

Exercise 1

Be prepared to present your solutions in the exercise session on Wed 25.1.

1. You have measured time of flights from a 25 mm ±1 mm thick object immersed in water. From the oscilloscope you read the following values for the time difference between the surface and bottom echoes of the object: 15.0 μs, 15.5 μs, 15.5 μs, 15.0 μs, 16.0 μs. Determine the speed of sound (with uncertainties) from the given data. What is the likely colour of the metal?
2. An ultrasound pulse is sent perpendicularly to a flat piece of aluminium immersed in water (NTP conditions). Calculate the reflection and transmission coefficients for the water-aluminium interface, for both pressure (amplitude) and power.
(Suggested reading: Kinsler, Chapter 6, Reflection and Transmission, on the course website.)
3. Explain the terms near and far field of a planar transducer. Calculate the depth of the near field and the beam diameter of a 5 MHz planar transducer with a diameter of 4 mm.
(Suggested reading, Olympus leaflet on the course website.)
4. You have measured the shear modulus $G = 48$ GPa and the Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.34$ of copper. Calculate the bulk modulus B and the Young's modulus E .
5. Plane waves propagating in an isotropic solid medium fulfil the dispersion relations:

$$k^2 c_{44} = \rho \omega^2 \quad (1)$$

$$k^2 c_{11} = \rho \omega^2 \quad (2)$$

where k = absolute value of the wave vector, c_{11} and c_{44} are elastic stiffness constants, ρ = density of the matter and ω = the angular frequency. Equation 1 is valid for x- and/or y-polarized plane waves propagating in the direction of the z-axis (shear wave). Equation 2 is valid for a plane wave, whose particle displacement is parallel to the wave propagation (longitudinal wave).

A) Rewrite the phase velocities of the longitudinal and transverse waves, c_l and c_t , as a function of stiffness constants and density.

B) Compare these to the equations:

$$c_t = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2\rho(1+\nu)}}$$

$$c_l = \sqrt{\frac{E(1-\nu)}{\rho(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}}$$

C) Based on B), write the stiffness constants c_{11} and c_{44} as a function of Young's modulus E and Poisson's ratio ν .