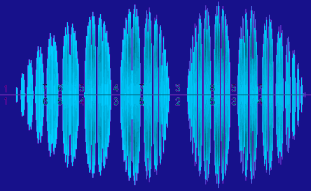


A FÍSICA DA MÚSICA

Carlos Alexandre Wuensche
Seminários sobre o ensino de Física
São Paulo, 06 de agosto de 2005

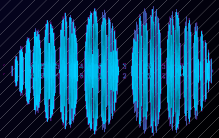
http://www.das.inpe.br/~alex/fismus_indice.htm





INTRODUÇÃO

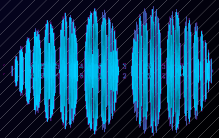
- O que é o som?
- Qual é a relação entre som e música?
- Associação de uma fração a um intervalo musical \Rightarrow um dos princípios básicos da acústica.
- Produção e análise dos sons \Rightarrow Acústica.

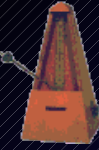




Histórico

- ✿ Escola Pitagórica (séc. VI a.C.): relação entre os comprimentos das cordas de uma lira e as notas musicais.
- ✿ Teoria relacionando comprimentos de cordas, escalas, intervalos, notas, números inteiros e frações.
- ✿ Fração aritmética \times intervalo musical \rightarrow Teoria da música ocidental
- ✿ Relação entre a Física e a Música:
 - ✿ Teoria ondulatória (sécs. XVII e XVIII)
 - ✿ Análise de Fourier (início do séc. XIX)





As 7 artes liberais

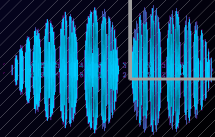
Quadrivium (Saberes Exatos)

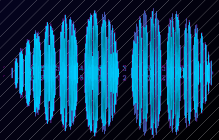
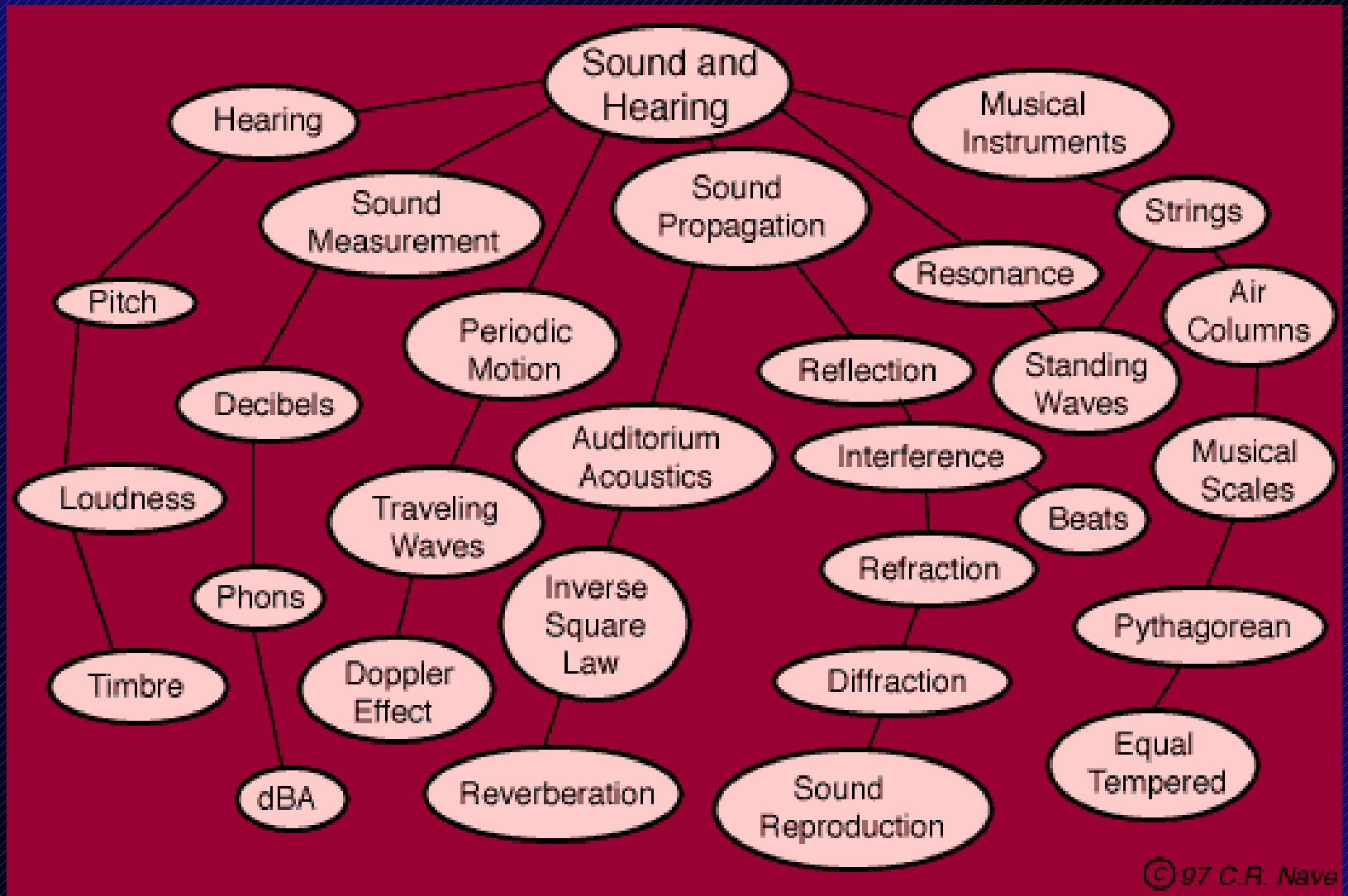
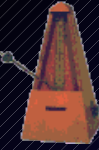
Trivium (Saberes Humanos)

- Geometria
- Aritmética
- Música
- Astronomia

- Dialética
- Gramática
- Retórica

Matemática (estudo do imutável)			
Quantidades (discreto)		Magnitudes (contínuo)	
Absolutas (Aritmética)	Relativa (Música)	Em repouso (Geometria)	Em movimento (Astronomia)
QUADRIVIUM			

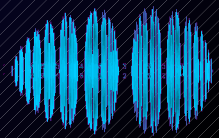






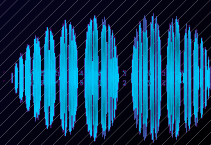
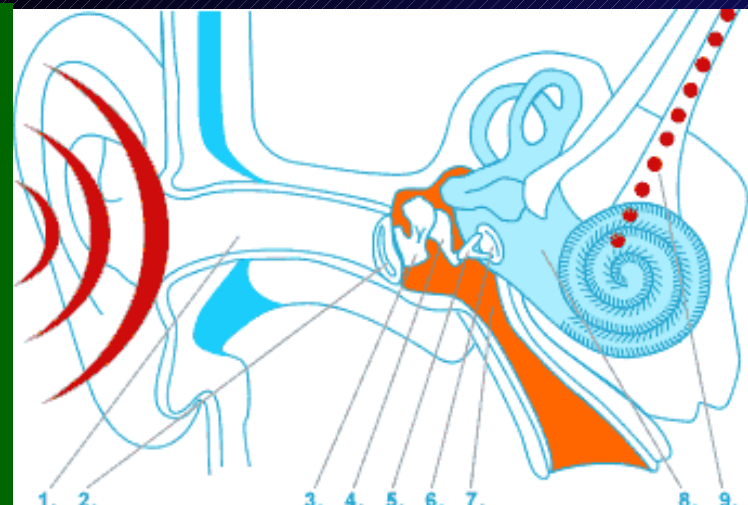
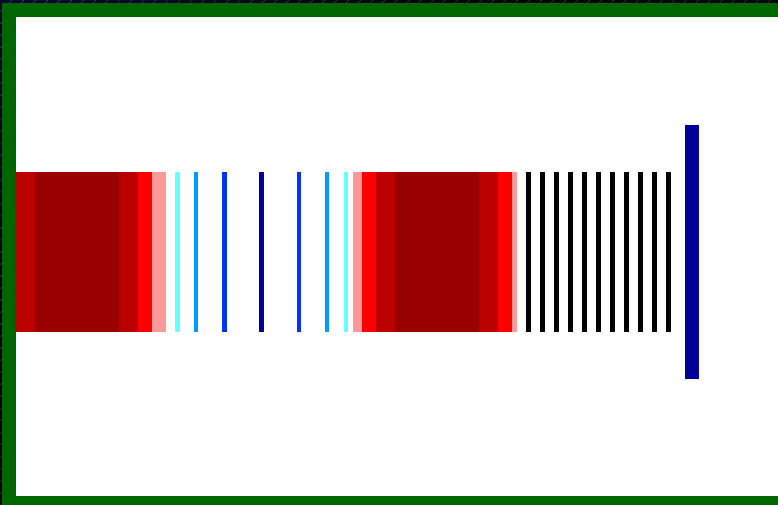
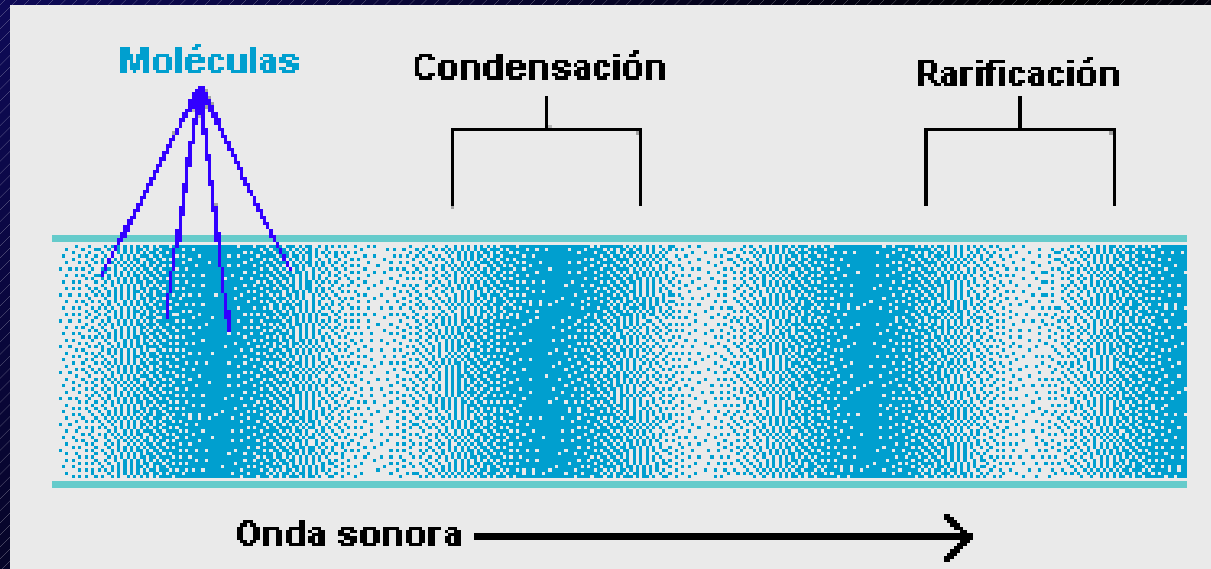
A produção do som

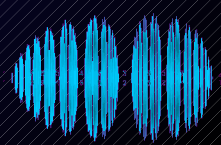
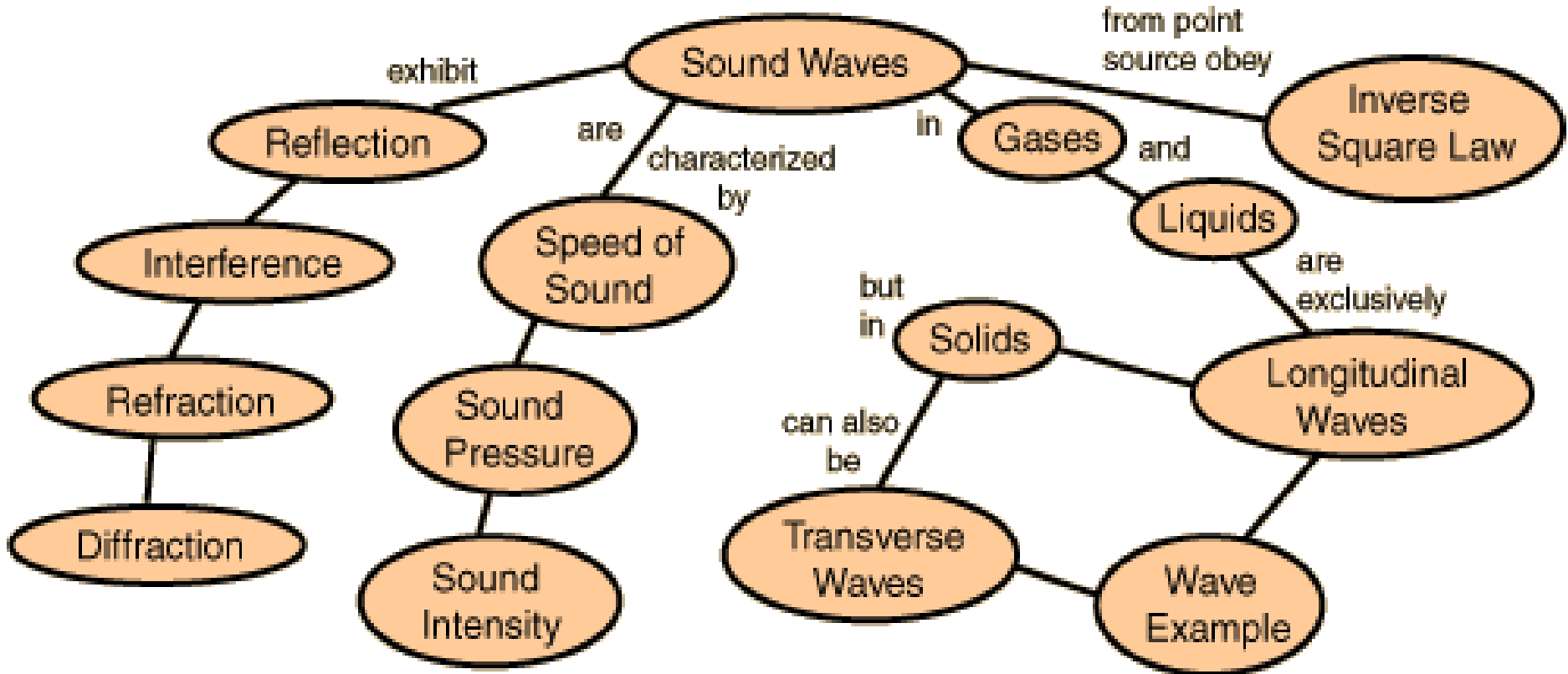
- ❖ Gradiente de pressão + captura da onda sonora pelo ouvido externo + oscilação do tímpano + impulsos nervosos decodificados no cérebro
⇒ SOM!
- ❖ Como quantificar a produção do som a partir desta variação de pressão?
- ❖ E a diferença entre som e nota musical?

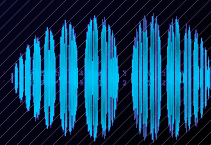
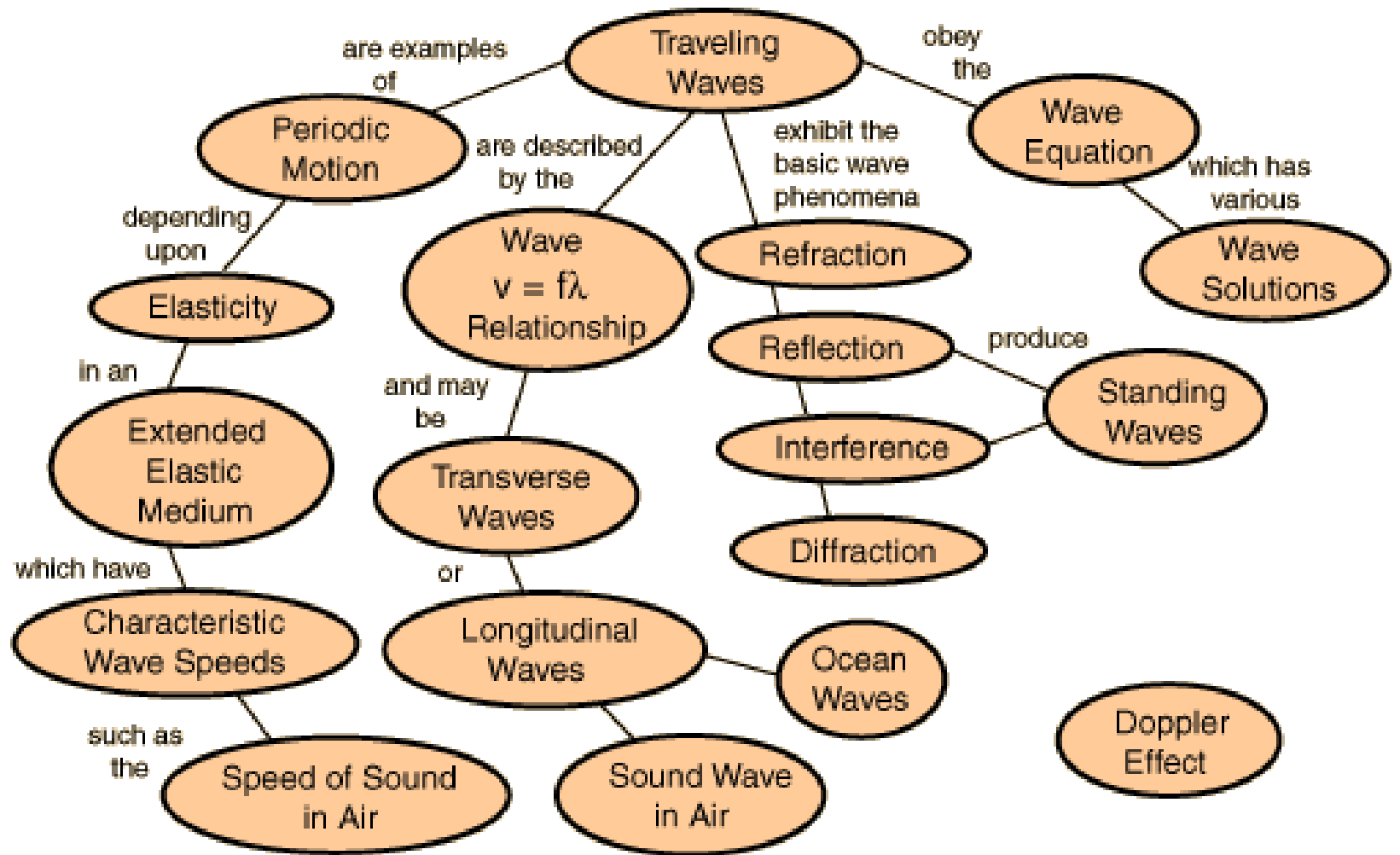




A produção do som



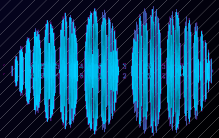


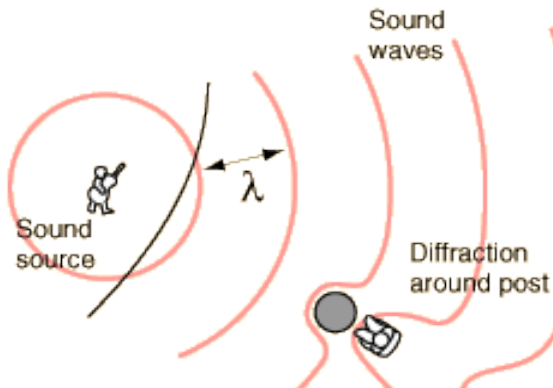




Propriedades físicas do som

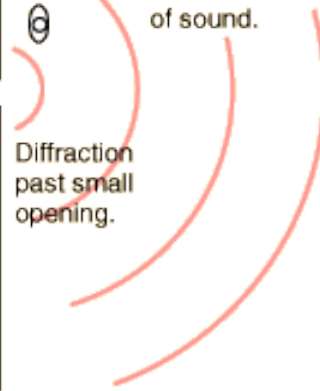
- Os principais efeitos com os quais os engenheiros de som e músicos tem que lidar são:
 - Difração
 - Reflexão
 - Interferência
 - Refração
 - Efeitos de transmissão, absorção e dispersão das ondas.





