

IPT #10 - Hail

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Official problem statement

Extract as much information as possible about the shape and dimensions of a metal container from the sound produced when dropping small objects (such as peas) into it.



Introduction

- “Can we hear the shape of a drum?”
- Eigenfrequencies give the information
- Eigenvalues of the Laplacian with appropriate boundary conditions
- Deviations from the mathematical question



Theoretical description

To find the eigenfrequencies solve the wave equation of the volume oscillations of the air

$$\nabla^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

with the stationary wave guess $\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi(\vec{r})f(t)$, giving

$$\nabla^2 \psi(\vec{r}) = -k^2 \psi(\vec{r}) \quad \nu = \frac{c}{2\pi} k$$



Theoretical description

-Special cases:

Rectangular geometry:
$$\nu = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{L_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m}{L_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{L_z}\right)^2}$$

Cylindrical geometry:
$$\nu = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\rho_{m,n}}{\pi a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{H}\right)^2}$$



End corrections

The Neumann condition for open ends is only approximate

If the perpendicular dimensions are small compared to the open one
we have the empirical formula

$$\delta L \approx 0.34\sqrt{A}$$



Complications

- Analytic solutions impossible for general geometry
- Can't use side and bottom oscillations (Kirchhoff-Love plates)
- Microphone can only pick up first few peaks

Experimental setup





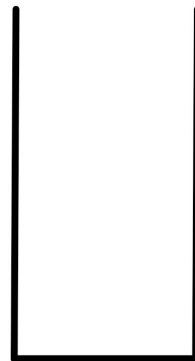
Measurements

- Dropping small stones into the container

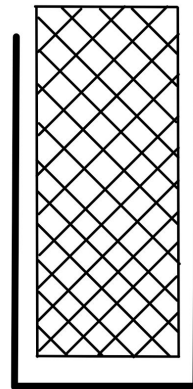
- Two ways of measuring: volume free and volume blocked

- Microphone: Trust All-round USB Mico microphone [<7000 Hz]

- Spectrum analyzed with Audacity [ver. 2.2.1]
{Algorithm: Spectrum, Function: Hamming window, Size: 8192}



free



blocked

Measurements

-Containers used:

- 1) Cylindrical pot ($H = 11.0\text{cm}$, $R = 6.0\text{cm}$)
- 2) Cylindrical tea box ($H = 8.0\text{cm}$, $R = 3.0\text{cm}$)
- 3) Rectangular cake pan ($L_x = 16\text{cm}$, $L_y = 8.0\text{cm}$, $L_z = 7.0\text{cm}$)
- 4) Two blind test containers



(1)



(2)



(3)

