

# 細棒の縦波の調和解 Harmonic waves in thin rods

調和振動を仮定  
した波動方程式  $\frac{\partial^2 v(x)}{\partial x^2} + k^2 v(x) = 0$

Wave number  
波数  $k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

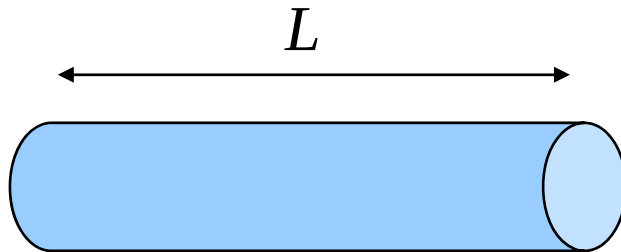
波動方程式の解

$$v(x) = V_+ e^{-jkx} + V_- e^{jkx}$$
$$F(x) = ZV_+ e^{-jkx} - ZV_- e^{jkx}$$

音響インピーダンス

$$Z = S \sqrt{\rho E}$$

Acoustic impedance



Boundary condition

Free-free

両端自由の細棒の共振

$$F(0) = F(L) = 0 \quad \text{境界条件}$$

Boundary conditions

$$\sin kL = 0 \quad \text{周波数方程式}$$

Frequency equation

$$L = \lambda/2, \lambda, 3\lambda/2, \dots$$

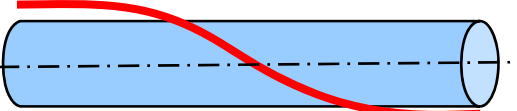
# 細棒の縦波の調和解 Harmonic waves in thin rods

## 両端自由の細棒の共振

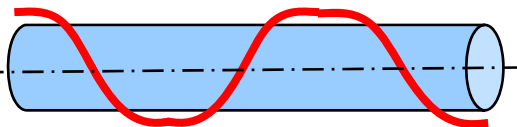
$$F(0) = F(L) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{境界条件} \\ \text{Boundary conditions} \end{array}$$

$$\sin kL = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{周波数方程式} \\ \text{Frequency equation} \end{array}$$

$$2\pi f \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$$

1st mode   $f_1 = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

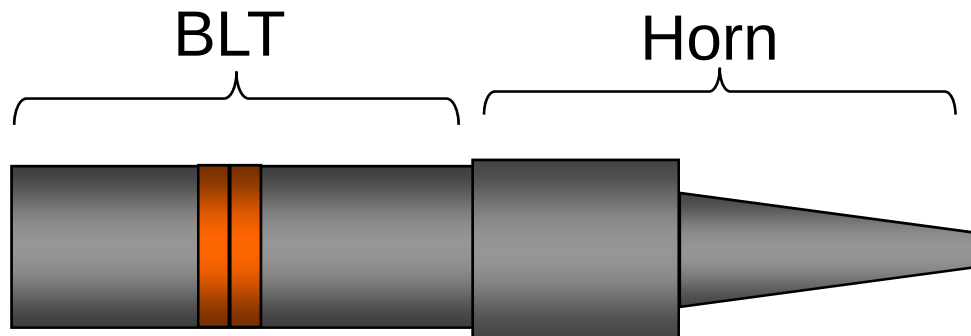
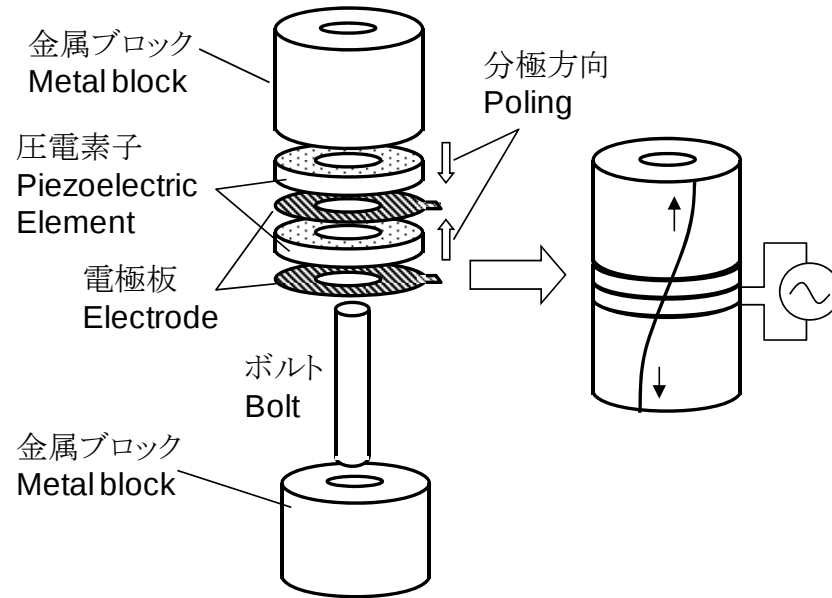
2nd mode   $f_2 = \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