Suppose you bought a concert ticket without looking at the seating chart and wound up sitting behind a large post. You would be able to hear the concert quite well because the wavelengths of sound are long enough to bend around the post.

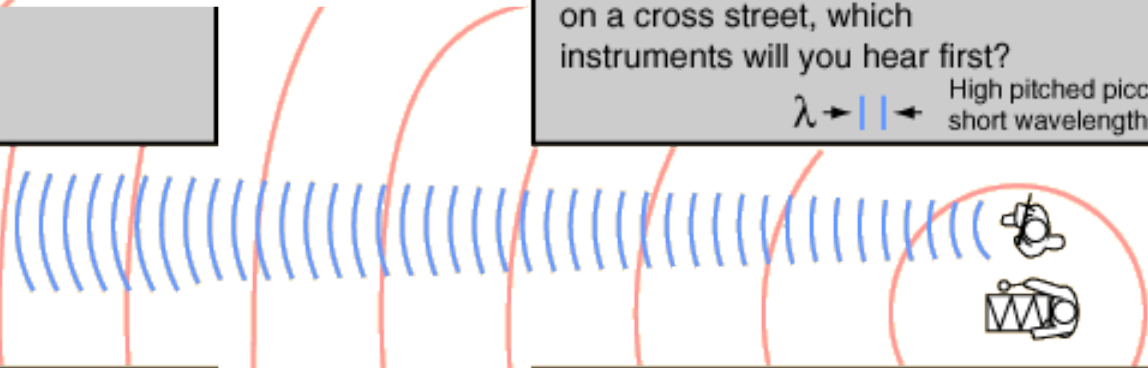
If you were outside an open door, you could still hear because the sound would spread out from the small opening as if it were a localized source of sound.



If you were several wavelengths of sound past the post, you would not be able to detect the presence of the post from the nature of the sound.

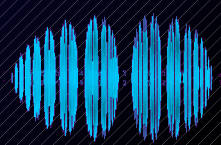
If a marching band is approaching on a cross street, which instruments will you hear first?

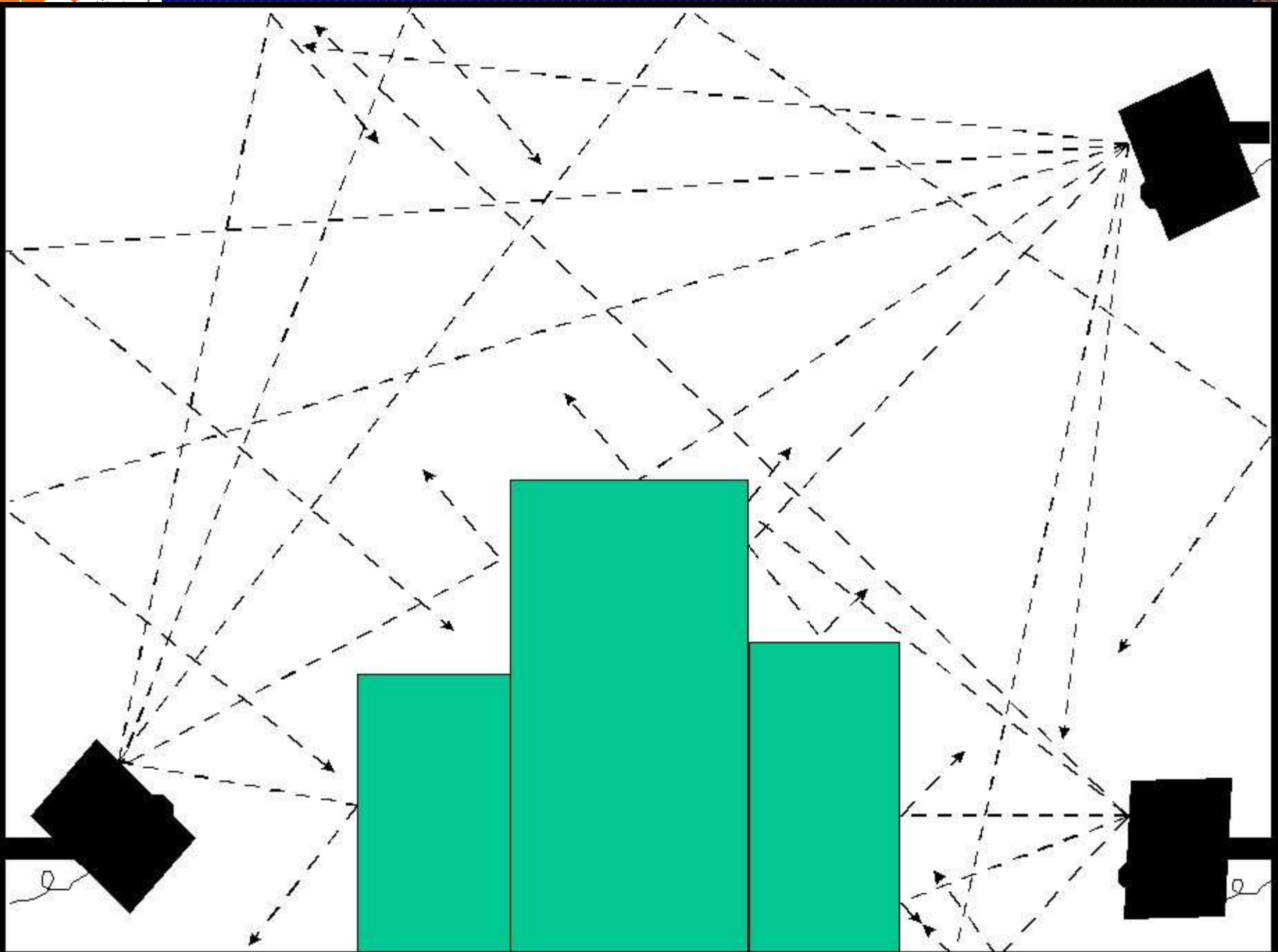
$\lambda \rightarrow | | \leftarrow$ High pitched piccolo, short wavelength.

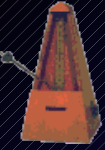


High pitched sounds tend to be more directional because they don't diffract as much.

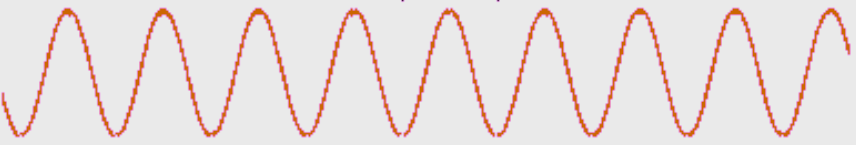
$\leftarrow \lambda \rightarrow$
Low pitched bass drum, long wavelength.



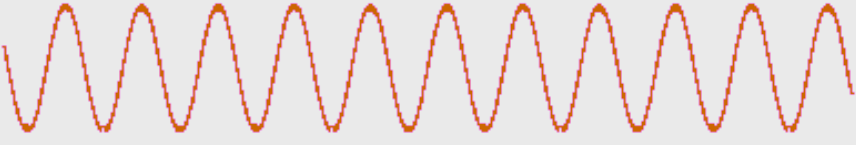




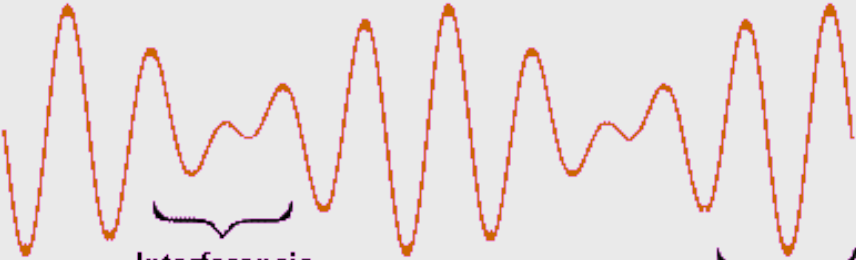
Onda 1 (40 Hz)



Onda 2 (50 Hz)

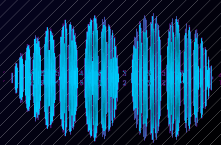
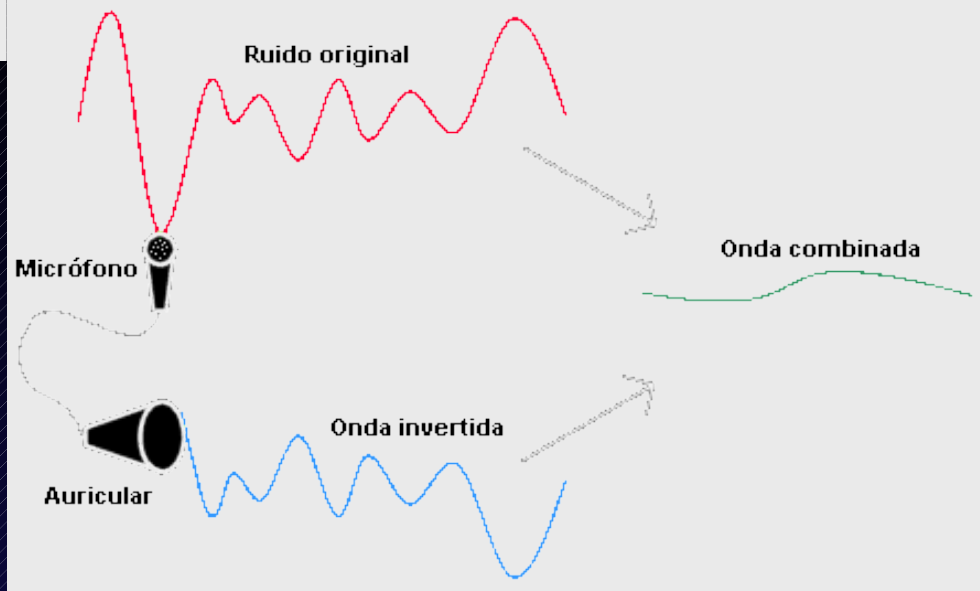


Onda combinada (frecuencia de batido 10 Hz)

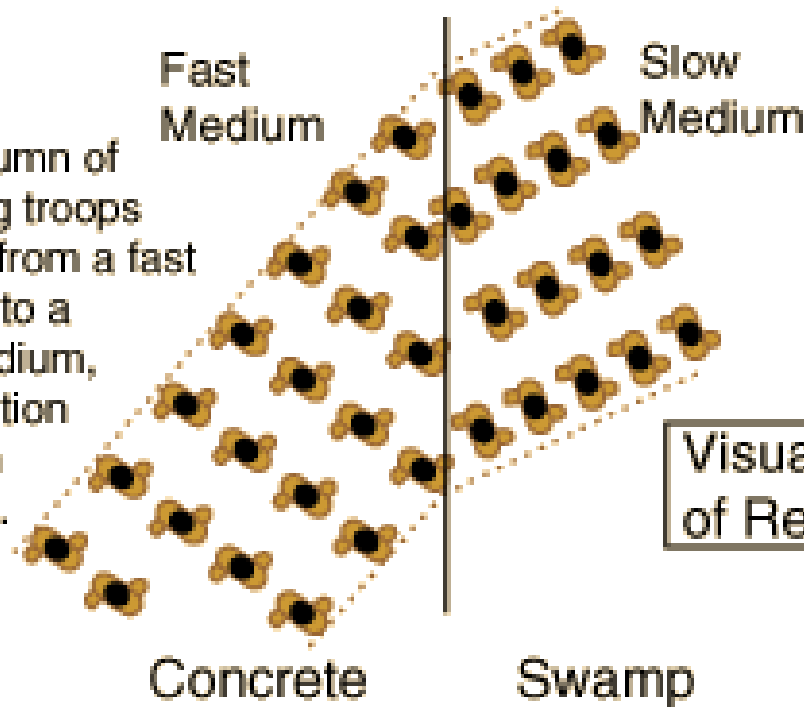


Interferencia destructiva

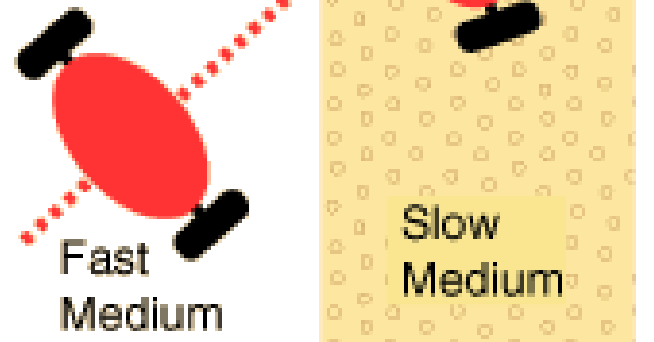
Interferencia constructiva



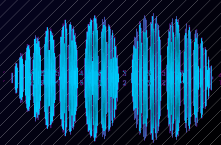
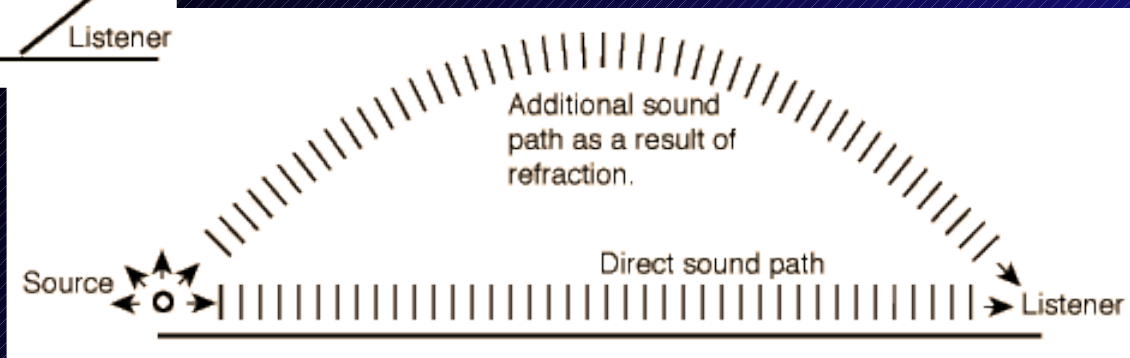
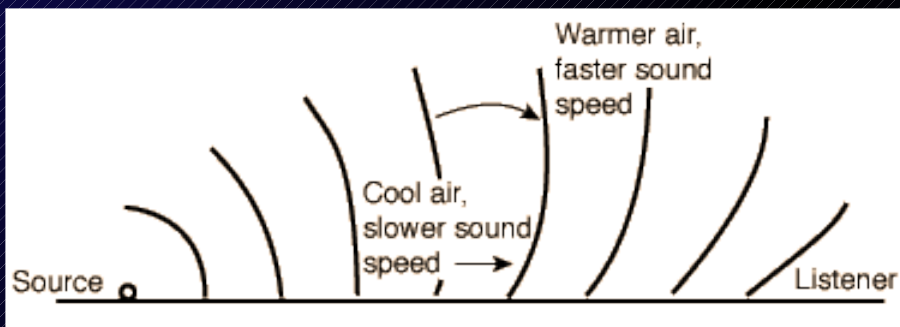
As a column of marching troops crosses from a fast medium to a slow medium, the direction of march changes.



As a toy car rolls from a hard floor onto carpet, it changes direction because the wheel that hits the carpet first is slowed down first.



Visualizations of Refraction





A percepção sonora...

