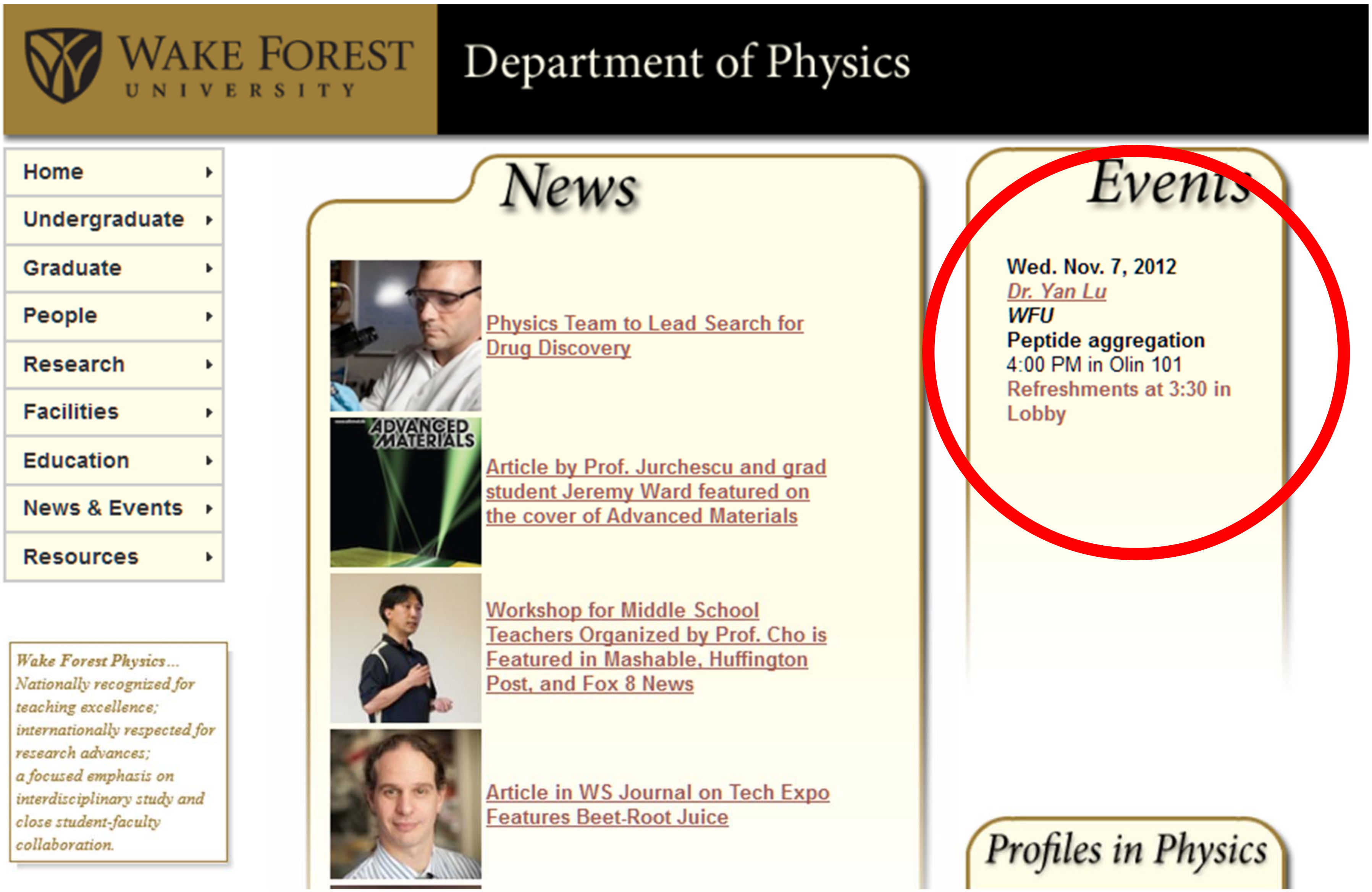
PHY 711 Classical Mechanics and Mathematical Methods
10-10:50 AM MWF Olin 103

Plan for Lecture 30:

Sound waves

1. **Linear form of Euler's equation for fluid dynamics**
2. **Sound waves; speed of sound**

