Two Fragments on Water and Light

For voice and invisible instruments

Thomas Royal

- I. Levis Exsurgit Zephirus
- II. Nubibus Atris

Note:

A performance of *Two Fragments on Water and Light* requires the use of additional custom technology in the form of hand-built controllers. Further, a performance of this piece requires the use of a Max/MSP patch. If you are interested in performing this piece, additional resources and information are required. Please contact the composer directly (troyal7563@aol.com or tmroyal@uncg.edu) in order to receive the Max/MSP patch and the instructions on building and connecting the controllers.

Levis Exsurgit Zephirus

for voice and invisible instruments

By Thomas Royal

Levis Exsurgit Zephirus

for voice and invisible instruments

Levis exsurgit zephirus

Et sol procedit tepidus,
Iam terra sinus aperit,
Dulcore suo difluit.

Lightly rises the west wind
And the sun proceeds tepidly,
Now the earth bares its breast,
Sweet in its flowing apart.

From Cambridge Songs, No. 40 (Loose literal translation by the composer)

Levis Exsurgit Zephyrus is a piece for solo voice and two performers using controllers built by the composer. One performer plays the Torion Plus and Bls., while the other plays the Lichtflöte and controllers the automated electronics using a foot pedal.

Toriton Plus:

This controller, designed by Sebastian Tomczak at the Electronic Music Unit, Elder Conservatorium of Music, University of Adelaide, consists of bowl or plate of water whose surface is disturbed to produce sound. This might be done by blowing or touching. Generally, this controller is used to control a physical model of wind chimes. The controller might also be used to process other sounds, or to play back the voice in an altered way.

Bls.:

The Bls are made up of four wooden bowls with contact microphones attached to each of them. The sounds of the bowl being struck or scraped are picked up by contact microphones and fed into a banded waveguide model of a bell.² The tuning of the bell is determined in advance, though it changes throughout the piece.

The part is notated on a five line staff. Each of the spaces corresponds to one of the bowls. If bowls of different sizes are used, the largest should be number 1, and the smallest should be number 4. It is notated thus:



Note that this does not indicate what sounds are made, but what motions are used to create the sound.

Lichtflöte:

The Lichtflöte is a tube that lights up at one end. It also has three keys at the opposite end. A light source is placed at the other end of the tube. This instrument is used to control a physical model of a flute.³ The wider the mouth is opened, the louder or more intense the sound of the physical model. Pitch is controlled using the keys at the opposite end and the other hand, which covers up the other end of the tube. The choice of pitch is implemented like a brass instrument.

Electronics:

