



De natuurkunde van de stem

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WND Conferentie
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Wie zijn wij?



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Zanger/zangdocent

auteur van de Vocal
Core zangmethode



dr. Peter van Rijn

KNO arts en chirurg,

OLVG, Amsterdam



dr. Gideon Koekoek

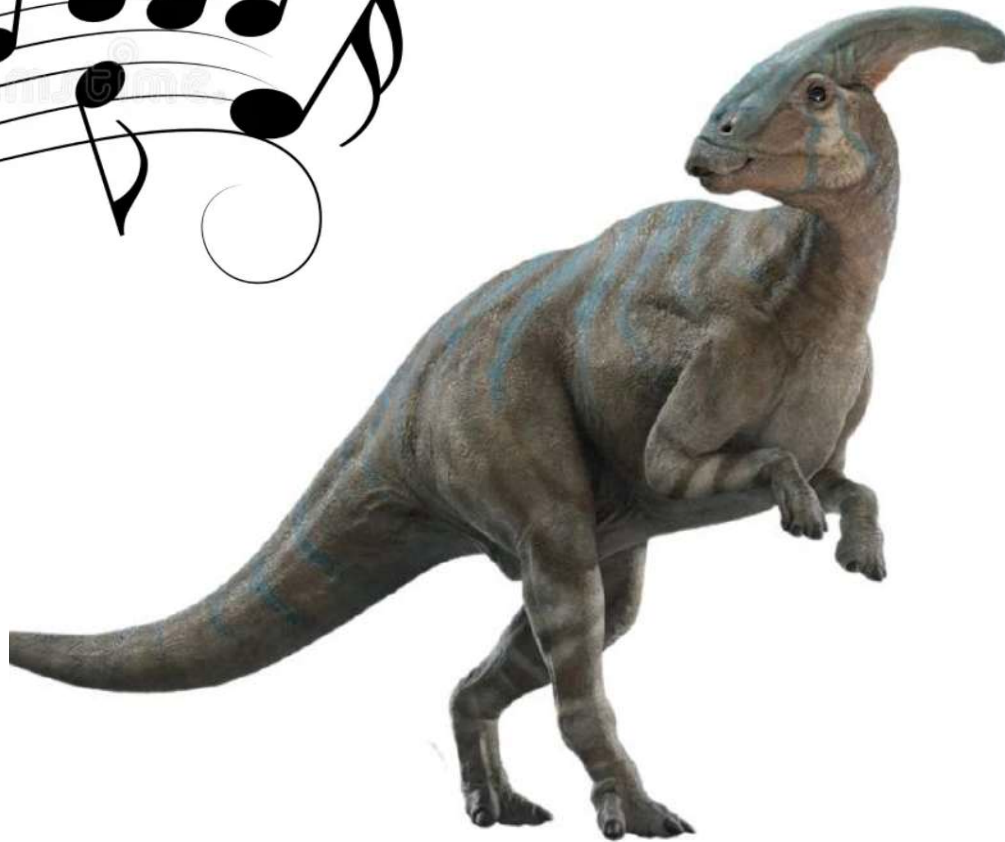
Associate Professor
theoretical Physics,

Maastricht University



Maastricht University

Natuurkunde van geluid



Parasaurolophus
(HAVO, 2012-2, opg 1)

$$v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

+ Superpositie



www.universiteitvannederland.nl/college/kun-je-een-glas-breken-met-je-stem

Wet van Bernoulli

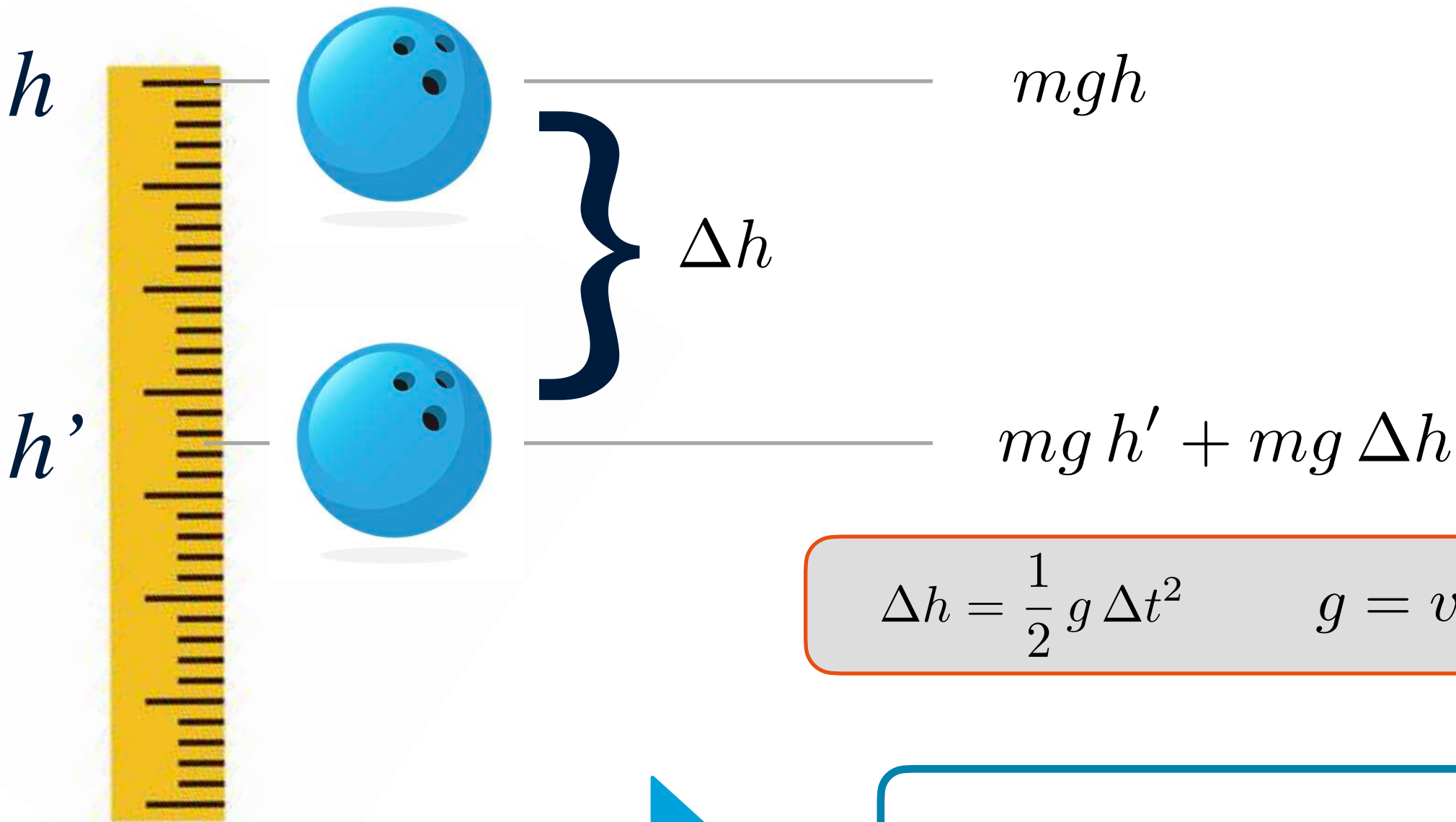


$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 + gh + P/\rho = \text{constant}$$

v = stroomsnelheid van de vloeistof

P = druk van de vloeistof

ρ = dichtheid van de vloeistof

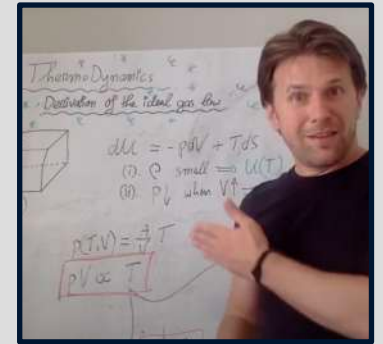


$$\Delta h = \frac{1}{2} g \Delta t^2 \quad g = v / (\Delta t)$$

$$m g h = m g h' + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

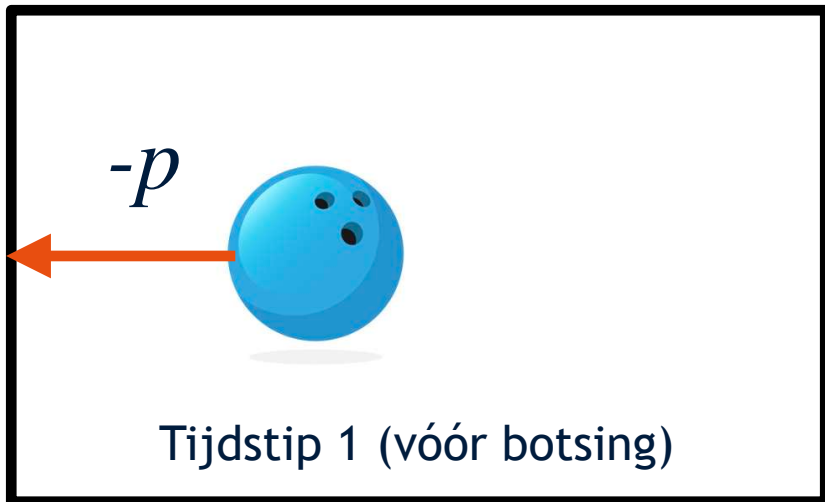
$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g h = \text{constant}$$

