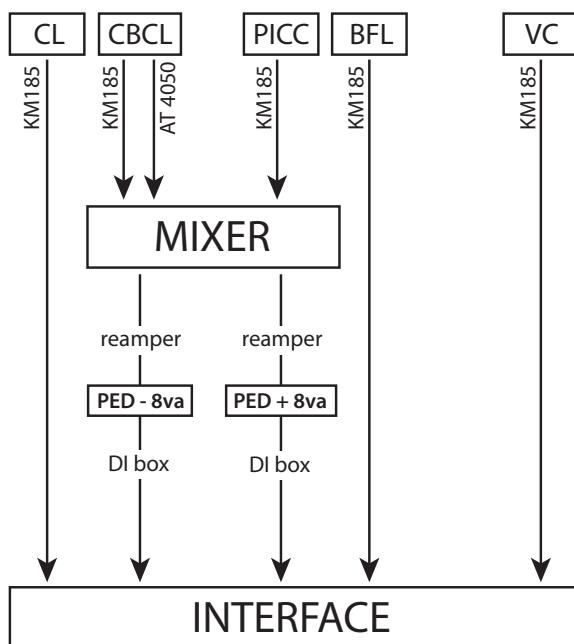


MAM

for flute, cello, clarinet, and electronics

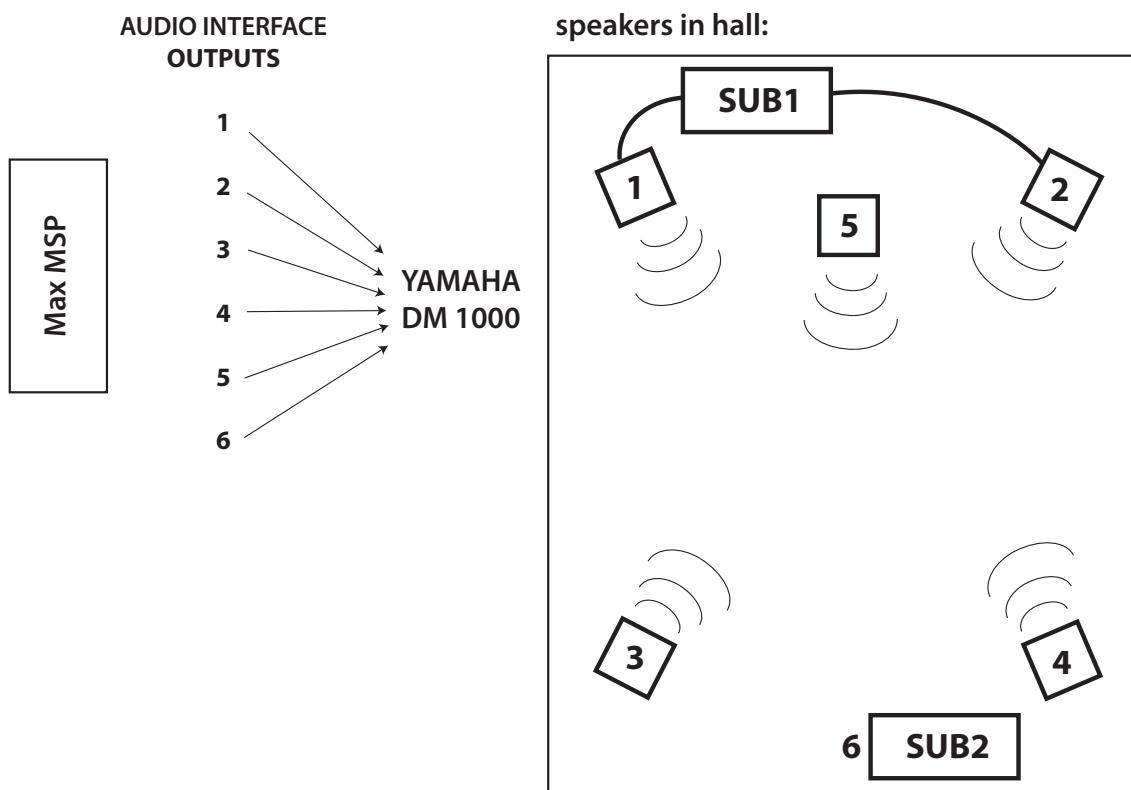
Julio Zúñiga
(2017 - 2018)

ROUTING DIAGRAM



The performers must not be on stage. Rather, they should be amplified from a separate room and invisible to the audience. This room may be backstage or similar, from which the signal can be fed into the hall.

