

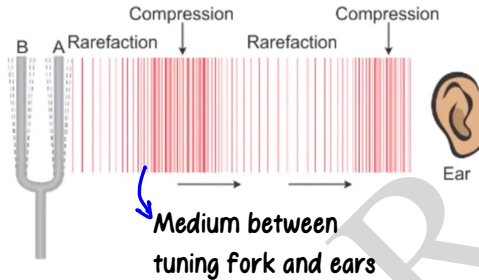
Sound: it is a form of energy

How is sound produced?

By vibrating objects

Example: vocal chords → Vibrate → Produced sound

How sound propagates?



Types of waves

Sound energy travels in the form of energy

Waves

Mechanical wave

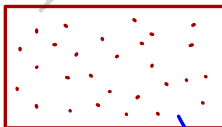
Medium is required to propagate

Ex: Sound waves

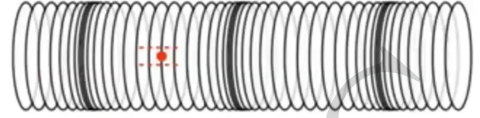
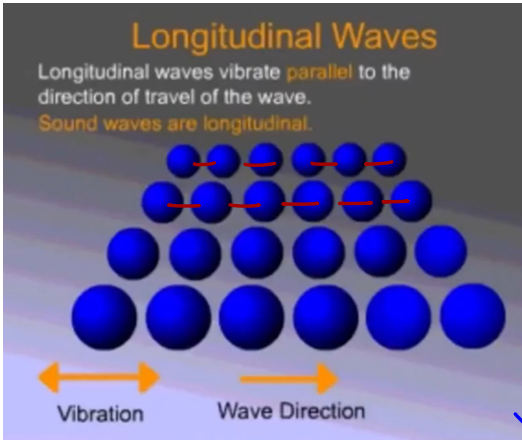
Non-mechanical wave

No medium is required to propagate

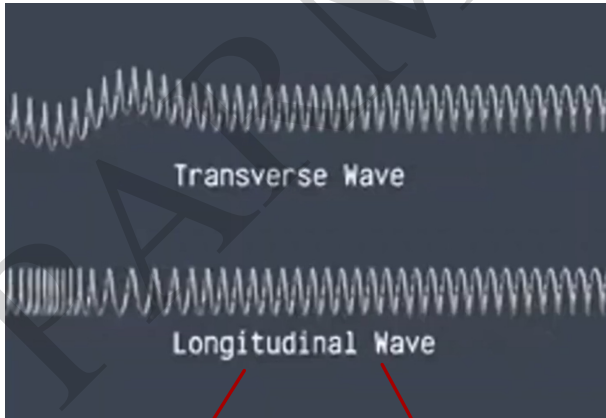
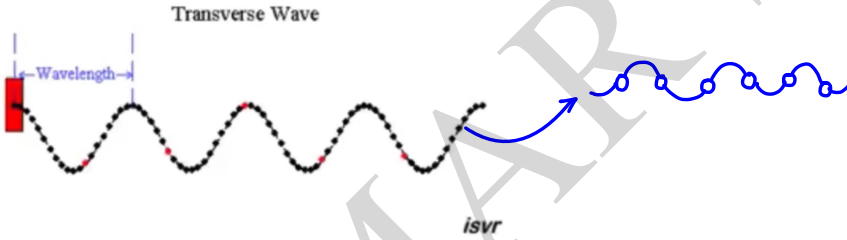
Ex: Light waves



