Beats & The Doppler Effect

Interference and Beats

- When constructive interference occurs with sound waves, the listener hears a louder sound.
- When destructive interference occurs, the listener hears a fainter sound or no sound at all.
 - Noise-cancelling headphones
- When two tones of slightly different frequency are sounded together, a regular fluctuation in the loudness of the combined sounds is heard.
- ☐ The periodic variation in the loudness of sound is called **beats.**

Beats

- If two different frequencies sound simultaneously, the wavelengths will differ, and the crests and troughs of each wave will overlap in a way that causes variations in loudness.
- □ The resulting sound is a series of **beats**.

$$f_B = |f_2 - f_1|$$

The Doppler Effect

- Doppler Effect The apparent change in frequency of a wave due to the motion of the source or the observer.
- As a wave source approaches, an observer encounters waves at a higher frequency. As the wave source moves away, an observer encounters waves with a lower frequency.
- □ Ex: Ambulance siren passing you.



Doppler Effect Formula

$$f' = f \frac{(v \pm v_o)}{(v \pm v_s)}$$

- f = actual frequency [Hz]
- f' = apparent frequency [Hz]
- \square v = wave speed [m/s] (for sound this is 340 m/s)
- $v_o = observer speed [m/s]$
- $\nabla v_s = \text{source speed}$

Doppler Possibilities

**Source moving away from observer (+)

Source moving toward observer (-)

**Observer moving towards source (+)

Observer moving away from source (-)

Doppler Example 1

A police car, whose siren has frequency 1080 Hz, is traveling at 30 m/s. We are traveling at 50 m/s away from the police as he chases us. Find the frequency which we hear.

Doppler Example 2

□ Sitting on the beach at Coney Island one afternoon, Sunny finds herself beneath the flight path of the airplanes leaving JFK. What frequency will Sunny hear as a jet, whose engines emit sound at a frequency of 1000 Hz, flies toward her at a speed of 100 m/s?