## Handbell Science

# Instructor: Karen Van Wert; kvwcreations@yahoo.com 20th International Handbell Symposium HMA Handbell Experience

## Goals:

- 1. Learn something you can take back to your ringing experience
- 2. Creativity
- 3. Intentionally Ring Musically

## Hypothesis/theory to prove today:

Understanding the science of this instrument gives us the knowledge to improve the musicality of each piece we play.

## Lesson 1: Physics of handbell casting related to sound wave creation

http://youtube.com/watch?v=JyP99r5xnuU (high speed handbell)

## Lesson 2: Attenuate the Sound (a.k.a. damping the handbell)

Attenuate – taking some or all the energy from the sound wave.

## Lesson 3: Parts of a Wave

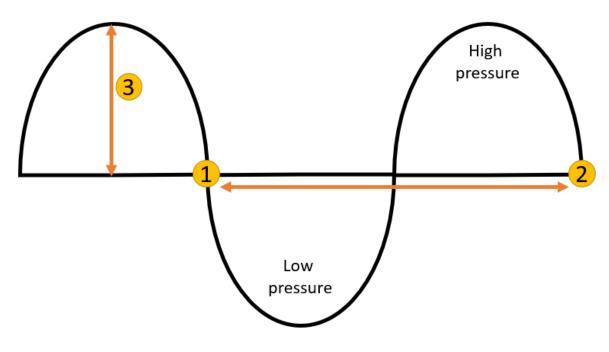


Diagram A: Parts of a wave

**Wavelength** is the distance between two identical parts, e.g. from crest to crest or trough to trough. (*Distance between point 1 & point 2 in diagram A – horizontal arrow*).

**Amplitude** is the volume of height of the crest or trough. Amplitude is perceived by our ears as loudness. Casting material and wall thickness determines the maximum amplitude/loudness the bell can produce. (*Amplitude is represented by the vertical arrow (3) in diagram A.*)

**Frequency** = how many wavelengths pass a given point in 1 second. One Hertz (Hz) is one wave/oscillation per second. A higher frequency means a shorter wavelength and a lower frequency means a longer wavelength. For example, handbell A4 is tuned to 440Hz. Meaning with all things created equal, 440 wavelengths pass by the listener's ear per second.

Lesson 4: Changing the perceived frequency – doppler effect

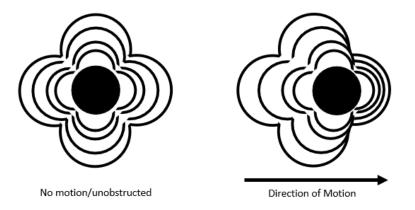


Diagram B: Arial perspective of bell sound

Lab Time: First and foremost – handbell safety is critical!

Applying knowledge of handbell science discussed in class, demonstrate an undocumented handbell technique or an improvement to a handbell technique. Extra points for creativity. *Rule: No bell shall be endangered at any time.* 

#### **Optional Lessons:**

**Lesson 5: Reflected** – sound wave bouncing off a surface.

Reverberation versus Echo

Lesson 6: Diffraction – Waves bending around obstacles

Lesson 7: Refracted – Change in medium the wave travels through

#### **Reference Materials:**

http://youtube.com/watch?v=JyP99r5xnuU (high speed handbell) - carolinahockey00 https://www.moz.ac.at/sem/lehre/lib/pd-sounddesign/acoustics.html - Paul Kingsbury https://byjus.com/physics/sound BYJUS education https://www.thebelltower.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Science\_of\_Bells.pdf - The Science of Bells – The Bell Tower https://www.controlnoise.com/support-tools/about-sound-waves/ - Netwell Noise Control

Thank you to Monica S. McGowan, Ringing Restorations LLC for the use of the demo castings.