$$P V = \text{constant}$$

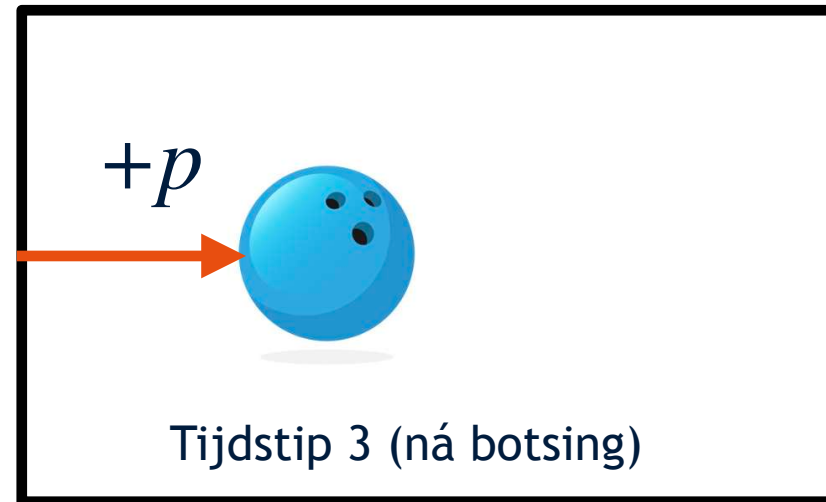


www.youtube.com/watch?v=BolZHX7Rctk&t=2747s

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho g h + P = \text{constant}$$



Tijdstip 2 (botsing)



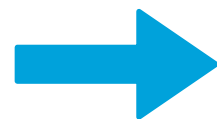
Δt

$$\Delta p = 2p$$



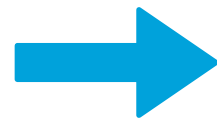
delen door
botsingstijd

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{2p}{\Delta t}$$



delen oppervlak A
van wand

$$-P = \frac{2p}{A\Delta t}$$



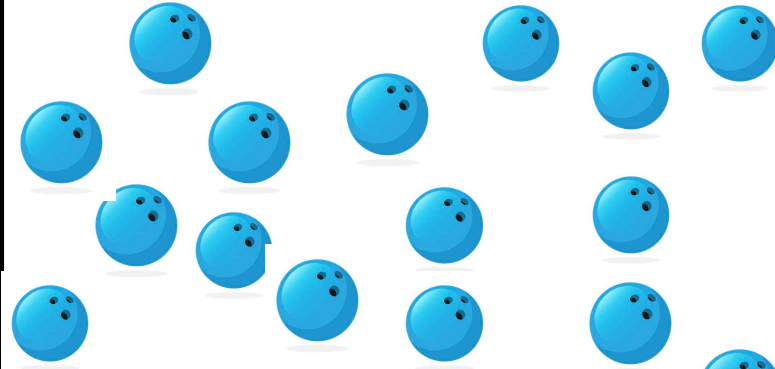
$p = mv, \Delta x = v \Delta t$

$$-P = \frac{2m v^2}{A \Delta x}$$



Druk door één deeltje

$$-P = \frac{2m v^2}{A \Delta x}$$



Druk door veel deeltjes

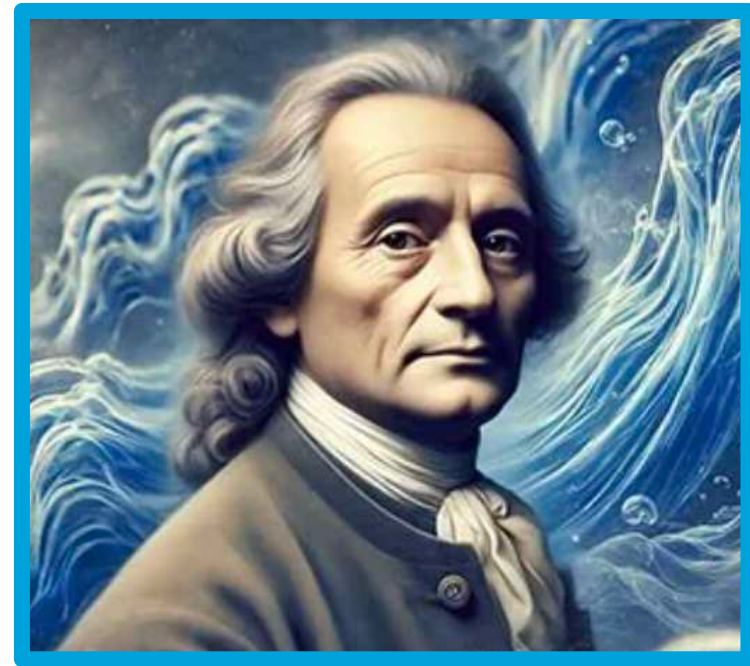
$$-P_{\text{gemiddeld}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}{V}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \frac{V_{\text{pot}}}{V} + P_{\text{gemiddeld}} = \text{constant}$$

Wet van Bernoulli

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \frac{V_{\text{pot}}}{V} + P_{\text{gemiddeld}} = \text{constant}$$



Daniel Bernoulli

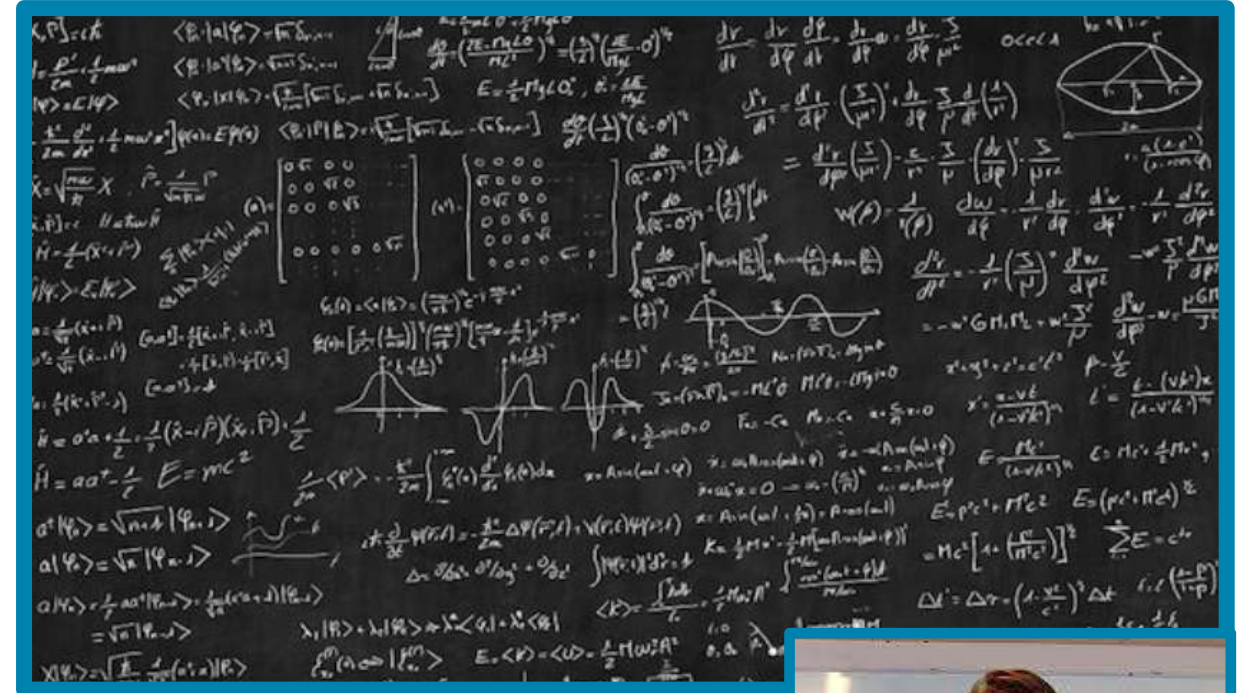
- Vloeistof door kleiner oppervlak ———> vloeistof spuit er sneller uit
- Dichtheid groter maken ———> vloeistof stroomt langzamer





De grenzen van ons model

- Volume mag van *vorm* veranderd worden, maar moet wél constant blijven,
- Interne krachten zijn niet meegenomen.
- Kracht was omgeschreven naar energie. Dat kan niet voor alle krachten,
- Alleen mechanische interactie is meegenomen.



