

Takuya Imahori

Cristallisation

d'après "De l'Amour" de Stendhal

Cristallisation - d'après « De L'Amour » de Stendhal

La partition est transposée.

Durée : 15 minutes

Organisation des instruments

1 Piccolo
 2 Flûtes
 2 Hautbois
 1 Cor anglais
 2 Clarinette en Sib
 1 Clarinette basse en Sib
 2 Bassons
 1 Contrebasson

4 Cors en fa
 3 Trompettes en do
 2 Trombones
 1 Trombone basse
 1 Tuba

1 Timbale
 2 Percussionists (voir la liste de ci-dessous)

1 Harpe
 1 Piano

Violons I
 Violons II
 Altos
 Violoncelles
 Contrebasses

Électroniques

liste des percussions :

Timpaniste

4 timbales

1 paire de Maracas

une clochette du temple japonais (Fa#4) qui s'appelle autrement le « bol chantant japonais / tibétain » ou « rin », en mettant sur un timbale

Percussion 1

vibraphone
 cymbales (paire)
 tam-tam

Percussion 2

gong (mi grave)
 crotales (do#, mi b, mi, fa#, sol#, si)
 cloches tubulaires (ré)
 grosse caisse
 bongos
 marimba
 toms (4)
 cloches à vache suisse (mi, sol b(fa#), la b, la, ré, fa, sol)
 glockenspiel

Abréviations et symboles

pour tous les musiciens

#	3/4 plus haut que bécarre, 1/4 plus haut que dièse
‡	1/4 plus haut que bécarre, 1/4 plus bas que dièse
♭	1/4 plus bas que bécarre, 1/4 plus haut que bémol
♭	3/4 plus bas que bécarre, 1/4 plus bas que bémol
♭	1/6 plus bas qu'ordinaire, que signifie la 7eme harmonie naturelle

Les hauteurs sont écrits comme Do \sharp 4 ou C \sharp 4 comme c'.

Flûte

référence bibliographique : The Techniques of Flute Playing, Carin Levine, Bärenreiter, 2002

- ∩ pizzicato labiale
- ∟ langue ram (battement de langue)
- ∇ [f] [s s s s] souffles avec la chouchoutage dans l'instrument avec la prononciation

Hautbois

référence bibliographique : The Techniques of Oboe Playing, Peter Veale - Claus Steffen Mahnkopf - Wolfgang Motz - Peter Hummel, Bärenreiter, 1994

Clarinete

référence bibliographique : New Directions for Clarinet, Philip Rehfeldt, University of California Press / The Scarecrow Press Inc., 2003

- ∩ slap
- overtone  glissando harmonique (jouer avec le mouvement de la langue sous l'anche comme la prononciation entre [a] et [i])

Basson

référence bibliographique : The Techniques of Bassoon Playing, Pascal Gallois, Bärenreiter, 2009

- * bruit de bise (faire une bise inspirant avec l'anche attaché à l'instrument, et sa sonne comme un percussion avec une note basse de basson)

Cuivres

Les Sourdines Harmon signifie vidées les tubes cylindriques.

Cor

La clé de Fa est en loco. (elle n'est pas écrite en 8vb comme les partitions du 19ème siècle)

à propos de la sourdine Plunger, utiliser celle de la trombone basse, sinon un « vrai plunger » pour nettoyage de toilettes. Dans ce cas, s'il est obstrué, ouvrir un trou par une vrille.

Timbales

- ♀ flapper par maracas

mettre une croche du temple japonais sur le 3eme timbale, puis flapper la croche et immédiatement désaccorder en haut et en bas par la pédale de timbale, et ils sonnent une modulation de la résonance

Percussions

Baguettes

↑	baguette souple
↑	baguette moyenne
↑	baguette dure
▣	baguette de grosse caisse / tam-tam souple
■	baguette de grosse caisse / tam-tam d'ure
↓	baguette de bois pour caisse claire
↯	brosse
arco, 	archet

Vibraphone

OFF	étendre le moteur
SLOW	démarrer le moteur lentement
MED.	démarrer le moteur en moitié de vitesse
FAST	démarrer le moteur rapidement

Harpe

préparer une épingle. À la mesure 219, mettre-le à la corde de Do 3 accordée en bémol, et jouer un son inclue les harmoniques indéterminées comme une cloche. Ne pas jouer les harmoniques comme une octave ou quinte juste etc.

à la table jouer « à la table », on dit aussi « près de la table »

☉ Bartók pizzicato : jouer la même technique comme « à la table » ci-dessus, et en même temps flapper l'instrument par un coup de main

