



# Ilio Volante

Italia, Rome

## THE STRING THEORY

### About the artist

Ilio Volante, Italian composer of classical and jazz music. Born in Italy on 15 of May 1964, he was still a teenager when he started his music studies saxophone showing from the very beginning a particular predisposition towards music composition and Jazz music. At the age of 19 he won the audition for the Italian National Army Band stationed in Rome. He served it for 10 years under the direction of Col. Marino Bartoloni. After which, he played in the Grenadiers of Sardinias Band Rome and the Shape International Band the official NATO Band stationed in Mons Belgium. In this last post, he held the position of 1st Tenor Saxophone , for three years. Additionally he helped the Director, MSG Allen Wittig, in composing original arrangements for the Big Band. So far, in his career , he has written more than 200 tunes for several music formations. Starting from the Marching/Symphonic/Big Bands repertoire to the Symphonic Orchestra and Decimini/Quintetti/Trii, etc.

**Associate:** SIAE - IPI code of the artist : 78546

**Artist page :** <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-ilio-volante.htm>

### About the piece



**Title:** THE STRING THEORY  
**Composer:** Volante, Ilio  
**Arranger:** Volante, Ilio  
**Copyright:** Copyright © Ilio Volante  
**Publisher:** Volante, Ilio  
**Instrumentation:** Harp  
**Style:** Modern classical  
**Comment:** For Harp Solo

### Ilio Volante on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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Arpa (Harp)  
Duration: 6'20"

♩ = 160

# THE STRING THEORY

by ILIO VOLANTE

The first system of music is in 6/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand has a whole rest for the first two measures, followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note in the third measure. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment starting in the first measure. Dynamics include *mp* and *mp* with accents.

**A**

Section A consists of four measures. The right hand plays chords and moving lines, while the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* and *mp* with accents.

The second system continues the piece with four measures. The right hand features more complex melodic lines and chords. Dynamics include *mp* and *mp* with accents.

**B**

Section B consists of four measures. The right hand plays chords and moving lines, while the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* and *mp* with accents.

The third system continues the piece with four measures. The right hand features more complex melodic lines and chords. Dynamics include *mp* and *mp* with accents.

*a tempo*

The final system consists of four measures. The right hand plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *arp.* (arpeggiato).

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C

First system of musical notation for section C. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fermata over the first measure.

Second system of musical notation for section C. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fermata over the first measure.

D

First system of musical notation for section D. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Bass staff has a fermata over the first measure.

Second system of musical notation for section D. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Bass staff has a fermata over the first measure.

E

First system of musical notation for section E. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Bass staff has a fermata over the first measure. Chord symbols  $A^\sharp$  and  $E_b$  are present.

Second system of musical notation for section E. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Bass staff has a fermata over the first measure. Chord symbols  $E_b$  and  $A^\sharp$  are present. Dynamics include *mp* and *arp.*

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E $\flat$

**F**

**G**

**H**

**I**

A $\natural$

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The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as arpeggios (arp.), dynamics (f, p), accents (>), and repeat signs. Section markers 'J' and 'K' are placed above the staves. The first system includes chord symbols E<sup>b</sup> and A<sup>b</sup>. The second system features dynamics *f* and *p*. The third system includes a section marker 'K'. The sixth system includes a section marker '2' and a repeat sign. The seventh system includes the instruction *rall.*

THE STRING THEORY - Ilio Volante

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece titled "THE STRING THEORY - Ilio Volante". The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system is marked "a tempo" and "f" (forte). The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with slurs, while the left hand plays a similar pattern with accents. The second system is marked "rall." (rallentando) and "pp" (pianissimo) in the right hand, and "pp" in the left hand. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with slurs, while the left hand plays a series of eighth notes with slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line, a fermata, and a final chord marked "rit." (ritardando) and "p" (piano).

The string theory is a theoretical framework in which the point-like particles of particle physics are replaced by one-dimensional objects called strings. It describes how these strings propagate through space and interact with each other. On distance scales larger than the string scale, a string looks just like an ordinary particle, with its mass, charge, and other properties determined by the vibrational state of the string. In string theory, one of the many vibrational states of the string corresponds to the graviton, a quantum mechanical particle that carries gravitational force.