



Beats, Overtones, and Musical Temperament

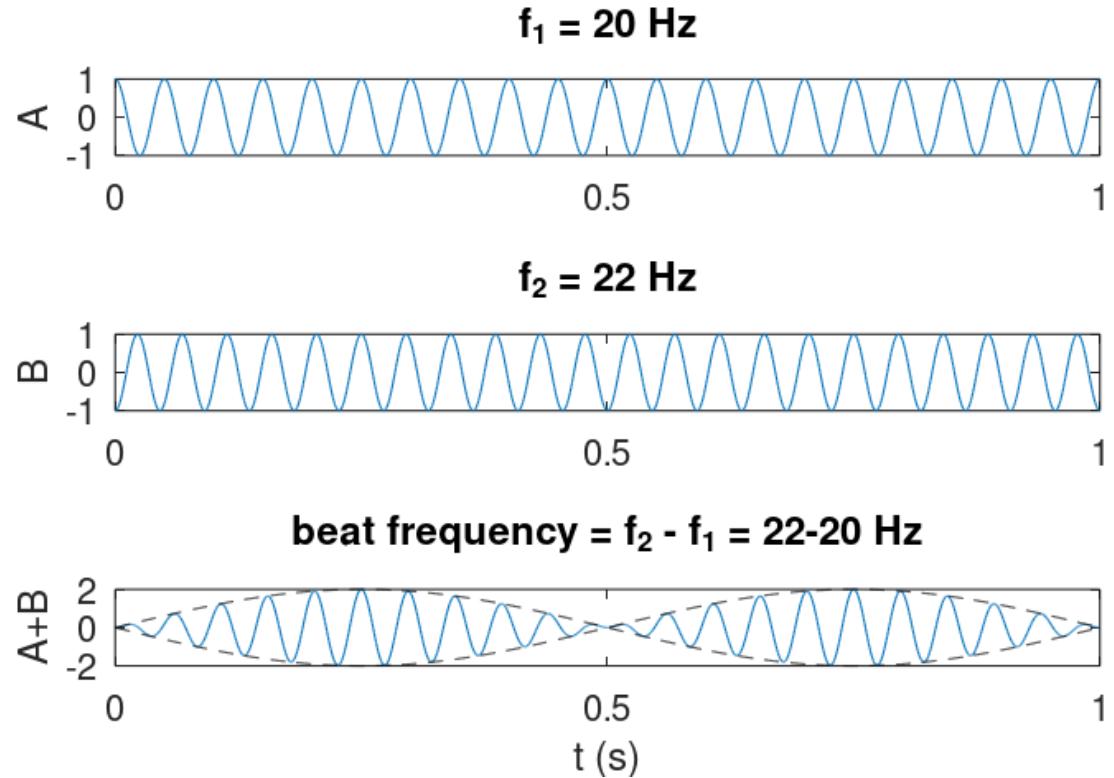
Dr. David Kordahl
Centenary College of Louisiana

Outline

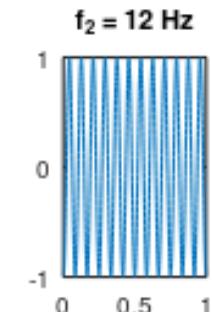
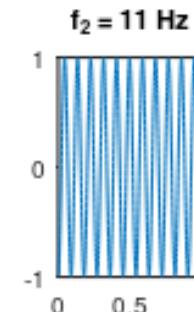
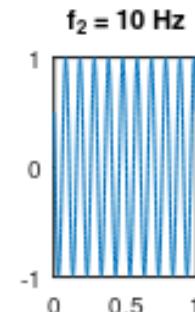
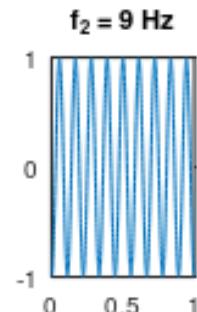
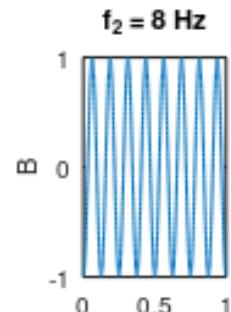
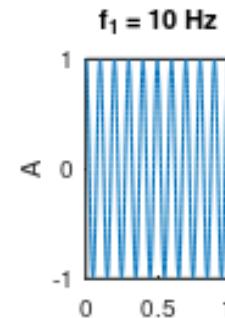
- Review: Acoustic Beats and Interference
- Review: Harmonic Series
- Suggested tweak: Connect the AB and HS
 - Beat-free interference with “just” intonation
 - Harmonic “temperament” and history
- Distinguishing Between Notation and Reality

