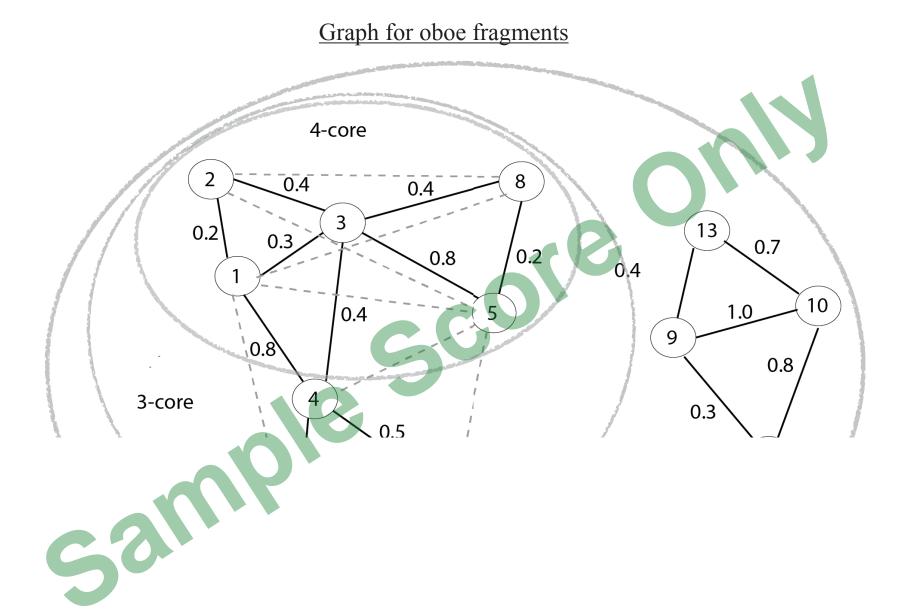
Oboe

Transitional probabilties with k -core precolation (cloud)

An architecture of uncorrelated complex networks with arbitrary degree distributions as a set of successively enclosed substructures.



Performance instructions for oboe

In the graph, the decimal numbers that appear on the lines are probability data 0.2 = 20% chance

that this transition will occur, 0.3 = 30%, 0.5 = 50% and 1.0 = 100%. The structure of the music

moves in "cores" and is based on k-core percolation also known as degeneracy or decomposition in graph theory. The piece starts in 4-core then transitions to 3-core then 4-core, 3-core, 2-core,

3-core then 2-core. Each player is moving between cores at different times, so there is overlap

3-core

11 7 11 12 10 13 10 13 12 10 12 11 12

46

2-core

Microtone chart

= one quarter-tone sharp

= one quarter-tone flat

= three quarter-tones sharp

and entanglement between systems.

3-core

4-core

2-core

385313

13 10 13 9 12 9 12 9 13 9

The number sequence that was used for the oboe part is:

4-core

3-core

767

32121213

Below is a list of musical fragments for the oboe. The circled numbers above the staves are the numbering system used by the composer, which correspond to the graph on the previous page.

The graph is referred to and labelled throughout the score.

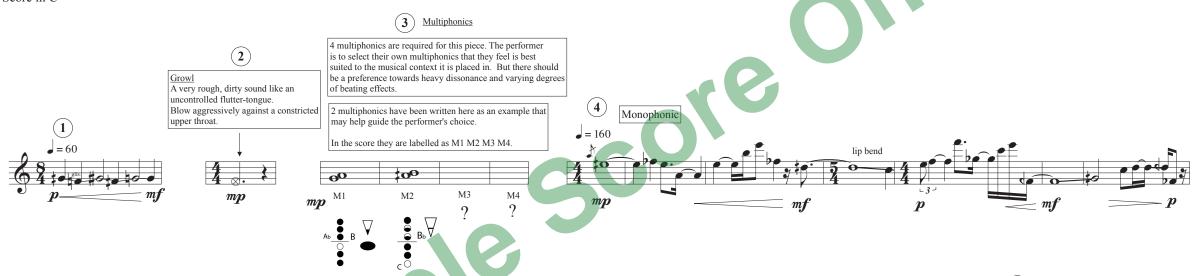
A video was used to capture the data and then sequences of numbers were selected to put together the score (letters are converted into numbers $A=1\ B=2\ C=3\ etc.$)

https://vimeo.com/375802709#t=3m05s

The score contains some varations from what is written here.

Each performer plays independently to the other performers. Tempo changes and time signatures occur at different times for each performer. The performers follow what is written in their part, and do not need try to align with what the other performers are doing. The total length of the oboe part is approximately 6'33"

Score in C



The Three Ecologies (2020)

Score in C

Part for oboe