The particles in the medium helps the sound to propagate



Particles do not move



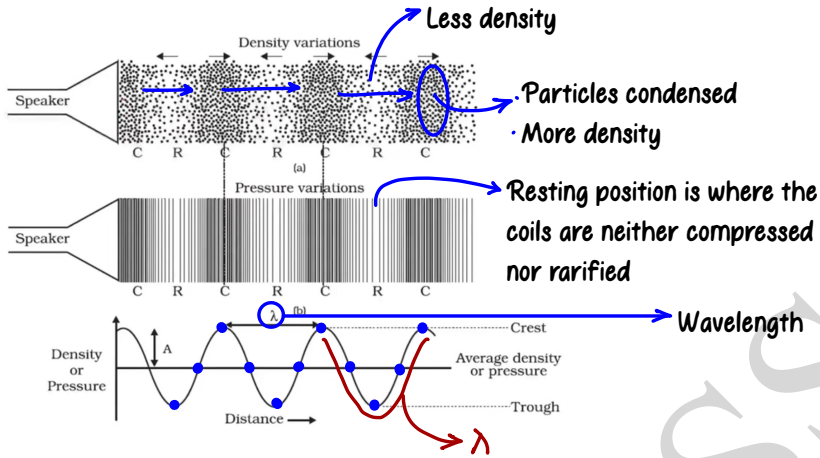
Compression

Rarefaction

Particles together

Density ↑
Pressure ↑

Particles far away



Characteristics of sound waves

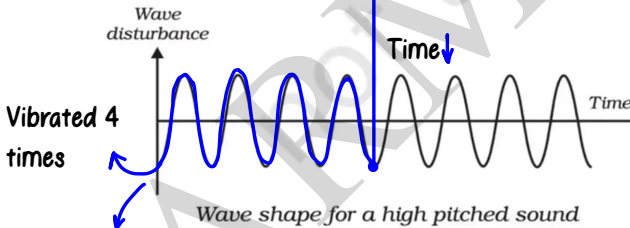
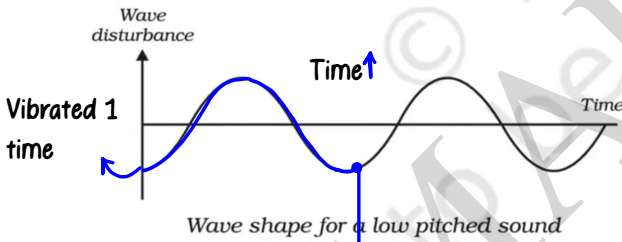
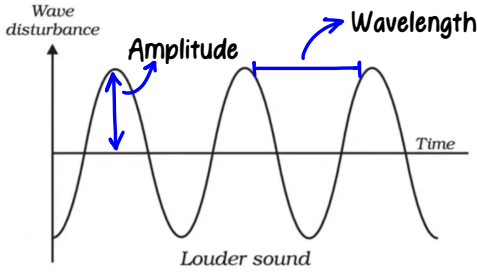
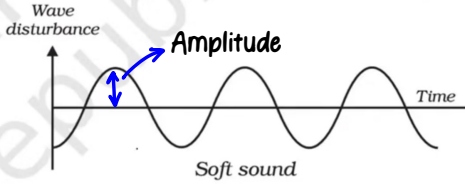
Frequency (ν) $\downarrow = \frac{1}{\text{Time} \uparrow}$ → Unit: s^{-1} ; Hertz

- Determines pitch of a sound
- Girls have high pitch, high shrillness → Vocal cords vibrates quickly

Limit: 0–130 dB
(sound above this is considered as noise)

Amplitude: determines Loudness → Unit: dB (decibel)

Can be defined as the loudness of the amount of maximum displacement of vibrating particles of the medium from their mean position when the sound is produced

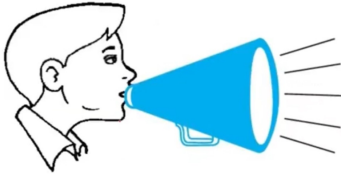


Wave taking less time to vibrate

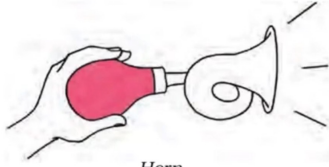
- **Timbre:** quality of sound
- **Note:** sound, which is a mixture of several frequencies

Mosquito: frequency ↑ Pitch ↑

Lion: amplitude ↑ Loudness ↑

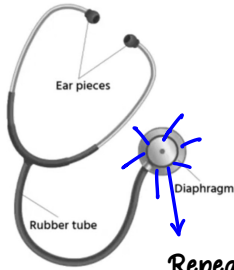


Megaphone

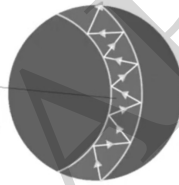


Horn

Reverberation: repeated reflection of sound



Sound waves are reflected repeatedly from the inner walls of the stethoscope tube



Repeated sound reflection

Penetrating power is very high

Applications of Ultrasonic sounds

- Produced by bats, dolphins
- Ultrasound is banned in gender determination
- To monitor growth and development of fetus
- Used to identify kidney stones and to break kidney stones
- To identify the conditions of our internal organs

SONAR: Sound Navigation and Ranging

Device that is used for detecting and locating objects specially underwater by the means of sound waves sent out to be reflected by the objects

One Liners (MCQs)

- Loudness of sound is proportional to the Square of the amplitude of the vibration, producing the sound

- Study of production and propagation of sound waves: Acoustics

- If an object executes 10 oscillations per second, then its frequency in kilohertz is equal to: 0.01

$$\frac{10}{1000}$$

- The approximate speed of sound in distilled water at 25°C (77°F): 1498 m/s

- Sound wave cannot travel through a: wooden hollow pipe placed in vacuum

- The velocity of sound in air is affected by the change in the: Atmospheric pressure, moisture, temperature of air

Temp ↑ Velocity ↑

- V_m = velocity of sound in moist air

V_d = velocity of sound in dry air

$$V_m > V_d$$

- When the temperature increases the frequency of the sound from an organ pipe increases

- Stationary waves of frequency 3000 Hz are formed in a medium in which the velocity of sound is 1200 m/s. The distance between a node and the neighbouring anti node is?



$$\rightarrow V = n\lambda$$

$$1200 = 300 \times \lambda$$

$$\lambda = 4$$