

Grégoire Lorieux

Description du blanc

accordéon et électronique

2011

Description du blanc
accordion & electronics
Grégoire Lorieux, 2011

Hardware

PA system

4 loudspeakers (preferred systems : L-Acoustics, d&b), system power must be coherent with venue size
Low frequency loudspeakers reinforcement is important.
Digital mixing desk (preferably Yamaha DM 1000/DM 2000)
All necessary connections between the mixing desk and the stage (2 microphone lines minimum)

Microphones

* 1 stereo capture on accordion, for amplification. f.e. : 2 DPA4099 or DPA4061 on the instrument.

MIDI and computer system

* 1 Mac (like MacBookPro 2.3 GHz Intel i7, 8 Go RAM, OS 10.6, under Max 5) - (non tested under Windows, or Max 6, or OS 10.7).
* 1 sound card (type FireFace 400 or equivalent)
* 1 midi interface (type BCF2000 - needs a footswitch input in jack 6'35')
* 1 midi footswitch

Software :

registered version of Max (Max 5.1 minimum) or MaxRuntime
Enabling some ircam externals is necessary :
yin~
iana~, add_synth
spatialisateur (minimum version 4.3.2).

Sound :

Compression has been added on the patch input. It is possible to bypass it and put it on the mixing desk.

Patch Max MSP

the patch includes :

- input module (simulation (in pink), stereo mic input, compression)
 - general outlet module (quadriphonic)
 - midi pedal control module
 - sound files player (subpatches : *sfpfof*, *bande*, *souffle*) (in blue panel)
 - miscellaneous treatments (in red panel)
 - buffer recording for *munger~* (subpatch : *bufrecplay*)
 - *mungerrecord* : control device for *munger~*, a granular synthesis object that rhythms grains while controlling the tempo (thanks to Max «transport» system).
 - *harmos* : pitch shifters (gizmo)
 - *resonators*
 - *mungernormal* : "classic" use of *munger~*
 - *AM* : amplitude modulation controlled by intensity
 - spatialisation modules (green panel)
 - *spirales* : spiral movements.
 - *spat* : used for reverbs (2 reverbs are set, only the 2nd is used here).
 - miscellaneous resynthesis (violet panel)
 - *iana-synt* : real-time resynthesis
 - *catcher* : catches and resynthesises a note
 - *suivi osc* : plays a detected note with an oscillator
 - *glissin* : glissando from a detected note to zero Hz.
 - miscellaneous modules : *matrix*, *pédale*, *events*, *key*, *DSPStatusInit*, *init*.
- All outlets levels of the modules can be controlled by mouse (or with a midi interface). Reference levels (in dB) can be seen in message boxes next to the *gain~* object.
- MIDI learn : to assign a midi controller to an outlet :
- click on the red button, it blinks.
 - move the midi controller you want to assign.
 - click the red button again : the midi controller number displayed is recorded, the button turns green.

* TO open the patch :

Launch MaxMSP and check the Max Window.

are the sound card input and output correctly set in the DSP Status window ? (double-click on the *adc~ 1 2* object to open it).

Launch the patch

Recheck the Max Window : all objects should be here (given with the patch distribution) (but maybe you need to authorize some).

* Initialization :

make sure audio is OFF

init (escape key)

test pedal

Audio ON (click on *ezdac~* object)

* to test the pedal :

open the «pédale» sub-patch, choose midi port, go in test mode, test, then go in use mode. Electronics Events can be triggered with space bar if needed.

* Simulation : When preparing the concert in a studio, a recorded simulation of the accordion is available (recorded by Anthony Millet). To use it : click "follow simul" in the pink panel then launch it with the «a» key. Events are self-triggered.

To go from a specific place with simulation, choose the starting event with « run simulation from event» : the «next event» number is synchronized, and click on the «GO» button. Simulation output channels are 7 + 8.

During the rehearsals in the concert hall

Check the reverb in the «spat» sub-patch according to the room. Practice the adjustment of the levels of accordion and pre-recorded sounds sent into the reverb.

