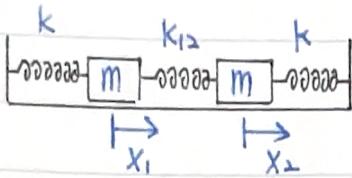


Coupled Oscillations

Two Coupled Harmonic Oscillators



$$m \frac{d^2x_1}{dt^2} = -kx_1 - k_{12}(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$m \frac{d^2x_2}{dt^2} = -kx_2 - k_{12}(x_2 - x_1)$$

We expect the motion to be oscillatory, $x_1(t) = B_1 e^{i\omega t}$ $x_2(t) = B_2 e^{i\omega t}$

$$\Rightarrow -m\omega^2 B_1 e^{i\omega t} + (k + k_{12}) B_1 e^{i\omega t} - k_{12} B_2 e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 B_2 e^{i\omega t} + (k + k_{12}) B_2 e^{i\omega t} - k_{12} B_1 e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k + k_{12} - m\omega^2) B_1 - k_{12} B_2 = 0$$

$$-k_{12} B_1 + (k + k_{12} - m\omega^2) B_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} k + k_{12} - m\omega^2 & -k_{12} \\ -k_{12} & k + k_{12} - m\omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(k + k_{12} - m\omega^2)^2 - k_{12}^2 = 0, \quad k + k_{12} - m\omega^2 = \pm k_{12} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k + k_{12} \pm k_{12}}{m}}$$

$$\text{characteristic frequencies (or eigenfrequencies)} \quad \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k + 2k_{12}}{m}} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = C_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + D_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_1 e^{i\omega_2 t} + F_1 e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

$$x_2(t) = C_2 e^{i\omega_1 t} + D_2 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} + F_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

for $\omega = \omega_1$, $C_1 = -C_2$, $D_1 = -D_2$,

for $\omega = \omega_2$, $E_1 = E_2$, $F_1 = F_2$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = C_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + D_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_1 e^{i\omega_2 t} + F_1 e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

$$x_2(t) = -C_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} - D_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_1 e^{i\omega_2 t} + F_1 e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

$$\text{let } \eta_1 \equiv x_1 - x_2 \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \eta_2)$$

$$\eta_2 \equiv x_1 + x_2 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_2 - \eta_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m \left(\frac{d^2\eta_1}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2\eta_2}{dt^2} \right) + (k + 2k_{12})\eta_1 + k\eta_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m \left(\frac{d^2\eta_1}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2\eta_2}{dt^2} \right) + (k + 2k_{12})\eta_1 - k\eta_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \quad m \frac{d^2\eta_1}{dt^2} + (k + 2k_{12})\eta_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta_1(t) = G_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + H_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t}$$

$$(1) - (2) \quad m \frac{d^2\eta_2}{dt^2} + k\eta_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta_2(t) = G_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} + H_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

↳ normal coordinates

impose the special initial conditions

$$(1) \quad X_1(0) = -X_2(0), \quad \eta_1(0) = 0, \quad \eta_2(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta_1(t) \neq 0 \quad \text{antisymmetrical}$$

$$\frac{dX_1(0)}{dt} = -\frac{dX_2(0)}{dt}, \quad \frac{d\eta_1(0)}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{d\eta_2(0)}{dt} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad G_2 = H_2 = 0, \quad \eta_2(t) = 0$$



$$(2) \quad X_1(0) = X_2(0), \quad \eta_1(0) = 0, \quad \eta_2(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta_1(t) \neq 0, \quad \eta_2(t) \neq 0 \quad \text{symmetrical}$$

$$\frac{dX_1(0)}{dt} = \frac{dX_2(0)}{dt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta_1(t) = \eta_2(t)$$

antisymmetrical mode has the higher f

$$\text{if we hold } m_2 \text{ fixed, } f = \sqrt{\frac{k+k_{12}}{M}}$$

Weak Coupling

if $k_{12} \ll k$, $\frac{k_{12}}{2k} \equiv \epsilon \ll 1$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k+2k_{12}}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2k_{12}}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sqrt{1+4\epsilon} \cong \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} (1+2\epsilon)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k+k_{12}}{m}} \cong \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} (1+\epsilon), \quad \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \cong \omega_0 (1-\epsilon)$$

$$\omega_1 \cong \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} (1+2\epsilon) \cong \omega_0 (1-\epsilon)(1+2\epsilon) \cong \omega_0 (1+\epsilon)$$

$$\omega_2 \cong \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \cong \omega_0 (1-\epsilon)$$

initial conditions $X_1(0) = B$ $X_2(0) = 0$ $\frac{dX_1(0)}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{dX_2(0)}{dt} = 0$

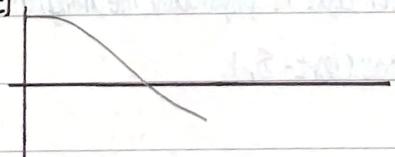
$$C_1 = D_1 = E_1 = F_1 = \frac{1}{4}B$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(t) &= \frac{B}{4} \left[(e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_1 t}) + (e^{i\omega_2 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}) \right] = \frac{B}{2} (\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t) \\ &= B \left[\cos \left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t \right) \cos \left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t \right) \right] \\ &= B \cos(\epsilon \omega_0 t) \cos(\omega_0 t) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_2(t) = B \sin \epsilon \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0 t \quad \text{vary slowly with time} \quad \Rightarrow \text{beats}$$

when $t = \frac{\pi}{2\epsilon \omega_0}$ then $B \cos \epsilon \omega_0 t = 0$

$X_1(t)$



$X_2(t)$

