



PerM Lindborg
2000



gin/gub

cello soloist
string ensemble (nine to twenty or more players)
conductor
macintosh
electronist (computer technician)
sound engineer

duration is eight minutes

for performance, the following material is requested
items 1) - 4) are available on rental from NMI at www.mic.no

1)
part for the cello soloist

2)
parts for the ensemble string players, designated
vln1 (two staves)
vln2 (two staves)
vla (two staves)
vlc (two staves)
cb

the optimal string ensemble consists of twenty (20) players

6 vln1
5 vln2
4 vla
3 vlc
2 cb

a minimum of nine (9) players are requested
if gin/gub is played with less than 20 players, slight modifications of the score
(double-stops etc) will be necessary
changes are left to the discretion of the concert master

3)
conductors score

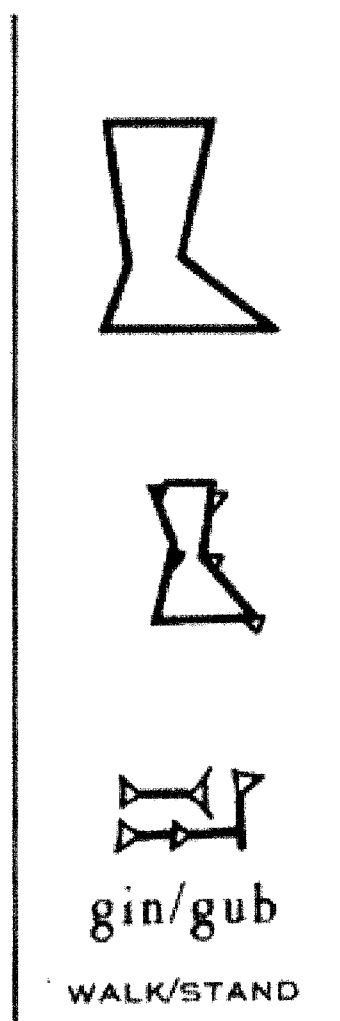
4)
gin/gub CDR containing the computer performance material
note that additional software may be needed, such as Max/MSP, OMS etc
Max/MSP is available from Cycling'74 at www.cycling74.com

5)
macintosh computer & audio equipment
the hardware setup consists of
- G3 (G4) ≥300 MHz with ≥ 64 Mb RAM, preferably with Max/MSP installed
(if not, gin/gub_master.app can be used, although this is not recommended)
- microphone (placed close to the bridge of the solo cello)
- audio card (optional)
- midi interface
- pedal (for triggering events, used by soloist or conductor)
- MPX100 effect unit (controlled via MIDI)
- general reverb effect unit
- mixer ≥5 channels (mic, 2 mac, 2 MPX)
- PA system

gin/gub was commissioned by Drivhuset (founded by Jon-Halvor Bjørnseth), with fundings from Norsk Komponistråd, as a part of the pedagogical project Bryt Lydmuren ("Break the sound-barrier"), in a collaboration with Barratt-Dues Musikk institutt and the Ultima Festival.

It was first performed by Anton Lukoszevieze, Barratt-Dues Kammerensemble and PerM Lindborg on the 15th of October 2000 at the Oslo Philharmonic 2nd Hall, in a production by the Ultima Festival.





program note

gin/gub is a piece for a cello soloist, an ensemble of string players, a conductor, an electronist running a computer, and a sound engineer.

The title is the approximate pronunciation of an ancient Mesopotamian word which translates as walk / stand. Apparently, the same pictogram (in its earliest form resembling a boot) could take on both meanings. I find correspondances with the music in the sense that the music, too, either proceeds (runs, jumps, struts) or stands rather still. The computer music, relying entirely on live recorded material, brings about a reflection on the act of memorizing, inprinting and re-reading of a scripture and how this physical evidence of sound is affected over time. The Mesopotamian representation of the words' pronunciations was inscribed onto a clay tablet in the form of a pictogram, still readable more than 5000 years later. In the computer of gin/gub, a sound buffer is written (as it were, onto a tablet made of silicon) and is then read some milliseconds later; at later times in the piece it may be read again. When the piece is finished the buffers are emptied. We, the listeners, have in our memory an inscription of the music, which is all there is left.

