Circular Drumhead

Completed and Analyzed in class, March 28, 2025

THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS THAT SHOULD BE READY FOR THE FRIDAY MARCH 28 CLASS.

This is the fifteenth notebook for you to complete. It is our second notebook that has a two-dimensional network of masses. This time the network is disk-shaped, and we will use the coordinates r and θ to describe the disk. As with the rectangular two-dimensional network in the previous notebook, this disk of masses will oscillate vertically (in the z direction).

Initial Conditions

Set up the duration, steps, and deltaT:

```
In[@]:= tInitial = 0.0;
tFinal = 10.0;
steps = 5000;
deltaT = (tFinal - tInitial) / steps;
```

Set up the size of the grid (enough masses so that the grid looks like a drumhead, but not so many that we tax our computers):

```
ln[ • ] := nr = 4;
n\theta = 8;
```

We are going to make initial conditions a product of Bessel functions and sine functions. What product is specified by the modes.

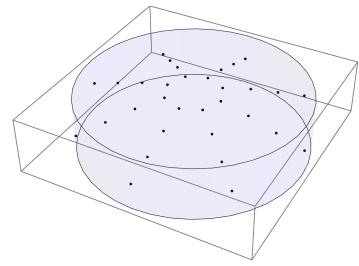
```
m[\cdot]:=\max z=1.0; initialzs = Table[maxz BesselJ[0, BesselJZero[0, 1] r/nr], {r, 1, nr}, {\theta, 0, n\theta - 1}]; initialvs = Table[0, {r, 1, nr}, {\theta, 0, n\theta - 1}]; initialConditions = {tInitial, initialzs, initialvs};
```

3D Graphics

We need a graphics implementation with $n_r n_\theta$ masses.

```
In[*]:= halfHeight = 1;
     radius = 4;
     rspacing = radius / nr;
     espacing = 360 ° / ne;
     cylinder = {FaceForm[{Blue, Opacity[0.04]}],
         Cylinder[{{0, 0, -halfHeight}, {0, 0, halfHeight}}, radius]};
     drumheadGraphic[zs_] := Graphics3D[Flatten[{
            {cylinder},
            Table[
             Point[{rspacing r Cos[\thetaspacing \theta], rspacing r Sin[\thetaspacing \theta], zs[[r, \theta + 1]]}],
              \{r, nr\}, \{\theta, 0, n\theta - 1\}]
           }, 1]];
     drumheadGraphic[initialzs]
```

Out[•]=



Formulas for the Accelerations — Theory

The formula for the accelerations,

$$a_{r,\theta} = \frac{n_{\theta} \, n_r}{2 \, \pi r} \, v_0^2 \left[\frac{2 \, \pi r}{n_r} \left(\frac{n_{\theta}}{2 \, \pi r \, n_r} \right)^2 \left(Z_{j,\theta+1} + Z_{j,\theta-1} - 2 \, Z_{r,\theta} \right) + \frac{2 \, \pi r}{n_{\theta}} \, \frac{1}{n_r^2} \left(Z_{r+1,\theta} + Z_{r-1,\theta} - 2 \, Z_{r,\theta} \right) \right) \right]$$

is valid except for the perimeter and the center.

Fixed Perimeter

A round drumhead is normally fixed at its perimeter, and we are going to deal with the perimeter by just freezing the perimeter masses to have $z_{n_t,\theta} = 0$. We can capture this in the initial conditions, and we can preserve it by having $a_{n_r,\theta}$ be 0 in the acceleration formula.

An Issue at the Center

There is also an issue at the center. The position of the center, $z_{0,\theta}$, is referenced in the term $z_{r-1,\theta}$ when r = 1. You can even tell there is something screwy about $z_{0,\theta}$ because there is only one center, and so its z value cannot depend on θ . A way to handle this reference is to interpret $z_{0,\theta}$ as the average of all of the $z_{1,\theta}$. Essentially, there is negligible mass in the center, and its z value must track the average z values of the points in the surrounding ring.

Implementing the Accelerations

```
In[ • ]:= v0 = 4 Pi;
      averageInnerRing[allzs_] := \frac{1}{m\theta} Total[allzs[1, All]]
      a[r_{,\theta_{,allzs_{,l}}] := v0^2 If[r == nr,
           0, (* no acceleration at the edges *)
           allzs[r, Mod[\theta, n\theta] + 1] + allzs[r, Mod[\theta - 1, n\theta]] + allzs[r + 1, \theta] +
            If [r = 1, averageInnerRing[allzs], allzs[r - 1, \theta]] - 4 allzs[r, \theta]
         1
```

Second-Order Runge-Kutta — Implementation

```
In[*]:= rungeKutta2[cc_] := (
         curTime = cc[[1]];
         curzs = cc[2];
         curvs = cc[3];
         newTime = curTime + deltaT;
         zsStar = curzs + curvs deltaT / 2;
         as = Table[a[r, \theta, zsStar], {r, 1, nr}, {\theta, 0, n\theta - 1}];
         newvs = curvs + as deltaT;
         newzs = curzs + (curvs + newvs) deltaT / 2;
         {newTime, newzs, newvs}
       rk2Results = NestList[rungeKutta2, initialConditions, steps];
       rk2ResultsTransposed = Transpose[rk2Results];
      zs = rk2ResultsTransposed[2];
Out[ • ]=
      $Aborted
```

Animating the 3D Graphics

The default duration of the animation is the duration of our simulation:

Out[•]=

