

What are waves?

as you read

What You'll Learn

- **Explain** the relationship among waves, energy, and matter.
- **Describe** the difference between transverse waves and compressional waves.

Why It's Important

Waves enable you to see and hear the world around you.

Review Vocabulary
energy: the ability to cause change

New Vocabulary

- wave
- mechanical wave
- transverse wave
- compressional wave
- electromagnetic wave

What is a wave?

When you are relaxing on an air mattress in a pool and someone does a cannonball dive off the diving board, you suddenly find yourself bobbing up and down. You can make something move by giving it a push or pull, but the person jumping didn't touch your air mattress. How did the energy from the dive travel through the water and move your air mattress? The up-and-down motion was caused by the peaks and valleys of the ripples that moved from where the splash occurred. These peaks and valleys make up water waves.

Waves Carry Energy Rhythmic disturbances that carry energy without carrying matter are called **waves**. Water waves are shown in **Figure 1**. You can see the energy of the wave from a speedboat traveling outward, but the water only moves up and down. If you've ever felt a clap of thunder, you know that sound waves can carry large amounts of energy. You also transfer energy when you throw something to a friend, as in **Figure 1**. However, there is a difference between a moving ball and a wave. A ball is made of matter, and when it is thrown, the matter moves from one place to another. So, unlike the wave, throwing a ball involves the transport of matter as well as energy.

Figure 1 The wave and the thrown ball carry energy in different ways.



The waves created by a boat move mostly up and down, but the energy travels outward from the boat.



When the ball is thrown, the ball carries energy as it moves forward.



As the students pass the ball, the students' positions do not change—only the position of the ball changes.

A Model for Waves

How does a wave carry energy without transporting matter? Imagine a line of people, as shown in **Figure 2**. The first person in line passes a ball to the second person, who passes the ball to the next person, and so on. Passing a ball down a line of people is a model for how waves can transport energy without transporting matter. Even though the ball has traveled, the people in line have not moved. In this model, you can think of the ball as representing energy. What do the people in line represent?

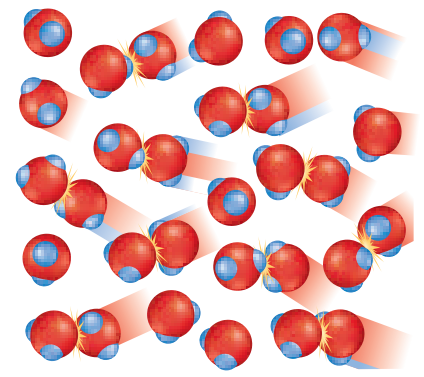
Think about the ripples on the surface of a pond. The energy carried by the ripples travels through the water. The water is made up of water molecules. It is the individual molecules of water that pass the wave energy, just as the people. The water molecules transport the energy in a water wave by colliding with the molecules around them, as shown in **Figure 2**.

 **Reading Check** *What is carried by waves?*

Mechanical Waves

In the wave model, the ball could not be transferred if the line of people didn't exist. The energy of a water wave could not be transferred if no water molecules existed. These types of waves, which use matter to transfer energy, are called **mechanical waves**. The matter through which a mechanical wave travels is called a medium. For ripples on a pond, the medium is the water.

A mechanical wave travels as energy is transferred from particle to particle in the medium. For example, a sound wave is a mechanical wave that can travel through air, as well as solids, liquids, and other gases. Without a medium such as air, there would be no sound waves. In outer space sound waves can't travel because there is no air.



In a water wave, water molecules bump each other and pass energy from molecule to molecule.

Figure 2 A wave transports energy without transporting matter from place to place.

Describe other models that could be used to represent a mechanical wave.

