

Sistema di Prossimità

for violin, cello, double bass and electronics

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Sistema di Prossimità is a cycle of four pieces:

Prossimo, for violin and electronics

Prossimo, II for doublebass and electronics

Prossimo, III for cello and electronics

Sistema di Prossimità, for violin, cello, double bass and electronics

Each piece of the series can also be played separately.

When the four pieces are played together they should be played one after each other, seamlessly.

Violin

- 1 fixed piezoelectric microphone (to be fixed on the soundboard)
- 1 mobile piezoelectric microphone (to be connected to the volume pedal)
- 1 condenser microphone
- 1 volume pedal

Cello

- 1 fixed piezoelectric microphone (to be fixed on the soundboard)
- 1 mobile piezoelectric microphone (to be connected to the volume pedal)
- 1 condenser microphone
- 1 volume pedal

Doublebass

- 1 mobile piezoelectric microphone (to be fixed on the soundboard)
- 1 fixed piezoelectric microphone (to be connected to the volume pedal)
- 1 condenser microphone
- 1 volume pedal

2 loudspeakers

1 mixer

1 audio interface

1 midi controller

1 laptop (Super Collider)

Documentation for the Electronics

The Patch contains the following instruments:

Recorder

Player

Player2

Granulator.1

Granulator.2

Granulator.3 [GrainHigh]

Granulator.4 [GrainLow]

Delay

Delay2

Freeze.1

Freeze.2

Freeze.3

Freeze.4

A MIDI controller with 8 sliders, 4 knobs is required to play the piece.

Default setting:

2 sliders → volume of the Players

2 sliders → volume of the Delays

4 sliders → volume of the Freezes

4 knobs → volume of the Granulators

1 button (now set as the space bar of the keyboard) → move forward in the Cue List

The different thickness of the lines in the score indicates the variations of the volume, controlled by the sliders. The small black squares represent the cues. The notated material enclosed in rectangles corresponds to the buffers that have to be recorded live (the start and the end of the recording are already programmed in each related cue). There is just one pre-recorded sample (~buf1 in the patch), which is provided by the composer. Each player should be able to control the volume of the mobile piezo with the volume pedal. A second piezo has to be fixed on the body of each instrument, in order to amplify its sound, together with the condenser microphone. The balance between the volume of the different microphones has to be checked during the setup, according to the features of the space where the pieces will be performed.

A possible setting of the microphones could be the following:

Violin

Mobile Piezo → Volume Pedal → Input 1 (Mixer) → Aux 1

Fixed Piezo → Input 2 (Mixer) → Aux 1

Condenser Microphone → Input 3 (Mixer) → Aux 1

// Aux 1 → as channel 0 in the Audio Interface

Cello

Mobile Piezo → Volume Pedal → Input 4 (Mixer) → Aux 2

Fixed Piezo → Input 5 (Mixer) → Aux 2

Condenser Microphone → Input 6 (Mixer) → Aux 2

// Aux 2 → as channel 1 in the Audio Interface

Double bass

Mobile Piezo → Volume Pedal → Input 7 (Mixer) → Aux 3

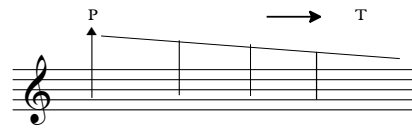
Fixed Piezo → Input 8 (Mixer) → Aux 3

Condenser Microphone → Input 9 (Mixer) → Aux 3

// Aux 3 → as channel 2 in the Audio Interface

Performance Notes

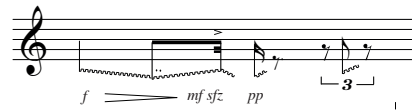
Violin - actions with piezo [the piezo is used instead of the bow. they are never used together]



glissando with flat piezo on the indicated string (right hand)



tremolo with flat piezo on the indicated string (right hand)

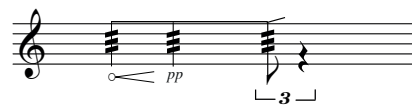


piezo oblique in order to obtain a scraped sound
control the pressure, little/slow movements helps to get a darker sound (right hand)



ribattuto with piezo: tapping the string with the piezo
in the indicated position (right hand)