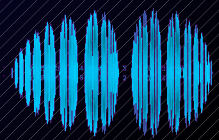
- Intervalo perceptível pelo ouvido humano:

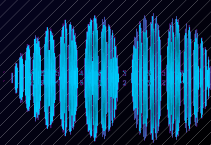
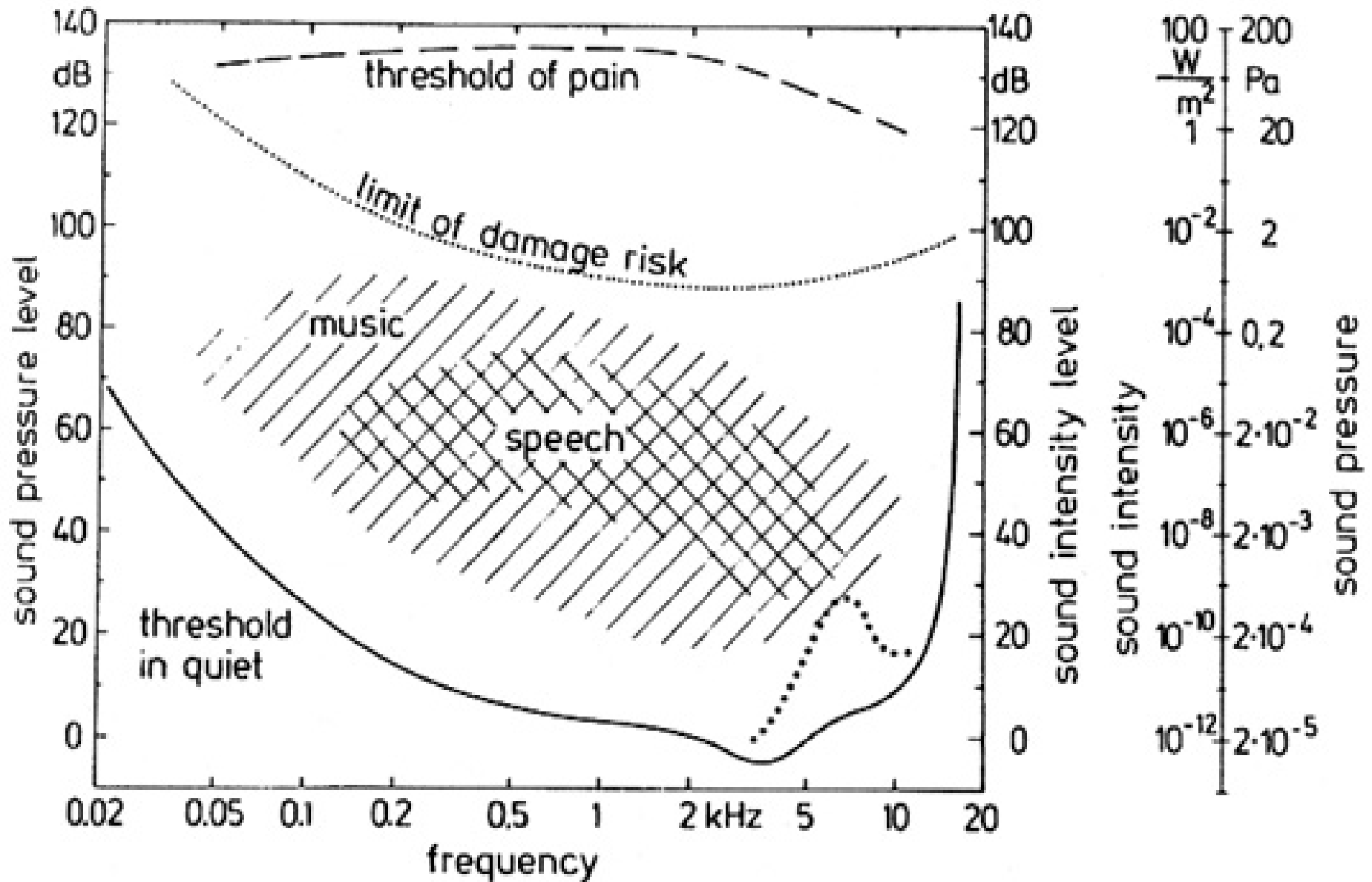
$$20 \leq f \leq 20 \text{ kHz}$$

- Baixo: 80 e 300 Hz

- Soprano: 300 e 1100 Hz

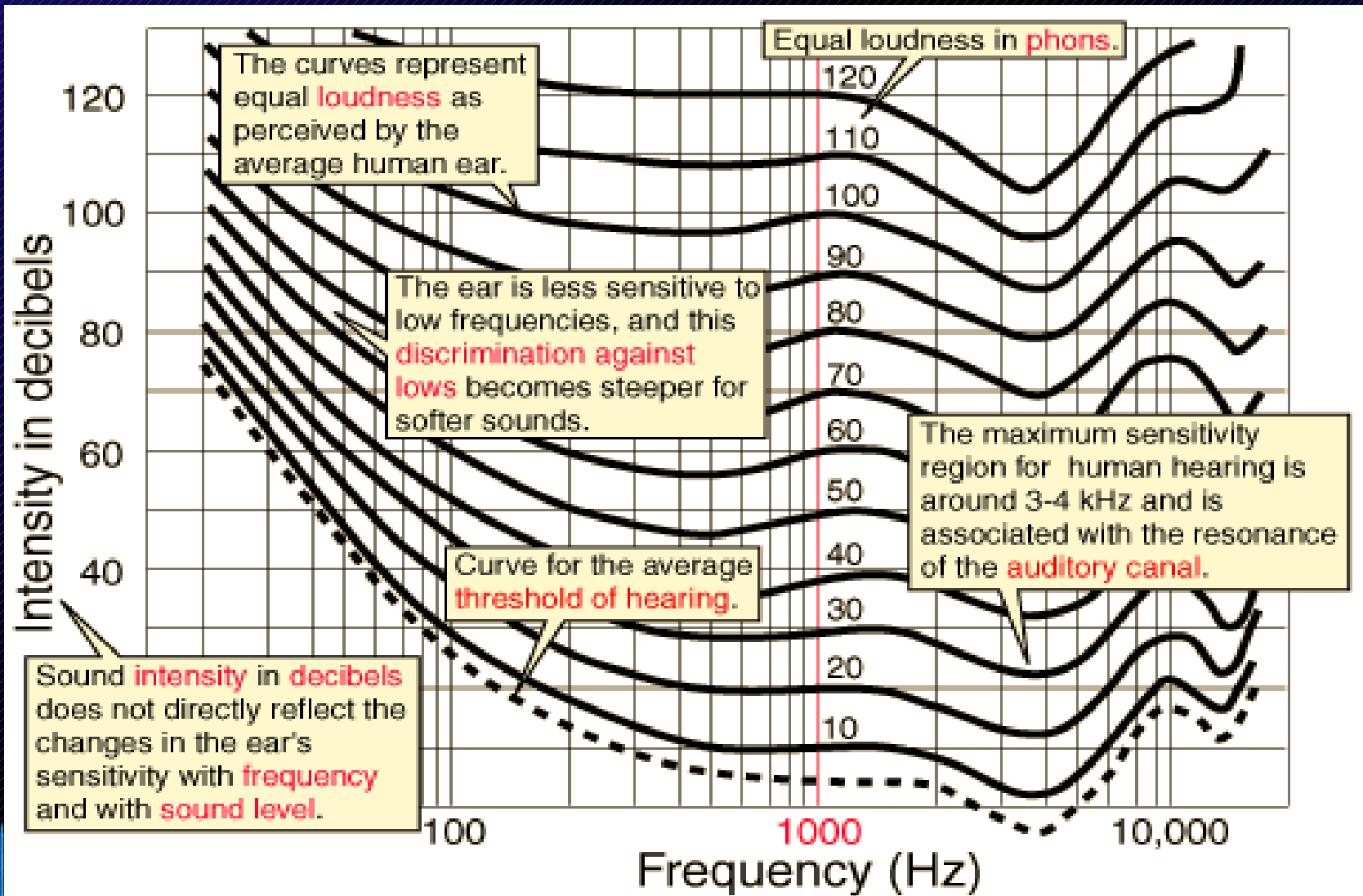
- Instrumentos musicais: intervalo muito maior







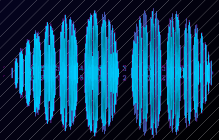
Altura perceptível pelo ouvido humano





Descrivendo cientificamente o som...

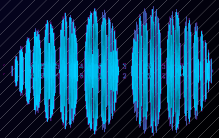
- ✿ Forma matemática básica: uma sucessão de curvas, conhecida como senóide...
- ✿ O que considerar na senóide? A altura dos picos, de quanto em quanto tempo eles se repetem e qual é o seu comprimento até que comecem a se repetir.

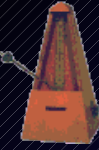




Descrevendo cientificamente o som...

- ❁ Sons: combinação de diversas senóides ao mesmo tempo (SUPERPOSIÇÃO).
- ❁ Sons musicais: combinação "harmônica" de diversas senóides, com relação bem definida entre seus argumentos
- ❁ Analogia do movimento das ondas sonoras: mola de brinquedo





Harmônicos

- Representação genérica da soma das diversas frequências individuais de uma onda sonora:

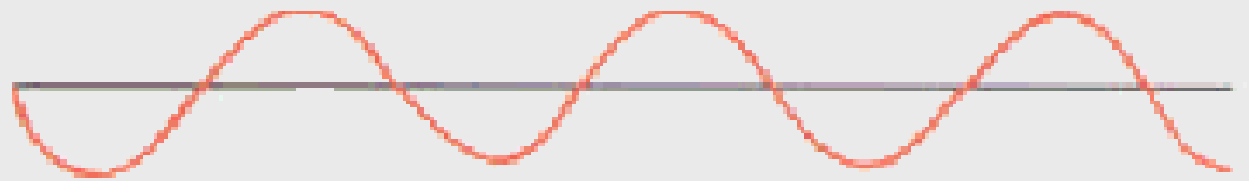
$$SOM = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5 + C_6 + \dots,$$

- Cada termo C_i corresponde a uma determinada frequência, múltipla da frequência do termo C_1 . Chamamos essa série de "série harmônica".
- Decomposição harmônica do Lá fundamental ($Lá_4$), de 440 Hz:
 - Primeiro harmônico (Fundamental): 440 Hz.
 - Segundo harmônico (primeiro sobretom): 880 Hz
 - Terceiro harmônico(segundo sobretom): 1760 Hz



Análise de Fourier

Fundamental



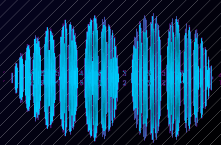
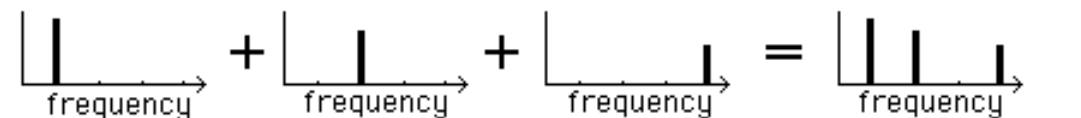
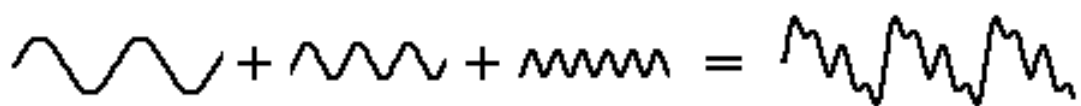
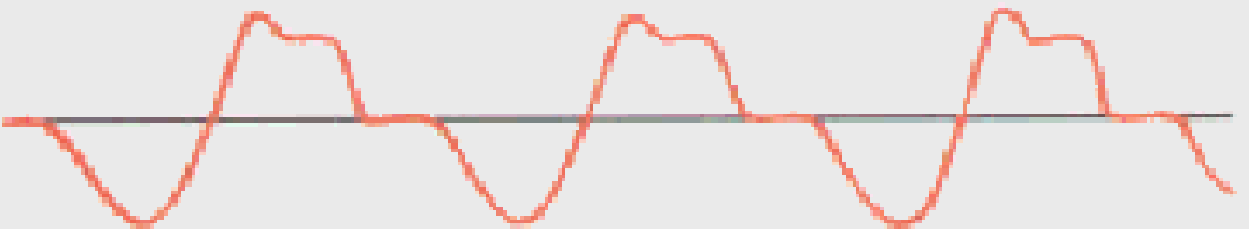
Segundo Harmônico

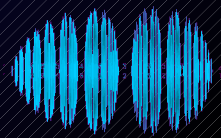
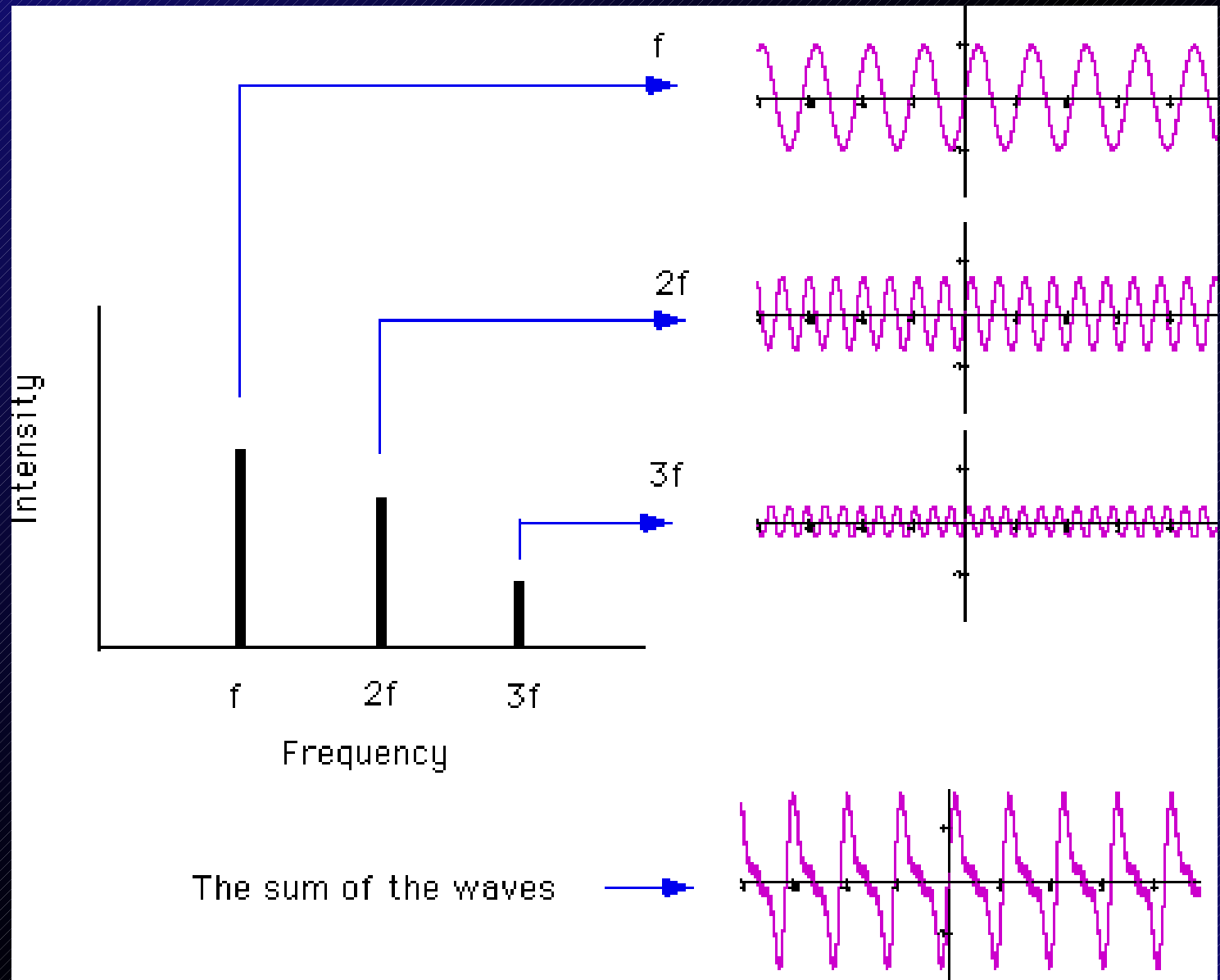


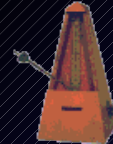
Terceiro Harmônico



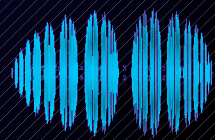
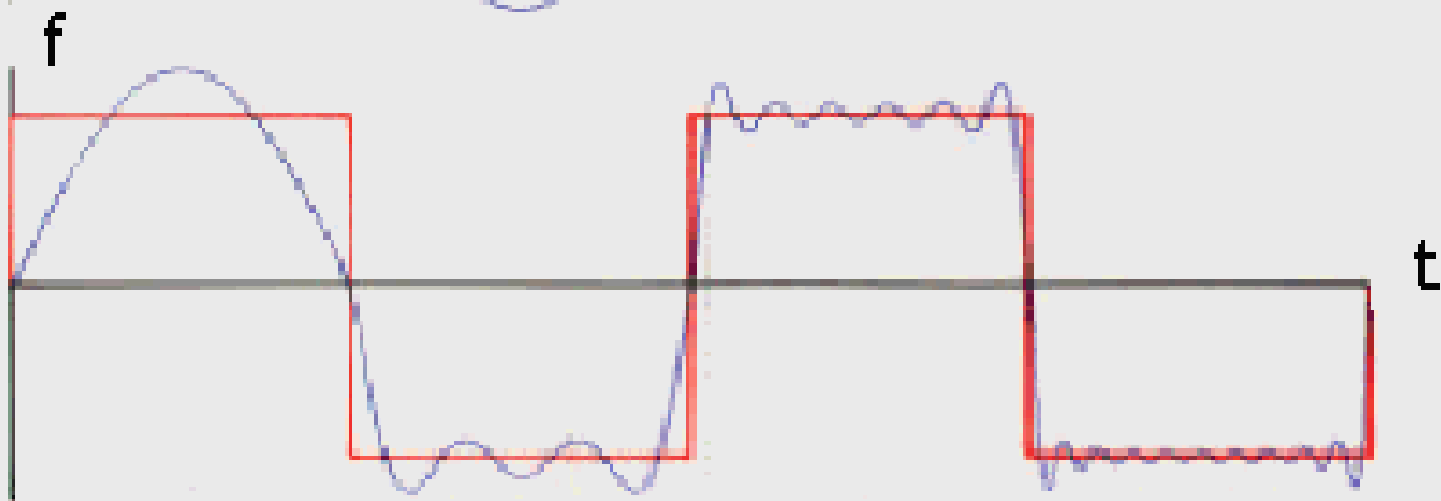
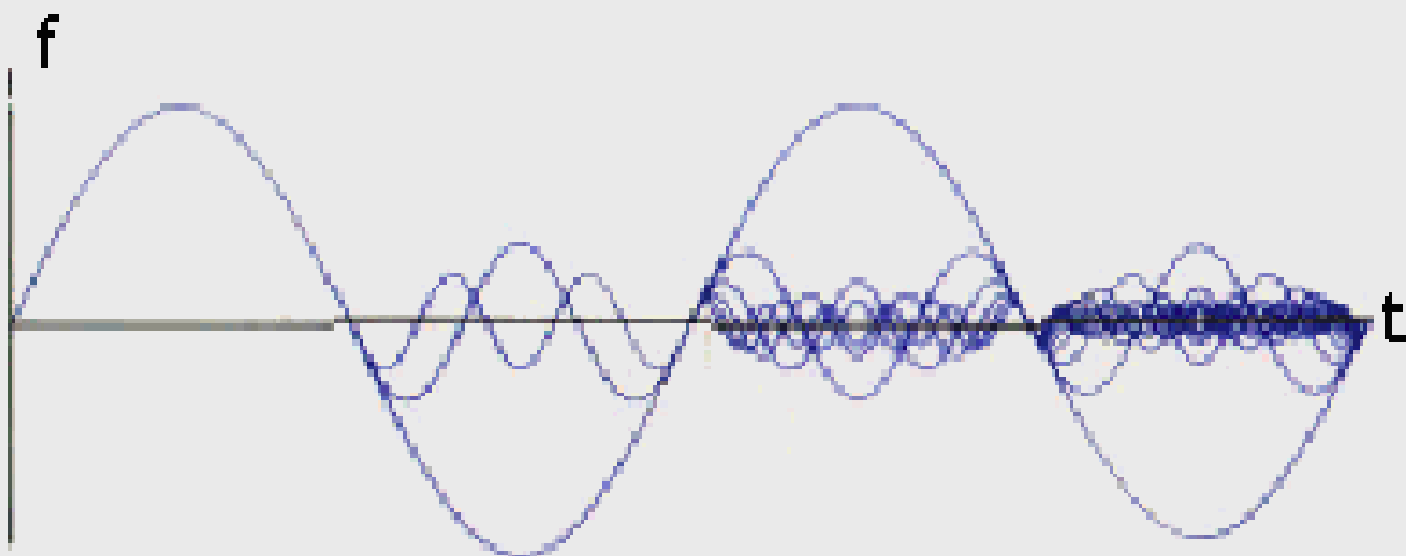
Onda Composta







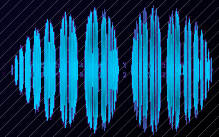
Séries de Fourier





Criando uma nota musical

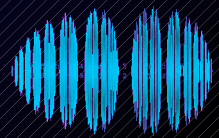
- ❖ A música ocidental caracteriza-se por um conjunto definido de frequências (que são representados pelas doze notas musicais, em diferentes alturas).
- ❖ Instrumentos musicais devem ser capazes de produzir essas frequências e amortecer as outras, que estão contidas no intervalo em que o ouvido humano é sensível.
- ❖ Sistemas vibrantes ressonantes são excitados por algumas destas frequências, que correspondem às frequências de ressonância do sistema.