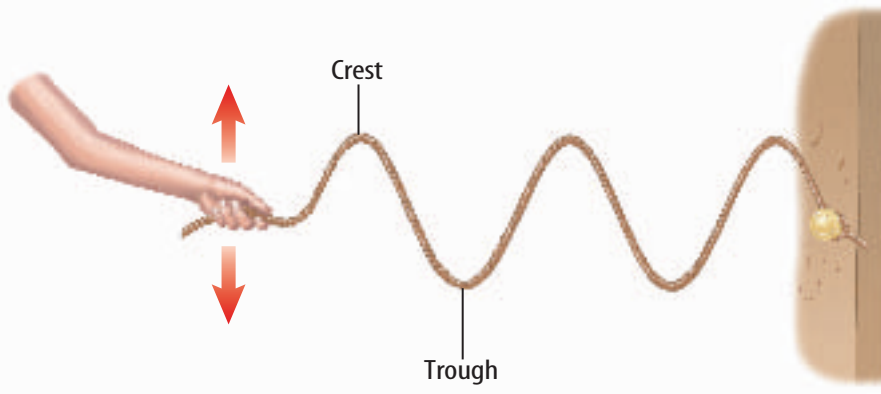


Figure 3 The high points on the wave are called crests and the low points are called troughs.

Transverse Waves In a mechanical **transverse wave**, the wave energy causes the matter in the medium to move up and down or back and forth at right angles to the direction the wave travels. You can make a model of a transverse wave. Stretch a long rope out on the ground.

Hold one end in your hand. Now shake the end in your hand back and forth. As you shake the rope, you create a wave that seems to slide along the rope.

When you first started shaking the rope, it might have appeared that the rope itself was moving away from you. But it was only the wave that was moving away from your hand. The wave energy moves through the rope, but the matter in the rope doesn't travel. You can see that the wave has peaks and valleys at regular intervals. As shown in **Figure 3**, the high points of transverse waves are called crests. The low points are called troughs.

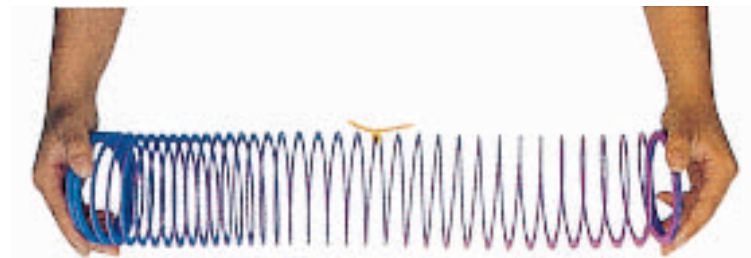


Reading Check

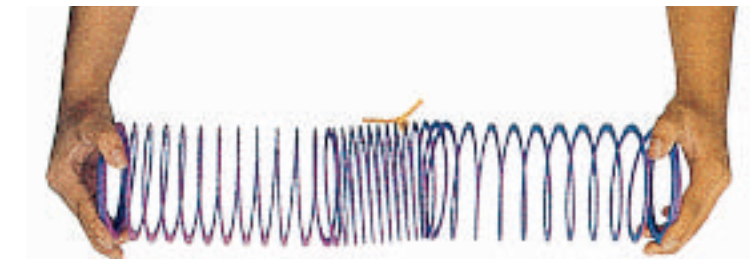
What are the highest points of transverse waves called?

Figure 4 A compressional wave can travel through a coiled spring toy.

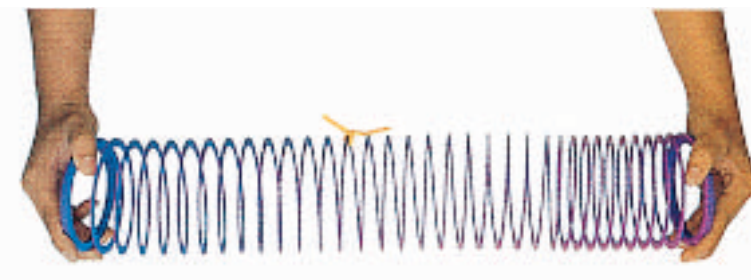
As the wave motion begins, the coils on the left are close together and the other coils are far apart.



The wave, seen in the squeezed and stretched coils, travels along the spring.



The string and coils did not travel with the wave. Each coil moved forward and then back to its original position.



Compressional Waves Mechanical waves can be either transverse or compressional. In a **compressional wave**, matter in the medium moves forward and backward along the same direction that the wave travels. You can make a compressional wave by squeezing together and releasing several coils of a coiled spring toy, as shown in **Figure 4**.

The coils move only as the wave passes and then return to their original positions. So, like transverse waves, compressional waves carry only energy forward along the spring. In this example, the spring is the medium the wave moves through, but the spring does not move along with the wave.

