

*‘ Ofte har jeg følelsen av når jeg kommer inn i et rom,
hvis rommet er et godt rom – at klangen på en måte
drypper fra taket. At den siger fra veggene.
Og når jeg går, at den faktisk er under fotsålene.
At man gjør seg liksom det avgrensede rommet som
en slags bevisst klangboble ’*

‘ Like viktig var det at lydinnstallasjonene skulle gi publikum som var i bygget en følelse av materiale, romstørrelse, vinkler og egen plassering. ’

*‘ Arkituren reflekterer installasjonens klang,
og dette gjenspeiles i lydbildene. ’*

*‘ Lyse klangers vandring mot mørket
klangblokker hengt under klangblokker
i langsomme modulasjoner
og en stille sang
som til slutt
skulle fylle hele rommet ’*

*' Jeg mener musikken når ned til det plan hvor den
møter mennesket på et sted som jeg vil kalle at
mennesket er hjemme alene.
At mennesket er helt alene.
Fordi jeg synes vi alle står alene.
Og det er først når man kommer ned der nede,
så begynner et felleskap i ensomheten.
Det er det jeg som komponist har sett og skjønt;
at skal jeg nå fram så må jeg være ærlig mot meg selv,
fordi jeg er den første lytteren.
Jeg er den første som i grunnen prøver min musikk
på mennesker. Jeg er en del av alle, og hvis jeg ikke
skriver den musikken som jeg selv er grepet av,
så har jeg en følelse av at da svikter jeg.
Da svikter jeg alle de andre som også er meg.'*

*‘ Det å være inni klangen er jo det å være komponist.
For å kunne konstruere en musikalsk form,
–en gyldig form,
så må man i grunn kjenne de enkelte bestanddelene’*

*‘Jeg vil gå inn i klangen,
jeg vil høre inni jernplaten,
jeg vil være inn i klokken,
jeg vil gå inn i orgelet.’*

‘ Musikken lever i spennet mellom poesi og katastrofe.’

‘ Længselen etter klokkeklngen har forfulgt meg hele livet. ’

*' In music there is this immediate impression on you that
after a second,
a fragment of a second you are in the mood,
– you are in the atmosphere.
Architecture also has this capacity.
This immediate impression to a building.
This provocation is beautiful and human.
These strong feelings'*

*Peter Zumthor
Lecture; Presence in architecture*

*‘ Wherever we are, what we hear is mostly noise.
When we ignore it, it disturbs us.
When we listen to it, we find it fascinating’*

John Cage

‘ *Listen!*

Interiors are like large instruments, collecting sound, amplifying it, transmitting it elsewhere. That has to do with the shape peculiar to each room and with the surfaces of the materials they contain, and the way those materials have been applied. Take a wonderful spruce floor like the top of a violin and lay it across wood.

Or again: stick it to a concrete slab.

Do you notice the difference in sound?

Of course.

But unfortunately many people are not aware of the sound a room makes.’

Peter Zumthor

Lecture; Presence in architecture

*‘ Anyone who has become entranced by the sound
of dripping water in the darkness of a ruin,
can attest to the extraordinary capacity of the ear
to carve a volume into the void of darkness.
The space traced by the ear in the darkness becomes
a cavity sculpted directly in the interior of the mind.’*

*Juhani Pallasma
The eyes of the skin: architecture of the senses*

*' Sight isolates, whereas sound incorporates;
vision is directional whereas sound is omni-directional.
The sense of sight implies exteriority, but sound creates
an experience of interiority.*

*I regard an object, but sound approaches me;
the eye reaches, but the ear receives.*

*Buildings do not react to our gaze,
but they do return the sound back to our ears.'*

Juhani Pallasma

The eyes of the skin: architecture of the senses

‘ Sight is the sense of the solitary observer, whereas hearing creates a sense of connection and solidarity; our looks wander lonesomely in the dark depths of a cathedral, but the sound of the organ makes us immediately experience our affinity with the space.

We stare alone at the suspense of a circus, but the burst of applause after the relaxation of suspense unites us with the crowd.

The sound of church bells echoing through the streets of a town makes us aware of our citizenship. ’

The echo of steps on a paved street has an emotional charge because the sound reverberating from surrounding walls puts us in direct interaction with space; the sound measures space and make its scale comprehensible.

We stroke the boundaries of the space with our ears. The cries of seagulls in the harbour awaken an awareness of the vastness of the ocean and the infiniteness of the horizon.

*Juhani Pallasma
The eyes of the skin: architecture of the senses*

‘ How do you percieve a space?

*Space is also about what you don’t percieve;
a void, transparency.*

*It is something you feel also, your emotion when walking
into a space. In the same way you can hear and measure
sound, there is also an emotional aspect that is concerning
feelings and memories. ’*

*‘ Music is more than sound
– more even, than interesting sound.*

*Architecture is more than building,
– more even, than interesting buildings.’*

*Michael Benedikt
Music in Architecture: Architecture in music*

*‘ To the musician a sheet of music is seeing from what he hears.
A plan of a building should read like harmony of spaces in light.*

Louis I. Kahn

*‘Hearing shouldn’t be equated with the sense organ “ear”,
since our entire body is exposed to sound waves.
I sense with my entire body, with my skin, whether or not
I can easily speak in a room.
That’s an acoustic subconscious that everyone has.’*

Bernhard Leitner

*‘ Our perception of architecture requires time and movement,
thereby connecting it to music. ’*

Lannis Xenakis

' Is the connection between music and architecture deeper than space-music? (acoustically generated spaces). That is, a deep connection between harmonic chords and architectural space? I think there is. Especially when they are both used in a dramatic way, in a sequence that leads somewhere.'

*Charles Jencks
Architecture becomes music*

' The position it takes is that the words architecture and music refer to specific relationships between the human body and its environment, and manage these in the economy of our understanding'

*Sjoerd Soeters
Music, space and architecture*

*' The pythagorean assumption that we are tuning forks,
amd are well tempered to porportions that are beautiful.
These ratios are the ones we feel to be harmonius.
Because they arouse, deep within us and beyond our sense
– a ressonance, a sort of sounding board which begins to
vibrate. The axis of which lies in man, and so with the laws
of the universe.'*

*Le Corbusier
Towards a new architecture*

Notational systems;

Oxford dictionary definition

–

A series or system of written symbols used to represent numbers, amounts, or elements in something such as music or mathematics.

Merriam Webster definition

–

a) the act, process, method, or an instance of representing by a system of marks, signs, figures or characters.

b) a system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in art or science to express technical facts, quantities, or other data.

sound

Sound is air in motion;
pushed, pulled, beaten, blown, plucked, talked or sung into motion.
Sound is the term to describe what is heard when sound waves pass
through a medium to the ear.

Sound is both a physical phenomenon, that are measurable,
and a psychological phenomenon that can not be measured,
and deals with the senses, interpretations, perception and the experience.

Acoustics is the interdisciplinary science that deals with the study of
mechanical waves and how it travels through a medium.
Room acoustics describes how sound behaves in an enclosed space.
In my project, acoustics deals with sound waves from instruments, the air
as medium and the built space as a response to the waves.
The properties and qualities of a space determines how the sound is
transmitted in it. How the sound behave in a space for music is important
for the quality for it's intended use.

Sound can be understood through some basic elements of sound
perception. These are six experimentally separable ways in which sound
waves are analysed.
These are *pitch, duration, loudness, timbre, sound texture* and *sound location*.
In acoustics *reverberation, sound absorption* and *sound reflection* is
elements that determines how the sound perform in a space.

These elements of sound and acoustics has to be handled differently
according to the intention of the space.

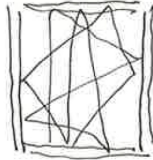
THE SOUND

PHYSICAL
EMOTIONAL

- REFLECTED
- DIRECT

FROM THE
INSTRUMENT

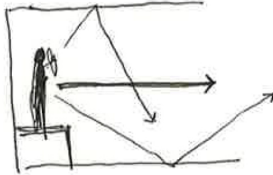
REFLECTING
THE SOUND
WITHIN A SPACE



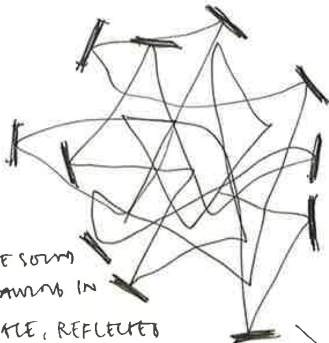
THE SOUNDS SPATIALITY, LYDENS RÖMMLISET
USES THE WHOLE SPACE -
TO ITS BOUNDARIES

TO HOLD THE SOUND
SPACE FOR THE SOUND

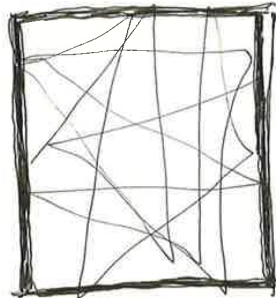
- REFLECTION
- ABSORPTION
- TRANSMISSION



THE SOUND IS DRAWING
IN SPACE - TO ITS
BORDERS. LIMITED



THE SOUND
DRAWS IN
SPACE, REFLECTS
AND CHANGING DIRECTION.

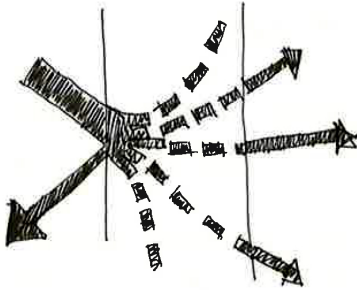


CHARACTERISABLE WITH THE SOUND

REFLECTION

ABSORPTION

TRANSMISSION



HOLDING THE SOUND?

KEEPING THE SOUND?

IS ALL SOUNDS FROM OUTSIDE BAD?

REFLECTING AND FORMING

SPREADING THE SOUND IMPORTANT



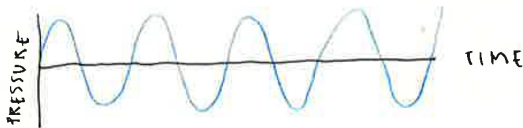
NOTES:

SURFACES THAT BREAK THE SOUND.

FILTED WALLS.

CONVEX SURFACES.

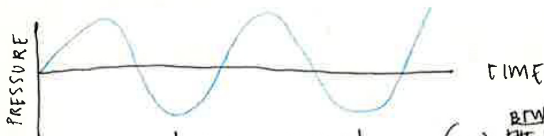
HIGH FREQUENCY WAVE (HIGHER TONE)



PERIOD

(LOWER TONE)

LOW FREQUENCY WAVE



PERIOD

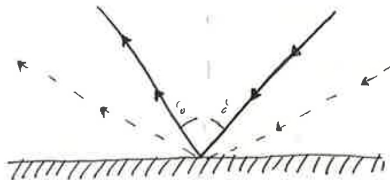
→ ^{BY} THE VIBRATION
COMPRESSES AND EXPANDS
THE AIR CREATING WAVES

REFLECTIONS OF SOUND WAVES:

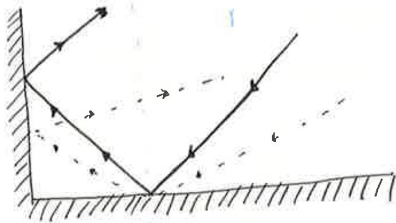
WHEN A SOUND RAY ~~WAVES~~ IMPINGES ON A FLAT SURFACE, IT IS REFLECTED.

THE LAW OF OPTICS COMES INTO PLAY; ~~WHICH~~
→ THAT THE ANGLE OF INCIDENCE IS EQUAL TO THE ANGLE OF REFLECTIONS.

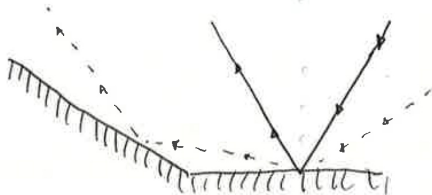
WHEN TWO WALLS ARE PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER, THE INCIDENT SOUND IS REFLECTED TWICE.



- SAME ANGLE AS ENTERED (OPTICS)

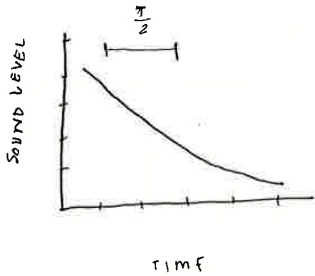


REFLECTED TWICE



DEPENDS ON THE ANGLE

REVERBERATION



RELATIVELY
LOW REVERBERATION
TIME FOR PRACTICE
ROOMS
WITH STRUCTURE

THE REVERBERATION TIME IN A ROOM DECREASES
AS INDIVIDUAL REFLECTIONS BECOME WEAKER.
I.E. THE SMOOTHER THE WALLS, FLOOR, CEILING ETC.
ABSORB SOUND.

IN CONTRAST, IT BECOMES LONGER FOR
INCREASED TIME SEPARATIONS BETWEEN
INDIVIDUAL REFLECTION PROCESSES;
THIS 'FREE PASS LENGTH' INCREASES WITH
THE SIZE OF THE ROOM.

↑
THE GOAL WITH
THE SOUND TO HAVE A

↓
REVERBERATION INCREASES
WITH ROOM VOLUME AND
DECREASES WITH ABSORPTION
SPATIAL CHARACTER! (1)

WIND PLAYERS PREFER LONGER REVERBERATION
TIME THAN STRING PLAYERS.

WHILE FOR PERCUSSIONISTS, PRACTICE ROOMS
SHOULD BE LARGELY ABSORBENT.

ABSORPTION | REVERBERATION



[BASS - THE LOW REGISTER]



[DISCANT - THE HIGH REGISTER]

REFLECTION

POROUS SURFACE ABSORBS DISCANT

JAGGED SURFACE (REFLECTING) SPREADS DISCANT

└ DISCANT THE SURFACE IS IMPORTANT
FOR THE REFLECTION FACTOR.

THE NORMAL BUILDING MATERIALS REFLECT
MOST OF THE ~~W~~ SOUND.

EXCEPTION IS THE BASS - ~~THE~~ WALLS AND
WINDOWS WILL LET
THE SOUND THROUGH.

IN A ROOM FOR MUSIC IT IS IMPORTANT TO
USE ALL SOUND / ENERGY PRODUCED BY THE
INSTRUMENT, AND THEREFORE ALL SURFACES
MUST BE REFLECTIVE.

