Sound and noise: proposal for an interdisciplinary learning path

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Summary

- Introduction
- Purpose for an activity on sound and noise
- Interdisciplinary aspects
- MM tools enhance active learning
- A pilot experience
- Remarks and conclusions

Introduction

MASSA

LIVORNO .

GROSSET

- Improve Physics Education in Secondary
- School (14 -18 years) in order to have more
- talented and prepared students enrolled in
- **Scientific degrees**
- All activities are realized within the Italian
- **National Plan for Scientific Degrees**
- (Piano nazionale Lauree Scientifiche, PLS)

Introduction

More attention to Laboratory

Laboratories which approach the discipline and develop scientific vocations

Self-assessment laboratories for improving the standard required by graduate courses

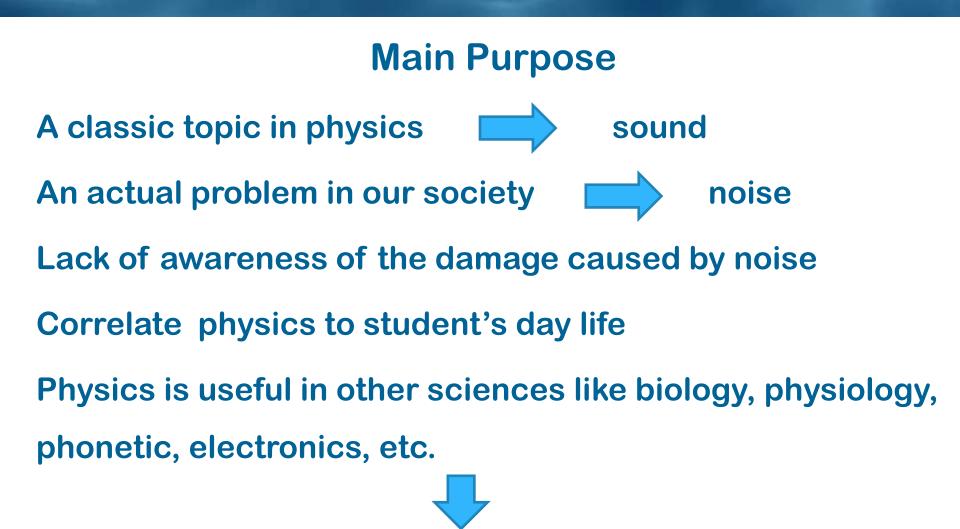
Deepening laboratory for motivated and

talented students



waves and sound

Sound and noise



an interdisciplinary learning path

Interdisciplinary

Interdisciplinary: a knowledge view and curriculum approach that consciously applies methodology and language from more than one discipline to examine a central theme, topic, issue, problem, or work.

Heidi Hayes Jacobs INTERDISCIPLINARY CURRICULUM: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION (1989)

- build a bridge between different disciplines
- allows a better understanding of complex concepts utilized in science (energy transport and transfer, resonance, transduction)
- allows a synergy in acquiring a deeper knowledge of the world in which we live (advanced scientific literacy)

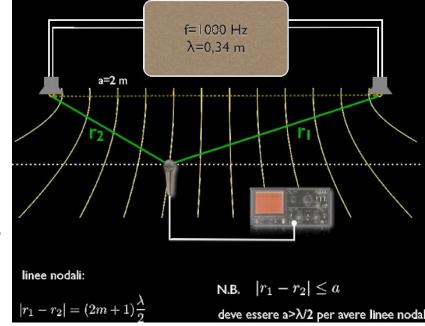
Vibrating mechanical systems



Sound waves characterize a sound wave

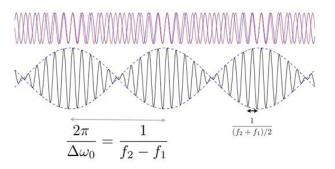
Interference of sound waves

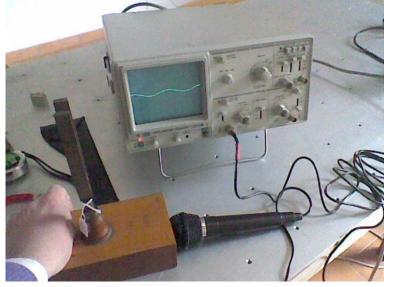
- complementary to interference with laser light
- measure the speed of sound
- energy considerations
- problems and connected applications of interference field acoustics