For good treatment – TEAM work

General Practitioner
ENT
Speech Therapist
Specialist

Whole patient e.g. history
investigation & stroboscopy
Functional analysis & treatment
Pulmonology & GE



PROFESSIONAL SINGER

TOPSPORT

continuous balance between :

LOAD & OVERLOAD

USE & ABUSE

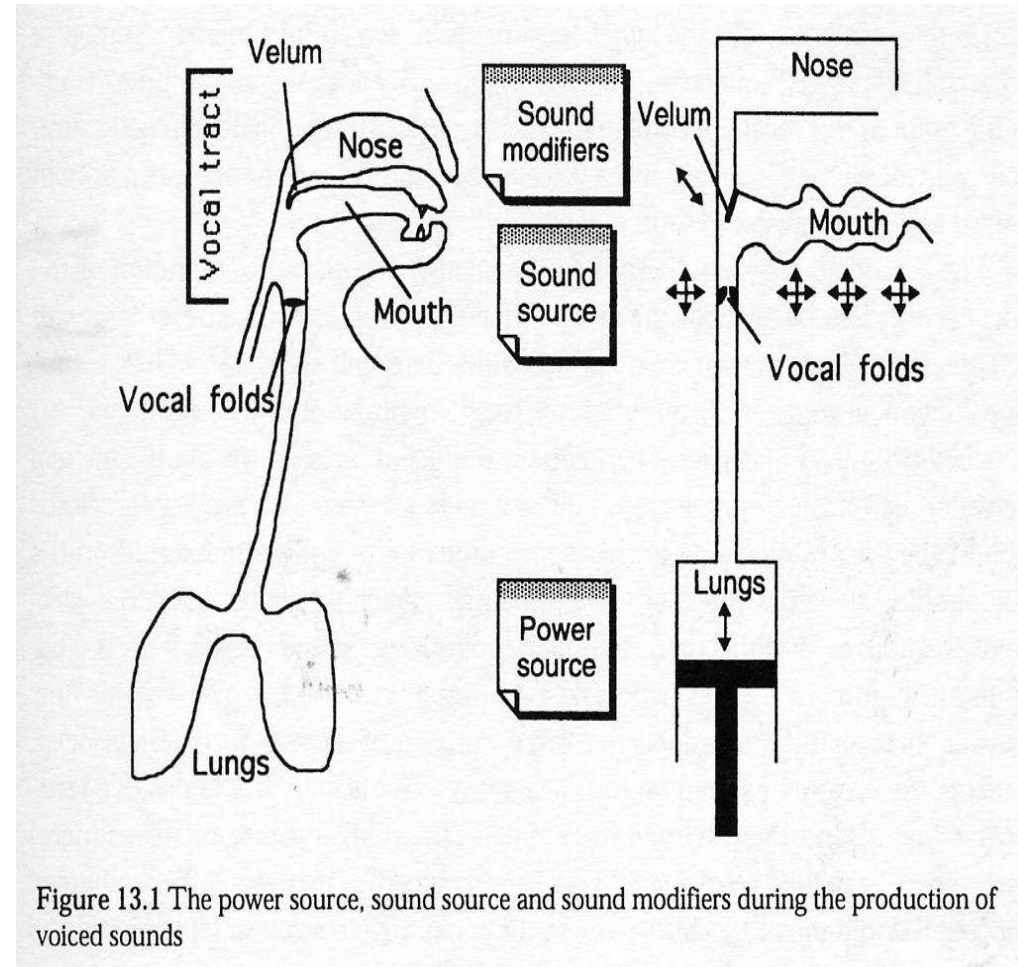


PROFESSIONAL BLESSURES

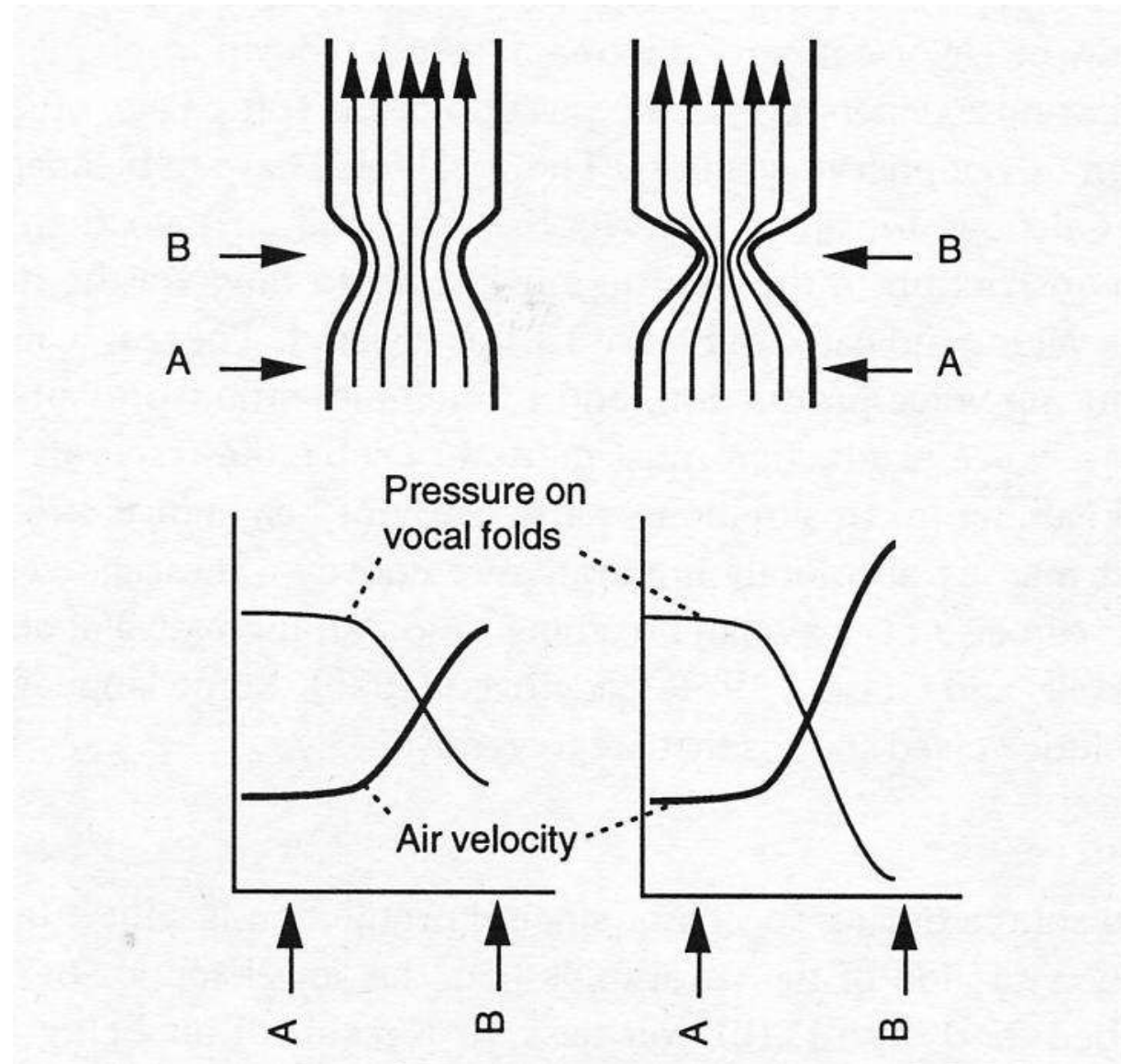
Fysiology_voice

Voice Clinic ; Harris et.al. 1998

- 1 Power Source
 - lungs
- 2 Sound Source
 - vocal folds
- 3 Sound Modifiers
 - vaulted arch