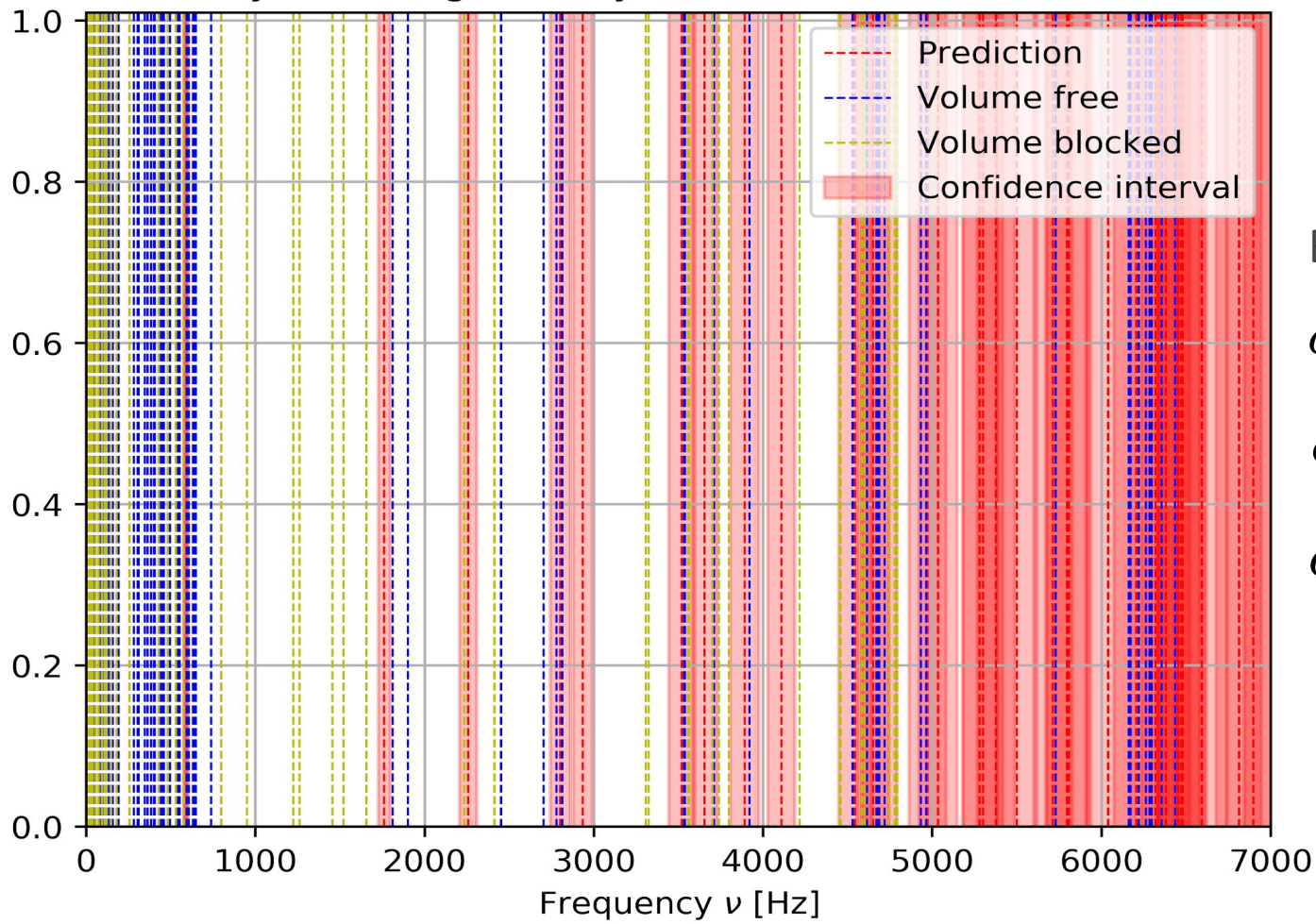


(4)



(4)

Cylindrical geometry ($H = 0.11\text{m}$, $R = 0.06\text{m}$)