Algumas definições

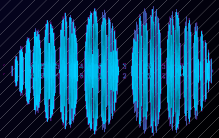
- ❁ Intervalo: relação entre as frequências de duas notas musicais.
- ❁ Nota musical: som cuja frequência de vibração encontra-se dentro do intervalo perceptível pelo ouvido humano.
- ❁ Altura: percepção relacionada à frequência de emissão de uma determinada nota musical.
- ❁ Música: combinação, sob as mais diversas formas, de uma seqüência de notas musicais em diferentes intervalos, tanto de altura quanto de tempo.





Criando uma nota musical

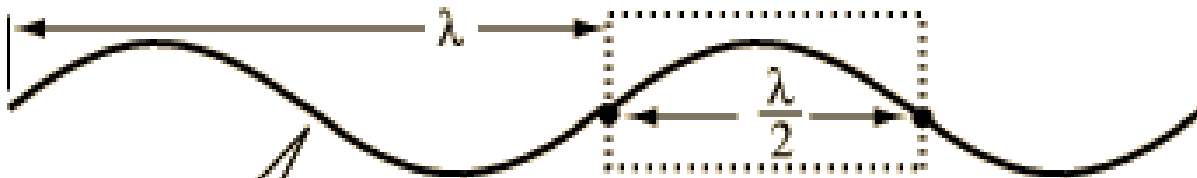
- ❖ A produção do som está associada à transferência de energia por um elemento excitador (por exemplo o arco de um violino) para o veículo produtor do som, seguida da colocação do ar em movimento e da sustentação da intensidade em níveis aceitáveis para que o som possa ser aproveitado em termos musicais.
- ❖ A seqüência de transferência pode ser imaginada da seguinte forma: um vibrador primário, unidimensional (a corda), é excitado, transfere a energia para um vibrador secundário, bidimensional (o tampo), que excita a massa de ar no interior da caixa acústica do instrumento.





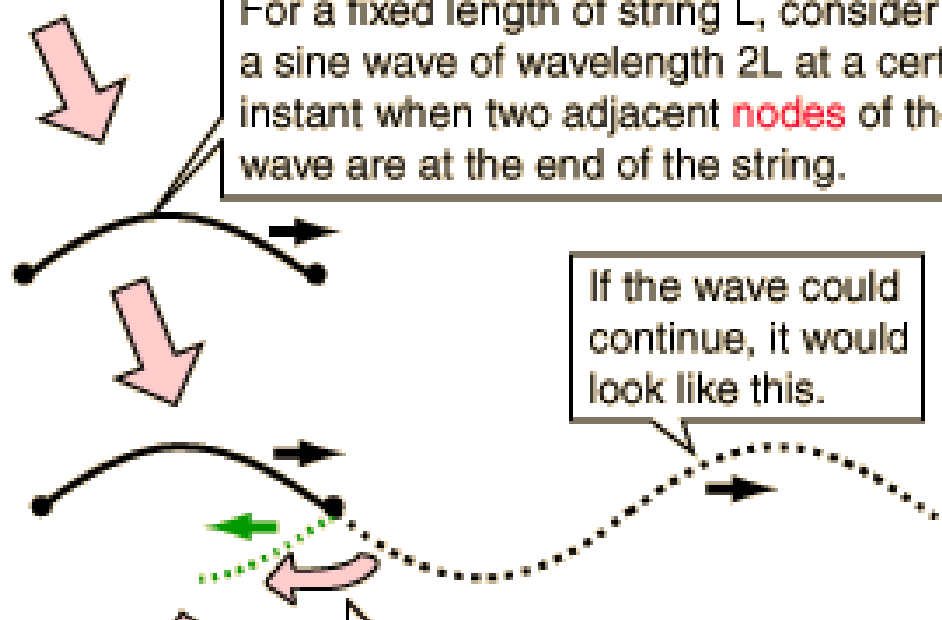
Ressonância

Steps to produce string resonance



A single frequency wave in a string takes the form of a traveling **sine wave**.

For a fixed length of string L , consider a sine wave of wavelength $2L$ at a certain instant when two adjacent **nodes** of the wave are at the end of the string.

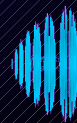


But the reflected wave from the end of the string undergoes a **180° phase change** upon reflection, and adds to the incoming wave. The constructive interference leads to a **standing wave**.

If the wave could continue, it would look like this.

Since the wave cannot continue past the end of the string, you might expect it to reflect in such a way as to cancel the incoming wave.

Phase change





Ondas estacionárias

The term antinode is used to describe the point of maximum vibration.

A node is a place where the medium does not move.

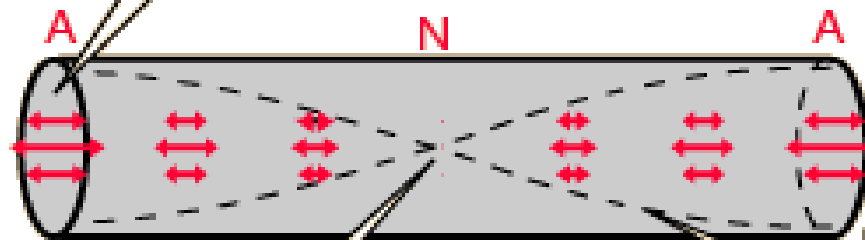


Nodes and antinodes for displacement

Open ends are antinodes for air columns.

Stretched string

The existence of nodes and antinodes is inherent in the standing waves which constitute the resonant modes of acoustic systems like strings, open and closed air columns, and others.

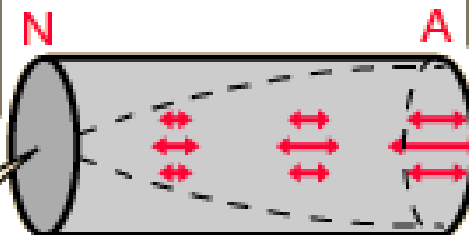


Cylindrical air column with both ends open.

The center is a node for the fundamental mode of an open ended air column.

Plot of vibrational amplitude by analogy with stretched string.

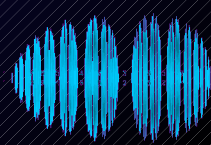
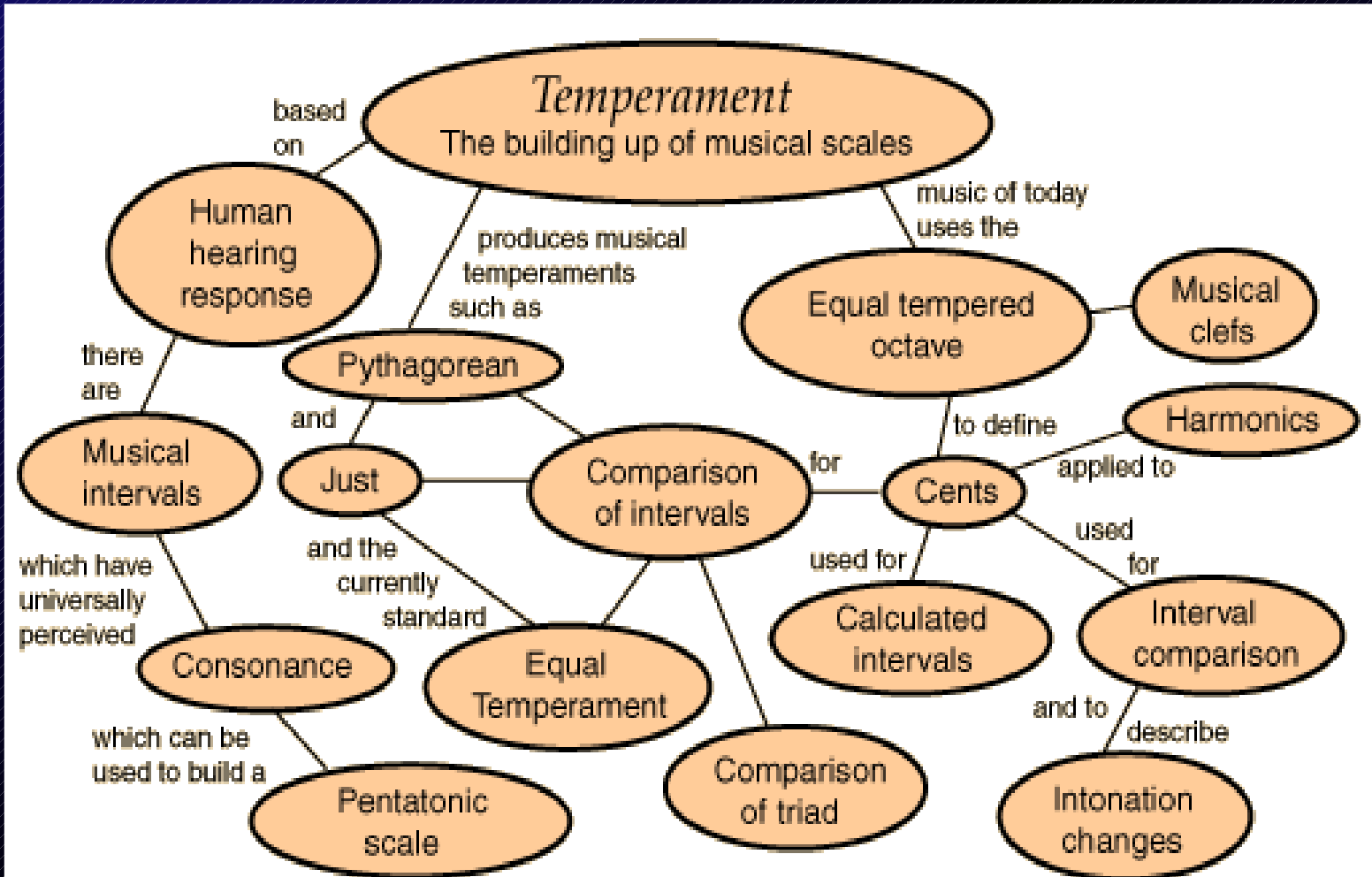
A closed end is constrained to be a node for the air motion.

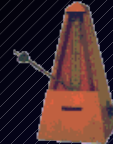


Cylindrical air column with one end closed

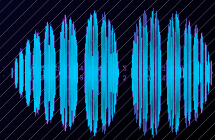


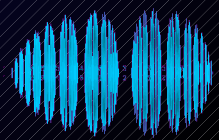
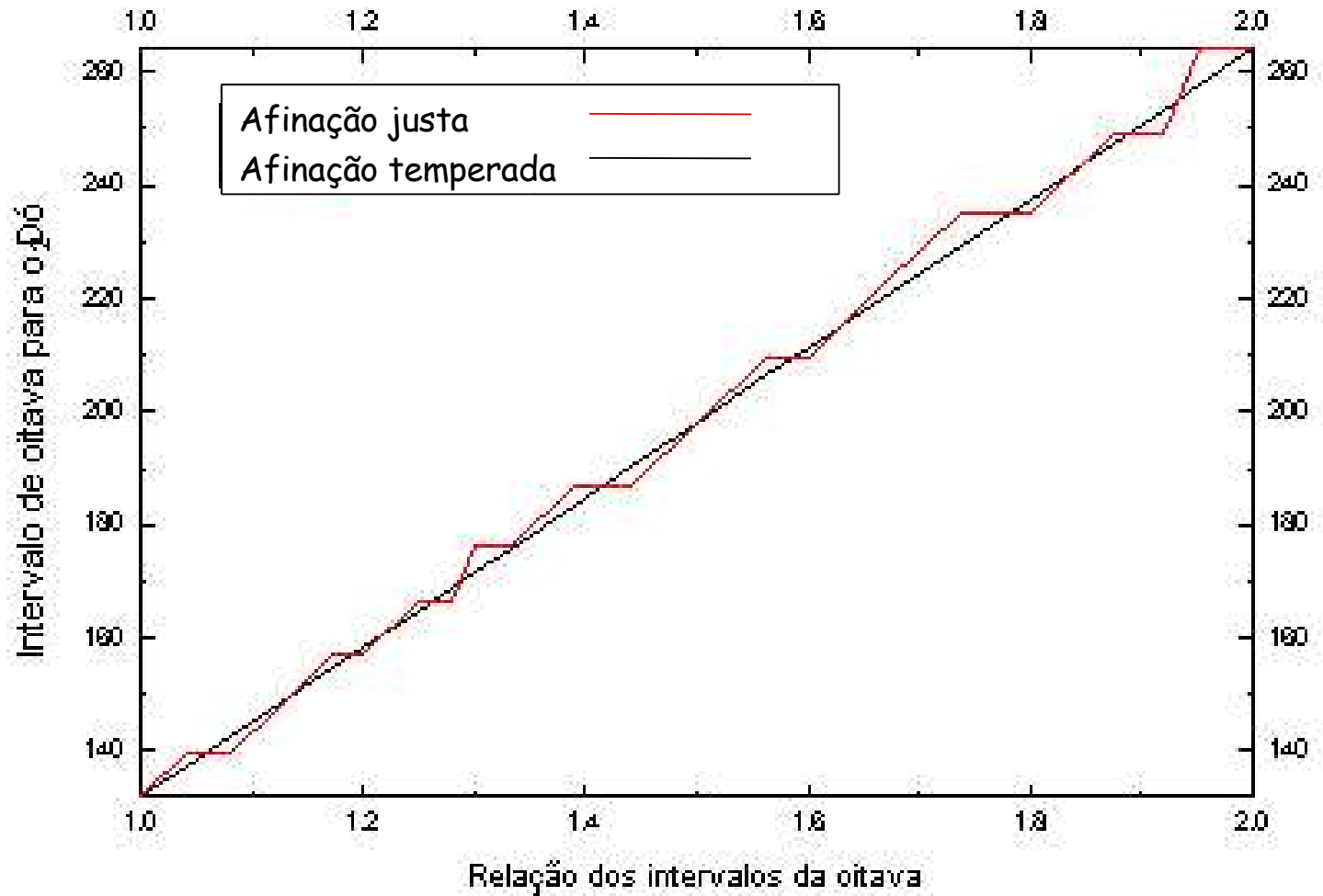
Escalas





Nota	Intervalo com a nota básica	Afinação natural	Freq (Hz)	Afinação temperada	Freq (Hz)
Dó	Unísono	$1=1,000$	132,000	1,000	132,000
Dó #	Semitom	$25/24=1,042$	137,544	1,059	139,788
Ré _b	Segunda diminuta	$27/25=1,080$	142,560	1,059	139,788
Ré	Segunda maior	$9/8=1,125$	148,500	1,122	148,104
Ré #	Segunda aumentada	$76/64=1,172$	154,704	1,189	156,948
Mi _b	Terça menor	$6/5=1,200$	158,400	1,189	156,948
Mi	Terça maior	$5/4=1,250$	165,000	1,260	166,320
Fá _b	Quarta diminuta	$32/25=1,280$	168,96	1,260	166,320
Mi #	Terça aumentada	$125/96=1,302$	171,864	1,335	176,220
Fá	Quarta perfeita	$4/3=1,333$	175,956	1,335	176,220
Fá #	Quarta aumentada	$25/18=1,389$	183,348	1,414	186,648
Sol _b	Quinta diminuta	$36/25=1,440$	190,080	1,414	186,648
Sol	Quinta perfeita	$3/2=1,500$	198,000	1,498	197,736
Sol #	Quinta aumentada	$25/16=1,563$	206,316	1,587	209,484
La _b	Sexta menor	$8/5=1,600$	211,200	1,587	209,484
Lá	Sexta maior	$5/3=1,667$	220,044	1,682	222,024
Lá #	Sexta aumentada	$125/72=1,737$	229,284	1,782	235,224
Si _b	Sétima menor	$9/5=1,800$	237,600	1,782	235,224
Si	Sétima maior	$15/8=1,875$	247,50	1,888	249,216
Dó _b	Oitava diminuta	$48/25=1,920$	253,440	1,888	249,216
Si #	Sétima aumentada	$125/64=1,953$	257,796	2,000	264,000
Dó	Oitava perfeita	$2=2,000$	264,000	2,000	264,000





Escala Logarítmica para Medida de Intervalo de Frequências

Unidade=Oitava

Temos uma oitava sempre que o quociente de duas frequências for igual a 2. $\rightarrow 200/100; 400/200; 800/400 = 2$.