The computer runs a program which treats the sound of the cello soloist in real time. There are no pre-fabricated soundfiles. During the piece, direct audio (or earlier live recorded material) is used by different kinds of audio treatments, i.e. granular synthesis, filtering, harmonizing and spatialisation. In addition, there is a virtual instrument, using physical modelling synthesis, excited by jumbled bits of recorded material. The behaviour of the machine is dictated in a script indicating when to record a passage, when to generate a treatment, when to replay a segment and what treatment to pass the audio through, and so on. Each action is composed, and clusters of actions are triggered at moments specified in the score. The computer can react responsively to agogic variations, and the audio result depends to a high degree on the sound being fed the computer by the soloist. In this way, the interaction is dynamic.

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computer instruments

followin
contains an amplitude tracker and a noise measurer built on zerox~ object [Dudas 1999]
the noise measure affects the spectral spread of the filters in fantasin (see below) the amplitude of the reverbuffers (reco1, reco2, reco7 etc) that have been stored in corresponding coll files which are subsequently used to modulate the noise that excites strängin (see below)

recordin
records sound and amplitudes into buffers and coll files, respectively, at certain passages in the piece (see above)

grainin
uses granular synthesis on a reverbuff to generate 1- to 4-note chords that can be stretched, transposed or glissed (from one chord to another following a prescribed curve) to fit a passage

harmin
transposes the incoming audio signal in order to produce 1- to 4-note chords (see also mpxin)
built on harmvzb~ object [jimmies by Zack Settel 1994-8]

memberin
play back of a reverbuff, with a certain (primitive) spatialisation
also generates clusters of sounds (aleatoric choice of buffer, onset, pan and level)

strängin
uses the amplitude of a certain reverbuff as stored in a coll file (ampreco1, ampreco7 etc) to modulate noise which excites a sträng~ object [Dudas 1997-8]
"a Modally mono-string with force connection"

fantasin
filters the semi-jumbled playback of 1-3 reverbuffers using the lifeFilter, based on the Life object [Vorn 1996]

"This cellular automaton is based on Conway's Game of Life. It is modeled as a 2D grid of cells and each cell has one of two possible states: alive or dead."
in lifeFilter (based on a patcher by jhno 1999) the x-axis represents left-right panning, while the y-axis represents the central frequency of the bands
the amount of spectral covering is affected by the current noise measure picked up, in that a noisier cello sound gives a larger (and, in fact, more harmonic-sounding) mapping of the filter onto the current reverbuff

mpxin
controls via MIDI the external effect unit Lexicon MPX100
in measures 1-49 and 79-117 are employed various pitching and detuning effects (see harmin) and
in measures 50-78 a reverb (room size) effect

for details, refer to the help text (inside patcher)

rehearsal notes

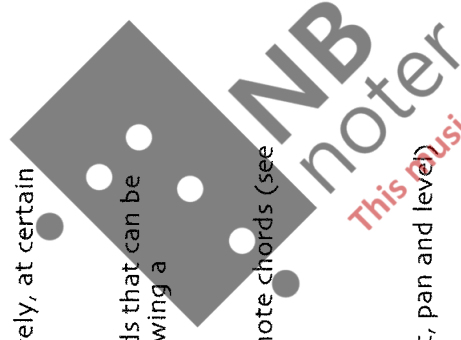
the conductor
should provide for at least 3 hours of rehearsal time
and must see to that ALL performers are present
(including electronist and sound engineer)
as well as having the electronics (computer, MIDI, PA etc) set up and running
for any rehearsal to be effective

the electronist (computer technician)
has to be knowledgeable about Max/MSP as well as score reading
his/her function is to
- set up the computer hardware (including MIDI stuff) and software
- monitor the patcher during performance (possibly trigger events if necessary)
- work out changes in the script gin/gub_events with the musicians (if necessary)
the hardware setup consists of
- G3 (G4) ≥ 300 MHz with ≥ 64 Mb RAM, preferably with Max/MSP installed
(if not, gin/gub_master.app can be used, although this is not recommended)
- microphone (placed close to the bridge of the solo cello)
- audio card (optional)
- midi interface
- pedal (for triggering events, used by soloist or conductor)
- MPX100 effect unit (controlled via MIDI)

the sound engineer

should design his/her setup knowing that
- gin/gub does real-time treatment of audio pick-up from the cello soloist's mic
- the mono signal from the mic goes preferable straight to the audio card
(or via a DI-box to the SoundManager in)
- from the computer, 2 channels (left & right) come from the audio card
(or via a stereo DI-box from the SoundManager out)
hardware minimum:
- general reverb effect unit
- mixer ≥ 5 channels (mic, 2 mac, 2 MPX)
- PA system

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gin/gub

PerM Lindborg, 2000

1

2

FANTASIN (lifeFilter)

GRAININ, MEMBERIN

[MPX chorus] HARMIN, MPXIN, STRÄNGIN

rec01

rec01 [pp-mf]

rec01

rec02

8" (13/4)

clb — ord

pp p mf

A ♩ = 96

8" (13/4)

1

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

3

4

Mac

harm

MPX

rec03

vc

mp

pizz

p

[w.nail]

pont

[arco]

simile

poco f

slap D-string (with the thumb) at ft; release (mf) immediately

[approx: rit.]