3rd mode   $f_3 = \frac{3}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

$\longleftrightarrow$   
 $L$

# 実際の振動系は？

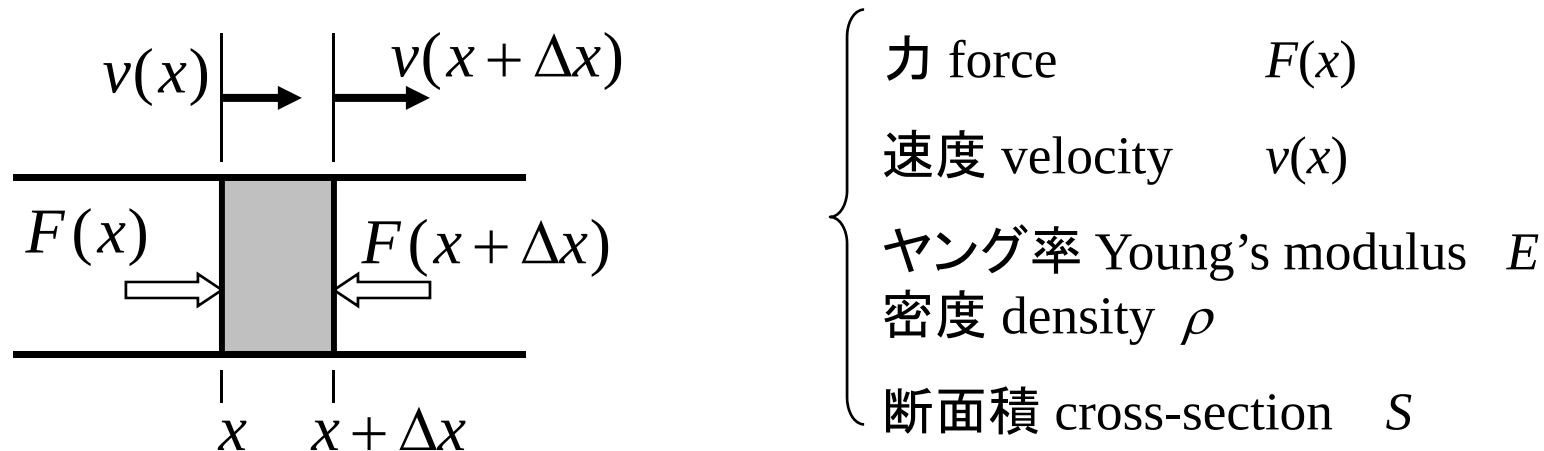
## Bolt-clamped Langevin Transducer



# 細棒の縦振動の行列表示(等価送電線理論) 1

Matrix modeling of longitudinal vibration in a thin rod

----Transmission line theory



基本式(弾性の式+運動方程式)

Basic equations: equations of elasticity and motion

$$\begin{cases} \frac{ES}{j\omega} \frac{d}{dx} v(x) = -F(x) \\ j\omega \rho S v(x) = -\frac{d}{dx} F(x) \end{cases}$$

## 細棒の縦振動の行列表示(等価送電線理論)2

Matrix modeling of longitudinal vibration in a thin rod

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + \omega^2 \frac{\rho}{E} v = 0$$

