

# SLUNECNÍ OSCILACE

Výkonné spektrum:

rychlosť → rozklad do Fourierovských komponent

$$a(k_x, k_y, \omega) = \iiint \sigma(x, y, t) e^{i(k_x x + k_y y + \omega t)} dx dy dt$$

$$(k_x, k_y) = \vec{k}_h \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$P(k_x, k_y, \omega) = a^* a \leftarrow \text{power-spektrum}$$

$$\text{na kouli: } N = n(\vartheta, \varphi, t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow a(l, m, \omega) = \iiint \sigma(\vartheta, \varphi, t) \underbrace{Y_l^m(\vartheta, \varphi)}_{\text{sferická harmonika}} e^{im\varphi} d\vartheta d\varphi dt$$

$$\text{pak } P(l, m, \omega) = a^* a$$

sferická symetrie  $\rightarrow P \neq P(m)$

$$\Rightarrow k_h = \frac{l(l+1)}{R}$$



$$l=1, m=0$$

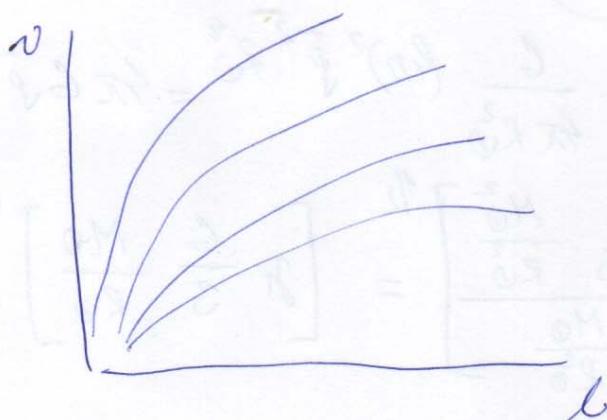


$$l=3, m=2$$



$$l=4, m=4$$

pozorněme na polokouli - na něj nejsou  $Y_l^m$  ortogonální  $\rightarrow$  aliasing  $\rightarrow$  falešné mody



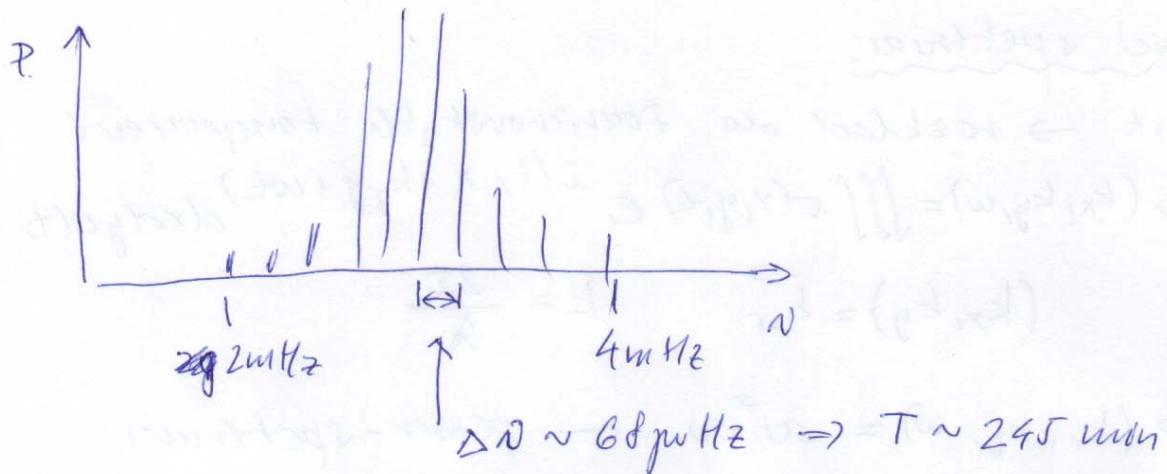
$$l \sim k_h$$

$$N = \frac{\omega}{2\pi c}$$

klasické power-spektrum

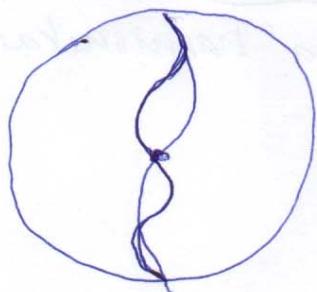
l-n diagram

[low-l] mody  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, 3$



cestovalení přes celou hvězdu

lineární adiabatické oscilace nerotačujícího Slunce



$$\lambda \sim R_0$$

pohybuje se rychlosťí zvuku:

$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{\rho}}$$

$\bar{P} \rightarrow z$  rovnice vnitřních tlaků:  $\bar{P} = \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{M_0}{R_0^3}$

$$\frac{dr}{dm} = \frac{1}{4\pi \bar{P} r^2}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dm} = -\frac{6m}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{R_0 - 0}{M_0 - 0} = \frac{1}{4\pi \bar{P} R_0^2}$$

$$\frac{0 - \bar{P}}{M_0 - 0} = -\frac{6M_0}{4\pi R_0^4}$$

$$\frac{R_0}{M_0} = \frac{1}{4\pi \bar{P} R_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{P}}{M_0} = \frac{6M_0}{4\pi R_0^4}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{6}{4\pi R_0^2} \left( \frac{M_0}{R_0} \right)^2 = \frac{6}{4\pi R_0^2} (4\pi)^2 \bar{P}^2 R_0^4 = 4\pi G \bar{P}^2 R_0^2$$

$$c_s = \left( 2 \frac{P}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} = \left[ 2 \left( \frac{G}{4\pi R_0^2} \frac{M_0^2}{R_0^2} \right) \right]^{1/2} = \left[ 2 \frac{G}{3} \frac{M_0}{R_0} \right]^{1/2}$$

oscilace:  $\omega \lambda = \tau c \rightarrow$  tvarna zpěť

$$\tau = \frac{1}{c_s} = \frac{4R_0}{c_s} = \left[ \frac{4GR_0^2}{\pi \frac{G}{3} \frac{M_0}{R_0}} \right]^{1/2} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{16}{3\pi G} \frac{R_0^3}{M_0} \right]^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{3\pi G} \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{R_0^3}{M_0} \right)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{G\pi} \frac{1}{\bar{P}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi G}} [G\bar{P}]^{-1/2}$$

$$G = 6,67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\bar{P} = 1,409 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\boxed{\tau = 47 \text{ min}}$$

### rozštěpení rotaci

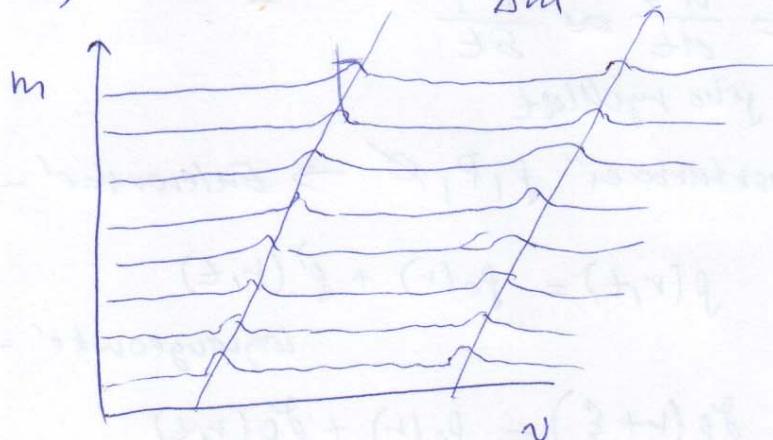
mody  $\rightarrow m \neq 0 \rightarrow$  azimuthální propagace  
 $m > 0 \rightarrow$  ve směru rotace  
 $m < 0 \rightarrow$  proti směru rotace

rozštěpení frekvence pro konst. n a l

$$\Delta v_{nem} = v_{nem} - v_{nlo}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  interní rotace  $\rightarrow$  rozštěpení frekvencí

$\hookrightarrow$  snášení  $\frac{\Delta v_{nluw}}{\Delta m} \approx$  interní rotace