4 [♩=96]

vln1

sord

mf

vln2

sord

mf

vla

1. sola (senza sord)

p

sord

mf

vlc

1.2. soli (senza sord)

div

p

gli altri sord

mf

cb

sord div

mf

5

Mac

rec01,03

rec01

rec03

vla

vibr

10" (17/4)

liberamente

mp

p

(mf)

10" (17/4)

8

vln1

vln2

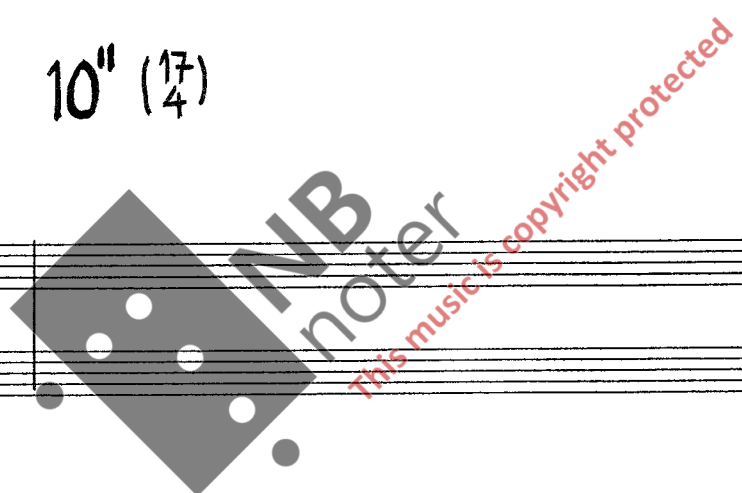
vla

(p)

vlc

(p)

cb



Mac

rec02

rec07

rec12

sträng

häm

vcl

meno forte

pizz

$3^{\text{rd}} (8/4)$

arco

v

pp

mf

pp

mf

27

vln1

vln2

vla

vcl

cb

clb

gliss

ord

div

mf

mf

mf

marcato

(ord)

arco

div

f

pizz

unis

p

pp

f

p

pp

7

$3^{\text{rd}} (8/4)$

[♩=136]

Mac

16

rec02

rec16

17

MPX

ad lib:

vla

[ad lib: gliss]

mf³ f pp (p) f

33

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

pp

f

pizz

(ord)

unis

18

19

Mac

vlc

Mac

[MPX gliss]

rec17

recog

harm

ord.

recog

MPX

rec19

rec01

vlc

ff

molto vibrato

pant

molto dim.

pp

mf

f

gliss

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

39

tutti

tutti

pp

f

arco

ord.

arco

div

p

f

ppizz

f

arco

f

9

20

21

Mac

Mac

rec01,03,07

rec07

rec06,12

rec20

vla

vla

sempre giuss

poco vibrato

p

f

pp

f

subito molto cresc.

pizz

vln1

vln1

45

loco (non div)

f

pp

PPP

pp

1. solo

tutti

vln2

vln2

(non div)

f

pp

PPP

sord.

(div) pizz

f

arco

vla

vla

unis

(f)

sord.

div

pp

1. solo

tutti

vlc

vlc

(f)

sord.

div

pp

1. solo

tutti

arco

cb

cb

f

div pizz

f

reverb [room size]

22

23

24

Mac

vlc

Musical score for Mac and vlc parts. The Mac part features a melodic line with notes marked 'rec03' and 'harm #'. The vlc part includes arco and pizzicato textures with dynamics like *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *mf*. A 'harm chorus/detune' effect is indicated. Recordings are labeled 'rec22', 'rec23', and 'rec24'. A '3' triplet is also present.

B ♩ = 44

50

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

Musical score for vln1, vln2, vla, vlc, and cb parts. The vln1 and vln2 parts are in 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures with dynamics *f* and *p*. The vla part is in 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures with dynamics *f*. The vlc part includes cymbal (clb) textures and dynamics *f* and *mf*. The cb part includes pizzicato textures and dynamics *mf*. A 'sul G' instruction is present. A large watermark 'NB noter' and 'This music is copyright protected' is overlaid on the score. A '37' marking is visible in the vlc part.