 par ongles

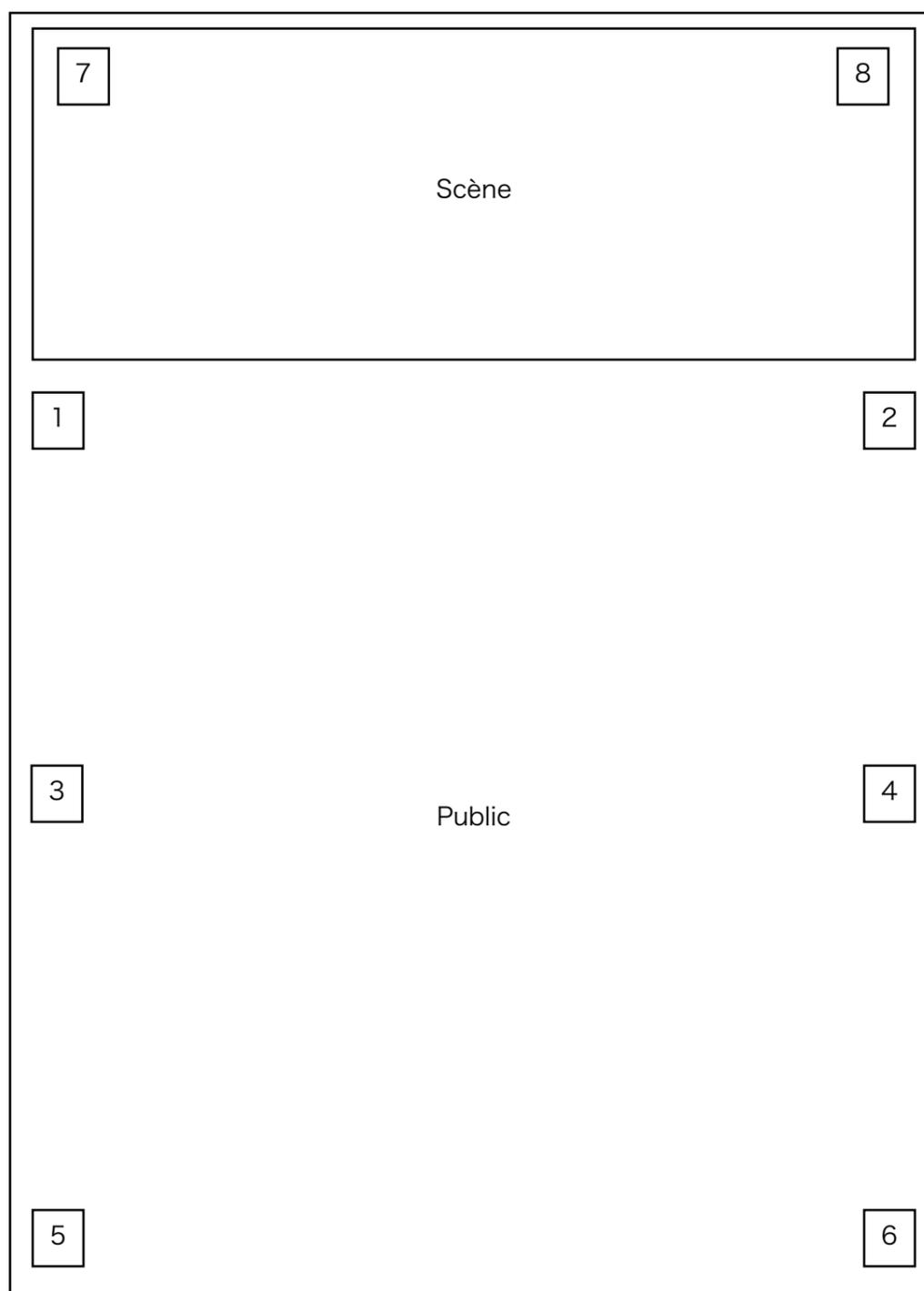
Cordes

☉ Bartók pizzicato

Un harmonique avec parenthèses signifie un harmonique naturel sur la corde de la note avec parenthèses.

Installation des haut-parleurs (8) :

- 1, 2 : en arrière de la salle (gauche, droite)
- 3, 4 : au milieu de profondeur de la salle (gauche, droite)
- 5, 6 : en derrière de la salle (gauche, droite)
- 7, 8 : au fond de la scène (gauche, droite)



Équipements électronique :**Logiciels :**

Max/MSP

un patch Max de cette pièce "cristallisation.maxpat"

avec les externes de l'IRCAM tools :

IMTR

Modalys

SPAT

ejies

Hardware :

un ordinateur Macintosh (OS X qui correspond à Max/MSP et IRCAM tools - surtout Modalys ne marche pas à Windows)

interface d'audio qui a 6 entrées et 8 sorties

un fader midi comme Behlinger BCF2000

un clavier midi, ou pédale midi

pour les déclenchements des événements électroacoustique, on peut utiliser plusieurs façons, comme le Do centrale (C4) du clavier midi, la pédale, ou le bar d'espace du clavier d'ordinateur, situé soit à la scène, soit à côté de la table de mixage. Conseil de jouer par une autre personne qui contrôle des niveaux de fader à côté de la table de mixage.

Installation des microphones (6) :

1 : harpe

2 : piano

3 : vibraphone

4 : marimba

5, 6 : orchestre (gauche et droite, si on envoie plusieurs canaux mixés par la table de mixage, les sons préférés sont les cordes et les vents.)

Cristallisation - after « De L'Amour (On Love) » of Stendhal

The score is transposed.

Duration : 15 minutes

Organization of instruments

1 Piccolo
 2 Flutes
 2 Oboes
 1 English Horns
 2 Clarinet in B-flat
 1 Bass Clarinet in B-flat
 2 Bassoons
 1 Contrabassoon

4 Horns in F
 3 Trumpets in C
 2 Trombones
 1 Bass Trombone
 1 Tuba

1 Timpani
 2 Percussionists (see the list below)

1 Harp
 1 Piano

Violins I
 Violins II
 Violas
 Violoncelles
 Contrabasses

Electronics

list of percussions :**Timpanist**

Timpani (4 drums)

1 pair of Maracas

A Japanese temple bell (F#4) or « rin » put on a timpani

Percussion 1

vibraphone

cymbals (pair)

tam-tam

Percussion 2

gong (E2)

crotales (C#5, Eb5, E5, F#5, G#5, B5)

Tubular Bell (D4)

Bass Drum

Bongos

Marimba

Toms (4)

Swiss Cowbells (E4, Gb4(F#4), Ab4, A4, D5, F5, G5)

Glockenspiel

Abbreviations and symbols

for all players

#	3/4 higher than natural, 1/4 higher than sharp
♯	1/4 higher than natural, 1/4 lower than sharp
♭	1/4 lower than natural, 1/4 higher than flat
♮	3/4 lower than natural, 1/4 lower than flat
♯	1/6 lower than ordinal, means the 7th natural harmony

Pitch is written as C♯4 or D♭4 as c'.

