



# Beats, Overtones, and Musical Temperament



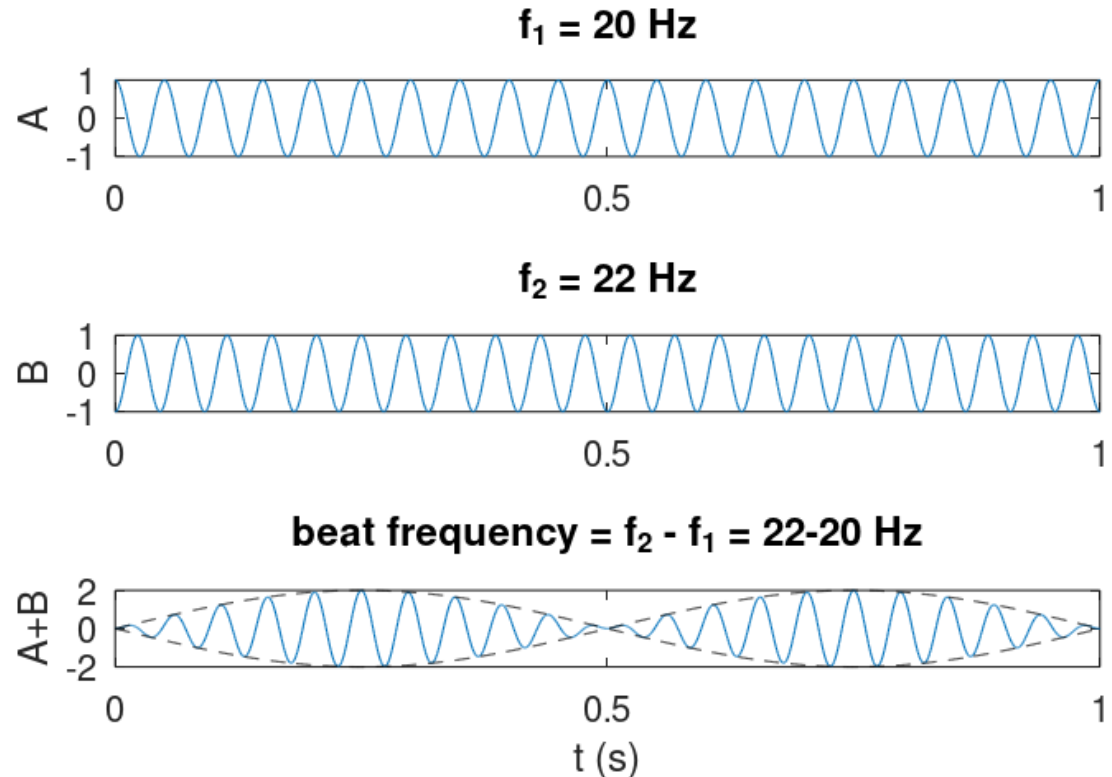
Dr. David Kordahl  
Centenary College of Louisiana

# Outline

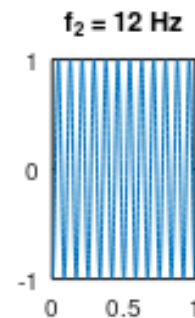
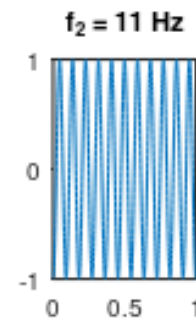
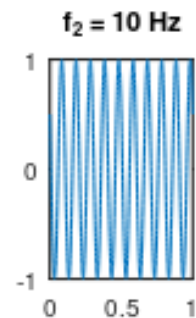
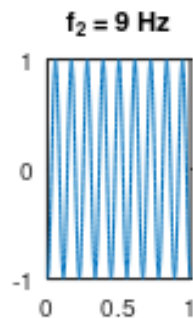
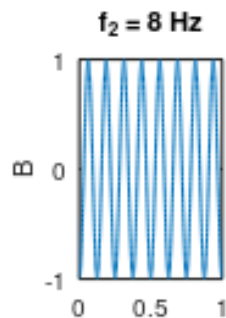
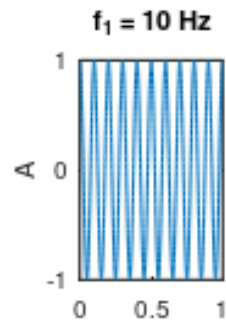
- Review: Acoustic Beats and Interference
- Review: Harmonic Series
- Suggested tweak: Connect the AB and HS
  - Beat-free interference with “just” intonation
  - Harmonic “temperament” and history
- Distinguishing Between Notation and Reality