More lab on sound waves

- Oscilloscope for visualizing sound waves
- Harmonic wave
- Period and Frequency measurements
- Musical notes
- Comparison with known height (tempered scale)
- Further verification of the principle of superimposition
- measurement of Beat Period
- Comparison with the expected value
- Examples of patterns of beats periodic in light (Moiré fringes)





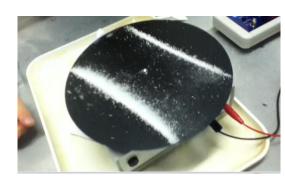
More lab on sound waves

Energy transfer and resonance

By using a speaker connected to a function generator, a resonant system can be obtained by placing a metal plate over it. When sound is resonant with one frequency of the plate, salt start jumping leaving from the vibrating surface and cumulating in fixed zones. The figures formed by salt (Chladni figures) depend on the shape of plates, materials, thickness and boundary conditions (existence of constrained points).

In this case is very easy to recognize resonance.







Sound is the basis of our communication system



Sound production: phonetics

From the electrochemical signal processed by the

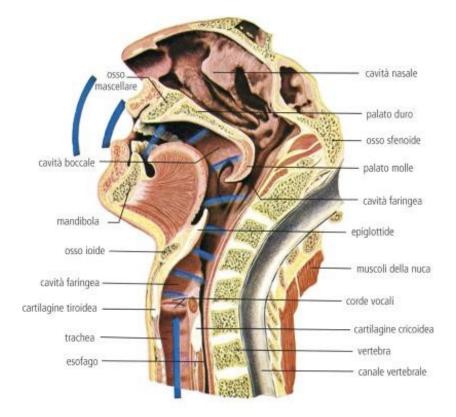
brain to the sound produced by the human voice

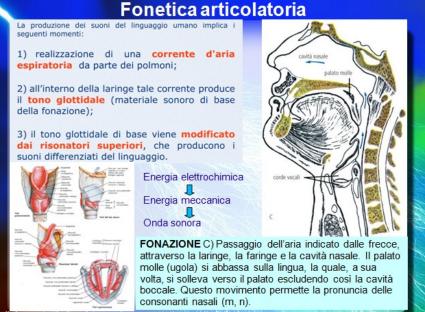
Perception of sound: from the sound that interacts

with the ear to the electrochemical signal that the

brain receives and interprets (psychoacoustics)

From the electrochemical signal processed by the brain to the sound produced by the human voice





medicinapertutti.altervista.org/argomento/muscoli-della-laringe www.ch.unich.it/facolta/lingue/contributi/0809/consani/LG_0809fonefono.pd

Focus on resonance



Fonetica articolatoria

Abbiamo già incontrato questo fenomeno con le cavità acustiche risonanti. Il diapason in aria vibra ma emette un suono debolissimo, se invece è accoppiato ad una cavità risonante opportuna si crea un'onda stazionaria nella cavità di intensità ben udibile, se cerco di far vibrare l'aria contenuta nella cavità ad una frequenza che non è propria non si ha la risonanza e la vibrazione si estingue per attrito in brevissimo tempo.



Fonetica articolatoria

Il meccanismo laringeo

Assenza del meccanismo laringeo (le pliche vocali non vibrano) → suoni SORDI

Presenza del meccanismo laringeo (le pliche vocali vibrano)

→ suoni SONORI

Vocali e consonanti

VOCALI Il flusso d'aria fuoriesce senza trovare ostacoli Sono sempre sonore

CONSONANTI II flusso d'aria trova ostacoli nel tratto vocale (per esempio il contatto fra due articolatóri) Possono essere sorde o sonore

		meccanismo laringeo	ostacolo nel tratto vocale
vocali		+	
	sonore	+	+
consonanti	sorde		



Viene prodotta un'onda di pressione

Velo innalzato

→ suoni ORALI

nella colonna d'aria

Velo abbassato → suoni NASALI

Le cavità risonanti modulabili in cui l'onda passa selezionano le frequenze e la modulazione dell'onda attraverso la risonanza: le frequenze che non sono proprie (stazionarie) della cavità si estinguono mentre sopravvivono rafforzate solo quelle proprie.