Subglottic pressure & Air flow



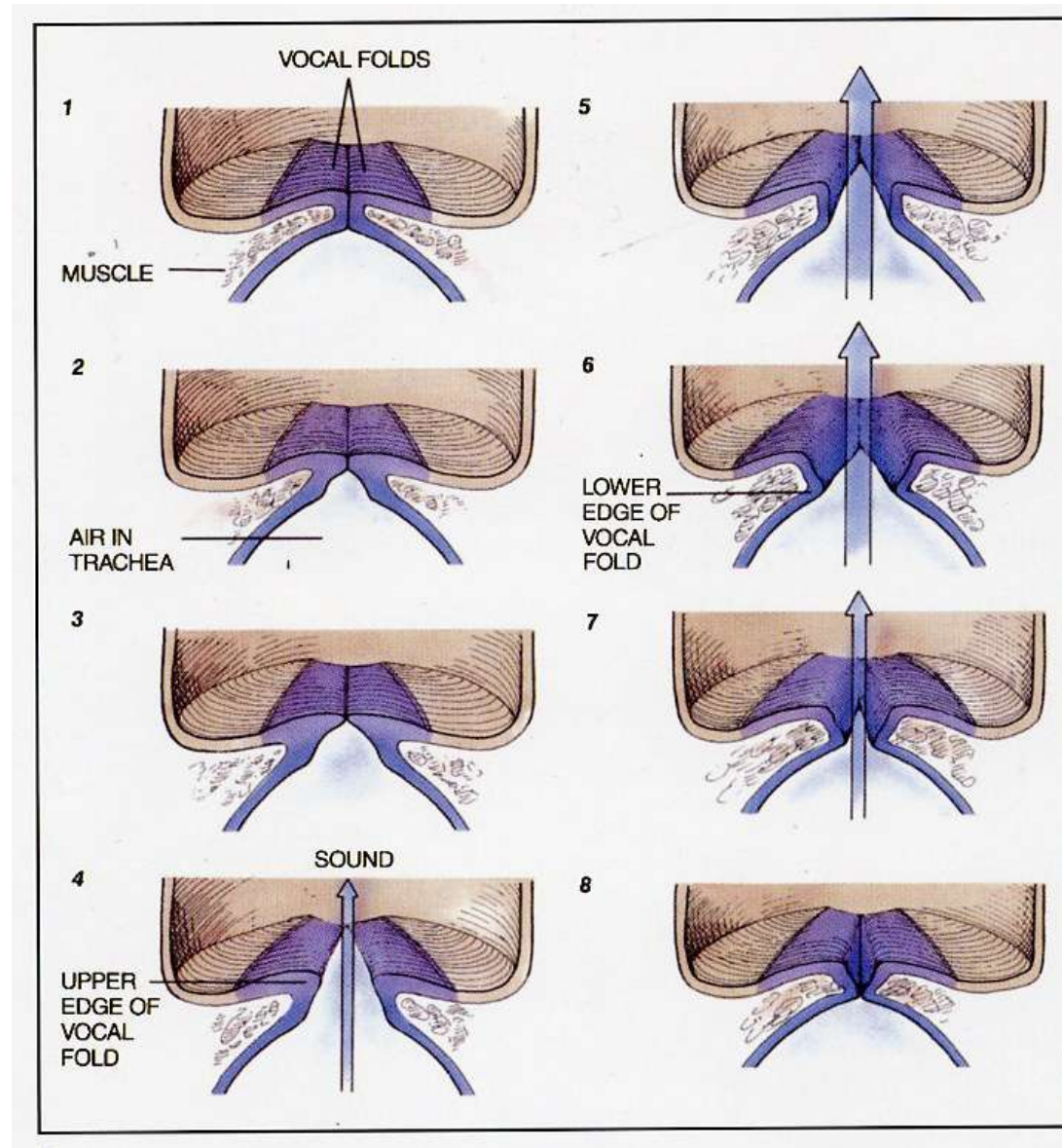
wet van Bernoulli

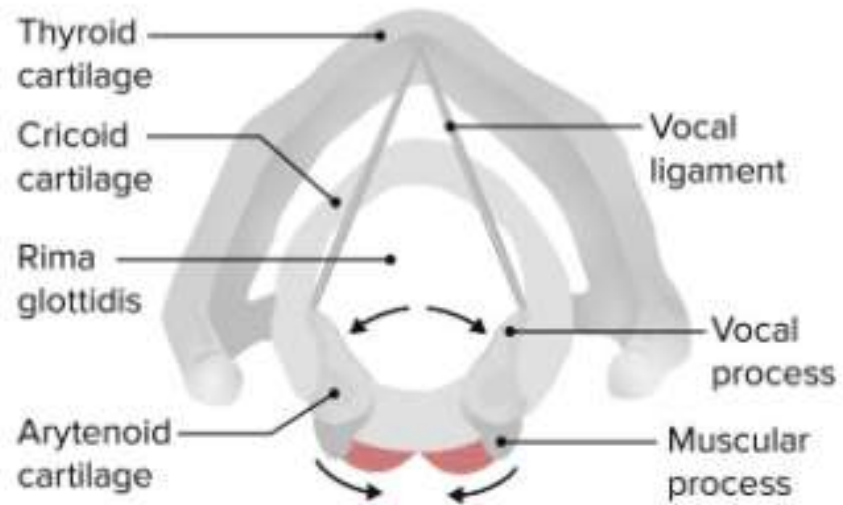
Fundamenteel principe in de vloeistofdynamica dat de relatie tussen druk, snelheid en hoogte in een stromende vloeistof beschrijft.

$$P + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{constant}$$

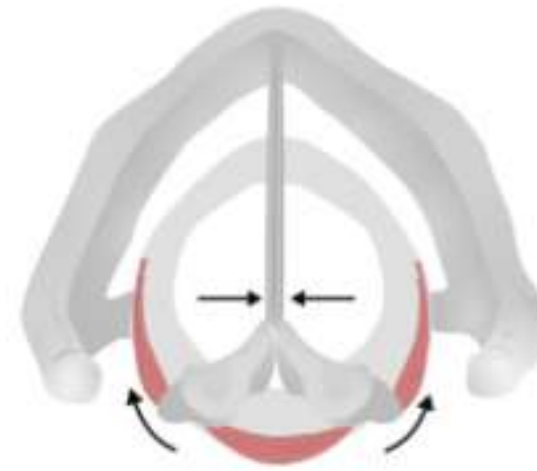
P	de statische druk
ρ	de dichtheid van de vloeistof
v	de snelheid van de vloeistof
g	de versnelling door de zwaartekracht
h	de hoogte boven een referentieniveau.

Air flow – mucosal wave

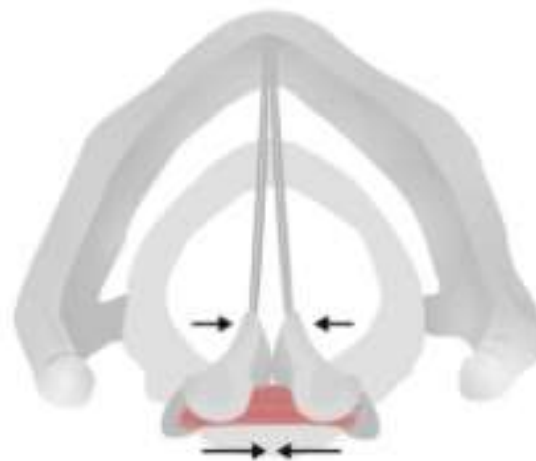




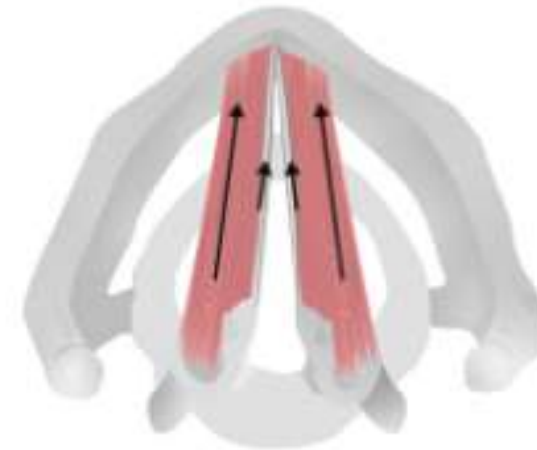
Posterior cricoarytenoid



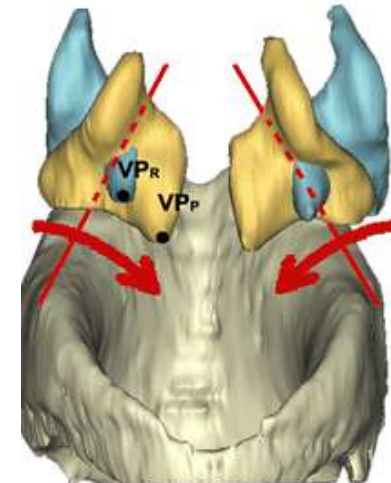
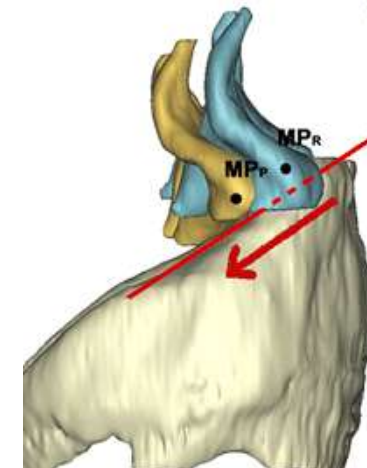
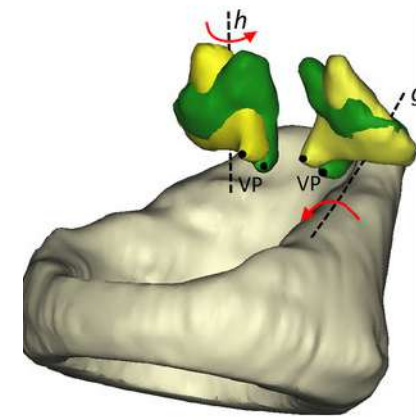
Lateral cricoarytenoid and oblique arytenoid

