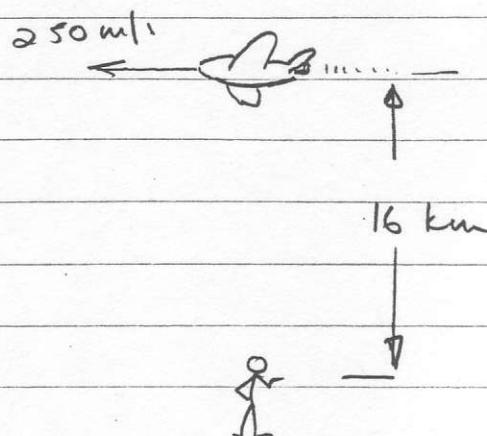


Waves - Questions - 3.

A Physics

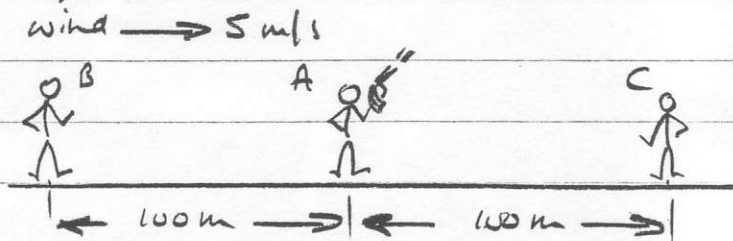
Velocity of waves

- 1 Radar detects objects using an echo method.
 - (a) Calculate the time delay between sending a pulse and receiving the echo. (3)
 - (b) How far does the plane move in this time? (2)



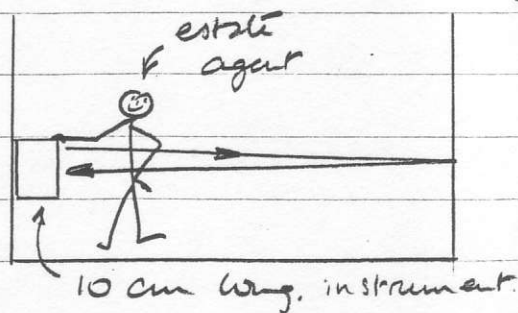
- (c) Is it true that radar will always give the wrong position for a moving object? Explain your answer with a diagram. Show on your diagram where you should aim a gun to fire and hit the plane. (4) [7]

- 2 Three students are measuring the speed of sound. A fires the gun, and B and C measure the time delay in hearing the bang.



- (a) If the velocity of sound is 330 m/s relative to the air it's in, what times should B and C record? (5)
- (b) How does the echo method get round this problem? (2)

- 3 Estate agents use an ultrasound echo method to measure room dimensions. If the minimum time delay the instrument can measure is 5 ms, what's the smallest room width that can be measured? (4)



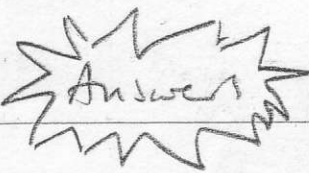
DN
998.

Data... $V_{\text{sound in air}} = 330 \text{ m/s}$

$V_{\text{EM waves}} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$1 \text{ ms} = 1 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ sec.}$

Waves - 3



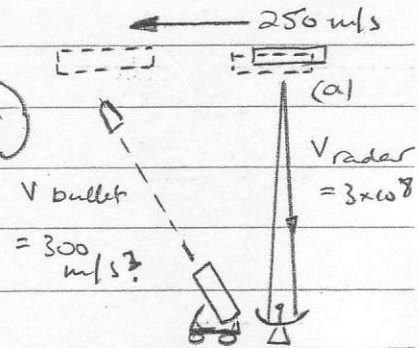
A Physics

1. (a) Time delay... $D = vt$ so $t_{\text{delay}} = D/v = \frac{2 \times 16,000}{3 \times 10^8} \text{ sec} = 107 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec} = 106 \mu\text{s}$ ^{not sound!}

(b) in this time plane moves...

$D_{\text{plane}} = vt = 250 \times 107 \times 10^{-6} = 0.027 \text{ m} = 27 \text{ mm!} / 2$

(c) Strictly, radar will always give the wrong position, but the error here is r. v. small compared to the size of the object. (see (a)). But a bullet/shell travels much slower, ($\sim$ speed of the plane), so a gun would have to be aimed ahead of the plane



2. (a) $D = vt$... so $t_{\text{delay}} = D/v$

for B (upwind) $V_{\text{sound}} = 330 - 5 = 325 \text{ m/s}$ so $t_B = \frac{100}{325} = 0.308 \text{ s}$

for B (downwind) $V_{\text{sound}} = 335 \text{ m/s}$ so $t_A = \frac{100}{335} = 0.299 \text{ s}$

(b) In the ECHO method the sound pulse travels in both directions, so any effect of wind is cancelled out

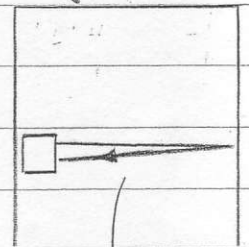
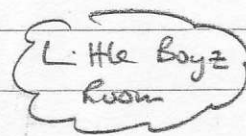
3. The Q. really is... how far will sound travel in 5 ms?

$D = vt = 330 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = 1.65 \text{ m}$

So distance instrument to wall = 0.825 m

So max. width = $10 + 82.5 = 82.5 \text{ cm}$

= 92.5 (93) cm / 4



time there + back = $5 \text{ ms} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$

10.98