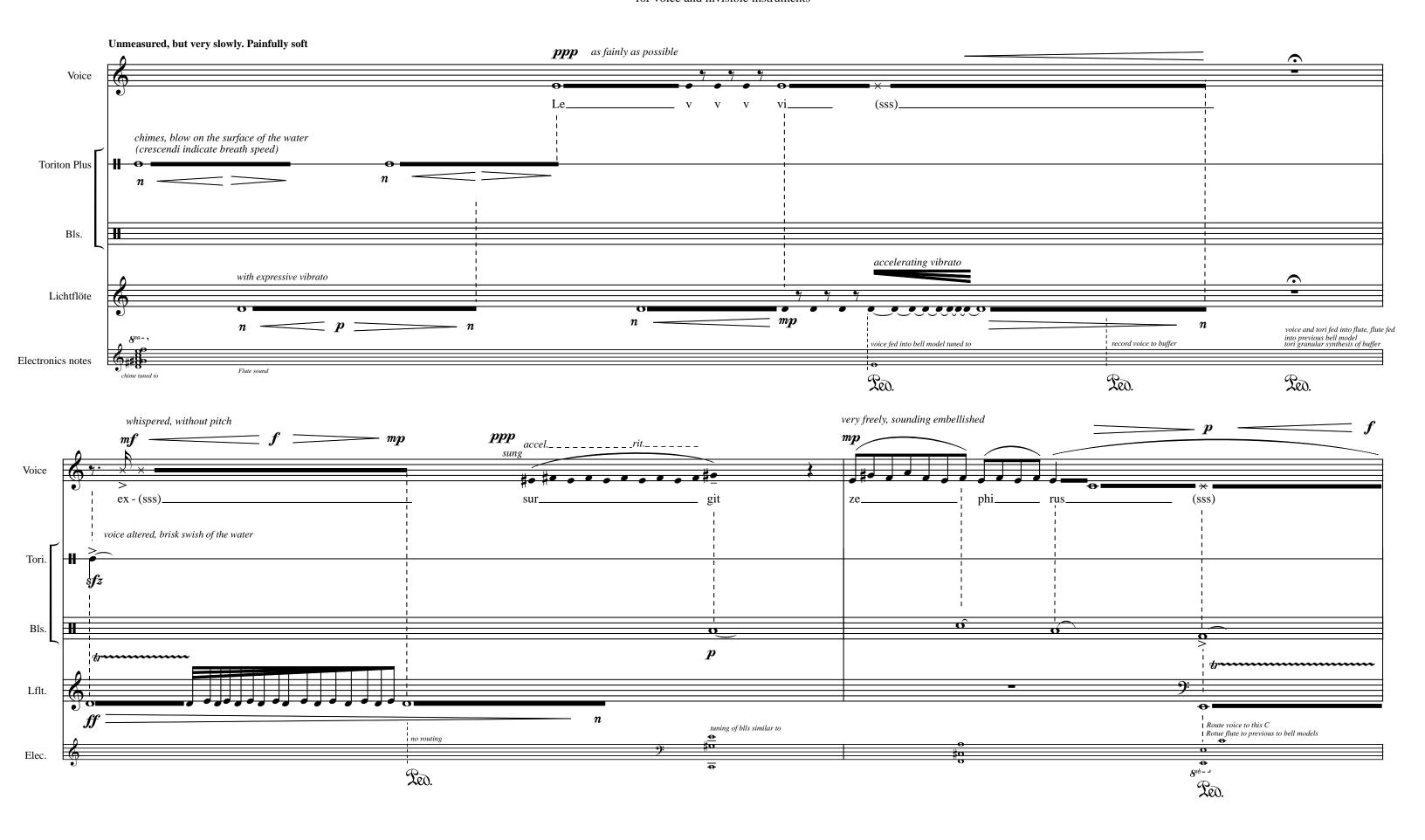
The performer who plays the Lichtflöte is also responsible for pressing the pedal at indicated points. The staff for the electronic part indicates the approximate tuning of the physical models, whether or not a sound is being sampled, various actions taken by the computer, and the routing of sounds into the delay line of various physical models.

¹ Cook, Perry. "Physically Informed Sonic Modeling (PhISM): Synthesis of Percussive Sounds." Computer Music Journal 21, no. 3 (Fall 1997): 38-49.

