

*Laboratório de Oscilações e Ondas*  
*Propagação do som*

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# *Laboratório de Mecânica Oscilações e Ondas*

## *Velocidade do Som*

Cópia das transparências

## Características Físicas do fenómeno

Ref. *The Feynmann Lectures on Physics, Vol. 1, 1964*

1. O gás move-se e varia de densidade
2. Uma variação de densidade implica uma variação de pressão
3. Diferença de pressão gera movimento do gás

$$P = f(\rho)$$

Antes da perturbação sonora:

$$P_0 = f(\rho_0)$$

Variações extremamente pequenas:

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1.0133 \text{ bar}, (1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2)$$

$$I (\text{Pressão acústica}) = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{P}{P_{ref}} \right) \text{ em db}$$

## *Variação de pressão*

$$P_{ref} = 2 \times 10^{-10} bar$$

$$P = 10^3 P_{ref} = 2 \times 10^{-7} bar \Rightarrow I = 60 db$$

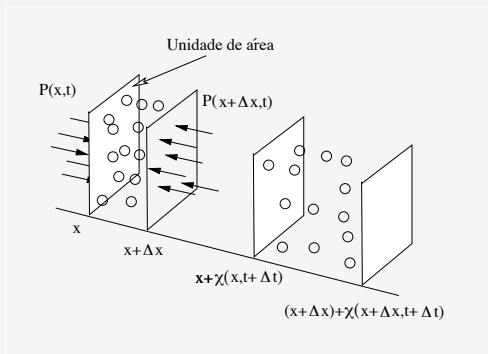
60 db  $\rightarrow$  som moderado, 120 db causa dor

$$P = P_0 + P_e, \quad \rho = \rho_0 + \rho_e$$

$$P = P_0 + P_e = f(\rho_0 + \rho_e) = f(\rho_0) + \rho_e \left( \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right)_0$$

$$P_e = \rho_e \left( \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right)_0 = k \rho_e$$

## Movimento e densidade



$$\rho_0 \Delta x = \rho [x + \Delta x + \chi(x + \Delta x, t + \Delta t) - x - \chi(x, t + \Delta t)]$$

$\Delta x \gg$  distância média percorrida entre choques

$$\rho_e$$

$$\rho_0\Delta x = \rho \left[ \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \Delta x + \Delta x \right]$$

$$\rho_0 = (\rho_0 + \rho_e) \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} + \rho_0 + \rho_e$$

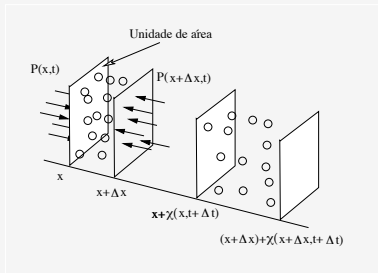
$$\rho_e \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \ll \rho_0 \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho_e = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

## Equação de propagação

$$P(x,t) - P(x + \Delta x,t) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\Delta x = -\frac{\partial P_e}{\partial x}\Delta x$$

A força exercida no volume definido por  $\Delta x$  é  $\Delta F = A\Delta P$



$$\Delta F = A\rho_0\Delta x\frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\partial P_e}{\partial x}\Delta x A$$

$$\rho_0\frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial t^2} = -k\frac{\partial\rho_e}{\partial x} = -k\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\rho_0\frac{\partial\chi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial t^2} = k\frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial x^2}$$

## *Velocidade do som*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} = k \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2} = c_s^2 \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$c_s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dP}{d\rho}\right)_0}$$

Compressão/expansão adiabáticas  $PV^\gamma = \text{const}$

$$P = \text{const } \rho^\gamma$$

$$c_s^2 = \frac{dP}{d\rho} = \frac{\gamma P}{\rho}$$

$$PV = Nk_B T = nRT$$



$$c_s^2 = \frac{\gamma P}{\rho} = \frac{\gamma N k_B T}{V \rho} = \frac{\gamma N k_B T}{N m}$$

$$c_s^2 = \frac{\gamma N k_B T}{N m} = \frac{\gamma k_B T}{m} = \frac{\gamma R T}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k_B T = \frac{1}{2} m \langle v_i^2 \rangle \quad i = \{x, y, z\} \quad (\text{Teo. Equipartição})$$

$$\frac{3}{2} k_B T = \frac{1}{2} m (\langle v_x^2 \rangle + \langle v_y^2 \rangle + \langle v_z^2 \rangle)$$

$$c_s^2 = \frac{\gamma}{3} \langle v^2 \rangle$$

## *Soluções da equação de onda*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2}$$

Onda plana com velocidade  $v$ , tem a forma  $f(x - vt)$ . Se  $\chi = f(x - vt) = f(\xi)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{c_s^2} v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial \xi^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial \xi^2} \Rightarrow v = c_s$$

Onda plana com velocidade  $-v$ , e forma  $f(-x + vt)$  também é solução.