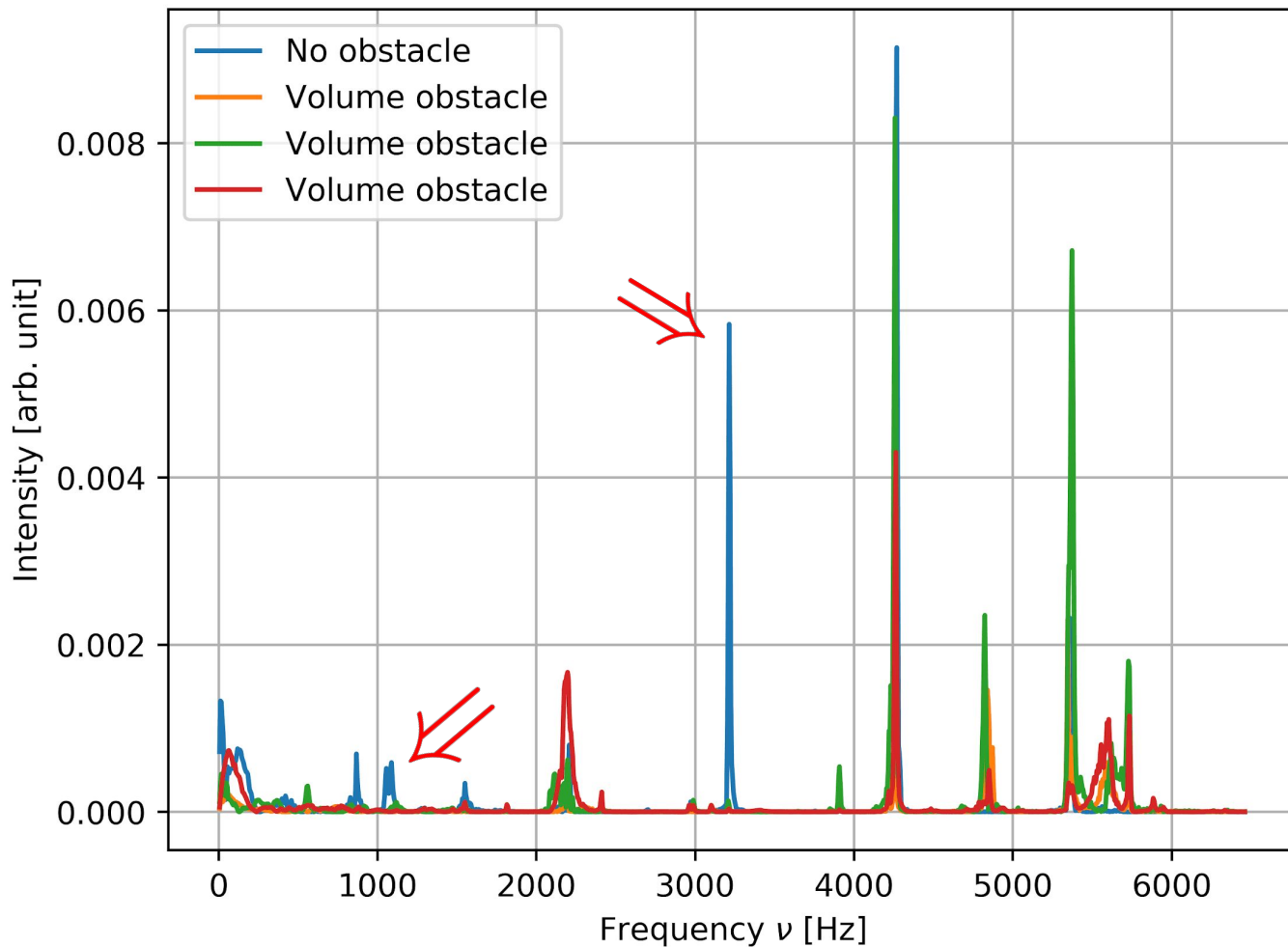
Error estimates:

$$\delta H = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

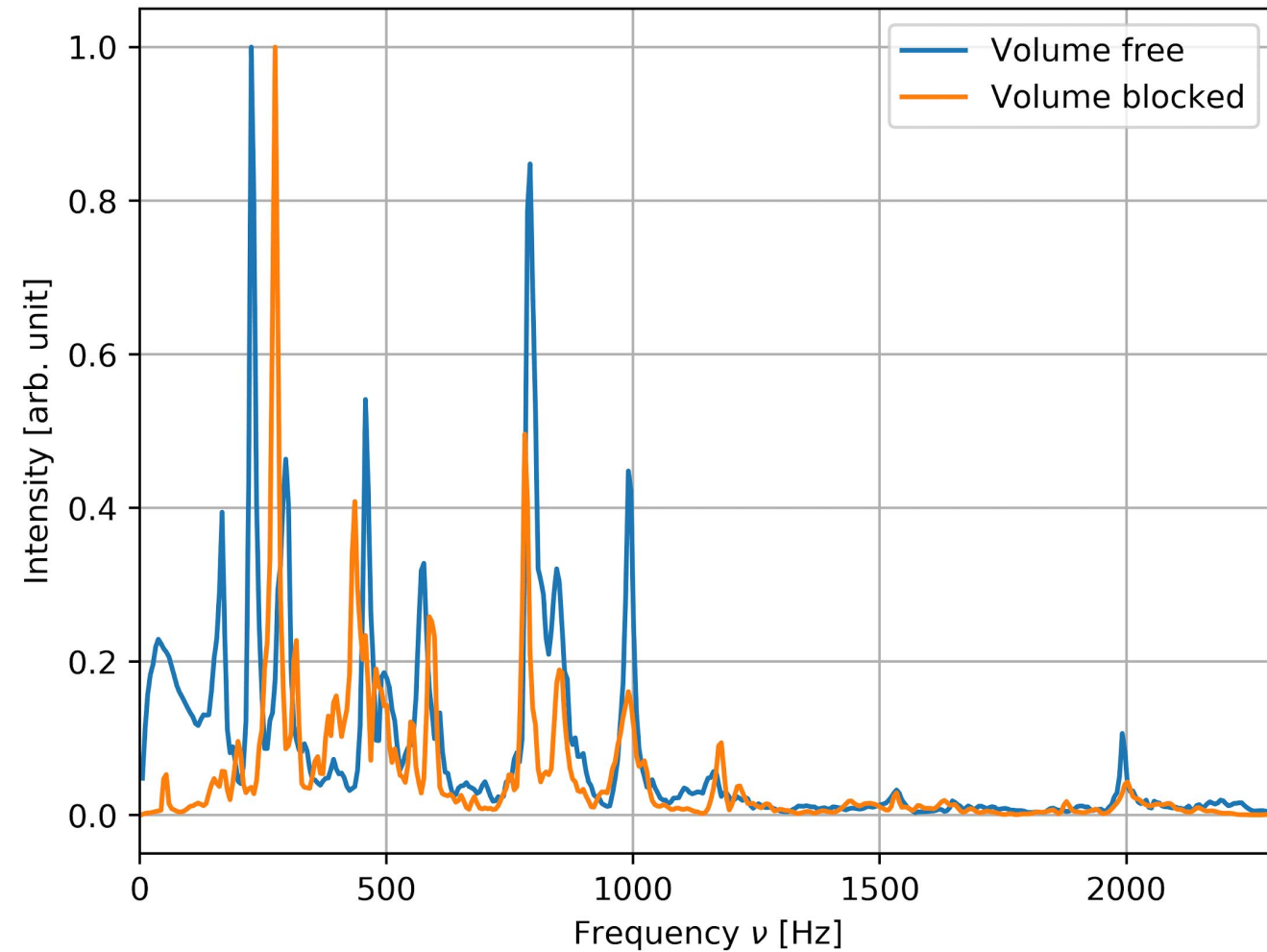
$$\delta R = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\delta c = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

Cylindrical geometry



Rectangular geometry ($L_x=0.16\text{m}$, $L_y=0.08\text{m}$, $L_z=0.07\text{m}$)