## Oscilace

počed poklady: lineární:  $\bar{v}/c_s \ll 1$

adiabatické:  $\frac{ds}{dt} = 0$

sféricky symetrické pozadí

magnetismus a sekvenciální tensor zavedených

rovnice: kontinuita:  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0$

pohybova:  $\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = - \nabla P + \rho g$   
 $\downarrow$   $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + (v \cdot \nabla) v$   $\hookrightarrow g = \nabla \phi$

adiabaticita:  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{P}{\rho^{\gamma}} \right) = 0$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = c^2 \frac{d\rho}{dt}, \quad c^2 = \frac{\gamma P}{\rho}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  rychlosť súlom

Poissonova:  $\Delta \phi = 4\pi G \rho$

$\hookrightarrow$  malá perturbácia v uči pozadí v rovnoveži:

$$N_0 = 0, \quad \rho = \rho_0(r), \quad P = P_0(r)$$

$\vec{\xi}(t) \rightarrow$  rýchlosť elementu

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{\xi}}{dt} \approx \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial t}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  jeho rýchlosť

dvoj typy perturbácií  $\rho, P, \phi \rightarrow$  Eulerovské  $\rightarrow$  v uráte' potenci

$$\rho(r, t) = \rho_0(r) + \delta\rho(r, t)$$

Lagrangianske  $\rightarrow$  načasov

$$\delta\rho(r + \vec{\xi}) = \rho_0(r) + \delta\rho(r, t)$$

tj. jsou svazány:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \rho^0 + (\xi \cdot \nabla \rho_0) = \rho^0 + (\xi \cdot \vec{e}_r) \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r} = \rho_0 + \xi_r \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r}$$

$\uparrow$  vzdálenost - jednotkový vektor

$\hookrightarrow$  linearizované rovnice:

př. kontinuity:  $\rho = \rho_0 + \rho^0 \quad , \quad n = n_0 + n^0$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho n) = 0 \quad , \quad \rho^0 n^0 \rightarrow 0 \quad , \quad \nabla \cdot n_0 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 n_0) + \frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 n_0^0)}_{=0} = 0 \rightarrow \text{řešení pro pozadí}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 n^0) = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow n^0 = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \xi) = \nabla \cdot \left( \xi \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \xi) = \nabla \cdot \left( \xi \left( \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} \right) \right) = - \nabla \cdot \left[ \xi \nabla \cdot \left( \rho_0 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} \right) \right]$$

nekont:

$$\rho^0 + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \xi) = - \int \nabla \cdot \left[ \xi \nabla \cdot \left( \rho_0 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} \right) \right] dt$$

$\downarrow$

$$= 0 \quad , \quad \text{pokud předpokládáme oscilující řešení}$$

$\blacksquare$  linearizované rovnice:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho^0 + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \vec{\xi}) &= 0 \\ \rho_0 \frac{\partial n^0}{\partial t} &= -\nabla P^0 + g_* e_r \rho^0 + \rho_0 \nabla \phi^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho^0 + \xi_r \frac{d P_0}{d r} &= c_s^2 (\rho^0) + \xi_r \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r} \\ \Delta \phi^0 &= 4\pi G \rho^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho^0 + \xi_r \frac{d P_0}{d r} &= c_s^2 (\rho^0) + \xi_r \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r} \\ \Delta \phi^0 &= 4\pi G \rho^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho^0 + \xi_r \frac{d P_0}{d r} &= c_s^2 (\rho^0) + \xi_r \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r} \\ \Delta \phi^0 &= 4\pi G \rho^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

Coulourová aproximace:  $\vec{\phi} = 0$

→ vlny nezpriso bují pouze potenciál

~~stávky parametry se perturbací nezmění~~

+ přepis do sférické geometrie: ( $r, \theta, \psi$ )

$$\vec{\xi} = \xi_r \vec{e}_r + \vec{\xi}_h$$

$$\vec{L} = \xi_r \vec{e}_\theta + \xi_\psi \vec{e}_\psi$$

radia'lní + horizontální

↳ zde se předpokládá symetrie

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\xi} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \xi_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \xi_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \xi_\psi}{\partial \psi} = \\ = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \xi_r) + \frac{1}{r} \nabla_h \vec{\xi}_h$$

