

Added 9th, 11th, 13th chord

The added chord is the basic minor or major triad (3 note chord) + the 9th or 11th or 13th note added.

'Added' chords do not have the 7th note.

- 9th note is same as the 2nd note (major second)
- 11th note same as the 4th note (perfect 4th)
- 13th note is same as the 6th note (major 6th)

(The other intervals will have the following names above 7:

minor 2nd = b9, minor 6th = b13th, #4 = #11)

For example, the added 9th chord is the corresponding minor or major chord + the 9th note.

e.g. **C major add 9th chord** = C major chord (3 notes) + 9th note
= CEG + D = C E G D

9th = major 2nd. D is the major 2nd note of C. [sequence of notes :
C (root) C# (minor 2nd) D (major 2nd)...]

C minor add 9th chord To build a C minor 9th chord, start with the C minor chord. Add the 9th note.

C minor 9th = C minor + 9th note = C minor + major 2nd note =
CEG + D

The C minor added 9th chord will have just one note different from the C added 9th chord (Minor 3rd note in the minor added 9th chord, instead of major 3rd note in the added 9th chord).

9th chord vs added 9th chord

C added 9th = C major chord + 9th note = **C E G D**

C9th = C7th chord + 9th note

= C major chord + minor 7th note + 9th note = **CEGBbD**

C minor added 9th = C minor chord + 9th note = **C Eb G D**

Cminor9th chord = C minor 7th chord + 9th note

= C minor chord + minor 7th note + 9th note

= **C Eb G Bb D**

Note that

- C added 9th chord has only the major triad (C E G) and the 9th note (D)
- C 9th has the 7th note Bb more than the C added 9th chord.

C2

C2 is same as the C added 9th (and not C9th) = C E G(C major triad chord) + D(major 2nd note)

Dm2 is same as the D minor added 9th chord = D F A(D minor triad chord) + D(major 2nd note)

Flat & Sharp of 9th 11th or 13th – Before and After

Flat indicates that you need to use the note *before*. Sharp means you need to play the note *after*.

Flat 9th note = one note *before* the ninth note = one note before the 2nd note (9th note = seven + 2 = 2nd note)

Sharp 9th note = one note *after* the 9th note = one note after the 2nd note (9th note = 2nd note).

One note after the major 2nd note is the minor 3rd note. So, in effect, the #9 note is same as the minor 3rd note.

Sharp 11th note = one note after the 4th note. The #4th note.

Flat 11th note = one note before the 4th note, which is the major 3rd note. You may not find the term flat 11 or b11 being used.

b13th (flat 13th) note is same as the b6th (flat 6th note), the minor 6th note.

#13th = one note after the major 6th note, which is the minor 7th note. You may not find #13th term used.

e.g. C major 9th #11 b13

C major 9th #11 b13 = C major 9th chord + #11 note + b13 note

11th is same as the 4th note

#11th is same as the #4th note.

4th note for C root is F. #4th is the note next to F – F#

So **#11th** is same as #4th which is the note F#.

You can also look at it as #4 = #11-7

13th note is same as the 6th note

b13th is same as b6th note – the note before the 6th note.

6th note for C root is A. b6th is the note before 6th note. Note before A is Ab

So **b13th** is same as b6th is the note **Ab**.

Cmajor9th = C major 7th chord + 2nd note (9th is same as 2nd note)

= C major chord + 7th note + 2nd note

= C E G B D

So, **C major 9th #11 b13th chord** = C major 9th chord + #11 note + b13 note

= C major 9th chord + F# + Ab

= C E G B D F# Ab