

iminlovewith anothergirl.c om

for snare drum, microphone, & DMX lights
(or any solo instrument)

by rodrigo constanzo

Program Notes

iminlovewithanothergirl.com explores the use of a condenser microphone as percussive beater, friction actuator, feedback tuner, as well as a dynamically moveable microphone. The sonic world is explored in the context of bounded improvisation with only structural decisions being made at a compositional level.

Technical Notes

The piece is performed with a Naiant X-X omnidirectional lapel condenser microphone. A laptop computer running a Max/MSP patch handles the I/O, distortion and DMX control. A USB footswitch and controller will be used to control parameters and lighting presets during performance.

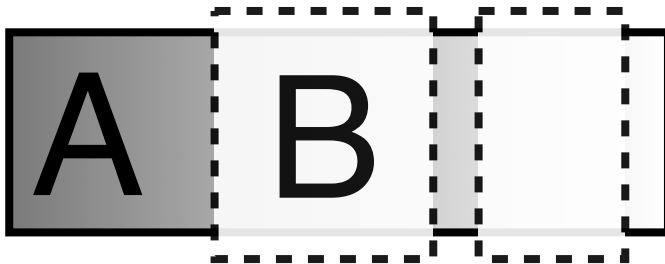
Amplification is done via a guitar amplifier which needs to be in proximity of the snare drum to allow for controllable feedback.

The DMX lights need to be able to produce red and white light at a controllable intensity. One light is placed below the snare aiming up at the head, and the other is slightly above the snare and off to the side, aiming at the top of the drum.

Legend

A B C A₁

| x ,



+ -

A B C

Letters represent different sections of material. Within each section the material may be developed as seen fit by the performer. When returning to letters, development is to be continued. Letters inside boxes represent strong sectional divisions. Letters with subscripts represent individual gestures.

These are transitional markings. The vertical line represents a sudden transition. The 'x' represents a transformation. This can mean crossfading material, or alternating between material, or shifting in range, etc. The comma is a phrase separator.

Letters inside a gradient box are processes. A process can be anything from a pitch/dynamic/timbral trajectory, to an additive/subtractive rhythm or anything else which is process based. When the gradient fades back to a darker color, the process is to be reversed at the point, and the amount indicated by the color shift.

Letters inside dashed semi-opaque boxes interrupt the ongoing process layer. Not in the sense that the process is paused, but rather that it inaudibly continues behind the dashed box. Empty dashed boxes represent silence. When the dashed box is not opaque it means that both layers of material happen simultaneously.

These symbols represent combinations of material. The plus sign means to combine the materials, by playing them simultaneously, merging the types of material, or any other manner. The minus sign means to remove any semblance of one type of material from the other, or any other contextually appropriate interpretation.

These represent the flow of time. An arrow pointing to the right is normal. The arrow pointing to the left means to play the material backwards. This does not mean literally, on a micro level, but on a larger phrase level, or whatever is contextually appropriate. Lines with no arrow heads represent frozen time. You may begin/end at any point in the section.

Structure

Free Improvisation

Relatively short and completely free improvisation which will generate the material for the subsequent sections.

PAGE

Any single page from the score with the material coming from the opening free improvisation.

Improvisation

Relatively short and unrelated free improvisation.

PAGE (A = A)

Any single page from the score with the 'A' from the previous page persisting.

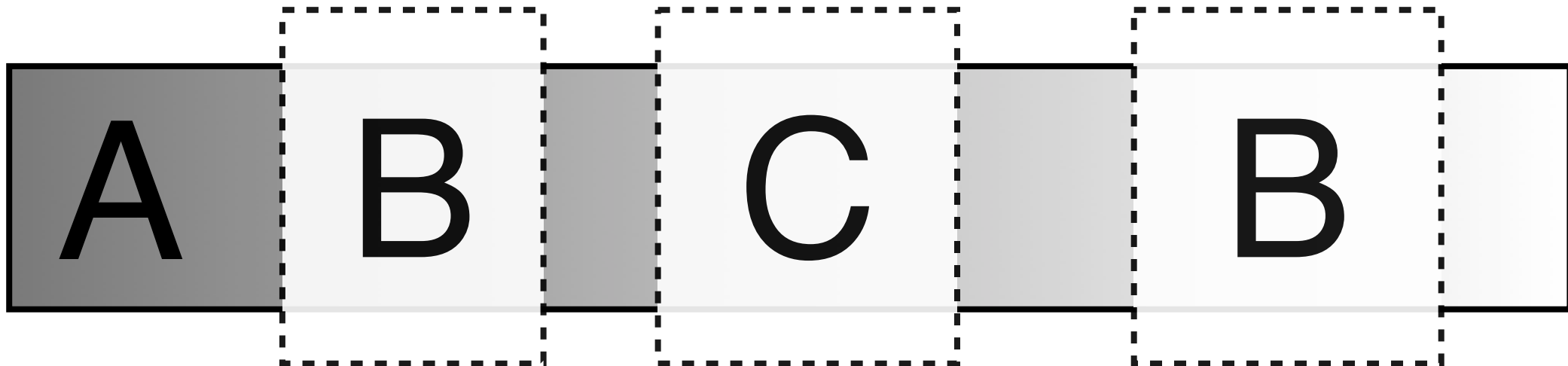
Improvisation

An improvisation tying together the material developed throughout the performance.

$A \mid B \mid A, A \times B \times A$

C

$B \times A \times B, B \mid A \mid B$



A, B, A + B

C

A, B

A

A

| B

| C

A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5

A_1 A_2

$B \times C$

A_3 A_4 A_5

A_1 A_1 A_1

$C \times A_1$

$A \mid B \mid A$

C

$C - A, C - B, C + A$

A

A B A A A A

A diagram showing a sequence of characters: A, B, A, A, A, A. Below each character is a horizontal line. Arrows connect these lines: from A to B (right), from B to the first A (right), from the first A to the second A (left), from the second A to the third A (right), from the third A to the fourth A (right), and from the fourth A to the fifth A (left).

A

C

B C

A diagram showing characters B and C. Below each character is a horizontal line. An arrow points from the line under C to the line under B (left).

A₁ X **B₂**

A₁ X **B₂**

A₂ X **B₁**

