Classical Guitar Intonation and Compensation

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Abstract

TBD.

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1 Introduction and Background

Initial [1] and ongoing work by G. Byers[2]. Recent studies of steel-string guitars [3]

2 Simple Model of Guitar Intonation

Fundamental frequency of a string [4, 5]:

$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2L_0} \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\mu_0}},\tag{1}$$

where L_0 is the length of the free (unfretted) string from the saddle to the nut, T_0 is the tension in the free string, and $\mu_0 \equiv M/L_0$ is the linear mass density of a free string of mass M.

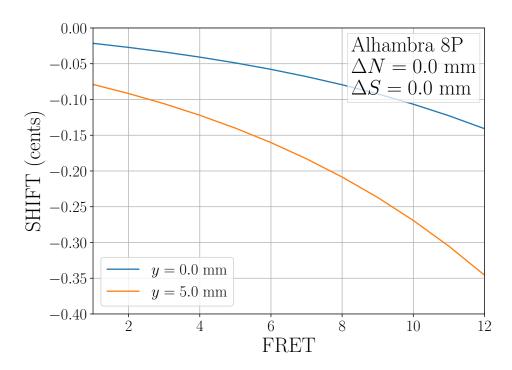
$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2L_0} \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\mu_0}} \left[1 + B_0 + \left(1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \right) B_0^2 \right], \tag{2}$$

where B_0 is a "string stiffness parameter." For a uniform string with a cylindrical cross section, B_0 given by [6]

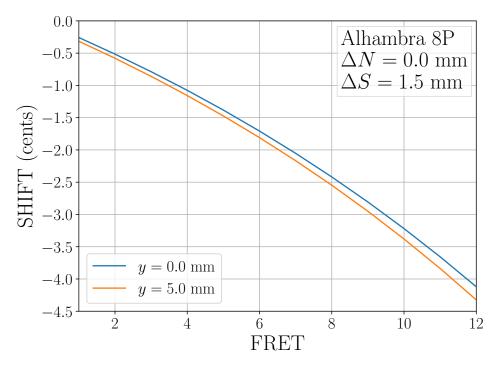
 $B_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\pi R^4 E}{T_0 L_0^2}},\tag{3}$

where R is the radius of the string and E is Young's modulus (or the modulus of elasticity). For a typical nylon guitar string with $E \approx 2-4$ GPa, $T_0 \approx 50-70$ N, $R \approx 0.35-0.51$ mm, and $L_0 \approx 650$ mm, we have $B_0 \approx 0.007-0.026$.

- 3 Experimental Estimate of the String Constant
- 4 Classical Guitar Compensation
- 5 Conclusion

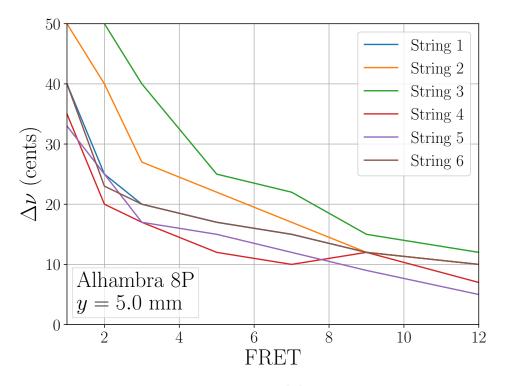


(a) Frequency shift for an uncompensated guitar

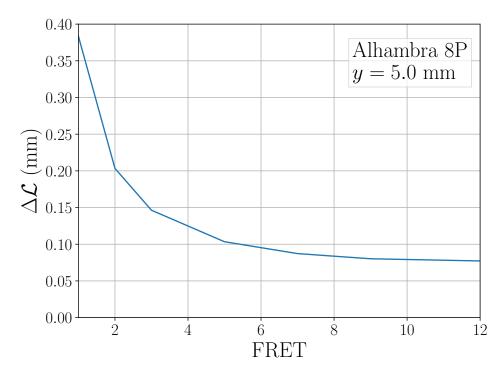


(b) Frequency shift for a factory guitar

Figure 1: Frequency shift (in cents) due to the fretted length L_n for an uncompensated (a) and factory (b) Alhambra 8P guitar, for both zero and nonzero lateral displacement y.



(a) Experimental data



(b) Calculated change in total string length $\mathcal L$

Figure 2: Frequency shift (in cents) (a) and change in total string length $\mathcal L$ (b) due to lateral displacement $\mathcal Y$.

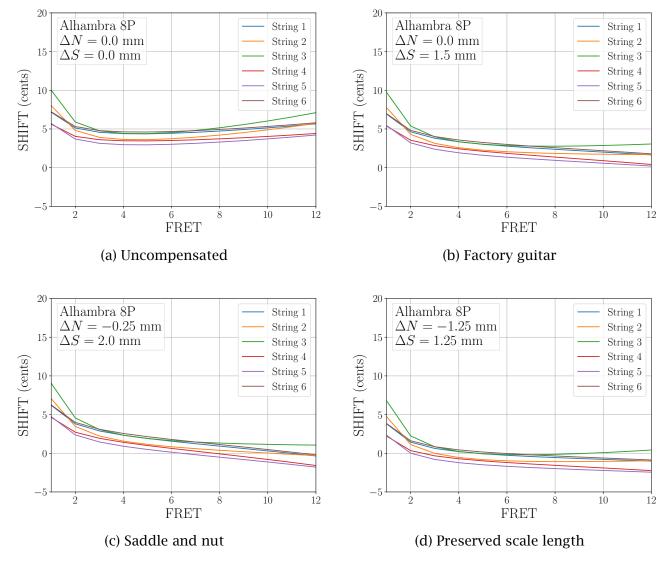


Figure 3: Frequency shift (in cents) for four different strategies of saddle and nut compensation.

References

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- [6] P. M. Morse, *Vibration and Sound*, pp. 166–170, in [4] (1981).