

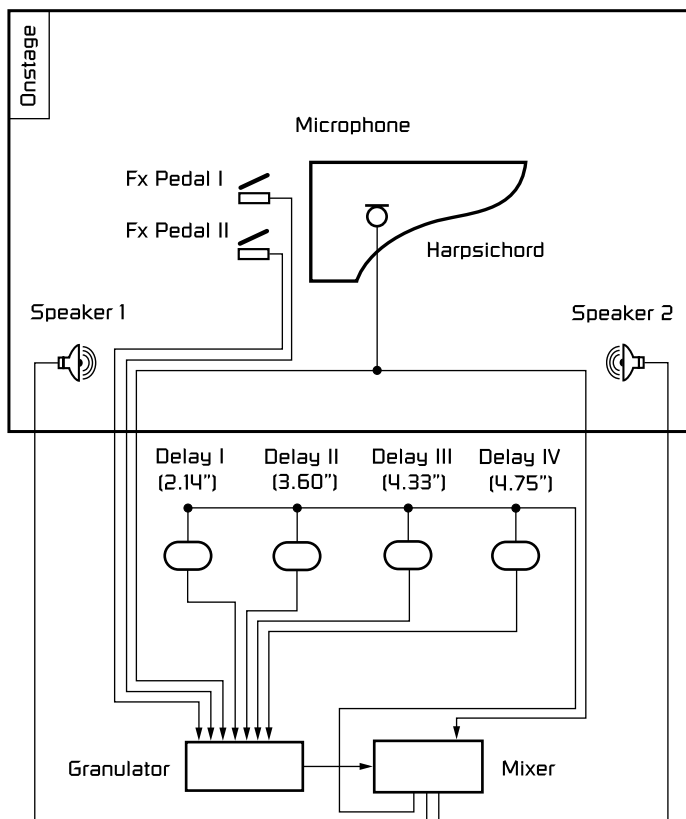
Performance notes

General note

This piece has two possibilities of realization:

- the harpsichord interacts with a live electronics set (see staging below) or
- the harpsichord plays solo (acoustic standard instrumentation) but amplified with a maximum reverberation of 5.5 seconds decay.

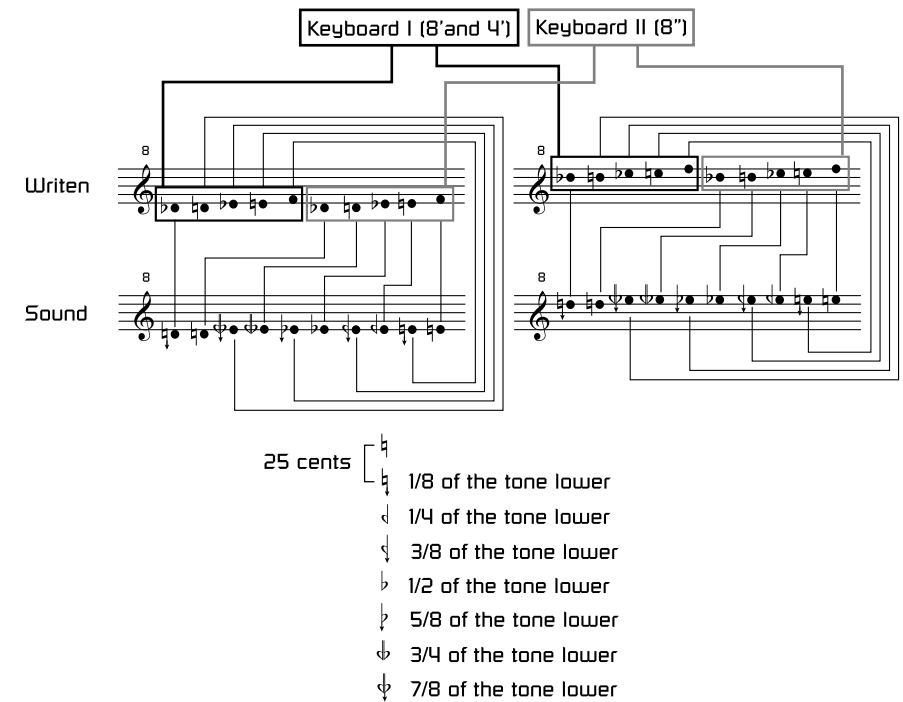
Staging



The granulator takes as input the main source and delayed lines granulating them with a density range from 0 to 100 grains per second; duration of grains should vary from 0.100 to 0.500 msec.

Tuning

The piece must be played in a two - keyboard harpsichord with the following tuning (only 20 keys are used):



Therefore, among keys from two keyboards there is always a unitary distance of 1/8 of the whole tone (25 cents).

Articulation

Five different articulations are available and describe a scale of increment duration:

- Staccatissimo (as short as possible)
- Staccato
- Portato
- Legato
- Fermata (it lasts until a new event appears)

Articulations between parenthesis are considered to be interferences from one main articulation – type located always on the notehead

Rhythmic configuration

Proportional notation has been used consistently according to the upper line (in seconds) from the main two – staff.

Rhythmical content is produced through the interaction of two graphic tendencies drawn at the bottom of the main two - staff. The three - line staff stands for the density or number of events (articulations) per second:



from 8 to 12 (and more) articulations per second



from 4 to 8 articulations per second



from 1 to 4 articulations per second

Fx Pedal I is coupled to the three - line staff controlling the density level from the granulator

The two - line staff indicates the way in which articulations are organized during temporal display



events are chaotic



events are regular

Fx Pedal II is coupled to the two - line staff controlling the duration level from the granulator

Miscellaneous

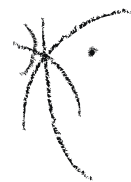


Noteheads enclosed in a square indicate a range of pitches being played randomly (avoiding patterns) and strictly sequentially (melodically) until a new square or *plaqué* appears



Noteheads enclosed in *plaqué* are played as chords

On page 7 line 19 the elements enclosed in a bold square are used freely to improvise until the bold arrow ends



00" 01" 05" 10" 15"

20" 25" 30" 35"

40" 45" 50" 55"

②

③

k II

k I

Fx Ped I

Fx Ped II

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format, featuring a piano (p) part and a vocal part. The piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), while the vocal part is written on a single staff. The score includes time markers at the top: 1'00", 1'05", 1'10", and 1'15". The piano part features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., ff , f , mf , pp). The vocal part includes lyrics and corresponding notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the piano part includes a section marked "Piano" in the lower right corner.

7 2'00" 2'05" 2'10" 2'15"

8 8

8 8

8 8

8 2'20" 2'25" 2'30" 2'35"

8 8

8 8

8 8

9 2'40" 2'45" 2'50" 2'55"

8 8

8 8

8 8