Interference and Beats

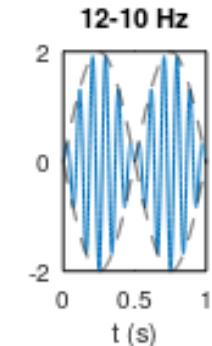
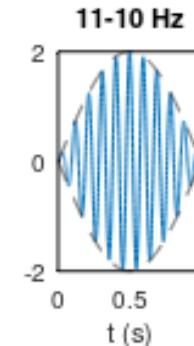
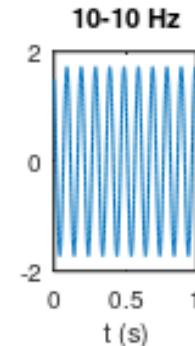
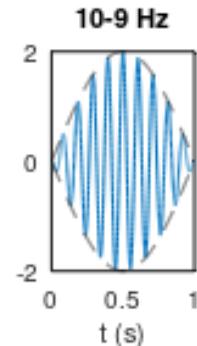
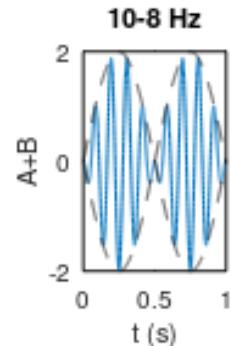
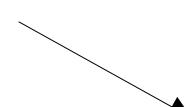
- Coherent interference between sound waves of differing frequencies causes variations in sound intensity
- The “beat frequency” here is equal to the difference of the original frequencies



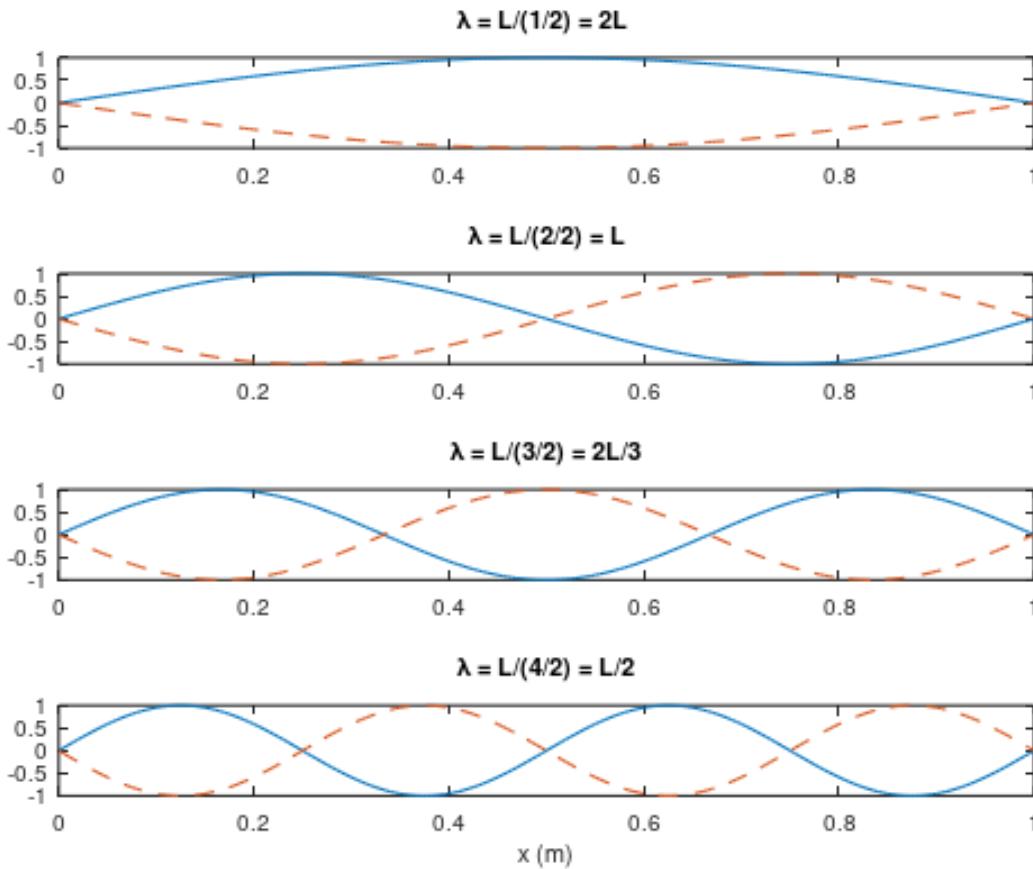
Discovery by Experiment!