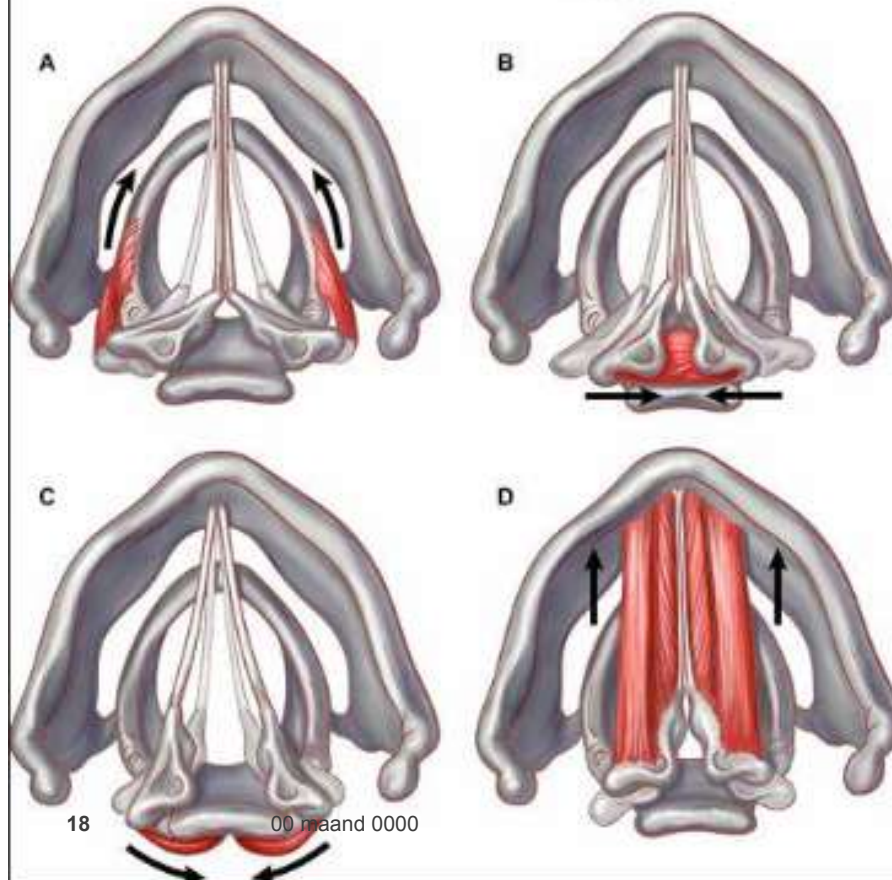
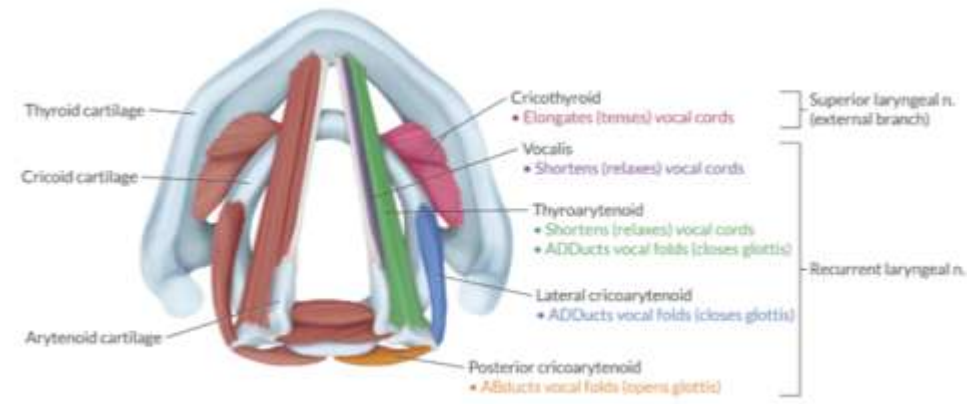
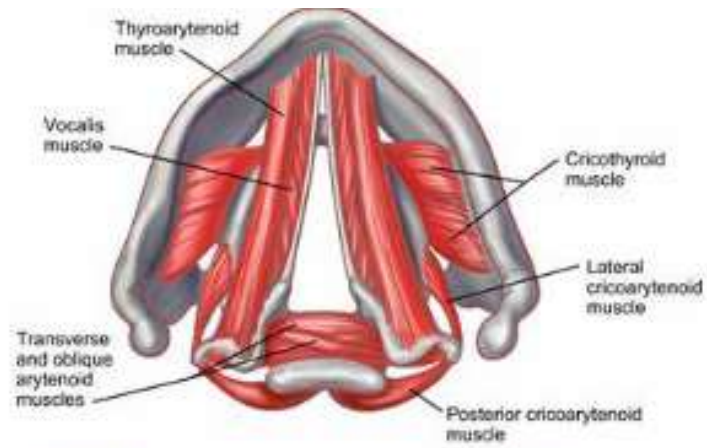


Transverse arytenoid



Thyroarytenoid

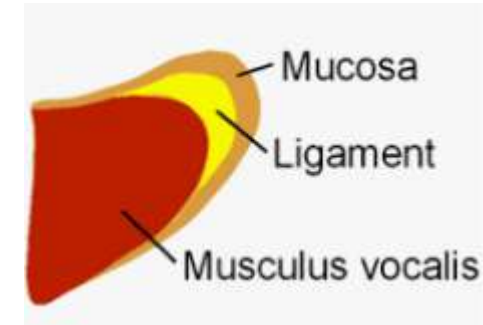




Vocal Cord Movement

Vocal Cord

- Thickness and Length
- Tension of vocal ligament
- Stiffness body&mucosa
- Condition mucosal tissue and epithelia



Subglottic Pressure & Air flow / volume

PTP –phonation threshold pressure

Phonation threshold pressure (PTP)

- Minimale subglottische druk benodigd voor vorming stembandoscillaties (cm H₂O)

$$P \geq 2k/T \cdot Bc \cdot w/2$$

P = PTP

T = stembanddikte

B = representatie van weefselviscositeit

c = snelheid

W = straal glottis opening (voor phonatie)

K = transglottische druk coëfficiënt (constant)

Titze, 1988

Is de PTP te beïnvloeden?



Samenstelling fysiologisch zout en Emser zout



	Bloed plasma Gram/liter	Keuken zout Gram/liter	Emser zout Gram/liter
Natrium	3,26	3,54	3,36
Chloride	3,61	5,46	2,03
Kalium	0,16	-	0,07
Magnesium	0,02	-	0,0032
Calcium	0,10	-	0,0002
Sulfaat	0,05	-	0,1
Hydrogen carbonaat	1,65	-	OHG een santeon ziekenhuis

Invloeden werking Lax vox

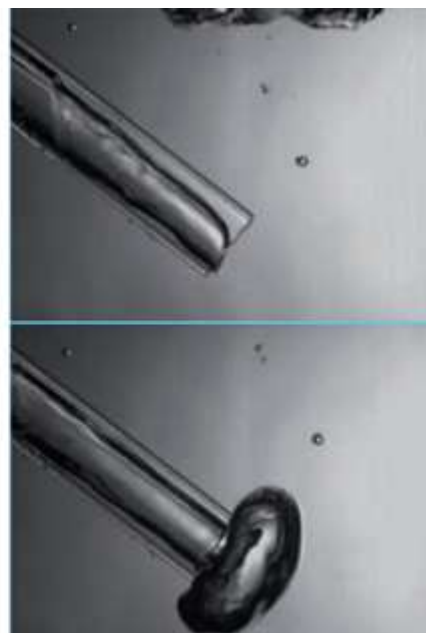
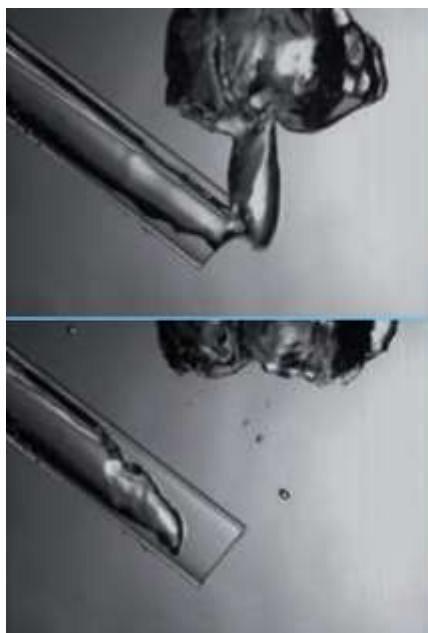
Lengte van de buis

