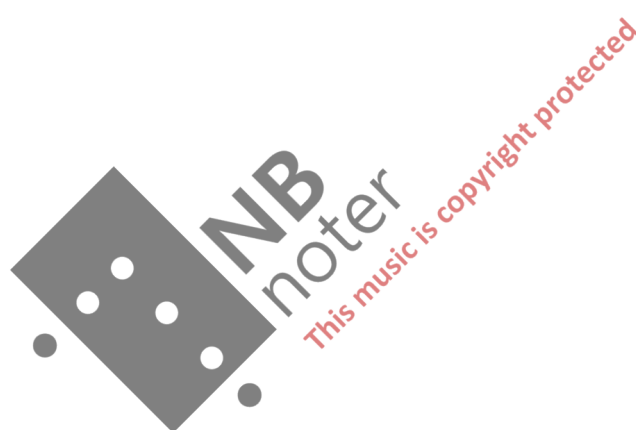
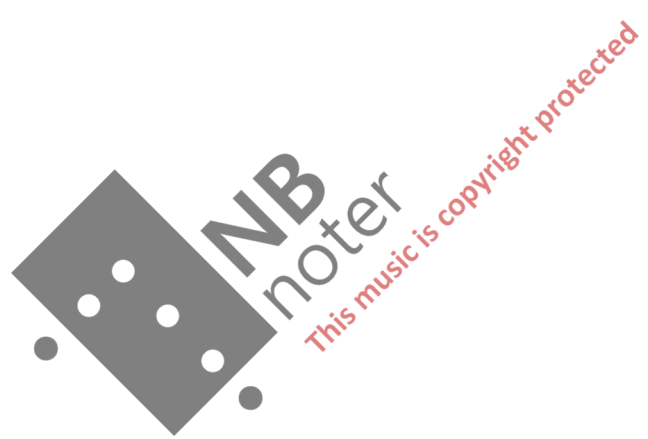


NILS HENRIK ASHEIM

# In between

Obo solo og digital delay





# IN BETWEEN

for obo solo  
og digital delay

nils henrik asheim  
1985



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## IN BETWEEN

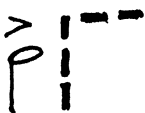
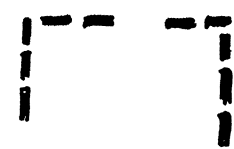
### FOR OBO SOLO OG DIGITAL DELAY (EKKOMASKIN)

Stykket er tilegnet oboisten Lars Petter Berg, som uroppførte det den 10.mars 1985.

Opplegget for programmering og betjening av delay-boksen er tilpasset en Yamaha D-1500 digital delay. Det anbefales at denne maskinen brukes ved framførelse av stykket. Det som iallfall er helt nødvendig, er at den boksen man bruker har mulighet for "preset" av 8 eller flere programmer. Dessuten må den ha en modulasjons-funksjon (tonehøyden varieres etter en LFO, effekten er brukt i avslutningen av stykket).

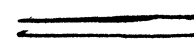
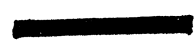
Skiftene mellom programmene samt betjening av input/output fadere skal skje nøyaktig slik som angitt i partituret. Delayen bør derfor betjenes av en god partiturlerer.

#### TEGNFORKLARING



De stiplede hakene viser INPUT-funksjonen, d.v.s. de innrammer de notene som skal slippes inn i maskinen og repeteres av den. For å unngå hørbare brå kutt, bør ikke dette utføres med bypass-knappen men med en fader enten på maskinen eller på miksepulten.

Når haken står rett etter en note, slik som f.eks. i starten av stykket, betyr det at tonens ansats ikke må fanges opp av delayen, men ellers så mye som mulig av resten av tonen.



De kontinuerlige strekene angir delay OUTPUT funksjonen.

= output åpnes,

= output lukkes.

Er strekene fylt, angir det at delay signal kommer ut, d.v.s. at ekko av obo-klang høres.

Er de åpne, angir det at output fader kan være åpen, men at det ikke kommer lyd ut av maskinen (fordi ingenting kommer inn i den).

## PRESETS

t=time

l=feedback level    lpf= low pass filter

|   |        |      |                                |
|---|--------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | t=800  | l=85 | lpf=6                          |
| 2 | t=500  | l=50 | lpf=8                          |
| 3 | t=1023 | l=0  | lpf=2.5                        |
| 4 | t=1023 | l=96 | lpf=10                         |
| 5 | t=1023 | l=30 | lpf 10                         |
| 6 | t=670  | l=80 | lpf=2.5                        |
| 7 | t=450  | l=15 | lpf=20                         |
| 8 | t=610  | l=99 | lpf 2.5 modulation rate 0.3 Hz |