縦波速度  
Wave number

$$c^2 = \frac{E}{\rho}, \quad \omega = kc$$

縦波速度 Velocity for longitudinal wave

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + k^2 v = 0 \quad (\text{波動方程式 Wave Equation})$$

この解は・・・ Solution for the wave equation

$$v(x) = V_+ e^{-jkx} + V_- e^{jkx}$$

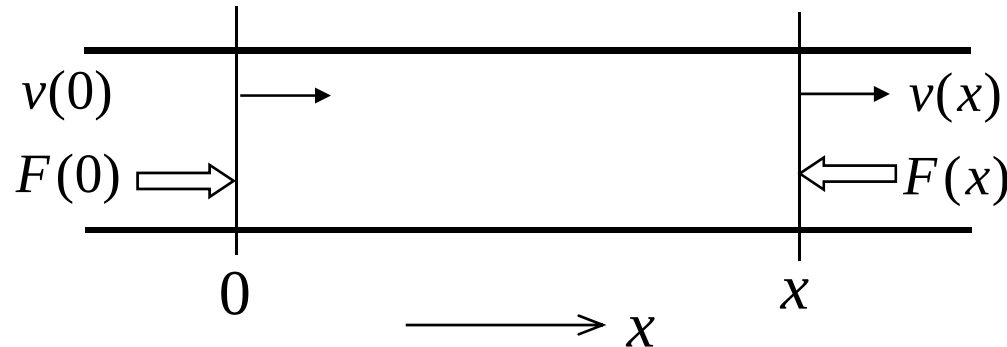
基本式より

$$F(x) = -\frac{ES}{j\omega} \frac{dv}{dx} = ZV_+ e^{-jkx} - ZV_- e^{jkx}$$

$$Z = S\sqrt{\rho E} \quad (\text{音響インピーダンス Acoustic impedance})$$

# 細棒の縦振動の行列表示(等価送電線理論)3

Matrix modeling of longitudinal vibration in a thin rod



$$\begin{cases} F(0) = ZV_+ - ZV_- \\ v(0) = V_+ + V_- \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ v(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z & -Z \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_+ \\ V_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_+ \\ V_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2Z} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \\ -1 & Z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ v(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F(x) \\ v(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Ze^{-jkx} & -Ze^{jkx} \\ e^{-jkx} & e^{jkx} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_+ \\ V_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2Z} \begin{pmatrix} Ze^{-jkx} & -Ze^{jkx} \\ e^{-jkx} & e^{jkx} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \\ -1 & Z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ v(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