5	Fri, 9/07/2012	Chap. 2	Accelerated coordinate frame	#5
6	Mon, 9/10/2012	Chap. 3	Calculus of Variation	#6
7	Wed, 9/12/2012	Chap. 3	Calculus of Variation continued	
8	Fri, 9/14/2012	Chap. 3	Lagrangian	#7
9	Mon, 9/17/2012	Chap. 3 & 6	Lagrangian	#8
10	Wed, 9/19/2012	Chap. 3 & 6	Lagrangian	#9
11	Fri, 9/21/2012	Chap. 3 & 6	Lagrangian	#10
12	Mon, 9/24/2012	Chap. 3 & 6	Lagrangian and Hamiltonian	#11
13	Wed, 9/26/2012	Chap. 6	Lagrangian and Hamiltonian	#12
14	Fri, 9/28/2012	Chap. 6	Lagrangian and Hamiltonian	#13
15	Mon, 10/01/2012	Chap. 4	Small oscillations	#14
16	Wed, 10/03/2012	Chap. 4	Small oscillations	#15
17	Fri, 10/05/2012	Chap. 4	Small oscillations	
18	Mon, 10/08/2012	Chap. 7	Wave equation	Take Home Exam
19	Wed, 10/10/2012	Chap. 7	Wave equation	Take Home Exam
20	Fri, 10/12/2012	Chap. 7	Wave equation	Take Home Exam
21	Mon, 10/15/2012	Chap. 7	Wave equation	Exam due
22	Wed, 10/17/2012	Chap. 7, 5	Moment of inertia	
	Fri, 10/19/2012		Fall break	
23	Mon, 10/22/2012	Chap. 5	Rigid body rotation	#16
24	Wed, 10/24/2012	Chap. 5	Rigid body rotation	#17
25	Fri, 10/26/2012	Chap. 5	Rigid body rotation	#18
26	Mon, 10/29/2012	Chap. 8	Waves in elastic membranes	#19
27	Wed, 10/31/2012	Chap. 9	Introduction to hydrodynamics	
28	Fri, 11/01/2012	Chap. 9	Introduction to hydrodynamics	
29	Mon, 11/05/2012	Chap. 9	Introduction to hydrodynamics	#20
30	Wed, 11/07/2012	Chap. 9	Sound waves	


WAKE FOREST
UNIVERSITY
Department of Physics
Home
Undergraduate
Graduate
People
Research
Facilities
Education
News & Events
Resources
Wake Forest Physics…
Nationally recognized for teaching excellence;
internationally respected for research advances;
a focused emphasis on interdisciplinary study and
close student-faculty collaboration.
News
Physics Team to Lead Search for Drug Discovery
ADVANCED MATERIALS
Article by Prof. Jurchescu and grad student Jeremy Ward featured on the cover of Advanced Materials
Workshop for Middle School Teachers Organized by Prof. Cho is Featured in Mashable, Huffington Post, and Fox 8 News
Article in WS Journal on Tech Expo Features Beet-Root Juice
Events
Wed. Nov. 7, 2012
Dr. Yan Lu
WFU
Peptide aggregation
4:00 PM in Olin 101
Refreshments at 3:30 in Lobby
Profiles in Physics

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

Department of Physics

- Home
- Undergraduate
- Graduate
- People
- Research
- Facilities
- Education
- News & Events
- Resources

WFU Physics Colloquium

TITLE: Investigating the Mechanisms of Amyloid Peptides's Aggregation

SPEAKER: Dr. Yan Lu ,

Department of Physics
Wake Forest University

TIME: Wednesday November 7, 2012

PLACE: Room 101 Olin Physical Laboratory

Refreshments will be served at 3:30 PM in the Olin Lounge. All interested persons are cordially invited to attend.

Wake Forest Physics... Nationally recognized for teaching excellence; internationally respected for research advances; a focused emphasis on interdisciplinary study and close student-faculty collaboration.

ABSTRACT

Protein or peptide may misfold and aggregate under some conditions into amyloid fibrils, which is associated with many human disease, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease. The amyloid fibrils share common structural characteristics, eg. cross beta x-ray diffraction pattern. In this talk, I will show that: 1, different peptides may have different aggregation characteristics, including structural, dynamical and thermodynamical properties. 2, single-point mutant may also alter the aggregation characteristics.