Beat frequency =
 $|f_2 - f_1|$



Harmonic Series



$$f_1 = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

One $\rightarrow 2 \times f_1$
octave

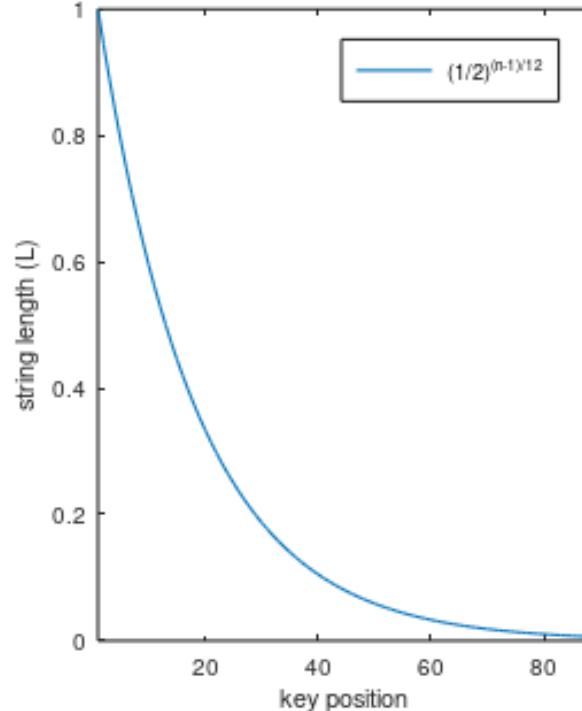
$$f_2 = 2f_1 = 200 \text{ Hz}$$

Two octaves $\rightarrow 4 \times f_1$

$$f_2 = 3f_1 = 300 \text{ Hz}$$
$$f_2 = 4f_1 = 400 \text{ Hz}$$

Real vs. Idealized Pianos

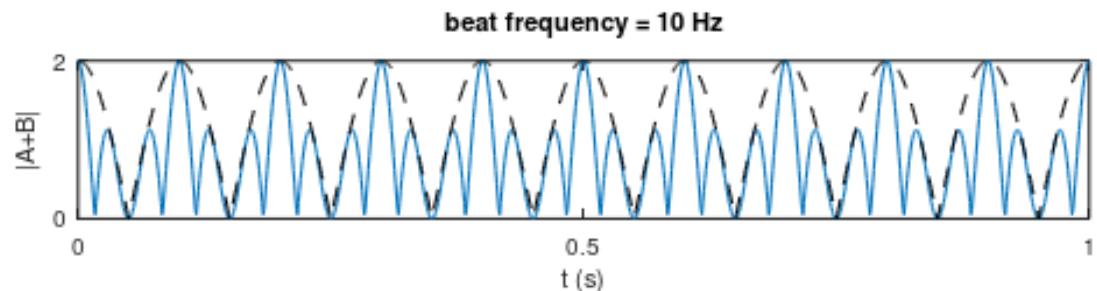