# Interference and Beats

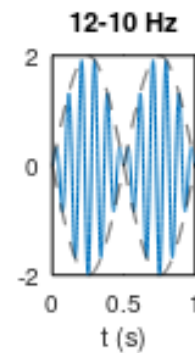
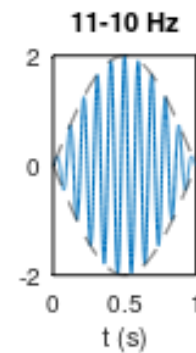
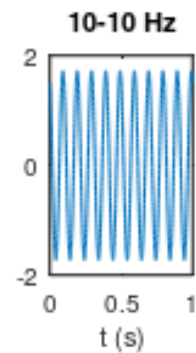
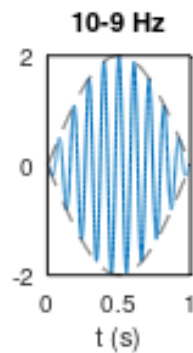
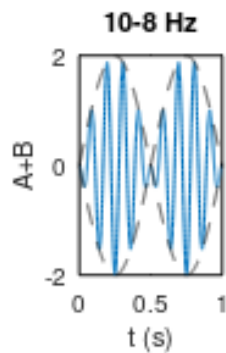
- Coherent interference between sound waves of differing frequencies causes variations in sound intensity
- The “beat frequency” here is equal to the difference of the original frequencies



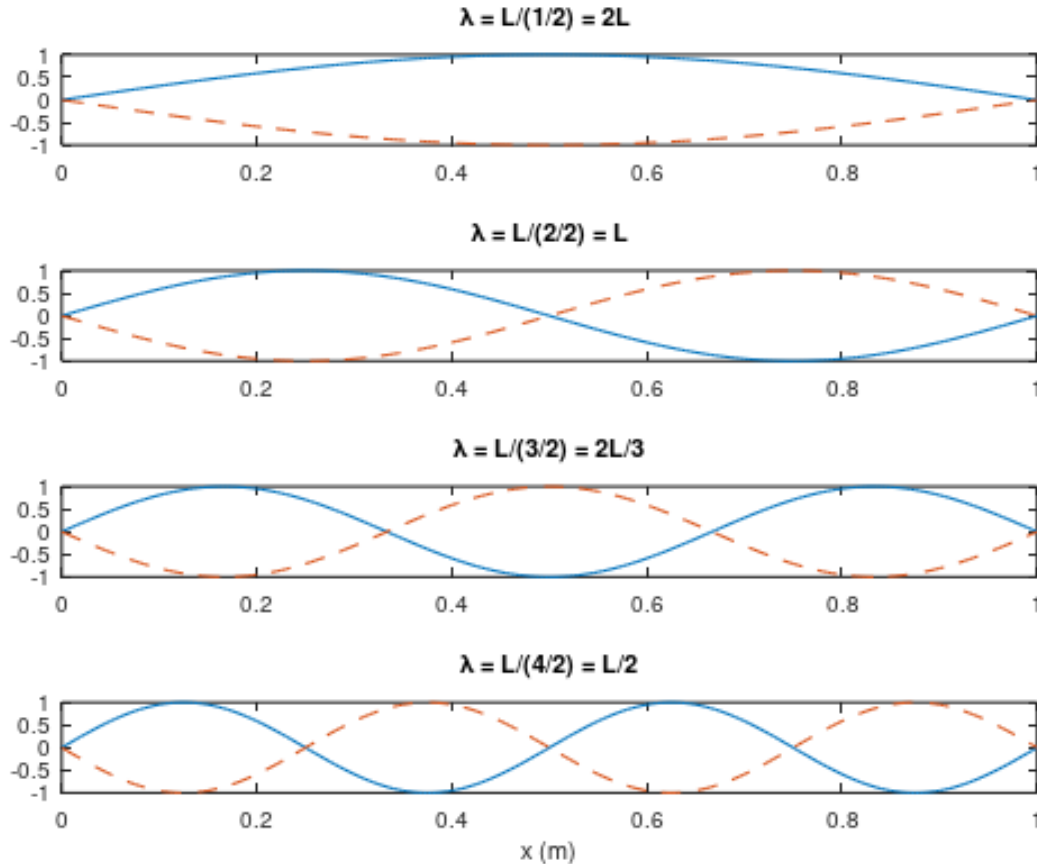
# Discovery by Experiment!