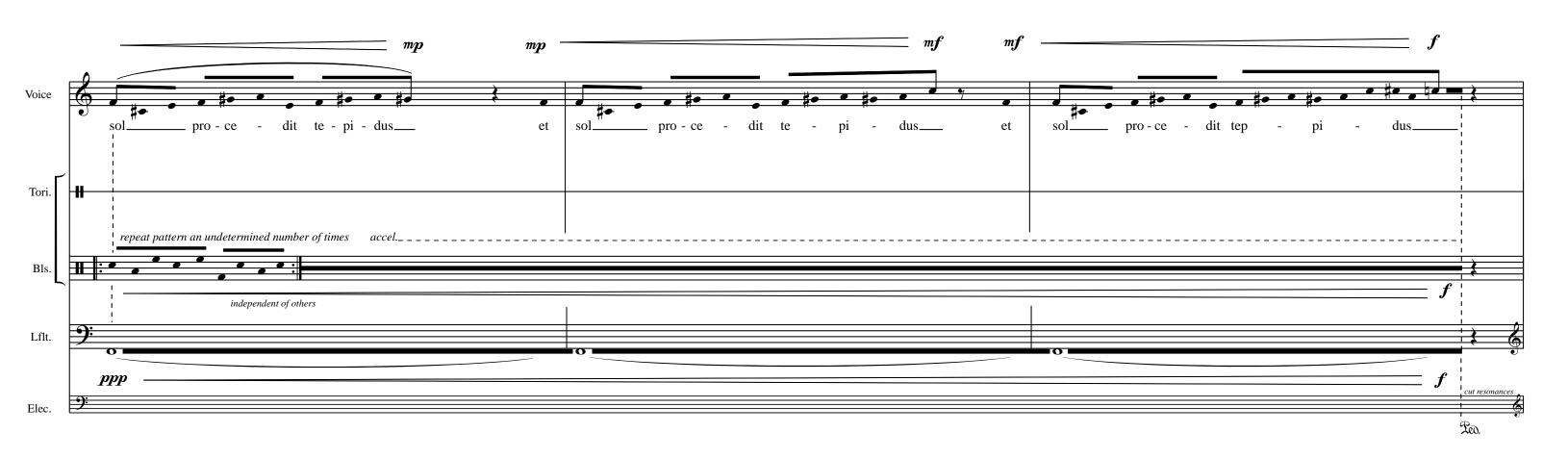
² Essl, Georg, Stephania Serafin, Perry R. Cook and Julius O. Smith III. "Theory of Banded Waveguides." Computer Music Journal 28, no. 1 (Spring 2004): 37-50.

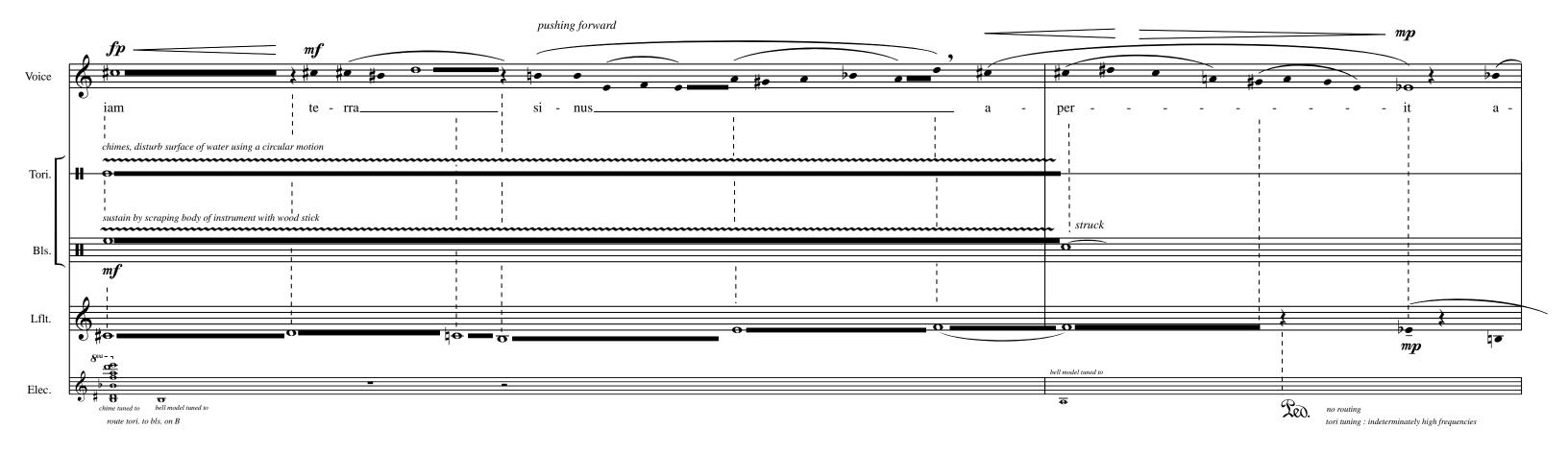
³ Cook, Perry. "A Meta-Wind-Instrument Physical Model, and a Meta-Controller for Real Time Performance Control." *Proceedings of the ICMC* (1992.) Referenced by Hind, Nicky, "Physical Modelling Synthesis." http://ccrma.stanford.edu/software/clm/compmus/clm-tutorials/pm.html . (Accessed December 4, 2007)