Repetition: repeat the sequence independently of the conductor. Values of notes are free but not rhythmically.

Flute

bibliographic reference : The Techniques of Flute Playing, Carin Levine, Bärenreiter, 2002

∩ lip pizzicato

∧ tongue ram

Oboe

bibliographic reference: The Techniques of Oboe Playing, Peter Veale - Claus Steffen Mahnkopf - Wolfgang Motz - Peter Hummel, Bärenreiter, 1994

Clarinet

bibliographic reference: New Directions for Clarinet, Philip Rehfeldt, University of California Press /The Scarecrow Press Inc., 2003

∩ slap

overtone overtones glissando (play with moving tongue under the reed like a pronunciation between [a] and [i])

**Bassoon**

bibliographic reference: The Techniques of Bassoon Playing, Pascal Gallois, Bärenreiter, 2009

× kiss noise (smack and inspire with reed attaching instrument, and it makes a percussive sound with low notes of bassoon)

Brass

Harmon Mutes means Wa-wa Mute without stems.

Horn

The F clef is in loco. (not written as 8vb like 19th century scores)

About the Plunger Mute, use it for Bass Trombone, otherwise the 'real' plunger for cleaning toilet. In this case, if it is closed, open a hole by drill.

Timpani

⊙ hit by maracas

put a Japanese temple bell on a timpani drum, then hit the bell and immediately tune up and down quickly the pedal of timpani and it makes a modulation of the resonance

Percussions**Mallets / sticks**

† soft mallet

† medium mallet

† hard mallet

⊞ soft bass drum / tam-tam stick

■ hard bass drum stick

∣ wood stick of snare drum

∩ brush

arco, ⊞ bow

Vibraphone

OFF turn off the motor
SLOW turn on the motor slowly
MED. turn on the motor as medium speed
FAST turn on the motor fast

Harp

prepare a hair pin. At the bar 219, put it at the string of C3 tuning in flat, and play a sound including an indeterminate harmonics like a bell. Do not sound a harmonics like an octave or a perfect fifth etc.

à la table play the string at the table of the instrument (namely nearby the table)

☞ Bartók pizzicato : play the same technique as “alla tavola” above, and at the same time hit the instrument by a knuckle