Matematicamente a oitava é definida assim $\Rightarrow I_{1-2} = \log_2 \frac{F1}{F2}$

Se $F1=440$ Hz e $F2=220$ Hz - O intervalo em Oitava é:

$$I_{1-2} = \log_2 \frac{F1}{F2} \quad I_{1-2} = \log_2 \frac{440}{220} \quad I_{1-2} = \log_2 2 = 1$$

Conversão para a base 10

$$I = 3,32 \log_{10} \frac{F1}{F2}$$

Para o intervalo de 20 a 20.000 Hz temos

$$I = 3,32 \log_{10} \frac{20.000}{20} = 3,32 \log_{10} 1.000 = 3,32 \times 3 = 9,96$$

Portanto para o intervalo 20 a 20.000 Hz temos 10 oitavas

Para o Intervalo de 20 a 20.000 Hz o centro da faixa está em 640 Hz

20 - 40 - 80 - 160 - 320 - 640 - 1280 - 2560 - 5120 - 10.240 - 20.480

5 oitavas

Hz

5 oitavas

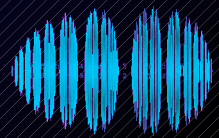
Hz

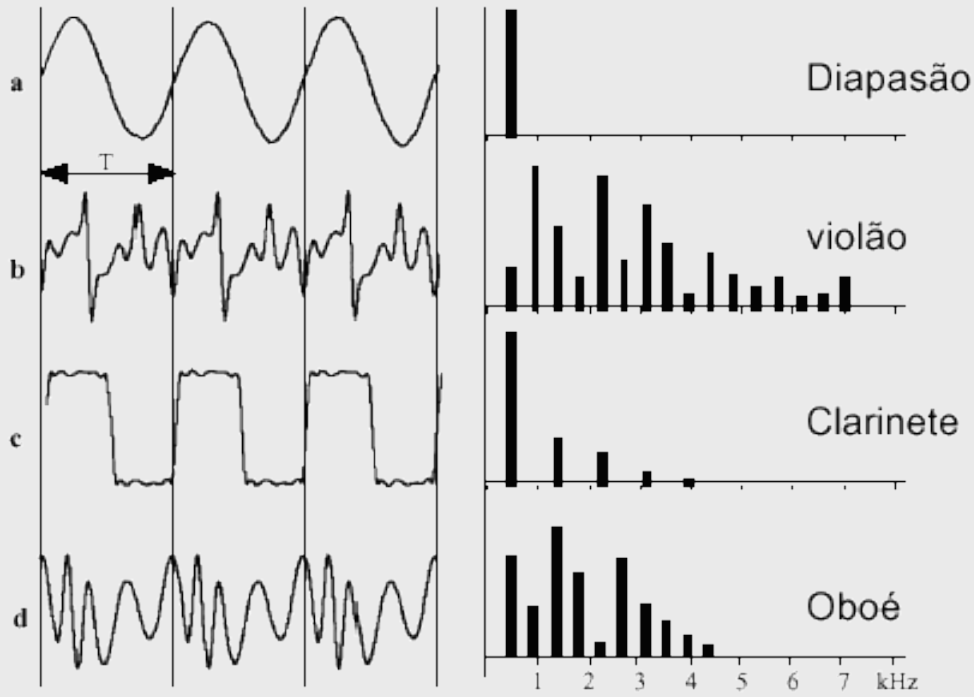




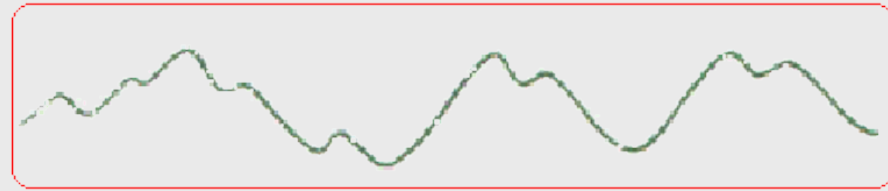
Ressonadores

- ✿ Cada instrumento musical possui uma "assinatura" - um conjunto de características sonoras a ele associado que permite uma descrição matematicamente precisa dos sons que este produz.
- ✿ Vimos que o som pode ser representado pela soma de diversas ondas individuais, conhecidas como componentes de Fourier.
- ✿ O resultado acústico da combinação de amplitudes, tempo de duração de cada um dos harmônicos presentes no som resultante, tipo do material de que é feito o instrumento e a forma de excitação do ar produz a forma sonora peculiar de cada instrumento, conhecida como **timbre**.

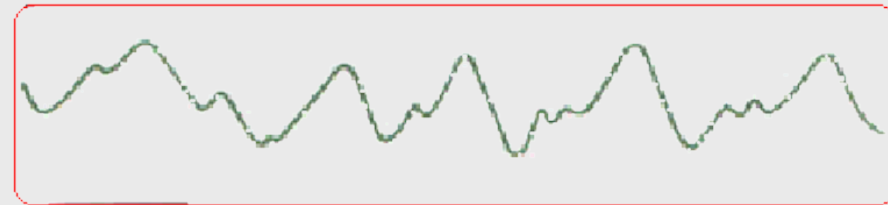




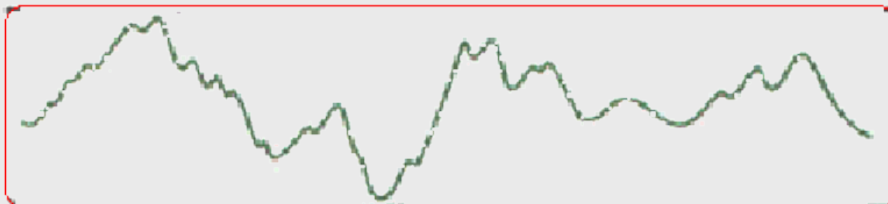
Timbre



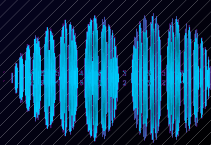
Oboé

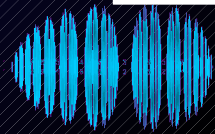
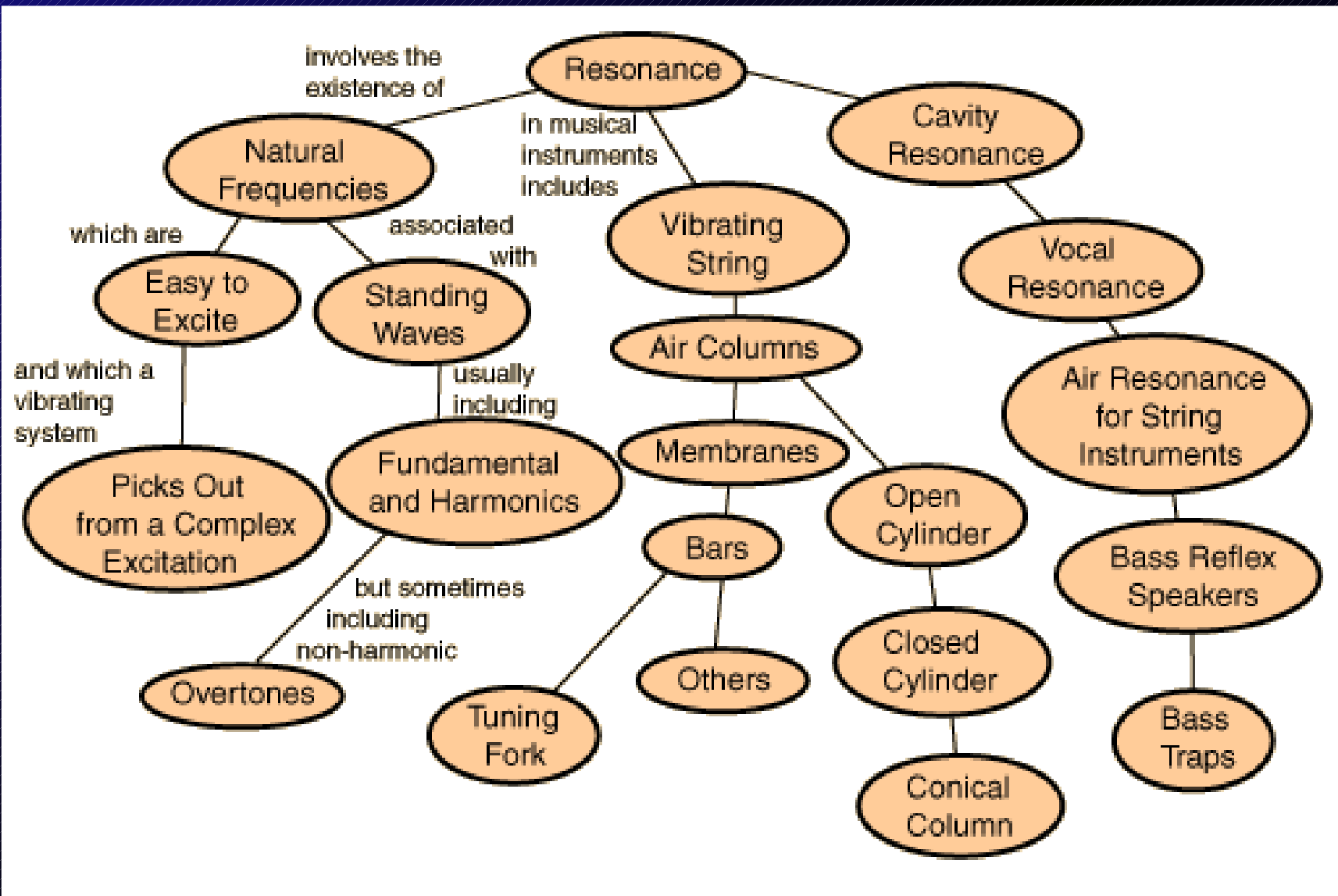


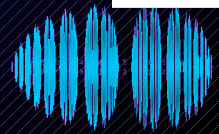
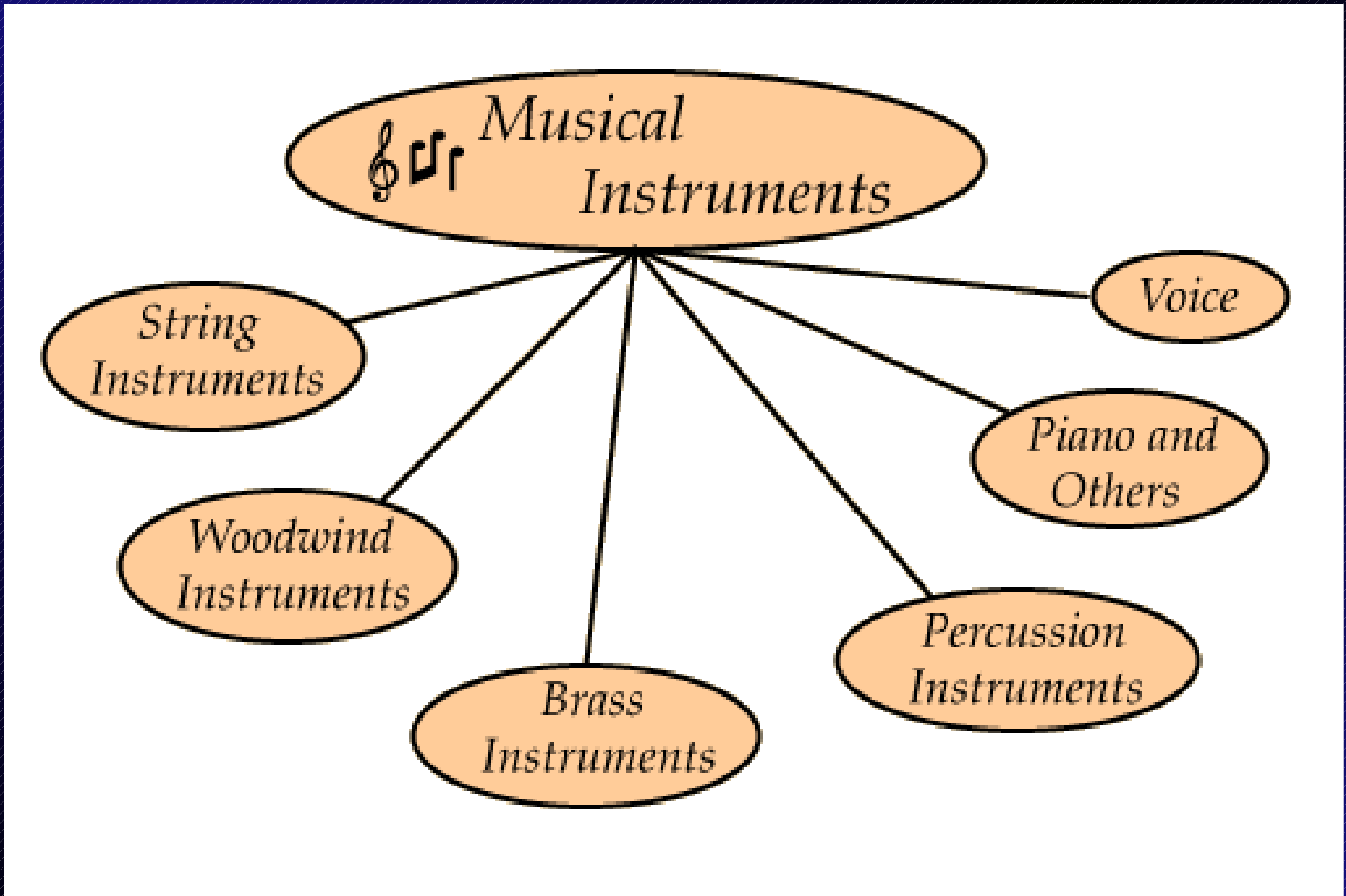
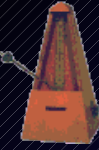
Clarinete