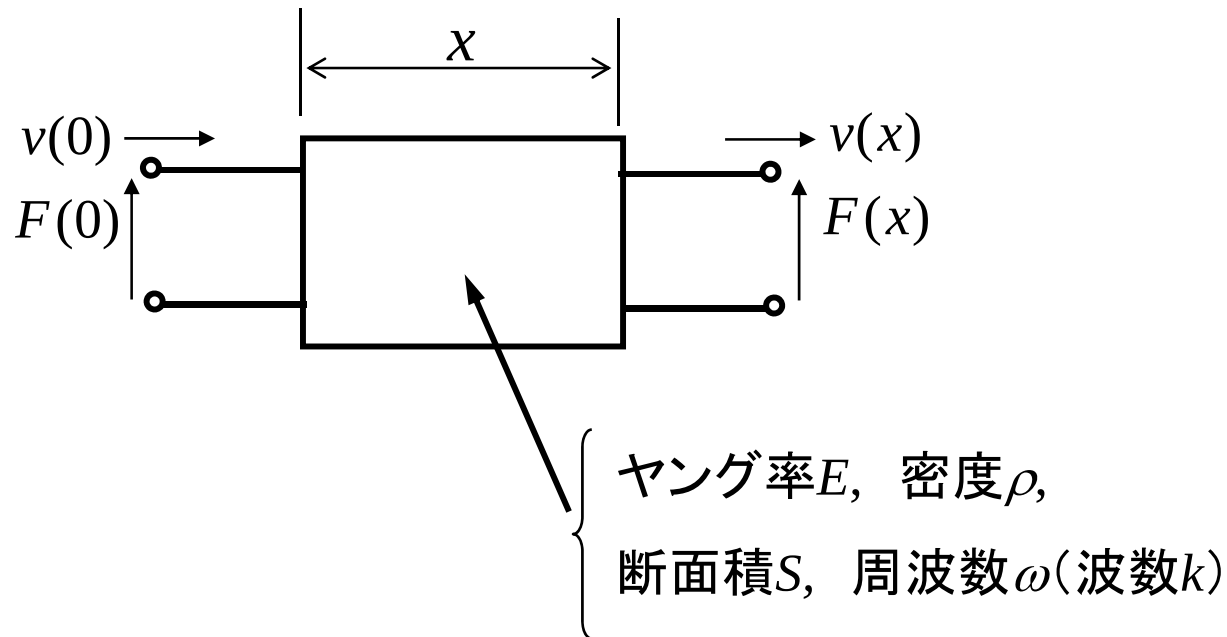
# 細棒の縦振動の行列表示(等価送電線理論) 4

Matrix modeling of longitudinal vibration in a thin rod

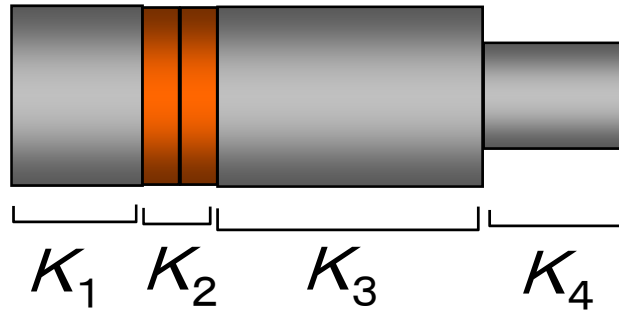
$$\begin{pmatrix} F(x) \\ v(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kx & -jZ \sin kx \\ -\frac{j}{Z} \sin kx & \cos kx \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ v(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

行列表示 (K行列)

Matrix expression  
(K-matrix)



# Procedure of analysis



共振周波数は？ Resonance frequency?

振動分布は？ Vibration distribution?

等価回路は？ Equivalent circuit?

1. 4つの部分に分け、それぞれのK行列を作る。 Divide into four parts.
2. 4つの行列の積の行列を計算する。 Calculate the product
3. 両端自由(両端で力=0)の条件から共振周波数を求める。 Fine freq.
4. 行列を用いて、振動分布を出す。 Calculate the vibration distributions  
(各要素の境での力と振動速度)
5. 力の変成比がわかる。 Fine the transformation ratio.