Sound Waves Sound waves are compressional waves. How do you make sound waves when you talk or sing? If you hold your fingers against your throat while you hum, you can feel vibrations. These vibrations are the movements of your vocal cords. If you touch a stereo speaker while it's playing, you can feel it vibrating, too. All waves are produced by something that is vibrating.

Making Sound Waves

How do vibrating objects make sound waves? Look at the drum shown in **Figure 5**. When you hit the drumhead it starts vibrating up and down. As the drumhead moves upward, the molecules next to it are pushed closer together. This group of molecules that are closer together is a compression. As the compression is formed, it moves away from the drumhead, just as the squeezed coils move along the coiled spring toy in **Figure 4**.

When the drumhead moves downward, the molecules near it have more room and can spread farther apart. This group of molecules that are farther apart is a rarefaction. The rarefaction also moves away from the drumhead. As the drumhead vibrates up and down, it forms a series of compressions and rarefactions that move away and spread out in all directions. This series of compressions and rarefactions is a sound wave.

Comparing Sounds

Procedure

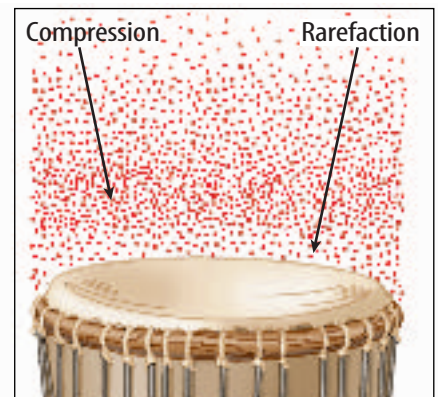
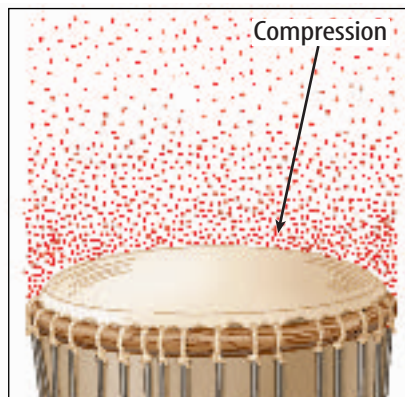
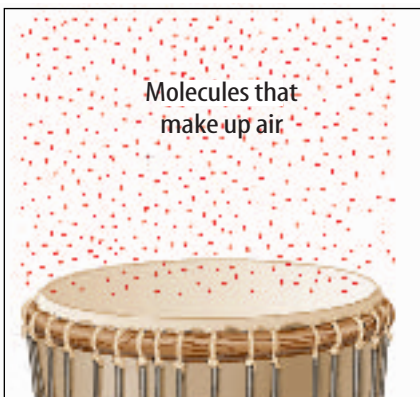
1. Hold a **wooden ruler** firmly on the edge of your **desk** so that most of it extends off the edge of the desk.
2. Pluck the free end of the ruler so that it vibrates up and down. Use gentle motion at first, then pluck with more energy.
3. Repeat step 2, moving the ruler about 1 cm further onto the desk each time until only about 5 cm extend off the edge.

Analysis

1. Compare the loudness of the sounds that are made by plucking the ruler in different ways.
2. Describe the differences in the sound as the end of the ruler extended farther from the desk.

Figure 5 A vibrating drumhead makes compressions and rarefactions in the air.

Describe how compressions and rarefactions are different.





Global Positioning Systems

Maybe you've used a global positioning system (GPS) receiver to determine your location while driving, boating, or hiking. Earth-orbiting satellites send electromagnetic radio waves that transmit their exact locations and times of transmission. The GPS receiver uses information from four of these satellites to determine your location to within about 16 m.

Electromagnetic Waves

Waves that can travel through space where there is no matter are **electromagnetic waves**. There are different types of electromagnetic waves, including radio waves, infrared waves, visible light waves, ultraviolet waves, X rays, and gamma rays. These waves can travel in matter or in space. Radio waves from TV and radio stations travel through air, and may be reflected from a satellite in space. They then travel through air, through the walls of your house, and to your TV or radio.