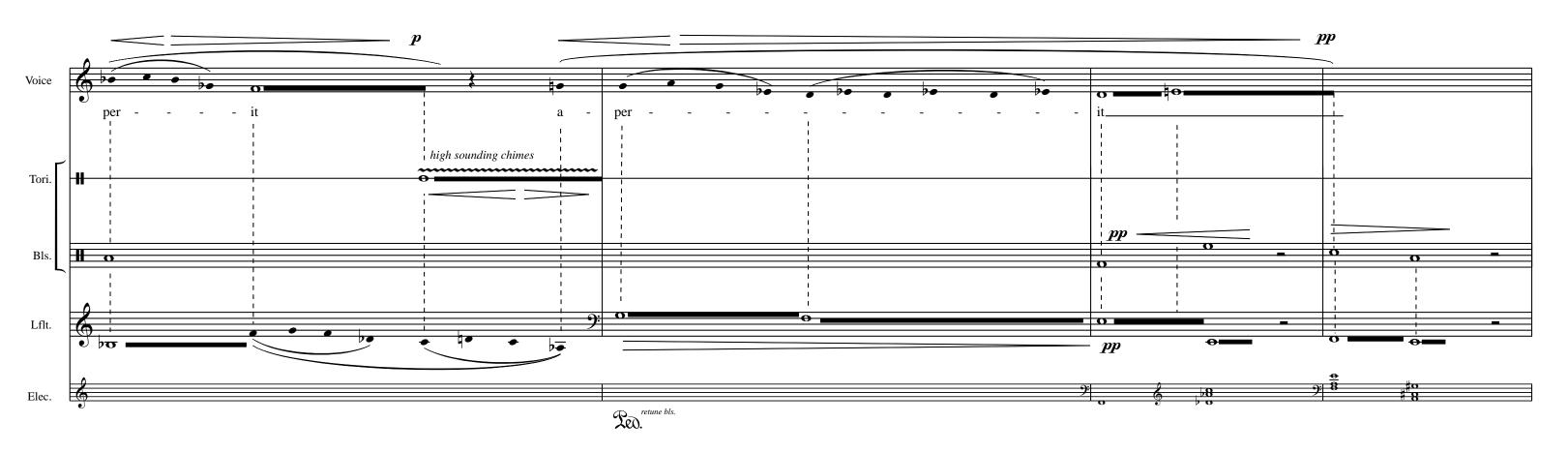
Levis Exurgit Zephirus for voice and invisible instruments