25

26

Mac

vlc

rec15
pp
rec17,19,23

harm

rec16,17,20

rec03

senza vibrato

P

♩ = 40

56

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

senza sord. [non vibr.]

senza sord.

senza sord. [non vibr.]

senza sord. [non vibr.]

ord

ord

[armonici]

[armonici] pizz

arco

PPP

PP

P

PP

27

28

Mac

rec 07,12,16,17

01,03,07,12

rec 17

8va

sträng

vla

(arco)

pizz + come sopra

molto p

mp

clb

(p)

60

vln1

1. solo [senza sord] con vibrato

gli altri con sord

p

mp

espressivo

mp

vln2

sord.

sord.

mp

mp

p

vla

3

4

4

vlc

[ord]

clb

clb

(pp)

p

cb

3

4

4

reverb

29

30

31

Mac

rec23

sträng

vlc

arco ord.

[non vibr.]

sul D & G: armonici ad lib.

64

mf

p

♩ = 44

vln1

p

vln2

ord.

ord.

p

vla

ord.

ord.

p

vlc

1.2. vibrato

1. solo

2. solo

clb

clb

cb

[ord.]

molto p

ppp

mf subito

14

Mac

32 rec24

33

rec33

vlc

simile

pizz

mp

[ord.]

come sopra

mf

69

vln1

1. con sord

2.

tutti

via sord.

vln2

1.

2.

3.

tutti

via sord.

fsub

mf

vla

senza sord

con sord

senza sord

con sord

fsub

mf

vlc

cb

34

35

Mac

rec01
chorus

rec33

f

harm

vlc

mf

pp

p

mf

C ♩ = 126

75

vln1

senza sord

div

pp

f

unis

(non div)

(v)

pp

p

vln2

senza sord

pp

f

vla

senza sord

pp

f

mf

vlc

ord

mf

cb

tutti

mf

36 37

Mac

recos

harm

sträng

[filter] rec20

rec19

rec02.22

vlc

clb

d.

ord.

pizz

molto dim.

(mf)

mf

pp

mf

f

80

vln1

f

8f

loto

vln2

unis

loto

v

vla

clb f

div

pizz

f

6

3

3

unis ord.

arco

f

p

vlc

div clb

div clb

f

mf

pizz d

pizz b

f

cb

pizz

f

3

6

3

3

(pizz)

f

17

38

39

01,07,12,20

Mac

chorus

mpx, harm

vla

arco

f non troppo

[arco]

(f) d d f

♩ = 136

86

1. solo

vln1

f non troppo

pizz (secco)

gli altri, con sord

f

vln2

sord

sord

f

vla

sord

sord

f

vlc

sord arco

sord arco

f

cb

40

41

Mac

rec02

chorus

rec40

[vibrato]

rec41

vlc

sof

p

92

(1. solo)

f

p

pizz

arco

p molto

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

arco

f

♩ = 96

42

[MEMBERIN] rec03,07,33,40,41

Mac

rec33

rec07

vln

p

99

vln1

pp

p (>)

(1. Solo)

pizz 6 arco 3 pizz

pocof

vln2

pp

vla

vlc

cb

4/4

[filter] rec01,03,07,24

Mac

f

mf

rec24

[chorus]

vlc

pizz

arco

secco

f

mf

p

mf

103

arco

pizz

(f sempre)

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

3/4

3/4

3/4

3/4

3/4

45

46

Mac

rec 07.23.24 07.24 02.23.33

mpx harm

vla

10" (17/4) arco liberamente

[arco]

mf

mf

107 10" (17/4)

[♩ = 96]

vln1

vln2

vla

vlc

cb

47

Mac

rec20

rec22

[recbuffs]

8vs

chorus

[Vibrato]

7" (12/4)

vlc

f, non troppo

48

110

vln1

(gli altri)

(1. solo)

pp

ppp

arco

ppp

vln2

mp

ppp

vla

mp

ppp

vlc

mp

ppp

cb

mp

ppp

7" (12/4)

23

49

Mac

rec01,03

rec02

dim. rec01

p

mp

Sträng

vcl

pizz

arco

mp

ppp

[♩ = 96]

115

vln1

(1. solo)

mf

sul G

p

vln2

sul G

p

vla

sul G

p

vcl

sul D

p

cb