Double bass - actions with piezo [the piezo and the bow are sometimes also used together]



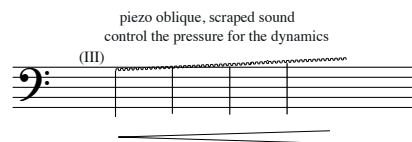
tremolo with flat piezo on the indicated string (right or left hand)



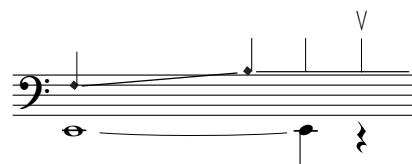
hold the piezo (left hand) on the indicated position.
tap the string with the right hand, touching the fingerboard



glissando with flat piezo on the indicated string

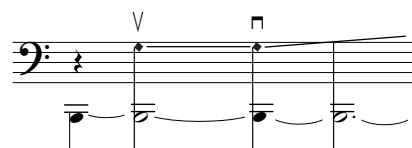


piezo oblique in order to obtain a scraped sound
control the pressure, little/slow movements helps to get a darker sound



slowly glissando with the flat piezo (left hand) while bowing the string.
when a double stop is required the player should found a balance between
the sound of the open string and the sound of the glissando with the piezo

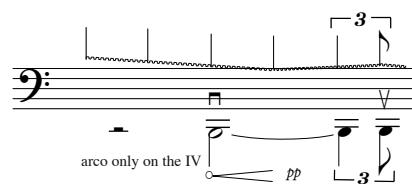
Cello - actions with piezo [the piezo and the bow are most of the times used together]



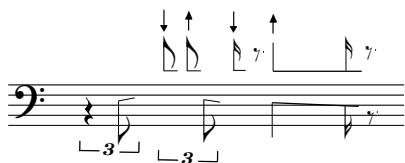
slowly glissando with the flat piezo (left hand) while bowing the string.
when a double stop is required the player should found a balance between
the sound of the open string and the sound of the glissando with the piezo



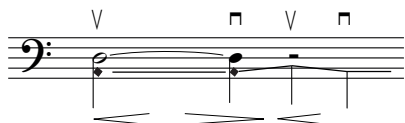
moving the flat piezo on the indicated string (left hand)
while doing the tremolo with the bow.



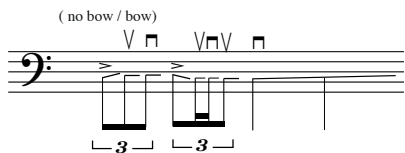
piezo oblique in order to obtain a scraped sound (left hand)
control the pressure, little/slow movements helps to get a darker sound
sometimes the player is asked to play meanwhile with the bow on another (open) string



the piezo and the bow play on the same indicated string doing separated actions:
the bow (right hand) does a vertical movement in the space between the bridge and the fingerboard, with few pressure. the flat piezo (left hand) moves as indicated



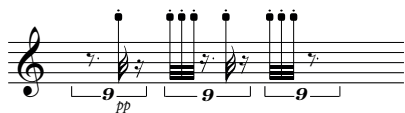
double stop with the bow on the open string (III) and on the II string, where the piezo (left hand) moves, following the indicated position



a short glissando with flat piezo is alternated with an up and down bow movement, done on the same string where the piezo is



place the piezo on any high point between fingerboard and bridge on the indicated string and bow with legno to get an airy sound



tap with legno on the string where the piezo is placed.