LARGE VOLUME - LONG REVERBERATION
LARGE ABSORPTION - SHORT "

DIRECT SOUND :

↳ DIRECT FROM INSTRUMENT TO EAR

↳ VERY EARLY SOUND :

↳ DETOUR OF LESS THAN 3M

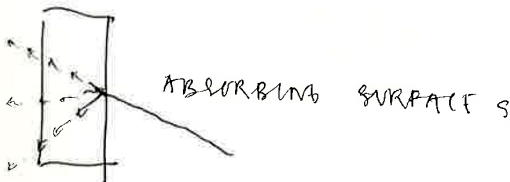
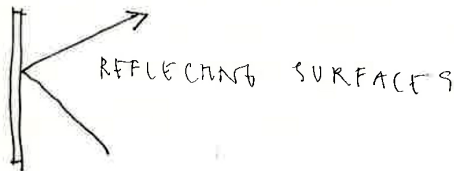
EARLY SOUND :

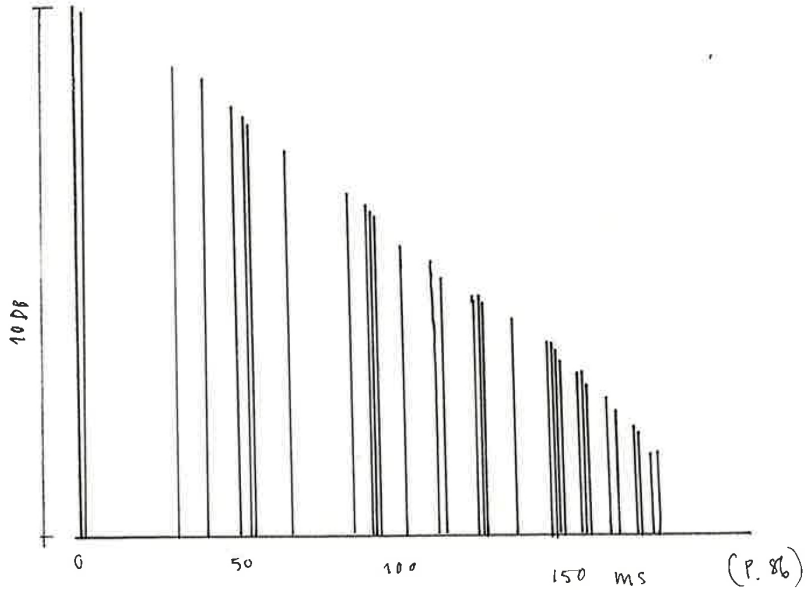
↳ DETOUR OF LESS THAN 17 (27)

LATE SOUND :

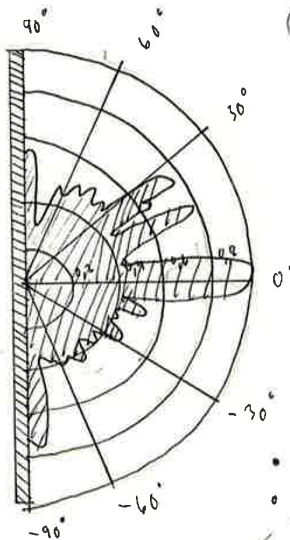
↳ ECHO - DETOUR MORE THAN 17 (27)

LONG REVERBERATION IN THE BASS
DEMANDS HEAVY MATERIAL.





REFLECTION DIAGRAM



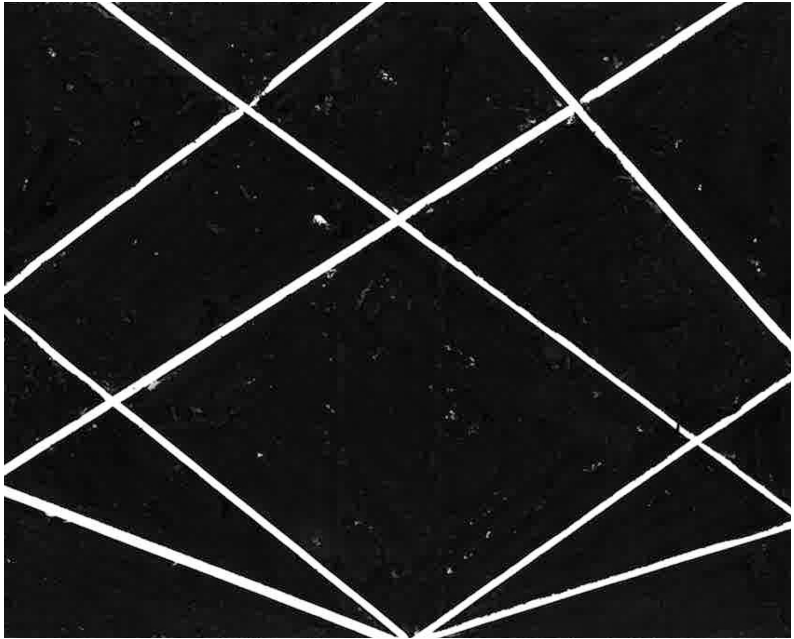
(P. 100)
 DIRECTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF
 SOUND, SCATTERED FROM A HIGHLY
 IRREGULAR CEILING.

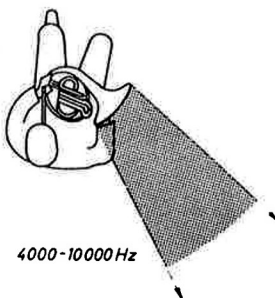
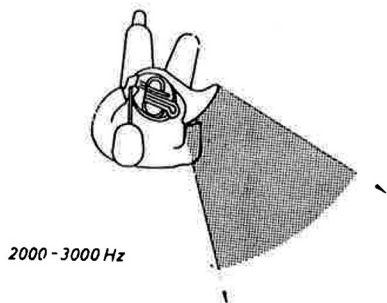
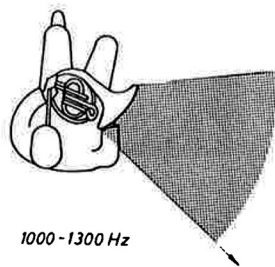
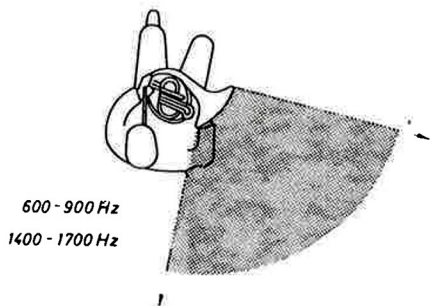
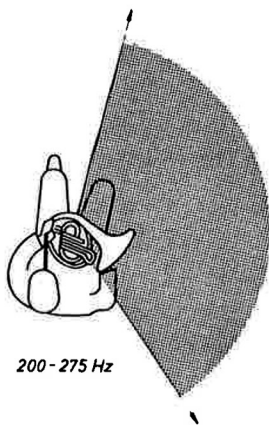
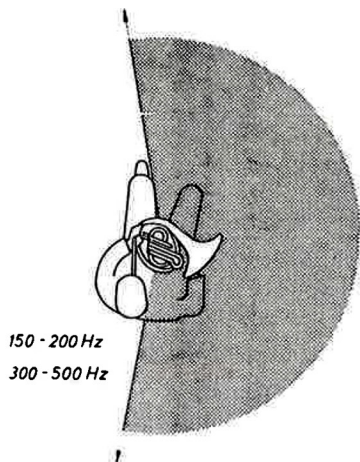
DIFFUSE SOUND WAVES ARE
PREFERRED IN ROOM ACOUSTICS
 FOR MUSIC. THE SOUND WAVES
 TO BE REFLECTED MANY TIMES
 IN DIFFERENT ANGLES BEFORE
 REACHING THE PERFORMER

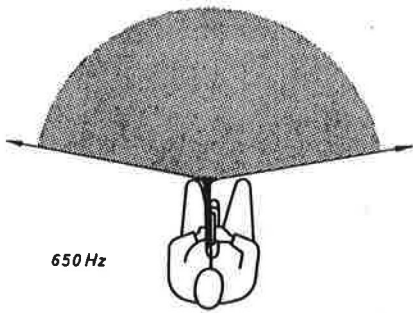
- REFLECTION
- DIFFUSITY



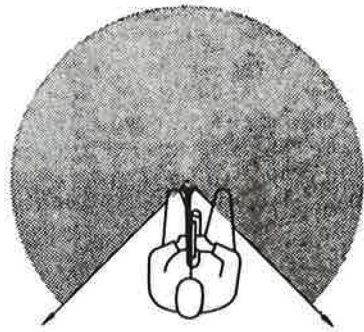




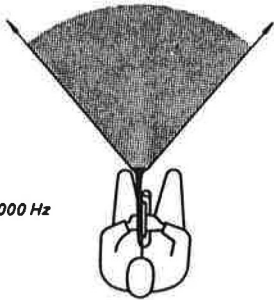




650 Hz



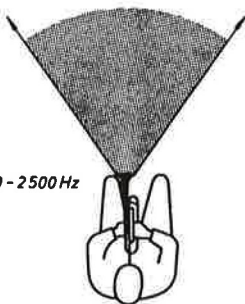
800 Hz



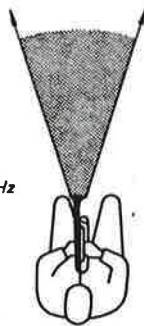
1000 Hz



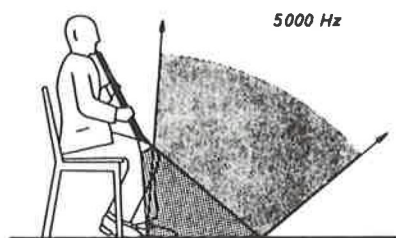
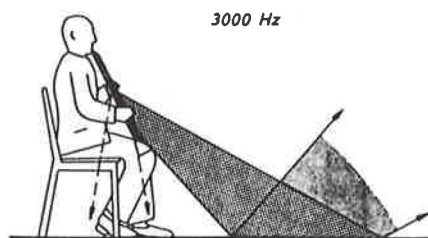
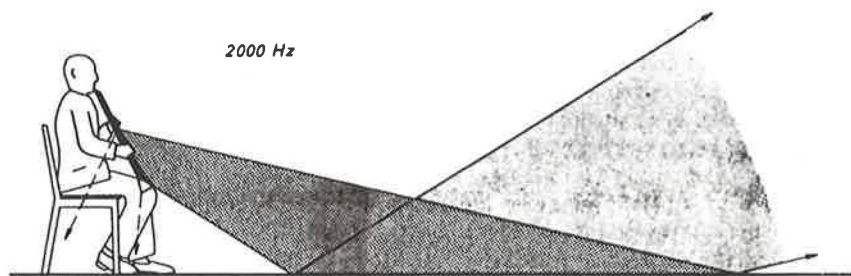
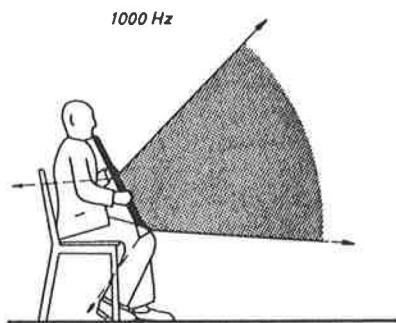
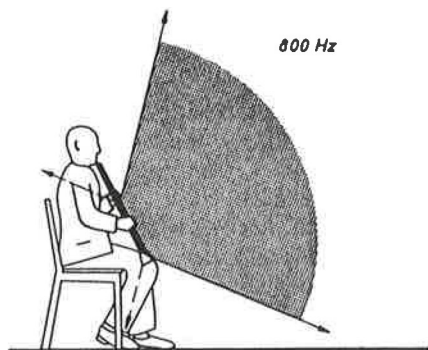
1250 Hz



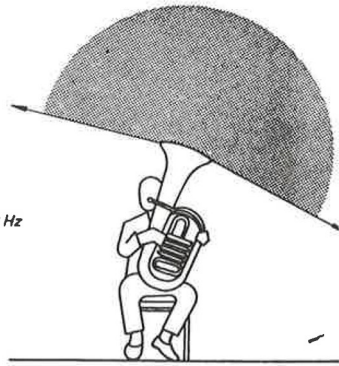
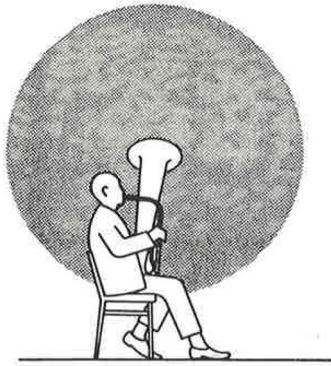
1500 - 2500 Hz



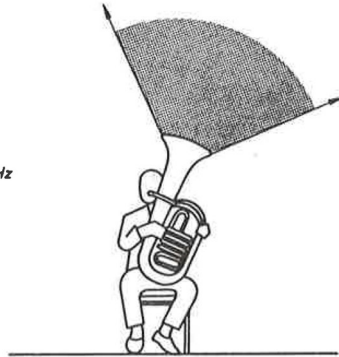
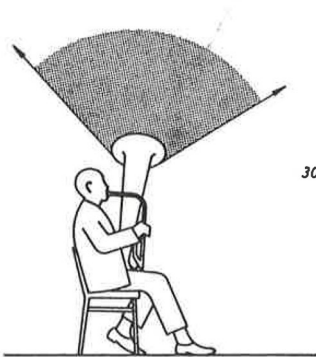
4000 - 15000 Hz



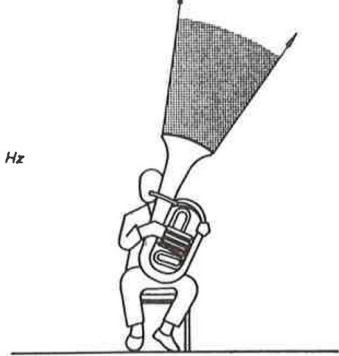
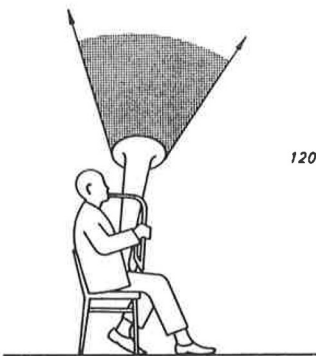
1 Meter



