

For bass clarinet and electronics
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The clarinetist plays from the following page of music.

There is a pd patch that plays electronics.

The clarinetist starts on any note on the following page (transposed).

To begin the piece, the clarinetist triggers the patch (using the spacebar) to start an initial chord and lets it sustain for several seconds.

Order of subsequent events

The clarinetist triggers the patch again (using the spacebar).

Any time between 1 second and 7 seconds after triggering the patch, the clarinetist plays a note, beginning from nothing and blossoming to a soft and gentle volume, about equal with the electronics.

8 seconds after triggering the patch, a new electronic chord will sound.

The clarinetist sustains their pitch for between 1 and 19 second after the new electronic chord has sounded.

20 seconds after the new electronic chord has sounded, the previous electronic chord will fade out, leaving only the new chord sustaining.

After at least 5 (but usually more) seconds have passed since previous chord fades out, the clarinetist is free to repeat the process with a newly triggered chord and a new played pitch.

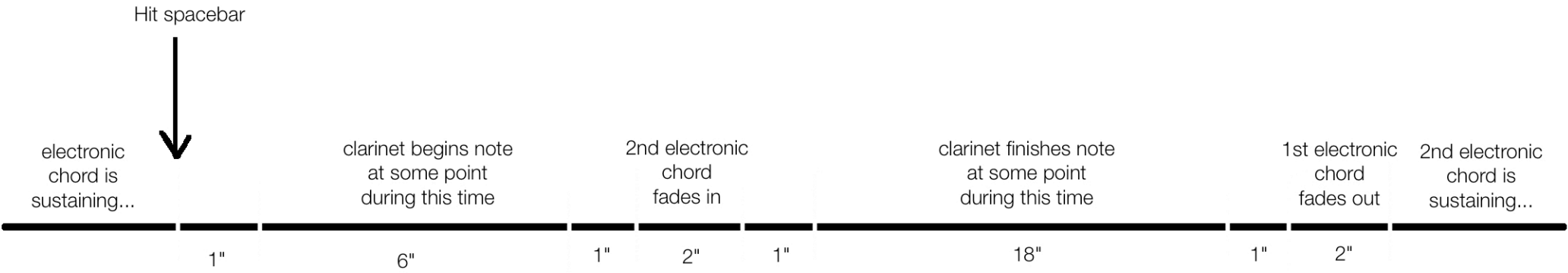
The new pitch may be the note before or after the current note on the same line, or the note one line up or one line down from the current note.

Repeat for as long as desired.

When the clarinetist would like to end the piece, they should trigger the patch using the 'q' key.

The currently sustained chord will fade out.

The timeline of each phrase



A brief description of the electronics (pd patch available upon request)

When triggered, the electronics will wait 8 seconds (during which the performer will begin playing a new pitch) and then fade in (over 2 seconds) a chord of 8 sine tones. The frequencies of the sine tones are randomly distributed over the frequency range 30-1030. (Distribution is exponential, so they are equally dispersed through pitch-space and not frequency-space. The distribution should include fractional frequencies.) Amplitude of the tones is inversely proportional to their frequency (frequency 30 has amplitude $1/30$ and frequency 1000 has amplitude $1/1000$).

This chord will sustain until the next trigger by the performer, at which time a second chord will fade in and overlap with the first chord. The overlap lasts 20 seconds, at which point the first chord fades out (over 2 seconds).

This process is repeated until the performer triggers the end of the piece with the letter 'q', at which point no new chord is brought in, the currently-sustaining chord fades out, and the piece is over.