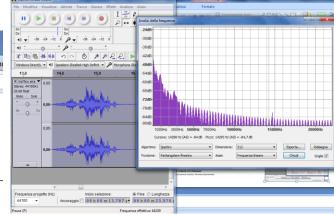
www.formazione.unimib.it/DATA/Insegnamenti/5 1241/materiale/23-3-11spdf

Phonemes



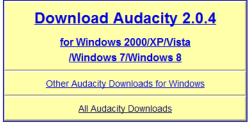
free and open source software

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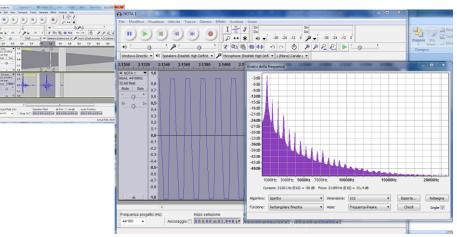
Audacity® is free, open source, cross-platform software for recording and editing sounds.

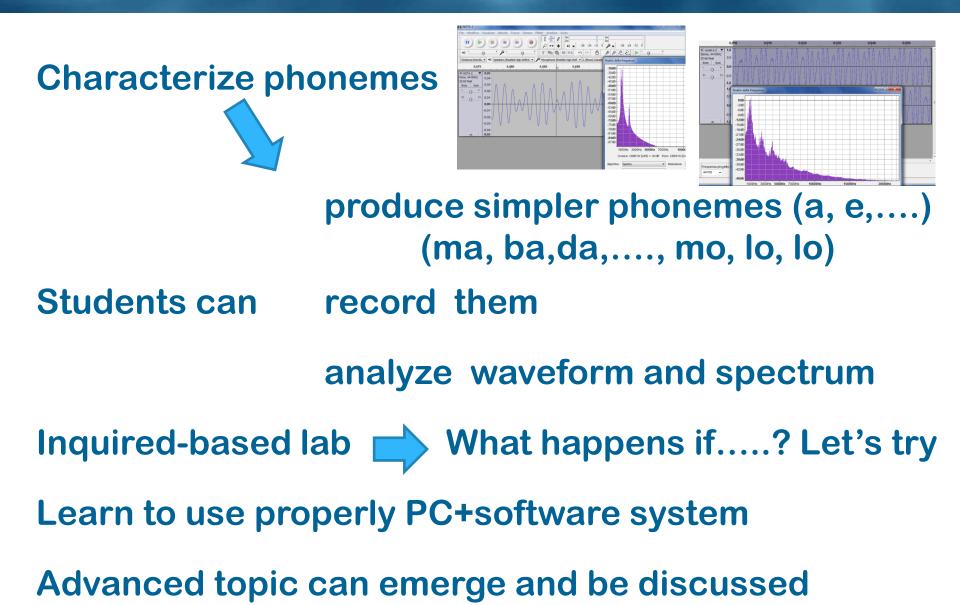
Audacity is available for Windows®, Mac®, GNU/Linux® and other operating systems. Check our <u>feature list</u>, <u>wiki</u>, and <u>forum</u> for more information.



September 06, 2013: Audacity 2.0.4 Released

Audacity 2.0.4 replaces all previous versions, with these improvements:







What is noise?



Language

mixed and unidentified sounds

noise (noiz) n.

- a. Sound or a sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired.
- b. Sound or a sound of any kind: The only noise was the wind in the pines.
- 2. A loud outcry or commotion: the noise of the mob; a lot of noise over the new law.
- 3. Physics A disturbance, especially a random and persistent disturbance, that obscures or reduces the clarity of a signal.
- 4. Computer Science Irrelevant or meaningless data.



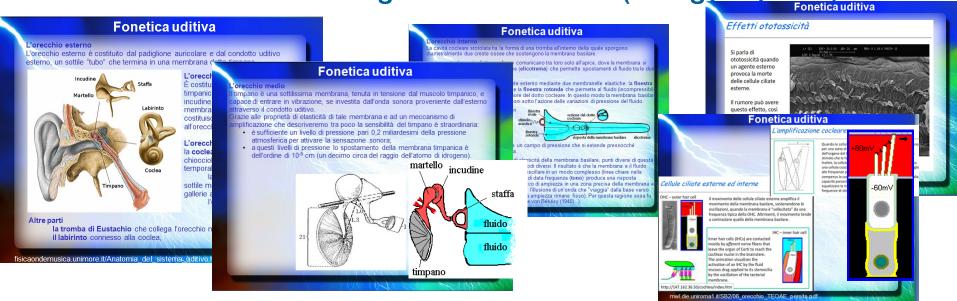
For a well-defined concept of noise it is necessary to know

how sounds are perceived by humans



How sounds waves are detected by ears and tranduced to an

electrochemical signal for the brain (energy aspects)