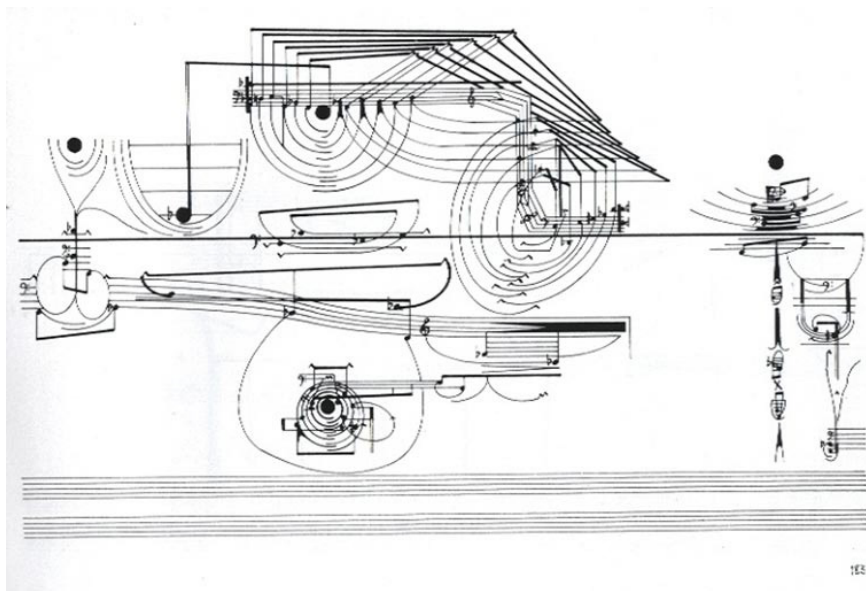
90 - 180 Hz



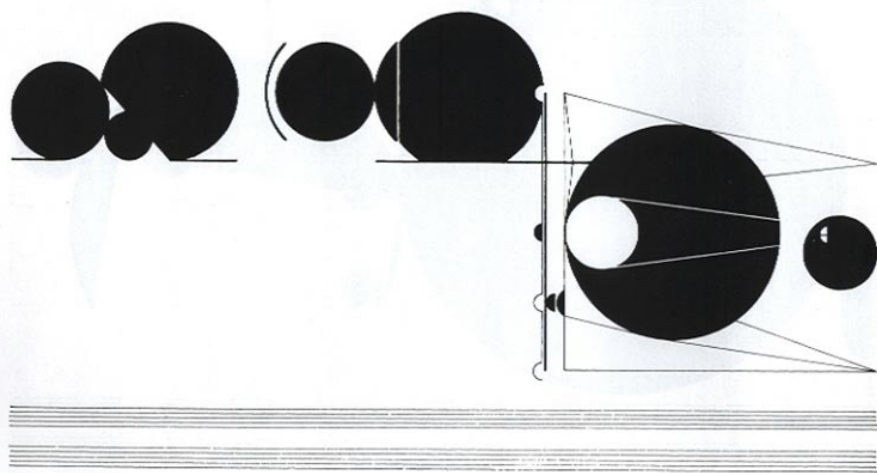
300 - 500 Hz

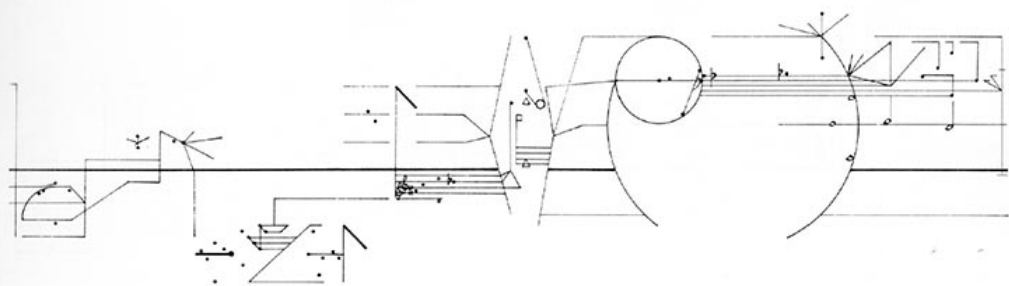


1200 - 3500 Hz



Cornelius Cardew - Treatise scores/notation





A complex musical score consisting of multiple staves. On the left, there are two diamond-shaped symbols, one above and one below the staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and beams, with some notes connected by long horizontal lines that cross between staves. There are also some vertical lines and symbols that look like 'T' or 'r' interspersed among the notes. The overall appearance is that of a highly technical or experimental musical composition.

A set of empty musical staves, consisting of two groups of five lines each, positioned below the main score.

romakustikk

hvordan lyd blir representert og oversatt i et rom

bølgelengde

avstanden mellom to punkter som svinger likt

frekvens (Hz)

*svingninger pr. sekund for lyd og måles i hertz- Hz.
eksempel: 300Hz betyr 300 svingninger pr. sekund.
desto flere svingninger pr sekund, altså Hz, desto "lysere" er lyden.*

lydspredning

lydbølgenes refleksjoner i mange forskjellige retninger

diffusor

lydreflekterende flate som sprer lyden i mange forskjellige retninger

etterklangstid (T)

*den tiden det tar for en lyd i et rom å svekkes etter at lydkilden har stoppet
(frekvensavhengig)*

flutterekko

*periodisk gjentatte lydrefleksjoner
for eksempel mellom to parallelle lydreflekterende flater
(uønsket)*

lydabsorpsjonsfaktor (a)

*faktor som beskriver i hvilken grad et materiale er lydabsorberende
(frekvensavhengig)*

romforsterkning (G)

*akustisk respons av et rom angitt som lydtryknivå fra en rundstrålende lydkilde,
relativt til lydtryknivå fra samme lydkilde i en avstand på 10m i et fritt felt
det er et mål å ha mest mulig jevn forsterkning i rommet*

*romforsterkningen er bestemt av følgende forhold;
musikkinstrumentets type og antall, spillemåte, rommets volum og rommets etterklangstid*

Akustiske egenskaper av rommet og romforsterkning er av avgjørende betydning for samspeilet mellom rommet og musikkinstrumentet

Når rommets akustiske respons fungerer bra sammen med instrumentet – oppnås det gode øvingsforhold for en musikkutøver

akustisk lydsterk musikk

*messingblåseinstrumenter
piano
perkusjon eller slagverk
storband
operasang*

akustisk lydsvak musikk

*treblåseinstrumenter
trykeinstrumenter
sang*

generelle kriterier for akustisk lydsterk og -lydsvak musikk

gunstig romstørrelse (nettovolum og -areal)

tilstrekkelig romhøyde

etterklang tilpasset formålet – jevn etterklangstid som funksjon av frekvens

kontroll av repeterte refleksjoner – vinkling av flater, diffusjon, og lydspredende elementer for å unngå flutterekko

romforsterkning tilpasset musiker/ensembles lydstyrke

romstørrelse

*Et visst minimumsvolum trengs for å oppnå ønsket etterklangstid
(optimalt volum per tilhører er 6 - 12m³ for musikk)*

romform

*Romformen bestemmer fordelingen av egenfrekvenser og styringen av lydrefleksjoner.
I små og mellomstore rom hvor god akustikk er viktig for eksempel i øvingslokaler eller lydstudioer,
bør rommets dimensjoner velges slik at man oppnår jevn fordeling av de laveste frekvensene.
For å unngå flutterekko er det en fordel med romform uten parallelle vegger.
Man bør unngå romdimensjoner med lengde tilnærmet lik bredden eller lengde lik to ganger bredden.
(gunstige proporsjoner – fig 22)*

fordeling av egenfrekvenser

*Et akustisk godt rom har jevn fordeling av egenfrekvenser, og de enkelte egenfrekvensene har omtrent samme etterklangstid.
I kvadratiske eller kubiske rom er en stor del av egenfrekvensene sammenfallende,
noe som medfører relativt store frekvensintervaller uten egenfrekvenser.
Noe lignende skjer når det er et forhold på to eller tre mellom rommets lengde, bredde eller høyde.
Jevn fordeling av egenfrekvenser har størst betydning i små rom hvor de laveste egenfrekvensene er over 20Hz.
(gunstige proporsjoner – fig 22)*

styring av lydrefleksjoner

*Styring av lydrefleksjoner er spesielt aktuelt for rom med tilhørere.
Jevn lydfordeling er spesielt viktig i rom for tale, mens for musikk kan overdreven styring medføre for kort etterklangstid.
Helning av vegger i vertikalplanet har stor effekt på etterklangstiden,
og kan bli opptil to ganger lenger enn beregnet med 5 grader helning utover.
Med helning innover vil etterklangstiden bli kortere enn beregnet.*

Fokuseing fra krumme flater

*Konkave flater kan gi fokusering, dvs. en konsentrasjon av den reflekterte lyden.
Fokuseringen blir feil om krumningsradiusen er lik romhøyden eller den dobbelte romhøyden –
da vil det oppstå flutterekko noe som er uønsket i rom for musikk.
Konkave flater er kun akseptable når krumningsradiusen er mindre enn halve romhøyden
eller større enn den dobbelte romhøyden.*

Lydspredende flater

*Lydspredende flater er veldig viktig for å oppnå diffusitet av lyden i rommet.
I rom for musikk er god diffusitet noe som betyr mest for at akustikken skal være tilfredsstillende.
Store, glatte flater virker ikke lydspredende og medfører som regel dårlig diffusitet i rommet.
Lydspredende flater bør ikke absorbere for mye lyd og bør være av samme materiale som lydreflekterende flater.
Krumme flater kan være effektive lydspredere, enten som konvekse eller konkave med passende krumningsradius.
Nisjer eller framspring virker lydspredende.
(fig 322)*

I

II

III

IV

Cel.

Acpa

P. forte

AMP.T.

mf

ped

3

5

mf

ppp

mf

pp

3l com.

PED

mf

mf

p

Jeg nenter deg

du möter meg i-gjen

I

II

VE.

Vcl.

CB.

TUTTI

f

p

mf

mf > p < mf

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on multiple staves, featuring dynamic markings such as *foro: p*, *fz*, *molto*, and *abbandonati*. The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves, showing dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *f* with arrows indicating crescendos and decrescendos.

Handwritten musical notation on multiple staves, including a section with a 4/4 time signature and various dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *mf*.

*Inge Grødum: Tegning
Fra Nationen, 1981*



Nye toner

Komponisten Arne Nordheim inn i Grotten:

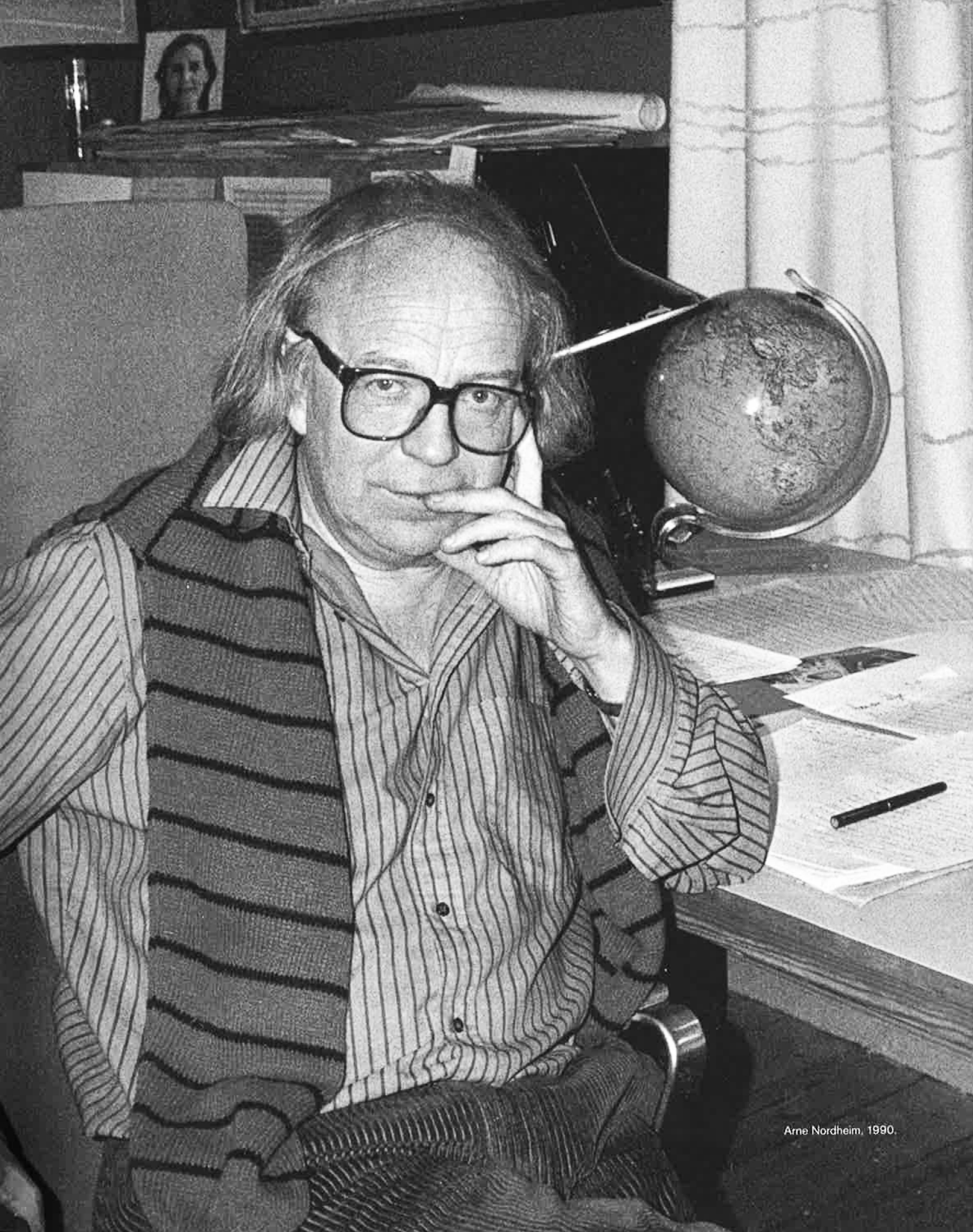
– O gyldenlakk: Innen jeg min hørsel har tapt!



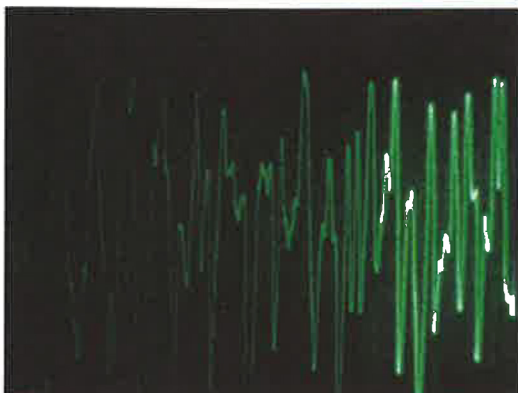
**Johan Sebastian Bach ville
snu seg i sin grav hvis han
kunne høre deg spille den dér!**