Radiant Energy from the Sun The Sun emits electromagnetic waves that travel through space and reach Earth. The energy carried by electromagnetic waves is called radiant energy. Almost 92 percent of the radiant energy that reaches Earth from the Sun is carried by infrared and visible light waves. Infrared waves make you feel warm when you sit in sunlight, and visible light waves enable you to see. A small amount of the radiant energy that reaches Earth is carried by ultraviolet waves. These are the waves that can cause sunburn if you are exposed to sunlight for too long.

section 1 review

Summary

What is a wave?

- Waves transfer energy, but do not transfer matter.

Mechanical Waves

- Mechanical waves require a medium in which to travel.
- When a transverse wave travels, particles of the medium move at right angles to the direction the wave is traveling.
- When a compressional wave travels, particles of the medium move back and forth along the same direction the wave is traveling.
- Sound is a compressional wave.

Electromagnetic Waves

- Electromagnetic waves can travel through empty space.
- The Sun emits different types of electromagnetic waves, including infrared, visible light, and ultraviolet waves.

Self Check

1. **Describe** the movement of a floating object on a pond when struck by a wave.
2. **Explain** why a sound wave can't travel from a satellite to Earth.
3. **Compare and contrast** a transverse wave and a compressional wave. How are they similar and different?
4. **Compare and contrast** a mechanical wave and an electromagnetic wave.
5. **Think Critically** How is it possible for a sound wave to transmit energy but not matter?

Applying Skills

6. **Concept Map** Create a concept map that shows the relationships among the following: *waves, mechanical waves, electromagnetic waves, compressional waves, and transverse waves.*
7. **Use a Word Processor** Use word-processing software to write short descriptions of the waves you encounter during a typical day.

Wave Properties

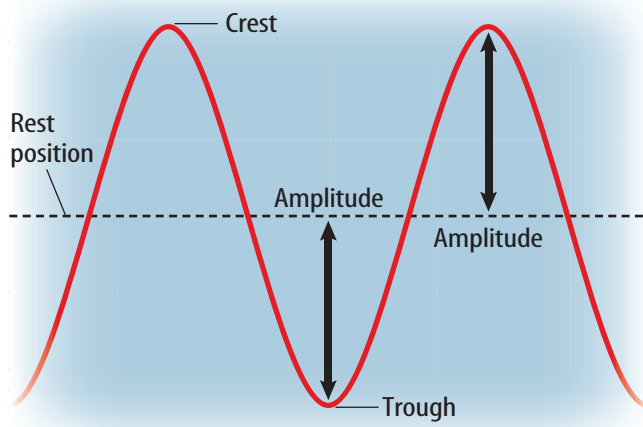
Steven Slarr/Stock Boston

Amplitude

Can you describe a wave? For a water wave, one way might be to tell how high the wave rises above, or falls below, the normal level. This distance is called the wave's amplitude. The **amplitude** of a transverse wave is one-half the distance between a crest and a trough, as shown in **Figure 6**. In a compressional wave, the amplitude is greater when the particles of the medium are squeezed closer together in each compression and spread farther apart in each rarefaction.

Amplitude and Energy A wave's amplitude is related to the energy that the wave carries. For example, the electromagnetic waves that make up bright light have greater amplitudes than the waves that make up dim light. Waves of bright light carry more energy than the waves that make up dim light. In a similar way, loud sound waves have greater amplitudes than soft sound waves. Loud sounds carry more energy than soft sounds. If a sound is loud enough, it can carry enough energy to damage your hearing.

When a hurricane strikes a coastal area, the resulting water waves carry enough energy to damage almost anything that stands in their path. The large waves caused by a hurricane carry more energy than the small waves or ripples on a pond.



The amplitude of a transverse wave is a measure of how high the crests are or how deep the troughs are.

as you read

What You'll Learn

- **Describe** the relationship between the frequency and wavelength of a wave.
- **Explain** why waves travel at different speeds.

Why It's Important

The properties of a wave determine whether the wave is useful or dangerous.

Review Vocabulary
speed: the distance traveled divided by the time needed to travel the distance

New Vocabulary

- amplitude
- wavelength
- frequency

Figure 6 The energy carried by a wave increases as its amplitude increases.

A water wave of large amplitude carried the energy that caused this damage.



For transverse waves, wavelength is the distance from crest to crest or trough to trough.

