



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR
2004 PROJECT SUMMARY**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name(s) Karen A. Hauser | Project Number J1518 |
| Project Title What Didge You Hear? | |
| Objectives/Goals My objective was to build a didgeridoo (didge) type musical instrument of any desired base frequency by using and verifying the appropriate acoustic physics model. I tried to determine how modifications and playing technique affect the total sound produced. | |
| Abstract Methods/Materials Using 2 inch PVC pipe and fittings I constructed a set of 6 didges ranging in frequency from 110 Hz to 51 Hz by adding different lengths of tubing to a 110 Hz base unit. A 7th didge for the set and 2 more identical single piece didges all of a specific desired C2 (65.4 Hz) frequency were made to verify predictions. A heat gun was used to modify the two identical didges with grooves, dimples, bends and an end bell. Sound spectral analysis of each didge played by me was done using a computer program (Amadeus II). Data recorded in table form allowed analysis and recognition of patterns for conclusions. | |
| Results I verified that a closed end tube acoustical model was consistent with the observed harmonic frequencies of my didges. The simple equation, $\text{Length} = \text{Speed of Sound} / 4(\text{base frequency})$, predicted the didge length to within 2% for a range of measured base frequencies. C2 (65.4 Hz) base frequency didges were successfully made by cutting tubing to the predicted length. Modifications of an end bell, a first bend and a very hard blowing technique could increase frequencies while a second bend decreased frequencies. The spectral sound pattern of harmonics in my didges was influenced far more by subtle differences in playing technique than by my specific modifications. | |
| Conclusions/Discussion I was able to build a didge with a desired base frequency. The total didge sound is composed of a number of harmonics combined together. The fine lip control and voice cavity modification needed to play a didge consistently are difficult skills that I did not fully master. Even though the didgeridoo is a simple and ancient musical instrument, the sound it produces is quite complex. | |
| Summary Statement Didgeridoo type musical instruments with specific base frequencies were constructed using acoustic physics principles, and the harmonics that create the total musical sound were analyzed. | |
| Help Received Father helped gathering materials, instructing proper use of dangerous shop tools; Mother helped assemble board; Dr. Kutchera-Morin gave me information through a personal interview. | |