During the concert

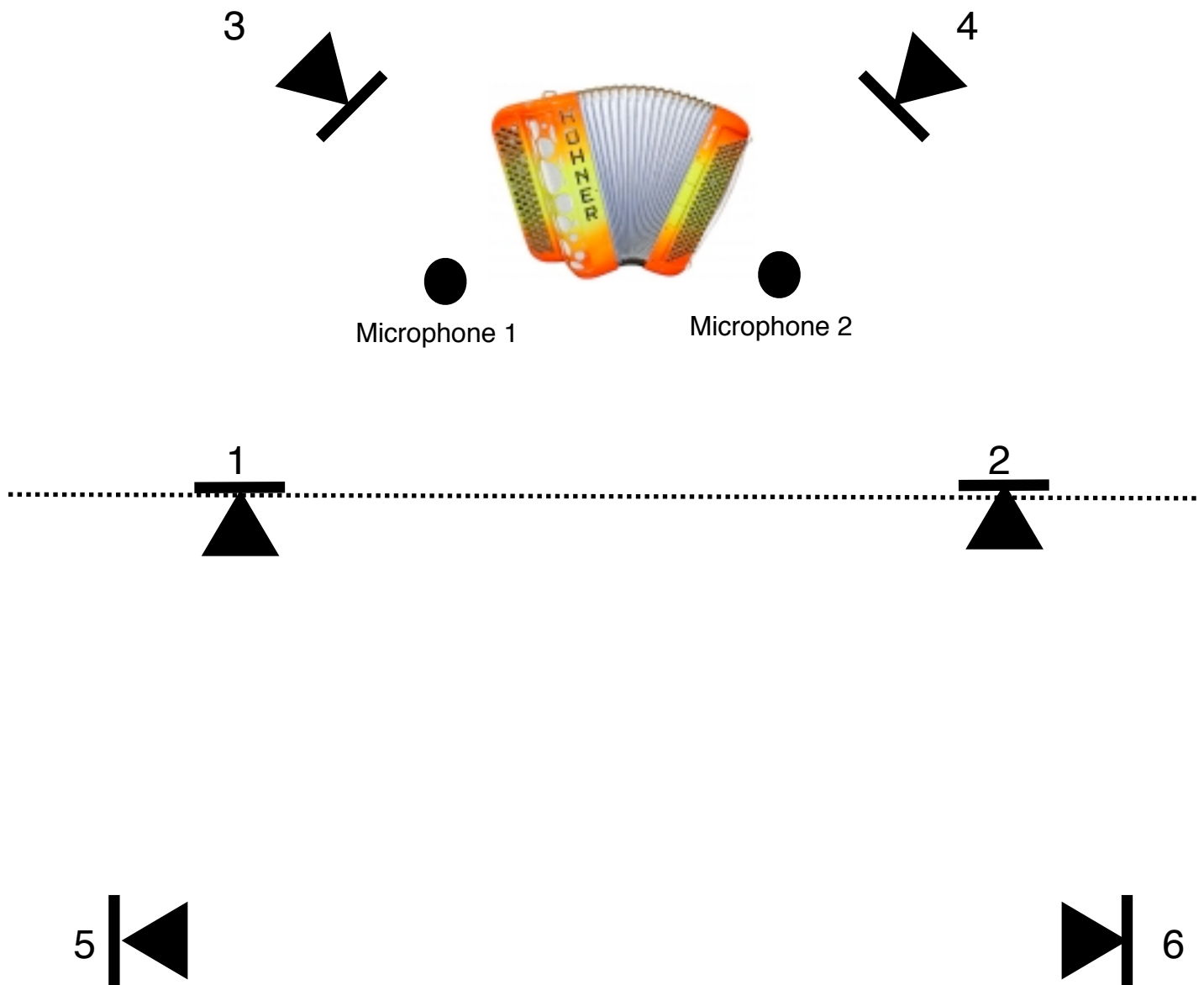
on mixing desk : balance amplification and electronics level.

patch : balance treatments/ sound files / spatialization, by hand. Especially levels in yellow in the patch : «souffle» (breath of an «i»), level of tape into the reverb.