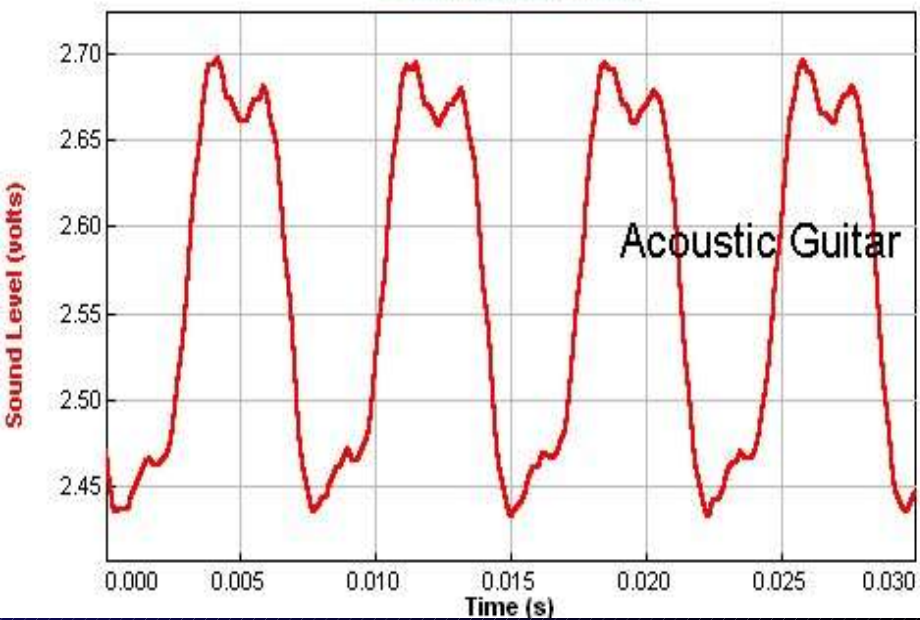
Oboé e clarinete juntos



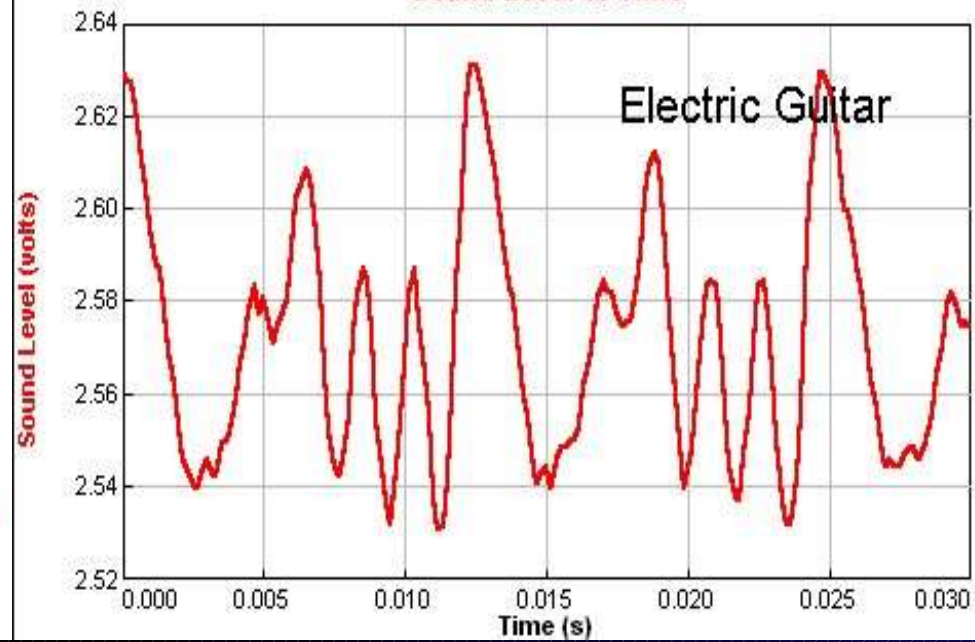




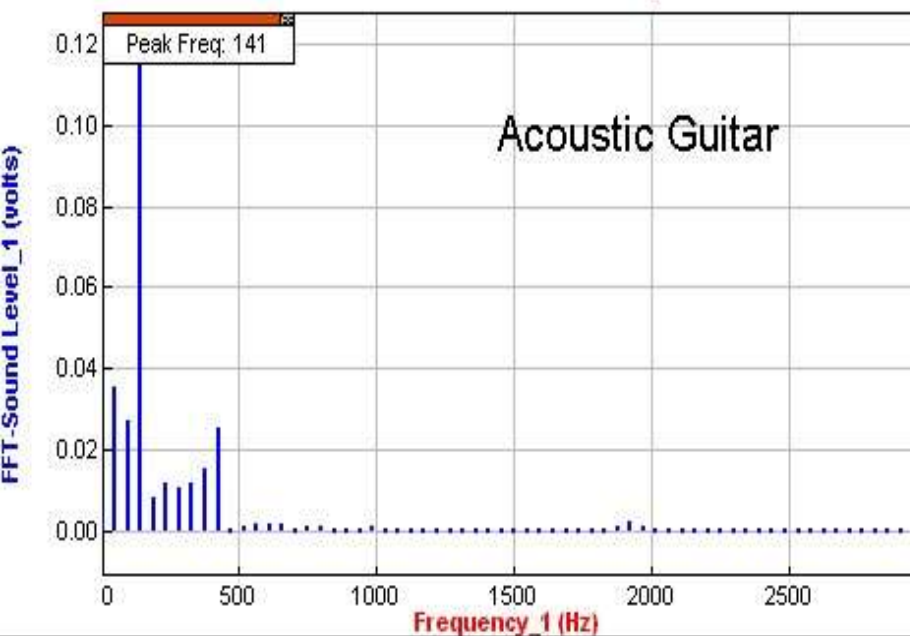
Sound Level vs Time



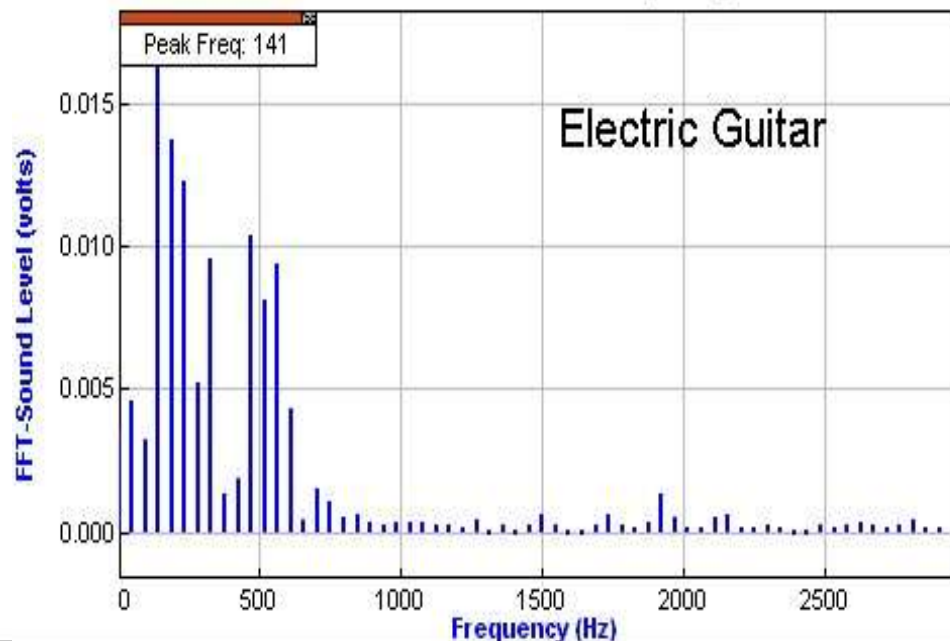
Sound Level vs Time



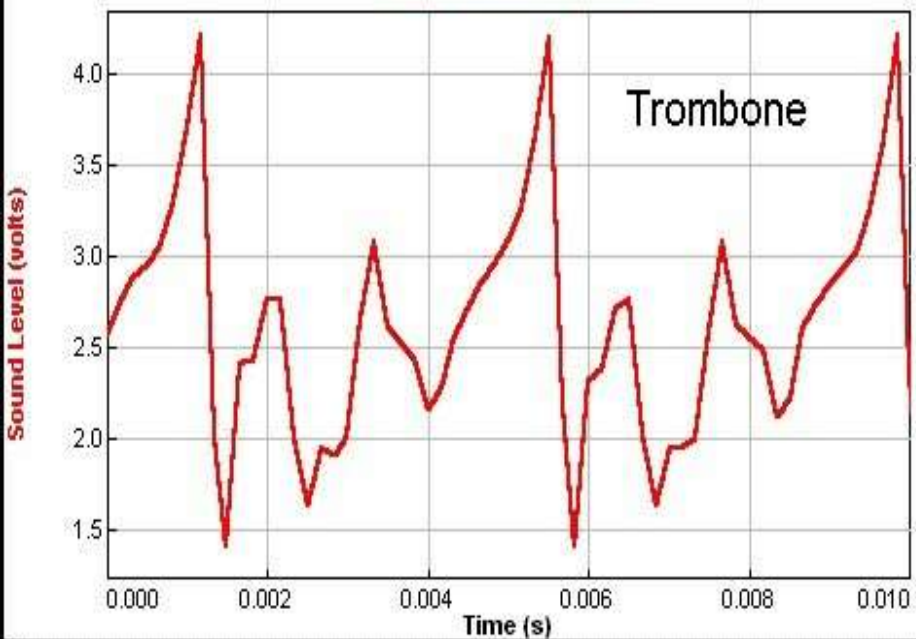
FFT-Sound Level vs Freq.



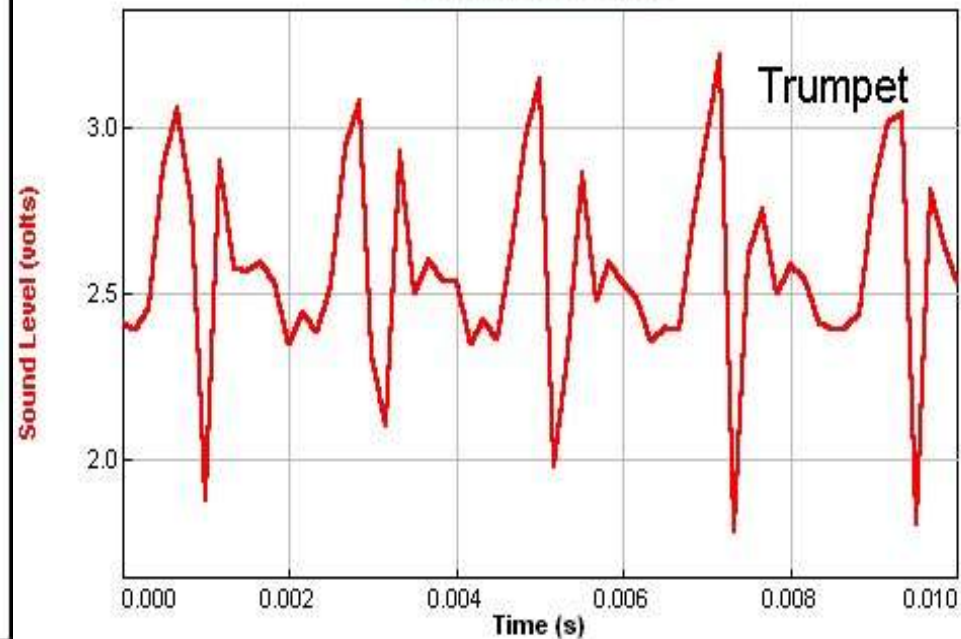
FFT-Sound Level vs Frequency



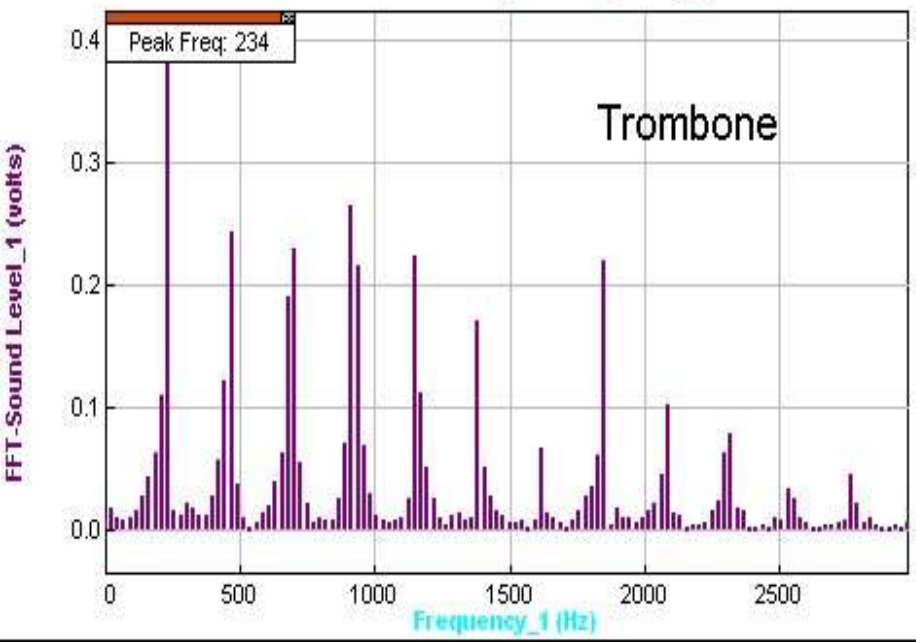
Sound Level vs Time



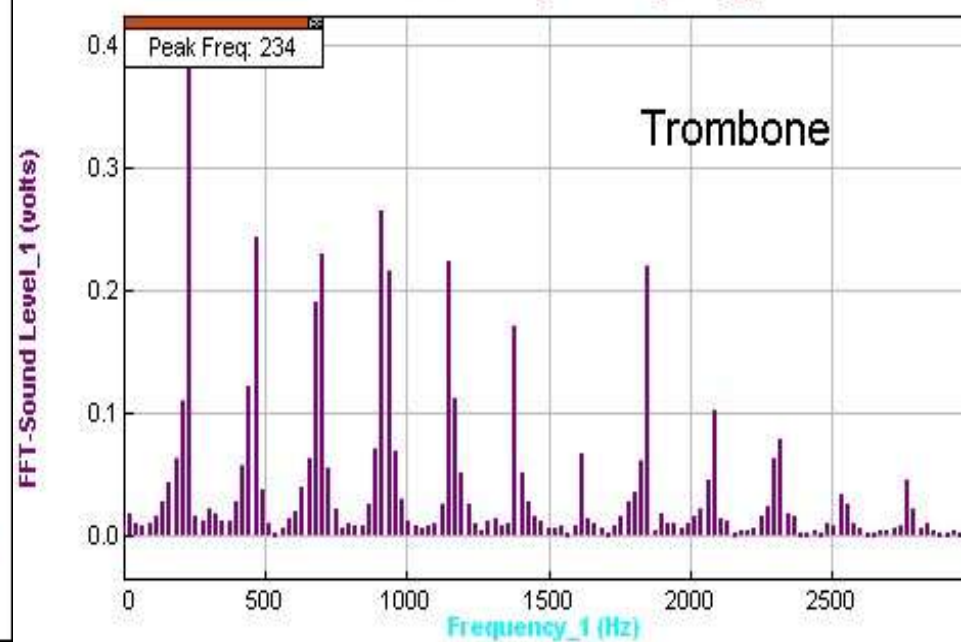
Sound Level vs Time



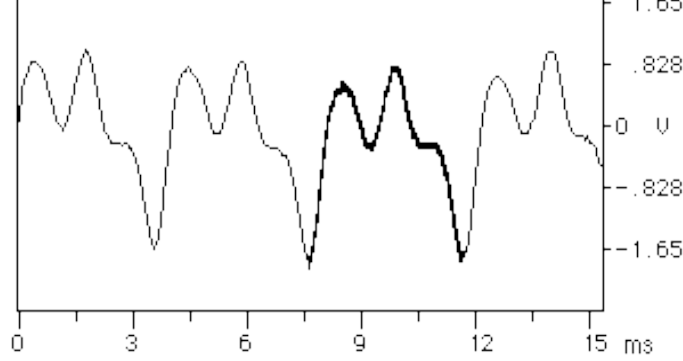
FFT-Sound Level_1 vs Frequency_1



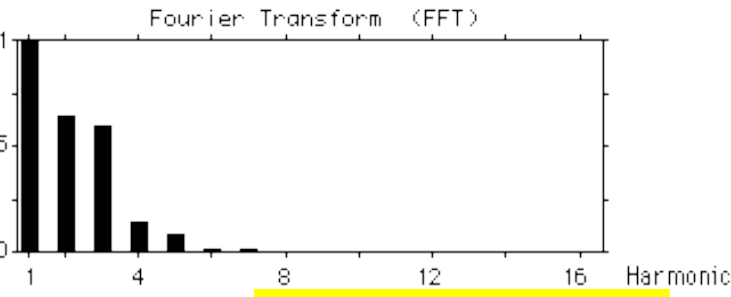
FFT-Sound Level_1 vs Frequency_1



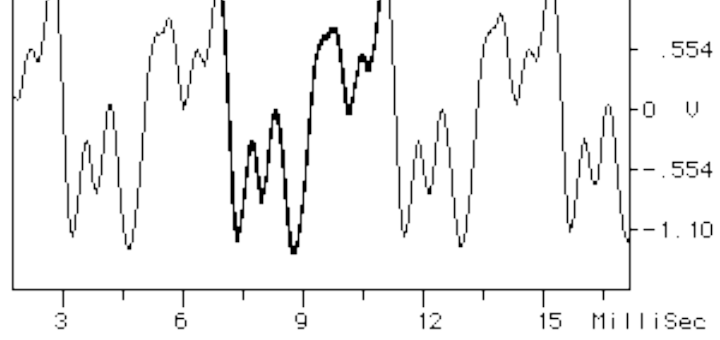
Flauta: 247 Hz (Si_4)



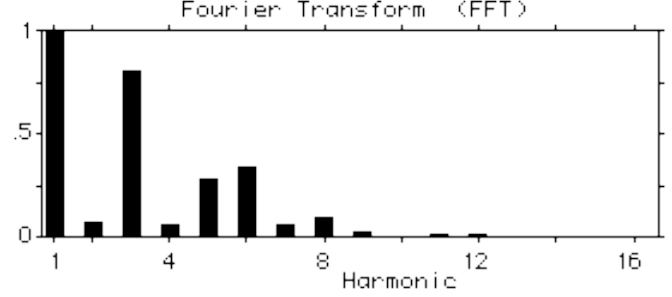
Harmonic	Amplitude
1	1.00
2	.65
3	.61
4	.15
5	.09
6	.02
7	.02
8	.01
9	.01
10	.01
11	.00



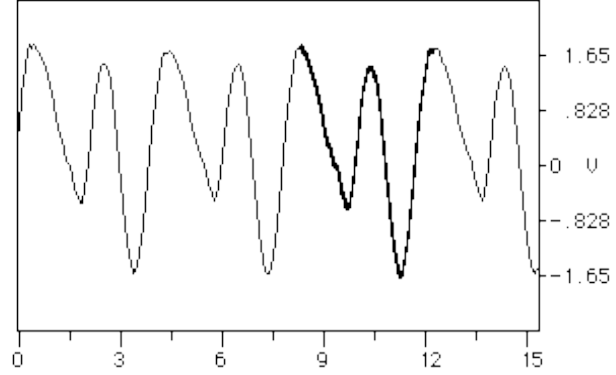
Clarinet: 233 Hz (Si_{b3})



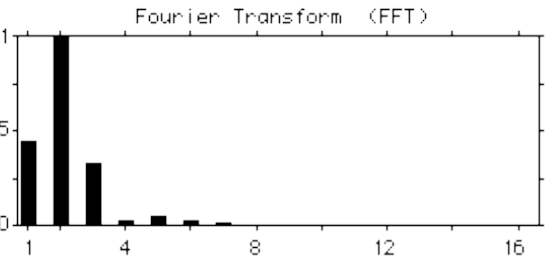
Harmonic	Amplitude
1	1.00
2	.08
3	.82
4	.07
5	.29
6	.35
7	.06
8	.10
9	.03
10	.01
11	.02
12	.02
13	.01
14	.00



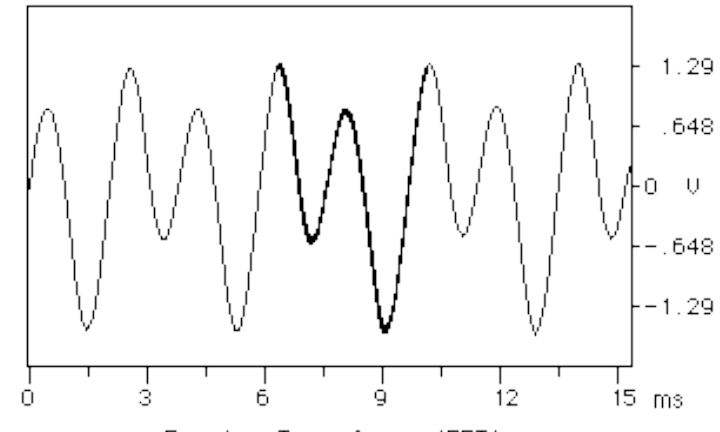
Ba Fagote: 247 Hz (Si_4)



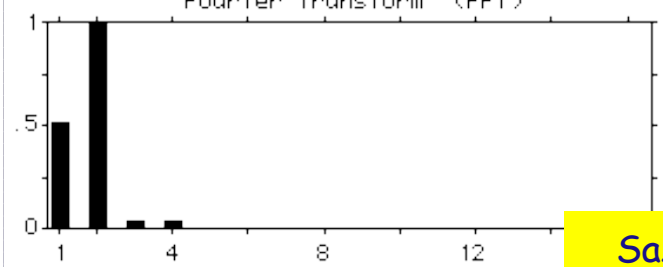
Harmonic	Amplitude
1	.45
2	1.00
3	.34
4	.03
5	.05
6	.03
7	.02
8	.00
9	.00
10	.00
11	.00
12	.00
13	.00
14	.00
15	.00
16	.01

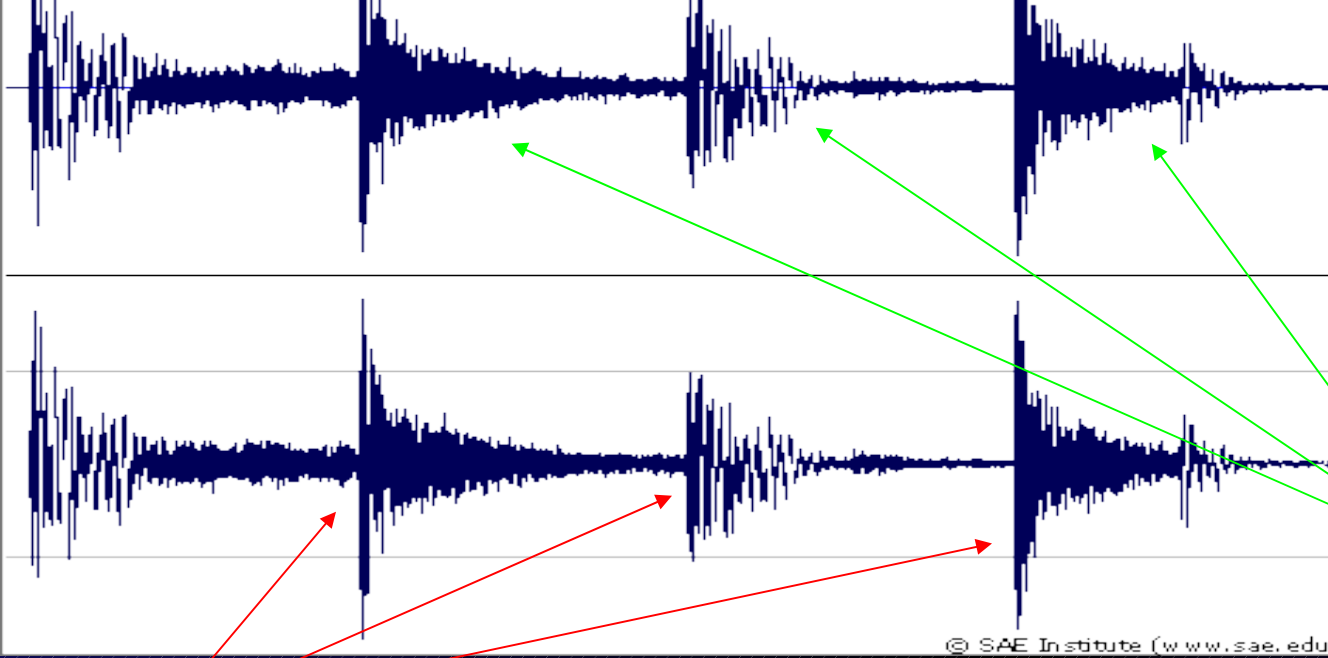
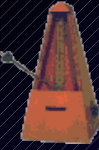