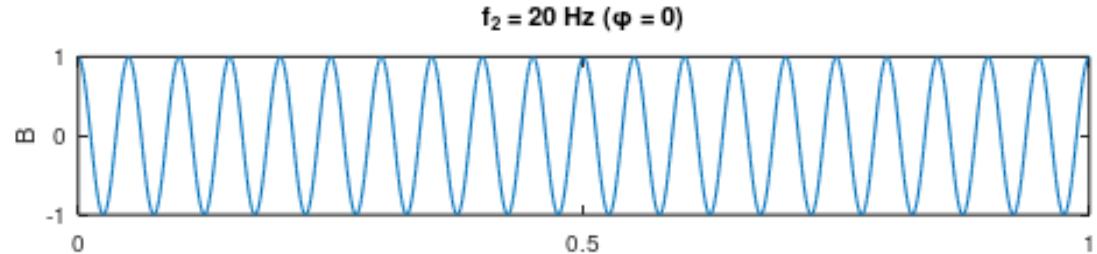
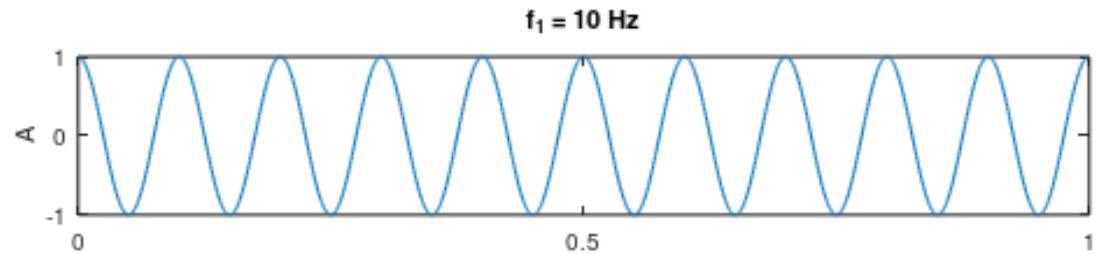
- Consider an idealized piano with strings of all the same thickness and tension. What is its shape?



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

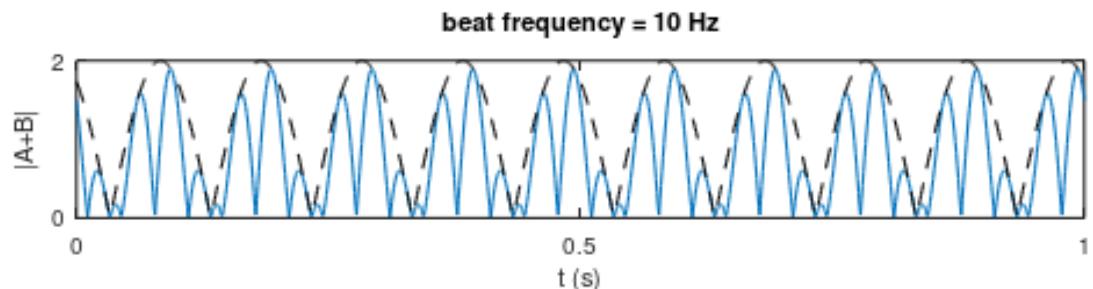
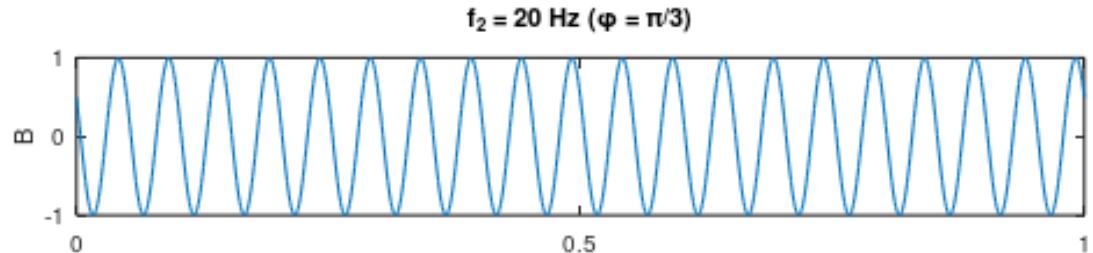
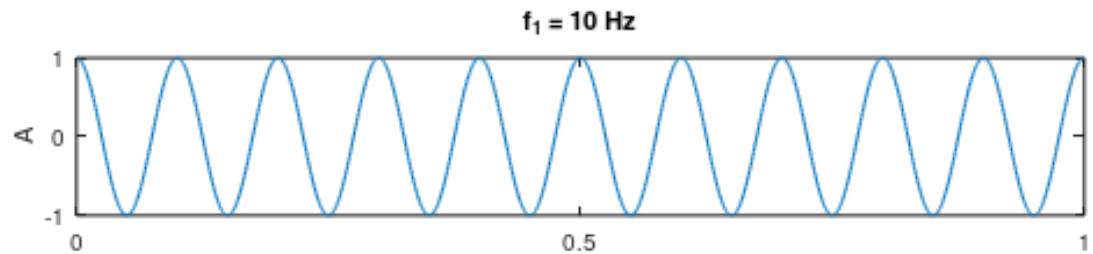
Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