Application of fluid equations to the case of air in equilibrium plus small perturbation

Newton - Euler equation of motion :

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f}_{applied} - \frac{\nabla p}{\rho}$$

Continuity equation : $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$

Near equilibrium :

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \delta\rho$$

$$p = p_0 + \delta p$$

$$\mathbf{v} = 0 + \delta\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{applied} = 0$$

Equations to lowest order in perturbation:

$$\frac{\partial \delta\mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\nabla \delta p}{\rho_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta\rho}{\partial t} + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta\mathbf{v} = 0$$

In terms of the velocity potential:

$$\delta\mathbf{v} = -\nabla \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta\mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\nabla \delta p}{\rho_0} \quad \Rightarrow \nabla\left(-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\delta p}{\rho_0} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta\rho}{\partial t} + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta\mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \delta\rho}{\partial t} - \rho_0 \nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

Expressing pressure in terms of the density:

$p = p(s, \rho) = p_0 + \delta p$ where s denotes the (constant) entropy

$p_0 = p(s, \rho_0)$

$$\delta p = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s \delta\rho \equiv c^2 \delta\rho$$

$$\nabla\left(-\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\delta p}{\rho_0}\right) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + c^2 \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{c^2}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial \delta\rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta\rho}{\partial t} - \rho_0 \nabla^2 \Phi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$

Wave equation for air :

$$\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2\nabla^2\Phi = 0$$

Here, $c^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s$

$$\mathbf{v} = -\nabla\Phi$$

Boundary values :

Impenetrable surface with normal $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ moving at velocity $\mathbf{V}$:

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{V} = \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\delta\mathbf{v} = -\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\nabla\Phi$$

Free surface :

$$\delta p = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \rho_0 \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

Analysis of wave velocity in an ideal gas:

$$c^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s$$

Equation of state for ideal gas:

$$pV = NkT \qquad N = \frac{M}{M_0}$$

$$p = \frac{M}{V}\frac{k}{M_0}T = \rho\frac{k}{M_0}T$$

$$k = 1.38\times 10^{-23} J/k$$

M_0 = mass of each molecule

Internal energy for ideal gas:

$$E = \frac{f}{2}NkT = M\varepsilon \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{f}{2}\frac{k}{M_0}T = \frac{f}{2}\frac{p}{\rho}T$$

In terms of specific heat ratio: $\gamma \equiv \dfrac{C_p}{C_V}$

$$dE = dQ - dW$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{f}{2}\frac{Mk}{M_0}$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_p + p\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{f}{2}\frac{Mk}{M_0} + \frac{Mk}{M_0}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{\frac{f}{2}+1}{\frac{f}{2}} \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{f}{2} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1}$$

Internal energy for ideal gas :

$$E = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} NkT = M\varepsilon \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{k}{M_0} T = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

Internal energy for ideal gas under isentropic conditions :

$$d\varepsilon = -\frac{p}{M} dV = \frac{p}{\rho^2} d\rho$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \rho} \right)_s = \frac{p}{\rho^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} \right)_s = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)_s \frac{1}{(\gamma - 1)\rho} - \frac{p}{(\gamma - 1)\rho^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)_s = \frac{p\gamma}{\rho}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s = \frac{p\gamma}{\rho}$$

Isentropic or adiabatic equation of state :

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \gamma \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{p}{p_0} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^\gamma$$

Linearized speed of sound

$$c_0{}^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_{s,p_0,\rho_0} = \frac{p_0\gamma}{\rho_0}$$

$$c_0{}^2 \approx \frac{1.5 \cdot 1.013 \times 10^5\, Pa}{1.3 kg / m^3} \qquad c_0 \approx 340 \text{ m/s}$$

Density dependence of speed of sound for ideal gas:

$$c^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s = \frac{p\gamma}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^\gamma$$

$$c^2 = \frac{p_0\gamma}{\rho_0}\frac{p/p_0}{\rho/\rho_0} = c_0^2\left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$