**IN BETWEEN**  
**for oboe solo and digital delay**  
**Nils Henrik Asheim, 1985**

- Technical requirements:**
- A digital delay device with minimum 1000 ms delay time and pitch change (modulation)
  - A microphone and an amplification system with mixer

**Suggested delay presets :**

| <i>preset</i> | <i>delay time</i> | <i>feedback</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1             | 1000              | 85              |
| 2             | 600               | 50              |
| 3             | 1000              | 0               |
| 4             | 1000              | 96              |
| 5             | 1000              | 30              |
| 6             | 600               | 80              |
| 7             | 450               | 15              |
| 8             | 600               | 99              |

**Control of Preset change**

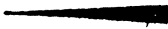
1 =preset number

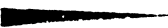
**Control of Input volume**

 = open/close the input, i.e.: the notes enclosed by this frame should be fed into the delay

 some times the opening of the input is placed right after the start of the note, which means that the attack should not be heard by the delay, but the remaining of the note should.

**Control of Output volume**

 = open the output

 = close the output

the solid bar between open and close indicates that there is sound coming out.

If the bar is white, the output of the delay is open but probably there is no sound coming out (nothing is being fed in)

An example of how to read this: Page 3, system 3:  
*The first two groups of eight notes are dry The input is opened in order to catch the high E (except for its attack) The high E keeps sounding (as a prolongation of the player's note) while the following groups of eight notes are dry*

**Modulation / Pitch change**  
 See page 7. "Modulation depth" is applied to a sine-wave LFO.  
 The LFO speed may be ca. 0.3 Hz. The pitch waves slowly up and down.  
 One could also do this with a pitch change parameter, adjusting it manually up and down by fine steps.

Accidentals apply to one bar, and only in the current octave

**Durata:** 6 min.

In Between is dedicated to Lars Petter Berg, who gave its first performance 10.03.85.

1815201 A R

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. A large, semi-transparent watermark "NB noter" is centered over the middle staves, with the text "this music is copyright protected" written diagonally across it.

Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *f* is present. The word *poco rit.* is written above the staff.

Staff 5: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Staff 6: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *mp* is present. The word *in tempo* is written above the staff.

Staff 7: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *mp* is present.

Staff 8: Treble clef. Starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Dynamic marking *p* is present. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a box containing the number 3.



low output

ad lib. (irregular rhythm)

*p* staccatissimo

4

3

4

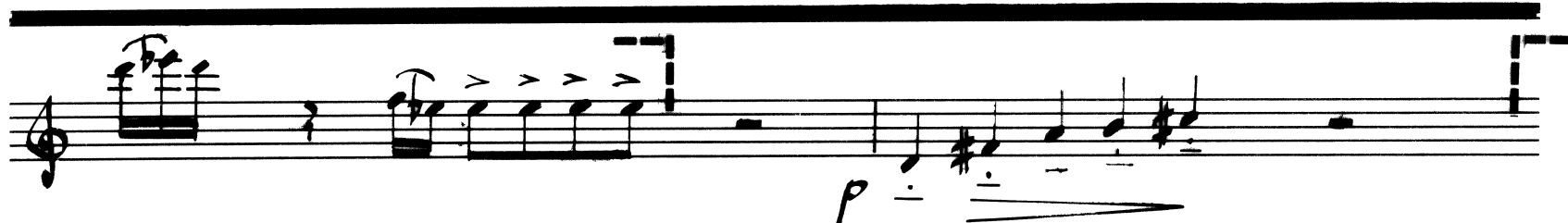
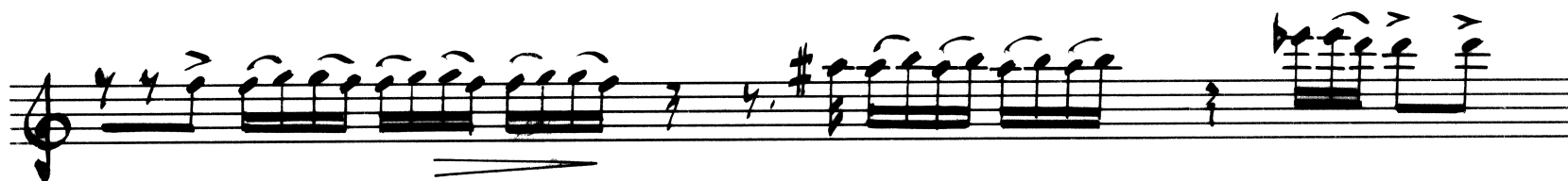
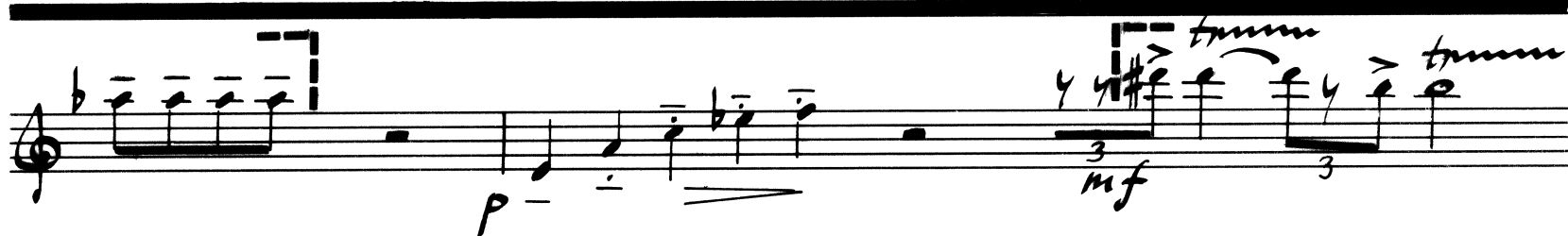
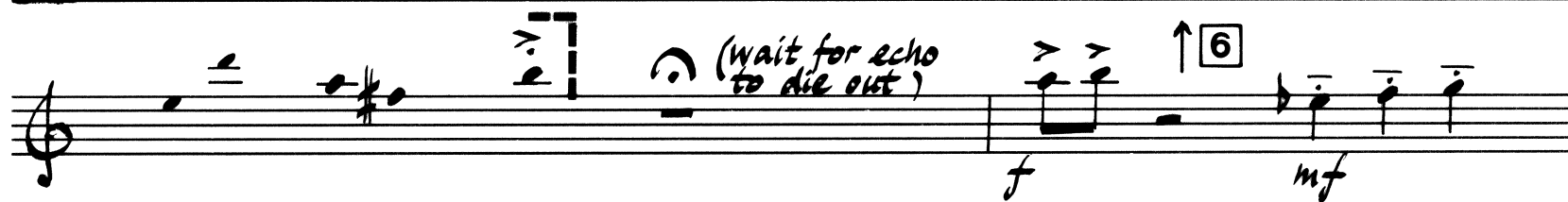
*mp*