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



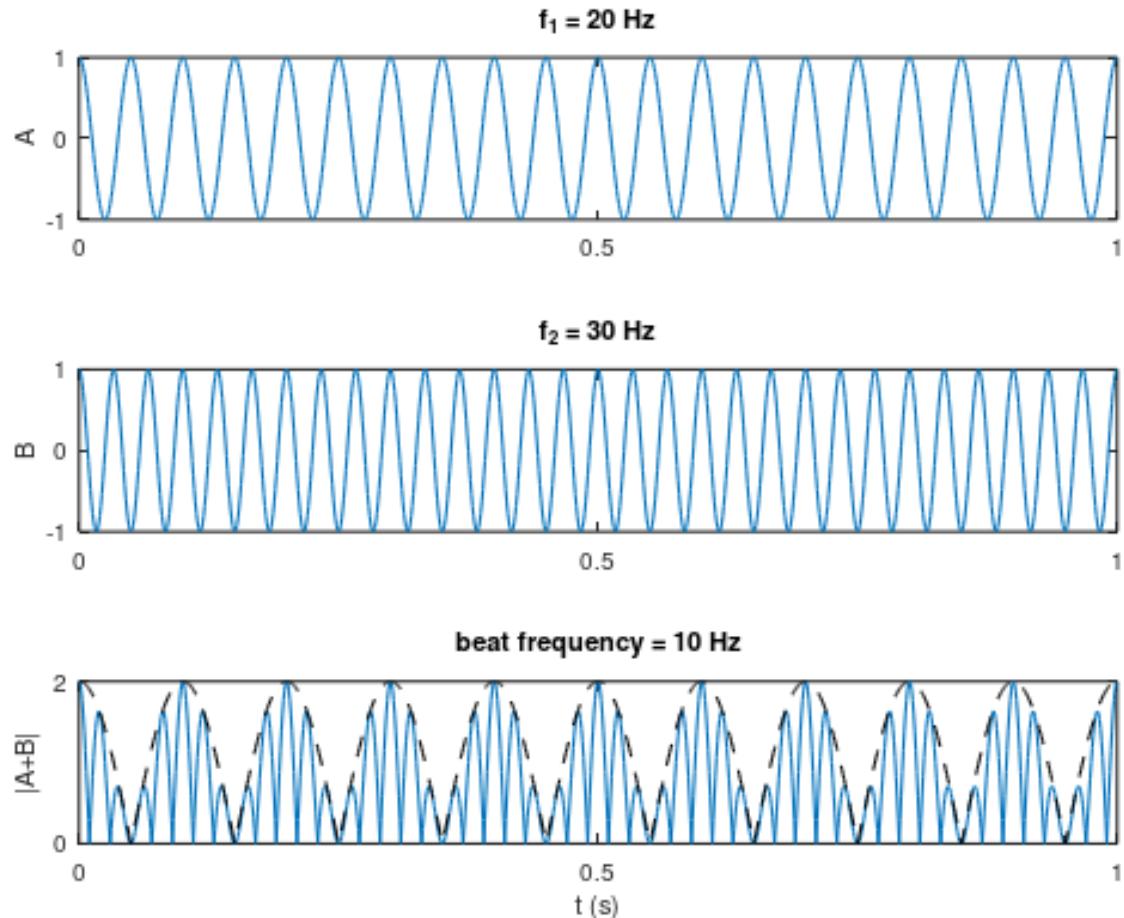
Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

