

Kasper T. Toeplitz

Secteurs d'interférence

for Glissando Flute and Noise

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Composition by Kasper T. Toeplitz

"Secteurs d'Interférence" (Inference Sectors) is not a piece written for flute but rather a composition for Erik Drescher, and if at some point in his life (and one can imagine it was a long time ago) Erik decided to play the flute it is his personal affair ; since years what interests me in the fact of composing is the interaction with the people, musicians, and through them with the many sides of today's world, rather than to spend time gloryfing (or not) an instrument, showing its "hidden sounds" or wondering about its organology. Working with Erik was working on the music itself, on the idea of music - could we say its essence ? - rather than working on a flute piece - even if his instrument, strange beast able not only to play all the quarter tones one wishes but also all the "little notes" between the notes (yes, this is because it is a glissando-flute), even if his instrument was the chosen tool to observe and comment the chaos, the changing densities and fluctuating time of today's world.

"Secteurs d'Interférence"

was premiered on november 13, 2015 in Berlin by Erik Drescher

KTT

___ this score is written for Glissando Flute and for a pre-recorded part (on CD ou sound-file)

___ the pre-recorded part is made of superpositions of many flute parts - as played by Erik Drescher - and some electronic noises, huge clouds of variable densities - as played by Kasper T. Toeplitz

___ the flute, which has to be amplified, and the pre-recorded parts should be on the same acoustic level, so that is unclear which part is played in real and which one is recorded. It all has to sound as a powerful whole

___ there are 2 prerecorded files, one Dry the other with some Reverb. Depending of the amplification, the acoustics of the room and the global feel it is up to the player to choose which version to use, which one sounds best

___the signs **1** **2** **3** **4** etc indicate “regions” rather than precise cues

___the precise moments when some events should happen are rater indicated by time:

t=0'08" **t=5'40"** etc. Of course a small fluctuation is always possible

___However all new elements have always to be played by the flute, and only then can appear on the recorded track

___the sign **F** indicates mandatory flute actions, which sometimes has no corresponding sound nor effect on the recording

___the duration of the piece is close to 25 minutes

___Some moments :

- 1** - at time 0'00" the player starts the stop watch and the recording, but starts playing only at time 0'08". Those 8 seconds let him be perfectly at ease, fully prepared
- 2** - once the cluster established the player can choose freely any note to play as long as it is part of that cluster - the purpose is to add “life” to the recorded tracks. At 2'10" the G note is played on top of this cluster
- 5** - here the player freely superposes new notes to the two clusters, in any order or duration
- 9** - the low G is of course recorded, not played in real. Unless you find a way to do it of course!
- 24** - the bursts of noises are of course recorded, the flute alternates between the 7 possible pitch-regions
- 27** - at the very end try to make it impossible to tell if it is the flute or the prerecorded voices which are heard last

Secteurs d'interférence

for Glissando Flute and Noise _ (for Erik Drescher)

Kasper T. Toeplitz, 2015

t= 0'00"

1 t= 0'08" Dirty Slow Gliss

NOISE t= 0'45" Very busy noise

sfz > ff ff Long notes Very dense cluster Shorter notes

F

2 t= 2'10" Dirty Growl Loud and straight line

3 sfz

Attacks Microtonal pitches Long notes

t= 1'45" t= 2'40"

fff Dirty ff Pitch oscillations

4 sfz ff Long notes Very dense cluster

t= 2'55" t= 3'20" 5

8 Spiky noise

NOISE t= 4'58"

Densify cluster f sempre Spiky short notes

6 Pitch oscillations Growl 7 Spiky short notes

Instable and heavy

sfz > ff

t= 4'10"

t= 6'00" **F** *sfz sfz sfz sfz sfz sfz*

11

Long notes Oscillations

10 → Long notes Oscillations

F *sfz* *ff* *Low Grains* *Growl* *Low presence in the background*

t= 5'40" **9** *(m)f* *mp*

t= 5'45"

With Attacks t= 6'30" t= 6'38"

12 *ff* *mp* One long slightly oscillating line with some pitch overlap

Expand the limits of the ambitus

13 → Straight lines Expand the limits of the ambitus

t= 7'25" **F** → Straight lines *mp* One long slightly oscillating line

p

t= 8'25"

Freely chosen pitches in the given ambitus

16 Powerful and aggressive

One breath each Intense

Think "chainsaw" !

t= 7'57"

15

F

sfz *ff*

Growl

NOISE

>

Aggressive noise subito!

17

The dirty sound recovers the clean sound

The dirty sound recovers the clean sound

f

f The dirty sound recovers the clean sound

Random jumps in the given ambitus

t= 10'10"

F

ff

18

t= 10'15"

19

t= 10'30"

sfz *ff*

Growl

20

t= 10'50"

mf

21

Add straight lines

Add microtonal variations

22

mf Microtonal variations

mf Microtonal variations

Microtonal variations *mf*

mf Microtonal variations

mf Microtonal variations

23

t= 11'30"

mf Microtonal variations

Microtonal variations *mf*

Musical score for the first section, featuring multiple staves with notes, dynamic markings (*mp*), and "SUDDEN NOISE" blocks. The score includes a box with the number "24".

Detailed musical notation for a specific section, including dynamic markings (*sfz*, *ff*, *f*), a "Growl" effect, and a "NOISE" block. Time markers include $t = 12'10''$ and $t = 12'25''$.

Musical score for the second section, featuring staves with "Straight lines", "LOW NOISE", and "LAST SPLINTERS" blocks. Dynamic markings include *ppp* and *f*. Time markers include $t = 15'20''$ and $t = 13'30''$.

25

F *gliss gliss gliss gliss gliss gliss gliss gliss*

f Full sound, the Flute a little "inside", not up-front

gliss gliss gliss **mp sempre** Slow straight lines

t= 16'45" t= 17'00"

26 t= 19'40" **F** t= 20'00" Not loud but intense

Microtonal overlap

Moving lines in small ambitus

15 t= 23'30" Straight lines

t= 23'40"

27 t < 25'

15