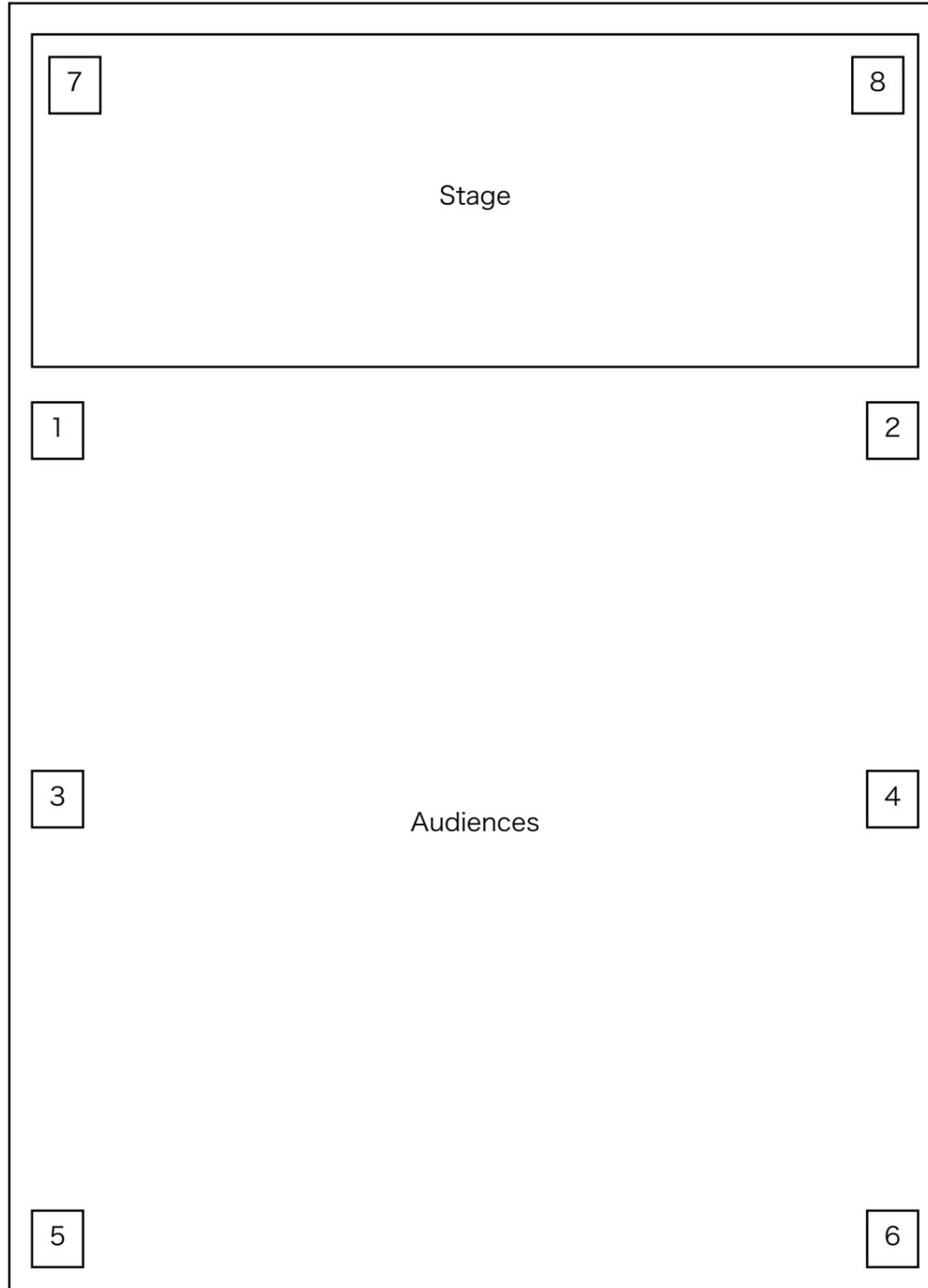
Strings

☞ Bartók pizzicato

A harmonics with parentheses means a natural harmonics on the open string of the note of parentheses.

Installation of speakers (8) :

- 1, 2 : front of the hall (left, right)
- 3, 4 : the center of the depth of the hall (left, right)
- 5, 6 : back of the hall (left, right)
- 7, 8 : back of the stage (left, right)



Electronic equipments:**Softwares :**

Max/MSP

A Max patch of this piece "cristallisation.maxpat"

With the externals of IRCAM tools :

IMTR

Modalys

SPAT

ejies

Hardwares :

A Macintosh computer (OS X qui correspond à Max/MSP et IRCAM tools - specially Modalys does not work on Windows)

audio interface which has 6 inputs and 8 outputs

A MIDI fader, e.g. Behlinger BCF2000

A MIDI keyboard, or a MIDI pedal

for trigger of electroacoustic event, you can use several ways, like C4 of MIDI keyboard, MIDI pedal, or space bar of the computer keyboard, placing on the stage, or beside of the mixer table. Recommend to play by another person who control the levels of fader beside of the mixer table.

Installation of microphones (6) :

1 : harp

2 : piano

3 : vibraphone

4 : marimba

5, 6 : orchestra (left and right, if you send several channels mixed by the mixer table, the preferred sounds are the strings and the winds.)

Liste des événements de Max/MSP / List of events of Max/MSP

Sources : hp (harp), pf (piano), via (vibraphone), mar (marimba), orch (orchestra, stereo)

Buffers : there are 4 buffers which recorded the sounds.

Treatments :

modalys physical modeling synthesizer, which simulate a gong-speaker (which used with Ondes-Martenot) and another resonator more sharp
A sound output will be transformed with a metal resonance effect.

sogs smooth organized granular synthesizer, which used as phase vocoder based on granular system, leading from sound buffers.
x2 means twice time of play (with 0.5x speed). Transposition with a parameter of numbers witch means cents.

delay delay effector (3 patches) with a parameter of numbers which means milliseconds.

reverse play reversibly the buffer

specdel spectre delay, with 2 patterns "vers le haut" (to higher spectre) or "random"

overdrive overdrive effect

ficher son sound file

[1]

hp modalys on
hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2

[2]

hp, pf sogs 3 4 x2
sogs 1 2 fade out

[3]

hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2
sogs 3 4 fade out

[4]

hp modalys fade out
vib sogs 3 x2
sogs 1 2 fade out

[5]

hp modalys on
hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2
sogs 3 fade out

[6]

sogs 1 2 fade out

[7]

hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2

[8]

hp modalys fade out
sogs 1 2 fade out

[9]

hp modalys on
hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2

[10]

sogs 1 2 fade out

[11]

hp, pf sogs 1 2

[12]

sogs 1 2 fade out

[13]

hp modalys fade out
hp delay 1 120
pf delay 2 140
vib delay 3

[14]

modalys mute
pf sogs 1 x2
vib sogs 2 x2

[15]

delay fade out
sogs 1 2 fade out

[16]

pf sogs 1 x2

vib sogs 2 x2

[17]
sogs 1 2 fade out

[18]
vib sogs 3 x2

[19]
vib sogs 4 x2
sogs 3 fade out

[20]
hp enregistrer au buffer 1
sogs 4 fade out

[21]
buffer 1 reverse

[22]
pf modalys on
hp, pf sogs 1, 2 x2

[23]
hp, pf sogs 3 4 x2
sogs 1 2 fade out

[24]
modalys fade out
vib sogs 1 x2
sogs 3 4 fade out

[25]
hp modalys on
vib sogs 2 x2
hp sogs 3 x2
sogs 1 fade out

[26]
hp sogs 1 x2
pf sogs 4 x2
sogs 2 3 fade out

[27] modalys toujours on
sogs 1 4 fade out hp delay

[28]
delay fade out

[29]
hp delay

[30]
delay fade out

[31]
specdel on
sogs 1 2 3 4 mute
modalys fade out 1000 > mute

[32]
sogs mute off
orch sogs 1 2 enregistrement + sogs transposition 1200 3000
(en même temps)
orch spectre delay vers le haut

