

e h i r a l

for Piano & live Electronics

**to my friend
Rei Nakamura**

**José Rafael Subía Valdez
Buenos Aires/Quito – 2012/2013**

Edosonía, n° 04. Quito, marzo, 2024.

RAFAEL SUBÍA

Doctor en Composición Musical otorgado por la Universidad de Edimburgo en Escocia. Su trabajo artístico se centra alrededor de la música por computadoras, composiciones acústicas y mixtas. Sus obras han sido tocadas en importantes conciertos y festivales alrededor del mundo. Ha sido ganador de distintas becas y encargos, entre ellas la Beca Melos/Gandini 2010 en Buenos Aires y la Edinburgh College of Arts Research Award que posibilitaron su doctorado. Actualmente es docente en el área de composición de la Carrera de Artes Musicales de la Facultad de Artes de la Universidad Central del Ecuador.



CHIRAL (/ˈkaɪrəl/)

(para piano y electrónica en tiempo real)

Escrita en 2013 para la pianista japonesa Rei Nakamura. *Chiral* es una pieza compuesta como un repositorio de conocimiento adquirido hasta el momento. -Sabía que debía componer una obra que abra las posibilidades de continuar mis estudios de composición en un programa de masterado. En aquel entonces, regresé a vivir en Ecuador tras residir en Argentina 9 años. Mi vida estaba limitada a componer y preparar los exámenes necesarios para aplicar a toda beca posible. Durante 11 meses compuse y programé la música y el *software* que la constituyen.

Chiral se estrenó el 29 de noviembre de 2013 en Karlsruhe, Alemania en el Zentrum für Kunst und Medien durante el festival IMATRONIK en su segmento "Piano +". Finalmente, la obra fue parte del portfolio que presenté cuando apliqué a la beca de masterado siendo aceptado a la Universidad de Edimburgo. Meses después de empezarlo, Nakamura visitó e interpretó la obra en la universidad ya que el Dr. Michael Edwards, en ese entonces docente de la institución, había compuesto también una obra para ella años atrás. No pasó mucho tiempo después de eso, que el Dr. Edwards me invitó a seguir con mis estudios en el doctorado de composición en la misma institución bajo su supervisión

Nota de programa:

Inspirada en la idea de *chiralidad*, la obra intenta trasladar esta idea de simetría química hacia estructuras musicales. Un ejemplo claro de este tipo de simetría se ve en nuestras manos, son idénticas, pero no se pueden superponer. Me pareció interesante utilizar este concepto y aplicarlo a la construcción de acordes que funcionan de manera exclusiva en una mano u otra. Existe también una simetría entre la actividad pianística y el resultado electrónico evidente en el uso del tiempo, el gesto y las alturas. Conceptualmente, la simetría también se encuentra en la forma y sonoridad, mientras la pieza evoluciona, el piano atraviesa un cambio en su manera de ser ejecutado. Los gestos se vuelven más abstractos y se construyen cada vez más con extensiones instrumentales; el centro de interés de la música cambia de la parte instrumental hacia la parte electrónica generada en tiempo real.

Otras presentaciones:

02/05/2014	Linux Audio Conference 2014 - KUBUS. ZKM / Karlsruhe - Alemania
08/11/2014	Festival Bernaola - Montehermoso Kulturunea / Vitoria – España
28/05/2015	Senzoku Gakuen College of Music / Kanagawa - Japón
17/10/2015	conDiT - cheLA / Buenos Aires - Argentina
15/11/2015	Reid Concert Hall / Edimburgo - Escocia

Mencionada en Bibliografía:

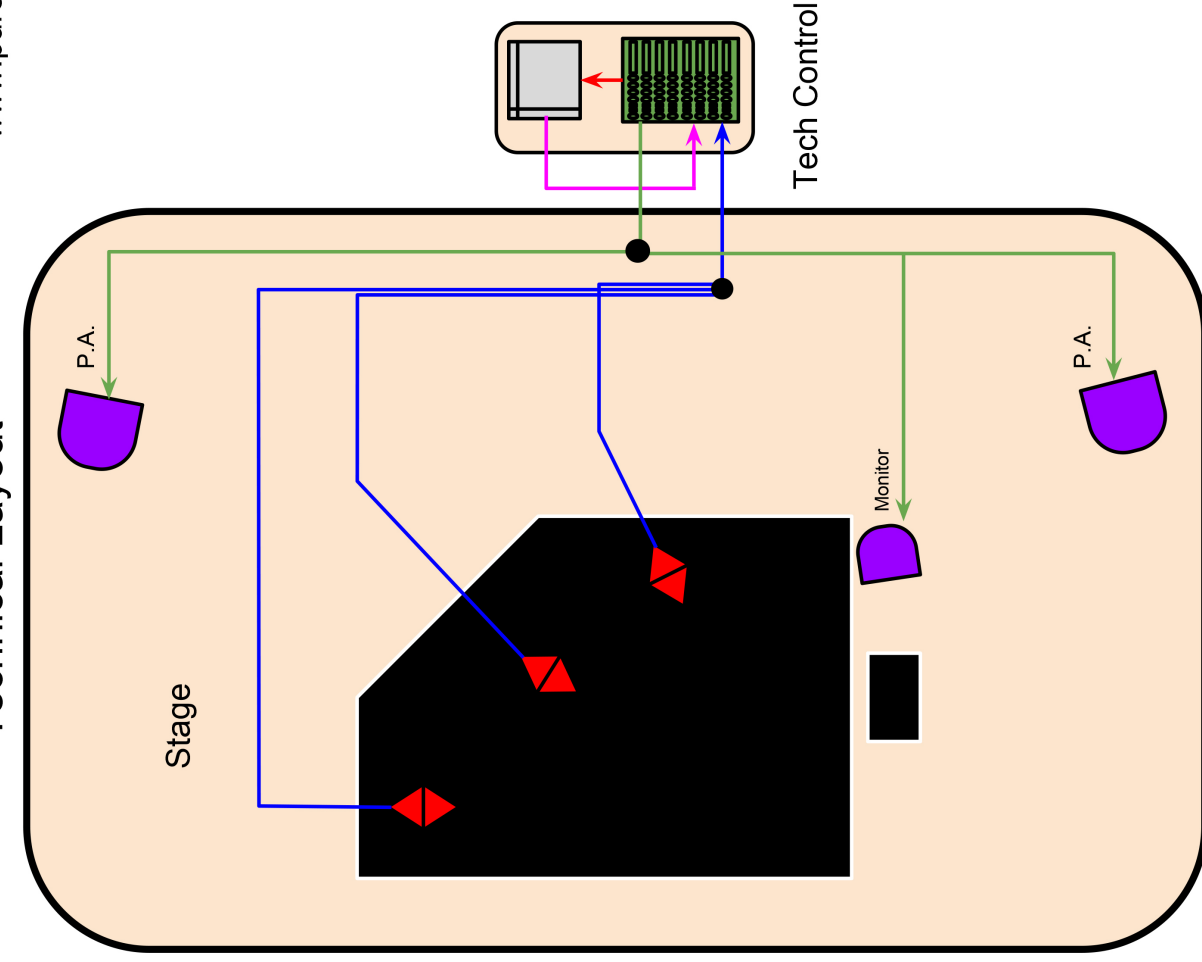
Nakamura, Rei, Saxer, Marion and Tönies, Simon, eds. *Movement to Sound Sound to Movement Interpreting Multimedia Piano Compositions*. Alemania. Wolke Verlag, Hofheim, 2021.

