Charged Electrons from the Solar Wind

Victor Arul

for orchestra, 2020

- 2 flutes
- 2 oboes (2nd doubling cor anglais)
- 2 clarinets (Bb, 2nd doubling bass)
- 2 bassoons
- 4 horns
- 2 trumpets (C)
- 3 trombones (3rd playing bass) tuba

timpani

percussion 1 (cow bells (chromatic set), large suspended cymbal, suspended china cymbal, flexatone, whip, slide whistle, marimba, tubular bells)

percussion 2 (vibraphone, temple blocks, crotales, snare drum, suspended cymbal, whip, tubular bells)

percussion 3 (tom-toms (5), wood block, bass drum, 2 suspended cymbals (small and large)

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

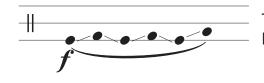
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The crossed notehead for the oboe indicates to play a multiphonic which produces a pitch (either the primary note or composite pitches) as close as possible to the one notated on the staff For the flute, these indicate short, quick jet whistles.



This notation represents clusters from the violins, the rectangle showing the rough range covered. Only two different clusters are used in this piece, one for the first violins and one for the second violins. The clusters contain the following pitches, which are to be distributed among the section equally. Arrows depict quarter-tone deviations (up means to sharpen, down means to flatten).



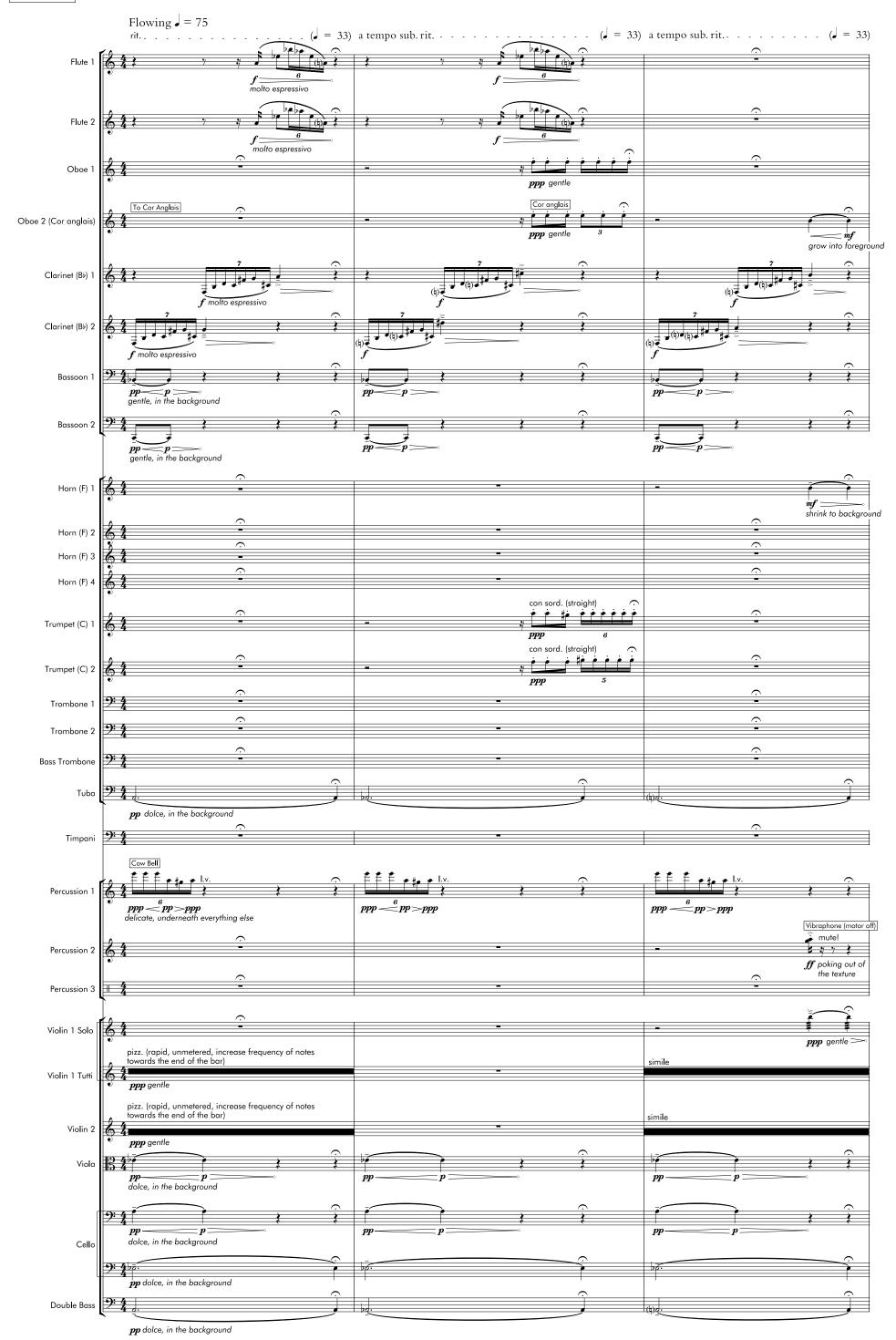


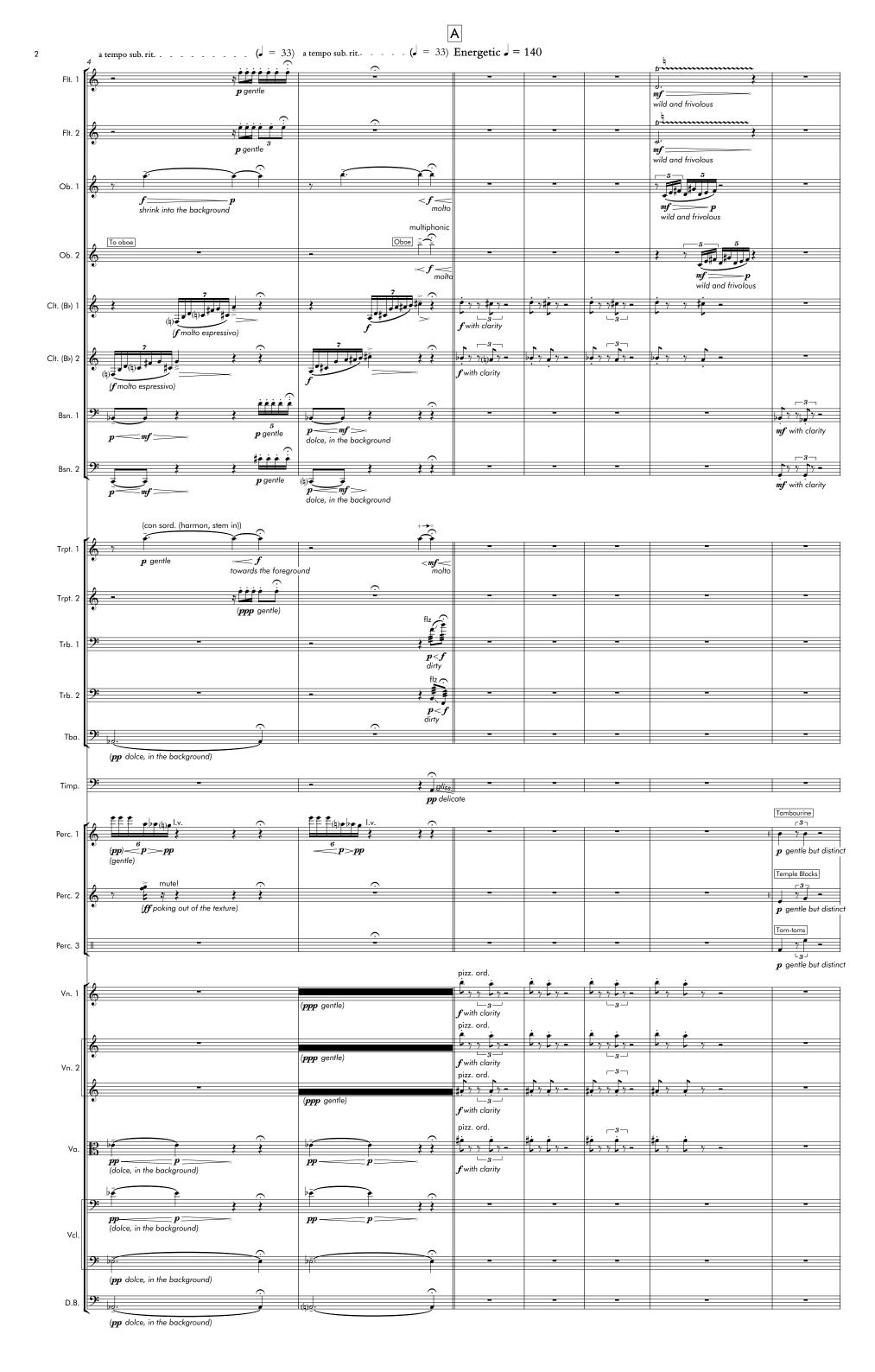
The notation for the slide whistle part is notated on three lines. The top line represents the highest pitch. The bottom line represents the lowest pitch. The middle line represents the mid-point between the highest and lower pitch,



