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## Sound Commentary: Reply

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# Physics Today

## Sound commentary

E. Carr Everbach

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frequencies. As Dyre points out, processes on both time scales are taking place in glass-forming systems. How do we relate one to the other?

I admit I'm puzzled by the other two letters. True, all molecular interactions are ultimately quantum mechanical in nature; but, like most specialists in this field, I see no reason to think that the generic glass transition is intrinsically a quantum, as opposed to classical, phenomenon. Hans-Jürgen Hoffmann seems to imply otherwise. In reply to Brahma Sharma, perhaps it will be helpful to say that when I talk about the "glass transition," I am thinking of metallic glasses, polymeric glasses, and a wide variety of other noncrystalline materials, not just silicate glass.

**James Langer**

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## Sound commentary

I'm tickled to see that the feature article "Medical Diagnostic Ultrasound" (PHYSICS TODAY, March 2007, page 44) is by my neighbor, Carr Everbach, and I enjoyed it. He starts by mentioning "sounding" water depths from the sound given by a lead weight hitting the bottom; he also mentions "the propagation time" and that the phrase "to sound something out" is connected.

I'm puzzled, though, since the sound of the sounding lead hitting the soft, muddy Mediterranean Sea bottom would hardly be heard in the air, given the acoustic mismatch. Is there evidence that stethoscopes were held against the ship's hull? Or did someone perhaps press an ear against the hull?

The online edition of the Oxford English Dictionary says that "sound" in this meaning is simply related to water, alas, and not to aural sound. Moreover, the speed of sound in water is so high that the tiny propagation-time interval for sound to travel from the sea bottom is hard to discern. Maybe that interval was the fall time in water, a viscous medium?

Perhaps Carr has other evidence, so I may sleep soundly about this.

**Leonard Finegold**

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**Everbach replies:** Leonard Finegold's points are sound on several counts. The "sounding machine" used by the ancient Greeks and for thousands of years thereafter consisted of a lead weight that was thrown overboard, into the sound, tied to a knotted rope. The "propagation time" was the

time for the weight to fall at its terminal velocity to the sea bottom; that time was proportional to the length of rope paid out—that is, distance from the source. Thanks for sounding me out on this question, Len!

**E. Carr Everbach**

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## Professional kindnesses

In harkening back to life in physics 60 or more years ago, it is useful to look at the American Astronomical Society, whose membership today is about what American Physical Society membership was then.

Chatting recently with an astronomer friend, I was interested to learn that he regularly receives complimentary preprints or reprints from colleagues doing similar research. I cannot recall from my personal experience enjoying that particular form of collegial exchange, but it reminds me of a time when professional relationships were more personal, more cordial, and less competitive.

Preprint exchange strikes me as a social amenity that should be encouraged today to foster friendly personal and professional relationships. It should be a general practice to send preprints or reprints to anyone who has made a significant contribution to one's work and is mentioned, or should have been mentioned, in the acknowledgments.

**Lawrence Cranberg**

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Austin, Texas

## Correction

November 2007, page 76—The Physical Science Study Committee was mistakenly referred to as the Physics Science Study Committee. ■

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