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

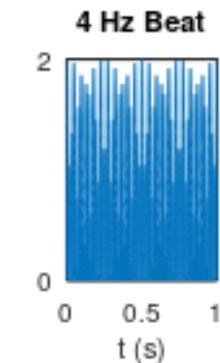
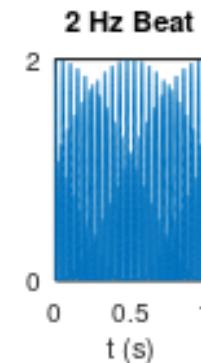
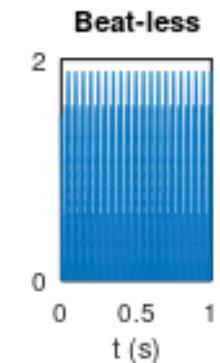
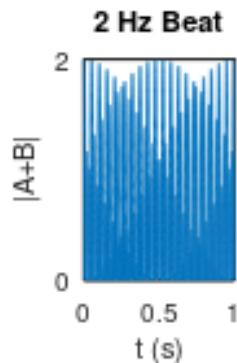
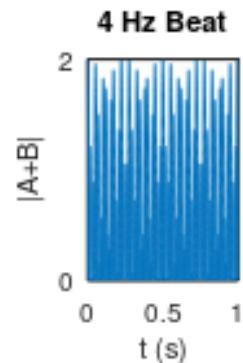
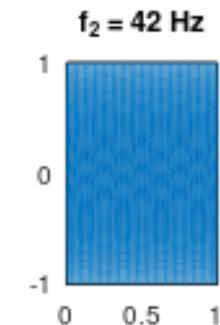
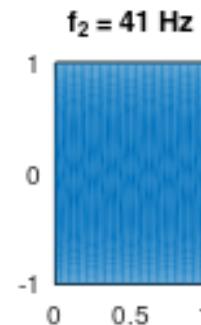
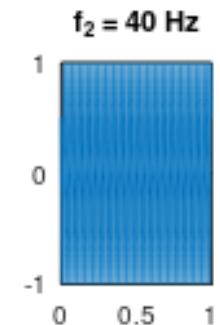
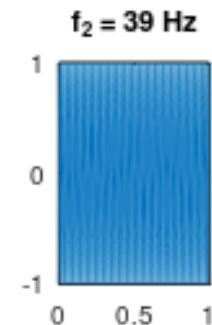
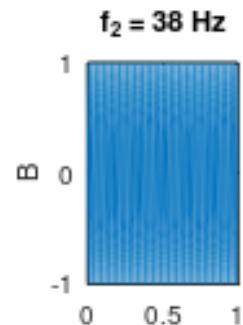
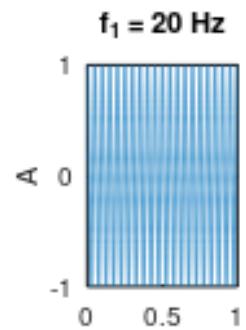


