

Learning Notes of Acoustics

Jiaju Zou

Abstract

This document is written mostly based on the learning notes of *Sound and Sources of Sound*, a very suitable textbook for new learners to have a basic understanding of acoustics and aeroacoustics.

Classical acoustics theory will be discussed in this document, including the basic characteristics of sound, sound wave equations, sound propagation in pipes, sound wave at interfaces, Ray theory and sound generated near surfaces of discontinuity. Some aeroacoustic theories will also be discussed with a lower concentration, but we will never miss the important theory in this area, for example, the famous Lighthill Acoustic Analogy and the FW-H Equation.

Finally, some content in this document is simplified to focus on the important key points (these points are detailed and we promise you can understand them). Welcome to discuss with the author if you have any different understanding about the theories in this document since the author is still learning in this area.

1 Characteristics of Sound

1.1 Introduction

Sound

1. Elastic medium (gas, water, solid) is the necessary condition of sound propagation, therefore sound cannot propagate in the vacuum.
2. Sound wave propagation speed c_0 : in air ≈ 340 m/s , in solid ≈ 1500 m/s.

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3. Molecules in the medium (fluid particles) vibrate at the speed of around 0.1 m/s.
4. Longitudinal wave motion (the direction of particle vibration is the same as the direction of the wave propagation).

Mean State

First, let's have a look at the following parameters:

- ambient pressure P_0
- perturbation pressure $p'(\mathbf{x}, t)$
- ambient density ρ_0
- perturbation density $\rho'(\mathbf{x}, t)$

Then the total unsteady pressure and density can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 + p'(\mathbf{x}, t) \\ \rho_0 + \rho'(\mathbf{x}, t) \end{aligned}$$

Now consider the perturbations can be negligible, the acoustic parameters satisfy the following condition:

$$\begin{aligned} p'(\mathbf{x}, t) &\ll P_0 \\ \rho'(\mathbf{x}, t) &\ll \rho_0 \\ v &\ll c_0 \\ s &\ll \lambda \end{aligned}$$

where v and s are the speed and displacement of particle vibration separately, λ is the wavelength of the propagating sound wave.

Mathematically, we can obtain the following results:

1. The product of perturbation quantities can be negligible.
2. The response of the acoustic field is linear.
3. Sound can be regarded as linear motion.

Here we list some common perturbation pressures in our daily life, which can help you have an intuitive understanding of the quantity of $p'(\mathbf{x}, t)$.

- We human just feel the sound at 1000Hz: 2×10^{-5} Pa
- The wind blowing the leaves: 2×10^{-4} Pa
- The talk in room with distance of 1m: $0.05 \sim 0.1$ Pa

Sound Pressure Level (SPL)

Use the template *chapter.tex* together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style the various elements of your chapter content. Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the L^AT_EX automatism for all your cross-references and citations. And please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

2 Section Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations.

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Use the standard `equation` environment to typeset your equations, e.g.

$$a \times b = c, \quad (1)$$

however, for multiline equations we recommend to use the `eqnarray` environment¹.

$$|\nabla U_\alpha^\mu(y)| \leq \frac{1}{d-\alpha} \int \left| \nabla \frac{1}{|\xi-y|^{d-\alpha}} \right| d\mu(\xi) = \int \frac{1}{|\xi-y|^{d-\alpha+1}} d\mu(\xi) \quad (2)$$

$$= (d-\alpha+1) \int_{d(y)}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(B(y,r))}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \leq (d-\alpha+1) \int_{d(y)}^{\infty} \frac{r^{d-\alpha}}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \quad (3)$$

2.1 Subsection Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

Please do not use quotation marks when quoting texts! Simply use the `quotation` environment – it will automatically be rendered in line with the preferred layout.

2.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.1, see also Fig. 1²

Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

¹ In physics texts please activate the class option `vecphys` to depict your vectors in *boldface-italic* type - as is customary for a wide range of physical subjects

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Paragraph Heading

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Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

For typesetting numbered lists we recommend to use the `enumerate` environment – it will automatically rendered in line with the preferred layout.

1. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

Subparagraph Heading

In order to avoid simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2, see also Fig. 2.

For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment – it will automatically be rendered in line with the preferred layout.

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development, cf. Table 1.