Beat frequency =  
 $|f_2 - f_1|$



# Harmonic Series



$f_1 = 100 \text{ Hz}$

One octave  $\rightarrow 2 \times f_1$

$f_2 = 2f_1 = 200 \text{ Hz}$

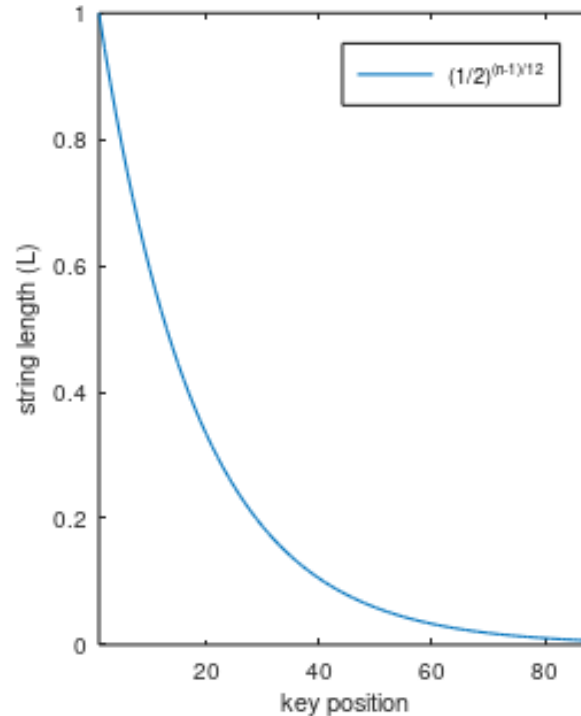
$f_2 = 3f_1 = 300 \text{ Hz}$

$f_2 = 4f_1 = 400 \text{ Hz}$

Two octaves  $\rightarrow 4 \times f_1$

# Real vs. Idealized Pianos

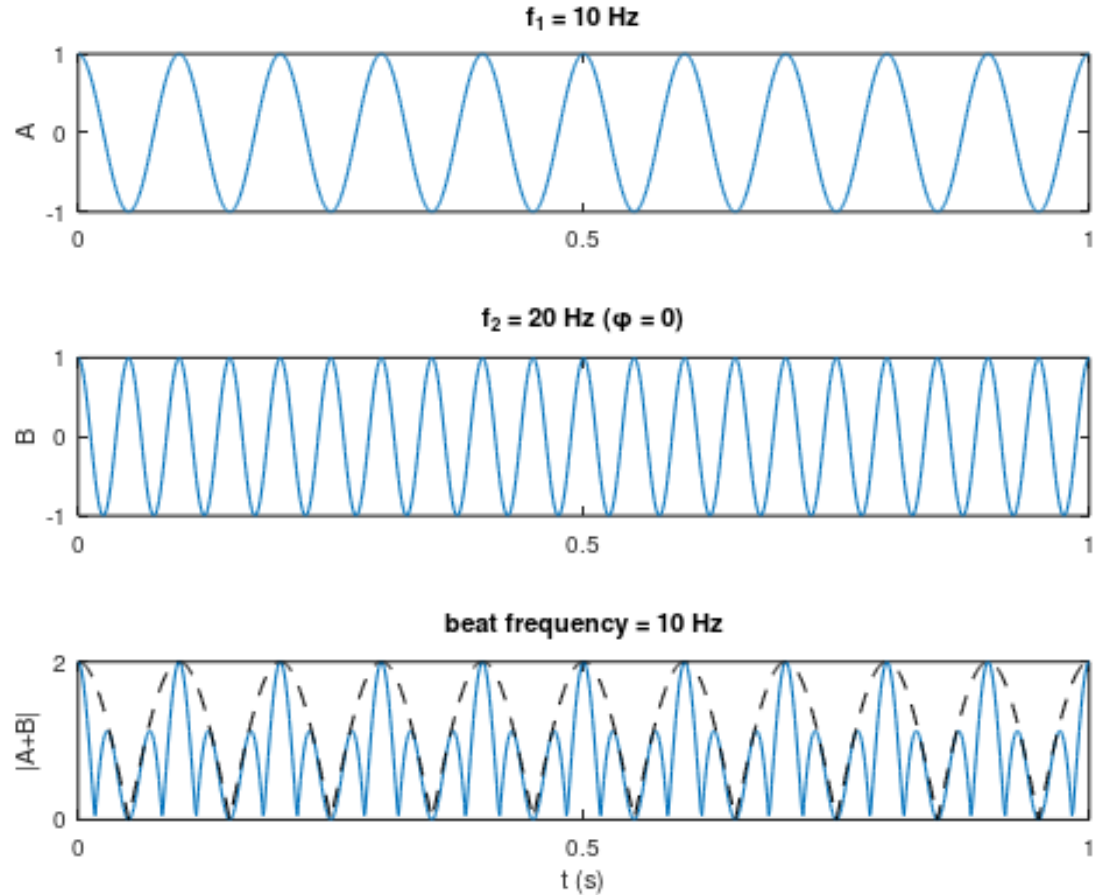
- Consider an idealized piano with strings of all the same thickness and tension. What is its shape?