hledáme cyklickou perturbaci:  $\vec{\xi} = e^{i\omega t}$

$$(1) \quad p^r + \nabla \cdot (p_0 \vec{\xi}) = 0$$

$$p^r + \nabla_r \cdot (p_0 \xi_r) + \nabla_h \cdot (p_0 \xi_h) = 0$$

$$\boxed{p^r + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 p_0 \xi_r) + \frac{p_0}{r} \nabla_h \cdot \xi_h = 0}$$

$$(2) \quad p_0 \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p^r + g \epsilon_r \vec{\delta} + \underbrace{p_0 \nabla \phi}_{=0 \text{ coulourové}}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\partial \vec{\xi}}{\partial t}$$

$$p_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{\xi}}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla p^r + g \epsilon_r \vec{\delta} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{na radia'lní} \\ \text{a horizontální cestě.} \end{array}$$

$$p_0 \left[ \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 \xi_r}{\partial t^2}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 \xi_h}{\partial t^2}}_{=0} \right] = -\nabla_r p^r - \frac{1}{r} \nabla_h p^r + g \epsilon_r \vec{\delta}$$

$$p_0 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_r}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla_r p^r + g \epsilon_r \vec{\delta}; \quad p_0 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_h}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{r} \nabla_h p^r$$

$$\boxed{-\omega^2 p_0 \xi_r = -\frac{\partial p^r}{\partial r} \cancel{+ g \epsilon_r \vec{\delta}}} \\ \boxed{-\omega^2 p_0 \xi_h = -\frac{1}{r} \nabla_h p^r}$$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{g} \cancel{\vec{\delta}}$

$$(3) \text{ ad. def: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \delta P = c^2 \delta \varphi$$

$$\delta P = P' + \xi_r \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r}$$

$$\delta \varphi = \varphi' + \xi_r \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r}$$

$$P' + \xi_r \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} = c_0^{-2} (\varphi' + \xi_r \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r})$$

$$\frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} P' + \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} \xi_r \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} = (\varphi') + \xi_r \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r}$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} P' + \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} \xi_r \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} - \xi_r \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r}$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} P' + \xi_r \left[ \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{1}{c_0^{-2}} P' + \xi_r \left[ \frac{P_0}{NP} \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{P'}{c_0^{-2}} + \xi_r \frac{P_0}{g} g \left[ \frac{1}{NP} \frac{\partial P_0}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{P_0} \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r} \right]$$

$N^2$  - Brunt-Väisäläla

$$\boxed{\varphi' = \frac{P'}{c_0^{-2}} + \frac{P_0 N^2}{g} \xi_r}$$

$N^2$  z Mixing-length theory:

$$N^2 = g \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)_{\text{ad}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\text{ad. def: } PV^\gamma = \text{konst} \Rightarrow P \left( \frac{1}{P} \right)^\gamma = \text{konst}$$

$$\text{differenzieren: } dP P^{-\gamma} - \gamma P P^{-\gamma-1} dP = 0$$

$$dP P^{-\gamma} = \gamma P P^{-\gamma-1} dP \Rightarrow dP = \gamma P P^{-\gamma-1} dP$$

$$dP = \frac{P dP}{\gamma P} ; \quad \frac{dP}{dP} = \frac{1}{\gamma P} \frac{dP}{dP}$$

$$\rightarrow N^2 = g \left[ \frac{P}{\gamma P} \frac{dP}{dP} - \frac{dP}{dP} \right] = \underbrace{g \left[ \frac{dP}{\gamma P dP} - \frac{1}{\gamma P} \frac{dP}{dP} \right]}_{}$$

(4) neuvážuje re

$$\Rightarrow 4 \text{ rovnice: } p' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 p_0 \xi_r) + \frac{p_0}{r} \nabla_h \cdot \xi_h = 0 \quad (a)$$

$$-w^2 p_0 \xi_r = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + g p' \quad (b)$$

$$-w^2 p_0 \xi_h = -\frac{1}{r} \nabla_h \cdot P \quad (c)$$

$$p' = \frac{P'}{c^2} + \frac{g N^2}{g} \xi_r \quad (d)$$

+ okrajové podmínky:

$$\xi_r(r=0) = 0 \rightarrow \text{regularity pro } l=1 \\ \text{střed je stabilní}$$