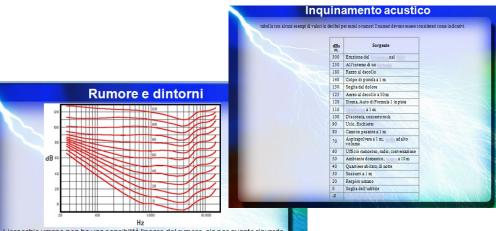
Noise II

Enviromental noise

Health

How is it possible to reduce it?

.



L'orecchio umano non ha una sensibilità lineare del rumore, sia per quanto riguarda l'intensità sia per la frequenza dello stesso, per questo Fletcher e Munson crearono le curve isofoniche, che descrivono l'andamento della sensibilità umana per i suoni di diversa intensità e frequenza, l'unità di misura di queste curve sono i phon, che riportano la scala decibel secondo la scala di sensibilità dell'orecchio umano. Da queste curve è possibile vedere come la soglia d'udibilità minima sia più alta per le basse frequenze (sotto i 400 Hz) rispetto alle medie frequenze, soglia che aumenta superati i 4.000 Hz, valore cui si ha la maggiore sensibilità rispetto alle altre frequenze.

In physics?

S/N ratio

.

http://webusers.fis.uniroma3.it/bernieri/pdf/RapportoSt

White noise, coloured noice, ect.

Rumore e dintorni Rumore (acustica) Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera, Il rumore è un segnale di disturbo rispetto all'informazione trasmessa in un sistema. Come i suoni, il rumore è costituito da onde di pressione sonora. Il rumore è un fenomeno oscillatorio che consente la trasmissione di energia attraverso un mezzo. Nel vuoto non è possibile la trasmissione di rumori o di vibrazioni. Il rumore viene definito come una somma di oscillazioni irregolari, intermittenti o statisticamente casuali. Dal punto di vista fisiopatologico, facendo riferimento all'impatto sul soggetto che lo subisce, il rumore può essere meglio definito come un suono non desiderato e disturbante. Ein ficica? Il rapporto segnale/rumore è un numero puro o adimensionale dato dal rapporto fra due grandezze omogenee che esprime guanto il segnale sia più potente del rumore nel sistema considerato. ~ 1 ~ 0.05

MM relevance

Enhance comprehension of some topics

(e.g. transduction by applets)

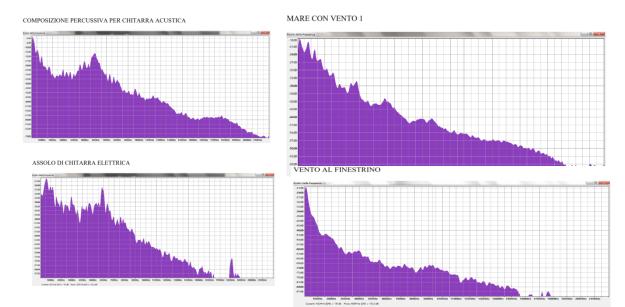
- allow student to perform measurements outside of laboratory
- Improve active learning
- It is free: every teacher and every student can use it

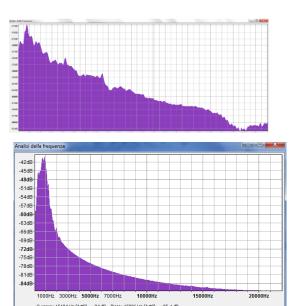
A pilot experience

PLS laboratory

Deepening laboratory for motivated and talented students 3-4 students from Scientific High School (GR) 4-5 h/month for 3 years (16-20 h/y)

students were very engaged and active





AUTORADIO

Remarks and conclusions

- Pilot exp showed limits in an optional lab
 - **Too distributed in time**

Analysis and final understanding are limited

due to lack of discussion with teacher

 proposal for an interdisciplinary learning path at school with physics, mathematics, science teachers involved

 learning path can be adapted to different situations and enlarged following students' interests