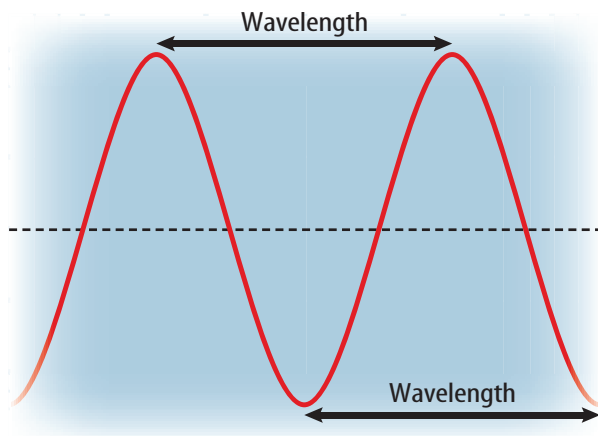


Figure 7 A transverse or a compressional wave has a wavelength.

For compressional waves, wavelength is the distance from compression to compression or rarefaction to rarefaction.

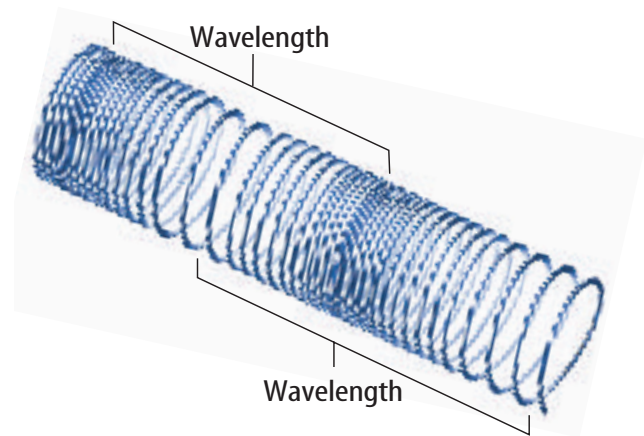
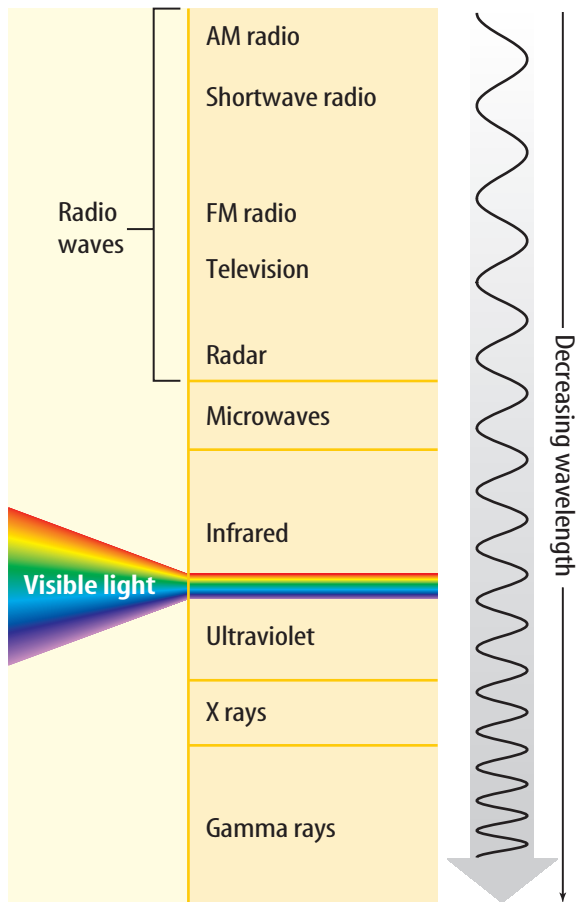


Figure 8 The wavelengths and frequencies of electromagnetic waves vary.



The devastating effect that a wave with large amplitude can have is seen in the aftermath of tsunamis. Tsunamis are huge sea waves that are caused by under-water earthquakes along faults on the seafloor. The movement of the seafloor along a fault produces the wave. As the wave moves toward shallow water and slows down, the amplitude of the wave grows. The tremendous amounts of energy tsunamis carry cause great damage when they move ashore.