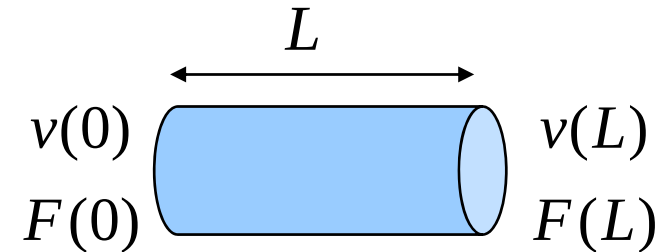
# 縦続行列による解析 Analysis based on K-matrix

波動方程式の解

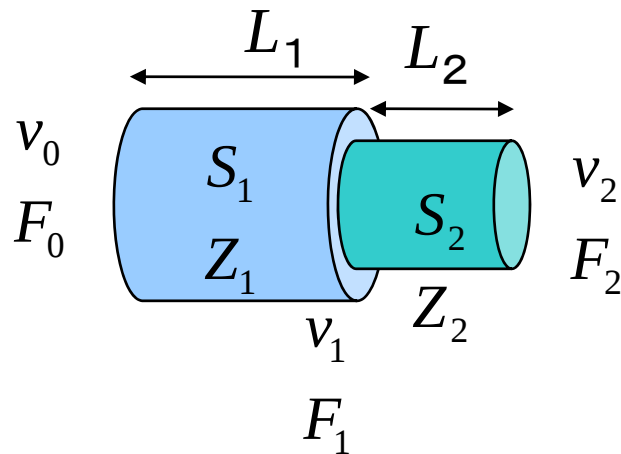
Solution for  
wave equation

$$v(x) = V_+ e^{-jkx} + V_- e^{jkx}$$

$$F(x) = ZV_+ e^{-jkx} - ZV_- e^{jkx}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ v(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kL & jZ \sin kL \\ \frac{j}{Z} \sin kL & \cos kL \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F(L) \\ v(L) \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k_1 L_1 & jZ_1 \sin k_1 L_1 \\ \frac{j}{Z_1} \sin k_1 L_1 & \cos k_1 L_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k_2 L_2 & jZ_2 \sin k_2 L_2 \\ \frac{j}{Z_2} \sin k_2 L_2 & \cos k_2 L_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = K_1 K_2 \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

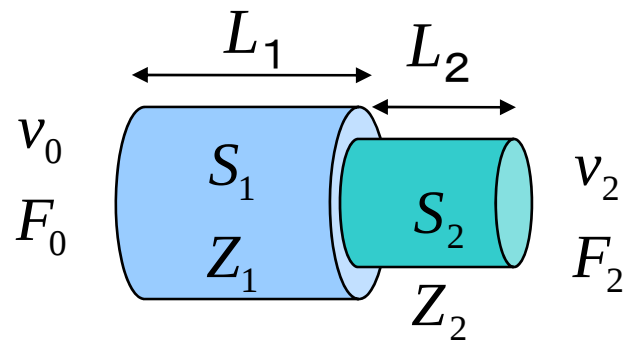
各要素の行列を求め、それらを掛け合わせれば  
全体の行列が得られる。

Matrix for whole system is composed of each  
matrix for each unit.

# ステップホーンの速度変成比 $v_2/v_0$

## Transformation factor for stepped horn

長さ1/4波長の断面積の異なる棒を接続したものがステップホーン。普通、材質は同じで、1本の棒から削り出して作る。



Stepped horn consists of two  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wavelength rods with different cross sections and the same material.

$$\begin{cases} L_1 = L_2 = \lambda/4 & Z_1 = S_1 \sqrt{\rho E}, Z_2 = S_2 \sqrt{\rho E} \\ \text{両端自由 free-free condition} & F_0 = F_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_1 \mathbf{K}_2 \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

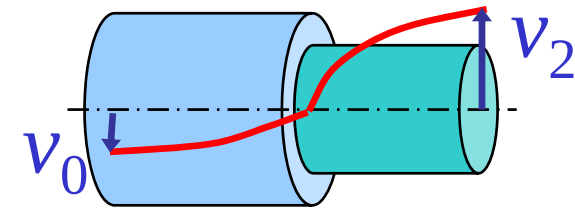
$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jZ_1 \\ \frac{j}{Z_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jZ_2 \\ \frac{j}{Z_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

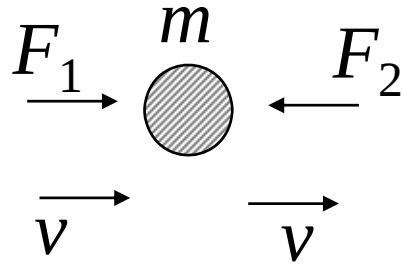
$$\text{従って} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -Z_1/Z_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -Z_2/Z_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{v_0} = -\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = -\frac{S_1}{S_2}$$

速度変成比は  
面積の逆比



## 質点のK行列 K-matrix for a mass



質点は変形しないので、両端で速度は同じ。

Mass never deforms, the velocity is same at the both ends

力の差に比例した加速度が生じる。

Acceleration is proportional to the differential of the force.

