

B.Sc Physics (Hons), Part I

Dr. Satyadeo Narayan Seigh

S.B. College, Ara

(1)

Q// (a) What are Stationary Wave?

(b) show that in stationary waves for waves in a linear bounded medium, the net transmission of energy is zero.

Ans (a) In a bound medium, when two identical progressive waves travelling along the same line but in opposite direction are superimposed, a new kind of wave is produced known as stationary wave. These wave do not appear to progress in any direction.

(b) Energy Transmission in Stationary waves →

The equation of pressure variation in a medium due to stationary waves

$$\Delta p = K \frac{4\pi a}{\lambda} \cos \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda}$$
$$= P_x \cos \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{where } P_x = +K \frac{4\pi a}{\lambda} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

Similarly the particle velocity is

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = u = \frac{4\pi a v}{\lambda} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{or } u = U_x \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{where } U_x = +\frac{4\pi a v}{\lambda} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

The work done or energy transferred per unit area in an infinitesimal time  $dt$  is

$$\Delta E = P \cdot u \cdot dt$$

Transfer of energy in a period  $T$  will be

$$E = \int \Delta E = \int_0^T P u dt$$

The rate of transfer of energy =  $\frac{E}{T}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p u dt \\
&= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P_x \cos \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda} u_x \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda} dt \\
&= \frac{P_x u_x}{T} \int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda} dt \\
&= \frac{P_x u_x}{2T} \int_0^T \sin \frac{4\pi vt}{\lambda} dt \\
&= \frac{P_x u_x}{2T} \left[ -\frac{\cos \frac{2\pi vt}{\lambda}}{4\pi v/\lambda} \right]_0^T \\
&= \frac{P_x u_x}{2T} \left[ -\frac{T}{4\pi} \cos \frac{4\pi t}{T} \right]_0^T \\
&= \frac{P_x u_x}{2T} \left( -\frac{T}{4\pi} \right) [\cos 4\pi - \cos 0] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Thus there is no transfer of energy across any plane in a stationary wave. The energy remains in the medium are alternately transferred into vibrational K.E and elastic P.E.