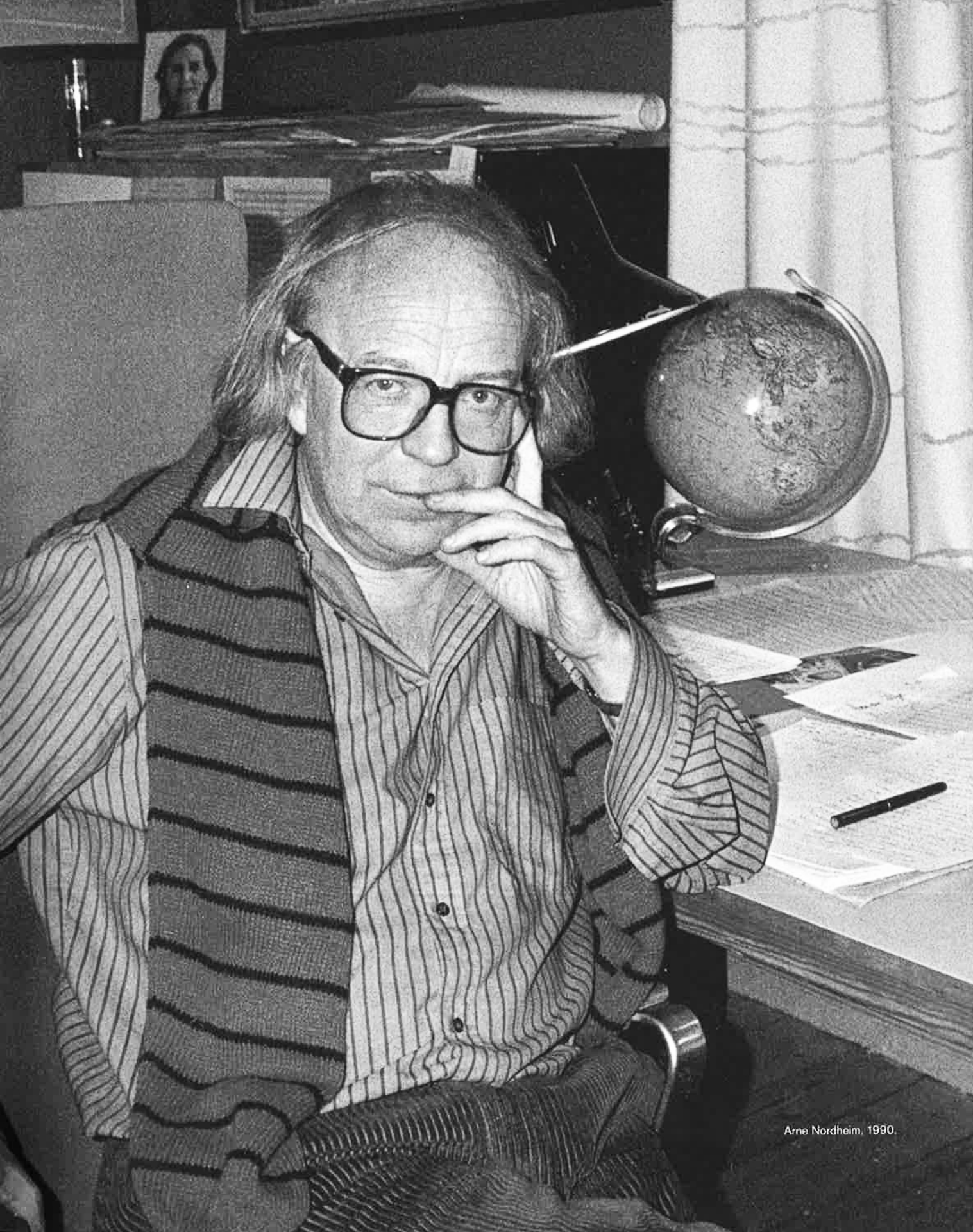
**For noe sprøyt! Bach bryr seg
vel ikke om...**

**...hvordan jeg spiller Arne
Nordheim.**

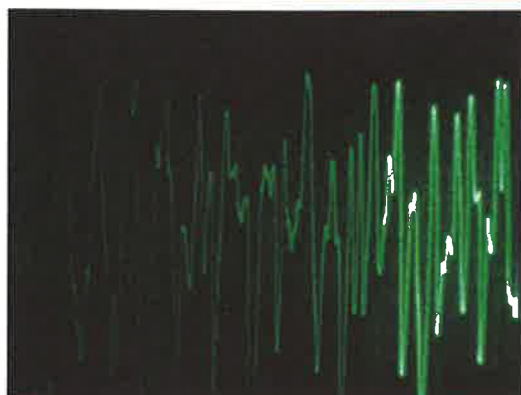


Arne Nordheim, 1990.





Arne Nordheim, 1990.





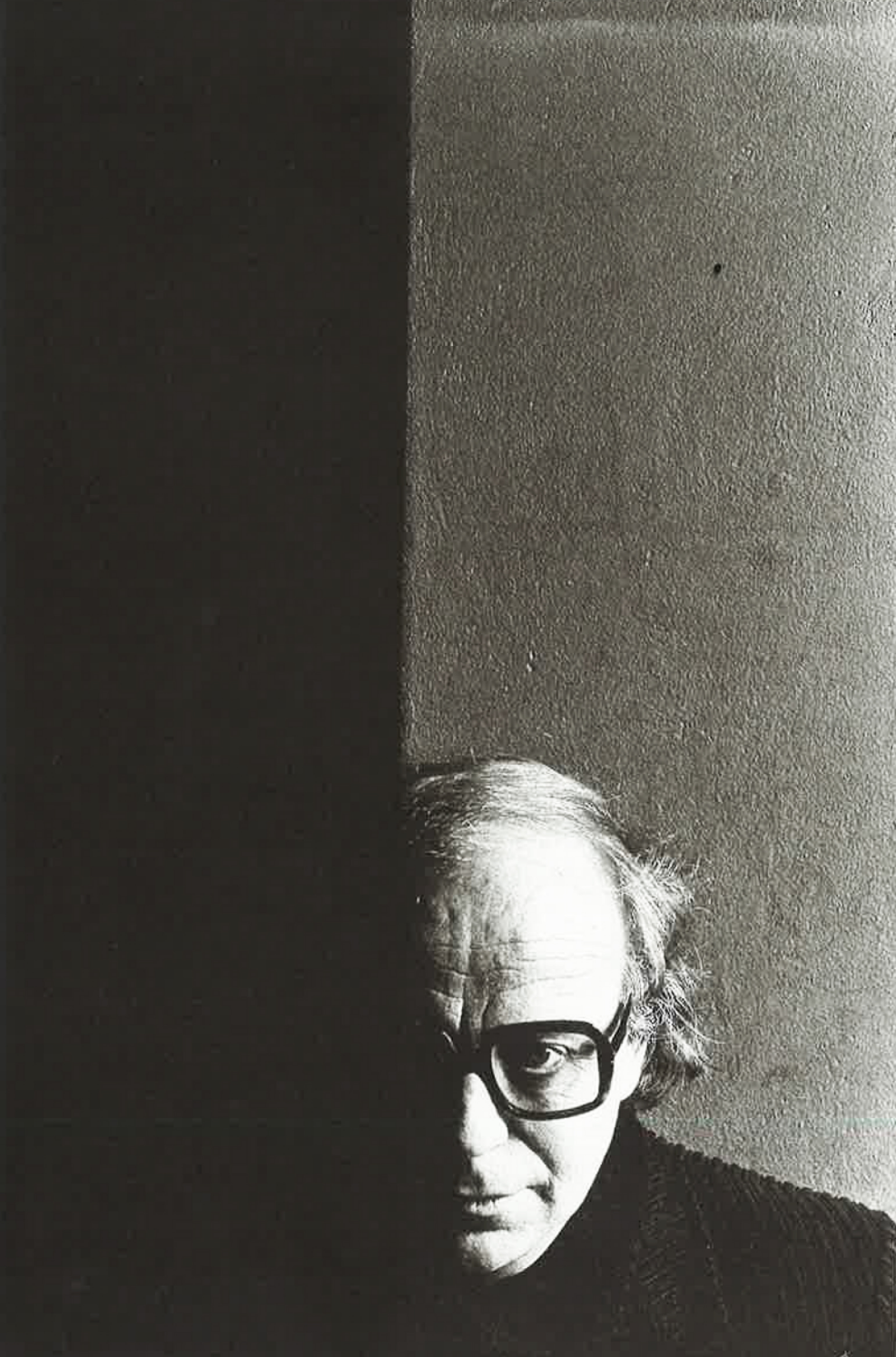


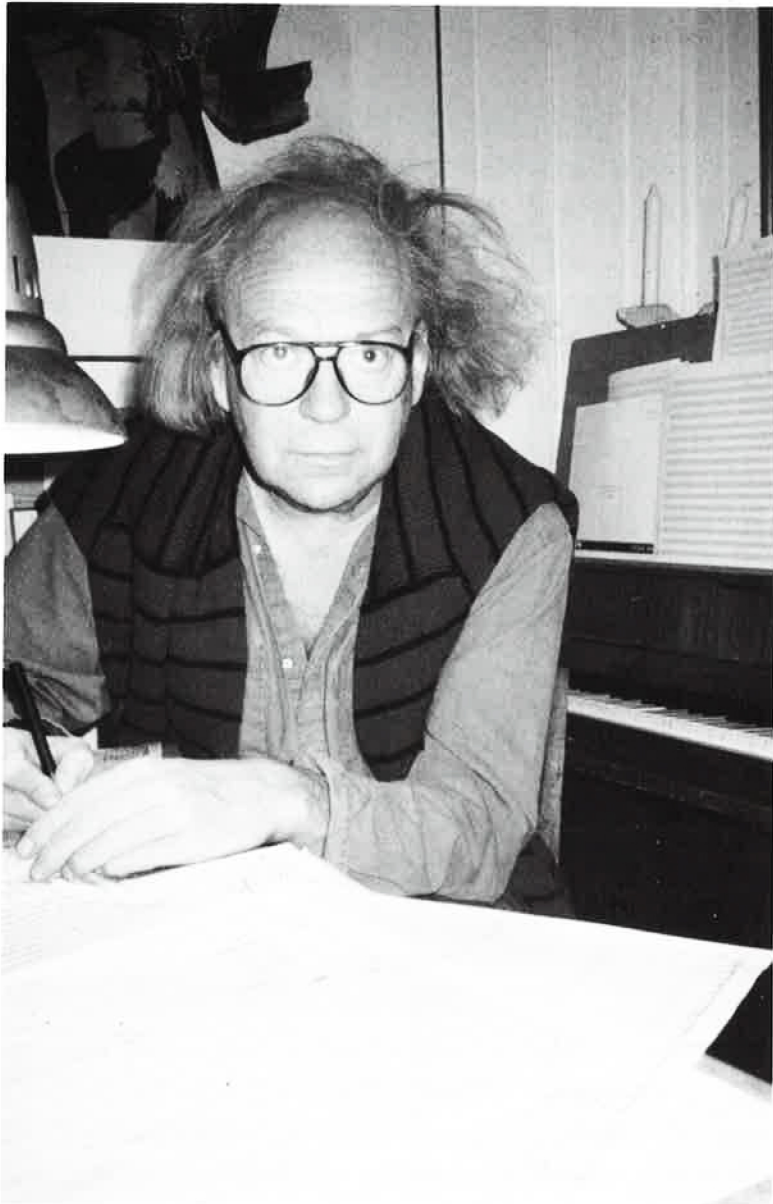
Anne Nordheim dirigør i innspilling av musikken til Nationaltheatrets *Egord Storme* i Universitetsaulaen, 1960.





Arne Nordheim under prøvene til *Epitalffio* i Universitetsaulaen, 1963.