$$\partial P(r=R) = 0 \rightarrow \text{nejnovější výhody}$$

řešení regulární u poloh pro  $\vartheta = 0, \pi$

↳ hledáme separované řešení pro radiační a úhlovou část:

$$p'(r, \vartheta, \psi) = p'(r) \cdot f(\vartheta, \psi)$$

$$p'(r, \vartheta, \psi) = p'(r) \cdot f(\vartheta, \psi)$$

$$\xi_r(r, \vartheta, \psi) = \xi_r(r) \cdot f(\vartheta, \psi)$$

$$\xi_h(r, \vartheta, \psi) = \xi_h(r) \cdot \nabla_h f(\vartheta, \psi)$$

$$(a) \left[ p' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 p_0 \xi_r) \right] f(\vartheta, \psi) + \frac{p_0}{r} \xi_h \nabla_h^2 f = 0$$

separace proměnných dle potenci

$$\nabla_h^2 f = \alpha f \quad ; \quad \alpha = \text{konst}$$

$\rightarrow$  neuhlavové řešení už počítat pro

$$\alpha = -l(l+1)$$

$$f(\vartheta, \psi) = Y_l^{mw}(\vartheta, \psi) = C P_l^{mw}(\vartheta) e^{i l m \psi}$$

↑ legendre

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{p' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 p_0 \xi_r)}_{\text{---}} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r} p_0 \xi_h = 0$$

$$(c) -\omega \rho_0 \xi_h(r) \nabla_h f(r, \vartheta) = -\frac{1}{r} P'(r) \nabla_\vartheta f(r, \vartheta)$$

$$-\omega \rho_0 \xi_h(r) = -\frac{1}{r} P'(r)$$

$$\boxed{\xi_h = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \rho_0 r} P}$$

dosadíme do roviny kontinuitáty vlny

$$P' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \rho_0 \xi_r) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r} \rho_0 (\xi_h) = 0$$

$$P' + \frac{2}{r} \rho_0 \xi_r + \xi_r \cancel{\frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial r}} + \rho_0 \frac{d \xi_r}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{\omega^2 r^2} P = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow z(3) \quad P = \frac{P'}{C_0^2} + \frac{\rho_0 N^2}{g} \xi_r$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{d \xi_r}{dr} + \xi_r \cancel{\frac{d \rho_0}{dr}} + \frac{2}{r} \rho_0 \xi_r + \frac{P'}{C_0^2} + \frac{\rho_0 N^2}{g} \xi_r - \frac{l(l+1)}{\omega^2 r^2} P = 0 \quad / \cdot \rho_0$$

$$\frac{d \xi_r}{dr} + \frac{2}{r} \xi_r + \xi_r \left[ \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d \rho_0}{dr} + \frac{N^2}{g} \right] + \frac{P'}{\rho_0 C_0^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{l(l+1) c^2}{r^2 \omega^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d \rho_0}{dr} + \frac{N^2}{g} = \cancel{\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d \rho_0}{dr}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0 P_0} \frac{d P_0}{dr} - \cancel{\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d \rho_0}{dr}} = \frac{1}{\rho_0 P_0} \frac{d P_0}{dr} =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{d P_0}{dr} = -g \rho_0 \\ \text{výpočetná rovnava'ka} \\ \text{novouva'ka} \\ \text{potom} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{\rho_0 P_0} g \rho_0 = \left| \begin{array}{l} c^2 = \frac{\rho_0 P_0}{\rho_0} \\ = \end{array} \right|$$

$$= -\frac{g}{c^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d \xi_r}{dr} + \frac{2}{r} \xi_r - \frac{g}{c^2} \xi_r + \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{l(l+1) c^2}{r^2 \omega^2} \right) \right] \frac{P'}{\rho_0 c^2} = 0} \quad ①$$

$$\frac{d \xi_r}{dr} \gg \frac{\xi_r}{r}$$

$$\text{rotu' frekvence}^2 \quad S_l^2 = \frac{l(l+1) c^2}{r^2} \quad \text{Lambova f.}$$

lokalni' pristup

mementova' radia'lui' rovnice:

$$-\omega^2 f_0 \xi_r = + \frac{dP}{dr} - \frac{dP}{dr} - g p$$

$$+ \frac{dP}{dr} \neq g p \quad \omega^2 f_0 \xi_r = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow p' = \frac{P'}{c^2} + \frac{f_0 N^2}{g} \xi_r$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dP}{dr} + \frac{g}{c^2} p' + (N^2 \omega^2) f_0 \xi_r = 0} \quad (2)$$

z.