Channels 1 and 2 are sent to sub 1 as well.



* the six outputs from DM 1000 are routed to their corresponding speaker #'s in hall; sub1 receives signal from channels 1 & 2; sub2 receives channel 6 only

INSTRUMENTATION AND SETUP

piccolo flute, bass flute

analog pitch shifter pedal on piccolo, transposing one octave up
(1st performance: EHX Pitch Fork)

violoncello

2 MIDI foot pedals: 1 cue ped., 1 expression ped.
(scordatura: tune 4th string down to 60Hz)

clarinet in B^b, contrabass clarinet

analog pitch shifter pedal, transposing one octave down
(1st perf.: EHX Bass Micro Synth)
1 MIDI cue pedal

6 condenser microphones

(1st perf.: 4 Neumann KM 185 on piccolo, cello, bass flute, and middle portion of contrabass cl.;
1 AT 4050 on lower portion of cb. cl)

2 subwoofers, 1 speaker center stage, 4 speakers around the audience

GENERAL INDICATIONS AND PEDALS

This is a **transposing** score. In addition to the customary transposition applied to the piccolo flute and contrabass clarinet, the pitch shifter pedals will transpose the resulting pitch yet one more octave up, in the case of the piccolo, and one more octave down, in the case of the contrabass clarinet.

Small arrows on accidentals indicate subdivisions smaller than a quarter-tone.

Tiny numbers like the 5 below the bridge clef in measure 1 or the ones preceding the first electronic part in m. 73 simply indicate the speakers that the subsequent passage on given staff comes out of. This becomes particularly relevant in m. 135, for example, where the whole trio is redirected inside the Max patch to a quad arrangement.

Dynamics are to be interpreted very literally throughout. *Cresc.* and *decresc.* should not be applied to note onsets and offsets, respectively. Rather, **the impression of crude sonic blocks** is desired. (Think of **NOTE ON, NOTE OFF.**)

CELLO

The cello is sent directly to the computer through the audio interface. It is very heavily amplified throughout. From mm. 1-131, the amplified, mono signal comes out of the center speaker after it is filtered using a band-pass filter in Max-MSP (notated in gray in the score).

While the first MIDI pedal triggers cues (notated in boxed numbers in the score), the expression pedal moves the BPF's outer frequencies from an initial (ped. down) to a final point (ped. up) that change with each cue number. Note that the direction of the filter—whether it moves up or down in the register—does not correspond with pedal motion: the pedal simply carries the BPF filter from an initial set of values to a final one.

The expression pedal's function changes once the BPF disappears, after m. 131: in the last page of the score, it acts as a volume pedal. The cue pedal, on the other hand, retains its cueing function.

CONTRABASS CLARINET

With the exception of cue 68, in m. 166, the contrabass clarinet's MIDI pedal always triggers the low sine tones. These will come out of the second subwoofer, in the back of the hall, while the contrabass clarinet's octave-shifted signal comes out of speakers 1 and 2, and subwoofer 1. There is thus an antiphonal relationship between the two subs while the contrabass clarinet is present. It is important for this effect that the tone is kept dark—poor in upper partials, with a strong emphasis on the fundamental—throughout this entire section.