Sax: 233 Hz (D_4)



Harmonic	Amplitude
1	.52
2	1.00
3	.04
4	.04
5	.01
6	.00
7	.00
8	.00
9	.00
10	.00

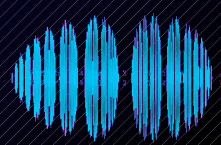
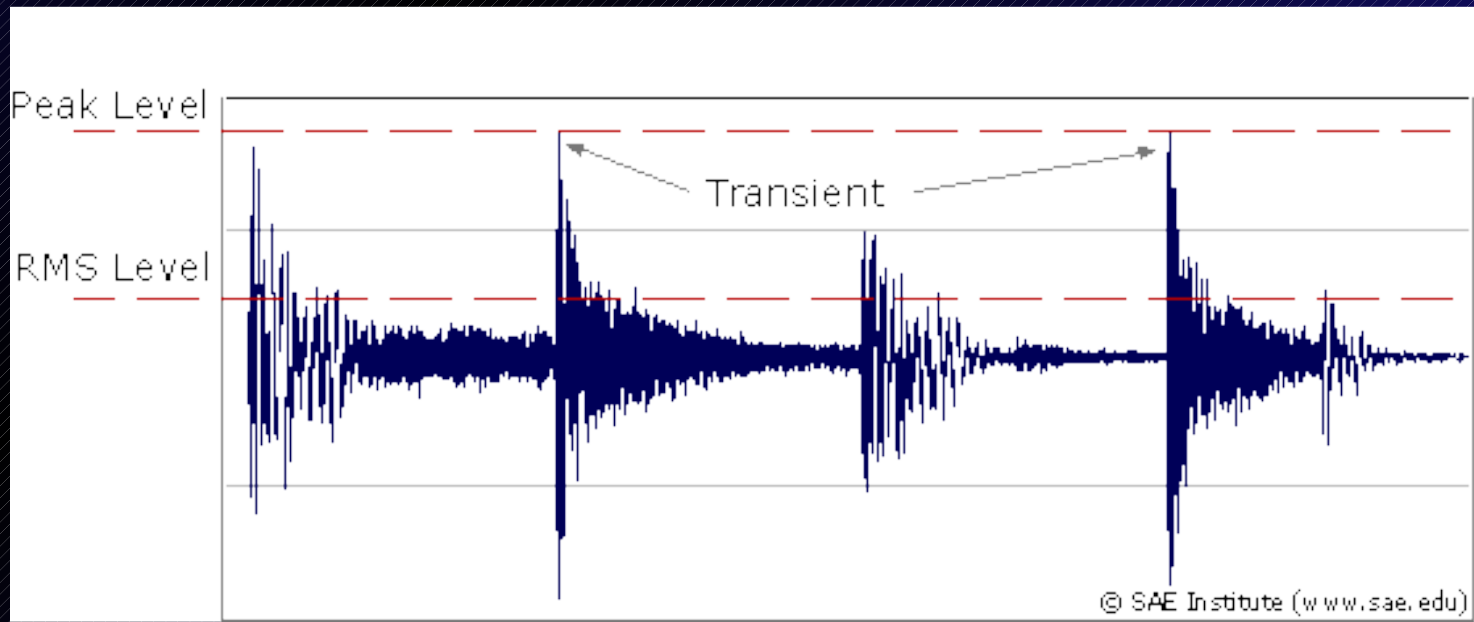


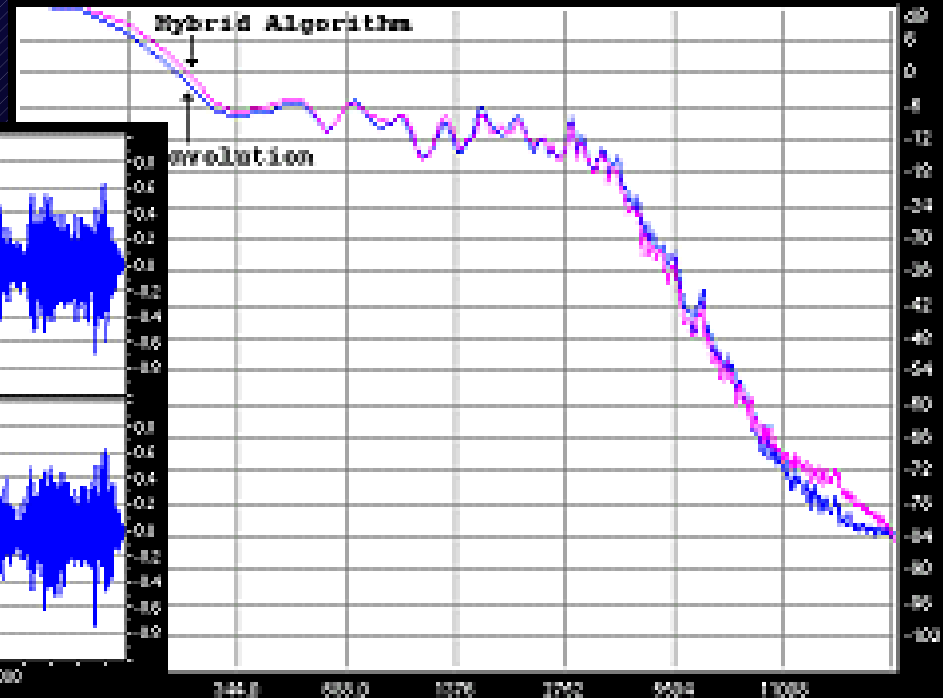
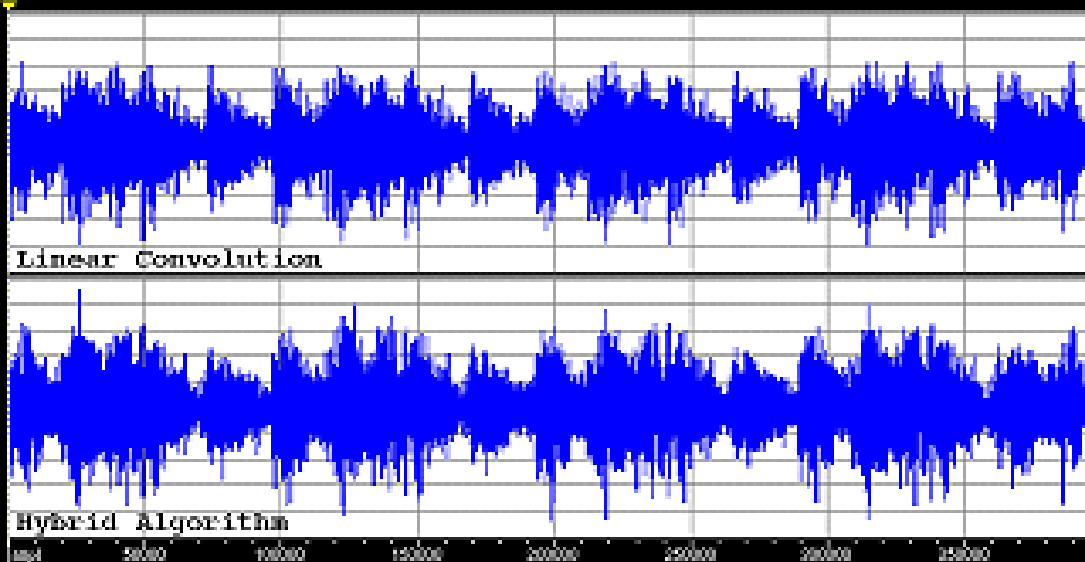


Decaimento

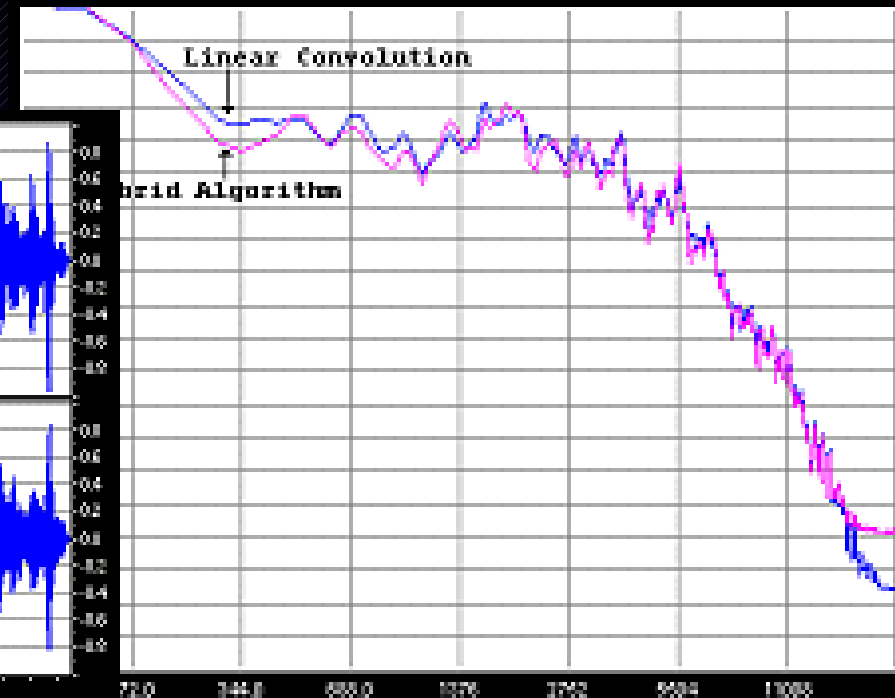
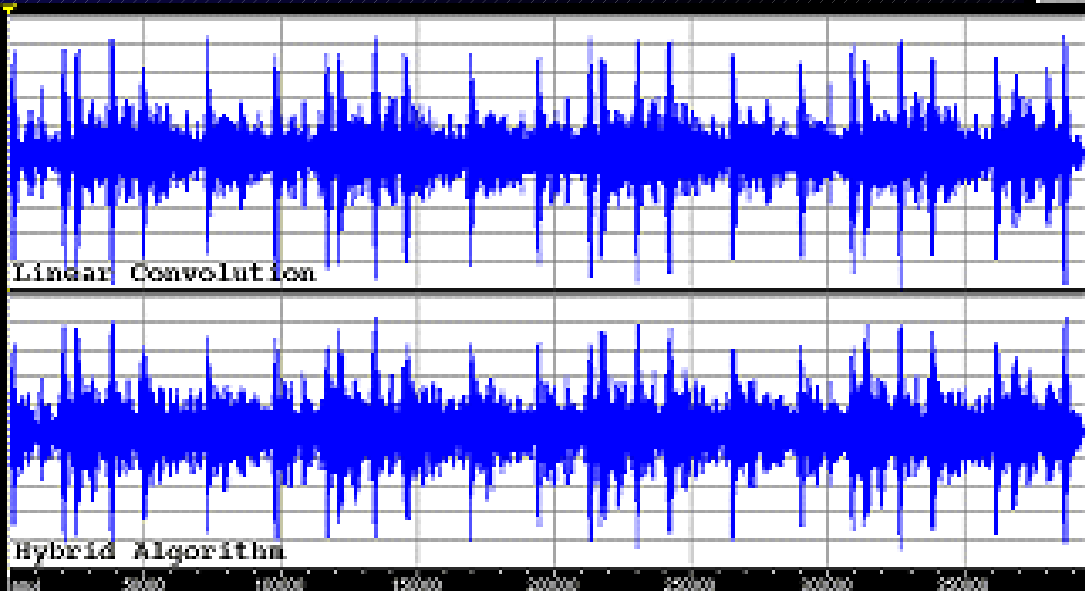
Ataque

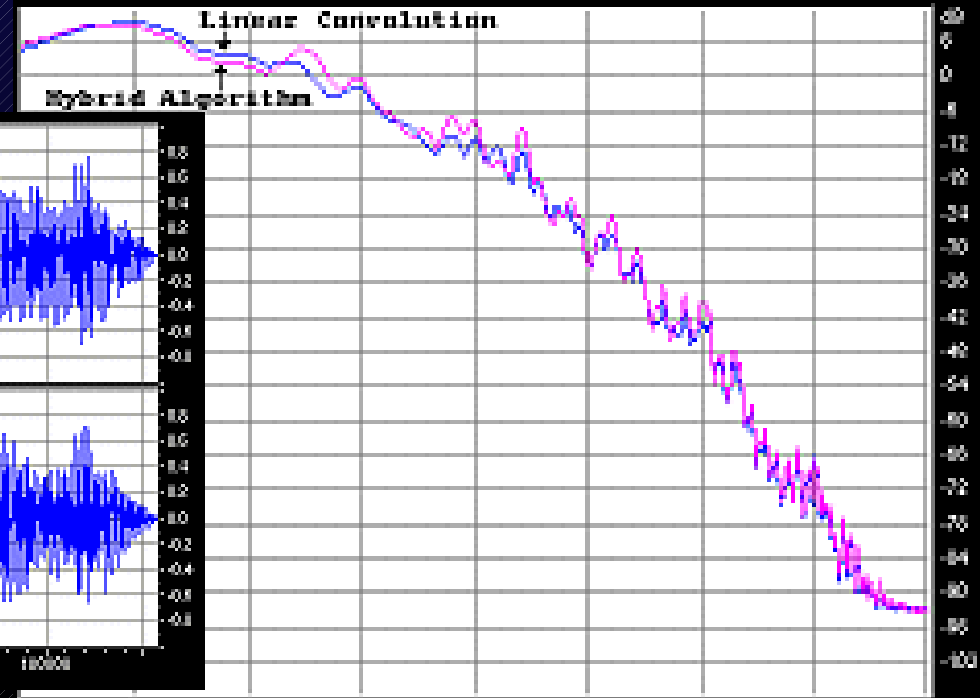
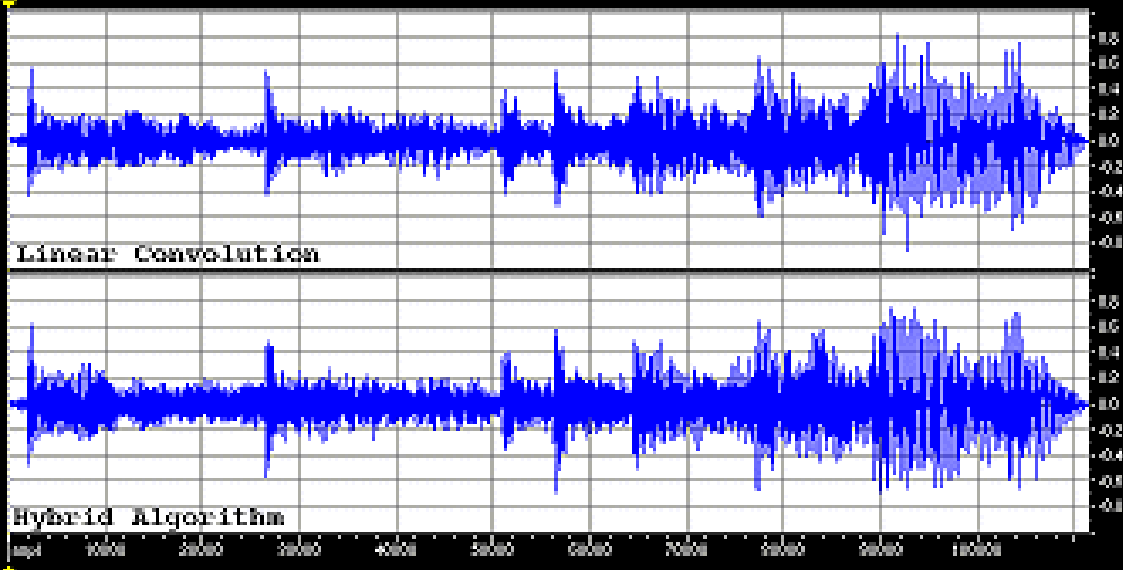
Percussão



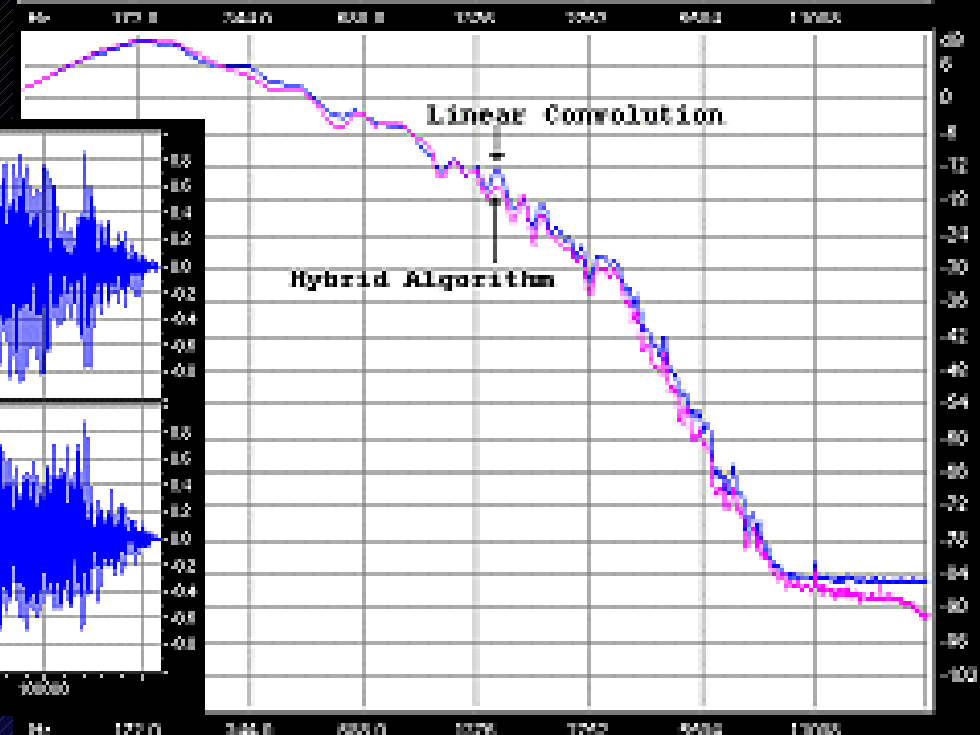
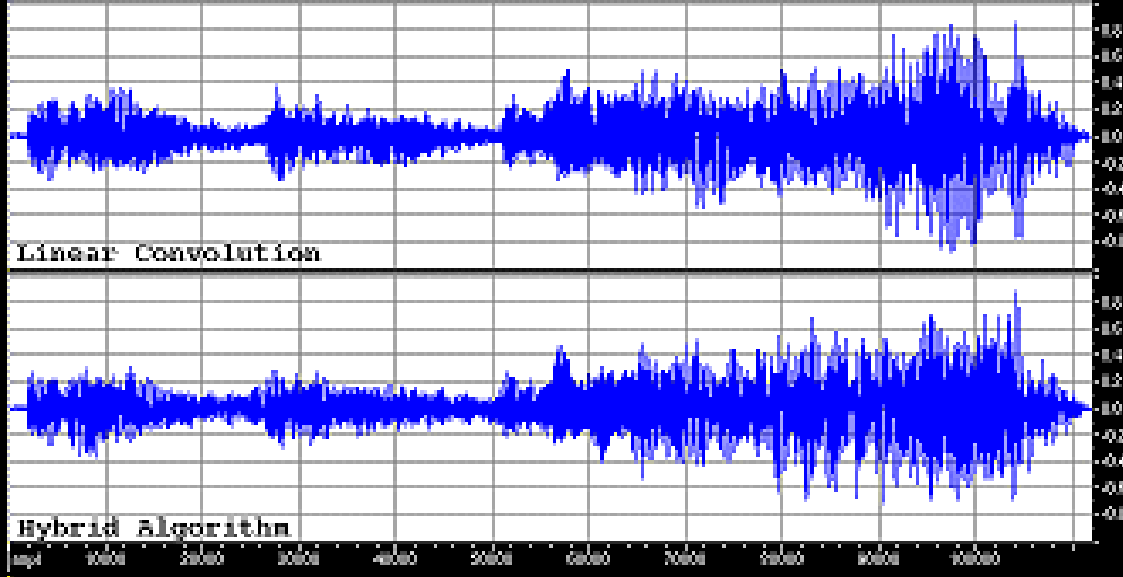