doplnit o okrajove' podminky:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{dole: } \xi_r = 0 \\ \text{nahore: } \delta P = P' + \frac{dP_0}{dr} \xi_r = 0 \end{array}} \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dP_0}{dr} = -g P_0$$

$$(P') - g P_0 \xi_r = 0$$

horiz. komponenta polyl. res:

$$\xi_h = \frac{1}{\omega^2 f_0 r} (P')$$

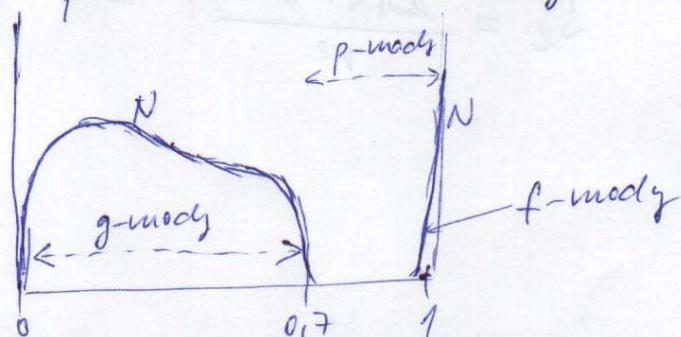
$$\omega^2 f_0 r \xi_h = g P_0 \xi_r = 0$$

$$\frac{\xi_h}{\xi_r} = \frac{g}{\omega^2 r}$$

by mela platit

ale neplati' presne, protoze  
existuju' externi' sily (atmosfera),  
tedy ~~neni~~ horni' okraj podminka  
vypada' jinak

ROVNICE ① a ② a podminky ③ a ④ → vlastni'  
problem pro oscilacni' mody



# JWKB řešení

↳ Jeffreys - Wentzel - Kramers - Brillouin

předpokládáme, že se mení hlavně konstanta v rámcu oscilace, ostatní "pozadové" parametry považujeme za konstantu

hledáme řešení ve tvaru:

$$\xi_r = A \rho^{-1/2} e^{ik_r r}$$

$$p' = B \rho^{1/2} e^{ik_r r}$$

$$k_r = k_r(r), \text{ mení se počátku}$$

→ ① a ② přejdou na

$$(-\nu k_r + \frac{1}{H})A - \frac{q}{c^2}A + \frac{1}{c^2}\left(1 - \frac{\rho e^2}{w^2}\right)B = 0$$

$$(-ik_r + \frac{1}{H})B + \frac{q}{c^2}B + (\nu^2 - w^2)A = 0$$

neřešitelné řešení → pokud determinanta ≠ 0

$$\Rightarrow A \left[ -ik_r + \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{q}{c^2} \right] + B \left[ \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{\rho e^2}{w^2 c^2} \right] = 0$$

$$A \left[ \nu^2 - w^2 \right] + B \left[ -ik_r - \frac{1}{2H} + \frac{q}{c^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[ -ik_r + \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{q}{c^2} \right) \right] \left[ -ik_r - \left( \frac{1}{2H} - \frac{q}{c^2} \right) \right] - \left( \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{\rho e^2}{w^2 c^2} \right) (\nu^2 - w^2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow k_r^2 &= \frac{w^2 - \frac{c^2}{4H^2}}{\frac{c^2}{4H^2} - w^2} + \frac{\rho e^2}{c^2 w^2} (\nu^2 - w^2) = \\ &= \frac{w^2 - w_c^2}{\frac{c^2}{4H^2}} + \frac{\rho e^2}{c^2 w^2} (\nu^2 - w^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$N^2 = \frac{q^2}{H} - \frac{q^2}{c^2}$$