Approximate duration: 15 minutes

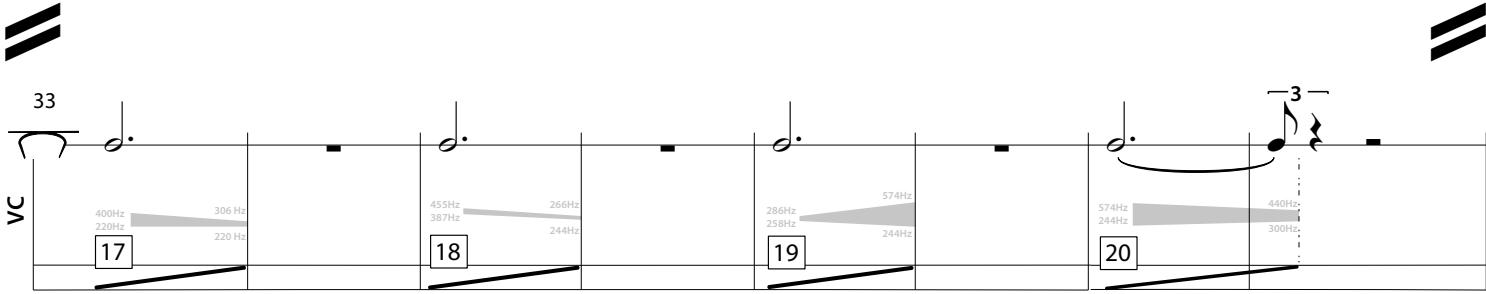
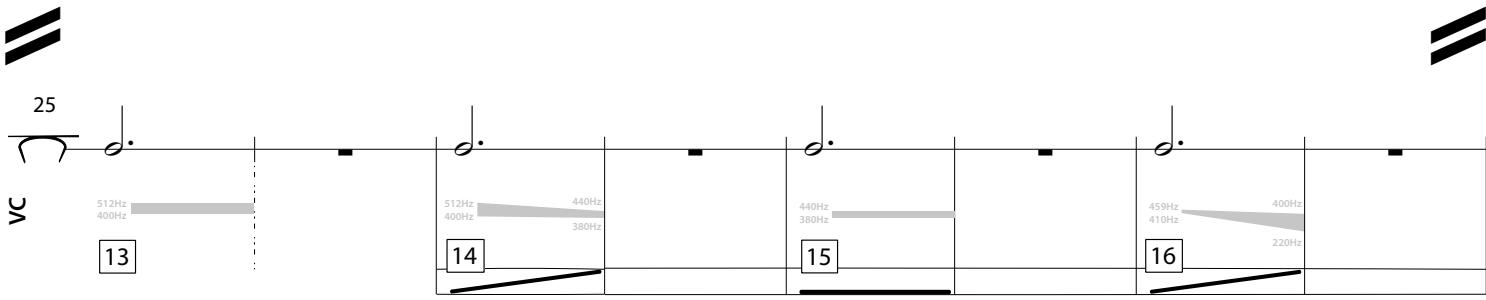
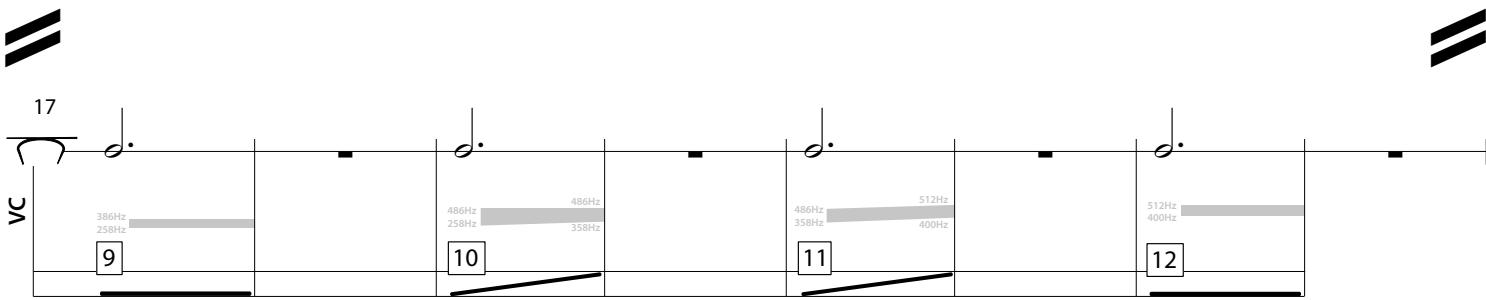
