

Preface

The purpose of this book is to introduce the reader to the acoustic wave concepts required for the design of a wide range of acoustic devices, and to discuss some of these devices in detail. My aim has been to describe a wide range of classical and more recently developed theoretical methods, such as perturbation and coupled wave theories, and to show how these concepts are applied to understanding the wide range of acoustic devices now being used in practical applications. The subjects covered in this book reflect my own research interests during the last ten years. Many of the new results are due to the original work of myself and my colleagues Bert Auld, Marvin Chodorow, Pierre Khuri-Yakub, John Shaw, and Cal Quate, and our research associates and students in the Ginzton Laboratory at Stanford University. Most of the text was first developed for class notes and taught by me, at Stanford, in two separate one-quarter graduate courses, "Theory of Acoustic Devices" and "Analog Signal Processing."

Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the basic concepts of wave propagation in piezoelectric and nonpiezoelectric media, and deals with the theory of piezoelectric transducers in some detail. To keep the theory simple, I have used one-dimensional theories and theories for isotropic media wherever possible. When necessary, it is shown how the theory must be modified to take account of anisotropic piezoelectric media and to relate the constants used in the one-dimensional theory to the properties of anisotropic materials.

Chapter 2 is concerned with the theory of wave propagation in finite media, waveguide and surface waves. The basic theory of surface wave transducers is

dealt with there, as well as concepts of leaky waves and wedge transducers. Again, the theory deals mainly with isotropic media, and it is shown how the results can be modified to take account of anisotropic piezoelectric materials. In this chapter, the reader is introduced to several important and powerful theoretical techniques, such as perturbation, normal mode theory, and the network theory for interdigital transducers.

Chapter 3 deals with diffraction and imaging. The basic theory of diffraction is developed and applied to piston transducers and focused beams, with the acoustic microscope as the prime example. The effects of using short pulses are dealt with, and it is shown how short-pulse-excited systems can be extremely useful in medical and nondestructive testing applications. Electronic focusing with transducer arrays, holography, and tomography are discussed in the last part of the chapter.

Chapter 4 is application-oriented to all kinds of analog signal processing devices. Various ways in which surface acoustic wave devices can be used in practice as filters for taking Fourier transforms in real time, for correlation of signals, for pulse compression, and so on, are discussed. Basic concepts of radar signal processing and spread spectrum communications are also described. It is shown how the same concepts can be applied for use with other transversal filters such as charge-coupled devices and fiber-optic and superconductive delay lines. Considerable attention is paid to applications of charge-coupled devices. The last part of the chapter is devoted to acousto-optic devices and shows how these devices can be used to realize many of the concepts developed earlier in the chapter.

Many have helped me with this book and deserve thanks for doing so. I began teaching the first course on which this book is based in 1976; since then, many of my students have pointed out errors and made helpful suggestions. There have been so many, in fact, that by singling out some for praise, I am bound to neglect others who deserve equal mention, and so I thank all of them. Those whom I particularly remember as having made major contributions are Rick Baer, Tim Corle, Mindy Garber, Jonathan Green, Steve Hessel, Didier Husson, Robert Joly, Lou Lome, Kent Peterson, Alan Selfridge, and Fred Stanke.

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