This notation (without a trill sign) indicates for the player to employ wide, rapid vibrato.

Triangle noteheads signify the highest note on the instrument



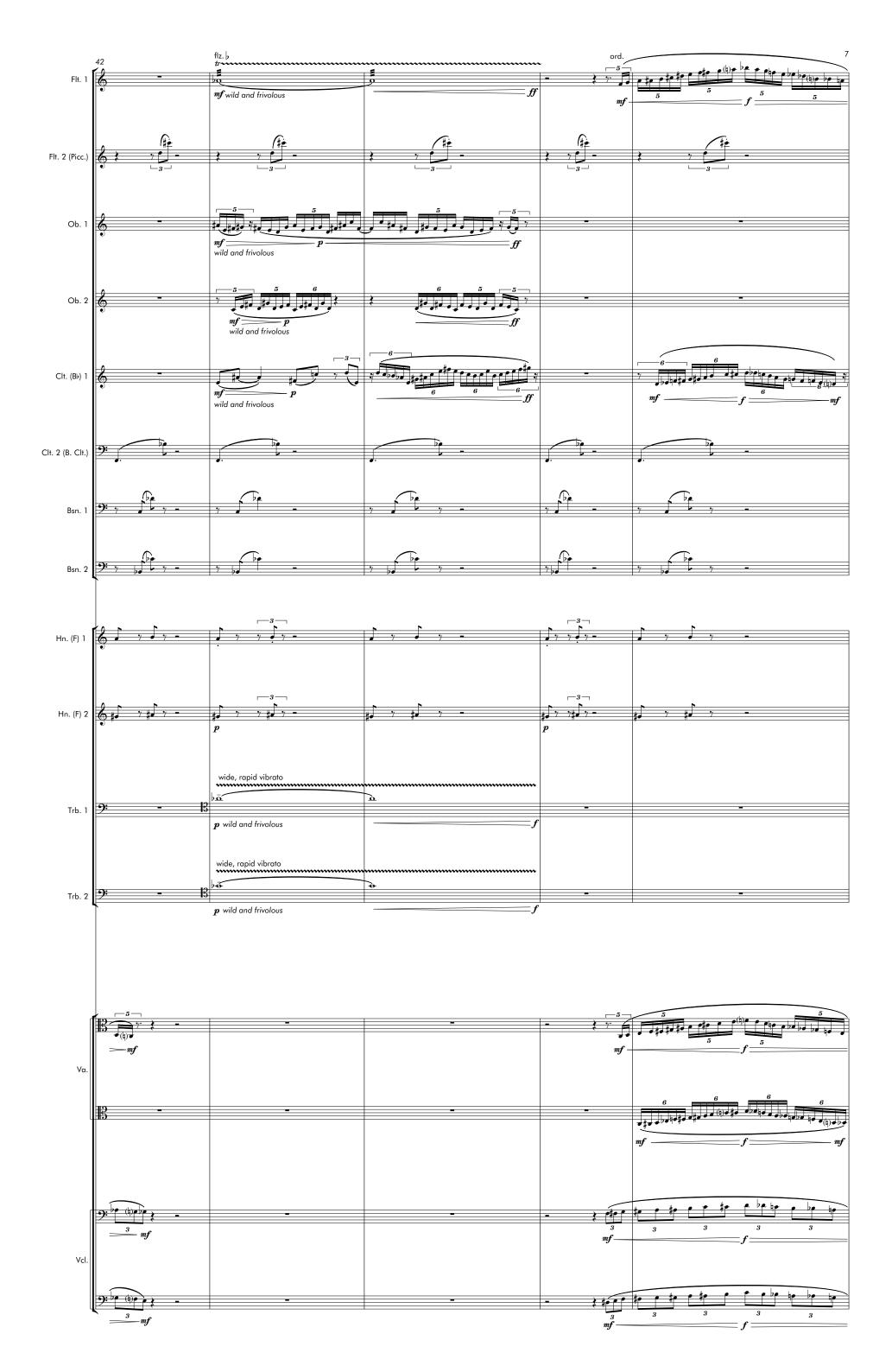




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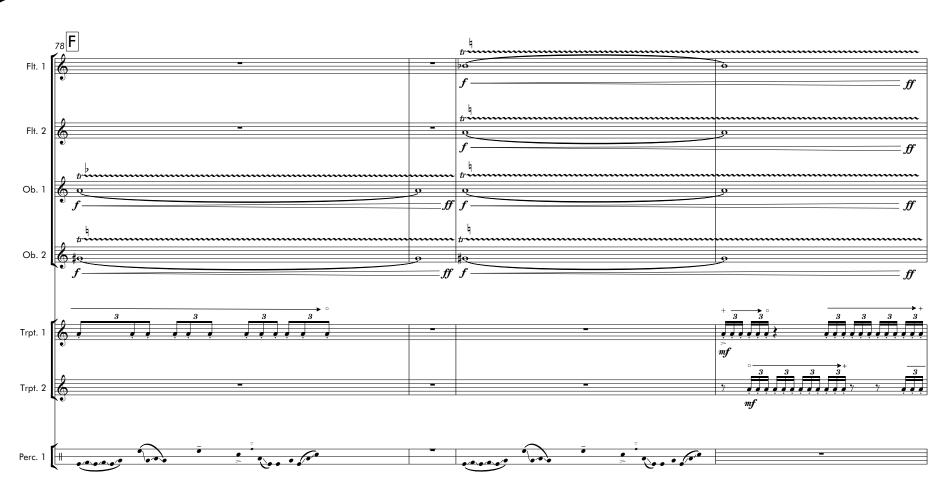


