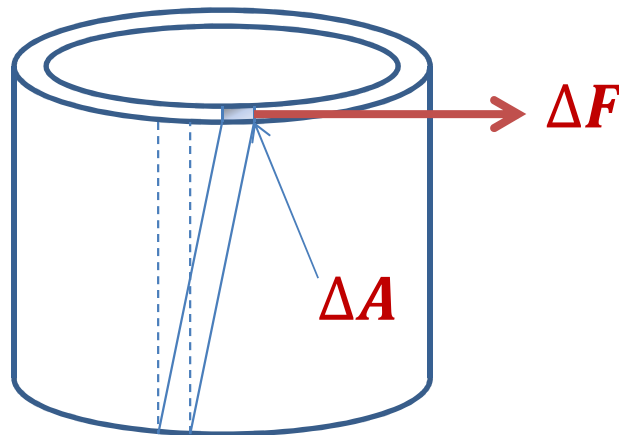
- Angle α is proportional to F and inversely proportional to A :

$$\frac{F}{A} = n\alpha \approx n\frac{x}{l}$$

- The constant of proportionality is called the *shear modulus*, denoted n .
- For example, steel has $n = 8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$

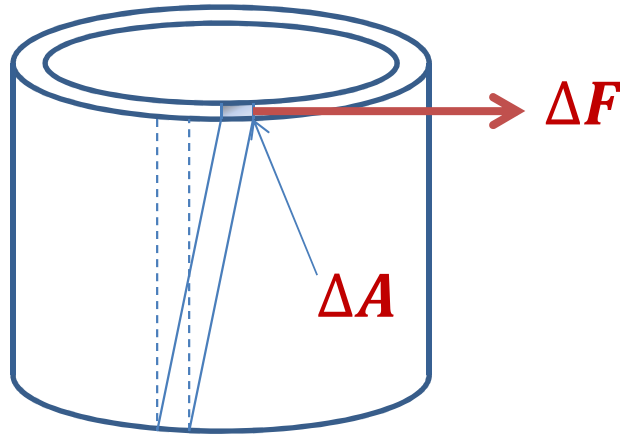
Shear Forces

- Torsion of a thin-walled tube of radius r and length l twisted through an angle θ :



- Angle of deflection: $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{r\theta}{l}$
- Shear force: $\Delta F = \frac{nr\theta\Delta A}{l}$

Shear Forces



- Differential element of torque:

$$\Delta M = r \Delta F$$

- Differential element of area:

$$\Delta A = r \Delta r \Delta \varphi$$

- Integrate around the circle...

$$M = \int dM = r \int dF = \frac{nr^2\theta}{l} \int dA = \frac{nr^2\theta}{l} \int_0^{2\pi} (r\Delta r) d\varphi = \frac{2\pi nr^3 \Delta r \theta}{l}$$

- Total torque on a solid cylinder of radius R : integrate over r from 0 to R .

$$M = \frac{2\pi n\theta}{l} \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{\pi n R^4 \theta}{2l}$$

Torsion Pendulum

- Suppose an object with moment of inertia $I = 0.00167 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$ is suspended from a steel wire of length $\ell = 2 \text{ m}$ with a diameter of $d = 0.5 \text{ mm}$ (24 AWG).

$$I\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{\pi n R^4 \theta}{2\ell}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\text{where } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\pi n R^4}{2I\ell}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi n d^4}{32I\ell}}$$

- Frequency of oscillation:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \cdot (8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2) \cdot (0.0005 \text{ m})^4}{32 \cdot (0.00167 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2) \cdot (2 \text{ m})}} = 0.061 \text{ Hz}$$