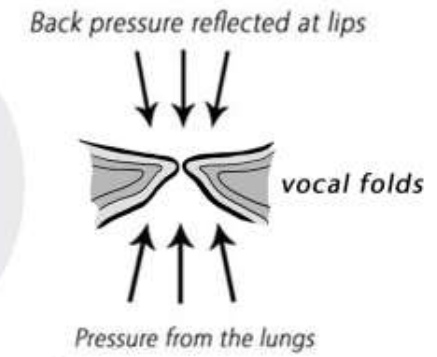
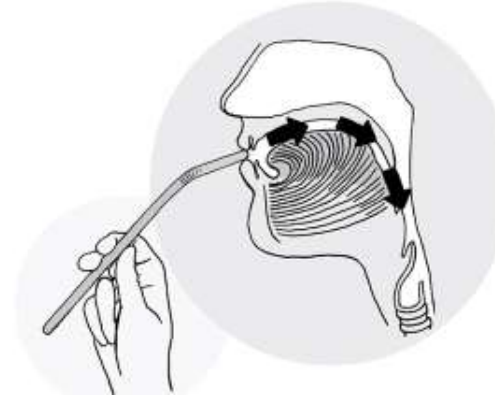
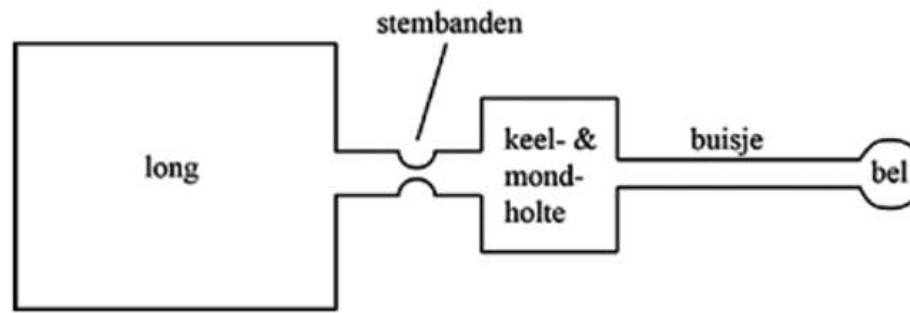
Diameter van de buis

Frequentie door gebruiker geproduceerd

Diepte van de waterkolom

Materiaal van de buis (minimaal)





$$\Delta p_{st.b.} = \frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{D_{st.b.}}{D_L} \right)^2 \right]^2 \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

$$\Delta p_{buisje} = 4f \frac{L}{D} \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{buisje}^2$$

Wat zegt dit?

- Twee bellen gevormd
- Na de tweede bel → water terug in buis
- Korte vermindering luchtuitstroom, terwijl constante aanvoer lucht uit long naar mond/keel
- Druk in mond-/keelholte stijgt en daalt
- Drukverschil → 8 Hz → lager dan stem
- Verschil met resonantie:
- Trillingen van stem gebruikt → 100 Hz.
- Hoe hoger de longdruk, hoe hoger luchtstroom, sneller nieuwe bel, sneller drukverschil in keel en mond → minder ontspanning hals.

3 Fysiology; Vaulted Arch

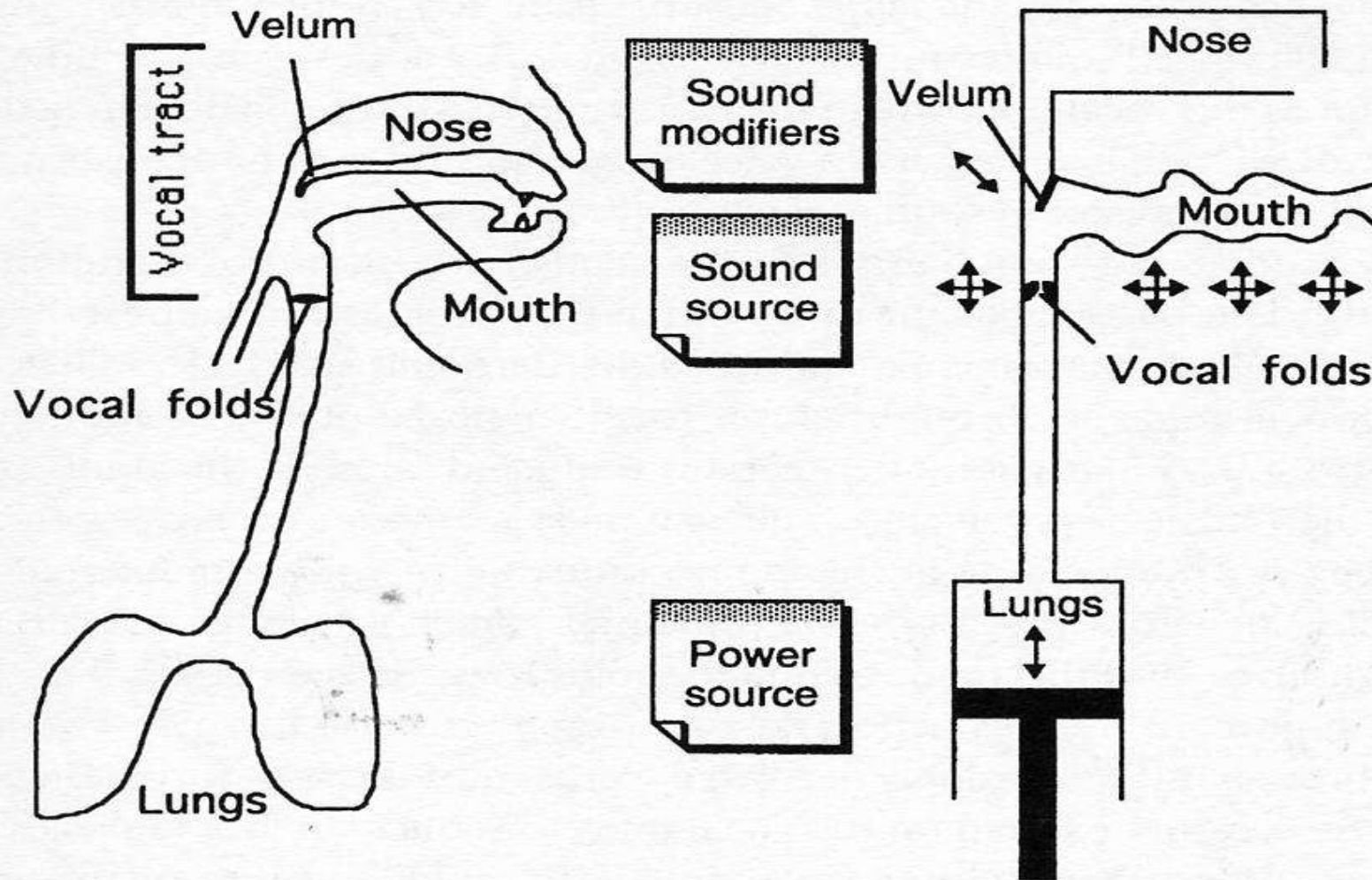
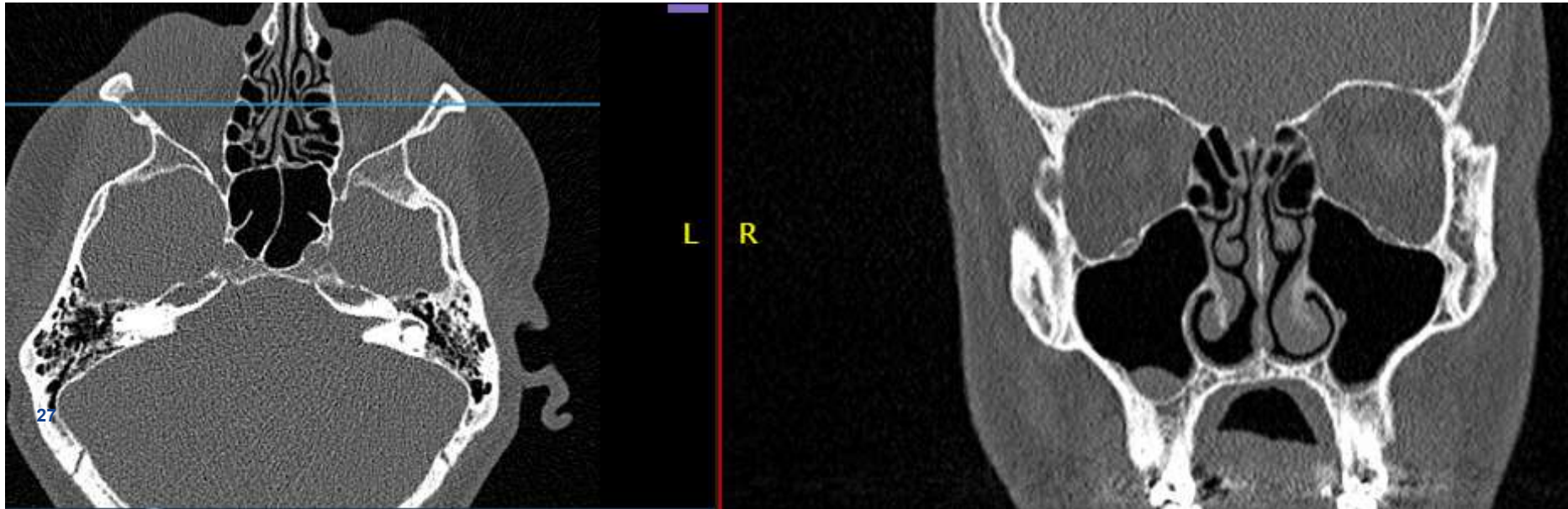


