# **Mechanical Waves Summary**

# TRANSVERSE

- Particles move perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer
- Cannot travel in gas
  - Examples: string, rope, water, stadium cheer, some seismic waves

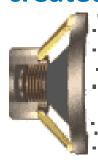
- Require a medium
- Transmit energy
  - Do not transmit matter
  - Travelling or standing

- LONGITUDINAL
  - Particles move parallel to the direction of energy transfer
  - Examples: column of air in wind instruments, sound, some seismic waves

## What is SOUND?

 Sound is a <u>travelling longitudinal mechanical wave</u>, that results from the back-and-forth vibration of the particles of the medium.

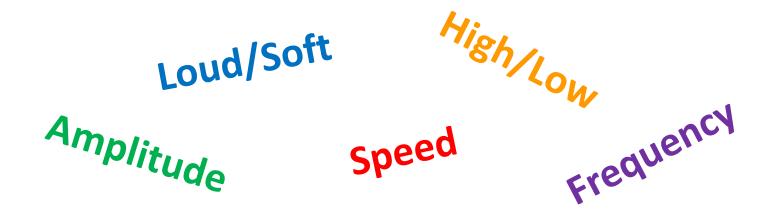
vibration created



vibration picked up

- Sound waves consist of <u>areas of high and low pressure</u> and therefore can be regarded as <u>pressure waves</u>:
  - "compressions" correspond to higher pressure
  - "expansions" or "rarefactions" correspond to lower pressure

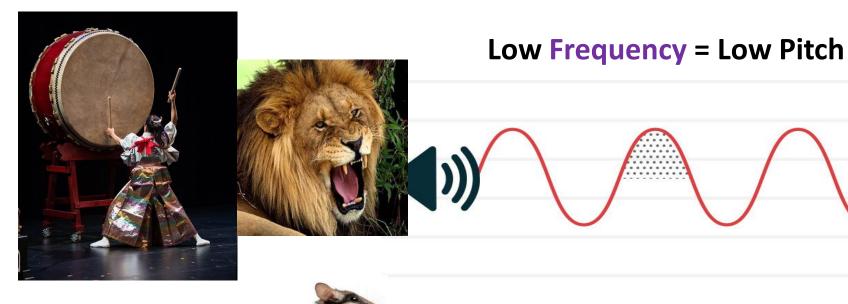
## How to describe sound?



We hear sound, but we also can visualize sound waves...

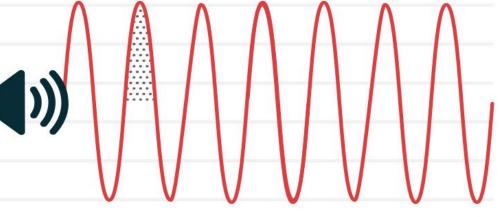


# Sound waves: Pitch

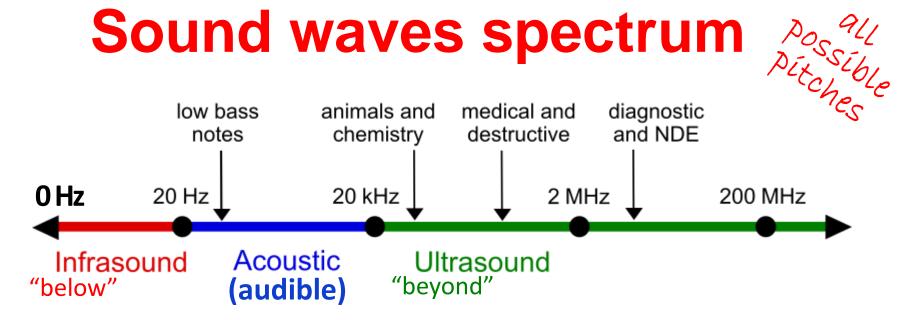


**High Frequency = High Pitch** 





# Sound waves spectrum



- Humans can hear sound waves that have frequencies between about 20 Hz and 20 kHz.
- Sound waves above 20 kHz are known as ultrasound. Animals such as bats and porpoises use ultrasound for locating prey and obstacles.
- Sound waves below 20 Hz are known as infrasound. Whales, elephants and other animals can detect infrasound and use it to communicate.

#### Natural sounds: fun facts

- ❖ Bats use ultrasound for hunting purposes...so many nocturnal insects have good ultrasonic hearing to help them escape being caught.
- Tiger moth can even produce ultrasound "clicks" itself!



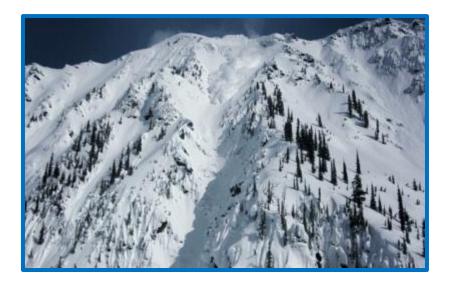
Hearing range of many medium-sized mammals, including dogs, cats and deer, extends into the ultrasound range; however they are not able to produce ultrasound themselves.



Among all animals, the lowest infrasound frequencies (~3 Hz) are produced by Sumatran rhinos.

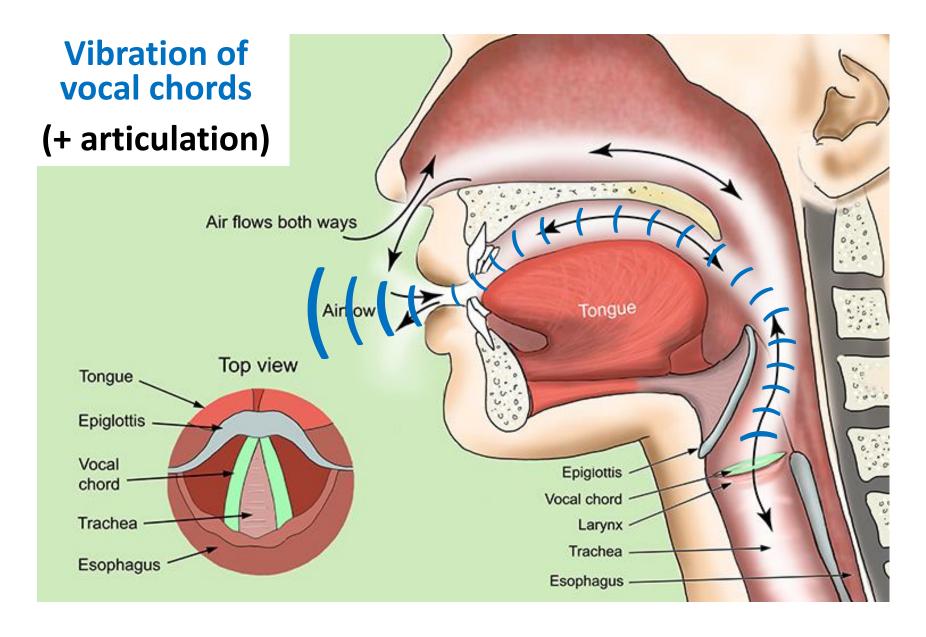
## Natural sounds: more facts

- ❖ The rumbling vocalizations of elephants extend well into infrasound range and, being extremely loud, are used for long-distance (up to 10 km or over 6 miles!) communication.
- Sources of infrasound in nature include volcanoes, avalanches, earthquakes, hurricanes, and meteorites.





# How do humans create sound?



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