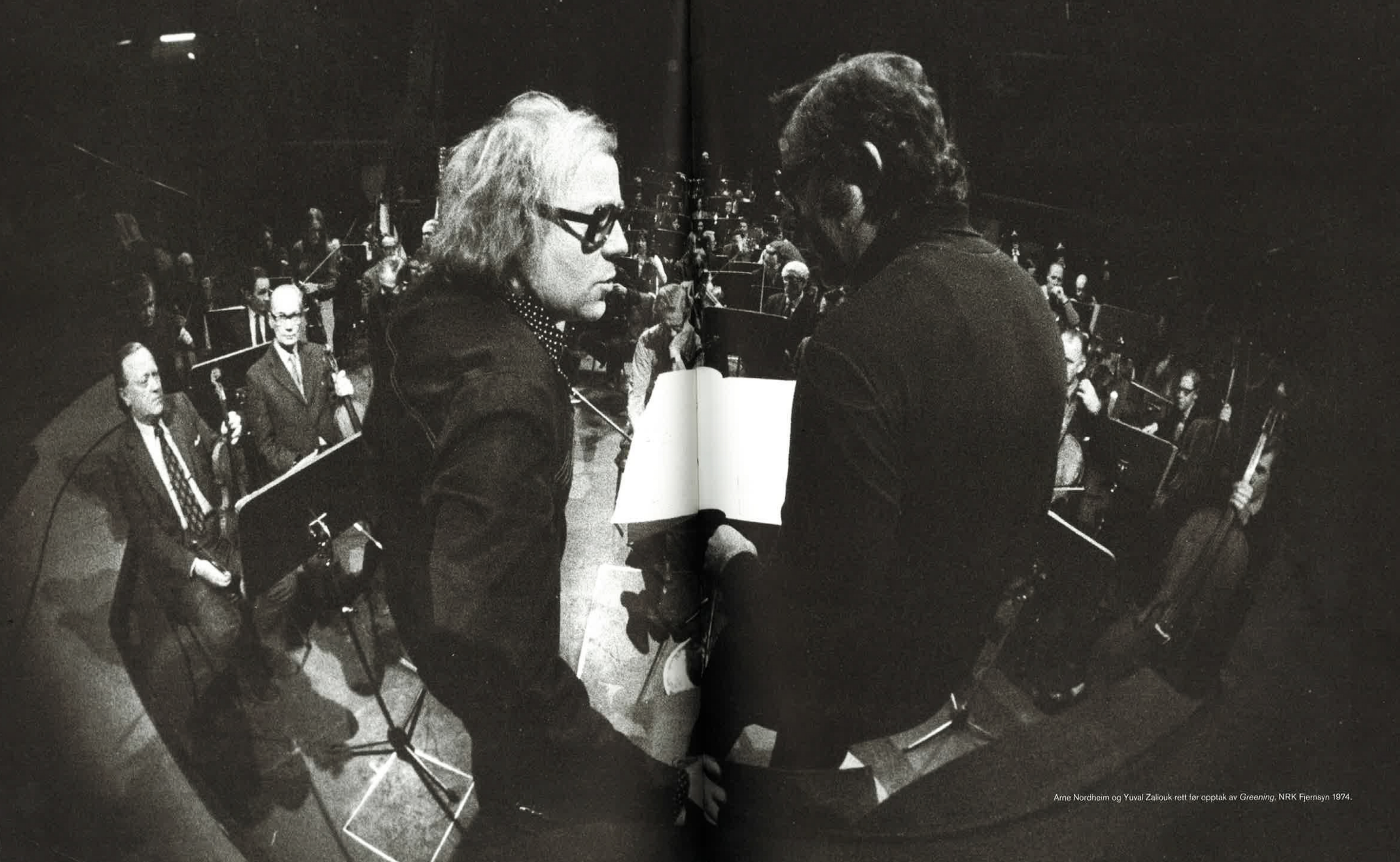




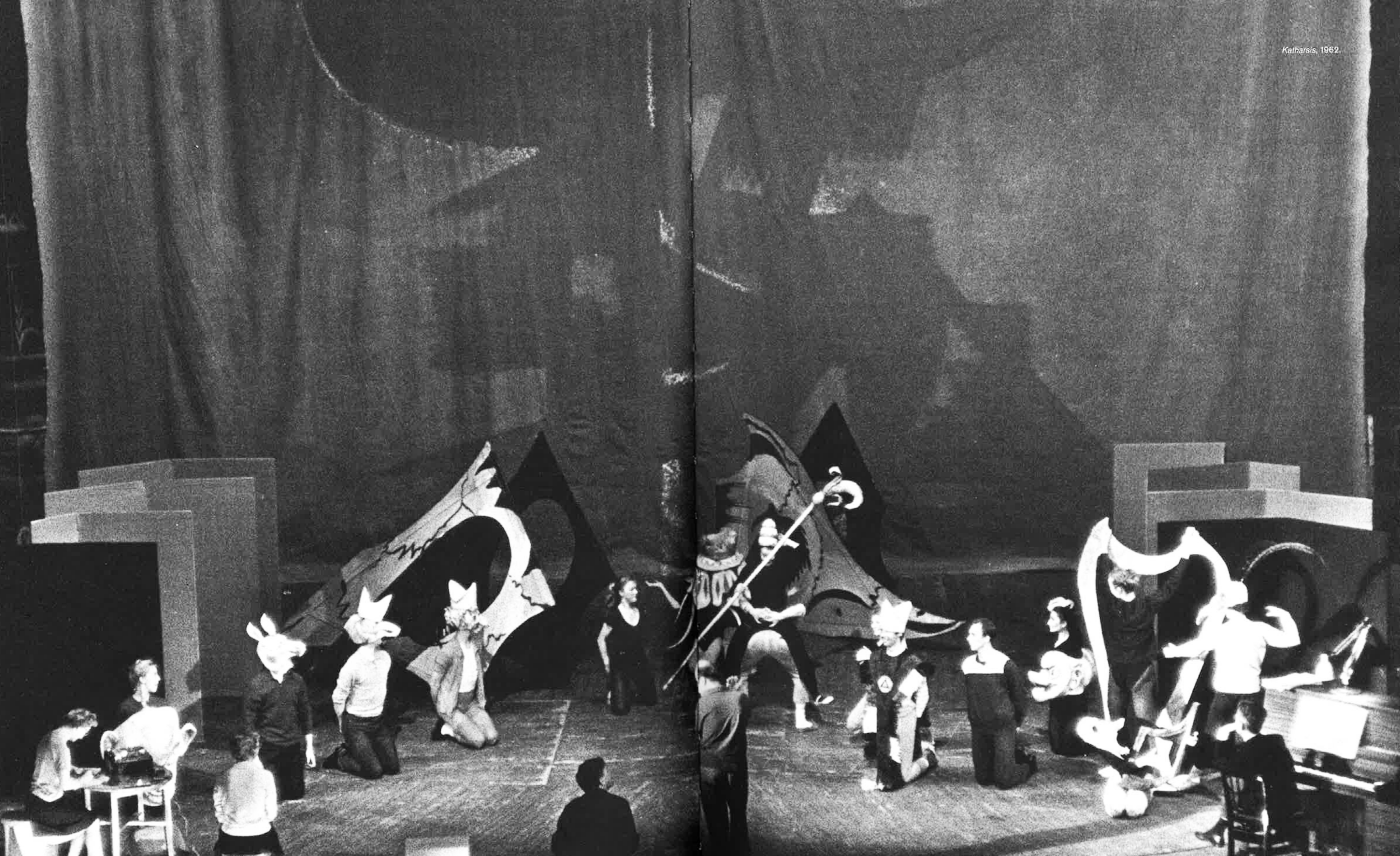
I komposisjon, 1990

"Bristeferdig av takknemlighet tillater jeg meg ydmykt å betro rotasjonspressen følgende: En kunstners funksjon er ingen selskapslek. Enten så er man med i det store og krevende spillet – eller så er man det absolutt ikke. Og det eksisterer ingen brev på lyserødt flørte-papir."

*Fra Dagbladet,
11. september 1966*

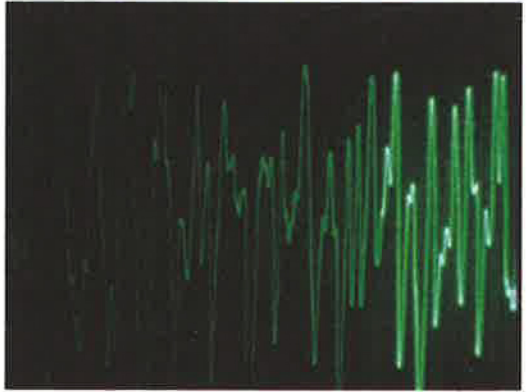


Arne Nordheim og Yuval Zaliouk rett før opptak av *Greening*, NRK Fjernsyn 1974.





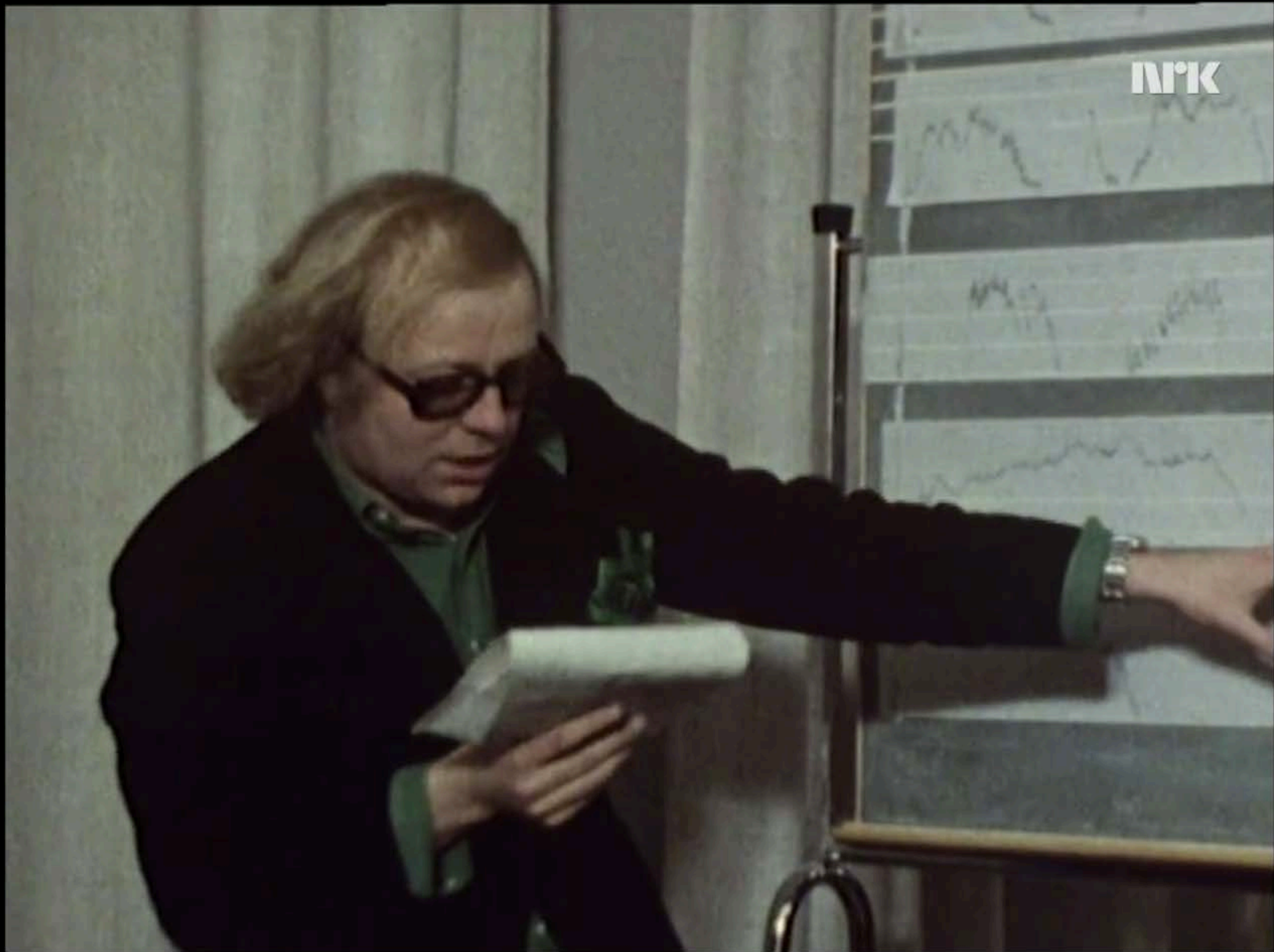


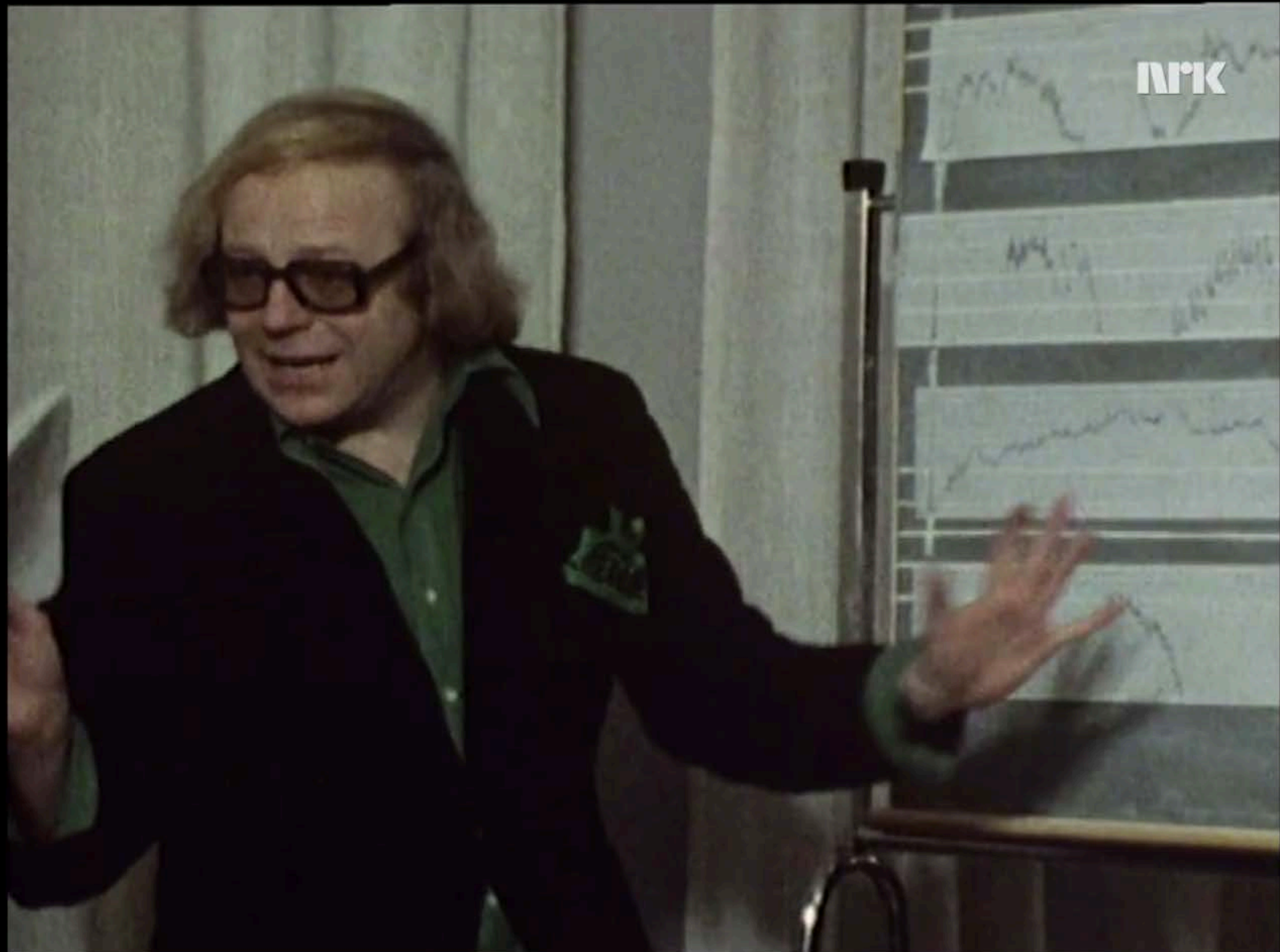


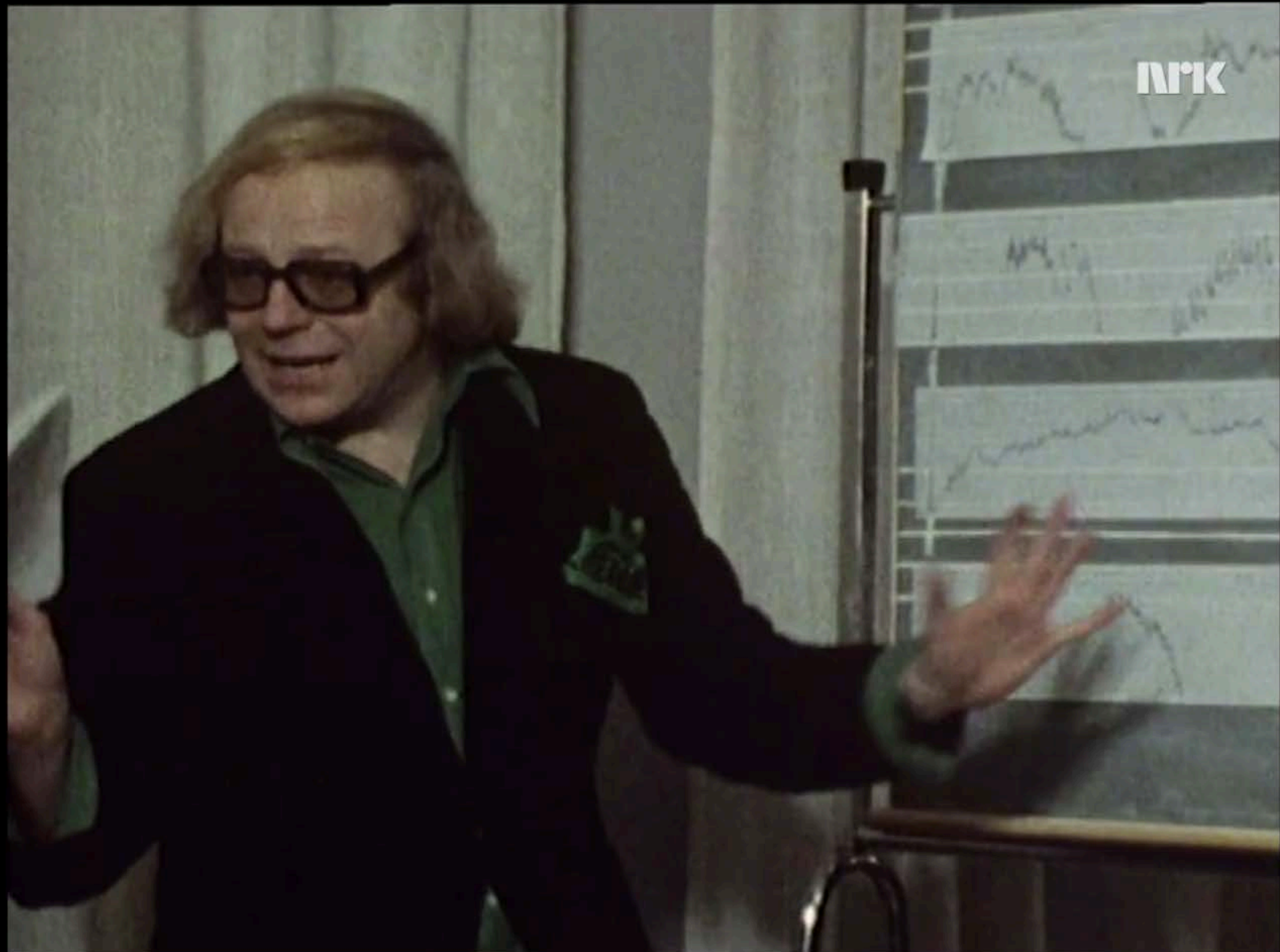
Arne Nordheim i NRK Lydstudio, 1974.