## *Sobreposição de ondas*

Se

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi_1}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi_1}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi_2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi_2}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\chi(x,t) = \chi_1(x,t) + \chi_2(x,t)$$

também é solução porque verifica

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2}$$

## *2 ondas propagando-se em sentidos opostos*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\chi(x,t) = F(x - vt) + G(x + vt)$$

se na posição  $x = 0$   $\chi(0,t) = 0$  então

$$G(+vt) = -F(-vt) \Leftrightarrow G(z) = -F(-z)$$

ou seja

$$\Rightarrow G(x + vt) = -F(-x - vt)$$

$$\chi(x,t) = F(x - vt) - F(-x - vt)$$

## *Ondas periódicas*

Para ondas periódicas

$$F(x - vt) = e^{ik(x-vt)} = e^{i\omega(t-x/v)}$$

com  $\omega = kv$

$$\chi(x,t) = F(x - vt) - F(-x - vt) = e^{i\omega(t-x/v)} - e^{i\omega(t+x/v)}$$

$$\chi(x,t) = e^{i\omega t}(e^{-i\omega x/v} - e^{i\omega x/v}) = -2ie^{i\omega t} \sin\left(\frac{\omega x}{v}\right)$$

## Ondas estacionárias

$$f(x,t) = e^{i\omega t}(e^{-i\omega x/v} - e^{i\omega x/v}) = -2ie^{i\omega t} \sin\left(\frac{\omega x}{v}\right)$$

Nodos

$$f(x,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\omega x}{v}\right) = 0$$

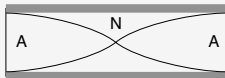
$$\frac{\omega x}{v} = n\pi \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi x}{Tv} = n\pi$$

$$x = \frac{n\lambda}{2}$$

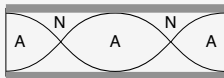
$$(\lambda = Tv)$$

# *Ondas periódicas sonoras num tubo: Ondas estacionárias*

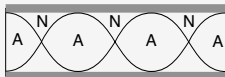
## OPEN TUBE



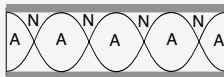
Fundamental: Open tube



1st Overtone: Open tube



2nd Overtone: Open tube

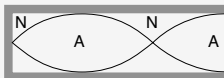


3rd Overtone: Open tube

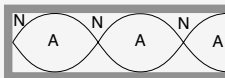
## CLOSED TUBE



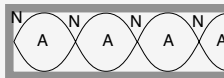
Fundamental: Closed tube



1st Overtone: Closed tube



2nd Overtone: Closed tube



3rd Overtone: Closed tube

**Resonance States: Open and Closed Tubes**

## *Tubo aberto*

Numa extremidade  $x$

$$\chi(x,t) \rightarrow \text{máximo} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\chi(x+L,t) \rightarrow \text{máximo} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi(x+L)}{\lambda} = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\pi(x+L)}{\lambda} - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} = n\pi$$

$$L = \frac{n\lambda}{2}$$

$$\lambda = Tv \Rightarrow v = f\lambda$$

$$L = \frac{nv}{2f} \Rightarrow v = \frac{2fL}{n}$$



## *Tubo fechado numa das extremidades*

Numa extremidade  $x$

$$\chi(x,t) \rightarrow \text{máximo} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\chi(x+L,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi(x+L)}{\lambda} = n\pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi(x+L)}{\lambda} - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{(2n-1)\lambda}{4} \Rightarrow L = \frac{p\lambda}{4} \text{ com } p \text{ ímpar}$$

$$\lambda = Tv \Rightarrow v = f\lambda$$

$$L = \frac{pv}{4f} \Rightarrow v = \frac{4fL}{p} \text{ com } p \text{ ímpar}$$