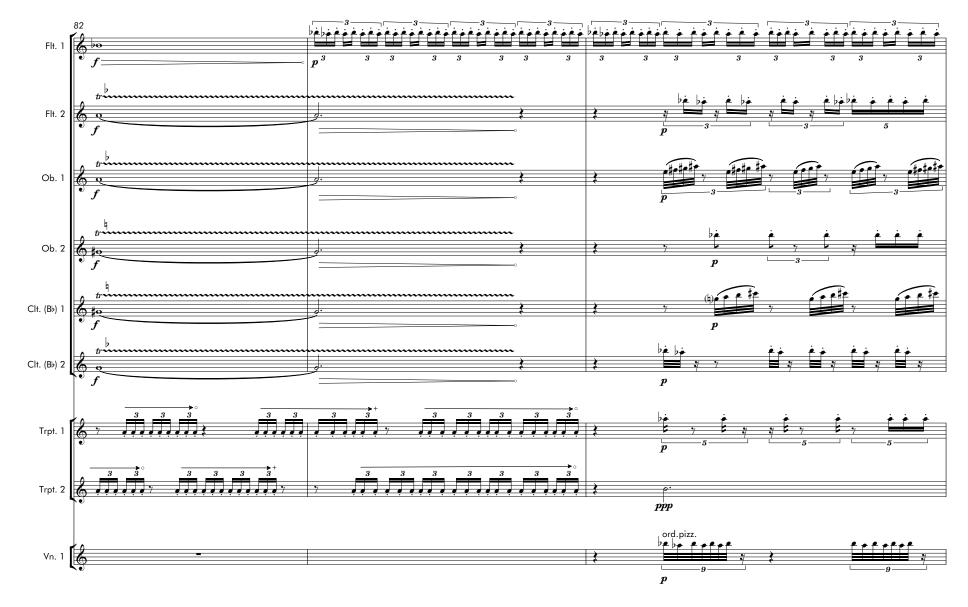


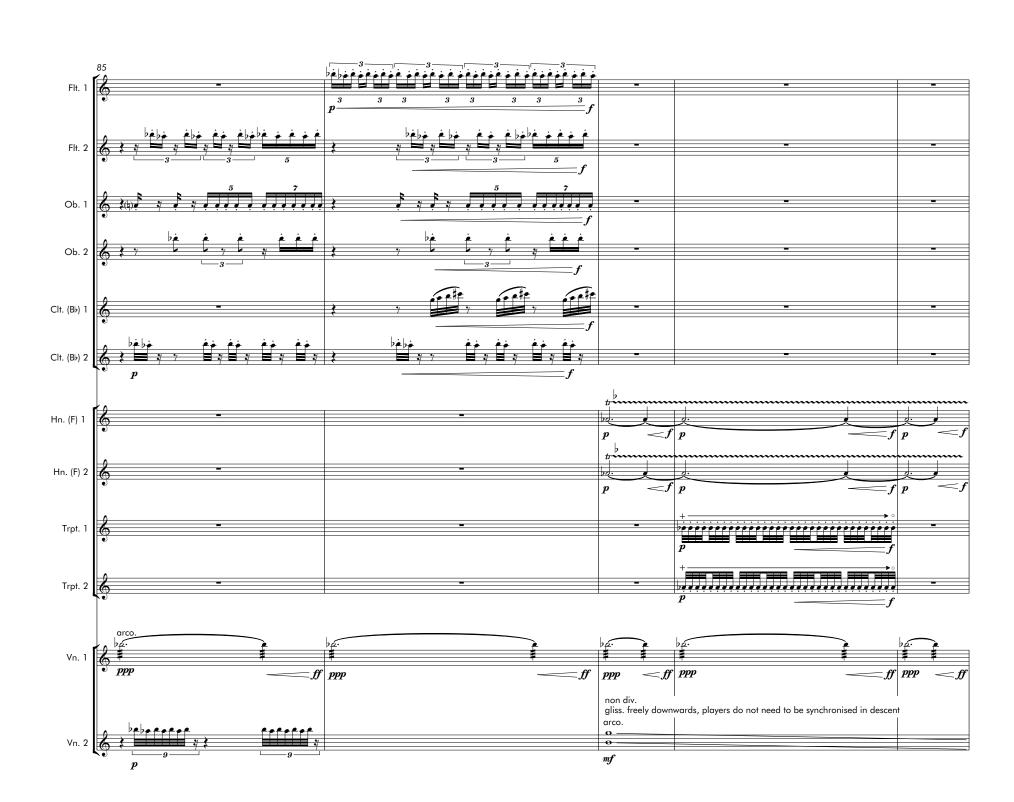