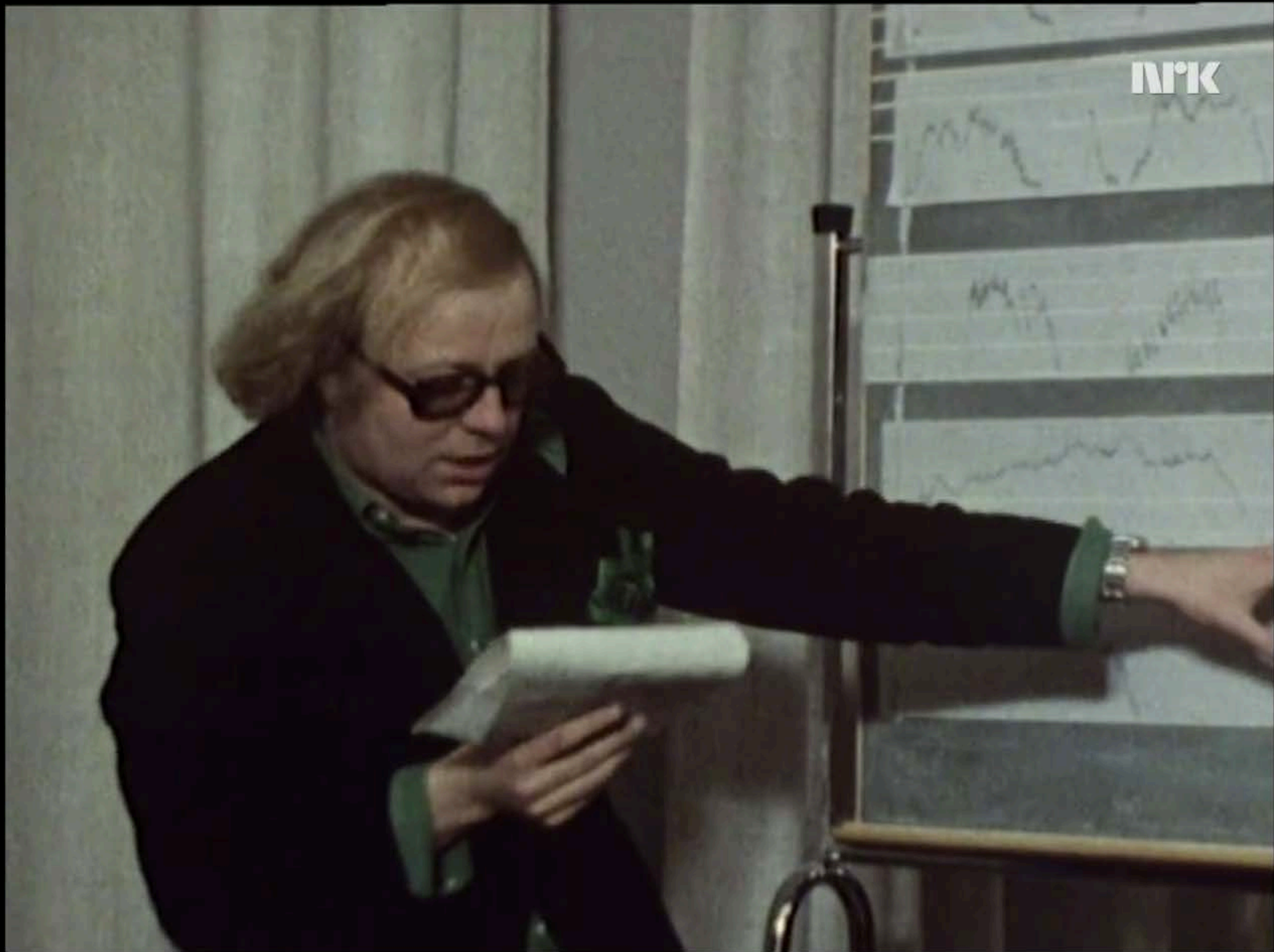
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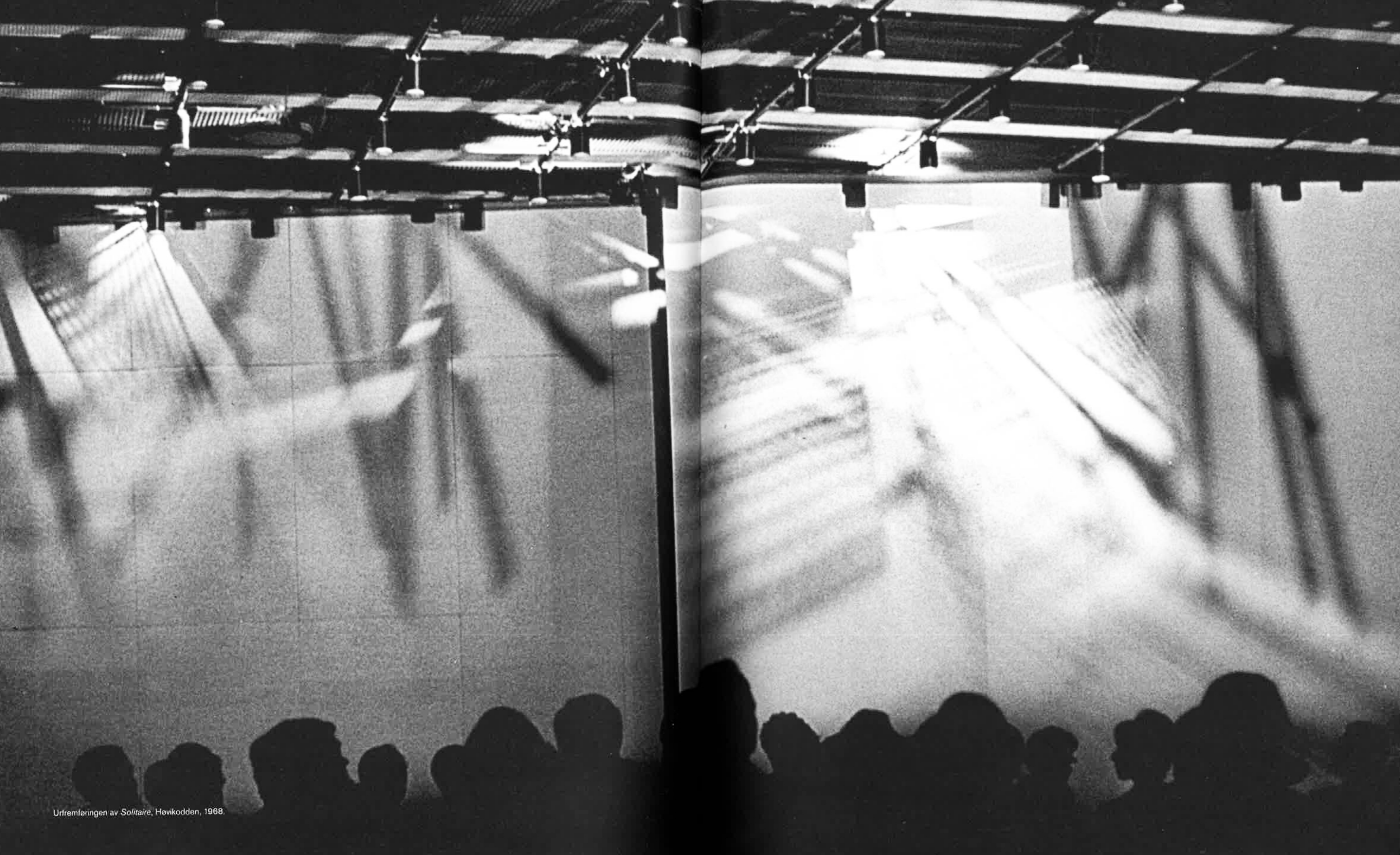






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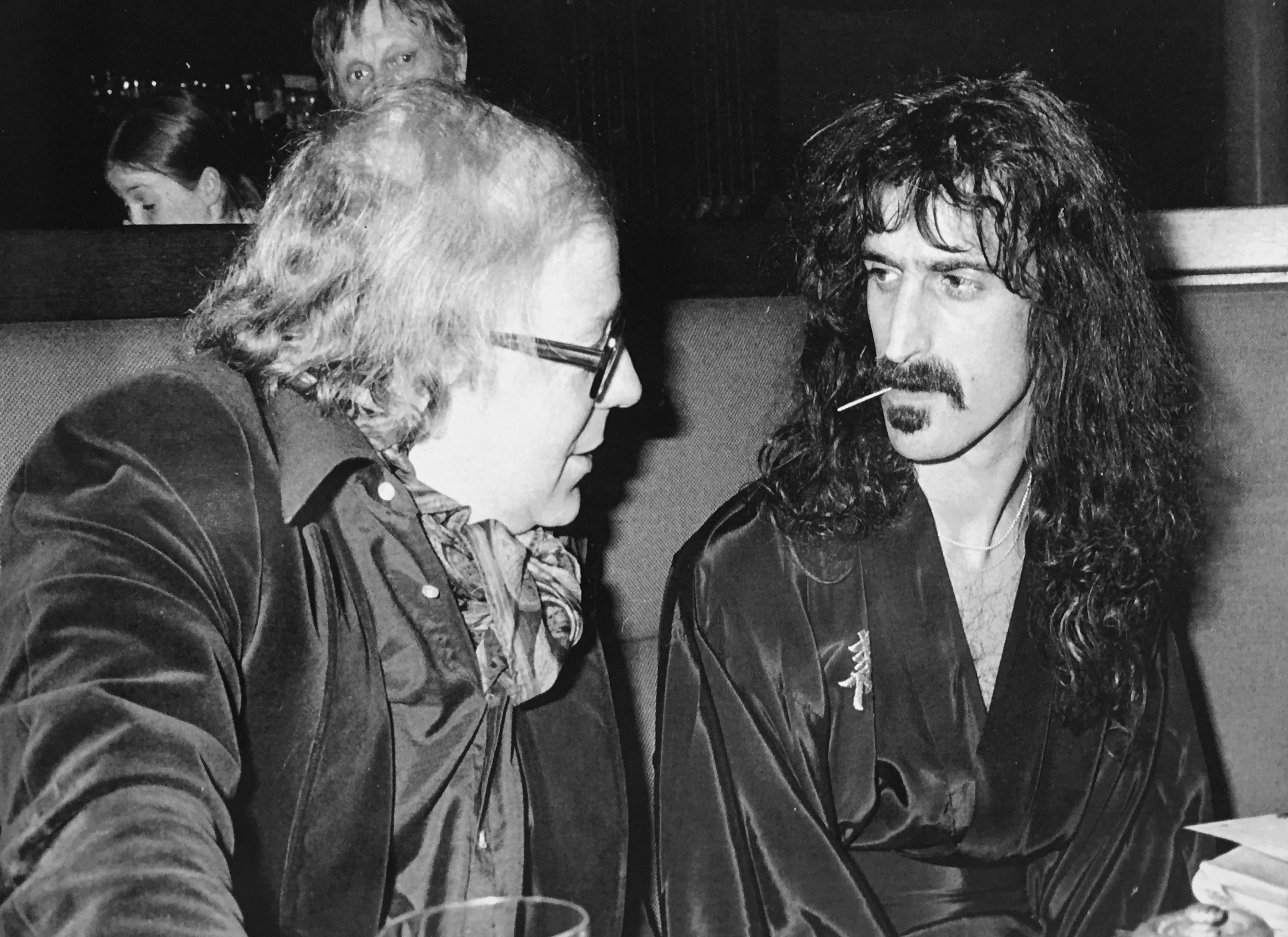


Anne Nordheim, 1954





Arne Nordheim og Vagn Holmboe i København, 1956.