Figure 13.1 The power source, sound source and sound modifiers during the production of voiced sounds

Klankholte = klankkast



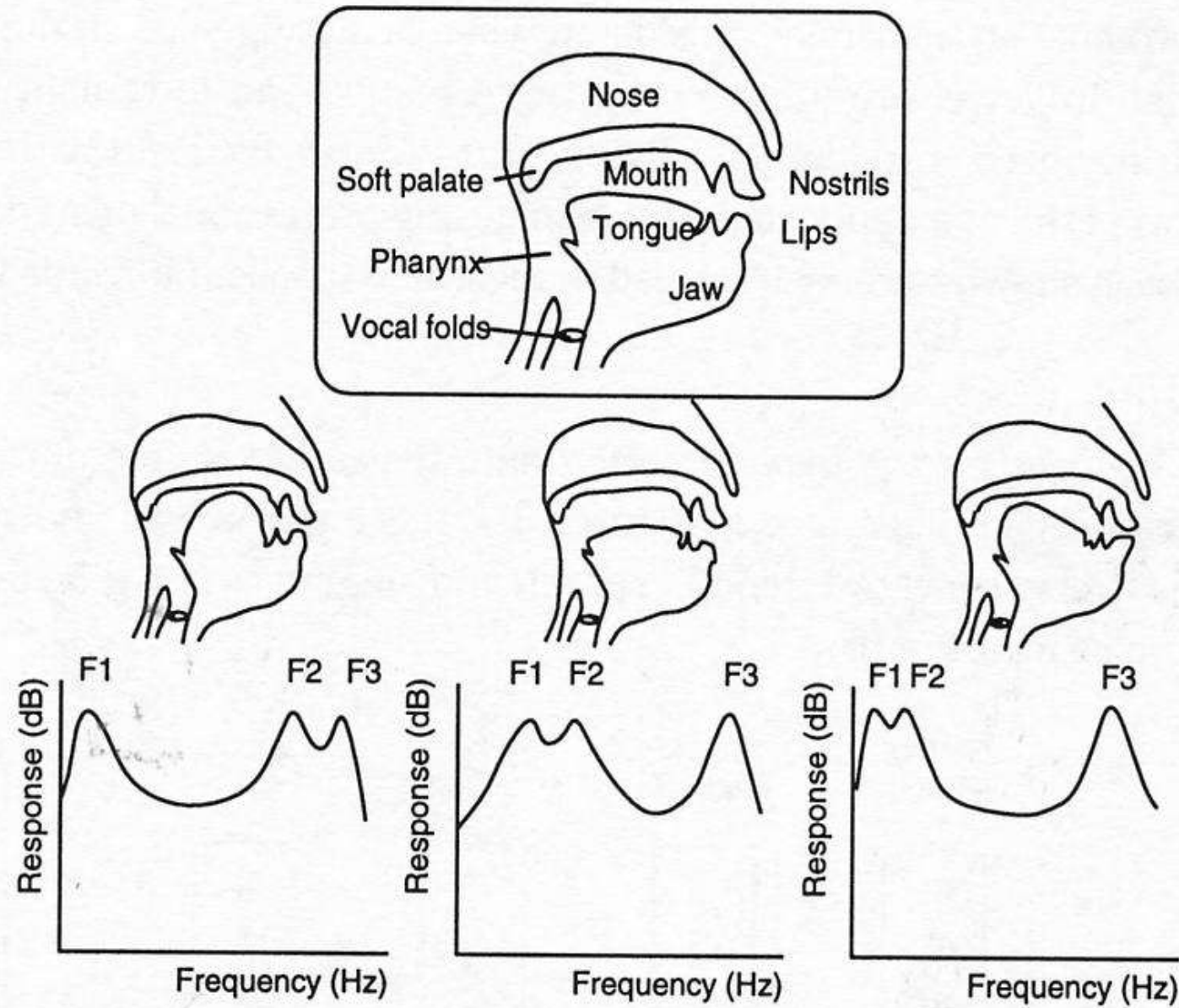


Figure 13.6 The main speech articulators of the human vocal tract and the vocal tract frequency response for the vowels in 'bee' (left), 'baa' (centre) and 'boo' (right)

Rounded / spread lip voice

Voice Quality St. Wilhelm

Figure 5: The upper and lower lips

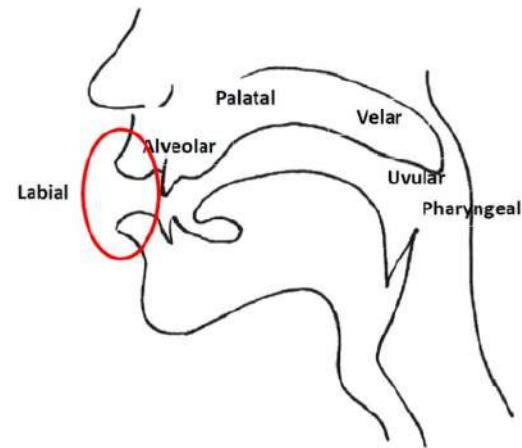


Figure 6: Labiodental setting

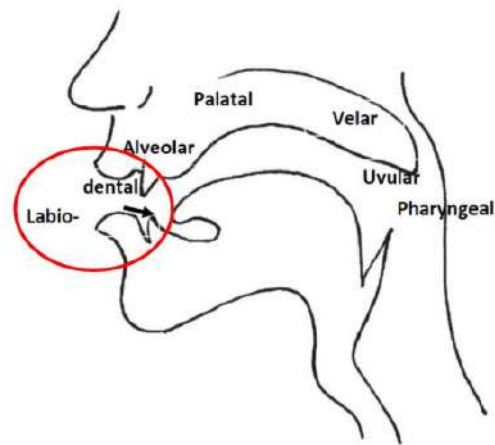


Figure 7: Palatal setting of the tongue body

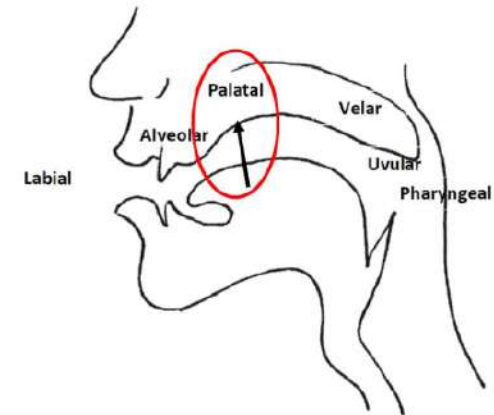


Figure 8: Velar setting of the tongue body

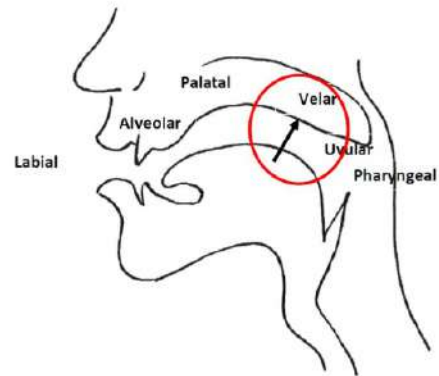
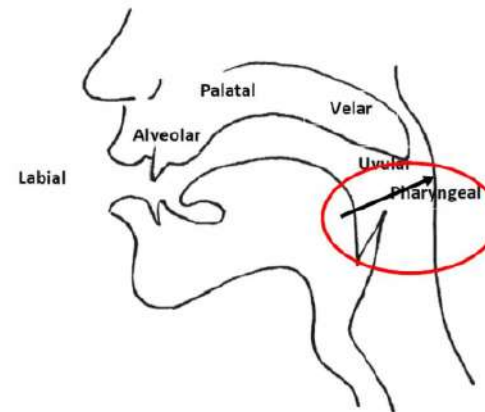
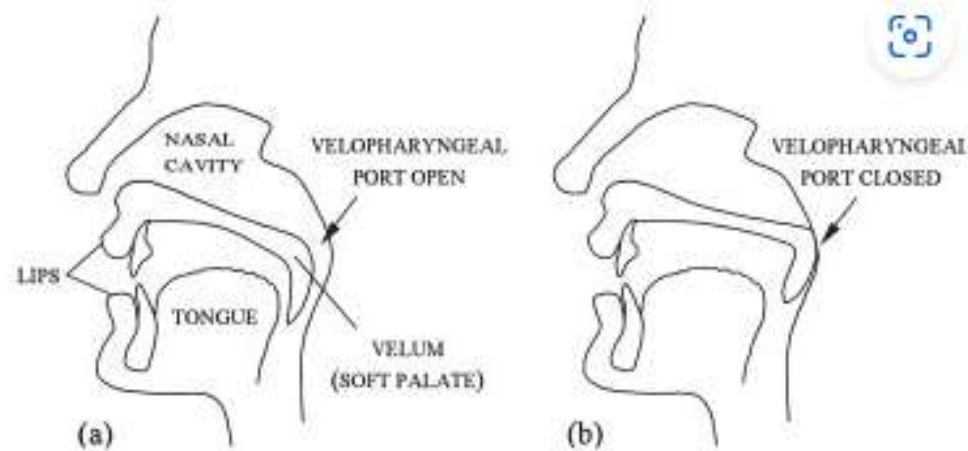