$$L (1/2)^{n/12}$$

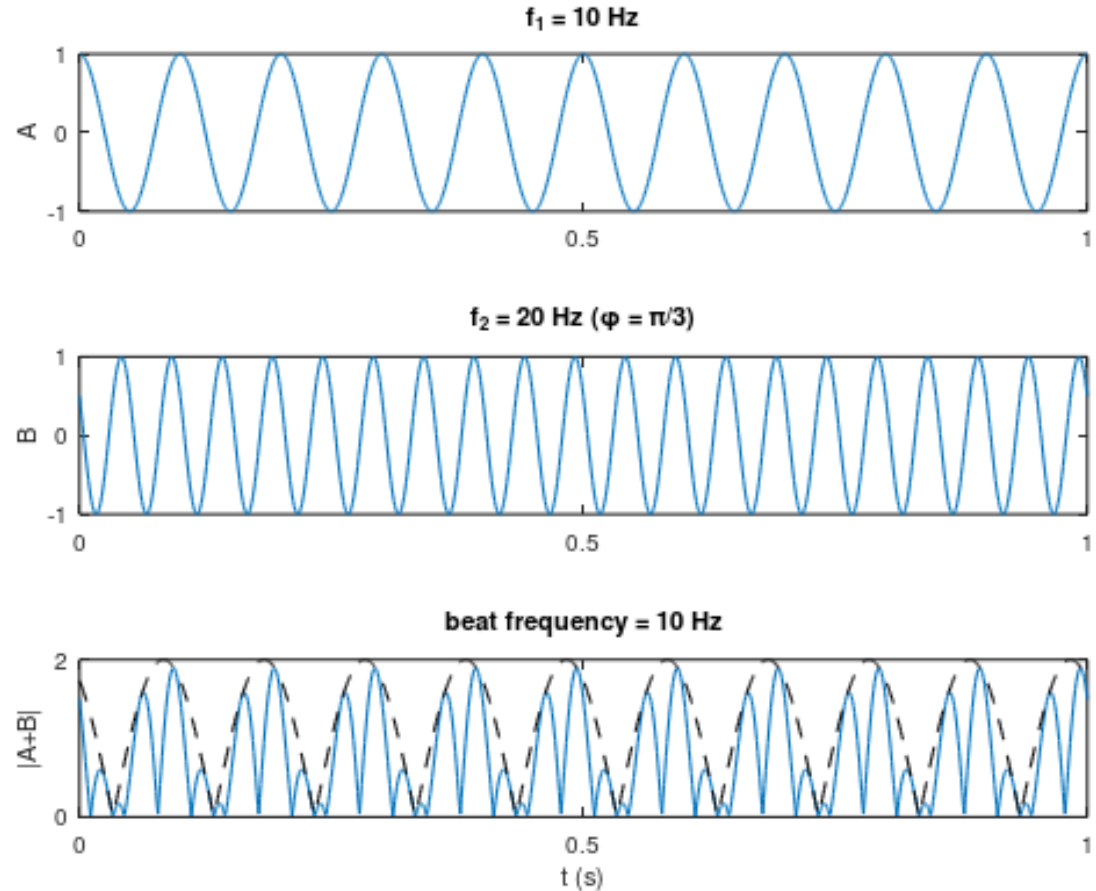
# Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