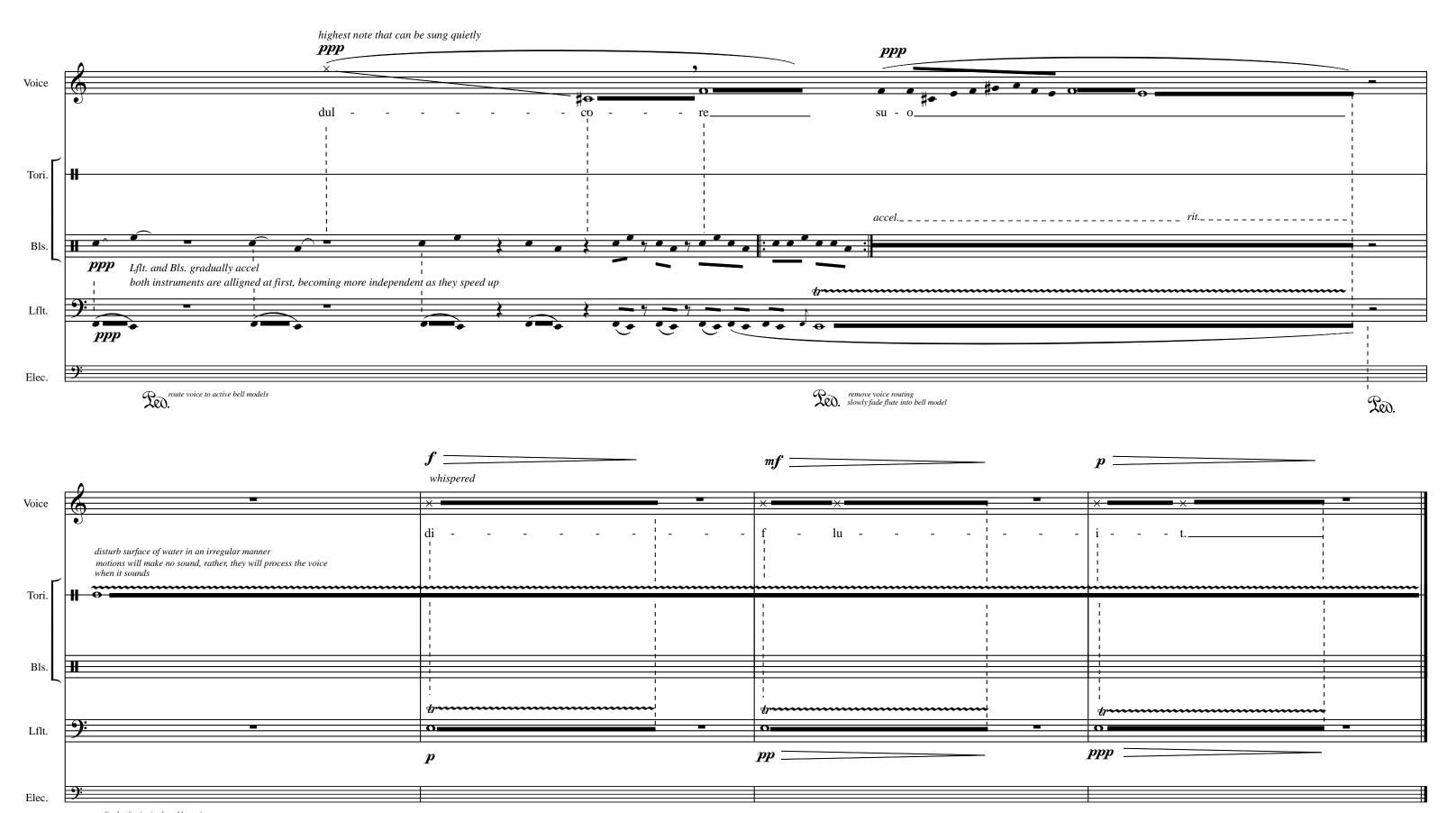












amplitude of voice is altered by tori the flute sound is tori sound into the previous bell models amount of tori sound fed is controlled by lflt. mouth, which is also fed into models

Nubibus Atris

Nubibus atris condita nullum fundere possunt sidera lumen.

Si mare volvens turbidus Auster...

Boethius

The notation and performance methods of Nubibus Atris are very similar to Levis Exsurgit Zephirus. There are a few important differences.

Voice:

There is no indication of pitch given in the score. There are moments when the vocalist is called on to whisper, sing, do both, or even transfer between one method of vocal production to the other. Please follow all performance instructions as given by the score.

Toriton Plus / Bls.:

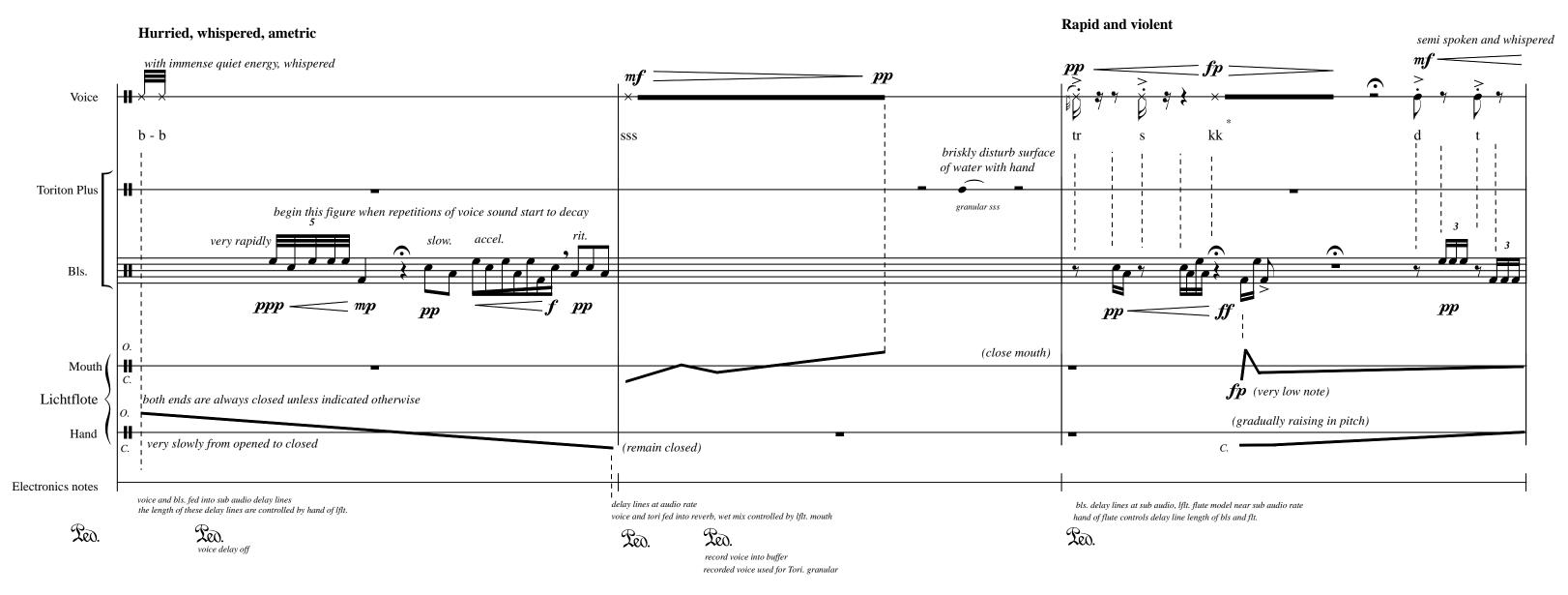
The Bls. are often sent to delays with feedback in this piece, not an organized waveguide. The music should be played in the same way as the previous movement.

Lichtflöte:

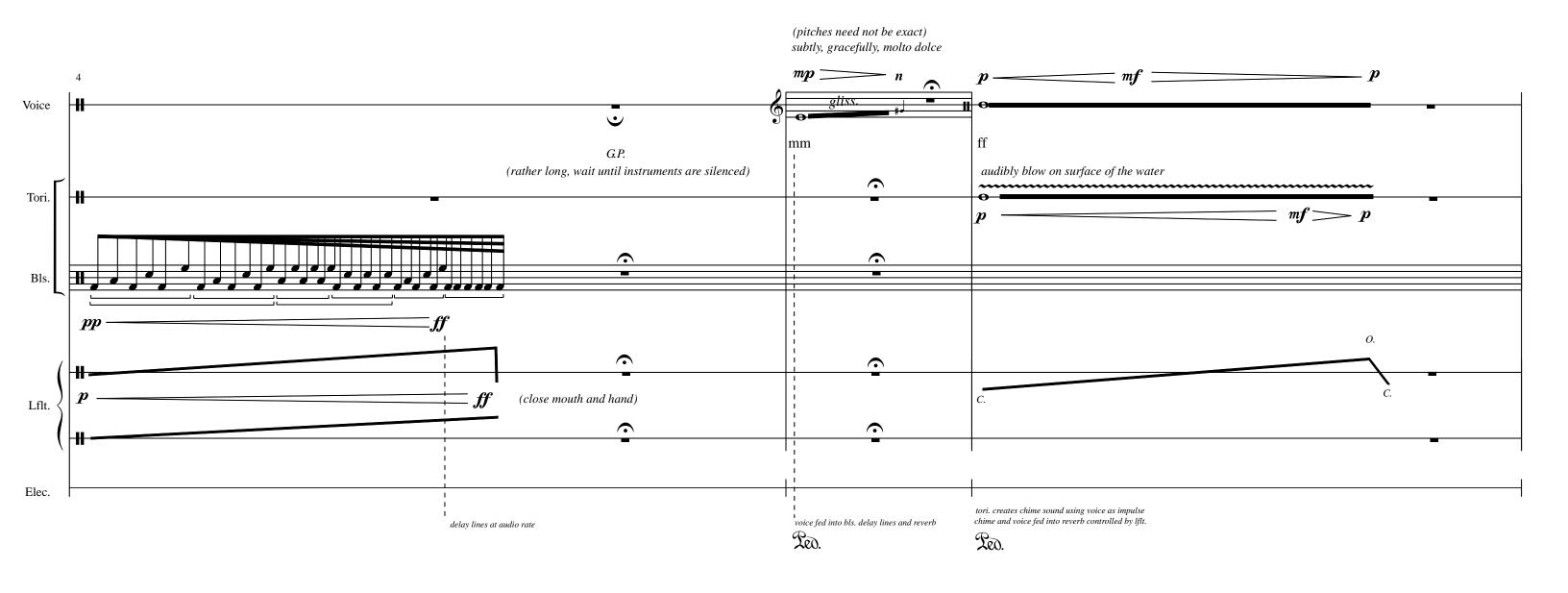
For the most part, pitch is not indicated for the Lichtflöte. Rather, lines are given to indicate the level a particular hole of the light flute is to be opened or closed. The holes should remain closed throughout the piece unless otherwise indicated. At certain moments, the letters C and O appear. The letter C indicates a hole that is completely closed. The letter O indicates a hole that is completely open. At some places, traditional note heads are given. Produce the sound as done in the first movement, by opening the mouth to play a sound, and closing it to end the sound. Finally, a trill line with a symbol of six circles separated by a slash is a trill indication. Alternate between the two fingerings given by the notation.