Prossimo

$\text{♩} = 54/56$

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1 displays a musical score and a corresponding Pure Data patch for a guitar piece. The score (top) shows a melodic line on a treble clef staff with various articulations like "gliss flat piezo (II)", "leggero", and "piezo flat on the open string (I)". The patch (bottom) shows a signal flow from a "player" object to a "rec" object, with a "grain1" object and a "grain2" object. The patch is divided into three sections corresponding to the score's measures.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Piu mosso" by Luigi Dall'Abaco. It is written for guitar and synthesizer. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of 21 measures. The guitar part begins with a glissando (III) and a pizzicato (p) marking. The synthesizer part includes a "piezo flat, open string (I)" marking and a "Piu mosso" tempo change. The score includes various musical notations such as glissandos, pizzicatos, and dynamic markings (p, pp, mp). The synthesizer part also includes a "grain1" and "grain2" marking. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 1-10 and 11-21. The guitar part is in the upper system, and the synthesizer part is in the lower system. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble clef for the guitar and a bass clef for the synthesizer. The tempo is marked "Piu mosso". The score includes various musical notations such as glissandos, pizzicatos, and dynamic markings (p, pp, mp). The synthesizer part also includes a "grain1" and "grain2" marking. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 1-10 and 11-21. The guitar part is in the upper system, and the synthesizer part is in the lower system. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble clef for the guitar and a bass clef for the synthesizer.

39

[arco]

molto flautato

1.b. (I), as the beginning

gna.

(legno)

mp

ppp

(grain2)

pp

ppp

12 player [~viRec3_rate(1-0.7)]

13 player [~viRec4]

14 player [~viRec3_rate(1-2.5)]

[illegible]

55

poco acc...

Tempo Primo (♩ = 56 ca.)

p *pp, dolce* *pp* *pp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *sfz* *mp* *p*

(grain2)

16 player
[~vIRec4]

Tempo Primo
(♩ = 56 ca.)

[piezo]

piezo oblique, slightly rubbing the open string, small amount of pressure

III IV

III IV

19 rec [-v|Rec5]

20 grain1 [-v|Rec5]

21 freezeV12

18 freezeV11 (vol, 0)

(freezeV11)

[illegible]

85

more pression,
friction on the covering of the string

mp *sfz* *p*

mp *sfz* *p* *mp* *sfz* *p* *f* *p*

(grain1)

(grain2)

(freezeV12)

(player) [-vIFreeze, \rate.0.06]

94

less pressure

more pressure

[arco]

III molto S.T

p *mf* *pp* *mp* *mp* *p* *p* *sfz*

(grain1)

(grain2)

(freezeV12)

freezeV11

(player) [-vIFreeze, \rate.0.4]

105

sfz *sfz ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

(freezeV11)

(freezeV12)

(player)

25

(player.free
freezeV12.free)

26

freezeV12

114

molto S.T.
quasi aria

pp *p* *pp* *ppp* *pp*

27

freezeV14

+ player [-vIRec0]

28

29

freezeV13

123

(freezeV12)

30 (freezeV11.free)

31 (freezeV11)

32

133

(freezeV12)

(freezeV13)

(freezeV14)

33

34

35

140

(freezeV12)

(freezeV14)

36

147

(freezeV11)

(freezeV12)

37

38 player [-buf1]

Prossimo II

$\text{♩} = 54/56$

Double Bass

S.P. damping the strings, almost just air

molto S.T. without damping the strings

[piezo] gliss with flat piezo, I

(IV)

mp

rec [-dbrec0] [2]

1
player
[1]*

* if the piece is played with the other of the series the player has been already activated.
In this case the cue n.1 frees the remained synths of the previous piece.

7

“tremolo”, little mouvement with flat piezo

mp

pp

mf

mp

pp

rec [-dbrec1] [3]

grain [-dbrec1] (+grainHigh) [4]

3

18

mf

mp

p

ppp

grain

grainHigh

piezo in the l.h.

5

3

mp

pp

r.h. tapping, with one finger, (touching the fingerboard)

position of the piezo on the 1 string

26

I sim.

3

3

gliss with flat piezo, I

mp

mf

pp

grain

grain2 [-dbrec2] [9]

delay [5]

delay [7]

[8]

34 **Più mosso**

I r.h. tapping

"tremolo", little mouvement with flat piezo

grain

grain2

delay [10] [11]

arco S.P. IV just air

43 **Tempo Primo**

slow down the tremolo [put piezo away]

arco ord.