CHIRAL

for Piano and Live Electronics

Technical Layout


software: pd-extended 0.43
www.puredata.info




This is Chiral's basic setup. Piece must be played with a person in charge of score following and changing the patch settings by pressing the "spacebar" as indicated each "patch #" in the score. Be sure to activate the space bar in the patch by "toggling" the indicated box.

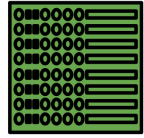
ZKM technicians are free to duplicate the stereo for all the room and help themselves with delays to cause a surrounding effect, but do not loose L & R


Audience

 - Microphones: at least 3 microphones, 1 of them condenser with large diaphragm

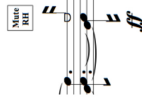
 - Piano: Open resonance box, actions will be played inside

 - Computer: small table to set-up computer, soundcard and mixer.

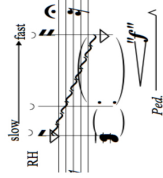
 - Mixer: small, 6 channels is enough, needs 2 "sends" and 2 "returns". If more mics are used, the mixer should have the possibility to create groups

 - Loudspeakers: 3 full-range with enough power for the concert hall, 1 will be used for "monitor"

SCORE INDICATIONS



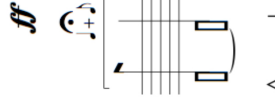
Mute Sound, indicated with this note head and with the suggested hand to use to mute. Try to produce a very undefined pitch. The “noisiest” you can.



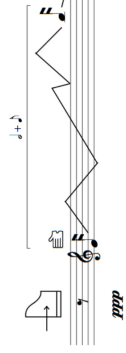
Glissando with the nail in the string of the indicated note. Movement is parallel to the strings. Triangle indicates the position where to start and the direction of the movement. If Triangle is closer to the note flag, then start far from the keyboard and move towards the ending triangle, if triangle is close to the note head, then that means close to the keyboard. Speed is indicated if needed.



Muted cluster, indicated by the highest & the lowest pitch. Also suggested is the hand to use for it. Like other mutes try to make the less pitch defined possible.



Pedal Strike: Activate the pedal violently twice, one for it to hit the strings and the final one to let the strings ring. The duration of the sound is indicated above



Play the strings like a harp, move hand between the notes written. Back & forward in an always non -rhythmical way.



Cluster in the indicated region, but when indicated with the “arpeggio” then try to play the notes sequentially very quickly in no determined order

Other explanations you will find written in the score. If any clarification or audio examples of the extended techniques are needed, please write to jsubiavaldez@gmail.com.

Piano score for measures 64-65. The score is written for Piano (Pno) and Electric (Electr.).

Measure 64: Pno part starts with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand (RH) marked *p* and *mf*. The left hand (LH) has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *chuster* (cluster) is indicated for the RH. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 65: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Electric part: The electric guitar part is shown as a series of horizontal lines, indicating no notes are played in these measures.

Piano score for measures 66-67. The score is written for Piano (Pno) and Electric (Electr.).

Measure 66: Pno part starts with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 67: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Electric part: The electric guitar part is shown as a series of horizontal lines, indicating no notes are played in these measures.

Piano score for measures 68-72. The score is written for Piano (Pno) and Electric (Electr.).

Measure 68: Pno part starts with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 69: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 70: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 71: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Measure 72: Pno part continues with a treble clef, key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the RH marked *pp*. The LH has a single eighth note marked *pp*. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A *Ped.* marking is present. A *8^{va}-1* marking is above the staff.

Electric part: The electric guitar part is shown as a series of horizontal lines, indicating no notes are played in these measures.

