## Yongwoo Lee

# Permeation

for clarinet and Modalys clarinet

2023

#### PRAGRAM NOTE

Permeation is a composition written for solo clarinet and live performance or tape version of the clarinet created using Modalys, a coding language of Physical Modeling Synthesis developed by IRCAM. It explores a variety of sounds by manipulating the pipe radius and pipe length, which are parameters of the closed-open tube representing the reed and the clarinet body in the Modalys script. When the radius decreases, the size of the air passage decreases, resulting in a sharp sound with increased air pressure and tension, and the pitch changes according to the length. Especially, I incorporated wind sounds generated by manipulating the air pressure through a small hole in the pipe. I also utilized the physical sound resulting from rapid changes in the pipe's radius while injecting air, emphasizing the connection to the principles of physics. This piece specifically examines the diverse musical applications of Modalys coding as an instrument, drawing a parallel to how contemporary music utilizes extended playing methods with traditional instruments.

The performance is controlled and played using Max and a MIDI keyboard, synchronized with the actual clarinet player, and incorporates elements of accidental randomness. The piece expresses the intertwining permeation of these two clarinets as a duet. The composition is divided into two methods of performance: real-time performance by two players, including the clarinet player and a MIDI keyboard player, and a tape part using fixed media with only one clarinet player. This score is written for the real-time performer version.

The tape part of the composition is created solely using the manipulated Modalys Clarinet sound. This unique sound source is processed using sound editing techniques and algorithms within MAX/MSP. Additionally, it is possible to incorporate reverb and delay effects during the live performance on stage.

#### MAX PATCH

The max objects below set as default, can replacable to the other faders or knobs. And It should be open the attached \*.mlys file which is export from ModaLisp script to run this max patch.



bendin 1 (pitch bend) / for pitch bend

ctlin 1 (modulation wheel) / for air-pressure (breath)

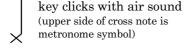
ctlin 11 (expression) / for radius size (radius)

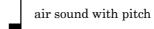
#### **NOTATION**

The score is written in transposed including Modayls clarinet and live electronics. Electronics (E in Bb) indicates notes created in live situations, and Radius for radius size for the modalys clarinet. And also Max cues controlled by pedaling (ctlin 64) include various informations which are breath, effects, pitch etc.



6 Faders are basically marks to distinguish uncontrolled notes from Max cues, meaning the position of the modulation wheel. The higher the fader mark, the higher the air-pressure of the modalys clarinet.

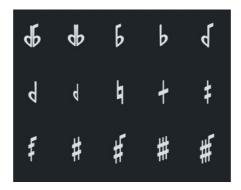






random granular

#### TONALITY SYSTEM



48 Equal Temperament iss used in the notation of modalys and live electronic scores. The table above divides pitches based on units of 25 cents (1200 cents/48).

#### MODALISP SCRIPT AND MAX PATCH

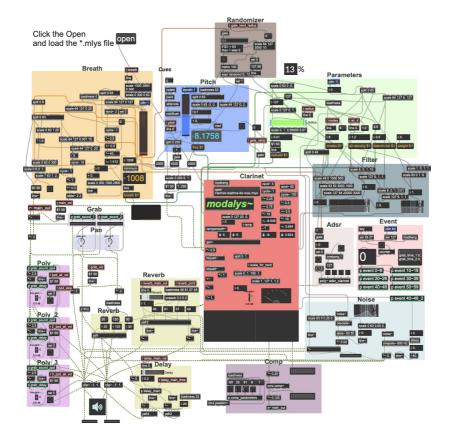
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i;:;:-Node: Lisp; Package: MDDALYS -*-
(new)

;ctl-for-max
(setq freq-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 220. "freq"))
(setq if contity-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 2.7 "sit-density"))
(setq if sensity-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 0.5 "listenin-loc"))
(setq if sensity-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 0.5 "listenin-loc"))
(setq if sensity-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 0.01 "radius"))
(setq nadius—ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 0.01 "radius"))
(setq nadius—ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 0.01 "radius"))
(setq nadius—sitticy-ctl (oude-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.1 "limpsh"))
(setq onst-loss-ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss-ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss-ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss-ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss-ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))
(setq onst-loss ctl (mode-controller 'dynamic 1 - 1 1.5 "freq-loss"))