(I)

II, S.P. (damped, just air)

"mf"

pp

p

jeté, arco battuto

(I)

(III)

(II)

pp

mp

ppp

freeze

delay [12] [13]

[14] [15]

52

light bow

molto S.T. quasi aria

II, S.P. (damped, just air)

"mf" - preciso -

"mf"

(III)

(II)

pp

S.P. without damping the strings

59

light bow

(III)

molto S.T. quasi aria

[take piezo back]

piezo oblique, scraped sound control the pressure for the dynamics

mp

rec [-dbrec3] [18]

grain* [-dbrec3] [19]

freeze [17]

delay [16]

mp

*also set grainLow, grainHigh, and grain2 with -dbrec3

67

musical score for measures 67-73. The score is written in bass clef. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *mp* and *pp*. There are also performance instructions like *grainlow* and *grainhigh*. A section labeled *molto S.T.* is marked with a slur, and a *ord.* instruction is present. The score includes a *freeze* instruction and a *delay* instruction with a [21] bracket.

74

musical score for measures 74-80. The score is written in bass clef. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *pp*, *ppp*, *p*, and *pp*. There are also performance instructions like *grainhigh* and *grainlow*. A section labeled *molto S.T.* is marked with a slur, and a *quasi aria* instruction is present. The score includes a *freeze* instruction and a *delay* instruction with a [20] bracket.

81

musical score for measures 81-87. The score is written in bass clef. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *ppp*, *pp*, and *ppp*. There are also performance instructions like *grainhigh* and *grainlow*. A section labeled *molto S.T.* is marked with a slur, and a *jeté, arco battuto* instruction is present. The score includes a *freeze* instruction and a *delay* instruction with a [21] bracket.

88

musical score for measures 88-94. The score is written in bass clef. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *ppp*, *pp*, and *ppp*. There are also performance instructions like *grainhigh* and *grainlow*. A section labeled *molto S.T.* is marked with a slur, and a *jeté, arco battuto* instruction is present. The score includes a *freeze* instruction and a *delay* instruction with a [22] bracket.

[illegible]

101

tapping, sim.

grain2

grainhigh

(freeze)

delay

[26]

[27]

(pos.piezo)

tap.

gliss. flat piezo

gliss. sim.

111

tap.

gliss flat piezo → piezo oblique

arco molto S.T. damper, just air → ord.

flat piezo on the string (I) little pressure

(open II)

pp

grain2

grainhigh

freeze

delay

[28]

[29]

(move from the double strings to the single one as smoothly as possible)

piezo on the string (III)

119

V

→ molto S.T. quasi aria

[put the piezo away]

[finger on the III]

→ ord.

→ molto S.T.

[take piezo back]

piezo on the string (III)
flat, little pressure

ppp

mp > pp

pp > ppp

freeze

delay

[30]

[31]

126

[piezo away] [finger on the III] *molto* S.T. damped (just air) → ord. with the bow, piezo on the string (III) flat, little pressure

ppp *mp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

freeze [33] delay [32]

133

pp gliss, slowing down...

(freeze)

Prossimo III

♩ = 54/56

air sound, dampening the strings
(pos.piezo, on III)

ord.

(go from single to double stop as smoothly as possible)

III

(scordatura) IV

mp

ppp

pp

1

launch the freezes

9

V

ppp

pp

2

switch freeze1
(\vol, 0)

3

rec. ~cellobuf0

4

player (~cellobuf0)

5

player2 (~cellobuf0)

3

17

Più mosso

(Tempo primo)

gradually piezo oblique and slower
in order to get a scraped sound

light bow, almost no bow

flat piezo, tremolo with the bow

pp

sfz

pp

3

3

3

6

rec (~cellobuf1)

7

player (~cellobuf0)

8

player (~cellobuf0)

rall...

3

(player)

(player)

freeze1

The musical score for 'The Great Wall' by David Lang is presented in a single system. The top staff is for the cello, and the bottom staff is for a player. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics (mp, pp, sfz), and articulation marks. The player part is marked with 'rec (~cellobuf2)' and 'grain2 (~cellobuf2)'. The cello part is marked with 'grain1 (~cellobuf1)'.