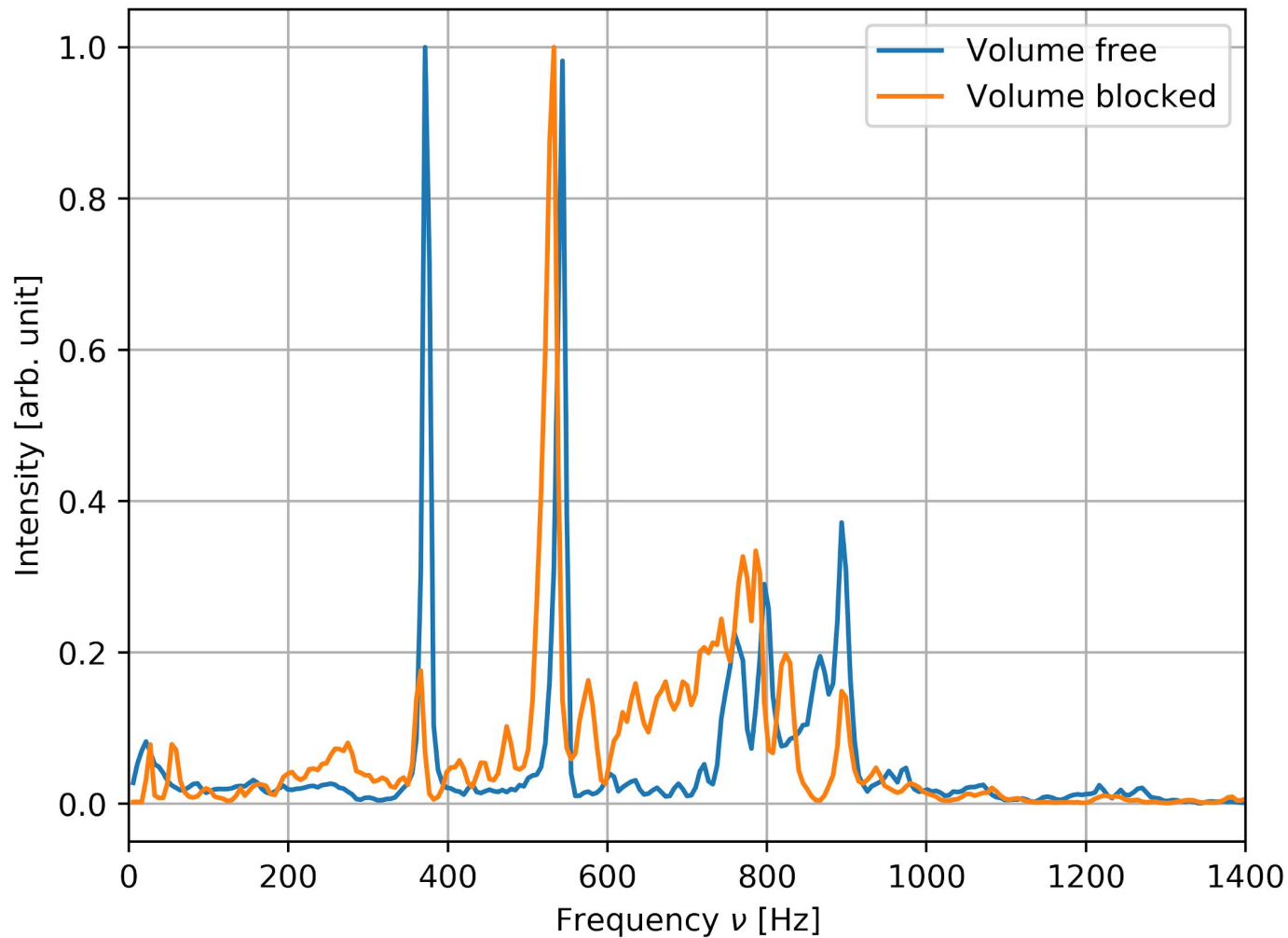


-Signal was noisier

-Blocking wasn't
successful

-Opening was too large

Blind test container 1



First guess at peak:

$$\nu = 371 \text{ Hz}$$

gave

$$L \approx 23.1 \text{ cm}$$

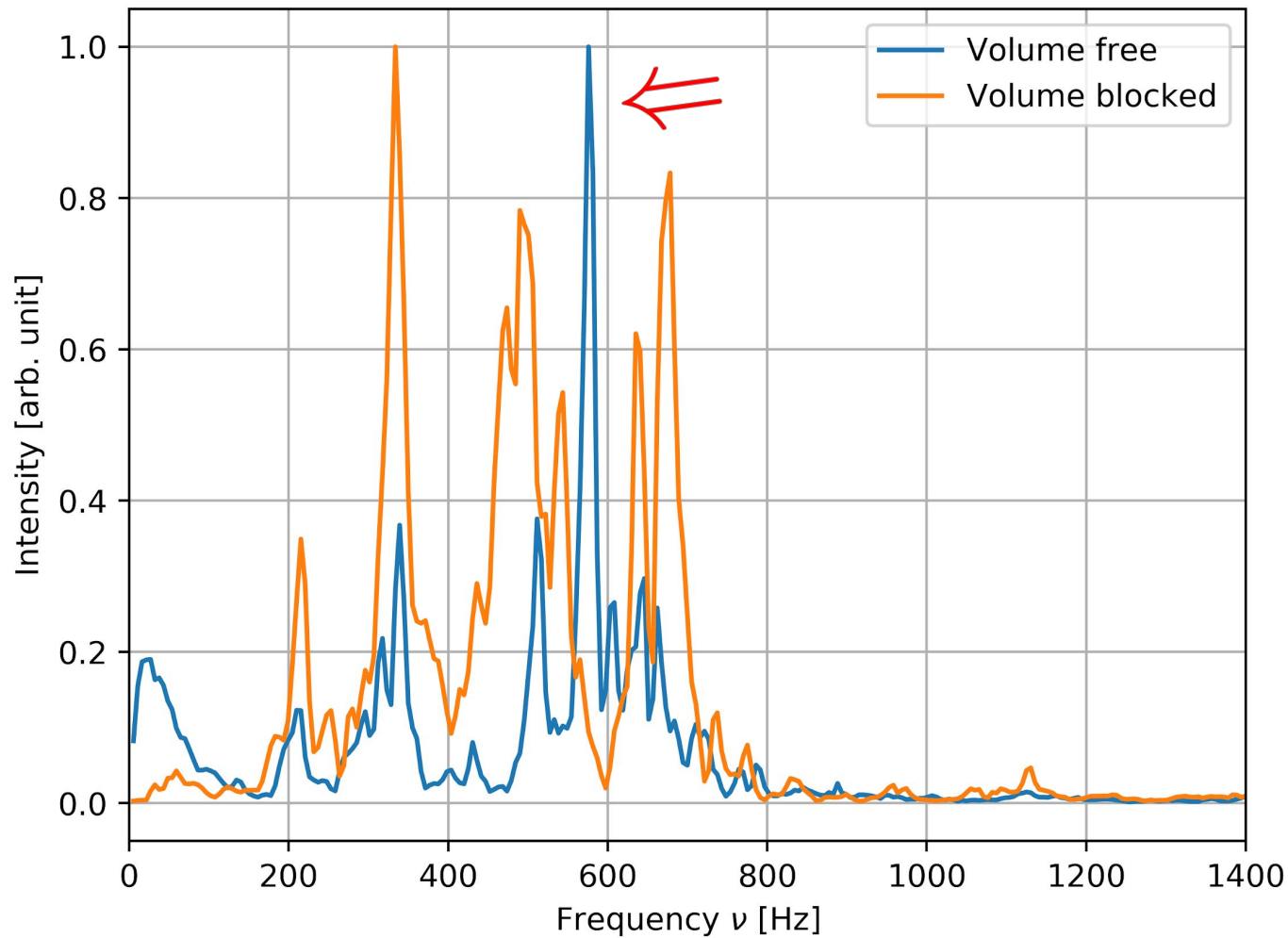
At second glance:

$$\nu = 866 \text{ Hz}$$



$$L \approx 9.9 \text{ cm}$$

Blind test container 2



Peak:

$$\nu = 576 \text{ Hz}$$



$$L \approx 14.9 \text{ cm}$$



(1)

Blind test 1:

Actual size:

$$L_x = 6.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_y = 8.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_z = 8.3 \text{ cm}$$

From spectra:

$$L_z = 9.9 \text{ cm}$$

Blind test 2:

Actual size:

$$L_x = 8.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_y = 6.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_z = 11.6 \text{ cm}$$

From spectra:

$$L_z = 14.9 \text{ cm}$$



(2)



Conclusions and Discussion

- Mathematical solution has been known
- Physically, there are important complications
- Usual outcome: **can't find geometry, can approximate biggest side**

- Better formula for end corrections
- Larger span of frequencies
- Better way to compare peaks



Bibliography

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