

O Ritual Da Sombra

for solo recorder and live electronics

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General Information

O Ritual Da Sombra is an algorithmic work for solo recorder and live electronics. Since it is generated by a computer program that uses random numbers, a different version of this work is output at each execution. Thus, it is recommended that the performer generate a new version for each concert. Also, the performers may play more than one single version on a same concert.

Durata: averagely 12'

General Performance Notes

Although this work is written for a tenor recorder, it may be performed on other recorders. The used range is C4-B5, and therefore needs to be transposed according to the instrument size.

Since this work makes use of live electronics, the recorder must be amplified with a single microphone (possibly positioned in the body of the instrument) and this signal has to be received by the Pure Data patch.

The live electronics should be controlled by the player himself using a MIDI pedal. The moment of activation are always during the half-note rests with fermati.

The live electronics should be output by two speakers in the stage, one to the left and one to the right of the performer. Care should be taken that the microphone in the recorder does not pick up the music coming from these two speakers.

Although this work contains no markings for dynamics, the performer may create small volume nuances according to his/hers interpretation of the musical phrases (i.e. *espressivo*).

All accidentals in this score are notated as sharp.

Generating a unique version

In order to generate a unique version of this work, it is necessary to have the four following programs installed on a Linux or Windows computer:

- The programs `ritual.out` (for Linux) or `ritual.EXE` (for Windows), which can be freely obtained by sending a request message to the address gilberto.agostinho.f@gmail.com
- LilyPond, which can be downloaded at www.lilypond.org

To generate a score, simply execute the file `ritual.out` or `ritual.EXE` (depending on your OS) and wait until a score is automatically generated as a pdf file, together with a LilyPond file (`.ly`), a MIDI file (`.midi`) and a file named `datafile.txt` which has to be used by the Pure Data patch in order to produce the live electronic part. To generate a new score, simply run the executable file once again.

IMPORTANT NOTE: after generating a score, another execution of `ritual.out` or `ritual.EXE` will result in the loss of all previously generated files (they will all be overwritten)! If you wish to keep a particular version of this composition, please copy all its files to a safe location.

Using the Pure Data patch

Every generated version of this work will have a file named `datafile.txt` (which is unique to each version). Below are the actions (in order) that have to be taken in order for the Pure Data patch to work:

- Make sure that the microphone input and the two stereo loudspeakers output are properly configured
- Turn on the DSP toggle
- Set the Master Volume slider to a reasonable level
- Test that the recorder is now being amplified
- Click on the button “Load datafile” and select the file `datafile.txt` of the version you intend to perform
- Configure the MIDI pedal by setting its controller and channel numbers
- Test the MIDI pedal: stepping on it should now move the “Event No.” counter forwards
- Click on the “Reset” button to bring the counter back to the initial value