(setq my-red (mode-object 'rect-plate (modes of some style of
```

The modalys clarinet used in this piece was implemented using a physical modeling method as a script of IRCAM software Modalys, and Max/msp has been specified so that it can be used effectively in Live situations. In the clarinet creation stage through Modalys, I used objects that control parameters related to length and quality of air. In Max, the patch was composed of detailed manipulation of these parameters, work related to harmonics and white noise for sound processing, humanization work by filter and LFO method, and adding various effects.

\* The script on the left is an excerpt from the entire Modalisp script.

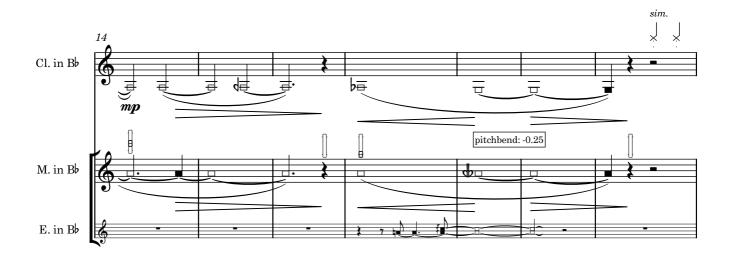


Transposed Score

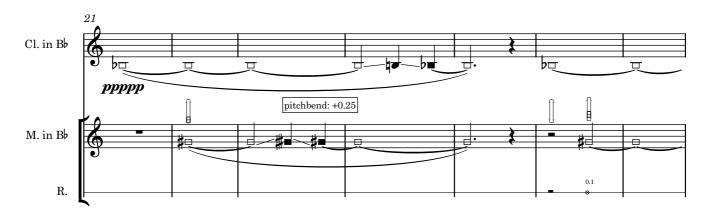
for Clarinet and Modalys Clarinet



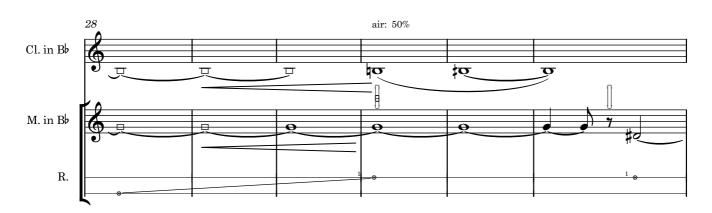
 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{\star}$  above the numbers are the cent from the modalys clarinet's sound

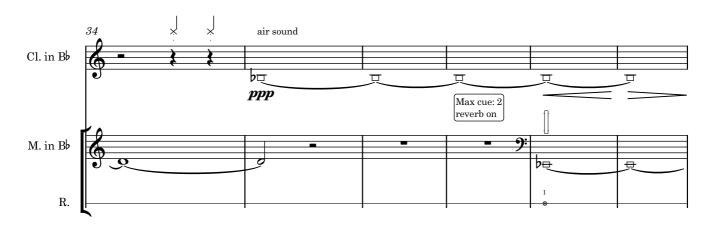






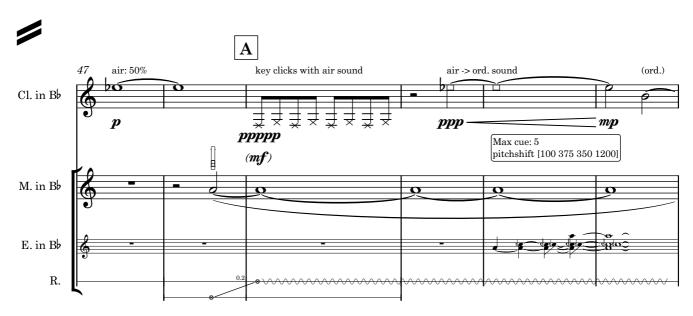


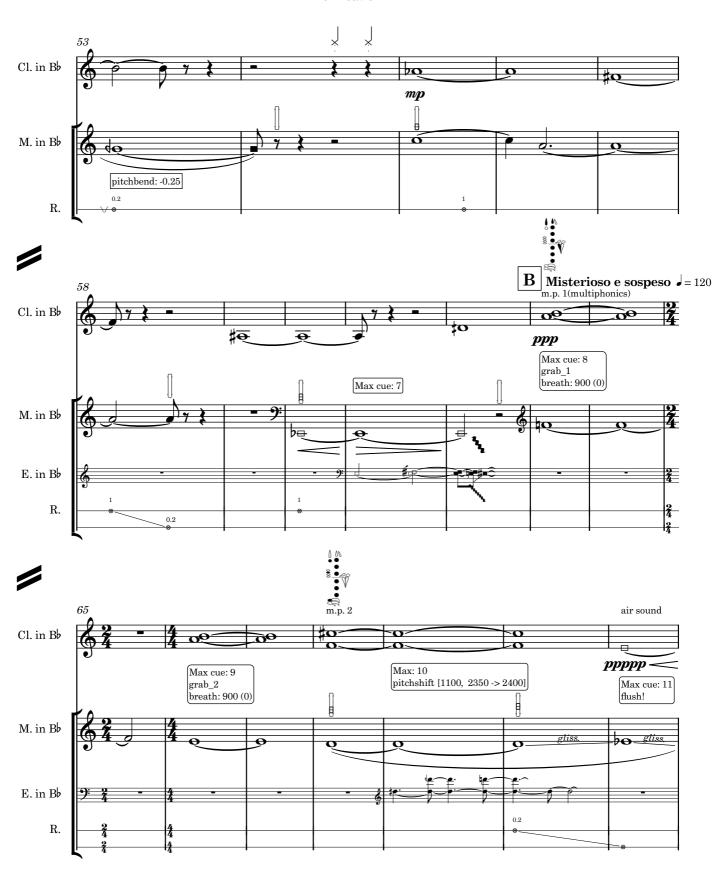




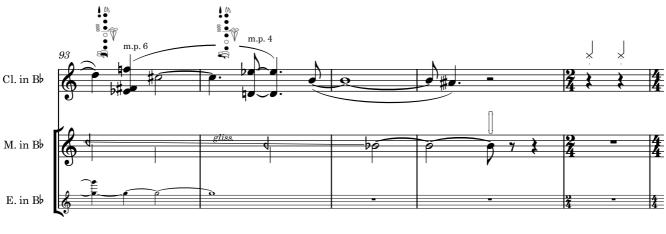


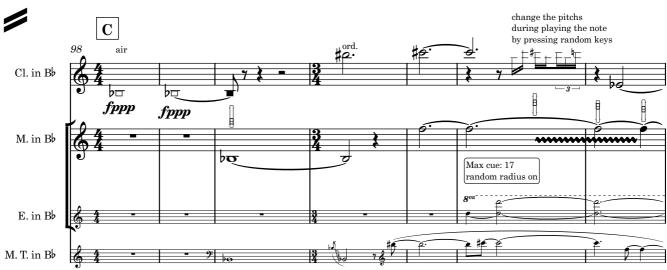


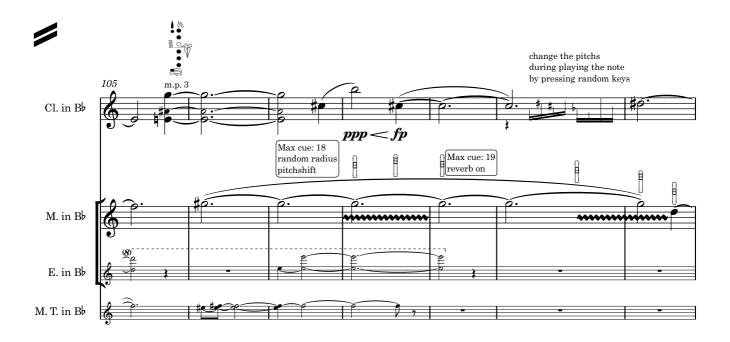


















M. T. in B♭