[33]
sogs 1 2 fade out 2000
spectre delay entree off

[34]
orch 1 2 enregistrement
hp delay 1 120
pf delay 2 140
vib delay 3 160

[35]
sogs 1 2 x2
delay 1 2 3 enter off

[36]
sogs 1 2 fade out

[37]
hp sogs 1

[38]
sogs 1 fade out

[39]
pf sogs 2 x2

[40]
hp modalys on
hp sogs 1 x2
sogs 2 fade out

[41]
hp sogs 3 x2
sogs 1 fade out

[42]
hp sogs 1 x2
sogs 3 fade out

[43]
modalys fade out > mute
sogs 1 fade out

[46]
hp sogs 1 x2

[47]
sogs fade out

[48]
hp modalys on
mar vib delay entree fade out
hp spectre delay vers le haut

[49]
hp modalys fade out 100 > mute
hp spectre delay off
pf sogs 2 x2

[50]
sogs 2 fade out

[51]
hp modalys on
hp sogs 1 x2

[52]
hp sogs 2 x2
sogs 1 fade out

[53]
hp sogs 3 x2
sogs 2 fade out

[54]
modalys fade out 100 > mute
sogs 3 fade out

[55]
hp 1, vib 2, mar 3 enregistrement

[56]
sogs 1 2 3 x3
hp delay 1
vib delay 2
mar delay 3
hp, vib, mar spectre delay vers le haut

[57]
sogs 1 2 3 fade out
delay 1 2 3 entrée fade out
spectre delay entree fade out

[58]
orch delay
pf delay
orch spectre delay random

[59]
hp delay (changer avec pf)

xii

orch delay entree fade out
spectre delay fade out

[60]
orch delay
pf delay (changer avec hp)

[61]
hp specdel model 3
delay entree fade out

[62]
hp modalys on
hp specdel off
hp sogs 1 x2

[63]
hp sogs 2 x2
sogs 1 fade out

[64]
hp sogs 3 x2
sogs 2 fade out

[65]
modalys entreee changer a piano
sogs 3 fade out
orch delay
pf delay
orch spectre delay

[66]
modalys toujours on
delay entree fade out
spectre delay fade out

[67]
hp modalys toujours on
orch enregistrement 1 2
hp sogs 3 x2
vib sogs 4 x2

[68]
sogs 3 4 fade out
hp overdrive

[69]
modalys fade out
fichier son
sogs 1 2 x3 transposition 1200 10000
hp overdrive fade out

[70]
toute d'électronique fade out

[71]
hp modalys
hp overdrive

[72]
modalys fade out
hp overdrive fade out

[73]
vib modalys on
hp pf vib delay
vib sogs 1
pf sogs 2

[74]
sogs fade out
vib pf reverse

[75]
modalys entrée changer à marimba
hp delay fade out 3000
vib delay changer avec mar

[76]
modalys fade out 1000 > mute
mar pf delay fade out 3000

[77]

pf modalys
orch delay
pf delay
hp delay

[78]
modalys toujours on
delay entree fade out

[79]
modalys toujours on
hp overdrive1
pf overdrive2

[80]
overdrive off

[81]
hp overdrive1
pf overdrive2

[82]
modalys fade out
overdrive off

[83]
modalys changer plus aigu
hp, pf sogs 1 2

[84]
sogs 1 2 fade out
hp pf sogs 3 4

[85]
sogs 3 4 fade out
hp pf sogs 1 2

[86]
orch (vn) modalys
orch (vn) spectre delay vers le haut
sogs 1 2 fade out

[87]
hp sogs 1
orch spectre delay random

[88]
sogs 1 fade out

[89]
modalys fade out 1000 > changer le premier instrument
hp sogs 2
spectre delay fade out

[90]
sogs fade out

[91]
hp delay1
hp specdel

[92]
hp delay fade out
specdel fade out

[93]
hp delay1
hp specdel

[94]
hp modalys
hp delay1 entree fade out
vib delay2

[95]
hp delay

[96]
delay1, 2 entree fade out

[97]
modalys fade out
specdel fade out

all electronic fade out

[98]

fichier son 2

Ficher son 1 (30 sec.) :

Cristallisation-elecsolo12.aif

Cristallisation-elecsolo34.aif

Cristallisation-elecsolo56.aif

Cristallisation-elecsolo78.aif

Ficher son 2 (10 sec.) :