- The “beat frequencies” for summed harmonics ...are still harmonics



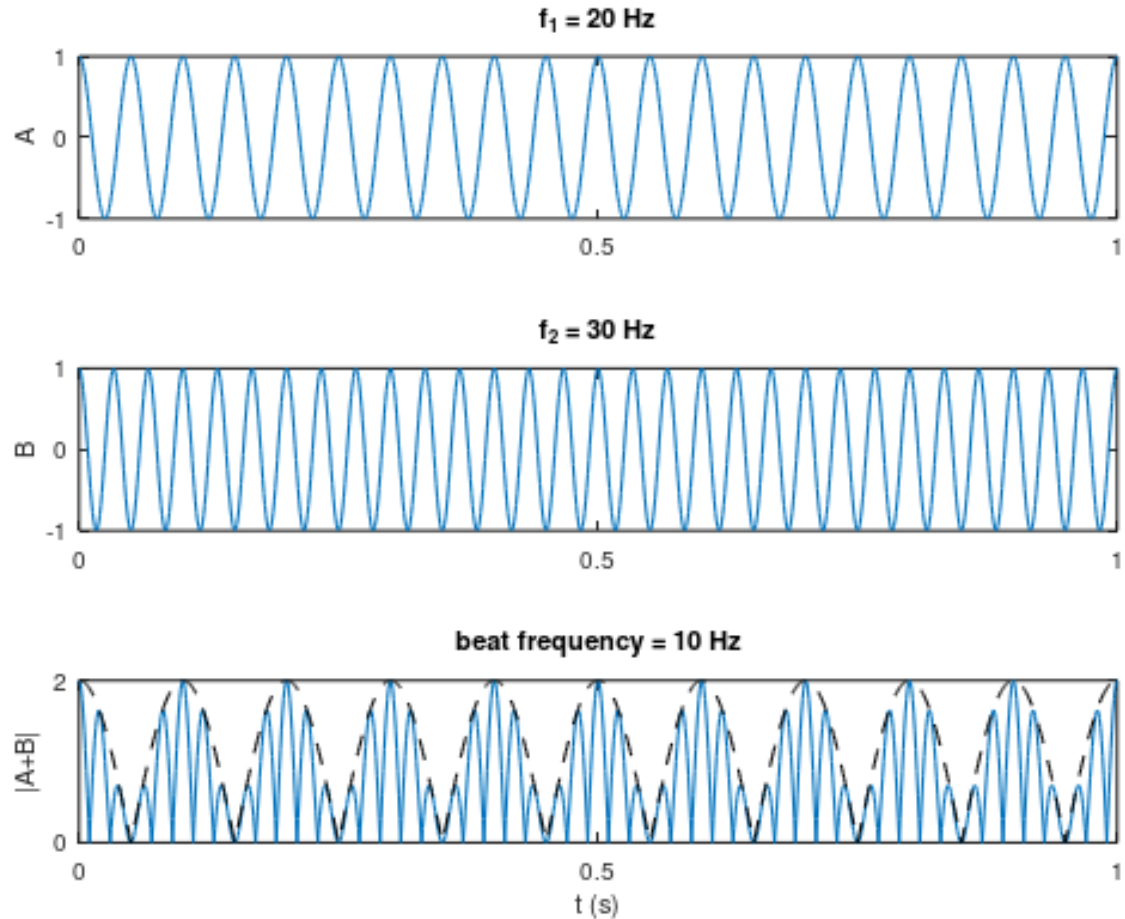
# Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

- The “beat frequencies” for summed harmonics ...are still harmonics
- This is true regardless of the phase of the input sound waves...