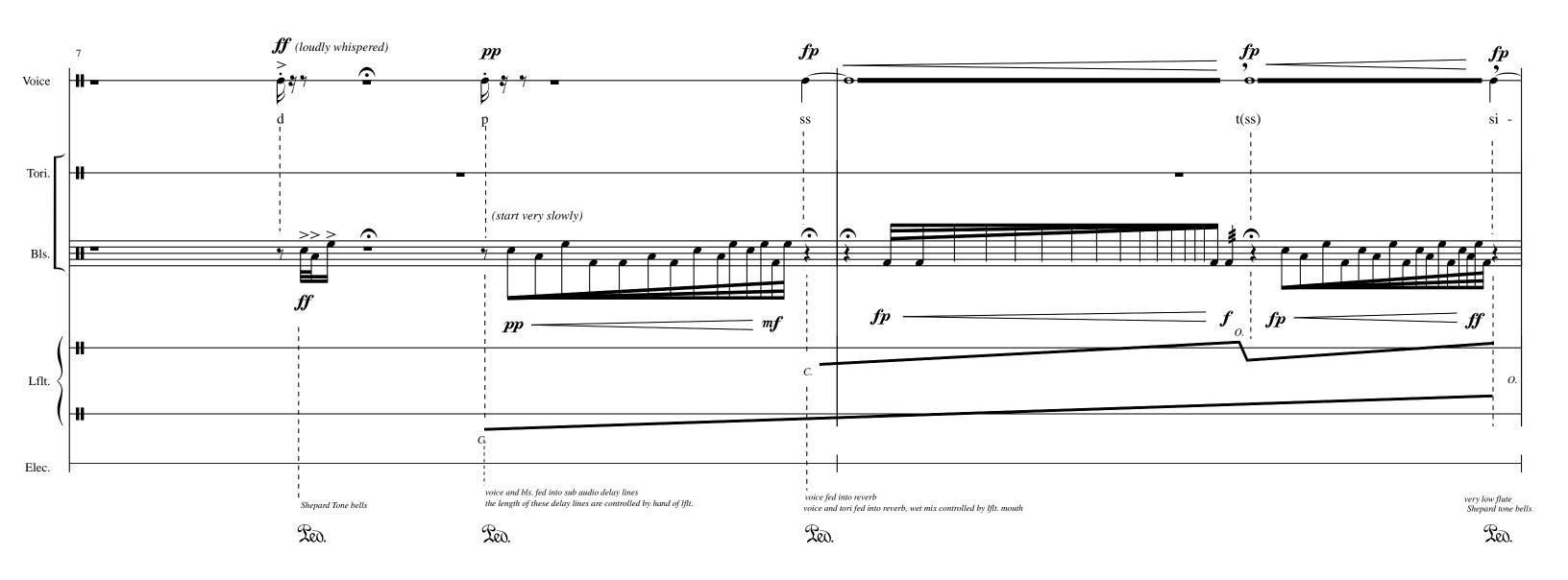
Nubibus Atris

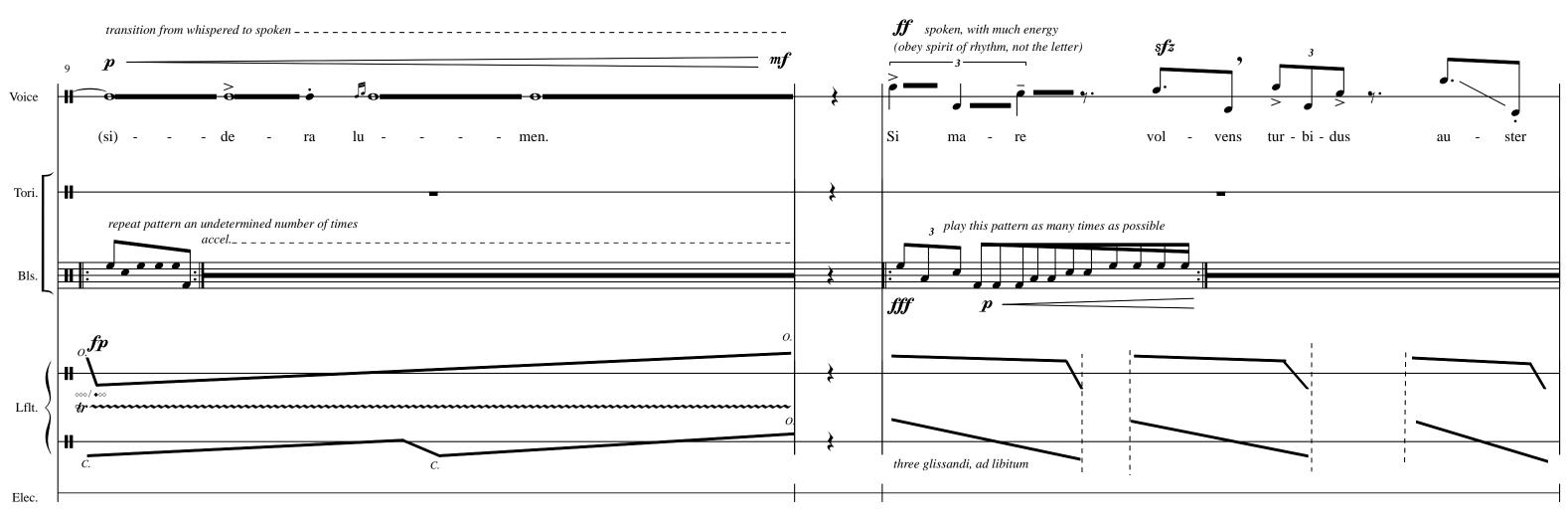
for voice and invisible instruments



^{*} KK - Create a fricative sound with backof throat







Bls tuned to inharmonic bells with distortion

Teo.