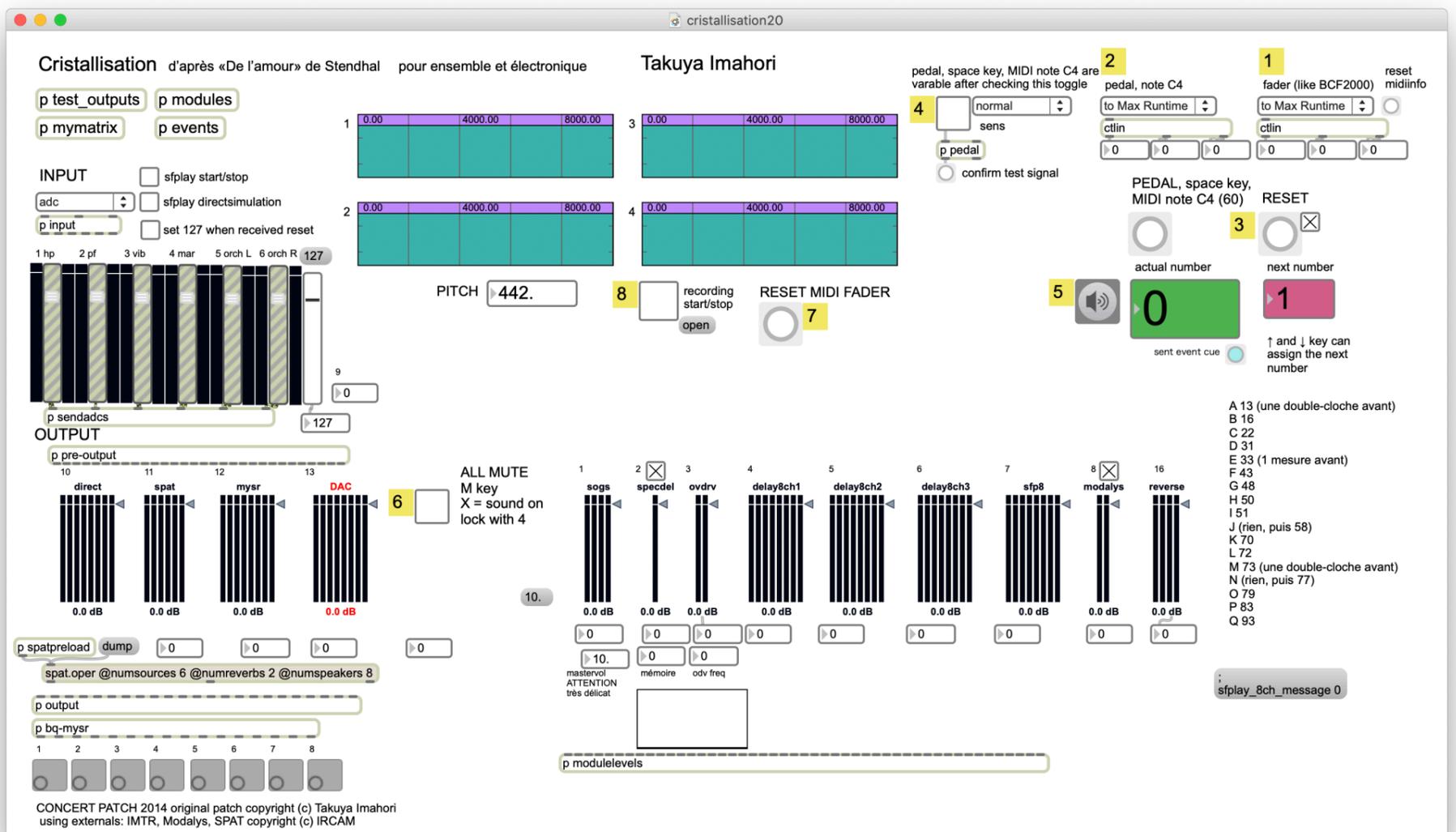
Cristallisation-solofin12.aif

Cristallisation-solofin34.aif

Cristallisation-solofin56.aif

Cristallisation-solofin78.aif

Usage of max patch



Before running Max/MSP, the externals of below must be installed.

Modalys *
 SPAT *
 sogs (included in IMTR) *
 ejies **

* Distributed by IRCAM Forum, free of charge <https://forum.ircam.fr>
 ** Distributed by Emmanuel Jourdan, free of charge <http://www.e--j.com>

The numbers below are corresponded the yellow text numbers on the patch.

- 1: Select the MIDI fader
- 2: Select the MIDI keyboard and pedal
- 3: Click Reset button
- 4: Check the MIDI pedal type (normal or reversed). Normally it receives a signal when the pedal is pedaled (stepped). Some pedals (specially Yamaha) have reversed signals, it means this Max/MSP patch receives a signal when the pedal is pedaled-off the foot. In this case, change the "sens" from "normal" to "reversed".
- Then, turn check-on the receiver of MIDI keyboard and pedal. After checking, the number of events counts when received the pedal signal.
- 5: Turn on the DAC.
- 6: Check this "All-Mute" box. Check on = sound on. It can be controlled with **M** key.
 Do you need to check the sound? (recommend it before the first rehearsal)
 - yes: see the **Sound Test**.
 - no: go to 7.
- 7: Click it thn reset MIDI fader.

Wait the rehearsal / concert starts.

Just before the orchestra plays:

- 8: Record the sound file. At first, click "open" then decide the filename on the dialog. Then check the box and it starts recording.

Pedal number is counted when received the signal of the **MIDI pedal**, **MIDI keyboard C4** or **Space key** of computer keyboard. When it happened a wrong number, or restart from a part in rehearsal, **rewrite the next number (pink)**. **Up / Down key** can also assign the next number. When the parch receives a new signal, the new number will be triggered.