Fig. 1 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command

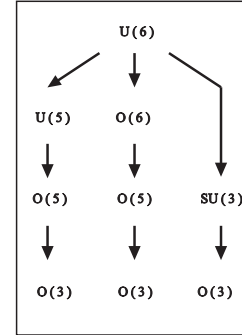


Fig. 2 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command

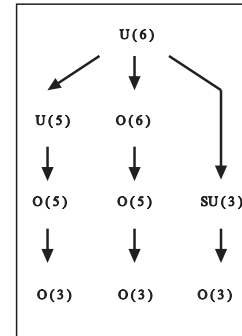


Table 1 Please write your table caption here

| Classes | Subclass | Length | Action Mechanism |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Translation | mRNA ^a | 22 (19–25) | Translation repression, mRNA cleavage |
| Translation | mRNA cleavage | 21 | mRNA cleavage |
| Translation | mRNA | 21–22 | mRNA cleavage |
| Translation | mRNA | 24–26 | Histone and DNA Modification |

^a Table foot note (with superscript)

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
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Run-in Heading Boldface Version Use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

Run-in Heading Boldface and Italic Version Use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

Run-in Heading Displayed Version

Use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

3 Section Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the

L^AT_EX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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If you want to list definitions or the like we recommend to use the enhanced `description` environment – it will automatically rendered in line with the preferred layout.

- Type 1 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.
- Type 2 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 2.1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.

3.1 Subsection Heading

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If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts we recommend to use the newly defined class option `graybox` and the newly defined environment `svgraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box 'behind' your text.

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3.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

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Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

Theorem 1 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1 Definition text goes here.

Proof Proof text goes here. □

Paragraph Heading

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Note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

Theorem 2 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 2 Definition text goes here.

Proof Proof text goes here. □

Trailer Head

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Trailer Head** we recommend to use

```
\begin{trailer}{Trailer Head}
...
\end{trailer}
```

? Questions

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Questions** we recommend to use

```
\begin{question}{Questions}
...
\end{question}
```

> Important

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Important** we recommend to use

```
\begin{important}{Important}  
...  
\end{important}
```

! Attention

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Attention** we recommend to use

```
\begin{warning}{Attention}  
...  
\end{warning}
```

Program Code

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Program Code** we recommend to use

```
\begin{programcode}{Program Code}  
\begin{verbatim}...\end{verbatim}  
\end{programcode}
```

Tips

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Tips** we recommend to use

```
\begin{tips}{Tips}  
...  
\end{tips}
```

Overview

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Overview we recommend to use

```
\begin{overview}{Overview}
...
\end{overview}
```

Background Information

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Background Information we recommend to use

```
\begin{backgroundinformation}{Background Information}
...
\end{backgroundinformation}
```

Legal Text

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Legal Text we recommend to use

```
\begin{legaltext}{Legal Text}
...
\end{legaltext}
```

Acknowledgements If you want to include acknowledgments of assistance and the like at the end of an individual chapter please use the `acknowledgement` environment – it will automatically be rendered in line with the preferred layout.

Appendix

When placed at the end of a chapter or contribution (as opposed to at the end of the book), the numbering of tables, figures, and equations in the appendix section continues on from that in the main text. Hence please *do not* use the `appendix` command when writing an appendix at the end of your chapter or contribution. If there is only one the appendix is designated “Appendix”, or “Appendix 1”, or “Appendix 2”, etc. if there is more than one.

$$a \times b = c \tag{4}$$

References

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year.³ If the citation in the text is numbered, the reference list should be arranged in ascending order. If the citation in the text is author/year, the reference list should be *sorted* alphabetically and if there are several works by the same author, the following order should be used:

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2. all works by the author with a coauthor, ordered alphabetically by coauthor
3. all works by the author with several coauthors, ordered chronologically by year of publication.

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- The *two* recommended styles for references in books on *mathematical, physical, statistical and computer sciences* are depicted in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] and [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].
- Examples of the most commonly used reference style in books on *Psychology, Social Sciences* are [11, 12, 13, 14, 15].
- Examples for references in books on *Humanities, Linguistics, Philosophy* are [16, 17, 18, 19, 20].
- Examples of the basic Springer Nature style used in publications on a wide range of subjects such as *Computer Science, Economics, Engineering, Geosciences, Life Sciences, Medicine, Biomedicine* are [21, 22, 24, 23, 25].

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³ Make sure that all references from the list are cited in the text. Those not cited should be moved to a separate *Further Reading* section or chapter.

⁴ Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the *ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations*, see <http://www.issn.org/en/node/344>

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