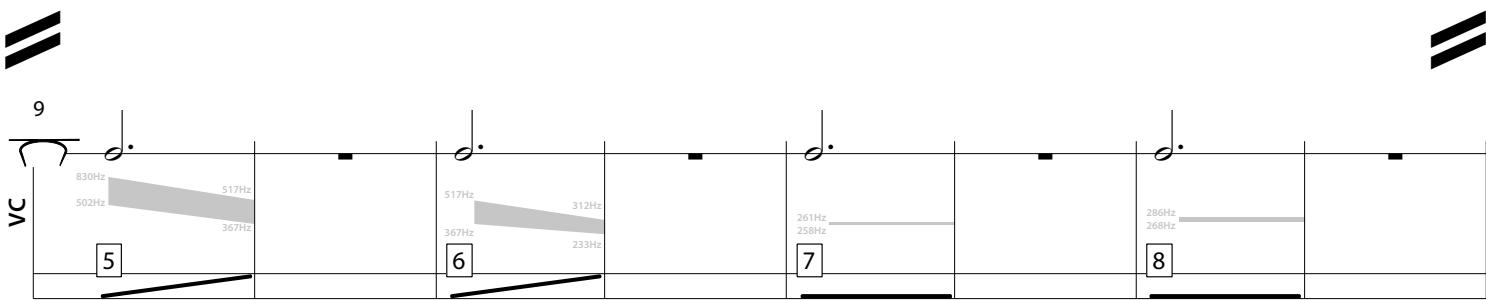
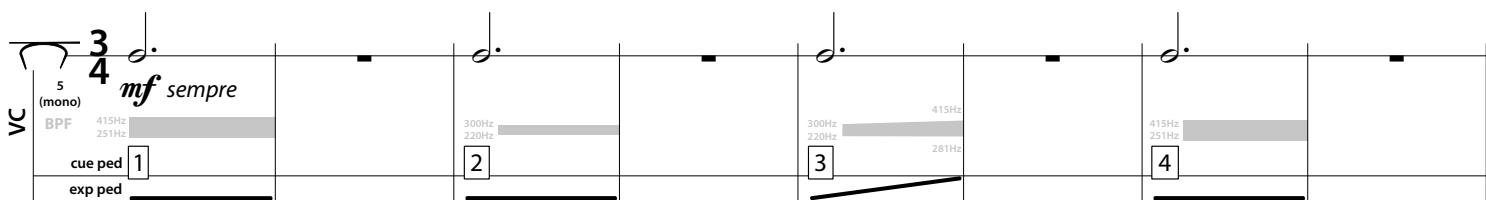
Written for DAD: Madison Greenstone,
TJ Borden, and Michael Matsuno