SCHEMA D'INSTALLATION

Description du blanc pour accordéon et électronique

Grégoire Lorieux



CONSOLE + COMPUTER

dac 1 2 3 4 -> HP 1 2 3 4

dac 3 4 -> envoyer aussi un peu moins fort dans HP 5 6

Cette pièce est dédiée à Anthony Millet

Description du blanc,
pour accordéon et électronique, 2011
à Anthony Millet

Il n'y a pas d'autre métaphore que celle de la lumière. Pas d'autre mouvement que son mouvement, et la photographie est née pour attraper ce mouvement sur les choses. Notre perception du monde en est troublée, car capter la nature, c'est en fabriquer une nouvelle, plus intérieure. Ainsi, que vois-je du monde sans presque plus de lumière ? Que serait une photographie de ce presque noir ? L'obscurité immobiliserait-elle les choses ? Comment y verrait-on les flous ? A quoi tiendrait alors le blanc ? «Blanc sombre. ... le silence épaissi fait-il le bruit? ... filaments d'obscurité? gris? Qu'est-ce que tu vois? sorties de l'éblouissement?»

q= 96 (tempo de mungér rythmique)

♩ = 96 Frémissements

A ① spat ON, "souffle" vibrato lent + distorsion
following ON, (B.S. ou vibrato main)
buffer rec 1 ON légers et irréguliers ② buffer rec 1 OFF

15^{ma} → B.S. irrégulier
ffz p ppp pppp ppp pp ppp ∅

* pour toutes les notes répétées, essayer de masquer le bruit mécanique des touches

B ③ spat, "souffle", buffer rec 2 ON
④ mungér ryt. voce 1+2 légers et irréguliers fadein 2s.
garder le mouvement malgré le diminuendo jusqu'au niente ⑤ buffer rec 2 OFF
⑥ souffle OFF, mungerryt rec OFF + fadeout 1,5 sec, bande 2, play buf 1+2 -> iana 1024+512, spd 110, 320 (environ 15 s.)

15^{ma} → ffz p ppp pppp ppp ∅

q=96->48

C q= 64 ⑦ ianaOFF, souffle, spat mungerryt : fadein 3s + 3rdvoice
⑧ q=96->0 légers et irréguliers jusqu'au niente
tape OFF, mungerryt:3rdvoice OFF

15^{ma} → f: p régulier pp

q=48->96

D

q=56

nerveux

11 q=56->0

9 souffle OFF,
MungerNormal : preset
2, MR : voice2 OFF +
5s : voice1 OFF

10 souffle, fof, MN :
fadeout 5s

fof, MR 3 voices + 4s : fade in 2s.

rythmes ad. lib

subito *fff* *mf* *p* *fz* *pp* *mf* *sf* *pp* *ppp*

(harmonique obtenue après distorsion)

(distorsion)

irrégulier accel.

E q=66->0

12 fof, souffle, spat, resonators, MR : voices 4+5

tr irrégulier régulier

fz *pp* *ppp*

(harmonique obtenue après distorsion)

F 13 iana grave, souffle, fof grave 2.3

14 MN preset 3

(quart de touche)

rythmes ad. lib

pp *f*

15^{ma} --> (rendre présent le trille par le bruit des touches)

trilles/notes répétées irrégulier, rapide

15 **q=96**
nerveux

G

15^{ma} -->

rythmes ad. lib

ffp spat, fof, souffle, MN fadeout
5s, MR : 5voix ("oiseaux")

pp

16 **q=96->0**

régulier

spat in OFF

ppp

MN preset 1

pppp

17

18

MR fade out

19 **q=104**

H

15^{ma} -->

(quart de touche)

fz p

pp

20 **q=104->0**

(+ souffle touche)

ppp **pppp**

sfz

21 **q=112**

I

sfz **sfz**

3

rythmes ad. lib

spat in ON, AM
avec spat, MR on

MR voix 4+5
resonators

avec beaucoup de pression,
relâcher le bouton d'air

pp

15^{ma} -->

notes ad lib.