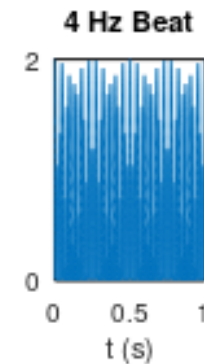
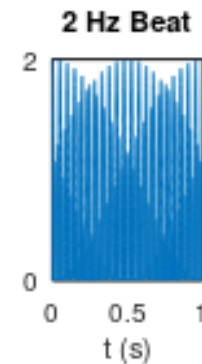
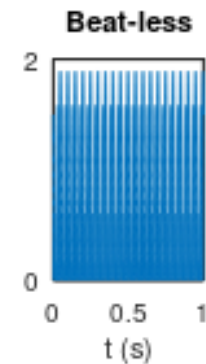
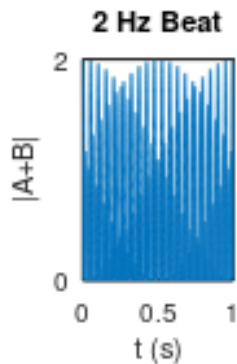
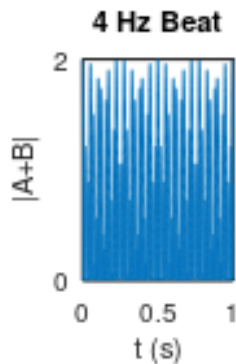
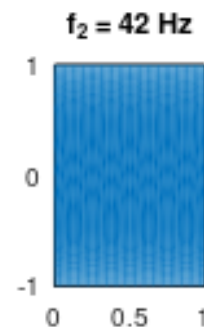
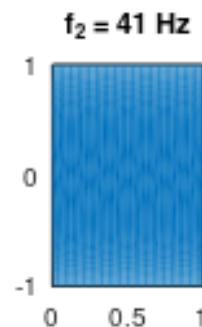
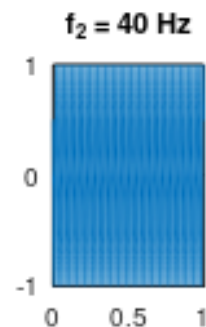
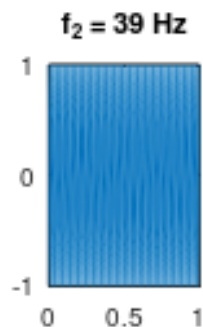
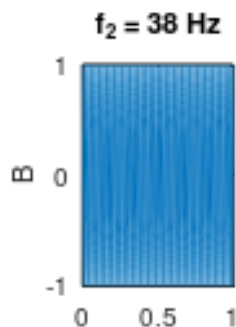
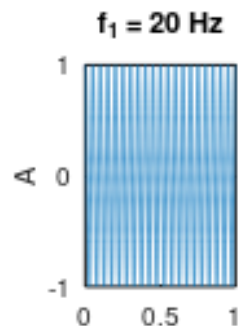


# Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

- The “beat frequencies” for summed harmonics ...are still harmonics
- This is true regardless of the phase of the input sound waves...
- ...or of which members of the harmonic series one might play together

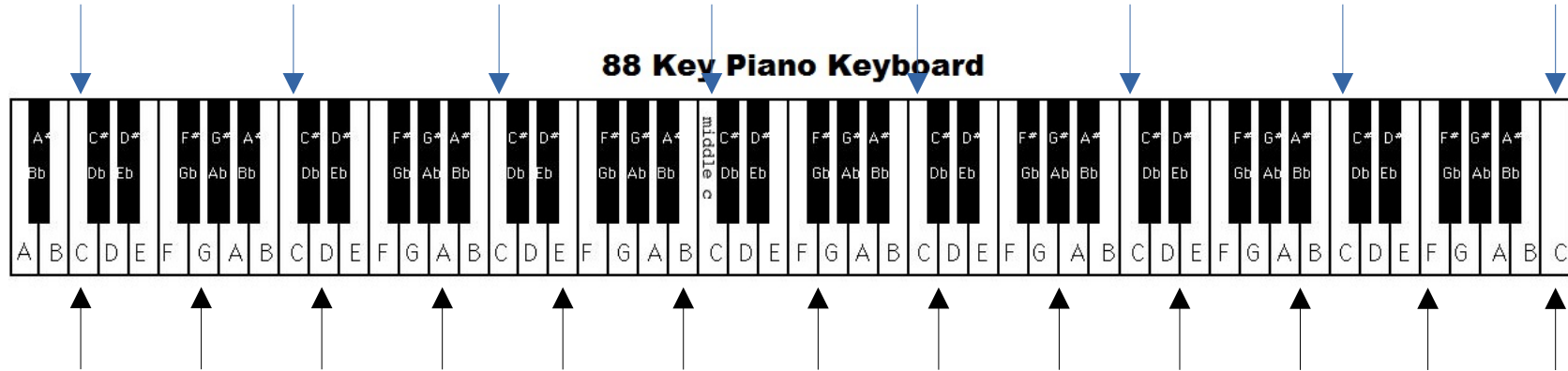


# Discovery by Experiment?



# The Problem of Temperament

- On a piano whose octave has 12 half-steps, the “circle of fifths” closes after 12 perfect fifths and 7 octaves