Figure 9: Pharyngeal setting of the tongue body



Open en gesloten neus spraak

Figure 10: Opening and closing of the velopharyngeal port



Larynx elevatie/ heffing

Figure 11: Raised larynx⁷

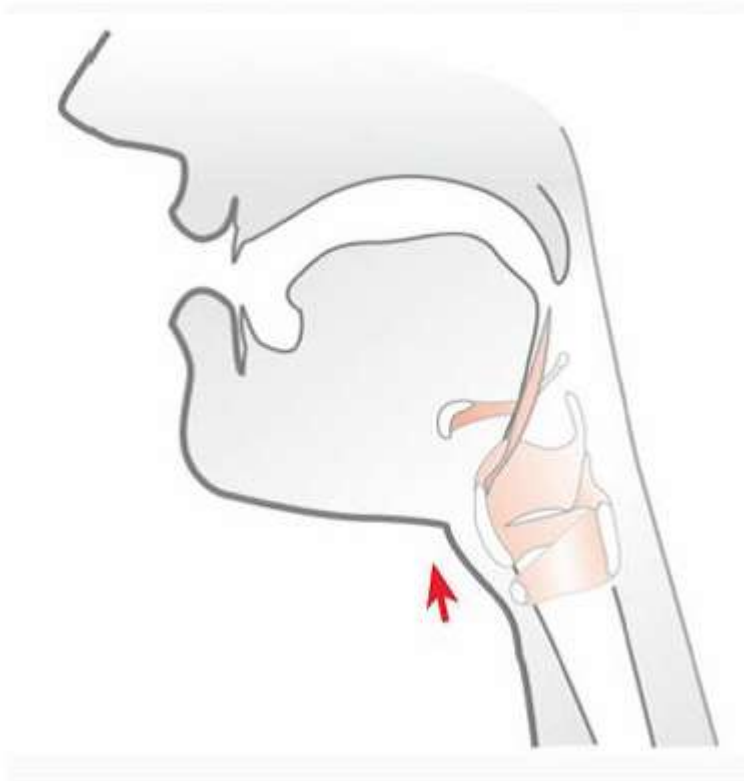
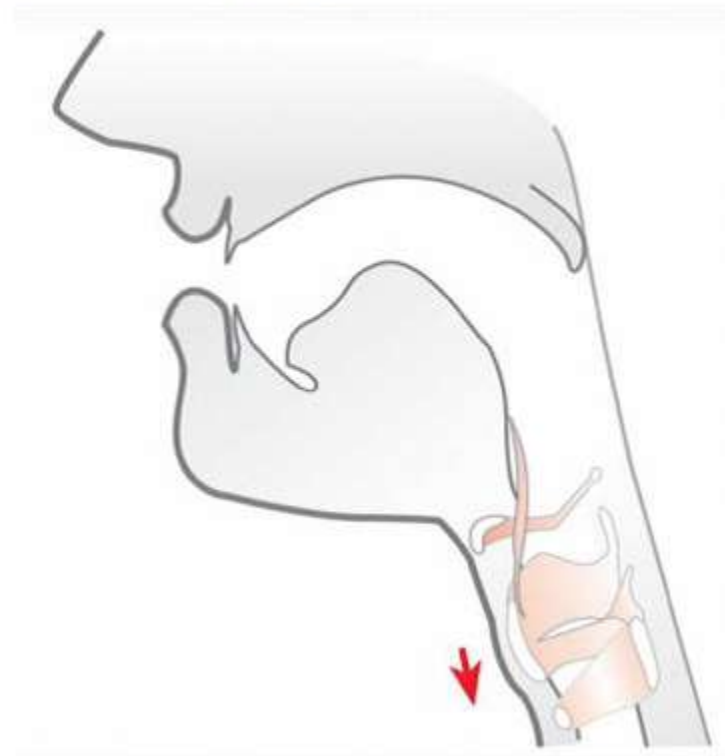
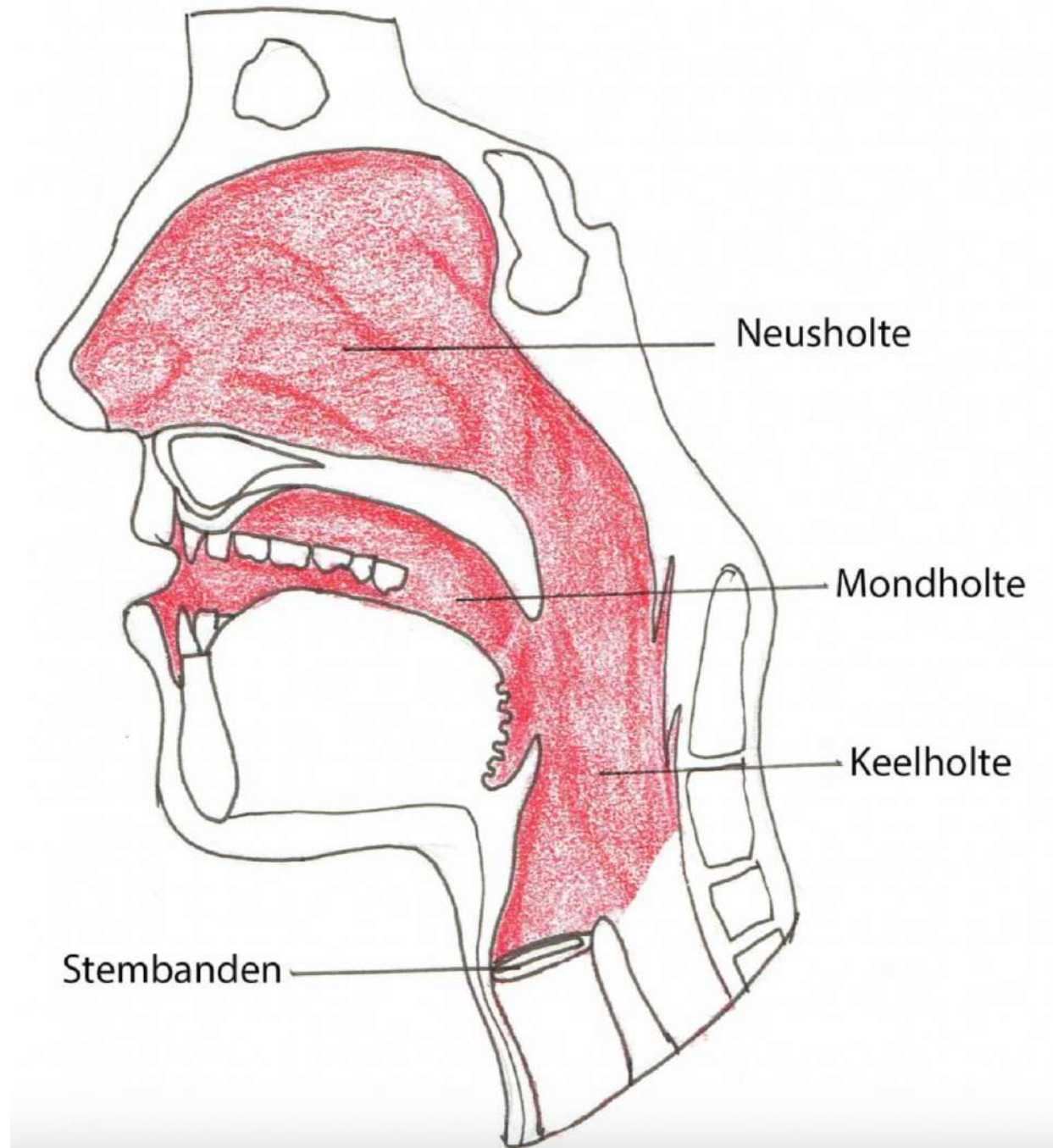


Figure 12: Lowered larynx⁸





Klankkleur maken we in de klankkast



Meegevers

- * De stem is een prachtig stukje natuurkunde, én fysiologie,
- * Verrassende toepassing van (examen)stof,
- * Goede oefening om modellen af te leiden en goed in de gaten te leren houden waar deze zijn grenzen kennen (en waarom),
- * Illustratie waar verschillende disciplines hand in hand gaan om samen tot een compleet plaatje te komen.

**Stem en geluid
kunnen heel goed in de
les worden ingebouwd
,
op verschillende niveaus,

en met alle ruimte voor
samenwerking met
andere vakken.**



Dank jullie wel!



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