

5.7: Sound

Learning Objectives

- Define sound and hearing.
- Describe sound as a longitudinal wave.
- Distinguish between audible sound, ultrasound, and infrasound.



Figure 5.7.1: This glass has been shattered by a high-intensity sound wave of the same frequency as the resonant frequency of the glass. While the sound is not visible, the effects of the sound prove its existence. (credit: ||read||, Flickr)

Sound can be used as a familiar illustration of waves. Because hearing is one of our most important senses, it is interesting to see how the physical properties of sound correspond to our perceptions of it. **Hearing** is the perception of sound, just as vision is the perception of visible light. But sound has important applications beyond hearing. Ultrasound, for example, is not heard but can be employed to form medical images and is also used in treatment.

The physical phenomenon of **sound** is defined to be a disturbance of matter that is transmitted from its source outward. Sound is a wave. On the atomic scale, it is a disturbance of atoms that is far more ordered than their thermal motions. In many instances, sound is a periodic wave, and the atoms undergo simple harmonic motion. In this text, we shall explore such periodic sound waves.

A vibrating string produces a sound wave as illustrated in [Figure 5.7.2](#), [Figure 5.7.3](#), and [Figure 5.7.4](#). As the string oscillates back and forth, it transfers energy to the air, mostly as thermal energy created by turbulence. But a small part of the string's energy goes into compressing and expanding the surrounding air, creating slightly higher and lower local pressures. These compressions (high pressure regions) and rarefactions (low pressure regions) move out as longitudinal pressure waves having the same frequency as the string—they are the disturbance that is a sound wave. (Sound waves in air and most fluids are longitudinal, because fluids have almost no shear strength. In solids, sound waves can be both transverse and longitudinal.) [Figure 5.7.4](#) shows a graph of gauge pressure versus distance from the vibrating string.

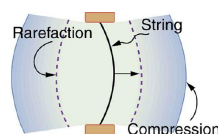


Figure 5.7.2: A vibrating string moving to the right compresses the air in front of it and expands the air behind it.

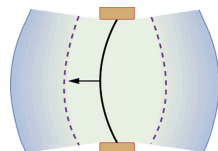


Figure 5.7.3: As the string moves to the left, it creates another compression and rarefaction as the ones on the right move away from the string.

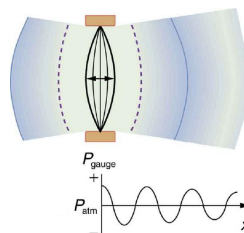


Figure 5.7.4: After many vibrations, there are a series of compressions and rarefactions moving out from the string as a sound wave. The graph shows gauge pressure versus distance from the source. Pressures vary only slightly from atmospheric for ordinary sounds.

The amplitude of a sound wave decreases with distance from its source, because the energy of the wave is spread over a larger and larger area. But it is also absorbed by objects, such as the eardrum in [Figure 5.7.5](#), and converted to thermal energy by the viscosity of air. In addition, during each compression a little heat transfers to the air and during each rarefaction even less heat transfers from the air, so that the heat transfer reduces the organized disturbance into random thermal motions. Whether the heat transfer from compression to rarefaction is significant depends on how far apart they are—that is, it depends on wavelength. Wavelength, frequency, amplitude, and speed of propagation are important for sound, as they are for all waves.

When the frequency of the sound wave is in **audible range** of 20 to 20,000 Hz, the vibration of the eardrums at these frequencies can be sensed, which is what we hear. Sound waves of frequency above 20 kHz are called **ultrasound** waves. Some construction equipment produces **infrasound** waves of frequencies less than 20 Hz, which, although they can't be heard, can still affect the human body at large enough amplitudes.

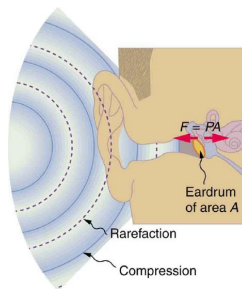


Figure 5.7.5: Sound wave compressions and rarefactions travel up the ear canal and force the eardrum to vibrate. There is a net force on the eardrum, since the sound wave pressures differ from the atmospheric pressure found behind the eardrum. A complicated mechanism converts the vibrations to nerve impulses, which are perceived by the person.

Section Summary

- Sound is a disturbance of matter that is transmitted from its source outward.
- Sound is one type of wave.
- Hearing is the perception of sound.

Glossary

audible range

frequencies between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz

infrasound

sound waves below audible frequencies (less than 20 Hz)

hearing

the perception of sound

sound

a disturbance of matter that is transmitted from its source outward

ultrasound

sound waves above audible frequencies (greater than 20,000 Hz)

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