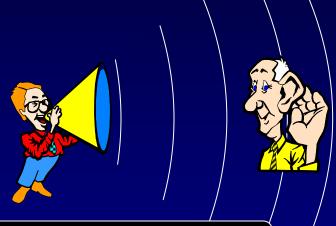
§ 10.6 多普勒效应 冲击波

§ 10.6 多普勒效应

冲击波

一、多普勒效应 波的观测频率

观测频率:单位时间内观测者 所接受到完整波的 波数,即



写成: $v = \frac{1}{d}$ 相对于观测者波阵面推进的距离

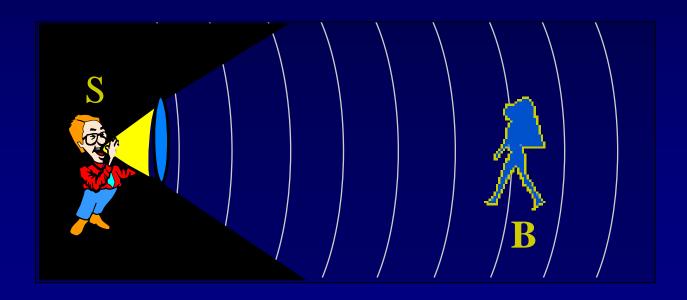
两者位置皆不变: $d = \lambda$, $l = u \times 1 \longrightarrow v = \frac{u \times 1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{T} = v_0$

1. 波源S静止,观测者B运动: $v_S = 0$, $v_B \neq 0$

相对于观测者: $l = (u + v_B) \times 1$, $d = \lambda$

观测频率:

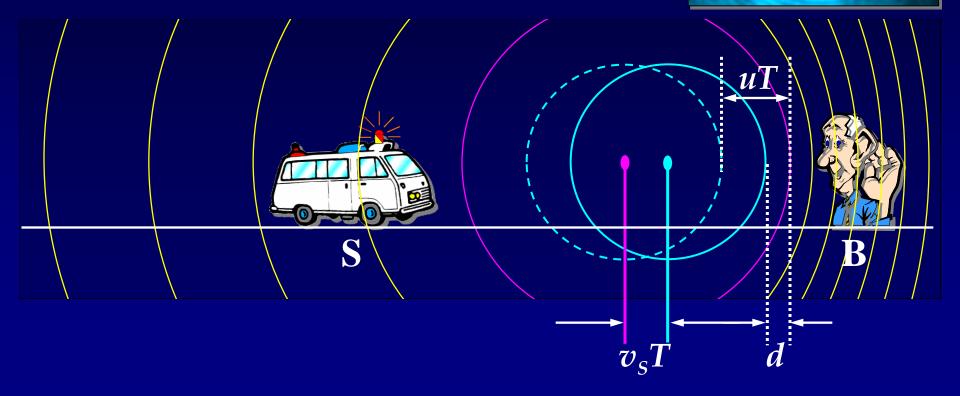
$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{d} = \frac{u + v_B}{\lambda} = \frac{u}{\lambda} (1 + \frac{v_B}{u}) = \frac{u + v_B}{u} v_0 \begin{cases} > v_0 \\ < v_0 \end{cases}$$



2. 波源S运动,观测者B静止: $v_S \neq 0$, $v_B = 0$

波前间距: $d = uT - v_sT$ 1秒内: $l = u \times 1$

B 的观测频率 :
$$v = \frac{l}{d} = \frac{u}{(u - v_S)T} = \frac{u}{u - v_S}$$

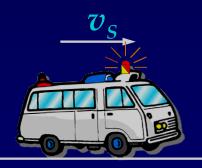


3. 波源S、观测者B皆运动: $v_S \neq 0$, $v_B \neq 0$

$$l = (u + v_B) \times 1$$
, $d = uT - v_ST$

观测频率:

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{v}_B}{\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v}_S} \boldsymbol{v}_0$$





注:以上测得的观测频率 ν 皆发生在两者连线上,且 $v_S < u!$

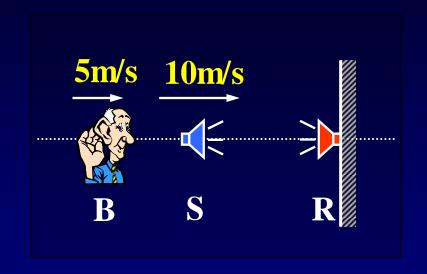
例 如图,已知 $v_0 = 1000 \text{ Hz}$,空气中 u = 340 m/s,求: B直接接收 S 的频率、反射波频率及拍频。

解 B直接接收S 的频率:

$$v_B = 5 \,\mathrm{m/s}$$

$$v_s = -10 \,\mathrm{m/s}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{u + v_B}{u - v_S} \mathbf{v_0} \approx 986 \,\mathrm{Hz}$$



R直接接收S的频率: $v_R = 0$, $v_S = 10$ m/s

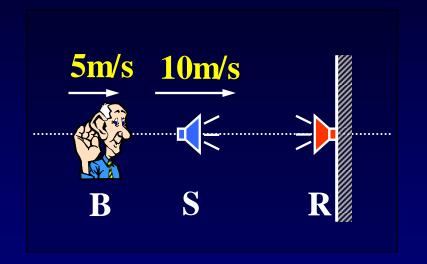
$$v_R = 1000 \times (340 + 0) / (340 - 10) \approx 1030 \text{ Hz}$$

B 直接接收 R 的频率: $v_R = 0$, $v_B = 5$ m/s, $v_0 = 1030$ Hz

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{v}_B}{\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v}_S} \boldsymbol{v}_0$$

$$\nu' = \frac{340 + 5}{340 - 0} \times 1030$$

 $\approx 1045 \, \mathrm{Hz}$



B接收到的拍频:

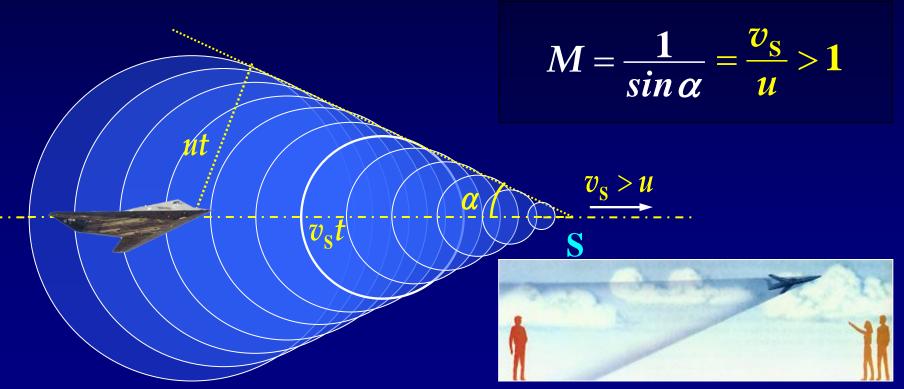
$$\Delta v = v' - v = 1045 - 986 = 59$$
 (Hz)

(the end)

二、冲击波 (shock wave)

若 $v_S > u$,将出现锥面波,即马赫波或冲击波!

马赫数 (Mach number):





1. 观测者接收的频率:

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{v}_B}{\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v}_S} \boldsymbol{v}_0$$

*2. 冲击波: $M = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$

(请看录像))