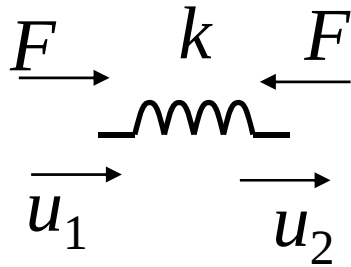
$$j\omega m v = F_1 - F_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -j\omega m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_2 = F_1 - j\omega m v \\ v = v \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & j\omega m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

## ばねのK行列 K-matrix for a spring



質量の無いばね。Spring without mass

変位の差に比例した力。

Force proportional to the differential of the displacement

$$k(u_1 - u_2) = F$$

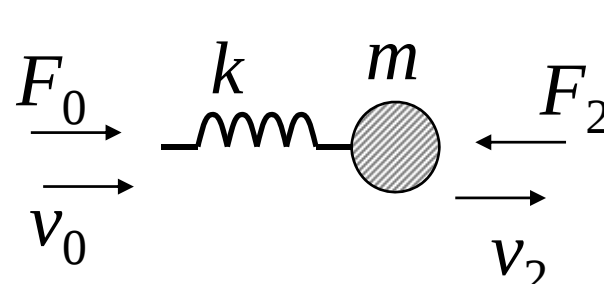
$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{j\omega}{k} F$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{v_1}{j\omega} \\ u_2 = \frac{v_2}{j\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{j\omega}{k} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{j\omega}{k} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 質点とばねの接続 Connection of a mass and a spring

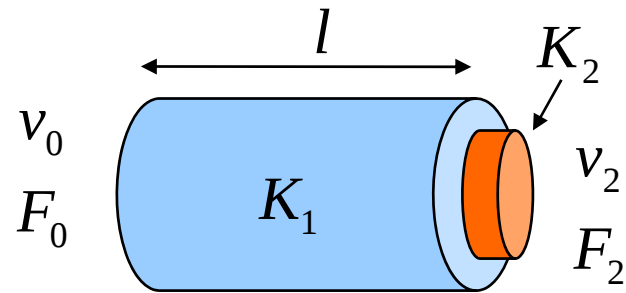

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{j\omega}{k} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & j\omega m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & j\omega m \\ \frac{j\omega}{k} & 1 - \omega^2 \frac{m}{k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ばね端固定、質点自由(ばね振子)

Spring fixed at one end, free mass --- Harmonic oscillator

$$\begin{pmatrix} F \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & j\omega m \\ \frac{j\omega}{k} & 1 - \omega^2 \frac{m}{k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

## 質量mが端部にある棒(1/2) Rod with a mass at the end



両端自由  $F_0 = F_2 = 0$

Free-free condition

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_1 \mathbf{K}_2 \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kl & jZ \sin kl \\ \frac{j}{Z} \sin kl & \cos kl \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & j\omega m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kl & j\omega m \cos kl + jZ \sin kl \\ \frac{j}{Z} \sin kl & -\frac{\omega m}{Z} \sin kl + \cos kl \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

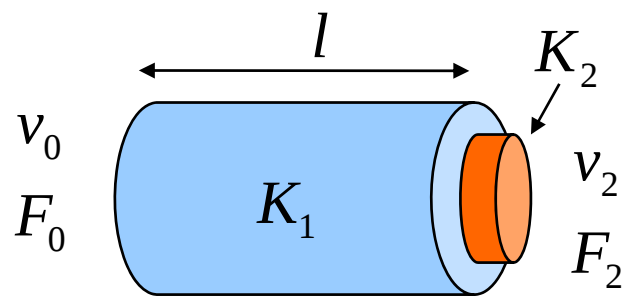
$$\omega m \cos kl + Z \sin kl = 0$$

このときの棒の長さ $l$ は半波長より少し( $\Delta l$ )短くなるとする。

Assuming that the rod is shorter than half wavelength by a small quantity of  $\Delta l$ ,