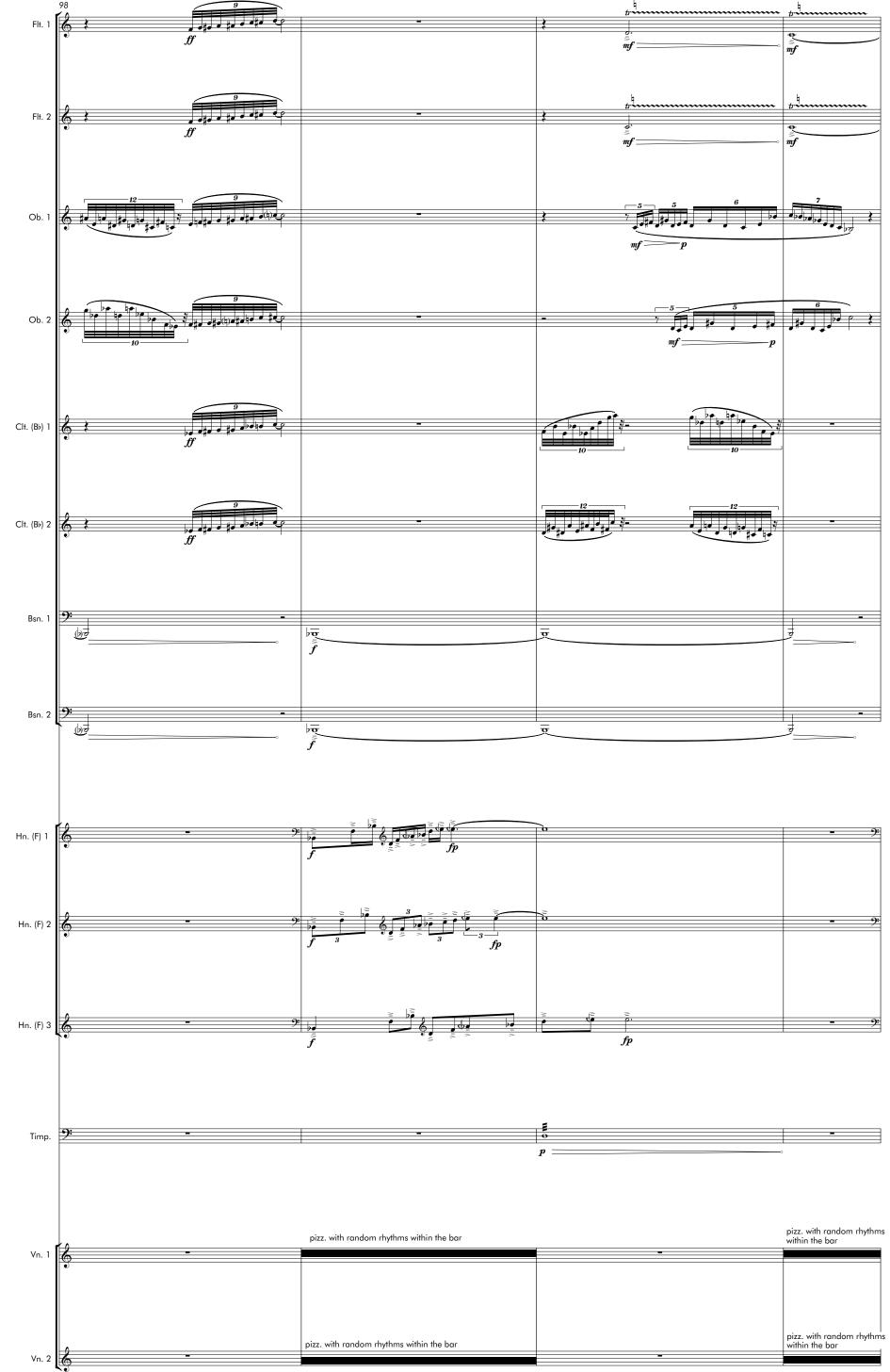