MIDI fader controls level of effects:

CH 1: sogs (smooth organized granular synthesis)

CH 2: spectre delay

CH 3: overdrive

CH 4: delay generator 1

CH 5: delay generator 2

CH 6: delay generator 3

CH 7: sound file player

CH 8: Modalys (physical modeling synthesis, used as metal resonator)

CH 9: input level

CH 10: direct output level

CH 11: spat (spatialisation controller) output level

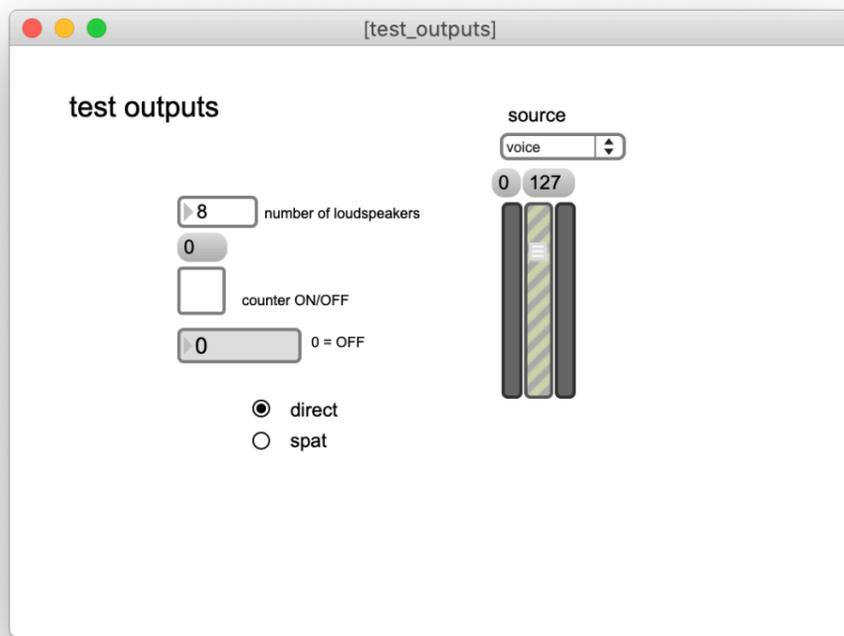
CH 12: mysr (my surround, moving automatically according to two sin wave generators)

CH 13: DAC (direct output from sound-file)

CH 16: reverse effect

Sound Test

1: Double-click the “p test_outputs” in the main patch window, and open the sub-patch.



2: select the “source”.

“Voice” counts “one, two, three...”. It helps to check if each speaker has a good number of channel or not.

“cycle1000” is a sin wave of 1000 Hz. It helps to check the volume of each speaker.

“pink” is a pink noise. Attention, it is very loud. It helps to check the directivity of each speaker.

3: check the “counter”, then it starts to count automatically each second.

“direct” sends the signal directly to speaker.

“spat” sends the signal to SPAT system (spatialisation controller).

Cristallisation
d'après "De l'Amour" de Stendhal

4/4
Adagio $\text{♩} = 56$
a 3

Instrument List:
Piccolo (3)
Flûte 1
Flûte 2
Hautbois 1
Hautbois 2
Cor Anglais (3)
Clarinette en Sib 1
Clarinette en Sib 2
Clarinette Basse en Sib (3)
Basson 1
Basson 2
Contrebasson (3)
Cor en Fa 1
Cor en Fa 2
Cor en Fa 3
Cor en Fa 4
Trompette en Do 1
Trompette en Do 2
Trompette en Do 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone Basse (3)
Tuba
Timbales
Vibraphone (1)
Gong (2)
Harpe
Piano
Violons 1
Violons 2
Altos
Violoncelles
Contrebasses
Électronique (déclenchements des événements)

Performance Instructions:
[MED] Vibraphone
gong [en mi]
con sord. (straight)
div.
pizz.
unis.
hp modalys on
hp, pf sogs 1 2 x2
hp, pf sogs 3 4 x2
sogs 1 2 fade out
hp modalys fade out
vib sogs 3 x2
sogs 1 2 fade out

A

Fl. 1 *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf*

Hrb. 1 *mf* *mf*

Hrb. 2 *mf* *mf*

Cl. 1 *mp* *mf* *p*

Cl. 2 *mf* *p*

Bsn. 1 *p* *mf*

Vib. (1) *p* *mp* *mp* *mf*

Gong (2) *p* *mp*

Hp. *mp* *p* *mf* *sfz*

Pno. *mf* *p*

Vln. 1 *p* *p*

Vln. 2 *p* *p*

Alt. *p* *p* *f* *mf*

Vc. *p* *p* *f* *mf* *mp*

Cb. *p* *p* *f* *mf*

Electro

[13] hp modalys fade out
hp delay 1
pf delay 2
vib delay 3

[14] modalys mute
pf sogs 1 x2
vib sogs 2 x2

[15] delay fade out
sogs 1 2 fade out

senza sord. arco unis. arco *p*

unis. senza sord. arco *p*

senza sord. arco unis. arco *p* *f* *mf*

senza sord. pizz. *p* unis. arco *p* pizz. arco *f* *mf* *mp*

senza sord. pizz. *p* arco *p* pizz. *f* sempre pizz. *mf*

pizz. *p* arco *p* pizz. *f* sempre pizz. *mf*

pizz. *p* arco *p* pizz. *f* sempre pizz. *mf*

67 **3/4** **E** **3/4** **4/4**

Picc. (3) *f* *ff* *p* *pp*

Fl. 1 *mf* *ff*

Fl. 2 *mf* *ff*

Htb. 1 *mf* *ff* *mp*

Htb. 2 *mf* *ff* *mp*

C. A. (3) *mf* *ff*

Cl. 1 *mf* *ff* *mp*

Cl. 2 *mf* *ff*

Cl. B. (3) *mf* *ff*

Bsn. 1 *p* *ff*

Bsn. 2 *p* *ff*

Cbsn. (3) *mf* *ff*

Cor. 1 *p* *ff*

Cor. 2 *senza sord.* *p* *ff*

Cor. 3 *1. 3. senza sord.* *p* *ff*

Cor. 4 *2. 4. senza sord.* *p* *ff*

Tpt. 1 *p* *ff*

Tpt. 2 *mp* *ff*

Tpt. 3 *mf* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *senza sord.* *p* *ff*