$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2} - \Delta l$$

## 質量mが端部にある棒(2/2) Rod with a mass at the end



両端自由  $F_0 = F_2 = 0$

$$\cos kl = \cos\left(k\frac{\lambda}{2} - \Delta l\right) = -\cos k\Delta l \approx -1$$

$$\sin kl = \sin\left(k\frac{\lambda}{2} - \Delta l\right) = \sin k\Delta l \approx k\Delta l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(k\frac{\lambda}{2} - \Delta l\right) &= \cos k\frac{\lambda}{2} \cos k\Delta l + \sin k\frac{\lambda}{2} \sin k\Delta l \\ \therefore \sin\left(k\frac{\lambda}{2} - \Delta l\right) &= \sin k\frac{\lambda}{2} \cos k\Delta l - \cos k\frac{\lambda}{2} \sin k\Delta l \end{aligned}$$

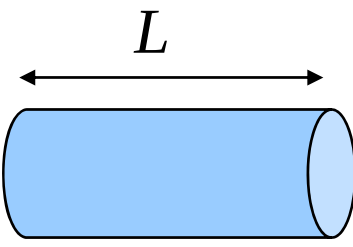
$$\omega m \cos kl + Z \sin kl = 0 \quad \text{は結局、} \quad \omega m = Zk\Delta l$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} \quad Z = \rho S \quad \text{であるので、} \quad \boxed{m = \rho S \Delta l}$$

つまり、付加した質量に相当する分だけ棒を短くすればよい。

The rod should be shortened by the length equivalent to the mass attached to the end.

## ねじり振動の縦続行列 K-matrix for torsional vibrations


$$\begin{pmatrix} \Omega(0) \\ T(0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Omega(L) \\ T(L) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kL & -jZ \sin kL \\ -\frac{j}{Z} \sin kL & \cos kL \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T(0) \\ \Omega(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

縦振動の力 $F$ 、速度 $v$ を、トルク $T$ 、角速度 $\Omega$ に対応させる。

Force  $F$  and velocity  $v$  in longitudinal vibration are to be replaced by torque  $T$  and angular velocity  $\Omega$ .

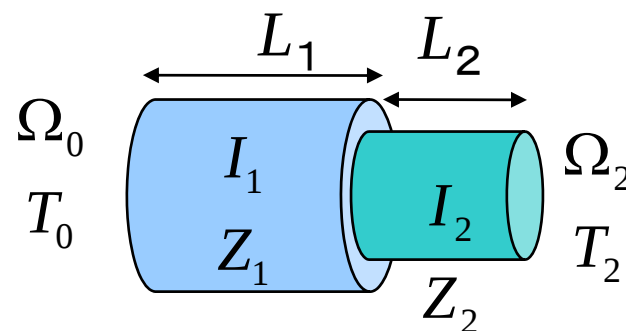
ただし、波数 $k$ とインピーダンス $Z$ は、

Here, wave number  $k$  and acoustic impedance  $Z$  are

$$\begin{cases} k = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{G}} \\ Z = I \sqrt{\rho G} \end{cases}$$

# ねじり振動ステップホーンの速度変成比 $\Omega_2/\Omega_0$

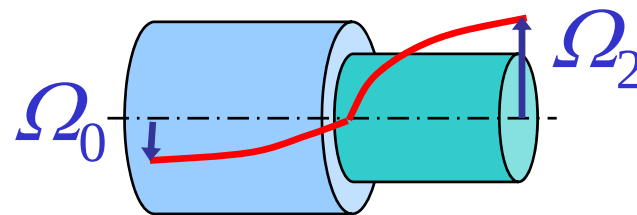
Transformation ratio of a stepped horn for torsional vibrations



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_1 = L_2 = \lambda/4 \\ \text{両端自由} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} Z_1 = I_1 \sqrt{\rho G}, \quad Z_2 = I_2 \sqrt{\rho G} \\ T_0 = T_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_0 \\ \Omega_0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_1 \mathbf{K}_2 \begin{pmatrix} T_2 \\ \Omega_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jZ_1 \\ \frac{j}{Z_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jZ_2 \\ \frac{j}{Z_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

従って  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \Omega_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -Z_1/Z_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -Z_2/Z_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \Omega_2 \end{pmatrix}$



$$\frac{\Omega_2}{\Omega_0} = -\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = -\frac{I_1}{I_2} = -\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^4$$

角速度変成比は半径の比の4乗になる。