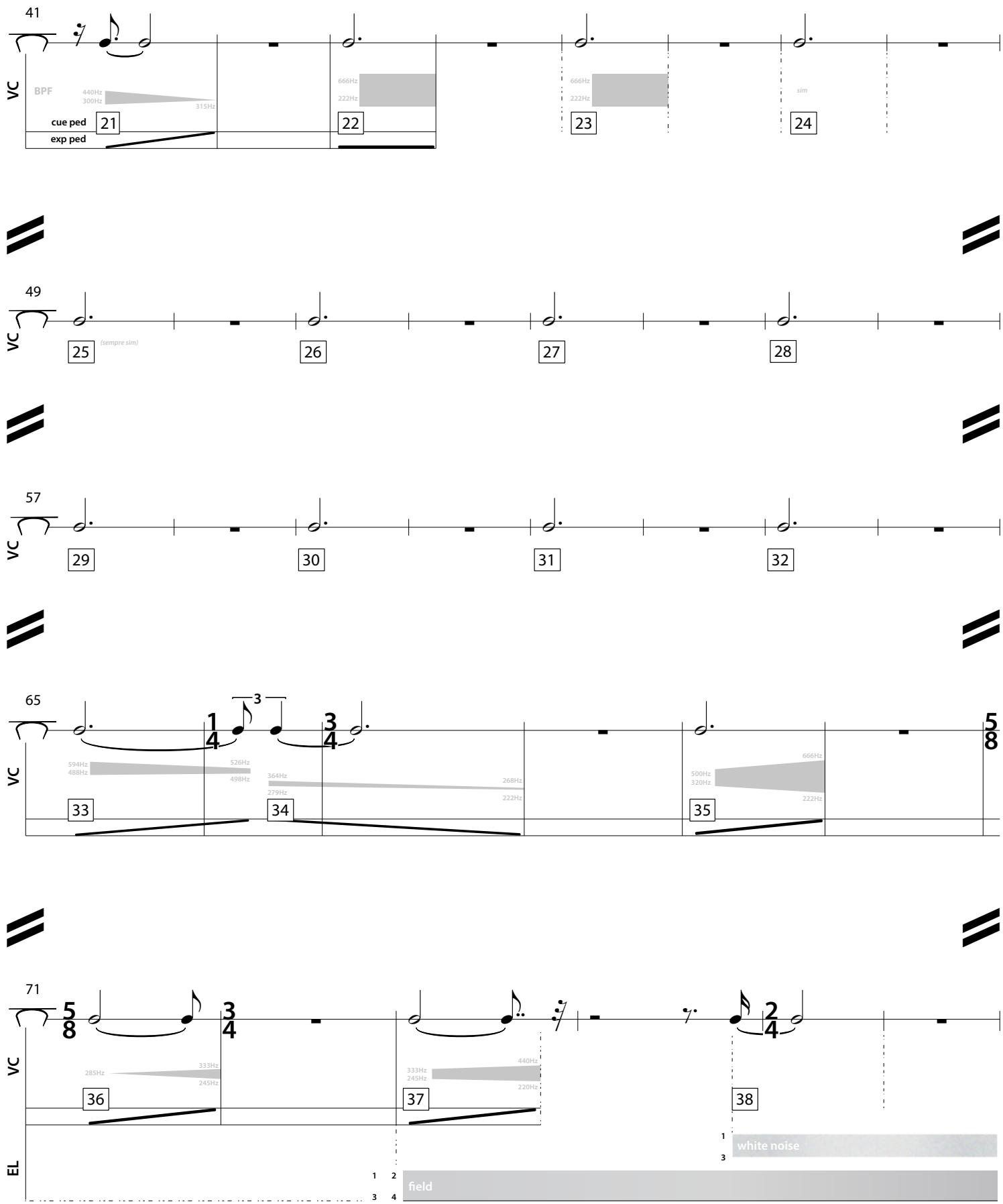
MAM

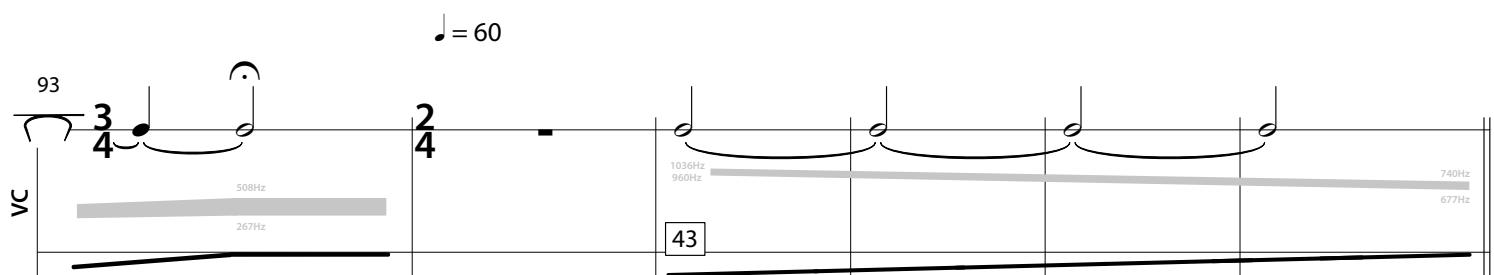
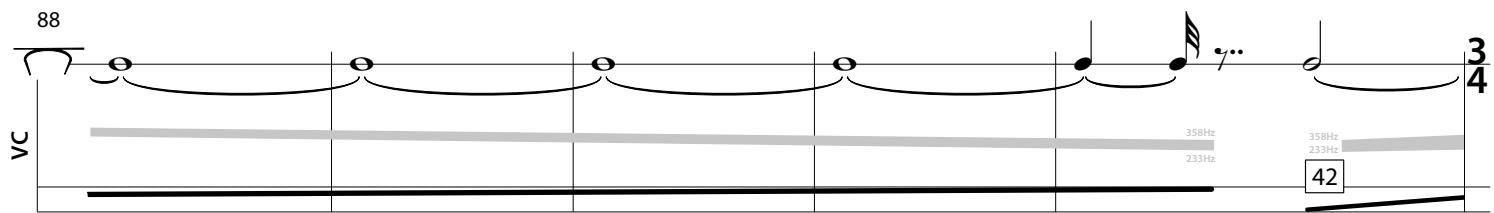