Harmonics and Beat-free Interference

- 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

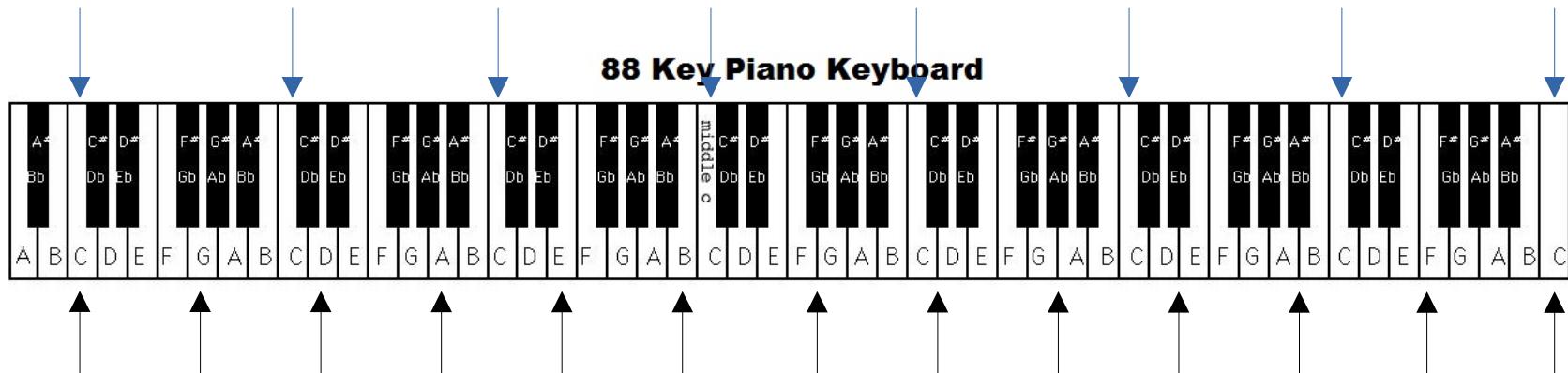


Discovery by Experiment?



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



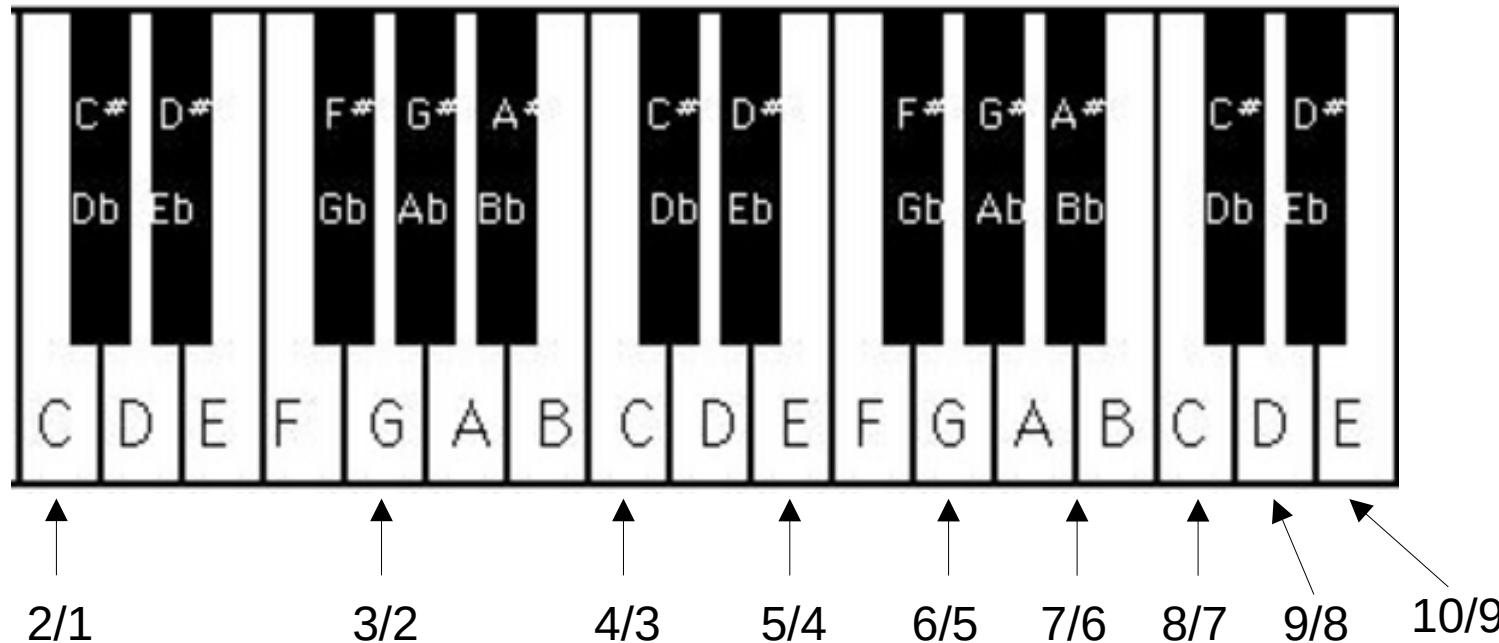
- This works by making the fifths just slightly small:

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

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 3rd:
6/5 or 7/6?

Minor 2nd:
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
- An argument: *How Equal Temperament Ruined Harmony* by Ross W. Duffin
- A college-level textbook: *The Arithmetic of Listening* by Kyle Gann