Tbn. B. (3) *senza sord.* *p* *ff*

Tba *senza sord.* *mp* *ff*

Timp *ff*

Vib. (1) *p* *ff* **[FAST]**

Gr. C. (2) *ff*

Hp. *mf* *ff* *fz* *f*

Pno. *ff* *fz*

Vln. 1 *p* *ff* *unis.* *f* *sempre arco* *mf > p*

Vln. 2 *p* *ff* *unis.* *f* *sempre pizz.* *mf* *p*

Alt. *p* *ff* *unis.* *f* *sempre pizz.* *mf* *p*

Vc. *p* *ff* *unis.* *f* *sempre pizz.* *mf* *p*

Cb. *p* *ff* *unis.* *f* *sempre pizz.* *mf* *p*

Électro **[32]** *sogs mute off* *orch sogs 1 2 enregistrement + sogs transposition 1200 3000 (en même temps) orch spectre delay vers le haut*

[33] *sogs 1 2 fade out 2000 spectre delay entree off*

[34] *orch 1 2 enregistrement hp delay 1 120 pf delay 2 140 vib delay 3 160*

[35] *sogs 1 2 x2 delay 1 2 3 enter off*

115

Htb. 1 violon a 3 Flatterzunge

Htb. 2 violon a 3 Flatterzunge

C. A. (3) violon a 3 Flatterzunge

Bsn. 1

Cor. 1 Flatterzunge senza sord. 1. 3. a 4

Cor. 2 a 4

Cor. 3 a 4

Cor. 4 a 4

Tpt. 1 Flatterzunge senza sord. 1. 2. a 3

Tpt. 2 senza sord. Flatterzunge 1. 2. a 3

Tpt. 3 a 3 senza sord. Flatterzunge

Vib. (1) *mf* *f* *mp* Marimba *mf* *p*

Gong (2) *f* *mf* *mp* à la table *mf* *p*

Hp. *mp* *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

Pno. *f* *gliss.* *pizz.* *pizz. sul tasto* *arco alla pos. ord.* *sul pont.*

Vln. 1 *fp* *f* *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *sfz* *f* *mp*

Vln. 2 *f* *p* *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *sfz* *f* *mp*

Alt. *f* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *f* *sfz*

Vc. *f* *p* *p* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Cb. *f* *p* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Électro [54] modalsys fade out 100 > mute
sogs 3 fade out

149

Picc. (3) *f* 1.+picc. **3/4** **5/4** **3/4**

Fl. 1 *f* 1.+picc.

Fl. 2 *sfz*

Hrb. 1 *mf*

Hrb. 2 *mf*

C.A. (3) *f*

Cl. 1 1. 2. *) accentuez un peu en liaison *fp*

Cl. 2 1. 2. *) accentuez un peu en liaison *fp*

Cl. B. (3) *) accentuez un peu en liaison *fp*

Bsn. 1 *f*

Bsn. 2 *f*

Cbsn. (3)

Cor. 1 1. 3. *mf*

Cor. 2 2. 4. *) accentuez un peu en liaison *fp*

Cor. 3 1. 3. *mf*

Cor. 4 2. 4. *) accentuez un peu en liaison *fp*

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tbn. 1 *fp*

Tba. *mf*

Cymb. (1) Cymbales *f*

Alm. (2) gong [en mi] *mf* Tom-toms *f*

Hp *f* Bb C₂ Bb G₂ B₁

Pno *f*

Vin. 1 *p* **3/4** **5/4** **3/4** *ff* *f*

Vin. 2 *ff* *f*

Alt. *fp* *fp* *f* sul do

Vc. *f*

Cb. *sfz mf* *sfz mf* *f* div.

Électro [62] hp modals on hp speed off hp sogs 1 x2 [63] hp sogs 2 x2 sogs 1 fade out [64] hp sogs 3 x2 sogs 2 fade out [65] modals entree changer a piano sogs 3 fade out orch delay pt delay orch spectre delay

217 **3/4** **4/4** **3/4** **4/4**

Fl. 1 *p*

Fl. 2 *p*

Hrb. 1 *p* 6

Hrb. 2 *p* 6

Bsn. 1 bruit de bise *p* *pp*

Bsn. 2 bruit de bise *p* *pp*

Cbsn. 3 bruit de bise *p* *pp*

Cor. 1 1. 3. con sord. (straight) *p*

Cor. 3 1. 3. con sord. (straight) *p*

Tpt. 1 con sord. (wa-wa) *p* 5

Tpt. 2 con sord. (wa-wa) *p*

Tpt. 3 con sord. (wa-wa) *p* 3

Tbn. 1 sempre con sord. (straight)

Tbn. 2 sempre con sord. (straight)

B. Tbn. (3) con sord. (straight)

Tba. sempre con sord. (straight)

Timp. *mp* *p* *pp* *pp*

Vib. (1) *p* *pp* Tam-tam *p*

G. C. (2) gong [en mi] *p* Tom-toms *mp* Bongos *p* *pp* Almglocken *mp*

Hp. *p* 2

Pno. *p* *pp*

Vln. 1 sul tasto *p* *pp*

Vln. 2 sul tasto *p* *pp*

Alt. *p* *pp*

Vc. sul tasto *p* *pp*

Cb. *p* *pp*

Electro [90] sogs fade out [91] hp delay1 hp specdel [92] hp delay fade out speed1 fade out