31

→ oblique

flat piezo, tremolo with the bow

pp p pp sfz pp p sfz pp sfz pp sfz pp

12 player

13 player2

(grain1)

gradually moving the bow from the III, only n the IV

Tempo primo

37 → oblique

rall...

pp

r.h. move the bow vertically on III between fingerboard and bridge

l.h. on the III just flat piezo "mp"

l.h. on the III just flat piezo

3

3

3

14 player

44 [put piezo away] [arco] (III)

pp pp 3 pp

(player)

133 I, legno, sim.

pp, omogeneo *"mp"*

25 player (~cellobuf5)

140

26 rec (~cellobuf6)

27 grain1 (~cellobuf6)
grain2 (~cellobuf6)
grainHigh (~cellobuf6)

player (~cellobuf5)

146

player

grain1 (~cellobuf6)

grainHigh (~cellobuf6)

(grain1)

(grainHigh)

155

(player)

(grain1)

(grainHigh)

grain2

rip. ad libitum

Sistema di Prossimità

$\bullet = 54/56$

[illegible]

16

gliss. flat piezo (I) $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ T

leggero

(solo piezo, no bow) (III)

arco only on the IV

flat piezo

piezo flat on the open string (I)

bow + piezo (III)

I (•)

Elec. (delay2) (delay)

Più mosso

25

rec (~vITrioRec0)

rec (~celloTrioRec0)

rec (~dbTrioRec0)

grain1

grain2

grain3

flat piezo, tremolo with the bow

"tremolo", little mouvement with flat piezo

Tempo primo

33

VI

pp 3 < >

rall... and slow down the tremolo

3 3

pp

p

p mp

leggero

Cello

rall... and slow down the tremolo

pp 3 < >

→ gradually moving the bow oblique from the III, only to the IV

r.h. move the bow vertically on III between fingerboard and bridge

l.h. on the III "mp" just flat piezo

l.h. on the III just flat piezo

Db

rall... and slow down the tremolo

[arco ord.]

(I)

II, S.P. (damped, just air)

"mf"

pp

jeté, arco battuto

5

3 3

p

Elec.

(grain3)

9 freeze1

41

VI

mp

p

3

mp

[arco]

molto flautato

III

ppp

Cello

[put piezo away]

(III)

pp

3

pp

ppp

Db

(I)

(III)

(II)

pp

mp

ppp

pp

light bow

ppp

molto S.T. quasi aria

II, S.P. (damped, just air)

"mf" - preciso -

Elec.

(freeze1)

10 freeze2

(freeze2)

[illegible][illegible]

90

more pressure,
friction on the covering of the string

Vl

mp *sfz* *p* *f* *p*

Cello

(tremolo with bow) (no bow) (bow) (solo piezo, no bow)

5 6 6 5

"mp" "mf"

Db

molto flautato e S.T.

3 9 9 9 9 9

pp ppp

Elec.

(freeze4)

95

less pressure

more pressure

Vl

p *mf* *pp* *mp* *mp* *p*

Cello

(bow) (no bow / bow)

5 3 3 3

"mp" "mf"

Db

Elec.

102

[arco]

III molto S.T

VI

Cello

Db

Elec.

(no bow / bow)

mp

p

sfz

sfz

3

3

3

3

3

3

no rall...

108

VI

Cello

Db

Elec.

sfz ppp

pp

pp

mp

single stop on the IV.

III. very slow gliss. only piezo, oblique *presente*

lento, misterioso

jeté slow

with the bow, piezo on the string (III) flat, little pressure

(open IV)

gradually to double stop (III+IV)

16

freeze3

(freeze4)

127

VI

pp

[piezo]

gliss. (I)

T. → P.

tap. with piezo

8^{va}

3

9

Cello

I. legno, sim.

pp, omogeneo

p

9

3

9

Db

flat piezo on the string (I)
little pressure

V

3

(grain1)

(freeze2)

Elec.

18 ■ freeze2 (+grain1)

(freeze3)

(freeze4)

134

VI

gliss. (I)

T. → P.

8^{va}

3

9

Cello

9

9

9

7

7

7

Db

piezo oblique

pp

3

tap.

gliss. flat piezo

3

tap.

3

Elec.

(freeze2)

19 ■

(freeze1)

rec (~celloTrioRec2)

20 ■

rec (~vITrioRec2)

[illegible]

146

Violin I

Cello

Double Bass

Electronic

grain4

(freeze3)

grain4

grain3

grain2

8va

pp

rip. ad libitum

rip. ad libitum

rip. ad libitum