Wavelength

Another way to describe a wave is by its wavelength. **Figure 7** shows the wavelength of a transverse wave and a compressional wave. For a transverse wave, **wavelength** is the distance from the top of one crest to the top of the next crest, or from the bottom of one trough to the bottom of the next trough. For a compressional wave, the wavelength is the distance between the center of one compression and the center of the next compression, or from the center of one rarefaction to the center of the next rarefaction.

Electromagnetic waves have wavelengths that range from kilometers, for radio waves, to less than the diameter of an atom, for X rays and gamma rays. This range is called the electromagnetic spectrum. **Figure 8** shows the names given to different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. Visible light is only a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum. It is the wavelength of visible light waves that determines their color. For example, the wavelength of red light waves is longer than the wavelength of green light waves.

Frequency

The **frequency** of a wave is the number of wavelengths that pass a given point in 1 s. The unit of frequency is the number of wavelengths per second, or hertz (Hz). Recall that waves are produced by something that vibrates. The faster the vibration is, the higher the frequency is of the wave that is produced.

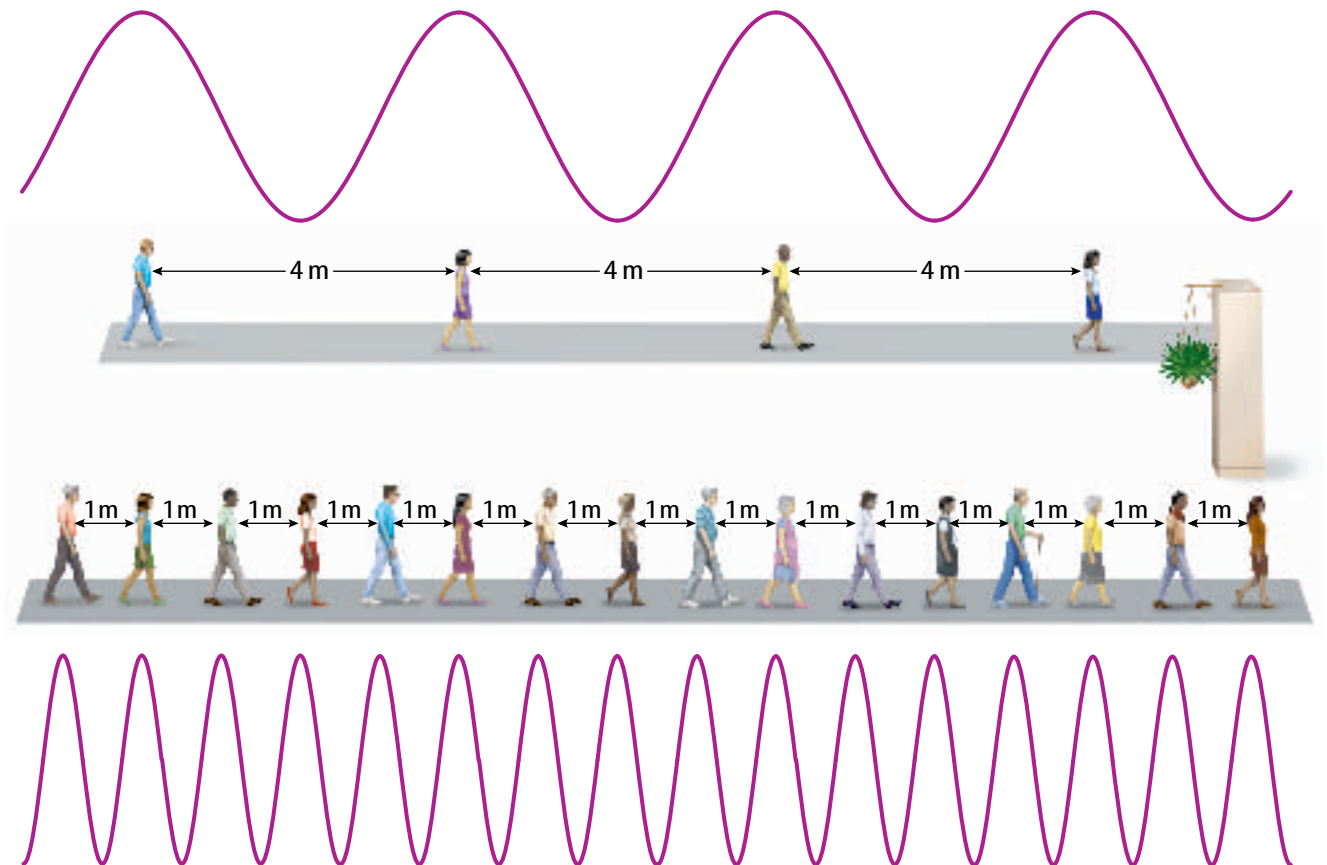
Reading Check How is the frequency of a wave measured?