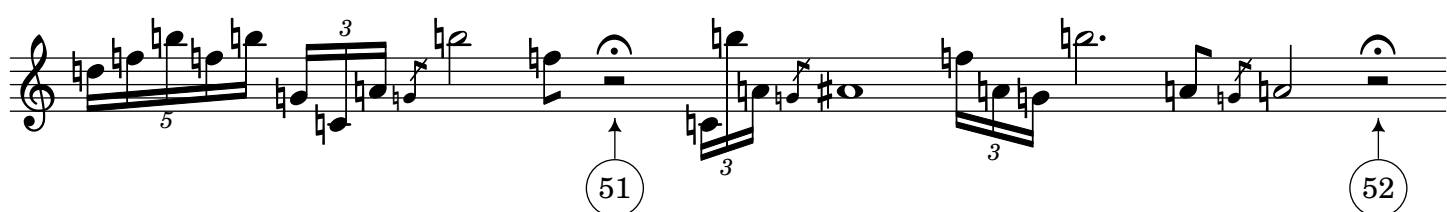
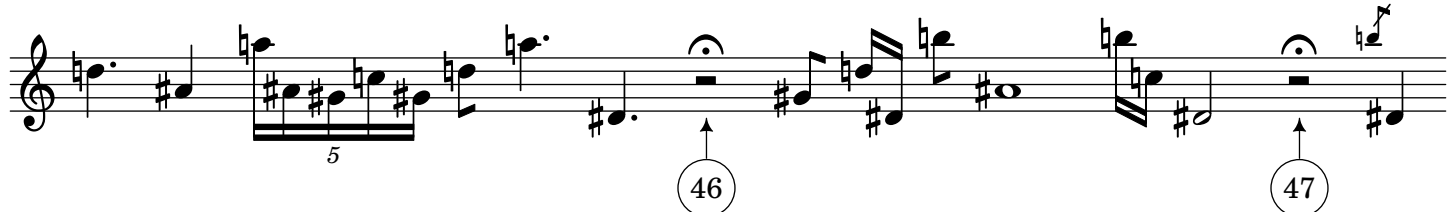
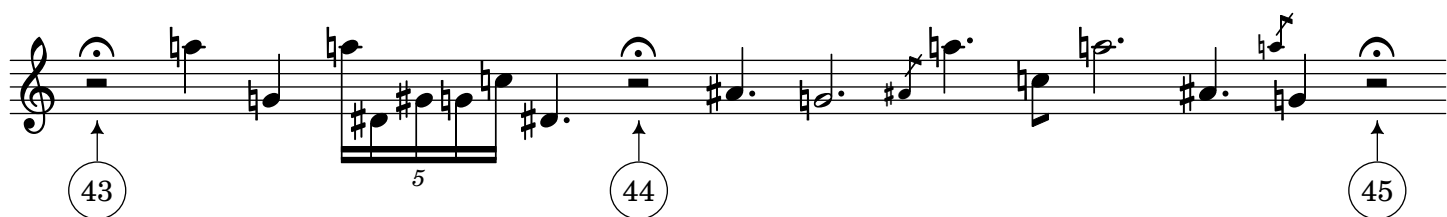
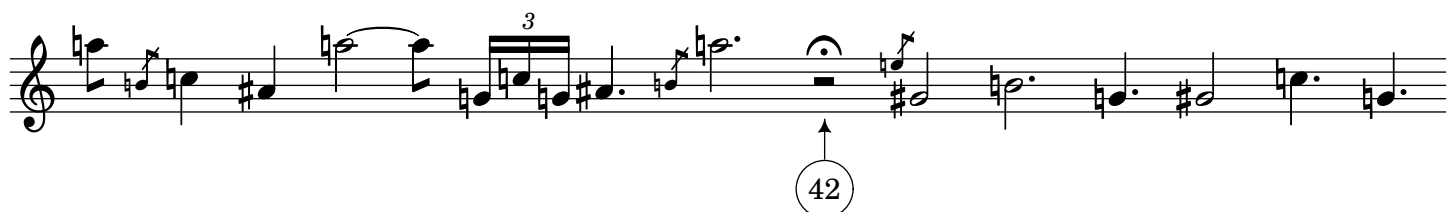
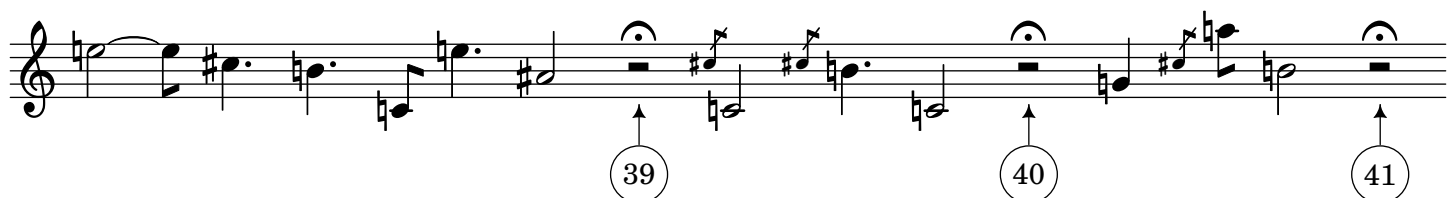
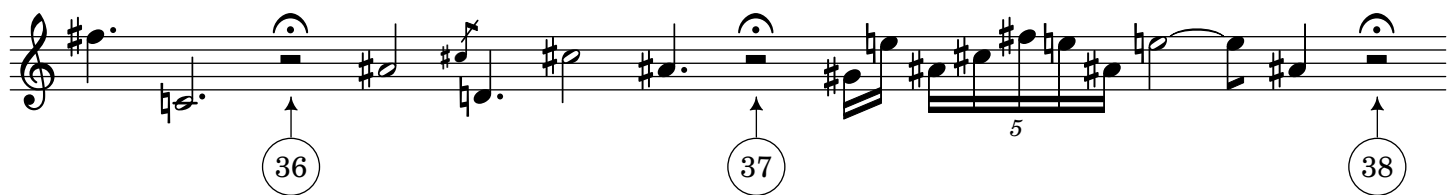
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Gilberto Agostinho

$\text{♩} = 216$

The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 216$. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings. Circled numbers 1 through 17 are placed below the staves, with arrows pointing to specific notes or measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values and rests.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fret numbers indicated by circled numbers with arrows pointing to specific notes or positions on the staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes complex passages marked with '5' for five-fingered runs and '3' for three-fingered runs.

The staves are numbered 55 through 74, indicating the fret position for the starting note of each measure or phrase:

- Staff 1: Measures 55, 56, 57
- Staff 2: Measures 58, 59
- Staff 3: Measures 60, 61, 62
- Staff 4: Measures 63, 64
- Staff 5: Measures 65, 66
- Staff 6: Measures 67, 68
- Staff 7: Measures 69, 70
- Staff 8: Measures 71, 72
- Staff 9: Measures 73, 74

This musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing measures 75 through 90. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Circled measure numbers (75-90) are placed below the staves, with arrows pointing to the first note of each measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 3, 5, and 3 below specific notes. The score includes several slurs and ties, indicating phrasing and melodic continuity across measures.

75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

Musical score for guitar, measures 91-100. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes, rests), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and articulation marks (accents, slurs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Measures 91, 92, 95, 96, 98, and 99 contain triplets of eighth notes. Measures 93, 94, 97, and 99 contain triplets of sixteenth notes. Measure 100 ends with a double bar line and an asterisk (*).

Measures 91-100 are shown, with measures 91, 92, 95, 96, 98, and 99 marked with circled numbers and arrows pointing to specific notes. Measure 100 is marked with a circled number and an arrow pointing to a note. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings.

*) Wait until the electronic sounds completely fade out.