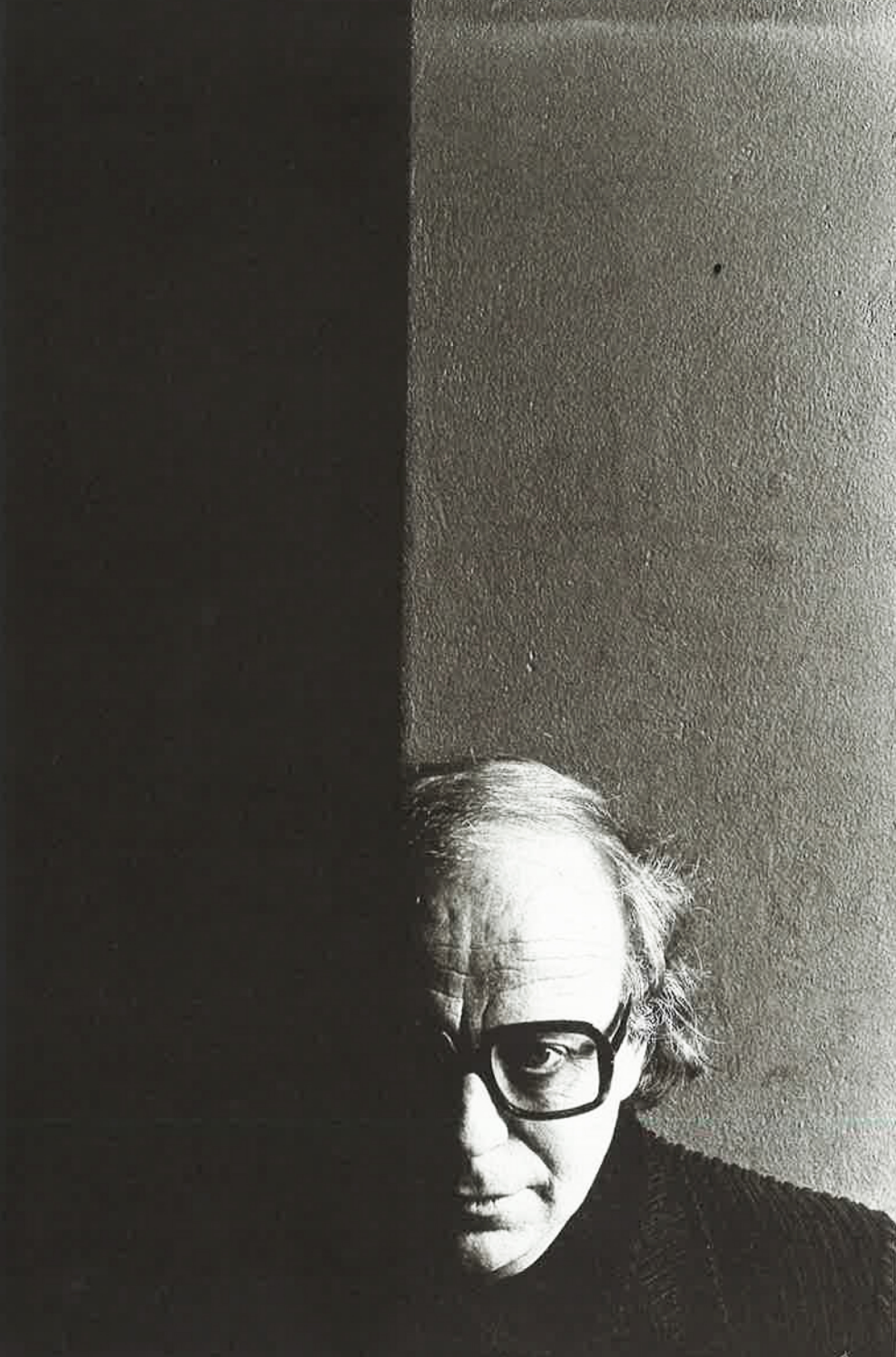


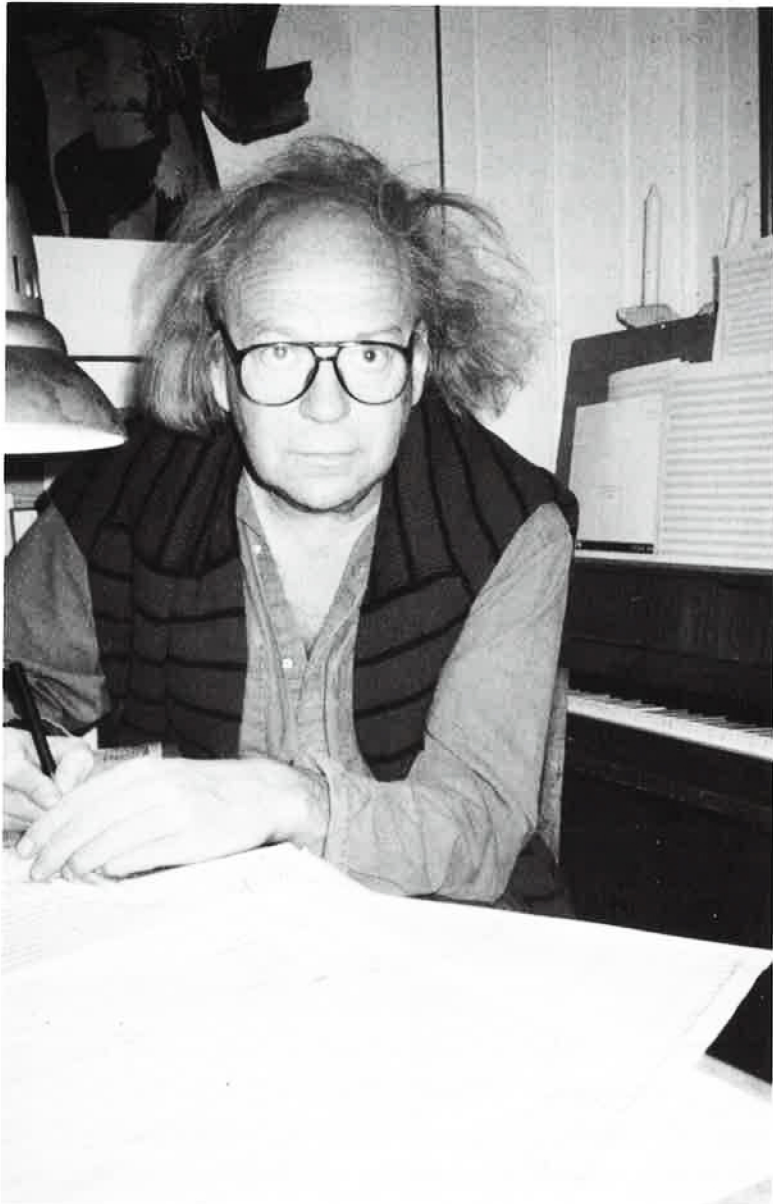
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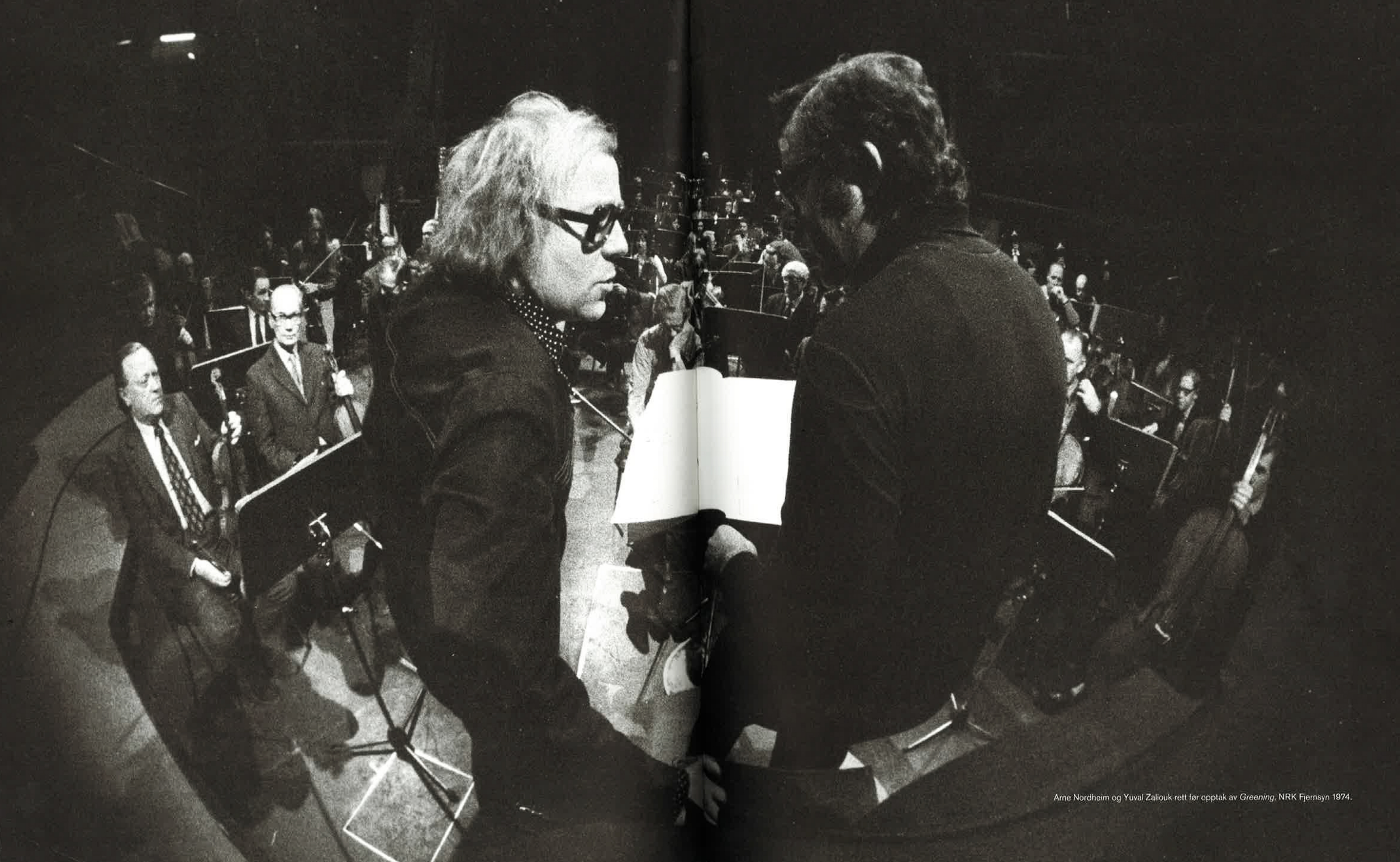




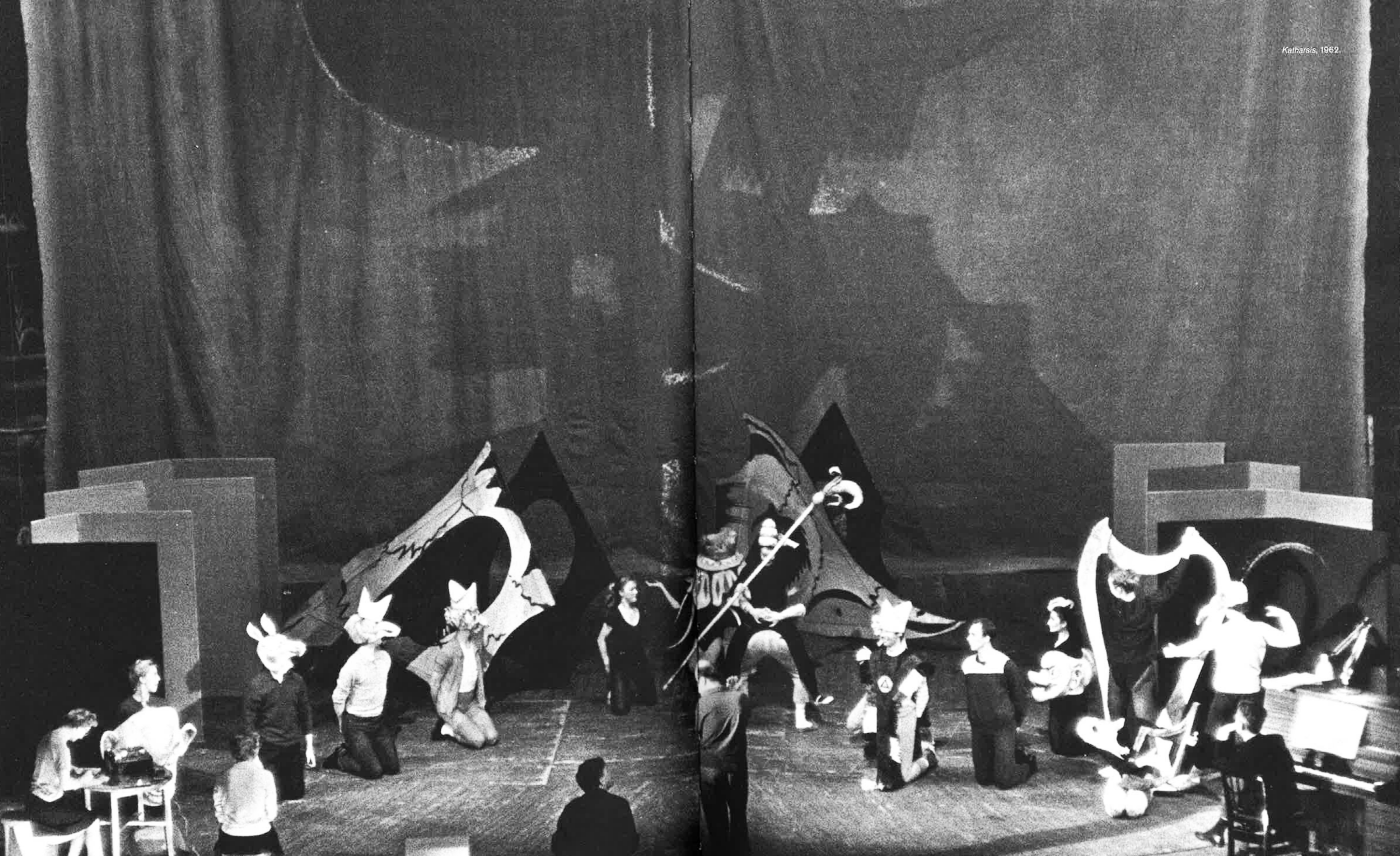
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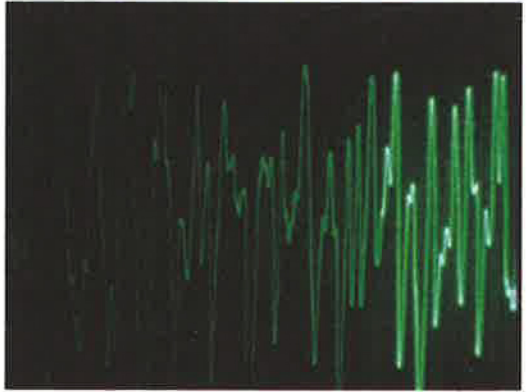


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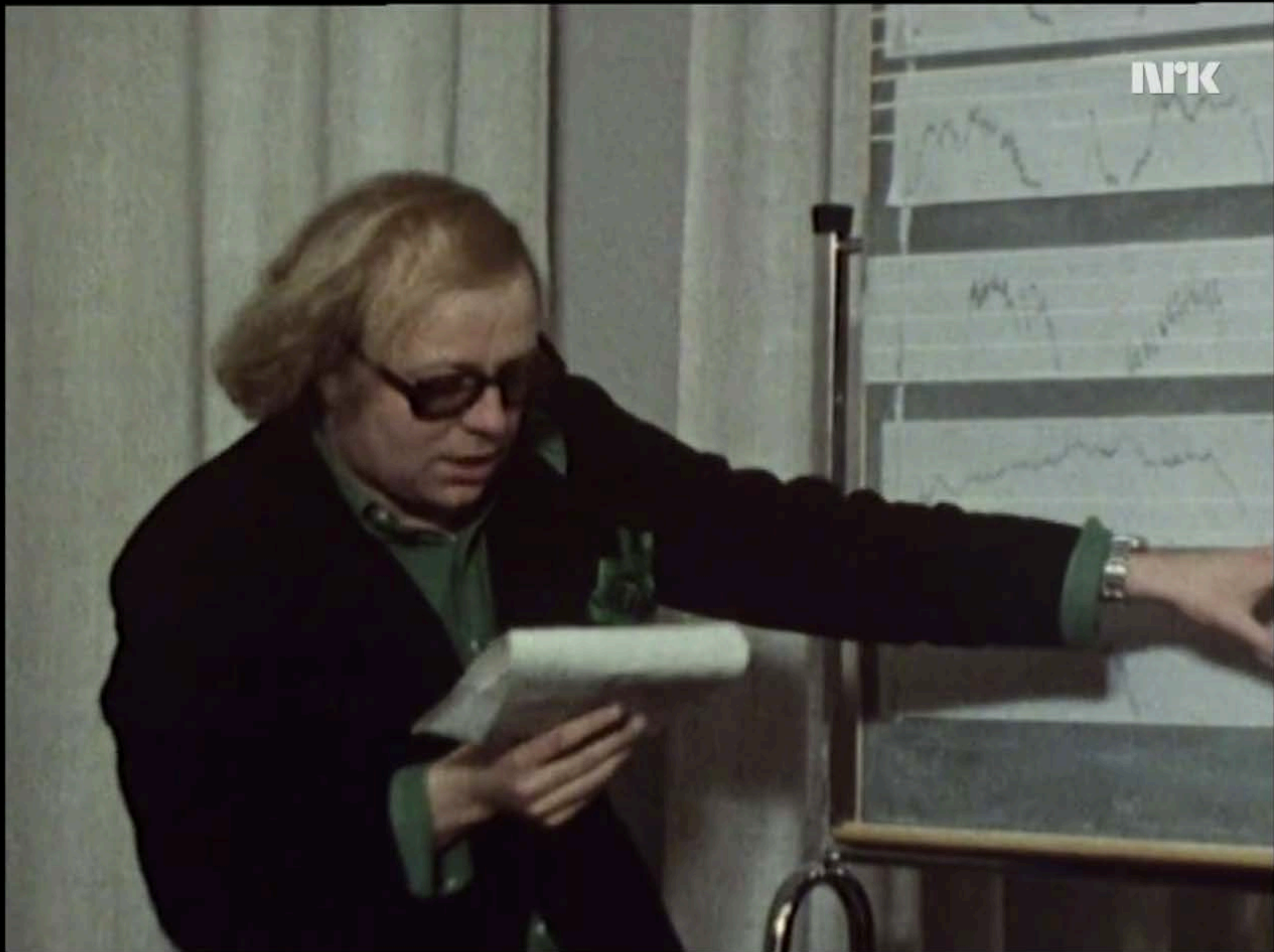