A Sidewalk Model For waves that travel with the same speed, frequency and wavelength are related. To model this relationship, imagine people on two parallel moving sidewalks in an airport, as shown in **Figure 9**. One sidewalk has four travelers spaced 4 m apart. The other sidewalk has 16 travelers spaced 1 m apart.

Now imagine that both sidewalks are moving at the same speed and approaching a pillar between them. On which sidewalk will more people go past the pillar? On the sidewalk with the shorter distance between people, four people will pass the pillar for each one person on the other sidewalk. When four people pass the pillar on the first sidewalk, 16 people pass the pillar on the second sidewalk.

Figure 9 When people are farther apart on a moving sidewalk, fewer people pass the pillar every minute.

Infer how the number of people passing the pillar each minute would change if the sidewalk moved slower.





**INTEGRATE
Health**

Ultrasonic Waves Sound waves with ultra-high frequencies cannot be heard by the human ear, but they are used by medical professionals in several ways. They are used to perform echocardiograms of the heart, produce ultrasound images of internal organs, break up blockages in arteries, and sterilize surgical instruments. Describe how the wavelengths of these sound waves compare to sound waves you can hear.

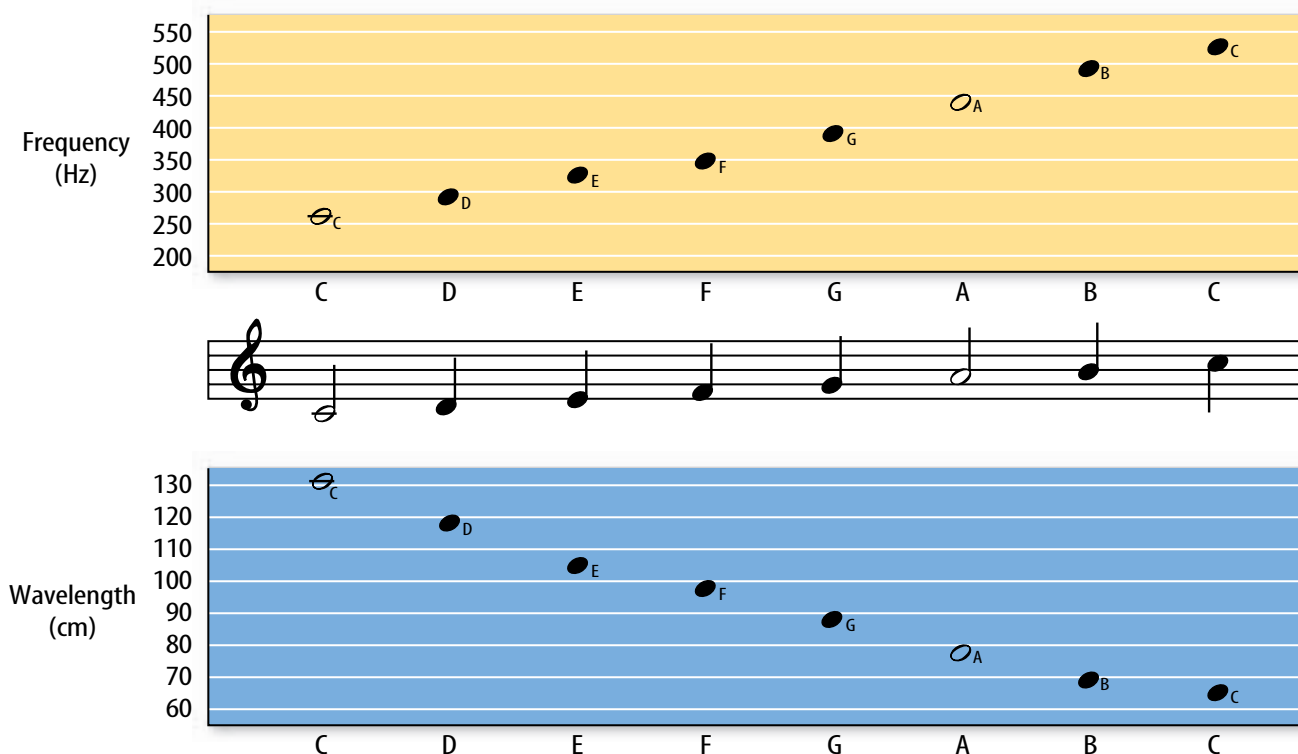
Figure 10 The frequency of the notes on a musical scale increases as the notes get higher in pitch, but the wavelength of the notes decreases.