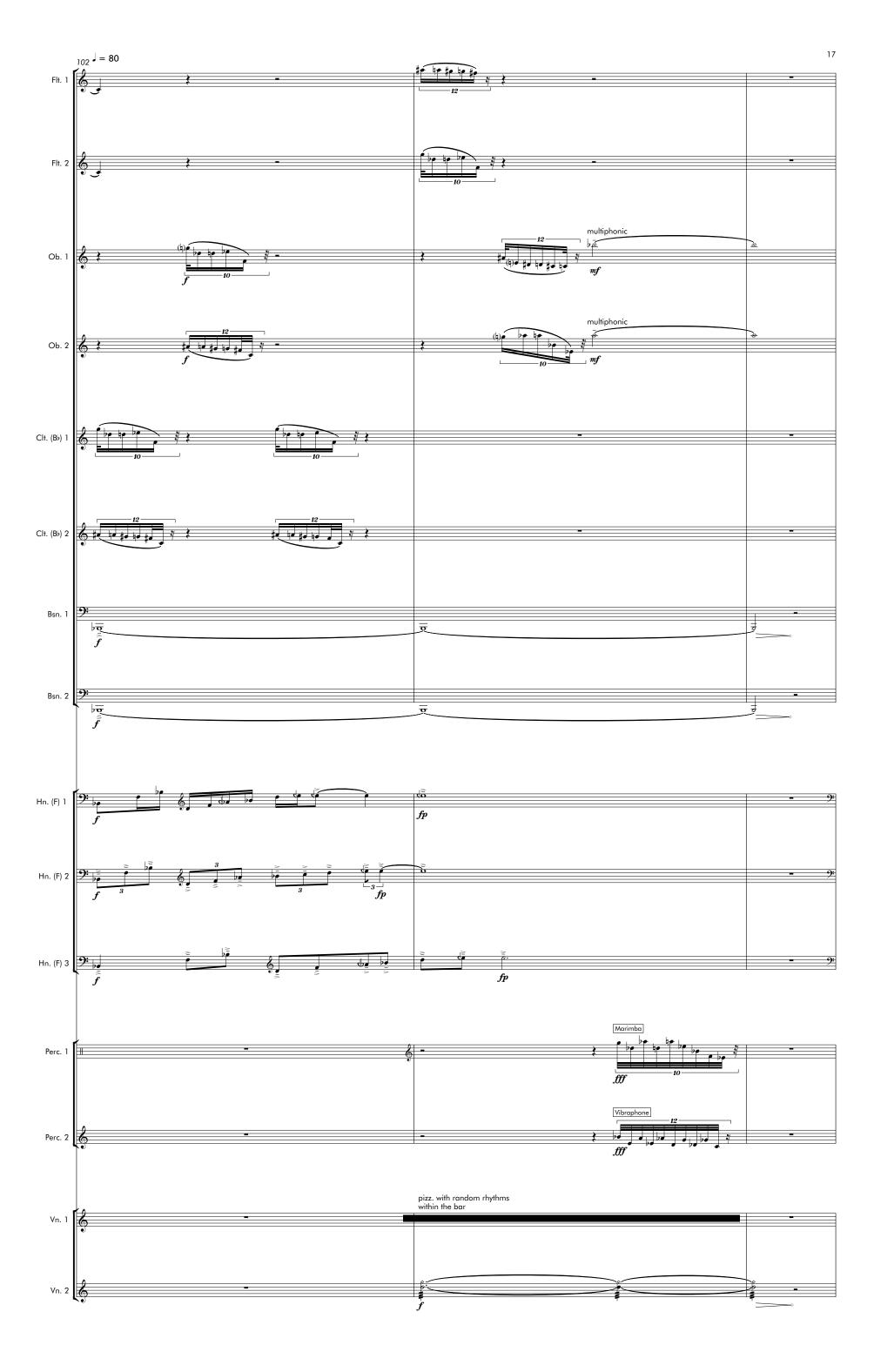


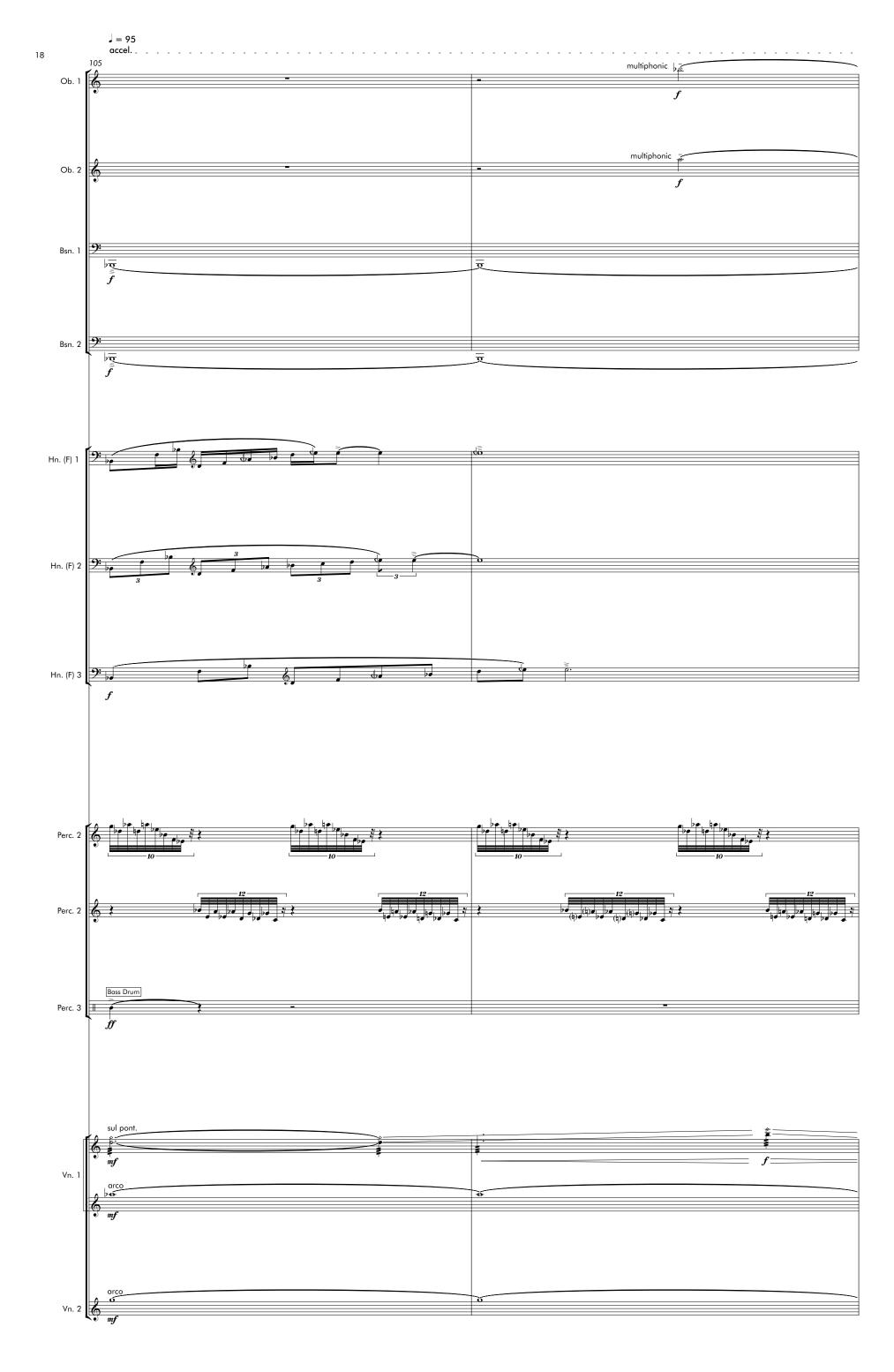