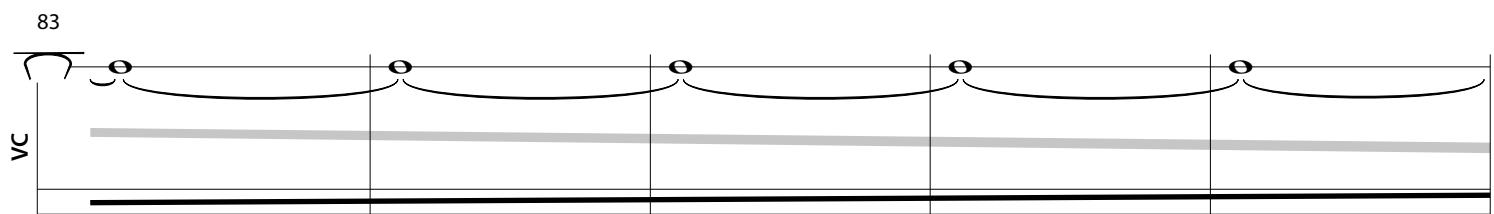
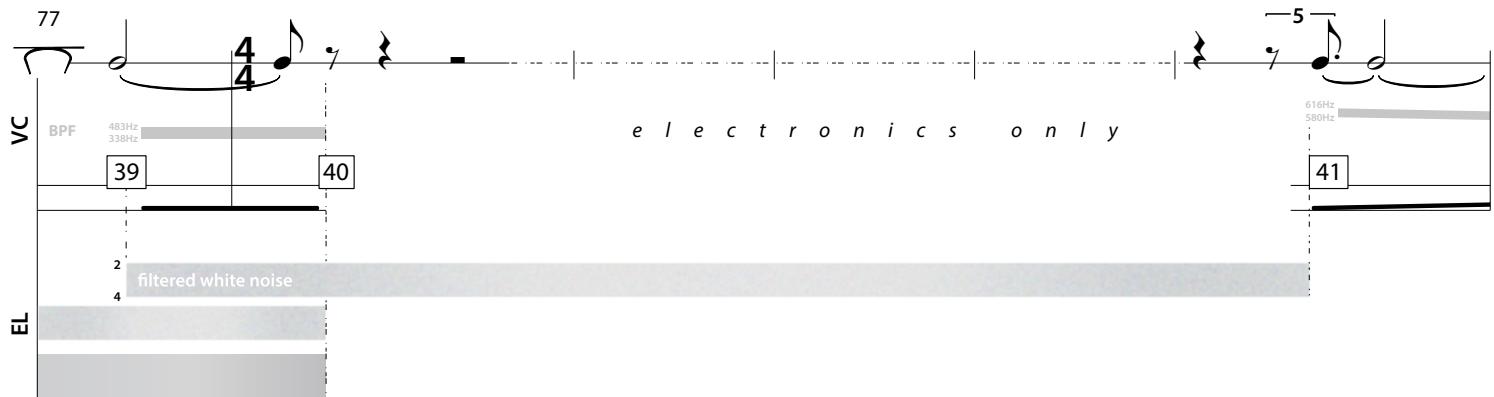
for DAD: Madison, TJ, Michael