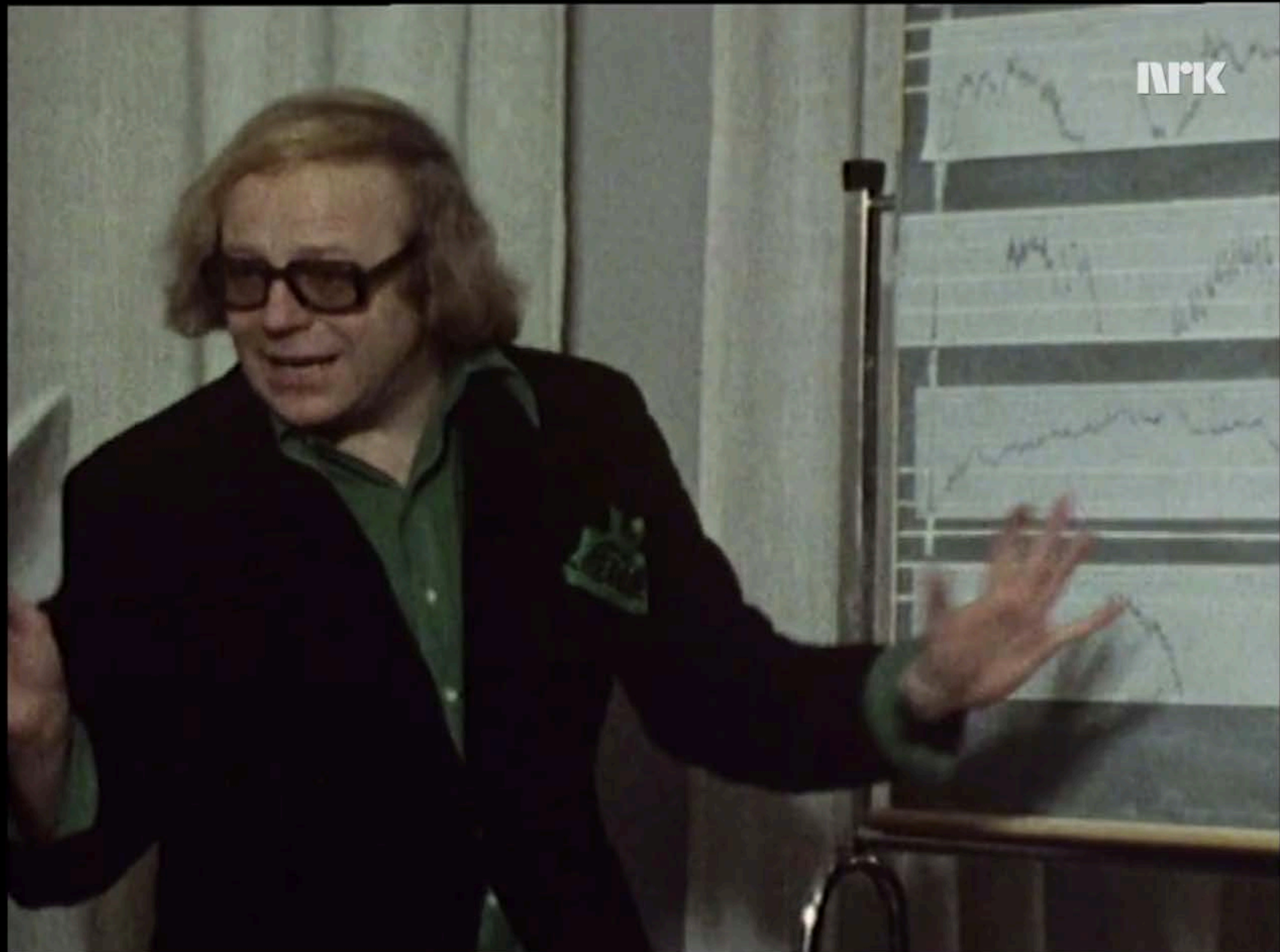


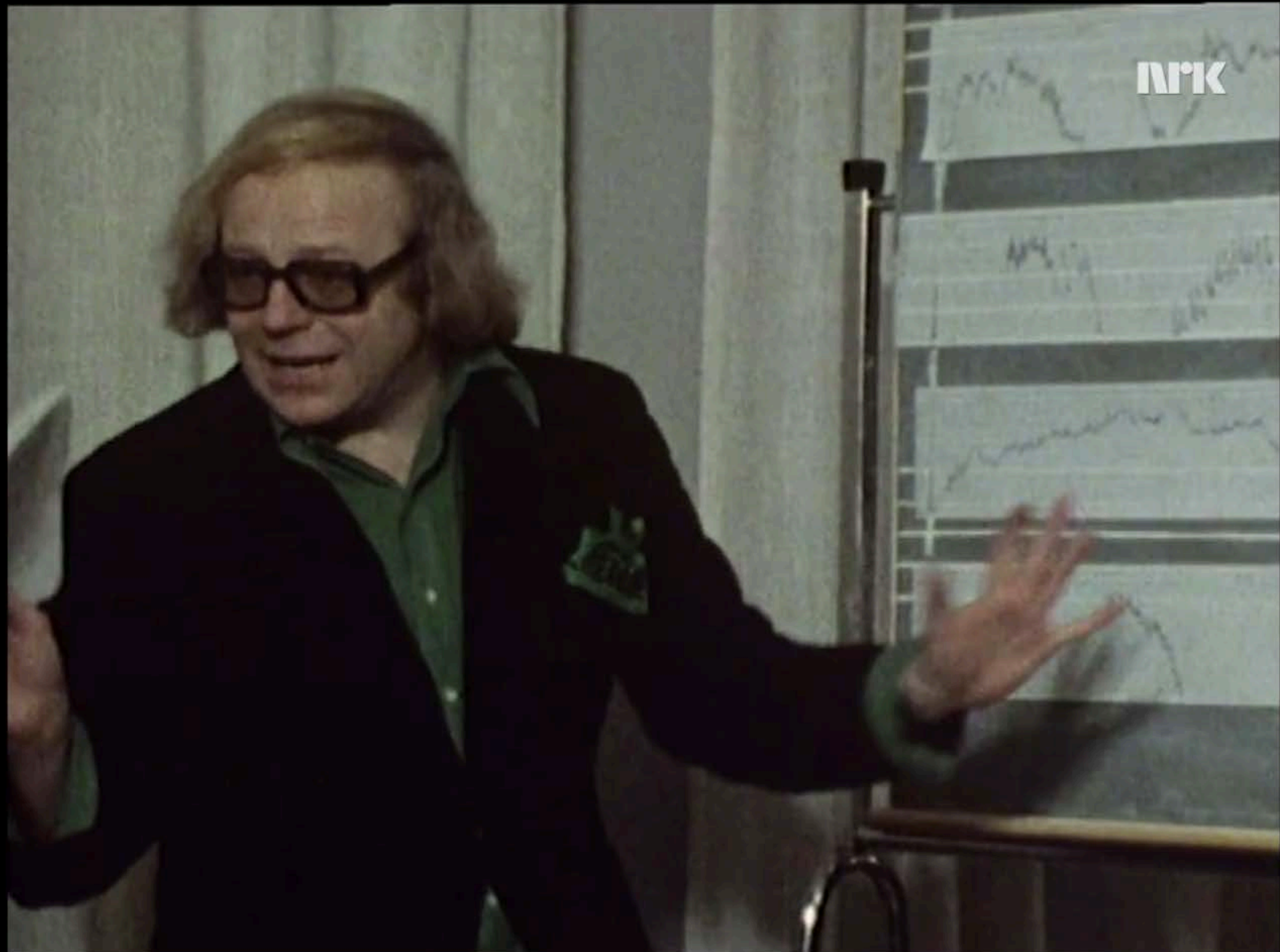
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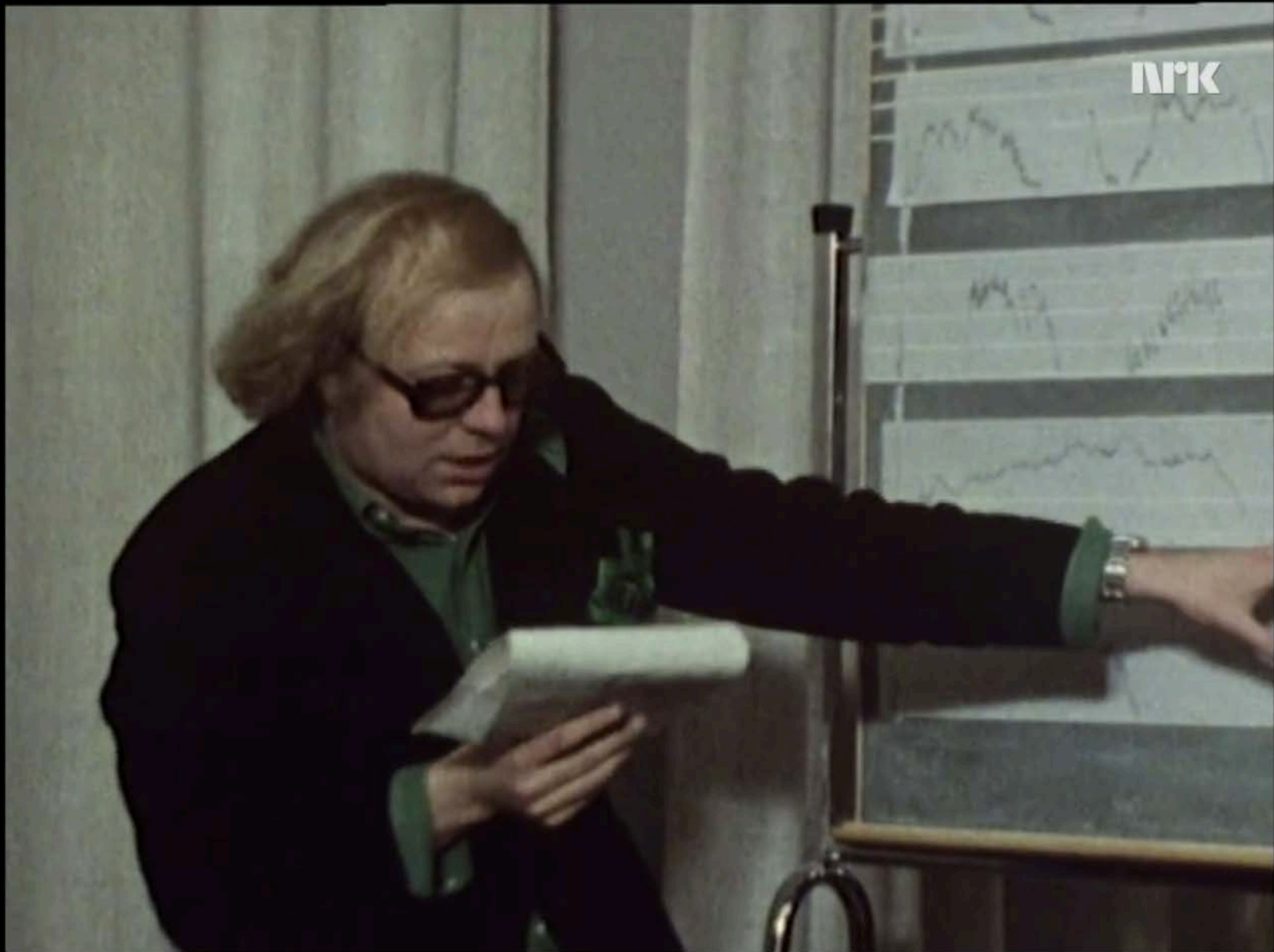


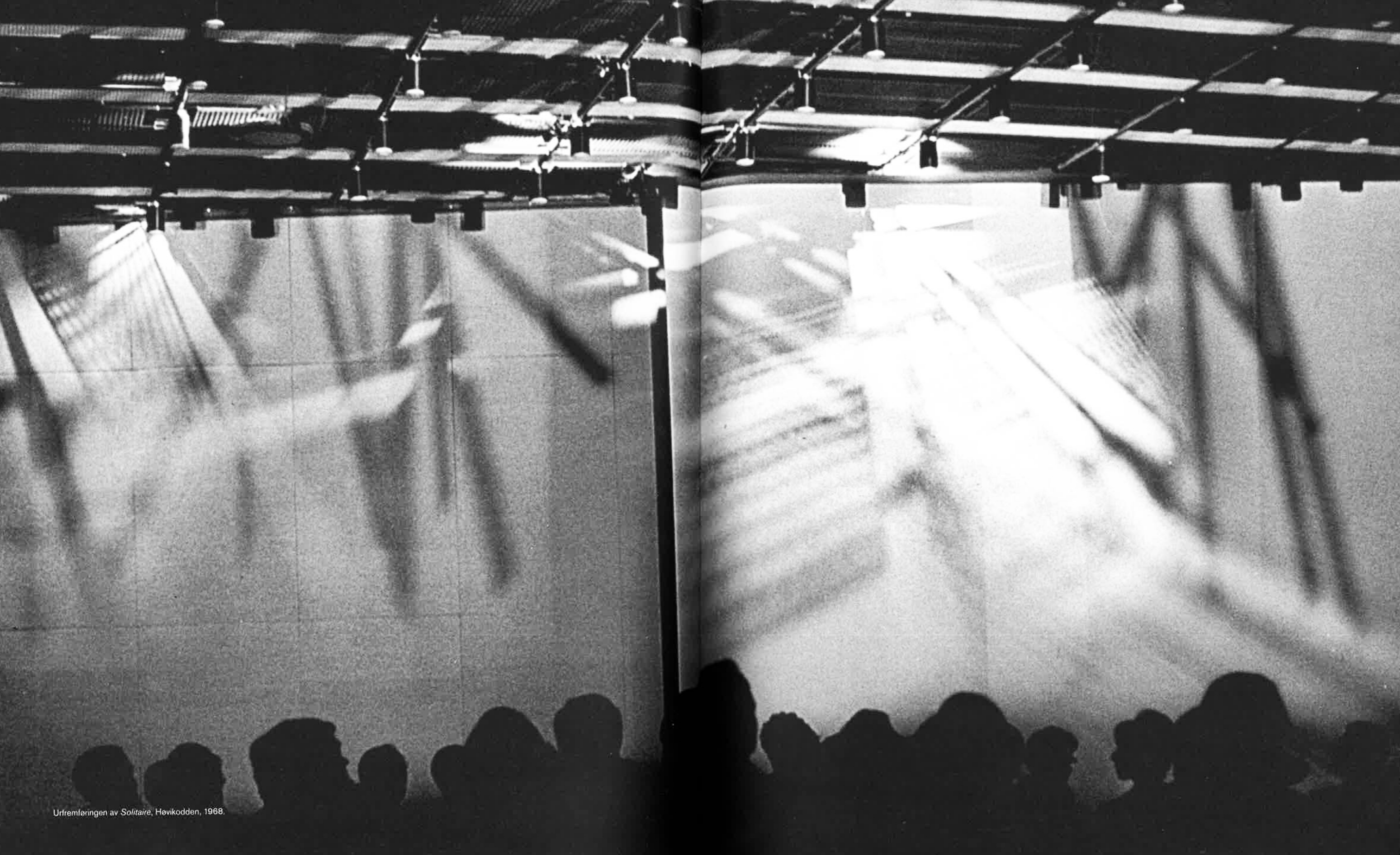




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