$w_c$  ... akustická hranice (cut-off) frekvence

pro  $k_r > 0 \rightarrow$  propagace vln

$k_r < 0 \rightarrow$  útvar vln

rezonance:  $\int_{r_1}^{r_2} k_r dr = \pi (n + \alpha)$

$r_1, r_2 \dots$  odrazu' body

$n \dots$  radiační rád - elektro

$\alpha \dots$  propať, je vlastn' danému rozhraní, na němž dochází k odrazu

### | Odhadý |

1.  $\omega^2 > N^2$

$$k_r^2 = \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{Se^2}{c^2}$$

definujeme:  $k_h = \frac{Se}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}{r}$

$\Rightarrow k_r^2 c^2 = \omega^2 - \omega_c^2 - k_h^2 c^2$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_c^2 + k_r^2 c^2 + k_h^2 c^2$$

$$k^2 = k_r^2 + k_h^2$$

$$\boxed{\omega^2 = \omega_c^2 + k^2 c^2}$$

disperzni' relace  
pro p-mody  
(akustodie')

2.  $\omega^2 \ll Se^2$

$$k_r^2 = \frac{\omega^2(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2) + Se^2(N^2 - \omega^2)}{c^2 \omega^2} = \frac{Se^2 (N^2 - \omega^2)}{c^2 \omega^2} =$$

$$= k_h^2 \left( \frac{N^2}{\omega^2} - 1 \right) = k_h^2 \frac{N^2}{\omega^2} - k_h^2$$

$$\boxed{k_r^2 + k_h^2 = k_h^2 \frac{N^2}{\omega^2} = k^2}$$

$$\boxed{\omega^2 = N^2 \frac{k_h^2}{k^2} = N^2 \cos^2 \theta} \text{ pro g-mody}$$

$\rightarrow$  propaguje se hranou horizontálně

$$= 9/12 =$$

## p-modyl

$k_r^2 > 0$ ,  $\propto k_r^2 = 0$  se otáčejí (odrážejí)

dolní obratový bod:  $w_c \ll w$

$$\Rightarrow w \approx \frac{\ell c \sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}{k_r}$$

$$\frac{c(r_1)}{r_1} = \frac{w}{L} \quad \text{rovnice pro spodní bod}$$

horní obratový bod:  $w_c(r) \sim w$

$w_c(r)$  je struna v podporované  
vrstvách

$$\Rightarrow r_2 \approx R_0$$

$\Rightarrow$  rezonance:

$$\int_{r_1}^{R_0} \sqrt{\frac{w^2}{c^2} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2}} dr = \pi(n+\alpha)$$

pro  $\ell \ll w$ ,  $r_1 \approx 0$

$$\Rightarrow w \approx \frac{\pi (n + \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}{2 + \alpha})}{\int_0^R \frac{dr}{c}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta w = \left( 4 \int_0^R \frac{dr}{c} \right)$$

low-l mody jsou ekvidistantní ve frekvenci

## g-modyl

obratový bod:  $N(r) = w$

propagace pro  $k_r > 0$ , v této oblasti  $N \gg w$

$$\Rightarrow k_r \approx \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)} N}{rw}$$

$$\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}{w} N \frac{dr}{r} = \pi(n+\alpha)$$

$$w \approx \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} N \frac{dr}{r}}{\pi(n+\alpha)}$$

## f-moduly

v povrchu výdru vrstvadly, kde  $\delta P \neq 0$

$$P' = \delta P + g_p \xi_r \rightarrow \text{řešení pro Lagr. pomocí}$$

$$\frac{d\xi_r}{dr} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)g}{w^2 r^2} \xi_r + \left(1 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)c^2}{w^2 c^2}\right) \frac{\delta P}{\rho_0 c^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\delta P}{dr} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{w^2 r^2} \delta P - \frac{g \rho_0 f}{r} \xi_r = 0$$

$$f \sim \frac{w^2 r}{g} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)g}{w^2 r}$$

řešení pro  $\delta P = 0$  a  $f = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{w^2 = \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}g}{R_0}} = k_n g$$

$$\text{rovnice } \frac{d\xi_r}{dr} - \frac{\sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}}{r} \xi_r = 0$$

$$\text{řešení: } \xi_r \sim e^{k_n(r-R_0)}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  pokles v hložkách