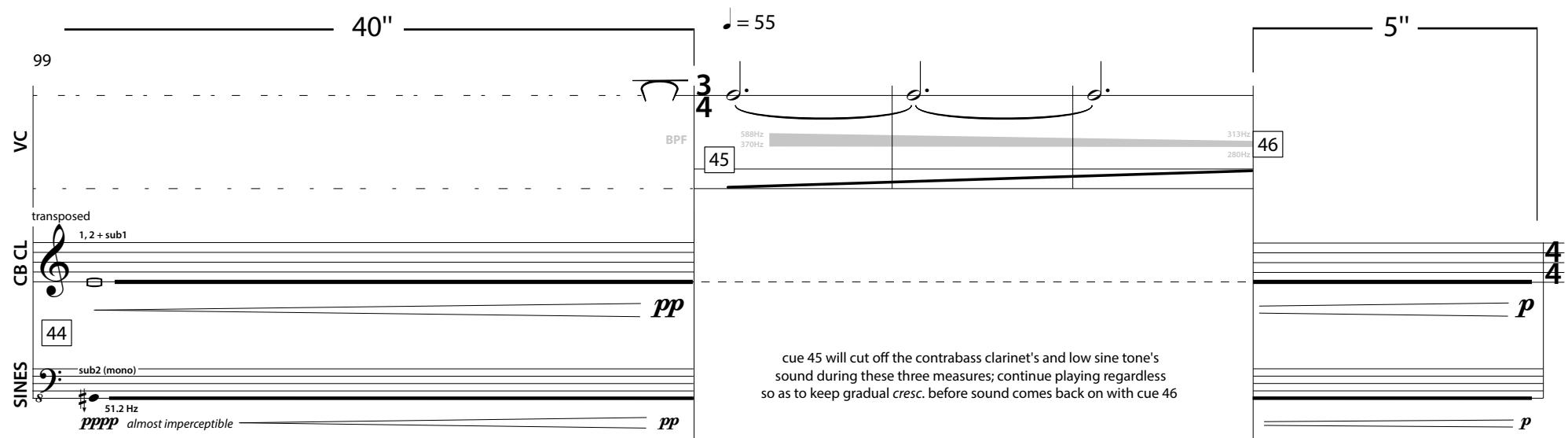
Julio Zúñiga

$\text{♩} = 55$









J = 72

CB CL 104
SINES 4 4
47 48 49 50
mf mp 45.14 Hz 38 Hz 58.2 Hz 28.6 Hz 84 Hz
20"

from this moment onward, vc cue ped.
stops functioning as vol. ped.

VC 110 4" 20" *J = 55*
BPF II mst 315Hz 666Hz 222Hz 251Hz
51

CB CL pp mp 52 53 54 55
SINES 52 53 54 55
38.3 Hz 33.8 Hz 77.2 Hz 118.4 Hz
mp 52 53 54 55
52 Hz f 41.4 Hz
39.5 Hz 34.7 Hz

26" 114 8" 5" 6" 7"
SINES CB CL pp mf ppp

J = 90

115

VC

BPF

mf 666Hz
222Hz

CBCL

SINES

mf 56 *mf* 57 *p* 58

34.4 Hz 29.5 Hz 30 Hz 37.8 Hz 31.9 Hz

==

121

VC

mf 666Hz
222Hz

CBCL

SINES

mp 59 128.2 Hz
71 Hz 43 Hz
p 45.9 Hz *mp* 37.5 Hz

==

127

CBCL

SINES

mf 61 *mf* 62 *p* 44.2 Hz

p 79 Hz

1 *2* *4* *1* *2* *4*

PICC

VC: *BPF OFF (allpass)* → **10"**

CB CL

SINES: *ff*, *ff*, *ff*

EL (audio file) 30 Hz

7

bass flute

cl. in B♭

audio file will begin gradually after a 3.3-second delay

audio file

3 4

II, multiphonic

VC ***mp***

(no decresc.!)

(audio file)

139

B FL bring out upper partials w/o
entirely losing fundamental

sim.; spectrum as full and stable as poss.

VC very faint:

CL change fingering

EL

145

B FL much more airy;
add whistling high partials

(pont.) quickly move bow → mst

no descresc.

III mst

p poss.

SINES 67
48 Hz

p poss.

EL

151

B FL

VC

CL

SINES

EL

no descresc.

157

dyad as stable as poss.

pp

III mst

p

p sub.

(only air)

p

*slowly and carefully turn
ped. level down a notch*

sudden cut

3

EL

163

B FL

clean, full, stable sound

make rearticulation seamless

pp

mst

VC

ord (I) 8va

match dynamic level of previous note

CL

68

SINES

EL

...

c o m p l e t e s t a s i s . . .

169

B FL

no descresc.! 4/8

VC

no descresc.! 4/8

CL

no descresc.! 4/8

SINES

EL

$\text{♪} = 99$

175

B FL CL EL

w/ whistling upper partials

ppp

mf 69

181

B FL VC CL EL

st / slow bow

p

p

mst

p

p

p

187

B FL VC CL EL

II, multiphonic (see m. 135)

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

