Using the relations $\tilde{z}_{a_z} = \rho_o \tilde{c}_{a_z}$ and $z_o = \rho_o c$ the above relation can be rewritten as a dimensionless quantity:

$$\frac{\tilde{z}_{a_{z}}(r=z,\omega)}{z_{o}} = \frac{\left[1 - e^{-ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right]}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}}} e^{-ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right]} = \frac{\tilde{c}_{a_{z}}(r=z,\omega)}{c}$$

The *frequency-domain on-axis* complex longitudinal acoustic intensity is:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{I}_{a_{z}}\left(r=z,\omega\right) &= \frac{1}{2} \,\tilde{p}\left(r=z,\omega\right) \tilde{u}_{z}^{*}\left(r=z,\omega\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \,p_{o} u_{o} \left[1 - e^{-ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}}} e^{+ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \,I_{o} \left[1 - e^{-ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}}} e^{+ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \\ &= I_{o}^{rms} \left[1 - e^{-ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}}} e^{+ikz\left(\sqrt{1 + (a/z)^{2}} - 1\right)}\right] \end{split}$$

We leave it as an exercise for the interested/motivated reader to explicitly obtain the real and imaginary parts of *on-axis* $\tilde{z}_a^{\parallel}(r=z,\omega)$ and $\tilde{I}_a^{\parallel}(r=z,\omega)$, calculate the {purely real} *on-axis* potential/kinetic/total acoustic energy densities, *etc*.

Please see/look at plots of the above complex acoustic quantities associated with the baffled plane circular piston, available on the Physics 406 Software web-page, at the following URL:

http://courses.physics.illinois.edu/phys406/406pom_sw.html