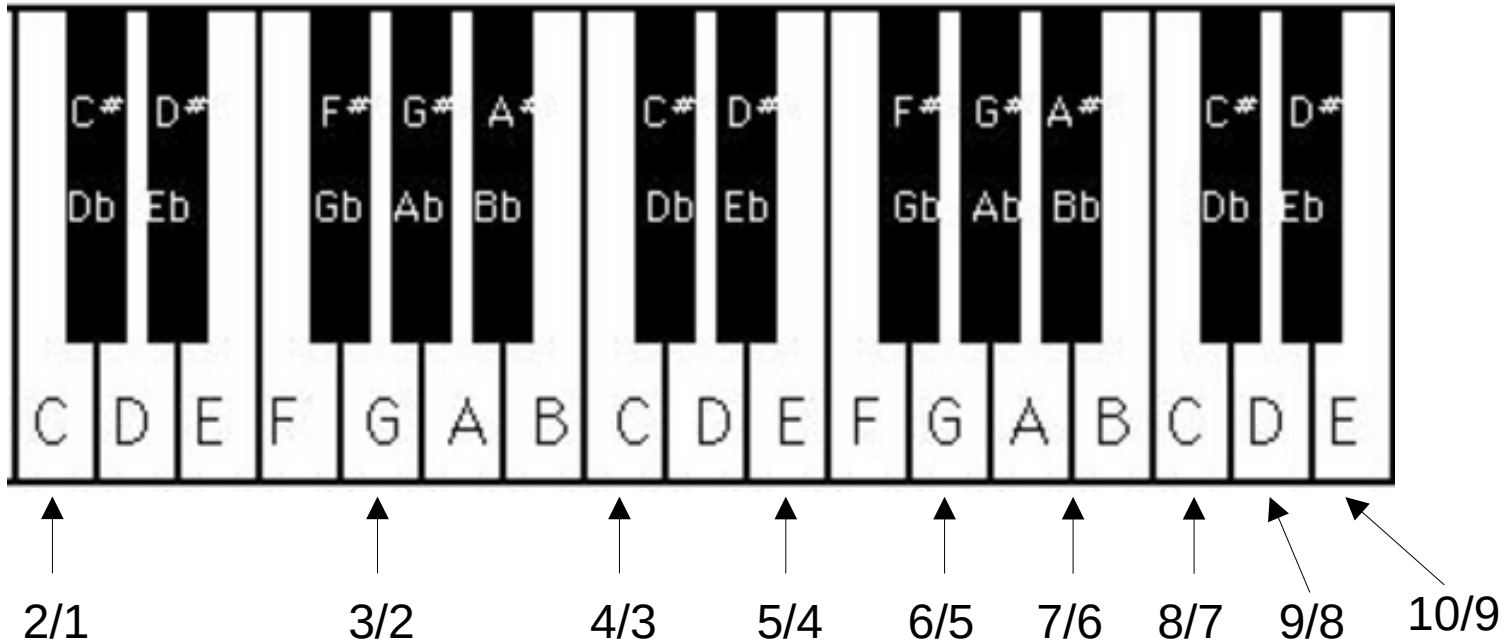
- This works by making the fifths just slightly small:

$$(2/1)^{7/12} \approx (3/2)$$

$$1.4983... \approx 1.5$$

# Overloaded Musical Notation

- The overtone series is doubly confusing because the approximation of equal half-steps corrupts the “natural” overtone series



Minor 3<sup>rd</sup>:  
6/5 or 7/6?

Minor 2<sup>nd</sup>:  
8/7 or 9/8 or 10/9?

# Conclusion

- Beat frequencies and natural harmonics are tied together via the beat frequencies of interfering waves from the same harmonic series
- Musicians at times denote similar yet distinct harmonic intervals with undifferentiated notation – yet physicists must admit similar sins



# Useful Resources

- A website: “Twelve-Tone Musical Scale”: [thinkzone.wlonk.com/Music/12Tone.htm](http://thinkzone.wlonk.com/Music/12Tone.htm)
- An argument: *How Equal Temperament Ruined Harmony* by Ross W. Duffin
- A college-level textbook: *The Arithmetic of Listening* by Kyle Gann