irrégulier

irrégulier

J (22) $q=112 \rightarrow 0$

fof grave

(quart de touche)

15^{ma} -->

pp

pp

pppp

pp

release catcher

release catcher

trilles/notes répétées irrégulier, rapide

K (25) resonators, catcher (26) release catcher, souffle OFF

$q=116$

irrégulier

p

pp

ppp

p

ppp

resonators : fade out 6s

L (28) matrix preset 4

bouger l'accordéon doucement, en silence

(cluster, quart de touche)

pppp

ppp

immobile !

bande GO AM slow

M

q=64->0

(explorer cette sonorité pendant environ 15 s.)

neutre, sans vibrer

31 MR 5 voices

32 MR fade in

15^{ma} -->

pp

ppp

pp

souffle quasi-seul

ppp

pppp

(environ 5 s.)

33

(environ 30 s.)
attendre que la partie aigue
de l'électronique soit bien installée

99

AA Lumineux, fluide

100 101

15^{ma} —
harmonique obtenue par distorsion
(attaque discrète si possible)

ppp ————— pp

ppp subito pp ————— p

BB 102

15^{ma} —>

p ————— mp ————— mf ————— f ————— mf

15^{ma} —>

f ————— mf

Musical score for measures 103-104. The piece is in 4/4 time. The bass clef staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The treble clef staff begins with a 15th-measure repeat sign (*15^{ma} -->*). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings in the treble staff.

Musical score for measures 105-106. The piece continues in 4/4 time. A double bar line is followed by a section marked **DD** (Da Capo) and measure number 104. The bass clef staff has dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf*. The treble clef staff includes a 15th-measure repeat sign (*15^{ma} -->*) and triplet markings.

Musical score for measures 107-108. The piece continues in 4/4 time. The bass clef staff has dynamic markings of *ff*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *fp*, and *fp*. The treble clef staff includes a 15th-measure repeat sign (*15^{ma} -->*) and triplet markings.

EE Solide, sombre

105

Musical score for measure 105, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (15th finger) line. The score is divided into two systems, each repeated twice (x 2). The first system includes dynamics *mf* and *f*, and the instruction *ben tenuto*. The second system includes dynamics *mf* and *f*, and the instruction *ben tenuto*. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the 15^{ma} line features a melodic line with slurs and accents.

FF 106

Musical score for measure 106, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (15th finger) line. The score is divided into two systems, each repeated three times (x 3). The first system includes dynamics *mf*, *sffz mf*, and *f*, and the instruction *ben tenuto*. The second system includes dynamics *mf*, *sffz mf*, and *f*, and the instruction *ben tenuto*. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the 15^{ma} line features a melodic line with slurs and accents.

Musical score for measure 107, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (15th finger) line. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes dynamics *mf* and *sffz mf*, and the instruction *ben tenuto*. The second system includes the dynamic *f*. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the 15^{ma} line features a melodic line with slurs and accents.

EE Solide, sombre

105

Musical score for measure 105, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (fifteenth) finger. The score is divided into two systems, each repeated twice (x 2). The first system starts with a 6/8 time signature and changes to 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. The second system starts with a 6/4 time signature and changes to 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *ben tenuto*. The piano part has a 15^{ma} finger marking and a slur over the first two measures.

FF 106

Musical score for measure 106, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (fifteenth) finger. The score is divided into two systems, each repeated three times (x 3). The first system starts with a 6/8 time signature and changes to 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. The second system starts with a 6/4 time signature and changes to 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *sffz mf*, *f*, and *ben tenuto*. The piano part has a 15^{ma} finger marking and a slur over the first two measures.

Musical score for measure 107, featuring a piano and a 15^{ma} (fifteenth) finger. The score is divided into two systems, each repeated once. The first system starts with a 4/4 time signature and changes to 2/4 and 3/4. The second system starts with a 3/4 time signature and changes to 2/4 and 4/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *sffz mf*, *f*, and *ben tenuto*. The piano part has a 15^{ma} finger marking and a slur over the first two measures.