Frequency and Wavelength Suppose that each person in **Figure 9** represents the crest of a wave. Then the movement of people on the first sidewalk is like a wave with a wavelength of 4 m. For the second sidewalk, the wavelength would be 1 m. On the first sidewalk, where the wavelength is longer, the people pass the pillar *less* frequently. Smaller frequencies result in longer wavelengths. On the second sidewalk, where the wavelength is shorter, the people pass the pillar *more* frequently. Higher frequencies result in shorter wavelengths. This is true for all waves that travel at the same speed. As the frequency of a wave increases, its wavelength decreases.

Reading Check How are frequency and wavelength related?

Color and Pitch Because frequency and wavelength are related, either the wavelength or frequency of a light wave determines the color of the light. For example, blue light has a larger frequency and shorter wavelength than red light.

Either the wavelength or frequency determines the pitch of a sound wave. Pitch is how high or low a sound seems to be. When you sing a musical scale, the pitch and frequency increase from note to note. Wavelength and frequency are also related for sound waves traveling in air. As the frequency of sound waves increases, their wavelength decreases. **Figure 10** shows how the frequency and wavelength change for notes on a musical scale.



Wave Speed

You've probably watched a distant thunderstorm approach on a hot summer day. You see a bolt of lightning flash between a dark cloud and the ground. If the thunderstorm is many kilometers away, several seconds will pass between when you see the lightning and when you hear the thunder. This happens because light travels much faster in air than sound does. Light travels through air at about 300 million m/s. Sound travels through air at about 340 m/s. The speed of any wave can be calculated from this equation:

Wave Speed Equation

$$\text{wave speed (in m/s)} = \text{frequency (in Hz)} \times \text{wavelength (m)}$$
$$v = f\lambda$$

In this equation, the wavelength is represented by the symbol λ , which is the Greek letter lambda.

When mechanical waves, such as sound, and electromagnetic waves, such as light, travel in different materials, they change speed. Mechanical waves usually travel fastest in solids, and slowest in gases. Electromagnetic waves travel fastest in gases and slowest in solids. For example, the speed of light is about 30 percent faster in air than in water.



Topic: Wave Speed

Visit booko.msscience.com for Web links to information about wave speed in different materials.

Activity Make a chart showing the speed of light in different materials.

section 2 review

Summary

Amplitude

- In a transverse wave, the amplitude is one-half the distance between a crest and a trough.
- The larger the amplitude, the greater the energy carried by the wave.

Wavelength

- For a transverse wave, wavelength is the distance from crest to crest, or from trough to trough.
- For a compressional wave, wavelength is the distance from compression to compression, or from rarefaction to rarefaction.

Frequency

- The frequency of a wave is the number of wavelengths that pass a given point in 1 s.
- For waves that travel at the same speed, as the frequency of the wave increases, its wavelength decreases.

Self Check

1. **Describe** how the frequency of a wave changes as its wavelength changes.
2. **Explain** why a sound wave with a large amplitude is more likely to damage your hearing than one with a small amplitude.
3. **State** what accounts for the time difference between seeing and hearing a fireworks display.
4. **Explain** why the statement "The speed of light is 300 million m/s" is not always correct.
5. **Think Critically** Explain the differences between the waves that make up bright, green light and dim, red light.

Applying Math

6. **Calculate Wave Speed** Find the speed of a wave with a wavelength of 5 m and a frequency of 68 Hz.
7. **Calculate Wavelength** Find the wavelength of a sound wave traveling in water with a speed of 1,470 m/s, and a frequency of 2,340 Hz.