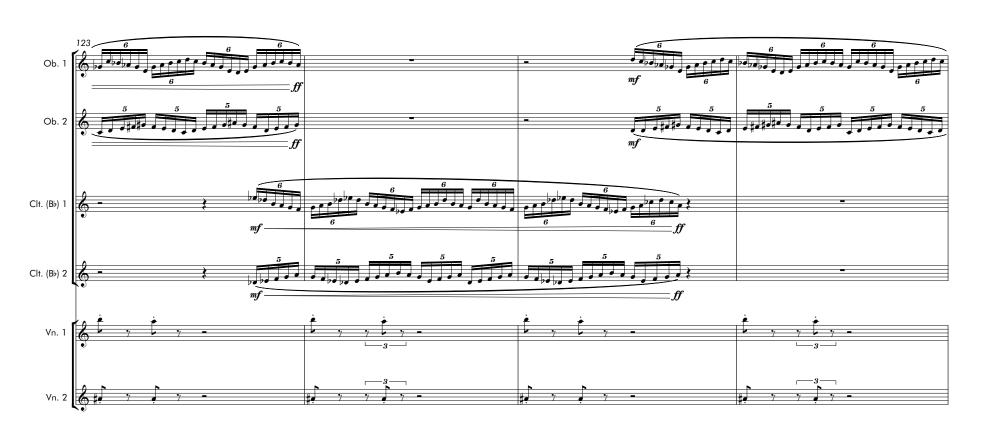












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