*mf*

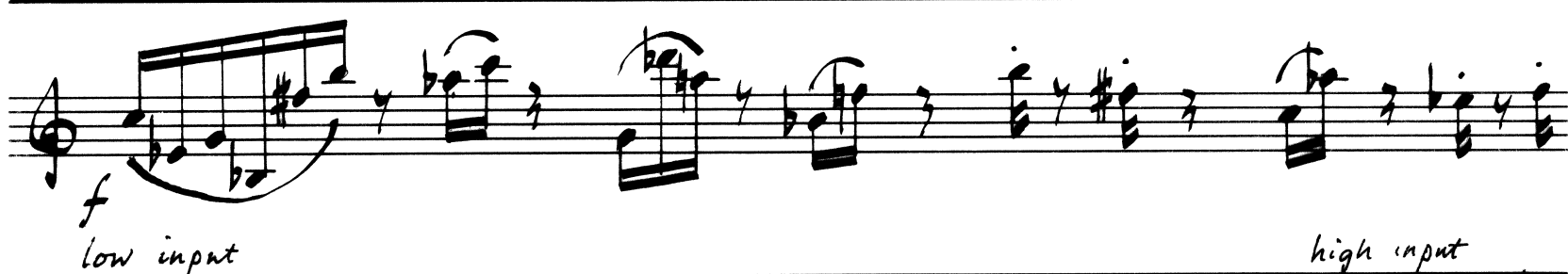
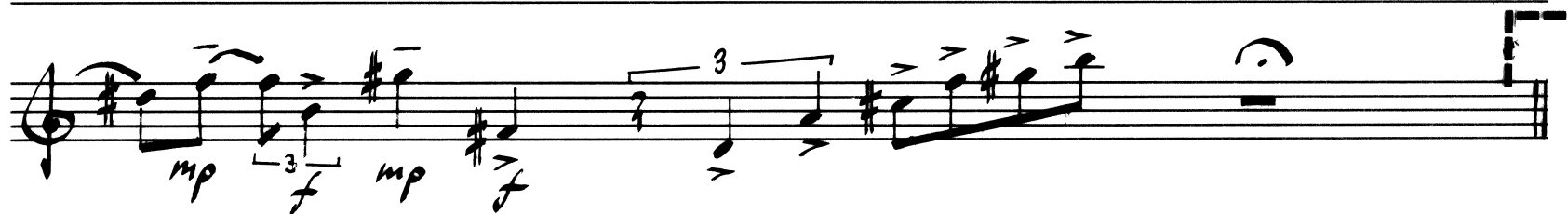
5

*f*

high output



÷ feedback level → 40 %



+ modulation depth → 10 %

*a tempo*

÷ feedback level → 60 %

*ad lib.*

*mp*

+ modulation depth → 20 %

3

3



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