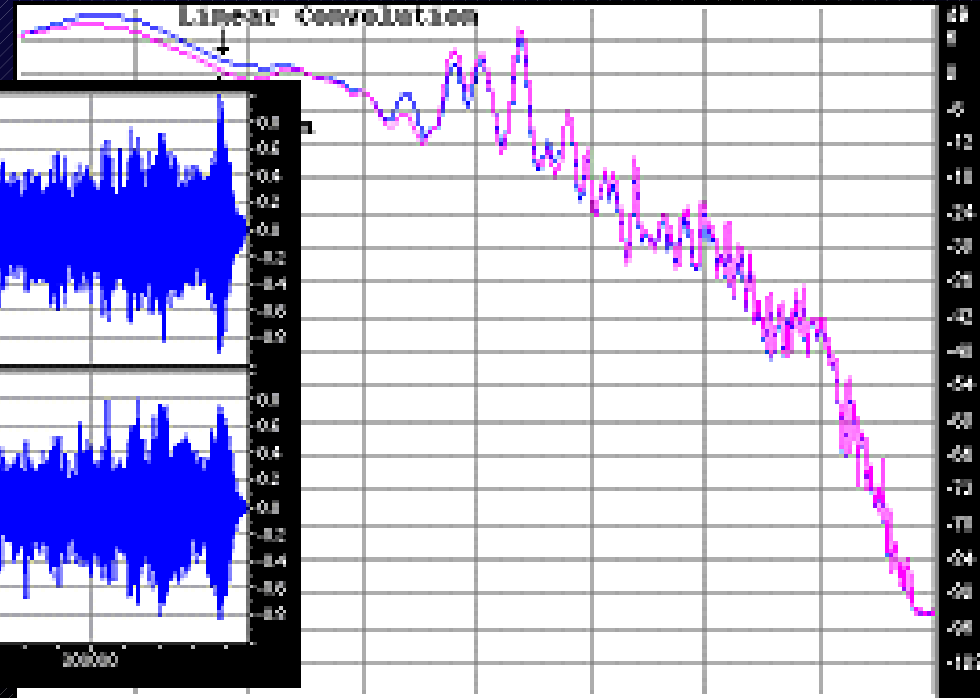
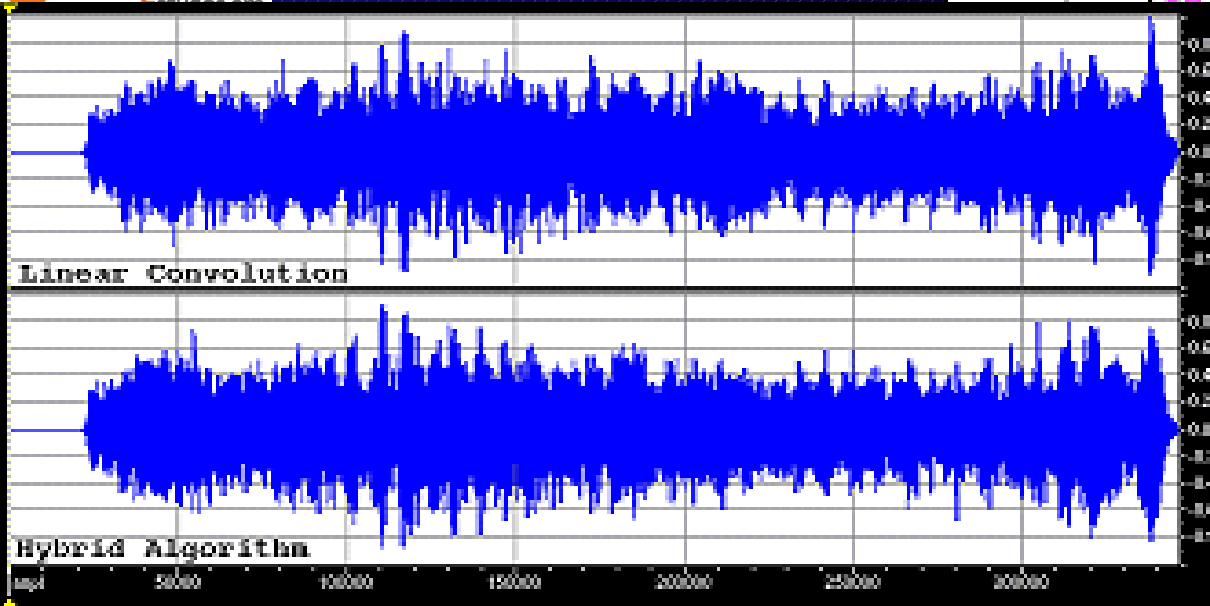
Percussão



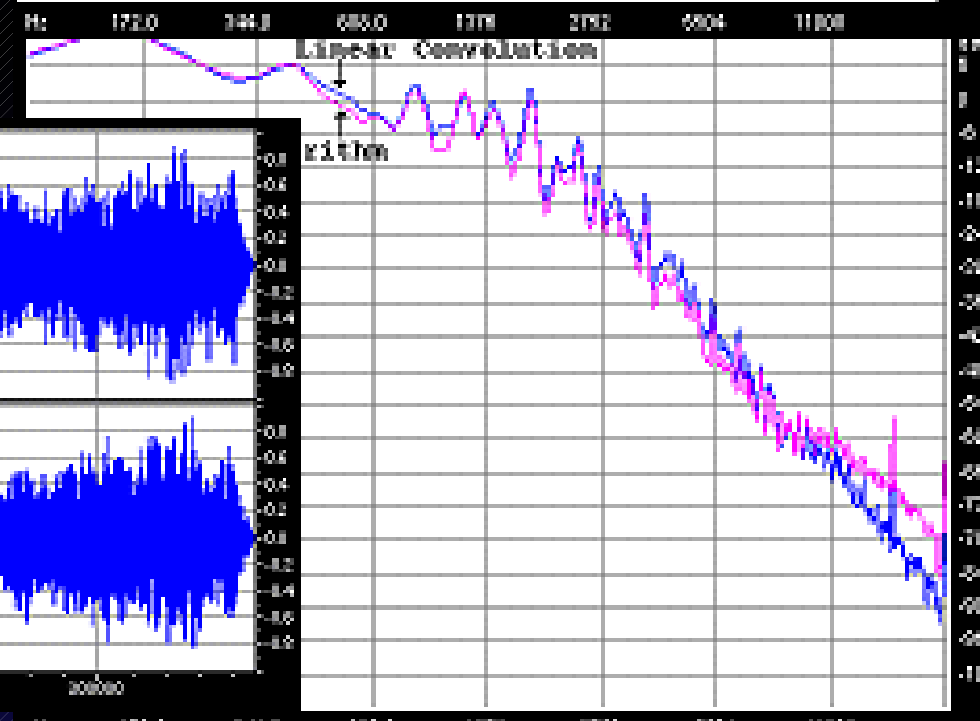
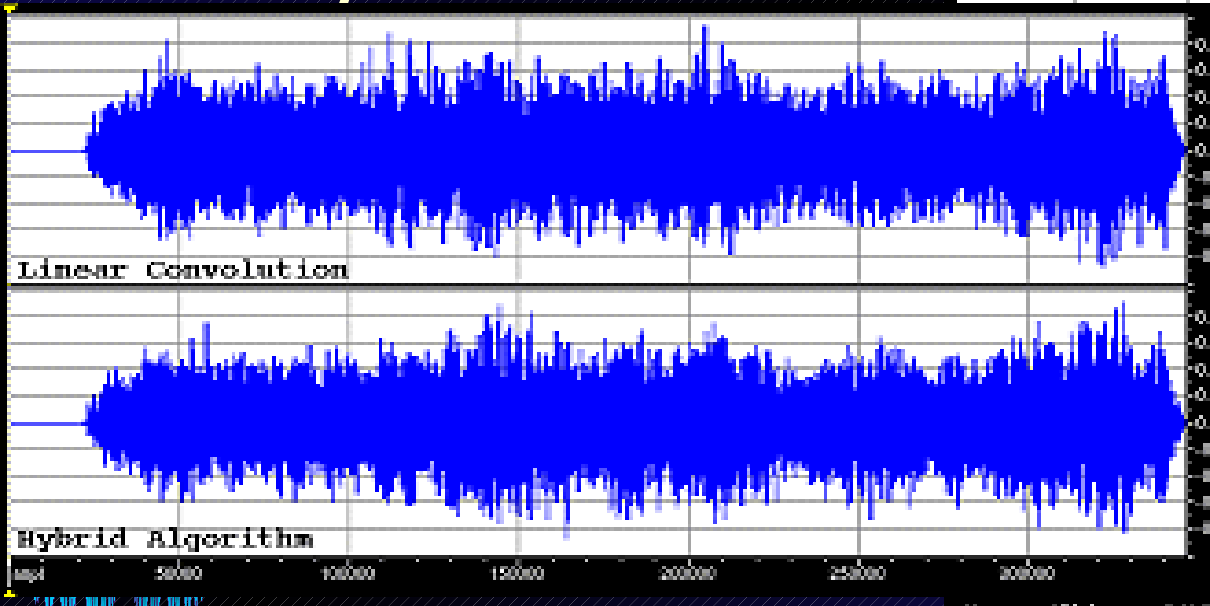


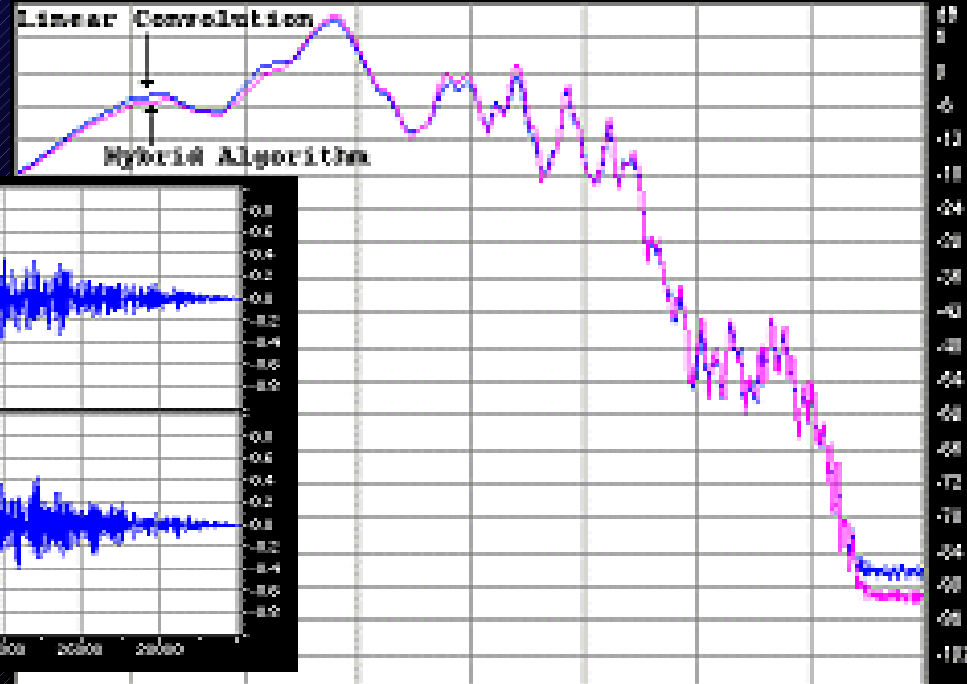
Guitarra



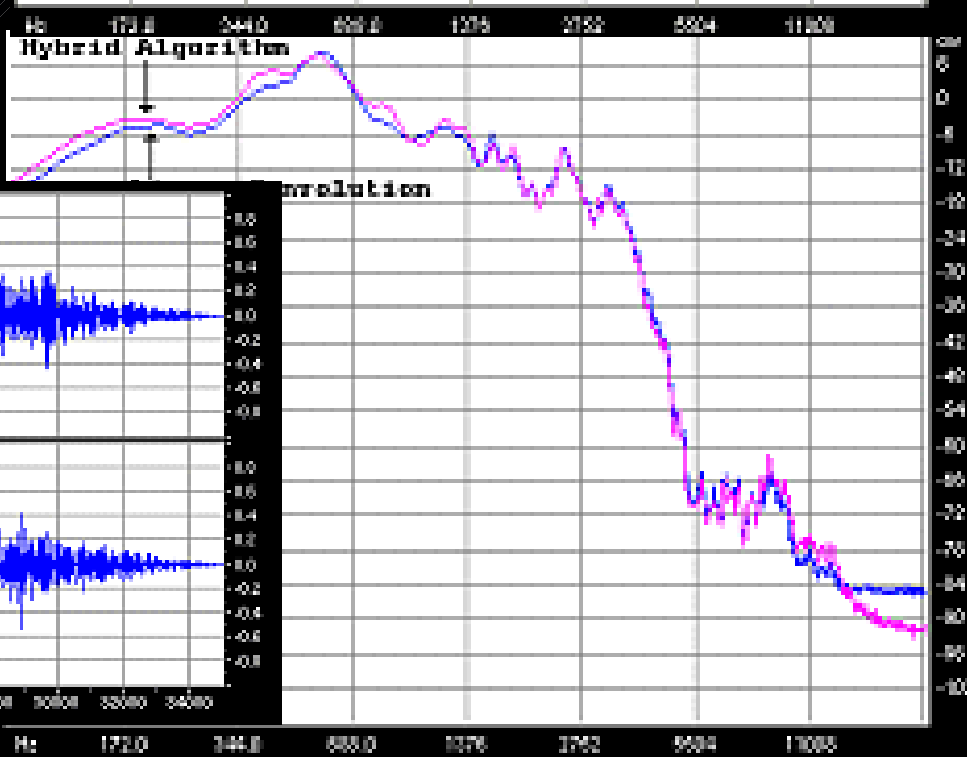


Orquestra





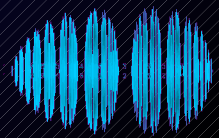
Voz humana



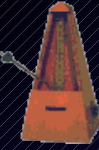
Conclusão



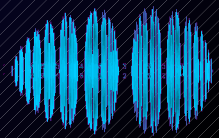
- 1) Nossa proposta foi apresentar alguns dos princípios em que a Acústica se baseia, os mecanismos de produção de som, o conceito das séries e da análise de Fourier e algumas das diferenças entre sons produzidos por diversos instrumentos e voz humana.
- 2) Com isso, obtivemos os elementos necessários para compreender a diferença entre sons gerados por diferentes instrumentos musicais, a partir da análise da sua série harmônica, ou "assinatura sonora"
- 3) Essa assinatura mostra que a Física pode estar direta e intimamente ligada aos detalhes da percepção musical.



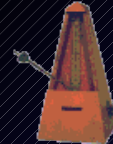
Conclusão



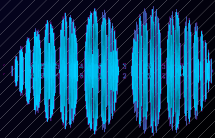
- 4) Física e Música... a arte, de um modo geral, nunca será objetiva e precisa a ponto de permitir unanimidades. Porém, as simetrias e belezas observadas nas leis que governam a combinação das estruturas matemáticas usadas na descrição dos sons guardam estreita relação com a área da Música conhecida como Harmonia.
- 5) Física e a Matemática permitem a descrição e compreensão objetivas das infinitas possibilidades de combinações de sons criadas pelos grandes mestres da Música. Elas podem ser vistas, ao invés de ouvidas, na análise sonora de suas obras e no perfeito equilíbrio entre as formas de ondas instintivamente combinadas para formá-las.



Referências do texto



1. "Ensaio Analítico" (Mario Henrique Simonsen), cap. 5. Editora da Fundação Getúlio Vargas, 2ª edição, Rio de Janeiro/RJ, 1994.
2. "Dicionário Grove de Música - Edição concisa" (Editado por Stanley Sadie). Jorge Zahar Editora, Rio de Janeiro/Brasil, 1994.
3. "Exploring music: the science and technology of tones and tunes" (Charles Taylor). Institute of Physics Publishing, Philadelphia/EUA, 1992.
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5. "Treatise on harmony" (Jean Phillippe Rameau). Dover Publications, Inc., New York/USA, 1971.
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7. "Waves - Berkeley Physics Course, vol. 3" (Frank S. Crawford, Jr.). McGraw Hill Book Company, New York/USA, 1973.
8. "O som e o sentido" (João Miguel Wisnick). Companhia das Letras, 2ª edição, 1998.
9. "The Physics of the Musical Instruments" (N. Fletcher e T. Rossing), Springer, 2ª edição, 1998.





Sites de algumas das figuras apresentadas neste trabalho...

- <http://www.sao.edu>
- <http://members.tripod.com/caraipora> (Prof. Luis Neto)
- <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/music>
- <http://debussy.music.ubc.ca/courses/319/index.html>
- <http://home.cord.edu/dept/physics/p128/index.html>
- <http://www.music.miami.edu/programs/Mue/mue2003/research/sbrowne/chap6.html>

